

# SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE

The Story of 4783 Private James Ross Duperouzel  
51st Battalion Australian Imperial Force



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William Thomas Duperouzel

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*A tribute to Uncle Jim*

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51st Battalion Australian Imperial Force

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Front cover illustration:

Studio portrait of 4783 Private James Ross Duperouzel, 51st Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, in 1916, with a background photograph of the family farm of his parents George Charles Duperouzel and Sarah Jane (n  e Willey), Qualen, York, Western Australia. Jim's sister, Elsie Maud, is standing in the field.

Back cover illustration:

Tribute poem by 4904 Private William Taylor, 16th Battalion, to his mate, Jim Duperouzel, published in The West Australian newspaper 16 August 1917

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## *Foreword*

Over a period of 30 years or so researching various aspects of the Great War, including much on the Australian Imperial Force (AIF), a number of stories have been encountered concerning widows and mothers seeking news of a soldier reported as missing or killed in action.

It was wholly explicable that so many people would strive to discover what had happened to a son, brother or father who went to war not knowing the horrors that awaited them whether on the Western Front, Gallipoli, Palestine, Mesopotamia or any other theatre of war. Many families met the ships bringing servicemen back to Australia so they could question the returned soldiers, others used channels such as the Salvation Army and more checked hospitals in case their soldier was suffering from memory loss. There were also enquiries made with the Red Cross. Well meaning people spoke to the wounded in hospital in the UK, for example; the reports gleaned from troops were variable, some were reliable and well informed whilst others were misleading albeit well intentioned.

That brings us specifically to 4783 Pte James Duperouzel. Anyone who has studied the operations at Pozières in the summer of 1916 will know that the battlefield was pounded by the artillery of both sides until features such as trench lines were almost unrecognisable. The fighting progressed as Mouquet Farm became the next objective. It was here that Pte Duperouzel disappeared.

Bill Duperouzel researched and wrote an extensive account of his family name which included details of a member of the family being sent by the British Government from the Channel Islands to Australia; the line can be traced back to Normandy, so it is a touch ironic that James should die on French soil while expelling the invader.

However, Pte Duperouzel has no known grave; furthermore, the Red Cross records in Canberra contain no details of his fate. Even his date of death is recorded vaguely as 14-16th August 1916. No other accounts have been located providing clues other than he was killed in the fighting close to Mouquet Farm. It is understandable why many families tried to establish the fate of these soldiers especially when there would never be an opportunity to travel to France and Flanders and, even if there was, there would be no grave to visit.

Somewhere in France takes a novel approach and analyses Commonwealth War Graves Commission data and uses other information provided on burials in order to establish likely burial sites where Pte Duperouzel may rest as an 'unknown soldier'. Nevertheless, the fact remains that he may still lie on the battlefield.

His story includes details about the family's life in Western Australia and his enlistment in the AIF, training and voyage to Egypt and France. Archive material from the excellent Australian War Memorial has been included so we get a good idea of his own experiences and that of other York soldiers who volunteered to help the Mother Country. It is though the detail on his battalion on the Somme in the summer of 1916 that records the culmination of his life as a soldier with his memorial simply being his name on the panels of the Villers-Bretonneux Memorial to the Missing.

This well illustrated account provides a useful insight to the experience and loss of one soldier but which was repeated countless times as the war slowly moved to victory in 1918. James Duperouzel, like so many young men in the AIF remains 'missing' but now he has a special memorial in the form of this book.

*Paul Cobb*

*Author: Fromelles 1916*

*Battery Action! The Diary of a Gunner 1916-18*

*Member – The Western Front Association 1914-18 /Gallipoli Association*

Somewhere in France

## Preface

4783 Private James Ross Duperouzel, from Qualen, near York, in Western Australia, was my Uncle. He was only nineteen years of age when he was killed in action during the Battle of the Somme in France in the Great War whilst serving with the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) as part of the 51st Battalion. The Field Service Report in Uncle Jim's Service Record under the heading Death of a Soldier records: "Date of death, 14/16 August 1916; Place, In the Field; Cause of Death, Killed in Action". Like so many thousands of troops 4783 Private James Ross Duperouzel has no known grave.

The Commonwealth war dead of the Great War commemorated on Memorials dedicated to the 'missing' throughout the world totals 525,106. An additional 591,265 war dead do have an identified grave and headstone. At the Villers-Bretonneux Memorial, Somme, in France, within the grounds of the Villers-Bretonneux Military Cemetery, the names of 10,982 Australian servicemen, with no known grave, are officially commemorated on the walls of this memorial, included amongst them is the name DUPEROUZEL J.R. In France and Belgium there are many Commonwealth War Grave memorials dedicated to the 'missing'. In the heart of the Somme the largest memorial to the missing of its kind in the world, the Thiepval Memorial, has the names of 72,000 British servicemen who died on the Somme commemorated on its memorial walls. The inscription on the memorial simply reads: "The Missing of the Somme". At the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial in Belgium, where the Last Post is commemorated every evening at 8:00pm and has done so since 1928 there are 54,000 names listed of the 'missing' on its panel walls.

I have often wondered what the term 'missing' or 'unknown Australian soldier' really meant or indeed other terms such as 'soldier with no known grave'. In August 2013 I felt compelled to attend the ANZAC Dawn Service at the Villers-Bretonneux Memorial in 2016 with my wife, Janet, to mark the 100th anniversary of the death of Uncle Jim - to give thanks for his life and to honour all the ANZAC troops who died on the Western Front during the Great War of 1914-1918. Janet and I have visited this Memorial in Villers-Bretonneux many times since 1972 and in 2010 we attended the ANZAC Dawn Service. In early 2014 the idea of a family gathering in Villers-Bretonneux in April 2016 was made known to the extended Duperouzel family. I am thrilled that a large contingent of the Duperouzel family in Australia will be gathering in France for the ANZAC Dawn Service in 2016 to share this very special occasion which will help to ensure Uncle Jim is not forgotten.

In May 2015 Janet and I visited the Somme. The Somme countryside in the spring sunshine was a mixture of yellows and greens from the many fields of oil seed rape, woods and colourful flower beds. The many small villages and towns were appealing as they radiated with pride. The local people were very friendly and welcoming. It was hard to believe that this region was the scene of such carnage with the huge loss of life a hundred years ago.

On our return, I was inspired to carry out some significant research and detective work in my quest to see if it would be possible to identify the place 'in the field' where Uncle Jim died and whether it would be possible to identify a military cemetery where his possible remains may have been buried as 'an unknown Australian soldier'. I was under no illusion at the start of my quest that it would not be possible to prove beyond doubt which cemetery his remains might be buried in. Whilst the enormous benefits of DNA testing is a great boon in the 21st century without the key physical evidence this would not be possible.

During my research I read numerous casualty lists in Australian newspapers which are now available in digitised form from the National Library of Australia. These listed the names of Australian servicemen who were either killed in action, wounded or missing and often described with the phrase 'somewhere in France'. These lists must have been deeply distressing for the next of kin and the public for they were frequently printed in the newspapers and on occasions these were many column inches long. Death notices and tributes which appeared in newspapers throughout Australia consistently used the phrase 'somewhere in France'. It is obvious that next of kin did not know where

their loved one had died. A year later In Memoriam tributes to ANZAC HEROES started appearing in the West Australian newspaper, they continued to refer to 'somewhere in France'. Often the date of death was incorrect too.

I acquired invaluable information from various sources especially the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) in England, the Australian War Memorial (AWM), the National Archives of Australia (NAA) and the National Library of Australia (NLA) which are all rich in archive content. When I started analysing these archive records and documenting my detailed research findings I decided that it would be worthwhile to broaden the scope to encapsulate all the information I had unearthed and to share this for the benefit of family members who are alive today and for future generations knowing that most are unlikely to undertake a journey from Australia to the Battlefields of the Somme.

The more I studied the archives and carried on with my analysis the more I appreciated the work which was carried out in the early stages during and after the Great War by the Imperial War Graves Commission, now known as the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) under the inspirational leadership of Major General Sir Fabian Ware whose vision it was to record the details of the war dead of World War I and to establish the war graves, cemeteries and memorials. The CWGC website is recommended to anyone interested in exploring their family military roots.

Whilst every effort has been taken to accurately represent names, dates and statistics it was evident during the research that there were minor differences in recording these and therefore they did not always fully reconcile. Any differences, however, are not crucial to the analysis.

The availability of various trench maps for 1916 covering the specific area of the Somme around Mouquet Farm and Pozières was vital in helping me to identify within reason where the troops of the 51st Battalion were positioned during August 1916, and especially for the 14/16 August, during the Advance on Mouquet Farm and its subsequent capture in September 1916.

I would like to thank Neville Browning for his consent to extract key information from his book, 'For King and Cobbers 51st Battalion A.I.F. 1916-1919', published in Perth, Western Australia in 2010. This enabled me to compile numerous statistics relating to the 51st servicemen. I was able to identify the war dead and to focus on those servicemen who were killed in action during August 1916, especially those who died on 14/16 August 1916. Without this information it would not have been possible to access the CWGC website to obtain invaluable additional information on the precise location for the identified 51st Battalion servicemen whose bodies were exhumed from 'in the field', the map grid reference where a body was found, together with the number of 'unknown Australian soldiers' who had also been exhumed from the same map grid reference. This also identified the military cemetery where the identified and 'unknown Australian soldiers' were subsequently re-buried.

The book 'Pozières', Battleground Europe series, by Graham Keech, also provided a valuable insight into the events unfolding around Pozières and Mouquet Farm in August 1916.

I would like to extend my gratitude and thanks to Paul Davis, Enquiries Administrator, and to his support team at the CWGC for their patience in dealing with my numerous questions. I am grateful to the CWGC for allowing me to share the various Grave Reports, Index Registers and images on a selection of Military Cemeteries and Memorials on the Western Front; Cara Downes, Copyright Section of the NAA, for permission to reproduce Service Record DUPEROUZEL J. R. B2455, SERN4783, Digitised Bar Code 3529606 and to use extracts from the pamphlet 'Graves of the Fallen' which includes the booklet entitled 'Where the Australians Rest'; the AWM in Canberra for the use of extracts and images from their magnificent collection relating to World War I; the NLA and their Trove website for numerous historical digitised newspaper articles; Brian Nuttall for extracts of the wartime diary of 611 Private Percy Nuttall; Ian Cruttenden, for extracts from the wartime diary of 4766 Private Herbert Charles Cruttenden of the 51st Battalion; the State Library of Victoria; the 51st Battalion Association; Flotilla Australia for the troopship images and narrative; Waymarkings and the Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority, Perth, Western Australia.

I also wish to express my gratitude to my late Auntie Tot for entrusting me with the safe

keeping of the only known letter written by Uncle Jim whilst he was en route from Fremantle to Egypt in April 1916; to my cousin Jan O'Shea for her invaluable input and emotional support; to my cousin Ross Bartlett and his wife Eileen for sharing an insight into the lives of Uncle Jim's parents, Sarah and George Duperouzel; to my cousin David Duperouzel and his wife Keryn for photographs and for sharing information about their farm at Qualen and Jonathan Porter of Chavasse Farm in Hardecourt-aux-Bois, Somme, for his insight and for allowing me to include a selection of trench maps of the area of Pozèries and Mouquet Farm; Gordon Tarrant for a selection of photographs. The patience and support of Dave Gaulton in helping me to overcome some challenging technical obstacles was, likewise, greatly appreciated. Thanks also to Michael Banks, Director, Diverze Print Limited, Leighton Buzzard, for his help with the formatting and printing of the book.

I am sincerely grateful to Paul Cobb, the historian and author of *Fromelles 1916*, first published in 2007, who gave his time generously to share his knowledge of the part Australian AIF troops played on the Western Front during World War I and who has kindly written the foreword to this book.

I would especially like to thank my wife, Janet, to whom I owe so much. She has provided me with tremendous support throughout this latest quest. She has also been my proofreader.

This has been a very rewarding and emotional journey for me. It has drawn me closer to knowing an Uncle I never met and in doing so it has deepened my appreciation of his ultimate sacrifice and that of all the ANZAC men and women together with British, Commonwealth and Allied Forces who fought and died in World War I. I am proud to say the words Uncle Jim and as the words roll off my tongue they come with a deep sense of pride, affection and emotion.

*William Thomas Duperouzel*

Somewhere in France

## Chapter 1

### *Australia's Involvement in the First World War 1914 - 1918*

Australia's involvement in the Great War is very well documented in numerous publications in Australia and Britain. This extract from the Australian War Memorial (AWM) provides a very good overall appreciation of the various events as they unfolded during 1914-1918:

*"...Australia's involvement in the Great War began when Britain and Germany went to war on 4 August 1914, and both Prime Minister Joseph Cook and the then Opposition Leader, Andrew Fisher, who were in the midst of an election campaign, pledged full support for Britain. The outbreak of war was greeted in Australia, as in many other places, with great enthusiasm.*

*In response to the overwhelming number of volunteers, the authorities set exacting physical standards for recruits. Yet, most of the men accepted into the army in August 1914 were sent first to Egypt, not Europe, to meet the threat which a new belligerent, the Ottoman Empire, Turkey, posed to British interests in the Middle East and the Suez Canal.*

*The first significant Australian action of the war was the Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force's landing at Rabaul on 11 September 1914. It took possession of German New Guinea at Toma on 17 September 1914 and of the neighbouring islands of the Bismarck Archipelago in October 1914. On 9 November 1914 the Royal Australian Navy made a major contribution when HMAS Sydney destroyed the German raider SMS Emden.*

*On 25 April 1915 members of the AIF landed on Gallipoli, Turkey, with troops from New Zealand, Britain, and France. This began a campaign that ended with the evacuation of troops on 19 and 20 December 1915. Following Gallipoli, Australian forces fought campaigns on the Western Front and in the Middle East.*

*Throughout 1916 and 1917 losses on the Western Front were heavy and gains were small. In 1918 the Australians reached the peak of their fighting performance in the battle of Hamel on 4 July. From 8 August they then took part in a series of decisive advances until Germany surrendered on 11 November.*

*For Australia, as for many nations, the First World War remains the most costly conflict in terms of deaths and casualties. From a population of fewer than 5 million, 416,809 men enlisted, of which over 60,000 were killed and 156,000 wounded, gassed, or taken prisoner.*

*After four and a half months of training near Cairo, the Australians departed by ship for the Gallipoli peninsula, with troops from New Zealand, Britain, and France. The Australians landed at what became known as Anzac Cove on 25 April 1915 and established a tenuous foothold on the steep slopes above the beach. During the early days of the campaign, the allies tried to break through Turkish lines, while the Turks tried to drive the allied troops off the peninsula. Attempts on both sides ended in failure and the ensuing stalemate continued for the remainder of 1915. The most successful operation of the campaign was the evacuation of troops on 19 and 20 December, under cover of a comprehensive deception operation. As a result, the Turks were unable to inflict more than a very few casualties on the retreating forces.*



**Landing at Anzac Cove (Dardanelles) 25 April 1915.**  
AWM P09114.031

*This postcard was sent by 622 Private Herbert Vincent Reynolds. The rear of the postcard is described as follows:*

*AB Depot Weymouth*

*Dear Mother*

*These are some views of Gallipoli (sic) which are being sold in the camp for 2d each. This one shows the beach on the left of the part named Anzac Cove. The couple of boats seen on the extreme right of the view contained an extremely unfortunate party they were broken & holed to such an extent that they were useless after the first couple of trips. My unit set foot on the beach near the boat on its own and worked upon the ridge to be seen rising to the right of the view. I have my doubts as to whether (sic) this view was taken on the day of landing or not anyhow it was taken within 8 days. Suvla point can be seen across the water & 3 battleships can be seen.*

*After Gallipoli the AIF was reorganised and expanded from two to five infantry divisions, all of which were progressively transferred to France, beginning in March 1916. The AIF mounted division that had served as additional infantry during the campaign remained in the Middle East. When the other AIF divisions arrived in France, the war on the Western Front had long been settled in a stalemate, with the opposing armies facing each other from trench systems that extended across Belgium and north-east France, from the English Channel to the Swiss border. The development of machine-guns and artillery favoured defence over attack and compounded the impasse, which lasted until the final months of the war.*

*While the overall hostile stasis continued throughout 1916 and 1917, the Australians and other allied armies repeatedly attacked, preceded by massive artillery bombardments intended to cut barbed wire and destroy enemy defences. After these bombardments, waves of attacking infantry emerged from the trenches into no man's land and advanced*

*towards enemy positions. The surviving Germans, protected by deep and heavily reinforced bunkers, were usually able to repel the attackers with machine-gun fire and artillery support from the rear. These attacks often resulted in limited territorial gains followed, in turn, by German counter-attacks. Although this style of warfare favoured the defence, both sides sustained heavy losses.*

*In July 1916 Australian infantry were introduced to this type of combat at Fromelles, where they suffered 5,533 casualties in 24 hours. By the end of the year about 40,000 Australians had been killed or wounded on the Western Front. In 1917 a further 76,836 Australians became casualties in battles, such as Bullecourt, Messines, and the four-month campaign around Ypres, known as the battle of Passchendaele.*

*In March 1918 the German army launched its final offensive of the war, hoping for a decisive victory before the military and industrial strength of the United States could be fully mobilised in support of the allies. The Germans initially met with great success, advancing 64 kilometres past the region of the 1916 Somme battles, before the offensive lost momentum. Between April and November the stalemate of the preceding years began to give way, as the allies combined infantry, artillery, tanks, and aircraft more effectively, demonstrated in the Australian capture of Hamel spur on 4 July 1918. The allied offensive, beginning on 8 August at Amiens, also contributed to Australian successes at Mont St Quentin and Péronne and to the capture of the Hindenburg Line. In early October the Australian divisions withdrew from the front for rest and refitting; they were preparing to return when Germany surrendered on 11 November.*

*Unlike their counterparts in France and Belgium, the Australians in the Middle East fought a mobile war against the Ottoman Empire in conditions completely different from the mud and stagnation of the Western Front. The light horsemen and their mounts had to survive extreme heat, harsh terrain, and water shortages. Nevertheless, casualties were comparatively light, with 1,394 Australians killed or wounded in three years of war. This campaign began in 1916 with Australian troops participating in the defence of the Suez Canal and the allied reconquest of the Sinai peninsula. In the following year Australian and other allied troops advanced into Palestine and captured Gaza and Jerusalem; by 1918 they had occupied Lebanon and Syria. On 30 October 1918 Turkey sued for peace.*

*Australians also served at sea and in the newly formed flying corps. The Royal Australian Navy, (RAN), under the command of the Royal Navy, made a significant contribution early in the war, when HMAS Sydney destroyed the German raider Emden near the Cocos Islands in November 1914. The Great War was the first armed conflict in which aircraft were used; about 3,000 Australian airmen served in the Middle East and France with the Australian Flying Corps, mainly in observation capacities or providing infantry support.*

*Australian women volunteered for service in auxiliary roles, as cooks, nurses, drivers, interpreters, munitions workers, and skilled farm workers. While the government welcomed the service of nurses, it generally rejected offers from women in other professions to serve overseas. Australian nurses served in Egypt, France, Greece, and India, often in trying conditions or close to the front, where they were exposed to shelling and aerial bombardment.*

*The effect of the war was also felt at home. Families and communities grieved following the loss of so many men, and women increasingly assumed the physical and financial burden of caring for families. Anti-German feeling emerged with the outbreak of the war, and many Germans living in Australia were sent to internment camps. Censorship and surveillance, regarded by many as an excuse*

*to silence political views that had no effect on the outcome of war, increased as the conflict continued. Social division also grew, reaching a climax in the bitterly contested (and unsuccessful) conscription referendums held in 1916 and 1917.*

*When the war ended, thousands of ex-servicemen, many disabled with physical or emotional wounds, had to be re-integrated into a society keen to consign the war to the past and resume normal life..."*

### **Anzacs in France, 1916**



**Australian Machine Gunners in France 1916.**  
AWM EZ0079

*In the early months of the First World War, great European armies manoeuvred and clashed on a colossal scale, while in Australia a small volunteer force – the Australian Imperial Force (A.I.F.) – was preparing to join in the conflict. But instead of going to Europe these Australians were diverted to Egypt and, with New Zealanders, were formed into the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC). The Anzacs' initiation to battle came in a seaborne invasion of the Turkish Gallipoli peninsula, beginning on 25 April 1915.*

*Australians were thrilled by the stories of their troops' exploits in action and recruiting surged; but it all came to nothing, and after eight months of combat, this ill-fated enterprise was abandoned. Next year, in early 1916, the Australian divisions finally joined the British army in France and Belgium. At last the Australians had arrived in the war's main battle theatre. Here, on the Western Front, they met a new form of fighting; for them this was to become a year of terrible sacrifice.*

### **The AIF on the Western Front**

*By now the AIF was a much larger force. Following the Gallipoli campaign, the two battle-worn infantry divisions had returned to the camps in Egypt. There they were joined by large numbers of fresh reinforcements and more men arriving from Australia. The two divisions were expanded to four, while a further division (the 3rd Australian Division) was raised in Australia and sent straight on to Britain. From March 1916 the first of the divisions from Egypt began arriving in France.*

*Australia had committed four infantry brigades to the Gallipoli landings; further brigades of infantry and light horse came afterwards. Now, on the Western Front, they had four divisions (each of three brigades). These, the 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th Australian Divisions, were initially sent to the region of the Belgian border to gain familiarity with some of the new weapons of modern warfare, including gas. They then moved into the front-line trenches near Armentières, in an area dubbed "the nursery".*

*Although the Australians were in a relatively quiet sector, there were periods of sharp fighting, shelling, and some heavy raids; by the end of June over 600 men had been killed. Only a few days earlier, Private William Jackson became the first man of the AIF to win the Victoria Cross in France. He rescued wounded members of his raiding party from no man's land until his arm was blown off by a shell.*

### **Fromelles**

*By now the British army's main efforts had shifted to the Somme, over 100 kilometres to the south, where, together with the French, they launched a great offensive on 1 July. On the main front, the British attacks were heavily repulsed, with 60,000 casualties on the first day alone. Over the next few weeks the fighting and killing continued, and the Australians soon became drawn in, with three of their divisions sent to join the struggle. However, the most recently arrived division, the 5th, remained in French Flanders; there it went into the trenches opposite the shattered village of Fromelles, which sat on commanding ground behind the German front line.*

*British troops had fought around Fromelles in 1915, with heavy losses, but the village was about to give its name to a further disaster. On the evening of 19 July the Australian 5th Division and the British 61st Division attacked the Fromelles ridge in a diversionary attack intended to draw German attention from the Allies' Somme operations.*

*The two divisions chosen for this battle were both new to the sector and lacked local battle experience. The men had to assault over open fields criss-crossed with drainage ditches and in the face of heavy machine-gun and artillery fire. Many fell, while others were overwhelmed by German counter-attacks. The attack failed, with 5,000 Australian casualties, and no ground was taken. It was a cruel introduction to major combat, one from which the 5th Division was a long time recovering.*

*Brigadier General H.E. "Pompey" Elliott, a veteran officer who commanded the 15th Brigade later said: "Practically all my best officers, the Anzac men who helped to build up my Brigade, are dead. I presume there was some plan at the back of the attack but it is difficult to know what it was."*

### **Pozières**

*Meanwhile, further British attacks on the Somme had brought the front line close to the village of Pozières. There, in darkness on 23 July, the 1st Australian Division made an assault supported by heavy artillery fire. The ruined village was taken in hard and intense fighting and enemy counter-attacks were repelled. The Germans responded by pounding the area with their artillery. The capture of Pozières was a significant achievement, but within five days the 1st Division had lost 5,000 men.*



**Pozières before World War I**  
AWM C01340

*The Albert to Bapaume road, which passed through Pozières, became the main supply artery for the allied forces during the Somme offensive of 1916, and was patrolled by Anzac police staff to minimise congestion.*

*Sergeant Archie Barwick wrote: "...All day the ground rocked and swayed from the concussion ... we were all nearly in a state of silliness and half dazed, but still the Australians refused to give ground..."*

*The 1st Division was replaced by the 2nd, whose first attack met with disastrous losses. In further fighting the division captured some ground but suffered more casualties – overall, almost 7,000 in twelve days. The 4th Division was the next to take part, pressing its attacks towards the adjoining Mouquet Farm. With this move, the Australians were trying to threaten the enemy positions at Thiepval, where the British had been stuck for weeks. However, in attacking on a narrow front they became increasingly exposed to murderous shell-fire and yet more counter-attacks.*

*The three Australian divisions took their turn at Pozières and all suffered heavily. Then, with their numbers built up to only two-thirds strength, each was sent into the inferno for a second tour. Over a period of 42 days the Australians made 19 attacks, 16 of them at night; as a consequence, the casualties finally totalled a staggering 23,000 men, of whom 6,800 were killed.*

*For men thrown into the fighting at Pozières the experience was simply hell. The battlefield had become the focus of artillery fire from both sides. Attacks went in, some ground was taken, and then the enemy would counter-attack. Throughout this action the fighting was wild, and all the time the shelling tore up the ground, folded the trenches in, and blew away any protection.*

*Major Walter Claridge wrote to his wife:*

*"...I knew you would be ashamed if I played the coward, so I kept straight on at the head of my platoon. I was thankful to get [wounded] as it got me out of the firing line for a rest. Australia may well be proud of the part its boys played in taking Pozières..."*

*The ordeal at Pozières, both physical and mental, was more than men could put up with for very long. Courage made little difference, what each man needed was endurance and luck. Sergeant R. Baldwin, of the 27th Battalion wrote:*

*"...We came out this morning as best we could. We are a very shaken lot. Well, we went in and relieved the first division on the night of August 1, six days ago. I saw some awful things although I never got a mark, we are all on the edge, all our nerves are wrecked, we lost some fine men..."*

*Five Victoria Crosses were won. One of these was a posthumous award to Private Tom Cooke, a 35-year-old husband and father whose hobby before the war had been playing the coronet in a band. In the opening days of the fighting, he was sent with a Lewis machine-gun crew into a dangerous part of the line. Soon he was the only man left. Against impossible odds, Cooke fought a lone action. He was later found dead at his gun – "a splendid example of determination and devotion to duty". After the battle Cooke's body – as with so many others – could not be found, and he remains one of the thousands of "the missing".*

*Australian infantrymen who were once taught that "the bullet and bayonet are the deciding factors in fighting" saw at Pozières that the destructive power of artillery now dominated the battlefield. Shrapnel tore men to pieces, high explosive blew them to bits and destroyed trenches, smoke covered the turned-up, stinking ground. Added to*

*this were gas shells. It was the worst artillery shelling that the Australians experienced in the entire war.*



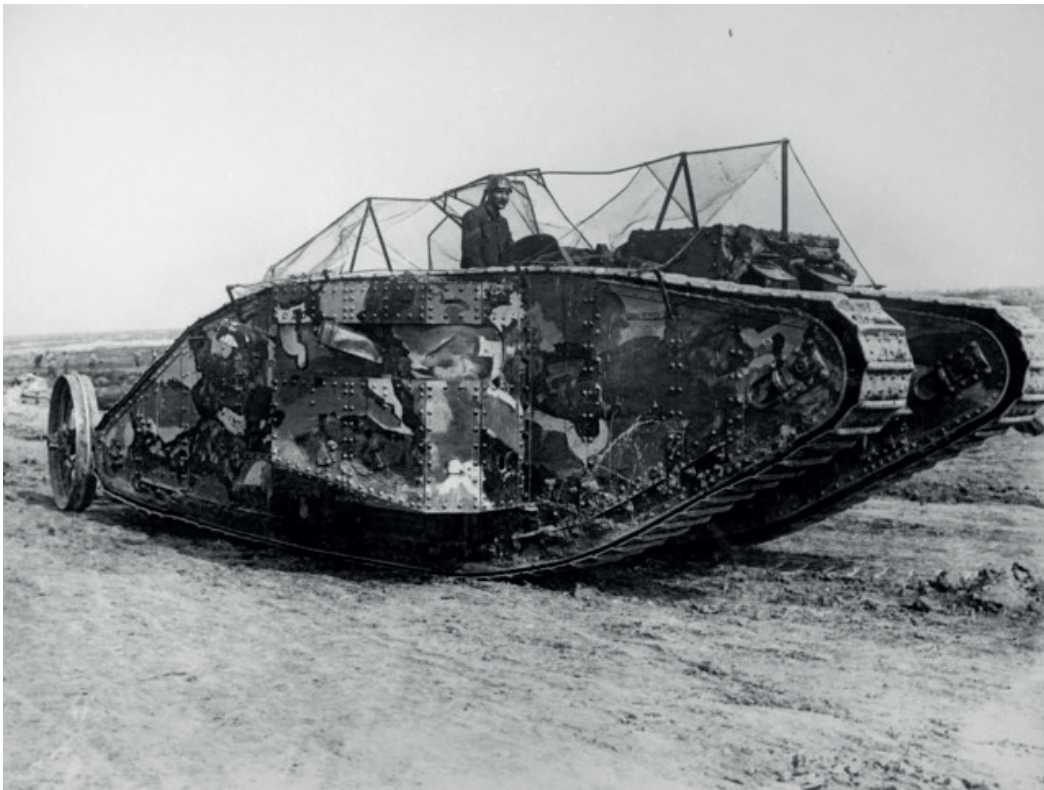
**Pozières after the Bombardment**  
AWM EZ0097

*The shattered back gardens of the village of Pozières, seen from the Pozières-Bapaume road. In the distance on the far right is 'Gibraltar', the German fortified observation post. In the foreground are sandbags from an Australian trench that was dug in the first attack. Between 23 July and early September 1916, the 1st, 2nd and 4th Australian Divisions between them launched 19 attacks on German positions in and around the ruins of Pozières.*

*Stretcher-bearers worked to exhaustion, usually exposed to fire, carrying men to the aid posts close behind the front line. Sergeant Albert Coates recorded:*

*Many men buried and torn to pieces by high explosive. For a mile behind the trenches it is a perfect hell of shell fire. Terrible sights. The stretcher-bearers are having a terrible time, some blown to pieces together with their living freight.*

*Finally, in early September the Australian divisions were taken out of the main battle and sent back to Flanders to recover and rebuild their strength. During this time the New Zealanders went into action on the Somme, fighting an important battle near Flers, a few kilometres from Pozières, an action in which tanks were used in combat for the first time.*



**British Army Mark I Tank 1916**  
AWM H08749

*A British Army Mark 1 in France c1916 - female tank ready to go into action. The visible crew member, protected against bomb and grenade attack by netting over the top, is wearing a British tank helmet. The wheel at the rear was for steering and operated by the driver through remote control. This steering system was not satisfactory and was later abandoned.*

### **The conscription referendums**

*The Australian Prime Minister, Billy Hughes, was aware that the scale of fighting on the Western Front would make heavy demands on the nation. He had visited troops in France in June before the big battles. In a minor aside in the Great War, there he had a brief reunion with 49-year-old William Johnson a former labour member of the Federal parliament now serving as a private in the AIF. Like so many others, Johnson did not last long; shortly after the meeting he was mortally wounded during the first attack at Pozieres.*

*Hughes had always wanted to introduce conscription rather than rely solely on voluntary recruitment, and the losses at Pozieres had only reinforced his views. However, the Labour party was split on his proposal, and he knew he could not get support in the Senate. Finally the matter was put to a referendum on 28 October 1916. The "No" vote narrowly prevailed, but the population remained bitterly divided over the issue. Forced from the Labor Party, Hughes formed a new coalition government.*

### **The onset of winter**

*Meanwhile in Flanders the Australians got the grim news that they were returning to the Somme; and this time the 5th Division accompanied the others. In November they made attacks near Gueudecourt and Flers, but the muddy conditions destroyed any hopes of success. The main Somme fighting came to an end on 18 November in the rain, mud, and slush of the oncoming winter.*

*Over the next months winter trench duty with its shelling and raids became almost unendurable and only improved a bit when the mud froze hard. The wet and the cold made life wretched. Respiratory diseases, "trench foot" – caused by prolonged standing in water – rheumatism and frost-bite were common. Many survivors would later say that this was the worst period of the war and that their spirits were never lower. Large-scale fighting did not resume until early 1917 when spring approached.*

*The 3rd Division had been training in Britain and missed the heaviest battles of 1916. It finally reached France in December and went into the front-line near Houplines not far from Armentières. There it had to suffer the terrible winter conditions. The division remained in Flanders and in the following year entered the major battles at Messines and in the third battle of Ypres; it did not fight on the Somme until 1918.*

*The slow progress of the British battles through 1916 destroyed any hopes of a breakthrough and the hastening of the war's end. Instead, the high casualty rate crippled the British volunteer "Kitchener" army – among it those who had responded to the famous "your country needs you!" appeals. It also tore the strength from the AIF. The British government thereafter relied on conscription to maintain its army's strength; but for the rest of the war the Australians had to make do with reduced intakes of volunteer reinforcements. High command tried to put a brave face on the year's progress with the British commander-in-chief, General Sir Douglas Haig talking up the few successes. But Charles Bean, the Australian official correspondent (and later official historian), noted that "the cost was dangerously high".*

### **The long slow road to final victory**

*By year's end the war was becoming a heavy burden for all Australians. The excitement and enthusiasm of the early weeks of the Gallipoli campaign had evaporated and the period of strong voluntary enlistments was long past. After a while almost everyone knew some young man killed in the war; now the heavy losses were intruding into a great many households. Making things worse, victory appeared to be nowhere in sight. A schoolboy at the time, Brian Lewis later recalled: "There was no rush for the paper before breakfast to read of the new victory; there were victories in the paper but we did not believe in them any longer."*

*The early troops in France had not expected the losses and the horrors that they would face on the Western Front. But the next year would prove just as bad, beginning with the continuing Somme winter conditions, then the battles at Bullecourt and Messines, followed by the fighting in Third Ypres. This last was the first offensive in which all five Australian divisions and the New Zealand Division fought – and it produced the highest aggregate casualties. With volunteer numbers still falling, in late 1917 Hughes again sought to introduce conscription. But once again, he failed.*

*There was further alarm and disappointment for the Australians in the spring of 1918. Early in that year a German offensive re-took areas previously heavily fought for, including the blood-soaked fields around Pozières. However by mid-year the allies had fought back, finally gaining an ascendancy over the enemy.*

### **A terrible year**

*1916 was the halfway point in four years of slaughter. For the French, there was the horror of the battle of Verdun. For Britain and the Empire forces – and the French who were also there – the period is remembered for the series of battles known as the First Battle of the Somme. The British and Commonwealth casualties from this fighting totalled an appalling 420,000, and the French lost 204,000. Combined with the German*

*losses, there were more than a million battle casualties on the Somme.*

*For Australia, there had been few bright spots in a year that seemed to begin well enough. But once its troops became committed to the Western Front battles from July, their war quickly soured, with heavy losses and suffering at the front and widespread mourning at home. In the attack at Fromelles the cost in lives had been the highest in any 24-hour period in the war, while the casualty rate in the six weeks at Pozieres was the worst ever experienced. Then there was the conscription referendum which caused widespread and long-lasting divisions in the population.*

*The Australians had played a full part in 1916. The Somme offensive did not achieve its goals, but it was one of a series of hammer blows that eventually weakened the German army. In this war of attrition, the allies suffered similarly but had this advantage, that their burden could be shared between the French, the British and Empire troops, and ultimately, in 1918, the Americans. On 11 November 1918 Germany signed an armistice. The tragedy of so many deaths in battle during the Great War was only exceeded by the failure of this sacrifice to achieve an enduring European peace."*



**A view of the Flers Battlefield, in May 1917**  
AWM E00519

*A view of the Flers Battlefield showing an old front line trench improved by the Australians during the winter of 1916-1917 on the Somme – and sandbagged area.*

*According to the AWM, Canberra:*

*418,809 Australians enlisted in WWI, 38.7% of the male population aged 18 to 44  
331,781 embarked on service abroad for the AIF and another 3,011 in the Australian  
Naval and Military Expeditionary Force  
60,284 died before discharge  
155,133 were wounded in action (including gassing and shell shock)  
4,044 were taken Prisoners of war  
63 Victoria Crosses were awarded*

*According to the CWGC, London:*

*Commonwealth war dead with an identified burial 591,265 (38,856 Australian)  
Commonwealth war dead commemorated on Memorials 525,106 (23,267 Australian)*

## Chapter 2

### *Early Life in Qualen, York, Western Australia*

James Ross, the eldest son of George Charles Duperouzel and Sarah Jane (née Willey), was born at Spring Valley, Beverley, Western Australia on 7 August 1897. At this time the family were living on their farm in Qualen, about 4 miles from the inland town of York which is situated 60 miles east of Perth. He was one of ten children:

Elsie Maud 1895-1905, died aged 9  
James Ross 1897-1916, known as Jim  
George Charles 1899-1980  
Alexander 1901-1964, known as Alec  
Julia Maud 1904-1948  
Anna Ruby 1906-1982, known as Ruby  
John Aimable 1908-1908, died aged 5 months  
Thomas Frederick 1909-1911, died aged 19 months  
Louisa Alice 1913-2001, known as Alice  
Lindsay Clarence 1916-1978, known as Ted

Ernest Ross Bartlett, the son of Ruby and Sam Bartlett, who was born in 1929, was given the name Ross as a middle name, after James Ross. Ernest, known as Ross, lived on the family farm which was about 700 or 800 acres at that time, from about the age of nine or ten. He lived on the farm for many years in the 1940s and early 1950s and got to know George and Sarah and the family very well.

Whilst Jim was born in Beverley, Ross understood that most of Jim's siblings were born on the family farm. *"When a birth was imminent Sarah would call for the help of Mrs Davies, the wife of a neighbouring farmer, who would come and lend a hand with a birth".* Ross goes on to say that, *"...when any of the kids were around on the farm at the time of a birth they would be sent out of the house to play and when they came back into the house they would be introduced to the new member of the family..."*

Ross recalls, *"...the daily routine on the family farm during this time would have been much the same at the beginning of the 1900s when Jim and his siblings were born...the family would wake early, about 06:00am, the boys would have daily farm chores such as feeding the horses, the pigs, the chickens, and generally tending to whatever other tasks needed attention before sitting down about 07:30am for a big breakfast which was the main meal of the day...as the boys got older they would work on the farm undertaking duties such as planting, fencing, crop harvesting, training and tending the horses and shearing the family sheep using what is described today as the old fashioned manual hand-held sheep shearing clippers...the sheep shearing season only lasted about three months in those days and the boys would not have necessarily travelled to other farms to do any sheep shearing..."*

According to Ross, *"...in those days Jim and siblings most likely started going to school when they were six or seven years old and probably didn't extend their education beyond the age of twelve or thirteen years of age..."* The publication, *'From Early Beginnings – A History of York's Schools'*, published by The York District High School Parents and Citizens Association in 1981, offers an insight into over twenty schools in the York district from the early 1830s:

*Balladong; Myanarra; Tipperary Schools; Grigson's Well; Tipperary 1898-930; Burges Siding; Quellington; Malebelling; Warding; Greenhills; Bally Bally; Rocky Gully; Talbot Brook; Gwambygine; Qualen; Gilgering; Mount Hardy; private schools, St. Patrick's School Convent of Sisters of Mercy & St. Joseph's Girls High School; York Grammar School; Misses Yeoman & Miss Parker's School and the York District High School.*

This extract is taken from a section in the book entitled, "...Summary of the Development of Education in Western Australia...":

*"The discovery of gold and the coming of the railway and the 1896 Agriculture Lands Purchase Act which permitted the government to repurchase, subdivide and sell lands within twenty miles of a railway meant large portions of former grant estates were brought back, split up and resulted in closer settlement thus recreating the need for small rural schools". "With the opening up of land and closer settling at the beginning of the 1900s, little one-roomed schools sprang up in all settlements where there were more than fifteen children of school age. These buildings were usually of a transportable weatherboard or corrugated iron type, which could be erected in a short time and "uprooted" and carried off to another centre of population when numbers fell below ten average attendances daily. Per head of population, these schools were very expensive to run and money was not very plentiful, but at that time it was government policy to support land settlement and development".*

According to 'From Early Beginnings – A History of York's Schools', "...The Reverend Corby Butler, honorary secretary of the School Board in York, wrote to the Inspector General of Schools in Perth on 27 April 1903 to apply for a school in Qualen. After an exchange of correspondence to confirm the numbers of children and a suggestion by the Inspector that perhaps the nearby school in Gilgering and Qualen work on a part-time basis a group of local farmers in Qualen signed on behalf of other residents and a school was granted in Qualen in September 1905...."

The parents of children committed to the new Qualen School included George Duperouzel who signed to confirm that his two sons, James Ross and George Charles, would attend this school which finally opened on 3 July 1907. A local Qualen farmer, Mr John Pinchbeck, donated one acre of land on 21 November 1905 for the purpose of erecting a school building. This type of land donation was typical of farmers in the York District:

**QUALEN**

On 27th April, 1903 the Reverend Corby Butler, honorary secretary of the School Board in York, wrote to the Inspector General of schools in Perth applying for a school in Qualen. The reply came in the form of a query as to the size of the population of children in the district and if it was considered there were not enough for one school, there was a suggestion that Gilgering and Qualen work on a part time basis.

It is evident from correspondence that Reverend Butler had quite a great deal of trouble in obtaining the correct application form and having all interested parents sign same. This was finally achieved on 25th September, 1905 by Mr. J. Davies, Mr. T. J. McDougall, Mr. John Pinchbeck and Mr. H. E. Doncon signing on behalf of the other residents.


The children to attend the school were:

<b>Parents</b>	<b>Children</b>
J. Davies	Percy James Frederick John Pearl Matilda
G. Duperouzel	James Ross George Charles
P. J. McDougall	Albert Leonard
H. E. Doncon	Etvy Maude Amy Valerie
J. Freidelan	Arthur F. Kathleen
Joseph Parker	Clara Maud Hayward Lillian Miriam

A further inquiry came from the Department in Perth as to the likelihood of more young children in the neighbourhood attending the school in the following years. The reply was prompt. "Indeed, there were eleven under age at the present and the settlers being mostly young people, the supply should be maintained".

On 21st November, 1905 Mr. John Pinchbeck donated one acre of his land for the erection of the school house and on 2nd March, 1907 the school was contracted to be built by Mr. A. J. Stewart & Co. It was completed and officially opened on 3rd July, 1907.

School opened: 3 July, 1907      School closed: 30 September, 1927



*"Break up" at Qualen 1926.*

**TEACHERS**

1907-08	Olga C. Burdak Mr. E. J. Walsh
1909	Elsie Klapproth
1910	Violet Payne Julie Foley
1911	Beatrice Hanbury
1912-13	Mena Gladys Smith
1914-15	Dorothy Clarke
1916-17	Hope Montgomery
1918-19	Leonora Holland
1920	Bernadetta Falls M. Lucas
1921-26	Eunice Brand
1927	Mary O'Brien L. M. Taylor

**'From Early Beginnings – A History of York's Schools'**  
The York District High School Parents and Citizens Association 1981

James Davies, whose farm adjoined that of George and Sarah's at Qualen, committed to sending his two sons and a daughter to Qualen School, namely, Percy James, Frederick John and Pearl Matilda.



**Site of old Qualen School**  
Courtesy of Keryn Duperouzel

Jim and his brother, George, would have walked to Qualen School via the road track near the farm and over the hill, a return journey of about 3 miles. Their younger siblings, Alec, Ruby, Alice and Ted also attended Qualen School before it closed in 1927. A sign marks the spot where the Qualen School once stood. Wooden stumps would have supported the building and is all that remains after the building was "uprooted".

Jim's father, George, had a great love of horses and developed a reputation as a fine horse breeder. Many horses were sold to the AIF and some were exported to India. Like his father, Aimable, before him, George would capture any stray horse from the bush before advertising them to be reclaimed or if not claimed he would train them and sell them on. Jim would have developed a love of horses as this was the main form of transport at that time.

George learnt his family skills from his father, Aimable, and continued to work on the farm with his younger brother, William James, after his parents had retired to their house at 46, South Street, York, in the mid 1890s. George inherited the farm following his father's death in 1901. In 1907 he increased the size of the property by acquiring a further 302 acres on which he bred sheep and grew crops.

George was a big man and a well known character in the York district. Ross recalls his grandmother, Sarah, telling him, "...George used to enjoy hoisting the children on to his shoulders when they were very young and then walk to the neighbours for afternoon tea...". He enjoyed playing cricket so much that he cleared some land on his property to build a cricket pitch. The cricket pitch was situated less than two miles from the farmhouse not far from the Talbot Road. It was last used in the late 1940s. George died in the family farmhouse in 1941, aged 74, and was buried in the Anglican Cemetery in York. His wife, Sarah, survived him by fifteen years.

According to Eileen Bartlett, Ross's wife, "...Sarah was a good friend to me as I knew her for about two years before I married Ross, she had a lovely sense of humour and loved all her children; farm life for her was hard bringing up so many children and of course, she had to cope in the harsh outback without any mod-cons... she lost three children when they were young Elsie Maud, aged nine and, John Aimable and Thomas Frederick as infants, followed by the tragic loss of her eldest son, Jim, who was killed in action, in France during World War I...".

On 22 July 1910 the Eastern District Chronicle featured an article in which Jim Duperouzel is listed as having attended a plain and fancy dress ball held at the Court Skating Rink in York for adults and children.

An earlier edition of the Eastern District Chronicle, dated 22 April 1910, described the formal opening of this Roller Skating Rink, near the railway station in Joaquina Street, which was held on Wednesday, 20 April 1910, as "...a floor space of 90x40 feet...music was supplied by the Palace Orchestra...we are asked to state that ladies' weekly admission tickets with skates, to all sessions have been fixed at 5s; floorage only, 3s 6d." Perhaps Jim and George and their siblings used this facility.

The newspaper article about the fancy dress ball lists the names of the girls and boys who entered the competition, their character, the winners and prizes. Amongst the boys attending this

event the name Jim Duperouzel appears, having dressed in the character of a Black Fellow. Jim would have been about thirteen years old at this time. Amongst the girls is Jim's cousin, Rita Pittard, aged about eighteen, whose character was 'Night'. Rita's older sister, Elsie, who would have been about twenty, is not mentioned. Listed amongst the Sets "Turks" are a number of Mesdames, which includes the name Pittard. It is assumed this is referring to Mary Pittard, the mother of Rita and Elsie, and the Auntie of Jim. Jim's cousins Mona Ovens and Kenneth Ovens also attended the fancy dress ball.

**PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS BALLS.  
BRILLIANT SUCCESSES.**

**PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS BALLS.  
BRILLIANT SUCCESSES.**

Two very important events in social circles last week were the plain and fancy dress balls conducted at the Court Skating Rink for adults and children, both functions attracting record attendances. The accommodation was severely taxed by dancers and spectators, fully 300 persons being present on each occasion. The success achieved was adequate testimony to the splendid work carried out by the ladies and gentlemen who comprised the committees, prominent among whom were the Mayoress (Mrs E. H. Neville) and the Hon. Secretary (Mr F. Ashbolt). No efforts were spared to promote the success of the gathering, and the result from a financial point of view will be a benefit to the funds of the local brass band of something in the vicinity of £30. The supper arrangements left nothing to be desired, and were conducted in the adjoining Oddfellows' Hall, where tempting delicacies were dispensed by lady attendants. The music was supplied by Marshall's band. Some of the fancy costumes adopted were very well arranged indeed, and no end of amusement and enjoyment was provided for the onlookers. Combined with the decorations, the costumes produced a strikingly pleasing effect. Several prizes were awarded on the vote of the public, a list of which, together with many of the characters impersonated, are appended:—

Miss E. Stewart, North American Indian Princess; Mrs Cassidy, Indian dancing girl; Miss I. Scott, Russian peasant; Miss R. Scott, Gipsy Queen; Miss Hoops, Rouge et Noir; Miss R. Bryan, Jack Tar; Mrs Lucas, magpie; Miss McGraken, winter; Miss Edwards, Poppaea; Mrs Dishar, Miss Lawrence, Miss M. Monger, three young maids of Lea; Miss Hyde, "Tess," of the Gondoliers; Miss Crease, Hussah; Miss R. Newport, night; Miss Kimber, Dutch girl; Miss E. Klopfer, Britannia; Miss O. Smith, spring; Miss N. Martin, Admiral of the Fleet; Miss Alice McGlinn, Spanish dancer; Miss B. Mead, clowness; Miss E. Mead, Spanish Gipsy; Miss H. Mepp, baker; Miss Meyer, red cross nurse; Miss Stevens, Court costume of early century; Mr H. M. Edwards, Nero; Mr Cassidy, brigand; Mr W. Maxwell, oranges and lemons; Mr Bennett, sailor; Mr C. Anderson, baker; Mr Rayward, Italian organ grinder; Mr W. Hoops, Rouge et Noir; Mr D. Bryan, Jack Tar; Mr H. Taylor, Court dress; Mr Lucas, sailor.

Sets.—"H. M. S. Yarra," Mesdames Thielemann, Bennett, Stone and McGlinn; Messrs Ashbolt, Weatherall, Streetfield, and Mattiske. "Turks," Mesdames M. Keating, Knott, Pittard, N. Pyke; Messrs Harte, Lillyman, H. Hoops, and Les Monger. "Scarlet Troubadours," Mesdames Spencer (2), Chinnery, and M. Linto; Messrs Chinnery, P. Linto, M. Healey, and J. McGlinn.

Prizes.—Best lady, Miss E. Stewart (American Indian); best gentleman, Mr H. M. Edwards (Nero); set, "H. M. S. Yarra."

Voting on sets.—"H. M. S. Yarra," 58; "Turks," 55.

**Children's Night.**

Girls—Irene Hyde, Spanish Dancer; Dorothy Neville, Ride-a-Cock-Horse; Connie Smith, Good Luck; E. Mann, Pierrette; Gertie and May Hyde, Poppies; May Piper, Red Riding Hood; Elsie Thielemann, Pink Poppy; Laura Pyke, French Maid; Rita Pyke, Black Diamond; Muriel Thielemann, Fairy; Jean Edwards, Santa Claus; Sophie Thielemann, Scotch Lassie; C. Lawrence, North Pole; Frances Linto, Sailor Girl; Rica Simpson, Spanish Dancer; Rosamond Simpson, Queen of the Fairies; Madge Haworth, Japanese; Jean Smith, Queen of Hearts; Cissie Linto, Shepherdess; Isla Tanner, Milkmaid; Dorothy Jager, Witch; Jessie MacLachlan, German Peasant; Mona Ovens, "Polly put the kettle on"; Pearl Smith, Christmas Cracker; Lorna Parker, Little Japanese; Rita Pittard, Night; Lulu Parker, Summer; Margery Bennett, Fortune Teller; Kate Davies, Lady of the Court of King Louis XVI; Ella Edwards, Pierrette.

Boys.—James Wiseman, Highlander; Kenneth Ovens, Tommy Atkins; Stanley Simpson, Chinaman; Jack Jewson, Boy Blue; Cyril Simpson, Knave of Hearts; Jack Tanner, Boy Scout; Victor Linto, Sailor; George Barr, Sailor; M. Linto, Chinaman; Fred Craig, Pierrot;

Linto, Chinaman; Fred Craig, Pierrot; Jim Duperouzel, Black Fellow; F. Day, Cadet Sergeant; Jack McGlinn, Cadet Corporal; Willie Mann, Cadet Private; Robert Barr, Jockey; Leslie Arnold, Jester.

**Voting on Fancy Dresses.**

Girls under 16 and over 12—Irene Hyde as Spanish Dancer obtained most votes, followed by Madge Haworth as a Japanese.

Girls under 12 and over 8—Jean Edwards as Santa Claus, and Dorothy Neville as "Ride-a-cock-horse" tied for the prize, followed by Kate Davies as a Lady of the time of Louis XIV.

Girls under 8—Little Rosamond Simpson as Queen of the Fairies topped the whole of the voting, gaining 80 votes.

Boys under 16 and over 12—James Wiseman, as a Highlander, obtained most votes, Cyril Simpson, as Knave of Hearts, being only one vote behind.

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**Plain and Fancy Dress Balls**  
Eastern District Chronicle  
newspaper, York,  
Western Australia,  
22 July 1910

This picture of Jim, passed down from Jim's sister, Ruby Bartlett, is believed to have been taken in 1912 when Jim was aged about fifteen. By this age Jim had already suffered the loss of three siblings, Elsie, John and Thomas, when he was aged eight, eleven and fourteen years respectively.



**Jim Duperouzel, aged 15 years**

Like so many young Australian men before the start of World War I Jim would probably have had ambitions and aspirations. As the eldest child and being a son he may well have felt a responsibility to work on the farm and perhaps take over the farm from his father, George, at some point in the future. However, within a few years of this photograph being taken it is likely that some of Jim's friends and other men he knew in the York district were already volunteering to join the AIF for what was to be the start of World War I. At a time when Jim was needed most by his parents to work on the farm and to help his father Jim may have felt it inevitable that he too would soon be enlisting in the AIF to do his duty for his country.

At this time Australian men volunteering to join the AIF were required to be over the age of twenty-one years. For anyone volunteering under the age of twenty-one and over eighteen required the consent of both parents or a guardian. Obtaining this consent from George and Sarah may well have been an agonising time for the family. The community throughout the York district had already lost the lives of many men in the fighting during 1914 and 1915 and was still coming to terms with the conflict. At this time Jim's mother, Sarah, was pregnant with her tenth child when she gave her consent, with George, and signed Jim's application form to enlist in the AIF at the end of 1915.

Somewhere in France

## Chapter 3

### Volunteering in the Australian Imperial Force 1915

The Australian War Memorial (AWM) in Canberra holds a vast collection of various recruitment posters. This extract from the AWM reads, “...In May 1915 this Australian First World War recruitment poster depicts the Union Jack draped across the top and left portion of the poster,



'Australia's Imperishable Record 1915'  
AWM ARTV00850 95.7cm x 64.6cm

framing a speech given by British General Sir Ian Hamilton at Tenedos, May 1st, 1915. White text stands out against a black background, and red borders are employed on some of the white lettering to create contrast. The extract of the speech reads: 'Speaking out of a full heart, may I be permitted to say how gloriously the Australian and New Zealand contingent have upheld the finest traditions of our race during this struggle still in progress. At first with audacity and dash, since then with sleepless Valour and untiring resource, they have already created for their countries an imperishable record of military virtue.' Hamilton's military career effectively ended after he oversaw, as Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Mediterranean, the ill-fated landing at the Battle of Gallipoli in 1915..."

In the latter half of 1915 and in subsequent years throughout World War I Australia used different poster designs to attract and recruit young men to join the AIF as depicted by this recruitment poster held with the AWM which reads:

"...At this time, a War Census of the Australian population showed that 244,000 single men of military age were available

for enlistment. Accordingly, on 26 November 1915, the government with W. M. Hughes its new leader, promised Britain 50,000 more troops - in addition to the 9,500 per month being sent as reinforcements for the 60,000 Australians already overseas. This poster depicts the national symbol of the kangaroo against a backdrop of advancing soldiers. The full title reads: 'Australia has promised Britain 50,000 more men. Will you help us keep that promise?...'"

During the troop build-up for World War I a military training camp was used at Blackboy Hill, near Perth, to house large numbers of the Australian Imperial Force troops before they left for the various battlefield locations in Europe and the Middle East. Facilities were



Australia has promised Britain  
AWM Art Collection ARTV05163

moved from other parts of the metropolitan area to improve facilities which were quite basic. Troops were transported to the adjacent Helena Vale Railway station and marched across to the camp, so as to not interfere with the working of the Eastern Railway.



**Recruits arriving at Blackboy Hill**

Swan River Colony – Life in Western Australia since the early Colonial settlement, Ted Joll, 1979

*“Recruits march from the train to Blackboy Hill Camp – the first stage of turning civilians into A.I.F. soldiers. A music hall ditty said: “I’d like to live in Blackboy for a week or two; you work all day, get no pay and live on Irish stew.” The “tune”: “I’d like to live in Loveland.”*

In December 1915 Jim went to the Army Camp at Blackboy Hill to volunteer to join the Australian Imperial Force. His application was accepted by the Recruiting Officer and he was assigned to the 15th Reinforcements on 28 December, 1915. Following his preliminary medical examination Jim was declared fit for active service at Blackboy Hill in February 1916.



**Blackboy Hill Camp - Trainee Soldiers erecting Tents**  
AWM H16151



**Blackboy Hill Camp - Medical Officer inoculating Troops**  
AWM H16099

Blackboy Hill Camp, Western Australia showing AIF trainee soldiers erecting tents, left, and an AIF medical officer, right, inoculating troops.

The Army Medical Form and the Army Attestation Paper of Persons Enlisted for Service Abroad provides the following profile of Private James Ross Duperouzel:

Age: 18 years 5 months  
Height: 5 feet 9 inches tall  
Weight: 155 lbs  
Chest measurement: 35"/38"  
Complexion: fresh

Eyes: steel grey  
Hair: brown  
Religious Denomination: Church of England  
Distinctive marks: mole, left scapula  
Occupation: shearer

The Nominal Roll, held with the AWM, indicates that Jim was entitled to 5 shillings to be paid before embarkation and he was to receive a daily rate of 5 shillings whilst in service with a further 1 shilling deferred, payable on completion of service.

In response to question 3 on Jim's Attestation Paper of Persons Enlisted for Service Abroad, shown on page 79 in chapter 9, "...Are you a natural born British Subject or a Naturalized British Subject?" the following words are written: "...yes, Grandfather (French)..." Indeed, his grandfather was French, from St Aubin-du-Perron, in Manche, and his name was Aimable Ciril Dupérouzel, who arrived in Western Australia and settled in York in June 1858.

Jim's application to enlist in the AIF, dated 13 December 1915, was signed by his parents, George and Sarah.

Original.  
Duplicate.

### APPLICATION TO ENLIST IN THE AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE.

To the Recruiting Officer \_\_\_\_\_  
at Perth \_\_\_\_\_ (OFFICIAL STAMP.)

I, James Ross Duperouzel  
hereby offer myself for Enlistment in the Australian Imperial Force for Active Service Abroad, and undertake to enlist in the manner prescribed, if I am accepted by the Military Authorities, within one month from date hereof.

POSTAL ADDRESS. <u>Qualin via York</u> <u>W. A.</u>	Signature <u>J. R. Duperouzel</u> Occupation <u>Shearer</u> Date <u>13.12.15</u>
---	--

(For Identification purposes the above space should be filled in personally by the Applicant.)

**CONSENT OF PARENTS OR GUARDIANS. (For Persons under 21 years of age.)**  
 I HEREBY CERTIFY that I approve of the above application, and consent to the enlistment of my <sup>son</sup> <sub>(ward)</sub> for Active Service Abroad.

Statement regarding Death or Absence of either or both Parents. _____ _____	Father's Signature <u>George Duperouzel</u> Mother's Signature <u>Sarah Duperouzel</u> or Guardian's Signature _____
---	---

**PERSONAL PARTICULARS.**

Age— <u>18</u> yrs. <u>5</u> mos.	Height— <u>5</u> ft. <u>9½</u> ins.	Chest Measurement (fully expanded)— <u>35½</u> inches.
<del>Married.</del> <del>Widower.</del> Single.		

**PRELIMINARY MEDICAL EXAMINATION.**

Decision of Medical Authority Fit for Active Service  
~~UNFIT~~ for the following reasons—94.

Place Perth \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date 28/12/15 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature of Medical Authority B. G. Quinlan

I Concur \_\_\_\_\_

Place \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature of M.O. at Central Recruiting Depot \_\_\_\_\_

**CERTIFICATE OF RECRUITING OFFICER.**

I CERTIFY that I have this day provisionally ACCEPTED ~~REJECTED~~ this applicant for enlistment in the Australian Imperial Force.

Place Perth \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date 28/12/15 \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Signature) Arthur Capt  
 Recruiting Officer.

P. 2847/12.—C. 909. [OVER.]

**Application to Enlist in the Australian Imperial Force**  
 4783 Private James Ross Duperouzel  
 NAA; Service Record B2455, SERN 4783, Bar Code 3529606



**The 11th Battalion marching out of the Blackboy Hill camp.**

This unit embarked from Fremantle on 2 November 1914 bound for further training in Egypt before landing on Gallipoli...! AWM ID P08644.002

In 1919, following the end of hostilities, the AIF forces' camp at Blackboy Hill was turned over to the Health department to act as a fever hospital, treating Spanish Flu. In 1932 the site was renamed Greenmount Hill. During the Second World War, the site was also used extensively by the 2nd AIF and other Australian military forces.



**Troops of the 28th Battalion Farewell March in Perth 1915**

Swan River Colony – Life in Western Australia since the early Colonial settlement, Ted Joll, 1979

According to the AWM:

*418,809 Australians enlisted in WWI,  
38.7% of the male population aged 18 to 44  
331,781 embarked on service  
abroad for the AIF and another  
3,011 in the Australian Naval and Military  
Expeditionary Force*

## Chapter 4

### *Troopship Journey from Fremantle to France via Egypt*

Jim embarked on the Australian troopship H.M.T.S. ULYSSES A38 which departed Fremantle harbour for its voyage to the AIF training camp at Tel-el-Kebir in Egypt on 1 April 1916.



**H.M.A.T. Ulysses A38**

AWM PS0154

Picture taken by Phillip Frederick Edward Schuler

According to Flotilla Australia, H.M.T.S. ULYSSES A38 was originally used as a passenger and cargo steamship, refrigerated, having been built in 1913 by Workman Clark, Belfast for the China Mutual SN Co, London, a subsidiary owned by Alfred Holt (Blue Funnel Line) and designed screw, triple expansion engine making 13 ½ knots. It was leased by the Commonwealth until 15 August 1917.

H.M.A.T. ULYSSES A38 also carried Medical Officers and AIF troops from Port Melbourne and Sydney to the front until April 1918. On 11 April 1942 it was sunk by a torpedo launched from submarine

U-160 at 34.23N/75.35W en-route Sydney-Liverpool with a cargo of pig iron and general goods.

The H.M.A.T. Ulysses A38 ran aground whilst approaching Fremantle Harbour on 8 March 1916. Pilot Williamson subsequently faced a Royal Commission at the beginning of 1917. At the conclusion of the numerous hearings Pilot Williamson was exonerated of any negligence on 2 March 1917.



**A Soldier feeding officers' horses on board H.M.A.T. ULYSSES**

AWM A01234

**STRANDING OF THE ULYSSES.  
RESULT OF MARINE INQUIRY.**

**AN AGGRIEVED PILOT.  
ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED.**

The Acting Premier (Mr. H. B. Le Troy) this morning stated that the Government had approved of the appointment of Mr. A. S. Canning, P.M., as a Royal Commissioner, to inquire into the circumstances of the stranding of the steamer Ulysses at Fremantle on March 8 last.

It will be remembered that the Ulysses, which was a very large vessel, went aground at the mouth of the harbor, as she was leaving on the outward voyage. At the Marine Court inquiry which ensued, a finding adverse to the pilot (A. Williamson) was recorded, and as a result the Harbor Trust subsequently dispensed with his services. Williamson was not satisfied, and it is stated, applied, through the Colonial Secretary, for a re-hearing, which, it is understood, was refused by Cabinet. The matter was not allowed to drop, however, and as a result of further representations to the Government, the appointment of Mr. Canning as a Commissioner has been approved.

**Public Opinion.**

**RE THE ULYSSES.**

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—I have noticed in all your previous reports in connection with the accident to the Ulysses, you state that "she went aground" at the mouth of Fremantle Harbor. A similar statement again appeared in your issue of December 14. I do not wish, at this stage, to explain the nautical definition of running aground, there is a vast difference between running aground and striking some obstacle. Therefore, I respectfully wish to point out that the Ulysses did not run aground, but struck an uncharted rock, at a spot in Gage Roads, clear of the extreme end of the channel, which has since been found to carry depths of water, every way (apart from the uncharted rock) of 22ft. dead low water. This is entirely different from running aground. As there has been a good deal of misrepresentation conveyed to your readers, I feel certain, in the interests of fair play and no favor, you will publish this in the same conspicuous portion of your paper as the statement of December 14. Thanking you in anticipation.—I am, etc.

A. WILLIAMSON,

Pilot in Charge of the Ulysses.

**PILOT PROTESTS  
THE WILLIAMSON CASE**

**THE WILLIAMSON CASE.**

**PILOT HEALY CROSS-EXAMINED.**

The inquiry into the case of Pilot Williamson's connection with the accident to the transport Ulysses at Fremantle Harbor on March 8 last was continued before Mr. A. S. Canning, P.M., sitting as a Royal Commissioner, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. H. B. Jackson represented the Harbor Trust, and Mr. N. Keenan appeared for Pilot Williamson.

The question to be decided was whether or not Pilot Williamson was guilty of negligence.

**THE CASE OF PILOT WILLIAMSON.**

**INQUIRY ADJOURNED TILL JANUARY 17.**

This morning, Mr. A. S. Canning, P.M., sat as a Royal Commission to inquire into the case of Pilot Williamson and his connection with the accident to the transport Ulysses, at Fremantle Harbor, in March last.

After determining the issues, Mr. Canning adjourned the hearing, for the convenience of counsel and parties, until January 17.

The issues were:—(1) Did Pilot Williamson, while in charge of the Ulysses on March 8, take the ship out on its proper course?; and (2) was he guilty of misconduct?

Sir Walter James, who appeared for Pilot Williamson, and Attorney-General Robinson, with Mr. H. B. Jackson, expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied that the inquiry should be conducted in respect to those two issues.

**Stranding of the Ulysses**

The Daily News newspaper, Perth, Western Australia 1916  
left to right; 14; 18; 18; 22 December

**THE "ULYSSES" STRANDING**

**REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION**

**PILOT WILLIAMSON EXONERATED**

**HARBOR TRUST'S "INEXPLICABLE ACTION."**

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor (Sir Edward Stone) has returned to the Premier the report made by Mr. A. S. Canning, who, as a Royal Commission, inquired into the conduct of Captain A. Williamson when acting as pilot for the s.s. Ulysses on the occasion of her grounding at Fremantle on March 8, 1914.

The inquiry was opened at the Local Court, Perth, on December 23, and concluded on February 27 of this year.

The Commissioner at the outset proposed to limit the inquiry to two questions, viz., Did Pilot Williamson take the ship out on its proper course, and was he guilty of misconduct? As the inquiry proceeded it developed somewhat into an appeal against the findings of the Marine Court delivered on March 27, to the effect that the stranding was caused by careless navigation by the pilot, who acted contrary to recognised practice, and to specific instructions given him by the Chief Pilot.

The evidence taken before the Commission and the prior evidence taken by the Naval Board is reviewed by Mr. Canning exhaustively.

BY THE NAVAL BOARD IN REVIEWED BY Mr. Canning exhaustively.

He came to the conclusions that Pilot Williamson must be absolved from the finding of the Marine Court—that he took a course "contrary to the specific instructions of the Chief Pilot."

Up to the time the Ulysses "opened up the South Mole," Pilot Williamson was steering a proper and safe course. After the stranding the Chief Pilot verified certain observations to locate the position of the vessel, and then thought fit to leave Pilot Williamson in charge. "The attitude of the Harbor Trust seems to have undergone a complete change towards Pilot Williamson, and their views of the matter at or about the time of the Marine Inquiry, and whilst their treatment and behaviour towards him at first undoubtedly regarded the stranding as an unavoidable accident for which he would not be held in any way responsible, subsequently the whole of the blame was fastened on to him."

It seemed to the Commissioner that here was lacking the precision that could be expected with regard to the evidence of locating the rock by Mr. A. Taylor, assistant engineer, P.W.D. His method of locating the rock was somewhat arbitrary, and not calculated to ensure the accuracy one would expect in the approach to a harbor like Fremantle.

The Commissioner's final summing up is:—"If Pilot Williamson, when he was abreast of the North Mole light, had continued two ships' lengths westward, a course that experience taught him was safe, before starboarding, there would have been no stranding, but instead of doing this he starboarded at that point, and went into water which he had reason to believe, from all means of knowledge at his disposal, to be safe, and which, in fact, would have been safe according to tide and the chart, the water deepening as the ship went westward, but for striking a rock the existence of which was unknown, and which was uncharted. To

known, and which was uncharted. To this extent at most, he committed an error of judgment. The pilot, with the exception of the foregoing, seems to have acted in a prudent and seaman-like manner, and to have omitted no precaution to ensure taking the Ulysses safely to the anchorage. The action of the Fremantle Harbor Trust, in dealing with Pilot Williamson, was severely commented on by Mr. Keenan on his behalf, but, inexplicable as their action in the matter undoubtedly, in my opinion, was, it was like several other incidents that arose in the course of the inquiry outside the scope of the Commission, and I have, therefore, refrained from expressing any opinion on them."

At the conclusion of the report, Mr. Canning expressed his gratitude to Mr. John Rushton, the secretary of the Commission, "for the excellent arrangements he made, which conduced to the smooth working, and were much appreciated by all concerned."

**The "Ulysses" Stranding**

Daily News newspaper, Perth, Western Australia 3 March 1917

According to some explanatory notes of Major T.W. Edgeworth David, the co-founder of the Australian Mining Corps. which feature in 'A Life', written by David F. Branagan, "...the men would have been plagued during the voyage to Alexandria not only by the misery of seasickness but also by anxiety about German U-boats which were at that time targeting allied troop carriers...". "...By the time they arrived in Egypt, the troops had been in H.M.A.T. ULYSSES for three weeks and must have been relieved to reach their destination...". Major David whose Australian Mining Corps, were known by the nickname of 'The Tunnellers', who was on the same voyage as Jim, describes the behaviour of some of his men when H.M.A.T. ULYSSES eventually arrived in Alexandria on the 25 April 1916:

The notes from Major David's book continues:

*"...On arrival of our troop ship in Alexandria in April 1916, a party of some 120 out of our 1200 miners, with the wanderlust strong upon them, broke loose suddenly from our troop ship as she lay at the wharf, rushed the sentries, and went careering like a lot of released school boys up the main street of Alexandria, making for the heart of the city. Some bad sport, perhaps one should rather say, one sound disciplinarian, telephoned to the military police".* It appears that the men were rounded up and spent the night in a prison on shore. However, in the early dawn, Major David received an agonised SOS from the military police to say that the soldiers were tunnelling under the walls, and that the prison was *"...tottering to its foundations, and would we send up a strong-armed party at once to hold and remove the prisoners..."*

Following the arrival of H.M.A.T. ULYSSES at Alexandria, Egypt, on 25 April 1916 the troops were stationed at the AIF training camp located at Tel-el-Kebir, by the Suez Canal. This campsite and training location could hold up to 40,000 troops and stretched for six miles. After their initial training, which lasted for about two months, Jim was assigned to the newly formed 51st Battalion on 20 May 1916.

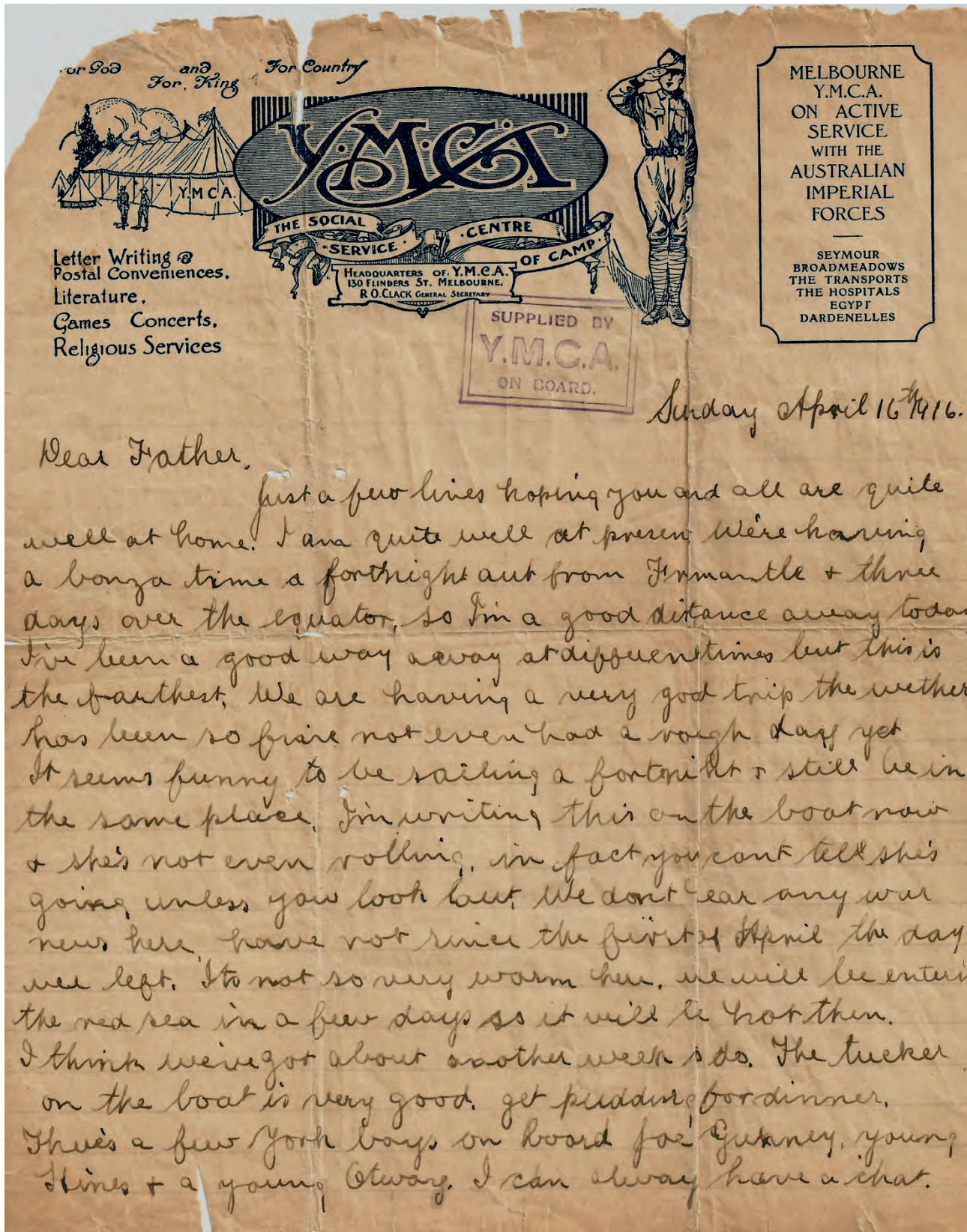


**Tel-el-Kebir training camp, Egypt**  
AWM C02989

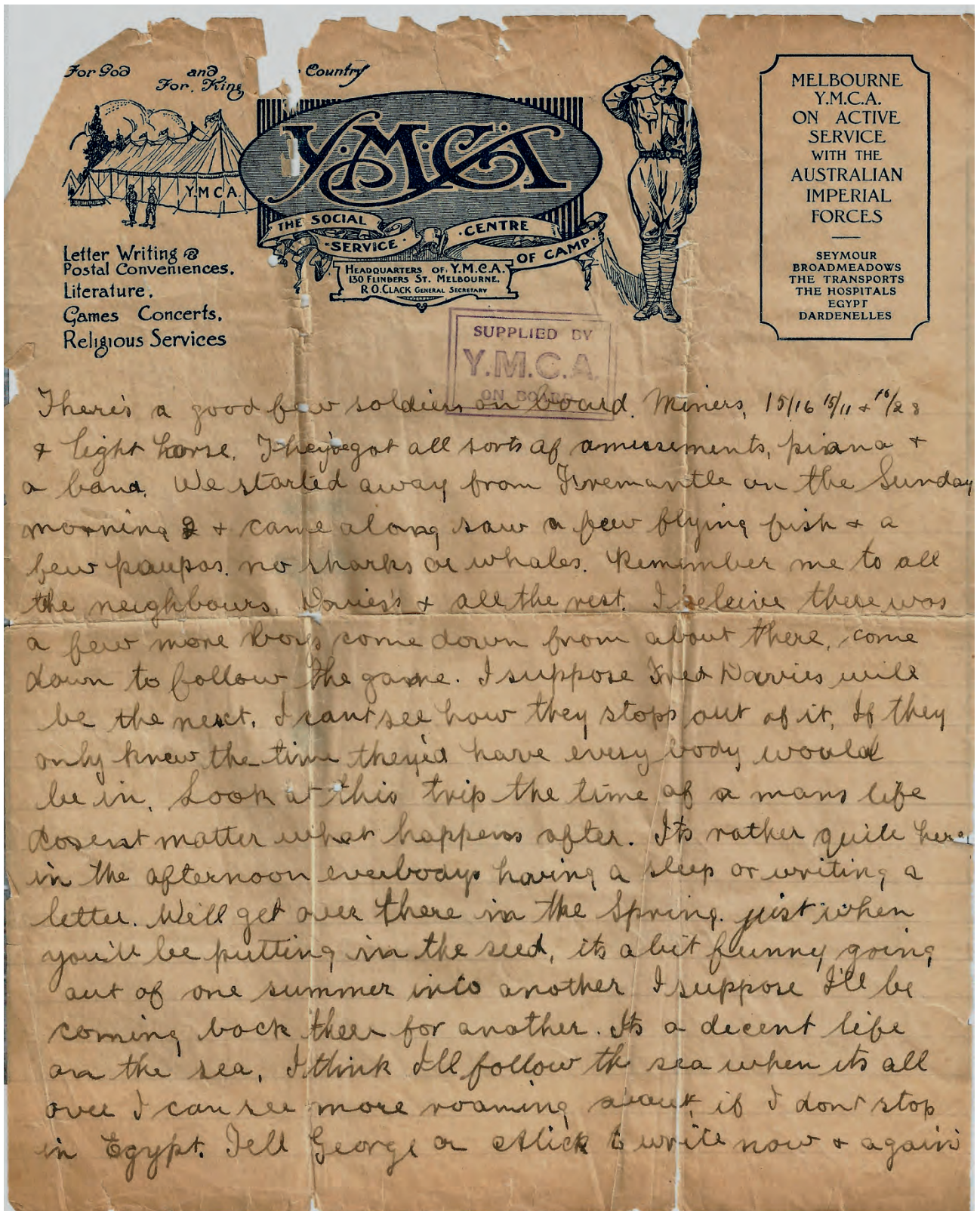
An entry in the war-time diary of a 4766 Private Herbert Charles Cruttenden, who travelled on board H.M.A.T. ULYSSES, and who was also assigned to the 51st Battalion, describes the journey from Fremantle to Egypt and onwards to France:

*"...we left Fremantle on April 1st 1916 and landed in Suez on April 23rd 1916, it was the best trip they had ever had for years. We saw the first A on entrance to the Canal; we went through the Canal to Alexandria and landed there on April 25th 1916 and proceeded to Tel-el-Kebir camp where we stayed for seven weeks and then went to France. We landed in Marseilles on June 12th 1916 and went to our camp at a place called Étapes, about twenty miles from Boulogne. A training camp for all soldiers because it is the nearest and best to get to the firing line, about seventy miles from the firing line..."*

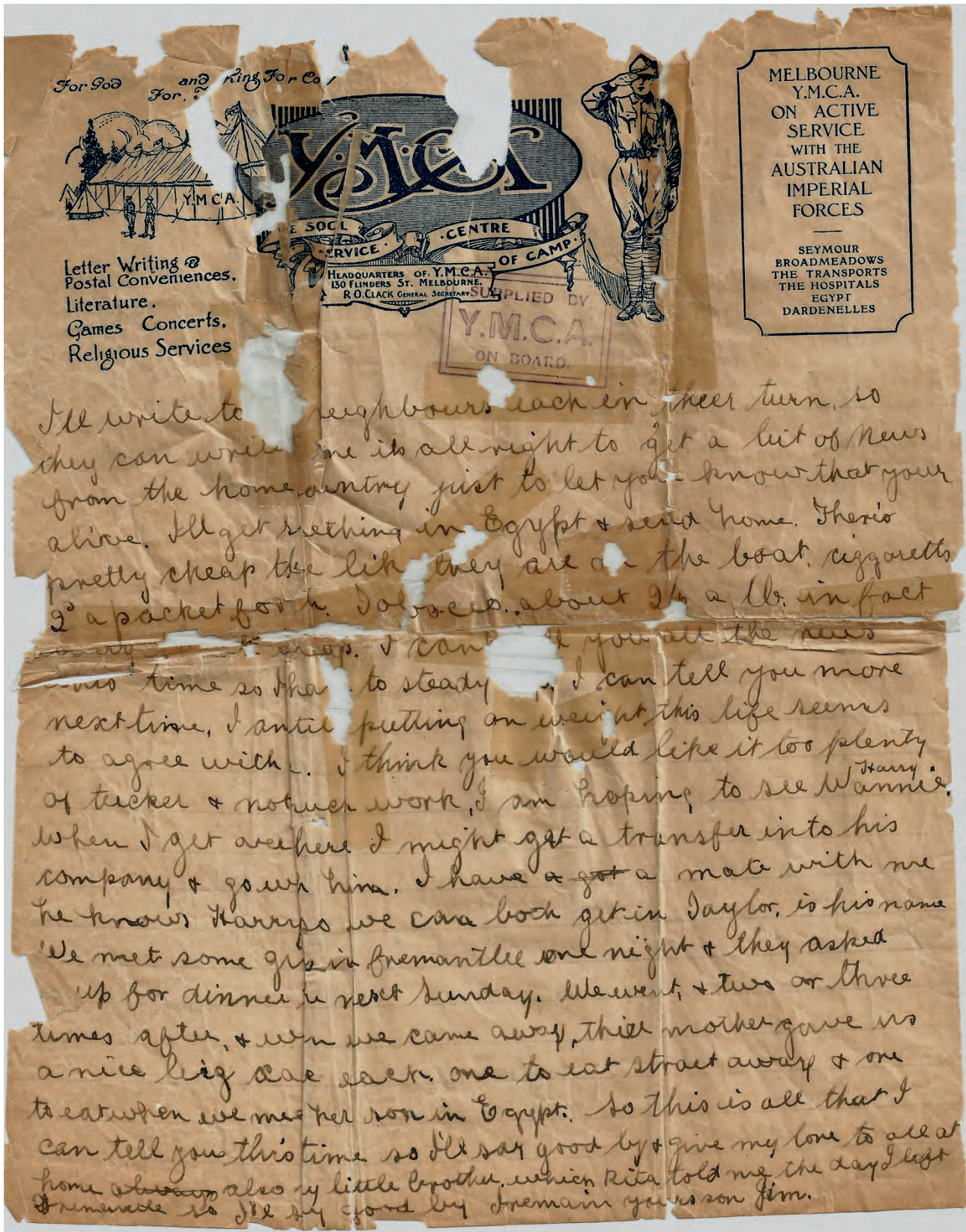
Whilst travelling on H.M.A.T. ULYSSES A38 Jim wrote a three page letter to his father, George, dated 16 April 1916. This is believed to be the only letter still in existence written by him:



Jim's letter to his father, George, 16 April 1916, page 1 of 3  
Courtesy of Mildred Duperouzel, known as Tot



Jim's letter to his father, George, 16 April 1916, page 2 of 3  
 Courtesy of Mildred Duperouzel, known as Tot



Jim's letter to his father, George, 16 April 1916, page 3 of 3  
 Courtesy of Mildred Duperouzel, known as Tot

Sunday 16th April 1916

Dear Father,

Just a few lines hoping you and all are quite well at home. I am quite well at present. We're having a bonza time a fortnight out from Fremantle & three days over the equator, so I'm a good distance away today. I've been a good way away at different times but this is the farthest. We are having a very good trip the weather has been so fine not even had a rough day yet. It seems funny to be sailing a fortnight & still be in the same place. I'm writing this on the boat now & she's not even rolling, in fact you can't tell she's going unless you look out. We don't hear any W.A. news here, have not since the first of April the day we left. It's not so very warm here we will be entering the red sea in a few days so it will be hot then. I think we've got about another week or so. The tucker on the boat is very good, get puddings for dinner. There's a few York boys on board Joe Gurney, young Hines & a young Otway. I can always have a chat.

There's a good few soldiers on board. Miners. 15/16 15/11 & 16/28 & light horse. They've got all sorts of amusements, piano & a band. We started away from Fremantle on the Sunday morning & came along saw a few flying fish & a few paupas, no sharks or whales. Remember me to all the neighbours, Davies & all the rest. I believe there was a few more boys come down from about there, come down to follow the game. I suppose Fred Davies will be the next. I can't see how they stop out of it. If they only knew the time they'd have every body would be in. Look at this trip the time of a man's life doesn't matter what happens after. It's rather quiet here in the afternoon everybody's having a sleep or writing a letter. We'll get over there in the Spring, just when you'll be putting in the seed, it's funny going out of one summer into another. I suppose I'll be coming back there for another. It's a decent life on the sea. I think I'll follow the sea when it's all over I can see more roaming about, if I don't stop in Egypt. Tell George or Alick to write now & again.

I'll write to the neighbours each in their turn so they can write to me it's all right to get a bit of news from the home country just to let you know that you're alive. I'll get something in Egypt & send home. There's pretty cheap like they are on the boat, cigarettes 2d a packet for ten, tobacco about 2/6 a lb in fact. I can't give you all the news this time, so I have to steady ... I can tell you more next time. I am still putting on weight this life seems to agree with me. I think you would like it too plenty of tucker & not much work. I am hoping to see Harry Wannie when I get over here. I might get a transfer into his company & go with him. I have a mate with me he knows Harry we can both get in Taylor, is his name. We met some girls in Fremantle one night & they asked us up for dinner the next Sunday. We went & two or three times after & when we came away, their mother gave us a nice big cake each one to eat straight away & one when we meet her son in Egypt. So this is all that I can tell you this time so I'll say good bye & send my love to all at home also my little brother which Rita told me the day I left Fremantle so I'll say good by.

I remain your son,

Jim

The 'York boys' referred to by name at the end of page one of Jim's letter: "...There's a few York boys on board Joe Gurney, young Hines & a young Otway..." were 4821 Private Joseph James Gurney, from York; 4827 Private Henry Hynes, from Marvel Loch and 2238 Private Charles Henry Otway, from Beverley, near York.

In page two Jim mentions, "...I suppose Fred Davies will be next..." He is referring to, Frederick John, known as Fred, the son of James and Annie Davies who owned the adjoining farm at Qualen. Fred and his older brother, Percy James, known as Percy, both attended Qualen School at the same time as Jim. Whilst Fred was too young to volunteer for the AIF his brother, Percy, did enlist in 1916, 2674 Private Percy James Davies.

Jim's words in the middle of page two are somewhat prophetic, "...I can't see how they stop out of it. Look at this trip, the time of a man's life doesn't matter what happens after..." Like so many young men who signed-up they were told they would be 'home by Christmas'. At the end of page 2 Jim refers to his younger brothers, George, aged sixteen and Alexander, aged fourteen, "...tell George or Alick to write now & again..."

On page three Jim says, "...I am hoping to see Harry Wannie when I get over here...I might get a transfer into his company & go with him. I have a mate with me he knows Harry we can both get in, Taylor is his name..." The two men he is referring to is his cousin, Sidney Harry Wansbrough, known as Harry, from York, 4629 Private Sidney Harry Wansbrough, 11th Battalion and 4904 Private William Taylor, 16th Battalion, from Southern Cross, near Kalgoorlie, who he got to know on the journey from Fremantle.

Individual tributes to the 'York boys', Joe, Henry, Charles, Percy, William, Harry and his brother George are shown in Appendix (i).

At the very end of Jim's letter he writes, "...so I'll say goodbye & send my love to you all at home also my little brother which Rita told me the day I left Fremantle so I'll say goodbye..." Jim is referring to his cousin, Rita Pittard, aged 24 at this time, the younger daughter of Mary Jane Duperouzel and William James Pittard. Mary Jane was the oldest daughter of Jim's grandparents, Aimable Dup rouzel and Julia Neagle. According to hand-me-down folklore within the family, Rita was at Fremantle harbour on 1 April 1916 to wish Jim bon voyage and that she told Jim that he had a new baby brother who had been born two days earlier. This new baby boy, the tenth child of George and Sarah, was called Lindsay Clarence, known throughout his life as Ted.

Jim and his fellow 51st Battalion servicemen departed Alexandria on 7 June 1916 on board the H.M.A.T. HUNTSPILL and arrived in Marseilles, France, on 14 June 1916. This ship had been seized by the British at Alexandria in 1915 and converted to a troopship and renamed HUNTSPILL. In 1921 the ship was sold to Lloyd Triestino and renamed ASIA before being broken up at Monfalcone.



**H.M.A.T. HUNTSPILL**  
[www.transportofdelight.smugmug.com](http://www.transportofdelight.smugmug.com)

Following their arrival in Marseilles the troops of the 51st Battalion travelled for three days by train to Étapes, north west France, the location for the Australian 4th Division Base Depot.



**Troops from the 1st Australian General Base Depot**  
Buying fruit from French peasants on the beach at Étapes, northern France  
AWM C02083

Within a few weeks the troops of the 51st Battalion were in the trenches and engaged in their first major encounter of warfare on the front line during the Battle of the Somme, at Mouquet Farm, near Pozières.



## Chapter 5

### *Advance on Mouquet Farm and its Capture*

During World War I a total of 3,648 men from Australia, mostly from Western Australia, served in 51st Battalion as part of the 13th Brigade, 4th Division. Neville Browning's book, 'For King and Cobbers 51st Battalion AIF 1914-1919', provides a full account of the history of the battalion.

As a result of the fighting in the Great War a total of 911 soldiers of the 51st Battalion lost their lives, including 21 who died of their wounds in 1919 (13) and 1920 (8).

Jim was one of 40 servicemen of the 51st who were killed in action at Mouquet Farm, 14/16 August 1916. During the month of August in the initial advance to Mouquet Farm the 51st Battalion lost a total of 115 soldiers before the Battalion pulled back to re-group.

The endeavour to capture Mouquet Farm, situated about one mile north of Pozières, was shrouded in controversy. Thousands of Australian troops died over a period of several weeks while the farm was captured and retaken by the enemy a number of times.

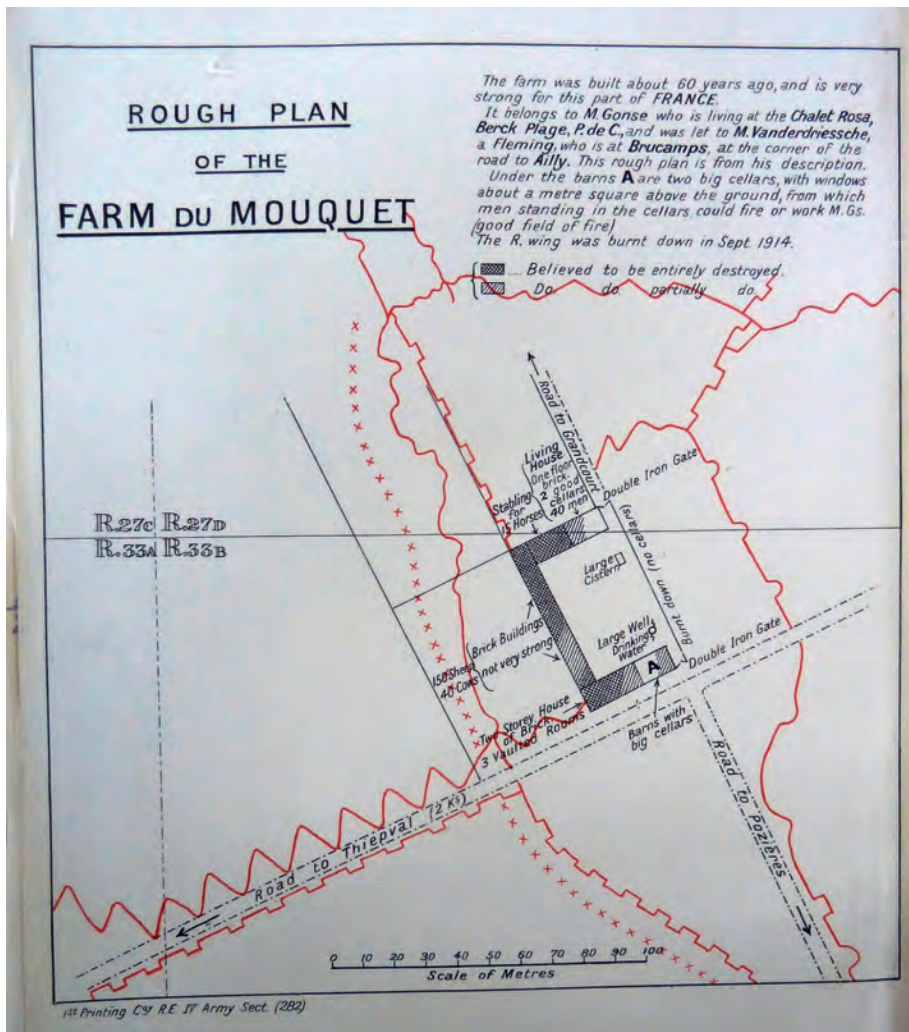


**Mouquet Farm before its destruction by shellfire**  
AWM J00181

In 1919 Dr. C. E. W. Bean was commissioned by the Australian Government to write the history of Australia's part in the Great War. A suggestion was made to Bean in October 1914 by Senator George Pearce, before his departure for Egypt as official war correspondent, that he and others might later write the history. Bean witnessed and recorded these events in 226 diaries and went on to publish twelve large volumes covering the period 1914-1918.

In his third volume, Australian Official History, Charles Bean describes the fighting that took place in 1916, the first year of AIF operations on the Western Front. It was a shattering ordeal which cut deeply into the minds of those involved. The fighting and, inevitably, the casualties were the heaviest experienced by the AIF throughout the war.

In Beans' book, 'The Official History of Australia in the Great War 1914-1918 Vol II The AIF in France', he describes the horrors of the war and carnage of the trench warfare unfolding before the eyes of the men who had no way out of this hell-hole.



**Rough Plan of the Ferme du Mouquet**  
Courtesy of Jonathan Porter

Bean's vivid description of the horror and heavy losses taking place at Mouquet Farm is described in 135 pages in three chapters. In a four week period close to 5,000 AIF troops died in an effort to capture a few hundred metres of land and to take possession of Mouquet Farm. Printed below is a selection of extracts from Bean's book:

**8 August, 1916**

*"...The series of battles which ensued, repeating as they did within a narrower area most of the horrors of the Pozieres fighting, cannot be described with the minuteness hitherto employed. The reader must take for granted many of the conditions - the flayed land, shell-hole bordering shell-hole, corpses of young men lying against the trench walls or in shell-holes; some-except for the dust settling on them - seeming to sleep; others torn in half; others rotting, swollen and discoloured. He must also take for granted the air fetid with their stench or at time pungent with the chemical reek of high explosives; the troops of both sides-always in desperate need of sleep-working or fighting by night and lying in niches scooped in the trench side-dangerous places perilously shaken with the crashing thump of each heavy shell whose burst might all too easily shovel them on top of their occupants. Little stretcher parties of four or five constantly worked over the open-often, for want of a red cross flag, under a white handkerchief or other rag; and though the higher staffs, fearing German treachery or deception, frowned upon these proceedings, the front-line troops on both*

*sides, whose mates were slowly dying in the space between the trenches, knew little of these prohibitions, and would not have heeded them if they had known.*

*Battalion and sometimes company headquarters were in captured German dugouts, where, by flickering candle-light and amid the smell of unwashed men, officers and signallers worked day and night, while the worn-out runners or reserves, crowding in all attitudes the staircase and corners, snatched a few minutes' sleep before their next tour of duty. On nights of action, when the enemy's barrage fell, though candles and acetylene lamps were extinguished by the concussion of each heavy explosion, the deep dugouts remained practically safe, but more than once certain shallower shelters proved dreadful traps, and men were suddenly called upon to rescue their groaning mates crushed by the fallen roof-beams. Yet when, these barrages, the battalion staff called for "runner". The next messenger on the list would come forward and, receiving this message, climb the dugout stairs and issue in the face of the storm. Fifteen or twenty minutes later, emerging from between the shell-bursts which shovelled in the trenches, he might, if he lived, tumble exhausted, strained almost to speechlessness, down the stairs of some other headquarters to deliver his message, and then quietly curl himself up in the corner like a dog until he was called upon to return with another communication.*

*Along the same routes, twice daily, from the regimental cookers went the parties – usually of the reserve battalion in each brigade-carrying food, and at various times (but especially from dusk to dawn) the working parties of engineers and pioneers for making or repairing trenches. The most comfortable time for these activities was always from dawn till about 7 o'clock, when the morning mist often veiled the battlefield and the guns of both sides almost ceased to fire, either because their ammunition allowance had been exhausted and not replenished, or because the gunners were exhausted. All this, and the continuous tension and horror of that battlefield, the reader's imagination must supply.*

*Add to this terrible picture endless weariness, lack of sleep, hours of constant enemy shelling, the exertion of bringing up of food and supplies, the long muscle-wrenching carry involved in bringing out the wounded, and the endless digging to repair blown-in trenches and make new ones. Perhaps the worst job on the battlefield was that of 'runner'. As telephone lines were destroyed, an ordinary soldier had to take his life in his hands and sprint back over this shell-torn wilderness to his headquarters."*

The AWM records that the 51st Battalion and 50th Battalion together with many other AIF battalions were also involved in the action at Mouquet Farm including the 16th Battalion from Western Australia plus the 13th Battalion and 15th Battalion.

The AWM also indicates that the 16th Battalion and 51st Battalion from Western Australia saw the beginning and the end of the action at Mouquet Farm. The 16th Battalion had two periods in the line, the first between 8 and 12 August and the second between 29 and 31 August. Whilst the 51st Battalion were engaged between 12 and 16 August when they lost over 100 soldiers and again in early September, especially 3 September, resulting in 196 Australian servicemen who were killed in action.

The AWM reports: "...for the Western Australians, 8 August 1916 must have come as something of a shock to the servicemen of the 51st and 16th. It was the first time the battalion had been in action since it had been evacuated from Gallipoli on 18-19 December 1915. They had been one of the original



**Mouquet Farm, near Pozières**  
Fred Leist 1917  
AWM ART02875

Gallipoli battalions, landing on the evening of 25 April, and during their eight months on the peninsula they had suffered 834 casualties, killed and wounded. Now, in as many days at Mouquet Farm, they were to lose 76 percent of that Gallipoli total - 637 killed, wounded or missing, most likely killed, virtually two thirds of the battalion as estimated by the battalion historian..."

**9 August, 1916** Private O'Meara, 3970, 16th Battalion.  
"...At midnight on 9 August the 16th Battalion made its first attack on the Western Front out in the countryside below Mouquet Farm. Across no-man's-land they were guided by flash lights embedded by the scouts in earth with a different coloured light for each company. All

battalion objectives were successfully seized including a number of German machine-guns and their crews. Next day, German retaliation was swift, a bombardment such as the 16th Bn. had never experienced on Gallipoli descending on the captured positions and on the afternoon of 11 August, a German counter attack began. The 16th Battalion beat this off but the ensuing enemy bombardment fell heavily on battalion positions. Through this inferno the behaviour of one man, Private Martin O'Meara, stood out. Lieutenant William Lynas wrote:

"...Private O'Meara is the most fearless and gallant soldier I have ever seen; besides doing the very arduous duties imposed on him, by reason of his being in the Scouting Section, efficiently and cheerfully, this man used to fill in his time bringing in the wounded under all conditions..."

Recommendation for Victoria Cross, Private Martin O'Meara  
The 51st Battalion and the 16th Battalion were unable to hold Mouquet Farm and other positions they had taken earlier in their first rush. Determined enemy counter-attacks threw them back virtually to their start lines. Heavy rain had also turned the shell-torn earth of Mouquet Farm into a quagmire in which the mud penetrated rifle and machine-gun mechanisms, rendering them useless, and even clogged the firing pins of grenades. The battalion historian described it all as a 'disastrous fight' in which losses were 'considerable'. The 16th Battalion records 59 deaths for the 16th Battalion 30-31 August 1916, most of whom would have died in the failed attack on Mouquet Farm. Of this 42, or 71 percent, were missing and their bodies never recovered for identified burial..."



**3970 Private Martin O'Meara,**  
**Victoria Cross**  
AWM H12763

### **13 August 1916**

"...The next operation was to be the capture, or the surrounding of Mouquet Farm. The order was issued by the Reserve Army on August 13th. As the farm lay on a small knuckle between the branches of a Y-shaped valley and its garrison could render impossible the crossing of the valley lower down it was judged advisable that in the forthcoming operation no such advance should be attempted by the British on the left. When the farm was captured, the British

would bring up their line on the left, where the concavity was now pronounced. A method of attacking Mouquet Farm had on August 12th been suggested by General White (with the authority of General Birdwood) in a letter to General Cox. The farm did not lie on the crest, which ran past it about 500 yards to the east. On that crest the German main position appeared to be the Fabeck Graben.

This, however, was 400 yards ahead of the Australian line, and therefore a "jumping-off" trench about half-way to it would probably be required before launching the attack. The attack west of the farm, as the troops could assemble in the dead ground of the valley, such a trench, would not be required. White added that, as the front of attack, now grown to 1,200 yards, was rather wide for the available troops, the Reserve Army was being asked whether some of it could not be taken over by the II Corps. General Cox, answering this letter, asked that the 13th Brigade should be allowed to attack Fabeck Graben in one operation rather than in two. Orders were accordingly given for the capture on the night of August 14th of the objectives, it being left to Cox to determine whether the farm itself should be occupied or merely surrounded, since it might prove only a shell-trap. The provision that such a centre might be ignored shows how little at that time was known of the strength of the place.

The plan, however, was not tested, for shortly before midnight the whole situation was changed by news from the II Corps. That Skyline Trench – which throughout the whole of these operations was often barely occupied in consequence of its continual bombardment by whichever side did not possess it – had been retaken by the Germans from the 48th Division. At the same time came a report from the 50th Bn. that its left company has been forced to retire. This appears to have been inaccurate, since Sergeant Mills, who commanded the left platoon, held on at Point 81 with a handful of men, some of them British, notwithstanding heavy shelling, and the post was afterwards strengthened by Captain Churchill Smith. But the Germans occupied the trench beyond this point, although for a time interspersed in an extraordinary manner with isolated bodies of British, the two sides looking out north and south respectively from alternate sectors. A counter-attack attempted by the 48th Division shortly after day-break on August 14th failed..."

#### **14 August 1916**

The loss of Skyline Trench placed out of the question any immediate attempt to capture Mouquet Farm. The objective was accordingly modified as therein indicated, the three Australian battalions being allotted the objectives shown, while the 48th Division was to retake Skyline Trench. Before the attack the 13th Battalion was to shift its front to the left, taking over the line of the 50th to "Point 55" and given more space to the 51st east of the sunken road in "Süd V", where no front-line trench existed.

The 51st marked out, and during the night of the 13th dug to the depth of one or two feet, an advanced trench line on which its troops would assemble for the assault. The enemy's artillery, as well as the British, fired incessantly throughout August 14th. As usual, while the Australians higher on the ridge did not escape, the 50th on the left suffered most severely, and the carriage of supplies, undertaken by the 52nd Battalion, was rendered almost impossible. It will be seen that a furious bombardment had been directed to the Australians

*for many hours before their assault, which was to be launched at 10 p.m. About two hours before that time the following message was received by the commander of the 50th.*

*7:55 p.m. From B Company. We cannot move. We have few tools, few bombs, no water, and the men are badly shaken. At present we are digging a number out. I have too few men to take up the frontage, and after consulting the company commanders have decided to remain fast. Am notifying 13th Battalion.*

*About the same there arrived from the commander of the 13th, who had been informed of this intention, a vigorous protest, pointing out that his own operation would be jeopardised. The 13th also were under heavy strain, for Captain Harry Murray almost immediately before the attack reported:*

*C Company rattled and only have 35 men.*

*From the commander of the 51st Bn. Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, a British regular, the brigadier (Glasgow) had received the following:*

*Dear General,*

*Both 13th C.O. thinks, and it is my genuine (not depressed) opinion that it would be a mistake to press the offensive further locally in the salient. We are heavily shelled from due E. right round to N.W., and the communications are simply awful. It really requires some days' solid work Water- and ration-carrying is most precarious. The boys are sticking it well, but are so congested that it will be most difficult to deploy to-night. Do not worry about us, but we want WATER and digging tools always.*

*Our artillery are bombarding our own front trenches (heavies!!!).*

*The signs that the advance was approaching its limits were indeed abundant. A hurried order appears to have been sent to the company commanders of the 50th that they must attack as ordered, although the front-line troops of the 13th were unaware of this return to the original intention. At 10:30 the barrage fell and the assault began.*

*The battalion responsible for the main advance on the right was a fine, comparatively fresh Western Australian unit, the 51st. Although as a battalion it was new, it contained a fair proportion of veteran officers and men from its mother unit, the old 11th. The jumping-off line marked out the night before was not, of course, deep enough to give real shelter, and the three companies forming the first wave had therefore to leave their trenches after nightfall and move forward across the open to the assembly position. The moon was full, though misty, and despite confusion and congestion the companies succeeded in achieving some sort of deployment, but appear to have been detected by the enemy.*

*The Fabeck Graben lay higher, on a gentle rise of the crest, and there were also German outposts on the open slope down towards Courcellette on the right of the 51st. As soon as the bombardment began, the battalion swept along the summit, but the German machine-guns apparently placed higher up, where the Fabeck Graben joined the Courcellette road-fired through the barrage. The right company, after advancing about 150 yards, was stopped by this fire.*

*According to some reports the cry of "retire!" was raised and passed along the line to the left, parts of which were then approaching a German trench.*

*There followed much confusion, the right falling back; and though in the centre and left some groups reached an enemy trench, their position under increasing fire at short range was hopeless, and their officers ordered them back. In many places small parties remained sheltering in craters in No-Man's Land. But gradually the confusion was to some extent resolved by the organising of a line of diggers along the "jumping-off" position to deepen the trench there. An attached company of the 49th established a trench covering the right. By dawn certain of the "jumping-off" line, though still too shallow for permanent occupation, appear to have been incorporated in the Australian position.*

*On the other flank of the attack, a little before starting time, the companies of the 50th had been shifted slightly westward, in accordance with orders. This movement had hardly begun when a German barrage fell upon them. The movement was blocked, and in one part the overstrained troops, lacking a leader, began to break in all directions. The panic was stayed by Captain Armitage, and he and Captain Fowler advanced with their companies up the other slope of the valley. The Quarry was found, and the troops began to dig in beyond it, mainly with their entrenching tools.*

*They were, however, exposed to machine-guns along the Konstanzer Graben which caused much loss. No other troops could be found on either flank. Major Herbert, Captain Fowler, and Lieutenant Beresford, Dridan, and Rhodes were wounded or blown up, and it was not easy for the remaining officers-Captain Armitage and Lieutenant Rile - to keep the tired men at work. Accordingly, after half-an-hour's effort, they withdrew the line.*

*Neither the 51st nor the 50th had been able to get in touch with the 13th - which was to have advanced between and connected them. Yet that battalion had made a most notable advance. It was advancing with two companies and part of a third in two waves, the first about 100 strong, the second 80. The probable line of the covering barrage being uncertain, its men were kept in their trenches until the guns opened, and when it was seen that their shells fell clear, the first wave scrambled out, there broke out immediately what captain Murray (who commanded that wave) described as "the hottest fire I ever saw, even including the Peninsula". It was afterward reported that the German trench was crowded through the occurrence of a relief. Nevertheless the 13th, led by Murray, advanced beside O.G.1 until near the Fabeck Graben and, when thirty yards from that trench, charged.*

*For a couple of seconds the Germans seemed to hesitate, and then scrambled over the parapets or rushed to the flanks, the Australians shooting them down. On the left an enemy machine-gun had been firing from a little forward sap. One of the nearest New South Welshmen crept up, threw at the gun a pick which he was carrying, followed this up with a bomb killing two of the crew, and then leapt into the trench with a mate and captured the gun and eleven prisoners. The second wave - eighty strong - arrived within a minute of the first, and after sharp bomb-fights both in the trench and on the parapet the Fabeck Graben was cleared for 200 yards to the right beyond its junction with O.G.2 and the*

*dugouts probed by the bombing sections. Posts were stationed at either end as well as 40 yards up O.G.1, prominent traverse being used for bomb-stops.*

*Murray expected to find the 51st on his right; but within ten minutes of being stationed the post on that flank was strongly attacked by the Germans. These were beaten off, but returned to the assault. Recognising that something must be wrong with the effort of the 51st, Murray now despatched to the rear a messenger asking for news. Meanwhile from the advanced post of O.G.1 a number of men were by moonlight observed approaching at walking pace over the open. These might be the 51st, but as they advanced from three sides, Murray prepared for them by throwing out a few men into the open on either side a little in rear of the post, stationing a Lewis gun on either bank of the trench. At thirty yards he challenged. The strangers fired, and were at once driven off by the Lewis guns. Having by then no more than twenty bombs, the men threw them slowly, using also German grenades.*

*Though no answer had yet come to his message, Murray was now certain that the 51st had failed. Being short of men, he took the precaution of withdrawing from the Fabeck Graben those he had, retaining only the T-head just beyond it in O.G.1. To guard his line of retreat, similar posts were stationed at intervals down O.G.1 to the rear. After half-an-hour's pause the Germans again approached the T-head from three sides. When twenty yards distant, those in the open were again driven back by fire; but those approaching up the trench persisted, obviously believing that the Australians (whose bombs appeared to be finished) had withdrawn. While a search was being made for more bombs, this party was allowed to come round the traverse ahead of the Australian block, and was then shot down by a Lewis gun. The German bomb-throwing thereupon ceased for twenty minutes.*

*At this stage Murray's messenger returned, having met half-way a runner from Captain Pulling who brought definite news of the failure of the 51st. Murray at once ordered that the wounded, who had already been carried back some distance, should be cleared by Sergeant Kay to the old line. The Germans were again closely pressing their attack, now supported by machine-guns and a medium trench-mortar, which annihilated at least one post with its bombs. As the artillery of his own side might also be expected at any moment to shorten on to his position, Murray decided to withdraw. The Germans were close in front and on either flank; but forming a second short line in the open astride of O.G.1. fifty yards in rear of the foremost T-head, Murray withdrew his advanced post through it without difficulty. This proceeding he repeated four times, the German bombers following. At the fourth stage, as there were still wounded to be cleared, the post had to be held against a strong attack. Only six bombs, gathered from several sources and jealously preserved, remained. Though the Germans were being held by rifle-fire, the position was critical. It had at last been decided to throw the six bombs and then retire as best they could over the open, when two sections of the bombing platoon arrived under Lieutenant R. J. Henderson. Each of its men carried thirty bombs, and within five minutes they had chased the Germans a hundred yards up the trench. So just before dawn, after one of the most skilfully conducted fights in the history of the A.I.F., Murray's men returned across old No-Man's Land entirely unmolested. To the east remnants of the 51st dribbled in from the 50th was in its original line; the*

*48th Division had retaken the greater part of Skyline Trench, but had again failed to secure its western end and the knot of trenches where it joined the old German front-line system.*

*Gough's northward advance had thus met with its first check. Faced with the strong and continuous defence line through Mouquet Farm, the 1st Anzac Corps, though part of its attacking troops were fresh, had not won an inch of enemy ground. The 51st had lost some 300 officers and men, the 13th (in this and the earlier engagements) 386, and the 50th 4,141. All were worn out. The relief of the 4th Division by the 1st, which had already been brought back to Albert, was therefore at once begun. Brought in on the night of August 5th, the 4th Division had in nine days not only borne the brunt of the German counter-measure against Pozières heights, but in six successive night attacks-with only one night's interval-had brought the line within striking distance of Mouquet Farm. Its losses were considerably lighter than those of its two predecessors, 4,689 in all..."*  
Extract from Dr. C. E. W. Bean's book ends.

Deadlock at Mouquet Farm, claimed a total of 4,649 AIF soldiers.



**Mouquet Farm, C.1918, after the bombardment**  
AWM H15927

### **The Australians on the Somme**

In his book 'POZIÈRES, Somme' as part of the Battleground Europe series of books, Graham Keech provides an outline of the events leading up to the Advance on Mouquet Farm in August 1916 and its subsequent capture by Canadian Troops in September 1916 in this following extract:

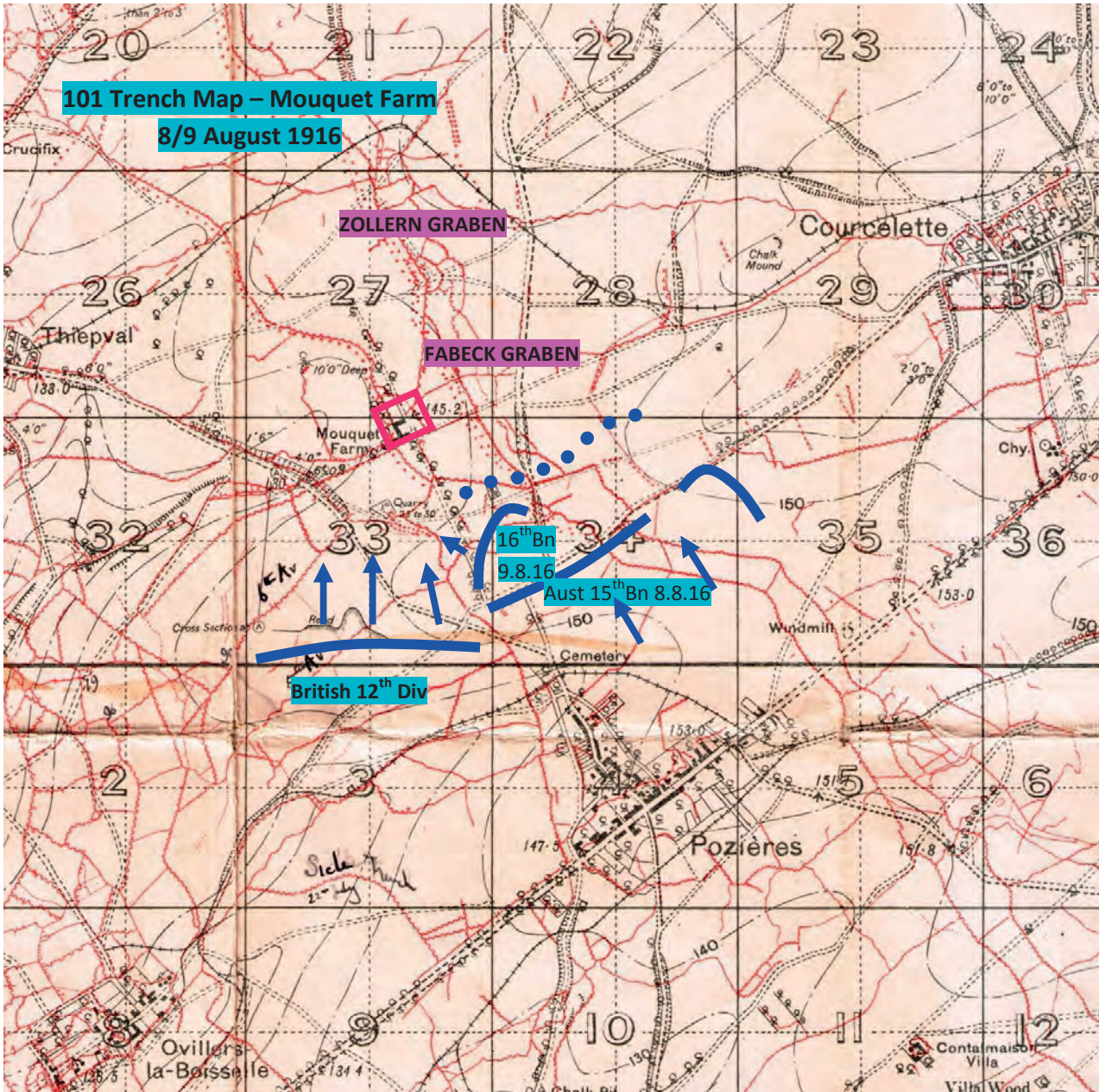
*"...After the fall of Pozières on 23 July 1916 General Gough now turned his attention northwards along the ridge towards Thiepval. He had planned to*

take Mouquet Farm and then move on to the 'Zollern Wood' half a mile further north.

**8 August 1916**

The next phase of the advance was set for 9:20pm on 8th August 1916. On the left the British 12th Division was to take point 78, the junction of K Trench and 5th Avenue. Several earlier attempts had failed due to heavy machine gun fire from the road running up to Mouquet Farm. At the same time the Australians would attack Park Lane. The continual bombardments from both sides had rendered

———— starting positions      ●●●● ground taken then evacuated



**101 Trench Map, Mouquet Farm and 51st Battalion troop position, 8/9 August 1916**

Based on a map courtesy of Jonathan Porter

the ground all too clear to the Australians after the attack was completed. The 15th Battalion was given the task and, as the preliminary barrage lifted and the enemy machine guns concentrated on the attack upon Point 78, swept forward

*over the 200 yards which separated the lines and, finding little or no opposition, captured their objective. Unfortunately, the attack on point 78 failed and it soon became clear the Germans also still held point 96, both of which points were potentially lethal to the troops now occupying Park Lane, particularly those on the left flank. At daybreak the units on the left were withdrawn leaving the right, not in the extension of Park Lane as they thought. This error became very clear when, at the onset of the barrage prior to the next phase, they came under fire from their own artillery and had to retire.*

*Following the failure of the 12th Division to take point 78, for the renewed attack, scheduled for the following night, the task was given to the 16th Battalion. After an intense but short bombardment they successfully attacked at 12:05am from trenches in front of Brind's Road while the 15th reoccupied all the trenches in and beyond Park Lane taken the previous night. As part of a subsidiary plan to expand the right wing the 14th Battalion took points 24 and 61.*

### **9 August 1916**

*In the afternoon of the following day the 15th Battalion was relieved by the 13th Battalion and together with the 16th was ordered to continue the movements towards Mouquet Farm. There now followed a period when orders from Division were inconsistent with the situation on the ground, due in part to the state of the ground and in part to difficulties of communication with forward units even using aerial observation. Headquarters was never sure of the exact position of the front. On the night of 10/11 August the 13th Battalion was ordered to attack and capture the trench running from point 34 to point 96 which was already held. They duly carried an operation and succeeded in capturing OG 1 up to its junction with the road east of Mouquet Farm and part of the trench running across to point 55. At the same time the 16th Battalion in K trench capture point 61.*

### **11 August 1916**

*At daylight on the 11th August the enemy commenced a bombardment on the 16th Battalion and on 5th Avenue which continued until 2:30pm when a party of Germans emerged from Mouquet Farm and advanced towards the quarry, where they sheltered in shell holes until 2:45pm when they rose and continued to move southwards across the valley where they were caught in enfilade fire from Lewis guns of both the commander of the 16th Battalions, Lieutenant-Colonel D. Brockman, called up a heavy artillery barrage which fell upon them at the same time as the machine gun fire. The German barrage grew in intensity as the day wore on, falling not only on the ground in front of Mouquet Farm but back as far as the Chalk Pit and Sausage Valley. It was during this day that Private M. O'Meara won the fifth VC for the Australians. Needless to say the proposed jumping off trench was not dug!*

### **12 August 1916**

*The 16th Battalion suffered heavily during the bombardment so before the next stage of the advance on Mouquet Farm it was taken out of the line and replaced by the 50th Battalion of 13 Brigade. The relief, carried out during the 12th August while the German bombardment continued led to many casualties in the relieving column. The next step was to be a joint one with II*

*Corps to be delivered at 10:30pm. As far as the Australians were concerned the 50th Battalion, in the absence of jumping off trenches, would attack from Park Lane and 5th Avenue whilst the 13th would be in trenches further forward and to their right. The artillery support was to be provided by the Lahore Brigades and Bean records:*

*'...a continuous flash of shrapnel bursting almost over the men's foreheads...' he goes on to say that: '...after the torture they (the 50th Battalion) had experienced when coming up, the men were greatly cheered by the sight...'*

*The task allocated to the 50th Battalion required that it cross a valley, a distance of about 300 yards, to reach its objective, the edge of the quarry.*

*The Anzac II Corps captured 6th Avenue. The left company of the 50th reached point 81 but their flank failed to reach the quarry, stopping some way short of point 55, although roughly level with the 13th Battalion. Gaps existed between the two parts of the 50th Battalion and between the left flank and the 13th Battalion. Unfortunately, the difficulty of identifying exact positions led to the 50th Battalion sending back incorrect reports of their position - they believed that they were at the objective.*

### **13/14/15/16 August 1916**

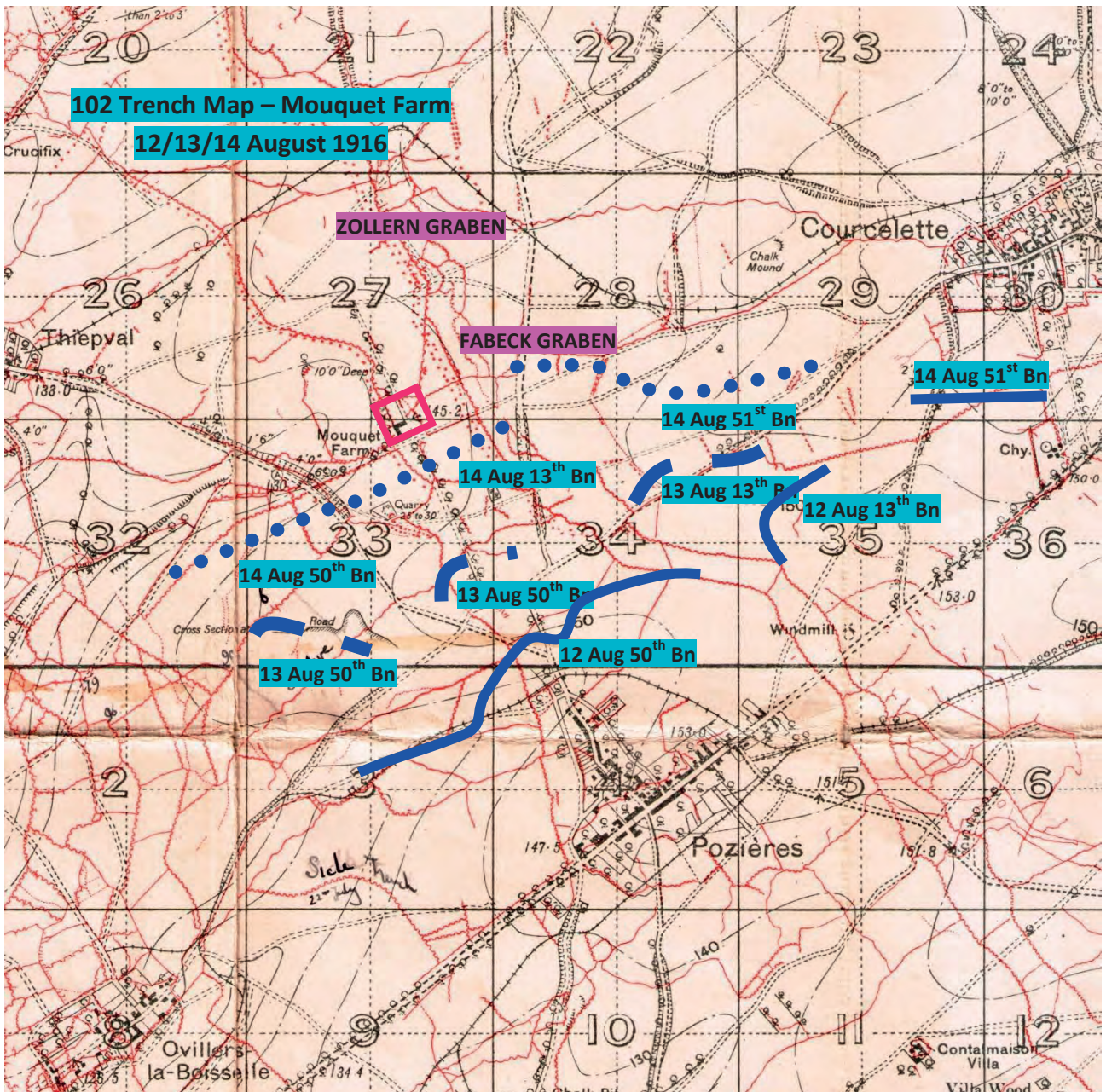
*During the 13th August the British 12th Division on the left was replaced by the 48th. The Australian 4th Brigade, with the exception of the 13th Battalion, was relieved by the Australian 13th Brigade whose 50th Battalion was already in the line. The 51st Battalion entered the line on the right of the 13th Battalion whilst the 50th Battalion and 13th Battalion moved to the left to reduce the gap between the 50th Battalion and its company at point 81. The 49th Battalion relieved the 14th Battalion on the right flank.*

*As planning proceeded for the capture of Mouquet Farm and at the same time to extend the view over Courcelette valley, calculations were upset by the recapture of 6th Avenue up to point 81 by the Germans just before midnight. Faced with this new situation plans were amended. Instead of attempting to capture the farm the Australians would attack a line running from point 81, behind the quarry and up into the major trench Fabeck Graben, to the north-east. At the same time the British 48th division would attempt to regain the ground lost in 6th Avenue. The artillery duels were continuous and the 50th Battalion in particular lost heavily in the period before the attack.*

*On the left the 50th Battalion got beyond the quarry but were then pinned down by the machine gun fire from Constance Trench and eventually forced to retire. On the right the 51st Battalion moved upwards towards the Fabeck Graben but they too were stopped by the machine gun fire from a section of the trench on the higher ground. In the centre the 13th Battalion advanced along the line of OG1 to the Fabeck Graben and then bombed along it up to its junction with OG2, where it set up a barricade. A series of bombing attacks by the Germans were repulsed until eventually, there being no contact with units on either flank, the officer in charge, Captain H. Murray, ordered a withdrawal. In the meantime the 51st Battalion had also retired and so no gains were made except on the 48th Division front, where a large part of 6th Avenue was recaptured*

but not the final portion near point 81. So the Australians rapid thrust towards Thiepval had been halted. The 4th Division was relieved on 15th August by the Australian 1st Division who returned to the fray. Before any attempt was made to renew operations Lieutenant-General Walker, commanding the division, put his staff to work on improving communications to avoid further problems of inaccurate information regarding battalion positions.

— starting positions      ●●●● objective



**102 Trench Map, Mouquet Farm, showing 51st troop positions 12/13/14 August 1916**

Based on a map courtesy of Jonathan Porter

*In actions since its entry into the line on 5th August the 4th Australian Division had suffered a total of 4,649 casualties: 132 officers and 4,517 other ranks.*

*The battle for Mouquet Farm was to last from early August until 15th September 1916 when it was finally cleared by Canadian Troops, it became a hell for all,*

*a true battle of attrition with the loss of thousands of servicemen. The troops renamed Mouquet Farm as 'Moo Cow Farm...'*

The extract of events unfolding at Mouquet Farm taken from Graham Keech's book, 'POZIÈRES, Somme' continues below with an account of the fighting on 3 September:

### **3 September 1916**

*"...The final attempt by the Australians to capture Mouquet Farm was launched at 05:10am on 3 September. It was part of a joint offensive by the Reserve Army against Thiepval and the Fourth Army further to the east. The 4th Division was now the only Australian division on the Somme, the 1st and the 2nd having been moved back to Ypres. The strength of the division was increased by the arrival of the Australians on 30 August and relieved 7 Brigade to the east of Pozières. For the attack 13th Brigade was to be used with the 51st, the 52nd and the 49th Battalions in the line, attacking the farm, the Fabeck Graben and the farm from the left, and the Fabeck Graben respectively. The 50th Battalion was in reserve. To ensure that the three attacking battalions were fresh, the digging of the new assembly and communication trenches was delegated to other units. The orders given to the 51st Battalion stated that it must attack 'in strength and depth'.*

*The creeping barrage was a complicated one, needing to help both the capture of the farm and the Fabeck Graben further back. On the extreme right the 49th Battalion made good progress in successive waves, and although suffering heavy casualties, most of the officers being killed or wounded, occupied the area bounded by points 36-95-93-03. On the right the first waves of the 51st Battalion progressed to a line just in front of the Fabeck Graben whilst succeeding ones dealt with the honeycomb of dug-outs in and around the ruins of the farm buildings. In this they were aided by the left wing of the 52nd Battalion. The main body of the 52nd Battalion was held up by a machine gun supported by bombers in nearby shell holes. Eventually, the gun was eliminated and the 52nd Battalion linked up with the 49th Battalion and sheltered in the remains of Kollmann Trench. Other units managed to get into the Fabeck Graben between points 42 and 73 and between the OG lines.*

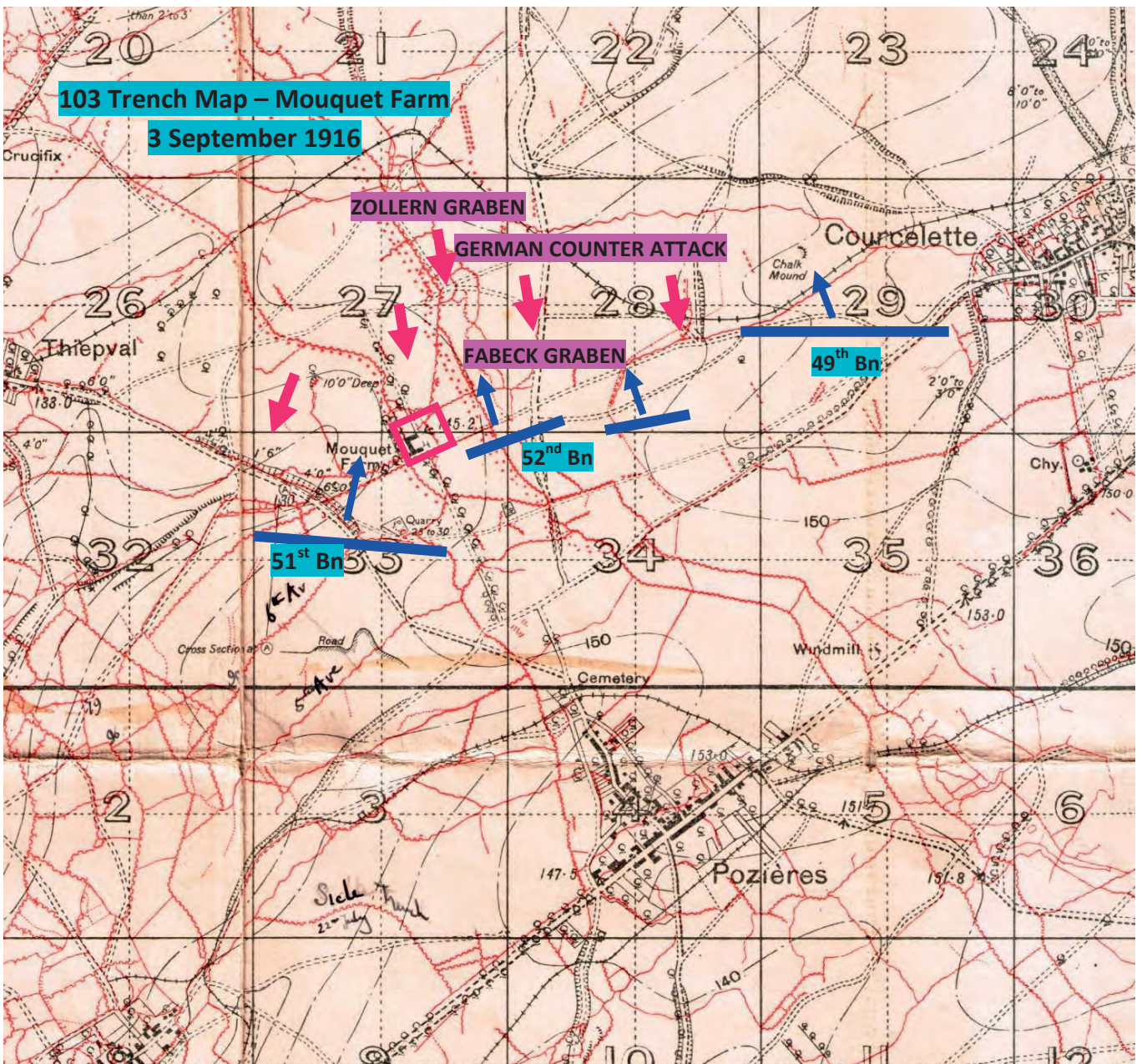
*At 08:00am on 3 September large numbers of Germans were seen to be moving down towards point 42 between the 51st Battalion and the 52nd Battalion. At the same time the Germans launched a heavy artillery barrage onto the farm. The 52nd Battalion fell back leaving the 51st Battalion isolated. Charles Bean quotes a message sent back to Lieutenant A. Clifford, the last heard of the men in that forward position:*

*'Being hard pressed. Enemy bombing up our trench from both ends. Strong Point to our left rear (12) has not been cleared as they are sniping from our rear. Trench half-full of wounded and dead...only about 30 men with me. No sign of communication trench to us from the farm as yet. Lost trace of 52nd...'*

*Bean notes that some eight years later the War Graves Commission found a trench in front of the farm containing a number of Australian bodies, almost certainly the remains of Clifford and his men.*

*The Germans swept on, retaking the farm and forcing the Australians to*

retire to their starting lines, with the exception of the 49th Battalion and its supporting members of the 52nd Battalion on the extreme right. At 3:30pm a company of 13th Canadian Brigade was sent up the sunken road between points 34 and 22 to assist the hard pressed and weary 52nd Battalion. General Gough, now aware of all the elements of the attack only the gains made by the 49th Battalion were significant, ordered that a line be consolidated linking the high ground of the 49th Battalion with the line in front of the farm. The Australians and Canadians fought off German attempts to break through and succeeded in holding part of the Fabeck Graben from point 66 through 95 to 93 until relieved the next day. The 52nd Battalion was relieved by the Canadian 16th Battalion who managed, by use of bombs, to forge the link required.



103 Trench Map, Mouquet Farm, showing troop position, 3 September 1916  
Based on a map courtesy of Jonathan Porter

*On 3 September, whilst the battle was still in progress, General Birdwood and the Anzac Corps had handed over to General Byng, commander of the Canadian Corps, and on the 4th the commander of the 1st Canadian Division, Major-General A. Currie, relieved General Cox of the Australian 4th Division. In the final tour the 4th Division lost 41 officers and 1,305 other ranks.*

*The Official History of the Australians on the Somme, by Charles Bean stated: "Australia has every reason to be proud of the devotion and gallantry of her troops in the fiery ordeal of the Somme battle...the men had proved themselves skilful and self-reliant – if at times over reckless – fighters, and their leaders were quick to benefit by their experience of offensive warfare on the Western Front". The Australian officers and men had shown the fine spirit, not only to attack, but in the steady courage which is required to stand up to constant shelling day and night and to repel frequent counter-attack. Their commander, General Birdwood, was always easy to work with, highly trained, possessing great tact and sound judgment which made him one of the best Staff Officers we had in the Army".*

*Mouquet Farm was finally captured by troops led by the Canadian Corps on 26 September 1916..."*



**The landscape of Mouquet Farm after its capture by Canadian Troops in September 1916**  
AWM E00006

## Chapter 6

### *Wartime Diary of 611 Private Percy Nuttall*

611 Private Percy Nuttall, 50th Battalion AIF, who had survived Gallipoli, despite being wounded three times, was by this time a sergeant. He recorded the events in his diary, noting many of the unbelievable orders the troops had to carry out. His war diary provides a very graphic account of what took place during the initial advance on Mouquet Farm which were the same harsh conditions the soldiers of the 51st Battalion had to endure during these days as both AIF Battalions were fighting side-by-side at Mouquet Farm. Here is his account - no changes have been made to the spelling or grammar of the original diary entries although Brian Nuttall of Victoria has added a few paragraphs to fill in a few gaps and to make it flow:

#### **12 August 1916:**

*"..Reveille at 4:15am to pack up ready to move. We marched off at 6am for Pozières to await final instructions. Poor old Pozières completely razed. Dead bodies smelling awful. Went into firing line, after a march of 4 miles through trenches razed to the ground. Fritz spotted us, turned his artillery on us and cut our battalion up, we lost a big crowd, reaching our line. Dead bodies all the way up..."*



**611 Pte. Percy Nuttall**  
Courtesy of Brian Nuttall

*On reaching the line we were told to advance over one of Fritz's trenches and make another trench 250 yards ahead. At 10.30pm we hopped the trenches under our barrage of fire. The lads went in line, Fritz turned his artillery on, but we were getting well dug in before he got the exact spot. We lost a few including Sgt Slavin, I lost Wray killed and Opie wounded, also Corp Woods. At 12 o'clock I buried Wray under the parapet. Await Fritz's counter attacks but he was very faint hearted and kept him off and held our trenches. We got a few prisoners, one was handed over to me. I sent him back to work on digging a traverse. He was very eager to work and timid.*

*At day break we got simply hell when Fritz found out where we were with his artillery, he was good to us. We did not eat or water, as we had no trench connecting to the rear, and all our messengers and duty fatigue men were dead or wounded. The lads were in good heart and viscious at losing so many of our crowd. The day passed quickly, their artillery never ceased. Dead, dying and wrecked were lying all over the place. Fritz never counter attacked on our front. But he got in a bit to the right but did not stay long before he was dug out.*

#### **13 August 1916:**

*We lost a good many during the day and when night came I sent my platoon's wounded to the rear and the prisoners. When all was fixed we got orders to move to the left about 1100 yards. We caught Fritz's patrol red handed and tracker Leonard, Jim Jensen and I shot the patrol's 2 scouts. We let them get quite close to the parapet and fired. They were dead in the morning, the rest sneaked away.*

**14 August 1916:**

*Rain and mud galore. No sleep, little drink and nothing to eat. Wounded craving for a drink, but not many casualties until 3pm when Fritz turned his artillery on and he did stir us up and wrecked our trenches. My platoon, who I was in charge of, lost heavily and about 5 o'clock 12 Platoon was handed over to me 16 strong. They having only 1 NCO, 1 L/Cpl left. W Riches and Musgrave were sent to hold a shell hole and are dead. [Someone] told me a shell burst either on or over them. After some persuasion the Major let me go over to see what happened and there I found Riches dead & Musgrave a pitiful sight under Riches, shell shocked and smothered with his mates blood.*

*About 7pm, orders came that we had to make another advance at 9.30 and dig in between a quarry and Mouquet Farm. Major Herbert wrote back to headquarters that we were not strong enough to undertake the job. They replied it had to be done at all costs. So at the given time we moved out with our 300 men. Headquarters got to know Fritz was going to attack us, and soon as we moved we got full force of their barrage which killed or wounded half our strength. I got one in the ribs, and one half of my body went numb, but I heard the Captain say 'follow on C Company', so I went and took up our position after trying to rally the lads together. When we had dug in about 3 feet, word came that we had to retire as the battalions on our left and right did not join up, which was heart breaking.*

*I was told to go over to the right flank to take charge. There I went only to find confusion as the lads did not know how far to go, so I called for the bombers and only one responded. So the two of us went down the trench, me with the bayonet and Tom Ryan with the bombs but only ran across a platoon of A Company who were challenged and luckily let in as they came in from 'no man's land'. It proved afterwards they had got lost. We stood to the rest of the night and only Fritz's patrols were seen, but we kept them off at daylight. I was told off to count the battalion, which comprised 156 men and 3 officers unwounded. I was then put on rationing them and the sights I saw is indescribable. We tried all day to get the wounded back but Fritz's fire delayed operations.*

*Burying the dead was impossible as they still kept up a terrible fire from high explosives – howitzers and whizz bangs. During the afternoon word came of our relief as were too weak to hold out any longer. After all arrangements the 4th Battalion came along and we started to work our way out. All went well until 9.30pm when going through the 51st Battalion trench the rotters sighted us and sent up three green lights which I knew the meaning immediately. I found myself buried under 5 feet of earth, with my neck bent on my chest, near my knees in a sitting position, my hand clasping my rifle. Another chap Stevens in the 51st Battalion had my leg bent over him. His head was near my feet. I sang out a few times and then settled to my fate, which was a glimpse of the past. I also swore vengeance on the Huns, saying they had three solid days to get me fair and square and couldn't - they had to pick this rotten way. On top the relief party was doing its best, the Huns' machine guns playing on them all the time. After an hour I felt my equipment gripped, when I was on my last breath due to my awkward position, up came my head and what a relief. I immediately freed my arms and set to work burrowing for the chap near my feet, knowing where his head was. Up he came 10 minutes later. We shook hands, of course, pleased we were". extract from war diary of Percy Nuttall to 14<sup>th</sup> August 1916 ends.*

*During the next few days, Sgt Nuttall and his men had their first hot meal and drink for some time, resting in billets. Sgt Nuttall attended a board of inquiry into the loss of his field glasses which were buried in the explosion which he barely survived, was detailed as Orderly Sergeant for four courts martial, carried out a route march around the villages and was presented with his Distinguished Conduct Medal. He also became acting Company Sergeant Major...". part I of the war diary of Private Percy Nuttall ends here..*

The first major battle the soldiers of the 51st Battalion encountered at Mouquet Farm resulted in very heavy losses. A total of 115 servicemen 51st Battalion were killed in action in the month of August 1916 during the initial advance to Mouquet Farm. Having been forced back during the initial phase the remaining men of the 51st Battalion later joined the troops from the Canadian Infantry to carry out a second advance on Mouquet Farm on 3rd September 1916. Sadly, another 196 Australian soldiers of the 51st Battalion were killed in September with some very heavy losses being inflicted in one day, 3rd September. The Canadians suffered double the losses of the 51st Battalion with many of the Canadian servicemen being re-buried in the Courcellette British Cemetery.

The wartime diary of 611 Private Percy Nuttall continues...

**Second Advance on Mouquet Farm – from 2 September 1916:**

*...Several fatigues to supply the firing line, up just about all night with them. Plans shown and if all goes well Mouquet Farm will be ours tomorrow.*

**3 September 1916:**

*Reached firing line at 11am, slow getting through comm trenches, eventually arriving at 1st Ave, which was in terrible condition, blown to pieces. We then set to work fixing it up. Dead bodies came to light galore. Germans and Australians. At 5am operations ceased as our barrage started. The rest of the Brigade attacked the farm which was a difficult job. A platoon of the 52nd retired into our reserve trench, which told the Huns where we were, so on they turned their artillery and simply blew our trenches to pieces.*

*One Jack Johnson landed on a section near me, where Australians and Germans were buried, up they came, also killing five 52nd Battalion near me, and two of my company, East & Green were killed and buried. I came to my senses covered in flesh and blood and Sgt Edwards told me I said they had got me. A large piece of dirt hit me in the chest and I was numb down one side. Anyhow, up I got, pulled myself from under a chap of the 52nd who was still alive but had his brains protruding. I set to work digging him out and he died 10 minutes afterwards. Soon afterwards we received word to vacate that portion of Park Avenue trench and get round to Kays trench. The Huns spotted us vacating and their artillery followed us, killing many of all battalions. We passed a company of Canadians who were relieving us. I saw six of them go up in one shell.*

*My Captain took me to the doctor who said my right ear drum was ruptured and said if we were not relieved he would send me away in the morning. I was quite helpless as I could not receive or give orders, but I did all I could, but my nerves were completely gone. Poor Greeney had both his arms and legs blown off, also his head and a large hole in his chest. East I never saw as he was under 10ft of earth. Also were four 52nd chaps, old dead bodies were mangled all over us and them. My company outlived the barrage on us only by luck..." extract*

*from war diary of Percy Nuttall to 14 August 1916 ends here.* The war diary of Private Percy Nuttall was enhanced with material supplied by Brian Nuttall of Victoria to include the following:

*Percy Nuttall was examined by more doctors who sent him to England for treatment. Although his diaries end on 16 October 1916, at which time his ear was still giving him problems with no cure in sight, Percy Nuttall eventually recovered sufficiently to be sent back to the war. He was promoted to Lieutenant, and earned the Military Cross in the second battle of Villers-Brettonneux, during which he was once again badly wounded, this time by a bullet in his leg.*

*Back in England for treatment, it was feared he would lose the leg until a young American doctor sought permission to try a radical technique never before carried out. Dr Charles H. Arnold grafted the ribs of a newly killed sheep onto what was left of Percy Nuttall's leg bone. The operation proved to be a success and the leg was saved. Dr Arnold went on to become commander of the American Medical Corps of the US Army in World War II. On his return to Australia Percy Nuttall became heavily involved in the RSL and became president of the Kyneton sub-branch in the early 30s, a position he held for 15 years. He died in 1966. Wartime diary ends...*

611 Private Percy Nuttall, 50th Battalion, AIF, was awarded the Military Cross and other war medals, the British War Medal and Victory Medal:

*'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This officer led his platoon in a night attack on a nest of machine guns in the edge of a wood, five being captured. When the objective was reached, he was the only officer left in his company. He took charge and reorganized it, his example under heavy fire cheering and inspiring the men. The next day he discovered a party of the enemy with a machine gun forming up in some low ground. Getting a Lewis gun, he fired it himself, causing thirty casualties on the same party, crossing a ridge. He was eventually wounded himself. He did splendid service.'*



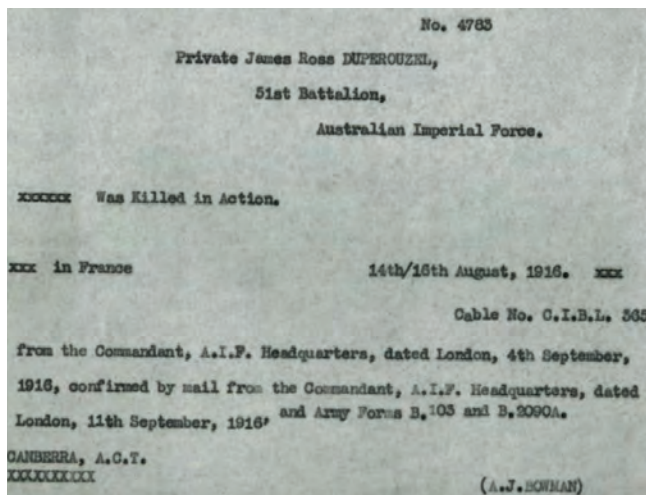
**Mouquet Farm in May 2015.**  
In 1916 the original farm was situated left of the new farm.

## Chapter 7

### Killed in Action

4783 Private James Ross Duperouzel, of the 51st Battalion, AIF, was killed in action at Mouquet Farm, near Pozières, during the Battle of the Somme, France. The Field Service Record, Report of Death of a Soldier, refers to Uncle Jim's death simply as, 'Died 14/16 August 16; In the Field; Killed in Action'. There is no mention of the place where he died or whether his remains were recovered and re-buried in an unknown grave. Jim's Service Record is available from the NAA, reference B2445, SERN4783, Bar Code 3529606 - see chapter 9.

News of Jim's death was delivered to his parents, George and Sarah, by way of a cable to their family farm at Qualen on 11 September 1916. This news came as a great shock to all the family including Jim's Irish grandmother, Julia, Aimable's widow, aged seventy two.



**Cable sent to George Duperouzel**  
NAA B2455; SERN4783; Bar Code3529606

According to Ross Bartlett, "...Granny Duper, Sarah, was sitting in the porch at the farmhouse in Qualen when the postman arrived on horseback from York to deliver a telegram containing the tragic news that her son Jim was dead having been killed in action somewhere in France...Granny Duper never really got over this news as Jim was her fourth child to predecease her..." At the time Sarah and George's youngest son, Ted, was only four months old and her other five children were all under the age of seventeen.

4766 Private Herbert Charles Cruttenden, who was part of the 51st Battalion and whose wartime diary extracts are reflected in chapter 4 also met his fate at the same time as Jim when he too was killed in action during the advance on Mouquet Farm, 14/16 August 1916. His remains were found on map grid reference 57.d.R.34. d.31.99. 4766 Private Cruttenden, aged 20, was the son of Mr Edward and Mabel Cruttenden of Eden Hill, West Guildford, Western Australia. He was born at Hastings, England. He does have an identified grave and is buried in Serre Road Cemetery No. 2, Beaumont-Hamel, Somme - cemetery map grid reference 57.d.K.35.a.1.0 - grave plot is X.III.B.12

Whilst trying to come to terms with this tragedy further heartache arrived at the farm exactly twelve months after the death of Jim in the form of a letter from the Australian Imperial Force office, Victoria Barracks, Melbourne, dated 13 August 1917 together with a separate parcel via registered post. The letter mentions "...the separate parcel contains the personal effects of the late no. 4783 Private J. R. Duperouzel 51st Battalion, received ex "H.M.A.T. MEDIC" as per the inventory..." The Kit Store document lists the Personal Effects as, "...a 3rd Echelon No. 5494 Dictionary..."

No. 4783  
Private James Ross Duperouzel,  
51st Battalion,  
Australian Imperial Force.

xxxxxx Was Killed in Action.  
xxx in France 14th /16th August, 1916. xxx  
Cable No. C.I.B.L. 365,  
from the Commandant, A.I.F. Headquarters, dated  
London, 4th September, 1916, confirmed by mail  
from the Commandant, A.I.F. Headquarters, and  
Army Forms B.103 and B. 2090A, dated London,  
11th September, 1916' CANBERRA, A.C.T.  
XXXXXXXXXXXX (A.J.BOWMAN)

W.M. B.R. Form No. 2.

**AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE.**

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In all communications regimental number, rank, full name, and unit of Soldier referred to are to be stated.

BASE RECORDS OFFICE,  
VICTORIA BARRACKS,  
15th August 1917.  
MELBOURNE,

Dear Sir,

Forwarded herewith, per separate registered post, is one package  
the late No 4783 Private J.R. Duperouzel,  
containing personal effects of  
51st Battalion, received ex "Medic",

as per inventory attached.

(Enclosure.) I shall be much obliged if you will kindly let me know whether SAFE  
come safely to hand, by signing and returning the enclosed printed receipt slip.


Registered Packet No. 1783 G. P. O. Melbourne.

Yours faithfully,  
**J. M. LEAN**, Major,  
Officer in Charge, Base Records.

D.182/3.17.—C.3409.

Letter re Inventory of Effects of the late Pte. J. Duperouzel  
NAA Service Record B2455; SERN 4783; Bar Code 3529606

E.B.

**AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE.**  **110, GREYHOUND ROAD,**  
**KIT STORE.** **FULHAM, LONDON.**  
Telephone:—HAMMERSMITH 1899. **S.W.**

Inventory of Effects of— the late 4783 Pte. Duperouzel, J. 51st Batt'n.A.I.F

Forwarded to— FATHER  
George Charles Duperouzel,  
Qualai,  
Via York,  
West Australia.

Medic

Effects.  
3rd Echelon) Dictionary.  
No. 5494. )

No. of Package D/S. 7284 Checked by

Inventory of Effects of the late Pte. J. Duperouzel  
NAA Service Record B2455; SERN 4783; Bar Code 3529606

Faced with the need to maintain accurate personal records Australia followed the British 3rd Echelon system whereby AIF soldiers posted for overseas service from July 1915 had their personal records kept centrally.

No member of the family living today has ever seen this "dictionary" so it is difficult to know what became of it. Family legend has it that the parcel contained Jim's daily pay entitlement from the AIF. It also claims that the AIF had deducted the cost of a blanket for his burial. However, this story cannot be substantiated. It is difficult to believe this actually happened as Jim has no known grave.

In October 1917 yet more tragic news was received in the local Qualen community when the neighbouring farming family, Mr James and Mrs Annie Davies, were informed that their son Percy had also been killed in action. Annie was the neighbour who helped Sarah with the birth of their children. At a time when Sarah was still coming to terms with her loss and looking after baby, Ted, now 18 months old, she would have also consoled her neighbours, Annie and James. This could not have been an easy period for either family. 2674 Private Percy Davies, aged 19, 44th Battalion was killed at Zonnebeke, Belgium very near Passhendaele, on 4 October 1917. Percy is buried in Tyne Cot Military Cemetery, Belgium, in an identified grave, reference XVI.E.3. See Appendix (i) for a tribute to Percy and Appendix (iv) for CWGC information about Tyne Cot Military Cemetery.

Jim was posthumously awarded two war medals; the British War Medal 1914 - 1920 and the Victory Medal 1914 - 1919. The Victory Medal was delivered to Jim's father, George, on 7 March 1923. The British War Medal was delivered and signed for by Jim's father George and Eunice Brand, the wife



**Star Medal  
1914-15**



**British War Medal  
1914-1920**

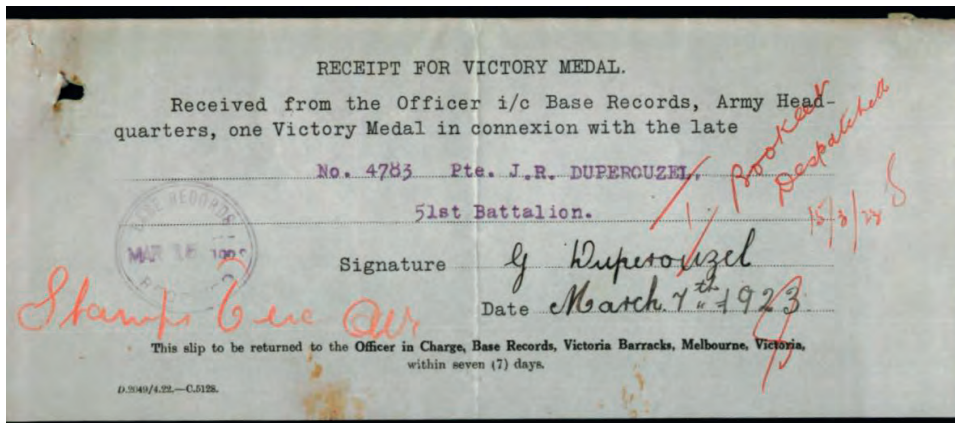


**Victory Medal  
1914-1919**

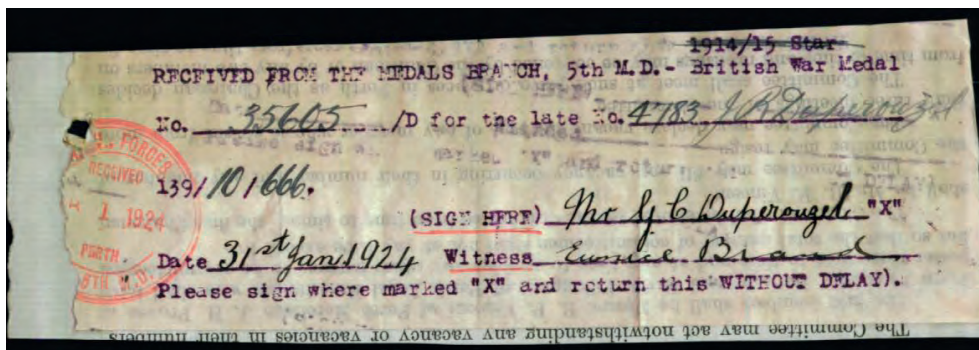
AWM REL2938.01/02/03

of Jim's brother, George Charles, on 31 January 1924.

The medal stamps on the last page of Jim's Service Record is a representation of campaign awards that were available at the time, depending on an individual members service. The stamps were on all member's files and the N.E. basically means 'Not Entitled' to that medal. The first stamp being for the 1914-15 Star medal was issued for entry into a Theatre of War between 5 August 1914 and 31 December 1915. To qualify, a member must have entered a Theatre during that period. Simply serving and still being in Australia (or the UK) did not qualify for this medal.

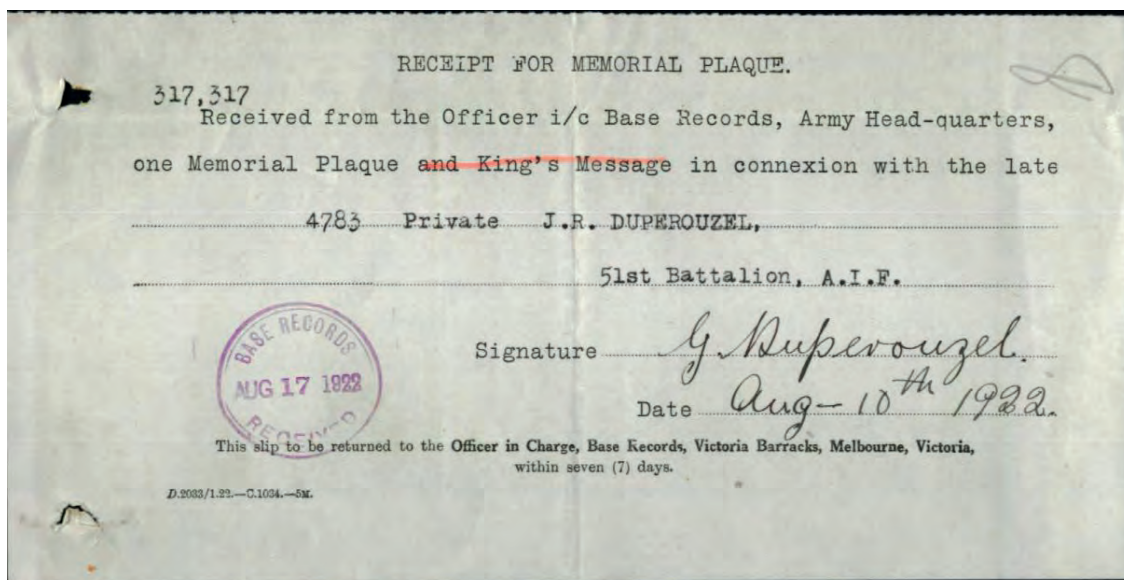


**Receipt for Victory Medal**  
NAA Service Record B2455, SERN 4783, Bar Code 3529606



**Receipt for British War Medal**  
NAA Service Record B2455, SERN 4783, Bar Code 3529606

Jim's parents made a formal request to the Officer in Charge, Base Records, Victoria Barracks in Melbourne, Victoria, to have a Memorial Plaque erected on Memorial Drive in King's Park, Perth. The confirmation of this request was acknowledged on 10 August 1922 as evidenced by the signature of Jim's father, George:



**Receipt for Memorial Plaque**  
NAA Service Record B2455, SERN 4782, Bar Code 3529606

The Memorial Plaque for Jim is located at the base a very large eucalyptus tree located in May Drive M276, Memorial Drive, King's Park, Perth, Western Australia. Images of the plaque and tree are shown in chapter 10, In Memoriam.

## First World War - Memorial Scroll, Memorial Plaque and the King's Message

This extract from the AWM in Canberra provides a description of the Memorial Scroll, Memorial Plaque and King's Message which were issued to the next of kin of those servicemen and women who died as a result of World War I:

### **1914-1918 Memorial Scroll and King's Message**

*In early 1920 it was announced that the next of kin of all Australian servicemen and women whose deaths were attributable to the First World War would receive a memorial plaque and scroll "as a solace for bereavement and as a memento". The distribution of the Memorial Scroll started in 1922.*

*The memorial plaques were not uniquely Australian. In fact they were designed and produced in Britain and issued to commemorate all those who died as a result of war service from within the British Commonwealth. The idea for the plaques was originally conceived mid-way through the war.*

*Each plaque had the name of the soldier commemorated individually embossed, some were engraved, as part of the design. The full name was given without any indication of rank or honours to show the equality of sacrifice of all those who had lost their lives.*

*The scroll designed to accompany the plaques was of thick paper, headed by the royal coat-of-arms, and bore the following message:*

***"He whom this scroll commemorates was numbered among those who, at the call of King and Country, left all that was dear to them, endured hardness, faced danger, and finally passed out of the sight of men by the path of duty and self-sacrifice, giving up their own lives that others might live in freedom. Let those that come after see that his name is not forgotten"***

*Underneath the message the serviceman or woman's name, rank, honours and unit were written by hand in red ink. Because of the late arrival in Australia of the plaques many scrolls were sent out separately with a message from the King, some were included with the scroll:*



**The King's Message**

***"I join with my grateful people in sending you this memorial of a brave life given for others in the Great War".***

### **1914-1918 Memorial Plaque**

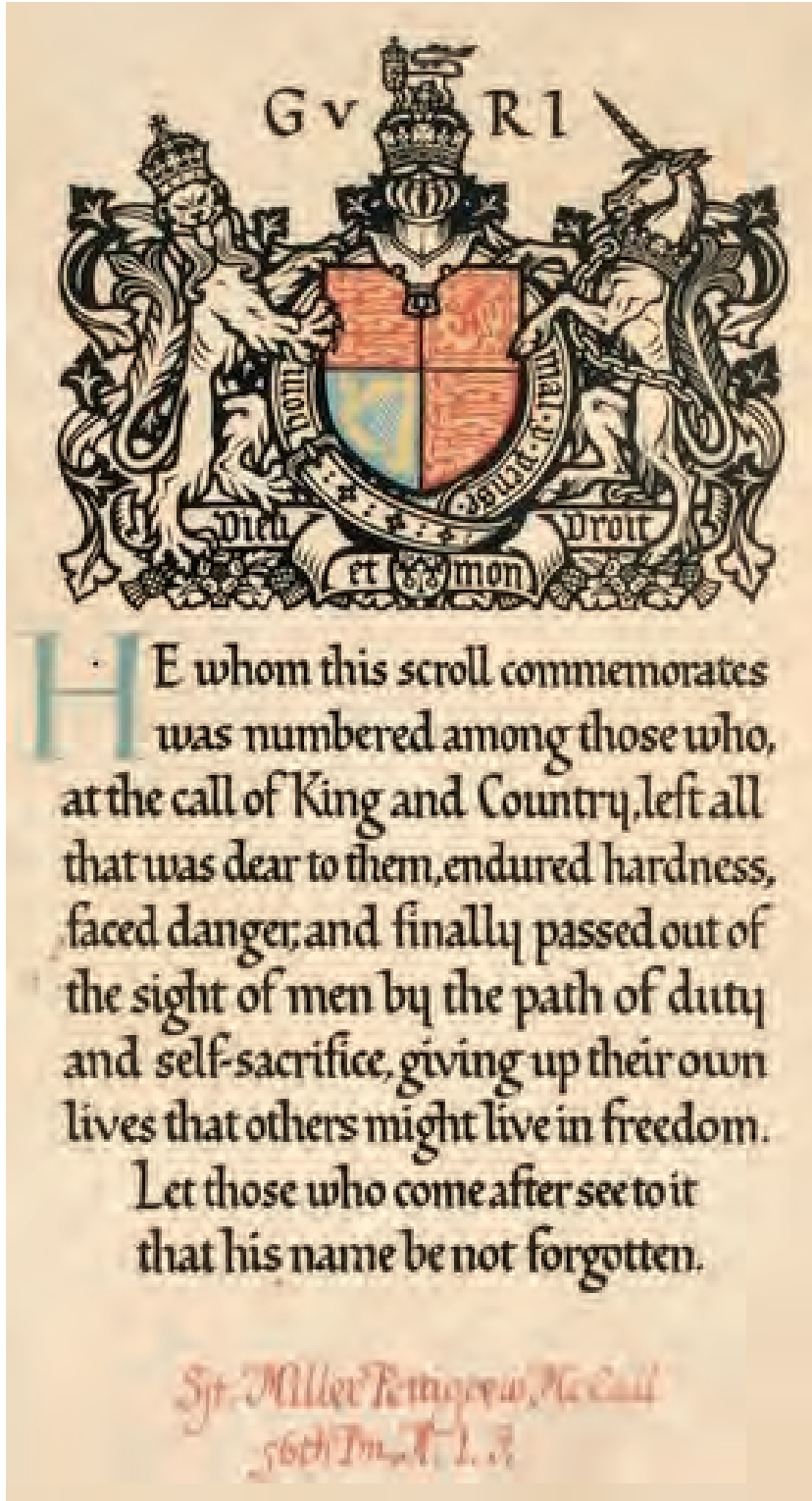
*The round bronze Memorial Plaque is 12cm or 4½" in diameter. It shows Britannia and a lion on the front and bears the inscription: "He died for freedom and honour". The full name of the dead soldier is engraved on the right hand side of the plaque. No rank, unit or decorations are shown, befitting the equality of the sacrifice made by all casualties.*

*The first plaques were distributed in Australia in 1922. Each plaque was sent out from Base Records Office at Victoria Barracks in Melbourne by second-class mail. Approximately 60,000 plaques were issued in Australia. Families of deceased members of the Royal Australian Navy and the Australian Army Nursing Service also received plaques and scrolls.*

*The shape and appearance of the Memorial Plaque earned it nicknames such as the "Dead Man's Penny", the "Death Penny", and the "Widow's Penny".*

A year after Jim's death his father, George, received from the Officer in Charge, Base Records Office, Victoria Barracks, Melbourne, the only "personal effects" belonging to Jim which consisted of his 3rd Echelon Dictionary. By 1923 George also received Jim's two War Medals, the Memorial Scroll, the King's Message, the Memorial Plaque and the 72 page booklet, 'Where the Australians Rest' which was sent to George on 29 December 1921.

### The Memorial Scroll



An example of the Memorial Scroll for Sergeant M. P. McCall, 56th Battalion A.I.F.  
AWM REL41097.004

**The Memorial Plaque**



**An example of the Memorial Plaque for Gunner H.G. Cope, 2nd Division Ammunition Column, A.I.F.  
AWM REL29192**

This extract taken from Jim's Service Record shows the dates when the Memorial Scroll, Memorial Plaque and Victory Medal were sent to his father George.



Extract from Service Record, Pte. J.R. Duperouzel  
NAA B2455, SERN4783, Digitised Bar code 3529606

Sadly, no member of the family has ever seen any of these mementos relating to Jim although one War Medal, the British War Medal, was recently discovered by David Duperouzel at the family farmhouse, 'Valeview', Qualen, York.

What little we do have relating to Jim is to be treasured namely, his letter to his father, George, dated 16 April 1916, two photographs, one showing Jim aged about fifteen years old and a studio photograph, aged eighteen years old, showing Jim in his Army uniform, and his British War Medal 1914-1920.

## Chapter 8

### *No Known Grave*

4783 Private James Ross Duperouzel, 51st Battalion, has no known grave. He was killed in action during the advance on Mouquet Farm, near Pozières, France, on 14/16 August 1916. In depth research of events during that period has been attempted in order to establish the area 'in the field' where he was probably killed and where his body might lie.

The Villers-Bretonneux Memorial (VBM) in France, was erected to commemorate all Australian soldiers who fought in France and Belgium during the First World War, to their dead, and especially to name those of the dead whose graves are not known. This memorial stands within the Villers-Bretonneux Military Cemetery which was erected after the Armistice when graves were brought in from other burial grounds in the area and from the battlefields.

The Australian servicemen named in the register index are commemorated at this memorial having died in the battlefields of the Somme, Arras, the German advance of 1918 and the Advance to Victory. Of the 10,982 names displayed at the unveiling of the VBM the burial places of many servicemen have since been identified and this continues to this day; six of these being among the significant discovery of 250 burials which culminated in the first new Commission cemetery in 50 years being dedicated in July 2010 as Fromelles (Pheasant Wood) Military Cemetery.

All these discoveries are now commemorated by individual headstones in the cemeteries where their remains lie and their details recorded in the relevant cemetery Registers; their names will be removed from this memorial in due course. Time has also revealed more names not previously notified which have now been added to this memorial and register. There are now 10,738 Australian servicemen officially commemorated by this memorial and named within the register.

An analysis based on extracts from Neville Browning's book, 'For King and Cobbers', revealed the total number of Australian men, mostly from Western Australia, who served with the 51st Battalion during the Great War was 3,648. Fatal losses amounted to 911 servicemen who were either killed in action (KIA) or who died from sickness, illness or their wounds. Of these, 321 servicemen of the 51st have no known grave and their names are inscribed on the VBM. See Appendix (ii) for the full listing of the 321 names:

Jan-July	<b>Aug</b>	Sep	Oct-Dec16	51st Battalion	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Total
46	<b>115</b>	196	11	Killed in Action; Wounds; Sickness	368	310	212	13	8	911
44	<b>34</b>	77	10	Identified Grave, with Headstone	165	277	127	13	8	590
2	<b>81</b>	119	1	No Known Grave: V-B Memorial	203	33	85	-	-	321

Numerous CWGC records were analysed for the war dead of the 51st Battalion who died in 1916, especially for those who died in the month of August 1916. The information from nominal rolls held with the AWM were very helpful too.

During the initial Advance on Mouquet Farm in August 1916, which was the first major engagement of the 51st Battalion, there were very heavy losses resulting in 115 deaths with only 34 having been identified by name and regiment. Sixteen of the thirty four soldiers were buried in cemeteries some distance from the immediate vicinity of Mouquet Farm raising the possibility that they either died whilst en route to receive medical treatment, or en route to a hospital in England or died of sickness or from their wounds from an earlier engagement.

The continual bombardment from shellfire during 14/16 August meant that bodies could not be retrieved during these days or soon after. In fact, the exhumation and re-burial reports held with the CWGC indicate that bodies from key map grid reference points, where the 51st Battalion were

positioned in August 1916, were not exhumed from 'the field' and re-buried until March 1919.

The 14/16 August deaths alone accounted for forty servicemen of the 51st of whom only ten were identified by name and regiment. These ten servicemen who were identified at the time of exhumation quite some time after their death, were re-buried in four cemeteries not far from Mouquet Farm.

The names of the 51st Battalion servicemen listed below are those with no known grave and whose date of death is recorded as 14/16 August 1916, only a few have their date of death also recorded as 16 August 1916 in some archives. These names have been extracted from the Casualty Listing of the 10,982 Australian servicemen with no known grave and whose names are inscribed on the panels of the Villers-Bretonneux Memorial, Somme, in France:

Pte. Ashton Richard William Jones 2581  
 Cpl. Barnes Henry William 2790  
 Pte. Bessell Frederick Washington George 1723  
 Pte. Botta Diego 3777  
 Pte. Clune Thomas Joseph 2611  
 Pte. Clyde David Hamilton 3499  
 Pte. Dalziell Walter Edward 2806  
 Pte. Douglas Wilfred Ernest 2591a  
 Pte. Duperouzel James Ross 4783  
 Pte. Dyson Charles Alexander 2636  
 Pte. Enright Thomas 4946  
 Pte. Finn John 3525  
 Pte. Gundill Frederick William 4801  
 Pte. Hammond Frederick William 1773  
 Pte. Hayes Graham Frederick 3525  
 Pte. James Horace Isaac 3070  
 L.Cpl. MacKay Robert 2826  
 L.Cpl. MacKenzie Charles Gordon 1448  
 Pte. Maslin Thomas James 1082  
 Sgt. Mead Henry Alexander Charles 2554a  
 Pte. Miller James 456  
 Pte. Moore Walter Elliott 2643  
 Pte. Mosey Joseph Albert 3578  
 Pte. Myles George 2483  
 Pte. Nicholson Gordon 3751  
 Pte. Reynolds Michael Denis 3109  
 Pte. Scott William 2795  
 Pte. Sumner Cyril William 3114  
 Pte. Tatham Alfred 3639  
 Pte. Thomas Albert 4908  
 Pte. Vagg Thomas 4910

The names of the 34 soldiers of the 51st Battalion who died in August 1916 who have a known grave:

Date of death/Name	Military Cemetery	Grave Reference
<u>5 Aug 1916</u>		
Pte. MacKenzie William John 1384	Colchester Cemetery, Colchester	T.5.87
<u>14 Aug 1916</u>		
Pte. Hill Richard Joseph 3537	Bécourt Military Cemetery	I.V.13
Pte. Lee Henry Liff 3755	Serre Road Cemetery No. 2, Beaumont-Hamel	X.M.2

No Known Grave

15 Aug 1916

2nd Lt. Chilvers Oscar Mackechine 1384	Courcelette British Cemetery	VIII.F.10
Pte. Dillon Edward 2631a	Courcelette British Cemetery	V1.A.21
Pte. Smith Stuart Irwin 594	Norfolk Cemetery, Becordel-Becourt	II.B.58
Pte. Wood John Robert Henry 3952	Serre Road Cemetery No. 1, Hébuterne	VIII.E.14

14/16 Aug 1916

Pte. Alcock Alphonse 2578	Courcelette British Cemetery	VIII.G.15
Pte. Arbon James 267	Serre Road Cemetery No. 2, Beaumont-Hamel	X.M.15
Pte. Cruttenden Hubert Charles 4766	Serre Road Cemetery No. 2, Beaumont-Hamel	X.III.B.12
Pte. Evans Charles Wilson 3784a	Courcelette British Cemetery	VI.G.11
L. Cpl. Hall Harold Ashley 2144	Courcelette British Cemetery	V.E.20
Pte. Huxtable Francis Pring 4819	Courcelette British Cemetery	IV.D.28
Pte. Little Leslie Andrew 4939	Serre Road Cemetery No. 2, Beaumont-Hamel	X.M.1
Pte. Midgley Raymond 2720	Courcelette British Cemetery	V.D.24
Pte. Snell Richard 3935	Pozières British Cemetery, Ovillers-Boisselle	I.A.26
Pte. Williams Thomas 4006	Courcelette British Cemetery	XII.C.10

16 Aug 1916

Pte. Cheary W 3491	Serre Road Cemetery No. 2, Beaumont-Hamel	X.M.17
Pte. Gledhill Horace 3834	Serre Road Cemetery No. 2, Beaumont-Hamel	XXVII.B.7
Pte. Podger Keith George Harman 3910	Warloy-Baillon Communal Cemetery Extension	VII.C.31
Pte. Telfer William 2819A	Pozières British Cemetery, Ovillers-Boisselle	I.B.42
Pte. Thompson Hubert Charles 2458	Courcelette British Cemetery	V.E.15
Pte. Wray Arthur 2273	Woltemade Cemetery, Cape, South Africa	section 4:971898

17 Aug 1916

Pte. Fiennes-Clinton Edward 2649	Warloy-Baillon Communal Cemetery Extension	VII.C.36
Pte. Wilkstrom Karl 4624	Warloy-Baillon Communal Cemetery Extension	VII.C.38

18 Aug 1916

Pte. Huntley John 3854	St. Sever Cemetery, Rouen	B.27.24
Pte. Woolhouse John Vernon 1741	Étaples Military Cemetery	IX.E.18A

19 Aug 1916

Pte. Cottage Cyril George 1731	Purchevillers British Cemetery	III.E.48
Pte. Pestell Ernest Arthur 2428	Abbeville Communal Cemetery	III.B.1.8

20 Aug 1916

Pte. Morgensen Ingvard 4846	Wimereux Communal Cemetery	I.P.21
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23 Aug 1916

Pte. McCullagh William Hugh 2416	Purchevillers British Cemetery	II.F.5
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26 Aug 1916

Pte. Lewis Herbert George 3862	Caudry Communal Cemetery	C.5
Pte. Winfield Edward Frank 3512	Boulogne Eastern Cemetery	VIII.B.163

31 Aug 1916

Pte. Woollams Frederick William 3960	Boulogne Eastern Cemetery	VIII.B.169
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Eighteen (18) out of the 34 soldiers of the 51st with an identified grave were re-buried in military cemeteries not far from Mouquet Farm:

- Courcelette British Cemetery (9)
- Serre Road Cemetery No. 2 (6)
- Serre Road Cemetery No. 1 (1)
- Pozières British Cemetery (2)

The remaining 16 servicemen of the 51st with an identified grave are buried in other cemeteries, some of which are quite a distance from Mouquet Farm:

Bécourt Military Cemetery (1): 3537 Pte. Rowland Joseph Hill  
 Norfolk Cemetery (1): 594 Sgt. Stuart Irwin Smith  
 Warloy-Baillon Communal Cemetery (3): 2649 Pte. Edward Fiennes-Clinton: 3910 Pte. Keith George Harman: 4624 Pte. Karl Wikstrom  
 Étaples Military Cemetery (1): 1741 Pte. John Vernon Woolhouse  
 Purchevillers British Cemetery (2): 1731 Pte. Cyril George Cottage: 2416 Pte. William Hugh McCullagh  
 Abbeville Communal Cemetery (1): 2428 Pte. Ernest Arthur Pestell  
 Caudry Old Communal Cemetery (1): 3862 Pte. Herbert George Lewis  
 St. Sever Cemetery, Rouen (1): 3854 Pte. John Huntley  
 Colchester Cemetery, Colchester (1): 1384 Pte. William John McKenzie  
 Woltemade Cemetery, Cape, South Africa (1): 2273 Pte. Arthur Wray, having died of illness  
 Wimereux Communal Cemetery, Boulogne, just south of Calais (1): 4846 Pte. Ingvard Morgensen  
 Boulogne Eastern Cemetery, just south of Calais (2): 3512 Pte. Edward Frank Winfield, and 3960 Pte. Frederick William Woollams

A breakdown, by date, for the 115 soldiers of the 51st Battalion who were either KIA; died of sickness or wounds during the month of August 1916 shows that 81 have no known grave. Their names are inscribed on the Villers-Bretonneux Memorial:

	3-12	14	15	14/16	16	17	18	19	20	23	26	28	31	Total
51st Battalion	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug
KIA wounds; sickness	4	4	28	40	27	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	115
Identified grave	1	2	4	10	6	2	2	2	1	1	2	-	1	34
Name on V-B Memorial	3	2	24	30	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	81

During the initial advance on Mouquet Farm in mid August 1916 the 51st Battalion sustained heavy losses during the days, 14; 15; 14/16 and 16 August when 99 soldiers of the 51st died with the heaviest losses occurring during the intense bombardment that took place over the three days of 14/16 August. Sadly, 77 of the 99 who died on the 14; 15; 14/16 and 16 August have no known grave, including Uncle Jim.

The CWGC in England is responsible for the care of war dead at over 23,000 separate burial sites and the maintenance of more than 200 memorials in 154 countries. The CWGC also maintain a vast volume of information on British and Commonwealth war dead, military cemeteries and memorials. The CWGC archives has proved invaluable in researching key records and analysing the outcomes. The AWM in Canberra also has a vast collection of records which have been extremely helpful.

The CWGC website provided vital reports to enable a detailed analysis to be carried out for each of the 34 soldiers of the 51st Battalion from the information contained in Grave Registration Reports, Concentration of Graves, Burial Returns and Comprehensive Reports of Headstone Inscriptions:

Grave Registration Report headings

Schedule reference / Commune / Place of Burial (name of cemetery) / Map Reference grid location of cemetery / a list of soldiers buried in this cemetery following exhumation / Regiment / Service no. / Name / Rank and Initials / Date of Death / Cross Erected or G.R.U'd / plot Row and Grave reference / date body exhumed and re-buried

Concentration of Graves Report (Exhumation and Re-Burials) Burial Returns

Ultimate re-burial reference number / Name of Cemetery of re-Burial and map grid reference number of Cemetery / plot, row, grave reference where body was recovered from / map reference

where body found / was cross on grave? Particulars on cross found on grave / were any effects forwarded to base?

Comprehensive Report of Headstone Inscriptions sheet (A) / Name of Cemetery / soldier service number and rank / initials, name and Honours / regiment / date of death / age centre of stone / plot, row and grave reference

Comprehensive Report of Headstone Inscriptions sheet (B) / Name of Cemetery / soldier number and rank / initials, name and Honours / regiment / date of death / age centre of stone / plot, row and grave reference. In essence, next of kin were invited by the then Imperial War Graves Commission to provide the Commission with the wording they wished to have engraved on the headstone. Assuming the Commission received a reply from the next of kin the wording was noted on schedule B.

The detail recorded on a CWGC Concentration of Graves Report (Exhumation and Re-Burials) Burial Return was vital for recording the war dead who could be identified by name and regiment who were found 'in the field', Australian, British, Canadian and other Commonwealth, at a specific map reference point. This report also recorded 'unknown soldiers' as unknown British soldier, unknown Australian soldier, unknown Canadian soldier and unknown Commonwealth soldier who were also found at the same map grid reference point as the known soldiers. When re-buried, the report noted the date, name and location of the Military Cemetery together with the plot and grave reference. Wherever possible re-burials took place in a nearby cemetery. An example of all four Grave Reports for 2720 Private R. W. Midgley, 51st Battalion, who was killed in action at Mouquet Farm 14/16 August 1916, are shown in Appendix (ii).

Of the 34 soldiers of the 51st Battalion who died in the month of August 1916 there were 18 who were exhumed from the Mouquet Farm area and identified by name and regiment showing their recorded date of death as either 14; 15; 14/16; 16 August 1916. The re-burials for the 18 who were identified took place in circa. 5 March 1919 when they were re-buried with a headstone in a known grave in one of four nearby military cemeteries: Courcellette British Cemetery (9); Serre Road Cemetery No. 2, Beaumont-Hamel (6); Serre Road Cemetery No. 1, Hébuterne (1) and Pozières British Cemetery, Ovillers-la-Boisselle (2).

The Concentration of Graves Report (Exhumation and Re-Burials) Burial Returns for the 18 servicemen of the 51st re-buried in these nearby four cemeteries revealed that there were 33 unknown Australian soldiers recovered from the same map grid reference point at the same time as the exhumation recorded for the 18 identified 51st servicemen – all were buried in these cemeteries:

51st KIA 14; 15; 14/16; 16 Aug 1916: Re-Buried with Australian unknown	Identified 51st Bn.	Unknown Australian	Australian bodies found here map grid reference points
Courcellette British Cemetery	9	21	57.d.R.28 / 57.d.R.29 / 57.d.R.35
Serre Road Cemetery No. 2, Beaumont-Hamel	6	10	57.d.R.34 / 57.d.R.35
Serre Road Cemetery No. 1, Hébuterne	1	2	57.d.R.27 / 57.d.R.28
Pozières British Cemetery, Ovillers-la-Boisselle	2	-	X.3.c.5.2 / X.3.c.5.15
Total	18	33	

Of the 40 soldiers who were killed in action at Mouquet Farm on 14/16 August 1916 only 10 have a known grave with 6 of the 10 being re-buried in Courcellette British Cemetery. The names of the 30 with no identified grave are inscribed on the Villers-Bretonneux Memorial. The Concentration of Graves Report (Exhumation and Re-Burials) Burial Returns for the 18 indicate that their bodies were exhumed in map grid references 57.d.R.28 and 57.d.R.29 and the adjoining map 57.d.R.35 as shown in this schedule below:

## Somewhere in France

The names of the 18 servicemen of the 51st Battalion who died on 14; 15; 14/16; 16 August 1916 who were identified having been exhumed 'in the field' and re-buried in these 4 military cemeteries not far from Mouquet Farm: This schedule also shows the number of unknown Australian soldiers who were also exhumed 'in the field' from the same map grid reference point as the identified servicemen of the 51st Battalion when the exhumations took place:

Source - the Concentration of Graves (Exhumation and Re-Burials) Burial Returns. (CWGC)

Map ref' where body found  re-buried in this Cemetery	KIA 14 Aug 16		KIA 15 Aug 16		KIA 14/16 Aug 16		KIA 16 Aug 16		KIA Total	
	51st identified	Australian un-known	51st identified	Australian un-known	51st identified	Australian un-known	51st identified	Australian un-known	51st identified	Australian un-known
<u>Courcellette British Cemetery</u>  57.d.R.28				2	Pte. A. Alcock 2578 Pte. C. W. Evans 3784a L.Cpl. H. A. Hall 2144 Pte. R. W. Midgley 2720 Pte. T. Williams 4006	10	Pte. H. C. Thompson 2458	2	6	14
57.d.R.29			Pte. O. M. Chilver 1384 Pte. E. Dillon 2631a	5					2	5
57.d.R.35					Pte. F. P. Huxtable 4819	2			1	2
sub	0		2	7	6	12	1	2	9	21
<u>Serre Road Cemetery No2</u>  57.d.R.34	Cpl. H. I. Lee 3755	2			Pte. J. Arbon 267 Pte. L. A. Little 4939 Pte. H. C. Cruttenden 4766	8	Pte. W. Cheary 3491		5	10
57.d.R.35							Pte. H. Gledhill 3834		1	
sub	1	2		0	3	8	2	0	6	10
<u>Serre Road Cemetery no1</u>  57.d.R.27						2				2
57.d.R.28			Pte. J. R. H. Wood 3952						1	
sub		0	1	0		2		0	1	2
<u>Pozières BC</u>  X.3.c.5.2					Pte. R. Snell 3983				1	
X.3.c.5.15							Pte. W. Telfer 2819a		1	
sub		0		0	1	0	1	0	2	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>33</b>

The number of unknown Australian soldiers from various Battalions whose remains were recovered from the same map grid reference as the identified 51st Battalion soldiers are buried in these cemeteries:

- 21 Australian unknown buried with 9 identified 51st in Courcellette British Cemetery
- 10 Australian unknown buried with 6 identified 51st in Serre Road Cemetery No. 2
- 2 Australian unknown buried with 1 identified 51st in Serre Road Cemetery No. 1
- 0 Australian unknown buried with 2 identified 51st in Pozières British Cemetery.

There is a significant number of unknown Australian servicemen buried in Courcellette British Cemetery with the 9 of the 51st Battalion who do have a known grave reference that were killed in action on 14, 15, 14/16 and 16 August 1916. These bodies were all exhumed from the same map grid reference points close to Mouquet Farm. Of the 21 Australian unknown soldiers there were 12 who died during 14/16 August.

Similarly, Serre Road Cemetery No. 2 contains the remains of 6 identified 51st Australian soldiers with a known grave who were killed in action on 14, 15, 14/16 and 16 August 1916 and whose bodies were recovered with 10 unknown Australian servicemen - all of whom were exhumed from the same map grid reference points close to Mouquet Farm. Of the 10 unknown Australian soldiers there were 8 who died during 14/16 August.

In conclusion, there is a high probability that Jim's remains were interred in either of the following two military cemeteries:

Courcellette British Cemetery: where 6 identified soldiers of the 51st who died during 14/16 August 1916 are buried with 12 unknown Australian soldiers of whom 10 were exhumed from the same map grid reference point of 57.d.R.28

or

Serre Road Cemetery No. 2: where 3 identified 51st soldiers who died during 14/16 August 1916 are buried with 8 unknown Australian soldiers all of whom were exhumed from the same map grid reference point of 57.d.R.34

Whilst this outcome cannot be proven beyond doubt the family would be comforted to know that there is a strong probability that the mortal remains of Jim are buried within a well maintained CWGC cemetery rather than having been left behind 'in the field' on the outskirts of Mouquet Farm.



**Courcellette British Cemetery, Courcellette, Somme**  
CWGC, London



**Serre Road no2 Cemetery, Beaumont-Hamel, Somme**  
CWGC, London



## Chapter 9

### *Service Record for 4783 Private J. R. Duperouzel*

Amongst the vast collection of invaluable archive material held with the NAA in Canberra is the First Australian Imperial Forces Personnel Dossier, World War I Service Record. This Dossier holds the Service Records of thousands of servicemen. The Service Record for Private J. R. Duperouzel, B2455, SERN4783, Digitised Bar code 3529606 consists of 36 pages of which all main pages are included in this chapter with the exception of a few which were duplicated.

Whilst the head office is based in Canberra, the NAA, now have an Australia-wide presence in all states and territory. The NAA website provides a helpful insight into its history:

*"In the 1940s, the famous war historian C.E.W. Bean argued that his history of World War I had been hampered by the destruction of early wartime records. He was among the historians, librarians and political scientists lobbying for material from World War II to be preserved for posterity. A War Archives Committee was established, with Bean as chairman, which produced guidelines for the disposal of war records. The committee saw its responsibilities as safeguarding the history of both world wars, but also stretching to encompass most government departments – with the date of relevant records beginning in 1901.*

*In 1946 the War Archives Committee was renamed the Commonwealth Archives Committee. Its role was to oversee the disposal of all past and future records and to coordinate the archival work of the War Memorial and the Commonwealth National Library which had been designated as custodians of government records. Government departments could not dispose of records before consulting one of the authorities which would take material of permanent value into custody. In 1974 it changed its name to the Commonwealth Archives and again in 1998 to the National Archives of Australia".*

The AWM also holds a vast collection of material for servicemen and women embracing military events, units, places, articles, books, people, collections of photography, private records, art, a publication collection, heraldry, technology, film, official records, manuscripts, digitised collection and sound.

According to the AWM website the Memorial's purpose is to commemorate the sacrifice of those Australians who have died in war. Its mission is to assist Australians to remember, interpret and understand the Australian experience of war and its enduring impact on Australian society. The AWM combines a shrine, a world-class museum, and an extensive archive.

*"Here is their spirit, in the heart of the land they loved; and here we guard the record which they themselves made". Charles Bean, 1948*

The World War I Embarkation Nominal Roll and Nominal Roll obtained from the AWM are included in this chapter for :

Embarkation Nominal Roll, 4783 Private James Ross Duperouzel, 51st Battalion.

Nominal Roll, 4783 Pte. James Ross Duperouzel & GNR. 39848 George Charles Duperouzel 14th FAB.

Original.  
Duplicate.

### APPLICATION TO ENLIST IN THE AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE.

To the Recruiting Officer

at Perth

(OFFICIAL STAMP.)

I, James Ross Duperouzel  
hereby offer myself for Enlistment in the Australian Imperial Force for Active Service Abroad, and undertake to enlist in the manner prescribed, if I am accepted by the Military Authorities, within one month from date hereof.

POSTAL ADDRESS.

Qualin via York  
W. A.

Signature J. R. Duperouzel

Occupation Shearer

Date 13.12.15

(For Identification purposes the above space should be filled in personally by the Applicant.)

#### CONSENT OF PARENTS OR GUARDIANS. (For Persons under 21 years of age.)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I approve of the above application, and consent to the enlistment of my <sup>son</sup> <sub>ward</sub> for Active Service Abroad.

Statement regarding Death or Absence of either or both Parents.

Father's Signature George Duperouzel

Mother's Signature Sarah Duperouzel

OR

Guardian's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

#### PERSONAL PARTICULARS.

Age—18 yrs. 5 mos. | Height—5 ft. 9½ ins. | Chest Measurement (fully expanded)—38½ inches.  
~~Married.~~ ~~Widower.~~ Single.

#### PRELIMINARY MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Decision of Medical Authority ~~FIT for Active Service.~~ FIT for Active Service  
~~UNFIT, for the following reasons:—~~ G.U.

Place Perth | B. G. Quinlan  
Date 28/12/15 | Signature of Medical Authority.

I Concur

Place \_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_ | Signature of M.O. at Central Recruiting Depot.

#### CERTIFICATE OF RECRUITING OFFICER.

I CERTIFY that I have this day provisionally ~~REJECTED~~ ACCEPTED this applicant for enlistment in the Australian Imperial Force.

Place Perth | (Signature) A. H. King Capt  
Date 28/12/15 | Recruiting Officer.

INSTRUCTIONS.

(1) Application forms received by Recruiting Officers will not be handed back again to applicants, but will be passed direct to the Medical Practitioner, who will similarly return them to the Recruiting Officer, who will then forward them by post to the Officer in Charge of the Central Recruiting Depot to which recruits are instructed by them to report.

(2) If an Applicant who has been rejected desires a copy of this certificate, it must be completed in duplicate at the time of Medical Examination, and the word "original" or "duplicate," as the case may be, will appear on top of the respective forms. Both copies will be forwarded to the Officer in Charge of the Central Recruiting Depot, where the duplicate will be impressed with the official stamp and then returned to the Applicant.

(3) Copies will NOT be made of any certificates of acceptance. The word "Duplicate" will be struck out of such certificates, and they will be sent to the Officer in Charge of the Central Recruiting Depot by post.

(4) Names of accepted applicants who do not report at Central Recruiting Depot within the prescribed time will be forwarded to the local Recruiting Officer for information.

(5) When alternatives are shown on the front of the form such as :— 

Fit	Son	Married	Original
Units	Ward	Widower	Duplicate
		Single	strike

 out the words which are not applicable.

(6) Only those persons who fulfil the requirements in all other respects will be examined regarding medical fitness. These requirements may be ascertained by reference to daily newspapers and official posters.

(7) The Central Recruiting Depot to which accepted applicants from various places will be sent for final medical examination will be determined by District Commandants. Recruiting Officers at outlying places will require to issue clear instructions to such applicants informing them where and when to report, and will forward the application forms in time to ensure that they will be in the hands of the Officer in Charge of the Central Recruiting Depot when the recruit reports for enlistment.

*and undertake to enlist in the manner*  
*prescribed.* *J. R. Duperouzel*  
Commandant  
Central Recruiting Depot  
Spaces for identification by means of handwriting.

Application to Enlist in the Australian Imperial Force: instructions signed J. R. Duperouzel  
NAA Service Records, B2455, SERN4783, Digitised Item Bar code 3529606

CERTIFICATE OF ATTESTING OFFICER.

The foregoing questions were read to the person enlisted in my presence. I have taken care that he understands each question, and that his answer to each question has been duly entered as replied to by him. I have examined his naturalization papers and am of opinion that they are correct (This to be struck out except in the case of persons who are naturalized British Subjects.)

Date 28.12.15

[Signature] Signature of Attesting Officer

Table with columns: Report, From whom received

OATH TO BE TAKEN BY PERSON BEING ENLISTED.\*

I, James Ross Duperouzel swear that I will well and truly serve our Sovereign Lord the King in the Australian Imperial Force from 28.12.15 until the end of the War, and a further period of months thereafter unless sooner lawfully discharged, dismissed, or removed therefrom and that I will resist His Majesty's enemies and cause His Majesty's peace to be kept and maintained; and that I will in all matters appertaining to my service faithfully discharge my duty according to law.

So HELP ME, GOD.

[Signature] Signature of Person Enlisted

Taken and subscribed at Perth in the State of West Australia this 28th day of December 1915, before me—

[Signature] Capt Signature of Attesting Officer

\*A person enlisting who objects to taking an oath may make an affirmation in accordance with the Third Schedule of the Act, and the above form must be amended accordingly. All amendments must be initialed by the Attesting Officer.

SPECIMEN SIGNATURE

J. R. Duperouzel.

28.12.15

The following questions were read to the person enlisted in my presence. I have taken care that he understands each question, and that his answers are truly entered as replied to by him. I have explained his instructions, papers and all of regulations that they are required to observe. (This to be struck out except in the case of persons who are exempted from this part.)

Date 28.12.15

J. W. Healy

Signature of Attesting Officer

OATH TO BE TAKEN BY PERSON BEING ENLISTED.\*

I, James Ross Duperouzel swear that I will and truly serve our Sovereign Lord the King in the Australian Imperial Force from 28.12.15 until the end of the War, and a further period of months thereafter unless sooner lawfully discharged, dismissed, or removed there and that I will resist His Majesty's enemies and cause His Majesty's peace kept and maintained; and that I will in all matters appertaining to my service faithfully discharge my duty according to law.

So HELP ME, GOD.

J. R. Duperouzel.

Signature of Person Enlisted

Taken and subscribed at Perth in the State of West Australia this 28th day of December 1915, before me—

J. W. Healy Capt  
Signature of Attesting Officer.

\*A person enlisting who objects to taking an oath may make an affirmation in accordance with the Third Schedule of the Act, and the above form must be amended accordingly. All amendments must be initialed by the Attesting Officer.

Certificate of Attesting Officer: specimen signature J. R. Duperouzel  
NAA Service Records, B2455, SERN4783, Digitised Item Bar code 3529606

**D**

17330

AUSTRALIAN



MILITARY FORCES.

**AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE.**

**Attestation Paper of Persons Enlisted for Service Abroad.**

No. H 783

Name DUPEROUZEL James Ross

22

Unit 39 Dep.

Joined on 30-12-15

*57<sup>th</sup> Battalion  
KILLED IN ACTION*

*15th Reinforce  
11th Batta*

**Questions to be put to the Person Enlisting before Attestation.**

- 1. What is your Name? ... James Ross Duperouzel
- 2. In the Parish of ... in or near the Town of York in the County of West Australia
- 3. Are you a natural born British Subject or a Naturalized British Subject? (N.B.—If the latter, papers to be shown.) ... yes Grand father (French)
- 4. What is your age? ... 18 5/12
- 5. What is your trade or calling? ... Shearer
- 6. Are you, or have you been, an Apprentice? If so, where, to whom, and for what period? ... No
- 7. Are you married? ... No
- 8. Who is your next of kin? (Address to be stated) ... Father: George Charles Duperouzel  
Duralup via York  
West Australia
- 9. Have you ever been convicted by the Civil Power? ... No
- 10. Have you ever been discharged from any part of His Majesty's Forces, with Ignominy, or as Incurable and Worthless, or on account of Conviction of Felony, or of a Sentence of Penal Servitude, or have you been dismissed with Disgrace from the Navy? ... No
- 11. Do you now belong to, or have you ever served in, His Majesty's Army, the Marines, the Militia, the Militia Reserve, the Territorial Force, Royal Navy, or Colonial Forces? If so, state which, and if not now serving, state cause of discharge ... 85A Reg 28/12/15
- 12. Have you stated the whole, if any, of your previous service? ... yes
- 13. Have you ever been rejected as unfit for His Majesty's Service? If so, on what grounds? ... No
- 14. (For married men, widowers with children, and soldiers who are the sole support of widowed mother)—Do you understand that no separation allowance will be issued in respect of your service beyond an amount which together with pay would reach eight shillings per day? ... ✓
- 15. Are you prepared to undergo inoculation against small pox and enteric fever? ... yes

James Ross Duperouzel do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and I am willing and hereby voluntarily agree to serve in the Military Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia within or beyond the limits of the Commonwealth.

And I further agree to allot not less than two-fifths of the pay payable to me from time to time during my service for the support of my ~~wife and children~~ <sup>wife.\*†</sup>

Date 28-12-15

J. R. Duperouzel  
Signature of person enlisted.

\*This clause should be struck out in the case of unmarried men or widowers without children under 18 years of age.  
†Two-fifths must be allotted to the wife, and if there are children three-fifths must be allotted.

**A.I.F. Attestation Paper of Persons Enlisted for Service Abroad**  
NAA Service Records, B2455, SERN4783, Digitised Item Bar code 3529606

30R  
**CERTIFIED TRUE COPY**  
 AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.  
 AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE.

5M

**Attestation Paper of Persons Enlisted for Service Abroad.**

No. 4783 Name DUPEROUZEL James Ross  
 Unit 39 Coy 15/11 Batts  
 Joined on 28/12/15 30/12/15

**Questions to be put to the Person Enlisting before Attestation.**

1. What is your Name? ... James Ross Duprouzel
2. In the Parish of ... in or near the Town of York in the County of N. Australia
3. Are you a natural born British Subject or a Naturalized British Subject? (N.B.—If the latter, papers to be shown.) ... yes: grand father (French)
4. What is your age? ... 18<sup>5</sup>/<sub>12</sub>
5. What is your trade or calling? ... Shearer
6. Are you, or have you been, an Apprentice? If so, where, to whom, and for what period? ... No
7. Are you married? ... No
8. Who is your next of kin? (Address to be stated) ... Father: George Charles Duprouzel  
Dwelling No. York  
N. Australia
9. Have you ever been convicted by the Civil Power? ... No
10. Have you ever been discharged from any part of His Majesty's Forces, with Ignominy, or as Incorrigible and Worthless, or on account of Conviction of Felony, or of a Sentence of Penal Servitude, or have you been dismissed with Disgrace from the Navy? ... No
11. Do you now belong to, or have you ever served in, His Majesty's Army, the Marines, the Militia, the Militia Reserve, the Territorial Force, Royal Navy, or Colonial Forces? If so, state which, and if not now serving, state cause of discharge ... 85A Reg 25/12/15
12. Have you stated the whole, if any, of your previous service? ... yes
13. Have you ever been rejected as unfit for His Majesty's Service? If so, on what grounds? ... No
14. (For married men, widowers with children, and soldiers who are the sole support of widowed mother)—Do you understand that no separation allowance will be issued in respect of your service beyond an amount which together with pay would reach eight shillings per day? ... ✓
15. Are you prepared to undergo inoculation against small pox and enteric fever? ... yes

I, James Ross Duprouzel do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and I am willing and hereby voluntarily agree to serve in the Military Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia within or beyond the limits of the Commonwealth.

And I further agree to allot not less than  $\frac{two-fifths}{three-fifths}$  of the pay payable to me from time to time during my service for the support of my <sup>wife\*</sup> wife and children.

Date 28/12/15 (sgd) J.R. Duprouzel  
 Signature of person enlisted.

\* This clause should be struck out in the case of unmarried men or widowers without children under 18 years of age.  
 † Two-fifths must be allotted to the wife, and if there are children three-fifths must be allotted.

0.877/1.15.—C. 605.

A.I.F. Attestation Paper of Persons Enlisted for Service Abroad, Certified copy  
NAA Service Records, B2455, SERN4783, Digitised Item Bar code 3529606

122/6/15

**COMMONWEALTH MILITARY FORCES.**

**5TH MILITARY DISTRICT.**

Unit \_\_\_\_\_

**CERTIFICATE OF RETURN OF EQUIPMENT.**

This is to certify that No. J. R. Duperouzel, quota 1897 of this Command, is not in possession of any arms or equipment on charge to this Unit, and is free to enlist in the Australian Imperial Force.

Place Levi

Date 28.12.15

Commanding [Signature]

*Reg. 83A  
28.12.15*

COMPLEXION \_\_\_\_\_

Eyes Steel Grey

Hair Brown

Religious Denomination C of England

**CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION.**

I HAVE examined the above-named person, and find that he does not present any of the following conditions, viz:—

Scrofula; phthisis; syphilis; impaired constitution; defective intelligence; defects of vision, voice, or hearing; hernia; hæmorrhoids; varicose veins, beyond a limited extent; marked varicocele with unusually pendent testicle; inveterate cutaneous disease; chronic ulcers; traces of corporal punishment, or evidence of having been marked with the letters D. or B.C.; contracted or deformed chest; abnormal curvature of spine; or any other disease or physical defect calculated to unfit him for the duties of a soldier.

He can see the required distance with either eye; his heart and lungs are healthy; he has the free use of his joints and limbs; and he declares he is not subject to fits of any description.

I consider him fit for active service.

Date 28.12.15

Place Perth

[Signature]  
Signature of Examining Medical Officer.

**CERTIFICATE OF COMMANDING OFFICER.**

I CERTIFY that this Attestation of the above-named person is correct, and that the required forms have been complied with. I accordingly approve, and appoint him

to 15 Rein 11 Batt

Date 28 FEB 1916

Place Blackboy Hill

[Signature] Lt. Col.,  
Commanding Camp Commandant

S. D. 377/4.15.—C.4627.

**Certificate of Return of Equipment**

Description of J. R. Duperouzel on Enlistment.

Age <u>18</u> years <u>5</u> months.	DISTINCTIVE MARKS. <u>mole left scapula</u>
Height <u>5</u> feet <u>9 1/2</u> inches.	
Weight <u>155</u> lbs.	
Chest Measurement <u>35/38 1/2</u> inches.	
Complexion <u>Fresh</u>	
Eyes <u>Steel grey</u>	
Hair <u>Brown</u>	
Religious Denomination <u>Ch. of England</u>	

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

I HAVE examined the above-named person, and find that he does not present any of the following conditions, viz. :-

Scrofula; phthisis; syphilis; impaired constitution; defective intelligence; defects of vision, voice, or hearing; hernia; hæmorrhoids; varicose veins, beyond a limited extent; marked varicocele with unusually pendent testicle; inveterate cutaneous disease; chronic ulcers; traces of corporal punishment, or evidence of having been marked with the letters D. or B.C.; contracted or deformed chest; abnormal curvature of spine; or any other disease or physical defect calculated to unfit him for the duties of a soldier.

He can see the required distance with either eye; his heart and lungs are healthy; he has the free use of his joints and limbs; and he declares he is not subject to fits of any description.

I consider him fit for active service.

Date 28/12/15  
Place Perth

(Sgd) B. G. Quinlan  
Signature of Examining Medical Officer.

CERTIFICATE OF COMMANDING OFFICER.

I CERTIFY that this Attestation of the above-named person is correct, and that the required forms have been complied with. I accordingly approve, and appoint him

to 15 Rein. H Batt  
Date 28 FEB 1916  
Place B'ackboy Hill

[Signature] Lt. Col.,  
Commandant  
Commanding

D. 977/4.15.—C. 4697.

Certificate of Medical Examination

<b>DUPEROUZEL</b> Surname.	<b>James Ross</b> Other Names.	<b>4783</b> Regimental No.	<b>late 11th. Btn. 51st. Btn.</b> Unit.
<b>PURPORT.</b>			<b>AUTHORITY.</b>
<i>Comd. Humeauille A38 Mysses 1.4.16 ✓</i>			
<b>14-16/8/16 KILLED IN ACTION</b>			<b>Cable 6974 B.</b>
<b>20/5/16 Re-allotted from 3rd Tng.Bn. (15/Rfts 11/En) to 13th Tng. Bn. (Rfts. 51st Bn.)</b>			<b>MEFO 15/2-16</b>
<b>23/7/16 Absorbed on the strength of 51/Bn. from Rfts.4th Aust. Div. Base Depot.</b>			<b>BEFO 24/3-16</b>
<b>14-16/8/16 Killed in Action,</b>			<b>BEFO 29/2-16</b>
<b>20/5/16 Reallotted from 3rd Tng Batt. to 13th Tng Batt. as Rfts. to 51st Batt.</b>			<b>(MR)? MEFO 11/2-16</b>
<small>D 51/2.16.—C.2024.</small>			

**DUPEROUZEL James Ross 4783 late 11th. Btn. 51st Btn. Purport Form 14-16/8/16 KILLED IN ACTION**  
NAA Service Records, B2455, SERN4783, Digitised Item Bar code 3529606

No. 4783

Private James Ross DUPEROUZEL,  
51st Battalion,  
Australian Imperial Force.

XXXXXX Was Killed in Action.

xxx in France 14th/16th August, 1916. xxx

Cable No. C.I.B.L. 535,

from the Commandant, A.I.F. Headquarters, dated London, 4th September, 1916, confirmed by mail from the Commandant, A.I.F. Headquarters, dated London, 11th September, 1916 and Army Forms B.103 and B.2090A.

CANBERRA, A.C.T.  
XXXXXXXXXX

(A.J. BOWMAN)

**Cable telegram from the Commandant, A.I.F., HQ, London - dated 11 September 1916**  
NAA Service Records, B2455, SERN4783, Digitised Item Bar code 3529606

**TRANSFERRED TO**  
CARD CHECKED

Statement of Service of No. 4783 Name Duperouzel J. R.

Unit in which served.	Promotions, Reductions, Casualties, &c.	Period of service in each rank.		Remarks.
		From—	To—	
39 Dep. 15/11 Reims	Private	30-12-15		8/6 50
<b>TRANSFERRED TO</b> 51 <sup>st</sup> Battalion		20/5/16		15 29 A 846 5/16
<b>TAKEN ON STRENGTH FROM</b> 23-7-16.				24-3291 7.8.16.
<b>KILLED IN ACTION</b> France		14/8-16.	29/36 37	29/8/16 678/365
	Disembarked at Alexandria	25.4.16.		A.P. 4342. ex Ulysses.
	Embarked Alexandria	4.6.16.		24544.
	Disembarked Marseilles	14.6.16.		A.P. 8208. L.R. 5811.

Su Copy B103 Enclosed

I have examined the above details, and find them correct in every respect.

*E. L. ...*

Statement of Service of No. 4783 Name Duperouzel J.R. Killed in Action France 14/16 August 1916  
NAA Service Records, B2455, SERN4783, Digitised Item Bar code 3529606

1276-15-6

*51st Battalion A.I.F.*

Army Form B. 103. *4783*

**Casualty Form Active Service.**

Regiment or Corps *3rd TRAINING BATTALION* *15/11*

Regimental No. *4783* Rank *Pvt* Name *Luperanzel J R*

Enlisted (a) \_\_\_\_\_ Terms of Service (a) \_\_\_\_\_ Service reckons from (a) \_\_\_\_\_

Date of promotion to present rank } Date of appointment to lance rank } Numerical position on roll of N.C.O's. }

Extended \_\_\_\_\_ Re-engaged \_\_\_\_\_ Qualification (b) \_\_\_\_\_

REPORT		Record of promotions, reductions, transfers, casualties, &c., during active service, as reported on Army Form B. 213, Army Form A. 36, or in other official documents. The authority to be quoted in each case.	Place	Date	Remarks taken from Army Form B. 213, Army Form A. 36 or other official documents.
Date	From whom received				
	<i>C.O. 3rd Eng Bn</i>	<i>Disembarked at</i>	<i>SUEZ Alexandria</i>	<i>25.4.16</i>	<i>A.P. 7872 ex Ulysses D7517</i>
	<i>C.O. HT Huntspill</i>	<i>Embarked</i>	<i>Alexandria</i>	<i>7.6.16</i>	<i>P 8298</i>
		<i>Disembarked</i>	<i>Marseilles</i>	<i>14.6.16</i>	<i>LR 5d11</i>
<i>29-7-16</i>	<i>C.O. Taken on strength 51 Bn 213 ex 4 Div. Base Dpt.</i>		<i>France</i>	<i>23-7-16</i>	<i>A.Q. 1716 D.O.</i>
<i>19/8/16</i>		<i>C.O. Bn. Killed in action 14/16 16 In Field AQ3263</i>			<i>DO 29/2637 VL 56 2/1/16</i>

(a) In the case of a man who has re-engaged for, or enlisted into Section D. Army Reserve, particulars of such re-engagement or enlistment will be given.

(b) e.g., Signaller, Shoehing Smith, &c., &c., also special qualifications in technical Corps duties.

*PL Lieutenant J.R. Luperanzel*  
*Regimental Section 3 Echelon*

51st Battalion A.I.F. Casualty Form Active Service – 19 August 1916  
 NAA Service Records, B2455, SERN4783, Digitised Item Bar code 3529606

SPECIMEN SIGNATURE

J. R. Duperouzel.

28.12.15

92431 - W6400/1555 - 2,000,000 - J. J. K. & Co., Ltd. - Forms B. 103/1.

Army Form B. 103.

Casualty Form Active Service.

4783

Regiment or Corps 51<sup>st</sup> Battalion

Regimental No. 4783 Rank Pte Name Duperouzel J.R.

Enlisted (a) \_\_\_\_\_ Terms of Service (a) \_\_\_\_\_ Service reckons from (a) \_\_\_\_\_

Date of promotion to present rank { \_\_\_\_\_ Date of appointment to lance rank { \_\_\_\_\_ Numerical position on roll of N.C.Os. { \_\_\_\_\_

Extended \_\_\_\_\_ Re-engaged \_\_\_\_\_ Qualification (i) \_\_\_\_\_

Report		Record of promotions, reductions, transfers, casualties, etc., during active service, as reported on Army Form B. 213, Army Form A. 16, or in other official documents. The authority to be quoted in each case.	Place	Date	Remarks taken from Army Form B. 213, Army Form A. 36, or other official documents.
Date	From whom received				

	<u>60<sup>th</sup> Bn</u>	<u>Disembarked at</u>	<u>Alexandria</u>	<u>25/4/16</u>	<u>AP 7072 ea Ulysses 27517</u>
	<u>60<sup>th</sup> Bn</u>	<u>Embarked</u>	<u>Alexandria</u>	<u>7/6/16</u>	<u>AP 8298</u>
	<u>Manupell</u>	<u>Disembarked</u>	<u>Marseilles</u>	<u>11/6/16</u>	<u>LR 5811</u>
<u>29/7/16</u>	<u>60<sup>th</sup> Bn</u>	<u>Taken on strength</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>23/7/16</u>	<u>AP 1716 DO 24/3291</u>
<u>19/8/16</u>	<u>60<sup>th</sup> Bn</u>	<u>Killed in action</u>	<u>In the field</u>	<u>14/16/16</u>	<u>DO 29/3657 156.25/8/16</u> <u>AR 3263</u>

Inzac Section  
3rd Echelon G.A. P. 27  
456

J. R. Duperouzel  
Lieut  
Officer in Charge

(a) In the case of a man who has re-engaged for, or enlisted into Section D, Army Reserve, particulars of such re-engagement or enlistment will be entered.  
(b) e.g., Signaller, Showing Switch, etc., etc., also special qualifications in technical Corps duties. (P.T.O.)

this 28<sup>th</sup> day \_\_\_\_\_ of  
December 19 15, before me—

J. R. Duperouzel Capt  
Signature of Attesting Officer.

\* A person enlisting who objects to taking an oath may make an affirmation in accordance with the Third Schedule of the Act, and the above form must be amended accordingly. All amendments must be initialed by the Attesting Officer.

**FIELD SERVICE.**

REPORT of Death of a Soldier to be forwarded to the War Office with the least possible delay after receipt of notification of death on Army Form B. 213 or Army Form A. 36 or from other official documentary sources.

REGIMENT } 51st Battalion A.I.F. Squadron, }  
 or } Troop, Battery }  
 CORPS } or Company }

Regtl No. 4783 Rank Private

Name DUPEROUZEL, J.R.

Died { Date 14/16/8/16  
 Place "In the Field" France.  
 Cause of Death\* KILLED IN ACTION.

Nature and Date of Report A.F.B. 213 19/8/16

By whom made C.O. 51st Battalion, A.I.F.

\* Specially state if killed in action, or died from wounds received in action, or from illness due to field operations or to fatigue, privation or exposure while on military duty, or from injury while on military duty.

Burial { Place Not yet to hand.  
 Date -  
 By whom reported -

State whether he leaves a will or not { (a) in Pay Book (Army Book 64) Not yet to hand.  
 (b) in Small Book (if at Base) -  
 (c) as a separate document -

All private documents and effects received from the front or hospital, as well as the Pay Book, should be examined, and if any will is found it should be at once forwarded to the War Office.

Any information received as to verbal expressions by a deceased soldier of his wishes as to the disposal of his estate should be reported to the War Office as soon as possible.

A duplicate of this Report is to be sent to the Fixed Centre Paymaster at Home, or to the D.F.A.G., Indian Expeditionary Force, or Field Disbursing Officer, as the case may require, together with the deceased's Pay Book (after withdrawal of any will from the latter). If the deceased's Small Book is at the Base, it should be forwarded to the War Office with this Report.

Signature of Officer in charge } [Signature] Lieut  
 of Section Adjutant-General's } Officer i/c Records,  
 Office at the Base }

Station and Date Rouen France 4/10/16

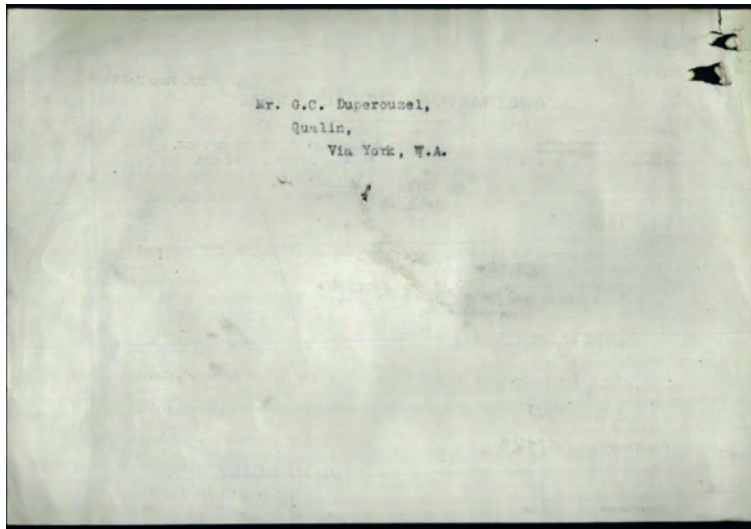
Wt. 12929/4141 400,000 12/15 JFW

Forms B. 2090a

Anzac Section, 3rd ECHELON,  
 G.H.Q...B.E.F.

*[Handwritten initials]*

Field Service: Died 14/16 1916; In the Field; Killed in Action. Rouen, France, 4 October 1916  
 NAA Service Records, B2455, SERN4783, Digitised Item Bar code 3529606



W.M. B.R. Form No. 2.

**AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE.**

In all communications regimental number, rank, full name, and unit of Soldier referred to are to be stated.

BASE RECORDS OFFICE,  
VICTORIA BARRACKS,  
MELBOURNE, 15th August 1917.

Sir,  
Dear

Forwarded herewith, per separate registered post, is one package containing personal effects of the late No 4783 Private J.R. Duperouzel, 51st Battalion, received ex "Medico", as per inventory attached.

(Enclosure.) I shall be much obliged if you will kindly let me know whether come safely to hand, by signing and returning the enclosed printed receipt slip.

Yours faithfully,  
**J. M. LEAN**, Major,  
Officer in Charge, Base Records.

*Registered Packet No. 1783 G. P. O. Melbourne.*

D. 182537—C.5409.

E.B.

**AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE.**

**KIT STORE.**

110, GREYHOUND ROAD,  
FULHAM, LONDON.  
S.W.  
Telephone 1—HAMMERSMITH 1099.

Inventory of Effects of— the late 4783 Pte. Duperouzel, J. 51st Batt'n.A.I.F

Forwarded to— PAPER  
George Charles Duperouzel,  
Quulin,  
Via York,  
West Australia.

**Medico**

Effects.  
3rd Echelon) Dictionary.  
(No. 5494.)

No. of Package d/s. 7284 Checked by

Return of personal effects for 4783, late Pte. J. R. Duperouzel, NAA Service Records, B2455, SERN4783, Digitised Item Bar code 3529606

~~WAR GRATUITY SCHEDULE~~

757.11.13  
Transferred to

D 15933

W

# AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE.

No. 4483

Rank *Pte* Name *DUPEROUZEL J R*

Unit *57<sup>th</sup> Battalion - later 11<sup>th</sup> Battal - 6974 B*

*218* Casualty *14<sup>th</sup> 8/16* Killed in Action: *Cable 365/6974 B*  
*London 4.9.16*

**"WHERE THE AUSTRALIANS REST."**  
Pamphlet sent to *G. C. Duperouzel 29.12.21*

DATE.	PURPORT.	REF. NO.
12 SEP 1916 <i>21-9-16</i>	M.C. 5 ADVISED, KILLED IN ACTION. 14-16/8/16 <b>COPY MADE FOR WAR PENSIONS</b>	A, F. B. 2090A Received,
10-8-14	CONFIRMATION RECEIVED OF Cable No. <i>62 Bto 365/6974 B 11/9/16</i> <b>PERSONAL EFFECTS EX. "Medic"</b>	
9/12/21	Circular B.R.M. 46/1868 & Booklet re Graves despatched... <b>BRITISH WAR MEDAL to Comdt ... M.D.B.R.M. 54/175</b>	FINAL NOTICE 1/1922 <i>66</i>

WAR HISTORY INDEX  
WIP DISTANCE INDEX



LIST.  
D.F. 4/8.16.-C.0443-10w.

Australian Imperial Force: "WHERE THE AUSTRALIANS REST"- pamphlet sent to G. C. Duperouzel 29 December 1921  
NAA Service Records, B2455, SERN4783, Digitised Item Bar code 3529606

RECEIPT FOR MEMORIAL PLAQUE.

317,317  
 Received from the Officer i/c Base Records, Army Head-quarters,  
 one Memorial Plaque ~~and King's Message~~ in connexion with the late  
 ..... 4783 Private J.R. DUPEROUZEL, .....  
 ..... 51st Battalion, A.I.F. ....

Signature *J. Duperouzel*  
 Date *Aug-10<sup>th</sup> 1922*

This slip to be returned to the Officer in Charge, Base Records, Victoria Barracks, Melbourne, Victoria,  
 within seven (7) days.

D.2033/1.22.—C.1034.—5M.

**Receipt for Memorial Plaque in King's Park**  
 NAA Service Records, B2455, SERN4783, Digitised Item Bar code 3529606

RECEIPT FOR VICTORY MEDAL.

Received from the Officer i/c Base Records, Army Head-  
 quarters, one Victory Medal in connexion with the late  
 ..... No. 4783 Pte. J.R. DUPEROUZEL, .....  
 ..... 51st Battalion. ....

Signature *J. Duperouzel*  
 Date *March 7<sup>th</sup> 1923*

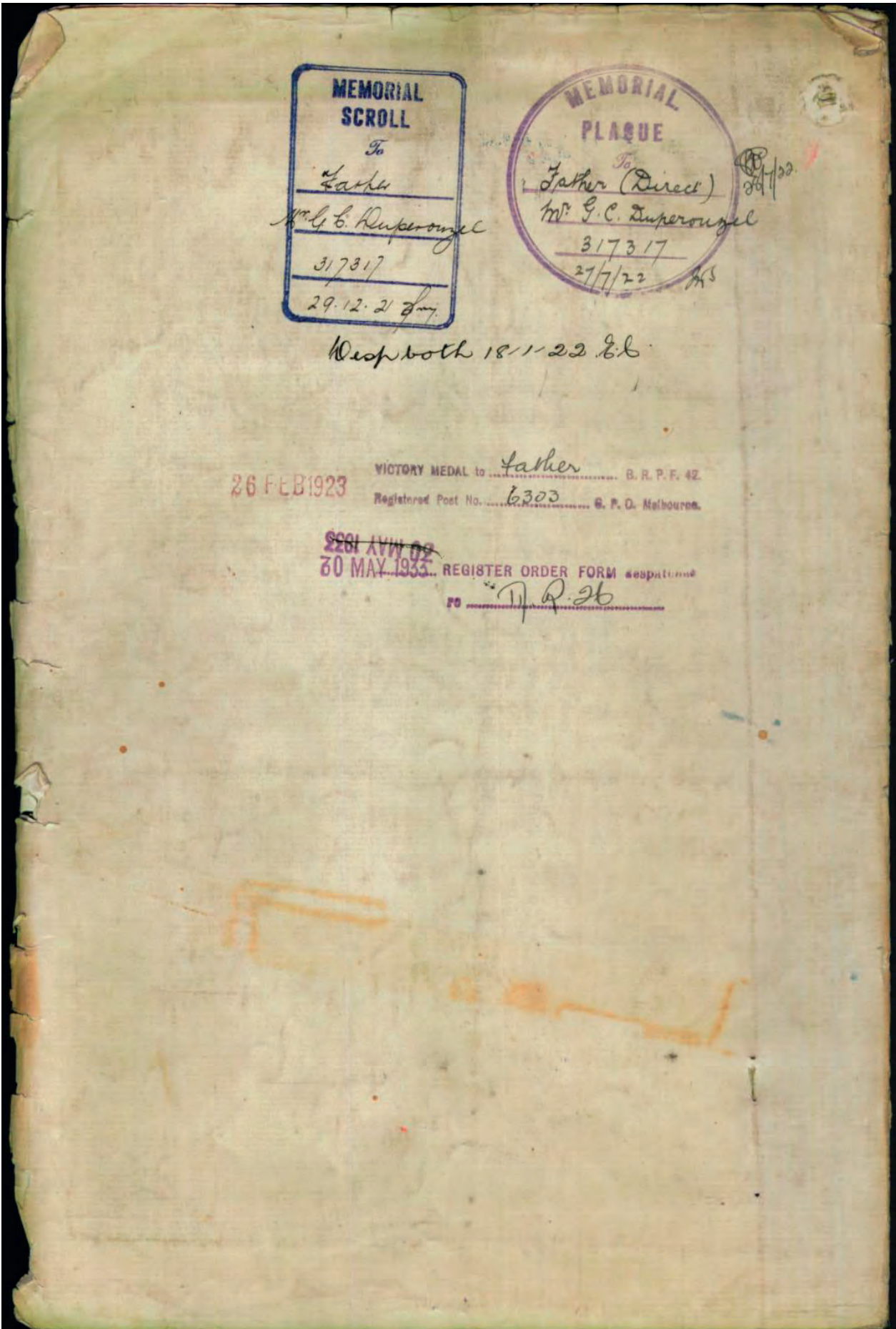
This slip to be returned to the Officer in Charge, Base Records, Victoria Barracks, Melbourne, Victoria,  
 within seven (7) days.

D.2040/4.22.—C.5128.

*Stamps here over*

*Prooked Respatched 15/3/23*

**Receipt for Victory Medal**  
 NAA Service Records, B2455, SERN4783, Digitised Item Bar code 3529606



**MEMORIAL SCROLL**

To  
 Father  
 Mr. G. C. Duperroncel  
 317317  
 29.12.21 G.C.

**MEMORIAL PLAQUE**

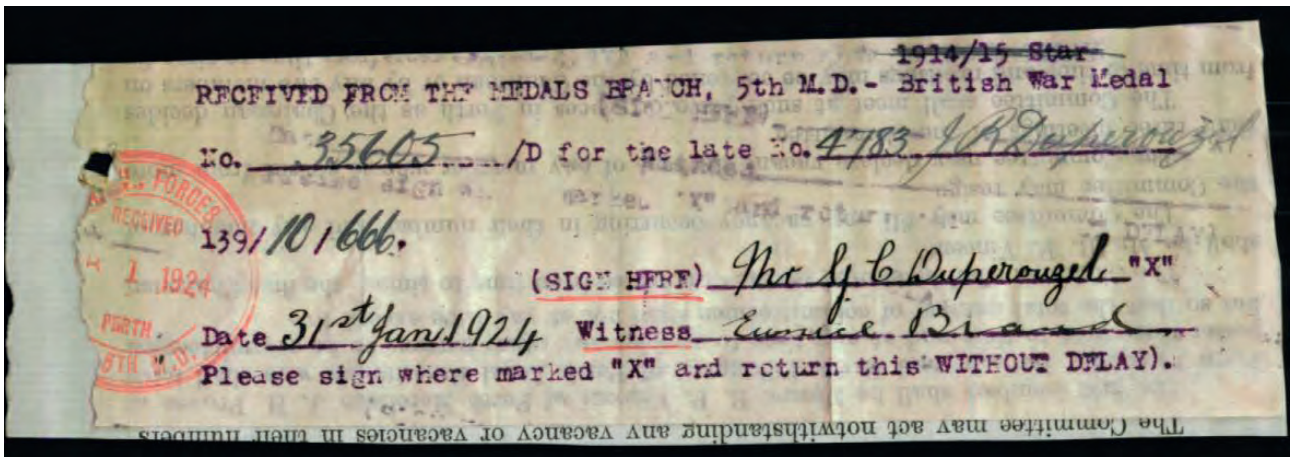
To  
 Father (Direct)  
 Mr. G. C. Duperroncel  
 317317  
 27/7/22 G.C.

Wesp both 18.11.22 G.C.

26 FEB 1923 VICTORY MEDAL to Father B. R. P. F. 42  
 Registered Post No. 6300 G. P. O. Melbourne.

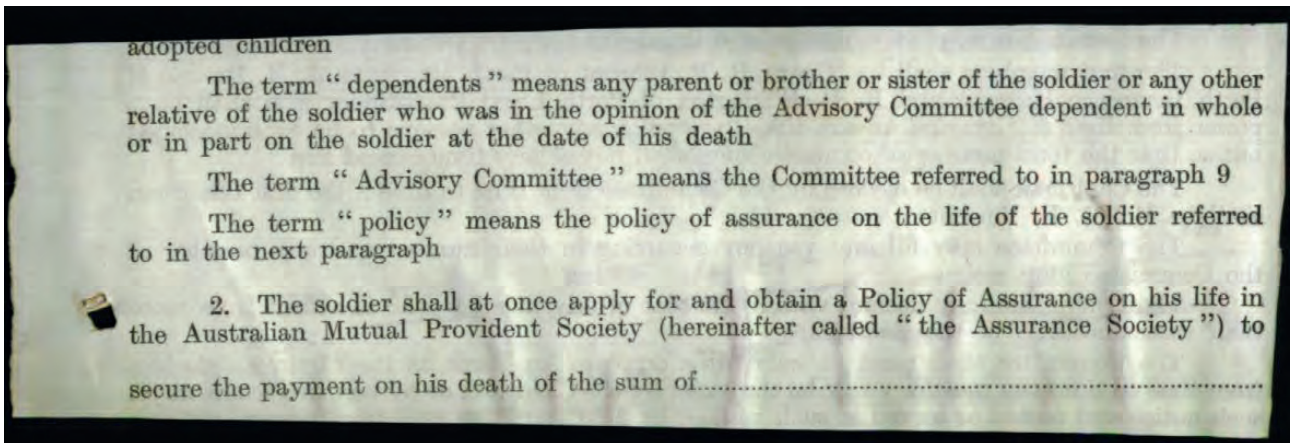
~~26 MAY 1933~~ 30 MAY 1933 REGISTER ORDER FORM  
 D. R. 26

Date Memorial Scroll and Memorial Plaque received  
 NAA Service Records, B2455, SERN4783, Digitised Item Bar code 3529606



**Receipt of British War Medal**

NAA Service Records, B2455, SERN4783, Digitised Item Bar code 3529606



**Australian Mutual Provident Society, terms**

NAA Service Records, B2455, SERN4783, Digitised Item Bar code 3529606

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO "THE MANAGER"  
AND NOT TO INDIVIDUAL OFFICERS

## The West Australian Trustee

Executor and Agency Company Limited

CABLE ADDRESS  
TRUSTEE, PERTH

TELEPHONES: B4156 4 LINES  
B2623  
Box No. C129 G.P.O.

LT

135 St. George's Terrace,  
Perth, W.A.

14th November, 1941.

The Officer in Charge,  
Base Records War Memorial,  
CANBERRA.

\_\_\_\_\_ A. C. T.

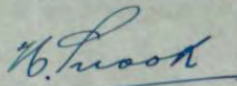
Dear Sir,

re Estate of GEORGE CHARLES DUPEROUZEL (Decd.)

This Company has been appointed Administrator with the Will annexed of the Estate of the abovenamed deceased and in this connection we require a certified copy of the Register of Death of Jim Duperouzel, a son of the late George Charles Duperouzel and a member of the Australian Imperial Force, who died in France in August, 1916.

As we are not aware of the fee payable, we shall be glad if you will advise us when forwarding the Certificate and we will remit a money order in settlement by return mail.

Yours faithfully,

  
Securities Officer.



Letter to Officer in Charge, Base Records War Memorial from The West Australian Trustee  
NAA Service Records, B2455, SERN4783, Digitised Item Bar code 3529606

AJB.DS.

28 NOV 1941

The Manager,  
The West Australian Trustee,  
135 St. George's Terrace,  
PERTH, W.A.


Re: Estate of George Charles DUPEROUZEL, deceased.

Dear Sir,

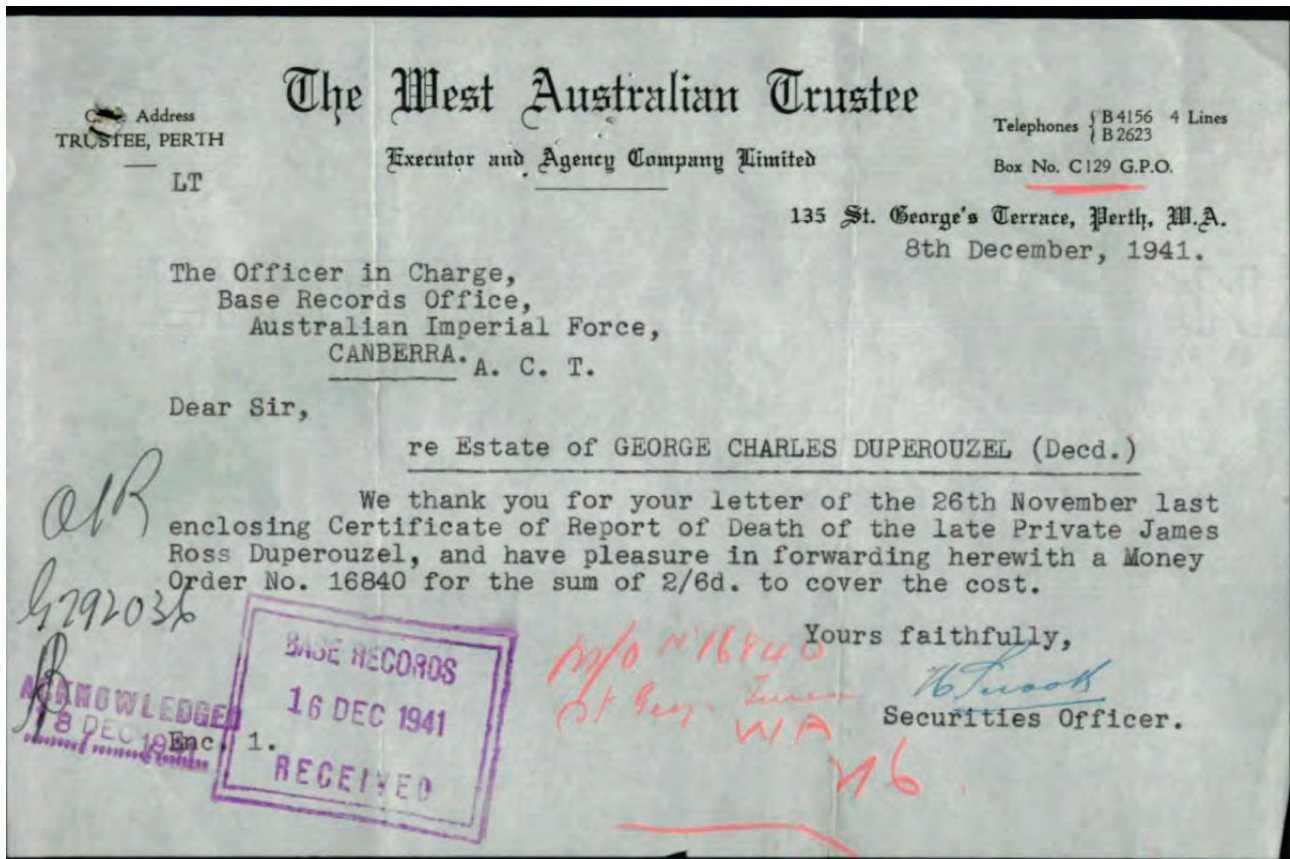
In reply to your communication of the 14th November, 1941, in the above connection, I am forwarding herewith, as requested, Certificate of Report of Death of the late ex-No. 4783, Private James Ross Duperouzel, 51st Battalion, A.I.F.

It is advised that the fee for preparing this document is 2/6d., and your remittance in due course will oblige.

Yours faithfully,

  
(A.J. BOWMAN)  
A/Officer i/c Base Records.

Letter to The West Australian Trustee from A/Officer in Charge, Base Records  
NAA Service Records, B2455, SERN4783, Digitised Item Bar code 3529606



**Letter from the Securities Officer, The West Australian Trustee**  
NAA Service Records, B2455, SERN4783, Digitised Item Bar code 3529606

19 DEC 1941

AJB.DS.

The Manager,  
West Australian Trustee,  
135 St. George's Terrace,  
PERTH, W.A.

Re; Estate of George Charles DUPEROUZEL, decd.

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated 8th December, 1941, and remittance of 2/6d. in payment of a Certificate of Report of Death, issued in respect of the late No.4783, Pte. James Ross Duperouzel, 51st Battalion, A.I.F.

Our official receipt for your remittance is enclosed herewith.

Yours faithfully,

(A.J.BOWMAN)  
A/Officer i/c Base Records.

Letter to The West Australian Trustee from A/Officer in Charge, Base Records  
NAA Service Records, B2455, SERN4783, Digitised Item Bar code 3529606

AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE—NOMINAL ROLL—continued.

Regt. No.	Name (in full)	Rank	Age	Time of enlistment	Marital status	Address at date of enlistment	Address at date of discharge	Date of discharge	A.M.E. from discharge in a line of duty	Home Contributions		After Discharge		Daily rate of pay from 1st day of enlistment to date of discharge	Remarks	
										Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount			
4783	Duperouzel, James Ross	Private	18	Shaver	S.	Qualtr, 66 York, W.A.	1171 Infantry Battalion, 15th Reinforcements—continued.	30.12.15	..	5 0	31.3.10	5 0	..	5 0	3 0	
4784	Day, John Edward	..	20	Bookbinder & clerk	S.	Kalbarrie, W.A.	..	19.12.15	..	5 0	..	5 0	..	5 0	1 0	
4785	Day, Frank Joseph	..	19	Shaver	S.	Nedlands Park, W.A.	..	18.11.15	..	5 0	..	5 0	..	5 0	1 0	
4786	Drewar, Charles Francis	..	22	Farmer	S.	Spring Park, Clifton, W.A.	..	14.2.16	..	5 0	..	5 0	..	5 0	1 0	
4787	Delaney, Ralph Taylor	..	22	Postal official	S.	120 Palmerston-street, Perth, Western Australia	..	7.2.16	..	5 0	..	5 0	..	5 0	1 0	
4788	Fleming, William Robert	..	20	Truck loader and engine driver	S.	Karrangra, W.A.	..	14.12.15	..	5 0	..	5 0	..	5 0	1 0	
4789	Fellows, Thomas	..	42	Engine driver	S.	Southern Cross, W.A.	..	30.12.15	..	5 0	..	5 0	..	5 0	1 0	
4790	Few, Charles	..	23	Labourer	S.	General Post Office, Wichepita, W.A.	..	12.12.15	..	5 0	..	5 0	..	5 0	1 0	
4791	Foley, William Robert	..	20	..	S.	176 Manurah-road, South Fremantle, W.A.	..	21.12.15	..	5 0	..	5 0	..	5 0	1 0	
4792	Fulk, James	..	22	Motor driver	S.	C/o Grove & Dwyer, 919 City-street, Perth, W.A.	..	28.10.15	..	5 0	..	5 0	..	5 0	1 0	
4793	Glosson, Henry	..	32	Labourer	S.	Norwood, W.A.	..	28.12.15	..	5 0	..	5 0	..	5 0	1 0	
4795	Goggin, Roy William	..	23	Miner	S.	Kanooka, Western Australia	..	18.12.15	..	5 0	..	5 0	..	5 0	1 0	
4796	Grey, John William	..	19	Labourer	S.	22 Simpson-street, Perth, Western Australia	..	29.12.15	..	5 0	..	5 0	..	5 0	1 0	
4797	Griffin, John Joseph	..	35	Driver	S.	Fooburns, W.A.	..	20.12.15	..	5 0	..	5 0	..	5 0	1 0	
4798	Gilbride, James	..	21	Butcher	S.	50 George-street, Fremantle, Western Australia	..	6.12.15	..	5 0	..	5 0	..	5 0	1 0	
4799	Grookson, William Dandell	..	23	Stepper cutter	S.	Boulder Bush, W.A.	..	8.12.15	..	5 0	..	5 0	..	5 0	1 0	
4801	Gundill, Frederick	..	29	Bucher	S.	Allee-road, Claremont, W.A.	..	13.12.15	..	5 0	..	5 0	..	5 0	1 0	
4802	Gurnd, Charles	..	44	Miner	S.	49 James-street, Perth, W.A.	..	14.2.16	..	5 0	..	5 0	..	5 0	1 0	
4803	Hay, Ernest	..	35	Farm hand	S.	General Post Office, Perth, Western Australia	..	21.12.15	..	5 0	..	5 0	..	5 0	1 0	
4804	Hay, Arthur	..	24	..	S.	Western Australia	..	21.12.15	..	5 0	..	5 0	..	5 0	1 0	
4805	Hugh, Sydney	..	33	Farmer	S.	34 Suffolk-street, Fremantle, Western Australia	..	20.12.15	..	5 0	..	5 0	..	5 0	1 0	
4806	Hampson, Robert Collett	..	41	Miner	S.	Kalgoorlie, W.A.	..	13.12.15	..	5 0	..	5 0	..	5 0	1 0	
4808	Hares, William John	..	30	Home breaker	S.	Post Office, Aberdeen-street, Perth, Western Australia	..	17.12.15	..	5 0	..	5 0	..	5 0	1 0	
4809	Harrington, Joseph	..	43	Carpenter	W.	Wyndham, W.A.	..	23.12.15	..	5 0	..	5 0	..	5 0	1 0	
4810	Hirwood, William	..	27	Miner	S.	Sheedon Poultry Farm, Nicholson-road, Canby Vale, Western Australia	..	17.12.15	..	5 0	..	5 0	..	5 0	1 0	
4811	Haynes, Henry Edward	..	32	Labourer	S.	Williams, Western Australia	..	14.12.15	..	5 0	..	5 0	..	5 0	1 0	
4812	Hedley, Ernest Leslie	..	24	..	S.	C/o Austral Dining Rooms, Narragitt, W.A.	..	14.12.15	..	5 0	..	5 0	..	5 0	1 0	
4814	Hogg, John Thomas	..	24	Miller	S.	C/o Miss O'Brien, Dalkeith, York Hotel, Narragitt, Western Australia	..	14.12.15	..	5 0	..	5 0	..	5 0	1 0	
4815	Holyroyd, John Henry	..	33	Labourer	S.	Gosells, Western Australia	..	20.12.15	..	5 0	..	5 0	..	5 0	1 0	
4817	Hunt, Robert Ver	..	38	..	S.	General Post Office, Brooker, Western Australia	..	23.12.15	..	5 0	..	5 0	..	5 0	1 0	
4818	Hunter, William Gordon	..	22	Engine cleaner	S.	Bedington, W.A.	..	13.12.15	..	5 0	..	5 0	..	5 0	1 0	
4819	Hustable, Francis Irving	..	23	Staten hand	S.	Marble Bar, W.A.	..	21.12.15	..	5 0	..	5 0	..	5 0	1 0	
4820	Husock, Lawrence	..	22	Mill hand	S.	C/o Sartora & Alton, Barrack Square, Perth, W.A.	..	8.12.15	..	5 0	..	5 0	..	5 0	1 0	
4822	Hill, Frederick	..	26	Labourer	S.	Laverona, Western Australia	..	10.12.15	..	5 0	..	5 0	..	5 0	1 0	
4823	Hughes, Thomas Edward	..	16	Warehouseman	S.	Post Office, Baywater, W.A.	..	6.12.15	..	5 0	..	5 0	..	5 0	1 0	
4824	Hughes, Frederick Malcolm	..	45	Washman	M.	Aughton-street, Baywater, Western Australia	..	1.2.16	..	5 0	..	5 0	..	5 0	1 0	
4825	Hymus, George Moor	..	42	Farm hand	W.	Maerdsong, W.A.	..	23.12.15	..	5 0	..	5 0	..	5 0	1 0	

Embarkation Roll: H.M.A.T. Ulysses A38 1 April 1916, Fremantle

4783 Private James Ross Duperouzel, Roll Title 11 Infantry Battalion – 15th Reinforcements (January – December 1916).

16374	Spr	DUNT	Horace Hazlet	3rd D.Sig.C.	27/9/16	R.T.A.	22/9/19.
2649	Pte	DUNTON	Albert James	49th Battalion	23/7/15	R.T.A.	15/4/18
2117	Pte	DUNTON	Harry	26th Battalion	22/6/15	K.I.A.	6/5/18
8721	Dvr	DUNTON	Herbert Clarence	5th Div Train	13/10/15	R.T.A.	2/1/19
21690	Pte	DUNTON	Thomas Kensington	A.M.C.	24/8/17	R.T.A.	28/8/19
10401	Spr	DUNTZE	Lawrence Richard	10th Fld Coy Eng	27/1/16	R.T.A.	1/11/17
1392	L/Cpl	DUNWELL	Fred	4th L.H.	31/7/15	R.T.A.	18/7/19
5945	Pte	DUNWOODIE	David Albert	26th Battalion	23/5/16	R.T.A.	25/8/17
7685	L/Cpl	DUNWOODIE	George Vernon	15th A.S.C.	17/8/15	R.T.A.	5/4/19
53957	Cpl	DUNWOODIE	John Joseph	12th Army (F.A.B.)	29/4/18	R.T.A.	1/8/19
3551	Cpl	DUNWOODIE	John Ina	49th Battalion	20/7/15	R.T.A.	16/10/16
3330	Pte	DUNWOODIE	Thomas	31st Battalion	17/2/16	R.T.A.	24/1/18
1692	Pte	DUNWOODY	Forster William	A.F.C.	26/3/17	R.T.A.	6/5/19
2586	Pte	DUNWORTH	Arthur David	1st Cyclist Bn	25/6/15	R.T.A.	12/6/19
	Capt	DUNWORTH	David (MC)	18th Battalion			
986	Spr	DUNWORTH	John Peter	3rd A.Tun.C.	16/10/16	R.T.A.	1/11/17
25846	Dvr	DUNPAS	Augustus Alexander	3rd D.A.C.	28/1/16	R.T.A.	1/7/19
2500	Pte	DUPE	Charles Stanley	58th Battalion	13/7/15	K.I.A.	19/7/16
1902	Pte	DUPE	Ernest Edward	58th Battalion	27/2/16	R.T.A.	10/9/17
6995	Pte	DUPE	Ernest Edward	6th Battalion	30/6/16	R.T.A.	22/7/17
29722	Dvr	DUPE	Percy Edward	11th F.A.Bds	5/4/15	R.T.A.	12/5/19
1535	Pte	DUPEN	Cuthbert John	11th Battalion	5/1/15	K.I.A.	28/6/15
39848	Gnr	DUPEROUZEL	George Charles	14th F.A.B.	3/1/18	R.T.A.	29/11/18
4783	Pte	DUPEROUZEL	James Ross	51st Battalion	28/12/15	K.I.A.	14/16/18/16
738	Cpl	DUPFRAT	Henry Edmond	38th Battalion	12/5/16	R.T.A.	14/1/19
4937	Pte	DUPLAQUIER	Martin Edward	3rd F.A.Bds	26/6/15	D.O.D.	28/10/15
6759	Pte	DUPLEX	Charles Edward	A.M.C.	16/10/16	R.T.A.	6/9/19.
1636	Pte	DUPLEX	Cecil Everard	43rd Battalion	7/4/16	R.T.A.	8/9/19.
2346	Pte	DUPPUI	Jean Francois	1st A.Sal.C.	10/5/15	Disch	30/8/19
58557	Pte	DUPRE	Clarence Thomas	55th Battalion	17/5/18	R.T.A.	17/3/19
5333	Pte	DUPRE	James Allen	50th Battalion	17/12/15		
1710	Pte	DUPREY	George Edward	45th Battalion	14/9/15	R.T.A.	11/5/19
	Lieut	DUPREZ	Arthur Alexander (MC)	55th Battalion	15/9/15	R.T.A.	23/6/19
	Lieut	DUPREZ	Arthur Offord	3rd Battalion		R.T.A.	3/3/19
7822	Cpl	DUPREZ	Hamilton Adair	A.I.F. Depots U.K.	17/9/17	R.T.A.	22/7/19
934	L/Cpl	DUPREZ	Offord William	7th L.H.	18/1/15	D.O.W.	20/9/16
2526	Pte	DUPUY	James	29th Battalion	3/11/15	R.T.A.	24/6/16
568	Pte	DUPUY	James Gordon	14th Battalion	1/10/14	K.I.A.	9/8/15
	2/Lieut	DUQUENOY	Max	4th L.H.	24/8/14	Disch	26/11/15
	Lieut	DURACK	Charles Webb	3rd Div Train		R.T.A.	12/6/19

Nominal Role, pages 15-39

39848 Gnr. Duperouzel, George Charles 14th FAB 8/1/18; RTA 29/11/18  
 4783 Pte. Duperouzel, James Ross 51st Battalion 28/12/15; KIA 14-16/08/16  
 AWM 133 15/0039



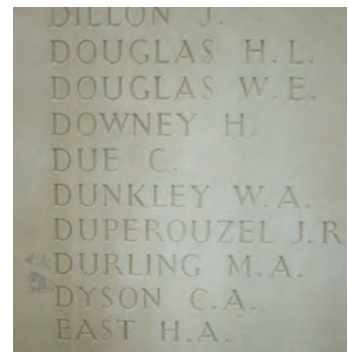
## Chapter 10

### *In Memoriam*

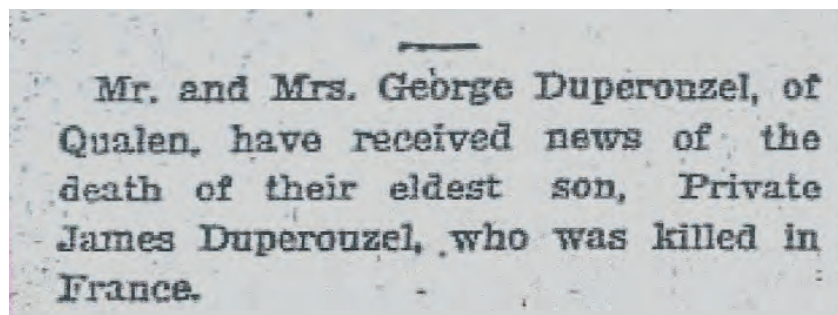
The name of 4783 Private James Ross Duperouzel is inscribed on the Villers-Bretonneux Memorial and six War Memorials and Honour Boards in Australia. Two are located in Kings Park, Perth, Western Australia, one on the WA State War Memorial on Mt Eliza and another on a Memorial Plaque at the base of a eucalyptus tree in Memorial Drive. The other four are: the York District Honour Board inside the York Town Hall; the York War Memorial on Railway Reserve, the York Methodist Church and the Australian War Memorial in Canberra.



**Villers-Bretonneux Memorial**



**Name inscribed to the missing,  
DUPEROUZEL J.R.**  
Villers-Bretonneux Memorial



**Mainly About People**  
The Daily News newspaper,  
Perth, Western Australia, 25 September 1916

## VILLERS-BRETONNEUX MEMORIAL

## REGISTER - INDEX

- DUNLOP, Pte. George, 4387. 23rd Bn. 25th Aug., 1916.
- DUNLOP, Pte. William, 6367. 4th Bn. 6th May, 1917.
- DUNN, Gnr. Anthony Edward, 1376. 2nd Bde. Field Artillery. 9th Nov., 1916. Age 26. Son of Anthony and Elizabeth Dunn; husband of A. E. Dunn, of Wahgunyah, Victoria.
- DUNN, Pte. Archibald, 3747. 3rd Bn. 25th July, 1916. Age 17. Son of Arthur William and Christina Campbell Dunn, of "Glenora", Spencer St., Rose Bay, New South Wales. Born at Camperdown, New South Wales.
- DUNN, Pte. David Robert, 5322. 20th Bn. 8th April, 1918. Age 25. Son of William and Margerite Jane Dunn. Born at Balmain, New South Wales.
- DUNN, Pte. Ernest Neville, 4700. 21st Bn. 13th Nov., 1916. Age 39. Son of John Thomas Leonard and Charlotte Dunn; husband of Ellen F. Dunn, of 13, Bath Place, North Williamstown, Victoria.
- DUNN, Lce. Cpl. Ernest Septimus, 2570. 51st Bn. 3rd Sept., 1916. Age 23. Son of Sophia Dunn, of 5th Avenue, Inglewood, Western Australia, and the late Edward Dunn.
- DUNN, Capt. Francis Henry, M.C. Adj. 23rd Bn. 3rd May, 1917. Age 24. Son of Francis Gregory Dunn and Eleanor Rea Dunn, of 64, Stony St., Parkville, Victoria.
- DUNN, Spr. George Thomas, 2245. 4th Field Coy. Engineers. Died of phthisis at sea 13th May, 1919.
- DUNN, Pte. Leslie Clarke, 641. 31st Bn. 21st July, 1916.
- DUNN, Lce. Cpl. Roy, 550. 27th Bn. 4th Aug., 1916.
- DUNN, Pte. Thomas Howard, 4031. 47th Bn. 5th April, 1918.
- DUNN, Pte. William Patrick, 2349. 12th Bn. 24th July, 1916. Son of Elizabeth Butler (formerly Dunn), of 8, Cross St., Carlton, Victoria, and the late William Dunn. Born at Fitzroy, Victoria.
- DUNN, Lce. Cpl. William Payton, 2359. 17th Bn. 3rd May, 1917. Age 31. Son of William and Elizabeth Ann Dunn. Born at Balmain, New South Wales.
- DUNNE, Pte. Alfred George, 2587. 12th Bn. 6th/10th April, 1917. Age 19. Son of Henry Noble Dunne and Agnes Grace Dunne, of Electra St., Bundaberg, Queensland. Born at Howard, Queensland.
- DUNNE, Pte. Francis Xavier, 930. 1st Coy. Machine Gun Corps. 18th Aug., 1916. Age 41. Son of Jeremiah and Anna Maria Dunne. Born at Aghabog, Ballacolla, Queen's Co., Ireland. *House*
- DUNNE, Cpl. George Alexander, 5088. 10th Bn. 30th July, 1918. Age 21. Son of James and Jessie Dunne, of Cornstock St., South Broken Hill, New South Wales. Born at Tibooburra, New South Wales.
- DUNNE, Pte. John Joseph, 5007. 49th Bn. 3rd April, 1917. Age 19. Son of Joseph Edward Dunne, and his wife Mary Alice Parker. Born at Brisbane, Queensland. *7*
- DUNNER, Serjt. George Olaf, 1295. 14th Bde. Field Artillery. 23rd Jan., 1917. Age 23. Son of Herman Olaf and Christina Dunner, of Kelp St., Warrnambool, Victoria.
- DUNPHY, Pte. Thomas Sylvester MacKay, 2131. 7th Bn. 17th Aug., 1916.
- DUNSDON, Lt. Charles Edward. 4th Field Coy. Engineers. 9th Aug., 1916. Son of Frederick William and Elizabeth Dunsdon. Born at Toowoomba, Queensland.
- DUNSTAN, Pte. Albert James, 2595. 12th Bn. 6th/10th April, 1917.
- DUNSTAN, Pte. Edward Thomas, 3737. 10th Bn. 25th Feb., 1917. Age 22. Son of Richard Henry and Christina Dunstan. Born at Julia, South Australia.
- DUNSTAN, Cpl. John Norman, 5573. 1st Light Railway Operating Coy. Died of sickness at sea 24th Dec., 1918.
- DUPEROUZEL, Pte. James Ross, 4783. 51st Bn. 14th/16th Aug., 1916.
- DURDIN, Pte. William Jarvis, 2151 B. 48th Bn. 11th April, 1917. Age 26. Eldest son of Joseph Jarvis Durdin, of "Nantawarra", Da Costa Avenue, Prospect, South Australia, and the late Margaret Ada Durdin. Born at Lochiel, South Australia.

**WESTERN AUSTRALIA.**

**THE ROLL OF HONOUR.**

218th and 219th CASUALTY LISTS.

The 218th and 219th casualty lists were released by the Censor on Saturday, and are published below. They contain the names of Western Australian soldiers only, together with those who enlisted in other parts, but whose relatives reside in this State. Where not otherwise stated, the names are those of privates:—

218th LIST.

5th MILITARY DISTRICT.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Second-Lieut. R. C. Crossland (Toodyay).  
 E. A. Kerr (Sydney, New South Wales).  
 D. L. Andrews (England).  
 J. F. Williams (Dardanup), previously reported ill.  
 H. H. Power (Ireland).  
 B. Roebuck (England).  
 V. Pollard (Maynard), previously reported wounded.  
 J. Fereday (England).  
 F. Moore (Balingup).  
 A. Brown (Scotland).  
 W. Upton (England).  
 C. Sibley (Wickepin).  
 J. Littlejohn (Scotland).  
 C. Midola (Osborne Park).  
 F. W. Emery (Leederville).  
 C. T. Day (South Fremantle).  
 M. Archibald (Ireland).  
 D. Archer (Brunswick Junction).  
 P. H. Kippist (Hampton, Victoria).  
 W. L. Meyer (Bendigo, Victoria).  
 J. Everett (Mt. Lawley).  
 Captain G. F. Evans (Greenbushes).  
 A. S. Williams (Claremont).  
 Lance-Corporal F. Tuzar (Boulder City).  
 Captain A. L. Miller (Finniston).  
 J. Harburn (Cottesloe).  
 F. W. Hammond (Fremantle).  
 F. Gundill (Claremont).  
 J. R. Duperouzel (Quarin).  
 W. E. Douglas (Subiaco).

**The Roll of Honour**  
 The West Australian Newspaper  
 Perth, Western Australia  
 25 September 1916

**WAR PATRIOTIC FUND.**

	£	s	d.
Amount previously acknowledged ...	114	6	6
Wheeler Bros. ...	5	5	0
R. Way ...	5	0	0
Mrs. S. Doncen ...	5	0	0
J. W. Parker ...	5	0	0
W. L. Dunham ...	2	12	0
L. J. Dunham ...	2	12	0
Walter Johnson ...	2	12	0
J. Dawson ...	2	12	0
T. A. Jones ...	2	12	0
J. Negus ...	2	12	0
K. Carroll ...	2	0	0
E. W. Fleay ...	2	0	0
Iris Dunham ...	1	6	0
E. Ashbolt ...	1	6	0
R. Ashworth ...	1	6	0
H. C. Hardwick ...	1	4	0
A. Redford ...	1	4	0
E. B. Smith ...	1	0	0
V. E. Stone ...	1	0	0
F. W. Trew ...	1	0	0
J. Randall ...	1	0	0
H. Savage ...	1	0	0
A. Johnson ...	12	0	0
A. J. Stewart ...	10	0	0
E. Ashworth ...	5	0	0
G. Duperouzel ...	5	0	0
J. Kindelan ...	5	0	0
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>£167</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>

The office will be open on Saturday evening to receive promises (white paper form) and cash collected.

The secretary would be pleased if the members of the committee would call in.

Collecting books may be had on application.

**GEORGE J. DOVEY.**

**War Patriotic Fund**  
 Eastern District Chronicle Newspaper  
 York, Western Australia  
 9 February 1917

On the occasion of the first anniversary of Jim's death two In Memoriam notices for him, under the heading Anzac Heroes, were published in the West Australian newspaper in Perth.

The first was a poem from William Taylor, a mate of Jim, dated 16 August, 1917. William and Jim became friends during the three week journey on the troopship H.M.A.T. ULYSSES. This moving tribute is testimony to their friendship and mate-ship as William was still on active service with the 16th Battalion at this time.

# The West Australian.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4796. PERTH, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1917.

PERTH, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1917.

ONE PENNY.

## IN MEMORIAM.

### Anzac Heroes.

**ARMSTRONG**—In loving memory of our dear son and brother, who was killed in action in France between August 14 and 16, 1916. One of the best that God could send, A loving son, a faithful friend.  
—Inserted by his mother and brothers and sisters.

**BENNETT**—In loving memory of our dear son and brother, Lance-Corporal John Livingston, who was killed in action somewhere in France on or about August 15, 1916; aged 23 years 7 months.  
—Inserted by his parents, brothers and sisters.

**BOLTON**—In loving memory of our dear friend, Sergeant H. E. Bolton (Harry), 16th Battalion, killed at Pozieres between August 8 and 12, 1916.

One of the whitest, one of the best,  
Dear old friend, peacefully rest.  
—Inserted by his sincere friends, Mr. and Mrs. Powell, Hilda, and little ones, Woogaroo, Fred, Bert, and Harry (on active service).

**BOBSON**—A loving tribute to the memory of Private G. Bobson, 44th Battalion, who died of wounds at 8th Casualty Station, France. Greater love hath no man than this.

—Inserted by his loving nephew, Will Pascoe, and sincere friend Connie Thomas, Fremantle.

**DOUGLAS**—In loving memory of my brother, Wilfrid, killed in France on August 14, 1916.

His duty done.

—Inserted by W. Douglas, 10th A.I.F., Egypt.

**DUPEROUZEL**—A tribute to the memory of my comrade, Jim, who was killed in action about August 16, 1916, in France.

In Northern France, mid the carnage,  
Where the shrapnel freely flew,  
He fought side by side with his comrades  
Who stood fast with the red, white and blue  
But in memory, dear comrade, you're with me to-day.

Though on earth we shall not meet again;  
You've gone to that Home which is open to all.

Where you'll never know sorrow or pain.  
—Inserted by his mate, William Taylor (on active service).

**DYSON**—A tribute in loving remembrance of Private C. A. Dyson, who fell in France at Pozieres, August 16, 1916, late 35th-51st Battalion; aged 20 years and 8 months.

A noble son and brother,  
There is a grave, far, far away,  
Where they laid our dear Charlie  
Just twelve months ago to-day.

A severe shock, a frightful blow,  
For one so beloved to be laid so low.  
The cup was bitter, the sting severe,  
To part with one we loved so dear.

But God gave me strength to bear my cross,  
He alone only knows my bitter loss.

But God gave me strength to bear my cross,  
He alone only knows my bitter loss.  
Not dead, but only gone unto Him who gave  
On Britain's roll of honour  
You'll find our hero's name.  
—Inserted by his sad, still sorrowing mother  
sister, and brothers.

**DYSON**—A tribute of love and respect to the loving remembrance of our dear brother, Charles Alexander Dyson, 51st Battalion, killed in action at Pozieres on August 16, 1916; aged 20 years 8 months.

Some day our tearless eyes shall see  
His loved face, kept in memory.  
—Inserted by his loving sister and brother-in-law, Grace and Bert Jude.

**GUNDILL**—In loving memory of my dearly-loved brother, Fred, who was killed in France between August 14-16, 1916.  
—Inserted by Theo Gundill and family, West Leederville.

**HALL**—In loving memory of our dear friend Harold Ashley (Lee) Hall, who was killed in action August 14, 1916.

Little we thought when we bid him good-bye  
It was our last farewell.  
—Inserted by W. and E. W. Chadwick and V. Summers.

**HAMMOND**—In loving memory of my dear cousin Private Frederick William Hammond of the 51st Battalion, late 3rd-11th, killed in action in France about August 14 or 15, 1916; aged 21 years and 6 months.

He has fought a great fight in the trenches,  
In response to his dear country's call.  
Australia is proud of her hero.

Though he was only a private—that's all!  
—Inserted by his loving cousin, Kattie Hammond, Merredin.

**HARRISON**—In loving memory of my dear son, Trooper J. J. Harrison, of the 10th Light Horse, who died in Egypt, August 16, 1916, brother of all our active service and Bert, who died of wounds, husband of Alice Harrison, and father of Jean Harrison.

—Inserted by his loving mother and sister.

**HARLSON**—In loving memory of Andy, who was killed in France about August 14, 1916, friend of Trooper Joe Hudson and Private Hector Hudson, both on active service.

He fought and died like a hero.  
—Inserted by Mrs. J. E. Hudson, Partridge Street, Cottesloe Beach.

**LITTLE**—In loving memory of Sergeant Leslie Little, killed in action August 14, 1916.  
Sleep on, beloved, sleep and take thy rest.  
—Inserted by his loving friend, Lily Shannon-Boulter, City.

**MEAD**—In loving memory of our dear son and brother, Sergeant G. A. C. Mead, 51st Battalion, killed in action August 14 to 16, 1916.

One of the best that God could send,  
A loving son and brother, and a faithful friend.

—Inserted by his sorrowing mother, sister Ivy, and niece Doris, and brothers Jack, Ernest, and brother-in-law F. O'Doherty (on active service).

**MEAD**—In loving memory of my dear brother, Sergeant G. A. C. Mead, 51st Battalion, who was killed at Pozieres between August 14 and 16, 1916; aged 21 years.

Anchored by love death cannot sever,  
We sadly miss you, and will for ever.  
When days are dark and friends are few,  
Dear Harry, how we long for you.

—Inserted by her loving sister Alice and brother-in-law Dan Rice (on active service).

## IN MEMORIAM.

### Anzac Heroes.

**MEAD**—A tribute of love to the memory of Sergeant G. A. C. Mead (Harry), killed in action on or about August 16, 1916, in France.

Though death divides, fond memory ever clings.  
—Inserted by his loving friends, Gaydon and Annie Howra.

**PODGER**—In sacred and loving memory of our dearly-loved son, Private Keith G. H. Podger, No. 3645, A Company, 51st Battalion, who died of wounds in France on August 16, 1916.

Faithful unto death.

Some day, some time, our eyes shall see,  
The dear face held in memory,  
And Christ will link the broken chain  
Closer when we meet again.

Rest a brighter day will dawn,  
And nations now at strife,  
Bleeding and bruised and maimed and torn,  
Through death, shall enter life.

—Inserted by his sorrowing parents, G. and G. Podger, Kilmacott, and Little Leslie.

**PODGER**—A loving tribute to the memory of my beloved brother, Private Keith G. H. Podger, A Company, 51st Battalion, who died in the cause of freedom on August 16, 1916.

An ideal life, a noble death,  
And only ourselves are left to face the dreary  
days in silent fortitude.

—Inserted by his only sister Mabel.

**PODGER**—In fond memory of Private Keith G. H. Podger, who died in France on August 16, 1916, of wounds received in action.

He is not dead, but only resting in slumber  
deep,  
For unto His beloved, 'tis said, God giveth  
sleep.

—Inserted by his grandparents and sons, R. and A. O. and G. Harman.

**SUDLOW**—A tribute to the memory of my dear cousin, Private T. P. Sudlow (Tom), who died of wounds on August 15, 1916, at Netley Hospital, Southampton, England.

A comrade staunch and true,  
One of the bravest and best.  
On Australia's roll will shine his name,  
Of one whose friendship will always be  
Sweet memories twist thee and me.

—Inserted by J. Stewart, late 11th Battalion, Baywater.

**WOOD**—In loving memory of Corporal Harold Charles Wood, No. 3271, son of the late F. Walkden and Mrs. Wood, North Adelaide, 12th of 10th, 3rd Brigade, 56th Battalion, killed in action Mouquet Farm, France, August 16, 1916.

Peace, perfect peace, my brother and comrade.  
—Inserted by his brother, Fred M. Wood, North Perth.

**COCKMAN**—In sad but loving memory of our darling daughter and sweet Dorothy, who passed away at Subiaco on August 16, 1915, aged 5 weeks; of Wanneroo.

Silently a mother's weeping,  
Sobly droops a father's head,  
Death has claimed our little darling,  
Dorothy is numbered with the dead.

—Inserted by her loving father and mother, C. M. and D. Cockman, and little brother, Cecil.

## IN MEMORIAM Anzac Heroes

The West Australian Newspaper, Perth, Western Australia, 16 August 1917

**DUPEROUZEL** - A tribute to the memory of my comrade, Jim,  
who was killed in action about August 16, 1916, in France.

"In Northern France, mid the carnage  
Where the shrapnel freely flew,

He fought side by side with his comrades  
Who stood fast with the red, white and blue

But in memory, dear comrade, you're with me today.

Though on earth we shall not meet again;

You've gone to that Home that is open to all,

Where you will never know sorry or pain".

Inserted by his mate, William Taylor (on active service)

In Memoriam

Sadly, 4904 Private William Taylor, was killed in action during the 3rd Ypres offensive in Belgium on 28 September 1917. A tribute to Private Taylor is shown in Appendix (i).

Eleven other tributes from next of kin were published in the West Australian newspaper on 16 August 1917 for servicemen of the 51st Battalion who were killed in action at Mouquet Farm 14/16 August 1916, at the same time as Jim:

3769 Pte. Reginald ARMSTEAD

4732 L.Cpl. John Livingstone BENNETT

2591a Pte. Wilfred Ernest DOUGLAS

2636 Pte. Charles Alexander DYSON

4801 Pte. Frederick GUNDILL

2147 L.Cpl. Harold Ashley HALL

1773 Pte. Frederick William HAMMOND

1369 Pte. Andrew KARLSON

4939 Sgt. Leslie Andrew LITTLE

2554a Sgt. Henry Alexander Charles MEAD

3445 Pte. Keith George Harman PODGER

On 4 September, 1917 the second in memoriam tribute to Jim, under the heading ANZAC HEROES, was published in the West Australian newspaper which reads:



**Anzac Heroes.**

**ADAMS.**—In loving memory of our dear brother, Private C. E. Adams, 81st Battalion, who was reported killed in action on September 3, 1916, somewhere in France; also his brother, Private Jack Hamby, who was also killed in action in France.

Duty called, and they were there,  
To do their bit and do their share.  
Their hearts were good, their spirits brave,  
Their resting place a soldier's grave.

—Inserted by his loving brother and sister-in-law, Alf. and Bess Adams.

**ALLEN.**—In loving memory of our dear, devoted son and brother Harold, killed in action at Mouquet Farm, September 4, 1916.

One of the best. Sadly missed.

—Inserted by his sorrowing parents and sisters Greta, Nellie, and brother Arthur, Subicon.

**CLARK.**—In loving memory of Jack Clark, of 82nd B., killed in action September 3, 1916 (previously reported missing). For King and country.

—Inserted by his brother-in-law, Trooper Ernest Collins, France, and Mrs. E. Collins, De Magyp.

**COOK.**—A tribute to the memory of my dear chum, Private Victor George Cook, 81st Battalion, who was killed in action September 3, 1916. A friend worthy to be remembered.

—Inserted by his sincere friend, Bill, Cottonwood Beach.

**DUNN.**—In loving memory of our dear nephew and cousin Lance-Corporal Ernest A. Dunn, killed in action on September 3, 1916.

God's will be done.

—Inserted by his loving aunt, uncle and cousin, E. A. E. and Louie Briggs.

**DUPEROUZEL.**—In loving memory of dear old Jim, killed in action, somewhere in France, September 3, 1916, aged 18 years 11 months.

Just in the glow of his manhood.

—Inserted by Auntie Mary, Elsie and Rita.

**GLOVER.**—A tribute to the memory of my dear friend, Second Lieutenant John Glover (Jack) who, on September 3, 1916, at Mouquet Farm, gave his life for his King and

**IN-MEMORIAM**

**Anzac Heroes**

**DUPEROUZEL** – In loving memory of dear old Jim, killed in action, somewhere in France, September 3, 1916, aged, 18 years 11 months Just in the glow of his manhood. Inserted by Auntie Mary, Elsie and Rita.

Jim's cousins, Elsie and Rita, were sisters, the daughters of Mary Jane Duperouzel and William James Pittard. Mary was the eldest daughter, of Aimable Ciril Dupérouzel and Julia Neagle, the grandparents of Jim.

Jim's cousin Rita was the last member of the Duperouzel family to see Jim alive having been at the wharf in Fremantle on 1 April 1916 to wish him good luck and to wave him goodbye as he set sail for France on the troopship H.M.A.T. ULYSSES A38.

**In-Memoriam Anzac Heroes**  
The West Australian Newspaper,  
Perth, Western Australia, 4 September 1917

## UNVEILING OF METHODIST HONOR BOARD.

### IMPRESSIVE SERVICES.

The Sunday School Anniversary services conducted at the Methodist Church on Sunday last attracted large congregations, the one in the afternoon, at which the Soldiers' Honor Board was unveiled by Mrs. J. B. Harris, being particularly large. In fact the church, artistically decorated with flowers and greenery—arum lilies predominating—was crowded, the accommodation available in the gallery being requisitioned.

The preacher for the day was the Rev. J. E. Stone, whose discourse in the afternoon was built on the text: "Men that have hazarded their lives in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ." The rev. gentleman paid an eloquent tribute to the heroism of our soldiers, and the prominent part taken by those who had left the sunny shores of Australia to defend and maintain the finest traditions of the British Empire.

A large number of Cadets were present, and at the morning service the Friendly Societies, headed by the brass band, marched to the church.

The unveiling ceremony in the afternoon was performed by Mrs. J. B. Harris, who has three sons at the Front, and in removing the flag from the Board Mrs. Harris made very appropriate references to the occasion.

The Dedication Ode was read by the Rev. Stone, and the congregation sang portions of the National and Soldiers' Anthems.

One of the cadets, Cyril Dodd,

One of the cadets, Cyril Dodd, sounded the bugle call.

The school children, under the baton of Mr. A. H. Mercer, with Miss Vera Pyke as organist, rendered a number of hymns, and the efforts of the little ones, with the others who assisted, were much appreciated.

Masters B. Fisher (violin), and R. Trew (cornet), assisted in the musical portion of the proceedings.

### THE HONOR BOARD

Is a handsome piece of workmanship, and reflects credit upon Mr. Arthur Burgess. It is erected on the western side of the church and contains the following names, the asterisk indicating the honored dead. The cost to the church was £25:—

W. N. Ashworth *	R. Inkpen
C. A. Ashworth	E. T. Johnson
I. J. H. Ashbolt	E. W. McGlinn *
L. Ashbolt	C. J. McGlinn *
W. Ashworth	S. McGlinn
C. R. Burgess	R. McGlinn
R. R. V. Chipper *	H. McGlinn
L. L. S. Chipper *	C. F. W. Murphy *
E. Clarke	A. H. Mercer
A. F. Carter	W. Mann
R. H. Collins	R. C. MacLachlan
J. Dickerson *	S. E. Pettit
W. T. Dunham	E. Pidgeon
G. A. Dunham	T. Ross
E. J. Dawkins	H. S. Randell *
J. R. Duperouzel *	W. J. Randell
G. C. Duperouzel	J. Rowe
D. Dunn	C. Stewart
P. Davies *	A. Stewart
W. H. Dinsdale	S. Smith *
E. A. R. Dunstan	C. M. Thorn
C. G. East	A. V. Taylor
W. H. Edmondson	L. J. Thielemann
J. W. Grant *	C. H. Thielemann
R. Grant	J. G. Turnock *
N. J. Gillies	H. E. Wallis
K. B. Harris	S. V. Wallis
C. V. Harris	S. H. Wansbrough
A. Harris	W. H. Warren
H. H. Hill *	C. Wallace *
S. P. V. Harrison	F. W. Young *
L. Inkpen	W. T. Young

Unveiling of the Methodist Honour Board, York  
Eastern District Chronicle Newspaper  
York, Western Australia  
4 October 1918



**YORK DISTRICT HONOUR BOARD, 1914-1918**  
Courtesy of Keryn Duperouzel

This beautifully crafted YORK DISTRICT HONOUR BOARD, which is believed to be made from oak timber that has shellac on it, is located in the main entrance of the York Town Hall, the former Town Council Offices, in Avon Terrace. The Board holds an individual brass name plaque for each of the 295 young men in the York District who served during World War I. A brass image in the shape of a crown, positioned next to the names of 57 soldiers, denotes those who paid the supreme sacrifice.

The names of the 57 servicemen were also inscribed on the panels of the 20' tall York War Memorial, made of Donnybrook freestone, which was erected in Railway Reserve in 1923. This Memorial was officially unveiled by the Hon. H. P. Cole, Minister for Education and Justice. The Eastern District Chronicle newspaper published an article about the unveiling ceremony on 27 April 1923 which also made reference to Jim's cousin, Harry Wansbrough:

"...The York Brass Band, under the baton of Mr. Harry Wansbrough, rendered selections during the proceedings, and also accompanied the hymns which formed part of the ceremony..."

The names on the York War Memorial have since been refreshed to show the names of 73 servicemen under the inscription, 'HERE YORK HONOURS THOSE WHO FELL 1914 - 1918'.

The central panel of the York District Honour Board, at the top, has the words LEST WE FORGET, under an image of the rising sun of the Australian Imperial Force badge flanked by the flags of Great Britain and Australia. The three lower panels show brass name plaques for Battle Honours:

### BATTLE HONOURS

GALLIPOLI 1915  
 THE LANDING  
 ANZAC 25TH APRIL  
 GABA TEPE      QUINN'S POST  
 LEANE'S TRENCH      LONE PINE  
 SARI BAIR      HILL 60  
 THE EVACUATION  
  
 FRANCE 1916  
 FROMELLES      LA SOMME  
 POZIERES      FLERS  
 MOUQUET FARM

SINAI 1916-17  
 ROMANI      KATIA  
 BIR-EL-ABD      MAGDHABA  
 RAFA  
  
 FRANCE 1917  
 LE BARQUE      GREVILLERS  
 BAPAUME      LAGNICOURT  
 HERMIES      YPRES  
 MESSINES      POLYGON WOOD  
 THE MENIN ROAD  
 PASCHENDAELE  
 BROODSEINDE

PALESTINE 1917-18  
 BEERSHEBA      GAZA  
 JERUSALEM      JERICHO  
 ES SALT      AMMAN  
 DAMASCUS  
  
 FRANCE 1918  
 BERNANCOURT  
 VILLERS-BRETONNEUX  
 HAMEL      MERRIS  
 BEFORE AMIENS      BRAX  
 CLERY      MONT ST QUENTIN  
 PERONNE  
 THE HINDENBURG LINE  
 MONTBREHAIN

The name J. R. DUPEROUZEL with a brass crown is located on the second panel, second column, and the twelfth name down from the top. Jim's cousin, Harry, S. H. WANSBROUGH is visible on the first panel, second column, and the twenty-second name from the top.

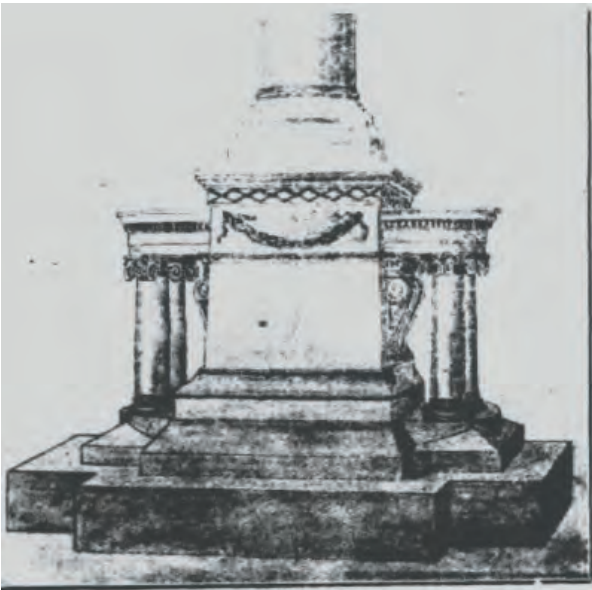


**York District Honour Board**  
 Courtesy of Keryn Duperouzel

# York Pays another Tribute to Her Fallen Heroes.

AN UNVEILING CEREMONY.

PERFORMED BY THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION AND JUSTICE.



## "The Scroll of Fame."

Ashworth, W. N.	Longbottom, A. C.
Aubrey, J. W.	McCarthy, John
Bishop, J. G.	McGinn, C. I.
Brockman, F. L.	McGinn, E.
Brockman, R. W.	Martin, D.
Budge, J.	Merrick, J.
Chipper, L. L. S.	Pettit, S. E.
Chipper, R. R. V.	Randell, H.
Colas, E. J.	Reynolds, A.
Davies, P. J.	Reynolds, B.
Dawkins, E. J.	Richardson, G. W.
Dawkins, F. R.	Rickey, E.
Dickerson, J.	Rush, H. J.
Domsella, E. H.	Sermon, J. C.
Duckham, H. J.	Smith, W. S.
Dugan, J. H.	Stannard, E. J.
Eyre, J. C.	Stewart, A. St. C.
Golan, J. A.	Stewart, M. G.
Grant, J. W.	Storoy, C.
Grant, R. H., D.C.M.	Sutherland, F.
Grigson, W. H.	Sutherland, S.
Harrison, W. A.	Wallace, C.
Hartle, H. W.	Washer, H. I.
Hayden, A. G. P.	Whitfield, J. M.
Jones, G. A.	Wigham, R. J.
Kott, W. P.	Woods, C. C. S.
Laidler, W. H.	Young, F. W.
Lawson, W. E.	Young, J.

Lawson, W. E.  
Ley, C. E. H.

Young, J.

The design features a freestone column of Ionic architecture. The Capitol true to his Order is always a beauty of the architect. The Donnybrook freestone lends itself well to the perfect details in this design. The column in height is 20 feet, and on a generous base of Mundaring grey granite, 8 feet x 5 feet. The two small columns on each of the two sides are also of Ionic design, replicas of the large column. For the names of the fallen soldiers on panels on opposite sides of polished granite are provided, and carved laurel leaves are designed around this inscription.

Under a leaden sky, which thickened heavy rain, the monument erected on the Railway Reserve by the residents of York and district, in memory of those who paid the supreme sacrifice in the Great War of 1914-18, unveiled on Wednesday afternoon by the Hon. H. P. Colebatch, C.M.G., M.L.C. (Minister for Education and Justice), in the presence of over 600 people, an emblem that would have been obliterated had it not been for the better conditions—a downpour was threatened at any moment. In addition to the Minister, there were on the platform His Worship the Mayor (Mr. A. H. Merriman), Mr. C. G. Latham, M.L.A., G. E. Inkpen, J.P., and the Hon. S. S. Bullen, and H. Robson, the Mayor apologising for his absence of the Very Rev. Dr. Walsh through indisposition. The subscribers to the memorial fund voted wisely in determining the Railway Reserve as the site, and this point was emphasised by the Minister for Education during the address which he delivered prior to unveiling the handsome obelisk. Ideally situated, we feel confident that a Committee formed for the purpose will exercise efficient control and supervision of the reserve. It can and will make a beauty spot, and a monument that will silently, yet eloquently remind us of the deeds of

valour performed by those who made the greatest possible sacrifice for their fellow man in this country.

The construction and erection of the monument was entrusted to the Karrakatta Returned Soldiers' Monumental Works, to whom every satisfaction was given.

The panels contain the names of fifty-seven of our glorious dead, a list of names appearing in the reference.

Many beautiful wreaths and other floral tributes were deposited at the base of the monument during the proceedings, conspicuous amongst them being those from the local Branch of the Red Cross Society—an institution which commanded such high appreciation and prestige during the progress and since the termination of hostilities.

The York Brass Band, under the baton of Mr. Harry Wainwright, rendered selections during the proceedings, and accompanied the hymns which formed part of the ceremony.

Special space was allotted to the returned soldiers, parents, other relatives of the fallen heroes, and members of the Red Cross.

## York Pays another Tribute to Her Fallen Heroes.

Eastern District Chronicle Newspaper,  
York, Western Australia  
27 April 1923

The York War Memorial, situated in Railway Street, commemorates 57 fallen servicemen of World War I and World War II. It is a large stone monument with carved pedestals placed either side of the monument. Polished granite name plaques on front and back read "Here York honours those who fell 1914 - 1918" and are affixed to the lower half of the monument.



The York War Memorial in 2015  
www.waymarkings.com

The State War Memorial Cenotaph is the principal war memorial of Western Australia. It is situated in an open area, The State War Memorial Precinct, on a lookout point at the top of Mt. Eliza in Kings Park. This is a large and prominent public park located south west of the city.



**Western Australian State Memorial**  
Courtesy of Gordon Tarrant.



The memorial was dedicated on 24 November 1929 by the then State Governor Sir William Campion. Construction was overseen by the distinguished war veteran General Sir J. Talbot Hobbs, acting as the honorary architect. The cenotaph was designed to resemble the Australian Imperial Force Divisional Memorials located in France and Belgium.

The State Memorial website provides a very detailed description of the memorial itself and the memorial trees which line the various drives within King's Park:

*"...The centrepiece of the structure is an 18m tall obelisk, visually striking against the blue Perth sky. The exterior walls are covered with plaques of the various units which have served Australia. An under-croft contains a roll of honour listing the names of approximately 7,000 Western Australians who died as a result of World War One. In subsequent years, the names of fallen soldiers from later wars have been added. There are currently 1,616 plaques along the Honour Avenues in Kings Park. Each plaque is inscribed with the name of the deceased; unit and rank; age, date and manner of death; and who dedicated the plaque. Honour Avenue plaques sit poignantly against a backdrop of eucalyptus trees. Each bears details of service personnel who died during war service and were either buried overseas or have no known graves.*

**History of Honour Avenues:** *The planting of trees as a dedication to individual service personnel who gave their lives while serving their countries in time of war seems to be an Australian innovation. This unique practice originated in 1917 in Ballarat, Victoria. Mrs Tilly Thompson proposed to raise funds to plant an 'avenue of trees' to honour the local men who had been killed in World War I. By 1919, there were 3,912 trees planted along 22.4 kms of the Western Highway. In all, at least 128 avenues were planted in Victoria between 1917 and 1921 - virtually every one a community effort. The idea was taken up in Kings Park, Western Australia by Mr Arthur Lovekin, an original member of the Kings Park Board. The first Honour Avenue was dedicated to 404 fallen soldiers in August 1919 on the fifth anniversary of the outbreak of World War I. Kings Park now has three tree-lined avenues set aside to honour service personnel who died in the two World Wars and other engagements.*

**May Drive:** *May Drive was opened on 23 July 1901 by Princess Mary, Duchess of Cornwall and York, later Queen Mary. May Drive became the first Honour Avenue in Kings Park and Botanic Garden in 1919. Relatives and friends of men and women who died during World War I (1914-1918) planted 400 oak and plane trees during a planting ceremony. The oak trees had been raised from acorns supplied by HM from Windsor Castle in 1914. A message from Queen Mary was read to those assembled at the dedication. 'May these oak trees grow and flourish for many years, and stand as a reminder to generations to come of the devotion and loyalty of those brave sons of the Empire who gave their lives in the cause of justice, freedom and right' (Queen Mary, 1919). When the trees failed to prosper, they were replanted with Bangalay (*Eucalyptus botryoides*) in the 1940s. Today, there is one oak left standing - at the corner of May and Lovekin Drives, adjacent to the Forrest statue.*

**Lovekin Drive:** *Lovekin Drive, named in 1931, commemorates Arthur Lovekin, second President of the Kings Park Board and the man responsible for the initiation of the Honour Avenues. After World War II many requests for trees were received for dedication to servicemen who died in that war and the Kings Park Board asked the Returned and Services League to arrange a dedication ceremony for the remaining 300 sugar gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) in Lovekin Avenue. Lovekin Drive was dedicated on 5 December 1948.*

**Marri Walk:** *The most recent addition to the Honour Avenues is Marri Walk, a roadway adjacent to western boundary of Rio Tinto Naturescape Kings Park on May Drive, that leads to the Royal Kings Park Tennis Club. Marri Walk was dedicated on 18 April 1999 and honours the fallen of World War I, World War II and other engagements.*

**Honour Avenues Group:** *The plaques have been carefully maintained by the RSL Highgate Honour Avenues Group on behalf of the Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority since 1922:*



**Honour Plaque and Eucalyptus Tree in Honour of Pte. JAMES R. DUPEROUZEL**  
M276 May Drive, May Circle, King's Park, Perth, Western Australia

**STATE WAR MEMORIAL**  
**NAMES FOR TABLETS.**  
**A Further List.**

The names of all West Australian soldiers, who gave their lives during the Great War are to be handed down to posterity by means of a series of tablets bearing their names on the walls of a section of the State War Memorial on Mount Eliza. It is intended to include, apart from those who enlisted within the State the names of all West Australians who enlisted in other parts and paid the supreme sacrifice. Already, a list of 6,000 names is in the hands of the War Memorial Committee, and this list is being published in alphabetical order in "The Western Mail" from week to week. Friends and relatives of West Australian soldiers who paid the supreme sacrifice and whose names are not included in the published list are asked to assist the committee by supplying particulars, which, for obvious reasons, must be endorsed by the Defence Department. A further section of the list of names is published below:—

Pte. DUNCAN, Reginald Horace Frank, 51st Bat.  
 Pte. DUNCAN, William, 3rd Par. Bat.  
 Pte. DUNDERDALE, Reginald, 10th Bat.  
 Pte. DUNHAM, Herbert William, 11th Bat.  
 Lance-Corp. DUNKLEY, Arthur, 16th Bat.  
 2nd-Lieut. DUNKLEY, Andrew Robert, 51st Bat.  
 Pte. DUNLOP, Walter Henry, 11th Bat.  
 Pte. DUNN, Albert John, 51st Bat.  
 Pte. DUNN, Clarence Patrick, 51st Bat.  
 Lance-Corp. DUNN, Ernest Septimus, 51st Bat.  
 Pte. DUNN, James Richard, 28th Bat.  
 Pte. DUNN, Thomas, 12th Bat.  
 Pte. DUNN, Thomas, 44th Bat.  
 Pte. DUNN, Thomas Dawson, 57th Bat.  
 Pte. DUNN, William John, 51st Bat.  
 Pte. DUNN, William Wallace Robert, 2 M.G.D.  
 Pte. DUNPHY, George Patrick, 28th Bat.  
 Pte. DUNSTAN, Edward John, 48th Bat.  
 Pte. DUNSTAN, Percy Phillip, 32nd Bat.  
 Cpl. DUNSTAN, Richard James, 10th, P.A.B.  
 Pte. DUNSTAN, Sydney Albert, 29th Bat.  
 Pte. DUNSTAN, William Joseph, 16th Bat.  
 Pte. DUPEN, Cuthbert John Ernest, 11th Bat.  
 Pte. DUPEROUZEL, James Ross, 51st Bat.  
 Gun. DUPLEX, Martin Edward, 3rd P.A.B.  
 Pte. DURLING, Maurice Allan, 51st Bat.  
 Pte. DURRANT, Ernest Victor, 11th Bat.  
 Pte. DURRANT, George Thomas, 28th Bat.  
 Pte. DUTY, John William, 44th Bat.  
 Cpl. DUVAL, Denis, 10th L.R.R.  
 Pte. DWYER, Francis Edward, 11th Bat.  
 Pte. DWYER, Michael, 10th L.R.R.  
 Pte. DWYER, Patrick Francis, 32nd Bat.  
 Pte. DWYER, Thomas Kelly, 11th Bat.

**State War Memorial - Names for Tablets**  
 Extract taken from The Western Mail newspaper,  
 Perth, Western Australia, 7 August 1930

**Wooden Cross of the 51st Battalion A.I.F. on display in St. George's Cathedral, Perth**

This wooden cross was originally erected by the soldiers of the 51st Battalion on the battlefield of Villers-Bretonneux in 1918. It was taken to Australia in 1956 and is now on display in the Burt Memorial Hall in St. George's Cathedral, Perth. This memorial was built by an early pioneer, Archibald Burt, in memory of his son Francis Burt, who was killed at Villers-Bretonneux in 1917. His eldest son, Septimus, was killed at Montauban in 1916. In the small garden behind the church in Villers-Bretonneux is a stone copy, presented on ANZAC day 2008.



**51st Battalion Cross, Villers-Bretonneux**  
 left, and middle, the original wooden cross in St. George's Cathedral, Perth, Western Australia and right, the stone copy in Villers-Bretonneux churchyard

## The Australian War Memorial, Canberra

**Commemoration at the Memorial:** In the aftermath of the battle of Pozières, France in 1916, the Australian official war historian Charles Bean began to develop plans for a national memorial to commemorate the sacrifices made by his fellow Australians. He felt it was important for such a memorial to include an extensive military collection, in order to help Australians at home understand



**Australian War Memorial**  
AWM PAIU2005.017.04

the wartime experience: *"...It had always been in the mind of many Australian soldiers that records and relics of their fighting would be preserved in some institutions in Australia, and to several of us it had seemed that a museum housing these would form the most natural, interesting, and inspiring memorial to those who fell..."* C.E.W. Bean, *Gallipoli mission*, 1948, p. 5



**Australian War Memorial**

The Memorial commemorates the sacrifice of Australians who have died in war. It helps Australians remember and understand through maintaining the Roll of Honour and conducting national commemorative ceremonies. Each year on Anzac Day (25 April) and Remembrance Day (11 November), the two major days of commemoration in Australia, the Memorial holds National Ceremonies on the Parade Ground. These are attended by thousands of official guests and visitors and are followed by the wreathlaying at the Tomb of the Unknown Australian Soldier.

**Wreath laying at the Memorial:** Official visitors to the Memorial usually pay tribute to Australia's war dead by laying wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Australian Soldier or the Inauguration Stone. School groups and veterans' groups also conduct commemorative wreath laying ceremonies in these areas.

**Last Post Ceremony:** At the end of each day, commencing at 4.55 pm AEST, the Memorial farewells visitors with its moving Last Post Ceremony. The ceremony begins with the singing of the Australian National Anthem, followed by the poignant strains of a Lament, played by a piper. Visitors are invited to lay wreaths and floral tributes beside the Pool of Reflection. The Roll of Honour in the Cloisters lists

the names of more than 102,000 Australians who have given their lives in war and other operations over more than a century. At each ceremony the story behind one of these names will be told. The Ode is then recited, and the ceremony ends with the sounding of the Last Post.

**National memorial and grounds:** The Memorial's Main Building and grounds are conserved and developed as a national memorial to Australians who served and died at war. As well as the Commemorative Courtyard, the Sculpture Garden provides another dignified and attractive focus for commemoration within the Memorial's grounds.

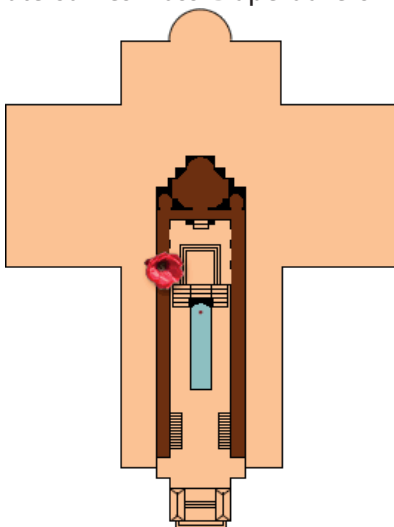
**World-renowned collection and displays:** The Memorial's galleries showcase one of the world's greatest military collections, thus fulfilling Charles Bean's vision of a national memorial. The displays provide direct evidence of the lives, actions, and fate of the men and women who served and died for Australia in war and military operations. The loss of over 60,000 Australian lives in the First World War and 40,000 in the Second World War, and numerous deaths in other conflicts, might become little more than statistical information if not for the Memorial's National Collection, which illustrates the effect of war on individuals, families, and communities.

**Historical research:** The Memorial's historians research and foster research into Australia's military history. This provides the depth and breadth of knowledge required to support the Memorial's unique displays and commemorative functions.

**Roll of Honour:** At the heart of the Memorial building is the Roll of Honour: a long series of bronze panels recording the names of over 102,000 members of the Australian armed forces who have died during or as a result of war service, warlike service, non-warlike service and certain peacetime operations. During the Centenary period, the name of each of the 62,000 Australians who gave their lives during the First World War will be projected onto the façade of the Hall of Memory at the Australian War Memorial. The names will be displayed from sunset to sunrise every night, and can be seen from the Memorial's grounds. Each name will be visible for 30 seconds. This special commemoration runs from 4 August 2014 until 11 November 2018. During this period, the entire set of 62,000 names will be displayed about 30 times.

#### Location on the Roll of Honour

Private James Ross Duperouzel's name is located at panel 152 in the Commemorative Area at the AWM (as indicated by the poppy on the plan).



#### Roll of Honour name projection

Dates for the projection of the name Private James Ross Duperouzel onto the exterior of the Hall of Memory on:

- Sat 5 March, 2016 at 3:36 am
- **Mon 25 April, 2016 at 4:23 am**
- Wed 8 June, 2016 at 3:29 am
- Wed 20 July, 2016 at 2:47 am
- Sun 4 September, 2016 at 1:40 am
- Fri 28 October, 2016, 04:56 am
- Sun 1 January, 2017, at 4:02 am
- Sat 4 March, 2017, at 8:42 pm

**War Graves:** The Office of Australian War Graves has the location and other information about war graves and memorials. Search the records of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission for details about First and Second World War graves.

Somewhere in France

## Chapter 11

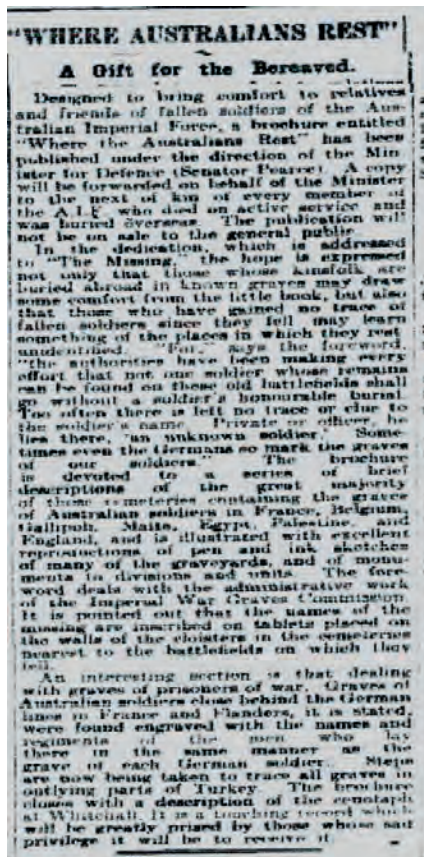
### Where the Australians Rest

In 1920 the Australian Department of Defence issued a booklet entitled, 'Graves of the Fallen', which includes the booklet entitled, 'Where the Australians Rest' – A description of many of the Cemeteries overseas in which Australians – including those whose names can never be known – are buried, 1920-1924. It was only ever available to the families of servicemen who lost their lives during World War I. A summary of the booklet, available on the NAA website, reads:

*This booklet was published in 1920 by the Department of Defence and presented to the next-of-kin of Australian servicemen who died on active service during World War I. It was edited by Charles Bean. The booklet provides details of the cemeteries where Australians with known (and unknown) graves are commemorated, and was specifically designed to bring comfort to the bereaved. It was not offered for sale to the general public and represented an acknowledgement by the Australian government of the role that physical distance played in the grief of the Australian public.*

*The booklet consists of seventy-two pages with the inside pages featuring written descriptions alongside black and white drawings of landscape scenes of cemeteries where Australian WWI soldiers are buried, or drawings of examples of memorials and monuments.*

The Argus newspaper in Melbourne published an article on Monday, 29 November 1920 which refers to the new booklet under the heading: "Where Australians Rest" – A Gift for the Bereaved:



#### "WHERE AUSTRALIANS REST" A Gift for the Bereaved.

Designed to bring comfort to relatives and friends of fallen soldiers of the Australian Imperial Force, a brochure entitled "Where the Australians Rest" has been published under the direction of the Minister for Defence (Senator Pearce). A copy will be forwarded on behalf of the Minister to the next of kin of every member of the AIF who died on active service and was buried overseas. The publication will not be on sale to the general public.

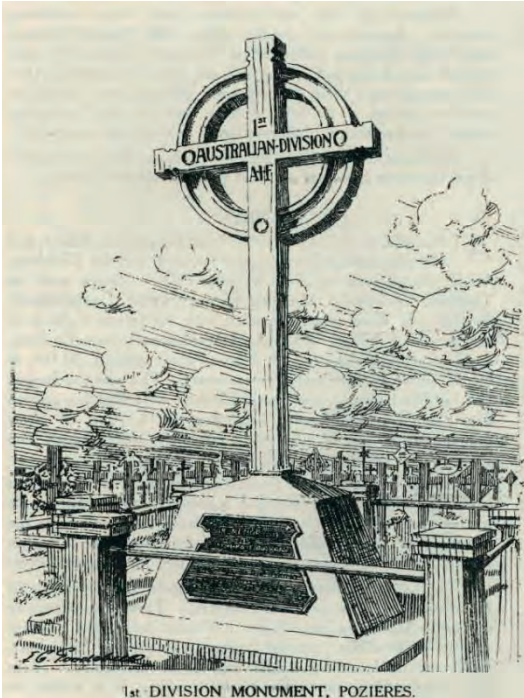
In the dedication which is addressed to "The Missing", the hope is expressed not only that those whose kinfolk are buried abroad in known graves may draw some comfort from the little book but also that those who have gained no trace of fallen soldiers since they fell may learn something of the places in which they rest unidentified. "For," says the foreword, "the authorities have been making every effort that not one soldier whose remains can be found on these old battlefields shall go without a soldier's honourable burial. Too often there is left no trace or clue to the soldier's name. Private or officer, he lies there, 'an unknown soldier'. Sometimes even the Germans so mark the graves of our soldiers." The brochure is devoted to a series of brief descriptions of the great majority of those cemeteries containing the graves of Australian soldiers in France, Belgium, Gallipoli, Malta, Egypt, Palestine and England, and is illustrated with excellent reproductions of pen and ink sketches of many of the graveyards and of monuments to divisions and units. The foreword deals with the administrative work of the Imperial War Graves Commission. It is pointed out that the names of the missing are inscribed on tablets placed on the walls of the cloisters in the cemeteries nearest to the battlefields on which they fell.

An interesting section is that dealing with graves of prisoners of war. Graves of Australian soldiers close behind the German lines in France and Flanders, it is stated, were found engraved with the names and regiments of the men who lay there in the same manner as the grave of each German soldier. Steps are now being taken to trace all graves in outlying parts of Turkey. The brochure closes with a description of the cenotaph at Whitehall. It is a touching record which will be greatly prized by those whose sad privilege it will be to receive it.

#### Where Australians Rest

Argus Newspaper, Melbourne, 29 November 1920

The booklet includes a specific write-up about Pozières and mentions Mouquet Farm by name only. It also contains thirty-six pen drawings by the artist John C. Goodchild, of South Australia. There is no specific description or any pen drawings of Mouquet Farm. No mention is made of where the possible remains of Jim were buried. Within the section, 'THE MISSING' - To An Unknown soldier', there is only a brief reference to Mouquet Farm by name and no description. Extracts from pages 38-42 of the booklet are shown below:



1st DIVISION MONUMENT, POZIERES.

POZIERES.

AT Pozieres, on the 15 miles road from Baupame to Albert, and 18 miles from Bullecourt, the 1st, 2nd, and 4th Divisions, A.I.F., fought during July-August, 1916. Names such as Thiepval, Courcellette, Mouquet Farm, Fricourt, Contalmaison, and Delville Wood were associated with the terrific fighting of the time of Pozieres. Beyond, at Warlencourt, near Le Sars, on the Bapaume-Albert road, a rough chalk mound, 30 feet in height, supports three sets of monuments. This was the famous Butte of Warlencourt, associated with the terrible fighting around Flers and Le Sars in the autumn of 1916. One of these monuments, with concrete base, is erected to the Germans who fell from 5th November, 1916, to 25th March, 1918.

Going from Bapaume along the road towards Albert, you come to a Canadian memorial, painted white. Half-a-mile further towards Albert, and 20 yards from the roadway, is the memorial of officers and men of the 2nd Australian Division who fell at the taking of the Pozieres ridge, July-August, 1916.

The battle for Pozieres was fought soon after the Battle of Fleurbaix (50 miles north of Pozieres). These two struggles represent Australia's early effort in France during the summer of 1916. The country around Pozieres is like that at Bullecourt. The eye wanders over undulating ridges for miles. There is nothing striking about the Pozieres ridge. It is similar to dozens of others in the vicinity, though it may have a slight advantage in height. The light rich loam is several feet deep,



22nd BATTALION MEMORIAL, POZIERES.

and almost stoneless. The little village had its church and cottages levelled in the strife, but the land is being cleared now for the humble beginning of a new Pozieres. Looking east, from the ruins of Pozieres, you see Mouquet Farm on the left, Contalmaison Wood on the right, and Thiepval Wood and village in the left rear.

A permanent monument, 35 feet in height, is being erected to the 1st Division of the A.I.F. A 1916 "pill-box," built by the Germans and captured by the Australians, will be preserved, and a portion of the shell-torn land will remain as battle left it. The whole area, 400 feet square, will be fenced.

One hundred yards away is a large, unpainted wooden cross, with a brass plate inscribed: "In loving memory of the brave officers, N.C.O.'s, and men of the 22nd Infantry Battalion, who were killed in action at Pozieres and Mouquet Farm, 25th July-27th August, 1916." The cross rises from a pyramid of stones and cement, surrounded by a low wooden railing, painted white.

In the cemetery, a few hundred yards down the road, there are 2,000 war graves. Conspicuous among them are three A.I.F. crosses. One is the memorial of the 1st Australian Division; another that of officers, N.C.O.'s, and men of the 8th Battalion, who were "killed in action" at Pozieres, 25th July-18th August, 1916; and the third was erected to members of the 4th Australian Pioneer Battalion who fell near Pozieres, 1916. A simple cross, 6 feet in height, is in memory of six officers of the 22nd Battalion, A.I.F.

The town of Albert, a few kilometres away, bore the brunt of war. Masses of stone, piles of broken bricks and mortar, all tempest tossed, form part of the ruins.

**Pozières**

NAA: MP367/1; 446/10/3447; Bar Code 362108

A copy of this booklet was sent to George and Sarah on 29 December 1921 just over five years after Jim was killed. It is hoped that this booklet was of some comfort to them and to Jim's siblings. However the booklet doesn't mention where Jim was killed. It is highly likely that the family had no idea where Jim was killed in France and the circumstances prevailing at that time. There is no member of the Duperouzel family alive today who knows what became of this booklet which measures 25cm x 18.5cm.

Jim's name is inscribed on the Villers-Bretonneux Memorial, which was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, and dedicated to the Missing. The Memorial was unveiled by King George VI on 22 July 1938.

Twelve months after Jim's death an in memoriam notice to Anzac Heroes was published in the West Australian newspaper on 4 September 1917 by Jim's Auntie Mary Pittard, and her two daughters, Elsie and Rita, which reads, "...in loving memory of dear old Jim killed in action, somewhere in France, September 3 1916, aged 18 years 11 months...". It is clear that George's sister, Mary, didn't know where Jim was killed in France and when.

The Service Record B2455, SERN 4783, Bar Code 3529606 for Pte. DUPEROUZEL J. R. held with the NAA in Canberra consists of 36 documents. Included amongst them is a page headed: 'Transferred to Australian Imperial Force' which is shown below:

Transferred to  
**AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE.**  
 No. 4783  
 Rank Pte. Name DUPEROUZEL J. R.  
 Unit 57<sup>th</sup> Battalion, 14<sup>th</sup> Battalion, 6974 B  
 Casualty 14/8/16 Killed in Action. Cable 14/2103605/2/33582/1/9/16  
 "WHERE THE AUSTRALIANS REST."  
 Pamphlet sent to Mr G. C. Duperouzel 29.12.21

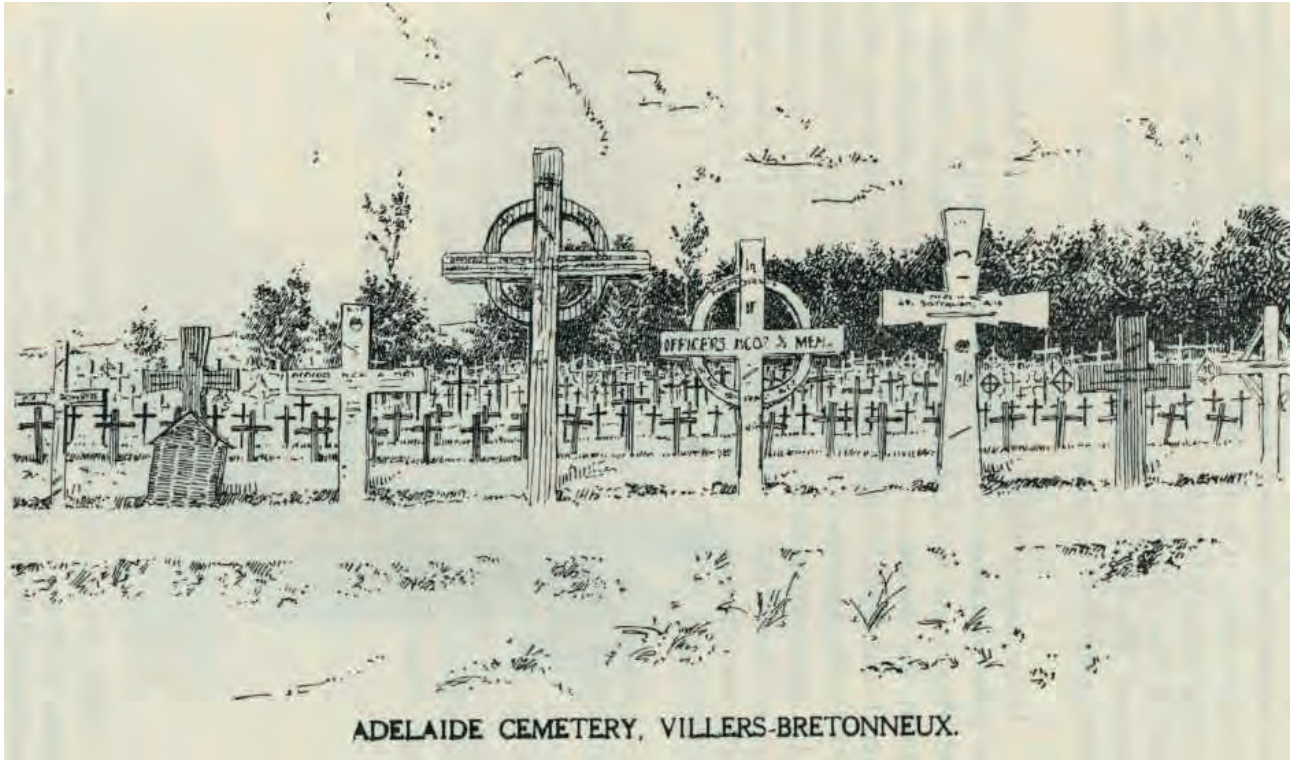
DATE	PURPOSE	REF. NO.
12 SEP 1916	M.O. 5 ADVISED, KILLED IN ACTION. 14-16/8/16	
21-9-16	COPY MADE FOR WAR PENSIONS	
10-8-14	CONFIRMATION RECEIVED OF Cable No. 14/2103605/2/33582/1/9/16	
9/12/21	BRITISH WAR MEDAL to Comdt ... M.O.B.R.M. 54/175	

Note:

- (i) wording at the top left 'War Gratuity Schedule'.
- (ii) killed in action 14/16 1916
- (iii) entry on 21 September 1916 "...copy made for War Pensions..."
- (iv) date cable telegram was advised to next of kin 12 September 1916
- (v) personal effects Ex "MEDIC" were sent to George on 10 August 1917.
- (vi) "...B.R.M. 46/1368 & Booklet on Graves despatched 8 December 1919
- (vii) British War Medal to Comdt. 5<sup>th</sup> M.D/B/R.M. 54/175 and date this medal was issued, 9 December 1921.
- (viii) three rubber stamps towards the bottom of this document refer to the Star Medal 1914/15 (Not Entitled); the British War Medal and Victory Medal were issued to Jim's father.
- (ix) "WHERE THE AUSTRALIANS REST" - pamphlet sent to: Mr G. C. Duperouzel 29.12.21

"Where the Australians Rest" Extract from Service Record  
 Sern 4783, Bar code 3529606

An example of the many illustrations in this booklet is this sketch of the Adelaide Cemetery, Villers-Bretonneux, shown below. The wooden crosses on all the cemeteries were eventually replaced over many years with hundreds of thousands of headstones made in England using Portland stone. The history of the CWGC book reads, *"...the production of headstones was a colossal task requiring manufacture on an industrial scale and craftsmanship of the highest quality to carve the names, regimental badges and inscriptions...quite apart from the quarrying and shaping the stones, there was the question of engraving details on to each one...it was decided that the stones should be of a uniform size: 2 feet 6 inches high, 1 foot 3 inches wide and 3 inches thick..."*



**Adelaide Cemetery, Villers-Bretonneux**

NAA: MP367/1; 446/10/3447; Bar Code 362108

On 2 November 1993, following a request by the government of Australia, an unknown Australian soldier killed in the First World War was exhumed from Plot III, Row M, Grave 13, of the Adelaide Military Cemetery, Villers-Bretonneux, and is now buried in the AWM in Canberra.



**An unidentified soldier bends to read the inscription on a wooden cross**

AWM EZ0015

## PROYART.

A FEW kilometres from the town of Bray, on the never-ending chalk hills of the Somme, is the little village of Proyart. Before the outbreak of war, its population never exceeded 625; now it attracts crowds of visitors.

In a secluded natural depression of the valley is a "Big Bertha." This enormous gun, 16 inches in diameter, and over 50 feet in length, was captured by the 3rd Infantry Battalion, 1st Australian Division, 23rd August, 1918. It was presented to the city of Amiens by the Commonwealth Government, and forms an "Australian War Memorial." It was placed in position by the Germans after their advance in 1918 past Peronne and on to Villers-Bretonneux. The enemy never anticipated being compelled to evacuate this territory; but the Allies' victorious armies met them, and Amiens was saved from destruction by shells from "Big Bertha." To Australian troops fell the honour of capturing the biggest gun taken in the War. The breech was blown out by the enemy prior to retreat; and the huge barrel now lies on the ground, pointing towards Amiens. The country about Proyart is dotted with crosses, each marking the spot where a soldier lies buried.

## VILLERS-BRETONNEUX.

IN history, Villers-Bretonneux will rank with Verdun, The Marne, Ypres, and Chateau Thierry. The town is situated on one of the long, low ridges, so familiar along the Somme. The chalk, which shows wherever the surface is disturbed, makes the trenches, now that they are filled in, look like white ribbons amid the grass.

Villers-Bretonneux is 9 miles east of the city of Amiens. To the east, the direction whence the enemy came, lies Peronne, 20 miles away. On the left is Corbie, 3 kilometres distant, nestling in the valley of the Somme; also Morlancourt. On the right is the little village of Cachy. South-east of Cachy is Hangard Wood. Villers-Bretonneux was a thriving industrial centre, noted for its spinning mills, until war crushed it.

In the mighty thrust which Germany made in March, 1918, the drive southward towards Paris was stopped by the French and Americans at Chateau Thierry; while the attempt to capture the important railway centre of Amiens and divide the French and British forces was thwarted, and the enemy driven back by the Australians. The 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Divisions, A.I.F., took part in these successful operations during the anxious days of March and April, 1918, while the 1st Division, farther north, was repairing a gap made in the line, filled for the moment by the Fourth Brigade of Guards.

Amiens is the city where peace between France and England was signed 100 years before. It was saved from destruction by the valour of men from one of Britain's Dominions. The Bishop of Amiens, on behalf of the French people, paid a noble tribute to Australian soldiers, and the civilian residents of Villers-Bretonneux on Peace Day presented to the A.I.F. a stone memorial, bearing the inscription:—

*Aux Heros Australiens  
Morts pour  
La Defense de  
Villers-Bretonneux,  
24-25 Avril, 1918.  
Les Habitants  
Reconnaisants.*

While Paris and other cities were gaily celebrating the signing of Peace, at Villers-Bretonneux the people gathered in front of the Mayor's house to honour Australia's dead.

There are four cemeteries near Villers-Bretonneux. The largest is Heath Cemetery, with 2,000 graves, including that of three Australian V.C. heroes. In the Adelaide Cemetery, close to the railway line, 1,800 soldiers are buried. A memorial has been erected to the officers, N.C.O.'s, and men of the 13th Australian Infantry Brigade, "who fell in action hereabout in a night attack resulting in the recapture of Villers-Bretonneux, 24-25th April, 1918." There are also memorials to the officers, N.C.O.'s, and men of the 49th Battalion, the 50th Battalion, the 51st Battalion, and the 52nd Battalion, A.I.F.

The third cemetery is at Crucifix Corner. The graves are chiefly those of French, English, Australian, and Canadian soldiers. The trees surrounding the broken Crucifix at the corner of the cross-roads, a mile from Villers-Bretonneux, were shattered by shell-fire; but they still put forth leaves at Spring's bidding.

The clear land adjacent to the cemetery is pitted with shell holes; and a broken German tank, with a black cross painted on it, rests amid the grass and poppies.

The fourth—the Australian Military Cemetery—is situated on Hill 104, between Villers-Bretonneux and Corbie, adjoining the site of the proposed Australian National Memorial. Some 1,500 Australians rest here.

To keep green the memory of their valour and endurance in France and Belgium, it has been decided to erect a special memorial to the Australian Corps. An area of 10 acres has been selected on Hill 104, midway between Villers-Bretonneux and Corbie. On this chalk ridge, lightly covered with grass and poppies, one may stand and look out for miles over open, undulating country. The great cathedral at Amiens, 8 miles distant, is etched upon the sky, while some 16 villages famous in the Somme fighting are visible.

Corbie, sheltered in the valley below, where the Somme winds through swamp and reeds, is recovering from its war wounds. Villers-Bretonneux, an equal distance away, on the opposite side of the Monument, was more sorely tried, and will take longer to regain its former prosperity. It is amid these scenes that our noble dead are buried. They sleep far from their homeland: but their memory will never fade.

## DIVISIONAL MONUMENTS.

PERMANENT monuments, in the form of an obelisk, are being erected to the Australian Divisions as follows:—

1st Division At Pozieres, on Albert-Bapaume-road, 200 yards from Thiepval Railway Junction.

2nd Division. This monument, at Mont St. Quentin, on the western slope, takes the form of a bronze figure of an Australian soldier bayoneting a German eagle.

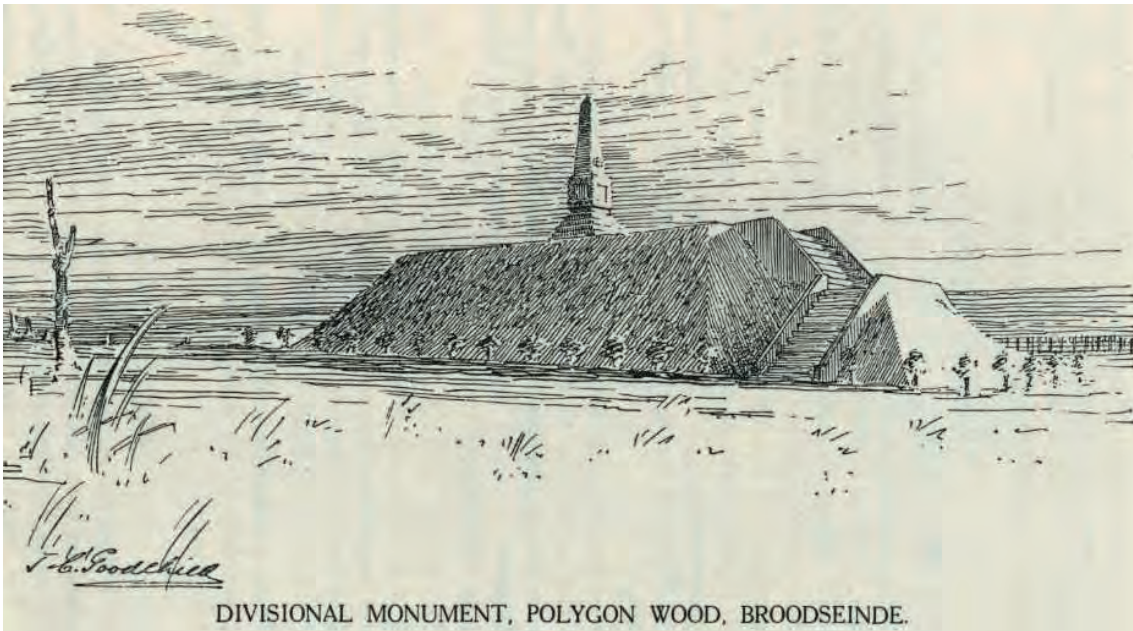
3rd Division. Near Mericourt, midway between Corbie and Bray, on the north side of the river Somme.

4th Division. This obelisk will be placed on the Le Verguier Ridge in the Hindenburg Line, dominating Bellenglise, and 1,500 yards south of Bellicourt.

5th Division. The memorial stands on "The Butte," near Polygon Wood, Ypres Sector.

Permanent memorials will be erected at Port Said and Jerusalem for the officers and other ranks who fell in Egypt, Palestine, and Syria, or died in Egypt as the result of the Gallipoli fighting. Another will stand at Lone Pine, on the rugged Peninsula of Gallipoli.

**Proyart and Australian Divisional Monuments**  
NAA MP367/1; 446/10/3447; Bar Code 362108



**Divisional Monument, Polygon Wood, Broodseinde**

NAA: MP367/1; 446/10/3447; Bar Code 362108

POLYGON WOOD.

LEAVING the Menin-road on the right when coming out of Ypres, and travelling eastwards for 6 kilometres, after passing Chateau Wood Cemetery and Cambridge-road, leaving Passchendaele far away to the left and Zonnebeke 2,000 yards in the left rear, one reaches Polygon Wood. Here, on an eminence known as the Butte, a permanent memorial to the members of the 5th Division, A.I.F., is being erected. The Butte is a large mound of soft, sandy loam rising to 22 feet. On this will stand the monument, 32 feet in height, dominating the tableland.

The ground plan of the Butte is in the form of a huge cross, 222 feet in length and 36 feet in width. Polygon Wood Cemetery is at the base of the mound, on the east. From isolated graves in the surrounding undulating lands, the dead are being brought to their last resting place in the permanent cemetery at Polygon Wood. Leaves still sprout from the broken and battered trees of the Wood, which was captured on 26th September, 1917.

To the south-east the church spire of Terhand rises above the hills, 3 miles away. In the valley to the north a mound of broken bricks marks the site of Zonnebeke Church, and one sees the broad-gauge railway lines, which run from Ypres past Passchendaele and on to Roulers. In this area the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Divisions were heavily engaged during September, October, and part of November, 1917.

PASSCHENDAELE.

PASSCHENDAELE, about 6 miles to the north-east of Ypres, is known to all Australian soldiers. During September and October, 1917, the five Australian Divisions took part in the successful operations around Passchendaele and the Broodseinde Ridge to the south of it. Passchendaele was the centre of some of the longest and heaviest bombardments of the war, in October, 1917. It also marks approximately the northern point of the British operations. The 25 miles between Passchendaele and the coast of Nieuport was at the end of the war held chiefly by the Belgians.

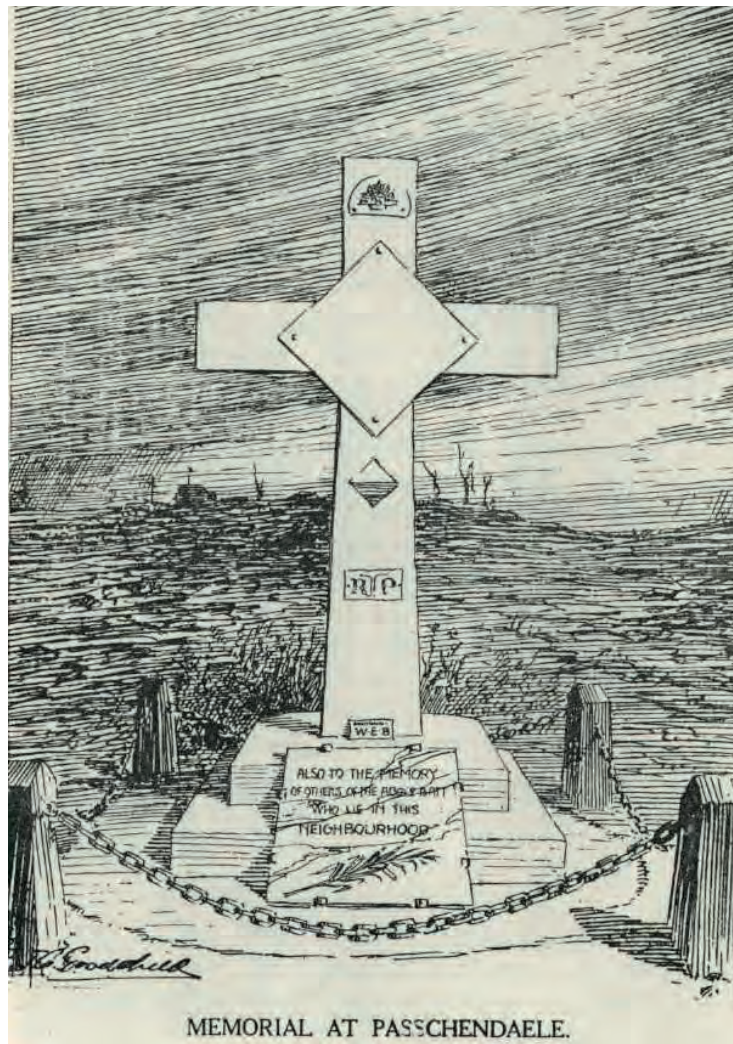
One may pass the road leading to Passchendaele and never know that a thriving village once stood there. The Tynecot Cemetery among the Passchendaele ridges will ultimately contain 10,000 graves. Encore Wood, a short distance away, is one of the spots where many Australian soldiers are buried.

The strong "pill-boxes," of reinforced concrete, and the double and triple storied observation posts along the whole of this area, are striking evidence of the part which cement and steel played in the German defences. The charm of trees is lacking here: along the roadway only shattered stumps are seen.

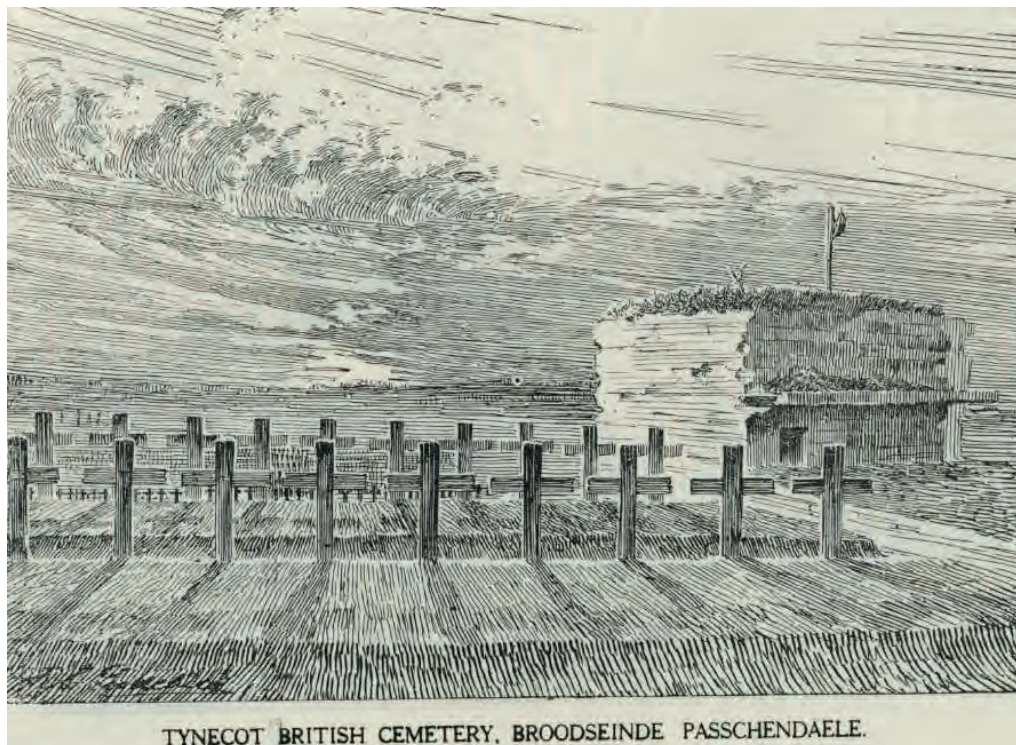
There is a small marble monument, erected to the memory of the members of the 20th Battalion, A.I.F., who fell in this neighbourhood.

**Polygon Wood and Passchendaele**

NAA: MP367/1; 446/10/3447; Bar Code 362108



MEMORIAL AT PASSCHENDAELE.  
**Memorial at Passchendaele**  
NAA: MP367/1; 446/10/3447; Bar Code 362108



TYNECOT BRITISH CEMETERY, BROODSEINDE PASSCHENDAELE.  
**Tynecot British Cemetery**  
NAA: MP367/1; 446/10/3447; Bar Code 362108

The chapter in the booklet entitled, *The Missing: "To an Unknown Soldier"*, is shown below:

### The Missing : "To an Unknown Soldier."

NOT only those whose relatives or friends lie buried in known graves, marked with their names and their record, may draw some comfort from these pages. Those, also, who have lost some dear relative or friend of whom there has been no trace nor word since the day when he fell in battle, may learn here something of the place in which he rests. For the authorities have been making every effort that not one soldier whose remains can be found on these old battlefields shall go without a soldier's honourable burial.

In all too many cases, alas, those who fall upon the field of battle, fall in some part of the field where no friend can reach them alive. The burial parties, which work wherever it is possible, often in danger, cannot reach them under the machine guns of the enemy. Months afterwards, sometimes years, the battle rolls beyond that place, and these poor forms are dealt with as tenderly as the time and place allow. The officials of the Graves Registration Unit examine carefully each part of the old No Man's Land, and erect a cross, or other symbol, wherever these brave men are found. Often the spot has been already marked by some soldier fixing beside the grave the rifle which lies near it, or laying reverently upon the little mound some shrapnel-torn helmet that may once have belonged to him who lies there. In a few instances, the names of these men are found on their identity discs, or on the sodden papers which may sometimes still lie beside them. But too often there is left no trace or clue to the soldier's name. Private or officer, he lies there, "An Unknown Soldier." Sometimes

even the Germans so marked their graves. Near Albert, on the field of Dernancourt, were found two crosses over the graves of Australian privates buried close to the front line by the Germans. Those who interred them took them for Englishmen, and the crosses were each marked, in pencil: "To a Brave English Soldier."

These graves, the graves of those who were marked "Missing" during the war, whose remains will never be identified, are being tended by the authorities with exactly the same care as those of soldiers whose names are known. The remains of unknown soldiers have been carefully collected from every battlefield—Anzac, Helles, Suvla, Palestine, Pozieres, Fromelles (Fleurbaix), Bullecourt, Flers, Messines, Ypres, Polygon Wood, Passchendaele, Zonnebeke, Villers-Bretonneux, Dernancourt, Peronne, and the Hindenburg Line, and every other known field where this work is possible—and reverently buried in one of the cemeteries nearest to the place where they laid down their lives.

It is only possible, in the space of a small book, to give an idea of these cemeteries as they appear at present. Cemeteries in each district have been chosen for illustration, so that those whose dear ones lie in that neighbourhood may be able to visualize, if not the actual place of burial, at least one of the cemeteries in that district. These cemeteries are controlled by the Imperial War Graves Commission, to whom the Graves Registration Unit hands them over as soon as it has finished its work. The War Graves Commission, on which Australia and the other Dominions are represented, is a permanent body, which will tend British graves for all time. In these cemeteries the soldiers of the British Empire lie—those who came from all over the world to give their lives for the same cause, and by whose deeds and sacrifices we now live free. No difference could be made between the graves of officers and other ranks in a war where the full strength of nations was used without respect of persons. Yet some sort of central idea was needed that should symbolize our common sacrifice wherever

**The Missing: "To an Unknown Soldier"**  
NAA: MP367/1; 446/10/3447; Bar Code 362108

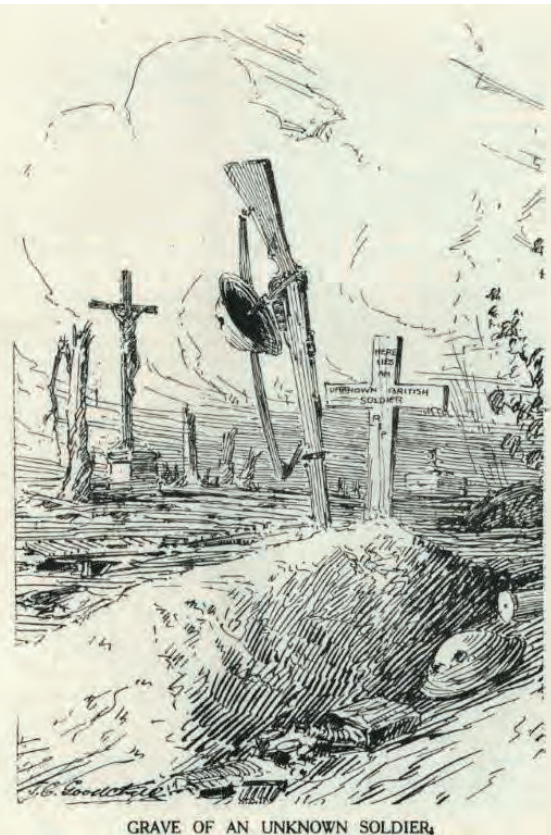
our dead might be laid, and it was realized by the War Graves Commission that, above all, each cemetery and individual grave should be made as permanent as man's art could devise. If any resting places under heaven are made beautiful by men's hands, these will be, upon which the whole affection of the Empire will lavish its care. Indeed, some of the cemeteries already lie amongst the most beautiful scenes upon the earth.

Those whose relatives or friends were reported as being "missing" at Pozieres or Mouquet Farm will find the cemeteries into which unknown soldiers from those fields are being gathered described in the chapter on Pozieres. Those whose dear ones were missing at Fromelles or Fleurbaix will find the cemeteries into which the unrecognised dead of that battle have been gathered dealt with in the chapter upon the Rue Petillon Cemetery. Other cemeteries in this area are the Anzac Cemetery and the Bonjean Cemetery at Armentieres. In each case, such of the unknown who have been found are buried in cemeteries nearest to the battlefield, and a tablet, with the names of all those who were reported missing inscribed thereon, will be placed on the wall of the cloister in the cemetery nearest to the battlefield on which they fell. In the chapters which follow, describing the cemeteries, the nearest battlefields to those cemeteries are mentioned.

Soldiers' graves in France and Belgium are situated on battle-scarred hills; around orchards and meadows of populous towns and little villages; in glades almost tropically dense; and on slopes of the sea coast.

Plain headstones of a uniform type, measuring 2 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 3 in., will ultimately take the place of the frail wooden war crosses. On these headstones there will be space for a religious symbol of the dead man's faith, and also for his regimental number and badge. In each cemetery a large stone cross of sacrifice and a stone altar of remembrance will be erected. On the latter will be inscribed the following words:—

"THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE."



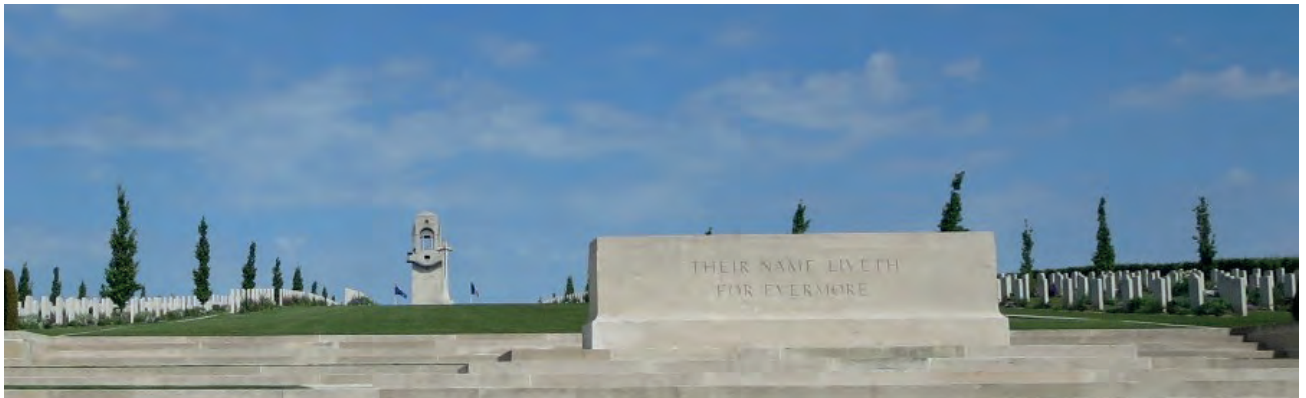
GRAVE OF AN UNKNOWN SOLDIER

**Grave of an Unknown Soldier**  
NAA: MP367/1; 446/10/3447; Bar Code 362108

## “THEIR NAME LIVETH FOREVER MORE”

The Stone of Remembrance was designed by the British architect Sir Edwin Lutyens for the Imperial War Graves Commission (IWGC) now the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC). It was designed to commemorate the dead of World War I, to be used in IWGC war cemeteries containing 1,000 or more graves, or at memorial sites commemorating more than 1,000 war dead. Hundreds were erected following World War I, and it has since been used in cemeteries containing the Commonwealth dead of World War II as well. It is intended to commemorate those “of all faiths and none”, and has been described as one of Lutyens’ “most important and powerful works”, with a “brooding, sentinel-like presence wherever used”.

The words carved on every Stone of Remembrance, “Their Name Liveth For Evermore”, were suggested by Rudyard Kipling. The phrase is taken from Ecclesiasticus, Chapter 44, verse 14: “*Their bodies are buried in peace; but their name liveth for evermore*”. Kipling, having lost his only son, John, within about an hour of John’s first time in action at the Battle of Loos, felt especially deeply for those families who had lost sons, fathers, brothers and who were “missing in action”.



### **The Stone of Remembrance**

This stone bears the inscription, THERE NAME LIVETH FOREVER MORE, situated at entrance to the Villers-Bretonneux Memorial at the Military Cemetery, Villers-Bretonneux, France

## THE FARMER REMEMBERS THE SOMME

by Edward Vivian “Vance” Palmer, Australia 1920

Will they never fade or pass!  
The mud, and the misty figures endlessly coming  
In file through the foul morass,  
And the grey flood-water ripping the reeds and grass,  
And the steel wings drumming.

The hills are bright in the sun:  
There’s nothing changed or marred in the well-known places;  
When work for the day is done  
There’s talk, and quiet laughter, and gleams of fun  
On the old folks’ faces.

I have returned to these:  
The farm, and the kindly Bush, and the young calves lowing;  
But all that my mind sees  
Is a quaking bog in a mist - stark, snapped trees,  
And the dark Somme flowing.



## *Appendix (i)*

### *Tributes to the 'York Boys'*

The following tributes are dedicated to the men referred to by Jim in his letter dated 16 April 1916 as 'the York boys' who travelled with him on the troopship H.M.A.T. ULYSSES A38 from Fremantle to Egypt:

4821 Private Joseph James Gurney, from York

4827 Private Henry Hynes, from Marvel Loch

2238 Private Charles Henry Otway, from Beverley

4904 Private William Taylor, from Southern Cross

Tributes are also included for:

39848 Gunner George Charles Duperouzel, At the end of page 2 of Jim's letter he writes: *"...Tell George and Alick to write now & again..."*. Jim is referring to his younger brothers, George and Alexander. Whilst George was old enough to enlist in WWI in 1917 Alexander, known as Alec, was too young by the time Armistice Day was declared on 11.11.1918. Alec joined the Western Australian Police Force in 1924.

2674 Percy Davies, the older brother of Fred Davies who is referred to on page two of Jim's letter. Private Percy James Davies, from Qualen, York, went to Qualen School with Jim. The Davies family still live on the adjoining family farm in Qualen, York.

4629 Private Sidney Harry Wansbrough, from York, known as Harry, mentioned in page three of Jim's letter as 'Harry Wannie', Harry was Jim's cousin.

**Tribute to 4821 Private Joseph James Gurney, 48th Battalion, AIF.**

**Based on extracts from his Service Record held with the NAA: B2455, SERN4821, Bar Code Series 4380431 and supplemented with material from other sources, duly acknowledged.**

4821 Private Joseph James Gurney, 4821, was aged 28 years and 4 months, when he enlisted in the AIF at Blackboy Hill on 25 November 1915, a month before Jim enlisted, and was assigned to the 16th Battalion, 15th Reinforcement. Joseph was the son of William and Maria Gurney of Tenth Road, York, and his occupation was recorded as labourer.

Joseph embarked on H.M.A.T. ULYSSES A38 with Jim and was assigned to the 48th Battalion on 20 May 1916 following his training at the Tel-el-Kebir AIF camp in Egypt. On 7 June 1916 Joseph also travelled with Jim on H.M.A.T. HUNTSPILL from Alexandria to France arriving in Marseilles on 17 June.

By 18 July Private Gurney was on the front line and was wounded in action on 8 August 1916 and taken to a military hospital in Wimereux, Pas de Calais, and then transferred to a hospital in Boulogne from 26 August. He re-joined the 48th Battalion on 3 November. However he was taken sick and re-admitted to hospital on 27 December 1916 before rejoining his Battalion on 9 May 1917. Being absent without leave on 17 August 1917 resulted in a forfeiture of 24 days pay. He rejoined the 48th on 26 August 1917.

On 31 May 1918 4821 Private Joseph James Gurney was recommended for the Military Medal. This was awarded to him on 13 September 1918.

*'For gallantry and devotion to duty near VILLERS-BRETONNEUX on 3rd May, 1918, when a member of the "mopping up" party. He showed the most utter fearlessness throughout and his coolness and initiative in one instance were to a great extent the means of capturing 12 of the enemy. His conduct was very gallant and made him conspicuous during the whole of the operation.'*

Source: Commonwealth Gazette, No. 15 Date: 4 February 1919

On 11 November 1918 4821 Private Gurney was readmitted to the Bulford Camp 39 General Hospital, Wiltshire, near Durrington, until 9 April 1919 having spent 150 days in hospital.

4821 Private Gurney's Military Medal was sent to his mother, Maria Gurney, for safe keeping on 9 January 1919.

On 1 June 1919 4821 Private Joseph James Gurney, embarked on H.M.A.T. SOMALI to return from England to Western Australia, arriving in Fremantle on 8 July 1919.



**H.M.A.T. SOMALI troopship.**

Courtesy of Simplon - The Passenger Ship website - [www.simplon.co.uk](http://www.simplon.co.uk)



**Returned soldiers from the troopship H.M.A.T. SOMALI march down the High Street, Fremantle, 8 July 1919**

Courtesy of the State Library of Western Australia Image 6773B: slwa\_b3929307\_1

In addition to being awarded the distinguished Military Medal Private Gurney received two other medals: the British War Medal 1914-1920; and Victory Medal 1914-1919.

4821 Private Joseph James Gurney, was discharged on 22 August 1919.

**Tribute to 4827 Private Henry Hynes, Australian Army Veterinary Corp.**

**Based on extracts from his Service Record held with the NAA: B2455, SERN4827, Bar Code Series 7363024 and supplemented with material from other sources, duly acknowledged.**

4827 Private Henry Hynes, was born in Sydney, New South Wales in 1879. At the time he enlisted, Henry was living in Marvel Loch, near Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. His next-of-kin was shown on his Enlistment Paper as Frederick Flak, a step-brother, living in NSW, as his parents were deceased.

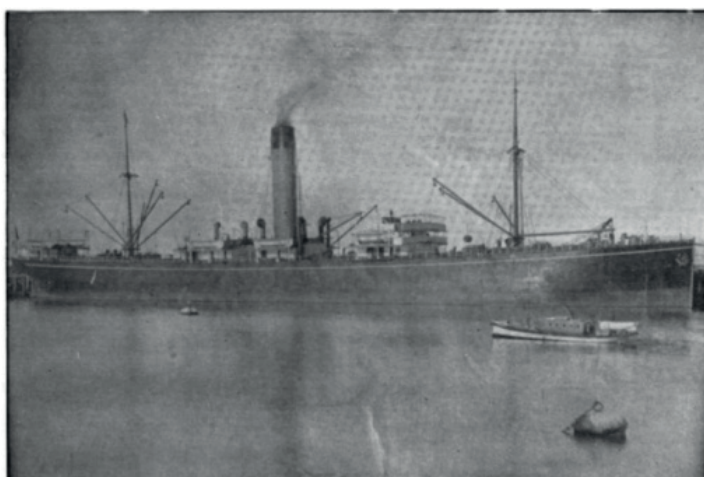
Henry was aged 35 years and 11 months, twice Jim's age, when he joined the AIF at Blackboy Hill on 10 December 1915. His occupation was recorded as prospector. Henry was assigned to the 15th Battalion, 15th Reinforcement.

Private Hynes embarked on troopship H.M.A.T. ULYSSES A38 at Fremantle on 1 April 1916, on the same ship as Jim. Having completed his training at Tel-el-Kebir, Egypt, Henry was assigned to the 48th Battalion on 20 May 1916. He also travelled with Jim on the H.M.A.T. HUNTSPILL troopship from Alexandria to France on 7 June 1916, arriving in Marseilles on 14 June 1916.

On 18 July 1916 the 48th Battalion had moved up towards the front line and on 8 August 1916 Private Hynes was wounded in action and suffered from 'shell-shock'. At this time the 48th Battalion were engaged in heavy fighting at Pozières and suffered heavy casualties. By 23 September he had re-joined the 48th at Étapes. However, Henry was wounded in action on 18 February 1917, this time with a gun-shot wound to his leg. On 3 March 1917 he embarked on S.S. Formosa for the journey from Le Havre to England. He was admitted to hospital the next day. On 16 May 1917 he returned to France. Henry was later admitted to the Fusehill War Hospital in Carlisle, England, suffering from acute bronchitis.

Sadly Henry's health continued to get worse and on 25 November 1917 he was admitted to a General Hospital on 5 December 1917 in a state of collapse suffering with laboured breathing from arteriosclerosis and chronic bronchitis. The medics described his condition thus: *"...rhonchi all over both lungs; somewhat cyanosed; evacuated to England 5/12/17. Had laboured breathing mitral systolic murmurs heard..."* By 22 February 1918 he was now in Harefield Hospital in England before being discharged on 27 February to have a short furlough in Weymouth which lasted until 14 March. On 15 March 1918 Henry was medically declared permanently unfit.

On 20 June 1918 Henry embarked on board H.M.A.T. MATATUA in Devonport, England to return to Fremantle, Western Australia.



THE S.S. "MATATUA."

**H.M.A.T. MATATUA**

Courtesy of New Zealand Electronic Collection NZETC

On his arrival in Fremantle Henry was admitted to Fremantle Hospital and discharged two days later suffering from chronic bronchitis emphysematous, dilated heart, scoliosis lower dorsal and lumbar.

Appendices (i)

On 6 March 1919 4827 Private Henry Hynes, was discharged from the AIF.

4827 Private Henry Hynes, was awarded two medals: the British War Medal 1914-1920 and the Victory Medal 1914-1919.

4827 Private Henry Hynes, died on 21 October 1920 and is buried in Southern Cross Cemetery, Western Australia.

Graves Registration Report Form.

COUNTRY: AUSTRALIA  
**COMMONWEALTH** REPORT NO. : SCHEDULE No. : 1a

PLACE OF BURIAL : SOUTHERN CROSS CEMETERY, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Land belongs to

The following are buried here —

Certified complete and correct.  
 Signature: *Ch. Moore* Date: 4-10-60

Gr. No.	No. and Rank	Initials, Name & Honours	Unit	Date of Death	For works use
94	4827 Private	<u>B/C PLOT</u> Henry HYNES	A.A.V.C., <u>4th J.E.</u>	21 October 20 21.10.20	CHS
<p><u>LOCATION:</u> Cemetery is located to the West of the road to Bullfinch approx 1½ miles from the centre of the town.</p>					

Grave Registration Report, Southern Cross  
 CWGC, London

**Tribute to 2238 Private Charles Henry Otway, 1st Anzac Battalion, Imperial Camel Corps Brigade. Based on extracts from his Service Record held with the NAA: B2455, SERN2238, Bar Code Series 8001851 and supplemented with material from other sources, duly acknowledged.**

2238 Private Charles Henry Otway, was born in Beverley, near York, in Western Australia on 17 July 1896. Aged 21 years and 3 months he enlisted in the AIF at Blackboy Hill on 8 November 1915, about two months before Jim enlisted. Charles was the son of William and Susannah Otway of West Dale, Beverley, and his occupation was recorded as labourer.

On 4 January 1916 2238 Private Charles Otway was assigned to the 14/10 Light Horse Division before moving to the 15/10 Light Horse Regiment on 4 February 1916.

2238 Private Otway embarked on troopship H.M.A.T. ULYSSES A38 at Fremantle on 1 April 1916, on the same ship as Jim. Having completed his training at Moascar, in Egypt, Charles was attached to the 1st Anzac Battalion Imperial Camel Corps. (I.C.C.) on 9th September 1916. A week later, on 16 September, the I.C.C. went to Abbassia, a neighbourhood in Cairo, Egypt.

By 27 January 1917 the I.C.C. were probably at El Arish, near Gaza. On 23 April 1917 2238 Private Charles Otway was reported missing, near Gaza and again on 26 April, reported missing at Abu Sitta. And on 9 May 1917 it was confirmed by a Turkish Field Hospital that Charles Otway was a wounded prisoner of war. On 8 August 1917 a list from the Red Cross in Geneva confirmed that Private Charles was under treatment in a hospital having been interned in Damascus. Certified information received from AIF Headquarters List, 16 May 1917 confirmed 2238 Private Charles Otway had been missing since 19 April 1917.

**STATEMENT by Otway, Charles Henry, 2238.**

(a) no.2238 Tpr. Otway Charles Henry. No. 5 Coy. 1st Battn. Imperial Camel Corp. I.C.C.

(b) Gaza. 19th April 1917

(c) Stripped on Turkish position and left lying till next day, then taken to Hospital at Tel-el-Sharin. Not dressed for 6 days. Food twice a day, very poor.

(d) Treatment by Turks in hospital not too good. I had the same treatment as the Turkish Soldiers. After discharge treatment very rough. Worked under a German Company at Belemedik drilling in tunnels. Treatment good but worked ten hours a day. Others working with me were Sgt. A.J. Rowlings; Ptes McLean, Stranger and Nostrean. Other Australian prisoners seen at Belemedik:- Cpl. R. Peter, 1st, ALH Tpr. Gilbert 8th. ALH. And Pte. Wiffen. 14th Battn.

(f) Capt. Naylor. wounded and afterwards killed, last seen in the trenches.

Personal effects of Charles were returned to William Otway, the father of Charles, on the A18 troopship H.M.A.T. WILTSHIRE, on 19 March 1918.

At the end of World War I 2238 Private Charles Henry Otway, 2238, was repatriated ex Turkey and arrived in Alexandria, Egypt on 21 November 1918. He returned to Australia on the Australian H.M.A.T. SOMALI troopship having departed from Alexandria on 21 November 1918 and travelled via Cairo on 25 December before arriving at Fremantle on 21 January 1919.

2238 Private Otway was awarded two medals: the British War Medal 1914-1920 and the Victory Medal 1914-1919.

On 6 March 1919 2238 Private Charles Henry Otway, was discharged from the I.C.C.



**Australians of the Imperial Camel Corps on the sandhills in the desert, Egypt.**

AWM B01470



**H.M.A.T. SOMALI**

Courtesy of British Armed Forces

**OUTBREAK ON THE SOMALI.**  
**FREMANTLE, January 21.**  
The steamer Somali arrived to-day and reported that 29 cases of influenza had broken out among the soldiers during the voyage, but that all were now nearly convalescent. After having landed the Western Australians the vessel proceeded east. The steamers Burma and aKroola are due to-morrow morning; but the authorities have not yet been notified whether there is illness on board. There are now one dangerous case, three serious, and seven ill cases, and one suspicious case; also several hundred convalescents and contacts at the Woodman's Point Quarantine Station.

**OUTBREAK ON THE SOMALI**

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**Outbreak on the Somali**

The Register, Adelaide, 22 January 1919

## THE TROOPSHIP SOMALI.

### MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

Melbourne, July 24.

In the House of Representatives to-day Mr. Burchell asked the Minister for Trade and Customs: (1) Whether he will cause full inquiry to be made into what is stated to be the fiasco attending the arrival of the troopship Somali at Fremantle recently; (2) Who was responsible for the statement that the soldiers were to be quarantined on the arrival of the troopship, thus misleading the public? (3) What action does he propose to take to avoid a repetition of trouble of this kind?

The Minister for Customs (Mr. Greene) replied that the Somali had reported by wireless that there had been a succession of cases of mild influenza and allied disorders. It was therefore necessary. In accordance with the procedure at that time in force, that the vessel and all the troops should be quarantined, and an announcement was accordingly properly made to that effect by the chief quarantine officer. Negotiations were however in progress with the State Government, with the object of agreeing upon a mutually acceptable policy permitting of modifications in the quarantine restrictions. An agreement having been reached with the State Government subsequent to the announcement above referred to it became possible to allow the Somali's troops to land and proceed to their homes, instead of spending seven days in quarantine. Any inconvenience caused by this change in the arrangements was more than offset by the advantage to the troops and the economy to the Commonwealth. As the changes made applied to all subsequent troopships no recurrence of the conditions was likely.

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**The Troopship Somali**  
The West Australian newspaper, 25 July 1919

**Tribute to 4904 Private William Taylor, 16th Battalion, AIF. Based on extracts from his Service Record held with the NAA: B2455, SERN4904 Bar Code Series 1933176 and supplemented with material from other sources, duly acknowledged.**

Jim's letter of the 16 April 1916, written whilst on board H.M.A.T. ULYSSES A38 to his father mentions in paragraph three: *"...I am hoping to see Harry Wannie when I get over here. I might get a transfer into his company & go with him. I have a mate with me he knows Harry we can both get in, Taylor, is his name..."* This suggests that William and Jim became good friends during the voyage. This friendship is evident in the In Memoriam poem William published in The West Australian newspaper on 16 August 1917, the first anniversary of Jim's death – see chapter 10 In Memoriam.

4904 Private William Taylor, was aged 23 years and 3 months, and married to Jane Payne, when he enlisted at Blackboy Hill, Western Australia, on 14 December 1915, two weeks before Jim enlisted. He was 5'5" tall and of a slight build, with brown eyes and brown hair. William was assigned to the 15th Reinforcements, 11th Battalion on 28 February 1916.

William was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in September 1893, the son of John and Jessie Taylor of Aberdeen. His Embarkation Roll shows his address at the time of embarkation as living in Perth, Western Australia. Later his wife, Jane Taylor, recorded as his next-of-kin, was living c/- Mrs Payne, Railway Town, Southern Cross. William's Attestation Paper of Persons Enlisted for Service Abroad shows his occupation as Engine Cleaner having worked as an apprentice for 15 months for Robert G. Garvie of Aberdeen, a company specialising in heavy agricultural machinery.

William sailed with Jim on H.M.A.T. ULYSSES A38 troopship from Fremantle on 1 April 1916 with another 202 soldiers of the 15th Reinforcements / 11th Battalion plus, an additional 203 soldiers from the 15th Reinforcements / 16th Battalion travelling on H.M.A.T. ULYSSES which arrived in Alexandria, Egypt on 25 April. By the 12 May 1916 William was formally absorbed into the 16th Battalion, British Expeditionary Force B.E.F. at Serapeum, Egypt. William proceeded from Alexandria on board H.M.T. CANADA on 1 June 1916 and arrived at Marseilles, France, ten days later.

Within a few weeks of his arrival in France Private Taylor was in the trenches on the front line. He suffered severe gun-shot wounds to the forearm and leg on 11 August 1916 whilst fighting on the front line during the advance on Mouquet Farm with the 16th Battalion. A cable was sent to William's wife, Jane, to inform her that her husband had been wounded and that she would be notified of further developments.

An account of military operations taken from the book, 'The Somme – The Day-By-Day Account', by Chris McCarthy makes reference to the 16th Battalion and their location on 11 August 1916:

*"...ANZAC – 4th Australian Division: At 1 a.m. 13th and 16th Battalions pushed forward from Park Lane. In the OG line, 13th Battalion established a post south-east of Mouquet Farm and repelled a German bombing attack at dawn. On the left, 16th arrived at the lip of a depression, facing the quarry on the other side of the road. Both Battalions repelled counter-attacks with small-arms fire..."*

Having received medical treatment at Étapes, William was transferred a few days later by ship from Calais to Dover and admitted to the Military Hospital at Herne Bay, Kent, on 16 August 1916. On 2 September he was taken from the Military Hospital and transferred to the Harefield Hospital in Middlesex. On 6 September he was then taken to the 2nd Command Depot at Weymouth, Dorset.

On 10 September 1916 AIF Army Headquarters sent another cable to Mrs Taylor in Southern Cross, *"...Regret reported husband 4904 Private William Taylor wounded, will promptly advise if anything further received..."* On 21 September 1916 Mrs Taylor received a follow up cable sent from AIF Army Headquarters, *"...Now reported husband 4904 Private William Taylor admitted Military Hospital Herne Bay 16 August gunshot wound forearm leg severe will promptly advise if anything further received..."* The next cable, dated 24 September 1916, from AIF Army Base Records read, *"...Now reported husband Private 4904 William Taylor convalescent will promptly advise if anything further received..."* On 3

November 1916 he was taken from the military Hospital at Herne Bay to the Worgret Camp, Wareham Temporary Depot, where his condition was recorded as unfit.

4904 Private Taylor left Wareham on 14 March 1917 and was admitted to No3 Command Depot, Hurdcott, Wiltshire, a clearing Hospital for AIF troops, where his condition was classified as 'BIAH'. On 15 May 1917 he went to the draft depot at Perham Downs, Hampshire. He left Perham Downs on 9 July 1916 and proceeded overseas to France travelling from Southampton to Le Havre arriving on 9 July. He rejoined the 16th Battalion in the field on 28 July, virtually a year after having been wounded.

It was probably whilst convalescing in England that he received the sad news that his mate Jim Duperouzel had been killed in action at Mouquet Farm 14/16 August 1916 and composed his heartfelt and emotional tribute to him. This tribute is shown on page 102.

On 16 October 1917 Army Base Records sent a cable to Mrs Taylor in Southern Cross, "...4904 Private William Taylor wounded will advise anything further received..." 4904 Private Taylor's Service Record recorded an entry dated 26 September 1917 indicating that he had been wounded for a second time. However, a later entry on 27 October reads, '...now reported Killed in Action on 28 September 1917...'

A Cable was sent to Mrs Taylor from the AIF Army Commandant, London, dated 14 November 1917, with the sad news that 4904 Private William Taylor, had been Killed in Action with no mention of where he died at this stage.

On 24 November 1917 his wife, Jane, published this notice in the West Australian newspaper in Perth:

**DEATH NOTICE      KILLED IN ACTION**

**TAYLOR** – Killed in action in France on September 28, 1917, Private William Taylor, dearly-loved husband of Jane Taylor, and son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Payne, Southern Cross also son of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Aberdeen, Scotland, brother of Mary, Mrs. Leslie, David and George (Aberdeen); also brother of Andrew, Mark, Alick, Charlie, Richard, and brother-in-law of Jim Leslie, and Syd Payne, all on active service in France; aged 25 years and 2 months.

*"There is one link death cannot sever  
Fond remembrance last forever".  
Inserted by his sorrowing wife, Janie.*

A War Pensions Statement sent to Mrs Taylor on 12 January 1918 informed her that she was entitled to a War Widows Pensions at the rate of 40/- fortnightly granted with effect from 12 January 1918.

4904 Private Taylor's Service Record includes a letter sent from the Grand Secretary, United Ancient Order of Druids, to the Officer in Charge, Base Barracks, Melbourne, dated 16 March 1918, requesting a copy of a death certificate for 4904 Private William Taylor.

A 3rd Echelon Dictionary belonging to Private Taylor was sent to his widow together with 2 discs and a copy of Private William Taylor's Last Will and Testament, on the ship 'GILGAI' and received by Mrs Taylor on 24 September 1918. His Certified Will left his personal estate to "...my wife Jane Palmer Taylor, c/- Mrs Payne, Railway Town, Southern Cross, Western Australia...". On the occasion of the first anniversary of the death of 4904 Private William Taylor the following tributes from his family were published in The West Australian newspaper on 27 September 1918:

**IN MEMORIAM – ANZAC HEROES**

**TAYLOR** - *In sad but fond remembrance of my dear husband, Pte. William Taylor, who was Killed by an enemy shell at Menin Road, Ypres, on September 28, 1917: Pte. Taylor was wounded on August 11, 1916, at Pozières and at Polygon Wood on September 26, 1917.*

*“However, long my life may be,  
Whatever lands I view,  
Whatever joy or grief be mine,  
Till death, I’ll think of you”.*  
- *Inserted by his sorrowing wife, Southern Cross.*

**TAYLOR** - *In sad but fond remembrance of my dear sons, Pte William Taylor, 16th Battalion A.I.F., (late of Southern Cross); who was killed by an enemy shell at Menin Road, Ypres on September 28 1917, also L/Cpl. Alick Taylor B.E.F. who died of wounds in France, on April 14, 1918.*

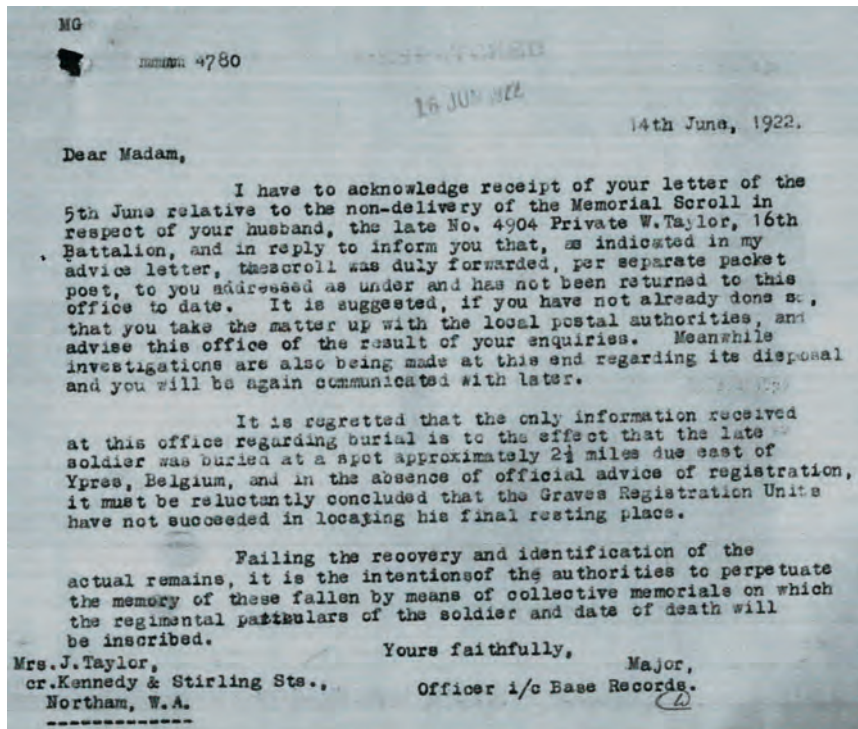
*“Dead! did you say? Nay, only Heaven sped,  
Just safe in God’s homeport; They are not dead,  
Lost do you think? How can such lives be lost,  
Just gathered up his jewels rare of cost,  
Gone! Just waiting on God’s wide shore-line,  
The coming of life vessels, yours and mine”.*  
- *Inserted by their loving father, Aberdeen, SCOTLAND.*

It is highly likely that William (16th) and Jim (51st) were fighting within a mile of each other during the advance on Mouquet Farm as the 16th and 51st Battalions were joined by the 11th, 13th, 15th and 50th Battalions in mid August 1916. William, having experienced the intense bombardment and suffered injuries on 11 August may well have been rescued from the field by Private Martin O’Meara of the 16th Battalion who was awarded the Victoria Cross for his bravery in “...*bringing in the wounded under all conditions...*”

Towards the end of 1918 Mrs Taylor relocated from Southern Cross to Northam, Western Australia at an address on the corner of Stirling and Kennedy Streets.

On 15 June 1922 she wrote to Army Headquarters in Melbourne to acknowledge receipt of the King’s Message and inquiring when the Memorial Plaque will be sent. In addition, she requested if Army Headquarters could tell her where her husband was buried having understood that he was killed in Flanders and if she could be sent a photo of his grave. She also included a postscript, “...*I filled in a form inscription for his Headstone some time back, but never received any photos...*”

In a letter dated 14 June 1922 Mrs Jane Taylor received a letter from the Officer In Charge, AIF Army Headquarters, Base Records, Melbourne, to inform her of the following news:



**Letter to Mrs Jane Taylor, 14 June 1922**

NAA Service Record, B2455, SERN4904, Digitised Bar Code 1933176

The second paragraph of this letter, dated 14 June 1922, sent from the Office in Charge, Base Records, Melbourne to William's widow informing her five years after her husband's death that, "...the Graves Registration Units have not succeeded in locating his final resting place...," must have been a very difficult communication to come to terms with having assumed that William would have a grave and headstone. Jane had already submitted the wording to be inscribed on the headstone some years earlier.

The 16th Battalion were fighting at Polygon Wood, near Ypres and Passchendaele, on the 28 September 1917, the day 4904 Private William Taylor, was killed in action. According to the AWM, The Battle of Polygon Wood, as part of the 3rd Ypres offensive, claimed the lives of 5,770 Australian servicemen.

This mound, which stood on the far side of Polygon Wood, was taken by the 5th Division in the Battle of Polygon Wood on 26 September 1917, despite heavy difficulties caused by the driving in



of the line immediately to the south of it on 25 September. Around its slopes were thickly strewn the shell torn bodies of more than a hundred German, Australian and British troops.

**Polygon Wood**  
AWM E0098

In another letter written by Jane Taylor to Army Headquarters, dated 29 June 1922, she acknowledges receipt of the Memorial Scroll and King's Message and asks if the Memorial Plaque had been despatched yet. This Memorial Plaque was duly received by Jane from the Officer in Charge, Army Headquarters, Melbourne on 24 October 1922.

4904 Private William Taylor, was posthumously awarded two War Medals subsequently sent during 1922 and 1923 to his widow, Mrs Jane Taylor: the British War Medal 1914-1920 and the Victory Medal 1914-1919.

In addition to receiving the Memorial Plaque and Memorial Scroll Mrs Jane Taylor was sent the booklet entitled, "Where Australians Rest", on 29 December 1921. This booklet is referred to in chapter 11.

**Ypres (Menin Gate), Memorial**

4904 Private William Taylor, 16th Battalion, AIF is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate), Memorial, Belgium: Bay 17; Stone H, which has two columns of names.

There is a total of 54,395 names of the missing etched on the panels of the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial.

MENIN GATE MEMORIAL.	
BAY - 17	STONE - H
Two columns of names.	
Stone above - D	
Stone below - A	
	Palmer A.J.T.
CORPORAL	Patterson G.J.
Cockington J.	Paul J.E.
Peart A.T.	Pope E.H.
Williams G.H.	✓ Rankin J.N.
	✓ Rankin W.H.
LARGE CORPORAL	Ruthven S.D.
Cross J.H.	✓ Scott J.A.
Foggin G.	✓ Serman J.G.
Jones W.	✓ Sharpe E.
Ottaway H.G.	✓ Simpson A.S.
✓ Reed W.E.	✓ Smith A.C.
Worthington C.D.	✓ South H.J.
	✓ Stanley T.
PRIVATE	✓ Strother J.J.
Adkins A.	Taylor A.
Ashton H.	Taylor W.
Bennett C.G.	Thompson H.T.
Biggleston T.	Thorpe H.
Brown A.	Villiers-Stuart
Burnett G.E.	D. de la.
Burns G.	served as
Capell C.	Manders R.C.
Clark W.A.	Walker J.
Cooper T.E.	Waller A.
Criddle H.M.	Wallis L.
Doyle H.W.	Ware G.C. X (55/3)
Fowler R.A.D.	Weller A.E.
Fuhrmann H.	Withers B.D.
Gathercole J.	DRIVER
Glover A.M.	
Green J.	Kenney A.B.
Greenway H.C.	

MENIN GATE 17/A  
(Typed 17.9.1925).

SE  
20th

**Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial**  
West-Vlaanderen, Belgium  
CWGC, London

**Tribute to 39848 Gunner George Charles Duperouzel, 14th Field Artillery Brigade, (FAB)  
Based on extracts from his Service Record held with the NAA: B2455, SERN39848 Bar Code  
Series 3529605 and supplemented with material from other sources, duly acknowledged.**

39848 Gunner George Charles Duperouzel, was born at the family farm at Qualen, near York, in Western Australia, on 2 October 1899. He was the third child of George Charles Duperouzel and Sarah Jane (née Willey).

George was raised on the family farm and attended the Qualen School with his older brother Jim in the early 1900s and was working as a farm hand for his father by the time he volunteered to join the Australian Imperial Force, AIF, in late 1917. It is well known within the family that when Jim was killed in action in August 1916 George was so angry that he wanted to enlist straight away and go and kill a few Germans himself, but he was too young.

His formative years must have been a difficult time for him and his parents as four of his siblings had died young by the time George submitted his application to enlist at the age of 18 years, 3 months: Elsie Maud died in 1905, aged 9; John Aimable died in 1908, aged 5 months; Thomas Frederick died in 1911, aged 19 months, and Jim was killed in action in France in 1916, aged 19. At the time George enlisted his younger surviving siblings were Alexander, aged 16; Julia Maud, aged 13; Anna Ruby, aged 11; Louisa Alice, aged 4 and Lindsay Clarence, aged 21 months.

George was single and aged 18 years 3 months when he completed his application form to join the AIF on 22 December 1917. His Attestation Paper for Persons Serving Abroad shows his date of birth as 30 August 1899 although his official birth date is recorded as 2 October 1899. He is described on enlistment as being 5'9" tall; weight 153lbs; chest 34"; with a fair complexion; green eyes; fair hair; religious denomination, C of E; marks, T shaped scar, thumb; scar right cheek and trade calling, farm hand – the form also shows that George required minor dental treatment. In his Attestation Paper of Persons Enlisted for Service Abroad, dated 8 January 1918, George's father, George Charles Duperouzel, is noted as his next of kin.



**Studio photo of Gunner George Charles Duperouzel, 39848.**  
Courtesy of his daughter, Joan Eunice Stephens

George's Nominal Roll shows his enlistment date as 8 January 1918. His parents, George and Sarah, signed George's Application Form on 22 December 1917 to give their consent as George was under the age of 21 years. This consent may have come with a heavy heart knowing that George was now heading for France to also fight on the front line where Jim was killed in action two years earlier.

On the 9 January 1918 39848 Private George Charles Duperouzel, went to Northam to have a medical examination which was undertaken by a Medical Officer from the Blackboy Hill Camp. On 8 March 1918 George was passed fit for service at Blackboy Hill and confirmed a Gunner.

Between 11 January 1918 and 19 March 1918 he underwent dental treatment on six occasions requiring the extraction of 5 teeth and 7 fillings before being declared '*dentally fit*' at Blackboy Hill.

Following his initial training at the Blackboy Hill Camp, 39848 Gunner Duperouzel, Field Reinforcement, 35th Reinforcements, embarked on board the troopship, H.M.A.T. PORT DARWIN, and set sail from King George's Sound, Albany, Western Australia for the AIF Training Camp at Tel-el-Kebir, Egypt, on 8 May 1918.



**H.M.A.T. PORT DARWIN**  
State Library of Victoria QR006378

39848 Gunner Duperouzel disembarked from H.M.A.T. Port Darwin at Suez, Egypt on 7 June 1918. After one month of training he was transferred from the AIF Training Camp at Tel-el-Kebir to Alexandria for embarkation overseas on 3 July 1918. There is no record of which troopship he travelled on from Alexandria. George disembarked at Southampton, England, on 16 July 1918 and on the same day he was attached to the Royal Brigade Australian Army, R.B.A.A. at the Heytesbury Camp, in the Wylze Valley, about 3 miles from Warminster, Wiltshire.



**Australian soldiers of the Royal Brigade Australian Army, R.B.A.A.**  
AWM J06315

At the conclusion of his training in Heytesbury George proceeded overseas, with the 5th D.A.C. on 2 October 1918 via Dover, to Rouelles in France. Rouelles is situated about 50 miles north of Dijon in central France. On 6 October 1918 he arrived in Rouelles and 'marched out' on 8 October to take up his position in 'the field' on 11 October 1918 as part of the 5th Divisional Ammunition Column, D.A.C. The 5th D.A.C. was a supply train, usually of horse drawn wagons and motor trucks which hauled the shells up to the artillery units at the front.



**Australian Soldiers at Heytesbury Camp**  
AWM J06316

AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE—NOMINAL ROLL—continued.

Reg't.	Coy. No.	Name in full.	Rank.	Age.	Trade or Calling.	Married Single.	A.D.	Address at Date of Enlistment.	Religion.	Date of Joining A.I.F.	A.S.P. Det. at Date of Enlistment.	Pay.				Remarks.
												Daily Rate of Pay and Allowance (if any).	Deferred Pay per 1000.	Allocation per 1000.	Med. Rate per 1000.	
39844	802708	BOURKE, Frederick	Gunner	21	Farmer	S.	5th	Northern, W.A.	R.C.	31.12.17	8th Inf.	8 0	1 0	3 0	0 0	
39845	802709	COLQUHOUN, Charles McRie	"	"	Laboratory	S.	5th	West Hill, W.A.	R.C.	17.3.17	"	8 0	1 0	3 0	0 0	
39846	802710	DAGLISH, Henry William	"	19	Bank officer	S.	5th	Sabbaco, W.A.	C. of E.	16.10.17	"	6 0	1 0	3 0	2 0	
39847	802711	DERRY, Brian Mansfield	"	19	Clark	S.	5th	Perth, W.A.	C. of E.	6.2.18	"	6 0	1 0	3 0	2 0	
39848	802712	DUPEROUZEL, George Charles	"	19	Farm hand	S.	5th	York, W.A.	C. of E.	9.1.18	"	6 0	1 0	3 0	2 0	
39849	802713	FENN, Reginald Maxwell	"	20	Farmer	S.	5th	Froese Hill, W.A.	C. of E.	15.12.17	"	6 0	1 0	3 0	3 0	
39850	802714	GIBBS, Frederick George	"	19	Teamster	S.	6th	East Cunningham, W.A.	C. of E.	18.10.17	"	6 0	1 0	3 0	2 0	
39851	802715	JONES, Herbert William	"	23	Clark	S.	6th	Perth, W.A.	C. of E.	2.7.17	89th Inf.	6 0	1 0	4 0	2 0	Acting Bombardier
39852	802716	MANSBRIDGE, Franklin Owen	"	18	Private	S.	5th	Champion, W.A.	C. of E.	28.12.17	"	6 0	1 0	3 0	2 0	
39853	802717	RIEGER, Johannes Maria	"	25	Farmer	S.	5th	Yalaby, W.A.	C. of E.	26.3.17	"	6 0	1 0	3 0	2 0	
39854	802718	VERKAN, Joseph Harold	"	25	Miner	S.	5th	Albany, W.A.	Mth.	19.2.18	"	6 0	1 0	3 0	3 0	
39855	802721	WILKINSON, Harold Wendell	"	20	Wool expert	S.	5th	Perth, W.A.	C. of E.	23.2.18	7th Bn. Battery A.I.F.	6 0	1 0	3 0	2 0	Acting Bombardier
39856	802722	WILSON, Albert Henry	"	18	Clark	S.	5th	South Perth, W.A.	C. of E.	4.1.18	"	6 0	1 0	3 0	2 0	
39857	802724	HARRIS, Thomas William	"	26	Horse driver	M.	5th	Perth, W.A.	C. of E.	13.12.17	"	6 0	1 0	4 0	1 0	
39858	802519	DAVIES, John Angus	"	18	Fitter's assistant	S.	5th	East Fremantle, W.A.	Wes	9.7.17	"	6 0	1 0	3 0	2 0	
39859	802703	FLANAGAN, Edward Richard	"	20	Farmer	M.	5th	Kopang, W.A.	R.C.	17.3.17	"	6 0	1 0	4 0	1 0	Acting Lance Sergeant
39860	802705	HOPKINS, Ronald Kenneth	"	20	Produce salesman	S.	5th	Victoria Park, W.A.	C. of E.	19.11.17	38th Bn. Battery A.I.F.	6 0	1 0	3 0	2 0	Acting Bombardier
39861	802707	AICHER, Walter Larry	"	22	Traveler	S.	5th	South Fremantle, W.A.	C. of E.	11.7.17	"	6 0	1 0	3 0	2 0	
39862	802703	IVES, Darcy Percival	"	18	Storekeeper	S.	5th	Moora, W.A.	C. of E.	25.11.17	"	6 0	1 0	2 0	3 0	
39863	802704	RAMSAY, Harold Osborn	"	18	Farmer	S.	5th	Burdup, W.A.	C. of E.	9.6.17	"	6 0	1 0	3 0	2 0	
39864	802705	STOW, Basil Randolph	"	19	Station hand	S.	5th	Claremont, W.A.	C. of E.	22.11.17	"	6 0	1 0	3 0	2 0	
39865	802706	SYMONS, Frederick Claude	"	18	Farmer	S.	5th	Cuejington, W.A.	C. of E.	23.8.17	"	6 0	1 0	3 0	2 0	

FIELD ARTILLERY, 35th REINFORCEMENTS—continued.  
(EMBARKED AT ALBANY, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, PER S.S. "PORT DARWIN," 8TH MAY, 1918.)

Pay Book commences 8th May, 1918.

(EMBARKED AT SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, PER R.M.S. "ORONTES," 5TH JUNE, 1918.)

Pay Book commences 5th June, 1918.

Embarkation Roll: H.M.A.T. PORT DARWIN Departed 8 May 1918, King George Sound, Albany. 39848 Gunner George Charles Duperouzel, Roll Title FAB 27 to 35 Reinforcements (November 1917 – June 1918).

The men of the FAB experienced appalling road and weather conditions and as they came close to the front line often came under long-range enemy fire. It must have been unnerving for 39848 Gunner Duperouzel to sit on a truck, or wagon, full of ammunition whilst shells were exploding all around him.



**A horse drawn general service wagon at the entrance to an A.I.F. Artillery Camp, Heytesbury, England.**

AWM H16027

On 4 November 1918 Gunner Duperouzel transferred into the 14th FAB from the 5th D.A.C. Some stories told by George to his family about his time in France and in England are recalled here by his daughters, Joy Murphy and Joan Stephen, and his daughter-in-law, Dorothy Duperouzel:

Whilst in France a gun emplacement was positioned in a field of liquid mud criss-crossed by wooden planks that enabled the soldiers of the 14th F.A.B. to move about without becoming bogged down. The gun ran out of ammunition so George was sent back behind the lines to find some more. He zigzagged his way through the mud fields, obtained more ammunition and worked his way back to the gun and his mates – only to discover that in his absence the gun position had scored a direct hit and was now a big crater in the mud.

On a more relaxed occasion away from the action George and his mates would enjoy the company of some of the local people. George, who loved to play the accordion, was playing his accordion for a local dance attended by French people and WWI soldiers, including Australians. They were having a grand old time and the party was in full swing with George working his way through his repertoire of play-by-ear favourites, when he started playing 'La Marseillaise', not realising it was the French national anthem. The dance came to a sudden end, everybody stood to attention for the song then packed up and went home. George said it did not worry him too much as he had had enough by then anyway then packed up and went home himself.

On 14 April 1919 George received his last payment on 2 May 1919. On 13 May 1919 he '*marched out*' for his Return to Australia, (RTA). On 22 May 1919 the FAB left France for Weymouth, England. On 23 June 1919 he was charged with an offence, '*neglect of duty*', by Lt. Col. H.R. Caddy and required to forfeit one day's pay.

George and his fellow FAB troops embarked on board the H.M.T.S. CITY of EXETER on 12 July 1919 for the return sea journey to Fremantle, Western Australia. Whilst on the high seas his father, George Charles, as next of kin, was notified on 1 August 1919 that his son was returning to Australia. George disembarked at Fremantle on 16 August 1919, exactly three years after his brother, Jim,

had been killed in action. Following his disembarkation the 'Medical Report on an Invalid' for 39848 Gunner Duperouzel, dated 17 August 1919, described his condition as *'very good'* and his trade or occupation as *'farmer'*.

The H.M.T.S. CITY of EXETER survived the Second World War and was scrapped in 1950.



**H.M.T.S. CITY of EXETER**  
Courtesy of David Cornforth.

39848 Gunner George Charles Duperouzel, 14th Field Artillery Brigade, (FAB) was officially discharged on 28 October 1919.

After leaving the Australian Army George returned to work on the family farm at Qualen. He married Edith Eunice Violet Brand in the Holy Trinity Church in York in 1928. Edith, who was known as Eunice, also came from York. George and Eunice began their married life on a farm in York and had three children: James George, born in 1929, and named after his late Uncle Jim; Joan Eunice, born in 1930 and Joyce Ada, born in 1933. However, Australia's post war depression meant falling produce prices, very little income and impossible living conditions. As a result George and Eunice walked off the farm in York in 1934 and settled in Marvel Loch, near Southern Cross, where work was available in the gold mining industry. Soon after their arrival in Marvel Loch their fourth child, William George, was born in 1935. Sadly William died soon after his birth.

During the early 1920s 39848 Gunner George Charles Duperouzel, 14th FAB received two war medals: the British War Medal 1914-1920 and the Victory Medal 1914-1919.

Uncle George died in Perth on 23 July 1980, aged 81 years.

The name G. C. Duperouzel is shown on the Methodist Honour Board in York, Western Australia alongside the name of his brother, Jim – see chapter 10, In Memoriam.

**Tribute to 2674 Private Percy James Davies, 44th Battalion. Based on extracts from his Service Record held with the NAA: B2455, SERN2674 Bar Code Series 1901303 and supplemented with material from other sources, duly acknowledged.**

2674 Private Percy James Davies, was born in York, Western Australia in 1898. At the time he enlisted, Percy working as a farm hand in York. His Attestation Paper shows his father, James Davies, as next of kin living at Hillside in York.

Percy had much in common with Jim. Percy lived on a neighbouring farm and was only a few months younger than Jim when he joined the AIF at Blackboy Hill on 6 October 1916. He also attended the school at Qualen. Percy, being under the age of 21 years old at the time he enlisted required his Application Form to join the AIF to be signed by his parents, James and Annie Davies. Percy was assigned to 44th Battalion.

2674 Private Davies embarked on troopship H.M.A.T. ARGYLLSHIRE A8 at Fremantle on 9 November 1916 and arrived in Devonport, England on 10 January 1917 where he was assigned to the 11th Training Battalion at Durrington, Wiltshire.



**H.M.A.T. ARGYLLSHIRE A8**  
Courtesy of Flotilla-Australia

According to Flotilla-Australia:

*"...The HMAT ARGYLLSHIRE A8 troopship with a gross weight of 10,236 gross tons was a passenger and cargo steamship (refrigerated) built 1911 by John Brown, Clydebank for the Scottish Shire Line Ltd, Glasgow and managed by Turnbull, Martin & Co Ltd. It was leased by the Commonwealth until 24 January 1918.*

*During 22 August - 9 September 1914 it was converted at Cockatoo Island Drydock, Sydney to transport 845 Australian troops and 392 horses. On 18 October 1914 it departed Sydney with 1st Field Artillery Brigade (New South Wales) 1st Division Artillery (assigned to the 1st Division) and their 4th Reinforcements, 1st Brigade Ammunition Column 1st Field Artillery Brigade, 1st Division Ammunition Column 1st Division Artillery and two nurses. On 1 November 1914 it assembled with the first convoy at King George's Sound, Albany, Western Australia in transporting the First Detachment of the Australian and New Zealand Imperial Expeditionary Forces to Europe.*

*The HMAT Argylshire A8 completed seven transport voyages from Australia commencing 18 October 1914 until final voyage from Fremantle 9th November 1916. During that time it carried multiple Infantry Battalion Reinforcements, multiple Division Ammunition Column Reinforcements, multiple Light Horse Regiment Reinforcements, Mobile Veterinary Sections and their Reinforcements, multiple Field Artillery Battery Brigade Reinforcements, Brigade Ammunition Column Field Artillery*



A cable was sent to James and Annie Davies to notify them that their son, Percy, had been killed in action on 4 October 1917 in Belgium. A form in Percy's Service Record indicates, "...Pension rejected, not dependent on earnings of member during 12 months prior to his enlistment..."

During 1914-1918 Casualty Lists were published for soldiers who were either killed in action or missing or wounded. Also, the newspapers published in this period thousands of death notices and in memoriam notices in The West Australian newspaper and local newspapers for soldiers from Western Australia. For those soldiers killed in action the notices and tributes were consistent in using the phrase, "...killed in action, somewhere in France..." This death notice for Percy, inserted by his cousin, Ivy McKay, of Springdale, York, is no exception:

**BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.**

**BIRTHS and DEATHS, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, six lines, No. 1; MARRIAGES, six lines, No. 2; MEMORIAL NOTICES, six lines, No. 3; poetry, &c. per line extra.**

[In order to guard against imposition, notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths must be authenticated by some responsible person to ensure insertion.]

**BIRTHS**

**BAKER.**—On October 27 at their residence, 693 Highway, Nedlands, to Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Baker—a son.

**BOWER.**—On November 2, to Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Bower, Lawley-street, South Perth—a son. Both well.

**CHRYSLER.**—On November 1, at their residence, Throssell-street, Mockering, to Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Carter—a daughter. Both well.

**DEWICK.**—On October 29, at Nurse Lloyd's Private Hospital, Colingard-street, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Elphick, of Mandurah-road, Fremantle—a daughter. Mother and child well.

**GROAT.**—On October 28, at their residence, 22 Waugh-street, North Perth, to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Gross, jun.—a son. Both well.

**HOLLAHAN.**—On October 29, 1917, at Nurse Kennedy's Home, 130 Hanson-road, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph (Pat) Hollahan, of Curdais-street, Beaconsfield—a daughter (Dorothy Winifred).

**KIMBER.**—On October 28, at Nurse Lloyd's Private Hospital, Colingard-street, to Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Kimber, of Railway-road, Osborne—a son. Mother and child well.

**KING.**—On October 29, at Nurse Street's Private Hospital, Fremantle, Caledonian-avenue, Maylands, the wife of James King, of Ferguson-street, Maylands—a daughter. Both well.

**LEVINSON.**—On November 1, at their residence, 18 Ventnor-avenue, West Perth, to Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Levinson—a daughter. Both well.

**PEARSE.**—On October 29, at Ivy House, North Fremantle, the wife of A. G. Pearse—a daughter.

**PROCTOR.**—On November 2, at Nurse Lloyd's Private Hospital, Colingard-street, to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Proctor, of Subiaco—a daughter. Mother and child well.

**REYALLACE.**—On October 28, at 44 Ward-street, Kalgoorlie, to Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton—a son. Both well.

**WEBB.**—On November 1, at Nurse Smith's, Highcomb, 572 Newcastle-street, to the wife of V. W. Webb, of Pemberton—a son.

**WOODROW (nee Keffell).**—On October 29, at Nurse Smith's, Highcomb, 572 Newcastle-street, to the wife of H. J. Woodrow, of Morrovia—a son.

**MARRIAGE**

**MARRETT-LESHARD-BERRY.**—On October 21, 1917, at St. Mary's Church, Beverley, by the Rev. Dr. Farrah, Alexander Forrest, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Marrett-Leahard, of Beverley, to Eva May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Berry, also of Beverley.

**KILLED IN ACTION.**

**KILLED IN ACTION.**

**AVERY.**—Killed in action on September 28, 1917, somewhere in France. Private James W. Avery, dearly beloved husband of Minna Avery, beloved father of Alma, Fred, Minna, Lily and little Rose; son-in-law of Mrs. Hastings, Kefcliffe; brother-in-law of Corporal F. Hastings, Driver Bert Hastings on active service; also Mrs. T. Holmes, Mrs. Dan Duggan (Kalgoorlie), and Mrs. F. Hastings (Leederville).  
They will be gone.  
—Inserted by his sorrowing wife, Minna Avery, 211 Richmond-street, Leederville.

**BISHOP.**—Killed in action, October 11, Harry William, loved husband of Mrs. F. A. Bishop, 8 Peach-street, North Perth, father of Ianray and Amy.

**BOWEN.**—Killed in action, in France, on September 28, 1917, Pioneer James William Bowen, dearly loved only son of Mr. John Bowen (Kalgoorlie) and loving brother of Mrs. E. W. Stewart (Fremantle), Mrs. F. S. White (West Leederville), Mrs. J. Kelly, and Mrs. V. Charrie (Kalgoorlie).

**CAIRNTHORPE.**—Reported killed in action, October 4, 1917, somewhere in France, George's loved husband of Margaret and loved son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McNeill, Wounded Soldiers and Scottish papers please say.

**CALLANDER.**—Died of wounds, on October 19, 1917, Private Alex. Callander, dearly loved brother of Miss Quonita Callander and William Callander, 126 Worsley Mills, aged 21 years.  
One of the brave, our Alex.  
The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away.  
**CLARK.**—Killed somewhere in France, on September 28, William A. Clark, beloved eldest son of Margaret Clark, loving brother of Mesdames Swann, Jison, Bennett, Hard, and Harry, on active service, and dearly loved father of Kathleen, Margaret, Beryl, Maria, and Phyllis.  
He sleeps in a hero's grave.  
"Till the day dawn and the shadows flee away.

**DAVIES.**—In loving memory of my dear grandson, Corporal William Ernest Davies (Ernie), who died of wounds in France on September 29, 1917.  
He fought the good fight.  
—Inserted by his loving grandma, M. Rhodes, Guildford.

**DAVIES.**—In loving memory of our dear nephew and cousin, Corporal William Ernest Davies (Ernie), who died of wounds in France on September 29.  
Peace, perfect peace.  
—Inserted by his loving aunt, uncle, and cousins, A. and E. Carson, Vera and Roy, Beacons Valley.

**DAVIES.**—In loving memory of my dearly loved cousin, James Percy (Percy), killed in action somewhere in France, October 4, 1917, aged 19 years 3 months, loving son of Mr. and Mrs. James Davies, Qualen, York. Dearly loved and sadly missed. Fond remembrance death cannot erase.  
—Inserted by his loving cousin, Ivy McKay, Springdale, York.

**DUNN.**—Killed in action somewhere in France, Private Harry Dunn, beloved husband of Mary Dunn, and father of Eric, Charlie, of 101 Brisbane-street.

**ELEMENT.**—Private Victor E. Element, killed in action somewhere in France on October 14, 1917, the loving son of Mr. and Mrs. O. Element, brother of Fred, Will, Bob, and Bert (returned), Roy, and Mrs. E. Crowden, and loving friend of Violet Donnelly. Sadly missed.

**KILLED IN ACTION.**

DAVIES - In memory of my dearly beloved cousin, James Percy, (Percy), killed in action somewhere in France, October 4, 1917, aged 19 years and 3 months, loving son of Mr. And Mrs. James Davies, Qualen, York. Dearly loved and sadly missed. Fond memories death cannot claim.  
- Inserted by his loving cousin, Ivy McKay, Springdale, York.

Davies Pte. Percy James, death notice  
The West Australian newspaper, 3 November 1917  
NLA 27459418-3-001

On 1 October 1921 the Davies family received four copies of photographs of the grave of the late 2674 Private Percy James Davies. A polite letter from Mrs Annie Davies to the Officer in Charge, Base Records, Melbourne pointed out that the headstone in the photographs showed her late son's name as Private D. Davies instead of Private P. Davies. She kindly enclosed 1/- shilling worth of postage stamps to cover the cost of reissuing new photographs once the name had been corrected. A letter in reply mentioned that the headstone was temporary and that the final headstone would show the correct spelling. The new photographs were issued on 18 May 1922.

Mrs Annie Davies wrote to the Officer in Charge, Base Records in Melbourne requesting that any personal effects of her late son be returned to her, including any parcels.

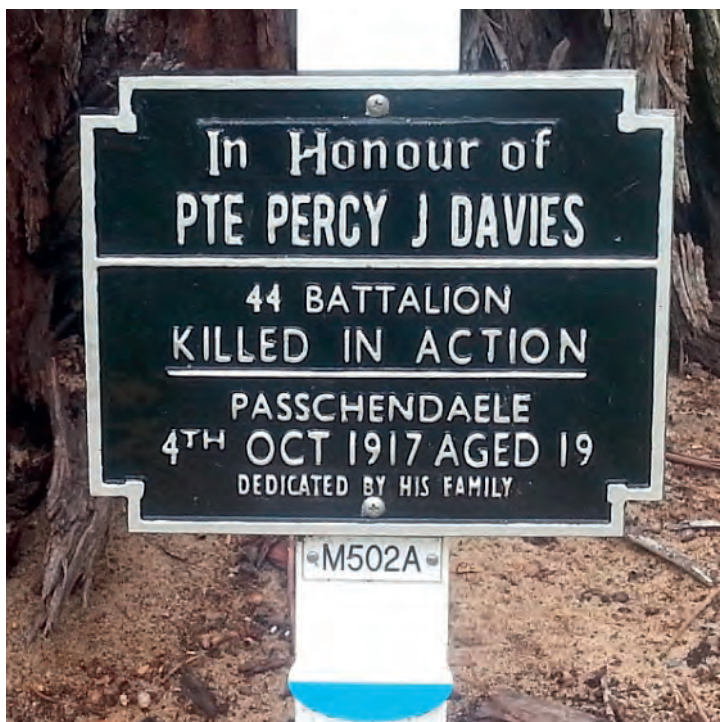
A consignment package from the Defence Department of Australia addressed to Mr James Davies dated 23 May 1918 ex "Euripides", H.M.A.T. EURIPIDES A14 troopship, contained the personal effects of his late son: 3rd Echelon Dictionary, France 17 December 1917; wallet; cards; photos and letters.

The Davies family were issued with a copy of the booklet "WHERE THE AUSTRALIANS REST" on 25 May 1921. A description of this booklet is provided in chapter 11.

In page 2 of Jim's letter, dated 1 April 1916, written to his father, George, he mentions: "...I suppose Fred Davies will be next...". Jim is in fact referring to Frederick John Davies, the younger brother of Percy, both of whom attended Qualen School. There is no record of Fred having joined the AIF.

2674 Private Percy James Davies, was awarded two medals: the British War Medal 1914-1920 and the Victory Medal 1914-1919.

In November 1922 Percy's father, James, requested a Memorial Plaque be erected in Memorial Drive King's Park, Perth, Western Australia. This request was confirmed by the Officer in Charge at the Victoria Barracks, Melbourne, Victoria on 2 February 1922.



**Memorial Plaque M502A. Dedicated to Private Percy James Davies, 2674, 44th Battalion**  
Courtesy of the Botanic Gardens and Park's Authority, Perth

**Tribute to 4629 Private Sidney Harry Wansbrough, 11th Battalion. Based on extracts from his Service Record held with the NAA: B2455, SERN4629 Bar Code Series 8366314 and supplemented with material from other sources, duly acknowledged.**

4629 Private Sidney Harry Wansbrough, known as Harry, was born in York, Western Australia, on 5 August 1891. Harry was the eldest of three children born to Emily Jane Duperouzel and James Lauder Wansbrough: Sidney Harry born in 1891, Francis Roy, 1893 and Viola Grey, 1895. Jim Duperouzel was his first cousin.

Harry was single and aged 24 years 2 months when he enlisted on 15 October 1915. He is described on enlistment as being 5'10" tall, with a dark complexion, grey eyes and dark hair. At this time he was working as a Fireman for the Western Australian Government Railway, W.A.G.R. and living with his parents at Scarpia Street in York. Prior to this job he undertook a Mechanical Engineering apprenticeship with Harforth, in York, for 2½ years. In his Attestation Paper of Persons Enlisted for Service Abroad, dated 19 October 1915, Harry's father, James Lauder Wansbrough, is noted as his next of kin. Harry's Nominal Roll shows his formal date of enlistment as 3 November 1915.

Following his training at Blackboy Hill during January 1916 his medical officer declared him fit for service and he was assigned to the 11th Battalion / 14th Reinforcements on 7 February 1916.

On 12 February 1916 Harry embarked on the troopship H.M.A.T. MILTIADES A28 at Fremantle bound for the Australian AIF training camp at Tel-el-Kebir, near Alexandria, Egypt. There were a total of 410 AIF soldiers on board made up of 205 from the 11th Battalion / 14th Reinforcements and another 205 troops from the 16th Battalion / 14th Reinforcements. H.M.A.T. MALTIADES arrived at Suez on 10 March 1916. According to Flotilla Australia:

*"H.M.T.S. MILTIADES A28 was a passenger and cargo steamship built in 1903 by Stephen, Linthouse for G Thompson & Co Ltd, London (Aberdeen Line) and designed with a sail and steam capacity with a gross weight of 7,814 tons .It was leased by the Commonwealth until 15 September 1917".*

H.M.T.S.MILTIADESA28wasatAlbany,WesternAustralia,on1November1914whenitassembled with the first convoy at King George's Sound in transporting the First Detachment of the Australian and New Zealand Imperial Expeditionary Forces to Egypt. It also carried Medical Officers from Adelaide,

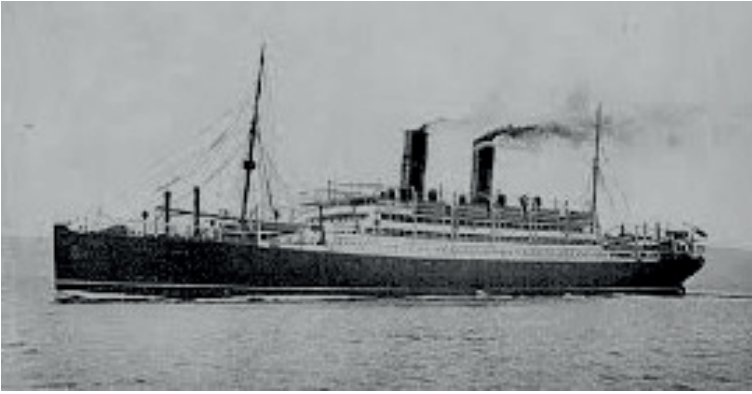


**H.M.T.S. MILTIADES A28**  
Courtesy of Flotilla Australia

M e l b o u r n e , Fremantle and Sydney until 1917. It was renamed 'ORCANA' in 1921 and eventually scrapped in 1923.

Within a few weeks of this arrival at Suez Harry and the troops of the 11th Battalion embarked at Alexandria on board S.S. TRANSYLVANIA bound for Marseilles, France,

to join the British Expeditionary Force B.E.F. On their arrival in Marseilles on 4 April 1916 the troops undertook the journey by troop train to join the Base Depot at Étaples behind the front line.



**S.S. TRANSYLVANIA**  
Courtesy of [www.wrecksite.eu](http://www.wrecksite.eu)

According to the [www.wreckship](http://www.wreckship) website, "...S.S. TRANSYLVANIA was torpedoed off Cape Noli, 40 miles from Genoa, on 4 May 1917, whilst en route from Marseilles to Alexandria with a heavy loss of life..."

Harry was admitted to the 26th General Hospital on 29 April 1916 and rejoined Base Depot on 5 May. Within weeks the 16th Battalion were engaged in the trenches at Pozières. According to the AWM:

*"The 11th Battalion were engaged in their first major action on the Western Front during the bloody trench warfare at Pozières in July 1916. After Pozières, the Battalion manned trenches near Ypres in Flanders before returning to the Somme valley for the winter. In March 1917 the Battalion took part in the brief advance that followed the German Army's retreat to the Hindenburg Line, from Arras to Laffaux, near Soissons on the Aisne".*

On the 4 November 1916 Harry was admitted to the 1st Australian Division Base Depot, Étapes. He was cleared medically and rejoined his Battalion on 8 November 1916. A few months later there is an entry in Harry's Service Record, dated 10 January 1917, which reads: "...Attached to 3rd Aust. Inf. Base. Hd. Qrs. as Brigade Band...". Harry is pictured here with his Brigade Band holding his instrument.



**The 3rd Australian Infantry Brigade Band**  
Private Sidney Harry Wansbrough, on the front row, far left  
Courtesy of his son, Bruce Lauder Wansbrough

On 16 April 1917 Harry was wounded 'in the field' having suffered gun-shot wounds and injuries to his left wrist. He was admitted to 1st Australian Division Base Depot, Étaples. Whilst his Service Record does not indicate exactly where he was wounded the AWM records: *"...During a German counterattack at Louverval, France, in April 1917 Lieutenant Charles Pope was killed in action performing the deed for which he would be awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross..."* *"...The Battalion subsequently returned to Belgium to participate in the offensive that became known as the Third Battle of Ypres..."*

A cable from AIF Base Records, dated 7 May 1917, was sent to his father, James, as next of kin reads: *"...Reported Private Sidney Harry Wansbrough wounded will advise anything further received..."* He was discharged from hospital on 27 April and rejoined the 3rd Brigade at the Base Depot on 12 May 1917.

On the 4 June 1917 Harry forfeited 7 days full pay amounting to £1.15s.0d for having been absent on parade when on active service and having been warned the previous day. A further forfeiture of pay occurred on 9 July 1917 for offences which took place the previous day. The Captain of the 3rd Australian Infantry Brigade, having already warned Harry, imposed a forfeiture of pay of £1.15s.0d on two counts: *"...1) committing a nuisance in the billet and 2) using insulting language to the N.C.O..."*

On 4 November 1917 Harry was admitted to the 3rd Field Ambulance Hospital and later transferred to Ambulance Train 22 before being admitted, sick, on 7 November to the 39th General Hospital N.Y.D. (Not Yet Determined). By this time Harry had ceased to be attached to the 3rd Infantry Brigade Headquarters from the 11th Battalion AIF and on 9 November 1917 Harry was transferred to Reinforcements whilst at the 1st Australian Division Base Depot.



**Private Sidney Harry Wansbrough, 4629**  
*"Yours Aff. Harry France Dec 8th 1917"*  
Courtesy of his son, Bruce Lauder Wansbrough



**11th Australian Infantry Brigade Band**

Playing as their Brigade march past the saluting base during the review of the 3rd Division at Harbonnières Area, near Villers-Bretonneux, France, 17 March 1918.

AWM E02138P

On 16 June 1918 Harry was admitted to the L.O.C. Hospital (Lines of Communication), '*...sick... with influenza...'* and returned to the Base Depot on 3 July. He was not well enough to rejoin his 11th Battalion, '*...in the field...'* until 16 October 1918.

On 16 November 1918 Harry was granted leave to the UK until 20 December. His Service Record records on 6 December 1918: '*...to be temp Corporal "Bulling" to hospital...'* It is not quite clear what "Bulling" actually means. However, by the 19 December a further entry shows: '*...L/Cpl. reverts to Pte. on return of "Bulling" to duty...'*

On 13 February 1919 L/Cpl. reverts to Pte. on evacuating sick and was admitted to the 2nd Field Ambulance Hospital and eventually transferred by an Ambulance Train to England and admitted to the 1st Australian Dermatological Hospital, Bulford, near Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire. He was discharged after 18 days to Parkhouse Command Depot on 2 March 1919.

4629 Private Sidney Harry Wansbrough, 11th Battalion, returned to Australia on 16 June 1919 when he embarked on the S.S. ORMONDE and disembarked at Fremantle on 24 July 1919. His father, James, as next of kin had been notified on 11 July 1919 that Harry was returning to Australia.



**S.S. ORMONDE**  
AWM P00444.211

During the journey Harry was admitted to the ship's hospital on 26 June and not discharged until 7 July. Private Sidney Harry Wansbrough was duly discharged from the AIF on 26 October 1919 and declared, '*... m e d i c a l l y unfit, disability – Hypermetropia left cornea nebula...'*

In the early 1920s 4629 Private Sidney Harry Wansbrough received two war medals: the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

Harry died in York on 28 September 1934, aged 43 years.

### The Late Mr. S. H. Wansbrough.

The funeral of the late Mr. Sydney Harry Wansbrough, of Avon-terrace, York, took place in the Methodist Cemetery, York, on Saturday afternoon last in the presence of practically the whole of the population of York and surrounding districts. The late Mr. Harry Wansbrough was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Wansbrough and had lived in York for the 43 years of his life, with the exception of the time he served abroad with the 11th Battalion, A.I.F. Leading the cortege from his late residence to the Methodist Church, where a service was held, the York Band played the Dead March in Saul, and in the course of the service the Rev. W. R. Lang paid a fine tribute of respect and spoke in eulogistic terms of the life of the deceased. At the conclusion of the service at the graveside, the assemblage, numbering about 300, stood in silence while the last post was sounded by Messrs. Ernie Hobbs and Vernon Harris. The late Mr. Harry Wansbrough is survived by a widow and three young children.

The chief mourners were Messrs. J. L. Wansbrough (father), G. Stirling and Fred Davies (brothers-in-law), Harry W. and G. Murray Wansbrough and G. C. Duperouzel (uncles) and Roland Wansbrough (cousin). The pall-bearers were Messrs. J. Baseder (president), W. Andrews (acting secretary) and A. J. Lock (York sub-branch of the R.S.L.), G. Dawned, J. Standley and F. Easthope (Loco Drivers W.A.G.R.). A large number of beautiful wreaths and floral tributes were placed on the grave and the bereaved family received widespread expressions of sympathy.

The funeral arrangements were carried out by Donald J. Chipper and Son.

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### The Late Mr S. H. Wansbrough

Eastern District Chronicle newspaper, York, 2 October 1934

According to Harry's son, Bruce Wansbrough:

*"...Harry's father was James Lauder Wansbrough, known as Laudie, the second eldest child of six children born to Harry's grand-parents, Frances and George Wansbrough. Laudie tried his hand at prospecting in Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie before taking over the carpentry coach building and undertaking business from his father, George, in York.*

*Harry was the eldest of three children born to Laudie and Emily Duperouzel, Harry, who was born in 1891, Francis Roy, 1893 and Viola Grey in 1895. After Harry returned to Australia from France in 1919 he started work again with the Western Australian Government Railways, W.A.G.R, as an engine driver. In 1921 he married Ida Ami Wetherall in East Perth and had three children before moving back to York in 1930. Harry is best remembered as an all round musician. His greatest loves were Ida, his children, music, animals, music, gardening and music – in that order!*

*He played the violin, cello, cornet, trumpet, slide trombone, euphonium and the E flat Bass being somewhat of a perfectionist with each instrument. There wasn't a musical event held in his time in York in which he was not involved. He was Bandmaster of the York Brass Band up until the day he died on 28 September 1934, aged 43 years – Laudie was aged 10, my sister, Margaret was 9 and I was only 3 years old. Ida started a boarding house in York and worked very hard, life was never dull. At one stage we had 13 boarders crammed into our house. I have great memories of my young life in York..."*



**Laudie Wansbrough leads a horse-drawn hearse funeral procession in Avon Terrace, York, in the mid 1920s.**  
Courtesy of Laudie's grandson, Bruce Lauder Wansbrough



**The horse-drawn hearse on display in the Revolutions Transport Museum, Whiteman Park, Western Australia.**  
Courtesy of Valerie Humphrey, Curator, Revolutions Transport Museum.

According to Valerie Humphrey:

*"This horse-drawn hearse was purchased by George Wansbrough on 4 August 1885 for his funeral business in York. A carpenter by trade, George Wansbrough was also a wheelwright, carriage-builder, and blacksmith. The business was handed down to his son, James Lauder Wansbrough and continued after it was sold to Stephen Harvey in 1949. By the early 1960s the business had been acquired by Purslowes."*

## *Appendix (ii)*

Establishment of the 51st Battalion AIF and an extract from the 51st Battalion Association.

Prisoners of the 51st Battalion captured in 1916 and 1918, based on extracts from the Roll of Prisoners, 'For King and Cobbers 51st Battalion AIF 1916-1919', by Neville Browning.

Mouquet Farm in 2015 .

AIF Memorial at Mouquet Farm.

Example Grave related reports for 2720 Private R. W. Midgley, 51st Battalion AIF:

- Grave Registration Report

- Courcelette British Cemetery, Register Index

- Concentration of Graves Report (exhumations and Re-Burials) Burial Returns

- Comprehensive Report of Headstone Inscriptions Sheet 'A'

- Comprehensive Report of Headstone Inscriptions Sheet 'B'

Names of the 321 Australian servicemen of the 51st Battalion, with no known grave, whose name and rank are inscribed on the VBM, Somme, in France - based on the Villers-Bretonneux Memorial Casualty Listing from the CWGC.

## Establishment of the 51st Battalion

The formation of the 51st Battalion took place in Tel-el-Kabir, Egypt, in early March 1916 with about half the Battalion comprising of troops who were veterans of the 11th Battalion having fought in Gallipoli and the remaining half made up of young volunteer reinforcements from the 11th Battalion and 28th Battalion who had not long arrived from Australia. In essence, the 51st Battalion consisted mostly of servicemen from Western Australia. The 51st Battalion was assigned to be part of the 13th Brigade and the newly-formed 4th Australian division. Jim joined the 51st Battalion in May 1916.



**51st Battalion Colour Patch**

'The Official History of Australia in the War 1914-1918 Volume III', Charles Bean

In his book, 'The Official History of Australia in the War 1914-1918 Volume III', Charles Bean describes the colour patch for the 51st Battalion which consisted of three elements:

- (1) the basic round shape denoted the AIF Division
- (2) the upper colour represented the unit

(3) the lower colour denoting the Brigade. In the case of the 51st Battalion the shape was round being part of the 4th Division, the upper colour was chocolate brown for the 51st and the lower colour was saxe blue for the 13th Brigade.

This extract from the Australian War Memorial provides an overview of the 51st Battalion 1916-1919:

*"...Arriving in France on 12 June 1916, the 51st moved into the trenches of the Western Front within a fortnight. It fought in its first major battle at Mouquet Farm in August and September, and suffered casualties equivalent to a third of its strength in both of the attacks, 14 August and 3 September, it launched. After Mouquet Farm, the battalion saw out the rest of the year, alternating between front-line duty, and training and labouring behind the line. This routine continued through the bleak winter of 1916-1917.*

*Early in 1917, the battalion participated in the advance that followed the German retreat to the Hindenburg Line. On 2 April it attacked at Noreuil, a village which had been fortified to delay the Australian advance. Later in the year, the focus of the AIF's operations moved to the Ypres sector in Belgium. There the battalion fought in the battle of Messines between 7 and 12 June and the battle of Polygon Wood between 26 and 27 September. Another winter of trench routine was to follow.*

*With the collapse of Russia in October 1917, a major German offensive on the Western Front was expected in early 1918. This occurred in France in late March and the 4th Division moved to defend positions around Dernancourt on the River Ancre. The 51st Battalion assisted in the repulse of a large German attack on 5 April, launching a critical counter-attack late in the day. The German threat remained until late April, and in the early hours of ANZAC Day 1918 the 51st participated in the now legendary attack to dislodge the enemy from Villers-Bretonneux.*

*When the Allies launched their own offensive in early August, the 51st Battalion was among the units involved and played an active role until the middle of that month, before moving to duties in the rear area. The battalion was ordered forward again in early September, in preparation for its last major operation of the war. On 18 September it provided part of the 4th Division's reserve for the attack on the Hindenburg "outpost line". Not long after the Armistice on 11 November 1918, drafts of men began returning to Australia for discharge. With the departure of the last of these on 5 May 1919, the 51st Battalion disbanded..." extract ends.*

The 51st Battalion Association of Australia provides additional reading material through to the inter war years:

### **Extract from the 51st Battalion Association - World War I**

*"...During the period 1899-1902, a number of Western Australian volunteers formed the various Mounted Infantry units which served in the Boer War in South Africa. In recognition of their services, these Mounted Infantry were awarded Battle Honour 'South Africa 1899-1902' which was then awarded to the Western Australian Infantry Battalions raised for World War One who, by virtue of being volunteers of the same regional origins, were deemed to be the successors of the Western Australian Mounted Infantry. So the 51st Battalion came to bear its first Battle Honour which is still emblazoned on the Regimental Colour today. The Battalion was granted the colour patch chocolate brown over saxe blue.*

*The new Battalion, under the command of Lt Col A.M.Ross D.S.O., having been allotted to the 13th Infantry Brigade, 4th Australian Division with 49th, 50th and 52nd Battalions, disembarked at Marseilles, France, on 11 June 1916 and moved into the front line at Fleurbaix three days later.*

*The 51st Battalion's first major engagements with the enemy occurred at the ruins of Pozières and Mouquet Farm in August - September 1916. During these engagements, the 51st Battalion reached its objectives but was unable to hold the captured positions. In less than three weeks the Battalion had suffered in excess of 650 casualties. The Battalion then shifted to the quieter section of the battlefield in Belgium. There its major battle was with the rain and the mud and at one stage the Battalion was down to approximately 300 men due to the shocking conditions they fought in.*

*On the morning of 2nd April, 1917, the Battalion along with the 50th Battalion attacked Noreuil, an outpost village near the Hindenberg Line. The attack was a success, but the Battalion suffered 239 casualties during the assault and subsequent defence of the village. The next major engagement of the 51st Battalion was the counter-attack at Villers Bretonneux on 24-25 April 1918, during which action the Battalion lost 389 men in just two days. Lieutenant C.W.K. Sadlier won the Victoria Cross for his valour during the engagement. For the action, the Battalion was awarded a total of 41 decorations. The depleted 52nd Battalion was incorporated into the 51st Battalion to make up the numbers for the rest of the war.*



**51st Battalion Khaki Wool Flag**  
AWM RELAWM01581

*In 1918, a group of English women made a khaki wool flag with the colour patch of the 51st Battalion emblazoned in the middle and presented it to the Battalion. The flag was flown at 51 Battalion Headquarters in France and Belgium from early December 1918 until the unit was disbanded in May 1919.*

*This flag is presently held at the Australian War Memorial, Canberra. On 10 May 1919, at Aiseau in Belgium, the last entry was made in the War Diary by the Commanding Officer Lieutenant Colonel R. Christie, DSO and Bar. The losses during the war had been severe. 83 officers and 2,477 other ranks having*

*been killed, wounded or captured. In 1920, all 60 Infantry Battalions of the AIF were awarded silk 'Union Flags which are to receive all honours and compliments paid to Colours'.*

### ***Inter War Years***

*As a result of an Army reorganisation, 51st Battalion was re-raised at Subiaco, Western Australia in 1921. The unit was subsequently reformed as a Militia unit, the 51st Battalion, at Launceston, Tasmania in 1922.*

*During 1924, the unit was relocated to Gladesville, Sydney, New South Wales, and the 51st Battalion now became a member of the 8th Brigade 1st Division. In 1927, the unit relocated to Ryde, also in New South Wales, and was renamed the 51st Battalion, The Field of Mars Regiment and awarded the motto 'Ducit Amor Patriae' (Love of Country Leads Me).*

*During 1930, the unit was amalgamated with the 30th Battalion (New South Wales Scottish) at Ryde. This amalgamation remained until 1935 when both battalions split and the 51st became amalgamated with the 18th Battalion to become 18th/51st Battalion..."  
extract ends.*

*'Ducit Amor Patriae'*

*Love of Country Leads Me*

Names of the 84 Australian servicemen of the 51st Battalion,  
who were Prisoners of War having been captured  
in 1916 and 1918.

This analysis is based on an extract from Neville Browning's book,  
'For King and Cobbers 51st Battalion AIF 1916-1919'  
published in 2010 by Quality Press,  
Osborne Park, Western Australia.

## Somewhere in France

51st Battalion Nominal Roll of Prisoners Captured in World War I						
Name	No.	Rank	Location	1916	1918	Code
ACTON, Samuel James	2651b	Sgt.	Hourges		4 August	
ADDISON, Charles James	3114	Pte	Hourges		4 August	
ALSTON, Bernard Rourke	626	Pte	Pozières	15 August		WR
ANDERSON, Oscar	2579a	Pte	Mouquet Farm	31 August		WR
ANDERSON, James Alfred	2437	Pte	Hourges		4 August	
ANDREWS, George	2788	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		
BERESFORD, Charles George	4461	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		WR
BOWLER, Charles Herbert	3674	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		WD
BROWN, Leslie	756	L.Cpl	Mouquet Farm	3 September		
CALLOW, John	2608a	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		WR
CLARE, Albert Ernest	3498	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		
COOK, Arthur Bertie	2617	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		W
COTTER, John	3815	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		WR
DEWAR, Charles Francis	4786	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		
DRUMMOND, John	2124	L.Cpl	Mouquet Farm	3 September		
EASTWOOD, Reginald Henry	1751	Pte	Hourges		4 August	
EDWARDS, Sydney	2364	CQMS	Mouquet Farm	3 September		W
FARRELL, William	3523	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		
FLEMING, John	781	Cpl	Mouquet Farm	3 September		R
GLASSON, Henry	4794	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		
GLOVER, James Reuben	3833	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		
GRIGSBY, William Edward	2391	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		
HAIGH, Sydney	4805	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		W
HALLEEN, Hugh	1666	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		
HALLIDAY, Frederick	3841	Pte	Pozières	15 August		
HALVORSEN, William Alroe	-	Lieut.	Mouquet Farm	4 September		W
HARDING, Joseph Randall	2668	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		
HARDY, Basil Joseph	2669	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		
HAY, Arthur	3355	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		R
JILLINGS, Henry	3840	Pte	Pozières	15 August		WR
JOHNSON, Victor Ives	2668	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		W
JOHNSTONE, Frank	2687	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		WD
KUHLMANN, Laurence Christian	679	Cpl	Pozières	15 August		
LEATHARD, Alfred	4842	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		W
LEE, Robert Stanley	3879	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		
LEWIS, Herbert George	3862	Pte	Pozières	15 August		WD
MARSH, Thomas John	2715	Pte	Pozières	15 August		
MASTERS, Lionel Daniel	4863	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		
MAXWELL, Edwin Harcourt	3003	L.Cpl	Pozières	15 August		WR
McCULLOCH, Henry	263	Cpl	Mouquet Farm	3 September		WD
McGUIRE, Daniel	4565	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		
McLAREN, William Dunn	4634	Cpl	Mouquet Farm	3 September		
McLAUGHLIN, Patrick	1695	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		D
McMAHEN, Herbert Joseph	3592	Pte	Pozières	15 August		
McMILES, Lancelot Ernest	1765	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		
MacMILLAN, Robert	3586	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		

Appendices (ii)

51st Battalion Nominal Roll of Prisoners Captured in World War I						
Name	No.	Rank	Location	1916	1918	Code
MORLEY, Robert	1756	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		R
MORLEY, Thomas	1872	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		R
MORTON, James	2725	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		WD
MURPHY, James	1799	Cpl	Mouquet Farm	3 September		
NASH, Ernest Matthew	4357	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		
NOELL, Stephen Charles	5168	Pte	Pozières	3 September		R
PARK, Albert Edward	3913	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		
PEAKE, Thomas Elliott	3608	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		
PILGRIM, Robert James	1704	Pte	Mouquet Farm	4 September		WR
POPE, Frederick	2432	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		
PUTT, Harry Robert	3916	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		
RAMSHAW, Luke	2010	Sgt	Mouquet Farm	5 September		WR
REED, Arthur Ernest	1761	Sgt	Mouquet Farm	3 September		WD
REES, Richard William	3919	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		W
RICKETT, George William	1705	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		
ROBERTSON, James	4881	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		
ROBINSON, Robert	4883	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		
RYNIKER, Francis Henry	2789	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		
SCHORER, Herbert Charles	3975	Pte	Hourges	3 September	4 August	
SLIPPER, Herbert Edwin	3119	Cpl	Mouquet Farm	3 September		
SMITH, Conrad	596	Sgt	Mouquet Farm	3 September		R
STRUTHERS, Roy John	4896	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		
TOWNSHEND, Jack Fitzgerald	3128	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		
TUBBY, Robert	1842	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		
TULLOCH, Douglas Walter	2492	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		
WATSON, Albert Victor	1730	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		W
WATTS, Isaac	1735	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		
WEAVER, Cecil	2885	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 Sept ember		R
WEETMAN, Frank Renard	2848	Pte	Pozières	15 August		
WEST, Hugh	2464	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		W
WETHERALL, Walter	4616	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		R
WHITE, Charles	1743	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		
WINFIELD, Albert	2852	Pte	Mouquet Farm	5 September		WR
WOODCOCK, Alfred Charles	4296	Pte	Pozières	20 August		W
WOODLAND, William	4013	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		WR
WRIGHT, Jonathan	1731	Pte	Mouquet Farm	3 September		
YOUNG, Frederick Ernest	2475	Pte	Monument Wood		24 April	
CQMS S. Edwards escaped to Switzerland on 9 May 1918 - awarded the Military Medal MM Pte H. West escaped to Holland on 13 September 1917 - awarded the Military Medal MM L. Cpl J. L. Fleming escaped several times, but was recaptured Code: D – Died as a prisoner. R – Repatriated before Armistice. W – Wounded at capture						

Location	Date and place taken prisoner								Total (84) 1916 (78) 1918 (6)
	15 Aug'16	20 Aug'16	31 Aug'16	3 Sep'16	4 Sep'16	5 Sep'16	24 Apr'18	4 Aug'18	
Mouquet Farm			1	62	2	2			67
Pozières	9	1		1					11
Hourges								5	5
Monument Wood							1		1



**AIF Memorial bronze Plaque at Mouquet Farm**  
 Designed by sculptor Ross J. Bastiann and inaugurated in 1997



- MATHIESON, Gnr. Robert Herd, 712. 3rd/1st (Highland) Bde. Royal Field Artillery. 21st Dec., 1916. Age 22. Son of Mr. A. Mathieson, of 51, Great Northern Rd., Aberdeen. X. D. 14.
- MATTHEWS, Pte. Henry John, 100771. 31st Bn. Canadian Inf. (Alberta Regt.). Killed in action 27th Sept., 1916. IX. G. 11.
- MAW, Pte. E., 405079. 7th Bn. Canadian Machine Gun Corps. 17th Sept., 1916. III. G. 19.
- MAXWELL, Capt. Henry. 13th Bn. Cheshire Regt. 11th Oct., 1916. Age 22. Son of Thomas Henry Maxwell, K.C., and Isabella Maxwell (*née* Pollock), of Springfield Lodge, Foxrock, Co. Dublin. VI. C. 22.
- MAYLE, Pte. J. W., 26650. 7th Bn. Suffolk Regt. 9th Aug., 1916. VII. A. 9.
- MAYNARD, Pte. William Stanley, 71933. 27th Bn. Canadian Inf. (Manitoba Regt.). 15th Sept., 1916. Age 28. Son of William and Julia E. Maynard, of Orillia, Ontario. II. B. 29.
- MAYS, Pte. R. E., 440625. 5th Bn. Canadian Inf. (Saskatchewan Regt.). 26th Sept., 1916. VIII. C. 2.
- MEAGHER, Pte. Thomas Rockland, 67985. 25th Bn. Canadian Inf. (Nova Scotia Regt.). 15th Sept., 1916. Age 25. Son of William and Marguerite Meagher, of Cobalt, Ontario. X. B. 1.
- MEALING, Pte. A. E., 440950. 42nd Bn. Canadian Inf. (Quebec Regt.). 16th Sept., 1916. VIII. A. 27.
- MELDRUM, Bmdr. Robert, 630614. 3rd/1st (Highland) Bde. Royal Field Artillery. 14th Dec., 1916. Age 22. Son of Adam Meldrum, of 79, Huntly St., Aberdeen. X. E. 10.
- MEWBURN, Lt. J. C. 18th Bn. Canadian Inf. (Western Ontario Regt.). 15th Sept., 1916. Age 22. Son of Maj. Gen. S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., Minister of Militia and Defence, Canada, and Mary C. Mewburn, of Hamilton, Ontario. Sp. Mem. at end of Plot I. Row A.
- MIDGLEY, Pte. Raymond William, 2720. 51st Bn. Australian Inf. Killed in action 14th/16th Aug., 1916. Age 21. Son of John Thomas and Jane Barbara Midgley, of Cornwall St., Burswood, Western Australia. Native of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. V. D. 24.
- MILLS, Pte. Leander, 55479. 19th Bn. Canadian Inf. (1st Central Ontario Regt.). 15th Sept., 1916. Age 27. Son of Elijah and Elizabeth Mills, of Burlington, Notre Dame Bay, Newfoundland. X. E. 18.
- MILLS, Pte. T. E., 414214. 13th Bn. Canadian Inf. (Quebec Regt.). 5th Sept., 1916. Age 43. Son of Frederick and Alice Mills, of Summerseat, Liverpool, England; husband of Arabella J. Mills, Jeddore Oyster Ponds, Nova Scotia. XII. C. 6.
- MILNES, Pte. John, 3276. 52nd Bn. Australian Inf. Killed in action 3rd/4th Sept., 1916. VI. B. 12.
- MILNES, Pte. John Thompson Thomas, 1123. 6th Coy. Australian Machine Gun Corps. Died of wounds 5th Aug., 1916. Age 22. Son of John Thompson Milnes and Emily Milnes, of Mildale, Glen Forbes, Victoria, Australia. III. B. 13.
- MITCHELL, Pte. Alfred, 146. 2nd Australian Pioneers. Killed in action 5th Aug., 1916. Son of Robert and Mrs. M. Mitchell, of "Novar", Queen St., Huntly, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. III. C. 8.
- MITCHELL, Serjt. Arthur, 439417. 52nd Bn. Canadian Inf. (Manitoba Regt.). Killed in action 16th Sept., 1916. Age 26. Son of William and Louisa Mitchell, of 1467, Ashton Old Rd., Higher Openshaw, Manchester. VII. E. 1.
- MITCHELL, Lce. Cpl. Francis Edward, 25869. 15th Bn. Canadian Inf. (1st Central Ontario Regt.). 26th Sept., 1916. Age 28. Son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Mitchell, of 40A, Delorimer Avenue, Montreal South. VII. G. 28.
- MITCHELL, Pte. Frank William, 427687. 31st Bn. Canadian Inf. (Alberta Regt.). Killed in action 27th Sept., 1916. Age 28. Son of John and Mary Jane Mitchell, of 2, Rose Cottages, Farnham Royal, Slough, Bucks. X. B. 10.
- MOHR, Pte. Charles, 3145. 25th Bn. Australian Inf. Killed in action 29th July, 1916. IV. A. 27.
- MONTGOMERY, Pte. D., 107432. 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles (1st Central Ontario Regt.). 28th Sept., 1916. Age 28. Son of James A. Montgomery, of 126, Douglas St., Revelstoke, British Columbia. VI. B. 17.

8.9.20

GFP. COMPREHENSIVE REPORT. Army Form W. 3372.

**GRAVES REGISTRATION REPORT FORM.**

3rd A S No W/ *3099*

REPORT No. 2. SCHEDULE No. *59c*

Commune: - Courcellette.

PLACE OF BURIAL COURCELETTE B.C.

Map Reference 57d.R.29.c.9.8.

The following are buried here:— *Reburial* Major.

Regiment	No.	Name	Rank and Initials	Date of Death	Cross Erected or G. R. U'd.	Plot, Row and Grave
<u>PLOT 5 ROW "D" (Cont'd)</u>						
B.E.F.		UNKNOWN	<i>(NY90)</i>		All	21. ✓
1st CMR	424974	JONES ✓	Pte W.		Crosses	22. ✓
A.I.F.		UNKNOWN			Erected	23. ✓
A.I.F.	2720	MIDGLEY ✓	Pte R.W.			24. ✓
R.W.Kents	<i>18624</i>	HOLMES ✓	" E.H.			25. ✓
<u>ROW "E"</u>						
C.E.F.		UNKNOWN	CSM?			1. ✓
B.E.F.		-do-	BRITISH			2. ✓
C.E.F.		-do-				3. ✓
8th C.E.F.	425361	STEVENSON ✓	Pte A.Y.			4. ✓
B.E.F.		UNKNOWN				5. ✓
11th A.I.F.	1609	PAGE ✓	Sgt W.W.	21.8.16		6. ✓
-do-	<i>150</i>	HIGGIN ✓	L/C W.			7. ✓
-do-		LOFTHOUSE ✓	L/C W.R.			8. ✓
10th G.E.F.		HARKNESS ✓	Pte.-			9. ✓
A.I.F.		UNKNOWN				10. ✓

*E.S. 17/12/20.*

(6 31 5) W3160—P2723 100,000 9/19 HWV(P1024) Forms/W3372/3

**Courcelette British Cemetery, Grave Registration Report (CWGC) 2720 Pte. Midgley, Raymond William.**  
 CWGC War Dead records [www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/196216/MIDGLEY](http://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/196216/MIDGLEY)

Courcelette, 2/8LE.

Canadian Burial Party.  
5.3.1919.

CONCENTRATION OF GRAVES (Exhumation and Re-burials).  
BURIAL RETURN.

Name of Cemetery of Re-burial COURCELETTE BRITISH CEMETERY, Location R.29.d.O.9.

Plot	Row	Grave	Map Reference where body found. Map 57 D.	Was Cross on Grave?	Regimental-particulars. Particulars on cross found on Grave.	Means-of Identification.	Were any effects forwarded to Base?
5	D	11	R.28.	G.R.U.	C.G.57. A.I.F.		No.
5	D	12	R.29.	A.T.N.	430. 157.Pte.A.S.Burvett.24th A.I.F.		Disc.
5	D	13	R.29.	None	Unknown 38th Cdn.Bn.		No.
5	D	14	R.29.	G.R.U.	C.A.100.2566 I/Cpl.A.I.F.		No.
5	D	15	R.29.	G.R.U.	C.A.94. A.I.F.		No.
5	D	16	R.28.	G.R.U.	F.G.42. Brit.Soldier.		No.
5	D	17	R.28.	G.R.U.	C.F.76. Brit.Soldier		No.
5	D	18	R.28.	G.R.U.	C.F.75. Pte.D.H.Dumbrill.10th A.I.F.		No.
5	D	19	R.28.	G.R.U.	B.Y.87. Brit.Soldier		No.
5	D	20	R.28.	G.R.U.	C.G.79. 437899 Pte.Mulholland.14/C.E.F.		No.
5	D	21	R.28.	G.R.U.	H.Y.90. Brit.Soldier.		No.
5	D	22	R.28.	G.R.U.	B.Y.96. 424974 Pte.W.Jones 1/C.M.R.		No.
5	D	23	R.28.	G.R.U.	C.F.71. A.I.F.		No.
5	D	24	R.28.	G.R.U.	C.F.72. 2720 Pte.R.W.Midgley. A.I.F.		disc.& badges.
5	D	25	R.28.	G.R.U.	C.F.66. 16624 Pte.E.Holmes. R.W.Kents.		No.

**Courcelette British Cemetery, Concentration of Grave Report (exhumations and Re-Burials)  
Burial Returns (CWGC), 2720 Pte. Midgley, Raymond William.**

CWGC War Dead records [www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/196216/MIDGLEY](http://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/196216/MIDGLEY)

No. of Contract.....dated.....

IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION.

SCHEDULE "A" PAGE 44.

Name and address of Firm.

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT (A) OF HEADSTONE INSCRIPTIONS

NAME OF CEMETERY.

to this report is attached  
COMPREHENSIVE REPORT (B) HEADSTONE TEXTS

COURCELETTE BRIT.GEM.

(those headstones to be inscribed with texts are underlined)

To be stenciled on foot of headstones below ground level, abbreviated thus:-

and  
TWO STANDARD LAYOUTS (the layouts to be used are quoted on the badge design.)

COUR. E.G.

Badge Design No. and Layout No.	1st line	2nd line	3rd line	4th line	Age	Relig. Emb.	Plot - P new - R Grave - G	To be stenciled on foot of Headstones below ground level.	No. of Stone
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1200/1A	3803 PRIVATE	D. H. KUNKLER	49TH BN. AUSTRALIAN INF.	4TH SEPTEMBER 1916	NONE	CROSS	5 D 6	861	
LAYOUT 1H	UNKNOWN AUSTRALIAN	(FOR PARTICULARS OF LAYOUT, INSCR. ETC. SEE SCHEDULE G/H.)					5 D 7	862	
LAYOUT 1H	UNKNOWN BRITISH	(FOR PARTICULARS OF LAYOUT, INSCR. ETC. SEE SCHEDULE G/H.)					5 D 8	863	
1200/1A	3728 PRIVATE	J. CLARKE	49TH BN. AUSTRALIAN INF.	5TH SEPTEMBER 1916	NONE	CROSS	5 D 9	864	
1200/1A	3360 PRIVATE	R. HAIR	49TH BN. AUSTRALIAN INF.	1ST SEPTEMBER 1916	NONE	CROSS	5 D 10	865	
LAYOUT 1G	UNKNOWN AUSTRALIAN	(FOR PARTICULARS OF LAYOUT, INSCR. ETC. SEE SCHEDULE G/H.)					5 D 11	866	
1200/1Z	157 SERJEANT	A. S. BURVEIT	24TH BN. AUSTRALIAN INF.	24TH AUGUST 1916	AGE 21	NONE	5 D 12	867	
LAYOUT 1G	UNKNOWN CANADIAN	(FOR PARTICULARS OF LAYOUT, INSCR. ETC. SEE SCHEDULE G/H.)					5 D 13	868	
<del>1200/1C</del>	<del>2866 Private G.W. COOK</del>	<del>49th Bn. Australian Inf.</del>	<del>23rd July 1916</del>	<del>49 50</del>	<del>6000</del>		5 D 14	<del>869</del>	
LAYOUT 1G	UNKNOWN AUSTRALIAN	(FOR PARTICULARS OF LAYOUT, INSCR. ETC. SEE SCHEDULE G/H.)					5 D 15	870	
LAYOUT 1H	UNKNOWN BRITISH	(FOR PARTICULARS OF LAYOUT, INSCR. ETC. SEE SCHEDULE G/H.)					5 D 16	871	
LAYOUT 1H	UNKNOWN BRITISH	(FOR PARTICULARS OF LAYOUT, INSCR. ETC. SEE SCHEDULE G/H.)					5 D 17	872	
1200/1A	1134 BUGLER	H. W. S. DUMRILL	10TH BN. AUSTRALIAN INF.	23RD AUGUST 1916	AGE 18	CROSS	5 D 18	873	
LAYOUT 1G	UNKNOWN CANADIAN	(FOR PARTICULARS OF LAYOUT, INSCR. ETC. SEE SCHEDULE G/H.)					5 D 19	874	
1202/1C	437899 Lance CPL.	R. MULHOLLAND	14TH BN. CANADIAN INF.	27TH SEPTEMBER 1916	AGE 28	CROSS	5 D 20	875	
LAYOUT 1H	UNKNOWN BRITISH	(FOR PARTICULARS OF LAYOUT, INSCR. ETC. SEE SCHEDULE G/H.)					5 D 21	876	
1202/1B	424974 PRIVATE	WILLIAM JONES	1ST CAN. MOUNTED RIFLES	15TH SEPTEMBER 1916	AGE 35	CROSS	5 D 22	877	
LAYOUT 1G	UNKNOWN AUSTRALIAN	(FOR PARTICULARS OF LAYOUT, INSCR. ETC. SEE SCHEDULE G/H.)					5 D 23	878	
1200/1B	2720 PRIVATE	R. W. MIDGLEY	51ST BN. AUSTRALIAN INF.	14TH/16TH AUGUST 1916	AGE 21	CROSS	5 D 24	879	
1202/1C	18624 PRIVATE	E. H. HOLMES	ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT	8TH NOVEMBER 1916	AGE 39	CROSS	5 D 25	880	

Proof Checked.....  
Final Check No.1.....  
Office Copy Prepared.....  
Final Check No.2.....

*Stone No 879  
To x Sample*

Courcelette British Cemetery, Comprehensive Report of Headstone Inscription sheet (A)  
2720 Private Midgley, Raymond William.

CWGC War Dead records [www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/196216/MIDGLEY](http://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/196216/MIDGLEY)

No. of Contract.....dated.....

Name and address of Firm.....

.....

.....

.....

IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT B HEADSTONE PERSONAL INSCRIPTIONS  
to be read in conjunction with  
COMPREHENSIVE REPORT A HEADSTONE MILITARY INSCRIPTIONS  
together with  
TWO STANDARD LAYOUTS (the layouts to be used  
are quoted on the badge design.)

SCHEDULE "B" PAGE 59

NAME OF CEMETERY.

COURCELETTE BRITISH CEM.

Badge Design No. and Layout	Headstone No.	Line 1	Line 2	Line 3	Line 4	No. of Letters in text
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
LAYOUT 1H	871	KNOWN UNTO GOD				
LAYOUT 1H	872	KNOWN UNTO GOD				
	873		(Mr. H.S. Dumbrill, Military Rd, Sth. Semaphore, S.A.)			
1202/1G	874	KNOWN UNTO GOD				
1202/1G	875	SACRED HEART OF JESUS	HAVE MERCY ON HIM (Mrs. E. Mulholland, Crosshill, Grunlin, Co. Antrim, Ireland.)		9-4	32
LAYOUT 1H	876	KNOWN UNTO GOD				
1202/1B	877	IMMANUEL	(Mrs. J. Hayward, 14 Elmfield Rd, Davenport, Stockport.)		2-4	8
1200/1B	878	KNOWN UNTO GOD				
1200/1B	879	TO MEMORY EVER DEAR	(Mrs. J.B. Midgley, Cornwall St, Burswood, W.A.)		4-8	16
1028/1G	880	DEATH DIVIDES	BUT MEMORY CLINGS (Mrs. A.E. Holmes, 185, Harlaxton Rd, Grantham.)		7-10	27
1202/1G	881	KNOWN UNTO GOD				
LAYOUT 1H	882	KNOWN UNTO GOD				
1202/1G	883	KNOWN UNTO GOD				
1202/1B	884	REST IN PEACE	(Mr. E. Stevenson, 98 Belvedere Rd, Burnley, Lancashire.)		3-2	11
LAYOUT 1H	885	KNOWN UNTO GOD			1-7-4	94

1200  
1202/1G

5 minip  
2 yr panel

Proof Checked.....

Final Check No.1.....

Office Copy Prepared.....

Final Check No.2.....

Names and addresses of Next of Kin (or in some cases the letters NE/NK) are shown in brackets, and will not appear on the headstone.

Courcelette British Cemetery, Comprehensive Report of Headstone Inscription sheet (B)  
2720 Private Midgley, Raymond William.  
CWGC War Dead records www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/196216/MIDGLEY



Names of the 321 Australian servicemen of the  
51st Battalion, with no known grave,  
whose name and rank are inscribed on the  
Villers-Bretonneux Memorial,  
Somme, France.

Based on the Casualty List of the  
Commonwealth War Graves Commission, England.  
[www.cwgc.org/find-a-cemetery/cemetery/93000/VILLERS-BRETONNEUX](http://www.cwgc.org/find-a-cemetery/cemetery/93000/VILLERS-BRETONNEUX)

## Somewhere in France

Names of the 321 Australian servicemen of the 51st Battalion, with no known grave, whose name and rank are inscribed on the Villers-Bretonneux Memorial, Somme, in France.								
Surname	FORENAME	Age	Hons	death1	death2	Rank	Service no.	Additional Information / Kin
<b>ADAMS</b>	CHARLES SAMUEL			03/09/1916		Private	'1622'	
<b>AINSWORTH</b>	ALFRED EDWARD	34		24/04/1918		Private	'7682'	SON OF ALFRED EDWARD AND CHRISTINA AINSWORTH, OF KOORDA, NORTHAM, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT YARRAWONGA, SOUTH VICTORIA.
<b>AITCHISON</b>	JAMES			25/04/1918		Private	'5294'	
<b>ALEXANDER</b>	ADAM CARDNO	26		25/04/1918		Private	'5338'	SON OF ALEXANDER AND AMELIA JANE ALEXANDER, OF EYRE ST., NORTH WARD, TOWNSVILLE, QUEENSLAND.
<b>ALP</b>	CHARLES HENRY WILLIAM	21		02/04/1917		Private	'2582'	SON OF JAMES CHARLES AND ADA KATE ALP, OF 39, HIGH ST., PORTLAND, ENGLAND. BORN AT WEYMOUTH, ENGLAND.
<b>ANGOVE</b>		18		15/08/1916		Private	'3771'	ONLY SON OF WILLIAM HENRY AND MARTHA JANE ANGOVE, OF THREE SPRINGS, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT RICHMOND, VICTORIA.
<b>APPLEBY</b>	WILLIAM WALTER			04/12/1916		Private	'334'	SON OF RICHARD GEORGE VINCENT APPLEBY AND SARAH ANN APPLEBY; HUSBAND OF ETHEL E. APPLEBY, OF NORTHDOWN, TASMANIA. BORN AT WESTBURY, TASMANIA.
<b>ARMSTEAD</b>	REGINALD			16/08/1916		Private	'3769'	
<b>ASHE</b>	JASPER VIVIAN	33		03/09/1916		Private	'3469A'	SON OF MATTHEW LANGTREE ASHE AND JANE ELIZABETH ASHE, OF KOJONUP, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT JERILDERIE, NEW SOUTH WALES.
<b>ASHTON</b>	RICHARD WILLIAM JONES	49		14/08/1916	16/08/1916	Private	'2581'	SON OF CHARLES AND JANNETT ASHTON; HUSBAND OF LUCY ASHTON, OF 136, HARE ST., KALGOORLIE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT BARMOUTH, WALES.
<b>BAILEY</b>	FRANCIS WILLIAM SAMUEL	21		03/09/1916		Lieutenant	-	SON OF JOSEPH HENRY AND STELLA BAILEY, OF 6, ROBINSON ST., SUBIACO, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>BAILEY</b>	JOHN LESLIE	21		25/04/1918		Private	'2629'	SON OF J. B. AND ESTHER ANN BAILEY, OF "KENTVILLE", 18, ALBION ST., COTTESLOE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>BARNES</b>	HENRY WILLIAM	39		14/08/1916	16/08/1916	Corporal	'2790'	SON OF ANTHONY AND ANNIE BARNES; HUSBAND OF F. C. BARNES, OF 6, CECELIA ST., SUBIACO, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT AVOCA, VICTORIA.
<b>BARRETT</b>	JOSEPH FRANK	24	D C M	24/04/1918		2nd Lieutenant	-	SON OF JOSEPH AND ELIZABETH BARRETT; HUSBAND OF EMILY L. BARRETT, OF CAPEL, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT BUNBURY, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>BATE</b>	THOMAS PETER			24/04/1918		Private	'2780B'	SON OF THOMAS AND ELIZABETH BATE, OF COTTESLOE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN IN VICTORIA.
<b>BEARD</b>	WILLIAM EDWARD	20		15/08/1916		Private	'2111'	SON OF GERALD AUDLEY BEARD AND MARY BEARD, OF 72, CARGILL ST., VICTORIA PARK, PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT COBAR, NEW SOUTH WALES.
<b>BEARD</b>	ALFRED ERNEST	23		03/09/1916		Private	'4460'	SON OF WILLIAM AND ANNA SARAH BEARD, OF DONNYBROOK, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT SOUTHERN CROSS, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>BEASLEY</b>	ROBERT GUILDFORD			03/09/1916		Sergeant	'2347'	SON OF THOMAS AND BRENDA BEASLEY, OF EAST ST., GUILDFORD, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>BELL</b>	JOSEPH			16/08/1916		Private	'2592'	
<b>BENNETT</b>	JOHN LIVINGSTONE			15/08/1916		Private	'4732'	SON OF HUGH AND AGNES DRYSDALE BENNETT. BORN IN VICTORIA.
<b>BENNETT</b>	RICHARD			03/09/1916		Private	'4327'	
<b>BENTLEY</b>	ARTHUR WILFRED	23		03/09/1916		Private	'3480'	SON OF JOHN BENTLEY, OF 40, NOEL ST., LEICESTER, ENGLAND, AND THE LATE ROSE JANET BENTLEY.
<b>BENTLEY</b>	DARRELL VERNON			01/04/1917		Private	'2859'	
<b>BESSELL</b>	FREDERICK WASHINGTON GEORGE	26		14/08/1916	16/08/1916	Private	'1723'	SON OF ROBERT GEORGE AND ANNE BESSELL, OF 53, HANSON ST., ADELAIDE.
<b>BILES</b>	ALBERT ROY			03/09/1916		Private	'210'	
<b>BLACK</b>	JAMES	41		24/04/1918		Private	'1760A'	SON OF JOSEPH AND CHRISTINA BLACK, OF MOUNT BAINBRIDGE RD., HAMILTON, VICTORIA.
<b>BOARDMAN</b>	FRANCIS JOHN	19		25/04/1918		Private	'3998'	SON OF JOHN AND FRANCES ELIZABETH BOARDMAN, OF HOLLAND ST., FREMANTLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>BOLTON</b>	JOE	31		16/08/1916		Private	'3793'	SON OF JAMES AND KATE I. BUCHAN BOLTON, OF DARLINGTON ST., CHEETHAM, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.
<b>BONEHILL</b>	GEORGE WILLIAM			15/08/1916		Corporal	'2562'	

Appendices (ii)

Names of the 321 Australian servicemen of the 51st Battalion, with no known grave, whose name and rank are inscribed on the Villers-Bretonneux Memorial, Somme, in France.								
Surname	FORENAME	Age	Hons	death1	death2	Rank	Service no.	Additional Information / Kin
<b>BOOKER</b>	FREDERICK PETER	27		24/04/1918		Private	'3126'	SON OF WILLIAM AND EMILY BOOKER; HUSBAND OF G. M. BOOKER, OF 120, RAILWAY PARADE, WEST PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT YARRA YARRA, VICTORIA.
<b>BOTTA</b>	DIEGO			16/08/1916		Private	'3777'	
<b>BOWMAN</b>	WILLIAM HENRY			03/09/1916		Private	'3020'	
<b>BRADFORD</b>	GEORGE			15/08/1916		Private	'3798'	
<b>BRODRIBB</b>	HENRY BUCKLER			03/09/1916		Private	'1625'	SON OF SAMUEL AND ELIZA HEBDEN BRODRIBB; HUSBAND OF ALMA M. BRODRIBB, OF ARCHDEACON ST., NEDLANDS, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT WEST HACKNEY, LONDON, ENGLAND.
<b>BROOKS</b>	WILLIAM CHARLES LOWRY			30/03/1918		2nd Lieutenant	-	SON OF GEORGE AND AMELIA MAUDE BROOKS. BORN AT SOUTH TOWNSVILLE, QUEENSLAND.
<b>BROWN</b>	WILLIAM	22	M M	03/09/1916		2nd Lieutenant	-	SON OF WILLIAM AND ELLEN BROWN, OF "DARTMOOR", AUSTRAL POST OFFICE, NEW SOUTH WALES.
<b>BURKE</b>	FRANK			03/09/1916		Corporal	'2477'	
<b>BURNET</b>	WILLIAM			03/09/1916		Corporal	'2607A'	SON OF WILLIAM AND ELIZABETH BURNET, OF 30, DRUMLANRIG SQUARE, HAWICK, SCOTLAND.
<b>BURRELL</b>	ERIC LYLE	19		24/04/1918		Private	'7954'	SON OF JOHN HENRY AND MARY TERESA BURRELL. BORN IN VICTORIA.
<b>CAHILL</b>	CLARENCE			15/08/1916		Private	'4759'	
<b>CAMPBELL</b>	DONALD GORDON	31		03/09/1916		2nd Lieutenant	-	SON OF JANE AND THE LATE J. A. CAMPBELL. BORN AT TOORAK, VICTORIA.
<b>CARTER</b>	CHARLES HENRY	26		25/04/1918		Corporal	'1324'	SON OF CHARLES AND SARAH JANE CARTER, OF EMERALD, VICTORIA. BORN AT BEACONSFIELD, TASMANIA.
<b>CAVANAGH</b>	ROBERT ASHTON	19		03/09/1916		Private	'2796'	SON OF JAMES AND CHARLOTTE LOUISA VICTORIA CAVANAGH. BORN AT ESPERANCE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>CHAPPELL</b>	ALFRED HART	23		03/09/1916		Private	'3031'	SON OF THOMAS HENRY AND EDITH ANN CHAPPELL, OF 5, ARGYLE ST., WEST LEEDERVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT BALLARAT. VICTORIA.
<b>CHATFIELD</b>	BERNARD WILLIAM	19		03/09/1916		Lance Corporal	'2798'	SON OF EDMUND JOHN AND ANNIE CHATFIELD. BORN IN ENGLAND.
<b>CHESELL</b>	ROLAND MAURICE	20		02/04/1917		Private	'310'	SON OF WILLIAM FREDERICK AND M. CHESELL, OF 42, ARTHUR ST., NEW TOWN, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
<b>CLARKE</b>	JOSEPH GEORGE			03/09/1916		Private	'3039'	
<b>CLARKE</b>	ERNEST WILLIAM			03/09/1916		Private	'2799'	
<b>CLAYBYN</b>	THOMAS PRATT	31		03/09/1916		Corporal	'2573'	SON OF MR. E. CLAYBYN, OF 3, TRINITY TERRACE, AXMINSTER, DEVON, ENGLAND, AND THE LATE MRS. S. J. CLAYBYN. BORN AT HERTFORD.
<b>CLIFFORD</b>	ALBERT GEORGE	26	M C	03/09/1916		Lieutenant	-	SON OF EMMA CLIFFORD, OF DONNYBROOK, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AND THE LATE THOMAS CLIFFORD.
<b>CLUNE</b>	THOMAS JOSEPH	24		14/08/1916	16/08/1916	Private	'2611'	SON OF THOMAS AND LOUISE CLUNE, OF GOLDEN GATE, BOULDER, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT ADELAIDE.
<b>CLYDE</b>	DAVID HAMILTON	45		14/08/1916	16/08/1916	Private	'3499'	SON OF NEIL AND ANNIE CLYDE; HUSBAND OF E. CLYDE, OF 291, ROSEBY RD., SUBIACO, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT LIVERPOOL.
<b>COLLINS</b>	ARTHUR WILLIAM	22		03/09/1916		Private	'1752'	SON OF ARTHUR AND ELIZABETH MARGARET COLLINS, OF 128, HODDLE ST., ABBOTSFORD, VICTORIA. BORN AT COLLINGWOOD, VICTORIA.
<b>CONVINE</b>	GEORGE WILLIAM	20		24/04/1918		Private	'3359'	SON OF WILLIAM AND MARY JANE CONVINE, OF KARRAGULLEN, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT CUE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>COOK</b>	VICTOR GEORGE	21		03/09/1916		Private	'4172'	SON OF FRANK AND ESTHER ANN COOK, OF GLYDE ST., COTTESLOE BEACH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT SEBASTOPOL, VICTORIA.
<b>COOMBE</b>	OSCAR AUGUSTA			03/09/1916		Private	'2613A'	SON OF JAMES AND AGNES COOMBE. BORN AT PORT AUGUSTA.
<b>CORBOY</b>	THOMAS FRANCIS			03/08/1916		Private	'2618A'	
<b>COUSINS</b>	GEORGE ORIEL	25		25/04/1918		Private	'3031'	SON OF GEORGE AND FRANCES HANNAH COUSINS. BORN AT IRWIN, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>COWARD</b>	EDWARD CAREY BRENTON	18		25/04/1918		Private	'7709'	SON OF THE LATE GEORGE EDWARD COWARD, M.I.C.E., AND OF FLORENCE VICTORIA EMILY BRENTON COWARD, OF COMO, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT BRIXHAM, DEVON, ENGLAND.

## Somewhere in France

Names of the 321 Australian servicemen of the 51st Battalion, with no known grave, whose name and rank are inscribed on the Villers-Bretonneux Memorial, Somme, in France.								
Surname	FORENAME	Age	Hons	death1	death2	Rank	Service no.	Additional Information / Kin
<b>COX</b>	RONALD ADDISON HUNTER	34		24/04/1918		Private	'1314'	SON OF GEORGE METHVEN COX AND GEORGINA E. COX, OF BEECHWOOD, DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.
<b>CRUICKSHANK</b>	GEORGE			15/08/1916		Private	'4767'	
<b>CURRIE</b>	ALEXANDER MANSON	29		11/04/1917		Private	'4851'	(SERVED AS MANSON, A.) SON OF JANE CURRIE OF 64, QUEEN ST., CASTLE DOUGLAS, SCOTLAND.
<b>CURTIS</b>	AUBREY EDWARD	25		25/04/1918		Corporal	'2357'	SON OF WILLIAM GLENDON CURTIS AND MARY JANE CURTIS. BORN AT WONNERUP, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>CUST</b>	LESLIE GEORGE	19		03/09/1916		Private	'2710'	SON OF JOHN AND MARY L. CUST, OF 442, GEORGE ST., FITZROY, VICTORIA. BORN AT GLEN WAVERLEY, VICTORIA.
<b>DACEY</b>	MICHAEL WALTER			03/09/1916		Private	'4945'	SON OF MICHAEL JOSEPH AND ELIZABETH MARY DACEY, OF OLD CLEVELAND RD., COORPAROO, QUEENSLAND. BORN AT COOTAMUNDRA, NEW SOUTH WALES.
<b>DALY</b>	GEORGE			03/09/1916		Private	'3819'	
<b>DALZIELL</b>	WALTER EDWARD	21		14/08/1916	16/08/1916	Private	'2806'	SON OF WALTER P. AND MRS. L. J. DALZIELL, OF ATTFIELD ST., MADDINGTON, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>DAVIDSON</b>	SAMUEL JOHN	25		24/04/1918		Private	'3970'	SON OF WILLIAM AND FRANCES DAVIDSON, OF BRIDGE ST., GAWLER SOUTH, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
<b>DAWKINS</b>	CHARLES STANLEY	23		03/09/1916		Captain	-	SON OF HAROLD DAWKINS AND HIS WIFE ELIZABETH AHIER, OF VIEW WAY, NEDLANDS PARK, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT WARNAMBOOL, VICTORIA.
<b>DAWSON</b>	ROBERT			16/08/1916		Corporal	'1119'	
<b>DAWSON</b>	HERBERT BRACEWELL	29		03/09/1916		Sergeant	'3309'	SON OF MR. W. DAWSON, OF 59, MARKET ST., LANCASTER, ENGLAND, AND THE LATE MRS. DAWSON. BORN AT BURNLEY, ENGLAND.
<b>DHU</b>	ALFRED JAMES	38		02/04/1917		Private	'3509'	SON OF CHARLES AND ESTHER DHU, OF 88, LINDSAY ST., PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>DILLON</b>	JEREMIAH			15/08/1916		Private	'2632'	
<b>DOUGLAS</b>	WILFRED ERNEST	32		14/08/1916	16/08/1916	Private	'2591A'	SON OF WILLIAM AND CAROLINE DOUGLAS, OF 19, COOLGARDIE ST., PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>DOUGLAS</b>	HAROLD LANCELOT	27		03/09/1916		Private	'2633'	SON OF LANCELOT J. DOUGLAS AND HIS WIFE MARY JANE WYNNE. BORN AT SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.
<b>DOWNEY</b>	HUGH	45		02/04/1917		Private	'3040'	SON OF FRANCIS AND KATHERINE DOWNEY. BORN AT SOUTH SHIELDS, ENGLAND.
<b>DUE</b>	CHRISTIAN			03/09/1916		Private	'3757'	
<b>DUNKLEY</b>	ANDREW ROBERT			03/09/1916		Second Lieutenant	-	SON OF ANDREW DUNKLEY. BORN IN VICTORIA.
<b>DUNKLEY</b>	WILLIAM ARCHIE			25/04/1918		Private	'4147'	SON OF WILLIAM AND ELIZABETH DUNKLEY, OF SOLOMONTOWN, SOUTH AUSTRALIA. BORN AT PORT PIRIE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
<b>DUNN</b>	ERNEST SEPTIMUS	23		03/09/1916		Lance Corporal	'2570'	SON OF SOPHIA DUNN, OF 5TH AVENUE, INGLEWOOD, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AND THE LATE EDWARD DUNN.
<b>DUPEROUZEL</b>	JAMES ROSS			14/08/1916	16/08/1916	Private	'4783'	SON OF GEORGE CHARLES AND SARAH JANE DUPEROUZEL, QUALEN, YORK, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN BEVERLEY WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>DURLING</b>	MAURICE ALBON	26		14/08/1916		Private	'3511'	SON OF ALBERT AND MARTHA DURLING, OF 1 1 3, OLD RD. WEST, GRAVESEND, ENGLAND.
<b>DYSON</b>	CHARLES ALEXANDRA	20		14/08/1916	16/08/1916	Private	'2636'	SON OF MAUD MAY DYSON, OF 71, STONE ST., WEST PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>EAST</b>	HUNTLEIGH ALBYN	33		24/04/1918		Private	'3393A'	SON OF JOSEPH JAMES AND MARY EAST; HUSBAND OF BERYL O. EAST, OF 37, BROOKMAN ST., KALGOORLIE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT STRATHALBYN, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
<b>EASTLAND</b>	FRANK	26		25/04/1918		Private	'3893'	SON OF WILLIAM EASTLAND AND HIS WIFE SOPHIA YEARK; HUSBAND OF MARY F. EASTLAND, OF 130, NICHOLSON RD., SUBIACO, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN IN NEW SOUTH WALES.
<b>EGERTON</b>	WILLIAM THOMAS	27		25/04/1918		Private	'3825'	SON OF JOHN AND MAGGIE EGERTON; HUSBAND OF L. EGERTON, OF DUDLESTON HEATH. ELLESMERE, SALOP, ENGLAND.
<b>ENRIGHT</b>	THOMAS			14/08/1916	16/08/1916	Private	'4946'	SON OF JOHN AND CAROLINE ENRIGHT. BORN AT WALHALLA, VICTORIA.
<b>FETTES</b>	WILLIAM			03/09/1916		Private	'3827'	
<b>FINN</b>	JOHN			14/08/1916	16/08/1916	Private	'3525'	

Appendices (ii)

Names of the 321 Australian servicemen of the 51st Battalion, with no known grave, whose name and rank are inscribed on the Villers-Bretonneux Memorial, Somme, in France.								
Surname	FORENAME	Age	Hons	death1	death2	Rank	Service no.	Additional Information / Kin
<b>FIRTH</b>	VICTOR JOSEPH			15/08/1916		Private	'4194'	SON OF JONATHAN AND EMILY FIRTH, OF ARMOURY, VICTORIA BARRACKS, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA. BORN IN INDIA.
<b>FLEMING</b>	JAMES	34		16/08/1916		Corporal	'3520'	SON OF JOSEPH AND ANNIE FLEMING, OF 109, ENGLISH ST., DUMFRIES, SCOTLAND. BORN AT MOORPARK, CAERLAVEROCK, SCOTLAND.
<b>FRAMPTON</b>	SAMUEL			24/04/1918		Private	'2405'	
<b>FRASER</b>	JOHN	35		25/04/1918		Private	'2650A'	SON OF GEORGE AND ELIZABETH FRASER. BORN AT ADELAIDE.
<b>FURGUSON</b>	HERBERT KEITH			24/04/1918		Private	'1534'	
<b>GAFFNEY</b>	ALFRED JAMES			03/09/1916		Private	'3530A'	
<b>GALLAHER</b>	HENRY FLETCHER			24/04/1918		Private	'3867'	
<b>GAZEY</b>	CHARLES	34		02/04/1917		Private	'682'	SON OF CHARLES AND CATHERINE GAZEY, OF 11, MERREDENE ST., BRIXTON HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.
<b>GEDDES</b>	ANDREW DUGALD	34		03/09/1916		Sergeant	'2379'	SON OF ANDREW AND CHRISTINA RANKIN GEDDES, OF YARLOOP, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT CARLTON, VICTORIA.
<b>GEMMELL</b>	JAMES OLIVER	25		03/09/1916		Private	'1542'	SON OF THOMAS AND ANNIE GEMMELL, OF 561, FITZGERALD ST., NORTH PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN IN VICTORIA.
<b>GENT</b>	REGINALD JAMES	22		01/04/1917		Private	'2655'	SON OF ARTHUR AND EDITH ELIZA GENT, OF TRAYNING, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT MOWBRAY, CAPE PROVINCE, SOUTH AFRICA.
<b>GIBBS</b>	JULIUS THOMAS			25/04/1918		Private	'3384'	
<b>GIBSON</b>	ERNEST	39		03/09/1916		Private	'4508'	SON OF WILLIAM AND AMELIA GIBSON, OF CONSTITUTION RD., SOUTH BUNBURY, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>GILHAM</b>	RICHARD	19		03/09/1916		Private	'2657'	SON OF ALBERT THOMAS GILHAM AND ANNIE TAYLOR, OF FOREST ST., COOLGARDIE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. NATIVE OF STAWELL, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.
<b>GLOVER</b>	CHARLES MAUL	29		03/09/1916		Sergeant	'659'	SON OF JOHN JAMES AND MARY ANN GLOVER, OF KALGOORLIE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT EAST PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>GLOVER</b>	JOHN	23		03/09/1916		2nd Lieutenant	-	SON OF JOHN MCGIVERN GLOVER AND MARY ALICE GLOVER, OF PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT COTTESLOE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>GREATOREX</b>	GEOFFREY WILLIAM EDWARD	20		24/04/1918		Private	'7986'	SON OF THE REV. THEOPHILUS AND MAUDE WORSLEY GREATOREX, OF THE RECTORY, GUILDFORD, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT WESTMINSTER, LONDON, ENGLAND.
<b>GUNDILL</b>	FREDERICK			14/08/1916	16/08/1916	Private	4801	JOHN GEORGE
<b>GUNNING</b>	JOHN GEORGE	18		15/08/1916		Private	2604	SON OF ERASMUS A AND MARAGARET GUNNING. BORN AT COOLGARDIE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA
<b>HAGAN</b>	PATRICK WILLIAM			03/09/1916		Private	3540	
<b>HALES</b>	WILLIAM BARRINGTON			03/09/1916		Private	'1763'	
<b>HALLIDAY</b>	GEORGE JAMES	24		03/09/1916		Lance Corporal	'2607'	SON OF JAMES GEORGE AND ELIZABETH HALLIDAY, OF 35, JOHNSTON ST., BOULDER CITY, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT ORROROO, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
<b>HALLIDAY</b>	RODERICK MCFARLANE	23		06/04/1918		Private	'2622'	SON OF DAVID STEWART HALLIDAY AND CHRISTINE HALLIDAY, OF "BUNGALOR", NORTH RD., WEST GUILDFORD, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT WILLIAMSTOWN, VICTORIA.
<b>HAMILTON</b>	HERBERT			03/09/1916		Private	'1657'	
<b>HAMMOND</b>	FREDERICK WILLIAM			14/08/1916	16/08/1916	Private	'1773'	SON OF LAURENCE THEODORE HAMMOND AND JENNIE MCMANN HAMMOND. BORN IN CANADA.
<b>HAMPTON</b>	THOMAS	42		02/04/1917		Private	'2426'	SON OF HARRIET LA VINE (FORMERLY HAMPTON) AND THE LATE CHARLES HAMPTON; HUSBAND OF HANNAH HAMPTON, OF 2, PASCOE ST., BELLEVUE, WESTERN AUST. BORN AT GIPPSLAND, VIC.
<b>HANCOCK</b>	HERBERT PAUL			03/09/1916		Private	'4628A'	
<b>HAND</b>	GEORGE CHARLES	22		03/09/1916		Private	'3123'	SON OF GEORGE WALTER AND LILY MARY HAND. BORN IN ENGLAND.
<b>HARBURN</b>	JACK			16/08/1916		Private	'2811'	

## Somewhere in France

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Surname	FORENAME	Age	Hons	death1	death2	Rank	Service no.	Additional Information / Kin
HARPER	CHRISTOPHER ERNEST	28		03/09/1916		Private	'1658'	SON OF HANORA P.A HARPER, OF 8, MOFFAT ST., BRIGHTON BEACH, VICTORIA, AND THE LATE SAMUEL HARPER. BORN AT RIDDELL, VICTORIA.
HARRISON	ALBERT EDWARD	22		30/03/1918		Private	'1458'	SON OF WILLIAM ROSS HARRISON AND REBECCA HARRISON, OF 132, MORAY ST., SOUTH MELBOURNE, VICTORIA. BORN AT HORSHAM, VICTORIA.
HAY	ARTHUR	26		03/09/1916		Private	'4804'	SON OF THE LATE ALEXANDER COWIE HAY AND HELEN HAY. BORN AT ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND.
HAY	ERNEST	27		03/09/1916		Private	'4803'	SON OF THE LATE ALEXANDER COWIE HAY AND HELEN HAY. BORN AT ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND.
HAYES	GRAHAM FREDERICK	20		14/08/1916	16/08/1916	Private	'3535'	SON OF EDWIN THOMAS AND SARAH MULLETT HAYES, OF 6, EVELYN RD., CLAREMONT, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
HEDLEY	STANLEY		M M	24/04/1918		Corporal	'4812'	
HIGGINS	EDWARD			25/04/1918		Lance Corporal	'2616'	
HODGSON	ERNEST			03/09/1916		Private	'2397A'	
HODGSON	HARRY			24/04/1918		Private	'7991'	
HOFFMANN	ROBERT	43		03/09/1916		Private	'3548'	SON OF RUDOLPH FREDRICK AND MARIA AUGUSTA HOFFMANN; HUSBAND OF M. HOFFMANN, OF 46, WAUGH ST., NORTH PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN IN VICTORIA.
HOUSEGO	RICHARD	22		02/04/1917		Private	'5721'	SON OF RICHARD AND ALICE HOUSEGO, OF COLEBROOK, TASMANIA. BORN AT TUNNACK, TASMANIA.
HOUSTON	KENNETH SPALDING	19		25/04/1918		Private	'1928'	SON OF HUGH AND MARTHA A. HOUSTON, OF 27, DUNBAR RD., CLAREMONT, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT BOWDEN, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
HOWSON	IVAN JAMES	19		02/04/1917		Private	'2425'	SON OF JAMES AND MARY ANN HOWSON, OF 14, HAMPTON RD., FREMANTLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
HUGHES	FERDINAND MOORE	25		03/09/1916		Private	'3546'	SON OF GEORGE AND MARY JANE HUGHES, OF 11, GEORGE ST., WORCESTER, ENGLAND. BORN AT SHEFFIELD, YORKS.
HUGHES	THOMAS EDWARD	18		03/09/1916		Private	'4823'	SON OF FREDERICK MALCOLM AND ESTHER HUGHES, OF AUGHTON ST., BAYSWATER, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
HYDEN	GEORGE WALTER	22		03/09/1916		Sergeant	'1137'	ONLY SON OF HANNAH LEE HYDEN, OF ALEXANDRA RD., EAST FREMANTLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AND THE LATE ALBERT HYDEN. BORN AT BENDIGO, VICTORIA.
IDESON	MAURICE	26		03/09/1916		Private	'3858'	SON OF JOSEPH HENRY AND MARY IDESON, OF 325A, STIRLING ST., PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT ILKLEY, YORKS, ENGLAND.
IRVING	JOHN FREDERICK	29		03/09/1916		Private	'4828'	SON OF CHARLES FRANCIS AND BRIDGET ELENA IRVING, OF FOSTER, VICTORIA.
JACKSON	WILLIAM HENRY			25/04/1918		Private	'3884'	
JAMES	HORACE ISAAC	26		14/08/1916	16/08/1916	Private	'3070'	SON OF THOMAS AND CHARLOTTE JAMES, OF DUMBLYUNG, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT APOLLO BAY, VICTORIA.
JAMES	JOSEPH	23		24/04/1918		Private	'3881'	SON OF THOMAS AND MARGARET JANE JAMES. BORN IN AUSTRALIA.
JAMES	WILLIAM EDWARD	37		12/09/1918		Private	'15021'	SON OF ISAAC JAMES AND EVA GARGET; HUSBAND OF EMMA JAMES, OF 55, BOURKE ST., KALGOORLIE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT BRISTOL, ENGLAND.
JOHNSON	ALLAN NORVAL	22		03/09/1916		Private	'2685'	SON OF JOHN AND JANE JOHNSON, OF VICTORIA FARM, DOODLAKINE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
JONES	TERENCE PATON			12/08/1916		Private	'2817'	
JONES	CHARLES EDWARD JOHN			03/09/1916		Private	'3554'	SON OF MR. J. S. AND CAROLINE JONES. BORN IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
JONES	FREDERICK GEORGE SWEENEY	26		03/09/1916		Private	'3557'	SON OF MR. J. S. AND CAROLINE JONES. BORN IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
JONES	JOHN			02/04/1917		Private	'1671'	
KARLSEN	ANDREW			16/08/1916		Private	'1369'	
KEMP	ERNEST WILLIAM	20		24/04/1918		Private	'3404'	SON OF EDWARD AND HANNAH SOPHIA KEMP, OF COODE ST., BAYSWATER, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN IN ENGLAND.
KENNEDY	HAROLD HORACE	30		24/04/1918		Private	'1676'	SON OF ABRAHAM HOULTON KENNEDY AND ELLEN KENNEDY. BORN AT FRANKLIN, TASMANIA.

Appendices (ii)

Names of the 321 Australian servicemen of the 51st Battalion, with no known grave, whose name and rank are inscribed on the Villers-Bretonneux Memorial, Somme, in France.								
Surname	FORENAME	Age	Hons	death1	death2	Rank	Service no.	Additional Information / Kin
<b>KERRY</b>	THOMAS WILLIAM			02/04/1917		Private	'3559'	
<b>KING</b>	JOHN DOUGLAS	26		25/04/1918		Private	'8008'	SON OF HENRY SANDFORD KING AND DOROTHEA E. G. KING, OF LANDS DEPARTMENT, PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT GUILDFORD, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>KIRKHAM</b>	RICHARD THOMAS	26		03/09/1916		Private	'3561'	SON OF WILLIAM AND ANNE KIRKHAM. BORN AT COOLUP, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>KUHLMANN</b>	LAWRENCE CHRISTIAN	32		15/08/1916		Corporal	'679'	SON OF FREDERICK AND SARAH LAVINIA KUHLMANN OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>LAW</b>	JOHN ALLEN	20		03/09/1916		Sergeant	'2777'	SON OF GEORGE ERNEST AND MARY ELIZABETH LAW, OF SOUTHERN CROSS, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT ALBANY, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>LESLIE</b>	ROBERT MILLER			24/04/1918		Private	'7591'	SON OF GEORGE THOMAS AND EVELINE E. LESLIE, OF HOLDSWORTH ST., FREMANTLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT BRIGHT, VICTORIA.
<b>LEVITT</b>	ROGER F.	28		15/08/1916		Private	'2705'	SON OF ELIJAH AND EMILY LEVITT. BORN AT CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND.
<b>LILLIE</b>	SIDNEY			03/09/1916		Private	'4838'	
<b>LILLINGSTON</b>	ROY			24/04/1918		Private	'2946'	SON OF THE LATE GEORGE STEER LILLINGSTON AND OF MARY LILLINGSTON. BORN AT BALLARAT.
<b>LOVE</b>	HERBERT			03/09/1916		Private	'4840'	SON OF WILLIAM AND SARAH KATE LOVE, OF KELTON FARM, DEMNARK, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT COLNE, LANCS, ENGLAND.
<b>LYONS</b>	ARTHUR HUGH			24/04/1918		Private	'8014'	SON OF HENRY AND JANE WARREN LYONS; HUSBAND OF HILDA M. LYONS, OF THE POST OFFICE, ALBANY, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT SLIGO, IRELAND.
<b>MACKAY</b>	ROBERT	33		14/08/1916	16/08/1916	Lance Corporal	'2826'	SON OF JOSEPH AND CHRISTINA MACKAY. BORN IN SCOTLAND.
<b>MACKENZIE</b>	CHARLES GORDON	31		14/08/1916	16/08/1916	Lance Corporal	'1448'	SON OF MRS. JANET C. MACKENZIE, OF NUNN ST., BENALLA, VICTORIA.
<b>MACQUEEN</b>	WALTER			11/10/1917		Private	'2462A'	
<b>MAGEE</b>	LEONARD	24		16/08/1916		Private	'2712'	SON OF MINNIE MARIA MAGEE, OF THE SCHOOL HOUSE, LEWISHAM, PICKERING, YORKS, ENGLAND, AND THE LATE WALTER JAMES MAGEE. ALSO SERVED IN EGYPT.
<b>MARSHALL</b>	FRANK			15/08/1916		Private	'4852'	
<b>MARTIN</b>	SAMUEL SIDNEY	22		11/04/1917		Private	'2687'	SON OF SAMUEL AND ELLEN MARTIN, OF MEENAAR, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT NORTHAM, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>MASLIN</b>	THOMAS JAMES	22		14/08/1916	16/08/1916	Private	'1082'	SON OF GEORGE AND CATHERINE MASLIN, OF MULLALYUP, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>MATTHEWS</b>	LEONARD ROY	25		03/09/1916		Lance Corporal	'2716'	SON OF THOMAS AND JANE MATTHEWS. BORN IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
<b>MAULTBY</b>	NOEL	18		03/09/1916		Private	'4853'	SON OF FREDERICK WILLIAM AND EMMA WARREN MAULTBY. BORN AT PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>MAY</b>	ARTHUR			16/08/1916		Private	'1749'	
<b>MAYES</b>	WALTER JAMES			15/08/1916		Private	'1750'	SON OF THE LATE CHARLES AND MARTHA MAYES. BORN AT ALDERSHOT, ENGLAND.
<b>McCABE</b>	JAMES			15/08/1916		Private	'4362'	
<b>McCULLOCH</b>	HENRY	38		03/09/1916		Lance Corporal	'263'	SON OF THOMAS AND MARGARET MCCULLOCH. BORN AT NORTH MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.
<b>McDERMOTT</b>	THOMAS	32		25/04/1918		Private	'3181'	SON OF JOHN AND SARAH JANE McDERMOTT, OF 91, HAMERSLEY RD., SUBIAEO, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT THAMES, NEW ZEALAND.
<b>McINERNEY</b>	JAMES ALEXANDER	23		15/08/1916		Private	'3095'	SON OF JAMES AND NORA McINERNEY, OF WARNE ST., MAYLANDS, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT KALGOORLIE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>McLEOD</b>	EVAN	17		02/04/1917		Private	'2680'	SON OF JAMES AND MARY McLEOD, OF RIDDINGWOOD, DUMFRIES, SCOTLAND. BORN AT CLARKSTON, AIRDRIE, SCOTLAND.
<b>MEAD</b>	HENRY ALEXANDER CHARLES	24		14/08/1916	16/08/1916	Sergeant	'2554A'	SON OF JOHN HARRY MEAD, OF 87, SALISBURY ST., SUBIACO, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT PERTH.
<b>MEYER</b>	EDWARD MARTIN	23		03/09/1916		Private	'2823'	SON OF AUGUST CARL AND MARY JANE MEYER, OF 9, RANKIN RD., WEST SUBIACO, WA. BORN AT ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA. HIS BROTHER AUGUST CARL MEYER ALSO FELL.
<b>MILLER</b>	JAMES	29		14/08/1916	18/08/1916	Private	'456'	SON OF ROBERT AND ISABELLA MILLER. BORN IN HARRIETVILLE, VICTORIA.

Somewhere in France

Names of the 321 Australian servicemen of the 51st Battalion, with no known grave, whose name and rank are inscribed on the Villers-Bretonneux Memorial, Somme, in France.								
Surname	FORENAME	Age	Hons	death1	death2	Rank	Service no.	Additional Information / Kin
<b>MILLER</b>	ALBERT LESLIE	32		14/08/1916		Captain	-	SON OF THE LATE WILLIAM AND ELIZA MILLER; HUSBAND OF NORAH MILLER, OF 15, BELLEVUE TERRACE, FREMANTLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN IN VICTORIA.
<b>MILLER</b>	ERNEST WILLIAM ALBERT	17		03/09/1916		Sergeant	'1601'	SON OF WILLIAM BOYD MILLER AND ANNIE AMELIA MILLER, OF DONNYBROOK, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>MILLER</b>	FREDERICK SUMNER	32		02/04/1917		Private	'2697'	SON OF CONSTANCE MARY MILLER, OF "MINORA,"VIEW ST., PEPPERMINT GROVE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AND THE LATE FREDERICK MILLER. BORN IN ENGLAND.
<b>MILLS</b>	ANDREW HEPBURN FORREST	19		03/09/1916		Lance Corporal	'2825'	SON OF ANDREW AND GRACE A. MILLS, OF WOLSLEY GARDENS, EAST FREMANTLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>MOLONY</b>	FRANK ARTHUR	20		22/07/1916	25/07/1916	Private	'3961'	SON OF ALFRED WADSWORTH MOLONY AND ELIZABETH JANE MOLONY, OF 59, NORTON ST., LEICHHARDT, NEW SOUTH WALES. BORN AT WOOLLAHRA, NEW SOUTH WALES.
<b>MONAGHAN</b>	THOMAS	39		24/04/1918		Private	'2414'	SON OF WILLIAM AND BRIDGET MONAGHAN, OF 58, JOHNSTON ST., BOULDER CITY, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT KADINA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
<b>MONAGHAN</b>	ARTHUR GEORGE			25/04/1918		Private	'4847'	
<b>MONKS</b>	WALTER THOMAS			01/04/1917		Private	'461'	
<b>MOONEY</b>	ERNEST ALFRED JOHN			16/08/1916		Corporal	'1984'	
<b>MOONEY</b>	PATRICK			16/08/1916		Corporal	'2558'	(SERVED AS ANDERSON, G. A.).
<b>MOORE</b>	WALTER STANLEY	20		22/07/1916	25/07/1916	Private	'3401'	SON OF ALICE BAIKIE, OF 20, MARY ST., GRAFTON, NEW SOUTH WALES, AND THE LATE THOMAS MOORE. BORN AT SYDNEY.
<b>MOORE</b>	WALTER ELLIOTT	28		14/08/1916	16/08/1916	Private	'2643'	SON OF JANET AND THE LATE THOMAS MOORE. BORN IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
<b>MORPHETT</b>	HERBERT HURTLE	21		25/04/1918		Lance Corporal	'1972A'	SON OF ALBERT ERNEST AND EDITH MORPHETT, OF KUMMININ, BRUCE ROCK, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT PETERBOROUGH, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
<b>MOSEY</b>	JOSEPH ALBERT	25		14/08/1916	16/08/1916	Private	'3578'	SON OF ISAAC AND MARY ANN MOSEY, OF 8, COOGEE ST., MOUNT HAWTHORN, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT MITTAGONG, NEW SOUTH WALES.
<b>MOYLE</b>	WALTER JAMES			03/09/1916		Private	'3433'	
<b>MUIR</b>	LAWRENCE STEWART			02/09/1916		Sergeant	'2646'	
<b>MYLES</b>	GEORGE	23		14/08/1916	16/08/1916	Private	'2483'	SON OF GEORGE AND ISABELLA MYLES, OF KIRUP, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN IN PERTHSHIRE, SCOTLAND.
<b>NASH</b>	GEORGE WILLIAM	19		24/04/1918		Sergeant	'3598'	SON OF HENRY GEORGE AND HELEN NASH, OF 106, WALCOTT ST., MOUNT LAWLEY, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT WILLESDEN, MIDDX, ENGLAND.
<b>NICHOLSON</b>	GORDON			16/08/1916		Private	'3751'	
<b>NORTH</b>	GEORGE			02/04/1917		Private	'1386'	
<b>O'DONNELL</b>	ALFRED JACK			03/09/1916		Private	'4567'	
<b>O'DONNELL</b>	FRANK	18		25/04/1918		Private	'2682'	SON OF ARTHUR AND ANNIE O'DONNELL, OF 24, NORFOLK ST., FREMANTLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT KALGOORLIE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>O'DONOGHUE</b>	PHILLIP VINCENT	22		02/04/1917		Private	'2179'	SON OF PATRICK JOSEPH O'DONOGHUE, OF WAGIN, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AND THE LATE BRIDGET GERTRUDE O'DONOGHUE. BORN AT MOUNT BROWN CREEK, QUORN, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
<b>OGIER</b>	ARTHUR EDGAR	35		25/04/1918		Lance Corporal	'1983'	SON OF NICHOLAS AND SARAH OGIER. BORN AT CLUNES, VICTORIA.
<b>O'GORMAN</b>	ROGER SEDGLEY	21		24/04/1918		Private	'1620A'	SON OF PATRICK JAMES AND ELIZA FRANCES O'GORMAN. BORN AT RANGOON, BURMAH.
<b>OLIVER</b>	RONALD HOLMES			24/04/1918		Private	'2223'	
<b>PARKER</b>	JAMES DEVEREUX			03/09/1916		Private	'3530'	
<b>PARRY</b>	ERNEST			25/04/1918		Private	'6910'	
<b>PASVALSKY</b>	LOUIS	19		03/09/1916		Private	'4872'	SON OF EARON AND RAECHAL PASVALSKY, OF 24 25, ROYAL ARCADE, PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN IN RUSSIA.

Appendices (ii)

Names of the 321 Australian servicemen of the 51st Battalion, with no known grave, whose name and rank are inscribed on the Villers-Bretonneux Memorial, Somme, in France.								
Surname	FORENAME	Age	Hons	death1	death2	Rank	Service no.	Additional Information / Kin
<b>PEACOCK</b>	CHARLES ERNEST			03/09/1916		Private	'6194'	SON OF DAVID ANTHONY AND MARY ALICE PEACOCK, OF 113, CRAWFORD RD., MAYLANDS, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT BROKEN HILL, NEW SOUTH WALES.
<b>PENNA</b>	CLARENCE ALLEN			02/04/1917		Private	'2231A'	
<b>PERKINS</b>	ERIC KINNOCK	21		24/04/1918		Private	'3469'	SON OF SAMUEL AND ANNIE D. PERKINS, OF FEDERAL RD., BOULDER, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT SEBASTOPOL, VICTORIA.
<b>PETHYBRIDGE</b>	JOSEPH STANLEY	29		25/04/1918		Private	'2703'	SON OF WILLIAM AND ELLEN PETKYBRIDGE, OF ARARIMA, DRURY, NEW ZEALAND. BORN AT PARKES PLAINS, VICTORIA.
<b>PHILLIPS</b>	FRANK ALBERT			25/04/1918		Private	'2705'	
<b>PIGGOTT</b>	ALBERT STEPHEN	19		03/09/1916		Private	'2763'	SON OF WILLIAM JAMES AND MERCY ROSE PIGGOTT, OF DITCHINGHAM COTTAGE, AUSTRALIND, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>PITTS</b>	JAMES			24/04/1918		Private	'3543'	
<b>POPE</b>	SIDNEY BIDGOOD	25		03/09/1916		Private	'3914'	SON OF LEWIS AND ELEANOR POPE, OF YALGOO, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>POPE</b>	JOHN			25/04/1918		Private	'3163'	
<b>PORTER</b>	HERBERT BISHOP	28		14/08/1916	16/08/1916	Lance Corporal	'2765'	SON OF WILLIAM ALLEN PORTER AND MARY ANN PORTER, OF DAVIES RD., CLAREMONT, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND.
<b>PRYDE</b>	IRVINE	22		03/09/1916		Private	'1620'	SON OF JOHN MACKAY PRYDE AND MARY JANE PRYDE, OF 34, BRUNTSFIELD PLACE, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND. BORN AT DALKEITH, SCOTLAND.
<b>PURCELL</b>	ALBERT EDWARD HOUNSLOW	30		02/04/1917		Private	'2706'	SON OF JOHN AND FANNY PURCELL, OF 6, HOPE ST., SOUTH FREMANTLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT PORT ADELAIDE.
<b>QUINN</b>	JOHN MICHAEL			24/04/1918		Private	'4578'	
<b>RAFTER</b>	JOHN HENRY	42		03/09/1916		Private	'2770'	SON OF JOSEPH HENRY AND BRIDGET RAFTER; HUSBAND OF ALICE RAFTER, OF 5, GLADSTONE ST., NEWTOWN, NEW SOUTH WALES. BORN IN VICTORIA.
<b>RAINBIRD</b>	JOHN WILLIAM			24/04/1918		Private	'3435'	
<b>RAINFORTH</b>	ALFRED M. H.	19		03/09/1916		Private	'4876'	(SERVED AS PAUL, A.A.). SON OF ALFRED JOHN RAINFORTH AND HIS WIFE, MAY POTTER, OF 17, TRESHAM ST., VICTORIA PARK, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT PERTH.
<b>RATCLIFFE</b>	HENRY HOPETOWN			03/09/1916		Private	'2778'	
<b>RAY</b>	STANLEY VICTOR			28/03/1917		Lance Corporal	'2781'	
<b>RAYNOR</b>	CHARLES JOSEPH GERALD	23		03/09/1916		Private	'2780A'	SON OF HAROLD GEORGE AND CATHERINE RAYNOR, OF "CHARLESVILLE", KELMSCOTT, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT MELBOURNE.
<b>READ</b>	ALLAN			25/04/1918		Private	'1989'	
<b>REID</b>	GEORGE HENRY			03/09/1916		Private	'2011'	SON OF JOSEPH AND SARAH REID. NATIVE OF AUSTRALIA.
<b>REIDY</b>	JOHN PATRICK CHARLES			16/08/1916		Private	'4583'	
<b>REILLY</b>	JAMES EDWARD	26		03/09/1916		Private	'3923'	SON OF WILLIAM AND MARY A. REILLY, OF LANCEFIELD, VICTORIA.
<b>REYNOLDS</b>	MICHAEL DENIS	21		14/08/1916	16/08/1916	Private	'3109'	SON OF JAMES REYNOLDS, OF WALEBING, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AND THE LATE CATHERINE REYNOLDS. BORN AT GREENAUGH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>REYNOLDS</b>	HARRY	26		24/04/1918		Lance Corporal	'2209'	SON OF WALTER AND HARRIETT REYNOLDS, OF EASTNOOK COTTAGE, PAKEFIELD, LOWESTOFT, ENGLAND.
<b>RHODES</b>	JOHN SAMUEL			03/09/1916		Private	'2437'	
<b>RINTEL</b>	SAMUEL ERIC	20		24/04/1918		Private	'8059'	SON OF FLORENCE MYRTLE RINTEL, OF "ALBION", WICKEPIN, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AND THE LATE IMMANUEL RINTEL.
<b>ROBERTS</b>	EDWARD	36		03/09/1916		Lance Corporal	'1403'	SON OF THE LATE THOMAS GEORGE AND ELLEN ROBERTS. BORN AT BENDIGO, VICTORIA.
<b>ROBINSON</b>	HAROLD GEORGE			03/09/1916		Private	'4884'	
<b>ROGERS</b>	WILLIAM ERNEST			03/09/1916		Private	'2787A'	

## Somewhere in France

Names of the 321 Australian servicemen of the 51st Battalion, with no known grave, whose name and rank are inscribed on the Villers-Bretonneux Memorial, Somme, in France.								
Surname	FORENAME	Age	Hons	death1	death2	Rank	Service no.	Additional Information / Kin
ROSS	EDWARD LLOYD VERNON	21		15/08/1916		Lance Corporal	'2558'	SON OF PERCY VERNON AND MARGARET MAY ROSS, OF WALTER ST., CLAREMONT, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT SYDNEY.
ROWE	PERCY			15/08/1916		Private	'3627'	SON OF WILLIAM ROWE AND HIS WIFE JOHANNA WATSON. BORN AT HAWKES BAY, NEW ZEALAND.
SALEEBA	JOSEPH	28		25/04/1918		Private	'3920'	SON OF NICHOLAS AND MARY SALEEBA. BORN AT MOUNT LEBANON, SYRIA.
SCANLON	WILLIAM BERNARD	38		24/04/1918		Private	'3477A'	SON OF PATRICK AND MARY SCANLON; HUSBAND OF FLORENCE ADA SCANLON, OF 4, MAXWELL ST. ADELAIDE.
SCARLETT	PERCY CHARLES ALFRED			03/09/1916		Private	'2792'	
SCOTT	WILLIAM	24		14/08/1916	16/08/1916	Private	'2795'	SON OF ROBERT AND MARY PETRIE SCOTT, OF "BURNSIDE", PARKERVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT LEITH, SCOTLAND.
SCUBATOVICH	VJENCESLAV			06/04/1918		Private	'7611'	
SELLARS	HARRY LLOYD			03/09/1916		Private	'2903'	
SHARMAN	WILLIAM JOHN	23		03/09/1916		Sergeant	'1175'	SON OF JOHN TANHAN SHARMAN AND SARAH SHARMAN, OF SPENCERS BROOK, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT BRIGHTON, VICTORIA.
SHEPHERD	JOE			16/08/1916		Corporal	'1828'	
SHIELDS	ROBERT	25		25/04/1918		Private	'2993'	SON OF JOHN THOMAS AND ELEANOR SHIELDS, OF 161, OROYA ST., BOULDER CITY, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT CARRINGTON, NEW SOUTH WALES.
SMITH	THEODORE			12/08/1916		Private	'2451'	
SMITH	ALBERT CECIL	23		15/08/1916		Private	'2804'	SON OF THOMAS ANDREW AND ELLEN SMITH, OF WHARF RD., FREMANDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT GERALDTON, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
SMITH	ARTHUR HENRY	34		03/09/1916		Private	'2452'	SON OF ROBERT SMITH AND HIS WIFE SUSANNAH HARRISON, OF HOLYOAKE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT TENTERTON, NEW SOUTH WALES.
SMITH	CHARLES HAROLD	24		03/09/1916		2nd Lieutenant		SON OF CHARLES AUGUSTUS AND GEORGINA SMITH, OF PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN IN NEW SOUTH WALES.
SMITH	CHARLES LEWIS			03/09/1916		Private	'2445'	
SMITH	CHARLES ROBERT	19		03/09/1916		Lance Corporal	'3281'	SON OF ERNEST AND MARGARET ANN SMITH, OF 37, HENRY ST., WAVERLEY, NEW SOUTH WALES. BORN IN VICTORIA.
SMITH	JOHN HARRY			03/09/1916		Private	'3630'	
SMITH	JOHN UWINS	23		03/09/1916		Lance Corporal	'2668A'	SON OF GEORGE AND HARRIETT WHEELER SMITH, OF 33, FORREST ST., NORTH PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT BALLARAT.
SMITH	HERBERT CHARLES			02/04/1917		Private	'2532'	SON OF EDMOND B. AND KATHERINE SMITH; HUSBAND OF HANNAH SMITH, OF SOUTH CRESCENT, BAYSWATER, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT GYMPIE, QUEENSLAND.
SMITH	ROBERT EDMUND			02/04/1917		Private	'2244'	
SMITH	WALTER LESLIE	22		24/04/1918		Private	'4383'	SON OF WILLIAM HENRY AND MARY ANN SMITH, OF ALBERT ST. CLAREMONT, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT CLAREMONT, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
SMITH	ALBERT ERNEST	26		25/04/1918		Private	'3446'	SON OF THOMAS RICHARD AND JULIA SMITH, OF GLEN FORREST, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT SMITH'S MILL, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
SMITH	MARK	21		25/04/1918		Private	'2246'	SON OF JOHN JAMES AND AGNES SMITH, OF HELEN ST., BELLEVUE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT HEALESVILLE, VICTORIA.
SPENCER	LEMUEL LUKE			24/04/1918		Private	'3921'	
STEMP	ALBERT WILLIAM	28		05/04/1918		Private	'2728'	SON OF WILLIAM AND ELLEN SARAH STEMPE, OF 3, VIRGINS CROFT, BATTLE, SUSSEX, ENGLAND.
STOKESBERRY	HAMILTON	22		24/04/1918		Private	'2981'	SON OF HAMILTON AND ELLA M. STOKESBERRY, OF GEORGE ST., KALGOORLIE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT BALACLAVA, VICTORIA.
STRAUGHAIR	GEORGE ANGOVE	23		03/09/1916		Private	'2453'	SON OF ROBERT AND SARAH STRAUGHAIR. BORN AT FREMANTLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. HIS BROTHER ROBERT THOMAS STRAUGHAIR ALSO FELL.
SUMNER	CYRIL WILLIAM	19		14/08/1916	16/08/1916	Private	'3114'	SON OF MARY ROWE (FORMERLY SUMNER), OF 6R, KIMBERLEY ST. WEST LEEDERVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AND THE LATE ARTHUR SUMNER. BORN AT NORTH FREMANTLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Appendices (ii)

Names of the 321 Australian servicemen of the 51st Battalion, with no known grave, whose name and rank are inscribed on the Villers-Bretonneux Memorial, Somme, in France.								
Surname	FORENAME	Age	Hons	death1	death2	Rank	Service no.	Additional Information / Kin
<b>SUTHERLAND</b>	HENRY WARWICK			03/09/1916		Private	'1411'	
<b>SWAN</b>	DOUGLAS JOHN	23		03/09/1916		Private	'2855'	SON OF JOHN AND JEANIE SWAN, HUSBAND OF KATHLEEN MARIE QUINN (FORMERLY SWAN), OF "PHYALDOR", MALLET ST., CAMPERDOWN, NEW SOUTH WALES. BORN IN SCOTLAND.
<b>SWANWICK</b>	EUSTACE HINTON	37		01/04/1917		Private	'1836'	SON OF EUSTACE MACLEAN SWANWICK AND EDITH SWANWICK, OF CHURCH SQUARE, WEST HARTLEPOOL, ENGLAND.
<b>TATHAM</b>	ALFRED	27		14/08/1916	16/08/1916	Private	'3639'	SON OF JOSEPH JAMES AND CATHERINE ELLEN TATHAM, OF WEST MURRAY, PINJARRA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT MANDURAH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>TAYLOR</b>	FREDERICK WALTER	43		03/09/1916		Lance Corporal	'2833A'	SON OF WALTER AND JEMMIA TAYLOR. BORN AT MELBOURNE.
<b>TAYLOR</b>	WALTER WILLIAM	21		03/09/1916		Lance Corporal	'1641'	SON OF CHARLES AND CLARA TAYLOR, OF 27, LYNN RD., ELY CAMBS., ENGLAND. BORN AT SAFFRON WAIDEN, ESSEX.
<b>TERRY</b>	ISAAC JOHN			02/04/1917		Private	'2820'	
<b>THOMAS</b>	ALBERT	24		14/08/1916	16/08/1916	Private	'4908'	SON OF THE LATE J. C. AND ELIZABETH THOMAS. BORN AT BLACKBURN, LANCS., ENGLAND.
<b>THOMAS</b>	THOMAS			16/08/1916		Corporal	'1643'	
<b>THOMAS</b>	WILLIAM EDWARD			16/08/1916		Corporal	'2827'	
<b>THOMAS</b>	GEORGE EDWARD	18		03/09/1916		Private	'3939'	SON OF JOHN ROBERT AND EMILY THOMAS, OF 41, SILAS ST. SOUTH FREMANTLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>THOMAS</b>	WILLIAM ARNOLD SPENCER	22		24/04/1918		Lance Corporal	'2284'	SON OF WILLIAM STEVENS THOMAS AND LOUISE THOMAS; HUSBAND OF H. M. THOMAS, OF 39, LOFTUS ST., LEEDERVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
<b>THOMSON</b>	JOHN GAMBLE	26		24/04/1918		Lance Corporal	'2679'	SON OF JAMES AND MARGARET JANE THOMSON. BORN AT LEICESTER, ENGLAND.
<b>TODD</b>	BENJAMIN WILLIAM			16/08/1916		Private	'4644'	
<b>TOWNING</b>	WILLIAM HERBERT			03/09/1916		Private	'2830'	
<b>TOZER</b>	FRED			16/08/1916		Corporal	'3948'	
<b>TREASURE</b>	WYNDHAM			15/08/1916		Private	'4350'	
<b>TREGURTHA</b>	ERIC FITZROY	28		03/09/1916		Private	'3670'	SON OF HENRY ALEXANDER AND HARRIET EVA TREGURTHA, OF VICTORIA ST., COTTESLOE BEACH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT ROCKHAMPTON, QUEENSLAND.
<b>VAGG</b>	THOMAS			14/08/1916	16/08/1916	Private	'4910'	
<b>VERRIER</b>	SAMUEL JAMES	27		01/04/1917		Private	'2744'	SON OF JESSE AND ALICE VERRIER, OF 10., ROY ST., PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT ADELAIDE.
<b>WALSH</b>	GEORGE	21		02/04/1917		Private	'2513'	SON OF JOHN AND MARY WALSH, OF 137, WATKIN ST., SOUTH FREMANTLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT KOONDRUCK, VICTORIA.
<b>WALTER</b>	FREDERICK EDWARD			03/09/1916		Sergeant	'955'	
<b>WARD</b>	WILLIAM BINNEY			03/09/1916		Private	'2839'	SON OF THOMAS AND AMELIA WARD, OF BALLAYING, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT CRYSTAL BROOK, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
<b>WATSON</b>	ALEXANDER			05/04/1918		Sergeant	'1613'	
<b>WATTERS</b>	RICHARD CHARLES			03/09/1916		Private	'3136'	
<b>WEARING</b>	WILLIAM HURTLE	22		03/09/1916		Private	'3137'	SON OF WILLIAM ROBERT WEARING, OF 50, HESPERUS ST., SOUTH BOULDER, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AND THE LATE ELIZABETH WEARING. BORN AT BROKEN HILL, NEW SOUTH WALES.
<b>WEAVER</b>	RALPH			03/09/1916		Sergeant	'1191'	
<b>WEEDON</b>	WALTER	23		03/09/1916		Private	'4914'	SON OF SAMUEL AND EMILY A. WEEDON. BORN AT CLAREMONT, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>WESTCOTT</b>	JOSEPH WILLIAM	23		15/08/1916		Private	'2465'	SON OF THOMAS WILLIAM AND CATHERINE GRACE WESTCOTT, OF HAMILTON ST., MURTOA, VICTORIA. BORN AT BRUNSWICK, VICTORIA.

## Somewhere in France

Names of the 321 Australian servicemen of the 51st Battalion, with no known grave, whose name and rank are inscribed on the Villers-Bretonneux Memorial, Somme, in France.								
Surname	FORENAME	Age	Hons	death1	death2	Rank	Service no.	Additional Information / Kin
<b>WESTERN</b>	EDWARD HUBERT	27		25/04/1918		Private	'3778'	SON OF EDWARD AND JESSIE WORKER WESTERN, OF GOOMALLING, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT NORTHAM, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>WESTON</b>	ALBERT			03/09/1916		Private	'1723'	BORN AT BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
<b>WHEATLEY</b>	PETER GEORGE	32		24/04/1918		Private	'4023'	SON OF PETER AND ELLEN WHEATLEY; HUSBAND OF ALISON BEATRICE WHEATLEY, OF 99, ZEBINA ST., MOUNT LAWLEY, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT BRIDGETOWN, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>WHEELDON</b>	CUTHBERT MURRAY	22		24/04/1918		Private	'3969'	SON OF WALTER AND ANNIE WHEELDON, OF ALBANY WESTERN ANSTRALIA.
<b>WHITE</b>	FREDERICK ARTHUR	27		03/09/1916		Private	'1745'	SON OF JOHN THOMAS AND CHARLOTTE WHITE, OF 26, JOHNSTON TERRACE, CRICKLEWOOD, LONDON, ENGLAND. BORN AT KILBURN, LONDON.
<b>WHITE</b>	JAMES			03/09/1916		Private	'1746'	
<b>WHITE</b>	ROY CLIFFORD FRANCIS	26		02/04/1917		Private	'4934'	SON OF ROY GEORGE WHITE AND HIS WIFE EDITH SUSAN YOUNG; HUSBAND OF DOROTHY M. WHITE, OF 24, VINCENT ST., NORTH PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT BALLARAT, VICTORIA.
<b>WHITE</b>	MORRIS	28		25/04/1918		Private	'545'	SON OF SAM KLEINE AND BERTHA WHITE, OF 91, CAMBRIDGE ST., WEST LEEDERVILLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT EAST LONDON.
<b>WILLIAMS</b>	ARTHUR STANLEY			16/08/1916		Private	'3957'	
<b>WILLIAMS</b>	ALBERT			03/09/1916		Private	'4916'	
<b>WILLIAMS</b>	HOWARD De NYST			03/09/1916		Captain		
<b>WILLIAMS</b>	HERBERT ARNOLD	28		31/03/1917		Private	'747'	SON OF SAMUEL AND AGNES WILLIAMS, OF BROOKTON, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>WILLIAMS</b>	JOHN RICHARD	26		02/04/1917		Private	'2494'	SON OF DAVID AND ANNIE WILLIAMS. BORN AT PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>WILLIAMS</b>	RICHARD	41		11/11/1918		Private	'2029'	SON OF WILLIAM AND BRIDGET WILLIAMS, OF KAPUNDA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
<b>WILSON</b>	JOHN	27		15/08/1916		Private	'1437'	SON OF WILLIAM AND ELIZABETH WILSON, OF 140, EARL ST., BELFAST, IRELAND.
<b>WILSON</b>	HARRY	31		02/04/1917		Private	'2030'	SON OF HENRY AND MARIA WILSON; HUSBAND OF B. A. WILSON, OF 89, RICHMOND ST., COVENTRY, ENGLAND. BORN IN NORFOLK, ENGLAND.
<b>WOOD</b>	RICHARD HENRY	17		15/08/1916		Private	'2472'	SON OF GEORGINA WOOD, OF DONNYBROOK, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AND THE LATE ABRAHAM WOOD.
<b>WOOD</b>	HUBERT ERNEST	21		05/04/1918		Private	'2851'	SON OF ANNIE ADA LODER (FORMERLY WOOD), OF HOLYOAKE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AND THE LATE WILLIAM JAMES WOOD.
<b>WOODHEAD</b>	JOSEPH	44		03/09/1916		Private	'3312'	SON OF JOHN AND ALIEE WOODHEAD, HUSBAND OF M. A. WOODHEAD, OF FORREST AVENUE, SOUTH BUNBURY, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND.
<b>WOODRUFF</b>	PERCIVAL WILLIAM BROOKFIELD	25		15/08/1916		Corporal	'4627'	SON OF WILLIAM JAMES AND KATE WOODRUFF. BORN AT BARNSELY, ENGLAND.
<b>WORLAND</b>	JAMES	31		21/03/1918		Corporal	'4626'	SON OF THE LATE MR. AND MRS. WORLAND; HUSBAND OF CLARICE AMY WORLAND, OF 44, ANZAC RD., MOUNT HAWTHORN WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT EUROA, VICTORIA.
<b>WRIGHT</b>	ROBERT JOHN			16/08/1916		Sergeant	'616'	
<b>WRIGHT</b>	ALBERT WILLIAM			03/09/1916		Private	'1732'	SON OF THOMAS AND HANNAH WRIGHT, OF 113, DUGAN ST., KALGOORLIE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
<b>YOUNG</b>	THOMAS	27		16/08/1916		Private	'2496'	SON OF THOMAS AND ELIZABETH WATT YOUNG, OF METHVEN, PERTHSHIRE, SCOTLAND.
<b>YOUNG</b>	FRANCIS HENRY			03/09/1916		Private	'4631'	
<b>YOUNG</b>	CHARLES BOGIE	30	M M	24/04/1918		Private	'3011'	SON OF JOHN AND MARY ANN YOUNG; HUSBAND OF ELIZABETH YOUNG, OF BOLGART, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. BORN AT EAST NEWPORT, FIFE, SCOTLAND.

## *Appendix (iii)*

### *Selected Trench Maps on the Somme, courtesy of Jonathan Porter*

Trench Map - Mouquet Farm, Pozières, Courcellette, Thiepval, Ovillers-la-Boisselle:

Refer to pages 46, 49, 51 for troop positions:

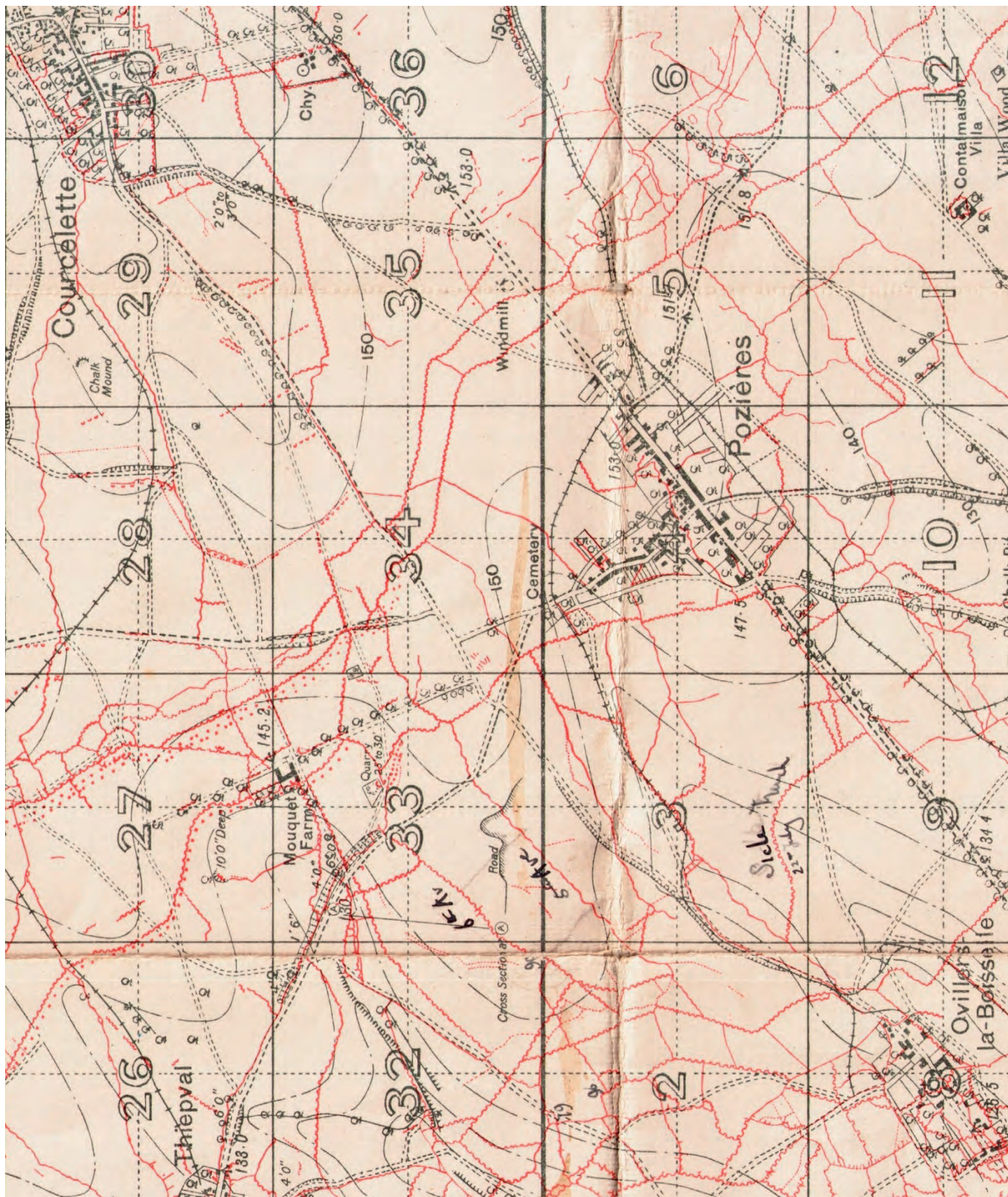
101 Trench Map Mouquet Farm: 8/9 August 1916, page 46

102 Trench Map Mouquet Farm: 12/13/14 August 1916, page 49

103 Trench Map Mouquet Farm: 3 September 1916, page 51

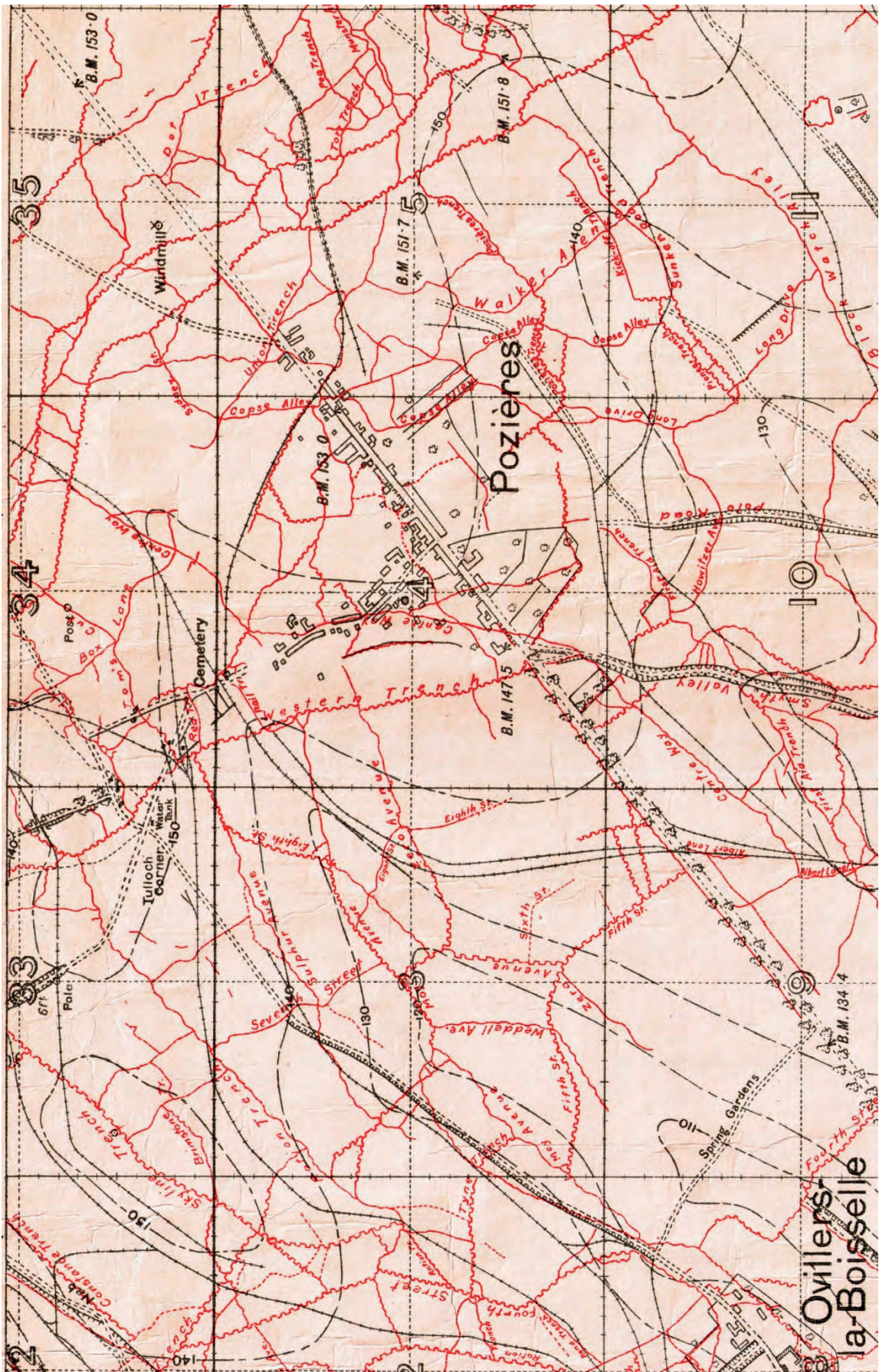
104 Trench Map – Pozières, Tulloch Corner, Courcellette, Windmill, Ovillers-la-Boisselle.

105 Trench Map – Thiepval, Courcellette.

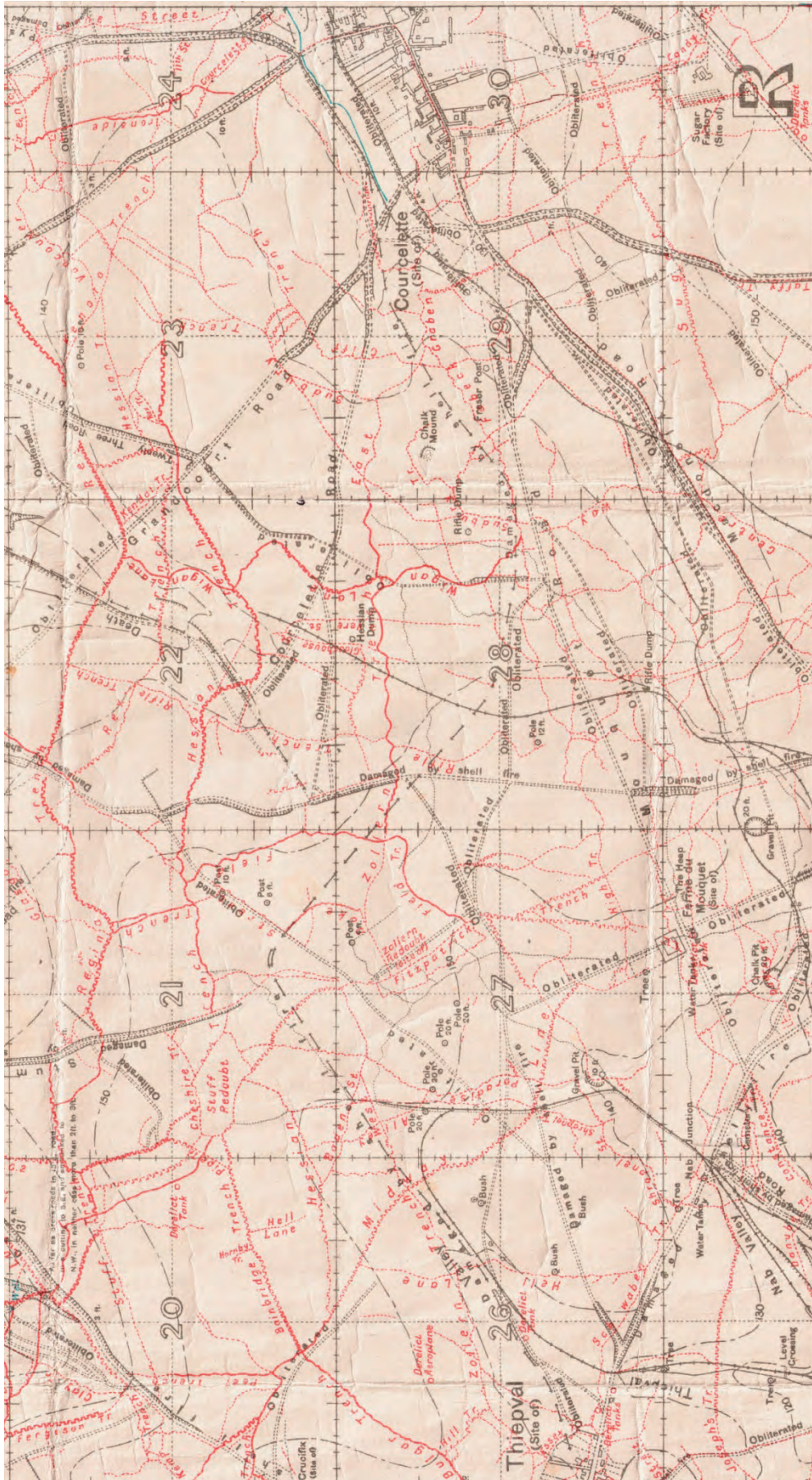


**Trench Map - Mouquet Farm, Pozières, Courcelette, Thiepval, Ovillers-la-Boisselle**  
Courtesy of Jonathan Porter

Refer to pages 46, 49, 51 for troop positions:  
101 Trench Map Mouquet Farm: 8/9 August 1916, page 46;  
102 Trench Map Mouquet Farm: 12/13/14 August 1916, page 49;  
103 Trench Map Mouquet Farm: 3 September 1916, page 51



104 Trench Map – Pozières, Tulloch Corner, Courcelette, Windmill, Ovillers-la-Boisselle,  
Courtesy of Jonathan Porter



105 Trench Map – Thiepval, Courcellette  
Courtesy of Jonathan Porter

## *Appendix (iv)*

### *Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC), England: Selected Military Cemeteries and Memorials on the Western Front:*

CWGC - Adelaide Cemetery, Villers-Bretonneux  
CWGC - Courcellette British Cemetery, Courcellette  
CWGC - Courcellette British Cemetery, Courcellette, Cemetery Layout Plan  
CWGC - Australian 1st Division Memorial, Pozières  
CWGC - Thiepval Memorial, to the Missing, Thiepval  
CWGC - Fromelles (Pheasant Wood) Military Cemetery, Fromelles  
CWGC - Noreuil Australian Cemetery, Noreuil  
CWGC - Pozières British Cemetery British Cemetery, Ovillers-la-Boisselle  
CWGC - Serre Road Cemetery No. 1, Hébuterne  
CWGC - Serre Road Cemetery No. 2, Beaumont-Hamel  
CWGC - Serre Road Cemetery No. 2, Beaumont-Hamel, Cemetery Layout Plan  
CWGC - Passchendaele British Cemetery, West-Vlaanderen, Ieper, Belgium  
CWGC - The Tank Memorial, Pozières  
CWGC - Tyne Cot Memorial, West-Vlaanderen, Ieper, Belgium  
CWGC - V.C. Corner Australian Cemetery and Memorial, Fromelles  
CWGC - Villers-Bretonneux Military Cemetery, Villers-Bretonneux  
CWGC - Villers-Bretonneux Memorial, Villers-Bretonneux  
CWGC - Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, West-Vlaanderen, Ieper, Belgium

### *Department of Veterans' Affairs and Board of Studies, New South Wales, Australia.*

Ypres - Australians on the Western Front. Additional material included relating to Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, West-Vlaanderen, Ieper, Belgium.

### *Menin Gate 30,000th Last Post Ceremony*

*Transcript of the speech by the Hon. Dr. Brendan Nelson, Director, Australian War Memorial, 9 July 2015.*

### **The Adelaide Cemetery, Villers-Bretonneux**

#### **Historical Information provided by the CWGC reads:**

Adelaide Cemetery was begun early in June 1918 and used by the 2nd and 3rd Australian Divisions. It continued in use until the Allies began their advance in mid-August, by which time it contained 90 graves (the greater part of the present Plot I, Rows A to E).

After the Armistice a large number of graves were brought into the cemetery from small graveyards and isolated positions on the north, west and south of Villers-Bretonneux and they were, without exception, those of men who died in the months from March to September 1918.



**The Adelaide Cemetery, Villers-Bretonneux**  
CWGC, London

They included:-

*CACHY BRITISH CEMETERY*, on the North-Western outskirts of the village of Cachy, contained the graves of 2 British soldiers who fell in March, 1918, and 10 Canadians who fell in August.

*CHALK LANE CEMETERY, VILLERS-BRETONNEUX*, 100 metres from Adelaide Cemetery, used in April and May, 1918, and contained the graves of 14 soldiers from the United Kingdom and 10 from Australia.

*EMBANKMENT CEMETERY, VILLERS-BRETONNEUX*, which was used by the 4th Australian and 2nd Australian Divisions from the end of April to July, 1918. It contained the graves of 37

Australian soldiers and 1 British airman. It was a little West of Adelaide Cemetery, beside the railway and behind a Dressing Station.

*WHITE CHATEAU CEMETERY, CACHY*, between l'Abbé Wood and the railway, 500 metres West of Adelaide Cemetery. It was used from April to August, 1918, and it contained the graves of 23 soldiers from Australia, 9 from the United Kingdom and 2 from Canada.

Plot I was filled, Plot II was made almost entirely with graves from United Kingdom units, and Plot III almost entirely with Australian.

There are now 960 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in this cemetery. 266 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to four casualties known, or believed to be buried among them.

The cemetery was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens.

On 2 November 1993, following a request by the government of Australia, an unknown Australian soldier killed in the First World War was exhumed from Plot III, Row M, Grave 13, and is now buried in the Australian War Memorial in Canberra.

**Courcelette British Cemetery, the Somme, France - Identified Casualties: 790**

**Historical Information provided by the CWGC reads:**

*The Cemetery, signposted in the village, is approximately 1km west of the village on the south side of a track from the secondary road from Courcelette to Pozières. Courcelette is some 10km north-east of the town of Albert, just off the D929 road to Bapaume.*



**Courcelette British Cemetery**  
CWGC, London

*The commune and the village of Courcelette were the scene of very heavy fighting in September 1916. On the 15th, the village was included in the extreme left of the Allied attack and was taken by the 2nd Canadian Division supported by tanks, with the 4th and 6th Brigades storming the outer trenches and the sugar factory, and the 5th Brigade seizing the village. It was destroyed by German artillery after its capture and remained very close to the front line until the German retreat in the following spring.*

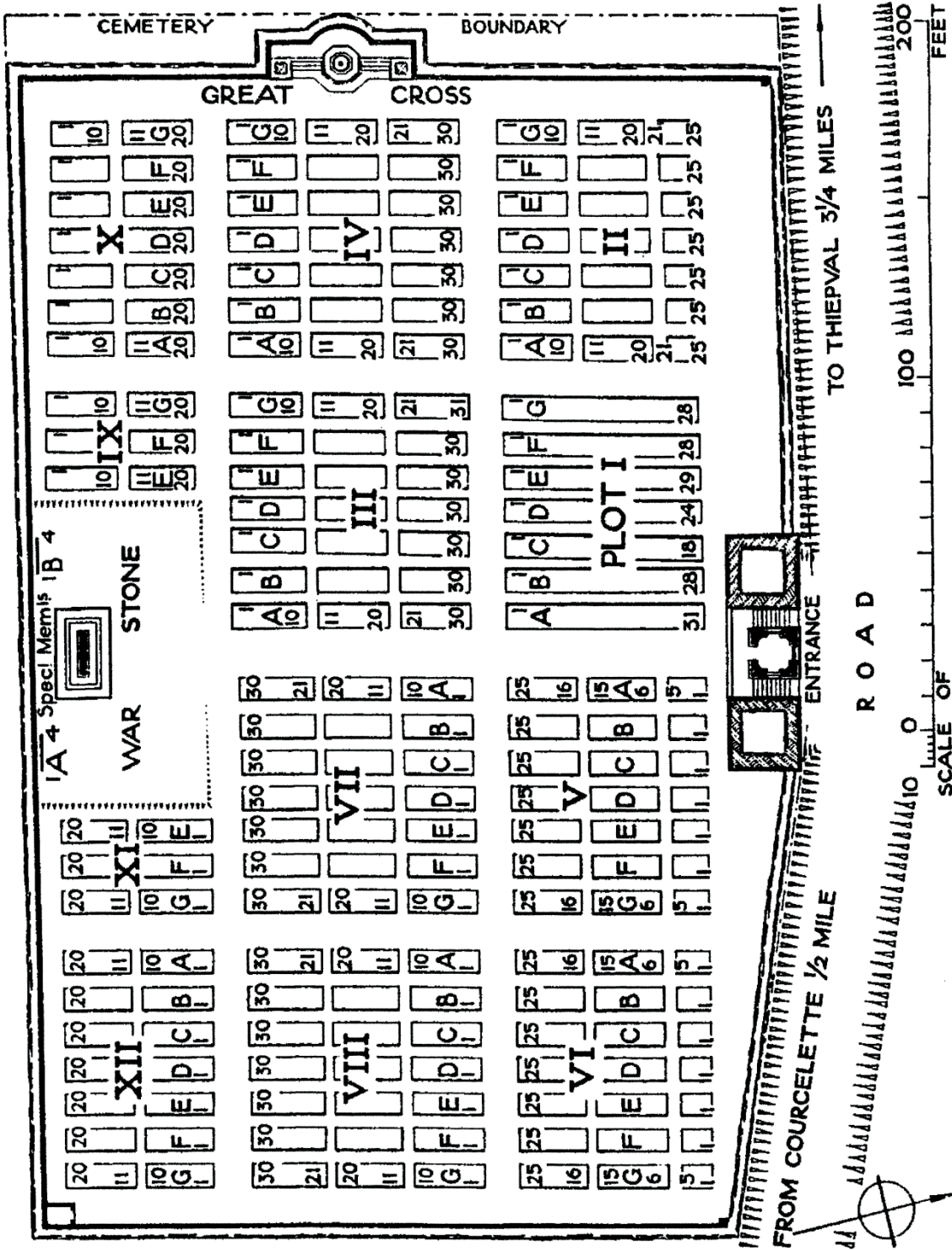
*The cemetery was begun in November 1916, as Mouquet Road or Sunken Road Cemetery, and used until March 1917. The original 74 burials are now parts of Plot I, Rows A to F. On 25 March 1918, Courcelette passed into German hands, but was retaken on 24 August. The cemetery was greatly enlarged after the Armistice when almost 2,000 graves were brought in, mostly those of men who died around Courcelette and Pozières in 1916.*

*The only considerable burial grounds concentrated into this cemetery were the following:-. MOUQUET FARM CEMETERY, GRANDCOURT, immediately North of the Farm, begun by the 11th Brigade, R.F.A., in October 1916, which contained the graves of 36 soldiers. The Farm was captured by the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles on the night of the 16-17 September, 1916, and again by the 17th Division on the 24 August, 1918.*

*RED CHATEAU CEMETERY, COURCELETTE, within the village, contained the graves of 15 soldiers from Canada and two from the United Kingdom. It was "at the entrance to a ruined dug-out," and it was used in October-December, 1916.*

*There are now 1,969 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in this cemetery. 1,179 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to nine casualties five believed to be buried among them.*

*The cemetery was designed by Sir Herbert Baker.*



Courcellette British Cemetery – Cemetery Layout Plan  
CWGC, London

Servicemen buried or Commemorated in this Cemetery:	Identified Grave	Unknown	Total
Canadian	400	385	785
Australian A.I.F.	216	296	512
Commonwealth	-	457	457
British	174	40	214
New Zealand	-	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>1179</b>	<b>1969</b>

**Australian 1st Division Memorial – Pozières, France**

**Historical Information provided by the CWGC reads:**

After the Great War, the Australian 1st Division built its official divisional memorial, the obelisk shown here, at the western end of Pozières. This was the 1st Division's first operation since its withdrawal from Gallipoli in December 1915. The German bombardment to which the men of the First Division were subjected after their capture of Pozières was perhaps the worst ever experienced by Australians on the Western Front.



**Australian First Division Memorial, Pozières**  
CWGC, London

During the last week of July 1916 shells fell in their thousands on Australian soldiers in a village they had captured from the Germans – Pozières. "...I had not the slightest idea where our lines or the enemy's were, and the shells were coming at us from, it seemed, three directions...", wrote Australian Lieutenant John Raws.

Pozières was reduced to rubble and shattered earth, but here the men of the First Australian Division later built their memorial in France. They remembered the tenacity with which they had held their ground and the comrades who had perished in the horror of those bombardments.

**Thiepval Memorial to the Missing, Thiepval, Somme, France - Identified Casualties: 72,194**

**Historical Information provided by the CWGC reads:**



**Thiepval Memorial**  
CWGC, London

The Thiepval Memorial will be found on the D73, next to the village of Thiepval, off the main Bapaume to Albert road (D929). Each year a major ceremony is held at the memorial on 1 July.

The Panel numbers (or Pier and Face) quoted at the end of each entry relate to the panels dedicated to the Regiment served with. In some instances where a casualty is recorded as attached to another Regiment, his name may alternatively appear within their Regimental Panel (or Pier and Face). Please refer to the on-site Memorial Register

Introduction to determine the alternative panel numbers (or Pier and Face) if you do not find the name within the quoted Panels (or Pier and Face).

On 1 July 1916, supported by a French attack to the south, thirteen divisions of Commonwealth forces launched an offensive on a line from north of Gommecourt to Maricourt. Despite a preliminary bombardment lasting seven days, the German defences were barely touched and the attack met

*unexpectedly fierce resistance. Losses were catastrophic and with only minimal advances on the southern flank, the initial attack was a failure. In the following weeks, huge resources of manpower and equipment were deployed in an attempt to exploit the modest successes of the first day. However, the German Army resisted tenaciously and repeated attacks and counter attacks meant a major battle for every village, copse and farmhouse gained. At the end of September, Thiepval was finally captured. The village had been an original objective of 1 July. Attacks north and east continued throughout October and into November in increasingly difficult weather conditions. The Battle of the Somme finally ended on 18 November with the onset of winter.*

*In the spring of 1917, the German forces fell back to their newly prepared defences, the Hindenburg Line, and there were no further significant engagements in the Somme sector until the Germans mounted their major offensive in March 1918.*

*The Thiepval Memorial, the Memorial to the Missing of the Somme, bears the names of more than 72,000 officers and men of the United Kingdom and South African forces who died in the Somme sector before 20 March 1918 and have no known grave. Over 90% of those commemorated died between July and November 1916. The memorial also serves as an Anglo-French Battle Memorial in recognition of the joint nature of the 1916 offensive and a small cemetery containing equal numbers of Commonwealth and French graves lies at the foot of the memorial.*

*The memorial, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, was built between 1928 and 1932 and unveiled by the Prince of Wales, in the presence of the President of France, on 1 August 1932 (originally scheduled for 16 May but due to the death of French President Doumer the ceremony was postponed until August).*

*The dead of other Commonwealth countries, who died on the Somme and have no known graves, are commemorated on national memorials elsewhere.*

#### **Fromelles (Pheasant Wood) Military Cemetery – Identified Casualties: 144:**

##### **Historical Information provided by the CWGC reads:**

*Fromelles is a small village situated in the Nord/Pas de Calais region of Northern France, 22km west of Lille and 104km south east of Calais, close to the villages of Aubers and Herlies.*



**Fromelles (Pheasant Wood) Military Cemetery**  
CWGC, London

*In the early evening of 19 July 1916, near the village of Fromelles, in northern France, two infantry divisions newly arrived on the Western Front, the 5th Australian and British 61st (South Midland) attacked a 4,000 yard section of the German frontline centred on a notorious strongpoint called the "Sugar Loaf". Advancing over unfavourable ground, in clear view of resolute and expectant defenders, the attackers suffered terrible casualties in a matter of minutes. The action turned into a bloody catastrophe - the Australians had over 5,500 killed, wounded and missing; 61st Division reported over 1,500 killed, wounded and missing. No tactical advantages resulted from the action and it remains the worst day in Australian military history. Completed in July 2010, Fromelles (Pheasant Wood) Military Cemetery is the first new war*

*cemetery to be built by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission in fifty years.*

*The cemetery contains 250 Australian and British soldiers, whose remains were recovered in 2009 from a number of mass graves located behind nearby Pheasant Wood, where they had been buried by the Germans following the disastrous Battle of Fromelles on 19 and 20 July 1916.*

*The cemetery was designed by Barry Edwards and officially dedicated on 19 July 2010.*

**Noreuil Australian Cemetery – Identified Casualties: 219**

**Historical Information provided by the CWGC reads:**

The village of Noreuil is 10km due north-east of Bapaume, in the direction of Cambrai.



**Noreuil Australian Cemetery**  
CWGC, London

*Noreuil was the scene of a fierce engagement between Australian troops and the Germans on 15 April 1917. The Australian Cemetery was started at Noreuil at the beginning of April 1917 and used until the following December. Four further burials were made in September 1918.*

*Noreuil Australian Cemetery contains 219 Commonwealth burials of the First World War (158 Australian servicemen of whom 95 were from the 50th Australian Battalion A.I.F. and 61 British servicemen). In addition, there were 28 unidentified burials.*

*82 graves were destroyed by shell fire and these are represented by special memorials. These 82 were almost all of the 50th Australian Infantry Battalion.*

**Pozières British Cemetery, Ovillers-La Boisselle, Somme, France - Identified Casualties: 1378**

**Historical Information provided by the CWGC reads:**

*Pozières is a village some 6km north-east of Albert, and the Cemetery, which is enclosed by the Pozières Memorial, is a little south-west of the village on the north side of the main road (D929) from Albert to Pozières.*

*The village of Pozières was attacked on 23 July 1916 by the 1st Australian and 48th (South Midland) Divisions, and was taken on the following day. It was lost on 24-25 March 1918, during the great German advance, and recaptured by the 17th Division on the following 24 August.*

Plot II of POZIÈRES BRITISH CEMETERY contains the original burials of 1916, 1917 and 1918, carried out by fighting units and field ambulances. The remaining plots were made after the Armistice when graves were brought in from the battlefields immediately surrounding the cemetery, the majority of them of soldiers who died in the Autumn of 1916, but a few represent the fighting in August 1918.



**Pozières British Cemetery**  
CWGC, London

The following were among the more important burial grounds from which British graves were concentrated to Pozières British Cemetery:-

CASUALTY CORNER CEMETERY, CONTALMAISON, on the road from Pozières to Fricourt, used in the summer and autumn of 1916, which contained the graves of 21 Canadian soldiers, 21 Australian and 13 from the United Kingdom.

DANUBE POST CEMETERY, THIEPVAL (named from a trench and a Dressing Station), between the site of Thiepval village and Mouquet Farm. Here were buried, in the winter of 1916-17, 34 soldiers from the United Kingdom, mainly of the R.F.A.

NAB JUNCTION CEMETERY, OVILLERS-LA BOISSELLE, at the crossing of the Thiepval-Pozières Road and "Nab Valley", in which 60 soldiers from the United Kingdom and one German prisoner were buried in the winter of 1916-17.

There are now 2,760 Commonwealth servicemen buried or commemorated in this cemetery. 1,382 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to 23 casualties known or believed to be buried among them. There is also 1 German soldier buried here.

The cemetery is enclosed by the POZIÈRES MEMORIAL, which relates to the period of crisis in March and April 1918 when the Allied Fifth Army was driven back by overwhelming numbers across the former Somme battlefields, and the months that followed before the Advance to Victory, which began on 8 August 1918.

The Memorial commemorates over 14,000 casualties of the United Kingdom and 300 of the South African Forces who have no known grave and who died in France during the Fifth Army area retreat on the Somme from 21 March to 7 August 1918. The Corps and Regiments most largely represented are The Rifle Brigade with over 600 names, The Durham Light Infantry with approximately 600 names, the Machine Gun Corps with over 500, The Manchester Regiment with approximately 500 and The Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery with over 400 names.

The cemetery and memorial were designed by W. H. Cowlshaw.

**Serre Road Cemetery No.1 - Hébuterne, Somme, France - Identified Casualties: 698**

**Historical Information provided by the CWGC reads:**

*The village of Serre is 11km north-north-east of Albert.*

*In June 1916, the road out of Mailly-Maillet to Serre and Puisieux entered No Man's Land about 1,300 metres south-west of Serre. On 1 July 1916, the 31st and 4th Divisions attacked north and south of this road, and although parties of the 31st Division reached Serre, the attack failed. The 3rd and 31st Divisions attacked once more on the 13 November, but again without success. Early in 1917, the Germans fell back to the Hindenburg Line and on 25 February, Serre was occupied by the 22nd Manchesters. The village changed hands once more in March 1918 and remained under German occupation until they withdrew in August.*

*In the spring of 1917, the battlefields of the Somme and Ancre were cleared by V. Corps and a number of new cemeteries were made, three of which are now named from the Serre Road. Serre Road Cemetery No.1 was begun in May 1917 and these graves can now be found in Plot I, Rows A to G. The rest of the cemetery was added after the Armistice, when graves were brought in from the nearby battlefields and from the following smaller cemeteries:-*



**Serre Road Cemetery No.1 - Hébuterne**  
CWGC, London

*ACHEUX COMMUNAL CEMETERY FRENCH EXTENSION, in which two soldiers from the United Kingdom were buried in April and May 1916.*

*ALBERT GERMAN CEMETERY ("am Nordwest Ausgang"), where 18 soldiers from the United Kingdom were buried in April and May 1918.*

*BEAUCOURT-SUR-ANCRE BRITISH CEMETERY (V Corps Cemetery No.13), in the middle of the village, which contained the graves of 21 officers and men from the United Kingdom who fell in November 1916 and February, 1917.*

*CERISY-BULEUX CHURCHYARD, in which one soldier from the United Kingdom was buried in November 1916.*

*PUISIEUX CHURCHYARD, where two soldiers from the United Kingdom were buried by the enemy in September 1915.*

*TEN TREE ALLEY CEMETERY No.1, PUISIEUX (V Corps Cemetery No.24), 700 metres South-East of Serre, which contained the graves of 37 soldiers from the United Kingdom who fell in November 1916 - February 1917 (the present Ten Tree Alley Cemetery was No.2.).*

*There are now 2,426 casualties of the First World War buried or commemorated in this cemetery. 1,728 of the graves are unidentified but special memorials commemorate 10 casualties known or believed to be buried among them. Other special memorials commemorate 3 men who were buried in Albert German Cemetery, 7 men who were buried in Beaucourt British Cemetery and 2 men who were buried in Puisieux Churchyard, whose graves were destroyed by shell fire. Most of the graves date from 1916. The cemetery was designed by Mr N. A. Rew.*

## **Serre Road Cemetery No. 2, Beaumont-Hamel - Identified Casualties: 2,183**

### **Historical Information provided by the CWGC reads:**

*The small village of Serre is 11km north-north-east of Albert.*

*Using the D919 from Arras to Amiens you will drive through the villages of Bucquoy, Puisieux then Serre-les-Puisieux (approximately 20 kilometres south of Arras). On leaving Serre-les-Puisieux, 1.3 kilometres further along the D919, Serre Road Cemetery No.2 can be found on the left hand side.*

*In June 1916, the road out of Mailly-Maillet to Serre and Puisieux entered No Man's Land about 1,300 metres south-west of Serre. On 1 July 1916, the 31st and 4th Divisions attacked north and south of this road and although parties of the 31st Division reached Serre, the attack failed. The 3rd and 31st Divisions attacked once more on the 13 November, but again without success.*



**Serre Road Cemetery No.2 - Beaumont-Hamel**  
CWGC, London

*Early in 1917, the Germans fell back to the Hindenburg Line and on 25 February, Serre was occupied by the 22nd Manchesters. The village changed hands once more in March 1918 and remained under German occupation, until they withdrew in August.*

*In the spring of 1917, the battlefields of the Somme and Ancre were cleared by V Corps and a number of new cemeteries were made, three of which are now named from the Serre Road. Serre Road Cemetery No.2 was begun in May 1917 and by the end of the war it contained approximately 475 graves (Plots I and II, except for Row E, Plot II which was added in 1922 and Row AA, Plot I which was added in 1927), but it was greatly enlarged after the Armistice by the addition of further graves from the surrounding area, including graves from the following smaller cemeteries:-*

*BAIZIEUX COMMUNAL CEMETERY (Somme): one United Kingdom grave March 1918.*

*BOISMONT CHURCHYARD (Somme): one United Kingdom grave of October 1914.*

*BUCQUOY COMMUNAL CEMETERY (Pas-de-Calais): 25 United Kingdom graves of August 1918.*

*ERCHEU CHURCHYARD (Somme): one United Kingdom grave of March 1918.*

*FRETTECUISE CHURCHYARD (Somme): one United Kingdom grave September 1916.*

*HERVILLY CHURCHYARD (Somme): one R.F.C. grave of September 1916.*

*HOLNON COMMUNAL CEMETERY (Aisne): five United Kingdom graves April 1917.*

*LABOISSIERE CHURCHYARD (Somme): one United Kingdom grave of April 1917.*

*LE SARS GERMAN CEMETERY (Pas-de-Calais): one United Kingdom grave.*

*MADAME MILITARY CEMETERY, CLERY-SUR-SOMME (Somme): three United Kingdom graves of February 1917.*

*MEAULTE CHURCHYARD (Somme): one United Kingdom grave of April 1916.*

*POZIERES COMMUNAL CEMETERY (Somme): one Canadian grave of September 1916.*

*REMIENCOURT COMMUNAL CEMETERY (Somme): one United Kingdom grave of April 1918.*

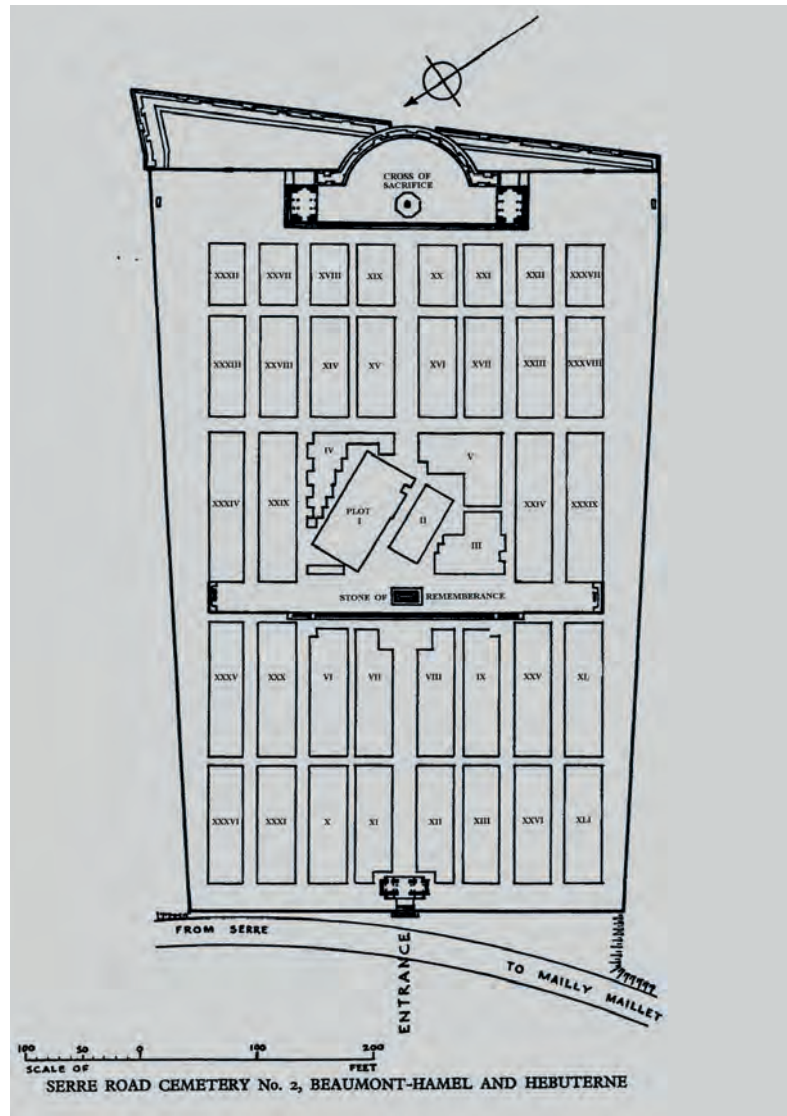
*SOMME AMERICAN CEMETERY, BONY (Aisne): two United Kingdom graves of July and October 1918, and one Australian of September 1918.*

*VOYENNES CHURCHYARD (Somme): seven United Kingdom graves of March 1918.*

*YTRES CHURCHYARD (Pas-de-Calais): 14 United Kingdom and four New Zealand graves of September 1918, mainly from the 15th Field Ambulance.*

*There are now 7,127 Commonwealth burials of the First World War in the cemetery, mostly dating from 1916. Of these, 4,944 are unidentified.*

*The cemetery, which was not completed until 1934, was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens.*



**Serre Road Cemetery No.2 – Beaumont Hamel, Cemetery Layout Plan**  
CWGC, London

Servicemen buried or Commemorated in this Cemetery: Identified Grave

British	1690
Australian A.I.F.	329
Canadian	110
New Zealand	44
South African	10
<b>sub-total</b>	<b>2183</b>
Unidentified	4944
<b>Total</b>	<b>7127</b>

**Passchendaele British Cemetery, West-Vlaanderen, Ieper, Belgium - Identified Casualties: 501**

**Historical Information provided by the CWGC reads:**

*Passchendaele (Passendale) New British Cemetery lies 10.5kms north-east of Ieper town centre on the S'Graventafelstraat, a road leading from St. Jan to Passchendaele. 4Kms along the 'S Graventafelstraat, and after passing the New Zealand Memorial, lies the cemetery on the left hand side of the road. This cemetery is on three different levels, with steps going from one level to another.*

*The village of Passchendaele (now Passendale) and surrounding area were associated with every phase of the First World War. In the middle of October 1914, Passchendaele was briefly under Allied occupation but by 20 October it was in German hands, where it remained for the next three years. On*



**Passchendaele British Cemetery**  
CWGC, London

*6 November 1917, after the severest fighting in most unfavourable weather, the 5th Canadian Infantry Brigade took, and passed, the village; this fight was part of the Second Battle of Passchendaele, the last of the Battles of Ypres, 1917. In the middle of April 1918, in the Battles of the Lys, the Allied line was withdrawn far back on the road to Ypres, but on 29 September, in the course of the Allied offensive in Flanders, Belgian forces recaptured the village.*

*The New British Cemetery was made after the Armistice when graves were brought in from the battlefields of Passchendaele and Langemarck. Almost all of the burials are from the autumn of 1917.*

*The cemetery now contains 2,101 burials and commemorations of the First World War. 1,600 of the graves are unidentified but there are special memorials to seven casualties believed to be buried among them.*

*The cemetery was designed by Charles Holden.*

**The Tank Corps Memorial, Pozières**

**Historical Information provided by the CWGC reads:**



*This marks the first occasion upon which tanks were used in battle. This was at the Battle of Flers-Courcelette on 15 September 1916 as part of the ongoing British Somme Offensive. The obelisk memorial, surrounded by four mini-tanks, is sited at a position where tanks were gathered in readiness for the attack on the night of 14 September 1916. Directly opposite is the Australian 1st Division Memorial at Pozières Mill.*



**The Tank Corps Memorial, Pozières**  
CWGC, London

**Tyne Cot Memorial, West-Vlaanderen, Ieper, Belgium - Identified Casualties: 34,946**

**Historical Information provided by the CWGC reads:**

*The Tyne Cot Memorial to the Missing forms the north-eastern boundary of Tyne Cot Cemetery, which is located 9km north east of Ieper town centre, on the Tynecotstraat, a road leading from the Zonnebeekseweg (N332).*

*The names of those from United Kingdom units are inscribed on Panels arranged by Regiment under their respective Ranks. The names of those from New Zealand units are inscribed on panels within the New Zealand Memorial Apse located at the centre of the Memorial.*

*There are two separate registers for this site - one for the cemetery and one for the memorial. The cemetery register will be found in the gatehouse as you enter the cemetery, and the memorial register will be found in the left hand rotunda of the memorial as you face the memorial.*

Panel Numbers quoted at the end of each entry relate to the panels dedicated to the Regiment with which the casualty served. In some instances, where a casualty is recorded as attached to another Regiment, his name may appear within their Regimental Panels. Please refer to the on-site Memorial Register Introduction. The Addenda Panel lists those service personnel whose details are awaiting addition to the Regimental Panels.

The Tyne Cot Memorial is one of four memorials to the missing in Belgian Flanders which cover the area known as the Ypres Salient. Broadly speaking, the Salient stretched from Langemarck in the north to the northern edge in Ploegsteert Wood in the south, but it varied in area and shape throughout the war.

*The Salient was formed during the First Battle of Ypres in October and November 1914, when a small British Expeditionary Force succeeded in securing the town before the onset of winter, pushing the German forces back to the Passchendaele Ridge. The Second Battle of Ypres began in April 1915 when the Germans released poison gas into the Allied lines north of Ypres. This was the first time gas had been used by either side and the violence of the attack forced an Allied withdrawal and a shortening of the line of defence.*



**Tyne Cot Memorial**  
CWGC, London

*There was little more significant activity on this front until 1917, when in the Third Battle of Ypres an offensive was mounted by Commonwealth forces to divert German attention from a weakened French front further south. The initial attempt in June to dislodge the Germans from the Messines Ridge was a complete success, but the main assault north-eastward, which began at the end of July, quickly became a dogged struggle against determined opposition and the rapidly deteriorating weather. The campaign finally came to a close in November with the capture of Passchendaele.*

*The German offensive of March 1918 met with some initial success, but was eventually checked and repulsed in a combined effort by the Allies in September.*

*The battles of the Ypres Salient claimed many lives on both sides and it quickly became clear that the commemoration of members of the Commonwealth forces with no known grave would have to be divided between several different sites.*

*The site of the Menin Gate was chosen because of the hundreds of thousands of men who passed through it on their way to the battlefields. It commemorates those of all Commonwealth nations, except New Zealand, who died in the Salient, in the case of United Kingdom casualties before 16 August 1917 (with some exceptions). Those United Kingdom and New Zealand servicemen who died after that date are named on the memorial at Tyne Cot, a site which marks the furthest point reached by Commonwealth forces in Belgium until nearly the end of the war. Other New Zealand casualties are commemorated on memorials at Buttes New British Cemetery and Messines Ridge British Cemetery.*

*The TYNE COT MEMORIAL now bears the names of almost 35,000 officers and men whose graves are not known. The memorial, designed by Sir Herbert Baker with sculpture by Joseph Armitage and F.V. Blundstone, was unveiled by Sir Gilbert Dyett on 20 June 1927.*

*The memorial forms the north-eastern boundary of TYNE COT CEMETERY, which was established around a captured German blockhouse or pill-box used as an advanced dressing station. The original battlefield cemetery of 343 graves was greatly enlarged after the Armistice when remains were brought in from the battlefields of Passchendaele and Langemarck, and from a few small burial grounds. It is now the largest Commonwealth war cemetery in the world in terms of burials. At the suggestion of King George V, who visited the cemetery in 1922, the Cross of Sacrifice was placed on the original large pill-box. There are three other pill-boxes in the cemetery.*

*There are now 11,956 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in Tyne Cot Cemetery, 8,369 of these are unidentified.*

*The cemetery was designed by Sir Herbert Baker.*

**Tyne Cot Cemetery, West-Vlaanderen, Ieper, Belgium - Identified Casualties: 3,587**

**Historical Information provided by the CWGC reads:**

Tyne Cot Cemetery is located 9kms north-east of Ieper town centre, on the Tynecotstraat, a road leading from the Zonnebeekseweg (N332).

There are two separate registers for this site - one for the cemetery and one for the memorial. The



**Tyne Cot Cemetery**  
CWGC, London

cemetery register will be found in the gatehouse as you enter the cemetery, and the memorial register will be found in the left hand rotunda of the memorial as you face the memorial.

'Tyne Cot' or 'Tyne Cottage' was the name given by the Northumberland Fusiliers to a barn which stood near the level crossing on the Passchendaele-Broodseinde road. The barn, which had become the centre of five or six German blockhouses, or pill-boxes, was captured by the 3rd Australian Division on 4 October 1917, in the advance on Passchendaele.

One of these pill-boxes was unusually large and was used as an advanced dressing station after its capture. From 6 October to the end of March 1918, 343 graves were made, on two

sides of it, by the 50th (Northumbrian) and 33rd Divisions, and by two Canadian units. The cemetery was in German hands again from 13 April to 28 September, when it was finally recaptured, with Passchendaele, by the Belgian Army.

TYNE COT CEMETERY was greatly enlarged after the Armistice when remains were brought in from the battlefields of Passchendaele and Langemarck, and from a few small burial grounds, including the following:

IBERIAN SOUTH CEMETERY and IBERIAN TRENCH CEMETERY, LANGEMARCK, 1,200 metres North of Frezenberg, close to a farm called by the Army "Iberian". These contained the graves of 30 soldiers from the United Kingdom who fell in August-September, 1917, and March, 1918.

KINK CORNER CEMETERY, ZONNEBEKE, on the road to Frezenberg, containing the graves of 14 soldiers from the United Kingdom, nine from Canada and nine from Australia, who fell in September-November, 1917.

LEVI COTTAGE CEMETERY, ZONNEBEKE, near the road to Langemarck, containing the graves of ten soldiers from the United Kingdom, eight from Canada and three from Australia, who fell in September-November, 1917.

OOSTNIEUWKERKE GERMAN CEMETERY, in the village of Oostnieuwkerke, containing the graves of two soldiers from the United Kingdom.

PRAET-BOSCH GERMAN CEMETERY, VLADSLOO, in the forest on the road from Kortewilde to Leke. Here were buried six officers of the R.F.C. and R.A.F. who fell in 1917-18.

STADEN GERMAN CEMETERY, on the South-East side of the road to Stadenberg, containing the graves of 14 soldiers from the United Kingdom and ten from Canada who fell in 1915-1917.

WATERLOO FARM CEMETERY, PASSCHENDAELE, 650 metres North-East of Gravenstafel, containing the graves of ten soldiers from Canada, seven from the United Kingdom and two from New Zealand, who fell in 1917-18.

ZONNEBEKE BRITISH CEMETERY No.2, on the road between Zonnebeke and Broodseinde, in which the Germans buried 18 men of the 2nd Buffs and 20 of the 3rd Royal Fusiliers who fell in April, 1915. It is now the largest Commonwealth war cemetery in the world in terms of burials. At the suggestion of King George V, who visited the cemetery in 1922, the Cross of Sacrifice was placed on the original large pill-box. There are three other pill-boxes in the cemetery.

*There are now 11,956 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in Tyne Cot Cemetery. 8,369 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to more than 80 casualties known or believed to be buried among them. Other special memorials commemorate 20 casualties whose graves were destroyed by shell fire. There are 4 German burials, 3 being unidentified.*

*The cemetery was designed by Sir Herbert Baker.*

*The TYNE COT MEMORIAL forms the north-eastern boundary of Tyne Cot Cemetery and commemorates nearly 35,000 servicemen from the United Kingdom and New Zealand who died in the Ypres Salient after 16 August 1917 and whose graves are not known. The memorial stands close to the farthest point in Belgium reached by Commonwealth forces in the First World War until the final advance to victory.*

*The memorial was designed by Sir Herbert Baker with sculpture by F. V. Blundstone.*

### **V.C. Corner Australian Cemetery and Memorial, Fromelles – Identified Casualties: 1184** **Historical Information provided by the CWGC reads:**

*Fromelles is a village 16km west of Lille and the V.C. Corner Australian Cemetery is 2km north-west of Fromelles on the road to Sailly.*

*V.C. Corner Cemetery is the only uniquely Australian cemetery on the Western Front. It was formed after the Armistice and contains the graves of 410 Australian soldiers who were killed during the Battle of Fromelles in July 1916 and whose bodies were found on the battlefield. As none of the bodies could be identified, it was decided not to mark the individual graves, but to record on a memorial the names of all the Australian soldiers who were killed in the engagement and whose graves are not known. Many of those originally listed on the memorial were subsequently identified and re-interred at Fromelles (Pheasant Wood) Cemetery.*



**V.C. Corner Australian Cemetery and Memorial, Fromelles**  
CWGC, London

### **The Battle of Fromelles**

*On 19 July 1916, the officers and men of the British 61st (2nd South Midland) and the 5th (Australian) divisions, under the overall command of General Richard Haking, staged an assault on the German lines around the village of Fromelles. The attack was designed to prevent the Germans from sending units from this sector to reinforce their divisions on the Somme front, which was then the scene of a major Allied offensive. As little heavy fighting had taken place in the area since the Battle of Aubers Ridge in May 1915, the Germans had been able to strengthen their lines with concrete blockhouses, machine gun emplacements and thick barbed wire entanglements. The Bavarian troops defending Fromelles also enjoyed a slightly elevated position on the Aubers Ridge from which they could observe any preparations for an attack. The British and Australian troops who were selected for the attack had little or no experience of combat on the Western Front but would be facing a well-organised and determined enemy. This*

section of the front had nonetheless been chosen for a localised assault as an attack further north was not thought to be possible and although the German breastworks were well reinforced with barbed wire they were believed to be defended by a relatively small number of troops.

A key objective of the attacking troops was the capture of the Sugar Loaf salient, a small but heavily reinforced section of the German line north-west of Fromelles. The attack was originally planned for 17 July and the preliminary artillery bombardment duly began on the 16th. Thick mist and rain the following morning prompted Haking to request a 24-hour delay and the attack was postponed until 6 p.m. on the evening of 19 July.

Advancing with three brigades side by side the men of the 61st Division came under withering machine gun fire as soon as they left their positions and immediately suffered heavy casualties. Only a small number of British troops on the extreme right of the assault managed to get near the German lines, but these were all either killed or forced to retire. The Australians also attacked in three brigades. The 15th Brigade, advancing alongside British units, was badly cut up by German machine gun and artillery fire and suffered very heavy casualties. To begin with, the men of the 14th and 8th brigades fared better, managing to cross no-man's land and overrun the German front-line and communication trenches just north of Fromelles. They separated into small units as they advanced into enemy 03:30 a.m. they were ordered to return to their own trenches and for the next six hours they fought their way back across no-man's land.

The attack at Fromelles made little impact on German troop movements toward the Somme and is now seen as a costly failure. In just over one night of fighting, over 5,300 Australian and more than 1,500 British soldiers were killed, wounded, or captured. The incident was the first major deployment of an Australian division on the Western Front and the only one in which none of the original objectives were achieved.

The memorial, designed by Sir Herbert Baker, commemorates over 1,100 Australian casualties.

***Villers-Bretonneux Military Cemetery and the Villers-Bretonneux Memorial, known also as the Australian National Memorial, Villers-Bretonneux Historical Information provided by the CWGC reads:***

The Villers-Bretonneux Military Cemetery is located 2km north of Villers-Bretonneux on the east side of the D23 road to Fouilloy. This small village is situated due east of Amiens on the D1029 road to St. Quentin.

This Military Cemetery holds the remains of 1,535 identified casualties with a known grave and headstones whilst the Memorial Wall and Tower stands to the rear of the Cemetery where the names of 10,982 Australian Servicemen with no known grave are engraved on the Memorial in order of battalion, then alphabetically under rank.

Of the 10,982 names displayed at the unveiling of the Villers-Bretonneux Memorial the burial places of many who have since been identified and this continues to this day; 6 of these being among the significant discovery of 250 burials which culminated in the first new Commission cemetery in 50 years being dedicated in July 2010 as Fromelles (Pheasant Wood) Cemetery.

All these discoveries are now commemorated by individual headstones in the cemeteries where their remains lie and their details recorded in the relevant cemetery registers; their names will be removed from this memorial in due course. Time has also revealed more names not previously notified which have now been added to this memorial and register. There are now 10,738 Australian servicemen officially commemorated by this memorial and named within the register.

Villers-Bretonneux became well known in 1918, when the German advance on Amiens ended in the capture of the village by their tanks and infantry on 23 April. On the following day, the 4th and 5th Australian Divisions, with units of the 8th and 18th Divisions, recaptured the whole of the village and on 8 August 1918, the 2nd and 5th Australian Divisions advanced from its eastern outskirts in the Battle of Amiens.

The Memorial is the Australian National Memorial erected to commemorate all Australian soldiers

who fought in France and Belgium during the First World War, to their dead, and especially to name those of the dead whose graves are not known.



**Villers-Bretonneux Memorial in 2015**

*The Australian servicemen named in this register died in the battlefields of the Somme, Arras, the German advance of 1918 and the Advance to Victory. The Memorial stands within Villers-Bretonneux Military Cemetery, which was made after the Armistice when graves were brought in from other burial grounds in the area and from the battlefields.*



**Villers-Bretonneux Memorial**

*Both the cemetery and memorial were designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens. The memorial was unveiled by King George VI on 22 July 1938.*

**Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, West-Vlaanderen, Ieper, Belgium - Identified Casualties: 3,587  
Historical Information provided by the CWGC reads:**

*Ypres (now Ieper) is a town in the Province of West Flanders. The Memorial is situated at the eastern side of the town on the road to Menin (Menen) and Courtrai (Kortrijk).*

*Each night at 8:00 pm the traffic is stopped at the Menin Gate while members of the local Fire Brigade sound the Last Post in the roadway under the Memorial's arches.*

*Panel Numbers quoted at the end of each entry relate to the panels dedicated to the Regiment*

with which the casualty served. In some instances, where a casualty is recorded as attached to another Regiment, his name may appear within their Regimental Panels. Please refer to the on-site Memorial Register Introduction. The Addenda Panel lists those service personnel whose details are awaiting addition to the Regimental Panels. All odd panel numbers are on the North side of the road and even numbers are located on the South side of the road.

Steps on either side of the memorial leading to the rear of the memorial, make wheelchair access to the rear impossible. There is however, a slope at the side of the memorial which gives wheelchair users some access but due to the incline, it may not be possible to ascend/descend unaided.

Every Friday, weather permitting, all wreaths positioned under the Menin Gate will be checked and removed as necessary, with the exception of those placed on the floral tribute the previous evening.

The Menin Gate is one of four memorials to the missing in Belgian Flanders which cover the area known as the Ypres Salient. The Salient was formed during the First Battle of Ypres in October and November 1914, when a small British Expeditionary Force succeeded in securing the town before the onset of winter, pushing the German forces back to the Passchendaele Ridge. The Second Battle of Ypres began in April 1915 when the Germans released poison gas into the Allied lines north of Ypres. This was the first time gas had been used by either side and the violence of the attack forced an Allied withdrawal and a shortening of the line of defence.



**Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial**  
CWGC, London

There was little more significant activity on this front until 1917, when in the Third Battle of Ypres an offensive was mounted by Commonwealth forces to divert German attention from a weakened French front further south. The initial attempt in June to dislodge the Germans from the Messines Ridge was a complete success, but the main assault north-eastward, which began at the end of July, quickly became a dogged struggle against determined opposition and the rapidly deteriorating weather. The campaign finally came to a close in November with the capture of Passchendaele.

The German offensive of March 1918 met with some initial success, but was eventually checked and repulsed in a combined effort by the Allies in September.

The battles of the Ypres Salient claimed many lives on both sides and it quickly became clear that the commemoration of members of the Commonwealth forces with no known grave would have to be divided between several different sites.

The site of the Menin Gate was chosen because of the hundreds of thousands of men who passed through it on their way to the battlefields. It commemorates casualties from the forces of Australia, Canada, India, South Africa and United Kingdom who died in the Salient. In the case of United Kingdom casualties, only those prior 16 August 1917 (with some exceptions). United Kingdom and New Zealand servicemen who died after that date are named on the memorial at Tyne Cot, a site which marks the furthest point reached by Commonwealth forces in Belgium until nearly the end of the war. New Zealand casualties that died prior to 16 August 1917 are commemorated on memorials at Buttes New British

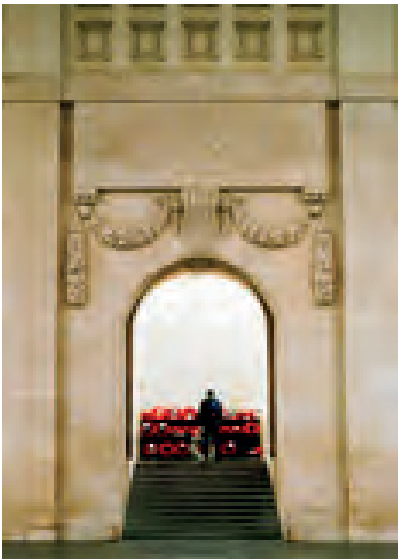
Cemetery and Messines Ridge British Cemetery.

The YPRES (MENIN GATE) MEMORIAL now bears the names of more than 54,000 officers and men whose graves are not known. The memorial, designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield with sculpture by Sir William Reid-Dick, was unveiled by Lord Plumer on 24 July 1927

**Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, West-Vlaanderen, Ieper, Belgium**

**Additional material from the Department of Veterans' Affairs and Board of Studies, NSW.**

**Australians on the Western Front, relating to the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Ieper, Belgium:**



**Wreaths, Menin Gate, Ypres.**

Courtesy of the Department of Veterans' Affairs and Board of Studies, NSW

**Names on the Menin Gate**

**He is here**

Plumer's striking words – **He is here** – captured what is usually understood as the primary intent of the Menin Gate. That is to commemorate by name all those who perished in the Salient and have 'no known grave'. And 'here' specifically meant the stone panels which cover the walls beneath the great arches of the memorial and stretched up the two side stairwells to loggias facing out to the ramparts. On the panels are displayed, unit by unit, with ranks and bravery awards, the names of more than 54,000 of the 'missing'. Their remains lie either in the cemeteries of the Salient under headstones with inscriptions such as 'A Soldier of the Great War, Known Unto God' or 'An Australian Soldier of the Great War, Known Unto God' or are lost forever in the soil of Flanders.

Currently on the panels of the Menin Gate are the names of 6,191 men of the Australian Imperial Force. When the Gate was first dedicated there were 6,208. All sixty infantry battalions of the A.I.F.

are represented here. The 45th Battalion, New South Wales, had the highest number of 'missing': 194. Support units such as the artillery, medical corps, service corps, engineers, pioneers, tunnelling companies, light horse and mortar batteries are also there. Interestingly, the panel showing the greatest Australian loss is that for the units of the Australian Machine Gun Corps - 244 names. Registers kept at the Menin Gate provide an alphabetical index to all the names on the memorial indicating the panel number on which the soldier is commemorated.



**Belgium Soldiers march thorough the Menin Gate at Ypres, 28 May 1914**

Courtesy of the Department of Veterans' Affairs and Board of Studies, NSW

A record at the Australian War Memorial provides a reminder of the impact on Australian families of the struggle in the Ypres salient. This is an index to the Australian names on the Gate compiled, most likely in 1927 or 1928, from the official registers produced by the then name known as the Commonwealth War Graves Commission. The index reveals that virtually every community across Australia at that time had at least one soldier who went 'missing' at Ypres. Some pages are packed densely with the names recorded for capital cities, suburbs and country towns; others have only one name. Often these are

from isolated rural localities in Western Australia, South Australia and Queensland.

The old medieval 'gate' was by this time merely a gap in the 17th century defensive ramparts of the town from which the road ran to the town.

The names from a district can uncover that local chronology of death and suffering produced by the Ypres Salient. Typical in this respect is the town of Roma in south central Queensland for which the names of 13 private soldiers appear in the Australian War Memorial index. All of them died in 1917. William Walters, 12th Battalion, was killed in the aftermath of the Battle of Messines in June, and Edward Tardent, 42nd Battalion, on the opening day of the Third Battle of Ypres, 31 July. Ernest Davies, 9th Battalion, disappeared on 20 September at the Battle of Menin Road. Neill Crawford, 31st Battalion, Julian Thomas, 31st Battalion and David Murphy, 15th battalion, were never seen again after the Battle of Polygon Wood on 26 September. On 4 October, the Battle of Broodseinde claimed Oliver Cromwell, Australian Machine Gun Corps, and Albert Yeoman, 42nd Battalion. And in the final push towards Passchendaele village between 9 October and 1 November Roma lost Stephen Brett, 26th Battalion, Alfred Danman, 26th Battalion, Alfred Stein, 9th Battalion, William Waters, 12th Battalion, and Edward Williams, 35th Battalion.



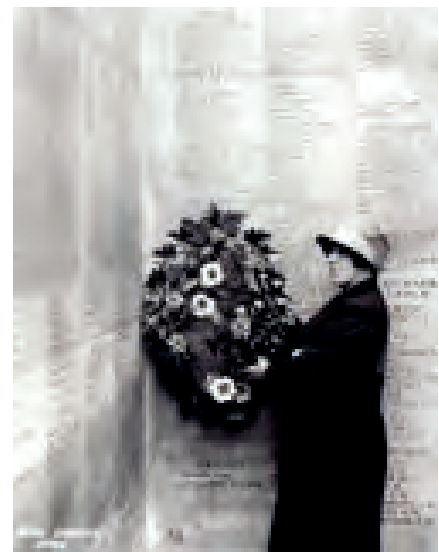
**Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Australian Pioneers Panel**

Courtesy of the Department of Veterans' Affairs and Board of Studies, NSW

and from the rank of private had worked his way to sergeant by the end of July 1917. This was much to the disgust of his father, Alexander Fraser, who, as letters in Sergeant Fraser's A.I.F. dossier in the National Archives of Australia show, wrote both to the military authorities and to a member of the Federal Parliament of his acquaintance, the Hon Sir Robert Best, MHR for Kooyong. Fraser's father's case was simple – his son, a highly qualified man, was being used as little more than a labourer in the Pioneers. Moreover, according to Mr Fraser, other similarly qualified municipal surveyors who had enlisted had refused to await events in England with regard to a commission, as Sergeant Fraser had done, and gained rank by attending the relevant officers' training camp in Australia before proceeding overseas. Sir Robert passed the matter on to the Secretary for the Army with a request to see what could be done in Sergeant Fraser's case. The matter was under investigation in October 1917 when the 2nd Pioneer Battalion were in action in the Ypres Salient. Private Robert Porter was in Fraser's unit that day: "...We were making a road ... close to Ypres close to a place called Hellfire Corner about 6 o'clock in the evening of 15 October 1917. We were laying planks and Fraser went a short distance ahead with a chain when a shell from the Germans burst close to

Behind each name is a story of battle and a family tragedy. But which name to pick from so many, which story to tell? One name that suggests itself is in a photograph of an unknown woman laying a wreath at an Australian section of the Menin Gate in the 1920s or 1930s.

She is standing beside Panel 31 and directly under the wreath is the name Sergeant Thomas Henry Fraser. Fraser, a 26-year-old civil engineer and municipal surveyor of Williamstown, Victoria, enlisted in Melbourne in January 1916. He ended up in the 2nd Pioneer Battalion



**Woman with a wreath at the Menin Gate in the 1920s.**

Courtesy of Australians on the Western Front - 1917. R940.431R357y

him and killed him. He was buried at the side of the road not very far from where he fell. A large cross was erected...”

Porter’s description of Fraser’s death was corroborated by other witnesses who also mentioned the burial and that his cross had been marked with his name and number. Fraser’s family were informed of these details and in Fraser’s official Army dossier at the National Archives of Australia is this notation – ‘Buried N of Plank Road W of Tractor NE of Y Wood 2 and a half miles from Ypres’. However, when the battlefield came to be cleared after the war Fraser’s cross was relocated into Hooge Crater Cemetery not far from the location given in his dossier. His mother, Harriet Fraser, requested and was sent photographs of her son’s cross but must not have picked up the detail that the cross was called a ‘memorial’ cross by the authorities.

Whatever happened, Fraser’s remains were never recovered or, if recovered, could not be properly identified. It is possible that he rests among the 178 unidentified Australian graves at Hooge Crater. And so, despite due burial and the registration of the grave and its location by the authorities, Sergeant Thomas Fraser is now among the ‘missing’ and is so commemorated on the Menin Gate, one Australian story among the 54,000 soldiers remembered on these panels.

Acclaimed British author and poet Rudyard Kipling contributed the following words which were inscribed on both the eastern and western facades of the memorial.

TO THE ARMIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE WHO STOOD HERE  
FROM 1914 TO 1918  
AND TO THOSE OF THEIR DEAD  
WHO HAVE NO KNOWN GRAVE  
And above the staircase arches, the following:  
IN MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM  
HERE ARE RECORDED NAMES  
OF OFFICERS AND MEN WHO FELL  
IN YPRES SALIENT, BUT TO WHOM  
THE FORTUNES OF WAR DENIED  
THE KNOWN AND HONOURED BURIAL  
GIVEN TO THEIR COMRADES IN DEATH  
Kipling



Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial. Unveiling Ceremony 24 July 1927.  
AWM H16916

**Menin Gate 30,000th Last Post Ceremony**  
**Transcript of the speech by the Hon. Dr. Brendan Nelson,**  
**Director, The Australian War Memorial - 9 July 2015**

*It is tempting, human beings that we are, to settle for the broad brushstrokes of history. It is easy from the safe distance of our comfortable 21<sup>st</sup> century lives to allow the past to be a distant stranger – to forget individual sacrifices made in our name.*

*In May 1928, the friend of an Australian mother, inconsolably grieving her missing, only son wrote to the Australian War Graves Commission asking for a photograph of the Menin Gate:*

*‘...his mother is very old and feeble and it would give her great pleasure, or at least comfort, to know her son’s name is inscribed among those heroes and is not forgotten as she now thinks. He was all she had and it was a terrible blow to her.’*

*Such was the meaning to my nation and its families of the Menin Gate, the names inscribed on it and, from 1928 - the nightly sounding of the Last Post.*

*Husbands, sons, fathers – missing, dead. No remains, no grave.*

*Of the 18,000 Australians killed in Flanders, more than 6,100 were missing - never to be heard from again.*

*William and Fanny Seabrook were raising their family in the Sydney suburb of Petersham, when Australia joined the Great War in 1914. Of their seven children, the three sons old enough to enlist in the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) did so late in 1915. George, Theo and William served in France but then saw their first action in Belgium.*

*On the 20<sup>th</sup> of September 1917, the 17<sup>th</sup> battalion attacked the German position in front of the village of Westhoek, advancing more than a kilometre. Australia sustained 5,013 casualties in that battle of the Menin Road.*

*Lieutenant William Seabrook was hit by a phosphorous bomb that killed or wounded the full section of the platoon he was leading. He died the next day. In the breast pocket of William’s tunic was found a photograph of his mother containing a single bullet hole.*

*While William was being stretchered from the battlefield in the early hours of that September day, George and Theo were both hit by the same artillery shell - killed instantly. George was 25 and Theo, just a year younger.*

*George and Theo’s bodies were never found. Their names are on the Menin Gate.*

*William was buried in the Lijssenthoek Military cemetery next to the casualty clearing station where he died. He was 21 years old.*

*One family, three sons – all dead in a single day.*

*The devastating impact on the Seabrook family of the loss of their sons is beyond our comprehension.*

*Mrs Seabrook desperately wrote to the military authorities on the 27<sup>th</sup> of November 1917, in the knowledge of William’s death but seeking information about Theo and George:*

*‘...it is all very confusing to our minds and if you could explain to me we would be much obliged and thankful. The blow of losing our three sons in one battle is terrible. We are heartbroken.’*

*She later wrote to her member of parliament:*

*‘Having given our three boys as a sacrifice to the country...their loss I will never recover and now my husband is a complete wreck...I have put my*

*property up for sale as it seems there is no other way. Mr Seabrook has been raving about our three boys and has delusions of all kinds. Please pardon me for telling you all these things, but I have no one to confide in.'*

*She wrote again to the Defence Department in 1925 desperate still for any news:*

*'...after all these years, surely something should be known. It is heartbreaking for us.'*

*A chance encounter in Ypres (Ieper) two years later would inspire a focal point for such raw, inconsolable grief. It would also offer a sense of intimate closeness and meaning to the memory of those so loved and missed.*

*During an evening walk on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of July 1927, the Australian War artist Captain Will Longstaff encountered an Englishwoman, Mrs Mary Horsburgh at Hellfire Corner. She had run a British canteen during the war near the entry to the Ypres Salient. When Longstaff asked her if he could be of assistance, she replied:*

*'No. I just want to be with my dear boys. I can feel them all around me.'*

*The following day, Will Longstaff was among the 15,000 who had come for the official dedication of the Menin Gate Memorial. Within that throng of humanity were the forlorn families who had no grave to visit, no personal place to lay tokens of love and memory. The families of the missing from the Dominion countries such as Australia had neither hope of being there nor any reasonable prospect of ever being so.*

*Lord Plumer famously reached out to them across oceans and across time, 'He is not missing, he is here.'*

*The Somerset Light Infantry sounded the Last Post and pipers of the Scots Guards, standing on the ramparts, played a lament.*

*Longstaff was so profoundly moved, he could not sleep that night. He walked instead to the newly unveiled edifice and, standing under the Menin Gate felt the soldiers with him marching under it. He returned to London and painted Menin Gate at Midnight in a single sitting.*

*Lord Woolavington purchased the painting in 1928 and presented it to the Australian government as a gift. After its display in London and at Buckingham Palace for King George V, it toured Australia in 1928 and 1929.*

*Words cannot describe the impact of the battle of 'Passchendaele' nor the meaning of the Menin Gate to our young nation.*

*When Australia's population was 6 million, one million people went to see the painting as it toured the continent. A replica model of the Menin Gate, built as a part of the design and construction process of the actual memorial toured with the painting.*

*This hauntingly beautiful and evocative painting of the Menin Gate was the closest the Seabrooks and families 20,000 kilometres away, would ever get to their lost son, husband or father. Then there were the prints and reproductions sent to town halls, schools and the commemorative halls erected by veterans and their representative associations across the country.*

*The sounding of the Last Post at the Menin Gate - tonight for the 30,000<sup>th</sup> time, means more to Australia and Australians than you will ever know. The same can be said of the other dominion nations of the First World War.*

*This simple gesture, undertaken with such generous dignity by a small number of buglers and overseen by its volunteer association, resonates in the hearts and homes of all families whom you honour in this nightly ritual.*

*Yours is not a ceremony for the great, the noble and people of position. It*

*is an expression of loss, suffering and love reaching into us all – across class, age, nationality and religion. With awkward humility, pilgrims bound by abiding reverence and a single emotion pause under the Gate as stillness descends. The cloak of remembrance wraps all who gather in mourning as a reminder that we are all equal in death.*

*The Last Post sounded at the Menin Gate arrests the soul.*

*The silence that surrounds it is the most powerful sound ever heard.*

*In that silence, I have always looked up to the names of young men whose lives are silent witnesses to the future they have given us. Those gathered from all parts of the world - including former foes, in their reverential reflection; quietly recommit themselves to one another and the ideals of mankind.*

*Each name reminds us of what was lost.*

*But as Reveille sounds, we are stirred to remember that the most fragile yet powerful of human emotions is - hope.*

*On 30,000 occasions, visitors to the Last Post ceremony have left inspired by twin fundamental ideals. There are some truths by which we must live that are worth working to defend.*

*We honour them and their memory best - sustaining precious belief in a better future, by the way we live our lives and shape our world.*

*At her kitchen table, Mrs Seabrook was forced to find the words to give meaning to why so much that she loved had been given. She penned the epitaph for her son's headstone and the grave she would never see:*

## **A WILLING SACRIFICE FOR THE WORLD'S PEACE**

*Every night, The Ode is recited from Laurence Binyon's For the Fallen, written in 1914.*

*Also bequeathed to us in this poem is this:*

*Solemn the drums thrill*

*Death august and royal*

*Sings sorrow up into mortal spheres*

*There is music in the midst of desolation*

*And a glory that shines upon our tears.*

*For the music in the desolation of our mournful grieving that speaks directly to the hearts of William and Fanny Seabrook, families and people everywhere - we honour and thank the Last Post Association for this simple, nightly ritual.*

*For in it, you have given meaning where there was none and enriched each one of us.*

*In doing so, you have made your willing sacrifice for that better world at peace for which William Seabrook, his brothers and millions of others gave their lives.*

----- ooo -----



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Volunteer for the Cycling Team at the London 2012 Olympic Games. He is also a member of the Western Front Association in the UK.

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## *'FOR THE FALLEN'*

Poem by Robert Laurence Binyon

With proud thanksgiving, a mother for her children,  
England mourns for her dead across the sea.  
Flesh of her flesh they were, spirit of her spirit,  
Fallen in the cause of the free.

Solemn the drums thrill: Death august and royal  
Sings sorrow up into immortal spheres.  
There is music in the midst of desolation  
And a glory that shines upon our tears.

They went with songs to the battle, they were young,  
Straight of limb, true of eye, steady and aglow.  
They were staunch to the end against odds uncounted,  
They fell with their faces to the foe.

They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old:  
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.  
At the going down of the sun and in the morning  
We will remember them.

They mingle not with their laughing comrades again;  
They sit no more at familiar tables of home;  
They have no lot in our labour of the day-time;  
They sleep beyond England's foam.

But where our desires are and our hopes profound,  
Felt as a well-spring that is hidden from sight,  
To the innermost heart of their own land they are known  
As the stars are known to the Night;

As the stars that shall be bright when we are dust,  
Moving in marches upon the heavenly plain,  
As the stars that are starry in the time of our darkness,  
To the end, to the end, they remain.

'FOR THE FALLEN' - Poem by Robert Laurence Binyon, 1869-1943

Published in The Times newspaper on 21st September 1914



**Record of Australia's Voluntary Effort in the Great War (A.I.F.) Aug 4th 1914 to June 28th 1919**  
AWM ARTV06073

A commemorative colour poster published c.1920 as a record of Australia's voluntary effort in the Great War. The composition is similar to that of an Honour Roll and features in the top centre a depiction of the rising sun badge within a wreath. A framed portrait of King George V is positioned above the badge with the Union Jack flag to the left and the Australian flag to the right. On either side of the badge are two pillars. At the top of the left pillar is a portrait of General Sir W.R. Birdwood, Commander of the Australian Imperial Forces and at the top of the right pillar is a portrait of Lieutenant General Sir J. Monash, Commander of the Australian Army Corp. Both pillars are adorned with ribbon banners bearing the names of military honours and the number awarded to the A.I.F. The title is inscribed in a large banner between these two pillars. In the lower half is a depiction of an open book. Inscribed on its pages is a listing for each Australian Division, the Light Horse and the A.I.F. Corps Headquarters. Each listing is headed with a portrait of the Division's Commanding Officer, and includes a depiction of all the Division's colour patches, followed by a listing of the Division's principal engagements and a summary of casualties suffered.