

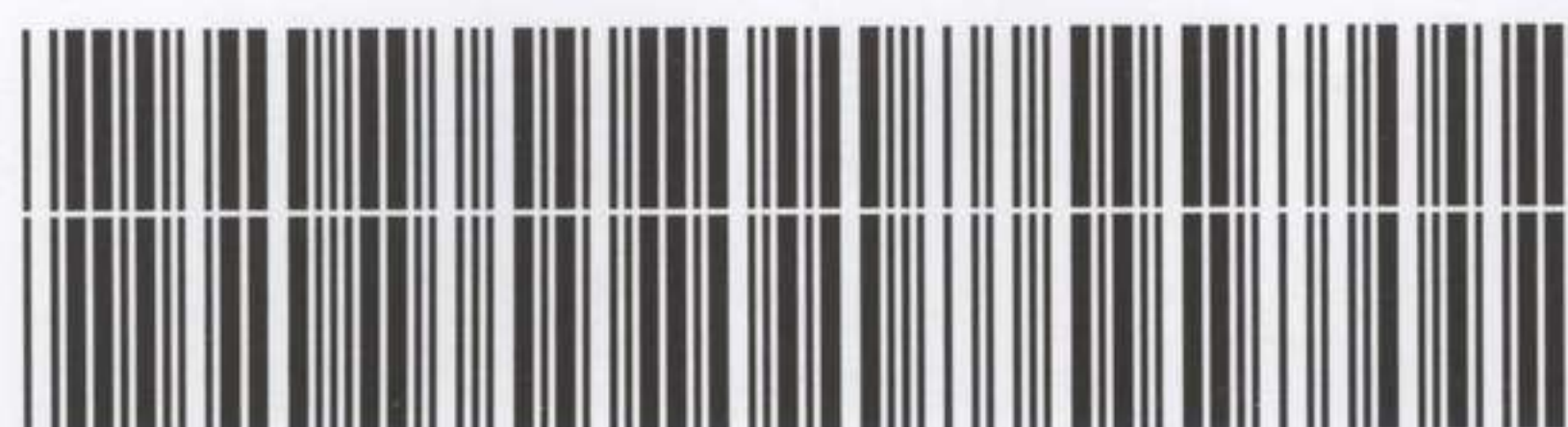
**AWM4**  
**Australian Imperial Force unit war diaries,  
1914-18 War**

Medical, Dental & Nursing

**Item number:** 26/40/2

**Title:** 2nd Australian Light Horse Field  
Ambulance

May, July, October 1916



AWM4-26/40/2



AWM 4

[26/40/2]

WAR OF 1914-18

D.R.L. NO. 1521 (3rd S.)

2nd LIGHT HORSE FIELD AMBULANCE. A.I.F.

REPORT ON OPERATIONS



Report on Operation of May 8<sup>th</sup> & 9<sup>th</sup>

Left Romani on May 8<sup>th</sup>  
Both Meares Sub-division, less  
waggon orderlies - 3 officers  
& 20 other ranks of that ~~sub~~ div.  
8 sandcarts 3 sledges 2 positions  
12 camels, camels & 8 camel  
baggage. The that division  
& camels moved at 13.30 the  
waggon cart, sledges at 16.30  
a halt was made at Anathai  
horses watered & the march  
resumed at 20.00. reaching  
Aglatina about 2300, where  
a bivouac was made  
On May 8<sup>th</sup> at 04.30 the that  
division one Meares sub-division  
the camels & one sledge returned  
to Romani. At 05.20 the  
remainders followed the baggage  
which was then about 4  
miles in advance. This  
position was maintained till  
arrival at Bir elbu el apin  
where a halt was at 07.00  
where a halt was made till 11.50



The return journey was then  
commenced

Communication was established  
with the signalmen on hill  
one mile inland & an order  
sent forward to be in touch  
with the brigade at Bir Hadda.  
The return journey was  
commenced at 1200 halting  
2 hours at Oghertine & arriving  
Romani at 1830

<u>Basaltic</u>	none
<u>Rich</u>	none

<u>Patience</u>	none
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<u>Kind of road</u>	Very soft sand the whole way.
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Water Except for a few  
buckets put sent by digging  
at Bir Hadda where the  
horses had none from  
Enata on May 8th till  
arrived at Romani on 9th



Transport No horses knocked  
in but ~~they were~~ of their  
condition was fairly good  
considering they had done  
30 miles in 24 hours  
without water.

One sandcart with 6 horses  
did well the horse  
with 4 miles did not.  
Those with 2 horses would  
I think have got to be elded  
& back with one patient  
each but I do not think  
they would have managed  
2 rounds the circumstance.  
The sledges did better than  
the carts when empty  
but not quite so well  
with a load.



2nd. L.H. Field Amb.,

Romani Camp, 10/5/16.

To the A.D.M.S.,

ANZAC MOUNTED DIVISION.  
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I beg to submit the following report of the operations of May the 7th. & 8th. :-

Left ROMANI on May the 7th. with the following - Both Bearer Subdivisions less Wagon Orderlies, 3 Officers and 30 other ranks of Tent Division, 8 sand carts, 3 sledges, 2 pack horses, 12 camels camelot and 8 camels baggage.

The Tent Division camels marched at 1330, the Bearers carts and sledges at 1630. A halt was made at QATIA, the horses watered and the march resumed at 2000, reaching OGRIHITINA about 2300 where a bivouac was made.

On May the 8th. at 0430 the Tent Division, one Bearer Section, the camels and one sledge returned to ROMANI. At 0520 the remainder followed the Brigade which was then about four miles in advance. This position was maintained till arrival at BIR ABU EL AFEIN at 0700, where a halt was made till 1150. Communication was established with the Signallers on hill one mile in rear, and an orderly sent forward to keep touch with the Brigade at BIR EL ABD. The return journey was commenced at 1200, halting 3 hours at OGRIHITINA and arriving at ROMANI at 1830.

Casualties & Sick. - None.

Patients. - None.

Nature of Road. Very-soft sand all the way.

Water. Except for a few buckets full got by digging at BIR ABU EL AFEIN, the horses had none from QATIA on the 7th. till arrival at ROMANI on the 8th.

Transport. No horses knocked up and their condition was fairly good considering they had done 36 miles and been 24 hours without water. One sand cart with four horses did well. - those with 4 mules did next best. Those with two horses would I think have got to BIR EL ABD and back with one patient each, but I do not think they would have managed two under the circumstances. The sledges did better than the carts when empty, but not quite so well with a load.

*W. C. Croall*

Lt.-Col.

C.O. 2nd. L.H. FIELD AMB.



Report of operations of ambulance party from  
the 2<sup>nd</sup> L.H. Field Ambulance on May 15<sup>th</sup> & 16<sup>th</sup>

The ambulance party <sup>consisted</sup> of four officers and fifty  
three men. ~~eight~~ four sand carts three single and  
one double sledge. Attached to the party were  
four sand carts and four sledges of the  
N.Z. M.F.A. This party left Romania at 1400 on  
May 15<sup>th</sup>. At 0430 Captain Gibson left main  
party with three squads of bearers 2 L.H.F.A. and  
three sand carts and two sledges N.Z. M.F.A. and  
accompanied the two squadrons N.Z. M.R. proceeding  
to Ogishina. Remainder of bearers and sand carts  
accompanied the 6<sup>th</sup> L.H. and one Squadron N.Z. M.R.  
Quatia <sup>was</sup> reached at 1630. and horses were watered  
and fed; ~~and~~ men utilized well water to make tea  
as no other water was provided for this purpose.  
Party left Quatia at 1900 and arrived at Es. Sagia  
at 2100 and bronacked for the night. Horses were  
watered and fed. One water bottle full of water  
was issued to each man and bottles were filled again  
in morning before moving off. In addition a half  
fantasy of water was placed in each sand cart  
this water to be used for sick & wounded only.  
We left Es. Sagia at 0300 16<sup>th</sup> May ~~leave~~ accompany-  
ing the 6 L.H. Regiment and taking one bearer sub-  
division ~~and~~ four ~~four~~ sand carts and three single  
one double sledge. Captain Appleford was in charge  
of bearer subdivision. Captain Jamieson remained  
at Es. Sagia with one ~~section~~ <sup>squad</sup> bearers and one sand  
cart and two sledges to accompany N.Z. M.R. ~~Regiment~~ <sup>Squadron</sup>  
to El Maghbia which moved out of camp at a  
later hour.  
We arrived at hill overlooking Hod Abu Dhahab  
at 0600 & were instructed by o.c. 6<sup>th</sup> L.H. to remain



2/  
there till required. Ambulance party remained at this place till 1000 when word was received that all was clear <sup>at Bir Bayud</sup> and party was instructed to leave for home by heliograph. Left Hod Abu Dhahab. at 1015 and arrived at Es Sagia at 1145. and remained there till 1300. While there a man from Signal Corps rode in & became the first casualty. Horses had a bucket of water each & remainder of feed. Men made tea from well water & had dinner. No fresh supply of water was available. Captain Jamieson & party rejoined us while waiting at Es Sagia.

Left Es Sagia for Quatia at 1300. Captain Appleford & bearer subdivision went on ahead leaving the transport to follow more slowly. Captain Jamieson accompanied this party i.e. bearers.

About two miles out from Es Sagia a messenger from O.C. 6<sup>th</sup> L.H. informed me that several men had been overcome by heat etc. I returned to Es Sagia with five sand carts with Sgt. Croll left the sledges by the wayside to await there for further orders. We reached Es Sagia again about 1415 and found 6 L.H. Regiment had reached there. Two officers and eleven men were placed in the sand carts & evacuated to ~~home~~ NZRFA at Quatia. These patients were completely overcome. The majority of the men suffered from the heat & want of water to varying degrees. but were sufficiently recovered to proceed to Quatia after two to three hours rest. & after using the well water at Es Sagia which again was the only supply of water available. It was partaken of freely by all hands.



In addition to the want of drinking water other factors were. (1) Want of sleep. The men were roused about 0250 in order to be ready to move at 0300 while some were on outpost duty all night.

(2). The extreme heat.

3. The last set the men was beyond their powers of endurance. & would have been more than sufficient under ordinary conditions.

I left Sagia at about 1700 & reached Quatia at about 1850 bringing along the sledges which had been waiting on road in case of need.

On arrival at Quatia several more men fell out who did not pass through our hands but were admitted to the N.I.M.F.A. direct.

At Quatia we were met by Lt. Col. Broll who had come out with food & water for men & forage for the horses. He then took charge.

We left Quatia about 2250. & arrived at Romani at about 0050. 17<sup>th</sup> May

W.A. Fraser Major 2<sup>nd</sup> LH Rd Bn.



2nd.L.H.Field Amb.

Romani Camp 17/5/16.

To A.D.M.S.,

Anzac Mounted Division

I beg to submit the following report of operations of 2nd.L.H.F.A. on May 15th. and 16th. Inst.

The following parties left Romani at 1400 on May 15th.  
No.1 party under Major Fraser to accompany 6th.L.Horse in Reconnaissance of Bir Bayud - One bearer subdivision, 4 Sand carts and 4 sledges of 2nd.L.H.F.A.

No.2 Party under Capt.Gibson to accompany N.Z.Reg't. to Hod el Dababa. Three sections of bearers of 2nd.L.H.F.A.  
Three sand carts and 2 sledges N.Z.Mtd.Bde.F.Amb.

No.3 Party under Capt.Jamieson to accompany N.Z.squadron to BIR MAGHIBRA.- One section bearers 2nd.L.H.F.A.  
One sand cart and 2 sledges N.Z.M.B.F.A.

Major Fraser's party reached EL SAGIA at 2100, having halted 2 1/2 hours at QATIA. bivouac made and horses watered and fed. Left ES SAGIA at 0300 with 6th .L.H.Reg't. Halted near HOD ABU DHAHAB at 0800, the Reg't. going on. At 1000 word was received that all was clear at ABU BAYED and instructions to start for home. Arrived at ES SAGIA at 1145, were joined by No.3 party and left at 1300 for QATIA. When about 2 miles out from ES SAGIA word was received that several men had been overcome by heat. Five sand carts immediately returned to ES SAGIA which they reached at 1415. The 6th.L.H. was there the majority of the men suffering from heat exhaustion and want of water in varying degrees. between 40 and 50 required medical attention and fortunately there was a plentiful supply of water in the well. After 2 or 3 hours rest all except 13 were sufficiently recovered to ride to QATIA although some broke down again and reported to the N.Z. Dressing Station on arrival there. the remaining 13 were placed in the sand carts and brought to QATIA, leaving ES SAGIA at 1700 and reaching QATIA at 1850 where they handed over patients to N.Z.dressing station.

No.2 Party under Capt.Gibson arrived at OGHRETINA 1825 and bivouaced. Left OGHRETINA at 0445 May 16th. with regiment and halted at HOD DABABI at 0725 the main part of the regiment remaining there also. At 1225 instructions from O.C. of Regiment to send 1 sand cart forward and 1 to hill 102; these were accompanied by 2 bearers each. the first returned at 1400 to HOD DABABI - the second returned direct to ROMANI which it reached about 1900. The remainder stayed at HOD DABABI till certain that all patients were in leaving there at 1830 for QATIA with 12 patients on sand carts, sledges and camelot camels, which had been sent up from Qatia. They reached QATIA at 2130 and handed over patients to N.Z.dressing station.

No. 3 Party under Capt. Jamieson accompanied No.1 Major Fraser ES SAGIA bivouaced there and left at 0500 with squadron which they accompanied to HOD EL FARUM. They halted there at 0630 detaching 3 bearers to accompany the squadrons which went on. At 1115 orders received to return to HOD ES SAGIA where they joined No.1 party at 1215 and accompanied them henceforward.



On May 16th. no word having been received at Romani, I left there at 1730 with 8 camels taking water horse feed and rations and proceeded towards Qatia. Before reaching there I met stragglers coming in who informed me there were about 50 cases of heat stroke coming from ES SAGIA. I immediately sent back for all camelot camels and arrived at about 1830. There I found the sand carts already arriving from ES SAGIA and by 1850 they were all in. Handing over patients to the N.Z. dressing station I had the horses, which were fairly done up, fed, watered and rested while waiting news from OGHRETINA. The camelot camels arrived about 2000 and were handed over to the N.Z. Dressing Station. Word was then received that all patients were coming from OGHRETINA and they arrived about 2130. These horses were also fed and watered and at 2230 I reported to O.C. Dressing Station that I was ready to move in and would take the 11 worst cases, the camels being sufficient for the rest. Left at 2350 and arrived Romani at 0200 May 17th. The camels arrived at 0300 with the remainder making a total of 29. During the morning 10 more reported from the regiments.

Water. Good water was found in a well at ES SAGIA sufficient to water all the horses of the regiment. There was also a good well about a quarter of a mile beyond QATIA. Both of these were partaken freely of by the men of all units.

Transport. No horses knocked up. The sledges proved unsatisfactory being too heavy on the horses, when loaded, two horses would be required for a single sledge.

Casualties. Two heat exhaustion. 1 recovering, 1 evacuated.

*J. O. Croall Lt Col*  
C.O. 2nd. L. Horse Field Amb.



2nd.L.H.Field Amb.,

Romani Camp, 30/5/18.

To A.D.H.S.,

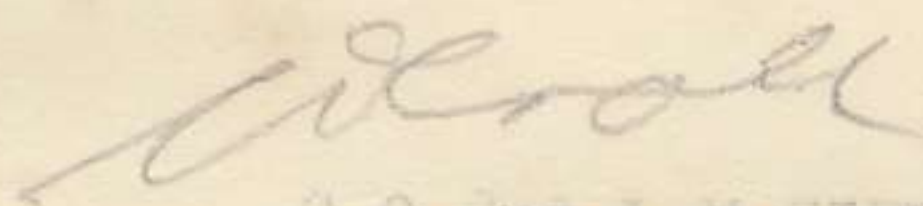
Anzac Mounted Division.  
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I beg to submit the following report of the operations of May the 18th.:-

One Bearer subdivision, four sandcarts, a dressing station and camelot camels left Romani at 0800 following the 7th. Light Horse Regiment. The sledges were left behind and eight spare horses taken instead, with the intention of running double trips between QATIA and OGHRETTINA if necessary and considerably saving the horses if there were few patients. In the event of many patients each team would be watered and rested on returning to QATIA, the cart going out with a fresh team and the first team going out again with the third cart. With a short distance like QATIA-OGHRETTINA with no water at the latter, I think this would give better results than taking out the whole transport.

From experience of the previous operation, ten fantasses of water accompanied the dressing station, to be available for sending forward to any point where they were required, R.H.O.'s being informed of this supply.

On reaching QATIA the 7th. Light Horse were found to be remaining there and only the N.Z. Regiment at OGHRETTINA. The whole of the transport were therefore halted and only twelve bearers sent forward. At 1000 these returned with the N.Z. Regiment, having no patients. Remained at QATIA till after the heat of the day and the whole returned to camp at 1600. One patient brought in with an injury to his foot, was discharged to his regiment on arrival. No casualties or sick. No horses knocked up.



Lt-Col.

C.O. 2nd.L.H.FIELD AMB.



Left. Romani at ~~17.25~~<sup>122/5.16.</sup> pm with  
one bearer subdivision (8 section)  
with Capt. Capt Appleford in charge  
+ 2 LHFA Transport including  
4 sand carts. + one single sledge  
Total personnel 2 officers 32 men  
Reached Quakia at 19.50 pm  
+ remained there till 22.25 pm  
when we moved out with the  
Duckland Mounted Regiment  
Reached ~~there~~ Hod el Debabis at  
02.50 May 23<sup>rd</sup> and remained  
there till 09.50. then returned  
to Oghritina on receipt of a  
message from Brigade that  
our services were no longer  
required. Reached Oghritina  
at 11.50 + had lunch there  
Left Oghritina at 13.00 for Zakhia  
At Oghritina + on the road to Zakhia  
ambulance party took charge of  
four patients suffering from



gastro-intestinal disturbance  
On arrival at Ration at 15.25  
the dressing station ~~at~~ had  
gone so patients were brought  
on to Romani in 2 LHA and  
carls & admitted to 2 LHA  
there. Romani was reached at  
5 pm



2nd. L. Horse Field Amb.

Romani 24/5/16

To A.D.M.S.

Anzac Mounted Division

I beg to submit the following Report of the operations of May 22nd. & 23rd.

On the morning of May the 22nd one Bearer subdivision reported to M.Z. Field Amb. At 1725 the transport and remaining bearer subdivision marched for Qatia. Remaining there a few hours they followed the M.Z. Regt. at 2225 and arrived HOD ED DABABIS at 0850 on May 23rd. Here they remained and got in touch with 2nd. Light Horse Brigade at BIR EL ABD and HOD EL GEDAIDIA. At 0950 the return journey was commenced reaching OCHRITINA at 1130 and QATIA at 1525. Between OCHRITINA and QATIA four patients were received suffering from Gastro-Enteritis. The Dressing Station had left QATIA so these were brought on to ROMANI which was reached at 1700.

Casualties Nil.

Sick Two men of the Ambulance knocked up, neither serious.

Transport Four Sand carts and one sledge were taken the other sledges being left as they had proved unsatisfactory on previous trips and some of the horses were a bit "scalded" about the necks. these horse s were taken as spares.

No horses ~~were~~ knocked up but many of them are showing signs of wear. I would suggest if many more of these trips are to be undertaken some of them be exchanged with the horses at KANTARA for a spell.

*W. C. O. C.*

Lt. - Col

C.O. 2nd. L. Horse Field Amb.



2nd. L. H. Field Amb.,

Etmaler, 3/7/16.

To The A.D.M.S.,

Anzac Mounted Division.

Report of Operations of June 30th. and July 1st.

Bearer and Transport division left Etmaler on June 30th at 0845, and arrived at Qatia 0530. (Portion of Tent Division with camels left Etmaler at 0200 and arrived at Oghritina at 0800). Left Qatia at 2000 and arrived at Oghritina at 2130. Halted there till 2330 and then moved forward, the Tent Division following as far as Hod ed Dababis, where a dressing station was established. Left Hod ed Dababis at 0150 on July 1st. and halted about a mile west of Bir el Abd, till after daybreak, when there being no casualties the return journey was commenced. Reached Hod ed Dababis at 0530 and the Tent Division left for Oghritina at 0600 arriving at 0800. The remainder left at 0720 and reached Oghritina ~~at~~ at 0900. Left Oghritina at 0930 and reached Qatia at 1230. Left Qatia at 1600 and arrived at Etmaler at 1830. The tent Division left Oghritina at 1300 and proceeded to Etmaler direct, arriving at 1645.

Patients -A- Three cases, medical.

Transport. Although at the start the horses were in better condition for the work than they have ever been before, the transport was a cause of much anxiety. Except in the first two stages of the outward journey, an average of two miles per hour was all that could be attained with the sandcarts and sledges. Although practically empty they only just reached home, being completely done in. I expected several of them to die after getting in but they have fortunately recovered. It will be noticed that whereas the outward journey occupied 24 hours the return journey was commenced without delay and completed in a little over 12 hours. This was rendered necessary owing to the shortage of water.

Water for Horses.

The horses were watered at Qatia before leaving on June 30th. On returning to Hod ed Dababis on July the 1st, it was found that the majority would not drink the water there, although on previous occasions they have taken it fairly well. It had become scarcer and more saline. One horse was in a very serious condition and had to be given some Fantasse water, when he picked up at once and was able to be led. At Oghritina very few horses would drink the water. At Hod Umm Ugha there is a well which five weeks ago watered a squadron easily. It now contained about 10 buckets of water, which the horses drank eagerly, but when emptied showed no signs of refilling. At Qatia where on previous occasions there has always been an unlimited supply, it was only possible to get a meagre drink of muddy water for each horse.

I am informed that the supply at Bir el Abd which was previously good, has considerably decreased and that some of the horses would not drink it.


With this development the risk to the Ambulance transport horses is very great. They have heavy work to do and are almost invariably the last to reach a hod so that if an expected supply fails they are bound to get left.



(2).

Recommendation.

I recommend a reversal of the present procedure i.e. that camelot camels be used for the outlying work and sand carts be kept on the inner lines and only sent out if there are ~~xx~~ actual casualties, more than the camels can cope with. Under present conditions camels can travel as fast as the carts, i.e. two miles per hour.

 Lt-Col.  
C.O. 2nd. L.H. Field Amb.



2nd.L.H.Field Amb.,

Bir Etmaler, 11/7/16.

The A.D.M.S.,

ANZAC MOUNTED DIVISION.

Report on Operations of July the 8th. & 9th.

Left Etmaler on July the 8th. at 0230 with Bearer and Transport Divisions, Dressing Station, 11 camel and 23 baggage camels. Left Romani Oasis at 0430 and arrived at Oghritina at 0830, the camels arriving within half an hour of the sandcarts. Remained the day at Oghritina and left at 2000 for Hod ed Dababis, where a halt was made and the dressing station and sandcarts detached. Left Hod ed Dababis at 2400 with bearers and camel camels, arriving at Bir el Abd at 0200 on the 9th. Remained there till the troops returned and left at 0740, the bearers arriving at Hod ed Dababis at 0910 & the camels at 0925. Left Hod ed Dababis at 1120 and reached a hod one mile North West of Oghritina at 1400. Left there at 1600 and arrived Romani Oasis at 1900, the camels and sandcarts arriving together.

Patients 0/Rs. 3 - medical cases.

Transport. No horses knocked up - the weather was much cooler than on the previous trip. The camels did remarkably well; they were never far behind the horses, who did not wait for them, and at all stages of the return journey easily kept up with the sand carts.

Water. Horses would not drink the water at Oghritina. At Bir Abu el Afein and Bir el Abd good water was obtained.



*W. H. Roll*  
C.O. 2nd.L.H.Field Amb.

Lt-Col.

*R. H. D.*



2nd Light Horse Field Ambulance.

ETMALER 26/7/16

To

A.D.M.S.

Anzac Mounted Division.

Operation report 24th. July 1916.

Left ETMALER at 0130 with 2nd L.H. Brigade taking both bearer sub-divisions, 6 Sand Carts, 15 Camel carts, 5 Camels for water & for medical stores, cooks etc. Arrived at Quatia 0810 and bivouaced. At 1435 received message to send a sand cart to the Brigade major. Sent one sand cart and Capt Anderson with 8 bearers. At 1450 received message from Capt Anderson to send another sand cart to HQD UMM UGBA - complied. At 1510 first cart returned with one patient, bullet wound in leg just above the knee, whom they had met riding in. At 1630 Capt Anderson returned with another patient, bullet wound in chest. This patient had been carried about one mile on a blanket stretcher made with rifles, before the sand cart arrived. One Sand cart and all camels left for home at 1750. Remainder left 1830 arriving at ETMALER at 2135.

*J. C. O'Connell*  
C.O. 2nd Light Horse Field Ambulance Lt-Col.



*July 1916*

2nd Light Horse Field Ambulance.

ETMALER

27/7/16.

OPERATIONS ON JULY 26th 1916.

Left ETMALER 0200, Bearer and Transport Divisions, 10 baggage & 15 Camel  
Camels. Reached Quatia 0545 and camped. At 1430, one officer,  
four bearers and two sandcarts accompanied battery to UM UGBA and  
returned at 1845. Camel transport left for ETMALER at 1630 and re-  
mainder at 1845 arriving ETMALER 2145.  
NO casualties reported to Ambulance.

*W. H. Roll*

Lt-Col.

C.O. 2nd Light Horse Field Ambulance.



July 19<sup>16</sup>

2nd Light Horse Field Ambulance.

ETMAIER 20/7/16.

OPERATIONS OF JULY 28th. 1916.

Left ETMAIER at 0200 Bearer and Transport Divisions, 10 Camels baggage and 15 Cacolet. Reached Quatia at 0630. Troops were already in touch with the enemy beyond Quatia. At 0600 received information of wounded. Sent forward one officer four bearers and a sand-cart. These proceeded S.E. about one mile and came on casualty who was already dead. While they were examining him line fell back to the ridge behind them and they were obliged to gallop out. While going up the slope behind enemy machine gun opened on the cart which was carrying no flag. Proper use does not appear to have been made of the bearers they should have gone ahead and ascertained that the man was dead and so avoided bringing the sandcart into such a dangerous position. Care was taken after this that all carts carried a flag. Station for carts and bearers was then established quarter of a mile S.E. of eastern end of Quatia and R.M.Os. informed. Only one cart and six bearers and one officer kept there. If it was sent for one bearer returned to fetch another cart. The rest remained resting. During the morning the enemy pressed back our line which formed a semicircle from a point west of UM UGBA to a point N.W. of Es Sagia and it was found necessary to form two stations for sand-carts-one as before and another one mile South of Quatia at ruins. At midday the camels were sent back to hill 100 for fear of enemy shelling and carts evacuated there. On arrival of our batteries however enemy fell back. Left for ETMAIER at 1830 and arrived 2115. Casualties received six.

*J. G. Hall*

Lt-Col.

for C.O. 2nd Light Horse Field Ambulance.



*July 19/16*

2nd Light Horse Field Ambulance.

ETMALER 31/7/16.

OPERATIONS ON JULY 30th 1916.

Left ETMALER at 0230 with Bearer and Transport Divisions, 10 camels baggage & 15 mule. Arrived Quatia 0515 and established a dressing station. One casualty received during the day evacuated to Lowland Field Ambulance Railhead. Camel transport left Quatia at 1615 & remainder at 1836 arriving ETMALER 2100.

*[Signature]*

Lt-Col.

C.O. 2nd Light Horse Field Ambulance.



Aug 1916

2nd Light Horse Field Ambulance.

ETMALER 8/8/16.

OPERATIONS OF AUGUST 1st 1916.

Left ETMALER 0230 with Bearer & Transport Divisions, 10 Camels baggage & 15 caacolet. Arrived Quatia 0700 and established a dressing station. No casualties received during the day. Camel transport left at 1700 and remained at 1830. Arrived ETMALER 2130

*J. C. Croll*

Lt-Col.

C.O. 2nd Light Horse Field Ambulance.



August 1916

2nd.L.H.Field Amb.,

Etmaler, 23/8/16.

OPERATIONS OF AUGUST 3rd.

Left Etmaler at 0830 bearer and transport divisions,  
15 camelots and ten baggage camels. The enemy were in poss-  
ession of Qatia and the ambulance remained on Hill 100  
during the day.

No casualties received.

Camels returned to camp at 1900 and remainder at 2230.

*J. H. Roll*

Lt-Col.

C.O. 2nd.L.H.Field Amb.



2nd.L.H.Field Amb.,

Etmaler, 13/8/18.

To The A.D.M.S.,

ANZAC MOUNTED DIVISION.

Report of Operations from August 4th. to 13th.

At 0130 on August 4th. warning was received of the Turkish advance and the Mobile Column immediately organised and prepared to move. At 0430 an order was received to move out and follow the Brigade. Proceeded at first in a Westerly and then in a Southerly direction and came under fire about 0500. The Brigade horses were by this time sheltered behind a ridge half a mile to the South of the camp and the troops had gone forward on foot. Before they could reach the shelter of the ridge, six shrapnel burst over the Ambulance, fortunately directed just too high for the carts & too short for the camels. It had the effect of stampeding the horses and some of the spares got away. The rest however we got in hand and galloped under the shelter of the ridge. The camels were immediately sent back to camp, where the remaining personnel had opened a dressing station. Orders were then received to return to Brigade wells and this was carried out, one cart at a time galloping across the open. A bearer was sent to each R.M.O. to obtain information of wounded and notify him of the position of the Ambulance. Six more bearers were sent to search for wounded. They were instructed upon finding a wounded man or preferably two to return to Brigade wells and guide forward a sandcart, which then took the patients to Etmaler and returned to Brigade wells. Two or four bearers were sent with each cart for loading patients. Orderlies bringing information of wounded from R.M.O's or other sources, were utilised in a similar manner to guide the carts. The slides proved very useful for dealing with single cases and the camelot camels were brought up to Brigade wells for taking slight cases from there to Etmaler.

About 0830 bearers reported that Brigade had moved to the right and Infantry were now in front. Moved carts and camels to Etmaler sending three bearers to notify R.M.O's of the change and leaving two at Brigade wells for an hour to inform all coming there. Bearers sent to R.M.O's returned and reported that they were not allowed to go forward as far as the R.M.O's, so a message was sent by the Signallers to B.H/Quarters.

A fairly heavy dropping fire was coming into the camp, so shelters were prepared along the bank in case it got worse. About 1300 bearers were again sent out to the R.M.O's & this time they got through and reported the country not so dangerous. Sandcarts were therefore sent out, and a station formed at No.1 Outpost, R.M.O's being notified. Owing to an order to save the horses as much as possible, these were withdrawn at 1730 and only four bearers left there. These also were withdrawn at 1930 as it was not considered practical to do much collecting in the night & no more casualties were being reported.

At about 2000 the dropping fire became so heavy that it was found necessary to close the operating tent and treat cases in the cookhouse, which was under the bank. In half an hour however it was possible to return to the tent.



Contd.

On August the 5th. about 0600 the Brigade having advanced all bearers and sandcarts moved out to a hill one mile South of the camp. One section of bearers then searched the country to the West and the other to the South, the sandcarts taking in the wounded as found.

Proceeding to the South with four bearers I met a convoy of prisoners amongst whom were a number of medical personnel. I took these over from the convoy and placed them in Hod Abu Adi with orders to collect as many of their wounded as possible, and to treat them there. Another convoy passing handed over some more personnel. Leaving three bearers in charge I returned to camp with two of their officers and an interpreter. Sent out water and food to Hod Abu Adi. One Turkish officer remained in camp to organise a section for Turkish wounded, a number of whom were already in and the other returned with me in the afternoon to select what personnel he required to deal with their wounded. Before moving out I received a message from Brigade to send sandcarts to Hill 100. Detached 5 sandcarts, one sledge and one section of bearers. Proceeded to Hod Abu Adi with remaining bearers and saw Turkish wounded there watered and fed. The officer having selected his personnel I sent them back to camp in charge of three bearers, leaving the wounded and remaining personnel in charge of two bearers and a military policeman. On information received I went to a hod about a mile N.E. and there discovered 6 wounded Turks. Sent the Warrant Officer with remaining bearers to find the camel convoy to collect these and the wounded in Hod Abu Adi. This he did and having some camels over swept the country right round to Bir Abu Diyuk and cleared it of Turkish wounded.

I then proceeded to Hill 100 and hearing of an attack on Qatia sent for the remaining sandcart. With four sandcarts one slide and a section of bearers, moved down onto the flat at the West end of Qatia. On information that the Brigade was going to retire and had wounded, sent the sandcarts and bearers forward at the gallop with instructions to get the outlying cases first. It was fortunately just getting dark and the fire was slackening. Some trouble was caused by combatant officers diverting carts that were going forward, and making them take nearer cases first. A collecting station was established, and no carts were allowed to return beyond this till all the wounded were in. Bearers were used for locating the wounded and loading them into the carts. All the wounded were collected - a number were able to ride - two were taken in on limbers and twelve on the sandcarts. The slide was found useful for a fractured thigh, the patient suffering great pain from the jolting of a sandcart. Reached camp about 2400 and found the camel convoy had arrived from Hod Abu Adi with Turkish wounded and a number of Infantry suffering from exhaustion. The Turkish medical officers and other personnel had now taken entire charge of their own wounded and were treating them in a satisfactory manner.

August. 6th. - About 0200 W.O. Phillips arrived with the Turkish wounded which he had obtained from the other hods. At 0500 the N.Z.M. Bde. F. Amb. arrived with 14 wounded from Qatafa. During the morning the camel convoy brought in a large number of Infantry suffering from exhaustion, and further numbers in the evening. The total number of these was about 230. They were placed in an adjoining hod under their own officers, given water and rations and one medical officer detailed to attend them. Twenty were utilised as stretcher



Contd.

~~wounded~~ bearers and proved useful. All except ten were found fit for duty on the following day. The ten were evacuated and the remainder discharged and sent to the Camp Commandant, Romani.

At 1500 sandcarts and camels arrived from the 3rd.L.H. Field Ambulance with wounded. By 1800 on August 6th, all of our own wounded and most of the Turkish had been dressed and evacuated. A few were sent on our own camels and sandcarts, the majority were taken by the camel convoy and some camels and sandcarts lent by the 1st.L.H.F.Amb.

August 7th.- The remainder of the Turkish wounded were evacuated and their personnel prepared to move on.

In the evening the mobile column prepared to move out.

August 8th.- Turkish medical personnel sent to A.P.M., Romani.

Wounded received in Ambulance:-

British and Australian	-	293
Turkish	-	129

Total	422
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Sick received - Heat exhaustion.	-	247
----------------------------------	---	-----

On August 8th, left Etmalat at 1500 with Mobile Column - Officers 4, Other Ranks 70 (bearers 30), sandcarts 7, spare horses 12, sledges 3, camelot camels 25, water camels 8, and baggage camels 8. Arrived Qatia 1800 and left at 2300 to accompany 1st. and 2nd. Brigades. Left camels and sledges at Hod el Khirba. With four Officers and 30 bearers, 2 sergeants and 7 sandcarts accompanied column to the North of Bir el Abd. At dawn column came under fire of enemy howitzers, turned South and moved forward about half a mile. Troops then went forward on foot and Ambulance sheltered under a bank. Twelve bearers were detached, 2 to each regiment to find the R.M.O.'s, inform them of location of Ambulance, report wounded and keep in touch with each regiment wherever it moved. Went forward and ascertained that we were not likely to get into Bir el Abd. Then went to the right flank and selected a hod suitable for the collection of patients. Sent a bearer at 1230 to Hod el Khirba to bring forward the camels there and selected another hod about a mile in front suitable for collection if the line moved forward. Received information that the line was about to advance and sent sandcarts forward to a site indicated by Brigade. Sent one cart with three patients aboard and two riding to Hod Dababis. The sandcarts and bearers in their new positions came under shell fire, and the horses were stampeded, one horse being killed and a sandcart damaged, so that it could not be moved. They were collected and taken to another position in the right rear. The line had now gone forward and the firing had become very heavy and reports of wounded became to come in. Bearers and sandcarts were sent forward, Major Fraser with Capt. Jamieson, some carts and bearers taking the left of the field, myself with Capt. Gibson and the remainder, the right. On both sides we found the line rapidly returning, and had to pass through it in order to get the wounded. The bearers did good work in directing wounded who could walk or ride to the collecting station, in bringing led horses to those who could only ride, in directing sandcarts to the



Contd.

to the wounded and essentially in loading wounded into the sandcarts. Four or five wounded men were brought out in each cart and a great many were able to ride - the majority of whom after being dressed made their own way to Hod Dababis. Of the others those from the right were taken direct to the hod and those from the left to a station selected by Major Fraser. As far as I can ascertain only two were left on the field, both in a moribund condition.

The camels arrived in the hod at 1600 and some were immediately sent to Major Fraser to assist in bringing the cases to the hod.

It now became necessary to evacuate quickly as the enemy were pressing forward. The 6th. & 7th. Regiments occupied a line in front of the hod while this was accomplished and all the patients were away by 1645. A course was taken at first due West and then South reaching Hod el Khirba about 1900. Here the patients were readjusted, the worst cases being placed on the sledges and some of those on the sandcarts and camels being interchanged. These proceeded to Hod Dababis arriving 2030 and leaving 2045 for Oghratina where a dressing station was opened, patients fed and wounded attended.

All patients were evacuated to Kilo 40 on August 10th. & the ambulance remained resting at Oghratina.

Number carried out 41

Died in transit 3.

Number who rode out were not checked.

The damaged sandcart had to be abandoned.

The sledges were found very valuable for severe cases, who suffered in sandcarts. Sitting camelots were not very satisfactory - men able to ride in them were generally more comfortable on a horse.

August 11th. - Remained resting at Oghratina.

August 12th:- Sent out party to ~~see~~<sup>recover</sup> Sandcart abandoned on 9th. Found it stripped of canvas but not otherwise damaged. Left Oghratina at 1820 and arrived Quatia 2000. 13th.

August 13th:- Left Oghratina 0600 and arrived ETMALER 0830

*McNoll*

Lt-Col.

C.O. 2nd Light Horse Field Ambulance.



2nd. L.H. Field Amb.,

Htmaler, 17/8/16.

To A.D.M.S.,

Anzac Mounted Division.

Report of Turkish Medical Personnel captured at Romani.

On August 5th. after the advance of our troops at Romani, I noticed amongst the prisoners coming in, a number wearing the Red Crescent brassard. These I separated from the convoy and employed in the treatment of their own wounded. There were five officers and on an estimate about 200 other ranks, but the officers only asked for about 80 to be retained to help them, the remainder going on to Romani. They remained with us till August 8th. and during that period worked willingly and assiduously, treating all of their own wounded, to the number of 130. Without their help, it is hard to see how we would have been able to handle the Turkish wounded. They gave no trouble and the discipline maintained amongst their own men was excellent.

They informed me that they were captured in Bir Abu Gulud. Prior to capture they were about 14 miles to the North of it, but commenced to retreat with the rest, and came into the hod at the same time as an ammunition column, which was also retreating. Some of them were captured on a sandhill some distance to the South. They had in their possession at the time a considerable quantity of medical stores and equipment, (including cacolets) as well as horses, donkeys and camels. These except the horses, were all taken away from them, because, I am informed, an ammunition column was in the hod at the same time and mixed with them. For the treatment of their wounded we had to supply medical stores and equipment.

At the time I met them there was an officer not wearing a brassard, who appeared to have authority over the medical personnel. He, they informed me, was a combatant officer, who was commandant of the medical unit and had no other duty. He will be able to give a complete list of stores and equipment in their possession - name Capt. Rashde.

I attach the names of the officers, with units, who assisted us - as much information as I could obtain concerning their stores and one or two statements which they made before leaving. I have in my possession six horses which belonged to them.

Lt-Col.

C.O. 2nd. L.H. Field Amb.



Page No. 1.

Nominal Roll of Turkish Officers.

3rd. Division, 39th. Regt., 1st. Batt.	Capt. Saleh Abraham
" A.M.C. Coy.	" Ehsaan Arah.
" (Dispenser).	1/Lt. Mohamed Hsaan Al Deen.
" 2nd. Camel Corps	Arteen Tores Blangean. (Civilian Dr. i/c of Transport of Patients).
No. 605 Machine Gun	Gaspard Garolan (Civilian Doctor).



Sheet No. 2.

Unit:- 3rd. Division. C/O Coy. Name:- Capt. Rashde.  
This officer whose name is written above is in charge of the  
Army Medical Corps and has no connection with fighting unit.

32/5/26. ( 8/8/16).

3rd. Division.  
(Sgd). Ehsaan Aref, C. O. C/O., A.M.C. (Coy).

The O/C. the animals and the medical stores have been handed  
over and taken prisoners.

32/5/26. (8/8/16)

3rd. Division.  
(Sgd). Ehsaan Aref, Capt. C.O., A.M.C. Coy.

(Sgd). T. Dimian Inter.  
2nd. L.H. Brigade.

Page No. 3.

Camel	Box	Leather cases	Horse
		Contg. M. Stores	
1	1	2	1

(Sgd) Gaspard Garolan.

(Sgd). T. Dimian Interpreter.  
2nd. L.H. Brigade.

Page No. 4.

The morning of that day when we were taken prisoners, we were  
attached to the 39th. Regiment, 1st. Battalion.  
We lost 2 camels and 2 barrels.

(Sgd) T. Dimian Inter.  
2nd. L.H. Brigade.

Page No. 5.

Field Dressings	Camels	Horses	Wagons	Cacelots	Men	Drivers	Leather Cases
	45						Contg. Medical Stores.
200	XX	1	1	31	30	18	1

Barrels.

24

Animals, stores and soldiers been taken by the Aus. Light Horse.  
(Sgd). Arteen Torres Blangean, Dr. & C/O.

(Sgd) T. Dimian Intrep.  
2nd. L.H. Brigade.



2nd.L.H.Field Amb.,

Hod Fatir, 19/9/16.

To The A.D.M.S.,

ANZAC MOUNTED DIVISION.

Report of Operations of September 16th. & 17th.

Left HASSANIYA on Sept. 16th. at 0100 with Mobile Section, and reached Hod Ge'eila at 0530, where bivouac was made for the day. Left ~~XXXXXX~~ GE'EILA at 1615 and proceeded to rendezvous three miles East of Bir Salmana. Followed the column on the route to MAZAR and when the troops deployed at daylight, established a collecting station at SABKHET el MUSTABIG, where the route enters the swamp. As the action developed a sandcart station was formed at 0730 about a mile South East & communication established with R.M.O's. Wounded received, 6, one of whom died in ~~hospital~~ ambulance. About 1100 when troops began to withdraw, sandcarts joined collecting station and at 1150 return journey commenced.

Patients sent to N.Z.Mtd.F.Amb., but were not received there, so taken on to SALMANA and transferred to 1st.L.H.F. Ambulance dressing station at 2030.

Bivouaced at SALMANA and left for Hod el Fatir at 0300 on Sept. 17th., arriving at 0730.

Notes of the March :-

On arrival at the rendezvous East of SALMANA on Sept. 16th. no orders were received nor any Staff Officer seen. Arrived at the point in the rear of the Artillery and waited for the 3rd. Brigade to get ahead. Then waited for Engineers, Signal Squadron and Ammunition Column, which were expected to come between us and 3rd. Brigade, but on their non appearance by the time the rear-guard arrived, we followed the column. It was impossible for the camels to keep up, so obtained an escort of 8 men from the rear-guard to remain with them. At first halt 5 miles East of rendezvous, overtook 3rd.L.H.F.Amb. which was at the rear of the column. From this point instead of following the caravan route, proceeded over very rough and steep sandhills a few hundred yards to the North of and parallel to the route. To follow this course was a very severe strain for the sandcart horses, but no Staff Officer could be found, and I did not care to follow the caravan route, in case it was being avoided for a specific purpose. I would suggest that in future operations, under similar circumstances, the Ambulances be informed if they may remain on the road. During a prolonged halt on the latter part of the journey, the camels overtook the column.

Sledges. Four sledges of the new "runner" type were taken and proved eminently satisfactory, while empty they travelled far better than the older type, and better even than a sandcart. They were observed to run down hill of their own weight. Loaded they were equally satisfactory.

*Stroll* Lt-Col.

C.O. 2nd.L.H.Field Amb.



AWM 4

[26/40/2]

26/40/2

July 18

26/40/2

Aug 15

(19-20) Jul - (16-17) Sep 1916



3  
DRK  
1521



Books  
153  
30

Truscotts, London.  
30,000 bks.—4/15.

## Army Book 153.

# FIELD MESSAGE BOOK

(For the use of Dismounted Regimental  
Officers and Non-commissioned Officers of  
Cavalry and Infantry.)

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*This Book is ruled in  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch  
squares.*

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The waterproof cover issued for the purpose of protecting this book may be obtained on application. It should be made to outlast as many refills as possible. Special envelopes for despatching messages, Army Form C. 398, may also be obtained.



## **General Instructions from F. S. Regs.,**

### **Part I. affecting preparation of Messages.**

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1. Messages intended for the headquarters of units and formations will be addressed by the title of the unit or formation in an abbreviated form, e.g., First Army, First Div., Seventh Inf. Bde., Second F.A. Bde. The abbreviation for general headquarters will be G.H.Q. The title of the unit will be followed, if necessary, by the place to which the message is to be sent.

Abbreviations will only be used when there can be no doubt as to their meaning. The sender is responsible that any abbreviations he may use are such as will be understood by the recipient.

2. After the address the number of the sender's message will be given, followed by the day of the month.

If the message is in reply to, or has reference to, a message from the addressee, the number of that message will then be quoted. The text of the message will come next. The message will end with the abbreviated title of the sender's unit or appointment, as in para. 1 above, followed by the place and time of despatch.

3. When the sender desires to inform different addressees that the message has been circulated, he will add this information at the end of the text of the message, thus :—

“addressed First Gordons, repeated Fourth Inf. Bde., Second F.A. Bde.”

When information has been sent to another unit, the message will contain at the end of the text—“(unit) informed.”

4. When the message is complete it will be signed in the right-hand bottom corner, the rank of the sender, his appointment and the force he is with being stated. If the message is despatched by signal this signature is not transmitted, but is the authority for despatch.

5. If a signal message is to be delivered to more than one addressee, it facilitates despatch if separate copies for each addressee are handed in to the signal office.

6. The following general rules should also be observed—

(a) Messages must be as concise as possible, consistent with clearness, and precise as regards time and place. Anything of an indefinite or conditional nature such as “dawn,” “dusk,” “if possible,” “may,” is to be avoided. The language used should be simple and the handwriting easy legible.



- (b) The hour of 12 will be followed by "noon" or "midnight" written in words. A night will be described thus: "night 29/30 Sept.," or "night 30 Sept./1 Oct."
- (c) The use of Roman numerals in signal messages is forbidden. Important numbers should be written in words. In messages which are to be signalled the letters AAA should be used for a full stop.
- (d) Names of places and persons will be written in block capitals, *e.g.*, LONDON, and must be spelt exactly as given on the map in use. Care is necessary to prevent misunderstanding resulting from the existence of two or more places of the same name.
- (e) If a map is referred to, the one used must be specified unless this is already provided for in standing orders. The position of places will, as a rule, be denoted either by naming the map squares (if any) in which they appear, or by the points of the compass, *e.g.*, "wood, 600 yds. S.E. of TETSWORTH," or by compass bearings, *e.g.*, "hill 1,500 yds. true bearing 272° from CHOBHAM, C.H.," or by description, *e.g.*, "cross roads  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile S.W. of second E in HASELEY," the letter indicated being underlined. A road is best indicated by naming a sufficient number of places on it to prevent the possibility of mistake.
- (f) Positions are to be described from right to left looking in the direction of the enemy. The terms "right" or "left" are used in describing river banks, it being assumed that the writer is looking down stream. With this exception ambiguous terms such as "before," "behind," "front," etc., must not be used. If the term "Right" (or "Left") is applied to our own forces in retirement it is always to be understood that it refers to the original "Right" (or "Left") flank when facing the enemy.
- (g) When bearings are given they will always be true bearings, and this should be stated.
- (h) In naming units from which a portion is excluded, the unit will be named and the words "less....." added.
- (i) If the report or message refers to troops reaching a place at a certain time, it is assumed that the head of the main body is meant, unless otherwise stated.
- (j) A copy of messages sent will be kept by the sender, the copy and original being endorsed with the method and hour of issue, *e.g.*, "Pte. X. to Bde. Maj. Fourth Inf. Bde. at 8 p.m." "Flag signal to First Gordons at 9 a.m."



Matting Men H.M.S. CREY

Timber " " } Unit

Sandbags " "

Latrine seats 500

Urine funnels 500

Bread Pails 1-250

Meat axes 1 per Sgt.

Incinerators 5 per Sgt.

Latrine screens

Sledges 1 sledge per Squadron

~~Refrigerator~~

Ordinance

Mortar 5 gals per 100

AS C

Formaldehyde 30 gals

Hyposulfite Thrid 30 gals

Sodium chlorate bottle 1000

Ulonalophane

Cresol

Green oil 5 drums

51



Formaldehyde 20% in milk stream  
in morning.

Dressing 2 Comports 1 Cots 1  
Water 2 Canteen  
Sgt 4 Cots 2 Cots 2, and 6



B Section Beares Gulch Div. with  
report to O.C. NZ M.A.R.A.  
arrived at 1500 on 17th  
They will carry 1 day's ration  
1 iron ration & two pieces of  
muskray & watering bucket  
The objective is to be in position

A Section Beares Gulch Div. 2 all  
transport will leave Poman  
at 0400 on 18th. Carry 2 feed  
in muskray & 2 1/2 hours. Distance  
being made at 1000 ft

Then Heminon 2 all carried  
cavalry will leave at 0700  
left Poman at 1700 on 18/7/16 &  
increased movement. At 0800 the  
cavalry was in position. The  
cavalry was making a demonstration  
of the demonstration was completed  
at 1000 & proceeded home with  
barrage reaching the area at 0300  
on 21/7/16. No sick or wounded  
reported to command.

21/7/16. 1000 ft at 1000



Operations of July 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> 1916

Left Etmalles at 1600 July 19<sup>th</sup>  
One heavier sub-division & sand-carts  
15 camels carrying station  
with riding & baggage camels.  
The objective of the operation was  
to clear the country of Bedouins  
but on reaching Anatic word was  
received of the Turkish advance.  
Reached Anatic 1800 & bivouaced.  
Firing was heard at dawn from  
the direction of Es Fajia but no  
casualties were reported.

Left Anatic at 1700 on 20/7/16 &  
proceeded towards Aghritina post  
about 3 miles in rear of brigade  
which was making a demonstration.  
After demonstration was concluded  
retired & proceeded home with  
brigade reaching Etmalles at 0300  
on 21/7/16. No sick or wounded  
reported to ambulance.

21/7/16

20 miles per day

14



Operations of July 22<sup>nd</sup> 1916

Left Et-Maler 0115 on 22/7/16  
with both heavier subdivisions

6 sand carts 6 spare team 15 camels  
camels 5 camels for water & 5 for med. equip

Reached Anatta at 0500 &  
remained there. During the day  
patrol were in contact with the  
enemy but no heavy fighting  
was reported & ambulance did  
not go out. Camels left Anatta  
to return at 1700 & remainder  
left with brigade at 1930  
reaching Et-Maler at 2220.  
No sick or casualties reported  
to ambulance.

22.7.16

got back Et-Maler



Operations of July 24<sup>th</sup> 1916

Left Et Chaler at 0130 with  
2nd Lt. H. Bode take with  
beaver sub. divisions 6 sand carts  
15 caroler camels 5 camels for  
water 5 for medical stores, cooks  
etc. Arrived Anatia 0510  
& bivouaced. At 1435 received  
message to send a sand cart  
to the brigade major. Sent  
one sand cart & Cam. Anderson  
with 6 beavers. At 1450  
received message from Cam. Anderson  
to send another sand cart to  
Hodum Nyba - complied  
At 1510 first cart returned with  
one patient - bullet wound  
in leg just above the knee  
whom they had met riding in.  
At 1630 Cam. Anderson returned  
with ~~the~~<sup>an</sup> other patient - bullet  
wound in chest. Of his patients  
had been carried about one



mile on a blanket stretcher  
made with poles, before the  
sand cart arrived.

One sand cart with patients  
& all camels left for home  
at 1730. Remainder left at  
1830 arriving Crevalier at  
2115.

J. P. Roll at Cal  
C.O. 2nd. 12. Feb.



0600

23<sup>rd</sup> L H F A  
Brigade Wells

ADMS. Amgao 11<sup>th</sup> Div.

Brigade came into action about  
0500 on hill 1 mile to south of  
camp. Ambulance came under  
shrapnel fire & somewhat damaged  
by horses bolting. Retired to R  
Wells  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile in rear & working  
from there. Evacuating to our  
own camp. Sent camels  
back to camp. Major Trause  
establishing dressing station  
there. Cannot estimate  
casualties have evacuated  
about a dozen so far. Not  
evacuating from Ettrick yet  
Will do so if I don't need the  
camels here.

2000 roll Lt Col  
C. O. 23<sup>rd</sup> L H F A



0920

2nd H.F.A.  
E. Males

AD 193 change camp Dec

Second C. H. Bde have moved  
to right bank

Have brought ambulance  
bats to camp at  
E. Males & got in  
touch with Bde  
which is to the West

Keeping wounded here

Have about 80 at present

10 to all his col  
C.O. 2nd H.F.A.



2 sub 4 D A

to Mules

7. 8. 11

ADMS

Adms and Division  
Report of Operations from  
day 4<sup>th</sup> to day 7<sup>th</sup>

At 0130 on day 4<sup>th</sup> warning was  
received of the Turkish advance  
& the mobile column immediately  
organised & <sup>prepared</sup> ~~got ready~~ to move.

At 0430<sup>an</sup> order was received to move  
out & follow the brigade.

Proceeded at first in a W. direction  
& then in a southerly direction  
& came under fire <sup>about 0500</sup>. The brigade  
horses by this time were sheltered  
~~behind~~ a ridge  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile to south of  
camp & the troops had gone forward  
on foot. Before they could reach  
the shelter of the ridge 6 shrapnel  
burst over the ambulance portering  
directed fire too high for the cars  
& too short for the camels. It had  
the effect of stampeding the

26



ADMS

7. 8. 11

Adm. Div.  
Report of Operations from  
day 4<sup>th</sup> to day 7<sup>th</sup>.

At 0130 on day 4<sup>th</sup> warning was  
received of the Turkish advance  
& the mobile column immediately  
organised & <sup>prepared</sup> ~~got ready~~ to move.

At 0430<sup>an</sup> order was received to move  
on & follow the brigade.

Proceeded at first in a W. direction  
& then in a southerly direction  
& came under <sup>about 6.500</sup> fire. The brigade  
horses by this time were sheltered  
~~under~~ <sup>behind</sup> a ridge  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile to south of  
camp & the troops had gone forward  
on foot. Before they could reach  
the shelter of the ridge 6 shrapnel  
burst over the ambulance column  
directed just too high for the carts  
& too short for the camels. While  
the effect of stampeding the

27



horses & some of the shares  
 got away. The rest however  
 were got in hand & galloped  
 under the shelter of the ridge.  
 The camels were immediately  
 sent back to camp where the  
 remaining personnel had opened  
 a dressing station.

Orders were then received to  
 return to brigade wells &  
 this was carried out, one cart  
 at a time galloping across the  
 open. A beacon was sent to  
 each R.M.O. to obtain information  
 of wounded & notify him of  
 the position of the ambulance.  
 Six more beacons were sent to  
 search for wounded. They  
 were instructed upon finding  
 a wounded man <sup>or possibly two</sup> to return to  
 brigade wells & guide forward  
 a sandcart which then took  
 the patient to the wells &  
 returned to brigade wells.



horses & some of the stables  
got away. The rest however  
and got on hand & galloped  
under the shelter of the ridge  
& the camels were immediately  
sent back to camp where the  
remaining personnel had opened  
a dressing station.

Orders were then received to  
return to brigade wells &  
this was carried out, one car  
at a time galloping across the  
open. A lance was sent to  
each R.M.O. to obtain information  
of wounded & notify him of  
the position of the ambulance.  
Six more lances were sent to  
search for wounded. They  
were instructed upon finding  
a wounded man <sup>or probably two</sup> to return to  
brigade wells & guide forward  
a sand cart which then took  
the patient to the wells &  
returned to brigade wells.



Two or four bearers were sent with each cart for loading patients.

Articles bringing information of wounded from RMO's or other sources were utilised in a similar manner to guide the carts. The slides proved very useful for dealing with single cases & the caçallet camels were brought up to brigade mells for taking slighter cases from there to Etchaler.

About 0830 bearers reported that brigade had moved to the right & infantry were now in front. Moved carts & camels to Etchaler sending 3 bearers to notify RMO's of the change & leaving 2 at brigade mells for an hour to inform bearers coming there. Bearer sent to RMO's returned & reported that they were not allowed to go forward as far as the RMO's so a message was sent by the signaller to Ball Headquarters



Orderlies bringing information  
of wounded from R M O's or other  
sources were utilised in a sim-  
ilar manner to guide the carts.  
The slides proved very useful  
for dealing with single cases  
& the caecot camel was  
brought up to brigade with  
for taking & light cases from  
there to the Mules.

About 0830 bearers reported  
that baggage had moved to  
the right & mpany were  
now in front. Moved carts  
& camels to the Mules sending  
3 bearers to notify R M O's of the  
change & leaving 2 at brigade  
mills for an hour to inform  
be able coming there. Bearer  
sent to R M O's returned & reported  
that they were not allowed to  
go forward as far as the R M O's  
so a message was sent by the  
signaller to Base Headquarters.



<sup>h</sup>  
A fairly heavy dropping time  
was coming into the camp  
so shelters were prepared along  
the banks in case it got  
worse. About 1300 beavers  
were again sent out to the  
R.M.O's. This time they got  
through & reported the country  
not so dangerous. Sandcarts  
were therefore sent out & a  
station boomed at 1401  
on the R.M.O's being notified.  
Owing to an order to save  
~~the same~~ the horses as much  
as possible these were with-  
drawn at 1730 & only 4 beavers  
left there. These also were  
withdrawn at 1930 as it  
was not considered practical  
to do much collecting in  
the night & no more camels  
were being reported.



a fairly heavy dropping fire  
was coming into the camp  
so shelters were prepared along  
the banks in case it got  
worse. About 1300 beavers  
were again sent out to the  
R.M.O. & this time they got  
through & reported the country  
not so dangerous. Sand cast  
were therefore sent out & a  
station boomed at 1401.  
On the R.M.O. being notified  
owing to an order to have  
~~the same~~ the horses as much  
as possible these were with-  
drawn at 1730 & only 4 beavers  
left there. These also were  
withdrawn at 1930 as it  
was not considered practical  
to do much collecting in  
the night & no more camels  
were being shooled.



At about 2000 the dropping  
 line became <sup>so heavy</sup> that it was  
 found necessary to close the  
 operating line & treat cases  
 in the cook's house which was  
 under the bank. In half an hour  
 however it was possible to  
 return to the tent.

On August 5<sup>th</sup> about 0600 the  
 brigade having advanced  
 all bearers & sand carts moved  
 out to a hill one mile south  
 of the camp. One section  
 of bearers then searched the  
 country to the West & the  
 other to the South the sand  
 carts taking in the wounded  
 as found.

Proceeding to the South  
 with 4 bearers & one a  
 convey of prisoners <sup>among</sup> whom  
 were a number of medical  
 personnel. ~~At~~ took these  
 over from the convey & placed



at about 2000 the dropping  
vine became <sup>so heavy</sup> that it was  
found necessary to close the  
operation that I treat cases  
in the Cooks house which was  
under the vault. In half an hour  
however it was possible to  
return to the tent.

On August 5<sup>th</sup> about 0600 the  
brigade having advanced  
all bearers & sand carts moved  
out to a hill one mile south  
of the camp. One section  
of bearers then searched the  
country to the West & the  
other to the South the sand  
carts taking in the wounded  
as possible.

Proceeding to the South  
with 4 bearers I met a  
convoy of prisoners <sup>among</sup> whom  
were a number of medical  
personnel. ~~at~~ I took these  
over from the convoy & placed

33  
07



6  
them in Had elu cadi with  
orders to collect as many of  
these wounded ~~thats~~ as possible &  
treat them there. Another  
convoy having handed over  
some more personnel leaving  
3 beavers in charge & returned  
to camp with 2 of their  
officers & an interpreter. Sent  
out water & food to Had  
elu cadi. One Turkish officer  
remained in camp to organise  
a section for Turkish wounded  
a number of whom were already  
in & the others returned with  
me in the afternoon to  
select what personnel he  
required to deal with these  
wounded. Before morning  
out & received a message  
from brigade to send 800  
carts to hill 100. Detailed  
5 sandcarts, 1 platoon & 1 section  
of beavers.

36



them to Had esbu esdi  
orders to collect as many of  
these wounded <sup>as possible</sup> and  
treat them there. Another  
convoy having handed over  
some more personnel leaving  
3 bearers in charge of others  
to come with 2 of these  
officers & an interpreter. Sent  
out water & food to Had  
esbu esdi. One Turkish officer  
remained in camp to organize  
a section for Turkish wounded  
a number of whom were already  
in & the others returned with  
me in the afternoon to  
select what personnel he  
required to deal with the  
wounded. Before morning  
out I received a message  
from brigade to send 5  
coats to hill 140. Delivered  
5 sand coats, 1 platoon & 1 section  
10 bearers.



7  
Proceeded to Had elbuladi  
with remaining men &  
saw Turkish wounded there  
wounded & dead. The officer  
having selected his personnel  
& sent them back to camp in  
charge of 3 men leaving  
the wounded & remaining  
personnel in charge of 2  
~~men~~ 2 a military policeman.  
On information received of men  
~~to~~ to a hoda about a mile NE,  
& there discovered 6 wounded  
Turks. Sent the W. V. with  
remaining men to find  
the camel convoy & collect  
these & the wounded in Had  
elbuladi. ~~sent the~~ This  
he did & having some camels  
over sent the country right  
round to Bis elbuladi &  
cleared it of Turkish wounded.

CO  
CO



Proceeded to Had elbu'adi  
with remaining beavers &  
saw Turkish wounded there  
wounded & dead. The officers  
having selected his personnel  
& sent them back to camp in  
charge of 3 beavers leaving  
the wounded & remaining  
personnel in charge of 2  
wounded & a military policeman.  
On information received I went  
~~to~~ to a had about a mile NE  
& there discovered 6 wounded  
Turks. Sent the W. V. with  
remaining beavers to find  
the camel convoy & collect  
these & the wounded in Had  
elbu'adi. ~~Standing~~ ~~for~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~  
he did & having some camels  
over sent the country right  
round to Ozi elbu'adiz &  
cleared it of Turkish wounded.



8  
9. Then proceeded to Hill WO 2<sup>nd</sup>  
of an attack on Anatta sent for  
the remaining sand cast.

With 4 sand casts one slide & a  
section of bearers moved  
down onto the flat at the  
~~front~~ end of Anatta. On  
information that the brigade  
was going to retire I had  
wounded sent the sand  
casts & bearers forward  
at the gallop with in-  
-struction to get the  
outlying cases first, or  
was fortunately just  
getting dark & the fire  
was slackening, some  
trouble was caused by  
combatant officers diverting  
casts that were going forward  
& making them take men  
cases first. A collecting  
station was established



I then proceeded to Hill 100 & upon attacks on Quatta sent for the remaining sand cart.

With 4 sand carts one slide & a section of bearers moved down onto the flat at the ~~west~~ end of Quatta. On information that the brigade was going to retire I had wounded sent the sand carts & bearers forward at the gallop with instructions to get the outlying cases sent. It was fortunately just getting dark & the fire was blackening. Some trouble was caused by combatant officers diverting carts that were going forward to making them take men & cases first. A collecting station was established



no carts were allowed to return beyond this till all the wounded were in. Beasom were used for locating the wounded & loading them into the carts. All the wounded men collected - a number were able to ride 2 were taken in on litters & 12 on the sand carts. The sled was found useful for a fractured thigh which was suffering great pain from the jolting of a sand cart.

Reached camp about 2400 & found the camel convoy had arrived from Had elbu eddi with Turkish wounded & a number of infantry suffering from exhaustion. The Turkish medical officers & other personnel had now taken entire charge of their own wounded & were treating them in a satisfactory manner.



no carts were allowed to  
return beyond this till all  
the wounded were in. Beasom  
were used for locating the  
wounded & loading them  
onto the carts. All the  
wounded were collected - a  
number were able to ride  
2 were taken in on litters &  
12 on the second carts. The  
shell was found useful  
for a fractured thigh which  
was suppurating great pain from  
the jolting of a second cart.

Reached camp about 2400 & found the  
camel convoy had arrived from  
Hod edn elde with Turkish  
wounded & a number of infantry  
supplies from Soudan. The  
Turkish medical officers & other personnel  
had now taken entire charge of  
their own wounded & were  
treating them in a satisfactory  
manner.



Aug 6th. About 0200 W.O. Phillips  
 arrived with the ~~same~~ T. vehicle  
 wounded which he had obtained  
 from the other loads. At 0500  
 the N.Z. M'Dell F.A. arrived with  
 14 wounded from Quatia.

During the morning the camel  
 convey brought in a large  
 number of wounded & some more  
 in the evening. The total number  
 of these was about 230. They were  
 placed in an adjoining load under  
 their own officers given water &  
 rations & one medical officer detailed  
 to attend them. — were utilized  
 as stretcher bearers & proved useful.  
 All except 10 were found fit for  
 duty on the following day. The 10  
 were evacuated & the remainder  
 discharged & sent to the Camp  
 Commandant Romani.

At 1500 Sandcarts & camels arrived  
 from the 3rd H.F.A. with wounded



Aug 17. About 0200 W.O. Phillips  
arrived with the ~~first~~ T. W. W. W.  
wounded which he had obtained  
from the other hours. At 0500  
the NZ M'Dell F.A. arrived with  
14 wounded from Quetta.

During the morning the camel  
convoy brought in a large  
number of infantry suffering  
from exhaustion & some more  
in the evening. The total number  
of these was about 230. They were  
placed in an adjoining hooch under  
their own officers given water &  
rations & one medical officer detailed  
to attend them.

These were utilized  
as stretcher bearers & proved useful  
all except 10 were found fit for  
duty on the following day. The 10  
were evacuated & the remainder  
discharged & sent to the camp  
Commandant - Romani.

At 1500 Sand carts & camels arrived  
from the 3<sup>rd</sup> H.F.A. with wounded

45



11

By 1800 on Aug 6<sup>th</sup> all of our own wounded & most of the Turkish had been dressed & evacuated & then most sent in our own camels & sandcarts, the majority were taken by the camel convoy & some camels & sandcarts sent by the 1<sup>st</sup> L.H.F.A.

Aug 7<sup>th</sup> the remainder of the Turkish wounded were evacuated & their personnel prepared to move on.

In the evening the mobile column prepared to move out.

Aug 8<sup>th</sup> Turkish medical personnel sent to A.P.M. Romania

Wounded received in ambulance	British	293	46
	Central		
	Turkish	129	
	Total	422	
Sub. West Exhibition		247	



By 1800 on Aug 6<sup>th</sup> all of our own  
wounded & most of the Turkish  
had been dressed & evacuated  
a few were sent in our own camels  
& sandcarts, the majority were taken  
by the camel convoy & some  
camels & sandcarts lent by the  
1<sup>st</sup> L.H.F.A.

Aug 7<sup>th</sup> The remainder of the  
Turkish wounded were evacuated  
& their personnel released to  
move on.

In the evening the mobile  
column prepared to move out.

Wounded British	Turkish	Total
Exhaustion		



On August 8<sup>th</sup> left Etah at 1500  
with mobile column

Officers 4 Other ranks 70

Bearers 30 Sandbags 7 Snow boots 12

Sledges 3 Bakeri camels 25

Water camels 8 Baggage camels 8.

Arrived Anaktuvuk 1800 & left at 2300  
to accompany 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Bdes.

Left camels & sledges at Etah

With 4 officers 30 bearers 2 spts & 7

sandbags accompanied column to

the mouth of Pro. Chedoke. At dawn

column came under fire of enemy

position. Turned south & moved

forward about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile. Troop

then went forward on foot & amb.

place sheltered under a bank.

Truck bearers were detailed 2 to

each regiment to find the P.M.O.

informed of location of ambulance

report - reported & kept on road until

about 2000 when it moved.



On August 8<sup>th</sup> left Etollu at 1500  
with mobile column

Officers 4 Other ranks 70

Beavers 30 Landcar 7 Horse 12

Sledges 3 Pack animals 25

Water camels 8 Baggage camels 8.

crossed Ghatia 1800 & left at 2300

to accompany 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Bde.

Left camels & sledges at Kumbi

With 4 officers 30 beavers 2 sgt 5 & 7

Landcars accompanied column to

the north of Brochab. At dawn

column came within sight of enemy

positions turned south & moved

forward about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile. Troops

then went forward on foot & with

machine sheltered under a bank.

Twelve beavers were detailed 2 at

each machine to find the R.M.C.

information of location of ambushed

report mounted & kept in hand with

about 100 yards where it moved.

50



13

Went forward & ascertained that we  
were not likely to get into Bis  
el el-ba. Then went to the right flank  
& selected a good suitable box  
the collection of patients. Sent a  
bearer <sup>at 1230</sup> to Furba to bring the camels  
there & selected another good about  
a mile in front suitable box  
collection if the line moved forward.  
Received information that the line  
was about to advance & sent sand-  
carts forward to a site indicated  
by Bde. Sent one cart with 3 patients  
on board & 2 riding to Had Dalabab.  
The sandcart & bearers on their new  
position came under shell fire & the  
horses were stampeded one horse  
being killed & a sandcart damaged  
so that it could not be moved.  
They were collected & taken to  
another position in the right  
rear. The line had now gone  
forward the going was very heavy  
& reports of wounded began to come in



Went forward & ascertained that a  
line not likely to get into Bis  
el edba. Then went to the right flank  
& selected a good suitable box  
for the collection of patients. Sent a  
beas <sup>at 1230</sup> to Kurba to bring the camels  
there & selected another good about  
a mile in front suitable box  
collection if the line moved forward.  
Received information that the line  
was about to advance & sent sand-  
carts forward to a site indicated  
by Bde. Sent one cart with 3 patients  
on board & 2 riding to Wadba. The  
sand cart & beas on their new  
position came under shell fire & the  
horses were stampeded one horse  
killed & a sand cart damaged  
so that it could not be moved.  
They were collected & taken to  
another position on the right  
flank. The line had now gone  
forward. The morning was very heavy  
& reports of wounded began to come in.



Beavers & sand carts were sent forward  
 Major Fraser with Capt Jamieson  
 some carts & beavers taking the left  
 of the field, myself with Capt Fraser  
 & the remainder the right. On both  
 sides we found the line somewhat  
 rolling & had to pass through it in  
 order to get the wounded.

The beavers did good work in  
~~superintending~~ directing wounded who  
 could walk or ride to the collecting  
 station, in bringing led horses to  
 those who could not ride, in  
 directing sandcarts to the wounded  
 & essentially in loading wounded  
 into the carts. Four or 5 were brought  
 out in each cart & a great many  
 were able to ride. The majority  
 of whom after being dressed made  
 their own way in to Don Rahab's  
 Of the others those from the right  
 were taken direct to the hospital  
 those from the left to a station



beavers & sand carts were sent from  
Major Tross with Capt Jamison  
Some carts & beavers taking the top  
of the field, myself with Capt Jamison  
& the remainder the night. On both  
sides we found the line of the  
relieving & had to pass through it in  
order to get the wounded.

The beavers did good work in  
superintending directing wounded who  
could walk or crawl to the collecting  
station, in bringing led horses to  
those who could only ride, in  
directing sand carts to the wounded  
& essentially in loading wounded  
onto the carts. Ten or 5 men brought  
out in each cart & a great many  
were able to ride. The majority  
of whom after being rescued made  
their own way in to War Station.  
Of the others those from the  
line were taken down to the  
those from the line to a station.



5  
selected by Major Fraser. As far  
as I can ascertain only 2 were  
upon the field ~~but~~ in a  
moribund condition.

The camels arrived in the hoad  
at 1800 & some were immediately  
sent to Major Fraser <sup>to bring him</sup> the  
cases to the hoad.

It now became necessary to  
move quite quickly as the enemy  
were pressing forward. The 1st  
& 7th Regts occupied a line in  
front of the hoad while this  
was accomplished & all the  
patients were away by 1645.  
A course was taken at first  
due west & then south reaching  
Kunoba about 1900. ~~The~~ Here  
the patients were readjusted.  
The most cases being placed on  
the litters & some up there on the  
sandbags & cacolets being moved.  
Then proceeded to Hou Dabani  
arriving 2030 & leaving 2045 for



selected by Eliazor Frasso. As far  
as I can ascertain only 2 were  
upon the field both in a  
miserable condition.

The camels arrived in the hoad  
at 1800 & some were immediately  
sent to Eliazor Frasso <sup>to be kept</sup> ~~to be kept~~  
cases to the hoad.

It now became necessary to  
move quickly as the enemy  
were pressing forward. The 1st  
& 2nd Regts accomplished a line in  
front of the hoad in which the  
was accomplished & all the  
patients were away by 1645.

A course was taken at first  
due west & then south reaching  
Kusba about 1900. The 1st & 2nd  
the patients were readjusted.

The camels were being placed in  
the charges & burning those on the  
sandbags & canteens being moved.  
The proceeded to Hoad Sabah  
arriving 2030 & leaving 2045 for

67  
68



Oghivine where a dressing  
station was opened. Patients  
seen & wounds attended.

All patients were evacuated  
to Kilo HQ on Aug 10th. The  
ambulance remained sitting  
at Oghivine.

Wounds carried out 41

Died in transit 3

~~Evacuated 7~~

Wounds were not so bad.

The damaged sandcart had  
to be abandoned.

The sledges were found very  
valuable for some cases who  
suffered in sand carts.

Sitting caissons were not very  
satisfactory - men able to roll  
in them were generally more  
comfortable on a horse.

Aug 11<sup>th</sup> Remained sitting at  
Oghivine

12.

57



Oghitind where a dressing  
station was opened. Patients  
and wounds attended.

All patients were evacuated  
to Kilo 40 on Aug 10th & the  
ambulance remained sitting  
at Oghitind.

Wounds carried out ~~25~~ 41

Placed in transport 3

Evacuated ~~32~~

Wounds were rode out notwithstanding  
The damaged sand cart had  
to be abandoned.

The sledges were found very  
valuable for some cases who  
suffered on sand carts.

Sitting casualties were not very  
satisfactory - men able to ride  
in them were generally more  
comfortable on a horse.



C. Males

14 8 16

Headquarters

2nd C. Wode

A beg to make the follow-  
ing recommendation

On August 9 at Brice's Abol  
Capt W. W. Garrison

NO 529 Mr. Crawford (A)

NO 482 Mr. Thompson H

NO 456 Pte. Bauman (A)

went with a sand cast-  
to the left plumb, leaving  
the men who were the  
passed through the line  
which was rapidly retreating  
& reached 2 wounded in  
front. Under heavy rifle  
& shell fire loaded them  
~~with great difficulty~~ with  
the cast with great

59



discrepant as bursting shell  
were frightening the  
horses & causing them to  
panic.

Lieut. Harrison having  
searched on foot to  
make sure there were  
no more stragglers  
with the banner on a  
tangled condition making  
up 3000 wounded on the  
way back.

Corporal Bauman

at Bir el Jebel on August 9th  
the ambulance 2 W & 1 W & 1 W  
being compelled to rapidly  
abandon a locality owing  
to enemy artillery being  
upon them he returned  
& searched the ground where  
was with enemy shell fire



to ascertain that no one  
had been left wounded  
batter with an another  
beaver <sup>under heavy fire</sup> he hurried through  
the line and was  
returning & took Red horse  
to some wounded & left  
the front & he also took  
one in beaver him running  
with 500 lb.

Capt Gibson  
at Bir el Jebel on Aug 9<sup>th</sup>  
went with a sand cart  
& beavers to an exposed  
position on the right flank  
where a number of wounded  
were collected. Sent away  
4 in the cart 2 running &  
1 walking. With 4 wounded  
remaining he & 2 beavers  
stayed with them under  
heavy rifle & shell fire



for about  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour and  
another sandcastle was  
brought up the line on  
the meantime having  
fallen back past them.

No. 8 Lt Benson  
at Bristol on Aug 9<sup>th</sup>  
Taking a stretcher from a  
sandcastle he & another  
beaver went forward &  
brought back a wounded  
man from an exposed  
position in the front line  
to a spot where others were  
collected. Stayed with  
them about half an hour  
making heavy mortar shell  
fire after the line had retired  
until a sandcastle was  
brought up to where he  
helped to load them.



2nd L.H.F.A

NO 1st L.H.F.A

Went out on 3rd day of the  
war with a machine  
to an exposed position  
on the ridge. While  
some wounded were  
collected loaded some  
into a sandcart. Waited  
until the sun was down  
to see how much was  
3rd & shell fire. At the  
time had seen that  
another sandcart was  
in the machine but had  
to load them.

2nd L.H.F.A

2nd L.H.F.A

NO 1st L.H.F.A

Went out on 4th day of the  
war with another machine  
passed through the machine  
was set up & took lead  
to the wounded. 3rd L.H.F.A

3



2nd L. H. F. A  
El-Males

27.7.16

Operations of July 26<sup>th</sup>

Left El-Males 0200 Beads 2  
Transport Wivs. 10 baggage & 15 car. camels  
Reached Guatia 0545 & camped  
at 1430. one officer 4 men & 2  
sandbags accompanied battery  
to run upba & returned at 1845  
Camel transport left for El-  
males at 1630 & remained at  
1845 arriving El-Males 2145  
No casualties reported to amb.

Roll call  
2nd L. H. F. A.



2nd Lt H. P. A  
Cecil Valley

29.7.16

## Operations of July 28<sup>th</sup>

Capt E. Smalton at 0200 Beavers &  
Transport Div. 10 camels baggage & 15' cae.  
Reached Anamu at 0530.  
Troops were already in touch  
with enemy beyond Anamu  
at 0600 received information of wounded.  
Sent forward 1 officer & 4 beavers &  
1 sandcart. These proceeded  
S.E. above - one killed & came on  
casualty who was already dead.  
While they were examining him  
line fell back to the ridge  
behind them & they were obliged  
to gallop out. While going  
in the slope behind enemy  
machine gun opened on the cart  
which was carrying no load.  
Prober use does not appear to  
have been made of the beavers.



these should have gone ahead  
& ascertained that the man  
was dead & so avoided bringing  
the sandcart into such a dangerous  
position. Care was taken after  
this that all carts carried a  
flag. Station for carts &  
beavers was then established  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile S E of eastern end  
of Anata & R M O<sup>13</sup> informed.  
Only one cart & 6 beavers & an  
officer went there. If it was sent  
for one beaver returned to fetch  
another cart. The rest remained  
nexting. During the morning  
the enemy pressed back our  
line which formed a semi circle  
from west of a point west of  
Um Ugha to a point N N W of Es Lajir  
& it was found necessary to  
form two stations for sandcarts  
- one as before & another one  
mile S. of Anata during  
at mid. day the camels were



sent back to Hill 100 for fear  
of enemy shelling & carts  
evacuated to there. On arrival  
of our batteries however  
every one back  
left for the hills at  
1830 & arrived 2115  
Casualties received - 6.

W. H. Hill to the  
C.O. 2nd L.H.F.A.



2nd H. F. A  
Etchall  
31. 7. 16

## Operations of July 30<sup>th</sup>

Left Etchall at 0230 with  
Beavers & Transhuts. Devins, 10  
camels baggage & 15 caules  
arrived Quatua 05.15 &  
established a dressing station.  
One casualty received  
during this day sent to  
evacuated to Liverpool  
Field ambulance at rail head.  
Camel Transhuts left Quatua  
at 16.15 & remained at 18.30  
arriving Etchall 21.00

W. L. L. L. L.  
C. C. 2nd H. F. A.



2nd Lt. H. F. A.  
C. H. Hales  
2. 8. 16

Observations of August 1st

Left C. H. Hales 0230 with  
Beavers & Transhott Whins. 10 camel  
waggon & 15 caecoles.  
Arrived Amatia 0700 &  
established a dressing station.  
No casualties received  
during the day.  
Camel transport left at  
1700 & remained at 1820,  
arrived C. H. Hales 21.30.

20th Bull by Col  
C. H. 22nd Lt. H. F. A.



Report of Operations of  
September 16<sup>th</sup> & 17<sup>th</sup>

Left Harsana on Sept 16<sup>th</sup>  
at 0100 <sup>with mobile section</sup> & reached Zi'ila at  
0530 where bivouac was made  
for the day. Left Zi'ila  
at 1615 & proceeded to bivouac  
rendevous 3 miles east of  
Bir Salmana. Followed the  
column on the route to Magas  
& when the troops deployed  
at daylight established a  
collecting station at Dabbhet  
el Mustabiy where the route enters  
the swamph. As the action  
developed a sand cast station  
was formed at 0730 about  
a mile south east & commu-  
-ication established with R.M.O's  
Wounded received 6, one  
of which died in ambulance  
about 1100 when troops began  
to withdraw sandcast



joined collecting station & at  
11.50 return journey commenced.  
Patients sent to NZ. M & F.A. but  
were not received there so taken  
on to Salmana & transferred to  
1<sup>st</sup> L.H.F.A. Dressing Station at 2030.  
Bivouaced at Salmana &  
left for ~~Head~~ <sup>Head</sup> ~~at~~ <sup>at</sup> F.A. at 0300  
on Sept-18<sup>th</sup> arriving at 0730.  
Particular notes of the march.  
On arrival at the rendezvous  
East of Salmana on Sept-18<sup>th</sup>  
no orders were received nor any  
staff officers seen. Arrived at  
the point in rear of the artillery &  
waited for the 3<sup>rd</sup> Bde to get ahead.  
Then waited for 2 Engineers, Signal  
Squadron & Communication Column which  
were expected to come between us  
& 3<sup>rd</sup> Bde but on their non  
appearance by the time the rear  
guard arrived we followed the  
column. It was impossible  
for the camels to keep up, so

130



obtained an escort of 8 men from  
the rear guard to remain with  
them. At first halt 5 miles  
east of Pendryvon, overtook 3<sup>rd</sup> B.H.F.A.  
which was at the rear of the column.  
From this point the column  
instead of following the caravan  
route proceeded over very rough  
& steep sand hill a few hundred  
yards to the north of & parallel  
to the route. To follow this course  
was a very severe strain on the  
sand cart-horses but no staff  
officer could be found & I did  
not care to follow the caravan  
route in case it was being avoided  
for a specific purpose. I would  
suggest that in future operations under  
similar circumstances the amb-  
ulance be informed if they may  
remain on the road. During a  
prolonged halt in the latter  
part of the journey the camel  
overtook the column.



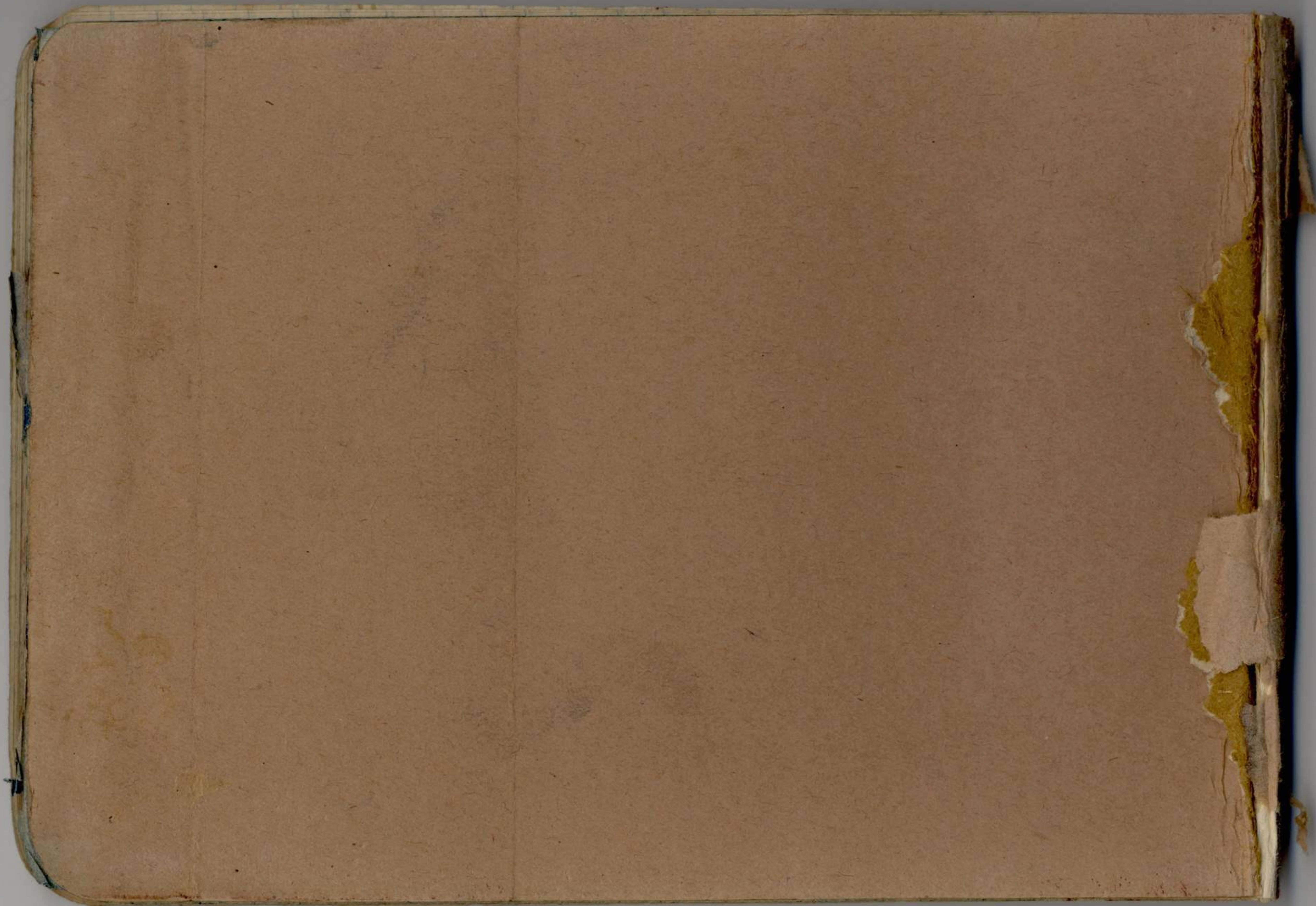
Sledges. Four sledges of the  
new "summer type" were taken  
& proved eminently satisfactory.  
While empty they travelled  
far better than the older type  
& better even than a sandcart.  
They were observed to run  
down hill of their own  
weight. Loaded they  
were equally satisfactory.

J. D. Crockett  
C. O. No. 12-12



Sgt Sgt Dinn	Che Proctor
Sgt Sgt Withers	Che Graham
Sgt Sgt Slieman	Che Power
Sgt Dumbas	Dr Appleton
Sgt Thompson	Pte Carlyle
Sgt Hylce	Dr Bone
Sgt Huley	Pte Edwards
Sgt Anderson	Pte Grant
Sgt Hammond	Dr Witherspoon
Sgt Caranagh	Pte Hackett
Che Allen	Dr Inglis
Che Mecher	Dr King
Che Brimmer	Dr Maloney
Che Ginnison	Pte Phelps
Sgt Strachan	Pte Stettin
Che DiLorose	Pte Standring
Che Garbutt	Pte William
Che Smith	
Che Fried	
Che Gell	
Lt. Che Lucas	
" Thompson	
" Crawford	
Lt Che Lyons	







C O P Y.

nd. L.H. Field Amb.,

Hill 70, 8th. Oct. '18.

To the A.D.M.S.,

ANZAC MOUNTED DIVISION.

With reference to the operations at Romani from Augt. 4th. to 12th., I wish to draw attention to the treatment received by wounded after they left this Ambulance.

Such conditions as described hereafter, upon the line of communications, impose upon the ambulance the necessity of much more extensive treatment than would normally be undertaken there. As the hospitals complained of are well established on the railway and in the base at Kantara, it seems reasonable to expect that much more efficient provision should be made than appears to have been the case.

The usual course of evacuation during this period was as follows - First to an ambulance at Railhead, Romani, which was acting as Clearing Station for the area, thence by train to the 26th. Casualty Clearing Station Kantara, and thence by train to Cairo or boat to Port Said.

In support of my statement, I submit the following facts which are a summary of the sworn evidence attached.

1. Wounded who left the Ambulance on Augt. 5th. at 1300 arrived at Railhead at 1330 and left there at 1300 on Augt. 6th. arriving Kantara at 1700. On Augt. 7th. at 1700 they left Kantara arriving Ismailia about 1900 and Cairo about 2030. During this period of 45 hours in which the total travelling time can only have been about 6 hours, they passed through two hospitals and yet their wounds were not dressed. Their food was inadequate, consisting on Augt. 6th. of a cup of tea and bread and butter at 1300 and again at 1700. While in the 26th. Casualty Clearing Hospt. Kantara, being hungry they sent out to the canteen, and brought tinned fruit & fish, although these commodities are, I understand, supplied by the Australian Red Cross Society, to all hospitals liable to receive Australian patients.

On Augt. 7th. at 1800 they were sent walking about a mile from the 26th. C.C. Hospt. to Kantara Station only to find there ~~xxxxx~~ was no train going, and so returned. They were then sent to the boat "Niagara", but she also was not going, so they again proceeded to the station and this time at 1700 a train was there to take them.

2. Wounded who left the Ambulance on Augt. 6th. at 1100 arrived Railhead about 1130 and left on Augt. 7th. at 0830 arriving Kantara at 0830. Left there on Augt. 8th. at 1600 arriving Cairo 2030. During this period of 58 hours wounds were attended only once. In the hospital at Railhead they were placed in a very overcrowded tent, so that orderlies were stumbling in over their patients in trying to get about. The attendance was very inadequate - two or three to over a hundred patients - so that many were crying out for urinals & bedpans. The supply of drinking water was quite inadequate - less than a gill per patients per hour. A Medical officer only attending them once during the 12 hours they were there and that merely for the purpose of giving a few hypodermic injections. They were left without lights from 1900 to 2430, so that



C O P Y.

2nd.L.H.Field Amb.,

Hill 70, 8th.Oct.'16.

To the A.D.M.S.,

ANZAC MOUNTED DIVISION.

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2. Wounded who left the Ambulance on Augt. 6th. at 1100 arrived Railhead about 1130 and left on Augt. 7th. at 0230 arriving Kantara at 0630. Left there on Augt. 8th. at 1600 arriving Cairo 2030. During this period of 58 hours wounds were attended only once. In the hospital at Railhead they were placed in a very overcrowded tent, so that orderlies were stumbling in over their patients in trying to get about. The attendance was very inadequate - two orderlies to over a hundred patients - so that many were crying out for urinals & bedpans. The supply of drinking water was quite inadequate - less than a gill per patients per hour. A Medical Officer only attending them once during the 12 hours they were there and that merely for the purpose of giving a few hypodermic injections. They were left without lights from 1900 to 2430, so that



Contd.

that orderlies could not see what they were doing, or what patients required attention. On leaving Railhead they were placed in a goods train which was crowded. The attendance was inadequate, there was no water, no bedpans, no urinals & no lights. The train was very roughly driven causing a great deal of pain to the patients and became unhooked on at least two occasions, causing intense agony to some cases from the consequent jolting. On arrival at Kantara they received no attention for the first two hours, although helpless patients were calling out for urinals and bedpans. No water was provided for toilet purposes, nor soap nor towels. Drinking water does not appear to have been provided either.

A Medical Officer came and saw them about 1100 and attended to the wounds and again the following day at 1000, but did not dress any then. Ordinary attendance during their stay in the 26th. C.C. Hospt. was at all times difficult to obtain, although patients were requiring bedpans and urinals. They would have been left at night without a light, had it not been for the efforts of a batman. Orderlies apparently went off duty at 1800 and did not appear again till 0800 the following morning.

Food. The last meal received in the ambulance was breakfast at 0800 on Augt. 6th., the next was a cup of beef tea at 1700 and the next a cup of tea & biscuits at 1030 on Augt. 7th., followed by tinned fowl and water at 1300 and one cup of tea & bread and butter at 1700, and breakfast at 0800 the following morning of porridge, bread & butter and tea. During 48 hours, therefore, between meals, they received one cup of beeftea, two cups of tea, one biscuit, a slice of bread & butter and a little tinned fowl and the meals which then followed were anything but liberal.

3m Wounded who left the ambulance on Augt. 10th., when owing to the exceptional circumstances only first field dressings could be applied, arrive Kantara at 2300 and left at 1300 the following day arriving Cairo at 1900 - a period of over 40 hours, during which their wounds were not dressed.

Food was again inadequate and no Red Cross Comforts, such as tobacco or cigarettes were supplied.

As before there was no water to be obtained for toilet purposes and attendance was so bad that a severe head case had to get out of bed to urinate and an abdominal case was given water by the other patients from their water bottles.

With regard to the other cases which were evacuated by the other route viz Mahamidya to Port Said. -

On arrival at 31st. General Hospital Port Said the food appears to have been very unsatisfactory. Cases who had breakfast at Mahamidya at 0800 arrived at 31st. Genl. hospt. Port Said at 1500 & at 1800 got one cup of tea & one slice of bread & butter each this being all they received between breakfast on the 5th. & breakfast on the 6th.

After that the ordinary diet was not satisfactory. Breakfast consisted of eggs, bread & butter & tea, but the eggs appear to have been generally bad and a man receiving a couple of bad eggs was compelled to go without if he did not eat them. For dinner the issue seems to have been good enough, but was spoiled by the cookery.



Contd.

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A Medical Officer came and saw them about 1100 and attended to the wounds and again the following day at 1000, but did not dress any then. Ordinary attendance during their stay in the 36th. C.C. Hospt. was at all times difficult to obtain, although patients were requiring bedpans and urinals. They would have been left at night without a light, had it not been for the efforts of a batman. Orderlies apparently went off duty at 1800 and did not appear again till 0800 the following morning.

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(3).

Contd.

The evening meal was very scanty and no extras were received by the patients. These matters were brought to the notice of the officers, but were not remedied. the facilities for washing were very inadequate only two basins to a ward and no bath.

Patients had at first to eat their food with their fingers, no cutlery being provided, and later when supplied it was not clean.

One patient appears to have been four days in this hospital and then sent on to Cairo without his wound being properly dressed.

Other patients returned to their units with their wounds still unhealed.

The evidence which I have been able to obtain on these matters is somewhat scanty as the only available source was from men who had rejoined their units. They inform me however that it can be fully amplified, by others who are still in hospital or invalided to Australia or England, the names of whom can be supplied if desired.

*W. D. Croll* Lt-Col.  
C.O. 2nd. L.H. Field Amb.



(3).

Contd.

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*W. D. Croll*

Lt-Col.

G.O. 2nd. L.H. Field Amb.



No. 410 Sergt. Foster R. of the 6th. L.H. Regt. having been sworn states:-

I was wounded at Qatia on Saturday August 5th. - my wound was dressed by the 2nd. L.H. Field Ambulance and I was then transferred to the 26th. Casualty Clearing Station Kantara, arriving on Sunday evening Augt. 6th. On Monday 7th. at 0800 I with others walked to the railway station under instructions from the staff at the C.C. Hospt. in order to go on to Cairo. On arrival at the station we were told there was no train leaving. We returned to the C.C. Hospt. under instructions from the orderly accompanying us. At about 1230 we were told to proceed to the "Niagara". On arrival we were told that the authorities knew nothing about us there and the boat was not leaving. We waited about half an hour and then proceeded once again to the railway station. There was a hospital train standing in the station. We were put into this train which left during the afternoon. At Ismailia some patients alighted; others remained in the train. There was no official on the train or platform to give definite instructions, as to whether we were to alight at Ismailia or to proceed to Cairo. I alighted with several others and found hospital cars at the entrance of the station, by which we were taken to the hospital. Other patients by reason of the confusion reigning went on to Cairo.

(Sgd). R. FOSTER.

Taken before me at Nassaniya this 21st. day of Sept. 1918.

.....Lt-Col.

No. 904 Sergt. HILL T. McG. having been sworn states:-

I was wounded at Romani on the 4th. Augt. and left 2nd. L.H. Field Amb. on Augt. 5th. at 2200 arriving at Railhead at 2300. I was there placed in a tent and left for the night. On the 6th. at 1000 Capt. O'Reilly arrived (as a patient), but when he found that we had had no food, he bustled around and got us some tea & bread & butter. There were about 30 men in our tent and none had had any food from the time of admission till 1000. We then left about 1300 by train for Kantara arriving at 26th. Cas. Clearing Hospt. about 1700. We were given tea & bread again and some of us sent up to the Canteen to buy extras (fruit, fish etc.). Wounds were not dressed and next day we left about 0900 by train for Cairo - we walked to the station, about a mile, and were then told the train was not going, and we had to return to the hospital where we had lunch. Then we were taken in an ambulance to the hospital boat, but it also was not going, and those in charge of it did not seem to be expecting us. We then went again to the station and got into a hospital train for Ismailia, where we arrived about 1200. Our wounds were then dressed for the first time since leaving the ambulance at Romani.

(Sgd). T. McG. HILL.

Taken before me at NABIT this 28th. day of Sept. 1918.

(Sgd) J. D. RICHARDSON Major.



No. 410 Sergt. Foster R. of the 6th. L.H. Regt. having been sworn states:-

I was wounded at Qatia on Saturday August 5th. - my wound was dressed by the 2nd. L.H. Field Ambulance and I was then transferred to the 26th. Casualty Clearing Station Kantara, arriving on Sunday evening Augt. 6th. On Monday 7th. at 0800 I with others walked to the railway station under instructions from the staff at the C.C. Hospt. in order to go on to Cairo. On arrival at the station we were told there was no train leaving. We returned to the C.C. Hospt. under instructions from the orderly accompanying us. At about 1230 we were told to proceed to the "Niagara". On arrival we were told that the authorities knew nothing about us there and the boat was not leaving. We waited about half an hour and then proceeded once again to the railway station. There was a hospital train standing in the station. We were put into this train which left during the afternoon. At Ismailia some patients alighted; others remained in the train. There was no official on the train or platform to give definite instructions, as to whether we were to alight at Ismailia or to proceed to Cairo. I alighted with several others and found hospital cars at the entrance of the station, by which we were taken to the hospital. Other patients by reason of the confusion reigning went on to Cairo.

(Sgd). R. FOSTER.

Taken before me at Hassaniya this 21st. day of Sept. 1916.

.....Lt-Col.

No. 904 Sergt. HILL T. McG. having been sworn states:-

I was wounded at Romani on the 4th. Augt. and left 2nd. L.H. Field Amb. on Augt. 5th. at 0200 arriving at Railhead at 0300. I was there placed in a tent and left for the night. On the 6th. at 1000 Capt. O'Reilly arrived (as a patient), but when he found that we had had no food, he bustled around and got us some tea & bread & butter. There were about 20 men in our tent and none had had any food from the time of admission till 1000. We then left about 1300 by train for Kantara arriving at 26th. Cas. Clearing Hospt. about 1700. We were given tea & bread again and some of us sent up to the Canteen to buy extras (fruit, fish etc.). Wounds were not dressed and next day we left about 0900 by train for Cairo - we walked to the station, about a mile, and were then told the train was not going, and we had to return to the hospital where we had lunch. Then we were taken in an ambulance to the hospital boat, but it also was not going, and those in charge of it did not seem to be expecting us. We then went again to the station and got into a hospital train for Ismailia, where we arrived about 1200. Our wounds were then dressed for the first time since leaving the ambulance at Romani.

(Sgd). T. McG. HILL.

Taken before me at NABIT this 26th. day of Sept. 1916.

(Sgd) J. D. RICHARDSON Major.



Lt-Col. C.D.Fuller, of the 6th.L.H.Reg't.having been sworn states:-

I was wounded at Qatia on Augt.5th.and left the 2nd.L.H. Field Amb.about 1100 on Augt.6th. I arrived at Railhead about 1130 and was placed in the Y.M.C.A.tent with many others. The tent rapidly filled till about 1400,when it was very crowded there being over 100 inmates,and orderlies & stretcher-bearers were continually stumbling over patients. There was very little attendance,two orderlies to over a hundred patients,many of whom were crying out for urinals and bedpans. Water was very hard to obtain and we got no food till 1700,when a dixie of beef tea was brought in & a mug full given to each. The Medical Officer came about 1900 and gave hypodermic injections to a number of patients - this was the only M.O. I saw in the tent. From 1900 till 2430 we were left without lights or further attention than the two orderlies,and were then moved to a train which started at 0330. The patients were in trucks, some in stretchers slung by ropes,and some on the floor. The journey was very rough,the trucks continually jolting and becoming uncoupled at least twice. When this occurred the train either waited for the trucks to catch up or ran back to them,either operation causing severe jolts,and making many patients cry out in agony. There was no water on the train,very few orderlies, (I saw one occasionally), and no lights.

Arrived at Kantara at about 0630 on the 7th.and were taken straight to the 26th.Casualty Clearing Hospt. Particulars were taken at the Orderly Room and I was then transferred to a marquee where there were seven other officers. No water was available for toilet purposes,and very little attention was received. Helpless patients for example could not obtain urinals or bed pans. My batman obtained half a bucket of water from the cook,and my towel was used by nearly every officer in the ward,there being only one other belonging to someone else. About 1100 a medical officer came round & attended to my wound. At 1030 we got a cup of tea & a biscuit each,this being the first food since arrival. At midday we were told we could not get any dinner,because we were supposed to have gone on,but at 1330 we each got a small quantity of tinned fowl and cold water. That afternoon no medical officer came to us,and it was almost impossible to get an orderly,only two or three being seen during the afternoon,although patients were asking for bedpans and urinals,which my batman fetched. At 1700 each got a cup of tea & bread & butter,& were then left for the night without a light,but my batman managed to obtain one. I only saw a medical officer once during the night viz.at 1100.

In the morning no water was brought for toilet purposes, but my batman got some for all patients and attended to them. The orderlies turned up at about 0800 with breakfast, (porridge,bread & butter & tea),and this was the first time I saw them that morning. After breakfast a Sergt.came round and looked at the wounds,and at 1000 a medical officer also came & looked at them,but did not dress any of them. We were again told to be ready for the 1100 train,but it was cancelled. We had lunch consisting of tinned fowl,bread & butter & tea, and were then left alone till 1600,when we were transferred to the Hospital train,which left about 1700 and arrived at Cairo at 2030. We were well looked after on the train & also on arrival at the 3rd.Australian General Hospt.

(Sgd). C.D.FULLER Lt-Col.

Taken before me at HASSANIYA this 21st.day of Sept.'16.

- Lt Col



Lt-Col. C.D.Fuller, of the 6th.L.H.Reg't.having been sworn states:-

I was wounded at Qatia on Augt.5th.and left the 2nd.L.H. Field Amb.about 1100 on Augt.6th. I arrived at Railhead about 1130 and was placed in the Y.M.C.A.tent with many others. The tent rapidly filled till about 1400,when it was very crowded there being over 100 inmates,and orderlies & stretcher-bearers were continually stumbling over patients. There was very little attendance,two orderlies to over a hundred patients,many of whom were crying out for urinals and bedpans. Water was very hard to.obtain and we got no food till 1700,when a dixie of beef tea was brought in & a mug full given to each. The Medical Officer came about 1800% and gave hypodermic injections to a number of patients - this was the only M.O. I saw in the tent. From 1900 till 2430 we were left without lights or further attention than the two orderlies,and were then moved to a train which started at 2330. The patients were in trucks, some in stretchers slung by ropes,and some on the floor. The journey was very rough,the trucks continually jolting and becoming uncoupled at least twice. When this occurred the train either waited for the trucks to catch up or ran back to them,either operation causing severe jolts,and making many patients cry out in agony. There was no water on the train,very few orderlies, (I saw one occasionally), and no lights.

Arrived at Kantara at about 0630 on the 7th.and were taken straight to the 28th.Casualty Clearing Hospt. Particulars were taken at the Orderly Room and I was then transferred to a marquee where there were seven other officers. No water was available for toilet purposes,and very little attention was received. Helpless patients for example could not obtain urinals or bed pans. My batman obtained half a bucket of water from the cook,and my towel was used by nearly every officer in the ward,there being only one other belonging to someone else. About 1100 a medical officer came round & attended to my wound. At 1030 we got a cup of tea & a biscuit each,this being the first food since arrival. At midday we were told we could not get any dinner,because we were supposed to have gone on,but at 1330 we each got a small quantity of tinned fowl and cold water. That afternoon no medical officer came to us,and it was almost impossible to get an orderly,only two or three being seen during the afternoon,although patients were asking for bedpans and urinals,which my batman fetched. At 1700 each got a cup of tea & bread & butter,& were then left for the night without a light,but my batman managed to obtain one. I only saw a medical officer once during the night viz.at 1100.

In the morning no water was brought for toilet purposes, but my batman got some for all patients and attended to them. The orderlies turned up at about 0800 with breakfast, (porridge,bread & butter & tea),and this was the first time I saw them that morning. After breakfast a Sergt.came round and looked at the wounds,and at 1000 a medical officer also came & looked at them,but did not dress any of them. We were again told to be ready for the 1100 train,but it was cancelled. We had lunch consisting of tinned fowl,bread & butter & tea, and were then left alone till 1600,when we were transferred to the Hospital train,which left about 1700 and arrived at Cairo at 2030. We were well looked after on the train & also on arrival at the 3rd.Australian General Hospt.

(Sgd). C.D.FULLER Lt-Col.

Taken before me at HASSANIYA this 21st.day of Sept.'16.

- Lt Col



No. 177 Tpr. TUCKER W. of the 6th. L.H. Regt. having been sworn states:-

When LT-Col C.D. Fuller left the 2nd L.H. Field Ambulance on August 6th., I accompanied him to the Base hospital as batman. We arrived at the Romani Railhead about 1130 and he was placed in the Y.M.C.A. tent. Wounded were brought in till by 1400 the tent was so crammed that there was 'nt walking room for the orderlies and stretcher-bearers, and many were trodden on; one man I saw had his splint repeatedly kicked, causing him to cry out with pain. I did not see any fed before 1700. There was very little attendance, two orderlies to over a hundred patients. They were crying out for bottles and bedpans and I did the best I could for them. There was also great difficulty in getting drinking water, for which the patients were asking. Drinks were given about once an hour, less than a gill ~~xx~~ at a time, and I heard the orderlies say it was very scarce. I tried to get some extra for the Colonel, but they could not ~~gix~~ spare it. Between 1800 and 1900 a Medical Officer came round and gave hypodermic injections to a few of the cases, but none of their wounds were dressed, and this was the only time I saw a medical ~~x~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ Officer there. After that there ~~were~~ <sup>were</sup> no lights and the orderlies used to fall over the patients in the dark. No one except the two orderlies came near them till 2430, when they were moved to the train under the supervision of the Medical Officer.

The train consisted of closed in trucks, in which there were no lights, no water, no Bedpans, no urinals and very little attendance. I only saw two orderlies on the train and one came to our <sup>com</sup>partment. Some patients were in stretchers slung in ropes and the remainder lay on the floor. It was very hard to get at the patients on the stretchers without treading on those on the floor. The train was very roughly driven and trucks became unhooked at least twice. The train would then wait for these to catch up and then run back and meet them, causing a severe jar. A great deal of jarring was caused in my opinion by the driving. I have been in that train repeatedly and never felt anything like it. The patients were crying out with agony at every jar.

Arrived at Kantara at about 0630 on Augt. 7th. and the patients were taken to the 26th. C.C. Hospt. After passing through the orderly room, which took some time, they were taken to marquees. I followed the Col. to a tent in which there were 7 other officers. There was no one there to attend to them & I did my best to get them water, but could only get a little as a favour from the cook. I got half a bucket full altogether and divided it amongst the 8. I used the Colonel's towel for 6 of them and another towel for the other two. I then went to try and get them some breakfast. I found the orderlies shaving & completing their toilettes, and they told me they had been at it so long, that they wer'nt going in till they had finished. This was between 0800 & 0830 and many of the patients were calling out for bottles and bedpans, and one particularly bad case (ahead wound), was appealing for water. I did the best I could for them till the orderlies turned up between 0830 & 0900. I was in the tent most of the time & I did not see any orderly attending them before that. About 1030 they got a cup of tea and a biscuit each and at 1100 the Medical Officer examined their wounds and adjusted those where the bandage had slipped. They were then told they were going in a train, but this was cancelled, and they were told there ~~would~~ <sup>would</sup> be no dinner, as it had not been anticipated they were remaining. Between 1300 & 1400 a small quantity of tinned fowl was brought to each. That afternoon it was very difficult to obtain an orderly. I did not see one in a ward more than three times, and no medical officer came round. The patients were as before crying out for bedpans & urinals. It was also very difficult to obtain any water for drinking. I obtained a water bag full three times for drinking, from the cook & this did the whole ward. He said there was none provided for the patients and he gave it me as a favour.



No. 177 Tpr. TUCKER W. of the 6th. L.H. Regt. having been sworn states:-

When LT-Col C.D. Fuller left the 2nd L.H. Field Ambulance on August 6th., I accompanied him to the Base hospital as batman. We arrived at the Romani Railhead about 1130 and he was placed in the Y.M.C.A. tent. Wounded were brought in till by 1400 the tent was so crammed that there was'nt walking room for the orderlies and stretcher-bearers, and many were trodden on; one man I saw had his splint repeatedly kicked, causing him to cry out with pain. I did not see any fed before 1700. There was very little attendance, two orderlies to over a hundred patients. They were crying out for bottles and bedpans and I did the best I could for them. There was also great difficulty in getting drinking water, for which the patients were asking. Drinks were given about once an hour, less than a gill ~~am~~ ~~xxx~~, at a time, and I heard the orderlies say it was very scarce. I tried to get some extra for the Colonel, but they could not ~~gix~~ spare it. Between 1800 and 1900 a Medical Officer came round and gave hypodermic injections to a few of the cases, but none of their wounds were dressed, and this was the only time I saw a medical ~~x~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ Officer there. After that there ~~was~~ no lights and the orderlies used to fall over the patients in the dark. No one except the two orderlies came near them till 2430, when they were moved to the train under the supervision of the Medical Officer.

The train consisted of closed in trucks, in which there were no lights, no water, no bedpans, no urinals and very little attendance. I only saw two orderlies on the train and one came to our <sup>Comp</sup>partment. Some patients were in stretchers slung in ropes and the remainder lay on the floor. It was very hard to get at the patients on the stretchers without treading on those on the floor. The train was very roughly driven and trucks became unhooked at least twice. The train would then wait for these to catch up and then run back and meet them, causing a severe jar. A great deal of jarring was caused in my opinion by the driving. I have been in that train repeatedly and never felt anything like it. The patients were crying out with agony at every jar.

Arrived at Kantara at about 0630 on Augt. 7th. and the patients were taken to the 26th. C.C. Hospt. After passing through the orderly room, which took some time, they were taken to marquees. I followed the Col. to a tent in which there were 7 other officers. There was no one there to attend to them & I did my best to get them water, but could only get a little as a favour from the cook. I got half a bucket full altogether and divided it amongst the 8. I used the Colonel's towel for 6 of them and another towel for the other two. I then went to try and get them some breakfast. I found the orderlies shaving & completing their toilettes, and they told me they had been at it so long, that they wer'nt going in till they had finished. This was between 0800 & 0830 and many of the patients were calling out for bottles and bedpans, and one particularly bad case (head wound), was appealing for water. I did the best I could for them till the orderlies turned up between 0830 & 0900. I was in the tent most of the time & I did not see any orderly attending them before that. About 1030 they got a cup of tea and a biscuit each and at 1100 the Medical Officer examined their wounds and adjusted those where the bandage had slipped. They were then told they were going in a train, but this was cancelled, and they were told there ~~xxxx~~ ~~b~~ would be no dinner, as it had not been anticipated they were remaining. Between 1300 & 1400 a small quantity of tinned fowl was brought to each. That afternoon it was very difficult to obtain an orderly. I did not see one in a ward more than three times, and no medical officer came round. The patients were as before crying out for bedpans & urinals. It was also very difficult to obtain any water for drinking. I obtained a water bag full three times for drinking, from the cook & this did the whole ward. He said there was none provided for the patients and he gave it me as a favour.



Tpr. Tuckers' evidence contd.

At 1700 they brought them one cup of tea & bread & butter. A second cup of tea was not obtainable. After that they were left for the night without any apparent attendance & without a light. With difficulty I borrowed a hurricane lamp from the orderly room. Next morning at daybreak about 0500 there were no orderlies to be found anywhere. I obtained water without difficulty, but there were no towels or soap and again the two towels had to do the eight. About 0800 an orderly turned up with breakfast, (porridge, bread & butter & tea). This was the first orderly I saw and I was there all the time. A sergt. came round about 0900 and adjusted a few bandages. Shortly afterwards a medical officer came and questioned the patients, but did not do anything else. At 1100 they were told to get ready for the train, but it did not go. They were given lunch (tinned fowl, tea & bread & butter), but nothing more was done for them till 1600, when they were sent to a hospital train at Kantara Station.

The officers whom I recognised in the ward were Lt-Col. Fuller, Capt. McNeill and Major Bolingbroke.

(sSgd) W. TUCKER No. 177  
8th. A.L.H. Regt.

Taken before me at HASSANIYA this 31st. day of Sept. 1916.

*W. D. Croll*.....Lt-Col.



Tpr. Tuckers' evidence contd.

At 1700 they brought them one cup of tea & bread & butter. A second cup of tea was not obtainable. After that they were left for the night without any apparent attendance & without a light. With difficulty I borrowed a hurricane lamp from the orderly room. Next morning at daybreak about 0500 there were no orderlies to be found anywhere. I obtained water without difficulty, but there were no towels or soap and again the two towels had to do the duty. About 0600 an orderly turned up with breakfast, (porridge, bread & butter & tea). This was the first orderly I saw and I was there all the time. A sergt. came round about 0900 and adjusted a few bandages. Shortly afterwards a medical officer came and questioned the patients, but did not do anything else. At 1100 they were told to get ready for the train, but it did not go. They were given lunch (tinned fowl, tea & bread & butter), but nothing more was done for them till 1600, when they were sent to a hospital train at Kantara Station.

The officers whom I recognised in the ward were Lt-Col. Fuller, Capt. McNeill and Major Bolingbroke.

(sSgd) W. TUCKER No. 177  
8th. A.L.H. Regt.

Taken before me at HASSANIYA this 21st. day of Sept. 1916.

*W. Croll*  
..... Lt-Col.



No. 402 Corpl. Deveson E. of the 8th. L.H. Regt. having been sworn states:-

I was wounded at Matia on Augt. 5th. & admitted to the 2nd. L.H. F.Amb.

On Augt. 6th. at 1300 I was transferred to the Hospital at Railhead. Here my wound was dressed and I was placed in a tent which was very crowded, but otherwise I had nothing to complain of. At about 0300 on Augt. 7th. I was transferred by train to Kantara. The train was the roughest I was ever in and was causing the patients to cry out with pain. In my opinion there was no break van and the breaking was done by the engine. There was an orderly in my compartment and he had water and a urinal. Arrived at Kantara at about 0630 and were taken to the 28th. C.C. Hospt. Here we were placed in a tent but nothing was done for us till 0800, when they brought some bread, bacon & tea. There was no water to be obtained for toilette purposes, although we asked for it. At about 1000 the medical officer came round but he did not look at any of the wounds, except one where a bandage had shifted. For lunch we had bread & jam & tea and the same about 1700. An orderly was in attendance during the day & a night orderly came on in the evening. Next morning as before we could obtain no water for toilette purposes or for drinking. For breakfast we had bread & bacon and tea & the medical officer came again at 1000 and gave 3 of us anti-tetanus serum, but did not dress any wounds. No water could be obtained even for drinking although patients were asking for it. For lunch we had bread & stew & tea. During the afternoon the need for water to drink became more pressing, but none could be obtained. We were sent to a hospital train about 1800 and reached Cairo at 2230.

Taken at HILL 70 this 8th. day of October 1916.

I swear that the above statement is correct, being the truth and nothing but the truth, so help me GOD.

(Sgd) Ernest Deveson.

WITNESS:- (Sgd) J.M. CHISHOLM. Capt.



No. 402 Corpl. Deveson E. of the 6th. L.H. Regt. having been sworn states:-

I was wounded at Qatia on Augt. 5th. & admitted to the 2nd. L.H. F.Amb.

On Augt. 6th. at 1200 I was transferred to the Hospital at Railhead. Here my wound was dressed and I was placed in a tent which was very crowded, but otherwise I had nothing to complain of. Atx about 0300 on Augt. 7th. I was transferred by train to Kantara. The train was the roughest I was ever in and was causing the patients to cry out with pain. In my opinion there was no break van and the breaking was done by the engine. There was an orderly in my compartment and he had water and a urinal. Arrived at Kantara at about 0630 and were taken to the 26th. C.C. Hospt. Here we were placed in a tent but nothing was done for us till 0800, when they brought some bread, bacon & tea. There was no water to be obtained for toilette purposes, although we asked for it. At about 1000 the medical officer came round but he did not look at any of the wounds, except one where a bandage had shifted. For lunch we had bread & jam & tea and the same about 1700. An orderly was in attendance during the day & a night orderly came on in the evening. Next morning as before we could obtain no water for toilette purposes or for drinking. For breakfast we had bread & bacon and tea & the medical officer came again at 1000 and gave 3 of us anti-tetanus serum, but did not dress any wounds. No water could be obtained even for drinking although patients were asking for it. For lunch we had bread & stew & tea. During the afternoon the need for water to drink became more pressing, but none could be obtained. We were sent to a hospital train about 1600 and reached Cairo at 2230.

Taken at HILL 70 this 8th. day of October 1916.

I swear that the above statement is correct, being the truth and nothing but the truth, so help me GOD.

(Sgd) Ernest Deveson.

WITNESS:- (Sgd) J.M. CHISHOLM. Capt.



No.310 Sergt. Spencer L.W.having been sworn states:-

I was wounded at Bir el Abd on Augt.9th. and taken away by the 2nd.L.H.F.Amb. from whom I was transferred to the camel convoy on Augt.10th.& reached railhead Romani about 1800 the same day,placed in a train and arrived at 26th. Casualty Clearing Hospt.Kantara about 22 or 2300 on Augt. 10th. I was placed in a tent and left for the night. In the morning the wound was looked at but the dressing was not changed. About 1200 we were given some stew & tea, but I could not eat the stew and we were given nothing else. About 1300 we were put on a train and reached the 3rd.A.G. Hospt.about 1900. Here our wounds were dressed for the first time since leaving the ambulance, where we had had a first field dressing applied. Some of the men were asking to have their wound dressed at Kantara; others asked to see a doctor, but were told by the orderly that they must wait till the doctor came on his rounds, as he could not send for him. On arrival at 3rd.A.G.Hospt.others besides myself still had on the first field dressing. At Kantara men were asking for cigarettes and tobacco, but were told they could not have them.

(Sgd) L.SPENCER Sergt.

Taken before me at NABIT this 26th.day of Sept.'16.

(Sgd) J.D.Richardson Major.

No.303 Sapper Hibbs J.G.of the 2nd.Signal Troop having been sworn states:-

I was wounded at Romani in Augt.4th.about 1500 and admitted to the 2nd.L.H.F.Amb. from which I was transferred to the Lowland Field Amb.at Mahamidya. We had tea and breakfast there and were then transferred to 31st.General Hospt. Port Said, where we arrived about 1500. We were hungry and asked for food, but did not receive any till 2030 when we got a slice of bread & butter and a bowl of tea each. After this I was on a special diet which was satisfactory. It was different from that of the others who were complaining. During my stay in the hospital I could not get a bath or a proper wash, the only facilities being two basins in the lavatory, which was very smelly. I was transferred to the 3rd.A.G.Hospt.Cairo on Augt.9th.xm My wound had a dry dressing applied in the 2nd.L.H.F.Amb.and again in the Lowland Field Amb. Whilst in the 31st.General Hospt. I had the dressing changed once by a nurse, but my wound was not washed or touched again till I arrived at the 3rd.A.G.Hospt. Cairo, when the dried blood was still all over my hand & wrist.

(Sgd) S.HIBBS.

Taken before me at Hill 70 this 3rd.day of October '16.

(Sgd) E.O.STRAKER Capt.

Staff Capt. 2nd.L.H.Brigade.



No. 310 Sergt. Spencer L.W. having been sworn states:-

I was wounded at Bir el Abd on Augt. 9th. and taken away by the Ind. L.H.F.Amb. from whom I was transferred to the camel convoy on Augt. 10th. & reached railhead Romani about 1300 the same day, placed in a train and arrived at 26th. Casualty Clearing Hospt. Kantara about 22 or 2300 on Augt. 10th. I was placed in a tent and left for the night. In the morning the wound was looked at but the dressing was not changed. About 1300 we were given some stew & tea, but I could not eat the stew and we were given nothing else. About 1300 we were put on a train and reached the 3rd. A.G. Hospt. about 1800. Here our wounds were dressed for the first time since leaving the ambulance, where we had had a first field dressing applied. Some of the men were asking to have their wound dressed at Kantara; others asked to see a doctor, but were told by the orderly that they must wait till the doctor came on his rounds, as he could not send for him. On arrival at 3rd. A.G. Hospt. others besides myself still had on the first field dressing. At Kantara men were asking for cigarettes and tobacco, but were told they could not have them.

(Sgd) L. SPENCER Sergt.

Taken before me at NABIT this 26th. day of Sept. '16.

(Sgd) J.D. Richardson Major.

No. 303 Sapper Hibbs J.G. of the Ind. Signal Troop having been sworn states:-

I was wounded at Romani in Augt. 4th. about 1300 and admitted to the Ind. L.H.F.Amb. from which I was transferred to the Lowland Field Amb. at Mahamidya. We had tea and breakfast there and were then transferred to 31st. General Hospt. Port Said, where we arrived about 1500. We were hungry and asked for food, but did not receive any till 2030 when we got a slice of bread & butter and a bowl of tea each. After this I was on a special diet which was satisfactory. It was different from that of the others who were complaining. During my stay in the hospital I could not get a bath or a proper wash, the only facilities being two basins in the lavatory, which was very smelly. I was transferred to the 3rd. A.G. Hospt. Cairo on Augt. 9th. My wound had a dry dressing applied in the Ind. L.H.F.Amb. and again in the Lowland Field Amb. Whilst in the 31st. General Hospt. I had the dressing changed once by a nurse, but my wound was not washed or touched again till I arrived at the 3rd. A.G. Hospt. Cairo, when the dried blood was still all over my hand & wrist.

(Sgd) S. HIBBS.

Taken before me at Hill 70 this 3rd. day of October '16.

(Sgd) E.O. STRAKER Capt.

Staff Capt. Ind. L.H. Brigade.



No. 631 Tpr. Leahy R.A. having been sworn states:-

I was wounded at 40mani on Augt. 4th. and evacuated through Mahamidya to the 31st. General Hospt. Port Said, where I arrived with others about 1500 on Augt. 5th. We had had breakfast at Mahamidya that morning and on arrival at 31st. General Hospt. were hungry, but we were told we could not be put on rations that day. About 1800 we got one cup of tea and one slice of bread & butter each. No more could be obtained although we asked for it. Next day we were put on ordinary diet.

This consisted of the following :-

Breakfast - 3 eggs, bread & butter & tea.

Dinner - Meat, potatoes & other vegetables, milk pudding and lime juice to drink.

Aft noon tea. One cup of tea & a slice of bread & butter.

Tea - One cup of cocoa and bread & butter.

For breakfast the eggs were almost invariably bad. I was only able to eat one in the first week. They were actually decomposed, and if you did not eat them you had to do without. In the second week a bowl was kept by the nurse in which these bad eggs were put, in order that she might show them to the Authorities, but they were never replaced by good ones.

The meat for dinner was always so excessively boiled as to be tough and unpalatable, the potatoes were served in their jackets & there were only two or three small ones each.

The vegetable generally consisted of a sort of marrow, boiled away to nothing. The pudding consisted of a cup of milk with a very little rice or sago in it.

There was no variety from this diet during the fortnight I was there. On two occasions we had two half apricots each - this was the only extra we ever received.

For the first three or four days we had no forks, knives or spoons, and had to eat the food with our fingers. I complained of this about the third or fourth day, and they were then supplied, but were always dirty, being simply rinsed in water after meals.

The only provision for washing were two basins. I never had a bath during the fortnight I was there, but washed in the sea. I complained of our food about the third or fourth day to a medical officer of No. 6 Ward, and he admitted the eggs were bad but it could not be remedied. I then asked the Sergt. to parade me to the Orderly Officer, who I had never seen and he refused. I then saw the medical officer of No. 6 Ward again and he told me he could not have me making trouble and upsetting the other patients.

(Sgd) Reg. A. Leahy.

Taken before me at Hill 70 this 3rd. day of October '16.

(Sgd) E. S. Straker Capt.

Staff Capt. Ind. L. H. Brigade.



No. 631 Tpr. Leahy R.A. having been sworn states:-

I was wounded at 40mami on Augt. 4th. and evacuated through Mahamidya to the 31st. General Hospt. Port Said, where I arrived with others about 1500 on Augt. 5th. We had had breakfast at Mahamidya that morning and on arrival at 31st. General Hospt. were hungry, but we were told we could not be put on rations that day. About 1800 we got one cup of tea and one slice of bread & butter each. No more could be obtained although we asked for it. Next day we were put on ordinary diet. This consisted of the following :-

Breakfast - 3 eggs, bread & butter & tea.

Dinner - Meat, potatoes & other vegetables, milk pudding and lime juice to drink.

Aft noon tea. One cup of tea & a slice of bread & butter.

Tea - One cup of cocoa and bread & butter.

For breakfast the eggs were almost invariably bad. I was only able to eat one in the first week. They were actually decomposed, and if you did not eat them you had to do without. In the second week a bowl was kept by the nurse in which these bad eggs were put, in order that she might show them to the Authorities, but they were never replaced by good ones.

The meat for dinner was always so excessively boiled as to be tough and unpalatable, the potatoes were served in their jackets & there were only two or three small ones each.

The vegetable generally consisted of a sort of marrow, boiled away to nothing. The pudding consisted of a cup of milk with a very little rice or sago in it.

There was no variety from this diet during the fortnight I was there. On two occasions we had two half apricots each - this was the only extra we ever received.

For the first three or four days we had no forks, knives or spoons, and had to eat the food with our fingers. I complained of this about the third or fourth day, and they were then supplied, but were always dirty, being simply rinsed in water after meals.

The only provision for washing were two basins. I never had a bath during the fortnight I was there, but washed in the sea. I complained of our food about the third or fourth day to a medical officer of No. 6 Ward, and he admitted the eggs were bad but it could not be remedied. I then asked the Sergt. to parade me to the Orderly Officer, who I had never seen and he refused. I then saw the medical officer of No. 6 Ward again and he told me he could not have me making trouble and upsetting the other patients.

(Sgd) Reg. A. Leahy.

Taken before me at Hill 20 thst 3rd. day of October '16.

(Sgd) E. O. Straker Capt.

Staff Capt. nd. L. H. Brigade.



NO 564 Pte Ellis T. A.M.C. attached to 7th. L.H. Regt. having been sworn states:-

I was wounded in the neck during the engagement at BIR EL ABD on the 9th., Augt. and was transferred for treatment through the 2nd L.H.F. Ambulance, to the 28th. Casualty Clearing Station at Mantara, stopping there over the night of the 10th.

During my stay I received cocoa and bread and jam only and was not supplied with any extra food or delicacies.

I was transferred from the Casualty Clearing Hospital on the 11th. Augt to the 1st General Hospital at Port Said and while there had no reason to complain on one occasion the Orderly Officer (whose name I do not recollect, but whom I heard was an eye specialist), of the nature of food supplied us, and there was no apparent improvement subsequently as a result of my complaint.

The average daily issue consisted of two eggs, bread and butter and tea for breakfast a piece of boiled mutton meat and two unpeeled potatoes and a very inferior rice or sago pudding for dinner. No tea given at midday; and for supper bread & jam & tea. The breakfast might have been alright but that the eggs were almost invariably stale & not properly cooked, which fact was admitted by the Orderly Officer on the particular occasion on which I complained to him.

For dinner the meat was tough & seemingly tainted and almost every second potato was bad, while the pudding was as stated above was inferior and badly cooked.

For tea the bareness and uninviting nature of the issue rendered it anything but a satisfactory meal.

On the whole I considered the menu of the hospital a very inferior one especially as there were no private means of augmenting it, and although not quite recovered from the effects of my wound, I paraded to the M.O. of the ward I was in on the fourth day after admission, to try and get back to the regiment, as I was actually beginning to feel the pangs of hunger. I was of course unsuccessful at the time, but 6 days later I was pleased to receive my discharge. While in the hospital there was only one issue of tinned fruit in the ward I was in, two tins being handed round by the head sister for distribution amongst 30 patients. This was the only extra issue during my ten days there.

Many complaints were made by other patients as well as myself, and there was general dissatisfaction among all the patients at the food supplied.

(Sgd) Thomas Ellis.

Taken before me at NABIT this 30th. day of Sept. '16.

(Sgd) J. D. Richardson Major.



NO 564 Pte Ellis T. A.M.C. attached to 7th. L.H. Regt. having been sworn states:-

I was wounded in the neck during the engagement at BIR EL ABD on the 9th., Augt. and was transferred for treatment through the 2nd L.H.F. Ambulance. to the 36th. Casualty Clearing Station at Kantara, stopping there over the night of the 10th. During my stay I receive cocoa and bread and jam only and was not supplied with any extra food or delicacies.

I was transferred from the Casualty Clearing Hospital on the 11th. Augt to the 1st General Hospital at Port Said and while there had no reason to complain on one occasion the Orderly Officer ( whose name I do not recollect, but whom I heard was an eye specialist), of the nature of food supplied us, and there was no apparent improvement subsequently as a result of my complaint.

The average daily issue consisted of two eggs, bread and butter and tea for breakfast a piece of boiled ~~meat~~ meat and two unpeeled potatoes and a very inferior rice or sago pudding for dinner. No tea given at midday; and for supper bread & jam & tea. The breakfast might have been alright but that the eggs were almost invariably stale & not properly cooked, which fact was admitted by the Orderly Officer on the particular occasion on which I complained to him. For dinner the meat was tough & seemingly tainted and almost every second potato was bad, while the pudding was as stated above was inferior and badly cooked.

For tea the bareness and uninviting nature of the issue rendered it anything but a satisfactory meal.

On the whole I considered the menu of the hospital a very inferior one especially as there were no private means of augmenting it, and although not quite recovered from the effects of my wound, I paraded to the M.O. of the ward I was in on the fourth day after admission, to try and get back to the regiment, as I was actually beginning to feel the pangs of hunger. I was of course unsuccessful at the time, but 6 days later I was pleased to receive my discharge. While in the hospital there was only one issue of tinned fruit in the ward I was in, two tins being handed round by the head sister for distribution amongst 30 patients. This was the only extra issue during my ten days there.

Many complaints were made by other patients as well as myself, and there was general dissatisfaction among all the patients at the food supplied.

(Sgd) Thomas Ellis.

Taken before me at NABIT this 23th. day of Sept. '16.

(Sgd) J.D. Richardson Major.



D.W.A.  
Major, SMITH, 1st.L.H.Regt., having been sworn states:-

I was wounded at Bir el Abd on Augt. 10th. and taken to the 2nd. L.H. Field Ambulance, who evacuated me about 1500 to the Dressing station. My wounds were dressed there about 0930 on the 10th. and then left for the train at Railhead, but remained there till 2230 the same day. Arrived at Kantara at 0130 on Augt. 11th. and went to Casualty Clearing Hospital (the 26th.). Here there was no water to wash, shave or clean our teeth, although we told the orderly that we had been three days without any. For breakfast we had porridge and tea. Our wounds were not dressed and we were sent on at 1330 without lunch, arriving at 31st. General Hospital Port Said about 1830, when our wounds were dressed. Lieut. Wood was in the same tent as myself at Kantara with a severe wound in the head - he asked for the bed bottle about 0800 and the orderly went away and did not return. About 0930 he got up and tried to go out, but Humphreys and myself put him back to bed, and I brought the bottle for him. Another officer with us was wounded in the abdomen. He was not seen to from the time we came in, about 0130, till 1200 when the Doctor came round. He then asked for a drink of water and the Medical Officer told the orderly to get him a little, but he had not done so by 1330 when we left. He asked water of us and we gave him some from our water bottles. He was a Capt. but I do not know his name.

(Sgd) D.W.A. Smith. Major.

Taken before me at Kantana...this Fifth.....day of October '16.....

(Sgd). T.E.W. Irwin Major.

1st.L.H.Regt.



No. 904 Sergt. HILL T. McG. having been sworn states:-

I was wounded at Romani on 4th. Augt. and left in L.H.F. Ambulance on Augt. 5th. at 2200 arriving at Railhead at 1300. I was there placed in a tent and left the night. Kp On the 6th. at 1000 Capt. O'Reilly arrived (as a patient), but when he found that we had had no food, he bustled around and got us some tea and bread and butter. There were about 20 men in our tent and none had had any food from the time of admission till 1000. We then left about 1300 by train ~~from~~ Kantara, arriving at 26th. Casualty Clearing Hospital about 1700. We were given tea and bread again, and some of us ~~sent~~ sent up to the canteen to buy extras (fruit, fish etc). Wounds were not dressed and next day we left about 0800 ~~for~~ train ~~for~~ Cairo - we walked to the station, about a mile, and were then told the train was not going, and had to return to the hospital where we had lunch. Then we were taken in an ambulance to the hospital boat, but it also was not going, and those in charge of it did not seem to be expecting us. We then went again to the station and got in a hospital train for Ismailia, where we arrived about 100. Our wounds were then dressed for the first time since leaving the Ambulance at Romani.

*T. McG. Hill*

SWORN

Taken before me at NABIT this 26<sup>th</sup> day of September 1916

*J. D. Richardson Major*



<sup>SERGT</sup>  
No. 410 ~~1st~~ Foster R. of the 6th. L.H. Regt. having been sworn states:-

I was wounded at Qatia on Saturday August 5th. - my wound was dressed by the 2nd. L.H. Field Ambulance and I was then transferred to the 28th. Casualty Clearing Hospital, Kantara, arriving on Sunday evening Augt. 6th. On Monday the 7th. at 0800 I with others walked to the railway station under instructions from the staff at the C.C. Hospt. in order to go to Cairo. On arrival at the station we were told there was no train leaving. We returned to the C.C. Hospt. under instructions from the orderly accompanying us. At about 1230 we were told to proceed to the Niagara. On arrival we were told that the authorities knew nothing about us there, and the boat was not leaving. We waited about half an hour and then proceeded once again to the railway station. There was a hospital train standing in the station. We were put onto this train which left during the afternoon. At Ismailia some patients alighted; others remained in the train. There was no official on the train or platform to give definite instructions as to whether we were to alight at Ismailia or proceed to Cairo. I alighted with several others and found hospital cars at the entrance to the station, by which we were taken to the hospital. Other patients by reason of the confusion reigning went on to Cairo.

K Foster

Taken before me at Hassanaya this 21<sup>st</sup> day of September 1916

*R. O. C. as Col*



Lt-Col. C.D.FULLER, of the 6th.L.H.Regt.having been sworn states:-

I was wounded at Qatia on August 5th.and left the 2nd. L.H.Field Ambulance about 1100 on Augt.6th. I arrived at Rail-head about 1130 and was placed in the Y.M.C.A.tent with many others. The tent rapidly filled till about 1400,when it was very crowded there being over a 100 inmates,and orderlies and stretcher bearers were continually stumbling over patients. There was very little attendance,two orderlies to over a hundred patients,many of whom were crying out for urinals and bedpans,. Water was very hard to.obtain and we got no food till 1700,when a dixie of beef tea was brought in and a mug full given to each. The medical officer came about 1900 and gave hypodermic injections to a number of patients - this was the only M.O.I saw. *in the tent.*

From 1900 till 2430 we were left without lights or further attention than the two orderlies,and were then moved to a train which started at 0230. The patients were in trucks, some in stretchers slung by ropes,and some on the floor. The journey was very rough,the trucks continually jolting and becoming uncoupled at least twice. When this occurred the train either waited for the trucks to catch up or ran back to them, either operation causing severe jolts,and making many patients cry out in agony. There was no water on the train,very few orderlies,( I saw one occasionally),and no lights.

Arrived at Kantara about 0630 on the 7th.and were taken straight to the 28th.Casualty Clearing Hospt. Particulars were taken at the orderly room and I was then transferred to a marquee where there were 7 other officers. No water was available for toilet purposes,and very little attention was received. Helpless patients for example could not obtain urinals or bedpans.My batman obtained half a bucket of water from the cook, and my towel was used by nearly every officer in the ward, there being only one other belonging to someone else. About 1100 a Medical officer came round and attended to my wound.At 1030 we got a cup of tea and a biscuit each,this being the first food since arrival. At midday we were told we could not get any dinner,because we were supposed to have gone on,but at 1330 we each got a small quantity of tinned fowl and cold water. That afternoon no Medical Officer came to us,and it was almost impossible to get an orderly,only two or three being seen during the afternoon,although patients were asking for bedpans and urinals,which my batman fetched. At 1700 each got a cup of tea and bread and butter,and were then left for the night without a light,but my batman managed to obtain one. I only saw a Medical Officer once during the night viz.at 1100.

In the morning no water was brought for toilet purposes, but my batman got some for all patients and attended to them. The orderlies turned up at about 0800 with breakfast ( porridge bread & butter and tea),and this was the first time I saw them that morning. After breakfast a Sergt.came round and looked at the wounds,and at 1000 a Medical Officer also came and looked at them,but did not dress any of them. We were again told to be ready for the 1100 train,but it was cancelled. We had lunch consisting of tinned fowl,bread and butter and tea,and were then left alone till 1600 when we were transferred to the Hospital train,which left about 1700 and arrived at Cairo at 2030. We were well looked after on the train and also on arrival at 3rd.Australian General Hospital.

*C D Fuller Lt Col*

*Taken*

before me at *Hassanaya* this *21<sup>st</sup>* day of *September* 191*6*

*Dr. J. C. C. C.*



No 402 Corpl. DEVESON E  
sworn states:-

of 6th.L.H.Reg't.having been

I was wounded at Qatia on August 5th.and admitted to 2nd.L.H.  
Field Ambulance.

On August 6th.at 1200 I was transferred to the hospital at  
Railhead,. Here my wound was dressed and I was placed in a  
tent which was very crowded,but otherwise I had nothing to  
complain of. At about 1200 on August 7th.I was transferred  
by train to Kantara. The train was the roughest I was ever  
in and was causing the patients to cry out with pain. In my  
opinion there was no brake van,and the breaking was done by  
the engine. There was an orderly in my compartment and he had  
water and a urinal. Arrived at Kantara at about 0630 and were  
taken to the 26th.Cas.Clearing Hospital.Here we were placed  
in a tent but nothing was done for us till 0800,when they  
brought some bread bacon and tea. There was no water to be  
obtained for toilet purposes,although we asked for it.

At about 1000 a Medical Officer came round but he did not look  
at any of the wounds,except one where a bandage had shifted.  
For lunch we had bread and jam and tea and the same about  
1700. An orderly was in attendance during the day and a night  
orderly came on in the evening.

Next morning as before we could obtain no water for toilet  
purposes or for drinking. For breakfast we had bread and  
bacon and tea and the Medical Officer came again at 1000 &  
gave three of us anti-tetanus serum,but did not dress any  
wounds.

No water could be obtained even for drinking although patients  
were asking for it. For lunch we had bread and stew and tea.  
During the afternoon the need for water to drink became more  
pressing,but none could be obtained.

We were sent to a hospital train about 1600 and reached Cairo  
2230.

.....  
Taken at HILL 70.....this. 8th....day of. October.....1918.

I swear that the above statement is correct, being the truth  
and nothing but the truth, so help me GOD.

*Ernest Deveson*

WITNESS:-

*J. M. Whitlock. Cap.*



No. 310 Sergt. Spencer L.W. having been sworn states:-

I was wounded at Bir el Abd on August 9th. and taken away by the 3rd. L.H. Field Ambulance, from who I was transferred to the Camel Convoy on Augt. 10th., and reached Railhead, Romani about 1800 on the same day. Placed in a train and arrived at Casualty Clearing Hospital (26th.) at Kantara about 23 or 2300 on Augt. 10th. I was placed in stent and left for the night. In the morning the wound was looked at but the dressing was not changed. About 1200 we were given some stew and tea, but I could not eat the stew and we were given nothing else. About 1300 we were put on a train and reached 3rd. Aus. General Hospital about 1900. Here our wounds were dressed for the first time since leaving the Ambulance, where we had had a first field dressing applied. Some of the ~~men~~ men were asking to have their wounds dressed at Kantara; others asked to see a doctor, but were told by the orderly that they must wait till the doctor came on his rounds, as he could not send for him. On arrival at 3rd. Aus. Genl. Hospital others besides myself still had on the First Field Dressings. At Kantara men were asking for cigarettes and tobacco, but were told they could not have them.

*L. Spencer Sgt.*

Taken before me at *NABIT* this *26<sup>th</sup>* day of *September 1916*

*W. Richardson Major*



Major D.W.H. SMITH, 1st. L.H. Regt. having been sworn states:-

I was wounded at Bir el Abd on Augt. 9th. and taken to the 2nd. L.H. Field Ambulance, who evacuated me about 1500 to the Dressing Station. My wounds were dressed there about 0930 on the 10th. and then left for the train at Railhead, but remained there till 2230 the same day. Arrived at Kantara at 0130 on Augt. 11th. and went to the 26th. Casualty Clearing Hospital. Here there was no water to wash, shave or clean our teeth, although we told the orderly that we had been without any for three days. For breakfast we had porridge and tea. Our wounds were not dressed and we were sent on without lunch, arriving at 31st. General Hospital PORT SAID about 1830, when our wounds were dressed. Lieut. Wood was in the same tent as myself at Kantara with a severe wound in the head - he asked for the bed bottle about 0900 and the orderly went away and did not return. About 0930 he got up and tried to go out, but Humphreys and myself put him back to bed, and I brought the bottle to him. Another officer with us was wounded in the abdomen - he was not seen from the time he came in, about ~~2230~~ 0130, till 1000 when the doctor came round. He then asked for a drink of water and the Medical Officer told the orderly to get him a little, but he had not done so by 1330 when we left. He asked water of us and we gave him some from our water bottles. He was a Capt., but I do not know his name.

*D.W.H. Smith*  
Major.  
1st L.H. Regt.

XXXX

Taken before me at Kantara... this 5th..... day of October... 1916...

*J.E.H. Brown* Major  
1st L.H. Regt.



No. 503 Sapper Hibbs J.G. of the 2nd. Signal Troop having been sworn states:-

I was wounded at Romani on Augt. 4th. about 1500 and admitted to the 2nd. L.H. Field Amb. from which I was transferred to the Lowland Field Amb. at Mahamidya. We had tea and breakfast there and were then transferred to the 31st. General Hospital at Port Said, where we arrived about 1500. We were hungry and asked for food, but did not receive any till 2030 when we got a slice of bread & butter and a bowl of tea each. After this I was on a special diet which was satisfactory. It was different from that of the others who were complaining. During my stay in the hospital I could not get a bath or a proper wash, the only facilities being two basins in the lavatory, which was very smelly.

I was transferred to the 3rd. A.G. Hospt. Cairo on Augt. 9th. My wound had a dry dressing applied in the 2nd. L.H. Field Amb. and again in the Lowland Field Amb. Whilst in the 31st. General Hospt. I had the dressing changed once by a nurse, but my wound was not washed or touched again till I arrived at the 3rd. A.G. Hospt. Cairo, when the dried blood was still all over my hand and wrist.

*J. Hibbs*

Taken before me at *Kia 70* this *3<sup>rd</sup>* day of *October 1916*

*E. Sturges*

Capt.

Staff Capt. 2nd. Light Horse Bde.





No. 564 pte. Ellis T., A.M.C., attached to 7th. L.H. Regt. having been sworn states:-

I was wounded in the neck during the engagement at Bir el Abd on the 9th. Augt. and was transferred for treatment through the 2nd. L.H. Field Ambulance to the 26th. Casualty Clearing Station at Kantara, stopping there over the night of the 10th. During my stay I received cocoa and bread and jam only and was not supplied with any extra food or delicacies.

I was transferred from the Casualty Clearing Hospital on the 11th. Augt. to the 31st. General Hospital at Port Said, and while there had reason to complain on one occasion to the Orderly Officer (whose name I do not recollect, but whom I heard was an eye specialist), of the nature of the food supplied us, and there was no apparent improvement subsequently as a result of my complaint.

The average daily issue consisted of two eggs, bread and butter and tea for breakfast; a piece of boiled meat and two unpeeled potatoes and a very inferior rice or sago pudding for dinner. - no tea given at midday; and for supper, bread & jam and tea. The breakfast might have been alright but that the eggs were almost invariably stale and not properly cooked, which fact was admitted by the Orderly Officer on the particular occasion on which I complained to him. For dinner the meat was tough & seemingly tainted and almost every second potato was bad, while the pudding as stated above was inferior and badly cooked. For tea the bareness and uninviting nature of the issue rendered it anything but a satisfactory meal.

On the whole I considered the menu of the hospital a very inferior one especially as there were no private means of augmenting it, and although not quite recovered from the effects of my wound, I paraded to the M.O. of the ward I was in, on the fourth day after admission, to try and get back to the regiment, as I was actually beginning to feel the pangs of hunger. I was of course unsuccessful at the time, but six days later I was pleased to receive my discharge.

While in the hospital there was only one issue of tinned fruit in the ward I was in, two tins being handed round by the head sister for distribution amongst 30 patients. This was the only extra issue during my 10 days there.

Many complaints were made by other patients as well as myself, and there was general dissatisfaction among all the patients at the food supplied.

*Thomas Ellis*

Taken before me at NABIT this 26<sup>th</sup> day of September 1916

*J. Richardson Major*



NO. 631 Tpr. Leahy R.A. having been sworn states:-

I was wounded at Romani on Augt. 4th. and evacuated through Mahamidya to the 3rd General Hospt., Port Said, where I arrived with others about 1500 on Augt. 5th. We had had breakfast at Mahamidya that morning and on arrival at the 3rd General Hospt. were hungry, but were told we could not be put on rations that day. About 1800 we got one cup of tea and one slice of bread and butter each. No more could be obtained although we asked for it. Next day we were put on "ordinary" diet. This consisted of the following:-

Breakfast - 2 eggs, bread & butter & tea.

Dinner - Meat, potatoes and another vegetable, milk pudding and lime juice to drink.

Afternoon tea - One cup of tea and a slice of bread & butter.

Tea. - One cup of cocoa and bread & butter.

For breakfast the eggs were almost invariably bad. I was only able to eat one in the first week. They were actually decomposed, and if you did not eat them you had to do without. In the second week a bowl was kept by the nurse into which these bad eggs were put in order that she might show them to the authorities, but they were never replaced by good ones.

The meat for dinner was always so excessively boiled as to be tough and unpalatable, the potatoes were served in their jackets and there were only two or three small ones each. The vegetable generally consisted of a sort of marrow, boiled away to nothing. The pudding consisted of a cup of milk with a

~~There was no variety from this diet during the fortnight I was there. On two occasions we had two half apricots each - this was the only extra we ever received.~~

very little rice or sago in it.

There was no variety from this diet during the fortnight I was there. On two occasions we had two half apricots each - this was the only extra we ever received.

For the first three or four days we had no forks, knives or spoons, and had to eat the food with our fingers. I complained of this about the third or fourth day, and they were then supplied, but were always dirty, being simply rinsed in water after meals.

The only provision for washing were two basins. I never had a bath during the fortnight I was there, but washed in the sea. I complained of our food about the third or fourth day to a Medical Officer of No. 6 ward, and he admitted the eggs were bad but it could not be remedied. I then asked the Sergeant to parade me to the Orderly Officer, who I had never seen, and he refused. I then saw the Medical Officer of No. 6 Ward again, and he told me he could not have me making trouble and upsetting the other patients

Ray A. Leahy

Taken before me this, 3<sup>rd</sup> day of October 1916

at His 70



*[Signature]*  
Capt.  
Staff Capt. 2nd. Light Horse Bde.



No. 177 Tpr. TUCKER W. of the 8th. L.H. Regt. having been sworn states:-

When Lt-Col. C.D. Fuller left the L.H. Field Ambulance on August 8th., I accompanied him to the Base hospital as batman. We arrived at the Romani Railhead about 1130 and he was placed in the Y.M.C.A. tent. Wounded were brought in till by 1400 the tent was so crammed that there was 'nt walking room for the orderlies and stretcher bearers, and many were trodden on; one man I saw had his splint repeatedly kicked, causing him to cry out with pain. I did not see any fed before 1700. There was very little attendance, two orderlies to over a hundred patients. They were crying out for bottles and bedpans, and I did the best I could for them. There was also great difficulty in getting drinking water, for which the patients were asking. Drinks were given about once an hour, less than a gill at a time, and I heard the orderlies say it was very scarce. I tried to get some extra for the Colonel, but they could not spare it. Between 1800 and 1900 a Medical Officer came round and gave hypodermic injections to a few of the cases, but none of their wounds were dressed, and this was the only time I saw a Medical Officer there. After that there were no lights and the orderlies used to fall over the patients in the dark. No one except the two orderlies came near them till 2430, when they were moved to the train under the supervision of the Medical Officer.

The train consisted of closed-in trucks, in which there were no lights, no water, no bedpans, no urinals and very little attendance. I only saw two orderlies on the train and one came to our compartment. Some patients were in stretchers slung in ropes and the remainder lay on the floor. It was very hard to get at the patients on the stretchers without treading on those on the floor. The train was very roughly driven and trucks became unhooked at least twice. The train would then wait for these to catch up or run back and meet them, causing a severe jar. A great deal of jarring was caused in my opinion by the driving. I have been in that train repeatedly and never felt anything like it. The patients were crying out with agony at every jar.

Arrived at Kantara about 0630 on August 7th. and the patients were taken to the 86th. Casualty Clearing Hospital. After passing through the orderly room, which took some time, they were taken to marquees. I followed the Colonel to a tent in which there were 7 other Officers. There was no one there to attend to them and I did my best to get them water, but could only get a little as a favour from the cook. I got half a bucket full altogether and divided it amongst the eight. I used the Colonels towel for 6 of them and another towel for the other two. I then went to try and get them some breakfast. I found the orderlies shaving and completing their toilettes, and they told me they had been at it so long, that they wer'nt going in till they had finished. This was between 0800 and 0830 and many of the patients were calling out for bottles and bedpans, and one particularly bad case (a head wound), was appealing for water. I did the best I could for them, till the orderlies turned up between 0830 and 0900. I was in the tent most of the time and I did not see any orderly attending them before that. About 1030 they got a cup of tea and a biscuit each, and at 1100 a Medical Officer examined their wounds and adjusted those where the bandages had slipped. They were then told they were going in a train, but this was cancelled, and they were told there would be no dinner, as it had not been anticipated they were remaining. Between 1300 and 1400 a small quantity of tinned fowl was brought to each. That afternoon it was very difficult to obtain an orderly. I did not see one in a ward more than three times and no Medical Officer came round. The patients were as before crying out for bedpans and urinals. It was also very difficult to obtain any water for drinking. I obtained a water bag full three times for drinking, from the cook and this did the whole ward. He said there was none provided for the patients and he gave it me ask a favour. At 1700 they brought



No. 177 Tpr. Tucker W. (Contd.).

brought them one cup of tea and bread and butter. A second cup of tea was not obtainable. After that they were left for the night without any apparent attendance and without a light. With difficulty I borrowed a hurricane lamp from the orderly room.

Next morning at daybreak about 0500 there were no orderlies to be found anywhere. I obtained water without difficulty, but there were no towels or soap and again the two towels had to do the night. About 0800 an orderly turned up with breakfast, (porridge, bread & butter & tea). This was the first orderly I saw & I was there all the time. A sergt. came round about 0900 and adjusted a few bandages. Shortly afterwards a Medical Officer came and questioned the patients, but did not do anything else. At 1100 they were told to get ready for the train, but it did not go. They were given lunch (tinned fowl, tea and bread & butter), but nothing more was done for them till 1600 when they were sent to a hospital train at Kantara station.

The officers whom I recognised in the ward were Lt-Col. Fuller, Capt. McNeill, ~~and~~ Major Taylor and Major Bolingbroke.

*W. Tucker No 177*

*6th A.L. St. Regiment*

Taken before me at *Hassan* this *21<sup>st</sup>* day of *September 1916*

*McNeill Lt Col*



2nd. L.H. Field Amb.,

Hill 70, 8th. Oct. '16.

To A.D.M.S.,

ANZAC MOUNTED DIVISION.

With reference to the operations at Romani from August 4th. to 12th., I wish to complain of the treatment received by wounded after they left this Ambulance.

Such conditions as described hereafter, upon the line of communications, impose upon the ambulance the necessity of much more extensive treatment than would normally be undertaken there. As the hospitals complained of are well established on the railway and in the base at Kantara, it seems reasonable to expect that much more efficient provision should be made than appears to have been the case.

The usual course of evacuation during this period was as follows - First to an ambulance at Railhead at Romani, which was acting as clearing station for the area, thence by train to the 26th. Casualty Clearing Station Kantara & thence by train to Cairo or boat to Port Said.

In support of my complaint, I submit the following facts which are a summary of the sworn evidence attached.

1. Wounded who left the Ambulance on Augt. 5th. at 2200 arrived at Railhead at 2200 and left there at 1300 on Augt. 6th. arriving Kantara at 1700. At Augt. 7th. at 1700 they left Kantara arriving Ismailia about 1900 and Cairo at 2030. During this period of 45 hours in which the total travelling time can only have been about 8 hours, they passed through two hospitals and yet their wounds were not dressed. Their food was inadequate consisting on Augt. 6th. of a cup of tea and bread and butter at 1000 and again at 1700. While in the 26th. Casualty Clearing Hospital Kantara, being hungry they sent out to the canteen and brought tinned fruit and fish, although these commodities are, I understand, supplied by the Australian Red Cross Society, to all hospitals liable to receive Australian patients. On Augt. 7th. at 0800 they were sent walking about a mile from the 26th. C.C.H. to Kantara Station only to find there was no train going, and so returned. They were then sent to the boat "Niagara", but she also was not going, so they again proceeded to the station & this time at 1700 a train was there to take them.
2. Wounded who left the Ambulance on August 6th. at 1100 arrived Railhead about 1130 and left on August 7th. at 0230 arriving Kantara about 0630. Left there on Augt. 8th. at 1600 arriving Cairo 2030. During this period of 58 hours wounded were attended only once. In the hospital at Railhead they were placed in a very overcrowded tent, so that orderlies were stumbling over patients in trying to get about. The attendance was very inadequate - two orderlies to over a 100 patients, so that many were crying out for urinals & bedpans. The supply of drinking water was quite inadequate - less than a gill per patient per hour. A Medical Officer only attended them once during the 12 hours they were there and that merely for the purpose of giving a few hypodermic injections. They were



Contd.

were left without lights from 1900 till 2430 so that orderlies could not see what they were doing or what patients required attention. On leaving Railhead they were placed in a goods train which was crowded. The attendance was inadequate, there was no water, no bed pans, no urinals & no lights. The train was very roughly driven causing a great deal of pain to the patients and became unhooked on at least two occasions, causing intense agony to some cases from the consequent jolting. On arrival at Kantara they received no attention for the first two hours although helpless patients were calling out for urinals & bedpans. No water was provided for toilet purposes, nor soap nor towels. Drinking water does not appear to have been provided either.

A medical officer came & saw them about 1100 & attended to the wounds and again the following day at 1000, but did not dress any then. Ordinary attendance during their stay in the 36th.C.C.Hospt. was at all times difficult to obtain, although patients were requiring bedpans & urinals. They would have been left at night without a light, had it not been for the efforts of a batman. Orderlies apparently went off duty at 1800 and did not appear again till 0800 the following morning.

Food. The last meal received in the ambulance was breakfast at 0800 on Augt. 6th., the next was a cup of beef tea at 1700 and the next a cup of tea & biscuit at 1030 on Augt. 7th. followed by tinned fowl and water at 1500 and one cup of tea & bread & butter at 1700 and breakfast at 0800 the following morning of porridge, bread & butter and tea. During 48 hours, therefore, between meals, they received one cup of beef tea, 2 cups of tea, 1 biscuit, a slice of bread & butter and a little tinned fowl and the meals which then followed were anything but liberal.

3. Wounded who left the ambulance on Augt. 10th., when owing to the exceptional circumstances only first field dressings could be applied, arrived Kantara about 2200 and left at 1300 the following day arriving Cairo at 1900 - a period of over 40 hours, during which their wounds were not dressed.

Food was again inadequate and no Red Cross comforts, such as tobacco or cigarettes were supplied.

As before there was no water to be obtained for toilet purposes and attendance was so bad that a severe head case had to get out of bed to urinate and an abdominal case was given water by the other patients from their water bottles.

With regard to the ~~other~~ cases which were evacuated by the other route viz. Mahamidya to Port Said. -

On arrival at 31st. General Hospt. Port Said the food appears to have been very unsatisfactory. Cases who had had breakfast at Mahamidya at 0800 arrived at 31st. Genl. hospt. Port Said at 1500 & at 1800 got one cup of tea & one slice of bread & butter each, this being all they received between breakfast on the 5th. & breakfast on the 6th.

After that the ordinary diet was not satisfactory. Breakfast consisted of eggs, bread & butter, and tea, but the eggs appear to have been generally bad and a man receiving a couple of bad eggs was compelled to go without, if he did not eat them. For dinner the issue seems to have been good enough, but was spoiled by the cookery.



(5).

Contd.

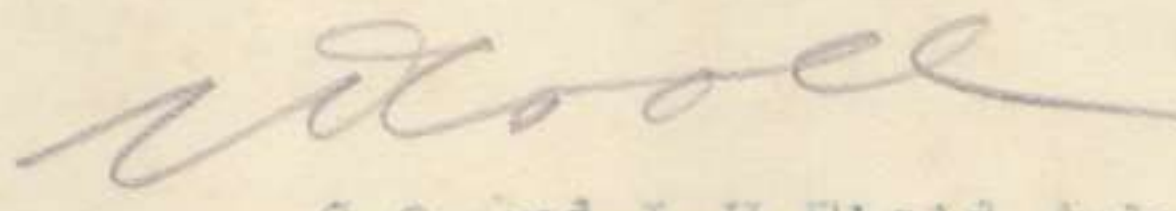
The evening meal was very scanty and no extras were received by the patients. These matters were brought to the notice of the officers, but were not remedied. The facilities for washing were very inadequate, only two basins to a ward and no bath.

Patients had at first to eat the food with their fingers, no cutlery being provided and later when supplied it was not clean.

One patient appears to have been 4 days in this hospital and then sent on to Cairo without his wound being properly dressed.

Other patients returned to their units with their wounds still unhealed.

The evidence which I have been able to obtain on these matters is somewhat scanty as the only available source was from men who had rejoined their units. They inform me however that it can be fully amplified by others who are still in hospital or invalided to Australia or England, the names of whom can be supplied if desired.

 Lt-Col.  
G.O. End. L.H. Field Amb.