



WORLD WAR ONE AND SURVIVAL STORIES

Cover image: *Wounded Australians returning down the Menin Road near Hooze, looking towards Birr Cross Road during the battle on 20 September 1917. (Source: Charles E. Wl Bean, Official History of Australia in the War of 1914–1918: Photographic record of the war, Volume XII, photograph 374)*

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MESSAGE FROM THE LORD MAYOR

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

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

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

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

Andrew Wilson
Lord Mayor
City of Parramatta

Photographer: Jason Nichol Photography

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

INTRODUCTION

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

In the face of atrocity and adversity, this publication recounts some of the survival stories of the men who enlisted and ultimately returned home.

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

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

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

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

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

Neera Sahni & Anne Tsang

World War One: Timeline

Neera Sahni

1914

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

1915

19 January 1915	The first Zeppelin raid on Britain took place
19 February 1915	Britain bombarded Turkish forts in the Dardanelles
25 April 1915	Allied troops landed in Gallipoli, Turkey
7 May 1915	The <i>Lusitania</i> was sunk by a German U-boat
23 May 1915	Italy declared war on Germany and Austria
5 August 1915	The Germans captured Warsaw, Poland from the Russians
25 September 1915	Start of the Battle of Loos, France
19 December 1915	The Allies started the evacuation of Gallipoli

1916

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

1917

1 February 1917	Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare campaign started
6 April 1917	USA declared war on Germany
16 April 1917	France launched an unsuccessful offensive on the Western Front
31 July 1917	Start of the Third Battle at Ypres, Belgium
24 October 1917	Battle of Caporetto, now in Slovenia – the Italian Army was heavily defeated
6 November 1917	Britain launched a major offensive on the Western Front
20 November 1917	British tanks won a victory at Cambrai, France
5 December 1917	Armistice between Germany and Russia signed
9 December 1917	Britain captured Jerusalem from Turkish forces

1918

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

Post war: 1919

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

World War One: Financial Cost

Neera Sahni



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

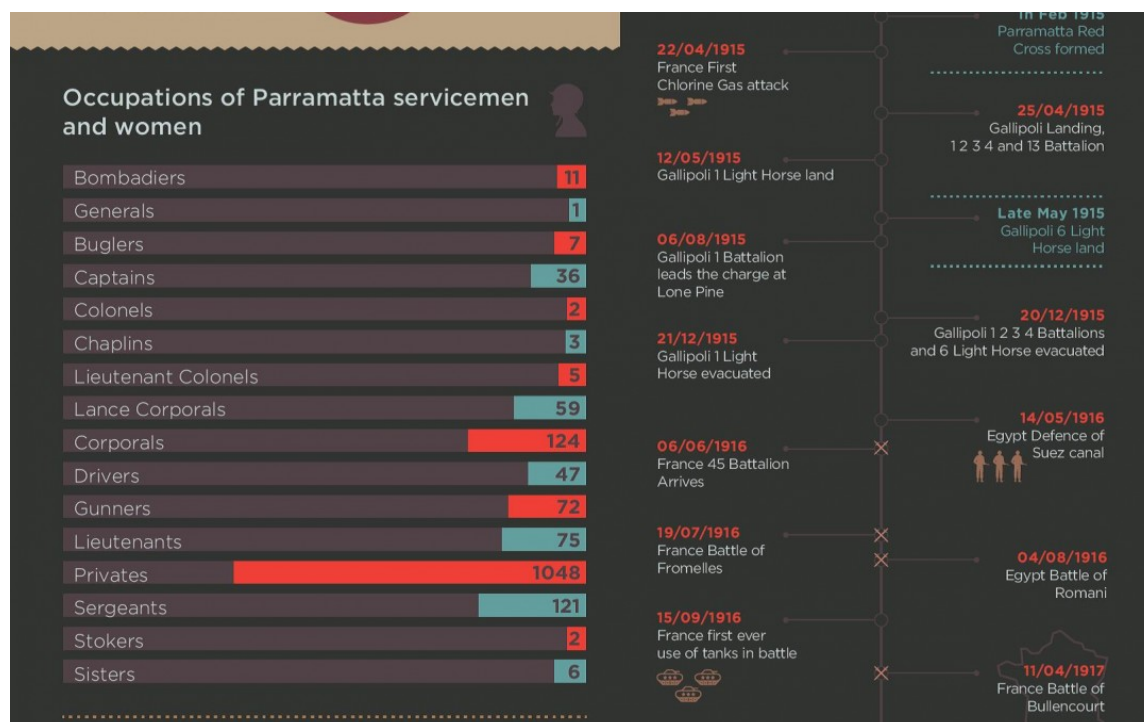
Allied Powers	Cost in US Dollars in 1914-18
Great Britain	35,334,012,000
France	24,265,583,000
United States	22,625,253,000
Russia	22,293,950,000
Italy	12,413,998,000
Canada	1,665,576,000
Romania	1,600,000,000

Allied Powers**Cost in US Dollars in 1914-18**

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

World War One: Parramatta Key Dates

Geoff Barker



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

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

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

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

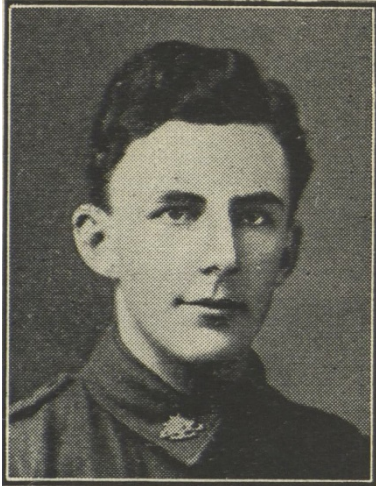
18 December 1914	Parramatta dentist, Arthur James Mills, Commander of the 4 Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) British Imperial Camel Corps, enlists
19 January 1915	First Zeppelin attack at Yarmouth, aerial warfare comes to England
December 1914	1 and 2 Battalions arrive in Egypt
14 March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

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

World War One: Survival Stories

Neera Sahni & Anne Tsang

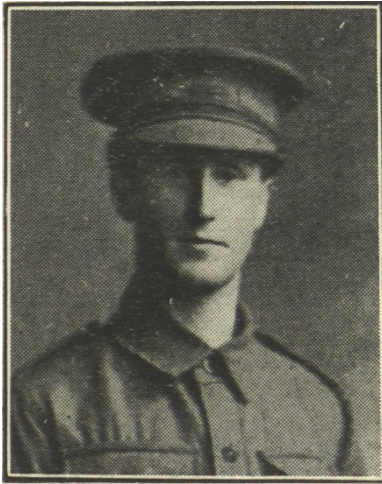
George Ernest Aspinall – Service Number: 2028



George Aspinall was 21 years old and working as an electrician when he enlisted on 10 April 1916. He was at that time, living in Galloway Street, Parramatta and his father Alfred Ernest had moved from Canowindra, New South Wales to 448 Church Street, Parramatta. On 24 August 1916, he left Sydney as part of 3 Reinforcements of the 33 Australian Infantry Battalion aboard the HMAT 'Anchises A68'. He must have fallen sick on the way over to France because he was admitted to the Devonport Hospital, England on 11 October 1916. He re-joined the troops in France and moved into the trenches of the Western Front for the first time, just in time for the onset of the terrible winter of 1916-17. On 10 April 1918, he was promoted to Lance Corporal. Eight days later, when the German Army launched its last great offensive in the spring of 1918, the 33 Battalion was part of the force deployed to defend the approaches to Amiens around Villers-Bretonneux. It took part in a counter-attack at Hangard Wood on 30 March, and helped to defeat a major drive on Villers-Bretonneux on 4 April. He was wounded in action and affected by gas and sent back to a hospital in Portsmouth, England. Lance Corporal Aspinall returned to Australia on 8 September 1919 per HT 'Raranga'.

On 7 January 1960, at the age of 64, George Ernest Aspinall passed away at his residence in Wollongong. He was survived by his wife Eva G. H. Aspinall and children Aubrey and Geoffrey.

Clarence Havelock Atkins – Service Number: 4054



A hairdresser by trade, Clarence 'Charlie' Atkins was 25 years old and married to Jessica Goldross Hunter Atkins, a Harris Park native when he enlisted on 24 October 1915. Son of Albert and Emily Louisa Atkins, he was also a father to two young boys and the family were living at 'Waltham', Stanley Street, Burwood. He later named his father-in-law, Ernest S. Dunkley of 'Drysedale', Smith Street, Parramatta as his next of kin. He embarked from Sydney on board HMAT 'A15 Star of England' on 8 March 1916 as part of the 17 Australian Infantry Battalion, 10 Reinforcement. He was first deployed to Belgium where in September 1916 he fell sick and was hospitalised. He next contracted a fever and was in and out of hospital from December 1916 through to June 1917. While serving on the front, his wife and kids moved back to Parramatta where sadly she died tragically at 23 years of age due to heart failure from acute septicaemia (blood poisoning). He was discharged to return to Australia on 7 June 1918 per HT 'Essex' due to an appendicitis.

In January 1953, Clarence Havelock Atkins passed away. His funeral took place on Wednesday 28 January 1953 at 9:30am at the Labour Motor Funeral Home in Newtown, New South Wales. His final resting place is at the Church of England Cemetery in Rookwood, New South Wales.

Lionel Victor Atkins – Service Number: 4575



Lionel Atkins was a 29-year-old labourer living at Western Road, May Hill, Parramatta when he enlisted on 16 August 1915. His wife Rachel Mabel was living in Woodville Road, Granville. On 9 April 1916, he left Sydney as part of 11 Reinforcements of the 5 Australian Infantry Brigade, 19 Infantry Battalion aboard the HMAT 'Nestor A71'. In June he was docked 10 days' pay for going absent without leave for four days and on 10 December joined the 19 Australian Infantry Battalion in France. In 1917, the 19 Battalion was involved in the follow-up against the German forces after their retreat to the Hindenburg Line, and was one of four battalions to defeat a counter-stroke by a German force, almost five times as strong, at Lagincourt. Private Atkins, was involved in the second Battle of Bullecourt (3-4 May) in France. On 18 September

1917, Atkins was wounded in action in the lead up to the 19 Battalion taking part in the Battle of Menin Road (20-22 September), receiving a gunshot wound to the back and suffering from a hernia resulting in weakness of his abdominal wall. His medical condition was the reason given for his medical discharge on 25 March 1918.

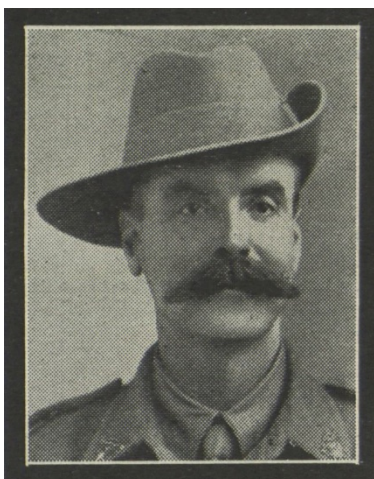
Lionel died 20 January 1961, aged 73. He was a Merrylands resident.

Lawrence Walter Barber – Service Number: 3275



Lawrence 'Laurie' Walter Barber was a 23-year-old instructional staff soldier with the Australian Military Forces when he volunteered on 26 March 1917. His mother was Mrs. Jemima Barber of Good Street, Granville, New South Wales. Sergeant Barber left Sydney on 2 August 1917 aboard HMAT '*Miltiades A28*' with the 36 Infantry Battalion, 8 Reinforcements. On 9 April 1918, during the Battle of Hangard Wood, Villers-Bretonneux, France, command of the outpost fell to Sergeant Barber but it was smashed in the bombardment and every man in it killed except Barber, who was buried in rubble but managed to work himself free. He was awarded a Military Medal on 12 June 1918 for his actions in the field. He continued to serve until August 1918, when he was severely gassed which led to one of his lungs rupturing. He then started the return journey home to Australia per '*D21 Debility*' and HT '*Medic*'. Barber was officially discharged on 15 June 1919. For his services, he was also issued the 1914/15 Star medal, British war medal and Victory medal. The effects of the gas took a devastating chronic and debilitating toll on Barber who required frequent periods of hospitalisation until his death on 9 September 1934, aged 40.

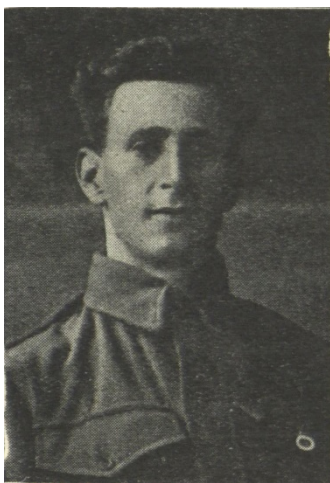
Albert Edward Baxter – Service Number: 1505



Born in Sydney, New South Wales, Albert Edward Baxter was the son of Charlotte Baxter and worked as a carter when he decided to enlist at the age of 28 years. He joined the Australian Imperial Force at Liverpool, New South Wales on the 26 April 1916 as a Private. He embarked from Sydney aboard the HMAT '*Themistocles*' with the 1 Reinforcements of the 17 Infantry Battalion. This Unit took part in its first major battle at Pozieres, France between the 25 July and 5 August 1916.

It was during this battle, that Private Baxter was first wounded in action on the 3 August, having received a gunshot wound to the thigh in France. He re-joined his unit on the 10 September 1917. At that time, the 17 Battalion took part in the battle of Menin Road from the 20 to 22 September, and Poelcappelle in Belgium from the 9 to 10 October. During this battle he was wounded again in action. After a period of recovery, he re-joined his unit on the 7 February 1918. Baxter was wounded for a third occasion on the 29 March 1918 where he received a gunshot wound to the head. He survived this injury and was again able to re-join his unit on the 12 July 1918. He finally returned to Australia on the 9 March 1919.

Herbert James Beavis – Service Number: 49 and 38316



Herbert James Beavis was listed as a 24-year-old bank clerk when he joined the army at the Showground Camp in Sydney on 24 August 1914. He was a member of the Salvation Army and although born in Echuca, Victoria, by 1917 his father James Beavis resided in Philip Street, Parramatta. Beavis appears to have volunteered for service twice, the first time enlisting on 24 August 1914 as a staff sergeant with the 1 Field Ambulance and the second time with the Field Artillery. He was wounded in the arms sometime after leaving for Gallipoli on 21 May 1915 and was discharged as medically unfit on 8 November 1916.

After re-enlisting he suffered from arm and back paralysis and was granted leave without pay from 26 November 1918 to the 25 June 1919. He was discharged from service on 21 May 1920.

Edwin Silas Bellamy – Service Number: 1508



Edwin "Silas" Bellamy was a 31-year-old storeman and a well-known Parramatta cricketer and footballer when he enlisted on 15 April 1915 with the Australian Imperial Force in the Liverpool camp. He had previously served in the 3 Australian Infantry and on 12 May 1915, he embarked from Sydney aboard the HMAT 'Themistocles A32' as a private of the 1 Reinforcements of the 18 Australian Infantry Battalion. He named his mother Margaret Elizabeth Bellamy of Fleet Street, Parramatta as his next of kin. He was appointed to the fighting force at Gallipoli on 1 August 1915 and on 27 August was wounded while on the field. He was promoted

to the rank of Corporal the next day. One of his letters to his brothers which was subsequently published in *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate* (dated 13 November 1915, page 10) describe the events of that happened:

"Am in hospital at London, wounded. I was shot through the right upper arm by the bursting of a high explosive. I was made a corporal on the day of the charge (August 27), and with 10 men under me we gained the first trench and held that until we received orders to charge the second. In doing so, eight of my men got knocked (myself included). The fighting lasted three days, during which time we gained three miles and captured Hill 60. There were thousands of dead Turks right along the front, also a number of our heroes. You cannot realise how one feels when knocking over the Turks. You go into the thick of it, fearing nothing. I do not know how I got back to the trenches without stopping more bullets and shrapnel. Besides being wounded I am confined to bed with general debility and fever symptoms, my temperature at one time being as high as 103 degrees. I am, however, progressing favorably. This hospital is conducted solely by lady doctors and nurses, and is very comfortable. There are over 600 invalids here receiving every care and attention. The X-rays room reminds one of a big engine at work. They tell me my arm is fractured. As the wounded progress, they are taken for motor drives, and to theatre parties, and also regaled with luxuries galore. The Australians are extremely popular with the people here. Give my kind regards to all Parramatta friends, and tell them I hope to see them all again before long. I hope to tell you more later on. — Yours very truly,

"SILAS."

P.S.— Tell mother I am all right, and not to worry."

During his recuperation in an English hospital, he was photographed nursing some Belgium babies. This picture was later featured in *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate* (1 April 1916, page 4). Upon recovery, he was sent to join the British Expeditionary Force in France on 24 March 1916. He contracted dysentery (or infectious diarrhoea) on 27 May 1916 and by 30 August was admitted to hospital where he stayed for a total period of 97 days, only re-joining his Unit on 9 January 1917. On 11 June 1917, he was transferred to the 17 Australian Light Rail Company while in France. On 15 May 1918, he was recorded as being sent to hospital from Rouen where he stayed until 24 May. Post war, he was re-assigned to the 3 Australian Light Rail Operational Company as a sapper. He was finally returned to Australia on 19 April 1919 per HT 'Sardinia' from London, England. For his services, he was issued the 1914/15 Star Medal, the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

In 1920, he married Ethel Ruby Harris in Parramatta, where the couple settled and later had 2 daughters Ethel and Mavis. Ethel passed away on 20 September 1945, aged 57. Silas continued to live at 482 Church Street, Parramatta before he was moved to the Concord Repatriation General Hospital where on 3 October 1951, he passed away at aged 67.

Henry (Harry) Orlando Bennett – Service Number: 4363



Henry (Harry) Bennett was a 24-year-old clerk when he enlisted on 3 January 1916 with the Australian Imperial Force. Originally born in Tamworth, New South Wales in 1891, he was living at "Wella," Penkivil Street, Bondi, Sydney at the time of his enlistment. He is linked to Parramatta through his parents Mr. William and Mrs. Violet May Bennett who lived in Clifford Street, Parramatta. His father William Bennett was also Deputy-Governor of Parramatta Goal. Harry also had two older brothers who served – Corporal Norman Bennett of the 3 Australian Infantry Battalion (service number 3242) and Private Bert William of the 54 Australian Infantry Battalion (service number 2375).

Private Harry Bennett left Sydney on 9 April 1916 as part of the 11 Reinforcements of the 17 Infantry Battalion aboard the HMAT 'Nestor A71' for France. He was badly wounded in action in France on 26 February 1917 which led to his transfer and admission to 1 Southern General Hospital in London, England where his left arm was amputated. After his condition was deemed "progressing favourably", he returned to Australia aboard the HMAT 'Classtor' on 25 September 1917. Sadly, he returned home to news that his mother Violet had passed away aged 51 on 21 June 1917. Bennett was given a medical discharge from service on 11 January 1918. For his services, he was awarded the 1914/15 Star Medal, a British War Medal and Victory Medal.

In 1917, he married Florence Elizabeth Rocks in Parramatta.

On 11 June 1960, he was awarded the Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Civil Division) for his work as a member and honorary Federal Secretary-Treasurer of the Limbless Soldiers' Association of New South Wales Incorporated.

Sadly, on 26 March 1970, Henry Orlando Bennett, M.B.E.(C). passed away at the Concord Repatriation General Hospital, aged 78. He was survived by his wife Florence of Strathfield, New South Wales.

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 station master at Liverpool, New South Wales. Claude was a 21-year-old salesman at the time of his enlistment on the 20 March 1916. On 1 May 1916, he embarked from Sydney on board HMAT 'Benalla A24' as a private of the 9 Australian Machine Gun Company.

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 on the Houplines left sub-sector on 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. His action contributed largely in repelling the raid.

Of the event, he wrote:

"I had a crew of three good chaps in the front line a short time ago when something occurred. (What did occur is neatly scissored out by the censor.) Our gun went well and we came out on top. I have since been paraded before the Brigadier, who said he was very proud of us. My team came out without any casualties."

Extract: *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, 28 April 1917, page 4.

He joined the Cadet School in England on the 26 August 1917. Upon completion of the machine gun course, he was promoted to Lieutenant ranking on 19 March 1918 in England and transferred to the 3 Machine Gun Battalion on 2 April in France. On 20 April, he was once again wounded in action when he was gassed at Rouen, France. After recovering in England, he returned to France on the 10 August 1918. Finally, after a bout of illness Benson was invalided home on 7 February 1919 per 'Lancashire'.

In 1922, he married Coral Bertha Delaney in Sydney and became residents of Eastwood, New South Wales. On 16 May 1977, Coral passed away, aged 80 at Gundagai Hospital. Claude Benson retired as a company director and on 29 May 1987, he passed away in his home, aged 90. He was survived by his children and grandchildren.

Albert Edward Best – Service Number: 3888



Albert Edward Best was a 26-year-old bachelor who worked as an engine driver at the Ammonia Works, Clyde, New South Wales, when he enlisted on 15 August 1915. He was the son of Mrs. Louisa Best of Lachlan Street, Hay, New South Wales. He embarked on RMS 'Mooltan' on 11 December 1915 as a private of the 1 Australian Infantry Battalion, 12 Reinforcement. On 14 February 1916, Private Best was taken on strength from the spares in Tell-el-Kebir, Egypt and on 23 March 1916 he embarked at Alexandria, Egypt to sail to Marseilles, France to join the British Expeditionary Force.

Best disembarked on 28 March 1916 and four months later suffered a gunshot wound to his neck on 21 July 1916. He was admitted to Number (No.) 11 General Hospital in France on 23 July, but his condition was such that he was transferred to England via Calais, France on 6 August and admitted to the No. 2 Anzac Hospital in Eastbourne. During his recovery, he wrote to Alderman F. W. Steel of Rydalmere:

"I consider myself a lucky man to be alive, after what I have witnessed and gone through, I was buried twice by the 'Jack Johnson' shells. The first time it took just 35 minutes to dig me out. I would not let the boys continue. As soon as I looked around with my head just poking out of the earth, I noticed my mates were buried also, so I asked for them to try and see what they could do. They managed to get another chap out and as soon as he was dug out, overcame another shell and buried us all again. Well, after that I knew no more, as I was unconscious. I came to at a field dressing station. It was in Camiers Hospital, France, for two weeks and was sent over to England. Shortly after midnight, by a splendid night attack, we took the greater portion of Pozieres. The attack was a complicated one and was carried out in several stages. I had never before seen such a spectacle. A large sector of the horizon was lit up - not by single flashes, but by a continuous band of quivering light. Towards the end of the time a torrent of artillery fire was suddenly turned on to the lines in front of Pozieres village and almost immediately afterwards we went over the parapet. The front trench across the wide stretch of grassy flat was taken immediately. Our line went straight through the German shrapnel as if the pellets were raindrops. Even at this stage, in spite of all the bombardment, the machine guns were sweeping the ground. The first line consisted of a miserable trench, much of it recently dug. Few live Germans were found in it, and they were mostly cowed.

We swept on to the second trench. This was very different, being deep and well-built dug-outs, just on 60ft. deep, beautifully furnished - piano, oil cloth, double bed, lace, hairpins and women's clothing, even electric lights in the dug-outs. You would hardly believe it, but it is the truth, as I witnessed it myself, but in parts it was so smashed by the bombardment that some of the men went past it not knowing it to be a trench at all.

Weather plays its part in the winning of this war. The men on both sides of that barbed, ugly, shell holed strip that nobody owns have a longing for peace in their hearts at moments, like this. They can't help it. After all, life is very sweet, and even in trenches on summer days, when there is peace for an hour or so, life is good to live, men are good-natured, everything is momentarily 'tray bon.' On summer days we invent ways to make warfare tolerable and we gossip. We have begun to love scandal and to live on rumours."

- Extracted: *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, 11 November 1916, page 12.

Best was discharged from hospital to the No. 2 Command Depot in Weymouth, England on 20 September 1916. From there he was taken on strength at the No. 4 Command Depot in Perham Downs, Wiltshire, England on 11 October 1916. On 4 April 1917, Best was transferred to the 61 Battalion, then on 23 June 1917 he was again taken on strength and transferred to the ANZAC Provost Corps at Tidworth, England. Having to march from Tidworth to London on 19 September 1917, he was admitted to the 2 Auxiliary Hospital in Southall on 21 December 1917 with an ulcer on his heel. He was discharged from hospital to duty at Warwick Square in London on 1 January 1918. Best was then attached to the No. 2 Auxiliary Hospital in Southall from 2 to 22 March 1918 and on 1 October 1918, marched on to ANZAC Provost Corps Headquarters in London.

He was promoted to Second Corporal on 10 February 1919 and then on 5 April was sent to Colombo, per 'Warwickshire' and was taken on strength at Colombo, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) on 3 May 1919. He left Colombo for Australia on the 'Delta' on 16 August 1919 and disembarked on 26 August 1919. He was discharged from service on 27 October 1919.

George Booth – Service Number: 1004



George Booth was a 22-year-old book keeper when he enlisted on 15 February 1916 with the Australian Imperial Force. The eldest son of well-known racehorse owner and trainer William Booth and step-son of Ada Booth nee Coles. The family were at the time living in Hassell Street, Rosehill, New South Wales. He had 2 years of experience with the New South Wales Cadets and this may be the reason he was allocated to the Camel Corps at Abbassia on 27 May 1916 when he left Sydney aboard the RMS 'Morea'. He was redeployed to the 1 Anzac Battalion, 1 C Brigade on 12 March 1917.

Writing to his father from Egypt on 25 April 1917, he states:

"Once again to let you know I am still O.K. We've had another big fight (on 19th and 20th), much hotter than the one on 27th of last month. The shell fire that we came under was terrific. This time we had to dig in and had a couple of days in the trenches, and were bombarded whilst in them. There are 'tanks' in it on our side, and we all have gas helmets now, too. Things are getting willing here all right, as the Germans and Turks seem determined to stop our advance into Palestine. It was grand to see the Australians (L.H. and Camel Corps) going at the enemy position; but they were well entrenched and gave a lot of cheek. My company got into a hot corner, and very few got out. A lot of my mates were badly damaged — some killed, some missing, and I am afraid prisoners, too; lots were wounded. A couple of the fellows who came over with me are missing. One, I am nearly sure, I saw blown to pieces by a high explosive shell, but the pieces of him that hit the ground were so small that one could not recognise anything at all. I nearly had a trip to Constantinople. Just got out in time and had to run like blazes. Several of the chaps who were with me in the trench (one we took from the Turks) never came back. Talk about bullets; they were flying round me in thousands; and I felt sure I would stop some, but I got back and came through the rest of the day without a scratch. I must have a charmed life, as fellows were getting killed and wounded all round; where I was. The Turks have whips of guns and some good gunners, as their gunfire was so accurate. Our guns gave Jacko a hot time, and the noise was awful. I reckon a fellow will be dead lucky if he happens to get through without stopping something, as I think there will be continuous fighting on this front now. Les. O'Connor is all right, and so is Herb. Vigours. A chap that I had been tuckering and cooking with for eight months was killed. His people live in Leichhardt, and I am writing to his mother and sending his few personal effects home. It's only a fluke that I'm here, I can tell you; and if you'd seen the corner we were in you'd say the same. The worst day of the battle was on Dick's birthday. It was anything but a birthday party, I can assure you. It's rotten to see one's mates getting blown to

pieces and riddled by machine guns all round makes a fellow think. There are lots of things I could tell you, but can't, so they will keep till I got back. The biggest go of all is yet to come, so it will be a big affair. We will win, I reckon, but it will be expensive. At present we are camped in a field of barley, and the country round here is very nice. It is very hot here now, but we can expect this as summer is on us, and that means hell. I am getting a camera from Cairo, and will be able to get some good photos, I think."

Another letter dated 12 May 1917, Trooper Booth wrote:

"You are getting on into winter, while we are getting very hot weather here. Talk about flies - never saw them so bad anywhere in my life as they are here. Things have been comparatively quiet since the battle on 19th of April, but there have been lots of encounters between patrols and such like, just to keep the ball rolling. The next battle when it takes place will be an awful affair.

We're having a taste of trench life, and know what digging and erecting barbed wire entanglements are like. We're armed with hand grenades for gas helmets, and all sorts of things, too. I think we are done with the one and two day stunts now, and can look forward to having to work hard for any ground gained. We have to be careful in what we say in our letters, for fear of overstepping the mark and having the letter destroyed by the censor. We have heaps of excitement. Even at night-time Fritz comes over in his aeroplanes and bombs us after we get to bed. Doesn't make much of a scatter either. He also turns his machine gun on to us from the air. Dropped some bombs on one of our hospitals here two nights ago, and killed and wounded some, of the patients. What do you think of that? We often see a fight in the air between our own aeroplanes and the Germans. It's a great sight to see several planes rattling away at one another with their machine guns. Occasionally we see one disabled and brought down. Les. O'Connor has come out of hospital again, and both he and Herb. Vigors are O.K. I'd give a trifle for a bath and a square feed just now; but it is wonderful the way the tucker is kept up to us. We generally get bread when in camp and cheese, too. The only time we have to live on bully beef and biscuits is when we are on the march or out for a scrap. They are awful tack, but easier to carry when we are on the move. I have been constantly on duty in the field for just ten months, and have had no leave since the beginning of last August, so I reckon it's about up to me to get a few days' leave. It is about 300 miles to Cairo from where we are now, so I don't think there is much chance of leave. Of course, there is now the chance every day of stopping one, and getting a "Holiday" wound.

As long as it's no worse than a holiday one it will be all right. I have never seen Don Osmond, but there is always a chance of dropping across him. I wonder when this war will end? If you could only have a look at the preparations here, you'd reckon it was only just beginning properly. We are certainly in for a heap of fighting here. We are camped in the midst of ripe barley fields, or rather entrenched there. The Turks and Arabs have cleared out and left them, and the grain is going to waste."

Extract: *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, 11 July 1917, page 3.

Over the next two years Booth was in and out of hospital suffering repeated bouts of malaria. He was also promoted to Sergeant and transferred to the 5 Australian Light Horse Brigade Headquarters before being repatriated to Australia on 24 July 1919. He was awarded the Victory medal (45793) and British War Medal (46882) for his service.

Sadly, at the age of 43, he passed away at St. Joseph Hospital in Auburn on 18 December 1938. He was survived by his parents, wife Ruby and daughter Eunice of Granville, New South Wales; and is buried at the Catholic Cemetery in Rookwood, section 6, number 2 mortuary.

John Bradbury – Service Number: 2777



John Bradbury, known as Jack, was a 26-year-old shunter when he enlisted with the Australian Imperial Force on the 14 July 1916 with the rank of Private. He was the son of William Bradbury of Atkinson Street, Liverpool, New South Wales.

On the 7 October 1916, Bradbury embarked from Sydney aboard the HMAT 'Ceramic' with the 54 Infantry Battalion, 6 Reinforcement landing in Plymouth, England on the 21 November 1916. He proceeded overseas to France per *Princess Henrietta* from Folkestone on the 31 December 1916. On the 8 February 1917, he was taken on strength from the Reinforcement.

Bradbury was wounded in action on the 8 March, having received a shrapnel wound to his right wrist. He re-joined his Unit upon recovery on the 1 August 1917. He became ill and a month later was admitted to hospital on several occasions before being assigned to the Brigade Headquarters from the 3 January 1918. On the 24 April, he was wounded in action by gas and was then invalided back to Australia per HT 'Demosthenes' on the 16 January 1919.

On 5 October 1955, he passed away. A plaque in the New South Wales Garden of Remembrance in Rookwood commemorates his services to the war effort.

Cyril Turner Brayne – Service Number: 177



Cyril Turner Brayne was born in 1896 to Inspector Alfred C. and Hannah Brayne. At the age of 19 years he enlisted at Liverpool, New South Wales on the 9 March 1915 with the 19 Infantry Battalion, A Company. At that time, he was single and working as a carpenter and gave his as 'Glencarrie', Gregory Street Croydon, New South Wales. He named his aunt, Emma Anne Ormerod of 'Haroldene', Wentworthville, as his next of kin.

On the 25 June 1915 he embarked at Melbourne, Victoria on board HMAT 'Ceramic'. He fought at Gallipoli, Turkey from August 1915 until evacuation and then transferred to 2 Pioneer Battalion and was sent to France. He suffered many illnesses, including trench feet and was hospitalised a number of times. Writing to his aunt from the trenches he stated:

"...only once did he lift his head above the parapet for a second, and a bullet pierced his ear, but he did not realise that anything was wrong for some time. About four hours after wards, however, he had to have four stitches put in. The wound is healing well."

Extract: The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate, 11 March 1916, page 11.

In another letter dated 5 June 1916 he wrote an interesting piece "somewhere in France":

"Isn't it hard luck losing Kitchener, but we will towel them up for it. I suppose we will get plenty of stoush soon. I don't think I will ever leave old Wenty again once I get back. We look like staying here a good while, yet, worse luck. I can't see myself what is going to stop this war, but I suppose it will end some day. We never thought we would get off Gallipoli alive. That is why I never went in for curios. When I was there we couldn't send them off, and we never dreamt of coming off ourselves. Did you get the Anzac book? My word it is real life. It wasn't much of a laughing matter, though, the real thing; but we often wonder now why we didn't see the funny part of it then. This is Sunday evening as I write this. They are celebrating it by a bit of a bombardment. It seems funny Christian people killing one another on a Sunday; but we are getting used to it. I am one of the company signallers now, and have a good job. We don't get bossed about for fatigue parties, and are practically our own bosses. I hear my name is down for a trip to England. Fancy a week in London, eh? I can see myself getting lost first go. Imagine me getting down the Strand with a little 'Pommy tart' on my wing. It is supposed to be summer here, but my word it is chilly of a night. Oh, well, I must close now. Sunday tea is ready (tea and bread and marmalade). We get marmalade for breakfast, dinner and tea. I think they have

struck a mine of it. I got an 'Argus' the other day from Wenty with my dial in it. How's that for an advertisement!"

Extract: *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, 29 July 1916, page 10.

His family tried to have him repatriated due to his health but he was not returned to Australia until the 5 April 1919. On 30 October 1974, he passed away.

Charles Kendall Brent – Service Number: 2788



Charles Brent was 29 years old and married when he enlisted on the 16 June 1915 with the Australian Imperial Force. Born in Little Ouseburn, North Yorkshire, England, he was a slater by trade and lived with his wife Sarah Ellen Annie Brent at 124 Elswick Street, Leichhardt, but was boarding in Parramatta prior to enlistment. Private Brent left as part of the 1 Infantry Battalion, 9 Reinforcements on 30 September 1915 from Sydney aboard the HMAT 'Argyllshire A8'. After the 1 Battalion withdrew from Gallipoli in December 1915, it returned to Egypt before sailing for France and the Western Front by March 1916.

On 5 May 1916, Brent was promoted to Lance Corporal. During the Battle of Pozières, Lance Corporal Brent was wounded in action on 1 September 1916. He was then transferred to the 2 Western General Hospital just over two weeks later. He was promoted to Corporal on 1 April 1917 and embarked for Australia on 7 February 1919 per HT 'Lancashire'.

On 5 November 1938, he passed away at Canterbury Hospital, aged 54 as a result of an accident. He was a resident of Campsie and was buried in the Methodist Cemetery of Rookwood.

Walter Norman Brown – Service Number: 4145



Walter "Norm" Brown was a 20-year-old carpenter when he enlisted on 29 August 1915 with the Australian Imperial Force. He was the eldest son of Walter Brown (senior), a well-known builder and contractor in the Parramatta area whom he also worked for. The family lived in Wigram Street, Harris Park. A popular and well-known footballer, Private Brown left Sydney aboard the HMAT 'Aeneas A60' on 20 December 1915 with the 13 Reinforcements of the 1 Australian Infantry Battalion. Taken on strength, he was transferred to the 54 Battalion in France on 16 July 1916.

and was reported missing in action on 19 or 20 July 1916 during the attack at Fromelles. It was later confirmed that Brown had in fact been made a prisoner of war and after 2 years in Dulmen, Germany was liberated and returned to Australia on 2 March 1919.

On 27 August 1970, he passed away in Newcastle, aged 75. He was survived by his wife Clarice Brown and children John, Phillip and Lorina. He was cremated at the Crematorium in Beresfield.

John Gurner Burnell – Service Number: Unknown



John Burnell was commissioned as a 2 Lieutenant when he enlisted on 8 October 1915 as he had four months of prior service in Australian Imperial Force 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 King's School Parramatta and was a University of Sydney Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Engineering (Mechanical and Electrical) graduate. 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. On 24 November 1915, Lieutenant Burnell embarked from Melbourne, Victoria, on board HMAT 'A40 Ceramic' with the 5 Australian Field Company Engineers. He was awarded the Military Cross on 13 September 1916, for bravery displayed at Pozieres where he *"carried out a most risky reconnaissance, which resulted in the occupation of further enemy trenches"*. While in France he was shot by a sniper on 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 11 November 1917 and left the forces on 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 at St. Paul's Church in Knightsbridge, 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. The couple later returned to Australia and eventually settled in Castlemaine, Victoria where John in 1928 was works manager and director of Thompson's Engineering Limited in Castlemaine and Williamstown, Victoria. On 9 October 1921, their son Reginald Dewez Burnell was born in Melbourne, Victoria. During the Second World War, Reg enlisted in Caulfield, Victoria on 13 March 1942. He served as a Lieutenant of the 2/2 Field Regiment

(service number VX77838). John and Adele also had a daughter named Lynette who married George Alan Harris of Benalla on 24 September 1947. On 15 August 1950, Adele passed away at Castlemaine, Victoria. On 10 October 1967, John passed away aged 82. At the time, he was a late resident of Napier, New Zealand.

Frederick Charles Burrows – Service Number: 5202



Frederick Burrows was a 22-year-old boilermaker's assistant at the Government Railway Department in Eveleigh when he enlisted on 3 January 1916 with the Australian Imperial Force. He was the son of Mr. James Burrows, who resided at 'Avoca' in Galloway Street, Parramatta. On 1 April 1916, Private Burrows left as part of the 16 Reinforcements of the 3 Australian Infantry Battalion from Sydney aboard the HMAT 'SS Makarini'. Burrows was transferred to the 55 Battalion on 24 May 1916 and evacuated from Boulogne, France with scarlet fever on 24 September 1916. He was despatched for duty with the 14 Infantry Brigade on 25 October 1917 and on 24 April 1918 was wounded in action and suffering from severe gas poisoning was invalided back to England. On 8 January 1919, Burrows returned to Australia per 'Orsova'.

On 17 January 1961, he passed away and was cremated at Rookwood Crematorium.

Sidney Stanley Cannon – Service Number: 4744

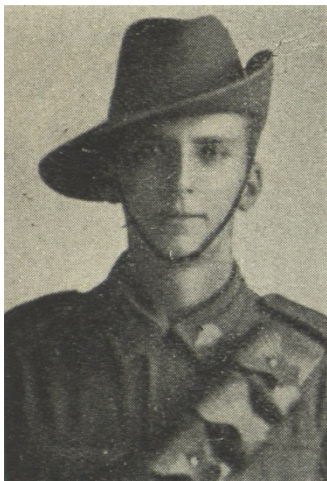


Sidney Cannon was a 21-year-old carpenter living with his father Isaac R. Cannon in George Street, Parramatta when he enlisted on 11 November 1915 with the Australian Imperial Force. As the oldest member of the Endeavour Football Club, he left Sydney on board HMAT 'A15 Star of England' on 8 March 1916 as a private of the 13 Australian Infantry Battalion, Reinforcement 15. He arrived in Egypt on the 11 April and was transferred to the 4 Pioneer Battalion from the 13 Infantry Reinforcements on 16 April 1916 at Tel-el-Kebir. By 11 June, he arrived in Marseilles, France. Due to the weather, Private Cannon was admitted to the 4 Australian Field Ambulance with stiff joints, later diagnosed as injured thumbs 'caused by cold exposure when on duty, soldier not to blame'. He re-joined his Unit on 19 January 1917 in France.

Cannon suffered a serious gunshot wound to his right temple on 5 June 1917 when a shell exploded near the vicinity of Messines, Belgium where the 4 Pioneer Battalion was constructing roads. He was sent to Australian Divisional Base Hospital. As a consequence of his injury he was given a medical discharge on 30 December 1917 per HMAT 'Runic'.

On 22 April 1994, Sidney Stanlie Cannon passed away at hospital. He was at the time a resident of Quakers Hill and former resident of Parramatta. His wife Jean pre-deceased him and he was survived by his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Alfred Herbert Currell – Service Number: 1539



Alfred Herbert Currell was 18 years old when he and his older brother Ernest Horatio Currell, 21 years old, enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force at the Warwick Farm camp on 14 September 1915. Born in 1897 in Ashfield, New South Wales, he was the son of Mr. Horatio John and Mrs. Augusta Currell (nee Price) of Baulkham Hills. He stood 5 foot 9 and 1/4 inches tall had a dark complexion, brown hair and grey eyes. Prior to enlistment, he worked as an apprentice coach builder for James R. Dellow and Son of Parramatta. On 23 October 1915 he embarked with his brother Ernest from Sydney for Europe aboard HMAT SS

'Hawkes Bay'. Taken on strength, he was transferred from 1 Light Horse Reserve Regiment in Heliopolis, Egypt to 2 Divisional Ammunition Column (D.A.C.) in Zeitoun, Egypt to the Base Depot in France before re-joining the 2 D.A.C. in France.

On 22 October 1918, his mother Augusta Currell passed away at Parramatta District Hospital. Both brothers returned to Australia aboard the 'Tras-os-Montes' on 8 April 1919.

Post war, his father remarried in 1922 to Elizabeth Gallard in Parramatta and Alfred started his long career with Goulburn City Council when he was appointed the role of assistant health inspector by their health committee in April 1923. In 1936, he married Adeline Marean Milne in Randwick. On 7 July 1945, his 84-year-old retired orchardist father Horatio John Currell passed away at Parramatta District Hospital. In 1949, as an upstanding citizen in the community, he was sworn in as a Justice of the Peace. From 13 December 1950, he also held the position of Meat Inspector at Mulwaree Shire Council, ensuring all slaughter houses and cattle intended for slaughter abide by the *Cattle Slaughtering and Diseased Animals and Meat Act, 1902-*

1947. By 1953, his job title was Goulburn City Council's Chief Health and Building Inspector. In 1980, he passed away aged 83.

Author note: his name is incorrectly transcribed in the Australian War Memorial embarkation papers as Alfred Herbert Carrell.

Francis James Doherty – Service Number: 2359



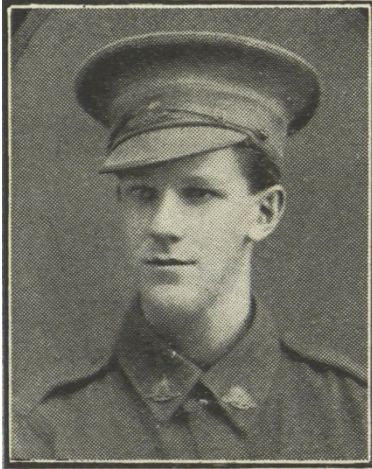
Francis James Doherty, usually known as Frank, was born in Londonderry, Ireland but settled in Australia after serving thirteen years with the Royal Navy.

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 'Orsoud' 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.

Allan Dunkley – Service Number: 5209



Allan Dunkley was 18 years old when he enlisted with his older brother Harold (service number 5210) in the Australian Army on 3 January 1916. At the time, he was employed as a clerk at Messrs. L. Harper and Company, a timber firm in Parramatta and was well known in football circles around the Granville and Parramatta district. The second son of Ernest Samuel and Elizabeth Dunkley of Harris Street, Granville, the family later moved to 'Drysdale', Smith Street, Parramatta. His brother-in-law Clarence Havelock Atkins (service number 4054), husband to his eldest sister Jessie R. G.

H. and younger brother Stanley (service number 6536) also served. On 1 April 1916, Private Dunkley embarked in Sydney aboard the SS '*Makarini*' and proceeded straight to France to join his battalion on the Western Front in France on 22 August 1916. He was wounded in action, reported as an abrasion or a gunshot injury to right buttock, however, later reported as a gunshot wound left shoulder, in France on 3 November 1916.

He embarked on the hospital ship '*Formosa*' for England on 16 November 1916 and was admitted to the 4 Southern General Hospital, Glasgow, Scotland on 18 November 1916, then discharged on 23 February 1917. Dunkley married Eva Christina Lambert in Tibenham, Norfolk, England on 29 October 1917. A frequent writer of letters to home one was printed in *The Cumberland Argus* entitled 'Seven mates killed' published on Saturday 20 January 1917. On several occasions Dunkley was found to be 'absent without leave'. He seems to have remained in England until he returned to Australia per the '*Orca*' on 9 April 1919 and was discharged on 25 May 1919.

On 17 April 1965, Allan passed away suddenly at his home in Roseville, New South Wales. He was aged 66 and was survived by his wife Eva and daughter Pat and grandchildren.

James Murdoch Durrant – Service Number: Unknown



Durrant served at Gallipoli, Egypt, France, and Flanders. Rising from the rank of captain to that of Lieutenant-Colonel, he was awarded 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.

After successfully passing his examination for Staff Sergeant-Major in 1908, he was appointed to the New South Wales Administrative and Instructional 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 Clara Ellen Birk, whose mother Rosina Louisa Birk nee Obermann 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 13 Battalion, Australian Infantry Force.

While Durrant was a born leader and organiser, he was also, as would soon be proved, courageous under fire. On 19 December 1914 he was released from administration duties and leaving with the New South Wales Battalion under Lieutenant-Colonel Burridge and so it was he was stationed in Egypt when he was called upon to be part of the first wave to land at Gallipoli on 25 April 1915. Very soon after the landing, in part due to the high casualty list, he received a number of promotions. Firstly, he was made Major with the 13 Battalion, and then Brigade Major of the 15 Infantry Brigade and later the 4th Infantry Brigade. Owing to Burridge being wounded Durrant was given temporary command of the battalion, which he commanded through the heavy fighting around Quinn's Post.

This action was among the most significant of the Gallipoli engagement, not so much for its strategic success, or failure, but rather because of the courage and heroism of the soldiers caught up in the events around the 'Bloody Angle' and 'Baby 700'. Just how bad this particular spot was can be gauged by the following description by Charles Bean ... the right flank of that attack brushed past the extreme left of Quinn's, which was not itself involved. But the mere strain of holding the post was equivalent to that of a battle. Stray men from the other companies, who had served there, used to speak in awestruck tones of the bombs which the enemy threw. Stories were related of Turkish attacks during which the garrison fired until rifles jammed with the heat and bayonets became twisted. Men passing the fork of Monash Valley, and seeing and hearing the bombs bursting up at Quinn's, used to glance at the place (as one of them said) "as a man looks at a haunted house.

Durrant was compelled to relinquish this position some months later owing to an attack of enteric fever. But even before he was completely recovered he had resumed duties, his knowledge of staff work being utilised as brigade major for the 4 Infantry Brigade, which was then being reorganised. On re-joining his battalion, he continued as major till after the evacuation, when he was attached to the 4 Brigade as Brigade Major.

James was then amongst the first to proceed to France where he supervised the training of recruits for engagements at both Pozieres and Mouquet Farm. During the fighting Lieutenant-Colonel Durrant was again given command of his old battalion, and he and his brigade were highly commended by the Divisional Commandant. It was for this action that they were mentioned in dispatches. Durrant's only brother (Staff Sergeant E. H. Durrant) also served as a soldier but was refused permission to go to the front. A highly skilled marksman he served on the staff of the School of Musketry in New South Wales. In January 1917 his name was added to the New Years honours list. By December 1917, he had been appointed to assist the Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the 2nd Army Division. He held this position till shortly after the armistice when he was appointed to the Repatriation and Demobilisation department until December 1919.

In 1920, Colonel Durrant was appointed assistant Quartermaster-General of the First Military District in Queensland, where he held high administrative appointments until 1920, when he was transferred to South Australia as chief administrative officer, A.A. and Q.M.G., of that district. In 1930 he was given the brevet rank of colonel, which was made substantive in July, 1935. Colonel Durrant was appointed Director of supply transport movements in the Quartermaster-

General's branch at Army Headquarters, Melbourne, in January 1935, and was also appointed aide-de-camp to the Governor-General in the same year.

George D'Arcy Folkard – Service Number: 2455



Born on 24 February 1894 at Kogarah, New South Wales, he was the son of Mr. William and Mrs. Emily Folkard and was educated at The King's School, Parramatta. George was a 22-year-old bank officer in the Bank of New South Wales, Walcha, New South Wales when he enlisted on 1 December 1915 with the Australian Imperial Force. His previous military history includes having spent two years as a Sergeant in the Senior Cadets from 1909 to 1910 and was a gunner in the 40 Infantry Militia, Burwood, New South Wales. In 1915, he married Marcia Katrina Crummer in Sydney. He

left Sydney on board HMAT 'A40 Ceramic' on 14 April 1916. Three days later on 17 April, he was appointed 2 Lieutenant (Honorary Lieutenant) of the 4 Australian Infantry Battalion, 17 Reinforcements. On the 20 May 1916, he was attached to the 45 Battalion, but a few days later on the 24 May he was attached to the 56 battalion before serving with the 55 Battalion from the 30 May in France. Not long after Folkard was promoted to Captain, he had the misfortune to be caught in the German attack at Fleurbaix which was the Allies' territory in the lead up to the disastrous battle of Fromelles on the night of 19/20 July 1916 where Captain Folkard was knocked out by a grenade at the same time as Lieutenant Berrol Mendelsohn was killed outright. Folkard was then taken prisoner of war from July 1916 to June 1918 and was held at Schneidemuhl Prison in Germany as recorded by Official War Historian Charles Bean. After being found, he was then transferred to Holland, where he remained for nearly a year for treatment of an old gunshot wound he received in his left hand on 20 July 1916 in France before securing transfer to England. On 26 July 1919, Folkard started his return journey home and arrived back in Australia in September 1919 per HT 'Demosthenes'. During 1919, his address and that of his wife Maria was changed to Melrose Street, Homebush, New South Wales.

William Frick – Service Number: 2375



William Frick, aged 24 years and a labourer by trade, embarked on the 5 October 1915 from Sydney on the HMAT 'Themistocles'. He joined the 18 Infantry Battalion, 1 to 13 Reinforcements. His place of residence was listed as being Wilmington, South Australia, though he had formerly lived in Granville, New South Wales. Frick was also the nephew of Alfred Lines of Alfred Street, Granville with whom he had resided for some time, and so was familiar to many Granville residents. Private Frick disembarked at Marseilles, France on the 25 March 1916.

On the 27 June 1916 he was reported wounded in action and missing in France, but within 3 weeks he was officially reported as being a prisoner of war. He had been involved in a raid at Bois-Grenier, France and had been injured in the neck by bayonet. As a prisoner of war his medical injuries were treated and he was interned in a camp at Stendal, Saxony in Germany. Just after Christmas 1918 William Frick was repatriated due to the cessation of hostilities, and on the 2 March 1919 he returned to Australia. A medical report completed in 1919 stated that he had been paralysed for 3 months but had no permanent disability.

Sydney Percival Goodsell – Service Number: Unknown



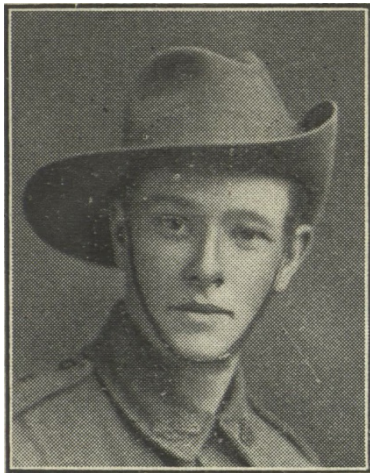
Sydney "Sidney" Goodsell was awarded the French War Cross of the Legion of Honour, by President Poincare, for bravery during attacks on Hill 60 at Gallipoli, August 1915 while working with the 5 Field Ambulance. Prior to the war he had spent twenty years with New South Wales militia at Wollongong and 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 nee Ragan and their children. *The Evening News* newspaper published the following story about him 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 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".

On 16 February 1917, he returned to Australia. He resumed his position at Mauri Brothers and Thomson as warehouse manager. On 14 December 1928, he passed away and was buried in the Methodist Cemetery in Rookwood. He was survived by his wife, two daughters and two sons, one being public servant Sir John William (Jack) Goodsell (6 July 1906 – 3 July 1981).

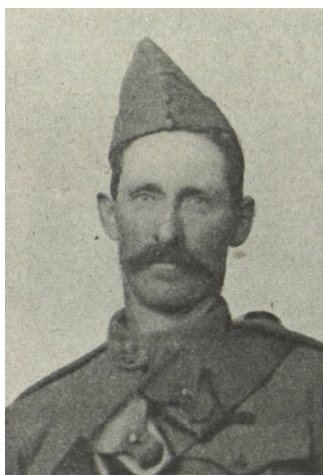
Ernest Gould – Service Number: 3322



Ernest Gould was an 18-year-old clerk when he enlisted on 27 August 1915 with the Australian Imperial Force. Described by *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate* (dated 7 July 1917, page 4) as a "shy, slime youth who used to score so remarkably well for Central Cumberland Cricket Club", he was the second son of Mr. Albert Edward Gould of Rosehill Street, Parramatta. He left from Sydney on board HMAT 'A17 Port Lincoln' on 13 October 1915 with the 13 Australian Infantry Battalion, 11 Reinforcement. He commenced his service with the 45 Battalion in France and for a time served as a driver before reverting to the position of gunner. On 2 June 1917 he was severely wounded in action and admitted to hospital with severe gunshot wounds to his face, ear and arm. He returned to Australia on 18 October 1917.

On Saturday 12 December 1925, he married Miss May Marsh at All Saints' Church in Parramatta, the only daughter of Mr and Mrs William Marsh of 'Dalford', Livingstone Road, Lidcombe.

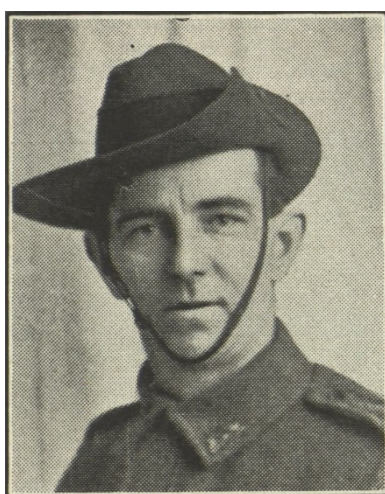
Charles Grimson – Service Number: 582



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

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

Arthur John Hilleard – Service Number: 6136



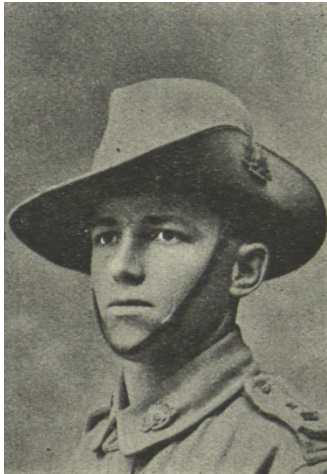
Born in 1884 in Liverpool, New South Wales, the eldest son of John and Mary Hilleard of George Street, Liverpool and brother of Private Francis Goodwin Hilleard (service number 6765) of the 7 Australian Infantry Battalion and Private William Hilleard (service number 2704) of the 47 Australian Infantry Battalion (former 25 Battalion). Arthur John Hilleard was 31 years old and living with his wife Mary Ellen in Westmead, near Parramatta when he enlisted with the Australian Imperial Force on the 3 October 1916. Hilleard worked as a wool and sheep expert and embarked from

Brisbane, Queensland on board the HMAT 'A75 Marathon' on 27 October 1916 as part of the 17 Reinforcement of the 25 Australian Infantry Battalion. Arriving in France in April 1917. He was wounded in action on the 24 September 1917 and was repatriated to England with a severe gunshot wound to the knee. He was wounded in action for the second time in June 1918. Writing home on 2 May 1918, he wrote that he did not think he would be able to return to the trenches owing to his former wound and in December that year, he returned to Australia.

Returning to his former career as a wool classer, on the night of 27 October 1926, Arthur John Hilleard commonly known then as "Sam" died from heart failure while

going for a swim at a local bath in Longreach, Queensland. His funeral was largely attended with members of the Oddfellows' and Returned Soldiers' Association also present.

Frank Branscombe Hosford – Service Number: 3549



Frank Hosford, a blacksmith from Station Street, Harris Park, New South Wales was the first of his family to enlist only a few days after the outbreak of the war. He was wounded in Gallipoli and returned to Parramatta in August 1915, the first soldier from Parramatta to return, where he was met by scores of friends at a special welcome home party held at the Parramatta Jubilee Hall. He was presented with a gold watch inscribed with *"From his sporting friends, to Private S. B. Hosford 1st Australian Expeditionary Force on his return from the Dardanelles, 3/8/15"*.

He departed again for the front in November 1915. In 1916 *The Cumberland Argus* announced the death of one of Parramatta's sporting favourites, however, the news did not come to Mr. and Mrs. Hosford officially. They received advice from the military authorities their son had been reported wounded, not killed, but that the wound was not stated as being serious. Corporal Bob McKenzie, who was a great mate of Corporal Hosford sent a cable indicating that Frank had been killed. It was possible that McKenzie saw Frank being taken away by stretcher bearers and took it for granted that he was dead. News quickly followed from Mrs. Hosford that there was no truth that Frank was killed. This time Frank Hosford returned to Parramatta with a "badly injured left elbow and hand and a war scarred face. He was in hospital at Bristol for some months, and returned incapacitated." He joined his brother Dick who had lost a leg and eye in the war.

Wilfred Septimus Hosford – Service Number: 5027



Wilfred Hosford was a 22-year-old bread carter living in Sorrell Street, Parramatta when he enlisted on 3 February 1916. He was born in 1893 at Bathurst, the son of Jonathan and Sarah Hosford and his wife is recorded as Mrs. W. G. Hosford who later changed her address to Station Street, Harris Park. On 5 July 1916, he left from Sydney on board HMAT 'A31 Ajana' as part of the 13 Reinforcement of the 20 Australian Infantry Battalion. He joined his Battalion in France on 31

October 1916 and on 17 November was sent to hospital with pyorrhoea, he re-joined his unit in January 1917 but was hospitalised again in 14 February with appendicitis. In October 1917 he was attached to the 20 Battalion but by May 1918 was hospitalised and invalided to England. Wilfred returned to Australia in March 1919.

He passed away on 3 April 1968, aged 74 at the Repatriation Hospital. He was survived by six of his children. A Granville resident and valued member of the City of Parramatta Returned and Services League sub-branch and club, the R.S.L. President F. E. Lysaght put out a funeral notice in *The Sydney Morning Herald* (dated 4 April 1968, page 40)

John Edward Leslie Hourigan – Service Number: 4787



John 'Jack' Hourigan was born in Parramatta, New South Wales, the son of John Hourigan and Mary Jane nee Rochester. On 11 November 1915, he enlisted with the Coos at Parramatta. According to his military service record, he was a single 21-year-old carter living with his parents at 415 Church Street, Parramatta. His physical description states he was 5 feet 7 inches tall, weighed 166 pounds, with a fair complexion, blue eyes, and fair hair. His religious denomination was given as Roman Catholic and he claimed to have 4 years universal training experience and was still serving. After completing the Coe-ee March he

went to Liverpool Camp as reinforcement for the 13 Australian Infantry Battery, 15 Reinforcements His service record shows he was made Acting Corporal from 11 November 1915 and left from Sydney on board HMAT 'A15 Star of England' on 8 March 1916 for Egypt. On 19 April 1916 while still in Egypt, he was transferred to the 45 Battalion. He was promoted to Corporal on 29 May 1916. He sailed with the 45 Battalion from 2 to 8 June 1916 for France aboard the transport 'Kinfauns Castle'. On 8 July 1916, the 45 Battalion was in the front line for the first time in the vicinity of Fleurbaix, France, when Corporal Hourigan was wounded in action, receiving a severe gunshot wound to his scalp. He was evacuated to the 4 Australian Field Ambulance and later on 22 July was transported to England for treatment. After spending a period of time in hospital and serving at various Depots, he finally re-joined his battalion on 29 March 1917 when it was training in the vicinity of Bapaume, France. In October 1917 Corporal Hourigan was sent to the Lieutenants Training School at the 4 Australian Division Base Depot at Le Harve in France. He sprained his left ankle prior to the 45 Battalion taking part in the Somme battlefield. He did however see action in the vicinity of Villers Brettoneux, France from 13 May 1918. He was promoted to Sergeant on 6 November 1918. Following

the Armistice, he went on leave to England before commencing his return to Australia on 11 May 1919 from England aboard the transport ship '*Borda*' and was discharged on 12 August 1919.

He married Rita M Becroft in 1920 in Hornsby, New South Wales until her death on 3 February 1945. On 13 November 1960, he passed away aged 66 at Bathurst District Hospital. He was survived by his daughter and grandchildren. His funeral took place at St. Monica's Catholic Church in North Parramatta and he was laid to rest at St Patrick's Roman Catholic Cemetery in North Parramatta

Walter Ernest Hughes – Service Number: 776



Walter Hughes was a 20-year-old clerk living with his father G. F. Hughes in Marsden Street, Parramatta. He was one of the first from the district to join and enlisted on 17 August 1914. Hughes was also among the first troops landed at Gallipoli and was reported missing on 2 May 1915 but returned to his unit soon after having spent a short time in a Canadian hospital suffering from mild shell-shock.

On the 16 September 1916 he was promoted to Lance Corporal after being wounded in action 23 July and was later diagnosed as suffering from acute shell-shock and a hernia. Hughes returned to Australia on 12 November 1916 and was discharged from service on 27 February 1917. He arrived back in Parramatta to a hero's welcome with over 200 people attending a function in his honour at the Parramatta Masonic Hall.

Robert Charles Jackson – Service Number: 6764



Robert 'Bob' Jackson enlisted on 12 September 1916 with the Australian Imperial Force. At the time, he was a 23-year-old assayer employed at Nyagee copper mines in Naramera. A native of Cobar, New South Wales, he was the son of William George and Mary A. Jackson of 'Rutland', Windsor Road, Northmead. In his military papers, he stated that he had previously completed 3 years' school cadetship in Cobar. He embarked on 8 November 1916 at Sydney aboard S.S. '*Port Nicholson*' with the 2 Australian Infantry Battalion, 22

Reinforcement. He was wounded twice in France. The first time at Ypres on 18 September 1917 when he was struck by shrapnel to the face and transferred to England for treatment. He was wounded a second time on 24 June 1918 when he suffered shrapnel wounds to his legs which led to his right foot being amputated. Private Jackson returned to Australia on 16 March 1919 per HT 'Czaritza'. Post war, he married Daisy Keenan in 1923 and had a daughter. They were living in West Kogarah, New South Wales, when he passed away on 4 July 1949 at the Repatriation Hospital in Concord, New South Wales, aged 56. A plaque in the New South Wales Garden of Remembrance has been erected to honour him.

Raymond Arthur King – Service Number: 597



Raymond Arthur King, brother of the late Private Clarence S. King who was killed in France in 1917, was attached to the 20 Battalion from 25 June 1915. A native of the Hunter River District, he spent most of his life in Hornsby, New South Wales. He lost four toes and the sight of one eye through the explosion of a Turkish bomb, which fell at his feet during the fighting on Walker's Ridge, Gallipoli. As a consequence of those injuries he returned to Australia and was employed as a newsagent at Hornsby News Agency in Hornsby, New South Wales. He married Alice Maud Carpenter in 1917 and had a child nick named "Digger".

Sadly, 11 months after the death of his beloved wife on 17 May 1923, he too passed away on 20 April 1924, aged 38.

Arthur Stuart Knox – Service Number: 509



Arthur Stuart Knox was the eldest son of Reverend William Knox of St. John's Anglican Church, Parramatta, New South Wales. He was a 23-year-old stockman who had been working in Queensland for the past three years when he returned and was living in Queen Street, Westmead, New South Wales when he enlisted on the 12 February 1915 with the Australian Imperial Force. His experience as a stockman was probably the reason he was transferred to the 6 Light Horse Brigade, 12 Regiment. He fought at Gallipoli Cove, Turkey in August 1915 but was admitted to hospital on the 11 September 1915. He received instruction

at bombing school and was promoted to Corporal on the 10 June 1916. Two years later he was accidentally kicked in the face by a horse and as a result of these injuries returned home, receiving a medical discharge on the 3 October 1918.

On 18 February 1925, he died at Griffith District Hospital, aged 33. He was a late resident of Yenda, New South Wales and was survived by his wife Kathleen August (Dolly Frewenack) and parents. He was laid to rest at the Church of England Cemetery in Prospect, New South Wales.

Edward Acton Lloyd – Service Number: Unknown



Edward Lloyd was a 25-year-old clerk living in Dover Road, Edgecliff, New South Wales when he enlisted on 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 14 July 1915. He is mentioned in Charles Bean's account of the attack on Lone Pine on 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 24 August Edward was hospitalised with a bad case of enteric fever which led to his being invalided back to Australia with 3 months leave of absence. He returned to Europe from Australia on 15 May 1916 and was taken on strength in France on 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 27 September 1919. On 14 June 1969, he passed away.

Cyril Roy McMillan – Service Number: 4861

Cyril Roy McMillan was a 19-year-old apprentice at Clyde Engineering in Granville, New South Wales and the son of Parramatta Police Sergeant Franklin C and Margaret A. McMillan of Marsden Street, Parramatta. He enlisted on 11 November 1915 with the Australian Imperial Force and left Sydney aboard the HMAT *'Star of England A15'* on 8 March 1916 as part of the 13 Australian Infantry Battalion, 15 Reinforcement. Taken on strength, he was transferred to the 45 Battalion. In 1917 he was in and out of hospital with a variety of illness, including a bout of trench foot which was caused by prolonged exposure to damp and cold conditions in the trenches. In a letter to his family dated 23 March 1917, he described having trench



feet as *"the toes swell up, then wither away, and fall off in bad cases"*. After returning to duty in January 1918, he was reported missing on 5 April 1918. In reality he had been taken prisoner and as the Allies advanced upon the German lines, he was force-marched all the way to Germany before being repatriated in December 1918. He was returned to Australia on 25 May 1919.

On 18 July 1974, he passed away, aged 77. He was a late resident of Croydon, New South Wales.

Reginald Clive Mottershead – Service Number: 3380



Reginald Clive Mottershead was born in 1893 in Parramatta, the third son of Mr. Frances William and Eliza Ann Mottershead, nee Dean. The family resided at 'Addswood', Ross Street, Parramatta, where he completed his education at Parramatta High School. At the age of 22 years, he gave up his scholarly endeavours to join the Australian Imperial Force as part of the 11 Reinforcements for the 3 Infantry Battalion on 25 August 1915. His brother Kenneth Raymond Mottershead also enlisted, in Brisbane, Queensland with

the 8 Reinforcements for the 1 Light Horse Brigade, 2 Light Horse Regiment on 15 April 1915. Mottershead embarked from Sydney aboard HMAT 'Euripides' on 2 November 1915. In December, he was admitted to hospital in Cairo and diagnosed with mild orchitis. On 1 March 1916 he was taken on strength in Tell-el-Kebir, Egypt and became part of the 3 Infantry Battalion that sailed for France to fight on the Western Front. By 16 August, he was wounded in action during the battle for Pozieres in the Somme Valley, France and admitted to hospital with head and nose injuries. After many months spent in the trenches in the Somme over winter, he was lucky to survive a near death experience in which he was dug out of the earth after being "buried for two hours after a big burst up" at Flers, France. On 9 November 1916, he was transferred to England where he was admitted to hospital and diagnosed with neurasthenia. On 21 July 1917, Mottershead left England and returned to Australia aboard the hospital ship 'Euripides' which disembarked on 19 September at Melbourne, Victoria. He was officially discharged medically unfit from the Australian Imperial Force at Sydney on 16 October due to shell shock. During his discharge, he lost his Returned Soldiers Badge and had to request a new one. He was also issued a Star, British War medal and Victory medal for his services and granted a pension.

After returning home he moved to Woollahra and on 2 May 1918, married Maud Docker at St. Stephens Church, Philips Street, Sydney. Maud was the youngest daughter of Edward Hay Docker of 'Haythroe', Parramatta and niece of Judge Docker. Sadly, on 18 February 1958, Reginald Clive Mottershead passed away, aged 65. His widow requested the Australian Imperial Force Base Records Officer to forward her late husband's military records in order to purchase a home under the War Services Homes Act 1918-1954.

Presto John Nankivell – Service Number: 949



Presto John Nankivell was born in 1888 in Moonta, South Australia to Mr. Elias Nankivell, and his wife Mary Jane. At a young age, he grew up in Broken Hill, New South Wales and was educated at Burke Ward School (in Broken Hill). After leaving school he worked at Block and South mines and was a member of the Broken Hill Quartet Club and Nicholls St. Methodist choir. In 1910, his family left Broken Hill and eventually settled at their residence on Wharf Road, Rydalmere, New South Wales. On 14 July 1915 at the age of 27 years, while working as a poultry farmer and living with his parents, he made the decision to enlist in the

Australian Imperial Force. His younger brother Lee Bray Nankivell (service number 1384) of the 13 Battalion had enlisted earlier on 17 November 1914 and was killed in action on 14 May 1915. Private Nankivell embarked with his unit, the 30 Battalion, D Company from Sydney on board HMAT 'A72 *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 and awarded a Military Medal for his actions.

Post war, his mother passed away on Monday 18 August 1919. A year later in September 1920, he married Sylvia Eva Doe of 'Marood' Strathfield at the Dundas Methodist Church in the presence of numerous friends and relatives. He continued his family's legacy in their work with the Methodist denomination and assisting local events through the family's musical abilities. He also returned to his former trade as a poultry farmer until ill health forced him to retire. His beloved wife Sylvia predeceased him. She died on 14 January 1945, aged 54 at the Parramatta District Hospital. On 8 September 1954, he passed away, aged 67 at his daughter's residence on Park Road, Rydalmere, New South Wales. A plaque in the New South Wales Garden of Remembrance has been erected in memory of him and his service. He was survived by his children Edward, Jim, Clive and Mrs Gwen Pike.

James Sutherland Paterson – Service Number: 3281



James Sutherland Paterson was a 32-year-old wood machinist from Princess Street, Granville, New South Wales who lived with his wife Mrs. Elizabeth Maud Paterson and two children. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Paterson, of Clyde, New South Wales and enlisted on the 28 August 1915. He was assigned to 17 Infantry Battalion, 1 to 3 Reinforcements with the rank of Private and embarked from Sydney aboard the HMAT 'Suevic' on the 20 December 1915.

On the 20 July 1916 he was wounded in action in France. He was admitted to hospital the same day for treatment of a gunshot wound to the wrist and foot. He sailed for England on the 21 July 1916 aboard a Hospital Ship for further treatment of his wounds and by the 22 July 1916 was admitted to the 2 Western General Hospital in Manchester, England. He was discharged from hospital and was awarded leave in Perham Downs, Wiltshire, England from the 16 to 31 October 1916. He marched out to Weymouth from hospital on the 12 April 1917 and returned to Australia aboard the HS 'Runic' from Devonport for Home Service on the 4 May 1917. He was discharged from service on the 13 August 1917. On 30 July 1970, he passed away. A plaque in the New South Wales Garden of Remembrance has been erected in memory of him and his service.

Walter Arthur Potter – Service Number: 4578



Born in 1885, Walter Arthur Potter was the son of Mr. Benjamin George and Mrs. Rachel Potter of 'Benray,' Good Street, Granville and had an adopted brother, George Mathew Lukeen. He was a carpenter by trade and enlisted on the 16 August 1915 in Holsworthy, New South Wales at the age of 31 years. By all accounts Potter was never a robust man and the family expressed surprise that he had passed the medical examination at the time of enlistment. He was described by his acquaintances as having been a most upright man, a very straight goer, and a genial and popular companion. Initially, it was reported that he had died in action on the 19 or 20 July 1916 but it was later discovered that he and Lukeen had been taken prisoners of war in Germany.

The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers' Advocate newspaper published a photograph of a group of prisoners of war in a camp in Germany which included Potter reporting that he had been taken prisoner on the 20 July 1911 and was eventually repatriated to London, England, where he landed on the 14 April 1919 after which he returned to Australia. He died in Sutherland, New South Wales in 1945.

Leslie John Readett – Service Number: 975



Leslie John Readett was born in 1897 in Durham, New South Wales. He was the youngest son of William Dangar and Lucy Readett of Mays Hill, New South Wales. Although only 17 years old, he had previously served as a volunteer in the 4 Battalion Junior Cadets and 20 Battalion Seniors Cadets in Granville, New South Wales. Thus when Readett enlisted on 5 February 1915, he was given the rank of Sergeant of the 18 Australian Infantry Battalion, 'C' Company. He left Sydney on 25 June 1915 on board Transport 'A40 Ceramic' and served in Gallipoli, Egypt and France. In a letter titled 'The Firing Line, August 27-

September 4', he wrote:

"We arrived here over two weeks ago, and last Sunday the 18th Battalion made the famous charge about 5.30 a.m. It was awful, but war is war. Our battalion suffered heavily, but that could only be expected against so many. We were holding the trench for 48 hours with only 50 men. All our officers excepting two, were either killed or wounded. We went for 30 hours without water or food of any kind. We were all of us upset a good deal, and it was very trying on our nerves. Both Billie and I are quite well. You know the big Scotchman, with the broad shoulders. Well, he will, I believe, be recommended for a D.S.M., and he earned it, too. ' Words cannot describe the scene that lay before our eyes. We inflicted heavy losses on the Turks, and killed two German officers. At present the remainder of the 18th is doing fatigue duty behind the trenches. We get now and then a little bacon (no eggs) and some bread. We are very short of water, so we have a wash and a shave when we can. Yesterday was the first time I had a wash and a shave since we left Heliopolis. Flies! Nothing else but flies. They stick to your food until it is almost in your mouth, and then wait for the next mouthful. There are only about 50 of "C" Company left unwounded. Remember me to all my friends at Parramatta, please. I am still very well and in fact I have now been given the name of 'King Eater of Jam and Milk,' not a bad name; as long as they give me plenty of jam and milk, I do not mind. We have not received any letters from Australia since July 14. Never mind. I know full well you have written, and only hope all are well at home. Nearly every scratch one gets here festers very quickly, but to my surprise, so far, I have none, although my

hands have been cut. I have been through two charges already, and, thank God, I have come out safely each time. Oh that this cursed war would soon end! It is perfectly true 'Midst life we are in death,' as you may be walking along the beach for a swim when someone near by is sniped. The men are all happy, and seem to accustom themselves to the country very quickly. For the last week I have been made Acting Company Sergeant-Major. Remember me to all at Parramatta."

- Extract: *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, 6 November 1915, p. 12

Sergeant Readett was wounded in action on 3 May 1917 during the second Battle of Bullecourt in France. He was returned to Australia on 10 November 1917 per HT 'A38' due to severe gunshot wounds to his wrist. Post-war, he married Margaret Miller of Strathfield at St. Patrick's Church, Grosvenor Street, Sydney on 29 December 1919. Readett died on 6 April 1948. A plaque in the New South Wales Garden of Remembrance has been erected in memory of him and his service.

Aubrey William Rees – Service Number: 1358



Aubrey William Rees was born in June, New South Wales, the second son of publican Walter Edwin and Eleanor Agnes Rees of the Woolpack Hotel, Parramatta. He was a 21-year-old engineer having served his apprenticeship at Clyde Engineering Works in Granville, New South Wales when he enlisted on 28 September 1916 in the Aviation Corps. At that time, his older brother Warrant Officer Walter Edwin Rees (junior) (service number 802) of the 30 Battalion was already on active duty overseas. Second air mechanic Aubrey Rees embarked from Melbourne, Victoria, on

board HMAT 'A67 Orsoud' on 6 December 1916 with the 2 Flying Squadron 4 Reinforcements. On 1 June 1917, he was sent to the School of Technical Engineering. He graduated as a flying officer on 7 November 1917 and arrived in France later that month being promoted to Lieutenant in the 3 Squadron Australian Flying Corps.

While flying on a sortie above Amiens, France he was attacked and had his control bar shot away leaving him with only his rudder bar to steer by, but somehow he managed to get the plane away from his pursuers and survive the plane crash. On 11 April 1918 he was wounded in action receiving severe head and eye wounds combined with cuts and abrasions. He returned to Australia on 15 August 1918. Post war, he followed in his parent's footsteps and worked as a hotel manager and

publican. Aubrey passed away on 11 October 1974, he was survived by his wife Olga and step children. His funeral was also attended by members of the Totally and Permanently Incapacitated Veterans' (T.P.I.) Association of New South Wales and his remains were created at The Northern Suburbs Crematorium.

Leslie Thomas Roberts – Service Number: 1391

Leslie 'Tom' Thomas Roberts was 23 years old and worked for the New South Wales Railways when he enlisted on 18 November 1914 with the Australian Imperial Force. He was the eldest son of Thomas and Johanna Roberts of 94 Church Street, later 48 Rosehill Street, Parramatta, New South Wales. He left Sydney on board HMAT 'A48 Seang Bee' on 11 February 1915 as a private of the 13 Australian Infantry Battalion, 2 Reinforcement. While in Gallipoli, he wrote in a letter dated 14 July 1915:



"This is the first chance I have had of writing, as paper and envelopes are very scarce. Well, I am in the best of health. The first few weeks here it was Hell. It is bad luck about the Parramatta boys being killed. The Australians have made a great name for themselves. I suppose all the boys are coming over soon. Well, they will get a warm reception here. There is plenty of Turkish delight here in the shape of bombs, shrapnel and bullets. I have been promoted to bomb thrower. I am an anarchist now, and have to assassinate the Turks. I won't care how soon it is over. I would like to be looking at Dad's garden. Remember me to all my friends. We get any amount of pick and shovels swinging. I think I will join the Parramatta Council as navvy when I got back. I will write again first chance."

He was hospitalised in September 1915 and returned to France in August 1916. He was accidentally scalded in November and after a spell in Weymouth, England returned to France in July 1917. In July 1918 was wounded in action and returned to Australia on 15 September 1918 per HT 'Arawa'. He was discharged (medically unfit) in Sydney on 29 November 1919. Sadly, he passed away on 31 March 1939, aged 47 at Prince of Wales Hospital in Randwick. His death was attributed to his war service and he is buried in the Rookwood Cemetery, New South Wales. A plaque in the New South Wales Garden of Remembrance.

Herbert Joseph Robilliard – Service Number: 1053

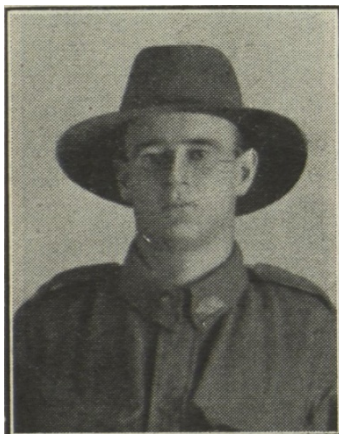


Herbert Joseph Robilliard was a 35-year-old station owner when he enlisted at Charleville, Queensland on 13 April 1915 with the Australian Imperial Force. He was born in Parramatta the youngest son of the late John Le Page Robilliard of Marion Street, Harris Park, New South Wales and his first wife Emily Eliza Robilliard. He named his sister Melvina Eliza Robilliard of 'Glenhaven', Harris Park as his next of kin. On 2 June 1915, he left as a private of the 2 Light Horse Regiment, 6 Reinforcement from Brisbane, Queensland, on board HMAT 'A7 Medic'.

He was initially attached to the 1 Light Horse Headquarters for clerical duties but by 24 November he was admitted to hospital with a lung infection which was so severe he was returned to Australia on 3 March 1916 and medically discharged from the service on 21 June 1916. On 1 November 1916, he married Minnie Elizabeth Englart at St John's Cathedral in Brisbane, Queensland. He continued to support his fellow comrades from home through his role as officer in charge of the soldiers' inquiry office, justice of the peace in 1917 and being the Honorary Secretary of the Returned Sailors and Soldiers' Labour League in Queensland in 1919.

Sadly, on 1 June 1946, Herbert passed away as a result of fatal accident while returning with two others (George Andrew Stewart and Albert Wood) from Enoggera Bowling Club when their vehicle collided with a train at the Wardell Street level crossing at Enoggera, Queensland. He was aged 66 and was survived by his wife Minnie, daughter Irella and siblings Melvina Kain, William J. and George J. Robilliard and Ruby Jeffrey.

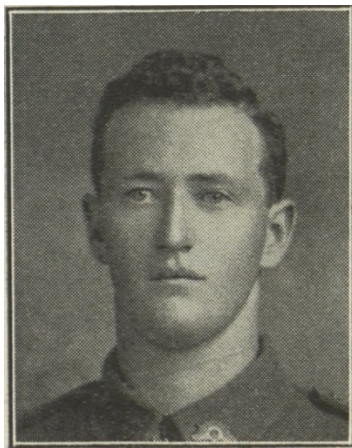
Keith Rowling – Service Number: 818



Keith Rowling was born in Parramatta, New South Wales in 1897, the second son to Leslie Clement and Mary A B Rowling and nephew of Mr and Mrs Ringrose of Wentworthville. He was 19-years-old when he enlisted on the 18 November 1914 with the Australian Imperial Force. Prior to enlisting, he was working as an orchard hand and was placed in the care of Major Jenkins of Niagara Park, Gosford, New South Wales. His brother Sergeant Edwyn Allan Rowling lived in North Road, Gladesville, New South Wales. On 6 February 1915, he left Sydney on board HMAT

'A6 Clan Mccorquodale' as a private of the 6 Australian Light Horse Regiment, 3 Reinforcement. While at Gallipoli, Rowling accidentally wounded himself in the hand on the 19 August 1915 and was transferred to 6 Australian Army Service Corps from the 6 Light Horse Brigade where he went through the Palestine campaign when hostilities ceased. He was appointed to the Transport Section and then Field Engineers on the 26 March 1916. On the 27 May he was taken on strength and transferred to the Signal Squadron. He was then moved to the Australian and New Zealand Mounted Division Train on the 20 August 1917. He returned to Australia per 'Port Darwin' on the 12 June 1919 and was discharged 3 months later. Keith passed away on 6 November 1980. He was a retired carpenter and late resident of Kellyville, New South Wales.

Albert Ernest Selems – Service Number: 1993



Albert Ernest Selems was a 21-year-old grocer when he enlisted at Bathurst, New South Wales on 2 December 1916. He was staying his friend Private Frederick Glenalvin/ Glenaloon Smith's family at Trott Street, Parramatta prior to enlisting while his father George was living in Wentworthville, New South Wales. He left Sydney as part of the 45 Australian Infantry Battalion, 3 Reinforcements on 22 May 1916 on board HMAT 'A69 Warilda'. He proceeded to France in September 1916 and was appointed Lance Corporal on 4 March 1917. He received a fractured skull and a wound in the right thigh whilst in action on 7 June 1917. After 3.5 years' service, Selems returned to Australia on 31 October 1918 with his mate Corporal Frederick G. Smith and received a hearty welcome home. Albert passed away on 24 July 1970 and his final resting place is at Rookwood Crematorium.

Joseph Colin Campbell Simpson – Service Number: 2148



Joseph Colin Campbell Simpson was born in Bathurst, New South Wales, the son of Mr. Joseph and Mrs. Jane Simpson of York Street, Fairfield, New South Wales. At the age of 19 years and 5 months, he joined the Australian Army on the 3 April 1916. Prior to enlistment, he had been working as a labourer. On the 24 August 1916, he left from Sydney aboard the HMAT 'Anchises' as part of the 35 Infantry Battalion, 3 Reinforcements. While in Codford, England attached to the 9 Training Battalion, he was taken on strength and transferred to the 35 Battalion.

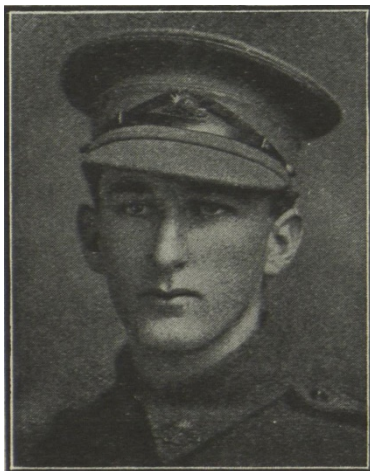
On the 21 November 1916, he proceeded to France for active duty. It was on the 7 June 1917, during the Battle of Messines in France, the first major battle for the 35 Battalion, he was wounded in action sustaining a gunshot wound to the thigh. His injury led to his transfer to England and later being invalided home on the 31 October 1917 aboard the ship HT Berrima. He was officially discharged from duty on the 2 February 1918. On 14 November 1960, he passed away.

Stanley Selby Stoney – Service Number: 2889



Stanley Selby Stoney was born in the Sydney suburb of Manly, New South Wales in 1893. He was the son of Thomas and Esther Stoney of George Street, Parramatta. Stoney was a 22-year-old builder and plumber when he was enlisted at Liverpool 3 June 1915. He was taken on strength in France, first with the 4 Infantry Battalion on 14 August 1916 before being attached to the 1 Divisional Signalling Company on 29 October 1916. He served in Egypt and England. On 8 December 1917, he was promoted to Temporary Corporal but reverted back to Sapper on 15 December 1917. On 28 October 1918 he was discharged from hospital and granted leave after a bout of influenza. He returned to Australia per 'Soudan' on 12 May 1919 and was discharged 25 August 1919. Stanley's father Thomas Lucas Stoney and brother Thomas Lawrence Stoney also served overseas. Stanley died on 9 July 1967.

George Henry James Stringfellow – Service Number: 3436



Born on 18 November 1895 in Granville, New South Wales. In 1915, George Henry James Stringfellow was a 20-year-old office clerk who had worked for 4 years at Messrs. John Broomfield and Company, shipping merchants in Parramatta, New South Wales. He was one of five sons of Mr. James and Mrs Edith M Stringfellow, of Marion Street, Harris Park, who enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force. George enlisted on 7 September 1915. His brothers included Corporal Burnett (born 1883) (service number 994) and Private Ernest Clarence (born 1886) (service number 995) of the 5 Broad Gauge Railway Operating Company whom lived in North Fremantle, Western Australia; Driver Stanley (born 1889) (service number 34832) of 1 Divisional

Ammunition Column and younger brother Private Edgar Wesley Stringfellow (born 1898) (service number 6347) of the 3 Australian Infantry Battalion.

On 2 November 1915, Private George Stringfellow of the 3 Australian Infantry Battalion, 11 Reinforcement embarked from Sydney on board the HMAT 'A14 Euripides'. Taken on strength, he joined the 55 Australian Infantry Battalion in March 1916 and was promoted to the rank of Corporal in June 1916. By July 1916 he was stationed in France and part of the right reinforcing company at the Battle of Fromelles under Lieutenant Matthews. On 20 July, 1916, Corporal Stringfellow along with others were organised on the extreme flank by Captain Arblaster near the road when the Germans made a strong counter attack. According to Australia's official war historian Charles Bean

"... the furious bombing in Arblaster's sector caused by the first counter-attack had died down by 1 o'clock in the morning; but, as the denseness of the night began to grow faintly less towards the coming of the dawn, some of the troops on the extreme right observed the figures of men moving over the open past their flank towards the old German front line. The air was misty but the men were clearly seen and Stringfellow along with the others opened up on them.

Unfortunately the Germans managed to recapture the trench behind them and were firing on them from all sides. As a result the fighting, particularly the use of hand thrown bombs was particularly heavy in this sector, and of the men sent up to reinforce the position barely one in ten made it back.

One by one Captain Murray ordered his officers into the melee until only Captain Ranson was left. Lieutenant Pratt was shot through the heart, Lieutenant [Berrol] Mendelsohn was also killed and Lieutenant [George D'Arcy] Folkard, another Parramatta recruit from Harris Park, was wounded. At one stage one of the Lewis gunners turned his gun to the rear and rested it on the shoulders of Corporal Stringfellow to fire on the Germans. This gunner was shot through the head but Captain Agassiz continued to fire and the Bavarian troops were suppressed for an hour or so. It was only after a herculean effort and the addition of member of the 56th battalion that the enemy was finally subdued along the old front line."

But as stressful as these engagements were for the soldiers, loved ones at home also suffered. In George's case his enlistment record in the National Archives is stamped missing and this news must have been heartbreaking for his parents, with five sons enlisted in the war. Luckily this particular story has a happy ending for by December 1918 they knew four of their five sons were alive in France and George was found alive in a German prisoner of war camp. After 6 weeks in a hospital in Holland he was discharged to be returned home after arriving in England on his 23 birthday. After being captured in September 1916, George had spent some time in

Dulman, Germany, where he was forced to dig turnips and potatoes from early in the morning till late at night. One can only imagine the relief for Edith and her husband, but unfortunately fate had one last hurdle to place in their way. While returning to Australia on board the transport *Ulysses*, he caught pneumonia and was quarantined in Freemantle, Western Australia. Thankfully he recovered and finally returned home to Parramatta and his parents by 18 January 1919. On 4 April 1976, George passed away aged 80. He was then a late resident of Toukley, New South Wales.

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 S.S. *'Kanonora'* on the 28 August 1919, disembarking on the 29 October. He received an honourable discharge on the 12 December 1919 in Adelaide, South Australia.

Leslie George Tyler – Service Number: 2776



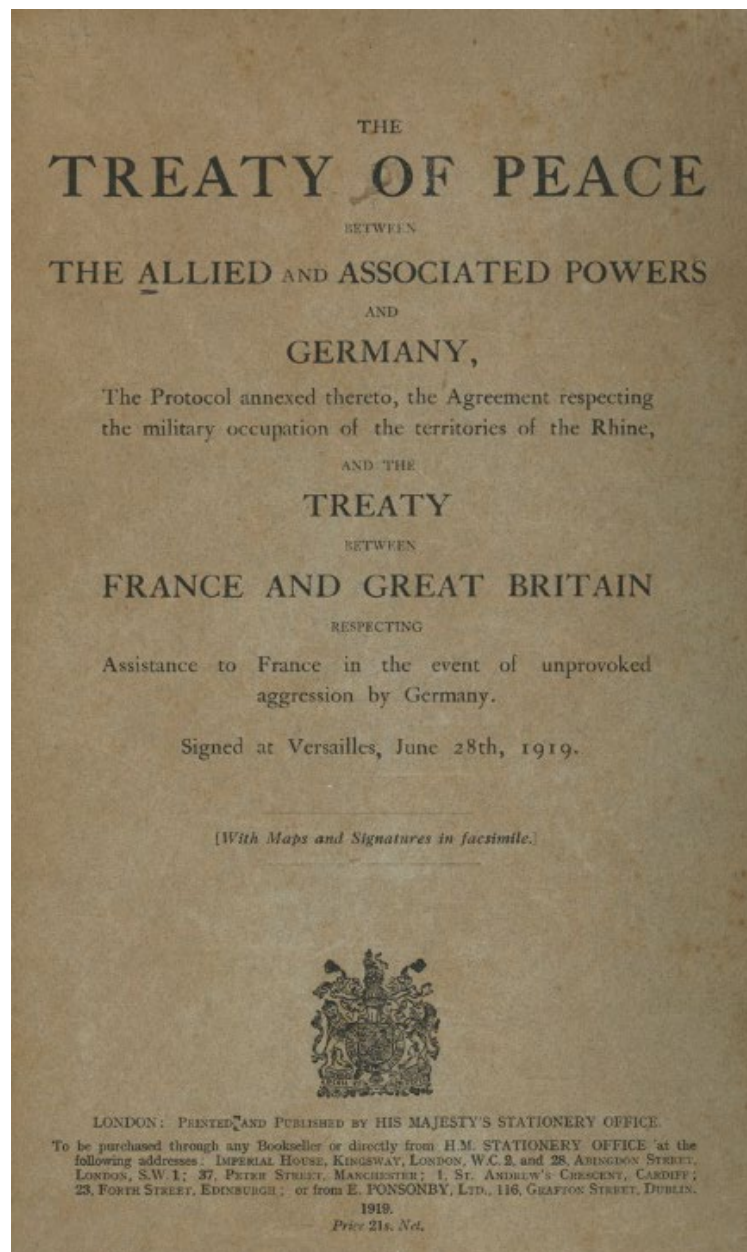
Leslie George Tyler was born in Parramatta, New South Wales. His father was George William Tyler of Good Street, Mays Hill, New South Wales. At the age of 21-years-old and 9 months, he enlisted on the 11 August 1915 in Lithgow. Prior to enlisting was working as a labourer. On 2 November 1915, he left Sydney aboard the HMAT *'Euripides A14'* as a private of the 5 Australian Infantry Brigade, 19 Infantry Battalion, 6 Reinforcements. Taken on strength from the spares, on 5 February 1916 in France. By 27 July that year, he was admitted to hospital with shell shock. He was able to

return to his unit in early 1917. He again became ill and returned to hospital on the 10 May 1918. After returning to active duty, Tyler was wounded in action and gassed on the 27 July 1918. He returned to Australia on the 23 July 1919 per HT '*Port Lincoln*' with a wife Chrissie Edna nee Wade he married at St. George Hanover Square in London on 23 May 1919. His brother John Alfred Tyler served in the 4 Infantry Battalion.

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: Image



The first blinded man to return to Sydney (Source: The Sydney Mail)

