



PRG1159/1/4 James Churchill-Smith diary 1917 with added newspaper clippings
Transcribed by Jean Seifert, Volunteer at the State Library of South Australia, 2014

[The diary is written in pencil except where indicated in ink or a clipping.]

Pasted opposite the title page are three small black and white photographs of Victor Harbor, Green Bay and Hallet's Cove]

PRIVATE.

The property of

Capt. J. Churchill Smith M.C.

'D' Company

50th Infy. Battn.

A.I.F.

In case of casualty please forward to
J Churchill Smith
C/o Messrs Bagot, Shakes & Lewis Ltd
Adelaide
South Australia

Page 1

See Pages 31 & 32

The attack on NOREUIL 2/4/17

The 13th Infy. Bgde., less 49th & 52nd Battns, attacked and captured the village of Noreuil on the morning of 2nd April; the village was held by the Prussian Guards, who on that morning were being relieved by the 119th German Reserve Regiment. The 50th Battn, attacked from the S.E. side, and the 51st Battalion from the S.W. side. Zero time was 5.15 am, and the Brigade password "CHURCHILL", so I felt very proud and confident. B & D Cos, were holding the Battn, Outpost line up to the time of the attack, and as 'D' Coy had to move over to 'C' Cos, front where the tape was, about 16 1/16 men were left to hold the frontage of about 1000 yards. The Corp withdrew at 10.30 pm on night of 1st /2nd April thus giving the men about 1 hours rest. A &'C' Cos, had been relieved 2 days previously by 'B' Coy. At 2.15 am 2/4/17, 'D' Coy moved from its Coy Hdqrs., which was about 600 yds. In rear of the Outpost line, & formed up for the attack in 2 waves of 2 lines each at the jumping off place, which had

Page 2

Rough diagram of formations :-

[a small hand drawn diagram is shown at the top of the page]



been taped out by Major Loutit, 'C' Coy then formed up on 'D' Coys right & 'A' Coy (in 1 wave) on the right of 'C' Coy. 'B' Coy was in Support holding the old Outpost line, less 'D' Coys sector, which was held after 2 p.m. by 4 posts of 3 men each, who moved towards Noreuil at Zero to join up with the left of 'D' Coy. Everything was quiet for a couple of hours before Zero, and the Batten got into position without a casualty : - The Formation was :- [a small diagram is drawn] Lieut. W.V. Haggerth had charge of the 1st wave, & Lieut. J. Waine 2nd wave \of 'D' Coy/ Lieut. Bidstrup was in charge of 13th Pltn to deal with strong point on the left with his "Bombers".

Page 3

A few minutes before Zero one gun of ours opened fire, it's third shot being the signal for the barrage to commence. It all sounded so well \pleasing/ to me as I was waiting with my Company of real fine chaps to move off. Upon the barrage opening up the Battalion moved off at a slow walking pace towards Noreuil, which stood down in a gully. As we came over the ridge, Fritz sent up many green flares, evidently his S.O.S., and all his machine guns opened fire, thus bringing enfilade, oblique and frontal fire on to our claim men, who in spite of seeing their comrades knocked out, kept going towards the objective. Men fell wounded & killed everywhere, but although hit never complained & some even cheered on those who were still going. 'A' Coy got caught in the barbed wire, (shown in diagram) and I understand endeavored to try retire, but were bravely coaxed on by their Officers, who eventually got them through, only then to come under

Page 4

more severe enemy machine gun fire. My 1816, Platoons under Lieut. Bidstrup Lieut. Hoggarth/ bravely went forward until both these Officers and nearly all the men were killed or wounded through meeting the enemy guns Nos. 2,3, & 4. Not knowing at the time that 13 Pltn. were nearly all gone, & noticing a gap on the right towards 'C' Coy, I called to Lieut. Waine to bring his Platoon across & he immediately filled the gap. When nearing the village a few of our men went too fast & got caught in our own barrage. 'A' Coy through having so many casualties got out of touch with 'C', & those who remained pushed on to the railway cutting where they were either killed, wounded or taken prisoners. – Capt. D.L.Todd & Lieut. Gore (wounded) were taken prisoners there, no doubt through being totally surrounded; what they went through will not be known until after this War, I guess they had a very bad time. When in about the

Page 5

centre of the village the 50th met the 51st Bttn, all giving a welcome cheer; it was then that our Bttn, changed direction right to line up and advance with the 51st - it was done wonderfully well & just like on parade. As we got through the village we could see several of the enemy running away, and some were killed by our rifles, whilst others who couldn't keep going were taken prisoners. When about 500 yds. outside Noreuil & about 100 yds. from our objective, we came to a new enemy trench about 4 feet deep, so took possession of it and consolidated.



German snipers immediately got busy from our front & from the cutting, \or gully/ on our right, and accounted for a few of our men, and dear old Harold Armitage (Capt. O.C. 'C' Coy) The position then was the Gordon's on the left, (Then) the 51st & then the 50th; then came the gully in possession of Fritz with a gap of about 500 yards from

Page 6

there to the 52nd Battn, I noticed some of our boys., evidently 'A' Coy, endeavor to establish themselves in the gully but were heavily fired on from all directions \from Posts 5 & 6 as well as rifles,/ and were eventually compelled to surrender; The Boche was able to move along this gully without us seeing him, & 3 or 4 times made bomb attacks along the right flank of the trench we occupied. The Boche counter-attacked the Gordons at night but was easily driven off – our front was quiet owing to the presence of continuous light artillery barrage round about dusk. Our artillery barrage was, to my mind, not heavy enough, & it was only through every man knowing his job that we got through. Major Loutit came up to the line about 9 am & 'B' Coy was sent up to connect with us in the gully – this was done by the good work of Major Loutit & Capt. Seager (O.C. 'B' Coy) & that night 'B' Coy connected right across to \continued on page 13/

Page 7

3/6/17 Before the Messines Ridge attack

It's getting rather late at night, but my thoughts are of our extensive preparations for this coming scrap, which to my mind is going to be absolutely the biggest attack ever launched. As one moves up from about 3 miles in rear of the firing line, especially after sundown, you notice the numerous flashes of our artillery guns firing; there are small guns & large ones, ones that make big flashes & ones that make small, but all helping to some extent to make it uncomfortable for poor old Fritz. \Altogether there are 2500 guns taking part in this battle./

Then we notice small ammunition dumps everywhere, which makes it all the easier for Fritz to blow up a dump, but what's a hundred rounds nowadays? Just by our camp is a 12" Howitzer, an enormous gun, with a terrible roar as it goes off; it is engaged on counter – battery work, and only the other day fired 17 rounds, obtaining 10 direct hits

Page 8

and 7 close by, which is very good shooting. No sooner is a Fritz battery spotted than our guns are on to it,& in no time that battery is put out of action; artillery is certainly nearer perfection at present than it has ever been. As we go along we pass a few 6 inch Naval guns – guns with long barrels, that \and/ make a tremendous roar when fired, but very accurate for all that. Other howitzers & field guns are passed too, but there are so many of them that we hardly recognise them. The dear old "18 pounders" are the last ones we pass, and are only about 1500 yards behind the firing line; they are "beauts," and have a wonderful effect on our men as they fly \fire/ over our heads when we are in the front line, especially after an attack. I love the little 18



pounders, but my word they do make a noise. We understand that there are enough guns here for us to not only put up a

Page 9

big barrage, but also to engage all Fritz' batteries, so how will Fritz stand in this coming attack. We've been firing *in earnest* into Messines and onto the ridge for the last couple of days, and at times the ridge is one mass of explosions – how does Fritz get on? Old Fritz is getting very cunning, and he absolutely will not open up all his guns in reply to our bombardment, but we've got them marked & he'll catch it. More balloons are creeping up each day, which gives us better observation for our gunners & therefore more accurate shooting, and I understand there will be twice as many aeroplanes up during the next few days; the Army is certainly moving. As we go into the front line we notice a terrible lot of Trench Mortars which in their own little way are going to help stir old Fritz up when the stunt starts.

Page 10

They say Fritz has Messines strongly fortified with Machine Guns in cellars, but although I believe he will do some damage to our men with his Machine Guns, I'm afraid the barrage will be too severe for him. I could go on writing all night on what is going on, but it's getting late so I must go to sleep.

Pages 11 and 12 blank

Page 13

\from page 5/ NOREUIL

the 52nd Battalion. The enemy, machine gun fire was very severe, & I don't really know how I got through at all especially as two of my runners were killed at different times right alongside of me. The Battalion, less 'B' Coy, were relieved about midnight 2nd / 3rd April by the 49th Battn, who finding that the Boche evacuated our front pushed the line on towards Queant. The Battn, casualties were about 370, and 'D' Coys were 92,

Officers casualties;- 'A; Cey Capt.Todd, Lieut. Gore, Lieut. Edwards
~~all prisoners; Edwards & Gore wounded, Lieut. Mills wounded.~~

~~'A' Coy Lieut. Rule killed, Lieut. Auld wounded, (believe A~~

Killed;- Capt. Armitage \C/, Lieut Hoggarth \D/, Bidstrup \D/,
Jose \D, attached C, & Rule \B/

Wounded;- Lieuts. Auld \A/, & Mills \B/,

Prisoners;- Capt. Todd \A/, Lieut. Gore \A wounded/, Lieut. Edwards \C/

Untouched;- Capts. Seager \B/, Churchill Smith \D/, & Lt. Waine \D/



Page 14

The organisation of the attack and the success of it reflects the greatest credit on our Battn, Commander, Lieut. Col. A.G. Salisbury, who should receive some great distinction for it. The work of Major Loutit & Lieut. J. Waine was also very good.

Later.

Honours received:-

Lt. Col. A.G. Salisbury – French Legion of Honor.
\C.O. 50 BN/
Major Loutit, L. M. - D.S.O.
\BN 2nd in command/
Capt. Seager, H.W.H. - Military Cross
\O.C. 'C' Coy/
Lieut. Carlton H. - Military Cross
\signalling officer/
L/Cpt. Jensen, J.C. – Victoria Cross

Page 15

14/6/17.

The Messines Ridge attack.

Part taken by the 2nd Anzac – 3rd & 4th Aus. Divisions & New Zealand Division & others. A tremendous mine explosion at 10 minutes past 3.00 am on the morning of 7th June woke us all up owing to the shaking of the earth; this was followed by a deafening artillery bombardment, which was perhaps the heaviest ever fired in this War up to the present. It was at this hour that the troops (3rd Aus. Div. & N Z Div.) moved forward to take the great Messines ridge, (which has been in German hands so long,) and to \take and / consolidate an captured \enemy/ trench about 1000 yards the other side. I did not witness this, but I feel sure seeing the result later, that it was done well by the troops. 5 ½ hours after the Zero hour the 50th Battn, moved forward from their \trench/ - shelter camp at Nieuve Eglise to a trench in the old support line arriving there at about 11.30 am.

Page 16

2

2 days Previously to our moving, parties of Officers, N.C.O's & men had been told off to go with the 49th & 52nd Battns, 13th M. G.Coy & A.L.T.M.B. as carrying parties in their part of the attack, so the Battalion was fairly small. Word soon came through that the first objective had been taken & consolidated, and then our minds drifted on to thoughts of how our own Brigade would get on in their attack on the second objective about 1500 yards past the first.



The Zero hour for this attack was 3.10 pm & the Brigade & Battalion Intelligence Officers had previously been out and laid tapes for our troops to assemble on. (Capt. Clarke (Bdge.) & Lieut J Loudon (50th Btln I. O.) were both wounded after the job had been done.) At this hour, no doubt when Fritz did not expect it, our boys moved off \under another heavy barrage/ and as luck would have it struck a Boche forward counter – attack on the way, settling it

Page 17

3

absolutely. They pushed forward bravely, the carrying parties, close on the heels of the attackers, and gained their objective & consolidated, except for a gap of about 600 yards caused through the left Bttn (52nd) having to bomb down and hold a "Tommy" Battalion's frontage as well as part of their own, & others making it necessary for the 49th Bttn, to move over to the left. A very heavy counter – attack took place practically along the whole of the front at 8.45 pm \on the 8th June/ by the Boche, but was very well beaten off everywhere, and the few Germans left had to fall back completely beaten. All day \parts of nights/ on the 8th & 9th our Batter was on fatigue & the boys were getting very little rest, but they new what it all meant and kept going without grumbling. On the night of the 9th the Battalion

Page 18

4

Received orders to move forward and fill up the gap aforementioned, It was decided that it should be a silent stunt, and after a little confusion in forming up, our own men \at 11.30 pm/ pushed off in two lines towards the objective to link up with the 51st Bttn, on the left and the 45th Bttn, on the right. 'B' Coy was on the right, then 'A', 'C' & 'D' on left. Not long after moving off the Germans had their flares going and opened up with Machine guns and rifle fire, also sending up their S.O.S. flares.

The absence of the barrage was very noticeable, and a fair number of our boys faltered & laid in shell in holes - they had had experience of Noreuil & those who hadn't had heard all about it. Still some kept going & I found myself leading one line of men, about 30 in all. We pushed on and at last came to the enemy wire, but unfortunately it had not been cut enough

Page 19

5

by our artillery and with the Bocke firing at us from concrete houses close by, we had to move along until an opening was found & then we all filed through it. Touch was lost with 'C' Coy, & I had no idea where they were. It seemed very remarkable that although being fired at a good deal only one or two men were hit, & I feel sure that the Bocke was that excited & nervous after the Messines attack that he couldn't properly fire his guns, with his usual accuracy. At last I walked into the right post of the 51st Bttn, and as I could see by the Boche flares that we did



not possess the gully (g) in the gap, I immediately set our boys digging a defensive flank & then pushed it towards the gully:-

[A small diagram on the trenches is drawn at the bottom of the page]

Page 20

6

Early next morning Capt. Seager came over to my trench & explained that he had a few men dug in on the other side of the wire further over to the right, and only about 50 yards from the objective. (I found out later also that Capt. Baynes had a few men dug in close by Seager as well). It was very bad luck & no doubt a barrage would have made it a complete success. All went well in our trench except for the fact that we were troubled now and again by a German machine gun situated close by our lines, & the darkness prevented my knowing exactly where he was & what the country was like. Just after my arrival on the right of the 51st, Lieut. J. Waine, E.B. Price & J. Lynch arrived – Waine from 'C' Coy having lost touch, Price to his Platoon, & Lynch from a patrol which he had been sent on as we were forming up for the attack.

Page 21

7

The men dug well and we soon had a nice strong set of trenches made, Later on in the morning after Seager had been back to B.H.Qrs. with Price, who had been wounded in the face, and told the CO, the situation, all parties except mine were ordered to fall back & this was done practically without loss. /The 51st were relieved that night by the Wiltshires./ Just after the retirement was the most exciting time for 'D' Coys men, who had connected up with the 51st Battn, as the enemy occupying the gully on our right, and the Machine Gun post on our front, endeavored to get some of their men to the rear, but they reckoned without us, and as our men were alert and anxious for some shooting, they had an enjoyable time. From the position in the gully the Germans made several bold bids to get back but none got away, some managed to return to the gully posts,

Page 22

8

and others met their end. A German from the Machine Gun Post made a bolt for it followed by our bullets; he then stopped in a shell-hole, and eventually ran back to the M. G post again; after this he had the impudence to endeavor to flag signal to the rear but the men soon stopped that. Sniping went on all day, and at least a dozen Germans must have been accounted for, whilst enemy snipers did not get any of our men. It was a very interesting and exciting day. Just before darkness a message came to me to say that the rest of the Battn, with the 52nd would attack the gap with an artillery barrage at 10.30 pm, and as I had already made arrangements to



bomb the enemy M.G. post in front of us, I put it down for 10.30 as well. The artillery preparation was a slow

Page 23

9

barrage by the heavies from about 3 pm, to be quickened at 10.25 pm and creep forward finishing on a road 600 yards in front of our line at about 11.30 pm At 10.30 pm one team of bombers put themselves in No Mans hand around one side of the M. G, emplacement, which was made of concrete, and a Lewis Gun was placed in such a position in our trench that it could engage the gun, and our little stunt commenced. Just as it started the Machine Gun kept quiet, and we then saw Capt. R.G. Baynes and some of his men coming from our right rear – he linked up with us and his men commenced to dig in. I could see from the flares, parties of our men in the gully, but couldn't make out how many. At 12 midnight the Bombers reported being unable to find an entrance to the

Page 24

10

enemy Machine Gun emplacement, so I ordered then to withdraw knowing that the gun had at least been silenced during the attack, and thus helping our men considerably. At about 1 a.m. on morning of the 11th a patrol came from Capt. Seager saying he was in touch with the 52nd parties on his right, which showed that the gully was ours; I also sent out a patrol to him. The remainder of the early morning was without mishap the men having dug a very excellent trench safe from snipers & c. The day (11th) was uneventful except for the presence of enemy aeroplanes overhead, but we gave them a fairly rough time and kept them away with our Lewis Gun & rifle fire. The Tommies on our left were all lying down in the bottom of their trenches whilst

Page 25

11

the planes were over, and it took a lot of convincing to explain to them the uselessness of such action. Just after daybreak one of my L.G. N.C.O.'s took a stroll through some house-ruins towards where the enemy Machine Gun was, & to his delight found the place vacated, the enemy evidently having gone during the early morning, so he immediately placed his own Lewis Gun there, On his way back to our line he found an enemy 4.2 Field gun which had been left behind by the Germans owing to its concrete covering having been blown in on top of it. This meant the capture of a gun by for the 50th Battn – the first – and done by 'D' Coy (Then) After this N.C.O's return several of our men went out & found close by the gun



Page 26

12

an underground passage leading to other gun positions, and as there were plenty of revolvers, bayonets, helmets & c & c about, our boys got lots of useful souvenirs. One man got some cigars, and another a bottle of Malaga – the excitement was great. Seager & I consulted the same night re our relief, which was carried out by (the) 'a' Company of the West Yorks at about midnight. The trip back to the rear was terrible as I was so tired, and the enemy were shelling fairly heavily, but I at last got back to our old original front line \occupied by us/ before the 'push' commenced. Sleep came easily when I at last rested. The Company casualties were very slight numbering 47 \15/ all told, 10 before the attack on fatigue parties, and 7 5

Page 27

13

during the attack, one unfortunately sniped right through the head whilst souvenir hunting on our last day. The Officers casualties were fairly heavy:-

	killed night	10/11 th
Lieut. O Donoghue		
Lieut. Rogers	wounded	10/11 th
Capt. Seager, H.W.H.	slightly wounded	10/11 th
Capt. Wilton, R.G.	wounded	10/11 th
Lieut. Price, E.D.	wounded	9 th /11 th
Lieut. Noblet, E.R.	wounded	10/11 th
Lieut. McGregor	wounded	10/11 th
Lieut. Edwards	wounded	10 th /11 th
Capt. Clark, T.G.{att. Bgde.}	wounded	7 th /11 th
Lieut Loudon, J.	wounded	7 th /11 th

Battalion Casualties N.C.O.'s. & men 138

Page 28

14

Later Honors Received;

Capt. H. Powell (Dr.)	Military Cross
Lieut. J. Waine	Military Cross
2/Lieut. E.R. Noblet	Military Cross
<u>'D' Coy Honors;</u>	
Sgt. E.A. Smith	Military Medal
Corp. G. Leitch	Military Medal
L/Cpl. G. Kirvan	Military Medal



Pages 29 and 30 blank

Page 31

[Newspaper clipping as follows. Entries marked in columns are written in pencil by J.C.S.]

AUSTRALIANS AT NOREUIL.

A HARD FIGHT

(From Mr. C.E.W. Bean, Official Reporter with the A.I.F.)

BRITISH HQRS., France, April 6-

One of the most confused and gallant fights that has been fought by Australians in France was that in which the South Australians, with the Western Australians, took the village of Noreuil under the guns of the Hindenburg line. This was the second attack on the village. The Victorians had very gallantly, but unsuccessfully, attempted to rush it in our first advance without, artillery. The second attack began in the grey dawn of April 2. No barrage, in the Pozieres sense of the word, is possible in this half-open fighting.

As the attack came over the edge of the crest and into the valley, the machine-guns from the enemy posts opened. But the trench mortars had dealt with one post- had poured in their swift high-explosive bombs until all the crew except two wounded men, lying about their machine-guns, were killed or had fled. The other posts were rushed fighting. One young Australian officer Lt. Jose./ lay there afterwards between two of them. Further to the right the South Australians struggled through two rows of strong wire, rushed the road, swept up the foot of the village, and lay down there, facing the last sunken road. The road was full of Germans. 'D' Coy/ The left half of the attack was to work northward through the village. Next it was to swing round eastward in a wide curve, and come up again on the flank of the right half. Then they were together to arrack eastwards against that last deep, sunken road. The left half struck the strongest corner of the village, but the attacking line swept through it so fast that the Germans had no more than time to bolt into the next house or hedge, or sunken road, before they were routed out of that also.

When the attack pushed through the village it had not the time to stay there and see that no Germans were left in the dug-outs. The duty fell to a specially-detailed party, who worked there as the fight went beyond. The Germans who remained in the village were very numerous- between three and four hundred, according to one account. They cut off isolated parties of moppers-up and took a dozen prisoners. A bombing party came up about this time, and a very heavy fight followed. Their officer was killed Lt. Bidstrap/ after emptying every chamber of his revolver. Near him lay a fellow-



Page 32

[Newspaper clipping continued;]

officer \Lt. Hoggarth/ - a man whose name history will connect always with another fierce fight at Moquet Farm. But they helped the moppers-up to retake from the Germans their comrades previously captured; and they captured 60 Germans besides. The rest of the Germans hurried out of the village towards the sunken road, which still remained to them.

In front of that sunken road there were lying out, waiting for the left half of the attack to appear, the right half of the South Australians. They were under fire from the sunken road in their front, and were being picked off by Germans dug in under a bank on the southern side of the valley. The crowd of Germans swarming out of the village in front of the cleaning parties \A' Coy/ came suddenly upon their back. The Germans had this handful of men completely at their mercy, and such as had not been killed or remained out in front of the sunken road were captured.

\C' & 'D' Coy/ At about the same stage the left of the attack came up to the correct light facing the sunken road, but not quite able to reach the road itself. The Germans, where the right of the attack had been, began to bomb up the trench. They thought they had the left completely cut off. The Officer \Capt. Armitage/ commanding the left had been shot through the head by a sniper. As he fell back he said to the sergeant beside him, "What-ever you do, watch the right." From the high bank of the crossroad of the right the Germans were firing straight into the flank of our men, while the German bombers worked up the trench. The position was indeed about as difficult as it could be. But a senior officer \Major Loutit/ sent down from the centre to see what actually was happening, noticed this dangerous gap. Taking some of the men \B' Coy/ who had been helping in the village, he led them a hundred yards behind the Germans to another crossroad, also with a high grassy bank. There they could see the Germans, who with their backs turned, were busily firing at the isolated Australians beyond. Each Australian in the southern crossroad was told to pick a German in the northern road bank. The German flank attack simply melted. But the Australians in their turn had Germans behind their road bank, and further down the valley, firing into the back of them. They had to form a post 200 yards further back, while an unsuccessful attempt was made with a few more men from the village to charge the enemy straight from the front. We had to be content to leave the enemy for the time being in his last position.

\Capt. Seager 'B' Coy/ That night posts linked up our front. The enemy, seeing his position was hopeless, retired and Noreuil was ours. We had a hundred and thirty-seven prisoners, and he had 60 back.

(Copyright Reserved by the Crown)



Page 33

[A typed note attached on this page]

The “Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung” of April 22nd, the official organ of the German Government quoted by the “ Express” says:-

“These ‘Dreadnoughts’ of the Army certainly did arrive in swarms, but how did they roll over our lines? On April x 11 tanks crawled towards the German front of BULLECOURT – QUEANT to open a way for the Australians. But they reckoned without the German Artillery. The tanks on the wings stopped first, being set on fire, and the same thing happened to the others. Not one came through, and when the brave Australians, to whom the hardest tasks are generally left, were outflanked from both sides and made prisoners, they furiously declared, ‘Those damned tanks are the cause of it.’

The above refers to the attack on Ballecourt by the 4th \12th / Brigades, 4th Aust.Div. on 11th April. [written in pencil by J.C.S.]

Page 34 blank

Page 35

[Newspaper clipping as follows;]

THE AUSTRALIANS 30th Oct. – 1917 A SPLENDID RECORD.
(From the Australian Official Correspondent)

LONDON, October 27th, 11.50 p.m. Now that the whole Australian force in France has been in battle, together with the first and second Anzac Corps, fighting beside one another for the first time since their formation, it is at last possible to give the Australians some idea of the record of the magnificent divisions which they maintain over the sea.

The First Australian Division has to its credit a list of battles of which the oldest army in the world would feel proud. It is so well known to Australians that I scarcely need mention it. It includes the landing at Anzac Cove, the battle of Lone Pine, the evacuation of Gallipoli, the taking of Pozieres and the fight through villages, the winter on the Somme, the advance through Lebarque and Thilloy, Bouries, Demicourt, and Hermies, and the repulse of the Germans at Lagnicourt. Then there was heavy trench fighting near Bullecourt in the later stage of the taking of the Hindenburg line, with the battles by the Menin-road and Broodseinde, which were the most successful ever fought by Australians.

The Second Division began its famous career in the heavy fighting of the Fifth Brigade at Hill 60, Gallipoli, and later held Lone Pine and Quinn's Neck. Its men had a rough and terribly wearing time at the second and third battles on the ridge behind Pozieres, when perhaps they



were longer in the battle line than almost any unit on the Somme. They fought in November a battle near Wallencourt and faced out the Somme winter. They beat the Germans in the spring at Malt Trench. Bapaume, at Lagnicourt, and Neuriel. They helped to beat back the Germans attack through Lagnicourt and charged and took the Hindenburg line on May 3. Finally, with the sister divisions, they dealt the Germans three heavy blows at Menin-road and Broodseine.

Page 36

[Newspaper clipping continued:]

The Third Australian Division, which is young and at its best, has already built up and carved out for itself a magnificent history. After a continuous period in the trenches during the winter it went into battle at Messines, and carried out its task with absolute perfection. The men did both there and in the latest battle line what British officers have told me was a model of battle work. The men of the Third Australian Division had sharp fighting around the windmill on the first day in the great battle of Ypres. They took it, then were driven out, and again captured it. They came in the great battle later, when the sister divisions entered and fought beside them near Broodseinde and Passchendaele, where they made the biggest advance which has been undertaken by any Australians. The Third Australian Division has long since been accepted as one of the finest divisions in the force.

The Fourth Australian Division in some ways has undertaken the hardest fighting of all. The Fourth Brigade was at the Anzac landing, and for five weeks afterwards held Quinn's and Courteney's Post, the key of the whole Anzac position, against the hardest and most continuous trench fighting the Australians ever carried through. This brigade carried out tremendous night fighting on the far northern slopes at Sari Bahr and afterwards attacked three times Hill 60 on the evacuation by the other brigades. This division has also descended from those who fought at Anzac. It carried out the greater part of the fighting which reached Mouquet Farm, besides enduring its share of the hellish fire which preceded the German counter-attack at Pozieres. The Fourth Division took part in the Somme winter and the attacks which ended it. It took Noreul, and then, on April 11, was thrown in against the tremendously strong wire defences of the Hindenburg line in order to turn the flank of the Germans, who were fighting the battle of Arras. The division was without artillery, and though the tanks failed it carried two Hindenburg trenches and was only driven out when hopelessly cut off. The Fourth Division passing through the New Zealanders, who had taken Messines, held, with the Third division half of the battle line at Messines for four days of hard fighting. The Fourth Division shared with the sister divisions in the battle of Polygon Wood and the Broodseinde Ridges.

Page 37

[Newspaper clipping continued]



The Fifth Australian Division was similarly formed from some of the oldest brigades which landed at Gallipoli. The latest brigade in it reached Egypt while the troops were still on the peninsula. It was the first division sent into the heavy fighting in France, when three magnificent brigades charged across No Man's Land to the third German trench near Combles, four days before the Pozieres battle, and it held out there all night. The remnant turned only when they were recalled in the morning. The Fifth Division faced out the winter on the Somme, and attacked the retreating Germans near Le Transloy. Its men occupied Bapaume and took and held Beaumez against repeated attacks. They held the Hindenburg line against the 'Cockshafers'. In the battle of the Polygon Wood , where they fought alongside the other divisions, the Fifth Division had to attack immediately after the whole flank was confused by a counter attack; yet it carried on the assault with the flank completely in the air, and finished exactly as planned.

No army in the world contains five more magnificent units than this Australian force which concentrated with New Zealanders first during the battle before Ypres.

THE LATEST ADVANCE LONDON, October 29. The fighting over the flank, where a portion of the Australian force has been engaged, has been on a small scale compared with the task of the Canadians beside them, but, nevertheless, it was continuous and heavy for a long time after the first attack in a drenching daybreak shower. It is uncertain exactly what has happened in this part of the battlefield. The only detailed report is that from an aeroplane, which, flying low at an early stage of the fight, saw that most of our men had reached a patch of shattered scrub which was their objective, and the others were still making for it, determined to reach it, and gradually arriving at the place in twos and threes. The pilot, flying very low, actually saw one brave man going on by himself, enter the scrub, and bayonet two Germans. He was then shot by some machine-gun or another. Later in the day the Germans turned on this position and neighboring parts of the line a very fierce shellfire. The men were driven out from this position, which appears to have been occupied yesterday by the Germans. Last night some of the ground was re-taken. The Canadians and Australians report they were again together in the position. The weather is now showery, but with long intervals of fine weather. This morning the guns were again very active, and the thunder of artillery has been constant since dawn.

Page 38

4th Ausn. Division

[Newspaper clipping]

IRON AUSTRALIANS - SPLENDID STAND ON THE ANCRE – WAVE AGAINST WAVE.

From F.M.CUTLACK. With the Australians in France, Apl. 1918 Saturday [date in pencil]

In yesterday's attack on the Australian positions near Albert probably four German divisions were engaged, one at least of which was wrecked. The fighting lasted all day and ended with our counter-attack on an enemy too exhausted to continue. A South Australian battalion on the left made a magnificent fight and to the end never gave up its outposts. On the left most of the



company fought back to back in its main post for 7 ½ hours, and withdrew from a dangerous little salient only on orders to conform to the main line a few hundred yards behind. At a critical moment, when in the centre of the front a party of machine-gunners was manning eight guns, they withstood the full German assault and , fighting to the last, died at their weapons, after inflicting terrible casualties. Where a great body of attackers drove in from Dernancourt, detachments with two trench mortars fired all the 370 rounds they had into the enemy debouching from the village, wrecked their mortars and joined the rifle-men.

The fury of the attack on the right was withstood all day by a magnificent Queensland battalion. The enemy's last attempted flank attack on this battalion was, towards evening, itself caught in flank by other Queenslanders, who restored the line to its original main-line position – behind the outpost line. All the enemy gained for about 4,000 casualties was a line of out-posts.

FINE COUNTER-ATTACK There was every indication that the enemy must resume the battle at this point in the near future. This morning the Germans made an even more desperate assault from Albert to Dernancourt across the Ancre against another portion of the Australian force which faced them along the railway and hills along the north-west side of the river. Opposite one part of our line, where all the officers and many men were casualties, their infantry managed to penetrate our first line. The Germans gradually pushed up the hills being mowed down by our machine-guns until, though firing continuously, they were unable to stem the tide which was flowing all round them. One group of four machine-guns was seen fighting till the very last. About 4 p.m. our counter-attack swept out in magnificent form over the edge of the hill, down towards the valley. Queenslanders, New South Welshmen,

South and Western Australians, and others advanced exactly as they had done a thousand times in practice on parts of the line which had been driven in. It so happened that the Queenslanders, while advancing, found a German wave also advancing almost on the top of them. The Australian wave broke the German wave. No sooner was the first wave shattered than a second German wave was met and likewise shattered at the point of bayonet. By this time the Australian line had penetrated to a point where the Germans were already behind their flank and the brave advance ended. The fighting continued till dusk, when the Germans appeared to have been literally fought to a standstill.

Page 39

Daily Mail April 30th 1918

[Newspaper clipping]

AUSTRALIANS' WORK

SIR D. HAIG'S APPRECIATION

The following telegram has been sent to the G.O.C the Fourth Army:-

Please ask General Birdwood to inform all ranks of the Australian Corps that Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig is fully aware of the gallant conduct and magnificent achievement of the



Australians, and wishes to thank them. The splendid service of the 1st Australian Division in the north has not escaped his notice, and Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig desires to include them in this expression of his appreciation.

Page 40

[Newspaper clipping]

"DINKUM" ANZACS.

It is now possible to state, writes Mr.F.M. Cutlack from War Correspondents' Headquarters on April 16 that the Australian divisions hurried down at the beginning of the last week of March to block the German advance on Amiens were the 3rd and 4th. The 4th Division holds the reputation throughout the force as the most travelled Australian division about France. It has fought in every field, and invariably the greatest distinction.

Page 41

[Newspaper clipping]

THE DAILY MAIL

WEDNESDAY. FEBRUARY 6TH 1918.

THE V. C. PIGEON

MESSAGE DELIVERED WITH LEG SHOT OFF.

An Army pigeon has equalled the feat of Napoleon's A.D.C. who galloped up with a message in the press of battle, and being asked, "You are wounded" replied, "Pardon, sire, I am dead." and fell lifeless. This pigeon flew home with one of its legs shot away, only to fall dead on the loft floor. But its message, almost driven into its body by the shot, saved the lives of hundreds of men. Gas clouds and barrage are often used by the enemy to prevent communication, but the pigeon from the front-line trenches homes through without a turn, when nothing else could live through it, and then to its loft, whence the message is sent to Headquarters by the speediest means. Some of the lofts are like motor-omnibuses, and each bird knows its own 'bus and homes to it. The 'bus is moved from time to time, and still the birds recognise it.

LUCKY MESSENGER

Many valuable messages have come through by pigeon messenger, but an amusing story is told of one occasion when anxiety was felt as to the progress of an important battalion. The General Staff were all awaiting news with lively expectation when a pigeon was seen homing to its loft at top speed. The message was eagerly opened, and this is what it contained: "Lucky pigeon to escape from this hell of a place". It was signed by a Canadian officer.

The Germans have a good pigeon service, but their pigeons are not as good as English-bred birds.

In July 1914 *The Daily Mail* offered a fifty-guinea gold cup to be competed for in the national race, and it is from the owners of the birds who competed for this cup and well-known breeders of long-distance birds that the pigeons have been mostly obtained. Among the breeders who



have been mentioned in despatches is the King, with seven birds born in the royal pigeon lofts at Sandringham.

Page 42

[*This page has a memo stuck down headed – Pigeon Service*]

[*in ink*] Put numbers of rings on birds.

[*Next to Sender's Signature written in ink*] Officer to sign here

Page 43

[*Newspaper clipping*]

ARMY PIGEONS

HOW THEY WORK.

Even Army signallers are often in the dark as to how pigeons work. The public may be excused, therefore, for finding their curiosity roused rather than satisfied by casual pictures and paragraphs in the Press on the carrier-pigeon service.

What actually happens, as far as it may be politic to disclose, is this: From Army lofts in backward areas numbers of trained pigeons are conveyed to points in the line. Pairs of these birds are afterwards released from the trenches with duplicate tissue messages carried in a light metal clip fixed to the leg. The liberated birds "home" from the line back to their own loft and drop quickly through the slats of a trap device with which the loft roof is furnished. The clip cylinder and the written "flimsy" packed neatly within it are at once removed and the message is despatched thence by other means to its exact address.

Behind this simple arrangement is the varied organisation of a service that has trebled itself within my knowledge. The supply of birds to the line is now as regular as a postal service. On the Somme film can be seen a despatch-rider taking up the "parrots" in a large square basket. That is one method employed. To make good the losses incurred during bad weather or operations, lofts have to be replenished; or young birds may be bred from their own stock.

Once they are "settled," new pigeons are "tossed" at increasing distances from the loft to the battle sector from which they are required to make a line of flight. By observation plus instinct, most of the birds learn rapidly their route from the trenches. Shy at first, the pigeons get "wise" to shell-fire, and old birds make away from the dug-outs with knowing swiftness.

Besides fixed lofts there exist many mobile pigeon cotes-lofts that can be moved forward on wheels, like caravans, to follow up an army's advance. When such a loft is moved to a fresh area the birds tend to return to their old pitch. They have to be "broken"; they are worried off the old ground, re-settled by the wiles of the loft man, and trained again from the new location as soon as they are used to it.



Page 44

[*Newspaper clipping continued*]

British Army lofts, in charge of soldiers of expert pigeon experience, are under strict supervision. The birds are checked in and out, their flights charted, and their time portioned out like the hours of a contract. Men from the ranks are periodically taken through a course of instruction which comprises handling pigeons and clip-fixing, care of birds in the trenches, writing messages, and judging good conditions of flight.

To ensure quick trapping, birds should be kept hungry but not thirsty, released in pairs of the same sex, and tossed in clear, suitable weather. "Pigeoneers" differ: men from the pigeon racing counties put great faith in the "mickies"; they are serious as priests and full of punctilio in a branch of signals which has to put up with a lot of banter.

The service is taken in grim earnest by the Boche, who paints his pigeons, issues a good clip, and ingeniously protects his birds against gas. Pigeons are in good odour with us, as they appeal to our sporting instinct. It is exciting to get a speedy flight with a good message through storm and fire. In good daylight weather the birds will get their messages through quickly with great regularity.

Pigeons are rarely shot dead while flying. A bird with shrapnel in the breast or a broken beak will gamely try to carry its missive home. In bad weather pigeons will beat up to the loft exhausted rather than give in. They are hardy, will recover from exposure to gas, and will mend and carry on again after a wound. Altogether, the King has few more devoted and loyal, though unwitting, workers than pigeons.

[*Hand written*]

"Hats off to the Pigeons" – they're wonderful, and have done wonders in this War. At NOREUIL, on 2nd April 1917, it was impossible at first to get runners back to Battalion Hdqrs. owing to the Germans being behind us, and the first message received explaining our position, got back by Pigeon and was received a little over an hour after it was sent. Supports were sent up and our position secured.

Page 45

[*A printed label is pasted on this page*]

250M M510 6/16 A.F.W. 33000

O.H.M.S.

WOUNDED OFFICERS' KIT.

NAME [*in pencil*] Churchill Smith

RANK & INITIALS [*in pencil*] Capt.

UNIT [*illegible*]



Page 46 blank

Page 47

[Newspaper clipping]

Daily Mail', France, 3rd Sept. 1918 [written in pencil]

AUSTRALIANS' TIME TABLE.

The following is a short diary of the Australians' coup at Mont Saint-Quentin and Péronne:-

[Second clipping on this page – unsure if this is also the same paper – as follows;]

128,302 PRISONERS

ALLIED RECORD FROM JULY 15 TO AUG. 31

2,069 CANNON AND 13,783 MACHINE-GUNS.

It is officially announced that in the offensive from July 15 to August 31 the Allied Armies have captured:- 128,302 prisoners, including 2,674 officers; 2,069 guns; 1,734 mine throwers (Minenwerfer); b 1,783 machine-guns and a considerable quantity of munitions, stores and material of all kinds.

July 15 was the opening day of the German offensive on the Marne, when the Americans, in a counter-attack, took 1,000 prisoners. On July 18 Marshal Foch began a counter-offensive, which was the beginning of the series of successful attacks carried out by the Allies on various sectors of the west front.

Page 48

[Newspaper clipping]

Daily Mail 5.10.18 [written in green ink]

Special Extracts from "The Times". ON THE EDGE OF THE BATTLE

A NOVELIST'S IMPRESSIONS.

[Describing a visit to the battle front]

Pages 49 and 50 blank

Page 51

[Pasted to the page is an extract from a book or pamphlet]

GERMAN WAR AIMS

[Hand written in ink – by Colonel, The Earl of Denbigh c.v.o.]

POINTS TO REMEMBER

[Also written in ink – Aldershot 14.2.18.]

1. Germany has grown to be what she is by war and war alone, and especially by the three short successful and lucrative wars of 1864, 1866 and 1870. Germans have been taught to regard war as a paying business.



2. Germany has for long been intensely jealous of England, and has for many years been working with infinite cunning for the undoing of the British Empire and British Trade, and thereby securing the military domination of the world.
3. Germany hoped to attain her ends by "peaceful penetration." She deliberately prepared and brought on this war when peaceful penetration was not going fast enough.
4. Germany aimed at getting what she wanted by seizing Belgium and the coast of Flanders., invading and defeating France and Russia, and by establishing the great scheme known as "Central Europe" or "Mittel Europa." This immense belt of territory, stretching from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf and served throughout by the Bagdad Railway, would then be entirely under the control of Berlin, and Germany would thus dominate and divide Europe. Germany could then destroy Britain's position in Egypt and the East, seize her trade route to India and eventually wrest India itself from Britain.
5. One of our greatest dangers, yet one that is little known in England, is the projected ship canal, already begun, to connect the North Sea rivers with the Danube, and thereby facilitating the free transfer of light cruisers, destroyers and submarines across Europe to the Black Sea and Dardanelles, they could dominate absolutely the whole Eastern Mediterranean. These waters would thereby be rendered most dangerous to British ships, so that, with Turkey, Bulgaria and Rumania remaining in the power of Germany, our position in the Eastern Mediterranean would be in constant peril.

Page 52

6. Germany is fighting for the domination of the world and supremacy on sea and land. She says to us: "You are no longer any use as fighters. You are a decadent race. We see you are afraid of Germany from your constant appeal to us to reduce armaments You are a mere nation of shopkeepers. Get out and get Under." That is her watchword. "Get out of your Empire and get under Us."
7. Our reply is: "You are a race of arrogant and brutal bullies; we have in this war proved to you that we are the better fighters. We are not going to get out of our Empire at your bidding. We are going to stick it, and we are now engaged in showing our people what will happen if they don't stick it, until America comes in with all her forces."
8. German "Agents" are now busily engaged all over the world designing to bring about a peace by negotiation. Such a peace under present circumstances would be a German victory. If peace were made leaving Germany in possession or control of the territory she now occupies either in the West or in the Near East, she would have won the war and obtained a position from which she could most certainly break up our Empire in the near future.
9. One side or the other must win. A drawn war is a German victory. Dr Paul Lensch, socialist member of the Reichstag, said recently: "Germany will have won the war if she does not lose it; but England will have lost the war if she does not win it."
10. We hope, after this war, to see an improved standard of living and better social conditions. We hope that as all classes have fought and died together in this war, so all classes may join in creating a happier and more contented England.



11. How is this possible if Germany threatens us at vital points, forcing us to maintain a large and expensive army at Home and corresponding garrisons abroad?
12. Our one chance of a lasting peace is to beat Germany in the field – proving to the German people that with all the world against her on account of her faithlessness and brutalities – Militarism DOES NOT PAY.

Page 53 - 54

[A map from London to the Mediterranean Sea has been pasted on this page with the heading THE CENTRAL EUROPE SCHEME or THE GERMAN THRUST AT INDIA]

Page 55

[A newspaper clipping as follows]

DANGER OF A PREMATURE PEACE
LORD DENBIGH'S WARNING

Colonel the Earl of DENBIGH, at a specially convened meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce held yesterday in the Cannon-street Hotel, gave a lecture on "German Aims and Causes of the War, and the Dangers of a Premature Peace" He said that our commercial position would depend very much on what was the military situation at the close of the war. (Cheers) America was not fighting on behalf of British trade any more than we were fighting on behalf of America trade. Nor were the Indians, Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, and South Africans fighting for British trade. They were fighting for the preservation of the British Empire. (Cheers) If peace were made now, leaving Germany in possession or control of the territory she occupied in the West or in the Near East she would have won the war. (Hear, hear.) It was in order to prevent the realisation of these nefarious schemes that we and our Allies were fighting against an unscrupulous and burglarious bully who wished to knock out America over the corpse of England. (Hear, hear.) In these days the aeroplane had become a long range gun with a range up to 160 or 180 miles, and if we were to bomb continuously and without stint the towns within that distance of our lines, the Rhine bridges and communications, and the munition and ordnance works - as we could very well do if only we were strong enough in the air – that would do more to bring the war to an end in a few weeks than many months of fighting on the Western front. (Cheers) We had beaten the Germans in every situation, and we believed that they were steadily weakening, while the civil population of Germany was undergoing conditions considerably worse than anything that was being experienced here. Once beat the Germans in the field and let the German people lose faith in their Army and we might see a change in their attitude. They had all of them suffered the loss of friends and relatives in this war. He himself had lost two splendid sons and had now only one left; their president, Lord Desborough, also had lost two sons and only one remained to him. Were all these sacrifices to have been made in vain? (Loud cries of "No") We must stick it out or we should be unworthy descendants of the Englishmen who had made our Empire what it was. (Cheers.) The people here at home must not let down the Army in the field for fear of the situation here- (cheers)- otherwise the British Empire would go down for ever.



Page 56 blank

Page 57 and 58

[Several extracts on one newspaper clipping from The Times, Tuesday, April 30, 1918 have been pasted. Headings include GERMAN BID FOR THE HILLS and WOMEN TO THE FIGHTING MEN and LETTER FROM THE QUEEN.]

Page 59 blank

Page 60

[A newspaper clipping as follows] [in pencil in the margin is written] DERRINGTON.
Mr and Mrs J. Churchill Smith, of Victoria street, Prospect, have received a cablegram from their youngest son, Capt. James Churchill-Smith, intimating that he has been awarded a bar to the Military Cross which he received during August. The additional honour is equal to a second Military Cross. The recipient was born at Norwood and received his earliest education at Miss Dessington's private school, Kensington. He then went to the Norwood Public School. After reaching the top standard he proceeded to the School of Mines, and did a two years' course in agriculture. In 1909 he entered the office of Messrs W. L. Ware & Co., and remained with that firm until he enlisted for active service abroad. Capt. Smith gained his first military experience with the school voluntary cadets, and at the inception of the compulsory military training he obtained a commission as second lieutenant in the Senior Cadets, and carried it with him upon entering the Citizens' Forces. Capt. Smith enlisted in April of last year, and left South Australia in August as officer commanding reinforcements. He served on Gallipoli Peninsula for about a month before the evacuation, and afterwards spent several months in training in Egypt. On the Australian troops being transferred from Egypt to France Capt. Smith went with a battalion composed of reinforcements and old Anzacs. After seeing some very heavy service in France he was promoted to his present rank. Capt. Smith was awarded the Military Cross in August, and received a card from Major Gen. Cox, commending him on his "great bravery and devotion to duty" during November[\August/ written in pencil] 13, 14, and 15.

Page 61 blank

Page 62

[Poem printed by J. B. Siddall & Son as follows]

The "Antis" National Anthem

Dedicated (without permission) by the father of Anzacs and Somme Soldiers (five) to the fathers of "Hangbacks" and "Some " slackers

God save our precious **Skins**,

Long guard our noble Skins,

God save our Skins!



Huns may rule over us,
Tyrants victorious
Ravish before us,
But spare our **Skins!**

God save our little **Shops!**
Tea, soap, and lollipops,
God save our Shops.
No Empire's calls be made,
No levy on us laid,
Hurting our thriving trade,
God save our **Shops.**

God save my **Family**,
Self, Wife, John, Emily,
God save us four.
Others may face the foe,
Home, ease and gain forego,
Only one creed I know-
Self evermore

God save Australia's "**Sports**,"
Race lawns and tennis courts,
God save our "Sports."
Heroes in bitter pain
Ask for relief from strain,
But they must ask in vain,
On with our "**Sports!**"

Page 63

[Written in pencil]

Congratulatory.

The following message received from General H. S. Rawlinson, Bart.G C.V. O., K. C. M. G., Commanding 4th Army is published for information of all ranks

"Once more I wish to offer my warmest thanks to the First & Fourth Australian Divs. for their splendid victory. Their gallantry & dash, coupled with the skilful co-operation between Artillery & Infantry, was beyond praise, and I congratulate all ranks most heartily. Over 4,000 prisoners and for under 1,200 casualties is about a record for a major operation"

The above refers to a stunt done on 18th Sept. 1918



Page 64

Observer, Sunday, Sept 22, 1918

[Typed page]

A DOUBLE VICTORY

West of St. Quentin English and Scottish troops pushed in through thick and thin. Next to them were the Australians, under General MONASH. Still up to the top of their skill and daring after all their ceaseless magnificent fighting of the last five months, these Anzacs captured Le VERQUIER, VILLERET, HARGICOURT. They broke through everything to a three mile depth into the outposts of the main Hindenburg Line, and made most prisoners in proportion and had fewest casualties. Even the Australians for sheer military merit have never excelled this. They capped all by renewing their attack at 11 o'clock at night with fresh results. Next to them and worthy of the position, English yeomanry, never engaged before in a large operation in France, with London and east Anglican troops, stormed EPEHY, PEIZIERE, and other places against an able and in parts desparate defence. Further north still the famous 21st. Division, with other English troops and Welsh, pushed well on south of GOUZEAUCOURT, after hours in which fortune swayed sullenly as at GAUCHE Wood. Until evening the blunt fell upon General Sir Henry Rawlinson's Fourth Army.

Page 65

[Newspaper clipping – unnamed and undated]

INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL MONASH

THE AUSTRALIAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

A DEMOCRATIC ARMY

SPLENDID FEATS.

(By Edward Price Bell.)

"Part of my interview with Lieutenant General Sir John Monash, Commander-in –Chief of the Australian Imperial Force in France, took place at his headquarters, part as we motored together over the great battlefield recently wrested from the Germans by the Australians south of the Somme, and part as we stood on Mount Saint Quentin overlooking Peronne-high ground whose capture by Monash's troops turned the enemy line on the Somme." [continues]

Page 66

[Newspaper clipping – unnamed and undated]

FOR LACK OF MEN

DWINDLING AUSTRALIAN FORCES

BREAKING UP OF FAMOUS BATTALIONS

(OFFICIAL COMMONWEALTH CORRESPONDENT) – LONDON, June 1.



"The cutting down of Australian force in France, in order to compensate for the absence of normal reinforcements, is being carried out up to the present by disbanding one battalion after another as the shortage makes it necessary." [continues]

Page 67

[Written in pencil]

Extract from wire from Aust. Corps at 7.30 pm 3rd Oct. 1918

"Evening report, aaa 2nd Div. attacked this morning and after heavy fighting reached the approximate line B 2 central, Bellerive, Beaureaire Mill, Wiancourt, aaa Considerable opposition was met along the Masniere's Beaureaire line which was too wide for the whippet tanks to cross on the right brigade front, aaa Heavy anti-tank fire, but a few reached the line of Lamotta Farm. Enemy counter attacked heavily at about 11 am and drove in our advanced posts in the centre. aaa Heavy fighting followed. aaa Situation at Lomotte Farm is not clear. aaa Prisoners this Divn. cage up to 5 pm. 46 \21/ Officers 652 other ranks."

The above to give an idea what the wonderful Australians are doing.

Pages 68 – 80 blank

Page 81

[In pencil]

Aldershot Senior Officers School – Jany-Mch 1918

[Newspaper clipping unnamed and undated]

MUSIC HALL SEQUEL TO DINNER PARTY OF A VISCOUNT.

CAPTAIN'S ARREST & COURT-MARTIAL TALE OF SCUFFLE.

"A viscount's dinner party and a disturbance at the Alhambra were features of a court-martial at Westminster on Temporary Captain William McCall, Gordon Highlanders. He was charged with drunkenness, with seizing Captain R. Corbett, A.P.M., by the throat, and striking him on the ear, and with resisting and striking an escort.---"

Page 82

[In pencil]

Result of [drawing – insignia] C I Syndicate Dinner Mch 9th

[Newspaper clipping no name or date on the paper, as follows]

VISCOUNT COURT-MARTIALLED

ANOTHER SEQUEL TO ALHAMBRA SCENE:

LORD LASCELLES ACQUITTED.

"Acting Major Viscount Henry George Lascelles was charged at a Westminster court-martial yesterday with assaulting Mr Charles Penley, assistant manager at the Alhambra Theatre, on



March 9th, further with threatening to kick Penley, and also with impeding an-assistant provost-marshall who was effecting the arrest of another officer.----“

Page 83, 84 blank

Page 85

[*In pencil*]

18th June 1918

“The best tour I have ever done in the line”

It seems strange, in a way, that I am able to write and say we've dare a tour in the front line which was more of a change from drill than an anxious time opposing the Boche, but we've just been relieved after doing a 16 days tour and as that tour was something out of the ordinary, it is worth recording. Lately of course, our Division has been having a fairly hard time, and it is only natural that to be put in again, we should have a quiet sector. On the 1st June 1918 the Battalion, less nucleus reserve, left outside QUERRIEU for DAOURS, where we waited until 9 pm, at which time we moved up to VAIRE-sous-Corbie along the canal towpath ~~in companies~~ with an interval of 20 mins between Coys, and 50 yds. between Platoons. “D:Coy, my old dear Coy, left DAOURS at about 10 pm arriving at the front line in

Page 86

2

front of NAMEL, and relieving the 31st Bn (“C” Coy) by 2 am, 2nd inst. To describe Coy Hdqrs. would make one think that we were some distance behind the line, but being in a nice large cellar, with nice soft beds with sheets & c on, have a nice table and a comfortable chair to sit in, with a pretty and a big kerosene lamp burning, and having nice flowers on the table, is what I enjoyed right throughout the tour, The only drawback was that the cellar was furnished at the expense of the French people, who had hastily evacuated VAIRE-sous-Corbie. The Platoons (13 & 14) were divided up into posts, where several comfortable posies had been dug, & where the men could each day have a comfortable sleep and rest. In front of us was

Page 87

3

enough wire (3 different belts) to stop the whole German Army. No Mans Land was a treat, being composed of very fine crops, some of which were over my head, so it was quite exciting to go out on patrol, especially as the Hun was 800 yards away from us. Each night we sent down two strong patrols to at least 200 yards from the Hun posts, and never once did my ever ever meet a German patrol. One night one Officer's patrol walked right on top of a German sentry, who after firing point blank at the Officer (McIntyre) ran away screaming – naturally the Hun M.G's opened up, but we expected that. A couple of nights after two strong fighting patrols (8 men) went to



Page 88

4

to within 200 yds. of two of the Hun posts & coolly put in 16 rifle grenades, including 2 smoke, each, into the German positions, but we had the Boche that bluffed that his only reply was one short burst of his M.G. & the firing of one flare. After the patrols had finished, a French Mortar of ours in rear fired ten shells into one of the positions. 'No Mans Land' was ours from the day we arrived there until the day we left. 'A' Coy in Front of BOUZENCOURT one night silently advanced their line 500 yds. and owned the village without firing a shot, and on my sector we had arranged for an advance of about 500 yds. also. Whilst in the sector I had 1 N.C.O. & 5 men of the U.S.A. Army attached to my Coy. for experience, and one

Page 89

5

night I took an American Major round the posts & explained everything to him. Another night I started out with an American General, but our Brigadier rang up & stopped us from going. This short description will serve to bring back to my memory this last very enjoyable tour, and if in future I strike such a sector once every three or four times I go in I shall not complain.

Page 90 blank

Page 91

Our attack on 8th Aug. 1918

On the morning of the 8th Aug 1918 the Australian Corps on a two Divisional front, (with) \with/ the Canadian Corps on a 3 div. front, a couple of French Divs. and Tommy Division attacked the enemy from near Chippilly to the South. The Canadians only went into the line on night of 7th /8th, relieving the 13th Austr. Infy., Bgde., which had been holding 8000 yds. of the front from dillers Baetlaneux South for two nights. The attack was a complete surprise for the Huns, and the following copies of wires received during the action (at our Brigade Hdqs.) will clearly show how successful we were & how the Huns were thrown into a state of complete disorganisation.

Page 92

2

From Aus. Corps. 9.30 am 8/8/18

"Situation at 8.30 am Warfuses and Marcelcave captured and reports indicate Green line captured on whole of Ausn. And Canadian Corps front aaa. Considerable number of prisoners and some guns taken aaa. Our artillery and tanks moving forward in P22 and P28 aaa. Enemy retreating rapidly on left Div. front aaa Our casualties appear light aaa."

9.40 am 8/8/18



"4th Army report timed 9.4 and begins 3rd Corps now on furthest objective red line aaa."

9.40 am 8/8/18

"2nd Aus. Div. report everything O.K. on green line. 5th Aus. Div. are going strong on green line also tanks and cavalry. Canadian Corps captured two batteries field guns and one battery heavies in MARCELCAVE including personnel aaa"

Page 93

3

11.55 am 8/8/18

"French reported as having taken VILLERS-AUX-BRABLES and have reached MEZERES at 8.40 am 5th Aus. Div. report all their armoured cars have passed through LAFLAQUE a mile east of Blue line at 9.30 am. 4th Aus. Div. report timed 9.3 am states CERISY taken. One field gun and 300 prisoners taken in CERISY and our casualties slight. 4th Aus. Div. report timed 4.46 states MORCOURT taken. 100 prisoners / reported taken in MORCOURT to date. Contact patrol reports 5th Aus. Div. on Red line throughout and troops and tanks moving on to Blue line, 3rd Corps reports their line running through MALARD WOOD at 9.45 am. aaa"

Page 94

4

11.48 am 8/8/18

"CERISY village captured by 1st Aus. Btn. Report unconfirmed 300 prisoners taken in village. 4th Div. also report MORCOURT village captured and contact aeroplane reports Infantry on red line in this vicinity and tanks and Infantry pushing on to Blue line. BAY ON VILLERS captured by 27th Aus. Btn. Prisoners taken and two 5.9 hows. 15th Aus. Bgde. report 1st Canadian Bgde. have passed through them. Ground observers about P 35 report our troops can be seen moving in W 9 C. 15th Bgde. also report mark Y (STAR) Tanks pushing through aaa."

Page 95

5

12.5 pm 8/8/18

"Wing Biv Reports 6.10 am five groups infantry each 100 men going west FOUCAUCOURT-ESTRES with 20 mounted men head of column. 8.40 -9 our cavalry moving on MARCELCAVE-WIENCOURT road and roads to South of it. Our transport also seen on these roads. Tanks in action on line east of WIENCOURT South West of CAYEUX and North to Q 25 Boche transport moving east of HARBONNIERES apparently in confusion aaa

2.50 pm 8/8/18

Right Div. reports Infantry of both Brigades established on Blue line. Left Div. reports Infantry established on Blue line. More complete confirmation required as regards left Div. aaa."



Page 96

6

From 4th A.I. Bgde. 4.40 pm 8/8/18

Prisoner captured by RUHO (12th A.I. Bgde.) states one Div. of enemy entrenched about 2½ miles east of HOPE WOOD aaa.

From Aus. Corps 5.55 pm 8/8/18

"Armoured cars have had very successful day. Penetrated deeply into enemy's lines and upset back organisations considerably. At FRAMERVILLE column of Transport was met. First wagon turned and endeavored to bolt with result that whole column was thrown into confusion and was raked up and down by machine gun fire. 4 mounted Officers galloped up to see what was the matter and were all shot on the road. A flying Officer was met in his car and he and car were brought back by the armoured car Battalion Commander. Further reconnaissances proceeding .aaa"

Page 97

7

7.40 pm 8/8/18

"Further to armoured car reports, 12.15 pm engaged moving train fired at engine and stopped train which is now burning All sections report stragglers returning and no bodies of formed troops seen. 1.00 pm, patrolled PROVART-BRAY road as far as road junction R 4 a also road through CHUIGNOLIES village. Enemy have numerous M.G. posts in old trenches north of this village area."

1.5 pm 9/8/18

"French have captured HANGEST and ARVILLERS STATION half way between HARVILLERS and HANGEST Canadians have captured LE QUESNEL. Canadian troops reported in BEAUFORT. Total prisoners last night by Army 13,500 of which 3200 were captured by the French. Total prisoners captured by Aust. Corps to"

Page 98

8

date – unwounded 154 Off. 5700 OR's, wounded 21 Off. 500 OR's. Total 175 Off 6200 OR's
4.15 pm 9/8/18

Total number of prisoners reached cages in 4th Army up to 8 am today approx. 300 Off 1300 OR'S. 200 guns including a 9.2 railway gun complete with three trucks of ammunition have been captured. One complete railway train also captured. Trench Mortars & Machine Guns in large numbers, also an immense quantity of stores In addition to above French took about 3500 prisoners. Contact patrol reports Canadians reached western outskirts of ROSIERES and VRELLY. 4th Army reports French have captured ARVILLERS.

5 pm 9/8/18

VAUVILLERS has been captured by 8th Bgde.



Page 99

9

1.15 pm 10/8/18

LIHONS captured last night by 1st Aust. Div. with complete enemy Div. Headquarters. New French Army attacked in Northerly direction this morning objective ROYE on 5th Div. front reported making good progress. 4th Aus. Div.

Page 100

[Newspaper clipping as follows;]

Finest Feat of the War

(From the Australian Official Correspondent) 1918 [date pencilled in]

"LONDON, August 26, 4.40 pm Rawlinson (commander of the Fourth Army) to General Sir John Monash (commanding the Australians), and dated August 16, has been handed to me; - I desire to express officially to all ranks of the Australian Corps my sincere appreciation of their splendid victory over the enemy on August 8 and the succeeding days. The task allotted them depended largely for its success on the element of surprise....."

Page 101

[In ink]

8th August 1918

A batch of German prisoners just captured in the stunt of above date were halted alongside road going to the rear. An American on the roadside goes up to one & says, "I suppose, Fritz, you still think you're winning the War?" "Oh! Yes!", said the German, "we're still got the Kaiser and God." "No good," said the American, "we've got the Australians!!"

A Tommy ~~eur~~\just before/ same date ~~asked~~ \said to/ a German prisoner, "I suppose, Fritz, you'd like to get Villers – Brittaneux's back." "Yes!", said the Hun, "and we will as soon as the Australians are relieved."

Page 102

Marshal Foch meets General Birdwood 7 years after the War. "What's your name," says Foch. "Birdwood," replies Birdie, "I commanded the Australians," "Oh, of course, I remember," answers Foch. "Yes!" says Birdie, "I commanded the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th Divs." "Oh, yes!" says Foch, "but, let me see wasn't there another one – 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th – why, wasn't there a 4th?" "4th," says Birdie, "why damn it I'd forgotten all about them, they must be still in the line!"

Australian:- Good-day, Yank, where yer going? Yank:- Well, I guess I'm \we're/ going into the front line. Australian:- (Just out from an attack) Yes, you'll go in guessing, alright, but I bet you'll come out calculating.



Page 103

Scene:- Support line at Gallipoli at night. Sentry at head of communication trench & Gen. Mac Lagan, G.O.C. 3rd Bgde., comes along. Other men sleeping close by.

Sentry:- "Halt, who goes there?" G.O.C. "G.O.C.!" Sentry:- "What's the pass-word?" Mac:- "Oh, I don't know, but I'm Gen Mc C." Sentry:- "No good - what's the pass-word?" Voice from close by:- "Don't stop arguing all night, Bill – shoot the ----" I want to go to sleep."

Page 104-111 missing

Page 112-148 blank

Page 149

[Written in black ink]

"Clicquot." From Carminetta. Mrs Alice Delysin

3rd verse.

We all know the time will come,
When the echo of the drum
Will call us from the borderland of home, sirs,
And we'll answer to the call,
We've been waiting after all,
And we'll buckle on our swords the world to roam, sirs,
Be he German, be he Dutch,
Be it any other such,
There's a thin red line for rounding up the story;
For old England, God and Queen,
And the seas that lie between,
We shall take our fighting chance of death or glory.

Chorus.

'Clicquot! Clicquot! Wine of London Town,
Great London, where the lights are, where the sights are, where the nights are;
In the amber of your bubbles,
Is a sea for drowning troubles;
From Cremorne oer to Vauxhall,
And never homeward bound,
Oh, bless you! damn you! Clicquot,
You make the world go round.

Page 150-152 blank



Page 153

[written in blue ink] Daily Mail 1/10/18

BULGARIA SURRENDERS.

ALLIED CONDITIONS ACCEPTED.

HOSTILITIES SUSPENDED.

ARMISTICE SIGNED AT SALONICA.

"The following Note was issued by the French Foreign Ministry yesterday:-

The armistice for which Bulgaria asked was signed at Salonica on Sunday evening between the Allied Commander-in-Chief and the Bulgarian delegates, who accepted all the conditions laid down by the high command. Hostilities are suspended. General Franchet d'Esperey has been instructed to proceed at once to carry out the conditions of the armistice....."

Page 154

[A map has been inserted cut from the Daily Mail 3/10/18]

THE EFFECT OF BULGARIA'S SURRENDER.

Page 155

[A cartoon has been inserted from a news clipping – shows rats with different countries stamped on them, jumping from a Germania boat.]

A LITTLE WAY RATS HAVE.

Page 156

[A cartoon has been inserted from a news clipping – showing mountain climbers with the lead person falling]

THE SULTAN – NEXT TO TOP- "Poy," in London Evening Newspaper no date."

Page 157

[A newspaper clipping from The Daily Graphic, October 1st 1918 LONDON]

TERMS OF THE BULGARIAN SURRENDER.

[Shows pictures of leaders from main countries involved and includes a map of the Mediterranean]

Page 158-184 blank



Page 185

[A newspaper clipping as follows is of Churchill Smith with a photograph of him. The caption under the photo reads – CAPT. J. CHURCHILL SMITH, who has been awarded a bar to his Military Cross.]

[written in pencil] Adelaide Observer, 25th November 1916

Mr & Mrs J. Churchill Smith, of Victoria street, Prospect, have received a cablegram from their youngest son, Capt. James Churchill-Smith, intimating that he has been awarded a bar to the Military Cross which he received during August. The additional honour is equal to a second Military Cross. The recipient was born at Norwood and received his earliest education at Miss Dessington's private school, Kengsington. He then went to the Norwood Public School. After reaching the top standard he proceeded to the School of Mines, and did a two-years' course in agriculture. In 1909 he entered the office of Messrs. W. L. Ware & Co., and remained with that firm until he enlisted for active service abroad. Capt. Smith gained his first military experience with the school voluntary cadets, and at the inception of the compulsory military training he obtained a commission as second lieutenant in the Senior Cadets, and carried it with him upon entering the Citizens' Forces. Capt. Smith enlisted in April of last year, and left South Australia in August as officer commanding reinforcements. He served on Gallipoli Peninsula for about a month before the evacuation, and afterwards spent several months in training in Egypt. On the Australian troops being transferred from Egypt to France he was promoted to his present rank. Capt. Smith was awarded the Military Cross in August, and received a card from Major-Gen. Cox, commending him on his "great bravery and devotion to duty" during November \August/ [inserted in pencil] 13, 14, and 15.

Page 186

[Two newspaper clippings on this page each with a photo of Capt. Smith as follows]

[in pencilled at the top of the page] Adelaide Chronicle Nov. 25, 1916

CAPTAIN J. CHURCHILL-SMITH.

A cable announces that Captain James Churchill Smith has received a bar for the military cross previously awarded him. Captain Smith is the third and youngest son of Mr and Mrs J. Churchill-Smith, of Victoria street, Prospect, and he attained the age of 22 years only a few weeks ago.

[the rest of this column is a repeat of the above]

The following letter was received by Capt. James Churchill Smith from Gen. Birdwood congratulating him on being awarded a bar to his Military Cross, which he gained in August. Capt. Smith has sent the original letter to his mother, Mrs J. C. Smith, of Victoria street, Prospect. It reads:-"Dear Smith-This is a line to tell you how glad I am to be able to congratulate you upon the very rare distinction you have gained in getting a bar to your Military Cross, in recognition of the good work which you did near Mouquet.

[inserted in pencilled] Adelaide Observer 23rd Dec. 1916



Farm on the afternoon of September 2, when I know that you went to examine a trench, which was so damaged as to be quite untenable by the troops, and, though repeatedly fired on, you finished your reconnaissance, and laid out a tracing for a new trench at nightfall. I know, too, how you stuck to your work, though two of the four men with you were knocked over. Thank you so much for this, and for all your very good work for us, and I do sincerely hope that you may be spared to see this war through successfully to the end with us. – Yours sincerely, W. W. Birdwood."

Page 187

[two typed written letters, congratulating J.C. S. on his awards.]

1st Anzac Corps, 30th Sep 1916.

Dear Smith, This is a line to send you my hearty congratulations on the bestowal on you of the Military Cross, which you so thoroughly well earned by the bravery and devotion to duty which you displayed from the 13th to 15th of last month near Mouquet Farm, when holding on to an isolated and exposed flank under heavy artillery and machine gun fire. I know how you succeeded in driving off repeated attacks of the enemy, and example undoubtedly saved a serious situation. Thank you so much for this, and with every good wish to you for the future. Yours sincerely, (sgd.) W. R. Birdwood

Headquarters, 4th Ausn Divn. 6.10.16.

My Dear Smith, Very hearty congratulations on your well earned Military Cross. I am delighted to see it in Orders. Yours sincerely, (sgd.) H. V. Cox, M.G.

Page 188

[typed written letter, congratulating J.C. S. on his awards.]

1st Anzac Corps. 18.10.16.

Dear Smith, This is a line to tell you how glad I am to be able to congratulate you upon the very rare distinction you have gained in getting a bar to your Military Cross in recognition of the good work which you did near Mouquet Farm on the afternoon of the 2nd Sept., when I know that you went to examine a trench, which was so damaged as to be quite untenable by the troops, and though repeatedly fired on you finished your reconnaissance, and laid out a tracing for a new trench at nightfall. I know, too, how you stuck to your work, though two of the four men with you were knocked over. Thank you so much for this, and for all your very good work for us, and I do sincerely hope that you may be spared to see this War through successfully to the end with us. Yours very sincerely, (sgd.) W. R. Birdwood.

Page 189, 190 blank



Pages 191 - 192

[Newspaper clipping no name or date]

MORE RETURNED OFFICERS

LIEUT. COL. HURCOMBE INTERVIEWED – “Germans Absolutely Cowed.”

Lieut. Col. F. W. Hurcombe, who until he suffered shellshock, and had to return from the front, had charge of the 50th Battalion in France, is full of optimism concerning the mastery of the allied forces over the Germans. He is also convinced of the superiority of the Australian soldier, and particularly the Australian officer. In his opinion, there is no officer to equal the Australian in the world. – No Prisoners Wanted –

These were the outstanding impressions gained by a representative of The Register in conversation with Lieut. Col. Hurcombe on his return to Adelaide on Thursday morning. He went to Gallipoli as second in command of the 10th Battalion, but was invalided to England some months before the evacuation. Returning to Egypt, he took part in some of the conflicts with the Arabs and Turks in the neighbourhood of the Suez. When the 50th Battalion was formed, partly from the 10th, and partly from reinforcements then in Egypt, he was given command, and subsequently led the men of that unit into battle in France.

[He goes on to describe the battles and the rapid push over the Germans and the reasons not many surrendered. 36 hours without cessation and praises the Australian forces.]

Page 193

BATTALION SONG – (Tune) “Riding down the Dangor”

1.

Born in the Sunny Southland,
Christened at Tel-el-Kebir,
Schooled in the dry Canal Zone
Living the life austere-
Beloved of General Glasgow
He'd twist our tails he said;
Our Subalterns said, “Dicken”
Good old Half Hundred.

2.

Songs we have sung in plenty,
We've felt like the morning star,
“Pickle our bones in alcohol”
We've looked on the wine when red,
Jolly good fellows all of us
Good old Half Hundred.

3.

In France we've come to sojourn,



From Fleur Baix to the Somme-
Sailly, Ferncis, Albert,
Never the same place long,
At Mouquet we gained some glory'
At Mouquet we left some dead'
Never a Bosch could stand against
The good old Half Hundred.

4.

Now if you want a toast, boys,
Let's drink to our own good name;
Let's fill our glasses brimful,
And drink to our greater fame'
So lift your glasses roof-wards
And shout till you raise the dead-
There's to the best of Anzacs"-
The good old Half Hundred.

[signed in ink] By Capt. H.Thowsen.

Page 194

[This page contains 4 verses of a tune to Clementine.]

(Tune Clementine.)

1.

In a trench and in a dugout
Several miles behind the line,
Safe from shell fire, lived some Anzacs,
And their number – Forty Nine.

2.

All their Majors and their Captains
Used to sleep and used to dine,
And their Subs kept playing poker,
How they worked – the Forty Nine.

3.

But they had a Quartermaster
Got half way up to the line,
Smelt a bad stench, in the Wire Trench
So rejoined the – Forty Nine.



4.

Good old Birdie, came to Albert
Making speeches mighty fine,
Shaking hands and giving ribbons,
Gave the lot to - Forty Nine.

Page 195-211 blank

Page 212

[Pasted is a typed list stamped and Signed in ink by Churchill Smith] Captain. for Staff Captain,
13TH AUST. INFANTRY BRIGADE.]

ERE. 13TH. AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Headquarters, 28th. August, 1918

Permission is granted for the following Officers to be absent from their quarters for the purpose
of proceeding to AMIENS from 6 p.m. to 12 midnight 28th August, 1918.

Major N.M. LOUTIT, D.S.O. 50TH Battalion.

“ W.M. FOWLER, M.C. “

“ L.G. TASSIE, D.S.O. 13TH Field Ambulance.

Capt. J.CHURCHILL SMITH, M.C. 13TH Bde. H.Qrs.

Lieut. R.J.RUDALL, do

Lieut. W.B. SIMS. 50TH Battalion.

Lieut. J.H.HILL, “

Page 213 blank

Page 214

[A newspaper clipping of a poem.]

HELL FIRE CORNER.

(By H.L. Kilpatrick, France.)

On the Somme we found it freezing,
Where through mud knee-deep we waded,
And the food was not too pleasing
To Australian soldiers jaded;
But, by thunder, it was thicker,
And enough to shake the scorer,
When we saw the hell-fires flicker,
In the stunt at Hell-fire Corner.

Ypres lay a desolation,
And the Glencorse Wood was muddy,
And the Polygon location



Saw some fighting fierce and bloody;
There the "pillbox" Huns were hunted
Like scared rabbits in a trance,
When the Anzacs gravely stunted
Near the Menin road, in France.

Well and truly trained and tutored,
Were our boys when forth they sallied,
With both "pins" and bombs accoutred,
And the Fritzes never rallied;
For they knew if speed should fail them
Every "sausage" was a "goner,"
And their country would bewail them,
Fried and flogged at Hell-fire Corner.
All the officers were white men,
From the colonel to the latest;
And the soldiers were the right men
From the smallest to the greatest,
When the lead like raindrops spattered
Our lads laughed and fag-ends lighted,
For though bodies might be battered
Their hearts never were affrighted.

Fritz flung forth a weight of metal
When he knew our men were coming,
But it never marred their fettle,
Though a thousand hells were humming;
Smoke obscured the sun completely,
Nothing ever looked forlorner,
But Australian soldiers neatly
Scooped the pool at Hell-fire Corner.

Page 215

[A typed poem as follows]

"HUMAN LIFE IS SACRED."

(By C .H. Souter.)

You tell me "Human Life is Sacred?"
I ain't goin'ter contradict that.
I reckon you're right, for God made it.
But whose life's the more "sacred" Pat?
My son's, who is out in the trenches,
Or your's, who is stoppin' out ere,



A-goin' ter pictchers and darnces.
Enjoyin' is fag an' 'is beer?
Four times 'as my Billy been wounded—
An' four times gone back ter the front,
An' may be, the next they'll kill 'im.
"Life's Sacred!" Wot MORE do yer want!

D'yer know w'y 'e could'nt get furlough,
An' back ter the line 'ad ter go?
It's because of ther blokes as said "NO!"
Yes, I reckon "Life's Sacred," fair dinkum,
But I'm jiggered if I can see why
It's only your own you're afraid of,
Condemnin' your neighbour to die!
C. H. Souter, Adelaide.

Page 216

[A newspaper clipping on date or name of a poem as follows]

A SOLDIER ON "A BIT OF BUNTING,"

Miss Erleen Titheradge, Alma, writes:- I think the following lines worthy of print in The Register, the more so as they were copied out by an Australian soldier who had been but 10 days before badly wounded and gassed. The lad had two operations in France, and then had been sent to England; had two more operations performed, and the day after, when quite weak (as he said in excusing his bad writing) and with the gas still running from his eyes, he wrote a long letter to his mother and another to myself, and also included these verses, while making light of 10 wounds received. Does not this show the wonderful spirit and fibre of these dear men who are fighting our and the nations' battles? Surely such an example should be an incentive to others here!

-A Bit of Bunting-

They have settled, the ward for evening,
And straightened every bed;
We've drunk our bowls of cocoa,
And they've covered the lights with red,
And we're lying now till morning
(It's a terrible time to wait)
When the day seems twenty-four hours,
And the night seems forty-eight.
The man on the right is restless-
I can hear him mutter a groan;
And the boy in the bed beside me
Is breaking his heart for home,

CENTENARY OF ANZAC 2014-2018



STATE
LIBRARY
For your information...

I doze a little at moments,
Till I am back with shot and shell
In the snipers line of fire
With the sunlight in my eyes,
It's curious lying, thinking,
When the clock strikes one, and again,
How fate has forced us together
Into a regiment of pain.
How from far-off town and country-
From the peace of the country's sward-
We have answered the call of England
And we meet again in-a war!!

You have heard of the ancient piper,
Who came to the village street
And played a tune to the children-
A melody strange and sweet.
And with eyes aglow with laughter,
And curls that shone in the sun,
They tramped to the sound of the music,
And followed him everyone.
We all grow better at seasons
(God knows we're battered and worn),
And we feel in our darkest moments
That nothing more can be borne.
But, say what you like about us,
There is something in every man's breast
That will urge him to rise and follow
Though he hunger for peace and rest.
It is stronger than home and comfort-
It's stronger than love and life-
Than the speechless grief of a mother,
Or the clinging, arms of a wife.
For wherever the old flag summons,
In the midst of the direst pain,
He will hear it out of the shadows,
And 'twill never call him in vain;
Do you wonder why we have done it,
When the pain is hard to bear.
And the helpless years before us
Press like a load of care.
Do you wonder why we have done it,
When just at the break of day,



We fancy we hear the sobbing
Of the loved ones far away?

Over the mantle yonder,
Between the glass and the wall,
They have wedged a bit of bunting
(You can scarcely see it at all),
But my eyes go searching for it,
Before they cover the light,
For it brought a message with it,
And I read it every night,
For whether he is tired or weary,
Or whether he is hurt and sad,
As long as Australia's Australia,
And as long as man has his will,
He will rise from a bed of sickness
To hobble after it still.
They say the grandest picture
In Australia (when war is done)
And we've dragged our own from the Germans,
And fought, and bled, and won.
Will not be the rows of medals
That blaze on a general's form,
Nor the little letters of glory
That follow a hero's name,
But the sight that will rouse the nations
And stir our pulses yet-
Is the empty sleeve of a soldier
Who has braved the surgeon's knife
And the men that goes on crutches,
For the rest of his natural life.

Page 217

[Newspaper clipping]

TRY THIS!

Here is something (says a writer in a London paper) to fill up that odd moment. It looks like magic, but it is not. It is just plain mathematics.

Take a sheet of paper. Write down the number of your living brothers. Done that?

Then multiply by two, add three, and multiply by five. Quite simple, you see! Nothing at all intricate!

Next add the number of your living sisters. And, after that, multiply the result by ten.



Near the end now. This is the last lap. Add the number of your dead sisters and brothers, and subtract 150 from the result.

If you have done this little sum correctly, the left hand figure will show the number of living brothers, the central figure will represent your living sisters, and the right hand one will indicate the deaths.

Figures never lie.

[Below this clipping is a small handmade card on grey paper]

Cover

Christmas Greetings 1911

Inside

To an Australian Soldier from the Pt Pirie Red Cross Society, South Aus

M Geddes Pres. M. McEwen Hon Sec.

Page 218 blank

Page 219

[A newspaper clipping dated 10th Nov. 1917]

Christmas at Dalhousie.]

"Reading "Our Black Brothers," by "Ruous," carried my thoughts back to 1885, and a never-to-be-forgotten Christmas I spent that year at Dalhousie Springs Station, that wonderland situated between the Macumba and Charlotte Waters, and to the east of the Overland Telegraph (writes "Cubagee"). The station is now the property of the Hon. John Lewis, and was a few months ago visited by Mr. Thomas Gill, the Under Treasurer. At the time I recall the late E. M. Bagot was the owner, and Jim Smith (still hale and hearty) was manager. My old school chum, Charlie Bagot, and his genial brother Dick were then living there. Every Christmas it was the custom for the blacks to muster at Dalhousie from far and near for an "old man corroboree" and feast.

Eastwards, from as far as the Queensland boundary, and from far in the then un-explored country to the west, they came to partake of the liberal supply of tucker provided by the kindly management. The approach of Christmas was announced to the blacks by the repining of the "bola goolicka" berries, which grow throughout this region. In appearance they are like red currants, and very palatable. Some days before this memorable Christmas Charlie decided he would give the station drays a coat of the bright red and blue paints which had recently arrived for that purpose. I agreed to lend a hand, and soon we had a numerous audience, among whom were a dozen stalwart "Myalls", just arrived from the east and bedecked with red and white ochre, emu oil and down. As these fellows were particularly interested in the gay colours we were using, old "Jackie Brown" suggested we should paint them for that night's "corrobboree", and paint them we did. One great hairy fellow, I remember, was decorated with a flaming red sunflower upon his expansive chest, another had a blue kangaroo upon his back, and so on, and they were mightily pleased with themselves. But, "O, what a difference in the morning!" they



came, headed by "Jackie Brown" and wanted us to remove the 'stinkie fellow,' as they called it, all their efforts to do so with sand and water having failed. However, we could not spare the necessary turps, so it had to wear off. On Christmas eve two bullocks were slain, many bags of flour were made into damper and duff, to feed the assembled blacks. Next day we whites dined off wild duck, washed down with champagne, which had been brought many hundreds of miles by bullock dray from Farina. Christmas over, our dusky friends departed in all directions, as they came. In groups of families, out into the "never never". I wonder how many will muster there this coming Christmas?

Page 220 blank

Page 221

[*Newspaper clipping no date or name*]

PUBLIC NOTICES

Enfield Methodist Sunday School are the donors of the this space to the State Recruiting Committee for Australia Day.

MEN FROM THIS SUNDAY SCHOOL WHO HAVE ENLISTED:-

Capt. J Churchill Smith, MC

F Emsley (prisoner of war)

AH Stephens (killed)

A Ween (killed)

S Short (killed)

A Lampett (killed)

AR Hewish

AH Hewish

P Morcombe

E Morcombe

A Morcombe

H Blackmore

JF Turner

AE Moss

SG Moss

HS Moss

F Honeybone

RB Hamlyn

WF Tothill

A Fry

W Ferris

E Ferris

E Berg



P Fletcher
J Scutt
D Rice
B Rake
E Davey
E Stoddart
F Crossman
R Crossman
F Heading.

ELIBIBLES

FOLLOW THEIR NOBLE EXAMPE
AND FIGHT FOR AUSTRALIA!
ENLIST! ENLIST!

[A second *clipping on this page with the heading written in ink -*]
Adelaide Chronicle, 6th Jany. 1917 (from "London Gazette")

"Captain James Churchill Smith, 50th (S.A.) Battalion, - He held an isolated and exposed flank under heavy artillery and machine gun fire. He was repeatedly attacked, but succeeded in driving off the enemy.

Bar to Military Cross.

Captain James Churchill Smith, M.C., 50th (S.A.) Battalion. –He carried out a most valuable reconnaissance under very heavy fire, displaying great courage and determination. Later he traced out a trench with tape to enable the working parties to dig through the night."

Page 222 blank

Page 223

[A clipping]

BREATHLESS TALES

(Told round the Dugout Brazier.)

There was once:-

1. A private who knew the name of the next village.
2. An R.T.O. who put people in the right train.
3. A French civilian who did not know the destination of the battalion before they did themselves.
4. An A.S.C. merchant who never referred to the day the shell burst in his horse lines.
5. A gunner who went short of material from lack of acquisitiveness.
6. A subaltern who got married to a girl he knew.

There was—once.



Page 224-236 blank

Page 237

[Clipping]

289th List.

Killed in Action

Capt HES Armitage, Millicent, April 3.

Lieut ETJ Rule, Burra, April 3.

Lieut WVHL Bidstrup, Daylesford, Vic., April 3.

2nd Lieut WP Hoggarth, Hawthorn, Vic., April 2

Lieut WO Jose, North Adelaide, April 3

[hand written note in ink]

All the above Officers were killed in action at NOREUIL on 2nd April 1917, when the 50th Infy. Bn. attacked and captured that village. The Officers were absolutely the best the Battalion had and ever will have, and as I read the names I cannot help thinking what a great loss the Battalion, and the Ausn. Imperial Force have had.

JCS. Capt.

[4 cuttings below]

ARMITAGE—On the 3rd March [handwritten 2nd April], killed in action near Bapaume France, Harold (Rollo) Edwin Salisbury, Captain (Acting Major), AIF, eldest beloved son of HJ and ME Armitage, Millicent School, aged 22 years. Devoted to duty. [handwritten in margin "C" Coy, 50th]

HOGGARTH—On the 2nd April, killed in action, in France, Lieut William Paton Hoggarth, second son of WH Hoggarth, Port Lincoln. [handwritten in margin "D" Coy, 50th]

JOSE—On the 3rd April, killed in action in France, Lieut Wilfrid Oswald Jose, dearly loved second son of Rev GH and Mrs Jose, Christ Church, North Adelaide, aged 22 years.
[handwritten in margin "D" Coy, 50th]

LEANE—Sacred to the memory of my friend and chum, Major Ben. B Leane, who was killed in action on April 12, 1917. —inserted by H Len. Gray. [handwritten in margin 45th Ba late 10th]

Page 238 -245 blank

Page 246

[Two clippings of photographs of soldiers captioned The late Lieutenant R. O. Fordham and The late Capt. H. D. Main. Next to Capt Main is written in pencil 'D' Coy NOREUIL



Page 247

[Long news clipping and photograph of THE LATE CAPTAIN H. E. S. ARMITAGE describing his life and training, and the wars he fought in included Gallipoli, France and Egypt. Sadly he was just about to take leave to visit his younger brother.]

Page 248

[News clippings and photographs of two soldiers from *The Observer, Adelaide*, 21st April 1917]
[LATE LIEUT. E. T. J. RULE. describing how he always took a keen interest in the military and also fought in Gallipoli, France and Egypt. He was formerly engaged in his father's black-smithing business.]

[LATE LIEUT. W. P. HOGGARTH of Port Lincoln. He was badly wounded at Gallipoli. His second son was also killed in military service.

Page 249

[Newspaper clipping and photograph of LATE LIEUT. W. O. JOSE. son of the Reverend of Christ Church in North Adelaide. He rose through the ranks but suffered with iritis and spent time in hospital before re-joining his regiment in France, and was killed shortly afterwards. He had a distinguished academic and sporting schooling at St Peter's College 1905-13.]

Page 250

[Newspaper clipping and photograph of LATE LIEUT. V. BIDSRUP born in Victoria. Rose rapidly through the ranks had many friends in Adelaide. He possessed high ideals, and was greatly admired by others. His motto was 'death before dishonour' He was an associate of the Victorian Society of Accountants.]

Pages 251-254 blank

Page 255

[Newspaper clipping no name or date of two short poems]

LEAVING ANZAC

Adieu, you heroes left behind us
Sleeping on an alien shore,
Whose receding hills behind us
Of gallant part you bore.

Forget you? Nay! With fame undying



You'll go down from age to age,
Incentive to our sons supplying
In our glorious history's page.

In after years they'll tell the story—
Father, mother, sister, son—
Of how fresh luster to the glory
Of the Motherland you won.

Sleep on, you brave, where duty found you
Faithful to the Motherland;
Fame has wrapped her cloak around you
On that wind-swept, sea-girt strand.

PTE. Frank Reid, A. I. F.

[second poem has no author and is titled 'A GERMAN IS ALWAYS A GERMAN first verse only as follows]

A naturalised Briton! What folly is this?
A fig for such humour and vapour!
Is Satan made fit for the regions of bliss,
By signing a mere scrap of paper?

Page 256

[Newspaper clipping of a poem no author]

"Apropos of the use of the word "Anzac," "Punch" has the following.

THE REAL ANZAC

There are plenty of slouch-hatted soldiers in town,
Doughty and debonair, stalwart and brown;
Some are from Weymouth or Salisbury Plain,
Others have "pushed" in the Western campaign;
Call them "overseas soldiers," or "down-under" men,
Declare that each one is as daring as ten;
Call them "Cornstalks" or Fernleaves"- all out for a fight-
But don't call them Anzacs, for that isn't right.

The Anzacs – their ranks are but scanty all told-
Have a separate record illuminated in gold,
Their blood on Gallipoli's ridges they poured,
Their souls with the scars of that struggle are scored;
Not many are left, and not many are sound,



And thousands lie buried in Turkish ground,
These are the Anzacs; the others may claim
Their zeal and their spirit, but never their name.

[*Another small clipping on this page*]
When war's declared, and danger's nigh.
"God and the soldiers," the people cry;
When war is o'er and all things righted,
God is forgotten and the soldiers slighted.

Page 257

[*Newspaper clipping of a poem by C. G. about bombs. First verse only as follows*]
The "Five –Point-Nine".

You can't hear the whizzbang coming, but you hear him when he's gone,
And you know you've missed a "Blighty" or a more unpleasant one;
For he streaks along like lightning and you'll never hear a sound
Of the one that leaves you lying till the stretchers come around.

Page 258

[*Newspaper clipping*]

THE POILU'S LITANY

From Miss Kathleen Burke's delightful book, "The White Road to Verdun," we quote the following, an admirable expression of the sang froid of the French soldier. "Everything might be worse than it is," says the poilu, and in that spirit he has composed this philosophy:-

Of two things one is certain,
Either you're mobilised or you're not mobilised;
If you're not mobilised, why, there is no need to worry
If you are mobilised, of two things you are certain,
Either you're behind the lines or on the front.
If you're behind the lines there is no need to worry;
If you're on the front, of two things one is certain,
Either you're resting in a safe place or you're on the front.
If you're behind the lines why worry?
If you're exposed to danger, of two things one is certain,
Either you're wounded seriously or you're wounded slightly.
If you're wounded slightly there is no need to worry,
And if you're wounded seriously of two things one is certain,
Either you recover or you die.
If you recover there is no need to worry;
If you die you can't worry.



Page 259

[Newspaper clipping of a poem – the first verse is shown]

FOR HONOUR AND “FOR HER.”

Somewhere a woman in her firm, sweet way,
Faces the future bravely for your sake,
Toils on from dawn till dusk, from day to day,
Fights back her tears, nor heeds the bitter ache.

Pte. C. E. Thorpe]

Page 260

[Newspaper clipping of a poem]

FOR HOME AND FOR HER.

(By the Rev. W. S. Hazledene, Church of England Chaplain, 48th Base Depot, R.F.A.)

The following verses were recited at a concert given in the Y.M.C.A. Hut on Salisbury Plains on February 17, and have been sent to us by a South Australian soldier, with a request for publication:-

Somewhere a woman, trusting, far away,
Faces the future bravely for your sake,
Toils on from dawn till dark, from day till day,
Fights back her tears, nor heeds the bitter aches;
She loves you, trusts you, breathes in prayer your name,
Soil not her faith in you by sin or shame.

Somewhere a woman—mother, sweetheart, wife—
Waits betwixt hopes and fears for your return,
Her kisses, her words, will cheer you in the strife,
When Death itself confronts you, grim and stern,
But let her image all your reverence claim
When base temptations scorch you with their flame.

Somewhere a woman watches, filled with pride,
Shrined in her heart, you share a place with none,
She toils, she waits, she prays, till side by side
You stand together, when the battle's done;
Oh, keep for her dear sake a stainless name!
Bring back to her a manhood, free from shame!



Page 261 and 262

[Newspaper clipping from the *Adelaide Mail* 17th Feby 1917.]

CHARLES JOHN STEVENS

AN APPRECIATION

OF AN ABLE JOURNALIST.

In response to our invitation Mr Fred Johns, F.J.I. ("Notable Australians"), furnishes an appreciation of his friend and former literary colleague, the late Mr CJ Stevens, whose death was recorded in the "Mail" on Saturday last. Mr Johns states:-

[Speaks of the passing of the Charles Stevens who was held in great esteem for his person and brilliant literary firmament. Does not state how he died but quotes his long life.]

Page 263-264 blank

Page 265

[Newspaper clipping with no date and no author]

LETTERS OF A MAN ABOUT TO DIE

The Recorder of Cork in October awarded Mrs Gladys Compton Smith £10,000 for the death of her husband, Mjr. Compton Smith, who was shot in Cork County in April last, after capture by the Irish Republican Army. The following letter, which Mjr. Compton-Smith wrote to his wife, was read:-

"My Own Darling Wife – I am to be shot in an hour's time. Yours humbly will die with your name on his lips, your face before his eyes, and he will die like an Englishman and a soldier. I cannot tell you, sweetheart, how much it is to me to leave you alone, or how little to me personally to die. I have no fear, only the utmost, greatest, and tenderest love to you and my sweet little Anne.

"I leave my cigarette case to the regiment, my miniature medals to my father, and my watch to the officer who is executing me, because I believe him to be a gentleman, and to mark the fact that I bear him no malice for carrying out what he believes his duty. Good-bye, darling, my own. Choose from my things some object which you would particularly keep in memory of me, and believe that my spirit will be in it to love and comfort you. Tender, tender farewells, and kisses.—Your own, Geof."

In a letter to his regiment, Mjr Compton-Smith said:—

"I should like you fellows to know that I intend to die like a Welsh Fusilier, with a laugh and forgiveness for those who are carrying out the deed. I should like my death to lessen rather than increase the bitterness which exists between England and Ireland. My cigarette case I leave to the mess. I carried it with the regiment throughout the war, and I shall die with it in my pocket. God bless you all, comrades."



Page 266

[Hand written note]

I first met Rt. Col. Compton Smith on 26/9/17, when as a Bn Comm of the English Brigadier with whom I was attached for liaison duty with our Brigade, he reported to his Brigades that he had gone right along the Brigade Front and all was well. He impressed me considerably. Later when I went to Aldershot Senior officer School He was my [illegible] Commander.
A fine fellow.

Page 267-271 blank

Page 272

Officers returned to Australia

Rank	Name	Coy.
Capt	Wilton, R.G.	'A'
Major	Seager, H.W.H.	'B'
Lieut	Price, E.H.	'D'
"	Bowden, W.H.	'A'
Capt	Bayner, R.G.	'C'

Page 273-274

[Table of casualties – officers over two pages]

Page 273

Casualties – Officers

Killed

Rank	Name	Coy	Date	Place
2/Lieut	Jones	'B'	Sept 5 th 1916	Mouquet Farm
"	Davis	'a'	Feby 2 nd 1917	Flers?
Lieut	Armitage, H.E.S.	'C'	April 2 nd 1917	Loreuil?
"	Hoggarth, W.H.	'D'	"	"
"	Jose, W.O.	'D'	"	"
"	Bidstrup, W.V.H.V.	'D'	"	"
"	Rule, T.J.	'B'	'	'
"	O'Donoghue, J.	'A'	June 10 th 1917	Messines
"	Carr, H.	'B'	Sep 26 th 1917	Gonsbeke?
Capt.	Hancock, J.	'C'	Apl 24 th 1918	Villers Bretonneux
Lieut	Kay, H	'D'	"	"
Capt	Sewell, P.B. (M.O.)	Hdqrs	"	"

CENTENARY OF ANZAC 2014-2018



Lieut	McKay, W.S.	'C'	"	"
"	Claridge, R.E.	'A'	"	"

Page 274

Casualties - officers

Died of wounds

Rank	Name	Coy	Date	Place
Lieut	Dridan, V.G.	'B'	wounded Aug 16	Mouquet Farm
"			Died " 18 (!)	Malloy?
"	Sheard, ?	'C'	wounded Mch 28 1917	near
Capt	Moule, C.L. (M.C.)	Hdqrs		near Gonsbeke?
Lieut	Cheney, E.L. (M.C.)		wounded Mch 8, 1918	Spoilbank near Kesemal?
"	McGregor,	A.	Died 12 th May 19?	Villers Bretonneux Rouen?

Shell-shock

Lt Col	Hurcombe, F	BHQrs	Aug 16, 1916	Mouquet Farm
Lieut	Thomson, H.	'D'	"	"

Page 275-276 [*Table of casualties – officers over two pages*]

Page 275

Casualties - Officers

Prisoners of war & Missing

Rank	Name	Coy	Date	Place
Capt	Todd, D.L. PofW	'A'	2 nd April 1917	Loreuil?
"	Gore, M PofW (M.C.)	'A'	"	"
Lieut	Edwards, J. PofW	'C' – LJ Officer	"	"
Capt	Auld, P?. H. PofW	'A'	24 th Apr 1918	Villers Bretonneux

Page 276

Casualties - Officers

Wounded

Rank	Name	Coy	Date	Place
Capt	Hancock, F.H..	'D'	Aug 14, 1916	Mouquet Farm, Pozieres
Lieut	Hoggarth, W.H.	'D'	"	"
Capt	Fowler, W.H.	'A'	" 16 "	"

CENTENARY OF ANZAC 2014-2018



STATE LIBRARY
For your information...

Lieut	Rhodes, L. (M.C.)	'A'	"	"
"	Bowden, W.H.	'A'	"	"
"	Auld, P.H. (M.C.)	'B'	Sep 5, 1916	"
"	Kay, H.	'A'		Flers
..."	Auld, P.H. (M.C.)	'B'	Apl 2, 1917	Moreuil?
"	Mills, A,	'B'	"	"
"	Smith, J.A.	Hdqrs 'A'	Novr 1916	Flers
Capt	Clarke, T.G. (M.C.)	att Bgds Hqrs	June 7 th 1917	Messines
Lieut	London, J.L.	Bttn Hqrs	"	"
2/Lieut	Edwards, C.G.	'C'	"	"
Lieut	Price, E. H. (M.C.)	'D'	" 9 th "	"
Capt	Wilton, R.G.	'A'	" 10 th "	"
Lieut	Noblet, E.R. (M.F.)	'B'	"	"
"	McGregor,	'A'	"	"
"	Rogers, H.	'B'	Sep 26th	"
Capt	Baynes, R.G.	'C'	"	Plangstest?
Mjr	Seager, H.W.H. (M.C.)	'B'	"	Gonsbeke?
Capt	Smith, J. Churchill (M.C.)	'D'	"	"
Lieut	Price, E.H. (M.C.)	'D'	"	"
"	Smith, T.	'D'	Aug 25 th	Warneton
"	Hill, J.	'D'		Gonsbeke?

Page 277

Casualties – Officers

Wounded

Rank	Name	Coy	Date	Place
Lieut	Wilkinson, K.	'A'	28 th Sept 1917	near Ypres
2/Lt	Craven, J.D.L.	'D'		
"	Billings	'C'	24 th Apl 1916	Villers Brettoneux
"	Goodes	'C'	"	"
Capt	Rhodes	'B'	"	"
2/Lt	Nuttall	'D'	"	"
Lt	Hill, J.	Hqrs	"	"
"	McGregor	'A'	"	"
"	Smith, T.	'B'	"	"
3/Lt	Scarborough	'D'	"	"

Page 278

[Table above continued, but blank]