

# Australian Imperial Force First World War



## BURNETT HEADS HONOUR ROLL

A brief history of the men of the  
First A.I.F.  
named on the  
Burnett Heads War Memorial

This project is proudly supported  
by the Queensland Government.



Burnett Heads Honour Roll  
First produced in booklet form and launched 23 July 2016  
Updated electronic (PDF) version completed 24 July 2016

Burnett Heads Memorial Park Committee

# Foreword



Remembering and paying tribute to Australians who died or suffered whilst serving their nation has continued since the first news of the cost of war reached our homes over 100 years ago. 2016 marks the centenary of the first Anzac Day service held to commemorate the fateful landing by the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps at what is now known as Anzac Cove on the Gallipoli Peninsular.

In 1993 Bob Mc William (Korean War Veteran), Garry Allen (President Burnett Heads SES) and John 'Jock' McConnell (Woongarra Shire Councillor, ex-RAAF), organized the first Anzac commemoration to be held in Burnett Heads.

This service which was held in the Lighthouse Hotel provided many more members of the community with the opportunity to pay their respects to our service men and women and to the families who also suffered due to war. From the success of this service came the construction of a memorial for the Burnett Heads community. This memorial has been the site for services for both Anzac and Remembrance Days since 1994.

In 2016 with the assistance of grants and community donations the Burnett Heads War Memorial has been refurbished to provide for community observances into the future.

On 23 July 2016, men from the Burnett Heads area who served in the First World War will be recognized with the addition of their names to the memorial. It is very fitting that these men, including 9 who never returned, are honoured during the Centenary of Anzac.

The Burnett Heads men who were killed in action and one who died of illness are:

Private Charles Lewis Veage	9 May 1915
Private James Franklyn Glasgow	23 July 1916
Private Frank Moore	4 September 1916
Private William Percival Rockwell	14 November 1916
Second lieutenant George Taylor MM	29 September 1917
Private William James Brewer	29 March 1918
Second lieutenant Sydney Jones	15 June 1918
Private Joseph Henry Taylor	5 October 1918
Gunner Thomas Frederick Morris	4 November 1918

23 July 1916 was the beginning of the Battle of Pozieres. Private Glasgow was killed on that day. He was one of four Burnett Heads soldiers in action during the battle; another, Second lieutenant George Taylor was awarded the Military Medal whilst Private George Moore was wounded securing Poziers Ridge. George's brother Frank lost his life at Mouquet Farm in the action that followed the Battle of Pozieres.

In commemorating the centenary of the Battle of Pozieres we not only acknowledge the service of the men who fought in this battle, but also all Australian sailors, soldiers, airmen and nurses involved in the First World War. Likewise we pause to reflect on the men and women who have served our nation in wars, conflicts and peace keeping missions and the huge cost of war to our community.

The Centenary of Anzac projects which includes this booklet was undertaken by the Burnett Heads Memorial Park Committee. The support of Burnett Heads citizens and organisations plus that of the Queensland Government, Bundaberg Regional Council and Bundaberg businesses, organisations and individuals has made this project possible.

Leone E Wilson C.dec  
Sgt (Retd) WRAAF  
Hon. Treasurer, Burnett Heads Memorial Park Committee; book editor.

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**REDEDICATED 23 JULY 2016**

**at a service which marked 100 years since  
the beginning of the**

# **Battle of Pozieres**

**23 July to 3 September 1916, Western Front**

*A Centenary of Anzac project of the  
Burnett Heads Memorial Park Committee*

*auspiced under*

*Burnett Heads Progress and Sports Association Incorporated*

This project is proudly supported  
by the Queensland Government.



# Centenary of the Battle of Pozieres

## Battle of Pozieres 23 July—7 August 1916

Pozieres, a small village in the Somme valley in France, was the scene of bitter and costly fighting for the 1st, 2nd and 4th Australian Divisions in mid 1916.

Following bombardment of the village on 22 July 1916 the 1st and 3rd Brigades of the 1st Division, were scheduled to attack at 12.30 am on 23 July.

The infantry crept into no man's land, close behind the bombardment and when it lifted the German trenches were rushed. The first stage took the Pozieres trench that ringed the village to the south. The village was captured on 23 July 1916.

The 1st Division clung to its gains despite almost continuous artillery fire and repeated German counter-attacks but suffered heavily. By the time it was relieved on 27 July it had suffered 5,285 casualties.

The 2nd Division took over from the 1st and mounted two further attacks - the first, on 29 July, was a costly failure; the second, on 2 August, resulted in the seizure of further German positions beyond the village. Again, the Australians suffered heavily from retaliatory bombardments. They were relieved on 6 August, having suffered 6,848 casualties.

The 4th Division was next into the line at Pozieres. It too endured a massive artillery bombardment, and defeated a German counter-attack on 7 August; this was the last attempt by the Germans to retake Pozieres.

7 August—3 September Australian Divisions were again called upon to advance along Pozieres Ridge before handing over to the Canadian Corps who held the sector. In the fighting around Pozieres the 1st Australian Division had lost 7,700 men, the 2nd Australian Division had 8,100 casualties and the 4th Division lost 7,100 men.

## Burnett Heads soldiers who fought in the Battle of Pozieres

**2380A Private James Franklyn GLASGOW**  
**9th Australian Battalion AIF**

*Killed in action at Pozieres, 23 July 1916*

**4176 Private George William MOORE**  
**25th Australian Battalion AIF**

*Wounded in action at Pozieres, 5 August 1916.*

**3655 2nd Lieutenant George TAYLOR M.M.**  
**2nd Australian Pioneer Battalion AIF**

*Awarded the Military Medal for his actions on 1 August 1916 at Pozieres  
(Killed in action, Polygon Wood Belgium 29 September 1917)*

**5353 Gunner Thomas Frederick MORRIS**  
**7th Battery, 3rd Australian Field Artillery Brigade AIF**

*Un-confirmed however he was a member of 3 AFA Bde during their involvement prior to and during the Battle of Pozieres. (Died of illness after having been wounded twice in 1917 and 1918)*

Private Frank Moore (KIA Mouquet) and Private Victor Girt were involved in the final battle involving Australians near Pozieres, the Battle of Mouquet Farm early in September 1916

***In remembrance of all who served in Australian forces***

***During the First World War***

***Lest We Forget***

Extracts:

Australian War Memorial War History, Military Events, Collection 'Units' (22) Category Battle;  
National Archives of Australia B2455; plus Wikipedia

# BURNETT HEADS ROLL OF HONOUR THE GREAT WAR 1914 ~ 1918

BEVAN	Frederick	
BREWER	William James	
BROWN	George	
CHALMERS	Colin	
CHALMERS	Henry	
CHEETHAM, M.M.	Charles	
DONALDSON	Alexander	
FAULKNER	Frederick Walter	
GIRT	Victor George	
GLASGOW	James Franklyn	
GUY	Robert Henry	
GUY	Oliver	
GUY	William	
HAY	Thomas	
JONES	Sydney	
JORGENSEN	James Peter	
KELLY	Eric Reginald	
LEE	Arnold Alfred	
McCALLIOM, M.M.	Charles	
McDOUGALL	Herbert Radford	
McDOUGALL	William James	
MARTIN	Jack	
MORRIS, M.S.M.	George Hudson	
MORRIS	Thomas Frederick	†
PHILP	John Johnston	
SIMS	Frank Maurice	
TAYLOR, M.M.	George	
TAYLOR	Joseph Henry	
VEAGE	Charles Lewis	
WALTERS	Francis Alexander	

**Lest We Forget**



Killed in action

† Died of illness

## Addendum

Unfortunately, at a time when all information had been collated and set in bronze, literally, omissions came to light.

A supplementary section was inserted partway through printing of the limited hard copy edition that was made available to persons without computers.

For the electronic edition, most of the information has been inserted into the relevant sections. That which could not be inserted, the honour roll, appears below.

The names of these soldiers that missed inclusion on the initial bronze plaque will, in due course, be added to the memorial. This addition will not occur until some time passes providing opportunity for any further oversights to be brought to our notice.

Further additions to the Burnett Heads Honour Roll should be brought to the committee's notice without delay. Please provide all details including proof of Burnett Heads connection to the Burnett Heads Memorial Park Committee.

Please forward details to [burnettheadsmpc@gmail.com](mailto:burnettheadsmpc@gmail.com)

### BURNETT HEADS ROLL OF HONOUR THE GREAT WAR 1914 ~ 1918

**MOORE**

**MOORE**

**MOORE**

**ROCKWELL**

**ROCKWELL**

**ROCKWELL**

**Frank**

**George William**

**John Henry**

**Alexander Gordon**

**Horace Bruce**

**William Percival**



**Lest We Forget**



Killed in action



Died of illness





# BURNETT HEADS SOLDIERS FIRST WORLD WAR Enlistment Timeline

ENLISTED Yr.Mth.Day	NAME INITIAL	DISCHARGED or DECEASED	MAIN UNIT	OTHER
1914.09.28	VEAGE, C L	1915.05.09 KIA	15 BN	
1915.01.21	GUY, R H	1919.12.11	15 BN	
1915.05.11	JONES, S	1918.06.15 KIA	3 SQN AFC	
1915.06.18	MORRIS, T F	1918.11.04 DECD	3 FA BDE	
1915.08.12	GLASGOW, J F	1916.07.23 KIA	9 BN	
1915.08.30	TAYLOR MM, G	1917.09.29 KIA	2 PNR	
1915.08.30	TAYLOR, J H	1918.10.05 KIA	2 PNR	
1915.08.31	GIRT, V G	1919.04.20	49 BN	
1915.09.14	MOORE, G W	1919.08.21	25 BN	17AASC; 26 BN
1915.10.11	FAULKNER, F W	1919.10.12	52 BN	14 LH
1915.10.11	LEE, A A	1919	11 MG	3 DIV SALV COY
1915.10.11	MC DOUGALL, W J	1921.04.11	9 BN	AIF HQ
1915.11.03	MORRIS MSM, G H	1919.04.02	1 TUN COY	
1915.12.01	ROCKWELL, A G R	1918.05.25	3 DAC	7 FAB; 3DTMBTY
1916.01.06	ROCKWELL, W P	1916.11.14 KIA	25 BN	
1916.01.11	BROWN, G	1920.02.01	26 BN	
1916.01.12	CHEETHAM MM, C	1919.08.05	15 FLD COY ENG	
1916.01.12	MOORE, F	1916.09.04 KIA	52 BN	
1916.01.19	HAY, T	1919.10.18	5 LH	
1916.02.02	GUY, O	1919.09.06	11 LH	
1916.02.02	JORGENSEN, J P	1920.01.31	42 BN	15 BN
1916.02.05	MC DOUGALL, H R	1919.09.23	11 MG	
1916.02.25	BEVAN, F	1919.09.18	13 MG	
1916.03.10	BREWER, W J	1918.03.29 KIA	15 BN	
1916.03.13	WALTERS, F A	1919.12.09	47 BN	
1916.04.12	DONALDSON, A	1919.10.12	49 BN	
1916.04.12	MARTIN, J	1919.06.13	15 BN	4 ALTMB
1916.04.12	SIMS, F M	1917.11.01	26 BN	
1916.04.13	PHILP, J J	1919.10.02	3 PNR	
1916.06.22	MOORE, J H	1917.11.06	11 MG COY	
1916.09.11	MC CALLIOM MM, C	1919.04.01	7 MG	2 MG
1916.11.06	CHALMERS, H	1918.06.24	49 BN	
1916.11.14	ROCKWELL, H B	1919.07.20	AFC	2SQN AFC
1917.01.22	GUY, W	1919.05.31	2 LH	1 LH
1917.08.14	CHALMERS, C	1919.09.29	49 BN	
1918.02.18	KELLY, E R	1919.10.10	9 BN	



## Frederick BEVAN

276 Private, 13th Machine Gun Company AIF  
25 Feb 1916 – 18 Sep 1919

Frederick Bevan enlisted in Brisbane at the age of 34 years and 3 months. His occupation at time of enlisting was farmer and his next of kin is recorded as his mother Florence Walters of Burnett Heads. He was single, 5 ft 8 ins, weighed 140 lbs and of medium complexion with brown hair and blue eyes.

Private Bevan embarked from Brisbane 1 May 1916 on board *Clan McGillivray* then on 16 Aug 1916 he departed Alexandria aboard *Franconia* for Marseilles, however it would appear he was diverted to England where he spent a short time in hospital and then to Machine Gun Training Depot Grantham

Whilst in England Pte Bevan overstayed some leave (2am to noon on 28 October) earning himself 5 days confined to barracks.

Frederick proceeded overseas to France on 1 December 1916 re-joining 13 MG Coy. He was hospitalised a couple of times including following being wounded in action on 10 June 1917 and being injured accidentally on 26 January 1918 causing him to be transferred from France to England around three weeks later.

Following time in hospital and training depots Frederick returned to France and marched in to 4 Machine Gun Battalion in June 1918. He served with this battalion 24 June to 9 November 1918 and from 11 January 1919 until his return to Australia. He had many periods in hospital during that time. On 11 January 1919 he was given the rank of Temporary Corporal however reverted to Private on 19 April 1919.

Private Bevan returned to Australia on HT *Swakopmund* embarking 15 June 1919 and disembarked 2 August 1919. He was discharged on 18 September 1919.



MEDALS: War Medal and Victory Medal.

Extracts—National Archives of Australia: B2455, BEVAN F

## War Diary extracts for periods of Pte Bevan's Service



### 13th Machine Gun Coy; attack on Messines Ridge 7 June—10 June 1917

1 June the company marched to Hillside Camp and after settling in, began training. Instructions to attach some men to infantry battalion positions were received and testing gas helmets in a gas chamber undertaken. From 7 June sections were moved with some remaining at the camp and others positioning near Messines.

Details of the operation on 7 June 1917 are extensive with gun crews positioned with infantry battalions all with various objectives. Heavy barrage fire and attacks were undertaken on 8th. On 9 June it was reported that enemy machine gun and sniper fire was heavy but shooting on the whole was very poor.

During the morning of 10 June arrangements were made for relief of 13 Machine Gun Company by the 7th Machine Gun Company, however during the day the report states two guns were put out of action. And in one case 'all the crew and gun gear, except gun, were wounded or killed'. The gun was subsequently dug up. In the other case the gun was damaged by shell fire.

The company was relieved by 7 MG Coy; relief completed by 10.30 pm.

Casualties listed for the period of the attack: 1 officer and 2 other ranks killed, 3 officers, 24 OR's wounded, 1 officer sick.

Extracts—Australian War Memorial AWM4 Items 23/59/19 and 23/32/43,44.



## William James BREWER

5990 Private, 15th Battalion AIF  
10 Mar 1916 – 29 Mar 1918

*Killed in action* 



William James Brewer enlisted in Brisbane on 10 March 1916 at the age of 20 years 10 months. He was described as 5 ft 8 in tall, weighing 124 lb. He was born in Bundaberg and his next of kin given as Sarah Brewer of Burnett Heads.

Private Brewer was allotted to 19/15 Reinforcements and embark aboard *Itonus* on 8 August arriving at Plymouth on 18 October 1916. From 15 November to 12 December William served with the 4th Training Battalion in England. He was then transported to France on *SS Arundel* via Folkestone. Prior to joining 15th Battalion in action, he spent from 16 December to 23 December with 4th Aust Division Base Depot.

William received a gun shot wound to his left arm on 14 April 1917 and was transferred to hospital and given furlough. Much of this time was in units in England. From 28 July to 18 August 1917 he was again in France at 4 Div. Base Depot. He then re-joined 15 Bn.

On 29th March 1918 William was killed in Action. He is buried in Euston Road Cemetery, France.

 MEDALS: War Medal and Victory Medal.



Extracts—National Archives of Australia: B2455, BREWER WJ

### War Diary extracts for periods of Pte Brewer's service

#### 15th Battalion AIF, April 1917 Mametz

The battalion was in action from 3 April 1917 when it relieved 52nd Bn on outpost line on the northern outskirts of Lagnicourt. Slight resistance over the next two days allowed the battalion to advance its line by 900 yards. On 9 April the battalion was relieved by 9 Bn and returned to bivouac at Favreuil where preparations were made on 7 and 8 April for an attack on the enemy line south of Reincourt. The battalion moved out arriving at midnight but the attack was cancelled due to non arrival of tanks so they returned to Favreuil.

15 Bn repositioned 4 am on 10 April 1917, located at the same place as the previous evening with the task of following 14 Bn and taking Reincourt. Only one tank managed to achieve its first objective and reports of hand to hand fighting are included in the three page narrative. News received back from wounded men was that battalion men had reached their first objective and about 900 yards of the second objective had been captured by the brigade but difficulty was encountered in crossing enemy wire. The wire in front of the first objective was almost intact on the battalion's front and it was estimated that nearly 100 casualties occurred on this wire from enemy enfilade machine gun fire.

The report sums up that the battalion was relieved at 6.30 pm and moved back to Favreuil. Only four officers who were in the assault were brought in, they were wounded before reaching first wire. 'None of the Officers who reached objective returned and of the troops who took part in the assault only 52 have returned. Definite information as to how many of our men were made prisoners cannot be obtained but the men say a good number were taken. Total casualties of this battalion were 19 Officers and 364 Other Ranks.'

#### 29 March 1918 Hebuterne

Action for 15 Battalion began at 9.30 pm on 26 March 1918 in the village of Hebuterne where the battalion had taken up position. Patrols ascertained that the enemy occupied the south eastern outskirts of the village. Enemy shelling was intermittent throughout 27th and their aircraft flew low over battalion lines all morning. For the 29th the entry reads;

'Our positions shelled with 5.9's and heavy trench mortars throughout the day. Machine guns fairly quiet.' A summary through to 31 March gives all casualties as Other Ranks: Killed 9, Died of Wounds 3, Wounded 58. 1 Officer was wounded.

Extracts—Australian War Memorial AWM4 Items 23/32/25 and 23/32/36



## George BROWN

4693 Private, 26th Battalion AIF  
11 Jan 1916 – 1 Feb 1920

George Brown, son of John Brown, Burnett Heads enlisted Brisbane 11 January 1916. George's occupation is given as Labourer and he was 27 years 9 months of age, 5 ft 6 in in height and weighed 130 lbs with a fresh complexion, blue eyes, brown hair. George was a Methodist.

George was allotted to 12/26 Reinforcements on 21 March 1916 and embarked for overseas service. On 17 May George was admitted to No 3 Australian General Hospital Abbassia and invalided to England per *Galeka* from Alexandria on 7 July 1916. After arrival George spent time in training units and hospital.

On 5 April 1917 George proceeded to France initially to 7 Training Battalion and then on 14 April to 26 Bn unfortunately he was back in hospital on 28 April. This pattern continued through to 18 August with more time in hospital but he had active service with the battalion between 12 and 19 May, 26 May to 23 July and finally, on 18 August 1917 he continued with the battalion until being given leave on 16 February 1918.

George spent some of his leave in England and returned to 26 Bn on 16 March 1918 serving through to 19 January 1919 after which he was granted more leave however that time saw him again hospitalized and also on a number of charges. He was allotted to staff duties.

Eventually George returned to Australia on *Nestor* via Capetown where again he went AWL. George was discharged on 1 February 1920 on termination of period of enlistment.



MEDALS: War Medal and Victory Medal.

Extracts—National Archives of Australia: B2455, BROWN G

## War Diary extracts for periods of Pte Brown's Service

### ◆ 26 Battalion AIF, 1917, 1918 and 1919

The battalion had moved from a tent camp near Beugnatre and between 25 & 27 April 1917 the 26th Bn relieved 25 Bn on the front line on a railway embankment opposite the Hindenberg line due south of Bullecourt. For most of May 1917 to the end of July the battalion were resting, training or undertaking sporting activities. Training continued through to 13 September and at that time they were located at Ancient Abbey de Wolstine near St Omen—it was noted as exceptionally wet.

On 13 September 1917 the battalion moved to Halifax Camp and on to Pioneer Camp where they took up position near Belwaarde Lake. 56 hours of action at Westhoek Ridge resulted in 2 officers and 16 OR's killed, 3 officers and 99 OR's wounded. The battalion returned to Halifax Camp and on to Reninghelst before a route march to Belgian Chateau.

October 1917—February 1918: The Battalion was at Ypres, and then seemed to move around quite a lot, It was reported that a large number of men suffered from gas wounding. Casualties recorded for November listed 1 officer and 108 OR's wounded, 2 officers and 86 OR's to hospital sick and 7 OR's were killed during the month. After time out when the battalion undertook training, action against the enemy continued through to February. It then resumed training activities.

16 March 1918—19 January 1919: The pattern of action with periods of training continued. Locations given were in many cases simply 'Field'. In July 1918 the battalion was at Villiers Bretonneux where they were encountering the enemy, and again in October at Bellicourt.

On Armistice Day the battalion were at Berteaucourt in training mode. The diary records: 'Monday, Nov 11th marked an epoch in the lives of all soldiers. News was received at 9.45 a.m. that the German plenipotentiaries had signed the Armistice and that hostilities would cease at 11 a.m. All parades were cancelled and a general holiday was proclaimed.'

'Comparatively speaking the day passed very quietly.' The Battalion Band entertained soldiers and civilians with several programmes, including a commemoration concert in the local school-room at the request of the Mayor.

Extracts—Australian War Memorial AWM4 Item 23/43/ records 21, 22, 25-42

# CHALMERS BROTHERS



## Henry CHALMERS

**3475 Private 49th Battalion AIF  
6 November 1916—24 June 1918**

Henry Chalmers was aged 21 years and 1 month when he enlisted at Adelaide Street, Brisbane on 6 November 1916. He is shown as being British born, 5 ft 7½ in tall weighing 160 lb with a fresh complexion, grey eyes, and brown hair. He was Presbyterian.

At time of enlistment Henry is recorded as being a labourer residing at Cochran Street, Paddington, Brisbane, Henry was the son of Alexander Chalmers of the same address however one year later when Henry's brother Colin enlisted, Alexander Chalmers was given as a farmer of Burnett Heads.

Allotted to 9th Reinforcements, 49 Battalion Henry embarked from Sydney 24 January 1917 on *Ayrshire* and disembarked at Devonport on 12 April. He spent time with 13th Training Battalion, Codford before proceeding overseas to France.

Henry was taken on strength 49 Battalion on 16 September 1917 but was hospitalized a month later on 23 October having contracted pneumonia and suffering from trench feet. His medical condition led to him being returned to Australia embarking from London on 26 Feb 1918. He was discharged on 24 June 1918.

At the time of Henry's voyage home, his younger brother Colin was sailing in the opposite direction.



**MEDALS:** War Medal and Victory Medal.

Extracts—National Archives of Australia: B2455, CHALMERS H  
Additional information thanks to Linda Chalmers and Darryl Brown

## War Diary extracts for periods of Pte H. Chalmers' Service

### 49th Battalion AIF, 16 Sep 1917—23 Oct 1917

49 Battalion was located at Coyecque, which is south of Calais, from 5 to 20 September 1917 where training and sports were being conducted. It then moved through Steenvoorde area to Ypres where it rested from 22 September prior to receiving operation orders and moving into position on 25 September.

The diary records, on 26 September: 'Battalion captured and held the German Line from/to (*map references*). Casualties 25 O/R's killed, 5 Officers and 94 O/R's wounded 5 O/R's missing.'

46 Battalion relieved the 49th over 27/28 September and the battalion then went into reserve for 12 Brigade and providing working parties. October 1917 began with bathing, bussing, training, general cleaning, church parade and a route march.

On 10 October 1917 they moved though Steenvoorde/Ypres areas to Broodseinde Ridge where the battalion took over Trout Line from 6 AIF Brigade. A detail moved to Caestre and the diary records that the battalion was holding the line, connecting up and generally improving defence.

51 Bn took over the left half of the line during 10-11 October and 50 Bn relieved 49 Bn during 13-14 October allowing the 49th time to rest.

From 16 to 19 October 1917 the battalion was in reserve and providing support to 13 Bde D Coy. 48 Bn relieved the 49th of this duty on 19 October allowing resting time and movement through Ypres, Palace Camp.

On 23 October 1917 the battalion was reorganising and undertaking general clean up.

Extracts—Australian War Memorial AWM4 Item 23/66/27-32



## Colin CHALMERS

7015 Private 49th Battalion AIF  
14 August 1917—29 Sep 1919



The Queenslander, 29 Dec 1917, p.23

Colin Chalmers was a carter, and lived at Cochrane Street, Paddington, Queensland at time of enlistment 14 August 1917. Colin was aged 18 years 1 month, 5 ft 7½ in tall, weighed 150 lb with fair complexion, brown eyes and dark hair. His religious denomination was Presbyterian.

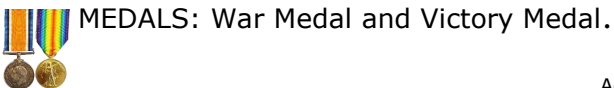
Colin was the second of two sons of Alexander Chalmers, farmer of Burnett Heads, to enlist for service in the war, his elder brother, Henry had enlisted a year earlier.

Due to his age, his father was required to provide written permission to allow his Trooper son to embark prior to reaching age 19. Colin's unit embarked from Sydney on 14 June 1917 on HMAT A20 *Hororata*, however Colin did not sail until 2 March 1918.

Upon reaching Suez on 4 April 1918, Colin was admitted to hospital with measles. On 30 April he embarked from Port Tewfit and arrived at Southampton on 15 May marching in to 5th Training Battalion, Rovant before being transferred to 49 Bn Details (12 Trng Bn, Codford) on 3 June 1918.

On 8 August Colin departed for France and joined 49 Bn 9 days later serving with the battalion until being transferred to 4th Divisional Headquarters on 10 January 1919. He was appointed T/Driver on 10 March 1919.

Health issue saw Colin beginning a period of hospitalizations from April 1919 until he embarked on *Ulysses* for his return to Australia on 22 July 1919. Private Colin Chalmers disembarked in Sydney on 5 September and was discharged on 29 September 1919.



MEDALS: War Medal and Victory Medal.

Extracts—National Archives of Australia: B2455, CHALMERS C  
Additional information and photo thanks to Linda Chalmers and Darryl Brown

### War Diary extracts for periods of Pte C. Chalmers' Service

#### ● 49th Battalion AIF, 17 Aug 1918—10 Jan 1919

49 Bn was located near Sailly at the time that Colin was taken on strength. Two days later the battalion was ordered to relieve 2nd Bn American Infantry. They moved to near Vaire bussing from there via Villers Bretonneux and Warfusse, Abancourt. Their new location was near Harbonnie Res where they set up camp and undertook training until ordered to relocate to Rivery where the soldiers were able to have a hot bath and put on clean under-clothing. They remained here until 6 September 1918 when they moved to Biaches near Peronne.

Hot weather turned cooler followed by heavy rain creating very muddy conditions for the battalion's next move to Soyecourt and Jeancourt. Here the battalion assisted and then took over from 50th Bn. They also relieved troops of 2nd Bn. The 49th and 51st Battalions advanced their lines inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

Movement around the Somme/Aisne border area continued for the month and casualties were 9 killed in action, 62 wounded in action and 2 taken prisoner of war. 1 man died following an accident and 43 were recorded as ill.

Training was interspersed with sports and concerts and similar camp activities for the remainder of Colin's time with the battalion. Weather varied from fine to cold and wet and the roads over which the battalion marched or bussed as it continued to move were mostly reported as muddy. In late November 1918 the battalion crossed over the border into Belgium to Sivry. This latter period saw some casualties with a few dying from illness or by accident. Many were reported sick.

Extracts—Australian War Memorial AWM4 Item 23/66/27-32



## Charles CHEETHAM MM

**15235 Corporal 15th Field Company Engineers AIF  
12 January 1916—5 August 1919**

Charles Cheetham was age 19 years and 6 months when he enlisted in Brisbane. At that time he was a labourer in Mackay, son of Charles and Mary Cheetham of Qunaba, Charles was 5 ft 9 in tall, weighed 155 lbs with a fresh complexion, grey eyes and fair hair. His religion was Church of England.

Charles trained with 11 Depot Battalion and 2nd MD Engineer Reinforcements. Sapper Cheetham embarked overseas from Sydney aboard *Ceramic* on 7 October 1916 arriving in Plymouth 21 November. He was transferred to France joining 15 Fld Coy Engineers on 28 April 1917.

Apart from two periods of leave, Charlie's service with 15 Fld Coy Engineers continued through to 10 March 1919 with two breaks. The first was a detachment to 5th Australian Division between 29 October and 14 November 1917 and time spent at 5th Army Instructors School between 6 and 27 July 1918.

Charles Cheetham was reclassified Lance Corporal on 3 Oct 1917 and immediately promoted to Temporary 2nd Corporal. On 14 December the same year he was promoted to 2nd Corporal. The following year on 17 October Cpl Cheetham was promoted to Temporary Sergeant.

From 10 March 1919 to 10 June 1919 T/Sgt Charles Cheetham was recorded as undergoing non-military employment where he gained experience in erecting and installing heavy machinery, such as used in a shipyard or installing machinery for trials. This employment was with Messers The Aster Engineering Co Ltd, Wembley, Middlesex. General remarks on the record were: 'Sergt. Cheetham has completed 3 months attachment to our works during which period he has gained valuable experience and proved himself a very capable and energetic man.'



MEDALS: Military Medal, War Medal and Victory Medal.

Extracts—National Archives of Australia: B2455, CHEETHAM C

### War Diary extracts for periods of Cpl Cheetham's Service

#### 15 Fld Coy Eng 28 Apr 1917—29 Oct 1917

28 Apr—29 Oct 1917: 15 Fld Coy Eng was located at Beaulencourt in April 1917 performing tasks involving roads, defences, and wells prior to Charles joining the company. They were relieved on 19 April and were undertaking training and cleaning around 28th at Nametz brigade camp. Field work interspersed with camp training and resting periods continued over the following months.

A recommendation for recognition dated 25 October 1917 said of Tempy 2/Cpl Charles Cheetham:

*On BROODSSINDE RIDGE, East of YPRES, he took charge of a party of 14 men and carrying up the stores from the dumps at Bn. Hdqrs. with his party under M.G. and small shell fire he erected on the night and days of the 23rd. & 24th. Octr. 1917 1500 yards of wire, thus wiring the Divisional Support Line. This N.C.O's gallantry and devotion to duty in carrying out successfully this work deserves special recognition. He took charge of the party, took them to the line distributed them in shelters and remained with them on the spot till he had seen the work through.*

14 Nov 1917—6 Jul 1918: At the beginning of November 15 Fld Coy Eng was operating in the map area relating to both Belgium and France with their headquarters at Ypres. On Charlie's return from detachment the engineers were working on strong points on a number of support lines. It appears from the scant references located that the strongpoints are areas within the support trench system that provide for stronger protection, comfort and vantage and follows that their construction is by skilled personnel being the men of the field company engineers.

27 Jul 1918—10 Aug 1918 / 24 Aug 1918—10 Mar 1919: 15 Fld Coy Eng war diaries tell of a very busy unit undertaking numerous tasks over a wide area. As indicated in the recommendation for Charles' recognition—these activities were hindered by enemy fire. March 1919, Charles's final month on active duty with the company, heavy rain or damp showery conditions extended for a number of days as the engineers worked on roads in the Belgium area. Charles was one of a number to depart for return to Australia.

Extracts—Australian War Memorial AWM4 Item 14/34/13-36



## Alexander DONALDSON

2417 Private, 5/49th Battalion AIF  
12 April 1916 – 12 Oct 1919

Alexander Donaldson was born in the Parish of Woongarra, Bundaberg in 1895, his next of kin being his father William Donaldson of Burnett Heads. On enlistment Alexander was 21 years old, was 5 ft 8 ins tall and weighed 161 lbs His occupation was listed as stockman.

Private Donaldson embarked in Brisbane on HMAT *Seang Choon* on 19 September 1916 and disembarked at Plymouth on the 9 December 1916. He reported sick to Devonport Hospital the same day. He marched into the 13th Training Battalion at Codford on 22 December.

Alexander proceeded overseas to France on 25 June 1917. He was eventually taken on strength, 49 Bn from 5th Reinforcements on 3 August but was hospitalised on 24 September. He had several periods in hospital through 1917 and this included time in England also spent in training. He was eventually transported back to France and taken on strength of 49 Bn on 24 August 1918 when it was located near Blangy-Tronville. prior to an advance on Harbonnieres and attacks near Montbrehain and the Hindenburg Line.

From 26 January to 20 February 1919, Alexander was detached to be Batman to a lieutenant. He returned to his unit and apart from a period of leave, remained there until marching out to return to Australia on 20 May 1919. Loss of pay due to two periods of AWL amounted to 24 days during his time overseas.

Private Donaldson travelled home on the *City of Exeter* disembarking on 26 August 1919. He was discharged on the 12th October 1919. On 7 November 1923 he married Gladys Evelyn Pownell.



MEDALS: War Medal and Victory Medal.

Extracts—National Archives of Australia: B2455, DONALDSON A  
Lieutenant Colonel Neil C. Smith AM Retd *Mostly Unsung Military History Research and Publications*

### War Diary extracts for periods of Pte Donaldson's Service

#### ● 49th Battalion AIF, 3 August —24 September 1917; 24 August 1918—20 May 1919

From 1 to 7 August 1917 49 Bn was undertaking training at La Becone. They marched to Draoutre on 8 August continuing training and also manning working parties whilst in reserve to 12 Bde until 15 August when the battalion moved to take over from 50 Bn in support of the brigade.

The support, working parties and supply carrying continued until 49 Bn moved early in September to Coyecque arriving there on 4 September 1917 and beginning a period of training and sporting activity including winning the Brigade Championships for school cricket. On 21 September 1917 the battalion moved to Ypres area where they rested preparatory to attacks beginning on 25 September. The following day the battalion captured and held the German line with the loss of 25 other ranks and 5 officers killed, 24 other ranks wounded and 5 missing.

24 August 1918 49 Bn were on the move from Harbonnier area to Rivery, Amiens entering billets for a bath, hot meal, sports and training which they continued through until the battalion moved to a forward area, relieving 14 Aust Infantry Brigade at Bouvincourt on 9 September. This began a period of operations together with other battalions over a general area including Jeancourt until again falling back to billets late September for cleaning, sports and training activities.

Clairy, Saulchoix 1800 Hrs 1/11/18: 'Messages received from Aust. Corps that Armistice had been signed by Austria with Italy. Announced at Pictiure Show which caused great enthusiasm'. Christmas 1918 for 49 Bn was at Dinant and the troops enjoyed a dinner of roast pork and mutton with vegetables plus plum pudding and a litre of beer. They were waited upon by the officers and sergeants who held their dinner in the evening.

May 1919, Alexander's final month, 49 Bn was located at Aiseau from where it was wound up as a Field Unit. Parades and training were undertaken. On 8 May a farewell dance was held with troops and Belgian civilians in attendance. A Muster Parade was held on 9 May and the following day the battalion marched out to Charleroi.

Extracts—Australian War Memorial AWM4 Item 23/66/15-16, 27-37





## Frederick Walter FAULKNER

49 Private, 14th Light Horse; 52nd Battalion AIF  
11 October 1915 – 12 Oct 1919



F. W. FAULKNER.

Frederick was born in Maryborough and educated in Bundaberg. The son of Charles and Emma Clara Faulkner of "Woodlands", Burnett Heads enlisted on 11 October 1915 at Bundaberg aged 30 years 7 months. Frederick was 5 ft 7½ ins tall and weighed 140 lbs.

Private Faulkner commenced his military service at Enoggera before joining the 14th Light Horse Regt on 1 April 1916. He embarked from Sydney on 13 May 1916 aboard HMT *Beltana* arriving in Devonport on 10 July 1916 and shortly after, on 16 July he was hospitalised with mumps until 9 August 1916.

Frederick was transferred to 52 Battalion on 7 September 1916 and proceeded to France on 28 November. On 9 December he was again hospitalised. He was finally taken on strength by his battalion on 2 January remaining with them until being sent to England on 9 April 1917 having suffered a gun shot

wound to his left knee on 2 April.

After a lengthy convalescence where he was in and out of hospital and undertook some AWL escapades Frederick was found unfit for active service. He returned to Australia 6 October 1919 and was discharged on the 2 February 1920.



**MEDALS:** War Medal and Victory Medal.

*NOTE. Frederick is recorded on The AIF Project website as having been recommended for the Military Medal on 7 March 1917, and Bar to Military Medal on 5 September 1918. The Burnett Heads Honour Board displays Faulkner F.W. as having received both. This has not been substantiated through the National Archives database nor the Australian War Memorial's Honours and Awards.*

Extracts—National Archives of Australia: B2455, FAULKNER F W

## War Diary extracts for periods of Pte Faulkner's Service

### 52nd Battalion AIF, 6 Jan—2 April 1917

52 Battalion were in Buire and marched through muddy conditions to Sydney Camp, Fricourt on the day Frederick was taken on strength. On 8 January 1917 the battalion relieved 12 Bn at Flers. Snow fell on 9 January and work parties were kept occupied 4 hours at a time undertaking cleaning out trenches. Poor weather, wet, snowing and the cold were added to by heavy enemy fire to make conditions difficult. As well as areas being blown up by the enemy, movement in the trenches was hindered by slippery duckboards.

17 January 1917 the battalion relieved 50 Bn at Bulls Road and similar relief work continued through to Darwin Camp. At Bendigo camp they had the luxury of Nissen huts but continued their work parties doing improvement work on the front line areas and relieving other battalions.

On 23/24 February two companies were relieved by 6 Bn. The companies joined up with the remainder of the battalion and marched to Buire for a period of cleaning, training and bathing until 27 March when they moved to Lagnicourt where they relieved 19 Bn at the front line north of the village with a company remaining in the village in support and another company in the rear.

1 April 1917 the battalion shifted to the south-west of the village and the following day undertook action to capture Noreuil. Casualties forenoon were reported as light but later in the day the battalion suffered from shell fire. In the evening it snowed and an enemy shell killed two supply wagon mules. Casualties on 2 April were 6 killed 19 wounded. A German lieutenant and a soldier were taken prisoner.

Extracts—Australian War Memorial AWM4 Item 23/69/10-13



## Victor George GIRT

**3149 Private, 49th Battalion AIF  
31 August 1915 – 20 March 1919**

Victor Girt was born in Ipswich, England. At time of enlistment in Brisbane on 31 August 1915, his address was Burnett Heads and he was aged 21 years 1 month. Victor was described as 5 ft 5 ins tall, weighing 130 lbs with a fresh complexion and light brown hair. His trade appears in documents as a groom however this may not have been his Australian occupation. Victor's next of kin is recorded as his father, George Girt, Suffolk UK.

Embarkation occurred on 5 October 1915 and Pte Girt was taken on strength by 49th Battalion at Zeitoun camp, Egypt 20 February 1916. On the 5 June 1916 49 Bn including Victor embarked from Alexandria on *Arcadia* to join the British Expeditionary Force disembarking at Marseilles on 12 June 16. Suffering trench feet caused hospitalization in England for Victor in November 1916 and despite returning to France on 25 April 1917 he was again returned to England for more hospitalization and convalescence on 5 May 1917.

Victor returned to France on 5 December 1917 and re-joined his unit on 15 December 1917. On 25 April 1918 Private Girt suffered gas wounds. He was returned to England on 4 May for more time in hospital and with depot units.

Whilst stationed at 4 Command Depot, Wilts Victor married Beatrice Maud Rigs. The marriage took place in Ipswich on 9 November 1918. He subsequently went AWL from 2359 hrs 18 November to 2100 hrs 26 November and forfeited 12 days pay as a result. Victor was discharged in England, medically unfit on 20 March 1919 and his intended place of residence was given as Bournemouth West.



MEDALS: 1914-15 Star, War Medal and Victory Medal.

Extracts—National Archives of Australia: B2455, GIRT V G

### War Diary extracts for periods of Pte Girt's Service

#### **49th Battalion AIF, 12 June—23 November 1916; 15 December 1917—26 April 1918**

49 Battalion moved from Egypt to France in June 1916 setting up camp overlooking Marseilles Harbour on 12th and then enjoying a day off to explore the sights. They then moved by train (marvelling at the scenery) and by foot eventually arriving at Cul-de-Sac where accommodation was in billets.

Action for the battalion began on 21 June 1916 and on 23rd it suffered its first casualties. On 28 July the men from 49 Bn lined the road to cheer as 9 Bn passed on its way to billets many of 9 Bn troops carried trophies of double headed eagle brass plates of the Prussian Guards. In September it was recorded that there was difficulty getting rations to the trenches and on 30 October it was noted that Australian soldiers voted for the first time.

The battalion moved to a number of locations enduring muddy cold conditions and many casualties. Periods of time was also spent in billets and undertaking training. Quite a number of reinforcements joined the battalion during October 1916. The latter part of November 1916 was at Flers where the battalion relieved 50 Bn on the front line trenches.

When Victor re-joined the battalion on 15 December 1917 it was in camp at Tempeux la Fosse undertaking training and sporting activities. It moved to Moislans where training was continued. Further moves occurred throughout January and activities included general cleaning, salvage and reconnaissance parties.

In February 1918 the battalion was positioned in front and support lines, later moving to Ridge-wood Camp to provide supporting work parties. Sports were enjoyed in March before moving to reconnoitre the Berles-au-Bois to Bellacourt area and to take up position near Lavieville.

Movement and activity either front line or support continued for much of April 1918 with the odd rest or training period. On 25 April 1918 the battalion moved to La Mottee. It also received orders to withdraw and was relieved the following day.

Extracts—Australian War Memorial AWM4 Item 23/66/1-6; 19-23



## James Franklyn GLASGOW

2380A, Private 9th Battalion AIF  
12 Aug 1915 – 23 Jul 1916

*Killed in Action*



J. F. GLASGOW.

James Glasgow was born at Isis, educated at Burnett Heads and prior to enlisting he was employed at the Qunaba sugar mill assisting the engineer. James was aged 18 years and 3 months when he enlisted in Brisbane on 12 August 1915. The son of Robert and Ellen Glasgow of Burnett Heads stood 5 ft 5 in tall weighed 135 lbs had brown hair and grey eyes and his religious denomination was Church of England.

Private Glasgow was initially recorded as joining 5th reinforcements 25th Battalion however this was changed to 9th Infantry Battalion. He sailed for Egypt 5 October 1915 and undertook training with 7th Training Battalion at Zeitoun near Cairo.

On 28 February 1916 Private Glasgow joined the 9th Battalion at Habieta, before embarking on *Saxonia* from Alexandria to Marseilles where he disembarked on 3 April 1916.

Less than four months later James Franklyn Glasgow was reported missing when the battalion began its offensive at the start of the Battle of Pozieres. The official recognition of killed in action was made on a special death report dated 4 January 1917 by 1st Anzac Headquarters, France.



MEDALS: 1914-15 Star, War Medal and Victory Medal.

Extracts—National Archives of Australia: B2455, GLASGOW J F

### War Diary extracts for periods of Pte Glasgow's Service

#### 9th Battalion AIF, 28 February 1916—23 July 1916

The beginning of July 1916 saw 9 Bn at Sternwerk where they were in action against the Germans before moving to Outerstreene where a board of enquiry declared three missing men killed and another wounded, taken prisoner. Over following days the battalion moved through a number of areas reaching Contalmaison around 0200 on 20 July with orders to hold part of a trench east of Pozieres.

During the day of the 22nd artillery was to bombard positions and prior to an attack on the evening 22/23 this was to be intense bombardment so as to cover the first objective for two minutes before being lifted and placed on a second objective. About 2200 the Firing line Coys (A and B) moved out of the firing line, down Black Watch Alley and then debauched extending to two paces and in waves. A gradual movement was then made towards and parallel to the 1st objective. As the firing line cleared the ground, its place was taken by the waves of the supports and further back by C Coy and D Coy. The Firing line continued until it was within 150 yds of the enemy's position.

In the meantime the same procedure was taking place in the trenches O.G.1 and O.G. 2. Coy commanders reported all in readiness at 0015. It was necessary to push the attacking parties out this early in order to clear the communication trenches. These were very narrow and limited there being barely room for two men to pass. At 0028 the intense bombardment commenced and at 0030, the pre-arranged time, the attack was launched and the various detachments poured out.

Thus began 23 July 1916, the Battle of Pozieres and Pte Glasgow's last day. The action continued with enemy counter attack. When the battalion was relieved on 26 July it had sustained 3 officers killed, 2 officers missing believed killed and 8 officers wounded plus 54 other ranks killed, 63 missing and 263 wounded.

The battalion commander had many recommendations for honours and put in his report 'Too much praise cannot be given to the stretcher bearers.' His report also sums up 'The Bn had now been fighting since the night of 20th. Strenuous hand to hand fighting with shells bursting everywhere the whole time both night and day. No sleep and sometimes for half an hour the helmets had to be worn on account of Gas shells. Everyone was absolutely worn out and nerve shattered but notwithstanding the indomitable spirit remained.'

Extracts—Australian War Memorial AWM 4 Item 23/26/19

# GUY BROTHERS

*The following story has been written and provided by Jim and Christina Guy  
(Jim is the son of Oliver Guy)*

Service record extracts used—National Archives of Australia B2455, GUY RH, GUY W, GUY O

We believe it was the year 1913 when three Guy brothers, William, Oliver and Robert Henry (known by his family as Harry), from Tenaught, Londonderry, Ireland made a momentous decision to sail to a foreign country. These adventurous young men departed Ireland aboard the "Limerick" and arrived in Queensland, Australia on 10 February 1913. I'm sure their decision was tinged with a little sadness as they left behind their father, three older brothers and four sisters. Apart from a short visit while on leave from Active Service in the AIF during WW1, they never saw their family again.

We have heard that they eventually settled on a small farm on Rowlands Road, Burnett Heads soon after arriving in Australia. The true ages of the boys are unknown; army records show Oliver as born in July 1892, William in December 1892 (at least one must be incorrect) and Robert in October 1895. The brothers all enlisted for service in the first World War but not together.



## Robert Henry 'Harry' GUY

**1747 Private, 15th Battalion AIF  
21 Jan 1915 – 11 Dec 1919**



Harry was first to enlist at a given age of approximately 19 years on 21 January 1915 and embarked from Brisbane on board HMAT *Star of England* 8 April 1915. In his first few months overseas in Egypt he spent most of his time hospitalised. It appears his health problem was "Enteric". He was admitted to the Hospital Ship then transferred to Mudros then to Lemnos "Deluce Castle" next to General Hospital Alexandria before being discharged to Port Said where he was again admitted to hospital. On 5 September 1915 he was discharged to Australia as medically unfit. He embarked at Port Said aboard "Ascanius" which sailed from Suez on 7 September 1915.

Harry returned to duty 18 February 1916 and embarked from Brisbane aboard *Boonah* on 21 October 1916 disembarking at Plymouth 10 January 1917.

Private Guy was wounded in action in France on 5 August 1917 and admitted to hospital suffering gassing and transferred to Birmingham UK. He spent time at Codford before returning to France on 23 January 1918.

It appears Harry didn't conform to discipline too well. His first offence was "Breaking Ship" at sea at Sierra Leone on 22 December 1916 earning him a forfeit of two day's pay. On 5 August 1917 he was wounded in action and shell gassed on 11 August 1917. His next offence was using "improper language" to his superior officer – forfeited 14 day's pay. Disciplinary action 12 September 1917 AWL from 28 December 1917 to 1 January 1918 – damaging a military document to wit a pass forfeits 12 day's pay and 16 day's pay.

Harry had several more AWL jaunts resulting in a sentence of ten years and after spending 9 May 1918 to 18 August 1918 in prison he was released with the remainder of the time suspended however Harry again went AWL on 22 August at 10 am returning at 7 pm on 23 August following which a court martial sentenced him to 15 years. Harry served a few days over 9 months before being returned to U.K and then embarking for Australia on 22 August 1919 with the unexpired portion of his sentence remitted. Harry arrived home on 13 October and was officially discharged on 11 December 1919.

MEDALS: All rights forfeited.

In his life after the war Robert Henry Guy worked as a Railway Fetter and he also worked in the forestry. On 23 December 1941 he enlisted in the 2nd AIF at Maryborough and his given age was 46 years and 4 months. At the



time Harry was residing in Goomeri and had been occupied as a forestry worker. His discharge following WW1 was recorded as 'medically unfit'.

Taken on strength 1 Garrison Battalion, Gaythorne on 3 January 1942 Harry went absent only 21 days later until 24 August. Physical and verbal altercation with a superior office didn't earn him any favours either. Q123238 Private Robert Henry Guy was discharged on 8 January 1944 on compassionate grounds. After deductions for his many awarded sentences his total service of 747 days was reduced to 296 days and active service from 635 to 269 days.

Harry through his RSSAILA Sub Branch of Mt Larcom made a number of requests for his First World War medals however they were unsuccessful as he was deemed to have forfeited his right to receive these medals. Harry Guy remained a bachelor and passed away at Rockhampton on 27 May 1970 aged about 75.

## War Diary extracts for periods of Pte R H Guy's First World War Service

 **15th Battalion AIF, 16 April—25 June , 8 Jul—5 Aug 1917, 29 Jan-19 Apr 1918**

The battalion was at Mametz (Somme) in mid April 1917, moving to Ribemont and undertaking training. It continued to move around and train during May and on 9 June they departed Neuve Eglise (Belgium) area to relieve a New Zealand regiment in the trenches

July 1917 the battalion was active in support and supplying working parties. It was relieved by 52 Bn on 13 July. On 4 August the battalion moved to the support line at Neuve Eglise. The diary AROUND THE TIME Harry was wounded states three lots of shelling occurred throughout the day and heavy shelling forced a movement to tunnels on the following day. The Battalion continued to supply working parties though to 13 August, sustaining some casualties.

At the end of January 1918, 15 Bn moved into Tournai Camp following a period of action. The Battalion marched out to relieve 48 Bn at Hollebeke on 20 February where they remained until moving into reserve and training mode on 1 March. 15 Bn were again in action from 26 March taking up a position in Hebuterne village. The battalion moved into bivouac on 10 April.

Extracts—Australian War Memorial AWM4 Item 23/32/25-29, 34-37



## William GUY

**3237 Private, 26/2nd Light Horse & 1st Light Horse Regiments AIF  
22 Jan 1917-31 May 1919**

William Guy enlisted at Maryborough on 22 January 1917 aged 24 years 1 month. He attested at Enoggera 13 April 1917. He embarked from Melbourne 10 May 1917 aboard *Booroa* and disembarked at Suez 20 June 1917. He marched into Isolation Camp at Moascar the same day.

William's first trip to hospital was at Base Hospital Cairo on 14 July with Measles. He joined the Isolation Camp Abbassia on 24 July 1917. William was then detached to railway construction at Moascar on 25 August 1917.


He was back in hospital on 23 July 1918 at Luad with malaria and enteric on 28 July 1918. On 3 August 1918 William was at Kantara with malaria, and was transported to the depot at Abbassia on 4 August 1918 remaining until 4 September 1918. William was back to hospital at Moascar on 4 September 1918. After this he appeared to be well until 20 December when malaria reoccurred. He was sick in camp at Moascar. Malaria was back again on 10 February 1919 and he was transferred to Abbassia on 16 February 1919.

On 14 March 1919 William embarked from Suez aboard the *Euripides* His term of Service – 2 years 130 days, Service Abroad 1 year 357 days. Arriving back in Australia on 20 April 1919. He was discharged from the Army as being medically unfit on 31 May 1919.

Before enlisting, William's residence was the Imperial Hotel which was owned by an Irishman who accompanied the Guy boys to Australia. As his two brothers had already enlisted I guess he had nowhere else to live.



William returned to Bundaberg and spent his life in partnership with his brother Oliver. He always resided with Oliver, Beatrice and their family and remained a bachelor. He passed away in Bundaberg on 8 January 1968 aged 77 years.

 MEDALS: War Medal and Victory Medal.

It is uncertain where Pte Guy may have been while detached. Railway and pipeline construction is included in an article on the Sinai and Palestine Campaign at: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sinai\\_and\\_Palestine\\_Campaign](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sinai_and_Palestine_Campaign).



## Oliver GUY

**1832 Lance Corporal, 11<sup>th</sup> Light Horse Regiment AIF  
2 Feb 1916 – 6 Sep 1919**




Oliver Guy was the second to enlist. He attested at Brisbane on 2 February 1916 aged 23 years 8 months. Oliver embarked from Australia on 8 July 1916 and reported for Duty at Moascar on 12 August 1916.

It appears that his war service time was spent mostly in Egypt. Places listed are, Moascar, Port Said, Alexandria, Palestine, El Arish and Belah. He also spent time in hospital on separate occasions mostly with boils. Details of his active service in his war service records are lacking information. We know he had shrapnel wounds but there is no mention of this.

On 1 May 1919 Oliver embarked from Port Said aboard HT *Calendonia* for the U.K on 10% leave. We understand he spent his leave in Ireland visiting his family for the last time. He returned to Egypt.

Records show that Oliver embarked from U.K aboard the *Norman* on 4 July 1919 for his return to Australia disembarking on 20 August 1919. His Term of Service – 3 years 248 days, Service abroad – 3 years 145 days. During his service Oliver was promoted to Lance Corporal. He was discharged on 6 September 1919 and returned to Bundaberg to continue his civilian life.

Oliver must have met his future wife soon after returning because he married Beatrice Laura Susanah Wigg on 27 August 1920. They raised 6 children – 3 boys and 3 girls. Oliver, together with his brother William farmed or dairied on several properties around the Bundaberg District. They liked to move around a lot. Their final residence was in Gavin Street, North Bundaberg. Oliver passed away 10 October 1962 aged around 72 and Beatrice passed away 10 November 1979 aged almost 79.

 MEDALS: War Medal and Victory Medal.



## War Diary extracts for periods of L/Cpl O Guy's Service

 **11th Light Horse Regiment, 12—19 Aug 1916; 7 Apr 1917—16 Mar 1918;  
4 May—9 November 1918**

In August 1916 the regiment was at Mageinbra undertaking patrols before moving to Bayud then back again. It was still operating in the Sinai Peninsula Gaza area in April 1917.

In October 1917 the regiment was involved in the second battle of Gaza fighting on foot. The regiment moved to the River Jordan and were still there throughout May to August 1918 before taking part in the battle of Samakh in September. The Ottoman Empire signed the Armistice of Mudros on 30 October 1918.

Extracts—Australian War Memorial AWM4 Item 10/16/11, 38;  
Wikipedia—11th Light Horse Regiment (Australia)



## Thomas HAY

**2470A Trooper, 5th Light Horse Regiment AIF**  
**19 Jan 1916 – 18 October 1919**



T. HAY

Thomas was born in Bundaberg the son of Robert and Marion Frances Hay and was educated at Burnett Heads. He enlisted at Bundaberg aged 20 years and 11 months on 3 January 1916, was 5 ft 10 ins tall and weighed 140 lbs. Prior to enlisting he was employed as a labourer at Qunaba Sugar Mill.

Thomas joined 2nd Australian Light Horse Regiment, 17th Reinforcements on the 28 March 1916 and the regiment embarked from Sydney on HMAT A10 *Karoo* on 5 May, arriving in Egypt 7 June 1916. Shortly afterward he was taken on strength of 1st Light Horse Reserve Regiment before being moved to 14th Camel Company on 1 July 1916.

It is recorded in *Queenslanders in the Great War* that Thomas took part in the advance in Palestine through to Damascus where he took ill with malaria.

Illness saw Thomas admitted to a Military Hospital in late August. He re-joined the 3rd Camel Battalion in November 1916 but was back in hospital in July the following year. Hospitalization continued on and off through 1917-18 and he is noted as having contracted malaria.

On 3 December 1918 Trooper Hay marched in to 5th Light Horse Regiment which is noted as his unit on his final record.

On 28 June 1919 Thomas embarked on the *Madras* at Kantara for return to Australia where he disembarked 3 August 1919 and was discharged on 18 October 1919.



MEDALS: War Medal and the Victory Medal.

Extract-National Archives of Australia: B2455, HAY T

## War Diary for periods of Trooper Hay's service

### 3rd ANZAC Battalion, Imperial Camel Corps 1 July 1916– 14 June 1918

The operations of the Imperial Camel Corps (ICC) in the Western Desert in 1916 were characterised by long patrols and brief skirmishes with the Senussi. British commanders in Egypt appreciated the fighting qualities of the ICC and in late 1916 the ICC was transferred to the Sinai desert to take part in operations against the Turkish army. Here the battalions of the ICC fought alongside Australian light horse units at Romani, Magdhaba and Rafa.

The ICC remained an integral part of the British and dominion force that advanced north through Palestine in 1917 and 1918. It suffered particularly heavily during the Second Battle of Gaza on 19 April 1917, and in the operations conducted in November to destroy the Turkish defensive line between Gaza and Beersheba. As the ICC moved into the more fertile country of northern Palestine, its practicality declined. The camels needed more fodder and water than equivalent numbers of horses, and, unimpeded by the desert, horses could move much faster. The bulk of the ICC was disbanded in June 1918 and the Australians were used to form the 14th and 15th Light Horse Regiments.

The men of the ICC had a rough reputation, largely because when the Corps was originally formed Australian battalion commanders had seized upon it as an opportunity to offload some of their more difficult characters. In 1917 a British supply dump at Rafa was warned to double their guards as the ICC was going to be camped nearby. The men of the ICC were, however, resourceful and effective. While defending a hill called Musallabeh in April 1918, some Australians of the ICC ran out of hand grenades. They resorted to heaving boulders down upon the attacking Turks and eventually fought them off. The hill became known as the "Camel's Hump".

Sourced from Diggers History—text attributed to Australian War Memorial



## Sydney JONES

1577 2nd Lieutenant, 3 Sqn Australian Flying Corps.  
11 May 1915 – 15 June 1918

***Killed in Action***



Sydney was born in Normanton and enlisted at Brisbane aged 22 years 4 months on 11 May 1915. His father, Captain James W Jones, was harbour master in charge of the pilot station, Burnett Heads from around 1900 until his death in July 1920. On enlistment Sydney was 5 ft 5 ins tall, weighed 123 lbs and stated his occupation as clerk.

Sydney initially joined No 1 Australian General Hospital on 28 March 1916, presumably as a clerk. On 1 April 1916 he was promoted to Temporary Corporal with the Australian Army Postal Corps and embarked for England on 28 April 1916. He was promoted to Corporal 31 August 1916 and to Temporary Sergeant on 1 November 1916. On 11 April 1917 Sydney was sick in hospital then returned to duty on 21 April.

On 1 May 1917 Sydney was detached for duty at the office of the High Commissioner in London. On 3 August 1917 he was detached again, this time to School of Military Aeronautical Training. On 11 February 1918, having graduated as an Army pilot, Sydney was promoted Flying Officer (Pilot) to be a 2nd Lieutenant in the AIF. He was posted to No 3 Squadron Australian Flying Corps in France.

Sydney was killed when his aircraft crashed on 15 June 1918.

The following is from his World War 1 records.

Major, Oi/c Base Records wrote to Captain J W Jones, Harbour Master Bundaberg:

*'I am now in receipt of further advice regarding the report of the regrettable loss of your son, the late 2nd Lieutenant S Jones, 3rd Squadron, Australian Flying Corps, which shows that he had just left the aerodrome with 2nd Lieutenant S.A. Loran, Observer, on the evening of 15.6.18, when the engine failed, the machine being low over a village. The machine was not high enough to clear the village, and crashed among the buildings and burst into flames. Both Pilot and Observer were killed instantly.'*



Medals: 1914/15 Star, War Medal and Victory Medal.

Extracts—National Archives of Australia: B2455, JONES S

## War Diary for period of 2nd Lieutenant Jones' service



### 3 Squadron Australian Flying Corps, 1917—June 1918

3 Squadron Australian Flying Corps was one of four operational squadrons using personnel who were members of the Australian Army. It embarked for England on HMAT *Ulysses* where it undertook training before being the first AFC unit deployed to France in September 1917. The squadron was equipped with R.E.8 two-seat reconnaissance/general purpose aircraft.

In June 1918, 3 Sqn A.F.C was operating from Villers Bocage, Calvados, Normandy where aircraft carried out patrols, undertaking shoots, bombing and photography. The month began busily but bad weather hampered operations on 8th and 9th followed by 5 days of no flying. On June 15 the weather improved and a captured German Halberstadt was ferried out on the first stage of its journey to the Australian War Museum.

That evening the log reported on the 'regrettable accident' of an aircraft going on artillery patrol, crashing into the village of Flesselles killing both pilot and observer, Lieutenants Jones and Loran.

Their bodies were buried the next day at Vignacourt Cemetery, the funeral being attended by all of their brother officers and flight personnel who were not on duty.

Extracts—Australian War Memorial AWM4 Item 8/6 record18; Wikipedia





## James Peter JORGENSEN

1240 Company Quarter Master Sergeant, 42nd & 15th Battalion AIF  
2 Feb 1916 – 31 Jan 1920



J. P. JORGENSEN

James was born in Bundaberg and educated at Isis and Barolin, the son of Jorgen Jensen and Maria Sophie Jorgensen. Prior to enlisting in Bundaberg on 2 February 1916 aged 21 years 6 months, he was a clerk with W. E. Curtis Auctioneers. At that time his next of kin resided at Burnett Heads Rd, Bundaberg. On enlistment James was 5 ft 7 ins tall, and weighed 126 lbs.

James embarked at Sydney on the *Borda* on 5 June 1916 and disembarked at Southampton on 23 July 1916. The Battalion sailed for France on 25 November 1916 and went into action on the Somme. He was promoted to Temporary Corporal on 18 January 1917, confirmed Corporal on 18 May and promoted Sergeant on 19 May 1917. He was made Company Quarter Master Sergeant on 25 June 1917.

James was wounded in action (gassed) 26 May 1918 at Villers Bretonneux and admitted to hospital in France before being repatriated to UK 4 June. James returned to France 3 October where he was taken on strength of 15 Battalion, the 42nd having disbanded.

*Queenslanders who Fought in the Great War* reports that James took part in the March to the Rhine and participated in the battles of Bullencourt, Messines, Ypres and Passchendaele Ridge.

On 23 June 1919 James embarked on the *Orita* for return to Australia, arriving on 16 August 1919 and was discharged 31 January 1920



Medals: War Medal and Victory Medal.

Extract-National Archives of Australia: B2455, JORGENSEN J P

### War Diary for period of CQMS Jorgensen's service

#### 42nd Battalion AIF, May 1918

The month of May 1918 began with the battalion resting in billets and carrying out training. A parade was held on 12th when General Birdwood attended and presented medals to officers and other ranks. On 17 May the battalion participated in a divisional parade inspection by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig

On 18 May, 42 Battalion marched out to take up a reserve position at Port Noyelles, France before again moving to Villers Bretonneux 20 May as reserve for the brigade. Here they conducted working parties, experiencing very active artillery from both sides.

23 May 1918 companies of the battalion took over the defence of Villers Bretonneux. Heavy gas bombardment over two days, 25-26 May, forced two companies to evacuate their valley bivouac position.

The battalion moved into forward position and one quiet evening took two prisoners when the German soldiers walked into the battalion position, having lost their way.

#### 15th Battalion AIF, October 1918

15 Battalion were billeted at Crouy undertaking training, church parade and marching at the time James was taken on strength. They were still there on 11 Nov when the news of the armistice arrived. This resulted in bells ringing, bands playing and the ladies of the village presented the CO with numerous bouquets and flower pots for the battalion although it was written that the men of the battalion took the news more quietly than the villagers.

Extracts—Australian War Memorial AWM4 Items 23/59/19 and 23/32/43,44.



## Eric Reginald KELLY

53247 Private, 9th Battalion AIF  
18 Feb 1918 – 10 Oct 1919



E. R. KELLY

Eric was born in Bundaberg and educated at Sand Hills, the son of William Thomas and Wilhelmina Elizabeth Kelly of Qunaba. He enlisted at Bundaberg aged 19 years 9 months on 18 February 1918 at which time he was 5 ft 10 ins tall, weighed 128 lbs and stated his occupation as sugar chemist.

Eric entrained at Brisbane on 5 May 1918 and embarked on HMAT *Osterley*, Sydney on 8 May 1918, disembarking at Liverpool on 10 July 1918.

On 4 October 1918 Eric sailed to France and was taken on strength of 9th Battalion 12 October.

For much of December 1918 Eric was hospitalized in France with measles before being returned to England on the 18th January 1919.

He returned to Australia on MS *Dongola* after being transhipped from HMAT *Czar* at Alexandria on 16 May 1919.



Medals: War Medal and Victory Medal.

Extract—National Archives of Australia: B2455, KELLY E R

## War Diary for period of Pte Kelly's service

### 9th Battalion AIF 12 October—11 November 1918

9 Battalion was located at Gorenfloss in training and cleaning mode October 1918 with the largest threat mentioned in the diaries being poor weather and an outbreak of influenza in the village. A 'Rifle Meeting' elimination competition was held on 22 October. The competition also included an inter-company rugby match.

November 1918 began along the same lines with training, cleaning, church parades, marches and poor weather.

On 8 November the battalion marched to Pont Remy where they eventually entrained for a slow broken journey of 26 hours covering 40 miles, to Tincourt.

Orders were issued for 10 November but later cancelled and the day was spent recreationally. The entry for the following day verbatim:

'The Battalion fell in in mass at 0900 to proceed to point of assembly for embussing. Just as the Battalion was ready to move word came through to dismiss but be ready to move in thirty minutes notice. At 1200 unofficial news came through that hostilities had ceased.'

The battalion eventually departed for Mazingrim arriving at 2013 where the Intelligence Sergeant met them and led them into billets.

The billets were in farms that had been occupied by the Germans and the diary is scathing of the treatment of civilians and damage to buildings that had been caused by the enemy.

Extracts—Australian War Memorial AWM4 Items 23/26/46, 47.



## Arnold Alfred LEE

**88 Driver, 11th & 3rd Machine Gun Coy AIF  
11 Oct 1915 – 1919**

Arnold was born in Bundaberg and enlisted in Brisbane aged 19 years 9 months on 11 October 1915; his next of kin was recorded as father, William Lee, Sea Park, Burnett Heads, Bundaberg. On enlistment Arnold was 5 ft 10 ins tall, weighed 145 lbs and stated his occupation as farm labourer.

Private Lee embarked from Australia on 5 June 1916 and from Alexandria for Southampton on HMT *Borda* on 12 July. On 23 November he sailed for France where he was taken on strength 11 Machine Gun Company on 5 December 1916. A couple of stints in hospital followed until he again joined his unit on 26 January only to be detached to 3 Division Salvage Dump 1 February as T/Driver. On 3 June, Arnold was wounded in action with a gun shot wound to the back.

Arnold re-joined 11 Machine Gun Company 8 July 1917 where he remained, apart for a period of leave, through to May 1918 when trench fever saw him hospitalized and eventually transferred to 3 Machine Gun Battalion.

Arnold returned to Australia on *Wahche* embarking 10 May 1919, Tilbury and disembarked in Sydney 1 July. His actual date of discharge is not recorded.



Medals: War Medal and Victory Medal.

Extract—National Archives of Australia: B2455, LEE A A

### War Diary for periods of Dvr Lee's service

#### 3rd Australian Division Salvage Company, June 1917

3 Div Salvage Coy were located at Nieppe in June 1917 with a number of men working in a salvage dump who were suffering from shell shock or otherwise physically restricted. They were also supported by civilians. The remainder of the company worked in a forward dump.

The men at the Advanced Dump were struggling to find shelter from constant shell fire as they worked in the open with only a waterproof sheet for cover. The shellfire became very intense on 2 June with counter battery work increasing and the company situated amongst guns; guns in front and guns behind.

On 4 June the bombardment had increased further and the enemy had also sent over tear gas and phosphorus gas. The gas and the shelling had also reached the subsidiary dump and many men were suffering the effects. In some cases it was found safer to post men into the forward trenches.

A further report stated that men were forced to take shelter under a watertank covered with sandbags however a shell bust among the men wounding many. The commander's words 'It was a living hell.'



#### 11 Machine Gun Company, July 1917—February 1918

July 1917 11 MG Coy was spent either east of Messines with guns employed in barrage or training at Neuve Englise. Mud, slush, grit, slippery belts made firing difficult. The Company continued its barrage work with training breaks and moving to a number of areas. During September whilst resting the company was bombed by enemy aircraft resulting in 9 killed and 42 wounded, 4 of whom were able to remain on duty.

Operations in Ypres area continued through October with more casualties. The company then undertook training and resting until the end of November when it relieved 9 MG Coy. In December they alternated between operations and training.

11 MG Coy was still active in February 1918 but that was the last month reported in the diary.

Extracts—Australian War Memorial AWM4 Items 19/5/5 and 24/16/1



## Charles McCALLIOM M.M.

563 Private, 7th Machine Gun Company AIF  
11 Sept 1916 – 1 April 1919

Charles was born in Woongarra and attended East Bundaberg State School. His father passed away whilst he was a young child. Charles enlisted at Bundaberg 11 September 1916 aged 18 years. His next of kin given was his mother, Agnes Sims, East Bundaberg. On enlistment he was 5 ft 6 ins tall, weighed 137 lbs and stated his occupation as labourer.

Charles embarked at Melbourne for England on the *Orontes* on 23 December 1916 and disembarked at Plymouth 17 February 1917. Charles marched into the Australian M.G. Training Depot, Belton Park, 24 February 1917. On the same day he was admitted to hospital.

On 27 April 1917 Charles proceeded to France and was allotted to 7th Machine Gun Coy on 6 May 1917 undertaking operations near Ypres, the Somme, Passchendaele, and Villers Bretonneux. He had some leave during this time, a stint in hospital sick and also absented himself from roll call receiving a 4 day field punishment.

Charles was awarded the Military Medal for bravery in the field, on the 14 October 1917. The recommendation reads:

'At Westhoek Ridge 20/9/17. For devotion to duty. He was of the most valuable assistance as a runner. He being on a gun crew which was buried by shell fire, managed to get himself clear, and then dug out the remainder by himself.'

While serving with the 2nd Machine Gun Battalion on the 12 June 1918 Charles suffered a gunshot wound to the right thigh which fractured the femur. Charles was invalided to England on the 14 July on Hospital Ship *St Andrew* and returned to Australia on the *Morvada* embarking 4 January 1919 and disembarking 20 February. He was discharged Medically Unfit on the 1 April 1919. Charles married Helen Donaldson 29 January 1920; he died Bundaberg 6 August 1951 and is buried Bundaberg General Cemetery.



Medals: Military Medal, War Medal and Victory Medal.

Extract—National Archives of Australia: B2455, McCALLIOM C; Mrs M Bullpitt and Lieutenant Colonel Neil C Smith AM Retd *Mostly Unsung Military History Research and Publications*

## War Diary for periods of Pte McCalliom's service

### 7th Machine Gun Coy, April—October 1917

The first few weeks that Charles was with 7 MG Coy, the company was located at Baraume or Renescurie then it undertook a march through Steenvorde to Halifax Camp where the time was spent mostly practicing. On 18 September 1917 the company moved to Asylum at Ypres and began assisting battalions of 7th Australian Brigade.

Attacks were carried out on 20 September resulting in the comment that close cooperation between battalion and company commanders allowed the gun crews to advance and provide valuable support. It was reported that not one gun had been lost or put out of action during these attacks. Casualties did occur but were considered light and being due to the constant movement of the gun crews' positions.

The company was in action again with 7th Infantry Brigade from 4 October 1917 and transferred assistance to 6th Brigade on 9 October. These actions at Ypres resulted in heavier losses of men and guns. The company was relieved on 10 October 1917.

### 2nd Machine Gun Battalion, June 1918

On 10 June 1918 companies and battalion headquarters moved to battle positions at Sailly. Minor operations on 11th were reported completely successful in bettering the position. Casualties among the forward guns occurred after consolidation and were 2 officers wounded, 2 other ranks killed and 6 wounded. Another gun position had 2 OR's killed and 3 wounded.

Extracts—Australian War Memorial AWM4 Items 24/12/12-17 and 24/2/4

## MC DOUGALL BROTHERS

*NB. Whilst it seems likely, it is not proven, that William James McDougall, son of Sophie Mc Dougall, and Herbert Radford McDougall son of William James McDougall were brothers.*

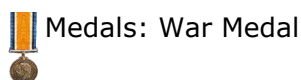


### William James McDOUGALL

**91 2/Corporal, 9th Battalion AIF and AIF Headquarters  
11 October 1915 – 11 April 1921**

William James Mc Dougall was aged 27 years and 4 months when he enlisted at Brisbane on 11 October 1915. He listed his next of kin as his mother, Sophie Mc Dougall of Burnett Heads and was 5 ft 8 ins tall, weighed 145 lbs. His occupation was labourer and religion Church of England.

Embarkation was from Sydney aboard *Beltana* on 13 May 1916 at which time William was allotted to 14 Light Horse. He was transferred to 9 Battalion on 5 August however he spent time in hospital, and on duty at Harfield Hospital. He was with 9th Battalion when transferred to AIF Headquarters on 20 January 1919. William spent all of his service in England. He returned to Australia on HT *Wahehe* disembarking 24 October 1920 and was discharged on 11 April 1921. He died 10 July 1957 and is buried in Bundaberg Cemetery.



Medals: War Medal

Extracts: National Archives of Australia: B2455, McDOUGALL W.J



### Herbert Radford McDOUGALL

**99 Corporal, 11th Machine Gun Company AIF  
5 February 1916 – 23 September 1919.**

Herbert was born at Bundaberg and enlisted at Brisbane aged 20 years and 6 months on 5 February 1916. His next of kin was father, William James McDougall, New Bundaberg (now Port Bundaberg). On enlistment he was 5 ft 11 ins tall, weighed 160 lbs and stated his occupation as farm labourer and religion Church of England.

Allotted to 11 Machine Gun Company, Herbert embarked for England from Sydney with the company on HMT *Borda* 5 June 1916. On the 23 November 1916 Herbert proceeded from Southampton to France. The following is taken from his records: '

This man was No. 1 on a gun, taking part in raiding operations on the night of 13th March 1917. Almost as soon as the raid commenced his positions were heavily shelled and his gun put out of action. Private McDougall remedied the trouble and carried on throughout the whole operation, though his gun was out of action by shell fire on several occasions, he set a splendid example of coolness and courage.'

Herbert's activities whilst on leave resulted in a number of charges and these may have led to the mention in dispatches not being awarded. He had several stints in hospital. He was appointed Lance Corporal on 20 March 1917 and promoted Cpl on 1 June 1918 with new unit 3rd Machine Gun Battalion. Herbert left France for England on the 8 April 1918 and sailed from Tilbury on *Wahehe* on 10 May disembarking at Sydney on the 1 July 1918 returning to 5th Light Horse.



Medals: War Medal and Victory Medal.

Extracts: National Archives of Australia: B2455, McDOUGALL H R

### War Diary extract for the period of Cpl H McDougall's service



**11th Machine Gun Company, 23 November 1916—6 July 1917**

11 Australian Machine Gun Coy having reached establishment in England, embarked for France 23 November 1916 and by 22 December was at Armentieres providing support. The company moved to Le Bizet Ploegsteert mid March but their activity of providing fire—mostly indirect night firing, continued until 29 April 1917 when the company moved into billets at Armentieres before undertaking a 5 day march to Watterdal where they began cleaning, training and resting.

On 18 May 1917 11 MG Coy set out again to return to the forward area and on 22nd began another period of operations. The company was located east of Messines when Herbert left on leave from 6th July. He ended up in hospital in England and did not return to his unit until January 1918.

Extracts—Australian War Memorial AWM4 Item 24/16/1



## Jack MARTIN

6133 Private, 15th Battalion AIF  
12 April 1916 – 13 June 1919

Jack was born in Woongarra, Bundaberg and enlisted at Enoggera aged 21 years on 12 April 1916, his next of kin given as his Father, Herman Martin, East Bundaberg. On enlistment Jack was 5 ft 4 ins tall, weighed 129 lbs and stated his occupation as blacksmith.

Embarkation for England was from Brisbane on 8 August 1916 with 19th Reinforcements, 15th Battalion. Jack disembarked at Plymouth 18 October 1916.

He proceeded to France and marched into 15 Battalion 22 December 1916. 17 February 1917 Jack was detached to the 4th Australian Light Trench Mortar Battery. Jack was reported missing on 11 April 1917. It was later established that Jack was captured at Reincourt and interned at Gefangenenlager Dulmen I Westf Coy 54 Group 3 Germany.

On the 17 December 1918 Jack was repatriated from Germany to England and upon examination on 23rd by 2nd Australian Command Depot medical office at Westham Weymouth, was found fit for general service.

Jack returned to Australia on the *Derbyshire* in March 1919 and was discharged on 13 June 1919.



Medals: War Medal and Victory Medal.

Extract—National Archives of Australia: B2455, MARTIN J

### War Diary for period of Pte Martin's service.

#### 15 Battalion AIF, January-April 1917

Much of January 1917 was spent with 15 Battalion located at Melbourne camp near Mametz carrying out field training and undertaking work parties. Heavy snow was experienced. February began with the battalion on the front line undertaking action until relieved early on 2nd it then moved to Becourt where it undertook training and reorganizing and again moving to Ribemont. These movements appear similar to 4ALTM Battery.

On 11 April, when the battery lost 4 crews and a further 2 were captured, the battalion had moved up from Favreuil tasked together with 14 Battalion to take Reincourt as part of 4th Brigade's attack on the Hindenburg Line.

When the battalion was finally relieved it reported that only 4 officers who were in the assault were brought in, they were wounded before reaching the first wire. None of the officers who reached the objective returned and of the troops who took part in the assault only 52 had returned. How many men had been made prisoner could not be obtained but total casualties of 15 Battalion were 19 officers and 364 other ranks.

#### 4th Australian Light Trench Mortar Battery, February-April 1917

4ALTM was with 15 Battalion when it attacked the enemy in February 1917. It then moved to where 13 Battalion was carrying out an attack before returning to 15 Battalion. A number of soldiers were killed or wounded during the battles but only some bodies recovered as those that had become buried could not be dug up due to the ground being frozen.

On 11 April the battery was set up for attack with three crews to the left, three to the right and two in reserve in a railway cutting. The three crews to the left were wiped out, whilst those to the right managed to take their first objective with two crews, the third having also been wiped out. The remaining crews and their officer were captured when their ammunition ran out.

Extracts—Australian War Memorial AWM4 Items 13/117/1 and 23/32/23-25

# MOORE BROTHERS



## Frank MOORE

1696 Private, 52nd Battalion AIF  
12 Jan 1916 – 4 Sep 1916

*Killed in Action* 



F. MOORE

Frank Moore enlisted in Brisbane 12 January 1916 at the age of 22 years and 11 months. His occupation at time of enlisting was labourer. Frank was the son of Henry and Eliza Moore of 'Norbrook' Bullyard via Bundaberg. He was born in Bundaberg and educated at Burnett Heads.

Frank was 5 ft 10 ins, weighed 166 lbs and of fair complexion with brown hair and grey eyes. His religious denomination was Church of England.

Private Moore embarked from Sydney 20 April 1916 on board HMT *Hawkes Bay* then on 6 June 1916 he departed Alexandria aboard *Franconia* for Plymouth arriving on 16 June.

Frank proceeded overseas to France on 10 August 1916 and was taken on strength 52nd Battalion on 25 August. He was reported missing on 9 September 1916 and listed as killed in action by a court of enquiry 24 April 1917.

9 April 1934 advice was sent to family that the Imperial War Graves Commission, London located remains approximately 500 yards east of Mouquet Farm near Thiepval. The remains were identified as being those of son Frank after confirmation of a full upper jaw of dentures. A handkerchief marked F Moore was also located. Frank is listed on the Villers Bretonneux memorial and in July 1934 his remains were exhumed and re-interred at Combles Communal Cemetery Extension, France.



MEDALS: War Medal and Victory Medal.

Extracts—National Archives of Australia: B2455, MOORE F

## War Diary extracts for periods of Pte Moore's Service

### 52nd Battalion AIF, 25 August—4 September 1916

52 Battalion took on strength 42 reinforcements and 5 details on 25 August 1916, whilst at Bonneville. The following day they departed moving through Herissart, Vadencourt to arrive at Brickfields on 30 August where the battalion rested prior to going into action.

1 September 1916 the battalion prepared at La Boisselle and at 9pm B Company departed to take over the front line trenches. A report indicated that the trenches were trenches in name only affording little cover. They had been heavily shelled during the nights of 1 and 2 September; about 100 yards of unbroken barbed wire extended to the right of their location and machine gun firing was coming from Mouquet Farm. Orders were received by the battalion to attack. Battalion Headquarters took up position at Kay's Dump after which the remainder of the companies moved out.

The Battle of Mouquet Farm was the last of the battles in the Pozières area involving Australians.

Mouquet Farm is the name given to a series of Australian attacks northwards along the Pozières Heights between 8 August and 3 September 1916. They followed on from the seizure of Pozières and the German lines at the windmill east of the village in late July and early August. These operations all formed part of the British offensive east of Albert which began on 1 July 1916 and lasted until early November of that year. Collectively, they are known as the Battle of the Somme.

Extracts—Australian War Memorial AWM4 Items 23/69/5-6; and  
memorials.dva.gov.au Overseas Memorial Search Mouquet Farm Battle Exploit Plaque (part).



## George William MOORE

4176 Pte 10/25th Battalion; 17th Australian Army Service Corps; and  
26th Battalion AIF  
14 Sep 1915—21 Aug 1919



G. W. MOORE

George William Moore enlisted 14 September 1915 in Toowoomba at the age of 37 years and 7 months. His occupation at time of enlisting was drover. George was the son of Henry and Eliza Moore of 'Norbrook' Bullyard via Bundaberg. He was born in Lincolnshire England and educated in England whilst his younger brothers were educated at Burnett Heads. George had a dark complexion, was 5 ft 7 inches tall, weighed 144 lbs and had brown hair and blue eyes. He was Church of England.

Private Moore departed Queensland on HMAT *Commonwealth* on 28 March 1916 and later sailed from Alexandria to Marseilles embarking 30 May arriving 5 June 1916. He was taken on strength 25th Battalion on 2 August and wounded on 5 August.

11 August 1916 George rejoined his unit but was transferred to England on 31 August. On 25 December that year he was temporarily attached to 17th Australian Army Service Corps. His records next show him as being transferred from 25 Battalion to 26 Battalion on 12 October 1918. *Queenslanders Who Fought in the Great War* suggests that George returned to action and participated in most of the big battles.

George returned to Australia embarking on *Ypringa* 15 May 1919 and was discharged 21 August 1919.



MEDALS: War Medal and Victory Medal.

Extracts—National Archives of Australia: B2455, MOORE G W

### War Diary extracts for periods of Pte Moore's Service

#### ◆ 25th Battalion AIF, August 1916

25 Battalion were in reserve at Tara Hill near Albert on 1 and 2 August having been in action at the end of July. 161 Other Ranks were received from reinforcements on 2nd. Orders were received for the battalion to move up to Pozieres to relieve 19th Battalion and dig a jumping off trench.

The battalion also undertook improvements on the firing trench and deepened and widened a communication trench all in difficult circumstances due to heavy shelling. Very heavy enemy shelling continued through until the battalion was relieved by 28 Battalion early on 6 August. It was noted that by that time Pozieres Ridge was in the hands of the British.

The casualty list for this action was 24 Other Ranks killed and 9 officers and 126 OR's wounded.

Wikipedia records that 25 Battalion later participated in a number of raids and battles in France and Belgium including the Second Battle of Bullecourt, Battle of Menin Road and Battle of Broodseinde Ridge. Its final action was early October 1918 against Bearevoir Line after which the battalion, exhausted by the fighting, was disbanded.

#### ◆ 26th Battalion AIF, 12 October 1918—

The War Diary for 26 Battalion for 12 October refers to the absorption of 25th Battalion. At the time of entry, 26 Battalion were located at Berteau Court France.

Extracts—Australian War Memorial AWM4 Items 23/42/13 and 23/43/39





## John Henry MOORE

461 Private, 6/11th Machine Gun Company AIF  
22 Jun 1916—6 Nov 1917



J. H. MOORE

John Moore was aged 30 years and 6 months when he enlisted in Bundaberg together with his brother William Boden Dale on 22 Jun 1916. John was educated at Burnett Heads and is recorded as having been a farmer prior to enlistment, He was 5 ft 8 1/2 in tall, weighed 147 lbs with a dark complexion, brown eyes and brown hair. He is given as a Methodist and interestingly his vision recorded as 6/6 both eyes.

Following initial training John spent a month with Machine Gun Depot Seymour before embarking from Melbourne on *Orsova* on 6 December 1916.

Private John Moore arrived at Plymouth on 17 February 1917 and marched in to Australian Details Camp 6&7 Perham Downs. On 24 February he marched in to Australian Machine Gun Training Depot Belton Park and two months later, on 24 April he embarked for France.

John was with Australian Machine Gun Base Depot until 12 May when he was transferred to Australian General Base Depot before being returned to England on 27 May 1917 due to defective vision. Documents reveal that John's condition was pre-existing and one item of correspondence from a specialist states that he suffered from a high level of myopia 'so high that I wonder how he could have been enlisted'. Another document lists his vision as R 6/60 and L 6/60

After a short time at 2 Com Depot Weymouth John embarked 22 July 1917 for return to Australia on HMAT *Nestor* for Home Service. He arrived 24 September at Melbourne and was sent to 1 Military District. John was discharged 6 November 1917.



MEDALS: War Medal and Victory Medal.

Extracts—National Archives of Australia: B2455, MOORE J H



## William Bolden Dale MOORE

Q8871 Private, (11 Depot Battalion)  
22 Jun 1916 – 21 Sep 1916



W. D. MOORE

William enlisted 22 June 1916 with his brother John. He was aged 27 years 4 months having been born in Peterborough Lincolnshire England. William was educated at Burnett Heads and at time of enlistment he was married to Louisa Isabell and they had three children.

Louisa Moore corresponded with the Army requesting William's release from the AIF due to the children being unsettled without him. At the time of writing William was in Rosemount Hospital and a letter from him supported his wife's request. He mentioned his concern for the farm as an additional reason for release.

The correspondence revealed that of the 5 sons of Henry & Eliza three were already serving and one other had endeavoured to enlist but was not accepted.

William was granted discharge 21 September 1916.

MEDALS: nil

Extracts—National Archives of Australia: B2455, MOORE W B D

# MORRIS BROTHERS



## Thomas Frederick MORRIS

5353 Gunner, 7th Battery, 3rd Field Artillery Brigade AIF  
18 June 1915 – 4 November 1918.

*Died of illness*



Thomas Frederick, youngest of the two brothers, sons of Thomas and Fanny Morris of Burnett Heads, was first to enlist. He was born in Bundaberg and on enlistment in Brisbane on 18 June 1915 was aged 27 years and 3 months, 5 ft 7 ins tall, weighed 151 lbs and stated his occupation as stockman.

Thomas embarked from Melbourne on 9 September 1915, on HMAT *Ballarat*. On 23 March he was transported as part of 3rd Field Artillery Brigade from Alexandria to Marseilles as Driver Morris with 7th Battery. On 18 August Thomas reverted to Gunner at his own request.

Gunner Morris was wounded in action (gun shot wound) on 6 June 1917 and transferred to England. He returned to France on 8 August re-joining his unit on 14 August 1917.

Thomas was given leave in England January 1918 returning to his unit in France on 6 February.

On 27 March Thomas was again wounded in action (gassed) and transferred to England. Following hospitalization Thomas was moved to Overseas Training Brigade in June and in July he marched in to Reserve Brigade Australian Artillery, both located in England.

Gunner Thomas Morris was taken to Sutton Veny Military Hospital (1AGH) on 3 November 1918 where he was pronounced dead. Cause of death was a ruptured aortic aneurysm. Thomas was buried with full military honours at St John the Evangelist Churchyard Sutton Veny, Military Section on Armistice Day.



Medals: 14-15 Star, War Medal and Victory Medal.

Extracts: National Archives of Australia: B2455, MORRIS T F; and Greg Morris, grandson of George.

## War Diary extract for periods of Gnr T. Morris' service

### 3rd Field Artillery Brigade, June 1917 and March 1918

The Brigade's war diary for June 1917 is very statistical however it does reveal that the batteries were active and were located in various areas around Ploegsteert.

A note in the diary for March 1918 states:

'During the month the enemy consistently shelled Bty positions with Phosgene, Mustard Oil, Sneezing Stuff, and on one occasion with a gas which probably consisted of Cyanide.'

'There were many casualties which, on investigation into their circumstances were found to be totally unavoidable.'

On the night of 28/29 March 1918, a group of 8th Battery men were taking cover in a pill box from what was described as 'simply high explosive bombardment' when a gas shell fell on them. At time of the diary entry there were 24 casualties of which 'up to present' 12 had died.

In the case of the 7th Battery casualties, it is recorded that these resulted from a prolonged exposure in a scarcely noticeable concentration of mustard gas, which affected the men after periods of 8 to 36 hours.

Extracts—Australian War Memorial AWM4 Items 13/31/34, 43.



## George Hudson MORRIS M.S.M.

192 Sergeant, 1st Tunnelling Coy. A.I.F.  
3 November 1915 – 2 April 1919.

George was born in Bundaberg and was the second son of Thomas and Fanny Morris of Burnett Heads to enlist, doing so at Brisbane 11 October 1915 at the age of 29 years and 4 months. On enlistment George was 5 ft 6 ins tall, weighed 132 lbs and stated his occupation as labourer.

George was allotted to 1st Tunnelling Coy on 24 December 1916 and embarked from Sydney on HMAT *Ulysses* 20 February 1916. He disembarked at Marseilles 5 May and detrained at Hazelbrook on the 8 May 1916.

Appointed Temporary Corporal on 27 October 1917, George was promoted to Corporal on 29 December 1917 and Temporary Sergeant on 19 June 1918. On 13 July 1918 George was detached to the Australian Corps School and promoted to Sergeant 3 August. Fourteen days later George returned to his unit.

George was wounded in action, a gunshot to the leg, on 1 October 1918 and invalided to England on HS *Cambria*. 3 January 1919 George embarked on the HS *Mamari* for return to Australia and disembarked on 4 February 1919.

A letter to Mrs F Morris included an extract from the *London Gazette* dated 17 January 1919:

AWARDED THE MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL : HIS MAJESTY THE KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Meritorious Service Medal to the undermentioned in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Armies in France and Flanders:—No. 192 Sergeant G. H. MORRIS



Medals: M.S.M., War Medal and Victory Medal.

Extracts: National Archives of Australia: B2455, MORRIS G H and Greg Morris, grandson of George

## War Diary extract for periods of Sgt G. Morris' service

### 1st Tunnelling Coy AIF, May-November 1916; June 1917; and October 1918

Working on trenches in Armentieres and dugouts in Bailleul took the company through to November when they took over the task of keeping open two great mines being prepared for a major assault in Hill 60.

John Laffin's *Guide to Australian Battlefields of the Western Front* describes the galleries' drainage and ventilation as poor and to improve them the Australians sank a metal-lined shaft 130 metres from a main junction. They drove an additional gallery under the German line, about 400 metres distance.

The shaft was coded Sydney, the drive leading to it Melbourne, while defensive galleries were called Adelaide, Perth, Brisbane, Newcastle and Hobart. The work was arduous and exhausting and six months' service in the tunnels of Hill 60 was regarded as the limit of strain any troops could stand.

In one sector, the Australian listeners reported that enemy miners were so close that their tools were shaking the earth in the Australian tunnel. They packed a ton of ammonal into the end of their tunnel and on 16 December 1916 fired it. Recovering from this shock, the Germans continued their efforts to dig under the shallower Australian tunnels and blow them up.

In March, April and May 1917 the Australians were tunnelling 5.5 metres per day in their efforts to prepare great mines for the impending attack on Messines Ridge. In June 1917 the company had blown the tunnels and moved to road repair.

When George was wounded the company was located at Cartigny and a report in the diary stated that with the blowing of Hill 60 the tunnelling company changed tasks from mining to dugouts and roads. No specific mention was made of activity on 1 October.

*(The story of Hill 60 has been made into a movie and there are a number of researchable references on the internet.)*

Extracts—Australian War Memorial AWM4 Items 16/2/1, 8, 22; also [www.ffaif.org.au](http://www.ffaif.org.au)



## John Johnston PHILP

**2144A Private, 3 Div Pioneer Battalion AIF**  
**13 April 1916 – 2 October 1919**



John was born at Tegege, Bundaberg and enlisted at Bundaberg aged 26 years on 13 April 1916. His mother, Mary Ann Donaldson, Ragolom Farm, Burnett Heads Rd, Bundaberg was listed as his next of kin. On enlistment John was 5 ft 10 ins tall, weighed 158 lbs and stated his occupation as labourer although ADFA database shows him as having been a carpenter.

John embarked from Brisbane with 42nd Battalion, 3rd Reinforcements on board HMAT *Clan Macgillivray* on 7 September 1916. On 14 November 1916 John proceeded to France and was taken on strength by the 3rd Division Pioneer Battalion 22 November.

During John's service overseas he took part in operations near Armentieres, Messines, Ypres, Zonnebeke, Belle, Heilly and Ribermont also Villers Bretonneux, Hamel, Amiens, Bray and Tin-court. From 3 to 13 July 1918 John was detached on duty to the Detachment Corps HQ returning to his unit upon completion.

On 19 April 1919 John returned to England to prepare for his return to Australia and on 10 May 1919. John went absent without leave earning him 2 days field penalty. He embarked for Australia 21 June 1919 on HT *Konigin Luise*, disembarked 8 July 1919 and was discharged on 2 October 1919. John married Louisa Lil Dick in 1921



Medals: War Medal and Victory Medal.

Extracts: National Archives of Australia: B2455, PHILP J J; and Lieutenant Colonel Neil C Smith AM Retd *Mostly Unsung Military History Research and Publications*

### War Diary extract for periods of Pte Philp's service

#### 3 Div Pioneer Battalion, November 1916—June 1917; November 1918

After establishment the Battalion moved to France in November 1916 and came under fire at Armentieres in December with men sustaining minor wounds. They also began working, building duckboards in the sawmill, inspecting water mains in the township and undertaking the many maintenance tasks needed in trenches. The battalion remained at that location until 31 May 1917 when they marched out to new billets at Nieppe.

In June they were ordered into battle position at Ploegsteert. Quite a number of casualties had been recorded during the preceding months. Construction of communication trenches and bridges plus clearing road debris and keeping train lines and the water supply serviceable were part of the task under the new orders and there were more casualties as enemy shelling remained intense throughout.

Mid June 1917 the battalion was at rest for two days apart from a few 'odd jobs'. They then went to constructing trenches. The final report for the month made a number of recommendations for awards 'principally for initiatives, courage and example under shell fire': 2 Military Cross; 2 Distinguished Conduct Medals and 7 Military Medals.

November 1918 saw the Pioneers at Liercourt where they were training. Many men took advantage of the battalion's educational scheme whilst afternoons were spent on recreation. On 8 November warning orders were received for a move to the front line. 9 November was battalion sports day with two men in civilian dress acting as bookmakers; visitors in attendance included nurses from 3 AGH. That afternoon the battalion were advised that they would entrain at 2000 Hrs on 11 November.

On 10 November the move was postponed 24 hours and at 0700 Hrs on 11 November news of the cessation of hostilities was received by telephone and verbal orders issued that troops would not cross the front line without further orders. Training and sports occupied the remainder of the month.

Extracts—Australian War Memorial AWM4 Items 14/15/2-8, 25



## Alexander Gordon Roy ROCKWELL

**21008 Gunner, 3 Divisional Ammunition Column; and  
7 Field Artillery Brigade AIF  
1 Dec 1915—25 May 1918**

Alex Rockwell, son of Horace James and Jean Ann Rockwell enlisted in Brisbane 1 December 1915 at the age of 23 years and 3 months. Alex was born in Wynyard Tasmania. At time of enlistment the family resided at Hatheleigh, South Kalkie. His occupation was farmer and he was 5 ft 9 1/2 ins tall weighed 140 lbs with a dark complexion, grey eyes and brown hair. Alex was Presbyterian.

Gnr Rockwell embarked from Sydney on *Argylshire* on 11 May 1916 arriving in Plymouth on 10 July. On 2 October he was taken on strength of 3rd Division Ammunition Column at Larkhill England before proceeding to France on 24 November.

Alex was detached to 3 Division Artillery Mortar Battery on 11 May 1917 and suffered wounding in action (gassed) on 2 June resulting in a period in hospital. He rejoined his unit on 15 July 1917. On 5 August Gnr Rockwell was transferred to 7th Field Artillery Brigade.

8 October 1917 Alex was again wounded in action this time he suffered gun shot wounds to the chest, neck and right wrist. These were severe and led to his transfer back to England and hospitalization. Alex was eventually shipped back to Australia embarking 30 January 1918 on *Euripides*. He was discharged from the AIF on 25 May 1918.



MEDALS: War Medal and Victory Medal.

Extracts—National Archives of Australia: B2455, ROCKWELL AGR

### War Diary extracts for periods of Gnr Rockwell's Service

#### **3rd Division Ammunition Column AIF, 24 Nov 1916-May 1917; 20 Jul—5 Aug 1917**

In November 3 DAC moved by sections to France settling into billets at Steenwerck. By 30 November the Column's strength was 16 officers and 827 other ranks. In December routine work was undertaken improving billets. Unfortunately there were no war diary entries beyond December for 3 DAC for 1916 and none for 1917.

#### **3 Division Trench Mortar Battery AIF, 11 May 1917—2 Jun 1917**

It is difficult to determine with certainty which Mortar Battery Alex was with at this time. 3 Div Trench Mortar Officer were in action at Nieppe on 11 May through to June 1917 whilst 3 Div Light Trench Mortar Battery's war diary records 'no record' for the same period and there is no war diary for 3rd Medium Trench Mortar Battery.

#### **7th Field Artillery Brigade AIF, 5 Aug 1917—8 Oct 1917**

The brigade was situated at Messines at the beginning of August in an active state. On 31 August the brigade was ordered to move out and throughout September it marched in and out of a number of destinations with batteries undertaking artillery work. The contribution of the batteries earned praise from senior AIF commanders.

On 4 October 1917 the 3rd stage of the Battle of Ypres began with an attack at 6am. The batteries were kept busy and were experiencing poor weather conditions. The brigade also reported taking casualties and that the enemy fire ranged from heavy to light over the days following commencement of action.

The brigade moved to a new position on 6 October and on 7th noted that the weather was very bad and visibility low; several casualties were caused by hostile fire on the Ypres-Zonnenbeke Road. Similar conditions prevailed on 8 October and mentioned was the continuing difficulty caused by congestion on the road which was the only means by which ammunition and supplies could be brought to the batteries.

Extracts—Australian War Memorial AWM4 Items 13/76/1-2; 13/91/7-8;13/116/14-15; 13/107 and 13/35/10-12



## Horace Bruce ROCKWELL

1638 2/Airman, 9th Reinforcements Australian Flying Corps AIF  
14 Nov 1916 – 20 Jul 1919

Horace Bruce Rockwell was born in Hobart Tasmania, the son of Horace James and Jean Anne Rockwell who resided at South Kalkie at the time of his enlistment. Horace James and Jean Anne later moved to Sea Park, Burnett Heads. Horace was educated in Tasmania and enlisted in Brisbane on 14 November 1916—the very day his younger brother William was reported by 25 Battalion as 'missing in action' in France.

At the time of his enlistment Horace was age 27 years and was residing in Brisbane. His occupation given was Electrician and his attestation paper records that he had previous service of 6 years with Engineers, leaving at own request.

Horace Bruce is described as 5 ft 9 1/2 ins tall, weighing 143 lbs medium complexion, blue eyes and grey brown hair and he was Church of England. His service records show his enlistment description being signed off by a 2nd Lt at Laverton on 7 March 1917.


Details of Horace's service after departing Sydney 10 May 1917 and disembarking in Devonport 20 July 17 are scant in that he is not shown as having been on active service outside of England and that he was only awarded the War Medal.

The records detail that he was sent to Farnborough on 28 July 1917, Halton Camp 3 September 1917, School of Wireless on 16 November 1917 and Wireless School Farnborough 3 April 1918. 25 June 1918 he was attached to 7th Training School AFC and then moved to No 2, (2 Squadron), Station on 8 July 1918.

Horace returned to Australia on *Kaiser-i-Hind* embarking 6 May 1919 and disembarking 20 July 1919. He was discharged the same year on 20 July 1919.

*Queenslanders Who Fought in the Great War* drew on information from family and friends and provides the following:

Was in R.A. Engineers at Brisbane for several years, and on the outbreak of war he was made instructor at the Enoggera Camp. Was afterwards transferred to the Secret Service and remained on duty for two years. He then enlisted in the Flying Corps and went to the Flying School at Laverton Victoria and then to England 11th May, 1917. In England on Instructional and Operating work for the Flying Corps at Naylesworth, near Gloucester, until the end of the war.

 MEDALS: War Medal



Extracts—National Archives of Australia: B2455, ROCKWELL H B  
Queenslanders Who Fought in the Great War

### No 2 Squadron Australian flying Corps

On 21 June 1918, 2 Squadron along with 4 Squadron, AFC, and 46 and 103 Squadrons of the RAF, became part of the newly formed 80th Wing. 2 Squadron was active throughout the Allied counter-offensive. It was almost as mobile on the ground as it was in the air, relocating on several occasions to ensure it was best placed to support the Allied advance. By this stage in the war the Allied air forces had almost complete dominance of the air.

The squadron's last major operation of the war was flown on 9 November 1918. After the Armistice squadron personnel were involved in evaluating captured German aircraft. The squadron relinquished its own aircraft and returned to the United Kingdom in February 1919. On 6 May it sailed for home aboard the *Kaisar-i-Hind*. 2 Squadron finally disbanded with disembarkation of last members in Sydney on 18 June.

Extracts—Australian War Memorial /War History/Units/U51017



## William Percival ROCKWELL

4760 Private, 12/25th Battalion AIF  
6 Jan 1916 – 14 Nov 1916

*Killed in Action*



William Percival Rockwell was born at Rocky Creek Tasmania and educated in Tasmania. On enlistment in Brisbane on 6 January 1916 he was aged 18 years and 5 months. William was the second of Horace James and Jean Anne Rockwell's sons to enlist and of the three brothers he was the youngest.

William was described as weighing 142 lbs, 5 ft 8 ins tall with a fresh complexion, blue eyes, brown hair and a Presbyterian.

Following training at Enoggera William sailed from Sydney for Egypt 12 April on *Mooltan* arriving in May 1916. He then went to England before joining 25 Battalion in France on 17 September 1916.

William was reported Missing in Action on 14 November 1916 and a Court of Enquiry held 14 March 1917 determined that William was Killed in Action.

Private William Rockwell's items in kit store being knives, cap, 2 military books, handkerchiefs, 2 Testaments and a writing pad were returned to his parents in August 1917. A memorial plaque and his medals followed in 1922.

William's name is recorded on the Roll of Honour at Villers Bretonneux.



MEDALS: War Medal and Victory Medal.

Extracts—National Archives of Australia: B2455, ROCKWELL W P  
Queenslanders Who Fought in the Great War

### War Diary extracts for periods of Pte Rockwell's Service

#### ◆ 25 Battalion AIF, 17 September 1916—14 November 1916

There are no records for September 1916. In October the battalion was in action in the trenches before returning to Ypres when relieved on 18 October. Moving again on 21 October the battalion arrived at Dernancourt on 29th where they undertook working parties.

November 3 the battalion moved to Carlton Trench Camp in brigade reserve. The move proved to be difficult due to muddy conditions. When orders were received on 4 November to move to the front line and together with 27 and 28 Battalions, to attack at 9.15 am the following day, they included instructions to first take delivery of rations. At 11.45 pm on 4 November, when the rations had still not arrived the battalion moved forward leaving a party behind to convey the rations. Mud and rain hampered the operation although it seems objectives were reached.

The battalion was relieved on the evening of 6 November having held the trench but suffering casualties. It returned to Carlton Trench Camp then to Marnetz Huts where it was reorganized.

12 November the battalion relieved 20 Battalion at the front line north of Fleurs. In position the battalion set about improving the trenches. Orders were received to attack the German line at 6.45 am on 14 November. This attack was reported as unsuccessful.

The battalion was relieved by 28 Bn at 1.30 the following morning, moving to Switch Trench in support. By this time the casualty list was 2 officers killed, one missing, two wounded and 188 other ranks listed as casualties—no breakdown of the OR's is given.

Extracts—Australian War Memorial AWM4 Items 23/42/14-15



## Frank Maurice SIMS

5680 Private, 26th Battalion. AIF  
12 April 1916 – 1 November 1917

Frank was born in Woongarra and enlisted at Brisbane aged 24 years and 4 months on 12 April 1916. His next of kin was given as his father, Walter Sims, Bundaberg. On enlistment he was 5 ft 8 ins tall, weighed 147 lbs and stated his occupation as stockman.

On 7 September 1916 Frank embarked from Brisbane on HMAT A46 *Clan Macgillivray* for Plymouth where he disembarked on 2 November 1916. Frank initially marched in to 7th Training Battalion on 21 November. He proceeded to France on the S.S. *Victoria* on 13 December 1916 and was taken on strength 26 Battalion on 19 December.

Frank was wounded in action on 7 March 1917 suffering gun shot wounds to the right arm, face and tongue. On 13 March he was invalided to England sailing from Rowen on the H.S. *St David* and admitted to the 3rd London Military Hospital, Wadsworth on the 14th.

On the 22nd July 1917 Frank embarked on the A. 71 *Nestor* from England for Australia. His sister Fanny Sims was advised he would most likely disembark in Sydney and travel to Brisbane by train—he actually disembarked in Melbourne.

Frank was discharged on the 1st November 1917.



Medals: War Medal and Victory Medal.

Extracts: National Archives of Australia: B2455, Sims F M

### War Diary extract for the period of Pte Sims' service



#### 26th Battalion AIF, December 1916—March 1917

Three days after Frank joined the battalion at Burie, a small village in the north of France, they began moving and at Redoubt were employed on road making before moving back to Buire and on to Pricourt Farm by end January 1917. They continued to move undertaking three days of front line duty at Le Sars and 4 days at Martin-Puich.

26th Battalion alternated front line duty with bivouac on the first few days in March, some at Martin-Puich and some at Warlencourt. On 4 March they relieved 28 Bn at Malt Trench and were themselves relieved by 25th Bn on 6 March.

Frank's injury may have occurred during the operations of 4-5 March when attacking Malt Trench during which enemy wire, some still in-tact was encountered. Where gaps in the wire were utilized the troops were met with considerable opposition with one company at Loupart Road having strenuous hand to hand fighting lasting about ten minutes before the enemy gave way. Where ground was achieved posts were established in front of the objective and the position consolidated.

At 5.30 am, date uncertain, the enemy attempted a feeble counter attack lining up in No Man's Land where Australian Lewis guns reportedly ensured none returned to their trench. A few left alive were captured. 'The officers, NCO's and men fought throughout with great determination and heart. The morale being splendid.'

At the end of the March 1917 2 Distinguished Conduct Medals and 9 Military Medals were recommended.

A listing of battalion strength notes: 2 officers 38 other ranks killed; 10 officers and 170 other ranks wounded; and 1 officer and 26 other ranks missing; plus 1 officer died of wounds.

Extracts—Australian War Memorial AWM4 Items 23/43/17-20



# TAYLOR BROTHERS



## George TAYLOR M.M.

3655 2nd Lieutenant, 2nd Pioneer Battalion AIF  
30 August 1915 – 29 September 1917

*Killed in Action*



Enlisted 30 August 1915; Awarded Military Medal 2 September 1916; Killed in Action 29 September 1917. Buried Menin Road South Military Cemetery, Ypres, Belgium



Medals: Military Medal, War Medal and Victory Medal.



## Joseph Henry TAYLOR

3656, Private, 2nd Pioneer Battalion AIF  
30 August 1915 – 5 October 1918

*Killed in Action*



Enlisted 30 August 1915; Appointed Lance Corporal, reverted to Private at own request. Killed in Action 5 October 1918. Buried High Tree British Cemetery, Montbrehain, France



Medals: War Medal and Victory Medal.



Extracts: National Archives of Australia: B2455, TAYLOR G and TAYLOR J H

## *The Last Anzac to Fall*

Story supplied by Colin Taylor

A Queensland country boy was tragically killed on the last day of battle in the Great War, writes John McCoy.

In the Picardie region of northern France, near the tiny village of Montbrehain, a bright moon lit the pre-dawn autumn sky as the Australians fixed bayonets for what would be their last day of fighting in the Great War.

They didn't know it at the time, but what had begun on the bloody shores of Gallipoli was about to end. Here, 90 years, six months and a few days ago, Private Joseph Henry Taylor, 2nd Pioneer Battalion was killed.

He may have been the last Anzac to die in the Great War. The mayhem of battle, coupled with chaotic recordkeeping on the front line, hides the precise name of the last Australian to die. But what we know is that Joe Taylor lost his life on Australia's last day of fighting and, with younger brother George, now rests in peace in a Commonwealth War Cemetery far away from their Queensland home.

The Taylor brothers were born at Childers on the Fraser Coast, Joseph Henry in 1886 and George in 1889, as the second and third children of cane farmer John and wife Clara.

In 1910, the parents with youngest children Caroline and Emily, moved to the beach at Mon Repos near Bundaberg to take over a dairy property, leaving eldest son Jack and his brothers to run the cane farm. Dairying may not have been as strenuous as cane farming for John, but it brought with it an unexpected problem. A young local named Bert Hinkler had taken to the new-fangled

art of flying and used the Taylor's dairy paddocks as a landing field for his flimsy plane, terrifying the cows. It was soon decided that the Mon Repos beach would make a far better landing strip.

The Taylor sons, Jack, Joe and George were well built, fit and strong. They could certainly handle themselves in the case of disagreement and George put his skills to use by earning a few extra pounds of a Saturday afternoon as a bare knuckle fighter.

With the outbreak of war in Europe, the Taylor boys were anxious to enlist but as was often the case in such situations it was agreed that the eldest son should remain home to manage the family business. Both Joe and George had spent a number of years as members of the Wide Bay Regiment and were on August 30, 1915, both enlisted in Brisbane for fulltime service. Just days before leaving Childers, George had married Bundaberg girl Ruby Cullen.

Both brothers were initially made members of the 25th Infantry Battalion AIF, and on January 3, 1916, embarked on the 'Kyarra', bound for Alexandria in Egypt. After a short training stint in the shadows of the mighty pyramids, they set sail for Marseilles in France.

The French weather didn't initially seem to suit Joe, who was admitted to base hospitals at Etaples and Boulogne on the French coast just south of Calais suffering from influenza.

But for George it was an immediate baptism by fire as the Australians prepared to attack the strategically vital village of Pozieres.

It is often said that if the Anzac legend was born on the shores of Gallipoli, it came of age on the gradual slopes of Pozieres. In six weeks they lost 7654 men, and almost as many Australian lives were sacrificed here as in the eight months on Gallipoli. No fewer than five Australians – Arthur Blackburn, Claud Castleton, Thomas Cooke, John Leak and Martin O'Meara – were awarded the Victoria Cross for gallantry at Pozieres.

On September 19, Sergeant George Taylor was notified that his majesty King George V had awarded him the Military Medal for bravery. The commendation read: 'On 1st August 1916, at Pozieres did good work at digging forward trench in NO MANS LAND and incidentally attended to the wounded. After completion of the work he carried Corporal Stanfield who was badly wounded over NO MANS LAND and right down to Dressing Station near BAILIFF WOOD all the time under shell fire. The distance was nearly 1 mile. The wounded man fainted three times on the way. A feat of physical endurance as well as courage.'

George was eventually evacuated to England with severe health problems, but incredibly returned to the French battlefields in February 1917.

That reunion was too short – in September 1917 George was killed at Polygon Wood, another of Australia's most dreadful battles. From his breast pocket was later retrieved a bullet pierced photo of brother Jack and wife Ada's one year old daughter Beryl.

For Joe there was time to grieve for his fallen brother, time away from the hell of the front line with leave in Paris and the UK before he returned to the Somme.

The war had begun to turn in the Allies' favour, and Australia's leader General Sir John Monash had determined that taking the village of Montbrehain could be the move to break the German's line.

Joe Taylor's 2nd Pioneers had been at the front line for a number of days and were overdue for relief, but they were sent in to capture the village before dawn on October 5, 1918.

For the Pioneers their job was going to be dirty and dangerous, and they knew it. As it turned out, the Monash plan, in spite of the risk, was brilliantly conceived and the Australians entered Montbrehain by 9am. Montbrehain in Australian [hands] Monash gave his troops what was [to be] a permanent rest. Australian forces had seen their last engagement of the Great War. Less than a month later the war was over.

But for Joe Taylor, Lady Luck played the cruellest of cards. German artillery that always posed the greatest threat had the Pioneer [in their] range and a bursting shell ended the 32 year old Queenslanders life.

*The story supplied by Colin includes extracts of the heart-breaking attempt by a mother to receive news of her missing son, Joe. Having been told informally by a nephew, she even travelled to Sydney to meet a troop ship in the hope of getting confirmation. The official advice was received 13 months later.*

*[The above story contained some missing words, these gaps have been replaced with possible words and bracketed.]*



## Charles Lewis VEAGE

507 Private, 15th Battalion AIF  
28 September 1914 – 9 May 1915

*Killed in Action*



Charles was born in England and enlisted at Bundaberg aged 24 years and 1 month on 28 September 1914. His father, David Veage of Ireland, was named as next of kin. On enlistment Charles was 5 ft 5 ins tall, weighed 134 lbs and stated his occupation as labourer.

Charles embarked with 15 Battalion on HMAT A40 *Ceramic* from Melbourne 22 December 1914. The battalion had travelled to Port of Melbourne in two special trains.

15 Battalion was part of the British Army's Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, Gallipoli and Charles was attached to the battalion's 3rd Company on 12 April 1915.

Charles was reported missing at the Dardanelles, Gallipoli Peninsular on 9 May 1915 and declared 'Killed in Action' by a Court of Enquiry, 4th Australian Infantry Brigade on 6 April 1916.

Correspondence from his sister, Mrs E Toft of Bondi dated 12 November 1920 sought to have Charles' medals forwarded to his mother residing at Cross, Rathfriland, County Down Ireland.

Medals: 1914/15 Star, War Medal and Victory Medal.



Extracts: National Archives of Australia: B2455, VEAGE C L

### War Diary extract for the period of Pte Lewis' service

#### 15 Battalion AIF, February—May 1915

The 15th Battalion, 4th Infantry Brigade was located at Heliopolis Egypt undergoing training and conducting daily exercises throughout February and March 1915 before being shipped through the Dardanelles to near Lemnos where they disembarked under fire.

The last of the troops disembarked on April 26, 1915 and four days later moved up to Monash Valley to join with the rest of the battalion and occupy Pope's Hill.

30 April the battalion came under attack from the enemy and in turn reported that battalion machine guns inflicted severe casualties amongst the enemy.

On 2 May 1915 Battalion troops made a concerted advance on enemy positions. Counter attacks by the enemy occurred on the morning of 3 May; the battalion was relieved by Auckland Battalion and 15 Bn went into bivouac until 6 May when half the battalion relieved troops on Quinn's Hill. Several casualties were caused by sniper fire.

The left half of the battalion relieved the right half on Quinn's post on 8 May and their commander decided to attack the enemy's trenches in front of Quinn's Hill on 9 May.

The assault was made at 10.30 am resulted in the enemy's trenches being occupied by the 15 Bn troops but owing to a portion of the trenches being held by the enemy who could not be dislodged, it was necessary for the battalion to withdraw troops back to their original position.

Casualties suffered during the withdrawal to their original position recorded on 10 May, were 160 killed or wounded.

Extracts—Australian War Memorial AWM4 Items 23/32/4-7



## Francis Alexander WALTERS

**2269, Private, 47th Battalion AIF  
13 March 1916 – 9 December 1919**

Francis was born at Hughenden and enlisted at Rockhampton aged 19 years on 13 March 1916 and gave his next of kin as his father, Alick Walters, Burnett Heads, Bundaberg. On enlistment Francis was 5 ft 7 ins tall, weighed 131 lbs and stated his occupation as labourer.

On 16 August 1916 Francis embarked from Brisbane on the HMT *Boorara* and disembarked at Plymouth, England 13 October 1916. He was shipped to France, embarking on *Princess Clementine* from Folkston on 21 December. He was taken on strength of 47th Battalion from 4th Reinforcements, at Estaples on 6 February.

Francis was wounded in action on 7 June 1917 with a gun shot wound to the chest and back. He was transported to England on 21st and admitted to Military Hospital. He was transferred to 3 Australian Auxiliary Hospital, Dartford on 10 July and soon after to Command Depots at Weymouth and Codford.

Two offences committed at Codford resulted in loss of 7 days pay and soon after Francis was moved to Overseas Training Brigade, Perham Downs, England then to 1 Command Depot Pernham Downs, on to 3 Com Dep, Hurdcott and finally to 47 Bn at Overseas Training Brigade Durvill 21 November.

On 29 June 1918 Francis was transferred to 42 Battalion then to Machine Gun Training Depot in October. He went AWL and on return was sent to France marching in to 4 Machine Gun Battalion on 8 December 1918.

On 24 March 1919 Francis was transferred to Graves Regiment. In May he disobeyed a command and in June, absented himself from parade, incurring penalties. He was moved to England on 29 July and embarked from London on 6 September 1919 aboard HMT *Euripides* arriving 25 October. He was discharged at Brisbane on the 9th December 1919.

His story does not quite finish there as papers relating to the estate of Frank Hoffman who died in Emerald on 15 May 1961 stated that the deceased had been in the possession of a Certificate of Discharge and Repatriation Department papers of Francis Alexander Walters.



Medals: War Medal and Victory Medal.

Extracts: National Archives of Australia: B2455, Walters F A

### War Diary extract for period of Pte Walters' service

#### ● 47 Battalion AIF, February-June 1917

6 February the Battalion were located at Mametz France and on 8 and 9 February relieved other companies at Bulls Road where they suffered casualties until they themselves were relieved on 17 February.

During March and early April the battalion moved to various areas undertaking training and repair work at the camps where they were located. On 11 April the battalion was again in action at Bullecourt, they then moved to Fricourt on 13 April.

In the latter part of May preparations for the front line were made and on June 6 the commander wrote "Never before in the history of the Bn was so much preliminary work bestowed on a Bn & never was it more fitter for a venture such as this."

The battalion moved out of Bulford Camp on 7 June and assembled in No Mans Land opposite Messines, then moved forward in attack capturing their final objective by 12 June.

Extracts—Australian War Memorial AWM4 Items 23/64/9-13

# HISTORY

The Burnett Heads War Memorial was designed by students of Burnett Heads State Primary School. Construction was funded by the Burnett Heads community and carried out with the help of local volunteers.

**The War Memorial was dedicated on 25th April, Anzac Day, 1994**  
by Mr Frank Foster, Salvation Army.

The Burnett Heads Memorial Park Committee was formed in 1993 to organize services on Anzac and Remembrance Days.

This committee managed the Centenary of Anzac project which saw the memorial rededicated on 23 Jul 2016 after it was refurbished and the First World War Roll of Honour was added.

The project was supported by the Queensland Government, Bundaberg Regional Council, Burnett Heads Progress and Sports Association Incorporated and Burnett Heads and Bundaberg communities.

The war memorial and park are maintained by the Bundaberg Regional Council, Burnett Heads Memorial Park Committee and members of the Burnett Heads community.

## Burnett Heads War Memorial Brief History

compiled from scrap book and history produced by Leonie Jamieson and John Wilson



This newspaper clipping appears in a scrapbook produced by Leonie Jamieson which now forms part of the Burnett Heads Memorial Park Committee's history record currently maintained by Chairman, John Wilson.

The cutting is accompanied by the following:

The first Anzac Day Service for Burnett Heads Community was held in the Lounge of the Lighthouse Hotel 25.04.1993.

L-R Smn Jonathon Graham (T.S. Bundaberg), Mrs Jean Papp (Pianist), FSgt John McConnell RAAF, Sue Waddell (Publican), PONRC Leonie Jamieson (T.S. Bundaberg), Bob McWilliam (Co-organiser), Frank Foster (Salvation Army)

**I**n 1993 Burnett Heads community gathered to commemorate ANZAC Day.

The well attended service was the first ever commemorated in Burnett Heads and led to a suggestion that a monument be erected on council land on the corner of Zunker and Lutz Streets.

This proposal was put to the Woongarra Shire Council by a group of community minded people who formed a committee to oversee the project. This committee became the Burnett Heads Memorial Park Committee.

The committee supported its proposal

with a commitment to fundraising for the memorial and further support was offered by Burnett Heads SES pledging a percentage of the proceeds of its annual ball.

By September 1993 \$900 had been received from Burnett Heads SES and the Council had backed the proposal.

Public meetings were held outlining the plans and an approach was made to Burnett Heads State School to conduct a competition for students to design the memorial incorporating local environmental resources.

## Burnett Heads War Memorial Park Committee Inaugural Members

Robert McWilliam (President)  
John McConnell (Vice President)  
Clare McCafferty (Secretary)  
Neill Collins  
Garry Allen  
Sue Waddell  
Eileen Crump  
Bevan Jamieson  
Leonie Jamieson  
Greg Flannagan



Pictured on the site of the proposed Burnett Heads monument during the presentation of a cheque for \$900 which was part proceeds from the Burnett Heads SES Ball were (l to r) Neill Collins (Burnett Hds SES Treasurer), Gary Allen (SES President), Bob McWilliam (Cttee President), Clara McCafferty (Cttee Secretary) and Councillor Jock McConnell (Cttee Vice President).

Construction of the memorial told through photographs.



**L-R Len Richardson, Neil Collins, Ray Read, Bevan Jamieson, Brent Crump, Dave Bridges**



**L-R Len Richardson, Neil Collins (obscured), Bevan Jamieson, Joe Ekblad, Brent Crump, Ray Read.**



**L-R Paul Eagan, Ben Crump, Len Richardson & possibly Joe Ekblad**



**L-R Ray Read, Len Richardson, Garry Allen, Sue Waddell, Joe Ekblad, John Hay**





## Dedication

The new memorial was dedicated and put to use on ANZAC Day, Sunday 25th April 1994.

The event began with a parade which assembled at the Community Hall and marched along Zunker Street to the Memorial Park. It is recorded that Jock McConnell and Bob Van Harskamp were the parade marshals.

Taking the parade's salute at a position near the Lighthouse Hotel was committee president, WOff (Rtd) Bob McWilliam.

Dedication of the memorial was performed by Mr Frank Foster, Salvation Army.

T.S. Bundaberg Naval Reserve Cadets provided a guard and the Salvation Army Band, the musical support.

The opening address for the commemorative service was given by Cr. Bill Neubecker, mayor of the new Burnett Shire Council.

Others participating in presenting the service were John Wilson, president Bundaberg RSL Sub Branch, Leut (NRC) Roslyn Schuppner, singer, bugler Barry Nancarrow and Tom McLucas BEM who recited the Ode.

Following the service a 'Lone Pine' seedling was planted in the park by Tom McLucas and John Wilson who had organised the acquisition.

Unfortunately conditions did not suit the pine and it failed to survive.



## Commemorations

The Burnett Heads Memorial Park Committee continued to organise services of remembrance on ANZAC and Remembrance days with a growing attendance. The service was held at the unique time of 3pm to enable those with other regional commitments to attend.

Each ANZAC service began with the parade which was normally preceded by a police vehicle and one or two fire trucks from the Burnett Heads Rural and Urban Fire Brigades.



A guard of T.S. Bundaberg Naval Cadets, a drummer, the parade marshal and service men and women were followed by SES & Fire Brigade members, community groups and students from Burnett Heads State School.



Seating and shelter at the park on ANZAC Days was provided from within the community and in time Bundaberg Rum City Silver Band joined with the Salvation Army Band in providing support.

Australian Air Force Cadets from 228 Squadron Bundaberg, also became involved in the ANZAC Day parade and service. The Lighthouse Hotel catered afternoon tea.

Councils (Woongarra, Burnett and then Bundaberg Regional) have assisted the committee in holding the annual ANZAC Day services.

Remembrance Day services did not involve much formality however all necessary respect was shown and traditions observed.

Being historical this record is written in the past tense however the ANZAC and Remembrance Day traditions continue.

## ANZAC Day Guests

A guest was invited by the committee to take the parade's salute on ANZAC Day. This was organised as best as possible on a service rotational basis. Taking the salute have been:

1994	WOff (Ret'd) Bob McWilliam Burnett Heads Memorial Park Committee, President	RAAF
1995	Jack Simmonds, President Bundaberg Ex-POW	Army
1996	WOff (Ret'd) John Wilson President, Bundaberg RSL	RAAF
1997	Tom McLucas BEM Past pres. Wide Bay Burnett RSL	Army
1998	Leut Cdr (NRC) Ian Lohse Commanding Officer (CO) T.S. Bundaberg	NRC
1999	Col (Ret'd) Mick George AM President, Bundaberg Legacy	Army
2000	WOff (Ret'd) John Wilson President, Bundaberg RSL	RAAF
2001	WOff (Ret'd) John Wilson President, Bundaberg RSL	RAAF
2002	Col (Ret'd) Mick George AM President, Bundaberg Legacy	Army
2003	WOff (Ret'd) John Wilson President, Bundaberg RSL	RAAF
2004	Tom McLucas BEM Deputy Pres. Bundaberg RSL	Army
2005	Leut Cdr (ANC) Ian Lohse Deputy Commander Qld ANC	ANC
2006	FSgt (Ret'd) John <i>Jock</i> McConnell Past Chairman, Burnett Heads Memorial Park Committee	RAAF
2007	John Best (delayed—J Wilson took salute)	Army
2008	Leut (ANC) Kerry Read C.O. T.S. Bundaberg ANC	ANC
2009	Sgt (Ret'd) Leone Wilson Secretary, Bundaberg & District Ex Servicewomen's Association	WRAAF
2010	Pte (Ret'd) Alf Simpson Ex 2/15 AIB	Army
2011	Leut (ANC) Reg Rayner X.O. T.S. Bundaberg ANC	RAN
2012	Cpl (Ret'd) Shirley Watson Burnett Heads Memorial Park Committee Secretary	WRAAF
2013	Ernest Greensill, Ex 26AIB (ill, Tom McLucas took salute)	Army
2014	Leut (ANC) Chris Moyle C.O. T.S. Bundaberg	ANC
2015	Sgt (Ret'd) Vern Eggmolesse	RAAF
2016	Sapper (Ret'd) Jim Kahler National Serviceman	Army

## ANZAC Parade Commanders

(as best can be established)

1994	Bob Van Harskamp Jock McConnell
1995	Bob Van Harskamp
1996	Tom McLucas BEM
1997—2003	Doug Givney
2004 +	Ken Graham (continuing)

## Burnett Heads Memorial Park Committee Changes

Over time the make-up of the committee changed including the following executive positions:

1995	Chairman	Jock McConnell
	Deputy Chairman	Garry Allen
2002	Secretary	Christine Richards
	Treasurer	Diane Jacobs
	Secretary	Lesley Allen
2006	Chairman	John Wilson
	Secty/Treasurer	Christine Richards
2007	Secretary	Shirley Watson
	Treasurer	Leone Wilson

## Other events

1995 Sunday 6 August a service was held to unveil a plaque commemorating the loss of two Royal Navy submariners off the coast during World War Two.

2004 Saturday 24 April the 10th anniversary of the memorial's completion was celebrated with a BBQ enjoyed by those who worked on the project.

2009 Refurbishment project: October—a donation toward refurbishment of the Burnett Heads Memorial was made by the CLAG committee of Burnett Heads Progress & Sports Association.

2010 Thursday 11 November thoughts for a revamp of the park precinct and memorial layout was mentioned informally to the local division councillor, Danny Rowleson. Following on, plans and ideas were sketched and proposals considered plus further donations made.

2015 The committee applied to be auspiced to the Burnett Heads Progress & Sports Association and were accepted. This enabled applications to be made to the Queensland Government for a Centenary of Anzac grant and to Bundaberg Regional Council also for a grant. Both were successful and with community support, refurbishment and commemoration would be possible in the following year.

*The Burnett Heads Memorial Park Committee thanks the members of the Burnett Heads community who have given freely of their time in repairing and preparing the war memorial for ANZAC Day each year.*

## Centenary of Anzac project 2016

Come 2016 the committee were keen to see re-furbishment start however holding Anzac Day commemorations on a half completed memorial was not acceptable—plaques would take time to be manufactured and had to be in place prior to re-dedication. Patience was required.



Media attention was aroused through the council's grant presentation.

Pictured are Councillor Scott Rowleson, Deputy Mayor Bill Trevor, Committee Chairman John Wilson OAM, and Progress & Sports Assn. President, Chris McLaughlin at the presentation of the Bundaberg Regional Council grant 19 April.

(Photo above, the media they faced)



2016's record parade. Taking the salute Sapper (Retd) Jim Kahler

On 26 April, the day after a record attendance at a Burnett Heads Anzac ceremony, removal of the tiles from the memorial began; and the printing of the booklet also got underway.

Planning for the commemoration of the Battle of

Pozières was in progress with the introduction of a committee logo and draft invitation and program.



Work on the memorial was visual for the community to witness:



When the six additional soldiers' names were discovered, it was too late to include them on the main plaque as all of the plaques had been produced and collected from the manufacturer. Likewise, most of this book had been printed and was awaiting the final pages before assembly.

Paul Rushbrook's team of contractors progressed through the stages moving at a pace controlled by supply of special materials.

In June the final touches began.





*Above:* Contractors Paul *right* and son Chris Rushbrook about to tackle the finishing touches, 27 Jun 2016. *Below:* Plaques and flag poles all positioned, 28 June 2016



# CENTENARY OF THE BATTLE OF POZIERES

Service of Commemoration  
and re-dedication of the  
Burnett Heads War Memorial



23 July 2016

3pm Call to Order

*Ken Graham*  
Parade Marshall

Welcome

*Warrant Officer (Ret'd) John  
Wilson OAM, RAAF*  
Committee Chairman and  
Master of Ceremonies

Re-dedication, Burnett Heads  
War Memorial

*Padre, Captain Melissa Millard*  
Salvation Army

Mounting of the Catafalque  
Guard and Flag Party

*T.S Bundaberg Australian Navy Cadets*

Addresses:

*Hon Leanne Donaldson MP,*  
State Member for Bundaberg; Minister for  
Agriculture & Fisheries, representing the  
Premier *(late apology)*

*Jack Dempsey*  
Mayor, Bundaberg Regional Council

*Stephen Bennett MP*  
State Member for Burnett

Guest Speaker—Battle of  
Pozières

*Warrant Officer Class One Matthew  
Louden*  
Regimental Sergeant Major,  
Australian Intelligence Corps.

Wreath Laying—Lament

*Piper Adam Johnston*  
Bundaberg Caledonian Pipe Band

Reading of names of First World  
War soldiers

*Lana Browne and Peter Flintoff*  
Students, Burnett Heads State Primary  
School

Cannon Salute

TS Bundaberg cannon

Ode

Committee Chairman

Last Post

Bundaberg Salvation Army Band

Minutes Silence

Rouse

National Anthem

Combined Bands

Benediction

Padre

Dismiss guard

Thank you

Committee Chairman

Invitation to  
afternoon tea  
at the  
Lighthouse  
Hotel.

*(Extract from  
the  
Service  
Program)*







**Salvation Army Band**  
**Section of the 100 plus crowd**



**MC John Wilson OAM**  
**Guest speaker, WO1 Matthew Louden**



**Bundaberg Caledonian piper Adam Johnston**



**WO1 Louden with the first wreath to be placed on behalf of the men and women of the Australian Defence Force**





***Decendants Remember***

**John Johnston Philp,  
Charles McCalliom MM &  
Alexander Donaldson**

**Charles McCalliom MM**



**George Hudson Morris MSM &  
Thomas Frederick Morris**



**Robert Henry Guy, Oliver Guy  
& William Guy**



**William James Brewer**



**George Taylor MM &  
Joseph Henry Taylor**



**BURNETT HEADS  
ROLL OF HONOUR  
THE GREAT WAR  
1914 ~ 1918**

BEVAN	Frederick	
BREWER	William James	☛
BROWN	George	
CHALMERS	Colin	
CHALMERS	Henry	
CHEETHAM, M.M.	Charles	
DONALDSON	Alexander	
FAULKNER	Frederick Walter	
GIRT	Victor George	
GLASGOW	James Franklyn	☛
GUY	Robert Henry	
GUY	Oliver	
GUY	William	
HAY	Thomas	
JONES	Sydney	☛
JORGENSEN	James Peter	
KELLY	Eric Reginald	
LEE	Arnold Alfred	
McCALLIOM, M.M.	Charles	
McDOUGALL	Herbert Radford	
McDOUGALL	William James	
MARTIN	Jack	
MORRIS, M.S.M.	George Hudson	
MORRIS	Thomas Frederick	†
PHILP	John Johnston	
SIMS	Frank Maurice	
TAYLOR, M.M.	George	☛
TAYLOR	Joseph Henry	☛
VEAGE	Charles Lewis	☛
WALTERS	Francis Alexander	

Lest We Forget

☛ Killed in action    † Died of illness



**Burnett Heads State Primary School students Peter Flintoff and Lana Browne read the Burnett Heads First World War Honour Roll (assisted by MC John Wilson OAM)**





*Lest We Forget*



## Acknowledgements

*The Burnett Heads Memorial Park Committee wish to thank the following:*

**National Archives of Australia:** Extracts from individual records have been reproduced in accordance with National Archives of Australia copyright provisions for the NAA collection B2455. This collection reference appears with the text of all relevant entries.

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**Keith Wrench *Queensland Enlistments World War 1* :** Extracts from the book are included with kind permission of the author Keith Wrench of Gayndah.

**Minister of Defence, *Rising Sun Badge, third pattern*:** Published under authority of the Minister of Defence in accordance with section 83 of the Defence Act 1903 (Cwlth)

**Family:** Stories received from members of family, as noted, have been included thanks to their generosity.

Other references and search material:

***Queenslanders Who Fought In The Great War*, Owen Wildman:**  
[www.espace.library.uq.edu.au](http://www.espace.library.uq.edu.au).

**Digger History and Wikipedia** (extracts from these sources may include images displayed under licence and subject to © Commonwealth of Australia 2000 such as the battalion shoulder patch; other provisions are noted where possible.)

This document is part of the Burnett Heads Memorial Park Committee's Centenary of Anzac project. The project commemorates the centenary of the First World War, marking 100 years since the beginning of the Battle of Pozieres 23 July 1916, and includes the refurbishment of the Burnett Heads War Memorial.

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## Sponsors & Supporters

Support for the Burnett Heads Centenary of Anzac project including compilation of this record of Burnett Heads' First World War servicemen has been provided by the following:

### **SPONSORSHIP GRANTS & DONATIONS**

Queensland Govt. Anzac Centenary Project  
Bundaberg Regional Council  
Lighthouse Hotel Burnett Heads Community Raffle  
Burnett Heads Crafty Ladies Activity Group  
Bundaberg Bingo Centre  
Des Allen & Co Funerals  
John & Leone Wilson  
Blue Water Club  
Brown's Funerals  
Kay Tuck & Julie Taylor  
Bundaberg & District Ex Servicewomen's Assn  
Alan & Rhonda Parnell  
Kay Tuck Real Estate  
Bundaberg Branch RAAF Association  
Peter Gipp Plumber  
Mulgrave Masonic Lodge  
Dorothy Bullpitt  
Isabell & Ernie Greensill  
Burnett Heads community (anon)

### **IN-KIND DONATIONS**

RP & LH Rushbrook  
Ace Fabrication  
Heritage City Earthmoving  
Neil Mansell Concrete  
Q Tile Rite  
S Pershouse, concreter  
Burnett Heads Progress & Sports Association  
Lighthouse Hotel  
Burnett Heads Community  
Bundaberg RSL Sub Branch  
Bundaberg Regional Council

### **ASSISTANCE**

Burnett Heads Memorial Park Committee  
Matthew Loudon  
Ray Phillips  
Tom McLucas OAM BEM  
Jennifer Waldron  
Organisations and persons providing copyright permission (as listed on page 55)  
Captain Melissa Millard, Salvation Army  
T.S. Bundaberg, Australian Naval Cadet Unit  
Bundaberg Salvation Army Band  
Bundaberg Rum City Silver Band  
Adam Johnston, piper, Bundaberg Caledonian Pipe Band  
Lana Brown & Peter Flintoff, students, Burnett Heads State Primary School  
Burnett Heads Progress & Sports Association  
Bundaberg & District Ex Servicewomen's Association Inc  
Bundaberg RSL Sub Branch  
Lighthouse Hotel

## Notes

Extraction of data for this tribute to the Burnett Heads soldiers of the First World War was undertaken with care however I cannot confirm total accuracy of my interpretation of the records and welcome input should proof of errors be found.

*Leone Wilson*

This electronic version of the Burnett Heads Honour Roll booklet has been updated to include coverage of the Battle of Pozieres commemoration service of 23 July 2016 and any additional information relating to sponsorship or amendments that have come to hand since publication of the printed copy.

This PDF document is available for download from the following websites:

**[www.rslbundaberg.org.au](http://www.rslbundaberg.org.au) or [www.exservicewomen.org](http://www.exservicewomen.org)**

or from the committee via email:

[burnettheadsmpc@gmail.com](mailto:burnettheadsmpc@gmail.com)

We thank the website hosts  
Bundaberg RSL Sub Branch and  
Bundaberg & District Ex Servicewomen's Association

Further updates if required, will be available from the committee via email.