

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

Medical, Dental & Nursing

Item number: 26/19/32 Part 3

Title: Assistant Director of Medical
Services, 2nd Australian Division

August 1918 Disposition reports



AWM4-26/19/32PART3

To AWM.S. 2nd Australian Division 155
65 For Compilation of War Records Appendix 25

i Medical details of Offensive does not apply to this unit.

ii The Condition of Men of the Unit.

The health of the men of this unit during the past month has been good. There has been a marked absence of epidemic disease since the weather has become cooler & a little rain has fallen. Flu & Cough are not now present in the numbers or amount that they were earlier in the month & the diminution of these two pests evidently account for the disappearance of the attacks of gastro intestinal troubles that affected us earlier in the month. A few sporadic cases of diarrhoea & vomiting still crop up, but these later cases are all of a mild type & give way rapidly to treatment of Castor oil together with a little chlorodyne & light diet for a day or two. Influenza, also furnished a few cases during the month but of also a very mild type. Sick parades have largely consisted therefore of minor accidents. The food on issue to the men has been consistently good and of ample amount and efforts have been judiciously intermixed with the aim of trying to introduce as much variety in the method of preparing & cooking the rations provided. Roast & fried meat forming a frequent dish helping to break the monotony of the usual stew. Bathing among the men has been a very common & enjoyable duty. The country over which we are at present moving lends itself well in providing excellent facilities for a daily bath in consequence our men have been able to keep their bodies & their clothes in

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A clear & wholesome condition as a result. We have had
no cases of scabies now for some time past. 9 very few cases
of lice have come under notice & even these could have
been prevented by a little more care by the
individual himself.

Sanitary arrangements have been carried out as far as
was possible on the march. Pit latrines were dug &
filled in immediately on arrival. owing to the absence of
fly proof seats owing to shifting so constantly notices were
displayed in latrines to advise the men to cover their
stools with earth immediately.

French Fever & French Feet have not made their appearance
in this unit. & the feet of the men of the whole unit are
in good condition.

There have been no cases of M. to this month.

Water details have carried out their duties satisfactorily
at every camping area used. Water has been duly
chlorinated & men advised to use only water provided.
The water supply so far has been good & rarely has it
required more than 10000 lbs W.C. to render it fit for
drinking or cooking purposes.

General Camp refuse has been dealt with by burning
it & manure has been either removed or buried.

For your information please.

A. B. Steele Capt

P. Mo.

2nd Aust Lbr Bn

In the Field

Sept 3-18

Monthly War Diary Report.
 2nd Australian Pioneer Bn.
 August 1918.
 To A.D.M.S. 2nd Australian Div.

The health of the unit for August was satisfactory although there was an increase in the number of diarrhoea patients.

The boys were very separated except for a period of about ten days when the whole unit was resting.

Sanitation was good and although frequently on the move yet every effort was made to put the new camps in a sanitary condition. The water supplied to the unit was treated with necessary chloride of lime.

During the ten days rest the men had every

opportunity for bathing and clean change of underclothing. Two concerts and a swimming carnival were also held, and permission to visit certain places was given. This rest did much to improve the health and cheerfulness of the whole unit.



W. A. Anderson Major
 2nd Australian Pioneer Bn.
 31. 8. 18

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(1.)
2nd Australian M. Gn. Bn.

War Diary — August 1918.

During the first week of the month the medical arrangements of the unit continued as in the previous month.

Upon the advance of the division the R.A.P. moved with the rear H.Q. and nuclei of the companies.

During the week the unit was resting two companies were billeted in a village: the sanitary condition of the billets allotted to them was bad due to the ~~accumulated~~ large accumulation of fragments of decaying food and food tins as well as faulty latrines: yards at rear of houses were fouled with human excreta.

One company was allotted to a camp area which was in the same condition.

The fourth company was allotted to an area not previously occupied by troops and did not have so much cleaning up work

to do as the other portions of the battalion.

While in this rest area the R.M.O. made a dental inspection of the unit and found that over 200 men were in need of dental treatment.

Dental treatment was commenced by the D.O. of the 6th Field Amb. but owing to his having so many other units to deal with he was only able to take 8 cases per day and could only deal with those he considered urgent.

Much dental work remains to be done.

During this week all men were paraded to the baths and received clean underclothing: inspection of their feet while at the baths only discovered a very few requiring the services of the chiropodist. When the unit again resumed active operations the companies became so scattered that it ~~was~~ for the remainder of the month impossible

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for the R.M.O. ^{3.} to personally
treat sick or supervise sanitation.
Under such circumstances
a water duty detail moves
with each company and
remains in charge of his
water cart.
Sanitary details and chiropodists
likewise move with companies.
Each chiropodist carries with
him a small first aid
outfit so that in the absence
of other medical assistance
they can be of service.
During the month several
B. class men have been sent
to the unit for the purpose
of replacing A class men
who are acting as water
and sanitary details.
These B. class men are untrained
and cannot be thoroughly instructed
while the unit is scattered.
So far each untrained man has
been attached as understudy
to a trained man; further
detailed instruction will
be given at the first opportunity.
4.9.18. J. F. Patrick
capt.

To A.D.M.S. 2nd Austron Div.
From R.M.O. 4th A.F.A. Bde

Herewith R.M.O.'s Monthly War
Diary and Report for month
ending August 31st.

3/8/18

H. C. Fisher Capt.
R.M.O. 4th A.F.A. Bde

R.M.O.'s Monthly War Diary
4th A.F.A. Bde Map Ref. 546201 49,000.
August 1st 1918. Inspection of 12th Bty 10th A.D. showed
that practically no improvements had been
made as asked for on 31st ult. Permission
had been given by A.D.M.S. 2nd A. Div. for manure
to be dumped in W.D. providing that it was
properly covered, this concession was given because
the only transport available for removal of
manure was the ration G.S. wagon and it
was considered unwise to use this. In spite
of this concession the manure was merely
camouflaged with earth. Another inspection
was made in P.M. and conditions were
found considerably improved.
During late P.M. 10th, 11th and 12th (18 pdr) Btys
were relieved by 13th, 14th and 15th Btys 5th A.F.A. Bde
and personnel returned to wagon lines with
guns for the purpose of calibration of
same on 3rd inst.
August 2nd. Wet weather during A.M. and all lines in
very muddy condition. The ground however is of
such a nature that it dries up wonderfully
quickly. Inoculations of personnel provided.
April 3-6. Routine
April 7th. Preparation made for attack on 8th inst.
Panniers placed in 11th Bty dump at Elisy.
N20. These being regarded as useless and
too cumbersome to carry forward
In P.M. moved forward to Bde H.Q. O 28 C 751

^{all} Batteries in O 36 a 4c.

April 8th. Attack started at 4.20 am. Only about 4 wounded in the Bde and those slightly. With R.M.O. of 5th Bde visited Batteries of the two Bdes. Bde moved forward with Bties in action in about V.5 bnd. No definite aid Post was established and wounded of whom there were very few attended to as found, these being collected by Ambulance bearers. Practically no shelling occurred except at the very beginning. During P.M. Batteries went forward in to defensive positions immediately in front of Bayonvillers. W. 2/3 Bde H.Q. established at about Q 32 C 3.2. and Bde became Corps Mobile Reserve.

April 9th visited all Batteries and during evening assisted at 2nd Austn. F. Ambce Dressing Station in Bayonvillers with dressing cases, etc.

April 10th. During P.M. Bde relieved the 14th A.F.A. Bde taking over Bty positions about 4 pm. 10th and 12th Bties in W 8 d. and 1 section of 104th How Bty. Remainder of 104th Bty, and 10th Bty in the vicinity of W 17 Centre Bde H.Q. at W 18 C 6.6. W 13 along Rty line ^{Sth} side in V.6. + W 12.2.

April 11th visited all Batteries in a.m.

April 12th to 22nd Routine work carried out. Visits to Wagon lines and Batteries. During this period 11th & 12th Bty W 23 moved

to W 23 a 4.5 and W 23 a 9.1. respectively, Batteries by night. Of 22nd taking up positions just to South of Vanvillers X.8. the 104th Bty being just to the north of the town. On 20th East Bde H.Q. moved to W. 18 d 7.7. coming under orders of 32nd Div. Arty.

August 23rd. An R.A.P. was established at X 13 d 9.6 alongside. M.R.P. at 4 a.m. ~~from~~ to clear Batteries on the South side of Vanvillers viz. 10th, 11th, 12th, 15th and an R.F.A. Bty. Zero hour of the attack was 4.45 a.m. no casualties occurred amongst these Batteries there being almost no ^{enemy} shelling in the vicinity. The furthest carry to the R.A.P. would have ^{been} from the 12th Bty about 600 yds. Post was established in an existing building. One medical orderly was taken up, two others being with the Batteries. Dressings, splints ^{etchers} and morphia were taken. Cases passing through the M.R.P. were attended to where necessary. This Post was cleared by Lupt^l and 4th Austn Div. Ambce cars.

A medical orderly was with the 104th How. Bty. and if necessary cases were to be evacuated through adjacent Aid Post to the north of the town.

April 27. Batteries withdrew from positions and returned to wagon lines ~~as~~ Corps Mobile Reserve, no relief taking place.

August 28th Brigade moved to Mericourt
- sub - Sonme 96.C. in P.M.

August 29th During day Bde moved to
Frise. Sht 62° 1:40,000 Bde H.Q. being at approx
H.9C.13. Wagon lines of 10th and 104th Btys being
at 938 h.d. Those of 11th and 12th Btys 918 d.
and 9.24 b. Aid post established at 918 d. 6.2
in Chateau next H.Q. W. Lines. 10th and 104th Btys
in action at approx H.2066 and H.2009.2
respectively supporting 5th A.I. Bde.

August 30th 10th & 12th Btys in action during
P.M. at approx H.10C.35:80 and H.10C.2.2.
10th Bty W.D. moved to 918 d.

Area had evidently been German rest
area a number of houses had been
mended and new wooden buildings
erected. Flyproof latrines were
found in many instances.

Water of good quality was found
on arrival in wells which were
tested for chlorination and poison^{stake}.
Aid post used had evidently been
a German one, being built of masonry
against wall of Chateau with entrance
to cellar. No remains of enemy
medical gear was found but a red
cross marked the entrance & may have
on the other hand been used originally
by us in the advance.

August 31st Routine. Equipment overhauled
Hammers withdrawn from dump H.C. Dr. Capt R.M.O. 4th A.F. Bde.

R.M.O.'S Monthly Report
August 1918 4th A.F. Bde. 65

The following report is drawn up
following the proforma of A.W.R.S.
Medical Memorandum No 1/5 of 7/8/18
Map Refs. Sht 62° 1:40,000

Health of Troops. This has been remarkably
good during the month considering
the advance made on the front
and discomforts naturally pertaining
to it. Diarrhoea has been evident
but not to any large extent during
the month. Cases have been more of
a colic type of disease than actual
diarrhoea. Accidental injury cases
comprise a large proportion of the
evacuations.

No difficulty has been experienced
regarding carrying out of recommendations
submitted to the Brigade. In most
instances it has been sufficient
to deal direct with Batteries and
only in a few cases has it been
necessary to ask for Bde action.

Sanitation. Disposal of manure has
again been the main problem, and
at present it is being dumped and
covered with earth.

Before the advance we were constantly
in touch with the 1st A. San Section

and towards the end of the month with the 2nd Austr. San Sect until the Div. Art. went under orders of the 32nd Div.

Latrines Since the advance box seats fly proof have been used where obtainable, where not such latrines with earth for covering excreta. In many cases enemy latrines were used. These were found to be flyproof in many cases and of a much stouter build than ours. In two cases they were found to be dug below the ground about 3 ft. evidently with the idea of safety from bombs or shells while being used. Baths From 8th Inst. there has been no opportunity for regular bathing but care has been taken that men have had baths and clothes (under) washed.

Food The food during the month has been good and no complaints as regard quantity have been heard. Vegetables have not been over plentiful.

Water This has been obtained from wells which have been tested and water has been chlorinated.

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Care of feet Washing of feet frequently has been the means of preventing trouble.

Collection of Sick and wounded - no definite aid post was established for the attack, ^{on 8th Inst.} as existing ones were available.

Batteries were close together with those of the 5th A.F. 2. Bds and both B.Mos. worked in conjunction attending to any casualties as they were found. Fortunately there were very few of these as stated in the war diary.

Cases were evacuated through the nearest ambulance. ^{any R.H.P. was established at K13.4.9.6 for attack on 23rd Inst.} Treatment of a sick in lines. No sick have been detained in lines for longer than 4 hrs off duty. Cases of sickness treated have been almost entirely boils which cleared up with foment.

First aid treatment of casualties was the use of Field Dressing, which is an admirable dressing. No use of splints has been necessary. Personnel Sanitary Details.

Consist of 1 NCO (A/Bdr) and 7 men. The NCO is not on establishment for Div. Art. Bdes but has been found of

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great value, and infinitely more so than having a NCO as medical orderly. If only one is allowed in my opinion it should be allowed in the Sanitary Details. There is always a great respect shown I have found by the men to medical orderlies but Sanitary Details seem on a much different footing in their eyes and the presence of an NCO would; and I have found it so in this Bde; greatly strengthen their position.

Water Details 5 in number

In addition one man per Bty has been detailed as Medical orderly and has proved a most useful purpose, especially when batteries are scattered.

The prevailing idea amongst the unit that 'Water Details' are Medical Orderlies has not been an easy one to stamp out and in some batteries the above arrangement is looked on as only temporary but as it has been working satisfactorily for about two months I have hopes of it becoming a recognised thing.

Details have received instruction from time to time in their duties.

Reinforcements during the month have been of a satisfactory physical standard.

Enoculations have been proceeded with and the percentage done within the last 12 mths stands at 96%.

Equipment. This has been kept up to strength, shortages being indicated for as required.

The usual plan of replenishing stores has been to submit the indent a few days previous to collection except in the case of urgency.

The Field Medical Panniers are the most useless and cumbersome part of the equipment carried. Prior to the attack on the 8th Inst. they were placed in the Bty dump to save unnecessary transport and a want of them has never once been felt. As stated in a previous report two boxes have been fitted out with useful stores and can be carried about with ease a fair

amount of enemy medical gear was found during the advance where practical dressings etc. have been used. The remainder is intended to hand in an ambulance when opportunity offers.

Kitchens The 10th especially 11th and 104th.
 Bty Kitchens have ^{been} kept in excellent
 condition not so the 12th Bty Kitchens
 and constantly I have had cause
 to complain of dirt especially
 on floor and slops not being
 taken to grease trap. The condition
 was reported to the CO Bde and
 instructions issued re this, a
 certain amount of improvement
 has been noticed. At the same
 time a report was forwarded by the
 4th San. Sectn whose inspector had
 seen the state of the kitchen. This
 report evidently was forwarded
 to Corps. As a notice regarding
 it was received direct from
 Corps without making any criticism
 on the wisdom of the procedure.
 I can only say that it has
 caused a feeling of antagonism
 to grow in the Bde towards
 the Sanitary Sections which is
 to be greatly regretted. The feeling
 is that if a report was required
 on same - which there was ^{undoubtedly}
 need as I myself forwarded a
 report to the Bde CO as stated
 above - then this inspection
 should have been made by

an officer and not by a
 Sgt whose report was evidently
 forwarded. I admit I am
 in accord with the feeling.

Recreation During the first week of
 the month cricket and swimming
 were indulged in by personnel.
 A Sports meeting (the second within
 a month) was held by the 11th
 Bty. from the 8th to the 29th last.
 There was no opportunity for
 much recreation but from
 29th last when Bde moved into
 Free area Shk 02^c 918d. ample
 use of the Somme River was
 made for swimming.

31/8/18

WCD Fisher Capt
 RMO 4th Nat A Bde

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1st to 2nd

The period ~~1st~~ August was spent in the line at Kent R.A.P. at 62 D (SE) P 198.6.7. There was nothing of unusual occurrence.

At the end of this period the Battalion moved back to the village of Blangy-Tronville where it was billeted in houses. At this period the epidemic of Diarrhoea had almost died down only an isolated case reporting with this complaint on sick parade. On the night of 6th August, a party of 1 N.C.O. and 12 Bearers joined the Battalion for duty from the 5th Australian Field Ambulance.

The duties allotted to these men was as follows:-

- (a) To act as liaison between the R.A.P. and the nearest Field Ambulance post
- (b) To collect cases in the immediate neighbourhood of R.A.P
- (c) To carry cases from R.A.P. to nearest ambulance post

The men were rationed from the Ambulance, but by the courtesy of the Q.M. 20th Battalion they were given any hot meals that the battalion men had brought to them on cookers. Awhile after the arrival of these men, the A.A.M.C. details and attached men moved off with all gear on maltese cart to the Aubigny system, where the night was spent on the banks of the Somme. On the evening of the 7th August, the A.A.M.C. party moved up in detachments to the battalion R.A.P. at 62D (se) P 20 DE93. The maltese cart again conveyed material to within a 1000 yards of the R.A.P. but unfortunately came under pretty severe evening shell fire. The Bn. R.A.P. was merely a small dugout off a sap and was used as a store only - the personnel slept in funk holes in the neighboring saps. At 4:20 a.m. on the 8th August the barrage opened and almost at the same time a tank passed over the R.A.P, crushing it in and destroying a good deal of material in the way of splints, etc. No cases came in until 5 a.m. when the material was moved to a depression about 50 yards from R.A.P where all dressings were done from that time on. During the morning till about 11 a.m. the flow of casualties were steady consisting of men from 2nd. 3rd. 4th. and 5th. Aust. Divisions and miscellaneous Imperial Units and later on enemy prisoner wounded passed through in much larger numbers than our own. Enemy prisoners were used in large numbers in carrying wounded, both from front line to R.A.P and from R.A.P to Advanced Ambulance Post. During the afternoon in conformation with the movements of Bn. the R.A.P was moved to dug-out in neighborhood of P.22.central.

Early next morning, ~~with~~ detachment with Maltese Cart marched with the Bn. which was in Artillery Formation along AMIENS-PERONNE ROAD to open field in vicinity of Q.34.central, thence cart was taken to chalk pit in gully in Q.35.central. Immediately on arrival the routes of evacuation to Ambulance were investigated and post at W.5.c.3.5 was chosen instead of that at Q.29.c.3.3. as the route to this post was being shelled at this period. On the completion of this arrangement a Bn. R.A.P was established in open sap at Q.35.c.9.2. As the Bn. was in support no 20th Bn. casualties were dealt with but only men from miscellaneous units thereabouts. Perhaps the most interesting cases were the crew of a tank who were suffering from burns as the result of direct hit on tank from enemy shell. At 5 a.m. on the ~~evening~~ 10th August the detachment, less cart, moved to strong dugout at cross road at R.25.c.1.5 where R.A.P remained till 9:30 p.m. when it was moved to R.25.d.5.4. Here R.A.P remained till 8/1918. During this latter period a good number of casualties both from 20th Bn and various 3rd. Aust. Div. units who had apparently great difficulty in locating their R.A.Ps. While at this R.A.P there was a big percentage of bearers (Regimental) wounded and killed as the carry was in full observation of the enemy who swept the flat fields to be traversed with burst of machine gun fire. Regimental stretcher bearers worked under the white flag and were all emphatic on the point that the enemy did not deliberately snipe them. The work of the Regimental Stretcher Bearers in this region is beyond praise for they had many wounded both our own and enemy to carry in under shell and machine gun fire. Whilst at this R.A.P Ambulance bearers carried to motor loading post at R.25.c.1.5/ The fact that the cars came so close to R.A.P ensured a rapid and efficient evacuation of wounded.

War Diary for the
month of August. (Continued from 12th
August to the end of the month.)
20th Battalion A.I.F.

On the 12th and from thence onwards
to the 14th the Battalion was behind
Framerville in support lines. The
R.A.P. was situated in a dugout at the
edge of a large enemy dump and
appeared to be of enemy construction.

Next day we moved back away from
the dump as it was shelled, to a
position which was nearer the Battalion
and more central. There were a few
casualties only, weather fine and
warm. The men had hot meals which
were cooked some distance back in
a ravine and carried forward.

Our water supply was drawn from
a source further back and brought
forward in water carts to barrels.
A reconnaissance of the 24th Bn.
R.A.P. was made.

On the night of the 14th the Battalion
marched to Bayonvillers where they
embussed and were taken to
Fouilly. Here, we stayed for nine
days. Very dusty hot weather prevailed
which made the canal waters very

inviting to the men and officers.

There was very little sickness of any
kind, sick parades were small.

A swimming carnival was held and
all the men were very fit. Several
route marches took place which
served to keep the men's feet fairly
hard. Hot etc baths were made use
of freely and fresh changes of clothing
received & tunics and trousers run
through a delousing chamber.

Inoculation return for the Battalion
was completed up to 100%.

There was a large amount of refuse
in the village which had to be
cleared up.

Late in the evening of the 26th the
Battalion again embussed and left
Fouilly proceeding to the east side
of Warfusée for some distance where
we debussed and marched to trenches
behind Prognan. The Maltese cars
accompanied us with the advanced
transport. Sick parade was held
under the Maltese car cover which
formed a tent. Shortly after lunch
the Battalion moved off to a position
in front of Chuignolles, passing through
a little shell fire from heavy shells
on the way. There were no casualties.

In our new position we formed the R. A. P. in a shed which had quite recently been a German dressing station but had been evacuated on account of our 6th Brigade capturing it. There were some German dressings still left, bundles of cellulose and bandages which seemed to be made out of white curtains or some openwork material. The R. A. P. was in a sunken road which was littered with hurriedly cast away German material.

Some water from a well which was thought to possibly contain some poison was tested and found to be quite all right. The position of the Field Ambulance was ascertained. Some shelling of the wood and trenches where the men were placed occurred but we were lucky and had none.

Next morning the 28th I visited the Field Ambulance and found out their probable movements. They were in a chateau in Chaignolles.

After lunch we moved again marching a short distance to just south of Cappy where we were placed in a Quarry in G. 26. C. There were no shelter here but plenty of material to make them surrounding us. The

men soon had bivouacs made for themselves. The R. A. P. was made out of a spare tarpaulin which was on the Maltese cart and some malthoid roofing material for the sides. Next morning the 18th Battalion were to attack through the 6th Bde with the 20th Battalion in close support. Reveille about 3.30, a hurried breakfast and we moved off to keep up with the 18th who were meeting with little opposition.

Whilst in front of Proyard I had three squads of 5th Field Ambulance bearers attached to me and after that I obtained a wheeled stretcher.

The Maltese cart was left behind and 5.30 a.m. of the 29th found us moving forward at the rear of the Battalion with our line equipment carried partly by my detail and partly on the wheeled stretcher. Each squad of bearers carried two stretchers and four blankets.

We marched as far as 7 rise where we had a spell for a while. Then the Companies moved forward to get into touch with the 18th Battalion. The R. A. P. moved on ahead of

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the Head Quarter Coy to H. 14. a. 5.0.
A few dressings were done here but
there were no wounded coming
through worth mentioning though
this was the ground that was
advanced over that morning.
Whilst in this position two Germans
emerged from the village of
Fenillères and marched over
to the Red Cross flag we had flying.
They were sent back to Battalion
H. Q. in chains escorted by the
chiripodist on horseback.

After about an hour here we
went along the road to some
dugouts and established the R.A.P.
there in H. 15. a. 2. 3. at a crossroads
which after became the motor loading
post. Here, I got into communication
with the Field Ambulance through
Capt Park who arrived in a
Ford Car. A few cases arrived
here though there were more
wounded Germans than our men.

We stayed here all day and towards
dusk went forward to a position
about four or five hundred yards
behind the companies to be close at
hand for an attack the next morning
in which an attempt was to be made

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to cross the river. This was an
excellent R.A.P. and was situated
at H. 16. a. 3. 2. No casualties during
the night and the attack was
postponed owing to a bridge being
blown up. One of our stretcher bearers
(Regt.) came through in the early
morning. About 6 a.m. we packed
up again and marched back to behind
Fenillères, along the canal where
the men had a hot breakfast and
a short rest. At 10.30 a.m. the
battalion moved off, crossed the
Sommue at Fenillères to the north
bank. (Here our wheeled stretcher
punctured and had to be dumped)

The companies opened out into
extended order and moved along
the bank of the river then spreading
up north a little and pushing
through the third division.

Wounded were to be evacuated
through Clergy near Somme. The R.A.P.
was established at H. 11. a. 5. 7. Very
few casualties came through here.
The evening some wounded Germans
came through us. The prisoners were
utilised for carrying back stretcher
cases and did numerous trips.

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5th A.F.A. Bde.
29. 8. 18.

A.D.M.S.
2nd Australian Division.

Monthly War Diary.

The month of August has been one of considerable activity and movement for this brigade. Prior to the 8th inst. the work done was mainly preparatory for this offensive. Battery wagon lines were in the vicinity of Glisy and the guns, which were then silent, were situated in rear of Villers Bretonneux. Although all preparations were carried out at night in front of this village and often under heavy machine-gunning, only one casualty occurred.

On the night of the 7th August, battery personnel moved into their new battle positions in front of Villers - Bret. in O. 36. After visiting the 7th Field Ambulance and learning the arrangements for evacuation on the following day, I established an R.A.P. at O 36. a. 3.7. just in rear of the batteries and on the line of horse-ambulance evacuation from the infantry R.A.P. in O. 36b. However, the brigade during the attack suffered only two casualties and these were carried on from the R.A.P. by prisoners.

At 8 am. the same morning, the batteries advanced and opened fire in the region of Bayonville without casualties; and day by day

2.

advanced as far as Framerville.

After conferring with the C.O. and battery commanders, it was decided that no R.A.P. should be established at battery positions as batteries were being moved in some cases three times during the day and owing to the distance between individual batteries, an R.A.P. would be of no benefit to the other batteries. Battery Commanders were in favour of evacuating any cases, after first aid, to an ambulance post which in many cases would be nearer for some batteries than an R.A.P.

Towards the end of the month, the Brigade moved north, and went into action covering the 2nd Aust. Div.

Throughout the month, casualties have been relatively few, considering the artillery activity. There were 11 gas casualties, caused by a 5.9 H.E. Mustard Gas shell, bursting between two dugouts at 13th Battery wagon lines. Although all precautions were taken and the occupants of the dugouts treated as soon as possible, blistering occurred on the following day in practically all cases.

The general health of the troops has been exceptionally good; and as is always the case in this Brigade, all recommendations made to the C.O. with regard to A.M.C. work

3.

have been favourably considered.

The epidemic of diarrhoea which prevailed during July has since died out and during this month there has been no prevalent illness.

The sanitation of batteries has improved to a marked degree, despite the fact that the 14th Battery was mentioned in an A.I.F. Special Order as being in an insanitary state. This can be and has been explained, in as much as these lines were inspected by the Sanitary Section just after the battery occupied them. The lines were taken over from a battery of the 7th A.F.A. Bde only after reports from the C.O. and R.M.O. had been forwarded to 2nd D.F.H.Q. In my opinion as sanitary adviser, only credit can be given to the 14th Battery for the work it did in eventually making these lines sanitary.

Due to the shortage of transport in batteries, it is impossible to carry latrine seats when moving any distance. These have to be left behind and on arrival at new positions, fresh ones manufactured. During this month, ~~only~~ at the frequent gun positions, only straddle trenches could be employed. At wagon lines the flyproof box seat latrine has been invariably used and is

quite satisfactory.

It has been found from rather costly experience that it is inadvisable to burn horse manure at wagon lines. Not enough could be burned during the day, and when incinerators were kept smouldering at night, two battery wagon lines were bombed. Since then, deep burial has been resorted to, and is quite effective.

There has been no venereal disease and skin cases are very few. The scarcity of the latter may be attributed to the facilities in this area for river bathing and washing of clothes.

The water supply has been good throughout the advance, suitable wells having been found at each new position.

Only a few cases, mainly of diarrhoea, necessitated being kept in the lines under supervision and treatment. Medical comforts & food etc for these were easily obtained.

As regards first aid at gun positions, as no stretcher bearers are provided for a Field Artillery Brigade, batteries are supplying two men each, whom I have trained in First Aid. This necessitates batteries being short of two gunners and Battery Commanders are of the opinion that the

5.
necessity of one or even two such men, should warrant them being in excess of battery establishment.

Both sanitary and water-details are fully organized and have been trained in, and are now carrying out, their special duties satisfactorily.

As regards the N.C.O. of water details, this man was made Temporary Corporal in June, and should have been confirmed Corporal in July. However, as he is on the strength of this Brigade and as he may at any time be evacuated and his position be refilled, he would come back to the Artillery still a corporal but unsuited for Artillery work; that is if he were made substantive. I would suggest that such N.C.O.'s be made extra-regimental, thus relinquishing their non-commissioned rank when removed from their special duty.

P. J. Campbell Capt
RMO
5th A FA Bde

3/9/18

War Diary (Continued) for August 1918 A.I. Bn

At the beginning of August the Battalion was in the line & the R.A.B. at YORK Trench. The following day the Bn moved back to Blangy Tronville where the unit remained till the 7th when the R.A.B. was again moved up to York Trench.

During this period the men had bath & a clean change. The health of the troops was good. Sanitary arrangements good.

On the morning of the 8th I shared the R.A.B. with the M.O. of the 14th Bn.

At 4-10 am the barrage for the 'stunt' opened & shortly afterwards a few casualties came

in. They were very few considering.

About 7 am I moved to an intermediate position forward to P 28a (map 62.D). I remained there about four hours but very few casualties came through & those chiefly from the 4th Division. I was expecting an ambulance along the Colne-War fuse Road but none came so the cases had to be carried back to near the advanced dressing station in Hunter St. Trench.

Whilst in this neighbourhood three of the enemy were taken prisoner by one of our men from a dug-out.

About noon I moved forward to the 'Blue Line' & established my R.A.B. near the ADS in ^{LAMOTTE-}WARFUSEE.

The casualties during the day were very light. The next day the unit moved forward to the 'Blue Line'.

3/ at 11 am reaching it about 3 pm. The unit attached at 4-30 pm & I moved up & established my R.A.D. in the trench about R 36 C 13, Map 62D SE.

Casualties here were numerous & we were kept busy dressing from 5 to 9 pm & as it was getting too dark to see properly the R.A.D. was shifted to R 25 C 13 (62D SE) where there was a tunnel under the road. Cans came in till 2 am.

These had to be carried to the A.D.S. at R 35 C 1, 9, but later a car was able to come right up to the R.A.D. & cleared the cans away quickly.

The following day was quiet but at night the 10th Bde went over on our left & as no very definite arrangements for evacuation seem to have been made I was kept busy from 9 pm

4 till 3 am the next morning. At 4 am the 5th Bde again attached & casualties came through till 9 am.

Almost all these were caused by machine gun fire.

During these two stints the unit lost about half of its fighting strength.

From the 10th till the unit was relieved on the 17th the casualties were very slight. The health of the troops very good & the privates were able to be taken into the line.

Latrines were mostly pits, but at head quarters were fly proof boxes.

From the 17th to the 26th the unit was at C.O.R. B 1 E & was camped on the banks of the river in rather a low-lying position which was subject to flooding. Here the men were given every facility for amusement & bathing.

5- was indulged in by all ranks. There was very little sickness in the unit. Venereal prophylactic measures were instituted but were not ^{made} use of as no access to civilians was permitted.

A list of all men of the unit requiring dental treatment was sent to VC 5th F.A. who about 30 were able to be attended to. Mostly fillings & plates, very few extractions were necessary. Blankets which had been furnished were issued to the men & two clean changes were given them.

All shortage in equipment were indicated for including a water testing case destroyed by shell fire on the 9th.

On the evening of the 26th the unit embarked for MERICOURT Q 12 d 6.7. stopped there the night & moved forward to DUMP about

6- R 4 d 5.0 (62nd SE) where we stopped the night. Next day the 27th at 11 am I went to near "Cross Wood" about G 29 a 6.3. & as the unit was attacking the next morning at 1 am I moved up to the 23rd Bn. and Post. to be nearer the line but the casualties were very light & none came through the R.A.P. G 30 a 1.1. (62 C.N.W.)

30th moved forward to H 16 a 3.3. only 2 casualties. The ambulance arrangements were good & loading posts were hardly ever more than 1000 yds behind the R.A.P.

31st. The unit moved to the north side of the river & the R.A.P. was moved to H 12 C. 9.4. 62 C.N.W. no casualties came through.

During the time the unit was in the forward area 3 squads of bearers from the 5th A.F. Amb were attached to it.

During the operations on the 9th the other squads had to be asked for. These 3 squads under Lt Col Teal did very good work under heavy shell fire besides having a long carry.

Going into action I had with me 6 stretchers 6 blankets 2 Thomas splints 2 back leg splints 4 angular arm splints 250 shell dressings 6 lbs wool, 12 rolls gauze 25 bandages, 24 Dala bandages besides a primus tablet can etc. The bearers acted as a fatigue party. The above stock with a few extra splints which were returned & 2 yds gawching were sufficient for the operations of the 8th 9th & 10th about 250 cases.

Wm. White Capt
A.M.O. 18th Div



August 1st.

A ~~quiet~~ day. Position O.24.e.2.3.

August 2nd.

Captain L.M. Piggott was evacuated wounded: took over Camerons Post - O.24.e.2.3, R.A.P. of 17th. Bn., in support at 3 p.m. The 17th. Bn. was relieved by the 24th. Battalion after midnight, and proceeded to dug-outs in a Railway embankment at N.24.b.1.8.

August 3rd.

Half the Battalion occupy billets in Blangy Tronville and the rest are in trenches of the Blangy Support System to the south of the village. The dug-outs are of good pattern, with efficient cover from rain and are well provided with latrines. The billets of "C" and "A" Companies are in two farm-houses. The men live in large out-buildings, the floors of which are covered with hay. These billets were plentifully strewn with rubbish, which has now been cleared up. The latrine accommodation is ample and good.

August 4th.

The Battalion occupies billets and trench system adjoining a Railway cutting in N.28.b.1.8. An American Company is at present attached to the Battalion.

August 5th.

Position N.28.b.1.8. Sick Parade numbers about 20 men, of whom a few were sent away for dental treatment to A.D.S., 7th. F.A. at N.26.d.5.2. Received Operation Orders for Corps attack.

August 6th.

Six men were evacuated to Field Ambulance. A Conference of R.M.Os was held at A.D.S. of 7th. F.A. at N.26.d.5.2. Arrangements were made regarding inter-communication between R.M.Os of the 5th. Brigade and the 7th. Field Ambulance. At 5 p.m. 1 N.C.O. and 11 o/r (3 Stretcher Squads) of 5th. Field Ambulance, were marched in to assist the R.M.O. 17th. Battalion.

At 10.15 p.m. the Battalion moved forward to the Aubigny system of trenches in O.10.d.5.9.

August 7th.

Instructions were given to the Medical Corporal, N.C.O. of Stretcher Bearers, and Company Stretcher Bearers regarding arrangements for evacuation of wounded during the attack. The day was spent in the Aubigny Line. At 5.45 p.m. 3 Stretcher Squads and 3 Medical Orderlies, loaded with dressings, stretchers and

Equipment were moved up to York R.A.P. in P.25.b.5.8. Later we were joined by the R.M.O., 18th. Battalion and established liaison with O.C., A.D.S., 6th. F.A. at Kent R.A.P. During the night there were a few casualties.

August 8th.

The attack commenced at 4.20 a.m. in thick, low-lying mist. Up till 7 a.m. not more than 30 casualties were received, most of them light. At 7 a.m., 17th. Bn. H.Q. and the medical personnel proceeded forward to the vicinity of P.26 central, where, after some searching, the 19th. Bn. R.A.P. was found. After remaining for about 15 minutes attending to a few local casualties, I arranged with R.M.O., 19th. Bn, to go forward and establish another R.A.P. at P. 28 Central in the vicinity of the "Black Line", which had been captured.

Approaching this point the bearers picked up a few wounded men and these were later transferred to a lorry proceeding back along the Warfusée-Villers Bretonneux Road. On arriving at the "Black Line" local casualties were collected and attended to, and here we remained for about 20 minutes. Before proceeding ahead, two runners

were sent back to communicate the fact of our position and intentions to R.M.O. 19th. Bn. and O.C., A.D.S., Kent R.A.P. Arrangements were made for R.M.O., 19th. Bn. to relieve me in P. 28 central.

About 8.45 a.m. we again shifted position East, moving parallel to the main Warfusée Road. At 9 a.m. the first ambulance was seen running East on this Road with other transport. After skirting the

North side of Warfusée we reached the 17th. Bn. entrenched, and close to them discovered a German Dressing Station in a cellar (P.30.e.9.4.) Here communication was established with the O.C. 7th. F.A., and arrangements were made to send back casualties to the A.D.S., which was located on the West side of the village. Here, on the Eastern

side of the village, at P.30.e.9.4. a large number of local casualties from the village and outskirts were received and attended to in an open yard and archway of the German Dressing Station. As this house was on the main road, casualties were later received from the 5th. as well as the 2nd. Division ambulances, which, by 11 a.m., were running East. Between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. more than 150 men,

among whom were many Germans, were bandaged and treated, being cleared to the A.D.S., 7th. F.A. at the other end of the Village. G.S. Wagons

and ammunition lorries transported many of the wounded. During the early part of the afternoon the R.M.O., 18th. Bn. came along and rendered us assistance.

By 4 p.m. the 7th. F.A. had taken over and established an A.D.S. at P.30.e.9.4. and we returned to our Battalion entrenched close by.

Total casualties of the 17th. Bn. were 4 men killed, 2 Officers wounded, and 45 o/r wounded.

August 9th. Located in Warfusé Abancourt in German artillery dug-outs.

The Battalion moved away eastward at 11 a.m., concentrating in the vicinity of Bayonvillers in the open fields. About 3 p.m. the 2nd. and 1st. Divisions in artillery formation moved forward to the attack from Bayonvillers, the 5th. Brigade having objectives north and south of Framerville.

An R.A.P. was established close to Battalion headquarters in R.31.e.1.9. at 4.30 p.m. soon after the infantry moved forward. Casualties came through steadily from 4 p.m. until 9 p.m., most of whom were from the 18th. Battalion. By dusk the 5th. Brigade were well dug in and casualties were intermittent. German prisoners were very useful in carrying and helping wounded from the R.A.P. to the 5th. Divisional loading post in W.6.a.2.2. For the 24 hours ending midnight 9/8/18 casualties in the 17th. Bn. amounted to 1 Officer and 12 other ranks wounded. Liaison was established, both with Capt. Cameron, O.C., A.D.S., 7th. F.A. at Q.29.e.5.0. and the 5th. Divisional Loading Post.

August 10th. From midnight onwards to 7 a.m. gas picquet and watch were kept; there were a few casualties. The rest of the day was quiet until 7 p.m., a stand-to was ordered, owing to signs of an enemy counter-attack, e.g. massing of troops eastward of Raineourt. Word was received that the stretcher bearers of "D" Company had suffered casualties: two had been killed and two wounded by shell-fire. A/Cpl. ~~Conners~~ *Conners* (5th. F.A.) and 7 Stretcher bearers volunteered to bring in these casualties, 2000 yards away. The wounded were, with difficulty, rescued, especially as the return journey took them through Framerville, which was being bombarded with gas shells. Casualties from the 17th. and other Battalions continued to arrive until dusk. During the afternoon Cpl. Abbey and the Medical orderlies of the 17th. Bn. constructed a light-proof shelter in which stretcher cases could be treated, without danger, at night. Timber, rolls of ruberoid felting, and blankets provided the materials. The shelter communicates with a steep, timbered dug-out descending into the ground to a depth of about 30 feet. Splints, dressings, and other medical requisites were replenished at the Ambulance Post. Towards midnight the artillery fire increased in intensity to the northward (3rd. Divisional area), but casualties were few from 17th. Battalion. The following casualties recorded at the R.A.P. occurred during the 24 hours. 17th. Bn. ~~XXXXXX~~ 13 o/r., 2nd. M.G. Coy. 1 o/r 6th. M.G. Coy. 1 o/r., 18th. Bn. 1 o/r. 2nd. A.M.G. Bn. 1 o/r. During the day a visit was made to Framerville and a few German dressings and instruments were collected and sent down to the 5th. F.A. for their War Museum.

August 11th. Position, R.A.P. in R.31.e.1.9. At 4 a.m. the 20th and 19th. Bns. passed through the 17th. and 18th. Bns., capturing Raineourt and a ridge to the eastward of it. About 6 a.m. the first casualties came through to the R.A.P. from all Units in the 5th. Brigade - some 30 in all - German prisoners were useful as bearer parties. In the forenoon the situation had quietened and as most of the casualties were being evacuated down the Framerville-Harbonnières Road there was little to do until the evening. The 5th. Brigade was then relieved by the 6th. Brigade, which moved into the captured line eastward of Raineourt. A visit was paid between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. to the 19th. Bn. R.A.P. in Framerville. At 11 p.m. a wounded German prisoner, who had been lying out for 24 hours, was brought in. The wounds were:- (1) Shell wound of the right leg, compound fracture of tibia and fibula, much mutilation and commencing gangrene of the foot below the wound, (2) Septic wound of the left thigh. The general condition of the patient was poor on arrival, but after morphia, warmth, and dressing of the wounds, had much improved.

August 12th. Position R.A.P. in R.31.e.1.9. At 3 a.m. there was a gas alarm. Several shells had exploded some hundreds of yards behind the R.A.P. and a light breeze brought the diluted gas across the trenches occupied by the Battalion. In one hour the air was clear of gas. At midnight a relief had taken place:- 24th. Battalion, 6th. Brigade had taken over from 17th. Bn., the latter retiring to trenches in R.31.e.1.9. There were about a score of men reporting sick during the day. The majority were cases suffering from slight effects of gas., concussion due to shell-fire, diarrhoea, and minor injuries. At 12 midday a wounded man - Pte. Lynch 20th. Bn. - who had been lying out for 31 hours near Raineourt, was brought to the R.A.P. He had been wounded at about 5 a.m. August 11th. There was

a large lacerated wound of the back, involving the base of the left lung. The wound was ~~restored~~ ^{infected} and full of maggots, as also was a wound of the upper part of the left thigh. In addition there was a compound fracture of the right ankle, and a flesh wound of the right leg. The man's general condition was fair. Morphia was given and the wounds were dressed with plugs of gauze soaked in 2% ~~Ricor~~ ^{Ricor} Acid. A stimulant of weak tea was much appreciated by the patient, whose condition had improved before leaving the R.A.P. This man's age was 45 years. The R.A.P. was visited by Major Wall, O.C. Motor Wagon Post at W.6.a.2.3. The disposition return showed, 9 stretchers, 12 blankets, and ample splints and dressings. The afternoon was quiet, except for 3 walking wounded of the 28th. Bn, who were attacking on the left. Up to 12 midnight there was nothing of note. Total casualties of 17th. Bn. up to date show 18 killed, 4 Officers wounded and 1 Officer missing and 135 o/r wounded. Total 158.

August 13th. Position R.A.P. - R.31.e.1.9. A quiet day during which there were no casualties. In the sector immediately to the north there was an advance of 1500 yards.

August 14th. Position R.A.P. - R.31.e.1.9. A quiet day during which there were 15 men reporting sick.

August 15th. Position R.A.P. - R.31.e.1.9. A quiet day - no casualties.

August 16th. Position R.A.P. - R.31.e.1.9. The men were marched off in detachments throughout the day, to Bayonvillers, where the 7th. Field Coy. Engineers had erected hot water showers. These baths were much appreciated by the men, especially as clean under-pants were distributed after the bath. A quiet day - no casualties.

August 17th. Position R.A.P. - R.31.e.1.9. The 17th. Bn. were relieved at 10 p.m. by the 2nd. W.O.Y.L.T. - 32nd. British Division - The Companies marched away separately to an embussing point near Bayonvillers, where a convoy of 31 buses picked them up and drove back to Fouilloy on the Somme.

August 18th. Position O.10.e.0.8. The Battalion are encamped in bell-tents and under trench-covers on low ground south-west of Fouilloy. Some of the ground is marshy but all the tents are pitched on dry matted grass, which makes a comfortable bed for the men. The latrines are pits with low rails and are provisional pending the arrival of box-latrines. There is a suitable cricket and parade ground nearby - and the river is not more than 200 yards from the camp. The men freely indulge in baths and appreciate their new surroundings. The number of morning sick is not more than 15 - many report for dental treatment - obtained at the 5th. F.A. (22nd. Dental Unit), encamped in the vicinity.

August 19th. Box-latrines were secured for H.Q. and one Company - the remainder are in process of construction.

August 20th. Position O.10.e.0.8. It became necessary to appoint 8 new stretcher bearers in consequence of casualties and sickness. These are being instructed in first aid. Box-latrines are now being used by all Companies. The camp is clean and sanitary. The continuance of the dry sunny weather of the first fortnight, with the access to river bathing has done much already to recuperate the men. Not more than 12 report sick daily and the greater proportion of these are for dental treatment.

August 21st. Position - O.10.e.0.8. Company training takes place every day for 1½ hours in the morning and 1 hour in the afternoon. Daily first aid instruction is given to new stretcher bearers. Rest and recreation are ample.

August 22nd. Position - O.10.e.0.8. Company training - first aid instruction to new stretcher bearers. A quiet day.

August 23rd. Position O.10.e.0.8. A quiet day.

August 24th. Position O.10.e.0.8. A quiet day.

August 25th. Position O.10.e.0.8. A quiet day.

August 26th. Position O.10.e.0.8. and R.12.d.9.4. Orders were received that the 5th. Brigade were to move eastward ~~in the direction~~ to the vicinity of R.12.(ref Harbonnieres Sheet). The Battalion marched away at 6 p.m. being driven in buses from the vicinity of Fouilloy to Q.26.e.7.4., whence it marched to R.12.d.9.4., arriving at trench dug-outs about 10 p.m.

August 27th. Position R.12.d.9.4. and L.34.d.6.2. The Battalion occupies an old line of trenches. The R.A.P. is a large open dug-out 100 yards behind Bn. H.Q. in the bank of a sunken road. 12 Stretcher bearers of the 5th. Field Ambulance (2/Cpl. Connors, N.C.O. i/c) marched in and were attached to the R.M.O. for duty. Liaison was established with the 5th. F.A. Under later orders the Bns. of

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the 5th. Brigade moved off at 2.30 p.m. and proceeded in a north-easterly direction, with their left flank resting on the River Somme. About 15 minutes before arriving at the 17th. Bn. objective in L.34.d.6.2. Lieut. Ridley and 6 o/r were wounded by shell-fire. A fine substantial R.A.P. was found in L.34.d.6.2., with accommodation for medical orderlies and 12 stretcher bearers. Communication was established with the 5th. F.A., A.D.S. at Chuignolles, R.9.d.7.5., and a relay Post at the Quarry, R.4.d.9.8. A well was found at the bottom of a timbered shaft. The spring-water was tested and found fit for drinking. It was duly labelled and reported to Bn. H.Q.

August 28th. Position - L.34.d.6.2. Sick from Canadian and R.E. Units were seen with a few men from the Battalion. A visit was paid to the A.D.S. at Chuignolles and A.M.C. dispositions learned in readiness for the next move. Orders were received by the Battalion to go forward to a position in G.32.a.2.2., South of Cappy; information having been received that an A.D.S. was being established in that town. At 3 p.m. the Battalion moved forward in artillery formation across a plateau ridge in a north-easterly direction, arriving at trench dug-outs south of Cappy in G.32.a.2.2. An R.A.P. was located in a roomy hut, two-thirds of which was occupied by the 13th. L.H. The night passed quietly. At 11 p.m. orders were received from the 5th. Brigade to proceed forward to an extended objective - Mont St. Quentin - East of the Somme and North of Peronne. in H.15.b. Liaison was established with the 5th. F.A. in Cappy.

August 29th. Following instructions, the 17th. Bn. moved out at 5.15 a.m. from G.32.a.2.2. in a north-easterly direction to a Brigade rendezvous in the vicinity of the quarry (G.28.b.8.5.) At this point artillery formation, with a two-company front, was adopted. 20th. and 17th. Bns. (right) moving in lead, 18th. Bn. (right) and 19th. Bn. (left) following in conformity. A course was taken which brought the Brigade to H.20.e.4.0., South of Mereaucourt Wood, at 8.30 a.m. From this point the 5th. and 7th. Brigades moved eastward., the 17th. Bn. towards H.21.e.6.0. Two German prisoners were attended to and left on a main road, 1500 yards south of Feuilleres. Later 5 wounded men of the 19th. Bn were evacuated to the same spot, where they were picked up by a passing ambulance. Liaison was established with the 5th. F.A. and an R.A.P. was occupied in an old trench line close to cross-roads in H.21.e.5.0., which point was reached at 9.30 a.m.. At 3 p.m. Capt. Park, O/c M.L.P. at H.15.a.2.1. paid a visit to the R.A.P. and arrangements were made for evacuation of wounded in the event of another eastward move. The A.D.S. had just been set up at Herbecourt. The Battalion remained in H.21.e.6.0. all night - there were two casualties from one Company.

August 30th. An attack on Mt. St. Quentin had been contemplated by forcing the passage of the Somme at the Canal du Nord. Shortly before the prospective attack, Brigade cancelled the orders and the 17th. 18th., and 20th. Bns. were withdrawn to the neighbourhood of advanced Brigade Headquarters (H.13.d) at 6 a.m. Here the Battalion rested and reformed, marching away at 11 a.m. in accordance with instructions to cross the Somme at Feuilleres and to carry out the original scheme of attack on Mount St. Quentin. On crossing the Somme canal and river at Feuilleres we entered the 3rd. Divisional area. The 20th. and 17th. Bns in lead and the 18th. Bn. in support worked their way in artillery formation to the vicinity of H.11.a.4.1. At such times the R.M.O., Orderlies, and bearers take up a position 100 yards in rear of the last elements of the H.Q. Coy. At H.11.a.4.1. Bn. H.Q. was located in a quarry and an R.A.P. was established in an open trench about 150 yards away. Meanwhile the Companies moved ahead towards the south-east over a trench system in the direction of Mont St. Quentin for 2000 yards where active operations ceased. Shell-fire was heavy for several hours and casualties came down to the quarry from the 38th., 20th., and 17th. Bns. Liaison was established with the Motor Wagon Posts of the 3rd. Division and 2nd. Division Ambulances.

August 31st. Following instructions by the C.O., 17th. Bn. the R.A.P. was moved forward at 4.30 a.m., half an hour before zero hour (5 a.m.), the time of attack. Guided by an artillery Officer we proceeded towards Clery-sur-Somme, in which village heavy shell-fire was encountered. One stretcher-bearer (Pte Swyny, 5th. F.A.) was killed and another (Pte Siddall, 5th. F.A.) was wounded before we reached Bn. H.Q. in H.12.b.9.8. on the north-eastern outskirts of Clery, close to a cross-roads. Bn. H.Q. was in a deep dug-out and owing to the exigencies of the situation, the R.A.P. was fixed in a more or less open area of trench, incompletely roofed with timber and rubber-oid sheeting. By 5 a.m. an intense barrage had commenced and the

attacking Brigade was on the move. The walking wounded received for the first few hours were almost all wounded by machine-gun bullets. It was 8 a.m. before motor ambulances were running to the cross-roads nearby, owing to the intensity of the shell-fire. Gradually, as the attack passed successfully forward, enemy shell-fire decreased and more stretcher cases commenced to arrive. Liaison was established with ambulances both of the 3rd. and 2nd. Divisions; a motor wagon post being established at the cross-roads, 50 yards from the R.A.P. Wounded of the 17th., 18th., and 20th. Bns. as well of M.G. and Artillery Units were received. A large number of German wounded came through from 9 a.m. onwards. A German R.M.O. who had been captured was supplied with necessary dressings and rendered valuable aid in tending the German wounded. For an hour there was a shortage of stretchers and blankets, which ~~deficiency~~ deficiency was supplied through Major Hutchinson (6th. F.A.) By 2 p.m. the evacuations were well in hand and ambulances were running quickly enough to keep the R.A.P. from becoming overcrowded. Throughout the afternoon and evening the casualties had become intermittent. At this point the total casualties of the 17th Bn had reached approximately 80 : 25 were killed in the attack on Mount St Quentin

Map References. 62D SE.
Harcourières
62C

a Lin Lean Captain, A.A.M.C.
R.M.O., 17th. Bn., A.I.F.

In the Field.
4th. September, 1918.

23rd Batten War Diary August 1918

12th August. Battalion in support
in western outskirts of Villers-Bretonneux.
R.A.P. in chalk pit near road. All the
men visited divisional baths and
received clean underclothing.

In evening of 2nd the battalion moved
into front line on the left of the
Warfée Rd. R.A.P. in Kent Street.

In evening of 3rd the battalion moved
back into support trenches (Villers line)
R.A.P. being situated at O 24 C.H. 2; dry
rugs were sent up daily during our
stay here which lasted until the
morning of the 5th. Cookers were close
to battalion.

From 8th to 18th August the battalion
was on the move for the greater
part of that period; three stretcher
squads from 6th Field Ambulance
were attached and moved with
the M.D.; these squads carried
in stretchers and blankets and



2

also the bandages dressings
splints and other medical equipment
on the night of the 11th the 23rd Battalion
cleared the 26th Battalion in the front
line. RAP was a galvanised iron hut
at X.15 6.9.6; on the afternoon of
the 13th the battalion having advanced
1000 yds a new site was selected
for the RAP. Engineers erected the
new RAP rapidly so that we were
able to enter it on the next day.

In the early morning of 19th the
battalion moved back in buses
to Dours.

August 19th-25th Battalion at rest
in Chateau adjoining buildings at
Dours, here it was found
necessary to do a great deal of
work in clearing several months
accumulation of rubbish from the
grounds. The troops made full
use of the river for swimming
and played cricket and other games.

3

In the evening of the 25th August
the brigade embussed and
went forward and until the
31st followed up the 5th brigade
occupying four different RAPs. During
this time in their move
two squads of ambulance
bearers were attached.

In the morning of 31st the battalion
moved forward crossed the Somme
and moved into the front line. RAP
was formed in a chateau. But
in railway cutting at I 13 central
the prevailing disease during the
month was Boils which were
present to a very marked extent;
this may be considered due to three
factors: 1. The division has been
fighting for a lengthy period.

2. Small supply of fresh vegetables.

3. Lack of opportunity of frequent
bathing and change of clothes.

about half the cases on sick parade

4

were those of birds; sick parades were small in number; it was very noticeable that when the battalion was in the line men did not report sick except when incapable of carrying on. While at X15 b.g. we received a convincing demonstration that a RAP should not be so close as 50 yards to a battery and on moving to a new RAP further forward that a battalion dump (for water, food, shoes, ammunition etc) leads to a good deal of movement and is liable to draw fire on the RAP if it be established close to the latter.

R. J. Poulton Capt
RAWD 23rd Bn

65 WAR DIARY FOR MONTH ENDING 31st AUGUST, 1918.

TO A.D.M.S.,
2nd Aust. Divn.

At the beginning of the Month the Battalion was in Support behind VILLERS BRETONNEUX. The men had a lot of work to do to render their position clean. By means of a vigorous anti-fly crusade, Diarrhoea was practically abolished in the Battalion.

On 7.8.18. the Battalion moved up again into the Line, the R.A.P. being at O.36.b.7.7.

In consequence of the advance from this position, the Battn constantly changed its position, the R.A.P. being successively at P.27.d.2.4. on 9.8.18. - W.9.b.3.1. on 10.8.18. - X.a.b.7.2. on 12.8.18. It was thought advisable to shift the R.A.P. from the cellars of the Chateau in FRAMERVILLE because of certain suspicious appearances of the place, and because of the shelling of the town. We moved the R.A.P. to X.4.c.2.6. on 13.8.18., and from there to the Chalk-pit at X.4.c.8.9 on 15.8.18.

The health of the troops during these moves was good. There were only a few cases of Diarrhoea and some of Boils, and these practically constituted the illnesses represented in sick parades. The feeding and watering arrangements of the Battn were good.

We were relieved on 18.8.18., and went back by busses to DAOURS, where we again occupied positions which had been already occupied. Again the O's. C. Coys had to have Fatigues cleaning the place up, and the cleaning was near completion when we were again moved forward on 25.8.18.

During the time we were at DAOURS, men needing re-inoculation with T.A.B. were done, and their teeth were inspected. Through lack of time, the Dental Officer was unable to carry out the work necessary.

On 26.8.18. we again moved forward. On 27.8.18. the R.A.P. was at CAPPY, G.25.c.4.3. - on 28.8.18. at G.33.c.2.8. - on 29.8.18. North of DOMPIERRE, G.35.d.0.0. - on 30.8.18. in the Trenches at G.36.c.7.4. - and on 31.8.18. at HERBECOURT, H.26.d.1.7.

The month was made up of constant changes of positions. The health of the troops was not affected disadvantageously by the changes.

Towards the latter end of the month, men commenced to be troubled with their feet.



R.M.O.

Capt.,
R.M.O., 22nd Battalion, A.I.F.

65

28th Battalion A.I.F.

WAR DIARY.

R.M.O's Report.

Month August. 1918.

The Battalion has been engaged in Active Service Operations during the greater part of the month. During the advance which began on August the 8th East of Villers Brettonneux the following method of disposal of wounded was followed -

Regimental Stretcher Bearers rendered 1st Aid treatment and then collected wounded into dumps near roads as far as possible. The men were afterwards collected by Ambulance Bearers. The R.A.P. was first situated in a trench at P.31.b.1.4 Sheet 62D S.E. in conjunction with 28th Battalion R.A.P. and at ZERO plus 70 moved forward to P.34.d.7.9

Three bearer squads from 7th Field Ambulance were attached to R.M.O. and were used to collect wounded into dumps near R.A.P. and to maintain liaison with Ambulance Advanced Post. Cases remained at R.A.P. until car could get through to evacuate them but there was no congestion and evacuation of cases proceeded rapidly.

During the advance on the following afternoon East of HARBONNIERS the Battalion was in reserve. Casualties were evacuated by bearers (Ambulance or Regimental) direct to nearest Ambulance Post.

A R.A.P. was established at X.1.d.698.

In the attack on the 11th the R.A.P. was situated in Dug out at X.9.b.9.6 and afterwards moved to X.10.a.6.6. Line of evacuation was by one intermediate relay to Ambulance loading post in VAUX VILLERS.

The Brigade then moved back into Reserve and R.A.P. remained at X.1.c.2.6 until moving back to billets at BUSSY le DOURS on night of 18th.

During the advance on August 29th Battalion A.M.C. moved in rear and followed up the advance.

A R.A.P. was established temporarily at O.1 central Sheet 62C.S.W. and cases were collected here and afterwards evacuated by F.A. Bearers. Front R.A.P. being situated at O.2.c.1.7 and remained here until relief on 30th.

The health of the troops during the month has been good. Considering the severity of the work and the conditions under which it took place, There has been remarkable little sickness.

In the Field.

5.9.18.

John D. Taylor Captain
R.M.O.

WAR DIARY OF 24th BATTALION A. M. C.

On the night of 1/2 of August the Bn was relieved on right of VILLERS BRETONNEAUX by 13th Bn and we moved to support lines on left of village. During the past 3 days it had rained almost continuously and the mud and water was so bad in the trenches that we began to fear trench feet. Extra supplies of soap and foot powder were carried with us. On night 2/3 we moved into front line. The trenches were now in a terrible state and everybody had wet feet. As much washing of feet and sock changing as possible was done at R.A.P. but this was useless without the rubber boots. The rain continued for three days and the trenches and communication saps became almost impassable in places and our R.A.P. which was a small shelter dug into the side of a trench got water into it. Owing to enemy observation and heavy shelling it was necessary at all times to keep to the trenches. On night of 1/2 during our taking over an American was blown down a shaft about 16 feet deep in the front line. He sustained a fractured thigh and the right arm was almost blown off at the elbow. The shaft was square about 4 ft. x 4 ft. and went down at an angle of about 60°. There was a space about 5 ft. x 4 ft. x 6 ft. at bottom. The stretcher bearers were not able to get the man out. The R.M.O. went forward and after about 1 1/2 hours succeeded in getting a Thomas splint on right leg and an angular splint on R arm. Then with aid of some stretcher bearers he was able to get the man little by little up the shaft. When we got to mouth our difficulties were further increased by a very narrow and deep trench 1 ft x 6 ft. passing across the entrance. There was no room to lift the man and no means of getting a stretcher in. After about 1/2 hour we got the man out and succeeded in getting him to R.A.P. across country at dawn. His condition was moderately good after the terrible suffering he must have gone through. On morning of 8th the 5th and 7th Bdes attacked through 6th Bde. The casualties were not particularly heavy and owing to the Hun not shelling particularly heavy the wounded were collected and evacuated quickly and without much difficulty. About 60 casualties passed through our R.A.P. and were evacuated direct from R.A.P. by Ford car. On evening of 8th we moved our R.A.P. into old front line and next morning moved forward to near BAYONVILLERS where we formed our R.A.P. in a large pit. Here the R.M.O. tested water from all the wells in the surrounding villages. On morning of 11th during an attack we moved into Support near HARBONNIERES - Here we found a Hun R.A.P. containing drugs and dressings which we took over. On evening of 11th we took over front line then just in front of RAINCOURT. Established R.A.P. in cellar of chateau in FRAMERVILLE. This place was an excellent place as an R.A.P. but it was rather too far from front line and the village was very heavily shelled continuously. On night of 12th we moved R.A.P. to a large cellar near the church in the centre of village. This was about 400 yds nearer but shelling was much worse all around. Casualties were not heavy at this time. On afternoon of 14th the village was practically blown to pieces with 8" shells. The church was completely destroyed and it became necessary to evacuate the village altogether. We went forward and established ourselves in a quarry about 500 yds behind the front line. Next day we had a small shelter built at the foot of the chalk cliff. The shelling was heavy around and in the quarry. On morning of 14th the Ford car standing in the quarry was smashed to pieces by a shell - driver and one other man killed and one badly wounded. Casualties were rather heavy whilst in the position. On Morning of 18th 6th Bde attacked. Casualties were not heavy but several men were missing. Relieved on night of 18th and reached DAOURS on morning of 19th. Rested for 7 days at DAOURS. On night of 26th went into Support behind CHUGNOLLES and on 27th took over front line, established

(2)

new R.A.P. in small dugout in forward edge of CHUIGNES. Ford car cleared direct from this R.A.P. On morning of 28th R.M.O. went forward and heard that Hun had retired during the night and we were no longer in touch. The whole of the equipment of R.A.P. was loaded on to Ford Car and R.M.O. with details and 2 stretcher bearers followed by Ford Car moved forward about 1 1/2 kilometres to establish a temporary R.A.P. in one of the Company Hqs. The ambulance was the first vehicle to pass along this road and had a very lucky escape. As many as 10 large bombs had been set along the road in a distance of about 400 yds. The wheel of the car passed within about 9" of one of these and it was then that they were first noticed. The rain had washed away the soft dirt that had been sprinkled over the iron work of one of the bombs to camouflage it. About 7 o'clock the R.M.O. went forward about 2 kilo's farther on and found a dugout just behind DOMPIERRE a ruined village that we had just occupied. The R.A.P. moved forward again and was established here about 9 o'clock. The stretcher bearers partly filled in a large mine crater in the road that had blown up in the morning, and we were able to get the Ford car up to R.A.P. and evacuated direct by car. On morning of 29th R.M.O. went forward at dawn and selected a site for R.A.P. on road between ASSEVILLERS & HERBECOURT. R.A.P. was established here about 8 o'clock with car loading post on BECQUECOURT - FLAUCOURT road. In evening the Bn moved to north and R.A.P. was established about a kilo. to north of HERBECOURT.

(Sgd) DONALD D. COUTTS Major,
R.M.O. 24th Battalion A.I.F.

31st August 1918.

Appendix 75.

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25 Bn A 97

8.9.18

War Diary of P.M.O. for month of Aug 1918

The notes for this month will naturally be more concerned with evacuation of wounded than with incidence of sickness. But I will first make a few general remarks re sickness. This has not been high. At the beginning of the month the Bn was in Reserve & located in a trench system near Blangy. Diarrhoea was the most prevalent complaint. During the first week the Bn moved frequently & in general went into more or less dirty & fly-infested areas. Various cases of various types.

During the subsequent operations the epidemic of diarrhoea seems to have gradually disappeared. I really believe that the excitement of the various moves, in pursuit of the Hun, occupied the men's minds, made them feel in much better spirits & was actually responsible for the disappearance. On first extent of the diarrhoea, the flies are undoubtedly agents in the spread of the disease. I am convinced that the men being tired & "fed up" with the war, when continually taking part in small

operations, has a great deal to do with the incidence of diarrhoea. It is nearly always more prevalent when the troops are weary & especially when they are "knee tired".

At present the men have just come out of the line after living in the dirt & dust of the battle area, using salvaged blankets & coats & there have been several cases of scabies evacuated to Field Amb.

With regard to sanitation. It is very seldom that the Bn has anything to do with the Sanitary Section. Occasionally a man or N.C.O. comes along & inspects the area occupied, but he reports to no one in authority. He also sometimes takes it upon himself to give instructions as to the cook houses etc, which are quite often wrong. He sends in a report to the D/C Sanitary Section (apparently).

This method is quite wrong, if a member of the San. Section of the Area is inspecting the unit's area, he should first of all report to the orderly or medical officer or C/O of that Unit.

The Bn has received no latrine seats from the Section but almost invariably builds its own. Urine traps have been indicated for but not supplied.

Battalion Sanitary Personnel. In my opinion it would be infinitely better if there were trained A.M.C. men. As at present in vogue it is not easy to get good men from the Bn. I know them. They are undoubtedly combatants and are not just Bn. or to the Bn. I depend the Bn. in charge of them. In spite of all orders I take it that if the Bn. C/O considers he requires them for the line he can take them, or if it is not so he should have the power to do so as the fighting strength must come first & the only way to overcome this is to have A.M.C. men trained & attached to the unit for the work. I can see no objection to this. Latrines in this connection I may be giving voice to a heresy when I say that the so called Flyproof latrine is hardly if any superior to the deep open trench for a brownie camp. I have not yet seen a Flyproof latrine. Lids are invariably being left open if made of the self closing type they are invariably broken off (I am talking of camps where occupants are continually changing). Flyproof latrines are nearly always inhabited by flies which fly out immediately

4
Lid is Raised. In deep open tumuli
sometimes the entrance is for excreta to
be covered with earth and as far as I
have seen, when the area is properly
inspected, this is done (more or less) but
the no. of flies inhabiting the latrine
are less than in the so called fly proof
latrine in which the excreta are kept
uncovered, & in which the flies breed
much more freely.
Dettol spraying with Dettol is one of
the best means of keeping flies away.

Now to turn to evacuation of Wounded
Prior to the 8th Aug the 1st Ambulance of the
7th Amb. held a conference with the
R.M.O.s explaining the system intended to
be used - a squad with each R.M.O. to
keep in touch with the 7th Amb.
During the 8th & 9th Aug this was comparatively
easy, there was a main Rd, practically
no shelling, except the afternoon of the 9th Aug,
& evacuations were easy.
In the operations at the end of Aug
or the 2nd Sept it was very different.
Frequently the Amb. posts were changed
& it was very difficult for R.M.O.s to
get into touch with them.
The Motor Ambulances were not near

Enough of the R.A.P.'s considering the few bearers that were available at the R.A.P.

For instance R.M.O. were notified that on the 1st & 2nd Sept. the forward loading post would be in a certain spot, but as a matter of fact the Ambulance did not come within a mile of this site. Consequently the bearers could not find it.

I had 5 squads attached to me & had established 3 as a relay, leaving only 2 at the R.A.P., which I impinged with the Bn Hqrs. Squad.

Unfortunately the 27th & 28th R.A.P.'s brought their cases to the 15th Reg. as a Relay post. At times I had over 30 stretcher cases waiting, some very serious cases - e.g. penetrating abdominal, fractured skull, etc. were waiting for hours. I went to Brigade Relay post & communicated with the staff captain, but the situation was only relieved by using German Prisoners that we were lucky enough to get. One German Med. Officer did excellent service, himself acting as a bearer & making General trips.

I think that in this instance a Ford Ambulance should have come further forward, & it could have been withdrawn if it was found advisable.

Also on advances of this nature the Ambulance Motor Cyclists should be used & kept in touch with R.M.O.'s, whose location could be got from Battalions. This brigade, ~~being~~ being much more practicable than the R.A.P. having I send one of his. Stretcher bearers or foot I find an Ambulance post that has in the meanwhile moved somewhere else.

Fortunately on the 2nd Sept the 25th R.A.P. was established in a very good position & the wounded had very good cover, & it made a most excellent Relay post for the other R.A.P. as well as being suitably located for our own, but the fault was lack of stretchers and of bearers.

L. C. [Signature]

9.9.18

25th Bn. A.I.F.

A.

Special Note Re N.Y.D. N.

The disposal of cases diagnosed as N.Y.D. N. is a very difficult question. I have had considerable experience of Regimental Medical Work during this war, & I think I am correct in stating that to-date I have not evacuated a man from the Bn. as shell shock or N.Y.D. N., but I have come across several cases that had been previously evacuated as either "Shell Shock" or N.Y.D. N., & after a more or less prolonged period of expensive treatment at the Base, had been returned to the Bn. I think I am correct in stating that every one of these cases became A.W.L. when the Battalion had to go into action.

This of course entails more trouble & expense, when apprehended or returned to the unit it means a court martial, the man is probably sentenced to a term of imprisonment at the conclusion of which he returns to his unit, & the process is repeated.

I am strongly of the opinion that once a man has been evacuated diagnosed as N.Y.D. N. he should not be returned to the firing line. It is objected that if that course is pursued it will lead to no of men being encouraged to "go & do likewise", but that is quite a wrong conclusion. If a man does not return he is more or less forgotten, if he returns, then as I said before, he gets away again & shows his mates how easy it is, for in the A.I.F. the punishment enforced for desertion is a very mild one. I know of at least one case in which it is almost certain that a returned N.Y.D. N. case when he deserted again in the ordinary course of events persuaded another man to go with him.

The remedies lie with
 (1) The P.M.O. who must realise what he is doing. If he is fully satisfied that a case is a genuine N.Y.D. N. that case should not be evacuated in the ordinary way, but should be retained at the R.A.P. or Bn transport camp until the first opportunity occurs for him to be paraded to the A.C.M.S.

also by the M.O. personally or with full notes of the case by the M.O. & if possible the Coy Commander or officer who knows anything about the man.

- ② And this is important also cases which are virtually "Desertion" should be dealt with as such, & not receive more or less minor sentences of Field Punishment which will be later on commuted or suspended by higher Military or official Authority.

To my mind the no of cases of A.W.L. which so frequently occur are due to the false leniency given to the worst offenders.

In concluding this short note I must express the opinion that a "cure" of a genuine M.O. (I mean to make him fit for the line) is impossible. The man is mentally affected, just as much as a man with congenital Deafness if the trip is physically unfit, even more so & if returned to the Unit is a trouble, an expense, a hindrance, & has a very bad effect on his comrades, as it is well known that one man who

"has the wind up" will tend very much to "put the wind up" his mates also.

Ernest George Mayes

Recd 25th Aug 1916

SCALE OF EVACUATIONS SICK

WAR ESTAB UNIT

17 BR.

18 BR.

19

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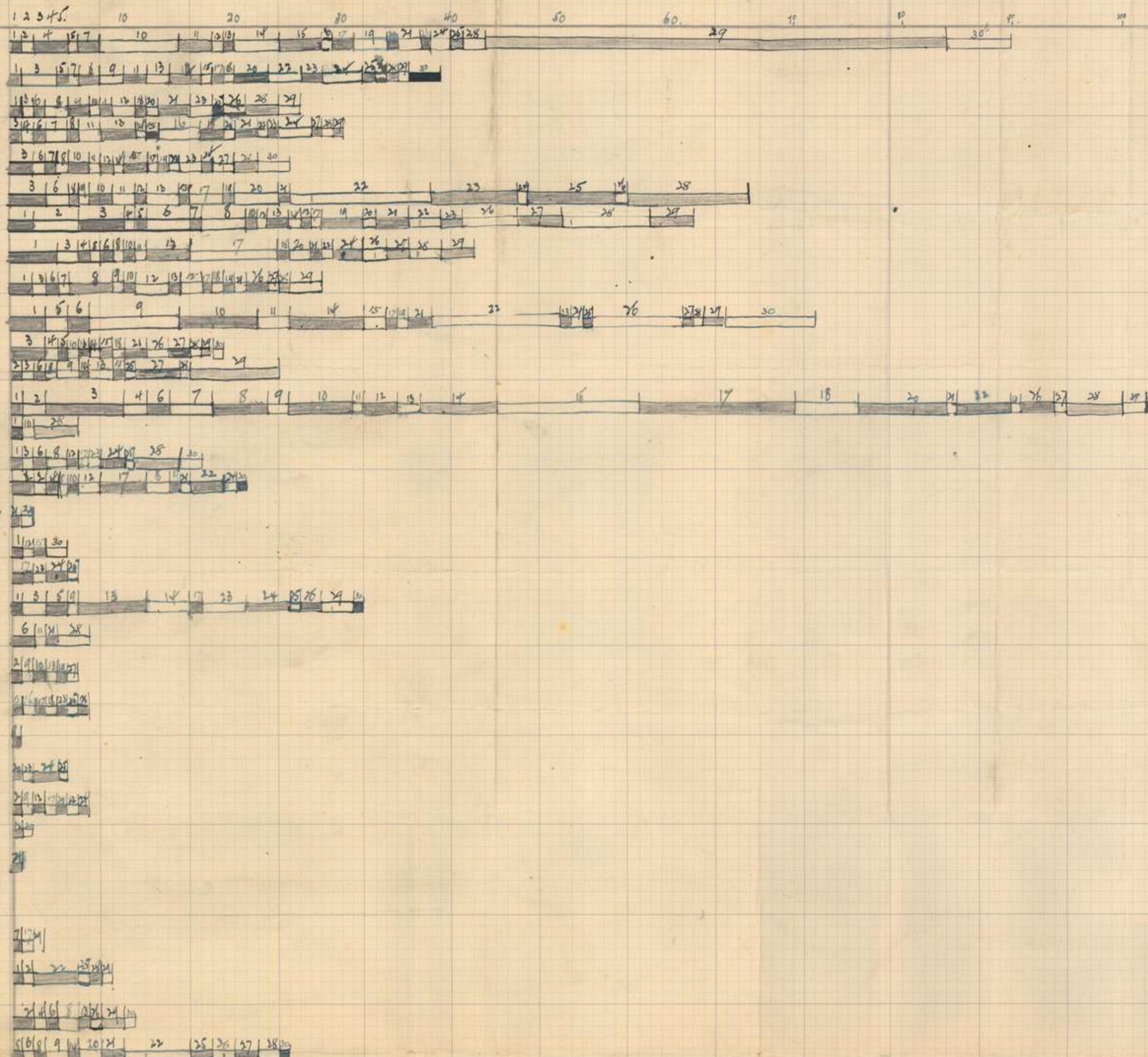
38

39

40

41

42



+ ENGRS TOTAL

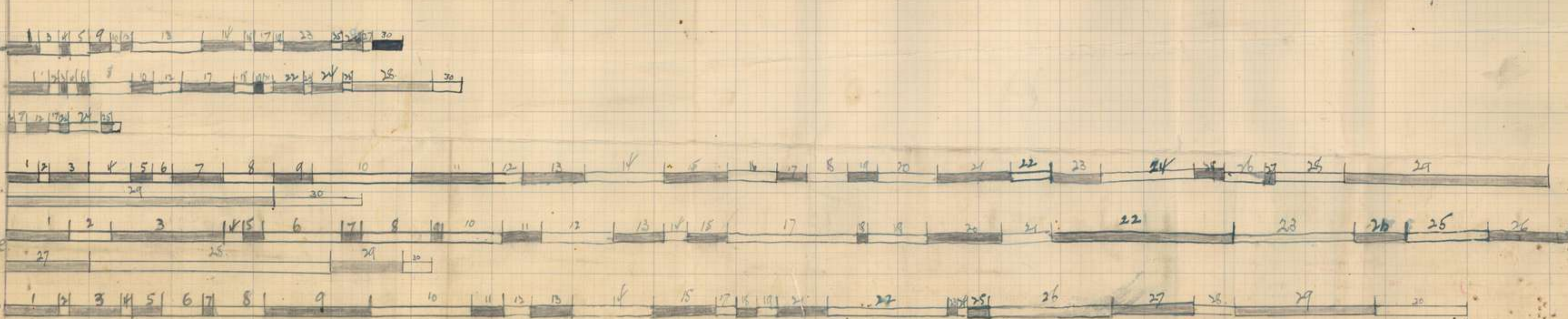
Army

AMB

S.A.I. Bde.

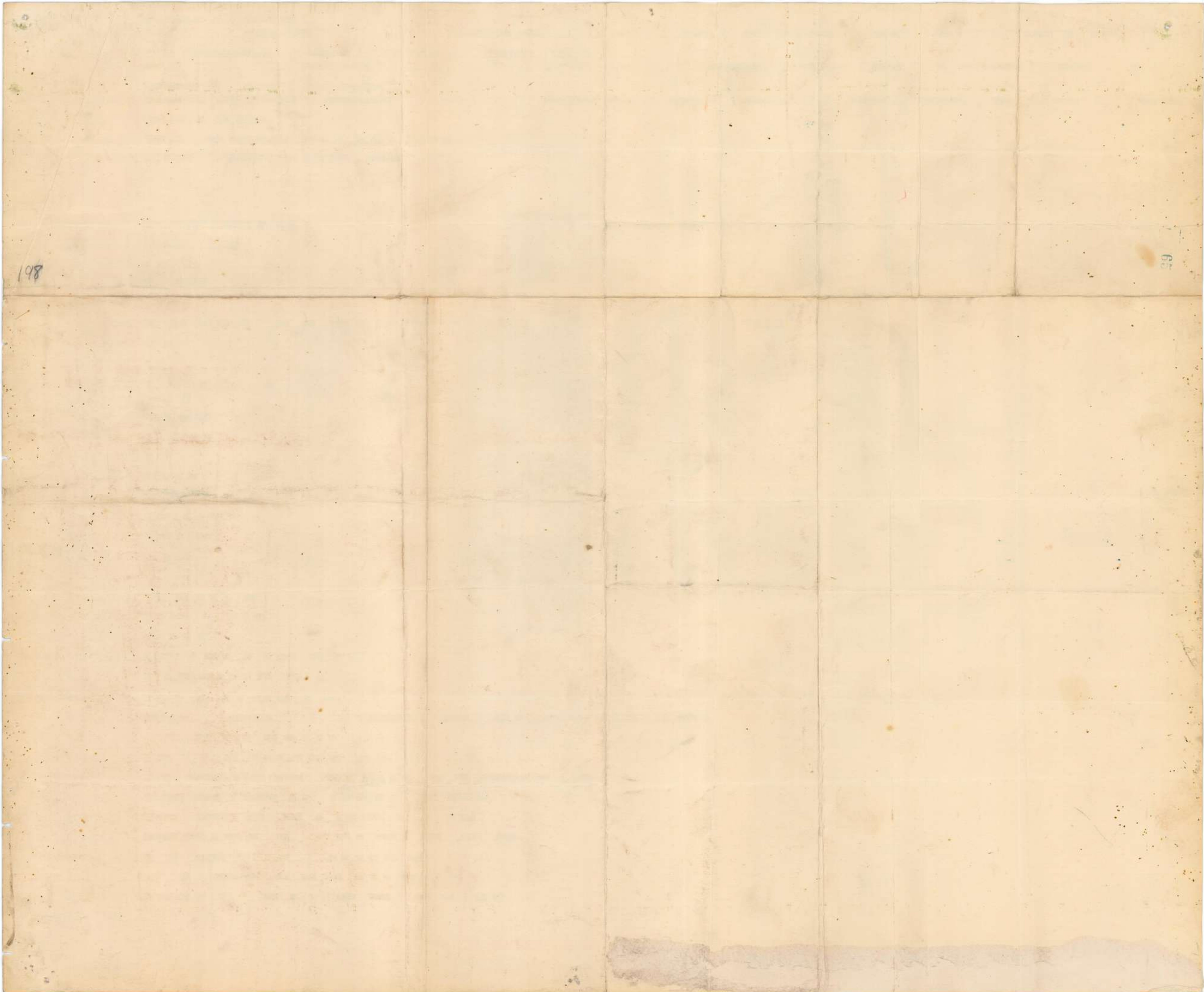
6.A.I. Bde.

7.A.I. Bde.



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Z7.

NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS N.C.Os. and OTHER RANKS SENT TO BASE
FOR RE-CLASSIFICATION BY MEDICAL BOARD DURING MONTH
OF AUGUST 1918.

6419	Pte.	TASSIE A.J.S.	21st Battn.	Cardiac Disease.
6149	"	REILLY D.	26th do	Rheumatism.
5431	"	RYALL J.A.J.	2nd M.G.Btn.	Cardiac Disease.
1977	"	PHILLIPS A.	57th Battn.	Now fit for Service.
5859	"	FOLLETT G.W.	28th "	Defective Vision.
5682	"	MENSFORD A.	27th "	Oedema of feet and ankle.
6907	"	TRENWITH W.A.	22nd "	Adv Age. Dull mentality.
3102	"	FORDER	28th "	Tachycardia & Dyspnoea.
63	"	BLACKIE L.J.	2nd D.H.O.	
6303	"	CROOKS W.E.	20th Battn.	Post operative adhesions.
5295	L/Cpl.	DAINTY L.	22nd "	Weakness. Wasting L. Hand.
2737	Cpl.	McGANN	10th Bty.	Chronic Otitis Media.
4721	Pte.	GRUNDY J.	27th Battn.	Defective Vision.
752a	"	BROWN W.A.	24th "	Debility.
1915	L/Cpl.	VITNELL E.	17th "	Nervous Debility. ion
7103	Pte.	SCOTT R.B.	17th "	Debility. Cardiac Dilatation
3597	"	SMALL N.	23rd "	Defective Vision.

Appendix

Z7

1918

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DAILY CASUALTY STATE.

Date.	Formation.	WIRES.						Casualties passing thro. flanking Divs. Figures for 24 Hours ending Noon.								Other Troops Totals.		2nd.Aust. Div.Totals.		Remarks.
		6 pm.		6 am.		Noon.		1 Div. 3 Div. 4 Div. 5 Div.												
		Off.	O.R.	Off.	OR.	Off.	OR.	O.O.R.	O.	OR.	O.	OR.	O.	OR.	Off.	O.R.	Off.	O.R.		
27 Aug.	2 A.Div.	-	5	-	-	-	-	4						-	-	-	9			
	Other Tps.	-	-	-	-	-	-							-	-	-	-			
	P.O.W.	-	-	-	-	-	-							-	-					
28 Aug.	2 A.Div.	-	9	1	18	-	8						9	-	6	1	44			
	Other Tps.	-	-	-	6	-	-							-	-					
	P.O.W.	-	-	-	-	-	-							-	-					
29 Aug.	2 A.Div.	3	65	2	14	-	-							1	12	5	79			
	Other Tps.	1	6	-	6	-	-							-	6					
	P.O.W.	-	1	-	3	-	2							-	-					
30 Aug.	2 A.Div.	-	4	3	41	1	14			100			1	16		5	175			
	Other Tps.	1	10	1	7	-	2							2	19					
	P.O.W.	-	3	-	7	-	2							-	12					
31 Aug.	2 A.Div.	2	18	1	29	2	19						10			5	76			
	Other Tps.	3	21	3	19	4	12							10	52					
	P.O.W.	1	30	-	3	-	23							1	56					
1 Sept.	2 A.Div.	4	48	3	61	-	14	1	8	149			1	48		16	321			
	Other Tps.	2	58	5	48	4	12							9	118					
	P.O.W.	-	-	-	27	-	-								27					
2 Sept.	2 A.Div.	13	101	6	74	9	173		4	83			5	70		37	501			
	Other Tps.	6	118	5	104	7	84							18	306					
	P.O.W.	1	18	1	43	-	-							2	61					
3 Sept.	2 A.Div.	-	3	4	75	1	4			11			1	46		6	139			
	Other Tps.	-	6	1	70	1	3							2	79					
	P.O.W.	-	3	-	43	-	-								46					
4 Sept.	2 A.Div.	-	3	-	22	1	1	1					2			1	29			
	Other Tps.	-	2	1	19	1	-							2	21					
	P.O.W.	-	2	-	6	-	1								9					

Appendix

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3 REINFORCEMENTS RECEIVED DURING MONTH OF AUGUST 1918. **29**

Week ending	5th.Aust.Field Amb.	6th.Aust.Field Amb.	7th.Aust.Amb.
9-8-18.	4	3	2
16-8-18.	9	2	4
23-8-18.	3	3	1
30-8-18.	-	7	2
Totals :-	16	15	9



NOMINAL ROLL OF A.A.M.C. CASUALTIES 2nd Aust.Division FOR MONTH
OF AUGUST 1918.

<u>Date</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Nature of Casualty</u>
2/8/18		Captain	PIGOTT	R.M.O. 17th Btn.	Wounded.
6/8/18	13626	Pte.	McCOMB	7th Fld Amb.	"
"	13182	Pte.	SALTER	"	"
15/8/18	9806	Pte.	BREW	6th "	"
"	2249	Dvr.	CONNOLLY	2nd M.T.Coy att 6th Amb	K.I.A.
18/8/18	3221	Dvr.	LOVE	" "	K.I.A.
"	3277	Cpl.	SCOTT	" "	K.I.A.
19/8/18	17962	Pte.	SOUTER	6th Fld Amb.	Wounded.
"	5442	Pte.	NOBES	"	"
"	7963	Dvr.	MAIDEN	2nd M.T.Coy.att 6th Amb.	Died of Wds.
"	17813	Pte.	McWHINNEY	6th Fld Amb.	Wounded.
31/8/18	15526	Pte.	VICK	5th "	"
"	3887	Pte.	OLSTAD	"	"
"	17302	Pte.	SWYNY	"	K.I.A.

7th. Australian Field Ambulance, Disposition Report, 1.8.18.

Post	Map Location	Blankets	Stretchers	Personnel		Remarks
				Off. O.R.		
<u>Left Sector</u>						
R.A.P.	P.25.b.4.8.	14	9	4		
R.A.P.	P.19.d.7.2.	17	6	4		
Bearer Relay	P.19.c. cent.	16	6	8		
" "	O.24.d.3.6.	12	6	8		
Adv. Amb. Post	O.24.c.0.2.	30	10	11		
Ford Load. Post	O.23.c.4.0.	8	4	4		
<u>Right Sector</u>						
Chateau R.A.P.	O.29.a.5.1.	9	4	4		
Culpins R.A.P.	O.36.b.8.6.	6	4	4		
Hedge Relay	O.30.c.8.7.	9	4	4		
Cottage Relay	O.29.b.7.1.	8	4	4		
Valley R.A.P.	O.35.c.0.5.	20.	10	9		
Valley Relay	O.34.b.1.5.	12	6	8		
Tunnel Motor						
Loading Post	O.27 d.8.8.	130	45	2	50	
				1	40	American F. Ambce
A.D.S., H.Q.	N.26.d.1.3.	222	189	4	49	
			36			Car & H. Amb. equipment
A.D.S. W.W.	N.27.c.3.3.	43	1	1	24	Walking Wounded
Copse	N.31. a.				53	H.T. & Bearers
No. 2 Corps						
Relay Post	Dreuil	60	12	2	25	
Plangy Tronville		8	8		4	
28th. Inf. Bn.		15				
Ordnance			3			
		639	367	10	317	Off. O.R.
						7th. F.A. 7 213
						5th. F.A. 1 39
						6th. F.A. 1 25
						129th. American F. Amb. 1 40

7th
AUSTRALIAN
FIELD AMBULANCE

A.D.M.S.

D.A.D.M.S.

W
XXb

a m w d m

Lt. Col.

APPENDIX

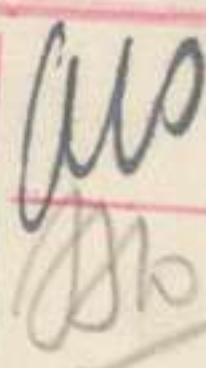
65

7th. Australian Field Ambulance, Disposition Report, 2.8.18.

Post	Map Location	Blankets	Stretchers	Personnel		Remarks
				Off. O.R.		
<u>Left Sector</u>						
R.A.P.	D.25.b.4.8.	14	9	4		
R.A.P.	P.19.d.7.2.	17	6	4		
Bearer Relay	P.19.c.cent.	12	6	8		
" "	0.24.d.3.6.	12	6	8		
Adv. Amb. Post	0.24.c.0.2.	30	10	11		
Ford Load. Post	0.23.c.4.0.	8	4	4		
<u>Right Sector</u>						
Chateau R.A.P.	0.29.a.5.1.	9	4	4		
Culpin's R.A.P.	0.36.b.8.6.	12	4	4		
Hedge Relay	0.30.c.8.7.	9	4	4		
Cottage Relay	0.29.b.7.1.	8	4	4		
Valley R.A.P.	0.35.c.0.5.	20	10	9		
Valley Relay	0.34.b.1.5.	12	6	8		
Tunnel Motor Loading Post	0.27.d.8.8.	131	45	2	50	
				1	40	American F. Amb.
A.D.S. H.Q.	N.26.d.1.3.	219	189	4	49	
			36			
A.D.S. W.W.	N.27.c.3.3.	43	1	1	24	Car & H. Wagon equ
Copse	N.31.a.				53	Walking Wounded
						H.T. & Bearers
No. 2 Corps Relay Post	Dreuil	60	12	2	25	
Blangy Tronville		8	8		4	
28th. Inf. Bn.		15				
Ordnance			3			
<u>TOTAL</u>		639	367	10	317	
						Off. O.R.
						7th. F.A. 7 213
						5th. F.A. 1 39
						6th. F.A. 1 25
						129th. American F. Amb. 1 40

A.D.M.S.

D.A.D.M.S.



a. m. Wilson
Lt. Col.
C.O. 7th. Australian Field Ambulance.

Disposition Report, 7th. Australian Field Ambulance, 4-8-18.

7th
AUSTRALIAN
FIELD AMBULANCE

Date.....

Post.	Map Location.	Blan- -kets.	Stret- -chers.	Personnel.	Remarks.
Off. O.R's.					
<u>Left Sector.</u>					
R.A.P.	Rx2x4x4x8x P.19.d.7.2.	14	9	8	
Bearer Relay.	P.19.c. cent.	12	6	9	
do.	0.24.d.3.6.	12	5	8	
Adv. Amb. Post.	0.24.c.0.2.	30	10	17	
Ford Load. Post.	0.23.c.4.0.	8	4	4	
<u>Right Sector.</u>					
Chateau R.A.P.	0.29.a.5.1.	9	4	4	
Culpin's R.A.P.	0.36.b.8.6.	12	4	4	
Hedge Relay.	0.30.c.8.7.	9	4	4	
Cottage Relay.	0.29.b.7.1.	8	4	4	
Valley Relay <i>R.H.P.</i>	0.35.c.0.5.	20	10	8	} These Posts were cut out this afternoon after return was submitted from forward area.
Valley Relay.	0.34.b.1.5.	16	6	8	
Tunnel Motor Loading Post.	0.27.d.8.8.	147	50	2 1	38 American Officer
A.D.S. H.Q.	N.26.d.1.3.	219	189	5	30
A.D.S. W.W.	N.27.c.3.3.	43	1 36	1	55 Walk. Wounded. Car & H. Amb. Equipment.
Copse.	N.31.a.				53 H.T. & Bearers. 40 American F.Amb.
<u>No. 2 Corps Relay Post.</u>					
		60	12	2	25
Blangy-Tronville.		8	8		4
28th. Inf. Bn.		15			
Ordnance.			3		
Totals.		642	365	10	313
				7th. F. Amb.	Off. O.R's. 7 209
				5th. "	1 39
				6th. "	1 25
				129th. American	1 40

a m w dsm

Lt. Col.

C.O. 7th. Australian Field Ambulance.

A.D.M.S.
D.A.D.M.S.

AWP

APPENDIX

A. D. M. S.
2nd AUSTRALIAN
DIVISION.

Disposition Report, 7th. Australian Field Ambulance, #5-8-18.

No. 18/1/19

Post.	Map Location.	Blan- -kets.	Stret- -chers.	Personnel.	Remarks.
<u>Off. O.R's.</u>					
<u>Left Sector.</u>					
R.A.P.	P.19.d.7.2.	12	6	8	
Bearer Relay.	P.19.c. cent.	12	6	9	
Bearer Relay.	O.24.d.3.6.	12	9	8	
Adv. Amb. Post.	O.24.c.0.2.	50	16	15	
<u>Right Sector.</u>					
Chateau R.A.P.	O.29.a.5.1.	8	3	4	
Culpin's R.A.P.	O.36.b.8.6.	12	7	4	
Hedge Relay.	O.30.c.8.7.	8	3	4	
Cottage Relay.	O.29.b.7.1.	10	5	4	
Tunnel Motor Loading Post.	O.27.d.8.8.	174	61	1	39
A.D.S. H.Q.	N.26.d.1.3.	219	189	5	41
A.D.S. Walk. W'ded.	N.27.c.3.3.	43	1	1	55
			36		Car & H. Amb. Wagon Equipment. Taken over from 3rd. Motor Amb. Convoy.
		600	495		
Copse.	N.31.a.				53 H.T. & Bearers.
No. 2 Corps Relay Post.		60	12	2	25
Blangy-Tronville.		8	8		4
28th. Inf. Bn.		15			
Ordnance.			3		
		1243	860	9	273
					<u>Off. O.R's.</u>
				7th. Field Amb.	7 209
				5th. " "	1 39
				6th. " "	1 25

W. Campbell Major
for C.O. 7th. Australian Field Ambulance.

A.D.M.S.

A.D.M.S.

CW

AW

D.D.M.S. Aust Corps.

APPENDIX

65

Herewith disposition report as at 12/8/18.

Post	Map location.
A.D.S.	P.30.d.0.4.
W.W.D.S.	P.29.c.7.4.
Motor posts.	
Large cars. (3)	W.4.c.6.0.
do	W.6.a.3.3.
do	W.29.c.3.3.
Ford Cars (2)	X.2.a.3.2.
do	X.8.c.4.4.
R.A.Ps.	
18th Battn.	R.25.c.2.5.
20th do	R.25.d.0.3.
17th do	X.1.a.Central.
22nd and 24th.	X.3.c.0.0.
21st. Battn.	X.15.a.4.7.
23rd do	X.8.b.4.4.
19th do	X.2.a.3.2.
7th Bde.	BAYONVILLERS.

A.D.S. at Q.25.d.8.3., is proceeding satisfactorily and will be ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ ready for the reception of wounded at 5 p.m. tonight.

A.D.M.S.

D.A.D.M.S.

Colonel.
A.D.M.S.
2nd Aust Division.

A.D.M.S.,
2nd AUSTRALIAN
DIVISION.

No 28/151

S E C R E T

SECOND AUSTRALIAN DIVISION

A.D.M.S.,
2nd AUSTRALIAN
DIVISION.

Headquarters
13/8/18.

C.O. 5/6/7th Aust Field Amb.

1. C.O. 6th Aust Field Amb. will establish A.D.S., and W.W.D.S., at Q.25.d.8.3. on 13/8/18. When stretcher cases and walking wounded cases are diverted to new station, C.O. 6th Aust Field Amb. will notify A.D.M.S., C.O. 7th Aust Field Amb., 3rd M.A.C.
2. On receipt of information detailed in para. 1 C.O. 7th Aust Field Amb. will act as detailed in A.A.M.C. Order No 31.
3. C.O. 5th Aust Field Amb. will select a site for new A.D.S. and W.W.D.S., for evacuation of forward area, and make necessary arrangements for opening same reporting to A.D.M.S., when the stations are ready.
4. It is probable that A.D.S., at Q.25.d.8.3. will become M.D.S. on 14/8/18.

A.D.M.S.

D.A.D.M.S.

Colonel.
A.D.M.S.
2nd Aust Division.

12-8-18.

To: A.D.M.S. ,
2nd. Australian Division.

Will you please compare this Disposition Report with that of 7-8-18, copy of which is attached.

For your information, disposal of each item is shown in detail.

- Item 1. 454 blankets and 256 stretchers should still be uncharge to this unit.
- Item 2. 24 blankets and 79 stretchers were handed over to 15th. Fld.Amb. on 7th. inst and receipts duly obtained.
- Item 3. 48 blankets and 48 stretchers with bearers attached to R.M.O's. are still in their possession.
- Items 4 & 5. 332 blankets and 182 stretchers established as a dump for use of 5th. Division were handed over to Lt. Col. Crowther. Forty (40) stretchers were subsequently withdrawn from this dump and brought forward for use of 5th. Division.
- Item 6. Sixty (60) blankets and 12 stretchers are now at W.W.D.S.
- Item 7. Eight (8) blankets and 8 stretchers were brought to this station.
- Item 8. Cars are equipped with 72 blankets and 36 stretchers.--
- Item 9. One hundred (100) blankets and 40 stretchers were sent up under my instructions to Lt.Col. Crowther and receipt obtained.
- Item 10. One hundred and thirty six (136) blankets and 176 stretchers (including 40 stretchers mentioned in Item 4) were brought forward and dumped at Warfusse for use of 5th. Division.

These blankets and stretchers were distributed in the 5th. Divisional Area, part of which was subsequently taken over by the 1st. Division, and subsequently 72 blankets and 36 stretchers were taken out of the area by 15th. Fld.Amb. and 80 blankets and 22 stretchers by the 8th. Fld. Amb. Consequently, the balance of 102 stretchers should be in this and the 1st. Divisional Area.

- Item 11. Sixty (60) blankets were sent forward and I can account for these and the 60 stretchers were handed over to the C.O. 6th. Aust. Fld. Amb. for use at the M.D.S. and *receipt obtained.*

I am of the opinion that I am responsible for the blankets and stretchers mentioned in Items 1, 3, 6, 7 and 8 and the blankets mentioned in Item 11, that is a total of 702 blankets and 360 stretchers and also partly responsible for ~~xxxxxx~~ stretchers sent forward into the 5th. Divisional Area part of which was occupied by 2nd. Division, and part by 1st. Division.

It will be seen from my Disposition Report of today that I have nearly 400 blankets over and 25 stretchers under. Probably the majority of these ~~xxxx~~ stretchers were left by the 5th. Division in the 1st. Divisional Area.

a. m. Wilson

Lt. Col.

C.O. 7th. Australian Field Ambulance.

DISPOSITION REPORT, 12-8-1918.

Post.	Map Location.	Officers.	Estimate Blankets. Stretchers.	
A.D.S.	P.30.d.0.4.	Lt. Col. Wilson Major Drummond. Capt. Lawrence. " Davis. " Mendelsohn.	400	140
W.W.D.S.	P.29.c.7.4.	Capt. Burnard. " Crowley.	60	12
<u>Motor Posts.</u>				
Large Car (3)	W.4.c.6.0.	Capt. Brown M.C.	50	50
do.	W.6.a.3.3.	Major Wall M.C.	20	20
do.	W.29.c.3.3.	Capt. Park.	20	20
<u>Ford posts. (2)</u>				
do.	X.2.a.3.2.	Capt. Newing.	20	20
do.	X.8.c.4.4.	Major Campbell.	50	20
<u>R.A.P's.</u>				
18th. Bn.	R.25.c.2.5.	Capt. Whish.	12	6
20th. Bn.	R.25.d.0.3.	" Beare.	12	6
17th. Bn.	X.1.a. cent.	" McLean	12	6
22nd. & 24th.	X.3.c.0.0.	" Millett and Major Coutts.	50	25
21st. Bn.	X.15.a.4.7.	Capt. Reye.	12	6
23rd. Bn.	X.8.b.4.4.	" Poulton.	12	6
19th. Bn.	X.2.a.3.2.	" Daniel.	12	6
7th. Bde.	Bayonvillers.		48	24
			790	367
7th. Fld. Amb. Motor Ambulances and Horsed Amb. Wagons.			72	36
Equipment (1 Section at W.W.D.S.)			120	24
Reserve.			100	30
<u>TOTALS.</u>			1082	457

Equipment in attached Motor Ambulances and Horsed Ambulances
wagons has not been shown, but equipment in every case is complete.

A. M. Wilson

Lt. Col.

C.O. 7th. Australian Field Ambulance.

18/4/19

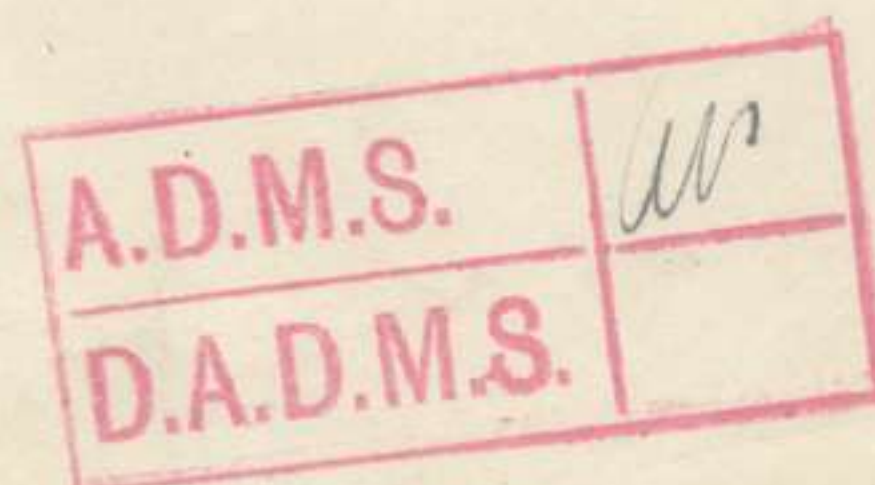
DISPOSITION REPORT, 13-8-1918.

Post.	Map Location.	Officers.	Blankets.	Estimate. Stretchers.
A.D.S.	P.30.d.O.4.	Lt.Col.Wilson Major Drummond Capt. Lawrence " Davis " Mendelsohn	400	140
W.W.D.S.	P.29.c.7.4.	Capt. Burnard " Crowley	60	12
<u>Motor Posts.</u>				
Large Car. (3)	W.4.c.6.0.	Capt. Brown M.C.	50	50
do.	W.6.a.3.3.	Major Wall M.C.	20	20
do.	W.29.c.3.3.	Capt. Park	20	25
Ford Posts (2)	X.2.a.3.2.		20	8
do.	X.15. cent.	Major Campbell	50	20
<u>R.A.P's.</u>				
18th. Bn.	R.25.c.2.5.	capt. Whish	20	12
20th. Bn.	R.25.d.0.3.	" Beare	12	6
17th. Bn.	X.1.a.cent.	" McLean.	12	6
24th. Bn.	X.3.c.0.0.	Major Coutts.	30	20
22nd. Bn.	X.4.b.1.8.	Capt. Millett	20	6
21st. Bn.	X.8.b.4.4.	Capt. Newing	12	6
23rd. Bn.	X.15.a.4.7.	Capt. Poulton	12	6
19th. Bn.	X.2.a.3.2.	Capt. Daniel	12	6
4- 7th. Bde.	Bayobvillers.		48	24
7th. Hld.Amb. Motor Ambs. and Horses Amb. W's.			72	36
Equipment. (1 Section at W.W.D.S.)			120	24
Reserve			100	30
TOTALS.			1090	457

Equipment in attached Motor Ambulances and Horses Amb. Wagons has not been shown, but equipment in every case is complete.

a.m. Wilson Lt. Col.

C.O. 7th. Australian Field Ambulance.



FIFTH AUSTRALIAN FIELD AMBULANCE.
Daily Disposition Report as at 12 noon 30th August, 1918.

5TH
AUSTRALIAN
FIELD AMBULANCE.

No.
 Date.....

Location	Unit	Officers	Other ranks	Motor Ambs.	H.Ambs.	Blankets	Stretchers	Wheeler
<u>5th A.I. Brigade.</u>								
R.A.P.	17th Bn. H.13. cent.	-	12	-	-	12	6	
R.A.P.	18th Bn. " approx.		12	-	-	12	6	
R.A.P.	19th Bn. " "		12	-	-	12	6	
R.A.P.	20th Bn. " "		12	-	-	12	6	1
M.L.Post.	H.15.a.2.2.	2	14	Ford	-	40	20	
<u>6th A.I. Brigade.</u>								
R.A.P.	21st Battn H.13.cent.		10	-	-	12	6	1
R.A.P.	22nd " H.26.d.8.9.		9	-	-	12	6	
R.A.P.	23rd " Herbecourt		9		-	12	6	1
R.A.P.	24th " H.20.c.cent.		9		-	15b	8	
<u>7th A.I. Brigade.</u>								
R.A.P.	25th Battn.N.6.b.cent.		8			8	4	
R.A.P.	26th " 0.7.cent.		20	-	-	20	10	
R.A.P.	27th " H.36.b.3.3.		12	-	-	14	4	
R.A.P.	28th " 0. 2.c.2.8.		12	-	-	8	4b	1
M.L.Post	F.7.c.6.4.	1	7	Ford	-	20	10	
M.L.Post	H.16.b.5.0.	1	7		H.Amb.	20	10	
M.L.Post	N. 4. cent.	1	10	2 Daimlers	-	40	20	
				1 Ford				
A.D.S.	HERBECOURT	9	104	10 Daimlers	4 H.Ambs.	248x	60x	
				2 Fords				
Total		14	369	17	5	517	192	4

x Including equipment.

Stapley Major.
 a/o.c. 5th Australian Field Ambulance.

APPENDIX