

World War I Photograph Albums

**Report on Research undertaken to Identify the
Provenance of Two Photograph Albums compiled by
an Unidentified Soldier of the 8th Training Battalion
in the custody of the Samuel Marsden Archives
Moore Theological College**

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**Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for satisfactory
completion of the Managing Historical Documents Short Course, School of
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ARCHIVAL FINDING AID

The project had two facets, one archival and two historic research. The focus of the project has been two albums of photographs, set in England and Ireland from the summer of 1916 to the summer of 1917. The two albums have been in the ownership of the Moore Theological College Library since before 1973. The Librarian, Ken Robinson was unable to shed any light on the origin of these albums, as it was received by the Library prior to his appointment in 1973.

Archival Management

In relation to the archival discipline, the task has been to:

1. To identify the compiler of the two albums.
2. To identify the photographer who took all but two of the photographs.
3. To identify the donor of the albums to the Library.
4. To identify the accession process to the Library.

Historical Research

In relation to the facet of the historical dimension of these albums, the task has been:

- 1 To identify the role of the 8th Training Battalion
- 2 To identify the aspects of the 855 photographs in the two albums.
- 3 To identify the role of Major Hannibal W. Sloan, the officer commanding the 8th Training Battalion.
- 4 To identify the position of "self", the photographer, his role and his relationship with Major Sloan.

While the two albums are part of the Marsden Collection of the Library of the Moore Theological College, the research has been done through the facilities of the Australian War Memorial in Canberra, the State Library of New South Wales and the Royal Australian Historical Society. I particularly appreciated the assistance of Ian Smith of the Research Department of the Australian War Memorial.

ARCHIVAL MANAGEMENT

Despite ones best efforts, I have not been able to clarify the four parts of the task as it relates to Archival Management. It can be concluded that the photographer and the compiler of the photographic collection is the same person. There are a number of photographs, either taken on a delayed exposure or by a third party, that portray "self" as he describes himself.

There is no reference to action in France, although in a latter part of Album 2, "self" has an upward pointing chevron on his lower left sleeve which indicates that he has seen action at the front in France. In the archives of the Australian War Memorial, there is very little photographic material relating to training in England. The impression one gains, is that training is viewed as of much less importance compared to active service in France.

The donation is referred to in the Archive box as coming from a parishioner, without any description of the parish. As a result there is no possible identification. A similar problem relates to accession, as it is not known when the photographic collection was actually received. It is known that it was prior to 1973.

As for any future work to satisfy the archival objectives, one could only say that this might involve the technological footprint of the camera and be able to identify the photographer/compiler in this way.

One does not know if the photographer/compiler survived the war. The albums have been compiled after the end of the summer of 1917, and he could well have been killed in the period to when the war ended in November 1918. If that was the case, the albums would have been left with his effects and given to his cousins in England, or friends in the army who took them back to Australia or maybe his family in Australia. The more likely explanation is that, when Major Sloan returned to Australia in November 1917, the photographer, who was also probably the Major's batman, returned to Australia with him. The captions at the end of Album 2, such as "Lest We Forget" seem to draw this period of his life to a close.

As to the donor to the Library, the gap in time since 1973 or before, would make such a trace extremely unlikely. The photographer by 1973, would have been over 80 years of age. It possible that upon his death, the albums were donated to the Library by his kin.

THE ALBUMS

The albums are essentially a photographic record of a period in the photographer's life between the summer of 1916 and the summer of 1917. They are all set in southern England covering three aspects of his life, the army and its day to day activities, visits to parts of England and Ireland while on leave, and visits to relatives and friends mostly in London.

An intriguing question is whether these two albums are part of a larger set. The photographer probably spent about 3 months in camp in Australia, a month at sea sailing to Egypt and 6 months in Egypt, all prior to his convoyed transfer to England. There is one loose photo of an Egyptian boy selling newspapers.

There is a continuity in the assembling of the photographs into clusters of subject matter with Album 1 commencing with his arrival in Exeter in the summer of 1916. There are few dates given on any of the 396 photographs in the first album or the 459 photographs in Album 2 (Appendix 6). My conclusion is that he had these photographs loose for some time and towards the end of July 1917, he put them into two albums, in approximate chronological order. There do appear to be a residue of photographs in the latter part of Album 2. There is also a sort of farewell he has presented at the end of that Album, entitled "All Fair Dinkum Australians in London" and "My Best Friends in London".

Album 2 ends with a number of poignant references to this time in the 8th Training Battalion and the friends he had made. Photographs carry the following captions:

"Lest Auld Acquaintance be forgot"

"Lest We Forget"

It is as though the photographer is closing a chapter of his life and farewelling friends who he will never see again.

Of the 855 photographs, there are 532, or 62 per cent, of visits to various parts of England and Ireland. 114 of these photographs involve a trip to Ireland by the photographer, Major Sloan and Jim Minihan, the latter not featuring anywhere else in the two albums. They are an interesting record of life in England and Ireland at a certain period in history. The majority of these photographs are panoramic scenes of buildings and countryside with little human presence.

There are 26 photographs of relations and friends which is a small number considering the period over which they were taken. It could be assumed that a number were sent to family and friends either in England or Australia.

Of the approximately 300 photographs of army life, many of them involve Major Sloan or "Tod" as he more frequently calls him. There are some of army privates, very few of Corporals and Sergeants, and the majority of officers. These latter photos are taken in groups in informal situations. He merely records the name of the officers, except in only one case, where he refers to Lieutenant Dundas as a "pig".

It is a question to consider whether there is also a collection of photographs that became the property of the 8th Training Battalion. Many of the photographs in the two albums were of the Battalion conducting exercises or on parade. The number of furlough and family photographs indicate that the two albums were a private collection and not a record of the activities of the Battalion. There does appear to have been a view that the activities of the training battalions were of much lesser importance and therefore the photographs retained by the 8th Brigade were culled to only retain those of war on the front.

8th TRAINING BATTALION

The 8th Training Battalion was formed in Egypt on 18 January 1916 and was the Training Battalion for the 8th Brigade of the 5th Division of the A.I.F. The 8th Brigade comprised the 29th Battalion (New South Wales), 30th Battalion (New South Wales and Victorian naval ratings), 31st Battalion (Queensland and Victoria), and 32nd Battalion (South Australia and Western Australia). The first Draft of reinforcements arrived from Australia, on 23 January 1916. The Training Battalion moved out from Egypt on 4th June 1916 and arrived at Lark Hill, England on 17th June 1916. It was later moved to Codford Camp on the 29th September, 1916 and subsequently moved finally to Hurdcott Camp on the 15th November 1916, where it remained till it was absorbed by another divisional unit in 1918. All three camps were located in proximity to Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire.

The eventual number of troops that served in the 8th Brigade was 108 officers (Lieutenant and above) and 8100 other ranks (Sergeant and below). As can be seen in Appendix 3, a Brigade was originally composed of approximately 4000 men. As an example, the 30th Battalion on leaving Sydney on 9 November 1915 had an establishment of 31 officers and 971 other ranks. By November 1916, the numbers stood at 36 officers and 949 other ranks. Unfortunately, there are only two months (August and September 1917) of the War Diaries of the 8th Training Battalion held in the archives of the Australian War Memorial in Canberra. By August 1917, the strength of the Training Battalion was at 44 officers and 1593 other ranks, which included 65 machine gunners. By August 1917, an approximate total of 67 officers and 6600 other ranks had been trained and sent to the several battalions of the 8th Brigade in France. Les Carlyon in his book "The Great War" (Page 63), makes reference to the decline of the fighting establishment of the Australian army from 1916 to 1918.

"When the Australian's came to the western front, battalions comprised around 1000 men with a fighting strength of 900. Each of the battalion's four companies contained around 200 men. Most of the battalions (in 1918) were now down to a fighting strength of 300, companies were down to 50 or less."

Carlyon's figures seem to confirm those in the War Diary of the 8th Training Battalion, and do indicate a probable substantial decline in the fighting strength of the 8th Brigade.

At its formation, the commanding officer of the 8th Training Battalion was Major Steel and he was replaced by Major Hannibal W. Sloan on the 1st February, 1917. Major Sloan ended his service on 25th November 1917, when his war record was detailed R.T.A. (Returned to Australia). He originally joined the 30th Battalion, whose recruits mainly came from Newcastle and rural N.S.W.

The system of training battalions was comparatively new to the Australian army as there was not a tradition of maintaining a standing army. In the British army, the system was long standing, and battalion commanders took a pride in their regimental depot battalions. These depot battalions had permanent regimental barracks closely associated with the local area. There was no stigma attached to commanding a training battalion and the best officers in the battalion were often allocated to that position. The Australian Brigades had no tradition of that type, and to certain degree such a posting for an officer was looked on as being inferior to actually being at the front. The troops supplying reinforcements were drawn from the training depots or

from the command depots or from both these two streams uniting only when they reached the base depots at Etaples near Boulogne on the French coast. The command depots contained trained soldiers, who had seen action and many were returning to the front after recovering from wounds.

The training in the various camps had to be carried out to the satisfaction of Sir Henry Sclater (G.O.C.-in-Chief), Southern Command England (1916-19) and his staff, the principle being that no troops, British or dominion should be sent to France until passed as sufficiently trained according to the standards laid down by the War Office. The Australian training battalions were initially under the command of Major General Sir Newton James Moore, an Australian. The principle of Australian soldiers being trained by Australian officers was adhered to, whenever possible.

The 8th Training Battalion followed a principle adopted, during the war, of having a significant vegetable garden to supply their own troops. In the autumn of 1917, the 8th Training Battalion was able to produce 70 tons of potatoes. They took some pride in their produce and they competed in the local District Show with a display of their vegetables.

The war record of the 5th Division is outlined in Appendix 1, starting with its involvement in the action at Fromelles in French Flanders, near Lille. The 1st, 2nd and 4th Divisions were active on the Somme on 25th July 1916, a week later than the 5th Division who commenced action on the 19th July. Les Carlyon makes reference in "The Great War" (P52) to the participation of the three brigades and specifically to the 8th.

"About one quarter of the men in the 14th and 15th Brigades and most of the officers had fought at Gallipoli. The 8th had never been under fire anywhere."

There is one photo in the collection referring to the 3rd Division commanded by Sir John Monash, which trained at Salisbury Plain and participated in the Kings Review of 17 April 1917. Carlyon makes reference to the way other divisions saw them (P284).

"The Australians from the other four divisions were still down on the Somme. They thought the 3rd Division had been pampered. One day it might actually do some fighting. They referred to Monash's men as "the Neutrals" or "the Deep Thinkers"

The 3rd Division was recruited in Australia in 1915 and 1916 and arrived in France in November 1916, at the start of what was described as the coldest winter for decades. It first saw action at Messines in the summer of 1917 and had the least number of casualties of any division, by the end of the war.

A summary of all 5 divisions is contained in Appendix 1 and Appendix 3 gives a guide to the establishments of the A.I.F. Appendix 2 gives a summary of the initial deployment of the various divisions, on their arrival in England in 1916.

THE PHOTOGRAPHER/COMPILER

The compiler of the two albums and the photographer are probably the same person. On Page 9 of Album 1, he refers to himself as "self" and there are photographs of a young man about 30 years old, his camera and tripod, presumably taken by a third party or delayed exposure. There are about a dozen other photographs throughout the two albums that portray him mostly in small groups and often with a pipe which is always unlit.

His writing in white ink on the dark paper is neat with no corrections. The spelling of some names is incorrect having checked them, where possible, against the Nominal Roll of the Australian War Memorial. However, the place names are always correct and he is a good tourist in this respect. The photographer is a private and in Album 2 he is seen with an inverted chevron on his lower left arm denoting that he has been on active duty at the front in France in the winter/spring of 1916/17. He had a short spell in Delhi Hospital, Tidworth but there is no date as when he was a patient there, nor how he was injured.

He has cousins in London, who he goes to see and there are a small number of photographs of them, both at the start of Album 1 and at the end of Album 2, but there are no names given.

As to his position in relation to the officer commanding the 8th Training Battalion, Major Sloan, that is probably one of being his batman. There is one photograph of "self" wearing a Sam Browne belt, which is an officers leather field belt having a supporting strap over the right shoulder. It seems the only way he would have access to such a piece of equipment would have been as a batman to a commissioned officer. However the photograph does appear to be out of chronological order as Major Sloan was appointed to the 8th Training Battalion on 1 February, 1917.

The photographer initially described Major Sloan in Album 1 as Major Sloan but by the end of that album, he is describing him as "Tod". There is an obvious bond between "Tod" and the photographer and on one of their trips on leave, they went with a New Zealand soldier, Jim Minihan, to Ireland. Major Sloan would appear to be aged about 45 years and the relationship is one of a middle aged uncle with a young cousin. It is therefore disappointing that there is no reference to the photographer or batman in the book compiled by Sloan, "The Purple and Gold", but then again there is only two pages on the 8th Training Battalion in a volume of 400 pages and this was written in 1938.

Major Sloan gave the photographer a certain freedom to take photographs of training, parades and groups of officers. At one stage he is permitted to take photographs in a mini firing range from in front of the guns. This would be seen as a breach of standing orders but he was allowed to take these photographs, seemingly for his own use unless copies were done for the regiment. There is never any evidence of a dark room or developing equipment, so one presumes they were developed by some other party. He was also allowed to take photographs of the official party at the Kings Review on 17 April, 1917, when 27000 Australian soldiers marched past in a review by King George V. Other photographs on this occasion included Andrew Fisher, the ex-Prime Minister, who was then the Australian High Commissioner in London. On other occasions, there are photographs of groups of officers in informal situations. This liberty to take photographs more or less had him in the role of unofficial Battalion photographer.

At one point, a photograph is taken of Major Sloan in the middle of an extensive field of potatoes and he is described as "O.C. Potatoes". The Australian War Memorial

(A.W.M.) archives has a photo of Major Sloan and three non-commissioned officers around a display of vegetables which won them the District Competition at the local ~~show~~ ^{show}. There is a similar shot in Album 1. Unfortunately there is no attribution in the A.W.M. photograph.

The photographer went to England rather than France, from Egypt, in the summer of 1916 and from that one can deduce he was a reinforcement to the original establishment of the 8th Brigade. The original 8th Brigade went straight from Egypt to Marseilles in France and from there was transported by train to French Flanders. The reinforcements, who had arrived in Egypt in early 1916, required additional training before being transported to the front line.

It is interesting to see what "self" saw important enough to devote his initial periods of leave. One of his first trips was to Salisbury where he took 87 photographs of the cathedral and street scenes. This could have been the excitement of being in the "mother country" but it also displayed an interest in architecture and history. He was also interested in landscape as his photographs of the Isle of Wight bear witness.

People are rarely in his photographs taken away from the battalion.

In conclusion, the identity of the photographer/compiler is most likely to be gained through the papers of the man who became Lieutenant Colonel Sloan. Other trails from the original donation of the albums prior to 1973 are well and truly cold.

MAJOR SLOAN

Major Hannibal W. Sloan, or "Tod" as the photographer calls him, is a figure who appears intermittently throughout the two albums. In February, 1917, Major Sloan arrived from the 30th Battalion in France to take command of the 8th Training Battalion from a Major Steel and remained in that position till 27 November 1917. The Nominal Roll of all soldiers involved in World War 1 is then marked R.T.A. (Returned to Australia). He became the Secretary of the 30th Battalion Association, and by 1938 had attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He compiled "The Purple and Gold": A History of the 30th Battalion" published in 1938 and at that time lived in Hampden Road, Artarmon.

While "The Purple and Gold" has a long section detailing the activities of the 30th Battalion and the 8th Brigade, there are 117 pages of contributions from members of that Battalion covering anecdotes about incidents that occurred over the life of the battalion from its initial formation in May 1915 to its eventual disbandment in 1919. Lieutenant Colonel Sloan, as he became, is self effacing in a similar manner to the photographer, describing himself as "the writer" and with only one photograph of him in the whole book. There is no personal contribution from Sloan in the book, which is unfortunate from the point of view of this assignment.

However, his record is commented on by various more senior officers. Prior to World War 1, Sloan was in the N.S.W. Garrison Artillery and the Australian Staff. He was a career soldier, probably starting his career just after the Boer War, as this is referred to with other officers but not Sloan. He became Adjutant of the 30th Battalion when it was assembled at Liverpool, N.S.W. in August 1915. He was the Ships Adjutant on the "Beltana" which carried the 30th Battalion to Egypt in November 1915. He and the 8th Brigade went to the French Flanders sector of the front in June 1916 and there he commanded C Company of the 30th Battalion until the end of January 1917, when he was appointed to command the 8th Training Battalion in England. The Commander of the 30th Battalion for all but the last 3 months of the war was Colonel J.W. Clark D.S.O and he referred to Major Sloan's capabilities in saying "His long service in the Permanent Forces made him an ideal officer in the moulding of young soldiers".

It is noted that the family of Sloan became involved in the support of the 30th Battalion. A Comforts Committee was established in Sydney that sent food and clothing to the soldiers in the battalion. Miss N. Sloan became the President of the Committee and there was another Miss Sloan who was also on the Committee. Miss N. Sloan became Mrs. George Reid and by 1938 had moved to Inverell in northern N.S.W. and this could be a possible avenue for future research.

Major Sloan was always dressed as befitting a career officer. His leather equipment shone with a polished gleam, commencing with his boots and leggings and working up his body to his Sam Browne belt. He always wore his spurs, again burnished bright in appearance, and obviously was a practiced horseman, sitting astride his horse on parade. The name of the horse was never given reference and there are no photographs of its grooming. He sported an expansive moustache which appeared nearly white in the black and white photographs. Even in the middle of an extensive potato field, he radiated a commanding presence.

SOURCES

Bean C.E.W.

Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-18

Volume 3 The A.I.F. in France

Sloan Lt. Col. H.W. (Compiler)

The Purple and Gold : A History of the 30th Battalion

Halstead Press. 1938

Wade – Ferrell T. F.

In all things faithful : A History and album of the 30th Battalion and

New South Wales Scottish Regiment

Killara Fine Arts Press. 1985

APPENDIX 1

AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE (A I F)

At the end of the 1914-18 War

24.08.1914 - 28.06.1919

General Sir W. R. Birdwood

Lt. Gen. Sir H. G. Chauvel

Lt. Gen. Sir John Monash

Lt. Gen Sir B.B. White

1st DIVISION

Major Gen. Sir T. W. Glasgow

1 - 12 Battalions; 1 - 3 Brigades

Actions: Anzac Landing, Helles, Lone Pine, Pozieres, Mouquet Farm, Guendecourt, Thilloz, Laguicourt, Menin Road, Broodsiende, Merris, Lihons, Chuignes, Hargicourt.

K.I.A. 10477, D.O.W. 3553, Died Other Causes 1133, P.O.W. 500, Wounded 35984.

2nd DIVISION

Major Gen. Sir Charles Rosenthal

17-28 Battalions; 5 - 7 Brigades

Actions: Hill 60 Anzac, Pozieres, Mouquet Farm, Fiers, Laguicourt, Bullecourt, Menin Road, Broodsiende, Passchendaele, Ville-Sur-Ancre, Hamel(6 Brig), Fromerville, Mont St. Quentin, Beaurevoir Line, Montebrehain.

K.I.A. 8837, D.O.W. 2842, Died Other Causes 936, P.O.W. 477, Wounded 37936.

3rd DIVISION

Major Gen. Sir John Gellibrand

33 - 44 Battalions; 9 - 11 Brigades

Actions: Messines, Windmill, Broodsiende, Passchendaele, Moriancourt, Villiers-Bretonneux, Hamel (11 Brig), Mericourt, Bray, Provart, Clery, Brouchaesnes, Bony.

K.I.A. 4542, D.O.W. 1678, Died Other Causes 554, P.O.W. 161, Wounded 24188.

4th DIVISION

Major Gen. E. G. Sinclair MacLagan

13-16, 45, 52 Battalions; 4, 12, 13 Brigades

Actions: Anzac Landing, Sairi Barie (4 Brig), Pozieres, Mouquet Farm, Fiers, Noreuil, Bullecourt, Messines, Zonnebeke, Passchendaele, Hebuterne, Dernancourt, Villiers-Bretonneux, Hamel, Morcourt, Etinehem, Proyard, Le Verguier, Jeancourt.

K.I.A. 8360, D.O.W. 2613, Died Other Causes 872, P.O.W. 2076, Wounded 27172.

5th DIVISION

Major Gen. Sir J.J.T. Hobbes

29-32 Battalions, 8 Brigade

53-56 Battalions, 14 Brigade

57-60 Battalions, 15 Brigade

Actions: Fromelles , Gueudencourt , Grevilles , Beaumetz , Bullecourt , Polygon
Wood , Morlancourt , Villiers-Bretonneux , Vauvillers, Barleux , Peronne ,Nauroy ,
Le Catelet Line (Hindenberg Line).

K.I.A. 5716 , D.O.W. 1875 , Died Other Causes 684 , P.O.W. 574 , Wounded 23,331.

Total Enlistments 416,809

Total Embarcations 331,946

Total Killed 59,341

APPENDIX 2

Early in June (1916), the (Australian) training units began to arrive (in England). On arrival in England they were distributed as follows:

PERHAM DOWNS – No. 1 Group for the 1st Division.

This group comprised the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Training Battalions for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd Infantry Brigades – and thus represented the infantry of the 1st Division, the Pioneer Training Battalion, for all divisions was also, at first included in this group.

ROLLLESTONE – No 2 Group for the 2nd and 4th Divisions.

This group comprised the 5th, 6th and 7th and 4th, 12th and 13th Training Battalions.

LARK HILL – No 5 Group for the 5th Division.

This group comprised the 8th, 14th and 15th Training Battalions.

PARKHOUSE

Army Service Corps Depot, Engineers and Signallers Depot and army Medical Corps Depot.

LARK HILL

Artillery Depot.

TIDWORTH

Machine –gun Corps Depot.

Source: C.E.W. Bean

Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-18

Vol 3 The AIF in France 1916

Angus and Robertson Ltd. Aust. 1929

APPENDIX 3
AUSTRALIAN ARMY FORMATIONS
1916 – 1918

Unit	Strength	Rank
SECTION	8 to 10 Men	Corporal
PLATOON	4 Sections	Lieutenant
COMPANY	4 Platoons (200 men)	Captain
BATTALION	4 Companies (1000 men)	Lt. Colonel/ Col.
BRIGADE	4 Battalions (4000 men)	Brigadier/ Brig. General
DIVISION	3 Brigades plus Artillery	Major General
CORPS	3 or 4 Divisions	Lt. General
ARMY	3 or 4 Corps	General

APPENDIX 4
PHOTOGRAPHIC - ALBUM Volume 1

OFFICERS

Page	Officer	Battalion
6	Lt. J. RULE	31
8	Lt. WISDOM	
8	Lt. SIME (Sandy)	31
8	Capt. Harry STEPHENS	30
44	EVANS	30
44	DUNDAS	29
46	Capt. MORRISON	30
46	Lt. CASTLES	29
46	Lt. FAINE	
46	Lt. EVANS	
46	Padre SMITH	
46	Lt. BOORNE (Babe)	
46	Mjr. SLOANE (Tod)	
47	Capt. BLUMER	ARMC
48	Lt MORRISON I/C	
48	Lt. Col. ABBOTT	
52	Lt. TREASURE	32
52	Lt. ANDREWS	32
52	Capt. ROGERS	32
52	Capt. ROOM	12

Page	Officer	Battalion
52	Capt. COATES	29
52	Lt. STAPLETON	29
22	Capt SHAW	AMC
22	Capt MURPHY	31
22	Major KNIGHT	32

APPENDIX 5
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM 2
OFFICERS

Page	Officer	Battalion
7	Capt. TROTMAN	
12-25	Major SLOANE	
51	Lt. FACEY	30
56	Lt. MORRISON	30
57	Lt. ROGERS	32
57	Lt. MUNROE	29
58	Lt. ADAMS	30
59	Lt. MORRISETT	31
59	Lt. SMITH	
59	Major KNIGHT	
59	Capt COMPTON	
59	Lt. NANCARROW	
59	Capt. QUINN	AAMC
59	Capt. ECKERSLEY(Adjutant)	31
60	Major SLOAN	
60	Col. MCCONAGHY	
60	Capt. QUINN	AAMC

APPENDIX 6
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS 1 & 2

ALBUM 1

Pages	Photos	Particulars
1-2		[Blank]
3	8	Arrival at Exeter
4-6	17	Training at Larkhill
7	9	Visit to Stonehenge
8-9	12	Officers and Self at Larkhill
10	13	Cousins in London & Leytonstone
11		[Blank]
12-21	87	Salisbury
22-23	14	Oxford
24-26	13	Reading , Maidenhead
27-35	59	Winchester, Bournemouth , Swanage
36	4	Graylingwell Hospital and " George"
37	7	Swanage , London , Zeppelin damage
38-39	26	Training at Codford Army Camp
40	11	Anzac Day 1917 at Hurdcott Army Camp
41	9	Training at Hurdcott
42	10	8 th T. B. Vegetable Garden, Army Funeral in winter
43-46	39	Training at Hurdcott
51	4	Major Sloan and the Potato Garden
52	5	Army friends, self and motorbike

Pages	Photos	Particulars
53	6	German POWS work party at Hurdcott
54		[Blank]
Loose	1	King George V presenting medal to soldier
Total	<u>396</u>	Total images Album 1

ALBUM 2

Pages	Photos	Particulars
1-2		[Blank]
3	8	Review by King George V of Australian Troops at Salisbury Plain, 17 April 1917. Group photo of Australian generals including Monash
4	7	Soldiers on way to Review
5	6	Major Sloan and group at Stonehenge
6	2	Major Sloan ("Tod") and other officers
7-9	31	Picnic at Telfont, Wiltshire incl. "Tod"
10-11	21	Wardour Castle, Wiltshire
12-27	114	Visit to Dublin, Killarney, Blarney in Ireland. "Tod", self, Jim Minihan (NZ soldier) The group of three visiting various places
28-30	17	Westminster
31-37	55	"Rambles around London"
38-46	62	Southampton and Isle of Wight
47	7	London and Zeppelin Raid 1916
48-49	14	German POWs at Hurdcott 1917
50-52	24	Red Cross Sports at Gillingham 1917

Pages	Photos	Particulars
53	10	Delhi Hospital, Tidworth – self as patient.
54	10	Hurdcott 1917 – Self on bicycle etc.
55-57	31	Various Soldiers – “ Lest Auld Acquaintance be Forgot “ (Winter and Summer)
58-59	19	Hurdcott 1917 . Various activities. ‘ Lest We Forget“
60	6	Various soldiers including “ Tod “ at Gillingham sports Day.
61	--	[Blank]
62-63	13	“My Best Friends in London”
Loose	2	George V inspecting troops at the Review.
64	--	Blank
Total	<u>459</u>	Total images Album 2