



A Soldier of the Great War

Private Frederick Thomas Bath

18th Battalion AIF

FREDERICK THOMAS BATH

Regimental number	42
Place of birth	Glen Innes, New South Wales
School	District School, Glen Innes, New South Wales
Religion	Church of England
Occupation	Mining Engineer
Address	Glen Innes, New South Wales
Marital status	Single
Age at embarkation	22
Next of kin	Father, T C Bath, Glen Innes, New South Wales
Previous military service	Nil
Enlistment date	20 April 1915
Date of enlistment from Nominal Roll	14 April 1915
Place of enlistment	Liverpool, New South Wales
Rank on enlistment	Private
Unit name	18th Battalion, 9th Reinforcement
AWM Embarkation Roll number	23/35/2
Embarkation details	Unit embarked from Sydney, New South Wales, on board HMAT A54 <i>Runic</i> on 20 January 1916
Rank from Nominal Roll	Private
Unit from Nominal Roll	18th Battalion
Fate	Died of wounds 7 August 1916
Place of death or wounding	Somme Sector, France
Date of death	7 August 1916
Age at death	22
Age at death from cemetery records	22
Place of burial	Puchevillers British Cemetery (Plot II, Row D, Grave No. 16), France
Panel number, Roll of Honour, Australian War Memorial	84
Miscellaneous information from cemetery records	Parents: Thomas Charles and Lilian Martha BATH, Joyce Ville, Bourke Street, Glen Innes, New South Wales
Other details	War service: Western Front Medals: British War Medal, Victory Medal

Frederick Thomas Bath

Service Number 42

18th Battalion AIF



The Poziere Battlefield 1916

Frederick Bath from Glenn Innes in New South Wales was 22 years old and 8 months when he enlisted in the AIF on the **14th April 1915**. He listed his occupation as a Mine Engine Driver.

He would enlist in the 9th Reinforcements 18th Battalion of the Australian Second Division.

Just 10 days after his enlistment the Anzac Legend would be born at Gallipoli.

The **18th Battalion** was raised at Liverpool in New South Wales in March 1915 as part of the 5th Brigade. It left Australia in early May, trained in Egypt from mid-June until mid-August, and on 22 August landed at ANZAC Cove. The battalion had not been ashore a day when it was committed to the last operation of the August Offensive ' the attack on Hill 60 ' which lasted until 29 August and cost it 50 per cent casualties. For the rest of the campaign the 18th played a purely defensive role, being primarily responsible for holding Courtney's Post. The last members of the battalion left Gallipoli on 20 December.

Frederick would arrive in Egypt in late 1915 as the Gallipoli battalions returned. He would stay here and await his call up to France.

He was to suffer the affliction that many Australian soldiers suffered while on the long wait in Egypt- Venereal Disease. The Australian command decided to send those afflicted home and Frederick would return to Australia on the 'Ceramic' on the 26th May 1915.

Upon arrival in Australia on the 4th August 1915 he would undergo treatment and training and finally would be fit for service again in late December 1915. He would return to Egypt once again. Little did he know what fate lay ahead in just a short time.

He would eventually arrive in France at Marseilles and travel to the north of France to Etaples.

He was taken on strength in the **1st Anzac Entrenching Battalion** formed in June 1916 with the role of preparing soldiers for combat with the AIF's infantry battalions. From September that year until the battalion's disbandment in October 1917 it was used as a tunnelling unit.

The 1st Anzac Entrenching Battalion was formed at La Motte in France on 6 June 1916. Like the other British Empire entrenching battalions, the unit was initially used to hold reinforcement infantrymen for I ANZAC Corps. Soldiers were posted to the battalion after completing initial infantry training in the United Kingdom and further training at the base depots of the AIF divisions in France. The role of the 1st Anzac Entrenching Battalion was to accelerate and improve the training process by providing reinforcement infantrymen with exposure to combat conditions while undertaking engineering works near the front line.

The battalion initially provided all infantry reinforcements for the I ANZAC Corps, but all of its personnel were posted to combat units as part of the response to the heavy casualties suffered by the Australian units involved in the Battle of Pozières between July and September 1916.

While it ceased to provide training to infantrymen, the 1st Anzac Entrenching Battalion's headquarters and staff were retained and the unit absorbed the surplus reinforcements for the AIF's tunnelling companies; these comprised 9 officers and 203 other ranks. The battalion subsequently operated as a tunnelling unit on the

Western Front alongside Canadian tunnellers. It was disbanded on 20 October 1917.

Frederick went to the Front in May 1916, he took part in training at Bois Grenier during May before moving to the Pozieres region in July as the Australian support after the beginning of the Battle of the Somme. The major battle at Pozieres was between 25 July and 5 August.

He would take part in a major offensive on the OG1 and OG 2 trench lines and during the attacks and bombardments he would be wounded in action and taken into the care of the 4th Australian Field Ambulance. He had suffered gunshot wounds to his chest and back and was in severe shock. He would be transferred to the 44th Casualty Clearing Station near Doullens some 7 1/2 miles from the front. He would die of his wounds on the 7th August 1916.

Throughout the course of the war, the battalion suffered 3,513 casualties, of which 1,060 were killed.

*In less than **seven weeks** in the fighting at Pozières and Mouquet Farm three Australian divisions suffered 23,000 casualties. Of these, 6,800 men were killed or died of wounds. It was a loss comparable with the casualties sustained by the Australians over **eight months** at Gallipoli in 1915.*

The 18th battalion returned to the Pozieres trenches for a second time in late August. After a spell in a quieter sector of the front in Belgium, the 2nd Division including the 5th Brigade, came south again in October. The 18th

Battalion was spared from having to mount an attack across the quagmire that the Somme battlefield had become, but did have to continue manning the front through a very bleak winter.



COMPREHENSIVE REPORT. Army Form W. 3372.
GRAVES REGISTRATION REPORT FORM.

REPORT No. 1.

SCHEDULE No. 39C.

COMMUNE: - PUCHEVILLERS.

PLACE OF BURIAL

PUCHEVILLERS MILITARY CEMETERY.

41624
 17 MAY 1990

Map Reference

57D.N.21.c.0.2.

49

The following are buried here:— Cancellling reports 1/1 -1/106 and all previous comprehensive reports.

Regiment	No.	Name	Rank and Initials	Date of Death	Cross Erected or G. R. U'd.	Plot, Row and Grave
		<u>PLOT II.</u>				
20/ A. I. F.	2402	MULLINS	Pte.J.	6/8/16	E.	D.8.
21/ "	483	O'DWYER	" M.	" " "	E.	D.9.
25/ "	3454	DEMPSEY	" W.J.	" " "	E.	D.10.
4/ "	4445	BOWEN	" H.	" " "	E.	D.11.
28/ "	59	CLARKE	" A.	" " "	E.	D.12.
4/Pnrs."	1225	SMILES	" P.	" " "	E.	D.13.
26/ A. I. F.	252	CRAIB	L/Cpl.W.O.	" " "	E.	D.14.
25/ B	3159	MCDONALD	Pte.J.	" " "	E.	D.15.
18/ "	42	BATH	" F.T.	7/8/16	E.	D.16.
26/ " <i>(AA/LS/907)</i>	1671	DIXON DIXON	L/Cpl.S. L/Cpl.S.	" " "	E.	D.17.
22/ "	739	HATCHER	Pte.W.R.	" " "	E.	D.18.
5/ M.G.Coy.	1075	HOLLAND	" W.A.	" " "	E.	D.19.
46/ A. I. F.	4201	GORDON	" V.E.C.	" " "	E.	D.20.
7/Amb. Aus.M.C.	9665	STURROCK	" R.W.F.	" " "	E.	D.21.
4/Pnrs. A.I.F.	2181	DOOLEY	" H.	" " "	E.	D.22.
48/ A. I. F.	1798	UGDEN	" F.L.	8/8/16	E.	D.23.
Hqrs.R.F.A.5/Dvn.	33440	PORTER	Bdr.T.	7/8/16	E.	D.24.

ENTERED. *18-20*

SLIPS CHECKED. *CW 29-6-20*

BATES, Pte. Albert, 5332. 7th Bn. The Buffs. 8th Oct., 1916. Age 21. Son of Charles James and Louisa Bates, of 27, Grange Rd., St. James's St., Walthamstow, London. V. D. 16.

BATES, Serjt. Ernest William, 270. 27th Bn. Australian Inf. Died of wounds 7th Aug., 1916. Son of William Henry and Rebecca Bates, of 22, Loch St., St. Peters, South Australia. II. D. 28.

BATESON, Pte. William, 15876. 7th Bn. Loyal North Lancs Regt. Died of wounds 7th Nov., 1916. Age 20. Son of William Henry and Elizabeth Bateson, of Manchester. VI. A. 4.

BATH, Pte. Frederick Thomas, 42. 18th Bn. Australian Inf. Died of wounds 7th Aug., 1916. Age 22. Son of Thomas Charles and Lilian Martha Bath, of Joyce Ville, Bourke St., Glen Innes, New South Wales. II. D. 16.

BATTY, Pnr. Albert, 107025. 78th Field Coy. Royal Engineers. 25th March, 1918. Age 38. Husband of Alice Batty, of 15, Oliver St., MEXBOROUGH, Yorks. VII. E. 14.

BAUGH, Pte. Enoch, 4287. 1st/5th Bn. King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf. 8th July, 1916. Age 28. Husband of Sarah Jane Baugh, of 65, Burton St., Moorhorpe, Yorks. I. D. 38.

BAYLEY, Pte. Wilfred, 3904. "D" Coy. 6th Bn. Gloucestershire Regt. Died of wounds, received at the assault of Ovillers, 23rd July, 1916. Age 18. Son of James and Sarah Bayley, of Bristol. I. F. 54.

BEALE, Pte. Percy William, 3798. 47th Bn. Australian Inf. Died of wounds 5th Sept., 1916. Age 27. Son of John and Emily Beale, of "The Lawn," Russell St., Tumat, New South Wales. IV. A. 23.

BEAMISH, Gnr. H. G., 33531. 134th Bde. Royal Field Artillery. 18th Nov., 1916. VI. B. 27.

BEAN, Pte. Edward Roy, 8066. 2nd Bn. Canadian Inf. (Eastern Ontario Regt.). 5th Sept., 1916. Age 24. Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Bean, of 129, Coleman St., Belleville, Ontario; husband of Mabel Bean, of 25, North View Terrace, Toronto, Ontario. IV. A. 38.

BEAN, Spr. W. F., 23345. 75th Field Coy. Royal Engineers. 21st Sept., 1916. IV. D. 35.

BEAVEN, Pte. Arthur, 4429. 1st Bn. Australian Inf. Died of wounds 27th July, 1916. Age 22. Son of Arthur John and Elizabeth Beaven, of Clifford St., Parramatta, New South Wales. II. B. 26.

BECKERLEG, Serjt. Stephen, 805. 93rd Siege Bty. Royal Garrison Artillery. Died of wounds 16th Dec., 1916. Age 38. Husband of Jane H. Beckerleg, of 3, Wesley Place, St. Ives, Cornwall. VI. F. 26.

BECKETT, Pte. Charles A., 135106. 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles (1st Central Ontario Regt.). Died of wounds 15th Sept., 1916. Age 22. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Beckett, of Norwich, England. IV. C. 18.

BECKETT, 2nd Lt. James Ranald. "A" Coy. 17th Bn. Highland Light Inf. Died of wounds 4th July, 1916. Age 31. Son of Hugh and Margaret Russell Beckett. Born at Ardrossan, Ayrshire. I. A. 30.

BEE, Pte. Thomas, 265541. 4th Bn. Royal Welch Fusiliers. 26th March, 1918. Age 21. Son of F. C. and Fanny Bee, of 11, Uxbridge St., Carnarvon. VII. C. 15.

BEER, Lce. Cpl. Frank, 512. 51st Bn. Australian Inf. Died of wounds 2nd Sept., 1916. IV. A. 8.

BEESTY, Pte. Henry, 26410. 4th Bn. King's Shropshire Light Inf. Died of wounds 25th March, 1918. Age 30. Son of Patrick and Ellen Beesty, of Shrewsbury. VII. E. 1.

BEEVERS, Pte. George Henry, 40289. 9th Bn. West Yorkshire Regt. Died of wounds 18th Dec., 1916. Age 26. Husband of Beatrice Ellen Beevers, of 2, Albert St., Greenside, Pudsey, Yorks. VI. F. 31.

BEGOURIE, Pte. Harry, 602. 47th Bn. Australian Inf. Died of wounds 8th Aug., 1916. Age 28. Son of Henry Robert and Alice Adaide Begourie, of Peel St., Mackay, Queensland. II. E. 3.

BEHENNA, Pte. William George, 27988. 11th Bn. Royal Fusiliers. Died of wounds 29th Sept., 1916. Age 19. Son of Charles John and Louisa Behenna, of London. V. B. 5.

BEHRENDT, Lce. Cpl. Rupert, 3694. 9th Bn. Royal Fusiliers. Died of wounds 16th July, 1916. Age 29. Son of Maximilian and Elizabeth Behrendt. Born at Burringham, Lincs. I. E. 12.

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Index No. 74
PUCHEVILLERS
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Corporal Fred Brown, of the 18th Battalion, writing from the War Hospital, Warren-road, Guildford, Surrey, England, on August to his father

states:

"By this time you will know that we are both wounded, neither of us very seriously. I have not written or cabled before this owing to the fact that I did not know where Douglas was. I did not know if he was killed wounded or missing, and it was worry ing me a great deal. Evidently he got knocked and got out before me, and was sent to Rouen in France, then to Bramshott in Hants, England. For some time we were holding trenches south of Armentieres, at a place called Bois Grenier. We left there on July 1, and we were then turned into a Mobile Brigade. We were ready to be flung in anywhere at a moment's notice. By train and by marching we came to Albert, via Calais, Bou logne, Amiens, and numerous small villages, in which we would be billeted for a day or so: On the eve of July 31 we arrived at Albert and bivouaced for the night, and the following evening we marched through La Boisselle, which has been captured from the Huns. We slept for the remainder of the night in the captured trenches, and around and about us were hundreds of guns blasting away for all they were worth at the German lines. We were then about a mile and a half from the front line, and shells came around us during the night. The scene there was inindescribable - thousands of rifles, bombsetc; etc; thousands upon thousands or rounds of small ammunition were lying here, there, and everywhere. They ranged in size from 75 mm. (3in.) to the giant 15in. howitzer, or from 12lbs in weight to 850lbs. Every square foot of the ground was just turned upside down; it was practically impossible to pick a path between the shell holes. Many of these holes were 8 to 12 feet deep, and nearly the same in diameter, and you had a pretty joyful time in making your way about, especially in the darkness. This point was where all the kitchens, supply waggons, and water supply were. From there every thing had to be carried by men more often than not through an awful bar rage of fire from the German. guns. On the evening of July 28 we moved forward to reinforce and support an-other battalion, and from that time on till I was wounded on August 4 it was simply hell. Day and night it was just the same old thing, bombardment after bombardment. We had the best end of the stick owing to our having agreater volume of fire, though the Ger man was not far behind. In this war the rifle is practically of no use, except for the bayonet The only things that count are artillery, then picks and shovels, then machine guns and bombs and then men.

To give you an idea of the use of the artillery, just take these figures. It was officially estimated during one part of the bombardment in the 'Great Push' that at one point on the front of four miles (the particu lar point we were at) the British were shelling at the rate of 16 shells of various calibre per square yard per minute. As I said before, these shells range from 12lbs to 850lbs, so you can imagine the noise and concussionfind you will wonder how men could come out of it in their full senses.Many cannot, and I can tell you any man that comes through has an excellent set of nerves. Amongst all the dreadful things of war the most pitiful is the man who has lost his nerve and has shell shock or has lost his mental balance. You see dozens upon dozens of them, without a scratch, yet ruined for life. Well, to continue about the events of July 23 and 24. It was simply charge, then bomb work, some times advancing, sometimes retiring, men were killed by dozens, and the wounded were countless. It was here that George Butfield got his crack from a bomb fragment. The dead, both British and German, were in many places piled waist high, and when gaps were made in the parapets the bodies were thrown in to fill up the gaps, along with rifles, equipment, and empty bomb boxes. A man who was a few minutes ago your mate was now a barricade for you. It was too awful altogether. Eventually we got the Huns back, and then consolidated our position. At

this place, the Germans held the ridge, the highest point of land about, and they had to be pushed out, and the second division of the Anzacs had to do it. Needless to say, we did it; but there is no second division now-only a remnant. At one point we were very close to the Germans. At another we would be a good, distance away, and the job allotted to our battalion was this: We had to dig a trench parallel with the German line, not far distant from it, and, when dug, hold it at all costs; so at 11 p.m. one night we crept out into 'No Man's Land,' armed with rifles and bayonets and 'banjoes,' as we call a shovel. After we had got an approximate line we began to dig for dear life. Thank Providence, it was a misty sort of night, because they continually send up flares, and we had to drop on the ground and be still. Once spotted we would have been subjected to intense rifle, machine-gun, and artillery fire. We were down about 2ft. when Fritz, who is awfully nervy, opened fire for no apparent reason with a machine gun. He got the chap alongside Douglas and I through the arm, and we had the devil's own job to stop the poor beggar from groaning; the whole muscle of the arm was torn away by the explosive bullet. We were nearly a mile from the dressing station, and it took a long time to get stretcher bearers. Some days after the A.M.C. chap told us that the poor beggar had seven bullets in him, and that he died before he got to the station. You hardly ever get less than five machine gun bullets if you get in the line of fire. For two days and nights we worked unceasingly, and got our trench down without Fritz suspecting any thing, but we lost some fine men and officers. It was here that Captain Frank Coen met with his death. He was second in command of my company, and was beloved by all the men.

"During the period from July 23 to July 28 we had scarcely a wink of sleep, and were; often without food or water. All food and water had to be carried two miles, and often the ration parties were killed. We sent 20 men for water, carried in petrol tins, and only three got back, and their tins had bullet holes through them. On another occasion our ration fatigues, carrying tea, stew, bread, etc., got within 100 yards of our trench. They were coming up a sap, when a shell lobbed right in amongst them, killing three, wounding five, and all the tucker was upset and lost. Douglas and I were on that ration party, but by a bit of luck, we were in the lead, and were about 50 yards away when the shell burst. I was yards behind Douglas, and got hit by a piece of dirt fair in the middle of the back, and was knocked sprawling. I was carrying water in screw-top petrol cans, and when I regained my feet I stooped to fix up the strap with which I had tied them together, and Douglas got about a hundred yards or so ahead, and I am blown if a shell did not burst about halfway between us, killing two chaps who were coming out from the front line. Again, a kind Providence watched over both of us I think. On the morning of July 29 we were relieved, and retired to supports about 400 yards be-hind the front line, where we simply felt down asleep, and not even the heaviest bombardment could wake us. Our trenches were shelled and closed in in various places, and many poor chaps got buried and then suffocated before assistance arrived. Lieutenant ___ was buried like this, and he told me that if it had been a couple of minutes longer, he would have died, sleeping in his macintosh. After being dug out I am blessed if a shrapnel shell did not burst right over him, and it riddled his macintosh, which he had just placed at his feet, and yet he was unhurt. Both Douglas and I were the machine-gun corps, and had pretty lively times. I could write you pages of my experiences and escapes I had, and looking back over those days it seems to me as if it were only a dream. Just within about 20 yards of where was sleeping there were at least 34 dead Australians unburied; and as they had been dead 12 days, you can imagine that he atmosphere was not pure. The dead, could .not be buried, owing to the continued heavy fire. This was the awful part of the whole thing. On one occasion a patrol, of which I was a member, heard groans coming from our left, and we marched along the shellholes, and found an Anzac, and do you know that the poor beggar had lain there for nine days wounded dreadfully, and his only sustenance had been some biscuits and meat (for two day rations)

and a spare bottle of water he had taken from a dead comrade. We carried him in, and he only weighed about 3 stone. After the doctor had given him some brandy he laughed and said: 'Well, doctor, do you think I have got a "blightey"?' The doctor said, 'Yes, I should think so.' The doctor asked him what it was like out there. "Not all beer and skittles, doc tor.' A 'blightey' is a wound which is serious enough for England. He was some Australian that chap, wasn't he? On another occasion we spent some time seaching for a German, and when we found him he had been five days without food or water or anything. So things went on till August 2, and everyone was praying, from the colonel downwards, for relief. On August 4

Douglas and I went to Contalmaison, about one mile away, to a machine gun class for a new gun, and there we had a good night's rest. "On the afternoon of August 4 we were recalled, and were told that the ridge was going to be taken that night. The plan of attack was this. The troops who were marching would man the trenches we had dug by about 8.30 p.m. At 9.15 p.m. 1000 guns were going to open up on the German trenches and at 9.18 would stop. We were then to start and crawl forward at 9.15 OÍ far as possible, and as soon as the gum stopped charge with the bayonet, Everything worked to time, and Douglas and I got over the parapet together all right, and stuck together for about 20 yards. Then I lost him, as it was dark and the air full of dust and German shells were making huge gaps in our line. Immediately afterwards some thing hit my thigh like a blow from a sledge hammer, knocking me yards into a deep shell hole. In the excitement I only felt that I was bruised, and I lay there a minute or so half stunned. Then the thought flashed into my mind, 'I'll lose the line; I'm in the charge.' I picked myself up and ran towards the German trenches as fast as I could. I got there in time to do my share. We got a good bag of Huns - 14 and a machine gun in one dugout, 28 in another, and so on. I found the remaining members of my gun team, and we set to work to dig like blazes, as the Huns had their artillery on us. We got our machine gun placed at 9.30. The second line swept over to take the next German trench, and at 9.35 we held the ridge. I never paid any attention to my so-thought bruise. When putting down my hand on my trousers I took it away wet; my breeches were just saturated with blood, and I could not stand up. A chap cut away part of my trousers and saw that I was wounded in the thigh, there being a good-sized hole there, and it was bleeding some. It went right through my leg, except for half an inch, and I could feel the bullet under the skin near my stomach. They bound me up roughly and I started to crawl back to the aid East, about a mile away, when a shell burst just near the trench and it caved in and buried about six of us. They soon pulled us out, and I had to lean up on the step of the trench, while the chaps shovelled for dear life to make a passage. I was there about a quarter of an hour, and my leg went stiff. This was about 11 p.m. on Friday, August 4. I then crawled to a German dugout and lay down inside. It was 20ft. deep, and afforded protection from the shell fire. I was useless, and had to be there, just cursing and swearing at my uselessness. The Germans were shelling hard, and nobody could get to our trench, and the beggars kept it going for about 36 hours. The trenches were practically level ground, and the men were nearly all killed. If the Hun had had pluck enough he could have walked across and taken his trenches back again. Just a mere handful held the line from midnight Friday till Sunday morning. We could not get any medical aid or stretcher bearers, and to make things worse, a shell exploded right in the mouth of the dug-out and closed it up. It was full of wounded men and, only two able-bodied men. They dug and dug and got an air hole, but five chaps died who had been shot through the lungs. The air got very stuffy. Well, I lay there till Sunday, 6 a.m., without food or water, and last of all crawled out to find my battalion gone, and a new one in relief. About 11 a.m. I got to the doctor and got dressed; into a motor-ambulance to the field ambulance station; got a feed and my wound dressed; in another car I was sent to the casualty clearing station, where I rested till 8 o'clock Sunday night, and then on board a fine hospital train, bound and I bathed and in between

clean white sheets in No. 3 Canadian General Hospital, the first time in clean sheets since January 18. Then came the operation, and then a good sleep, and on Tuesday morning the doctor marked my cards 'England B.', which means a stretcher case for England. I had a look in the paper, and our scrap was in. I lost old John Nieb's lucky half sovereign and Uncle Alf's gold ring in the scrimmage, and only came out with a pair of trousers, shirt, puttees, and boots. Every mortal thing I owned was gone; my coat was torn to ribbons. Well, on Saturday night I was put on the boat for 'Blightey,' arriving Dover 1 p.m., Guildford 10 p.m. Yesterday I got up and can walk about a bit. A lady and a gentleman came and took about a dozen of us to afternoon tea in the afternoon. Mr. Pack called to see me yesterday, and was pleased to see me up. He is very kind and wants to do no end of things for me. I am expecting to go to Harefield Hospital tomorrow or the next day, so will keep you posted as to my movements."

Corporal Brown would survive Pozieres unlike Frederick.

D 10385

RETURN TO AUSTRALIA
Per "PORT LINCOLN" 4. 8. 15.
AUSTRALIAN



DECEASED
A.I.E. INFANTRY REG'T
14. APR 1915
LIVERPOOL

AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE.

Attestation Paper of Persons Enlisted for Service Abroad.

Name *BATH Frederick Thomas*
Unit *9 Repl 18th Batta.*
Joined on *14 4 15*

Questions to be put to the Person Enlisting before Attestation.

1. *Frederick Thomas Bath.*
2. In the Parish of *Hookerbrook* in or near the Town of *Glen Innes* in the County of
3. *Yes.*
4. *22 years 3 months*
5. *None to my knowledge.*
6. *No.*
7. *No.*
8. *Mr. Thomas Charles Bath Bourke St. Glen Innes N.S.W.*
9. *No.*
10. *No.*
11. *No.*
12. *Yes.*
13. *No.*
14.
15. *Yes.*

Frederick Thomas Bath do solemnly declare that the above answers made above questions are true, and I am willing and hereby voluntarily agree to serve in the Military of the Commonwealth of Australia within or beyond the limits of the Commonwealth.

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

Abie 12/19/15
F. J. Bath
Signature of person enlisted.

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

FIELD SERVICE.

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

11M.

REGIMENT or CORPS } 18th Battalion A.I.F. Squadron, Troop, Battery or Company }

Regtl. No. 42 Rank Private

Name BATH, F.T.

Died { Date 7th August 1916.
Place 44th Casualty Clearing Station, France.
Cause of Death* Died from wounds received in action.

Nature and Date of Report Death Report, 7/8/16.

By whom made Officer Commanding, 44th Casualty Clearing Stn. France

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

Burial { Place Military Cemetery, Puchvillers 7 1/2 miles S.S.E. of Doullens.
Date ----
By whom reported Officer Commanding, 44th Casualty Clearing Station.

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

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

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

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

Signature of Officer in charge } Newman Lieut.
of Section Adjutant-General's }
Office at the Base } for O.C. Australian Records Section
3rd Echelon G.H.Q.B.E.F.

Station and Date Rouen, 20.9.16.

CARD CHECKED.....

Entitled to 1914/15 Star.....

Statement of Service of No. 42 Name Rick Thomas

4

10386

Unit in which served.	Promotions, Reductions, Casualties, &c.	Period of service in each rank.		Remarks.
		From—	To—	
	Ad Abbassia D.B.F. Hosp. Tenebreal	25.7.15		P. 2. 13. 23. 8. 135
	Trans from Abb D.B.F. No Australia Tenebreal	3.8.15		4. 7/69
				4. 3/111
	Rejoined Bn. France from Details	4.8.16		P17760 4495. 27. 8. 16
	D. Paul asked as "Runic" Alec on duty			26.2.16. D5164.
	Marched in as "Runic" Zeilbu.			26.2.16. AP. 4580.
	Proceeded to join B. & F. Alex.			27.3.16. 7
	D. disembarked at Marseilles.			3.4.16. } 225199.
	TAKE on strength. 2 tables.			4.4.16. B213. A936.
	Marched out with 1st Amzac Battalion Bn.			25.6.16. AC 1907.
	9. D. H. back. Chesta shrea.			6.8.16. A36. AK. 148. 23
	Trans 26 th Mac. OCS.			
	Trans to Cas. Cly. Pn.			6.8.16. A36. AK. 148. 27. 22
	From A/capt (with E. DP) at 1st Amzac Entg. Bn	26/6/16		
	Reverts to rank of A/capt. at Amzac. 1st B	31/7/16		P1086/8036 30/2/16
	Died from wounds, received in action, at 44 th bat, 89 th Stn. France	7.8.16		P17760 4108. 27. 8. 16
	C44 th OCS. report continued			DO. 58/4108. Cable VL. 54
	Buried Military Cemetery, Puchivillers, 4 1/2 miles S.W. of Douvillers.			GRC. report No 21514. AT. 3890. EB12. 6.
	Reported by G.C. 44 OCS. France.			

RETURNED TO EGYPT FROM AUSTRALIA WITH 4th RIF 15th Batt L.S. "Amic" 29/2/16

RETURN TO AUSTRALIA Per "PORT LINCOLN" 4. 8. 15.

I have examined the above details and find them correct in every respect.

JIX

Army Form B. 103.

Casualty Form—Active Service.

Regiment or Corps 18th Battalion A. I. F. Regimental Number 42
 Rank Private Surname BATH Christian Name F. T.
 Religion _____ Age on Enlistment _____ years _____ months.
 Enlisted (a) 20/4/15 Terms of Service (a) _____ Service reckons from (a) 20/4/15
 Date of promotion to present rank _____ Date of appointment to lance rank _____
 Extended (_____) Re-engaged (_____) Qualification (b) _____
 or Corps Trade and Rate _____

Signature of Officer i/c Records.

Date	Report From whom received	Record of promotions, reductions, transfers, casualties, &c., during active service, as reported on Army Form B. 313, Army Form A. 36, or in other official documents. The authority to be quoted in each case.	Place of Casualty	Date of Casualty	Remarks Taken from Army Form B. 313, Army Form A. 36, or other official documents
	H. T. 'Port Lincoln'	Returned to Australia. ... Venereal disease Disembarked...	Suez	4/8/15	List No 1 of Invaliding
26.2.16	Noml. Roll	Disembarked ex HT Runic	Alexandria	26.2.16	DE164
27.2.16	Noml. Roll	Marched in ex 'Runic'	Zeitoun	26.2.16	AP 4580
		Proceeded to join B.E.F.	Alexandria	27.3.16	} IR 5179
		Disembarked at	Marseilles	3.4.16	
8.4.16	2nd A.Div.Base	Taken on strength	Etaples	4.4.16	B213 AQ 36
	do.	Marched out with 1st Anzac Entrenching Bn.	do.	25.6.16	AC 1707
5.8.16	C.C. 18th Bn	Rejoined from Details	France	4.8.16	B213 AC 3208 D.C. 60/4495
12.8.16	4th A.Fld Amb	GSW back, chest & shock.	do.	6.8.16	A36 AK 148.23.
		Trans 26th MAC. C.C.S.			
12.8.16	13th Fld Amb	Trans. to Cas. Clg Str	do.	6.8.16	A36 AK 148.27
7.8.16	44th C.C.Stn.	DIED OF WOUNDS.	France	7.8.16	Ext. from Dest Report AT 3903

Handwritten initials: J.P.

(a) In the case of a man who has re-engaged for, or enlisted into Section D, Army Reserve, particulars of such re-engagement or enlistment will be entered.
 (b) Signaller, Shoemaking, &c.
 (209119) W 135012-5156 J. P. & Co., Ltd. Forms B103.3. **[P.T.O.]**

Report		Record of promotions, reductions, transfers, casualties, etc., during active service, as reported on Army Form B. 22, Army Form A. 28, or in other official documents. The authority to be quoted in each case.	Place of Casualty	Date of Casualty	Remarks Taken from Army Form B. 22, Army Form A. 28, or other official documents
Date	From whom received				
	(44th C.C.S. report continued)				D. O. 58/4108 Cable JI 54.
	Buried Military Cemetery Puchvillers, 7 1/2 miles S.S.E. of Doullens. Reported by C.C. 44 CCS.		France	---	GRC report No 21514 AT 3890. EB 126

Newman
Lieut.
for C.C. Australian Records Section
3rd Echelon G.H.Q. B.E.F.

FIELD SERVICE.

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

REGIMENT } 18th Battalion A.I.F. Squadron, Troop, Battery }
 or } }
 CORPS } } or Company }

Regtl. No. 42 Rank Private

Name BATH, F.T.

Died { Date 7th August 1916.

{ Place 44th Casualty Clearing Station, France.

{ Cause of Death* Died from wounds received in action.

Nature and Date of Report Death Report, 7/8/16.

By whom made Officer Commanding, 44th Casualty Clearing Stn. France

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

Burial { Place Military Cemetery, Puchvillers 7½ miles S.S.E. of Doullens.

{ Date ----

{ By whom reported Officer Commanding, 44th Casualty Clearing Station.

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

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

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

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

Signature of Officer in charge } H. W. ... Lieut.
 of Section Adjutant-General's }
 Office at the Base } for O.C. Australian Records Section
3rd Echelon G.H.Q.S.E.F.

Station and Date Rouen, 20.9.16.

F.C.

AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE.

KIT STORE.



110, GREYHOUND ROAD,
FULHAM, LONDON.

Telephone—HAMMERSMITH 1899.

S.W.

Inventory of Effects of—The Late. 42. Pte Bath P.T. 18th Batt'n. A.I.F.

Forwarded to— Next of Kin.
(Father) Thomas C. Bath,
Bourke Street,
Glen Innes,
N.S.W.

Beltanaks

Effects.

3rd Echelon) Metal Wrist Watch & Strap, Pocket Book, Linen Bag.
No. 3936.)

No. of Package

5/5 5351


Checked by

Original - Copy forwarded to H Q A.I.F. on 20 Sept 1918
Casualty Form - Active Service. Army Form B. 103.

Regiment or Corps 9th Bn 11th Aust
 Regimental No. 42 Rank Plt Name Bath J J D/0385 42
 Enlisted (a) 20/2/15 Terms of Service (a) _____ Service reckons from (a) 20/2/15
 Date of promotion to present rank } Date of appointment to lance rank } Numerical position on roll of N.C.O.'s }
 Extended _____ Re-engaged _____ Qualification (b) _____

REPORT Date	From whom received	Record of promotions, reductions, transfers, casualties, &c., during active service, as reported on Army Form B. 213, Army Form A. 36, or in other official documents. The authority to be quoted in each case.	Place	Date	Remarks taken from Army Form B. 213, Army Form A. 36 or other official documents.
		<i>venereal disease, returned to Aust. on "H.M. Port Lincoln"</i>	<i>Suez</i>	<i>4/8/15</i>	<i>lost lot of Invaliding</i>
<i>25/2/16</i>	<i>Noml. Roll</i>	<i>Disembarked ex H.T. "Runic"</i>	<i>Alexandria</i>	<i>26/2/16</i>	<i>D.5164</i>
<i>27/2/16</i>	<i>Noml. Roll</i>	<i>Marched In, ex "Runic"</i>	<i>Zeitoun</i>	<i>28/2/16</i>	<i>A.P.4580</i>
		<i>PROCD TO 501st BIEP ALEAIDIA 27/3/16</i>			<i>DISEMBKD MAR 21/16 3/4/16 REF LG. 5179</i>
<i>8/4/16</i>	<i>2nd Aust Div Force</i>	<i>Taken on strength</i>	<i>ETAPLES</i>	<i>4/4/16</i>	<i>I213 A2 36</i>
	<i>2. Aust Div. B. D</i>	<i>Marched out with 1st ANZAC Entren Bn</i>	<i>Etaples</i>	<i>25.3.16</i>	<i>A.C. 1707</i>
<i>7/8/16</i>	<i>44661</i>	<i>Died of wounds</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>7/8/16</i>	<i>sent from Death Report HT3903 cable VL 51 A.O. 58/4108.25 Report no 215114 A23890 10 126</i>
		<i>Buried mil cemetery 300 meters N.W. of Doullens. Rpt by O.C. 44661</i>			

(a) In the case of a man who has re-engaged for, or enlisted into Section D. Army Reserve, particulars of such re-engagement or enlistment will be entered.
 (b) e.g., Signaller, Shoehing Smith, &c., &c., also special qualifications in technical Corps duties. (P.T.O.)

REPORT		Record of promotions, reductions, transfers, casualties, etc., during active service, as reported on Army Form B. 213, Army Form A. 36, or in other official documents. The authority to be quoted in each case.	Place	Date	Remarks taken from Army Form B. 213, Army Form A. 36, or other official documents.
Date	From whom received				
12-8-16	4th Dist 3rd Amb	Wound back & chest, shock. In to 26 MAC. C.S.S.	France	6/8/16	A36 AK 148-23
5. 8. 16	C.O.	Rejoined from Details	France	4/8/16	B213 AQ3208
12-8-16	44 C.S.S.	8th Rec & Det	"	7-8-16	A36 AK 148-23
12-8-16	13 3rd Amb	In to 26 MAC. C.S.S.	"	6/8/16	A36 AK 148-24
					 Lieut. Officer i/c Records
1/12/16	1st Amb Enty Br.	apt. acty. shell Reverted to P.O.	France	24/6/16 31/7/16	112/1124/16 O. 86/80367 8039.