VIRTUAL WAR MEMORIAL AUSTRALIA

GUIDE TO READING SERVICE RECORDS

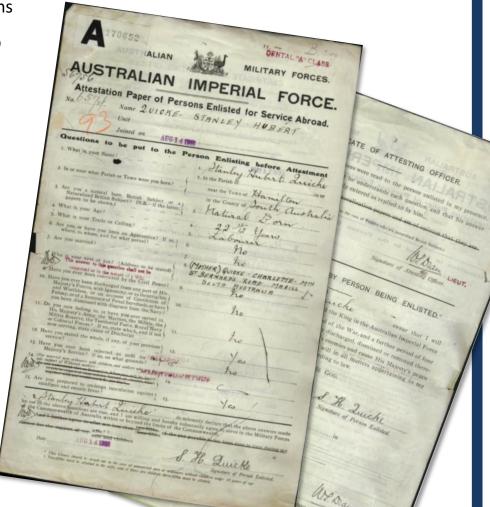


First World War (1914—1918)

Service Records often hold the key to understanding the experiences of men and women before, during and after conflict. But they are not always easy sources to read.

This guide will help you to understand Australian service records from the First World War. It contains:

- I. Parts of AIF Service Records
- II. Reading old handwriting
- III. Keywords and abbreviations
- IV. Where to go for more help

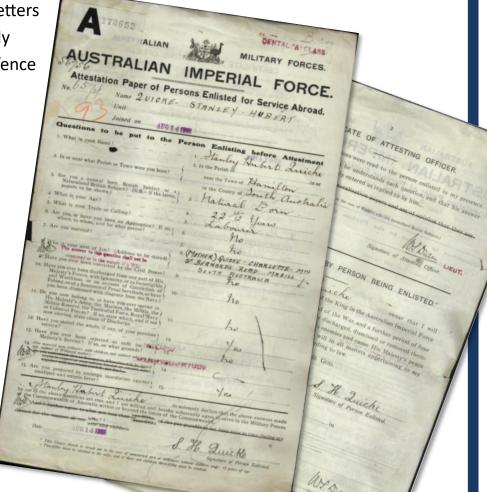




Parts of AIF Service Records

Service Records normally contain three groups of documents:

- Attestation Paper. This was completed by the person on enlistment and normally gives address, next of kin, age and place of birth.
- Casualty Form—Active Service. This form is mostly about the person's presence or absence from their unit. It shows movements, transfers between units, absences through wounds or illness, promotions and decorations.
- 3. **Military correspondence**.
 Usually after the war, any letters between the soldier's family and the Department of Defence were kept on file.

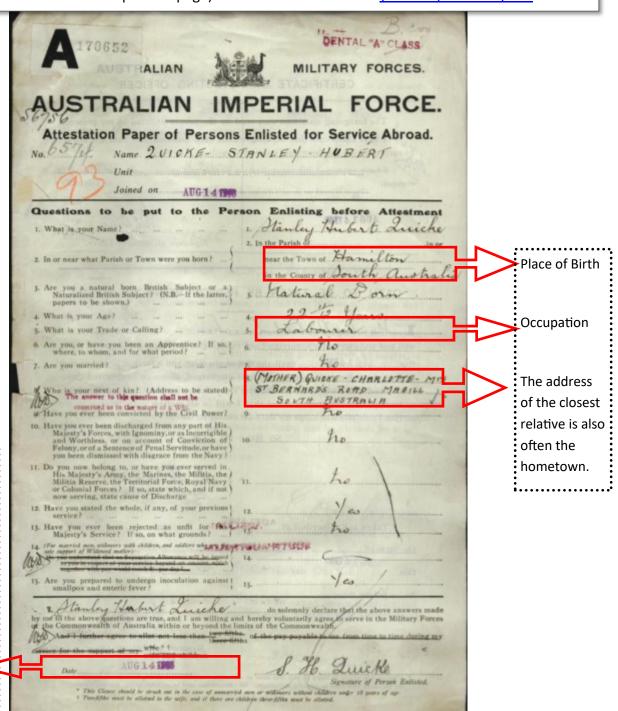


PARTS OF AIF RECORDS



The **Attestation Paper** is usually the first page of a First World War service record. It was completed by the person enlisting and contains a lot of background information including the place of birth, age (in years and months), their occupation at the time of enlistment and, often, the details of the next of kin.

At the bottom of the page, you will find the date of enlistment along with the signature of the person enlisting. If it is readable, you can use this signature to check the spelling of the last name (it might be different from the name at the top of the page). See this video for more: youtu.be/K2e6l3YqAOo



This is the date
Stanley Quicke
signed the
Attestation Paper
(14 August 1916)
—but it is not
necessarily the
date of
enlistment. That
is when he took
the oath, on the
following page.

PARTS OF AIF RECORDS



The Attestation Paper contains a physical description and the certificate of medical examination, which the Examining Medical Officer signs to say the person is fit to serve in the Australian Imperial Force.

This form will also show you the unit into which the serviceman or servicewoman first enlisted. This will not necessarily be the unit in which they spent most of the war.

In the First World
War , servicemen
were not asked for
their date
of birth, but only for
their age at the time
of enlistment.

For example: On 18 October 1916, Stanley Quicke said he was 22 years and 11 months old. That would make him born sometime in November, 1893.

Age & 2 years 11 months	DISTINCTIVE MARKS.
Height 6 feet /2. inches	Vis. R 46 L/6
Weight 18 lbs. Chest Measurement 34: 36 Linches	1,0
Complexion Fresh	race 7 st.
Eyes Blue	
Hair Lot Brown	
Religious Denomination MM.	
CERTIFICATE OF ME	EDICAL EXAMINATION.
~	
I HAVE examined the above-named persof the following conditions, viz.:-	on, and find that he does not present any
a limited extent; marked varicocele w cutaneous disease; chronic ulcers; trace having been marked with the letters I	nia; hæmorrhoids; varicose veins, beyond ith unusually pendent testicle; inveterate is of corporal punishment, or evidence of D. or B.C.; contracted or deformed chest her disease or physical defect calculated to
He can see the required distance healthy; he has the free use of his joi subject to fits of any description.	with either eye; his heart and lungs are nts and limbs; and he declares he is not
I consider him fit for active serv	rice.
Date 31 JUL 1916	0/10
Place ADELAIDE,	900 Jum
	Signature of Examining Medical Officer,
CERTIFICATE OF CO	OMMANDING OFFICER.
I CERTIFY that this Attestation o	f the above-named person is correct, and

This is the unit to which the serviceman or servicewoman is first sent. For Stanley Quicke, this meant the 21st Reinforcements for the 10th Battalion.

PARTS OF AIF RECORDS

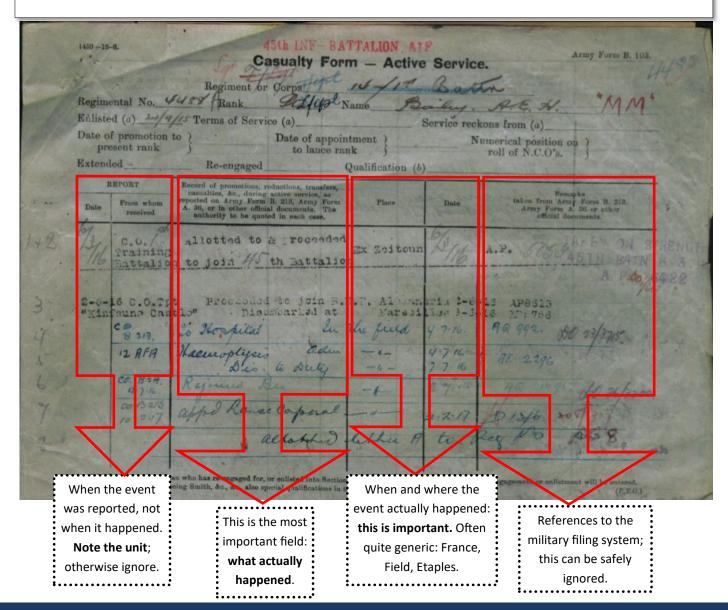


The **Casualty Form—Active Service** form is where you will find most of the information about what happened during the period of service:

- Transfer from one place, hospital or unit to another
- Changing status (e.g. promotion, disciplinary action, decorations)
- Wounded, missing, dead

It often also contains other medical information. Please treat this information with respect when writing your biography, particularly if it is not related to service. So instead of stating specific illnesses, you could write that the serviceman was hospitalised for an infection.

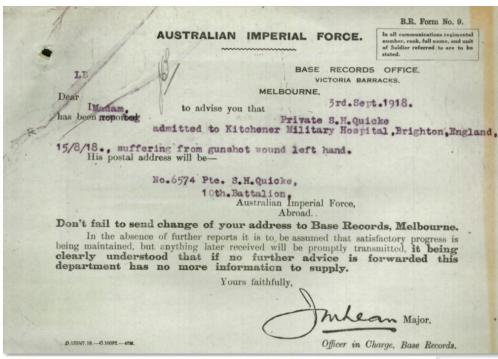
A Casualty Form was written on by many different military clerks, often with quite different handwriting, and contains many abbreviations and acronyms. It is often hard to read.

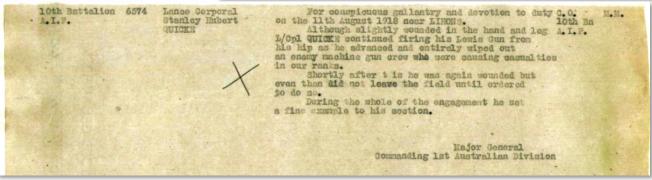


PARTS OF AIF RECORDS



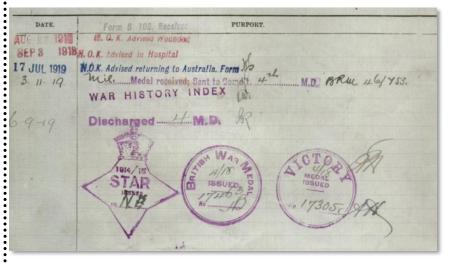
Service Records also contain communication sent to or from the Ministry of Defence about the serviceman or service woman. This would include letters sent to families about hospitalisation or death, and letters sent from the families with information and inquiries.





These stamps are for the **service** (or **campaign**) **medals**, issued to all soldiers who met the eligibility criteria.

Because Stanley Quicke did not serve overseas in 1914/15, he has N.E. written in his 1914/15 Star, meaning "Not Eligible". He did receive the British War Medal and the Victory Medal, which were given to all who served overseas during the Great War. Note the numbers written in: each medal had the recipient's name, rank, service number and unit engraved on the rim.

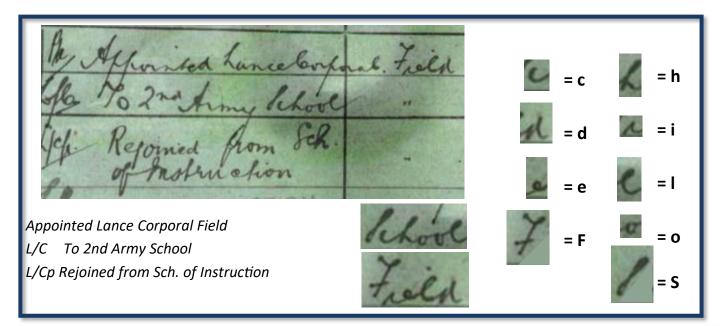


READING HANDWRITING



This can be the trickiest part of reading First World War service records, but don't let it stop you from understanding the document. Think of it as a puzzle or a coded message: start by finding words that you can read easily. Write it all out; this ensures you read every word and helps you spot gaps.

Follow the steps below, stick with it and you will get there.



A few techniques for reading those difficult words:

- **Use the context**. Can you guess the uncertain word from those around it? Can you at least work out what sort of word it is (e.g. a name, a rank).
- Bear in mind this was written by a clerk who was probably in a hurry. He may not have crossed his t's
 or dotted his i's. He may have had difficulty fitting his letters into the space.
- **Compare** the difficult letters with other letters in words you can read. Perhaps the clerk has an unusual way of writing an *S* or a *D*, and you've seen it written in another word. **Writing out these letters to form a "letter key"** (as above) is a really helpful technique. But not foolproof: note the similarity between *h* and *L* in the example above.
- Beware of letter combinations. The letters *in* often look like *m*; *h* can look like *k* or *d*; *n* can look like *u*.
- Write down the possibilities in a difficult word: (1) the letters you're certain of, (2) the letters where it might be a *d* or a *h* or a *k*, and (3) the letters you have no idea of. Work through the various combinations until you have one which fits.
- Isolate the difficult words and **get someone else to look at them** without telling them what you think the word is.

ABBREVIATIONS



Although it is great to be able to read every word in a Service Record, sometimes even professional historians find this difficult. You can get around this by looking for important keywords that will help you to discover and tell the story of your soldier. Here are some of the main keywords and their common abbreviations, so you know what to look for. Remember: different clerks might use different abbreviations.

Term	Common abbreviation	What it means	Example
Taken On Strength	T.O.S.	Joining a new unit, added to that unit's "strength" roster.	Taken on shength
Rejoined	Rej'd	Returned to unit after absence	REJOINED UNIT 4 Sick.
Admitted	Adm.	Admitted to hospital (often with the reason listed)	Adm Tupeligo
General Shrapnel Wound / Gun Shot Wound	G.S.W.	Covers wounds by bullets, shrapnel, shell fragments etc—any flying projectile or debris.	Adm. S.S. W. Bach.
Awarded [<i>medal</i>]	Awd	Given a decoration	and William Wedal
Ditto	do or "	Same as above	do

ABBREVIATIONS



Term	Common abbreviation	What it means	Example
Embarked	[often stamped]	Got on the ship (usually with name of ship)	Place Date SmlowRed 11-3-16
Marched in ex [place]	M/I	Arrived at a place from (ex = Latin "out of") another place	Marched in Ex. England
Marched out	M/O	Left a place (sometimes "for" or "to" another place)	Mout 15 Nº 1 Com Opo Sveny
Appointed / Pro- moted	Арр.	Raised in rank	apped Rence Caponal
To be [<i>rank</i>]		Promotion to take effect at a set date	Vice 10 Gr Blickenof, K19
Reverted to [rank]		Soldier was temporarily promoted; that has now ended.	Reverts to Rout of Break
Absent Without Leave	A.W.L.	A crime: being away from the unit without permission.	CRIME: A.W.L.from Tattoo 9-30p.m.2.8.17 to Reveille 6a.m.3.2.17 (lday)
Field Punishment	F.P. 1 or 2	A punishment: hard labour (with or without restraints)	7 days 7. P. No. 2 for disologing on order
Confined to Bar- racks	C.B.	A punishment: not permitted to leave the barracks.	threatening an N.C.O. forfeiture of 2 days pay.
Commanding Officer	<i>c.o.</i>	The person in command of the unit (usually the battalion or equivalent)	60. 45 Ru

ABBREVIATIONS



Ranks

Pte = Private (equivalent to Sapper,

Driver, Gunner, Trooper)

L/Cpl = Lance Corporal

Cpl = Corporal

Sgt = Sergeant

S/Sgt = Staff Sergeant

W/O = Warrant Officer

2/Lt = Second Lieutenant

(pronounced "Leftenant").

Lt = Lieutenant

Capt = Captain

Maj = Major

Lt Col = Lieutenant Colonel

Fate

KIA = Killed in Action

RTA = Returned to Australia

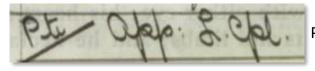
DoW = Died of Wounds

DoD = Died of Disease

Disch. = Discharged



(10 Bn = 10th Infantry Battalion)



Pte = Private; L. Cpl = Lance Corporal)

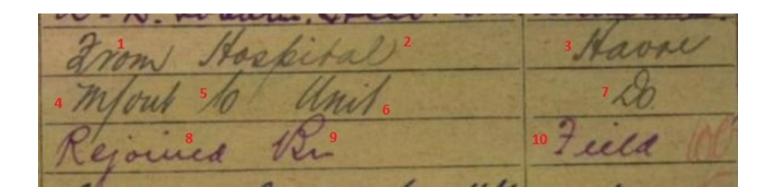
AIF structure

- The key unit was the **Battalion** (Bn), theoretically c. 1000 strong. Raised in each state, this was the main permanent administrative unit.
- Each Battalion received periodic **Reinforcements** (Reinf), raised in Australia. Each numbered Reinforcement (e.g. 5th/10th Bn) left Australia together and was absorbed into the parent battalion; this is shown by TOS in the Casualty Form.
- Below the Battalion were the **Company** (Coy) of c.200 men and the **Platoon** (Pl).
- Above the Battalion were the Brigade (Bde), made up of four Battalions, and the
 Division (Div), made up of three Brigades plus artillery.
- Each battalion had its own **C.O.** (Commanding Officer).





Those are the techniques. Let's practice.



Here are three lines from a Casualty Form for an AIF soldier who fought on the Western Front. Bearing in mind there are abbreviations here, make a list:

- Which words can you read easily?
- Which can you probably read, or read with difficulty?
- And which can't you read?

Let's narrow down that middle list, the words you can read with difficulty:

- Which letters are you sure of? Write them out.
- Of the letters you're not sure about, do any resemble letters in the words you know?
- **Apply the techniques** we learned on previous pages. Look at the list of common abbreviations.

Now you probably have most of the words figured out, with a few you're still not sure of. What type of word needs to go in that spot? Is it a place name? Ask other students, or your teacher. If you still can't work it out, take a screenshot, attach a link and email the Schools Program Manager: schools.program@vwma.org.au.

FINDING MORE HELP



Sometimes no matter how hard you try, you just cannot find the information you need. That is ok; there is a lot of help out there.

For help with understanding abbreviations, see our Abbreviations and Glossary the VWMA website

Australian War Memorial Glossary: https://www.awm.gov.au/learn/glossary

National Archives of Australia Abbreviations used in WW1 and WW2 Service Records:

https://www.naa.gov.au/explore-collection/defence-and-war-service-records/researchingwar-service/abbreviations-used-world-war-i-and-world-war-ii-service-records

Can't find the answer there, or have other questions about the service records? Visit the Virtual War Memorial Schools Program page on Facebook and post your question. We will answer your questions as quickly as we can. Or email us at: schools.program@vwma.org.au

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SISTER IDA MOCKRIDGE (Left) WITH HER GOOD FRIEND KATH-ERINE "KIT" McNAUGHTON AND OFFICER FRIENDS ON LEMNOS. Australian War Memorial. P10894.007.002.





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