

Commemoration for the Lives of the Braidwood and District ANZACS

"We will remember them well"

A CALL FROM THE DARDANELLES



ROLL OF HONOUR

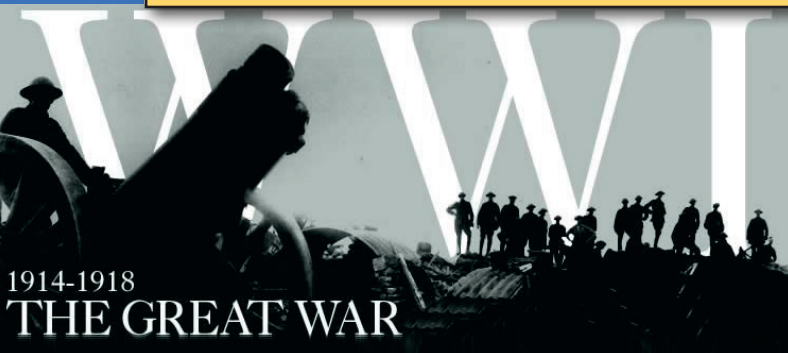
RILEY, Frank

Service Number: 2785

Rank: Private

*"Coo-ee-
Wont YOU
come?"*

From 1914 - 1918, 465 volunteers from Braidwood and the District
joined the Australian Imperial Force in World War I.
88 lost their lives, never to return home. This is their story.



1914-1918
THE GREAT WAR

100
YEARS OF
ANZAC

THE SPIRIT
LIVES
2014 - 2018

Introduction

This year, 2015, marks the centenary of the start of the Gallipoli campaign and Australia's involvement as a nation in the greatest and most terrible conflict ever seen to that time. Australians joined their Armed Forces in large numbers. Their motives were as varied as their upbringings, from a need to save the Empire, of which Australia was an integral part, to the desire to have a great adventure.

Braidwood and district were no exception. Over the four years from 1914 to 1918, from a population of about 5000, 465 men and women from what is now the 2622 postcode area – including Braidwood, Majors Creek, Araluen, Mongarlowe, Nerriga, Ballalaba and Jembaicumbene joined the Navy or Army. Of these 377 returned to Australia. Sadly, 88 lost their lives.

A varying amount of their history is recorded in the Australian War Memorial. Some of their names, but not all, are recorded on local memorials. More is recorded in limited local histories and newspapers, not readily available to the general public; and the people who lived with and knew these distant relatives are also passing on.

The Braidwood RSL Sub Branch has collected all the information available from the Australian War Memorial and local sources, including the Braidwood Museum. Families, still resident in the district, have added their family knowledge and their precious memorabilia.

This booklet is the available story of **Frank Riley**, one of the 88 Braidwood volunteers who did not return from World War I. It contains his details as recorded in the World War I Roll of Honour, his Enlistment Papers, Field Service records, any Casualty notification, correspondence relating to his death, details of decorations won, any available photos, and, in some instances, family correspondence or recollections.

Frank Riley died for his country, for you and for me. Please pause a moment to remember him.

Lest We Forget.

WORLD WAR I

World War I lasted four years, from 4 August 1914 until 11 November 1918. It began after the assassination of the heir to the Austrian throne. The axis powers were Germany and Austria. Russia and France were the initial allies. When Germany invaded Belgium, Britain entered the war on the side of Russia and France.

The war was in Europe, the Western Front was in France and Belgium. The Eastern Front was Russia and Austria-Hungary. Africa was another front because of colonial possessions on that continent, and after Turkey entered the war on 1 November 1914, the Middle East became another theatre of war.

Australians generally thought of themselves as an integral part of the British Empire and the Australian Army and Navy were part of the Imperial Forces. In 1914, Australia's Prime Minister, Andrew Fisher, immediately promised Australian support for Britain 'to the last man and the last shilling.' The Australian population was less than five million. 324,000 Australians served overseas. 61,720 lost their lives. 155,000 were wounded. 4,044 became prisoners of war (397 died while captive).

The first Australian troops were sent to Egypt in 1915. The ANZACS – Australian and New Zealand Army Corps – were engaged in battle on the Gallipoli Peninsula against the Turks to control the Dardanelles' and open the way to Eastern Europe with their fateful landing on 25 April 1915.

The ANZACS were evacuated on 19-20 December 1915. The Gallipoli campaign resulted in the deaths of 7,600 Australians and the wounding of 19,000. Despite the defeat, the legend attached to the heroism, comradeship and valour of the soldiers remain a source of Australian pride and national identity.



ROLL OF HONOUR

FRANK RILEY

Service Number: 2785

Rank: Private

Unit: 3rd Australian Infantry Battalion

Service: Australian Army

Conflict: First World War, 1914-1918

Date of death: 22 July 1916

Place of death: France

Cause of death: Killed in action

Place of association: Hurstville, Australia

Cemetery or memorial details: Pozieres British Cemetery
Ovillers-La Boisselle, Pozieres, Picardie, France

Source: AWM145 Roll of Honour cards, 1914-1918 War,
Army

Location on the Roll of Honour: Frank Riley's name
is located at **panel 38** in the Commemorative Area at the
Australian War Memorial

3rd Australian Infantry Battalion

The 3rd Battalion was among the first infantry units raised for the AIF during the First World War. Like the 1st, 2nd and 4th Battalions it was recruited from New South Wales and, together with these battalions, formed the 1st Brigade.

The battalion was raised within a fortnight of the declaration of war in August 1914 and embarked just two months later. After a brief stop in Albany, Western Australia, the battalion proceeded to Egypt, arriving on 2 December. The battalion took part in the ANZAC landing on 25 April 1915 as part of the second and third waves and served there until the evacuation in December. In August, the battalion took part in the attack on Lone Pine. For his valorous action in defending Sasse's Sap at Lone Pine on 9 August, Private John Hamilton was awarded the Victoria Cross.

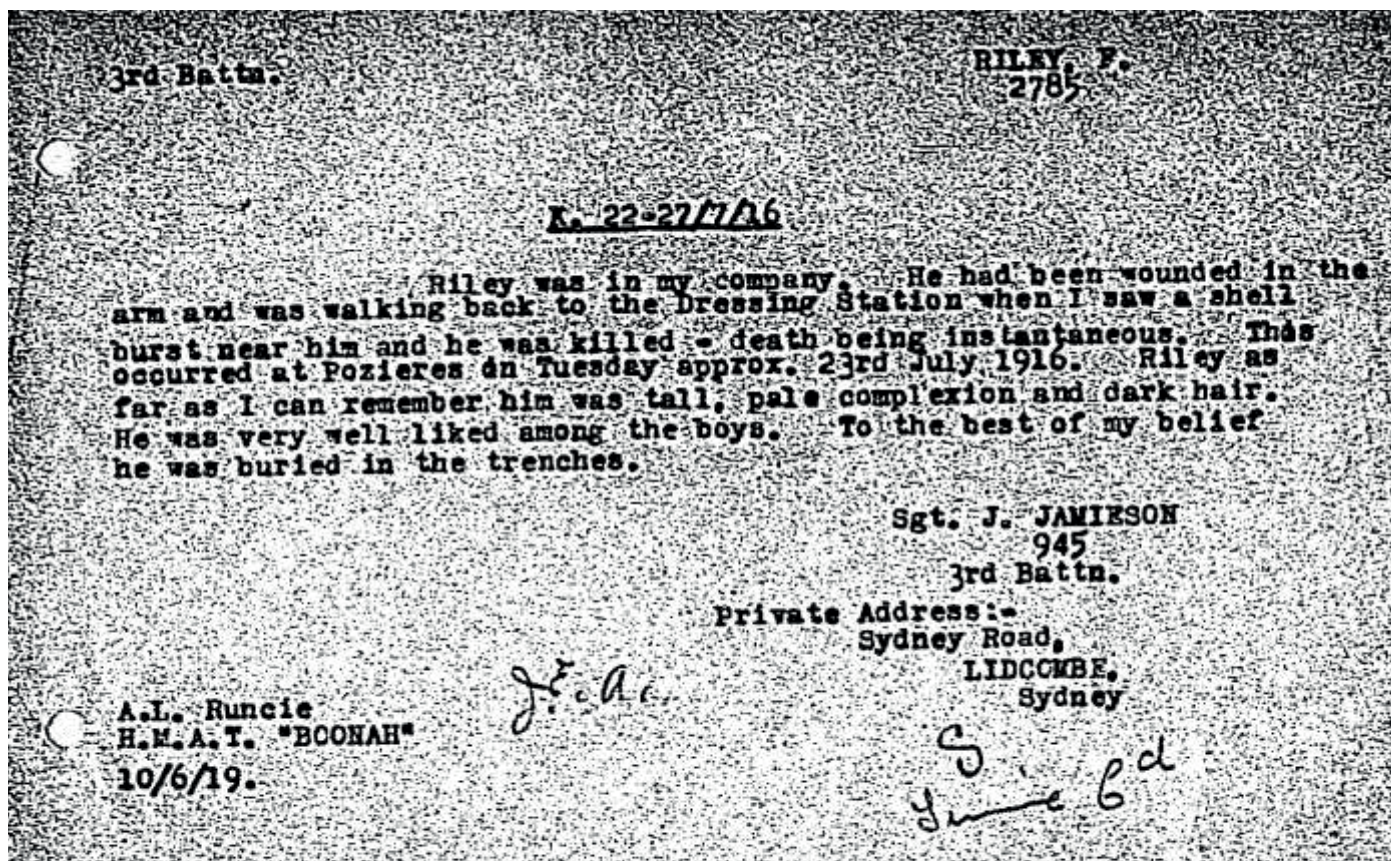
After the withdrawal from Gallipoli, the battalion returned to Egypt. In March 1916, it sailed for France and the Western Front. *From then until 1918 the battalion took part in operations against the German Army, principally in the Somme Valley in France and around Ypres in Belgium. The battalion's first major action in France was at Pozieres in the Somme valley in*

July 1916. Later the battalion fought at Ypres, in Flanders, before returning to the Somme for winter.

The battalion participated in a short period of mobile operations following the German withdrawal to the Hindenburg Line in early 1917, but spent much of that year fighting in increasingly difficult conditions around Ypres. In 1918 the battalion returned to the Somme valley and helped to stop the German spring offensive in March and April. The battalion subsequently participated in the Allies' great offensive of that year, launched east of Amiens on 8 August 1918. The advance on this day by British and empire troops was the greatest success in a single day on the Western Front, one that German General Erich Ludendorff described as "the black day of the German Army in this war".

The battalion continued operations to late September 1918. At 11 am on 11 November 1918, the guns fell silent. The November armistice was followed by the peace treaty of Versailles signed on 28 June 1919.

Between November 1918 and May 1919 the men of the 3rd Battalion returned to Australia for demobilisation and discharge.





AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

P00077.009

France, c1916: ANZACS in France. Back from Pozieres. These merry ANZACS, just returned from taking Pozieres, laughingly face the camera in the attitudes of surrendering Huns, shouting "Mercy, Kamerad!"



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

E00202

France: Picardie, Somme, Albert Bapaume Area, Pozieres Area, Pozieres: Snow covered dugouts in Tramway Trench, north of the Bapaume Road, Pozieres, where a German commandant surrendered to the Australians, on 23 July 1916.

D

2078

No 8 Company

AUSTRALIAN

MILITARY FORCES.



3-1-15 2078
AUSTRALIAN

KILLED IN ACTION
IMPERIAL FORCE.

Attestation Paper of Persons Enlisted for Service Abroad.

No. 2485
30/8/15

Name RILEY. 41

Unit 1st Battalion

Joined on 26-7-15

John Riley

Questions to be put to the Person Enlisting before Attestation.

1. What is your Name?
2. In or near what Parish or Town were you born?
3. Are you a natural born British Subject or a Naturalized British Subject? (N.B.—If the latter, papers to be shown.)
4. What is your age?
5. What is your trade or calling?
6. Are you, or have you been, an Apprentice? If so, where, to whom, and for what period?
7. Are you married?
8. Who is your next of kin? (Address to be stated)
9. Have you ever been convicted by the Civil Power?
10. Have you ever been discharged from any part of His Majesty's Forces, with Ignominy, or as Incurable and Worthless, or on account of Conviction of Felony, or of a Sentence of Penal Servitude, or have you been dismissed with Disgrace from the Navy?
11. Do you now belong to, or have you ever served in, His Majesty's Army, the Marines, the Militia, the Militia Reserve, the Territorial Force, Royal Navy, or Colonial Forces? If so, state which, and if not now serving, state cause of discharge
12. Have you stated the whole, if any, of your previous service?
13. Have you ever been rejected as unfit for His Majesty's Service? If so, on what grounds?
14. Do you understand that no Separation Allowance will be issued in respect of your service beyond an amount which together with Pay would reach eight shillings per day
15. Are you prepared to undergo inoculation against smallpox and enteric fever?

1. Frank Riley

2. In the Parish of Braidwood in or near the Town of New South Wales in the County of

3. Yes British Born

4. 24 years 2 months

5. Labourer

6. No

7. No

8. Father. Frederick Riley, Forest Road, Bourkeville, N.S.W.

9. No

10. No

11. No

12. Yes

13. No

14. Yes

15. Yes

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

* And I further agree to allot not less than two-fifths of the pay payable to me from time to time during my service for the support of my wife and children three-fifths

Date 16 August 1915

F. Riley
Signature of person enlisted.

* This clause to be amended where necessary and should be struck out in the case of unmarried men or widowers without children under 18 years of age.

W

Transferred to

D 11004

AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE.

No. 2785

Rank Pte

Name Riley J

Unit 3rd Batt late 18th Batt

Casualty 22/24 4-16

Killed in Action Cible Lando 24/4/16

DATE

BURIAL REPORT RECEIVED

REPORT

A.F. B. 2090A Received.

REF. NO.

15/8/16
1.9.16

M.C. 2 Advised killed 22-27/7/16
COPY MADE FOR WAR PENSIONS

CONFIRMATION RECEIVED OF

Cable No. 8262265 Vae 2/4/16

26.2.18

Identity Disc received

Circular S.M. 46/1300 & Booklet re Graves despatched

12.12.19K

FINAL NOTICE
1/1 2/1 1916

10/9/20

In Comdt. 2nd M.D. B.R.M. 51/1154
1868 M. 16169

23/9/21

BRITISH WAR MEDAL to Comdt. 2nd M.D.B.R.M. 53/1276

MEMORIAL SCROLL

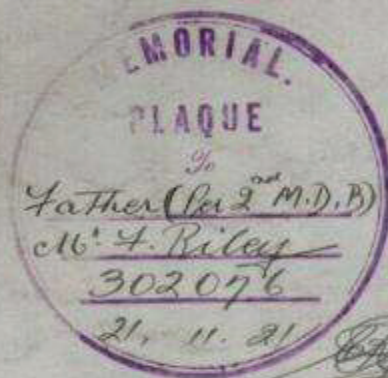
To
Father
Mr. J. Riley
302076.
12/10/21 M.S.



"WHERE THE AUSTRALIANS REST."
Pamphlet sent to Mr. J. Riley on 4.10.21

TRANSMITTED TO NEXT OF KIN. B.R.M. No. 53/1249

LIST.




24/11/21-28

31 JAN 1923 VICTORY MEDAL to Father G. R. P. F. 42.
Registered Post No. 559 R. F. G. Melbourne.

23.1.24

Outstanding form "A" to R.O.R. per B.R.L. 55/403

Logies British Cemetery


FIELD SERVICE.

9. M

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

REGIMENT } 3rd Battalion, A.I.F. Squadron,
or } (Late 18th Battalion, A.I.F.) Troop, Battery
CORPS } or Company

Regtl. No. 2785 Rank Private

Name RILEY, Frank

Died { Date 22/27.7.16
Place 'In the Field' FRANCE
Cause of Death* Killed in action

Nature and Date of Report Army Form B213, 28.7.16

By whom made Commanding Officer, 3rd Battalion, A.I.F.

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

Burial { Place Not yet to hand
Date Nil for Burial Report See BIOS
By whom reported

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

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

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

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

Signature of Officer in charge } *[Signature]* **Capt.**
of Section Adjutant-General's } **Officer i/c Records**
Office at the Base } **ANZAC SECTION, 3RD ECHELON, G.H.Q.,**
British Expeditionary Force

Station and Date ROUEN, FRANCE, 30.9.16.

[Handwritten mark]

Army Form B. 103.

3rd. BATTALION.

Casualty Form—Active Service.

Regimental Number 2785.

Regiment or Corps 18th. Battalion (6th B.I.C.)

Rank Pte Surname RILEY. Christian Name Frank.

Religion _____ Age on Enlistment _____ years _____ months.

Enlisted (a) 24.7.15. Terms of Service (a) _____ Service reckons from (a) _____

Date of promotion to present rank _____ Date of appointment to lance rank _____

Extended { _____ } Re-engaged { _____ } Qualification (b) _____
or Corps Trade and Rate _____

Signature of Officer i/c Records.

Date	Report From whom received	Record of promotions, reductions, transfers, casualties, etc., during active service, as reported on Army Form B. 213, Army Form A. 36, or in other official documents. The authority to be quoted in each case.	Place of Casualty	Date of Casualty	Remarks Taken from Army Form B. 213, Army Form A. 36, or other official documents
		Embarked ... Disembarked ...			
19.2.16.	C.O. 3rd Bn. B213.	Taken on strength from 18th. Battalion	Tel el Kebir.	14.2.16.	AP4656. D033.
	O.C. Troops. GRAMPIAN.	Embarked for B.E.F. Disembarked	Alexandria.	22.3.16.	AP6054.
29.4.16.	C.O. 3rd Bn. B2069.	Crime:—Refusing to obey an order given by his Superior Officer. Award:—10 days F.P.No.2.	France.	25.4.16.	LR5128 D046. 3884 AQ216.
28.7.16.	C.O. 3rd Bn. B213.	Killed in action.	"	22/27.7.16.	AQ1507. D072/5987. CIBL 265. 10.8.16.
ANZAC. SECTION. 3rd. ECHELON. G. H.Q. British Expeditionary Force.			O. I/c. Records.		Capt.,

(a) In the case of a man who has re-engaged for, or enlisted into Section D, Army Reserve, particulars of such re-engagement or enlistment will be entered.
(b) Signaller, Shoeing Smith, &c.

Report From whom received	Record of promotions, reductions, transfers, casualties, etc., during active service, as reported on Army Form B. 213, Army Form A. 36, or in other official documents. The authority to be quoted in each case.	Place of Casualty	Date of Casualty	Remarks Taken from Army Form B. 213, Army Form A. 36, or other official documents
Director of Graves. 16.10.17.	Boned. S. of Pozieres, 3 rd 4 Mts. N.E. of Albert.	France		D. G. R. G. 232064 8/287/6383 ^E 24/10/17

D.T.

COPY.

Australian Imperial Force.



110, GREYHOUND ROAD,
FULHAM, LONDON,

KIT STORE.

Telephone: -HAMMERSMITH 1899.

S.W.

Inventory of ~~Effects of~~ Property of 481 Molloy. H. 41st Btn. A.I.F.

Forwarded to—

R.T.A. per "Durham Castle" 10.3.18.

PROPERTY:-

Ex. Kit Store Book. R/S. 5.

Belt, Prayer Book, Photo, Fountain Pen,
2 Keys, Badges

Per "Barunga" 20.6.18.
in case No. 1150.

No. of Package R/S. 8195.

Checked by

WAR PENSIONS ACT 1914-1916.

Form Z.3.

DAILY STATEMENT (MILITARY)

Statement No. 188

Showing Grants, Alterations, and Cancellations of Pensions (together with date from which such action took effect); also Rejections of Claims.

Containing 27 sheets

Date 23:11:1916

State of New South Wales

1. Full name, number, rank, and unit of Member of Forces in respect of whose death or incapacity pension was claimed ...
2. Full name and address of person for whom pension was claimed ...
3. Relationship of such person to Member ...
4. Result of Claim ...
5. Name and address of Trustee (if any) ...

Riley, Frank: 2785, Pte., 3rd Batt.

Riley, Alice Catherine: Forest Rd., Hurstville.

Mother

10/- p.f. granted from 18:10:16.



The slouch hat

Trademark of the Australian Army

Perhaps no other object has been so widely associated with Australian identities as the "slouch" or "digger" hat.

Introduced into Australian military service in the second half of the 19th century, the hat was suited to the local climate and the rigours of military use. In later years it was hoisted on mastheads by victorious troops in place of a flag. More recently it has graced women's fashions and adorned the heads of athletes and marching squads.

The slouch hat's mark in history is rooted in Australia's introduction to modern warfare at Gallipoli and the reputation established by the AIF on the Western Front. From that time the simple felt hat, with its side turned up, was an emblem of the courage of the Australian digger, and it became a national symbol. Although commonly believed to be uniquely Australian, similar styles of hat were adopted by many other countries, including the United States, New Zealand, India and even Germany.

The khaki hat first became part of an Australian military uniform in 1885, when it was chosen for the newly-formed Victorian Mounted Rifles by the commanding officer, Colonel Tom Price. Years later, F.D. Price, his youngest son, a former member of the unit and a veteran of the Boer War, related the origin of the hat to his father's experience in Burma, where native police wore similar head-dress.

The hat featured a high-domed crown and narrow brim. The right side of the brim was turned up and held in position by a cord attached to a hook which protruded from a gilt lion's head boss, fastened high on the side of the crown. It has been suggested that the right

side was looped up to cater for the rifle drill of the day and to make it easier for marching troops to perform the "eyes right" command in parades. The hat included a two-piece buckled chinstrap and a prominent three-plait of puggaree. Intended for insulation, the puggaree was a traditional Indian head-wrap, adapted by the British for head-dress worn in hot, sunny regions.

The colony of New South Wales was next to adopt a felt hat when it chose this style for its mounted troops. A photograph of officers in the NSW Mounted Infantry at their first encampment (April 1889) shows them wearing the hat with a white folded puggaree and a black cock's feather.

In 1890 local military commanders agreed that all their forces, with the exception of garrison artillery (who wore helmets), should adopt a felt hat. New South Wales was first to act when it introduced a felt hat to go with the newly introduced "brown-coloured uniform" adopted for the NSW Lancers. This was worn with an indented crown looped-up on the left side and decorated with bird feathers. The remaining colonies soon followed suit. Tasmania chose the Victorian style, while Queensland, South Australia, and West Australia followed New South Wales, looping their hats up on the left side. The slouch hat made its first appearance overseas on the heads of troops fighting in the Boer War, and it added much to the mystique of the Australian bushmen. Around the time the first Commonwealth troops arrived in South Africa, the hat began to be more commonly worn with the left side turned up.

The Defence Act of 1903 combined the colonial defence forces into a single Australian army. The slouch hat became part of the uniform, worn turned up on the left side, and an array of embellishments was introduced. The hat featured a lower and indented crown. The turned-up side was held in position by means of a hook and eye fastener, and badges were backed with a distinctive cloth rosette in the corps or regimental colour. A stripe of the same colour was later added to the new seven-fold puggaree. The chinstrap, reduced in width, was adjusted by means of a sliding buckle.

The most striking addition by some units was the adornment of the hat with the plumes of various birds, including black cock, eagle,

swan and ostrich. The best known of these, however, particularly after the exploits of the Light Horse in the desert campaigns of the First World War, was the emu feather. It is believed that this plumage was first adopted by the Queensland Mounted Infantry at the time of the shearers' strike in 1891.

The introduction of compulsory military training in 1912 brought further changes. The folded puggaree was replaced with a series of coloured woollen bands, each denoting an arm of service. Metal numerals worn on the front of the hat, half an inch above the band, indicated the wearer's unit. Approval could also be obtained to wear other metal badges on the turned-up side. By 1918 these bands were reduced in width and the numerals centred on the front.

With the raising of the 1st AIF in 1914 further standardisation occurred. Plain khaki hat bands were adopted, along with the Commonwealth Pattern ("rising sun") Badge, first introduced in 1904. This badge was worn by all soldiers except those serving with siege artillery units; as members of the permanent artillery, they were allowed to retain their own design.

Some Queensland Light Horse units embarked for overseas service wearing emu plumes, as did the 3rd Light Horse Brigade. When the latter arrived in Egypt there was such a kerfuffle over the right to wear the plume that the Minister of Defence was forced to intervene. He ruled that all light horse regiments could wear the emu plume provided that no cost was charged to the Commonwealth.

Although the white-striped folded puggaree worn by militia light horse units had been replaced by the plain khaki band, AIF light horse units were later allowed to wear the original; evidence of its use can be seen in period photographs. Approval was later rescinded; directions for AIF units to adopt a plain khaki puggaree soon followed.

While training in Egypt in 1915, the 4th Australian Infantry Brigade, commanded by John Monash, won approval to embellish the

left side of their hat bands with their newly-granted colour patches. These were later repositioned on the upper tunic sleeves. In early 1916, having taken command of the 3rd Australian Division, Monash secured approval from General Birdwood for his men to wear the brims of their hats flat and the badge fixed to the front. In late 1917, for reasons of conformity throughout the corps, Monash instructed his division to adopt the same style of wearing the hat as the rest of the Australian forces.

The reorganisation of the Australian military forces in 1922 brought further changes. Coloured hat bands returned and the use of metal numerals ceased. Several years later the Light Horse reverted to the folded khaki puggaree, with central white stripe, which they had originally adopted in 1903. The introduction of the voluntary militia force in 1930 meant more change. A new series of regimental badges and colourful puggarees were introduced; they were to be worn with the specially-designed uniform intended to attract recruits.

Following the call for volunteers in 1939, the "rising sun" badge and plain khaki coloured band were again chosen as the uniform of the 2nd AIF. This woollen band was slowly replaced by a six-fold puggaree in khaki cotton, although contemporary five-fold versions are also present in the Memorial's collections. From 1940 both styles of bands could be adorned on the right side with a colour patch identifying the wearer's unit.

After the Second World War there were minor changes to the hat and its continued suitability was questioned, but the slouch style was too deeply entrenched to be replaced. Today, similar felt hats are worn by the all Australian services, but only the Australian Army, to which it remains a symbol of distinction and pride, continues to wear the khaki felt hat with its side turned up.

Author:

Peter Aitken

Former curator in the Military Heraldry and Technology Section, Australian War Memorial.

In Memory of

Private

Frank Riley

2785, 3rd Bn., Australian Infantry, A.I.F. who died on 22 July 1916

Remembered with Honour

Pozières British Cemetery, Ovillers-La Boisselle



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission



The slouch hat, trademark of the Australian Army.

Acknowledgements

Everybody responded enthusiastically to the idea of capturing the information about Braidwood's 88 World War I veterans who lost their lives. The Braidwood RSL Sub Branch is most grateful for the support they received in carrying out this task and would like to acknowledge those of whom we are aware: Karen, Chris and Renee Nelson, Roslyn Maddrell, Karen Shea, Jill Clarke, Rod McClure, Ben and Meaghan Frohling, Diane McGrath, Us On Mondays Quilting Group, Len Mutton & Co and local shopkeepers for their World War I window displays.

Thank you to the students and teachers of Braidwood Central School and St. Bedes School who have embraced these soldiers and have honoured their memories on Anzac Day 2015.

The Braidwood RSL Sub Branch raised a good proportion of the funds for the cost of producing these booklets. The efforts of the members of the sub branch involved are very much appreciated. This money was augmented by welcome funding from the Federal Government through the ANZAC Centenary Local Grants Program and the Braidwood Community Bank.

To all those who helped in any way, many thanks. Your efforts have ensured we remember these Braidwood and District Veterans well.

Back Cover: Peace Day, 11th November 1918, Wallace Street, Braidwood.

“Wild day in Braidwood: When Braidwood woke up on Tuesday morning to find the ‘glad tidings of great joy’ awaiting it that Germany had signed the armistice and the frightful carnage of the past four years or so had come to an end it simply went mad with delight. No other words could adequately describe the excitement that followed.” “Braidwood Letters from the Front” by Roslyn Maddrell.

ROLL OF HONOUR

Alley, Clair Underwood
Archer, Fred
Backhouse, Victor John
Barnett, Frederick George
Barry, Charles Louis
Beatty, Walter Cusack
Bell, John Henry Edward
Black, George Scott
Bruce, Thomas Fraser
Byrne, Cecil John
Callan, William Henry
Catlin, Robert Henry
Clarke, Lester Thomas
Cook, Thomas John
Crandell, Christopher George
Cregan, Clarence Theodore Augustus
Cullen, Henry Thomas
Davis, John Henry
Davis, Oscar Raymond Stanley
Dawson, Edric Athol
Dayball, Arthur Joseph
Dempsey, Charles Frederick
Dempsey, Charles
Dowell, Frederick Robert
Feeney, William
Fisher, Osborne
Flack, John Foster
Garnett, Henry James
Geelan, Robert Michael
Gosling, Fred
Gough, James
Green, Francis Henry
Healy, Myrtle James
Howard, John Alexander
Huggett, William
Hunt, Frederick William
Hunt, John
Hush, Percy Alfred
Hush, Thomas
Hush, Austin Septimus
Innes, Henry George
Kelly, Herbert Albert
Kemp, Leslie Smith
Keyte, Robert
Knight, Charles Oliver
Lee, Thomas James
Lennon, James
Lupton, Spencer
Lynch, James Joseph
Matthews, Francis
McCool, Francis Leslie Neil
McDonald, Alexander Joseph
McLean, Donald
McRae, Finley Arnold
Meade, Arthur Stuart
Merton, Thomas David
Montgomery, Stanley
Moore, William
Newberry, Alwyn (Alwin) Horace James
O'Brien, Thomas Daniel
O'Reilly, John
Pooley, Edward
Rex, Horace Joseph
Riley, Frank
Roberts, Frederick Bede
Robinson, William James
Rodgers, Albert
Seidel, Alfred George
Seidel, Henry Edward
Sharpe, George Lyle
Sharpe, Reginald
Sherman, Edgar Robert
Sherman, Percy Frederick
Simmons, George
Smith (Greenwood), George
Spicer, William Henry
Steele, Alexander Norman
Stein, Daniel Godfrey
Stewart, David Walter
Styles, Reginald Lucian
Torpy, Patrick Edward
Torpy, Thomas Patrick
Walker, William Albert
Watt, James
Watt, Oscar Harold McClure
White, Alister
Whitelaw, Thomas Philip
Wilson, Samuel Charles

Lest We Forget