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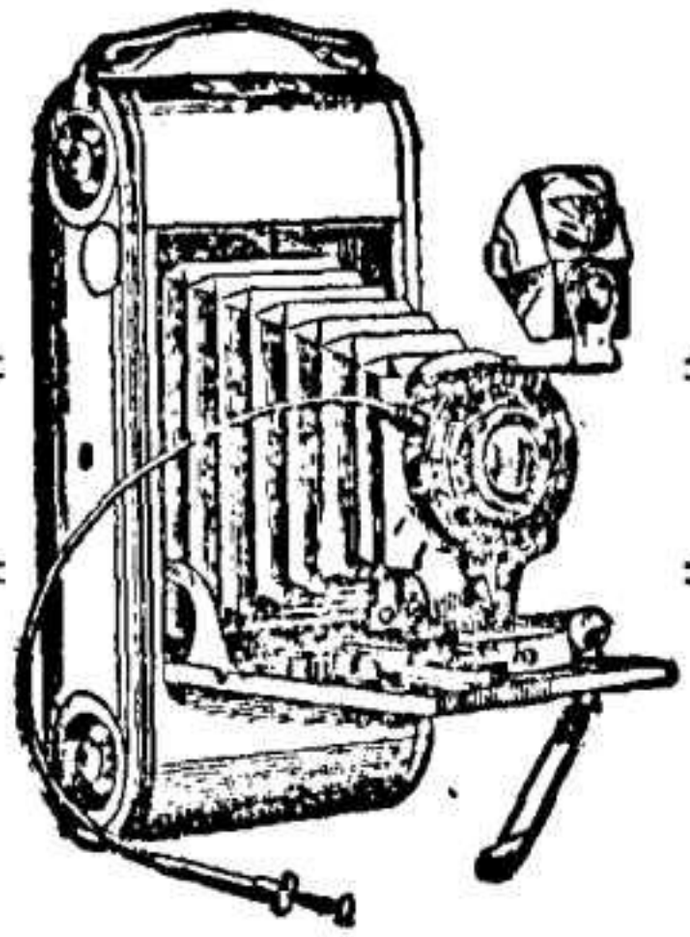

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**1.—"AT THE TOOT." (Official Photo No. EZ72.**

Australian waggons galloping past the 4.7-in. guns in Sausage Valley, during the fighting at Pozieres, July 1916. These guns were on either side of the road, which was the sole line of communication for the Australians immediately behind Pozieres. Traffic had to pass rapidly between the firing of one round and of the next. The blast of the guns on more than one occasion threw a careless passer-by on to the ground.

**2.—READY FOR THE HUN. (Official Photo No. EZ2).**

A Section of a large group of Australian soldiers, including many of the 22nd Battalion, photographed prior to moving into a forward area near Pozieres, in France, 1916.

**3.—WATCHING PRELIMINARIES. ((Official Photo No. EZ83).**

A photograph taken during the bombardment of Pozieres by the Germans in July, 1916. This bombardment continued, almost without pause, upon the shattered village during the first fortnight of its occupation by our troops.

**4.—"TABLE D'HOTE. (Official Photo No. EZ75).**

A party of Australian officers of the 6th Infantry Brigade Headquarters, taking luncheon in a shell hole at Sausage Valley, near Pozieres, France, 1916.

**5.—AN AUSTRALIAN "HEAVY" IN ACTION. (Official Photo No. E659).**

An 8-inch Howitzer of the 1st Australian Siege Battery (formerly 54th Battery) in action at Voormezeele, Belgium, on September 15th. 1917. This gun, at the time, was not on a Vickers platform—as shown by the large scotches behind the wheels. The photograph was taken at the moment of extreme recoil after the gun had just fired, and the blur of the landscape in front of the muzzle is due to the discharge of the heated gas.

**6.—IN HONOUR OF THE FALLEN. (Official Photo No. EZ125).**

An Australian Chaplain, on July 8th, 1917, delivering an address at the unveiling of a memorial erected in honour of members of 1st Australian Division who fell at Pozieres just twelve months previously.

**7.—"THE FLYING PIG." (Official Photo No. EZ149).**

A unique gun used by an Australian Trench Mortar Battery at Pozieres, July, 1916. The shell of this field piece was humorously termed "The Flying Pig."

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**8.—"SAUSAGE VALLEY." (Official Photo No. EZ113).**

At the time of the Battle of Pozieres, the Australian communications immediately behind the fighting all led up through this valley. It was, for six weeks in the summer of 1916, one of the busiest thoroughfares on the Western Front.

**9.—"GIBRALTAR." (Official Photo No. EZ98).**

Originally this erection was a concrete cover, set up by the Germans to protect the entrance to the cellar below, which comprised a large dug-out. Of the house above it, completely destroyed by shell-fire, no vestige remained. It was originally used by the enemy as a H.Q., but when the Australians took Pozieres, it became a Battalion H.Q., and was used by Australian troops during five weeks of the heaviest fighting they ever experienced. This photograph shows a fatigue party carrying sandbags past it to the line.

**10.—"KNOCKED OUT." (Official Photo No. E1421).**

A British tank put out of action near Clapham Junction, in the Ypres sector, Belgium, by an enemy anti-tank gun during the attack on September 20th, 1917.

**11.—"HOT WORK AT THE GUNS." (Official Photo No. EZ141).**

A field gun of an Australian Battery keeping up an incessant barrage fire on the enemy trenches at Pozieres, July, 1916.

**12.—MUD. (Official Photo No. E577).**

Wading through the mud in Gird Trench, near Gueudecourt, France. December, 1916. Smashed by shellfire and broken down by continual rain, these shapeless trenches were an unenviable spot for our troops during their spell in the front line in the severe winter of 1916.

**13.—THE GATEWAY TO THE YPRES BATTLEFIELD. (Official Photo No. E1237x).**

The way to Ypres Battlefield, Belgium, through Chateau Wood. This was once a beautiful tree-lined road, and was used by the Allies for bringing up troops and supplies to the front line. It was continually under heavy enemy shellfire, which reduced it to the devastated condition as shown. (Photographed on November 5th, 1917.)

**14.—MOUQUET FARM. (Official Photo No. E5).**

Photographed after the bombardment during the Somme battle. For three weeks the Australians attacked this German position. They entered it several times, and took it on September 2nd, 1916. But each time it was re-taken by the Germans. It was still in German hands when the Australians left the Somme, and was finally taken in a general advance by the British and Canadians a few weeks later. Its strength lay in a great system of dug-outs and passages below and around it.

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**15.—THE WASTE OF BATTLE. (Official Photo No. E1187).**

Australian troops on their way to the front line, passing along the wreckage-strewn track from Bellevarde Lake and Chateau Wood to Westhoek, in the Ypres sector, Belgium, October 29th, 1917. As this track was one of the main routes to the front line, it was heavily shelled at all times by the Hun, and the toll exacted in lives and material was very heavy.

**16.—HOT COFFEE. (Official Photo No. E51).**

The Australian Comforts Fund Stall in the mud at Longueval, in France, December, 1916, was the most welcome spot on the weary track to and from the line. The troops were here served with a steaming cup of hot coffee at any hour. The attendants serving at this Stall were both, unfortunately, killed in the explosion at the Town Hall, Bapaume, a few months later.

**17.—SNOWED UP. (Official Photo No. E155).**

Australians enjoying a warm drink outside their snowed-up dug-out at Mametz Wood, in France, January, 1917. Although snow, at this time, was a novel experience for the Australians, it was infinitely preferable to the mud and slush in which they lived before it came.

**18.—CUTTING UP SOME SHAVING WATER. ((Official Photo No. E153).**

Australians breaking ice outside their dug-out at Mametz Circus, in January, 1917, before thawing same for shaving.

**19.—RUINS OF BAPAUME. (Official Photo No. E410).**

A view through a shell hole in a house in the main square of the ruins of Bapaume, France, March, 1917. This city was almost completely demolished by the gun-fire of the enemy, and by delay mines left by the Hun on his evacuation of the town.

**20.—WOUNDED ON THE MENIN ROAD. (Official Photo No. E711).**

A scene on the Menin road near Hooge, looking towards Birr Cross Roads, during the battle on September 20th, 1917. The wounded on the stretchers are waiting to be taken to the clearing station; others able to walk are making their way along the road as far as possible, until picked up by passing empty transport.

**21.—DUCKBOARD FATIGUE. (Official Photo No. E837).**

Pioneers of the 1st Australian Division preparing a duck-board track over the muddy waste near Zonnebeke, in the Ypres sector, Belgium, October 5th, 1917, the day after the Australians attacked Broodseinde Ridge. Owing to the heavy rains and marshy nature of the ground, duck-board tracks were the only means of crossing this area.

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**22.—BAPAUME TOWN HALL. (Official Photo No. E419).**

The wrecked Town Hall at Bapaume, France. Early on the morning of the 26th March, 1917, two companies of the 22nd Battalion were moving into Bapaume to billet in the Town Hall. Their move was, by accident, delayed for an hour. In the brief interval between the departure of its late occupants and the arrival of the companies. the building was blown up by an ingenious clock-work mine left by the enemy, and the men, instead of taking over their promised billet, were given the task of shovelling it off the road!

**23.—ALONG THE BAPAUME ROAD. (Official Photo No. E432).**

Australian transport returning along the Bapaume road, in France, for further supplies for troops fighting beyond Bapaume, March, 1917. Le Sars Railway Station, the Quarry, and the Butte de Warlencourt are seen in the background.

**24.—SPOTTED. (Official Photo No. E458).**

No. 4 Section of the 22nd Machine Gun Company in Noreuil Valley, France, in May, 1917, shooting at a German aeroplane flying low over the Bullecourt battlefield.

**25.—A FIELD DRESSING STATION. (Official Photo No. E482).**

A 3rd Australian Divisional Field Dressing Station at Kandahar Farm, Belgium, on the afternoon of June 7th, 1917, during the Battle of Messines. Most of the casualties of the 3rd Division passed through this Dressing Station during this Battle.

**26.—SCREENED FROM ENEMY OBSERVATION. (Official Photo No. E1391).**

Transport of the 1st Australian Division passing along the screened section of the Menin Road, near "Hellfire Corner," in the Ypres sector, Belgium, on October 23rd, 1917. The canvas screens erected along the road prevented observation from enemy balloons and planes.

**27.—TAKING UP SUPPLIES. (Official Photo No. E594).**

Australian transport waggons passing through a ruined street in Bapaume, France. some time after the occupation of the town by the Australians in March, 1917. As will be noticed by the debris piled on the side of the road, the pioneers had a heavy task clearing the streets of wreckage left by the retreating Hun before traffic could be resumed.

**28.—STRANDED. (Official Photo No E1420).**

Disabled tanks in the mud near Clapham Junction, in the Ypres sector, Belgium, September 20th, 1917.

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**29.—PUTTING THEM OVER. (Official Photo No. E601).**

An 18-pounder of a Battery of Australian Field Artillery firing from its gunpit at Norenil Valley, during the fight for Bullecourt, France, May, 1917.

**30.—AT TOP SPEED. (Official Photo No. E619).**

An Australian motor lorry speeding along the road towards Hill 63 (in the background), on June 5th, 1917, during the shelling of the Anzac batteries, which were concentrated in this sector to take part in the battle of Messines, commencing two days later.

**31.—SOME CRATER! (Official Photo No. E707).**

A mine crater, 75 yards in circumference, at Ypres, photographed on September 3rd, 1917. By exploding heavy land mines at the intersection of cross roads, these craters were made by the enemy, and they formed serious obstacles to our advancing troops and transport.

**32.—POZIERES UNDER SNOW. (Official Photo No. E195).**

The battlefield of Pozieres, in France, west of the village, on the south of Bapaume Road, looking towards High Wood, in February, 1917. The black blast of an enemy barrage shows against the snow in the middle distance.

**33.—ALBERT CATHEDRAL. (Official Photo No. E2067).**

Albert Cathedral, France, in September, 1917. This Cathedral, situated at Albert, between Amiens and Bapaume, was one of the finest edifices in that Area. Surmounted by a huge gilt figure of the Madonna, holding a child in her arms. It was a prominent sight for many miles. Badly wrecked by enemy shell-fire, the figure of the Madonna was displaced and hung for many months at an acute angle over the road, as if silently blessing the troops passing below on their way to the front line. A popular French belief was that when the Madonna fell, the War would finish. During the Hun's re-occupation of Albert in 1918, the Church was smashed, and the figure fell. The Armistice was signed a few months later.

**34.—DESECRATION. (Official Photo No. E1028).**

The interior of the Cathedral at Albert, in France, on September 30th, 1917. Wantonly smashed and destroyed, the interior of this Cathedral was a pitiful sight, and stood as a typical example of German tactics during the War.

**35.—AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT. (Official Photo No. E766).**

Captured German trenches strewn with dead at Hannebeek, in Belgium, after the battle of September 20th, 1917. Previous to its capture, this position had been heavily shelled by the 4th Divisional Artillery.

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**36.—DESOLATION ALONGSIDE MENIN ROAD. (Official Photo No. E844).**

Looking across flooded shell craters to Menin Road, on September 28th, 1917, showing horse and motor transport taking supplies through the desolated area beyond Ypres, to the fighting troops in the forward zone.

**37.—A WELCOME HALT. (Official Photo No. E1097).**

Artillery drivers of the 1st Australian Division enjoying a cup of hot cocoa at an Australian Comforts' Fund Canteen on the Menin Road, in the Ypres Sector, Belgium, on October 21st, 1917. In this heavily shelled Area the Canteen job was no sinecure, and the attendants were often compelled to take cover. They worked hard and earned the gratitude of all passing troops.

**38.—MOBILISED LONDON BUSSES. (Official Photo No. E1102).**

Busses conveying the 2nd Australian Division to the Front, in the Ypres Sector, passing along the road near Reninghelst, in Belgium, October 26th, 1917. From Piccadilly to Ypres is a long way, but these busses helped materially in the operations, by transporting troops quickly from one point of attack to another.

**39.—GARTER POINT. (Official Photo No. E1121).**

A scene at Garter Point, on the battlefield near Zonnebeke, in the Ypres Sector, Belgium, on October 24th, 1917. This pill-box, which was called "Ziel House," had been captured some days earlier by the Australian troops, and commanded an excellent view over the surrounding country.

**40.—BRINGING IN THE WOUNDED. (Official Photo No. E1127).**

A view of the battlefield near Garter Point, in the Ypres Sector, Belgium, on October 15th, 1917, showing a stretcher party of Australians bringing in wounded. The stretcher-bearers here sustained many casualties, as they had to go out at all times, and in heavy shelling, to succour the fallen.

**41.—A WELL STRAFED AREA. (Official Photo No. E1135).**

An old gun position in Sanctuary Wood, in the Ypres Sector, Belgium, on October 25th, 1917. Mount Sorel Ridge can be seen in the background.

**42.—"HEADS ARE RIGHT." (Official Photo No. E1199).**

Australians behind the ruins of Ypres, in Belgium, on October 23rd, 1917, playing their popular game of "Two-up." Although prohibited, this "National Game"—as the French people termed it—created an amusing diversion between the strenuous fighting periods of the troops.

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**43.—A FORMIDABLE PILL-BOX. (Official Photo No. E1213).**

A huge fortress-like concrete dug-out, built by the Germans on the embankment of the Zonnebeke Railway, in the Ypres Sector, Belgium, and previously used by them as a Field Hospital. Ironically known as "Ideal House," it was used as Brigade Headquarters by the Australian troops during the fighting towards Passchendaele in October, 1917.

**44.—AROUND THE CAMP FIRE. (Official Photo No. E1224).**

The camp fire, smoky but warm, is enjoyed by Australian soldiers resting at Steenvoorde, on November 2nd, 1917, after coming out from the fighting during the Third Battle of Ypres.

**45.—AN INVESTITURE IN THE FIELD. (Official Photo No E1273).**

General Sir W. R. Birdwood congratulating Colonel A. T. Paterson, of the 39th Battalion, to whom he had just presented the Military Cross, at the presentation parade at Neuve Eglise, Belgium, on December 4th, 1917.

**46.—A HOP-OVER. (Official Photo No. E5988). Composite.**

Australians, with fixed bayonets, going over the top to meet the Hun.

**47.—AN AUSTRALIAN GIFT PLANE. (Official Photo No. E1359).**

An aeroplane presented to the Australian Flying Corps by Mr. H. Teesdale Smith, of Adelaide, S.A. It is here seen in the grounds of the Aerodrome of 3rd Squadron, A.F.C., at Bailleul, France, on November 30th, 1917.

**48.—A KNOWING HORSE. (Official Photo No. E2382).**

One of General Elliott's horses, which had been with him since 1914, photographed at Allouville, in France, on June 4th, 1918. Brigadier-General H. E. Elliott, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M., commanded the 15th Australian Infantry Brigade. The men of the 15th Brigade credited this charger with the ability to notice and point out to General Elliott any man who had not shaved or was not dressed properly. It got this enviable reputation in this way: The charger was a well-trained stock horse, and the slightest pressure on his shoulder would cause him to stop. General Elliott, in galloping along the line, would press his charger's shoulder when he noticed a man improperly dressed, and the old horse would stop immediately with his head outstretched towards the man and his ears back. The man, not noticing the signal to the charger to stop, credited him with even a greater intelligence than he possessed.

**49.—AN EXPOSED RIDGE. (Official Photo No. E1265x).**

The way across Westhoek Ridge, near Zonnebeke, in the Ypres Sector, in Belgium, on October 29th, 1917. Transport casualties were very heavy in this exposed position, which was incessantly shelled by the enemy.

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**50.—ANZAC CAMP. (Official Photo No. E1380).**

Anzac Camp, in the Cafe Belge area, near Dickebusch, in Belgium, photographed on November 15th, 1917. Australian reserve troops occupied this area during the fighting in the Ypres Sector, and troops going forward usually spent a night in this camp before moving up to the front line.

**51.—ANOTHER VIEW OF ANZAC CAMP. (Official Photo No. E1380a).**

Anzac Camp, in the Cafe Belge area, near Dickebusch, in Belgium, photographed on November 15th, 1917. This area was subject to heavy shelling during the fighting some months earlier.

**52.—SHELL SCARRED WALLS. (Official Photo No. E1398).**

The Lille Gate and the shell-scarred walls of Ypres, photographed on September 20th, 1917, the day on which the Australian troops, represented by the 1st and 2nd Divisions, marked their entry into the third battle of Ypres by a series of brilliant exploits.

**53.—YPRES, FROM THE AIR. (Official Photo No. E1257).**

Viewed from an observation balloon, 1,100 feet in the air, Ypres presented a tragic picture of devastation. Of its magnificent Cloth Hall and Cathedral, only gaunt skeletons remained. Photographed on October 31st, 1917.

**54.—"PLUGSTREET WOOD." (Official Photo No. E1516).**

A view of Hyde Park Corner of Ploegsteert Wood, in Belgium, on January 22nd, 1918, showing a German 5.9 shell burst, which effectively covered an area approximately 500 yards in diameter. Note the small white splashes where the fragments hit the water. The road shown leads to Messines, and the duck-board track continued to the reserve support and front lines, near Prowse Point, and St. Yves. The house in the wood was the terminus of the light railway.

**55.—THE RUINS OF YPRES. (Official Photo No. E702).**

Enemy shells bursting in the ruins of Ypres, on September 4th, 1917. The Hun constantly rained shells of all calibres on to these ruins during the battle of Passchendaele.

**56.—"ARISE, SIR JOHN!" (Official Photo No. E2964).**

His Majesty King George V. knighting Lieutenant-General Sir John Monash, Australian Corps Commander, at Corps Headquarters, in the Chateau at Bertangles, France, on August 12th, 1918.

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**57.—COMRADES. (Official Photo No. E4599).**

An Australian rescuing a fallen comrade at Chateau Wood, in the Ypres Sector, Belgium, on October 29th, 1917.

**58.—BOGGED. (Official Photo No. E962).**

A mule team bogged in the mud near Potijze Farm in the Ypres Sector, Belgium, on October 19th, 1917. Heavy rains and constant shelling reduced this Area to a hopeless quagmire, and transport difficulties were hard to overcome.

**59.—VILLE SUR ANCRE. (Official Photo No. E2710).**

The house near Ville-sur-Ancre, upon which a successful local attack was carried out by companies of the 58th and 59th Battalions during the battle of Hamel, in France, on July 4th, 1918. The building, which marked the extreme left of the attack, sheltered a strong German post, and the action before it was fought through growing crops, partially concealing wire entanglements. The village of Morlancourt is in front of the distant ridge, from which the enemy had good observation.

**60.—PREPARATION. (Official Photo No. E632).**

Australians of the 13th Brigade studying the large contour map near Petit Pont, Belgium, on June 6th, 1917, which was especially made to give the troops a knowledge of the Messines battlefield. The operation which opened next morning was completely successful. It was considered as much a triumph of methodical planning and organisation as it was a great feat of arms.

**61.—ALL THAT REMAINS. (Official Photo No. E2157).**

The Church of Villers-Bretonneux, France, in May, 1918, after the capture of this town by the Australians.

**62.—AN AUSTRALIAN BARREL BRIDGE. (Official Photo No. E2363).**

The type of bridge used by Australian Infantry to advance across the Somme Canal in France, during April and May, 1918, at a picturesque point of the Canal, near Hamelet.

**63.—A GERMAN PONTOON BRIDGE. (Official Photo No. E3082).**

A German pontoon bridge on the Somme Canal, at Mericourt, France, destroyed by the enemy in a futile attempt to check the Australian advance on August 8th, 1918.

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**64.—THE BANKS OF THE SOMME. (Official Photo No. E1867).**

Men of the 58th Battalion moving forward to the line along the banks of the Somme Canal, near Vaux-sur-Somme, France, on March 31st, 1918. The house on the right of the photograph was used as a company headquarters while the battalion was in the line.

**65.—MOVING FORWARD. (Official Photo No. E1124).**

French troops passing through the ruins of Ypres, in Belgium, on their way to the front line on October 27th, 1917.

**66.—THE WAY TO THE FRONT. (Official Photo No. E4612).**

Australians on their way to take up a front line position in the Ypres Sector, Belgium, on October 25th, 1917. The ruins of Ypres can be seen in the background.

**67.—IDIOT CORNER. (Official Photo No. E1480).**

Men and pack mules rounding Idiot Corner on Westhoek Ridge, Belgium, moving up to the front line on November 5th, 1917. To follow the duckboard and corduroy track was to be seen silhouetted against the skyline, both from the Australian position and that of the enemy—before he was driven from Broodseinde Ridge. But passage over any part other than the top of the ridge was impossible owing to mud. At this point many transport and guns were wrecked by the constant shell fire, and others were lost in the morass. One vehicle actually sank out of sight in the ooze a little to the right of the picture.

**68.—GUARDED BY PROVIDENCE. (Official Photo No. E1065).**

A shrine near a demolished church at Ypres, Belgium, on November 2nd, 1917. Though the surrounding buildings were almost obliterated, this shrine, remarkably enough, was uninjured.

**69.—"TO FRITZ WITH COMPLIMENTS." (Official Photo No. E1209).**

An 18-pounder gun of the 38th Battery of Australian Field Artillery "dug in" among the ruins of an old factory, near Zonnebeke, in the Ypres Sector, Belgium, on October 24th, 1917. Abraham Heights may be seen on the skyline.

**70.—CROSSING THE JORDAN. (Official Photo No. B7).**

Australian Light Horsemen crossing the pontoon bridge over the Jordan River, at Ghoraniyeh Bridgehead, in Palestine, April, 1918.

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**71.—A COMMANDING POSITION. (Official Photo No. E4661).**

A machine-gun position commanding a section of the Somme Canal, near Sailly-le-Sec, France, on March 29th, 1918. It was in front of Sailly-le-Sec that troops of the 3rd Australian Division held up the German advance in this vicinity.

**72.—GHORANIYEH. (Official Photo No. B12).**

An Australian Light Horse Camp on the left flank defence line at Ghoraniyeh, Palestine, during April, 1918.

**73.—ON THE TRACK OF THE HUNS. (Official Photo No. E435).**

The 4th Divisional Artillery passing along the Bapaume Road, near Le Sars, France, during the Australian fight for Bapaume, March, 1917.

**74.—BY THE SEA OF GALILEE. (Official Photo No. B281a).**

The 3rd Australian Light Horse Brigade "trekking" by the Sea of Galilee, en route to Rosh Pina, in Palestine, in 1918.

**75.—PASSING THROUGH JERUSALEM. (Official Photo No. B1520).**

Australians of the Anzac Mounted Division passing through the ancient city of Jerusalem on January 22nd, 1918.

**76.—JORDAN VALLEY DUST. (Official Photo No. B26).**

A dust scene at Auja, Palestine, showing the 8th Australian Light Horse taking their horses to water at Auja Ford.

**77.—THE DESERT TRAIL. (Official Photo No. B1443).**

Australians of the Imperial Camel Corps on the march across the sandhills, near the Mediterranean Sea, in Palestine, early in 1918.

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**78.—THE ADVANCE ACROSS THE DESERT. (Official Photo No. B1510).**

The 1st Australian Light Horse Brigade passing over the steep sandhills at Esdud, Palestine, on January 10th, 1918.

**79.—SHRAPNEL CORNER. (Official Photo No. E4617).**

This corner was appropriately named, and the spot was widely known to all troops; few risked loitering in the vicinity. Ypres may be seen in the distance. Photographed on October 30th, 1917.

**80.—THE FALLEN CRESCENT. (Official Photo No. B91).**

Turkish prisoners, who were captured by the Australian Light Horse, in camp near Amman, Syria.

**81.—RETURNING TO REST. (Official Photo No. B1488).**

The 3rd Australian Light Horse Brigade on January 3, 1918, returning to their rest camp after being in action near Latron, in Palestine.

**82.—THE WADY KELT. (Official Photo No. B42).**

A bridge on the Jericho main road crossing the Wady Kelt, in Palestine, with the Mount of Temptation (Jebel Kuruntul) in the distance. Note the Australian Light Horsemen bathing in the foreground.

**83.—WATERING HORSES AT MOUNT ZION. (Official Photo No. B1518).**

Australians of the Anzac Mounted Division watering their horses at the foot of Mount Zion, Jerusalem, on January 22nd, 1918.

**84.—THE WAY TO JERICHO. (Official Photo No. B1468).**

The 1st Australian Light Horse Brigade zig-zagging down a hillside on the way from Judea to the Jordan Valley, Palestine, prior to the attack on Jericho, March, 1918.

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**85.—AN EASTERN VILLAGE. (Official Photo No. B1669).**

A village scene on the Mount of Olives, near Jerusalem, Palestine. Photographed during March, 1918.

**86.—PASSING THE GREAT CITY WALL. (Official Photo No. B1600).**

Australian Light Horse advancing from the direction of Bethlehem, Palestine, passing the Great City Wall, Jerusalem, en route to the Jordan Valley, January, 1918.

**87.—A LIGHT HORSE PATROL. (Official Photo No. B260).**

An Australian Light Horse patrol at Jenin, Palestine, during the advance on Damascus, September, 1918.

**88.—H.M.A.S. "AUSTRALIA." (Official Photo No. EN7).**

H.M.A.S. "Australia" in the Firth of Forth, Scotland, December, 1918.

**89.—DUST. (Official Photo No. B230).**

An Australian Light Horse team raises dust on a road near Jericho, Palestine.

**90.—THE RIVER NILE. (Official Photo No. B1755).**

A scene on the Nile, at Cairo, Egypt, during 1918.

**91.—IN ACTION DURING A GAS ATTACK. (Official Photo No. E658).**

Gunners of the 2nd Australian Siege Battery working a 9.2in. Howitzer in their gas masks during an attack at Voormezeele, Belgium, on September 15th, 1917. The camouflage screen overhead conceals the position from enemy aeroplanes.

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**92.—THE OLD WATER-WHEEL. (Official Photo No. B1498).**

Native women (water carriers) by an old water-wheel in the village of Zernukah, Palestine, during its occupation by the Australian Light Horse, January 16th, 1918.

**93.—WARSHIPS OF THE DESERT. (Official Photo No. B1470).**

Australians of the Imperial Camel Corps on the sandhills near Rafa, Palestine, March, 1918.

**94.—A JORDAN VALLEY VISTA. (Official Photo).**

A view of the Jordan Valley taken from an old Roman Fort. Jericho may be seen in the middle distance.

**95.—A DESERT OASIS. (Official Photo No. B1610).**

Pools of water at Hod, near Belah, Palestine, after rain in January, 1918. The 3rd Australian Light Horse Brigade was camped in the locality at this time.

**96.—A FAMOUS LIGHT HORSE CAMP. (Official Photo No. B1615).**

A typical scene in the camp of units of the Australian Light Horse, at Belah, Palestine, in January, 1918.

**97.—BIVVIES. (Official Photo No. B1462).**

Australians of the Imperial Camel Corps bivouacked on the sand near the Mediterranean Sea, at Belah, Palestine, March, 1918.

**98.—UNLOADING STORES. (Official Photo No. B1501).**

Natives of the Egyptian Labor Corps unloading stores and equipment for the Australian Light Horse from a cargo boat at Nalin-Sukereir, Palestine, on January 10th, 1918. Owing to the lack of unloading facilities, cargo had to be brought ashore by surf-boats.

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**99.—AMONG THE RUINS OF GAZA. (Official Photo No. B1444).**

Squadrons from the 4th Australian Light Horse Regiment in the ruins of Gaza, Palestine, photographed in February, 1918. The large building shown in the picture is the Gaza Town Hall.

**100.—GOING TO JERICHO. (Official Photo No. B1619).**

The 1st Australian Light Horse Brigade moving from Bethlehem towards Jerusalem on their way to the attack of Jericho, Palestine, in January, 1918, General C. F. Cox, in command, leading.

**101.—A SIGNAL STATION. (Official Photo No. B1408).**

Signallers and scouts of the 3rd Australian Light Horse Brigade at an old Mosque at El Burj, Syria, on January 2nd, 1918.

**102.—THE ROAD TO JERUSALEM. (Official Photo No. B1714).**

A view on the road to Jerusalem. On the left of the picture can be seen a system of Turkish trenches. This picture gives an excellent idea of the class of country over which the Australian Light Horse advanced. Note the terraced hillsides. Photographed on January 22nd, 1918.

**103.—ANCIENT RUINS. (Official Photo No. B1200).**

The Temple of Bacchus at Baalbek, Syria. Its mammoth size can be judged by comparison with the Australian soldier seen standing close to the third pillar towards the left of the picture.

**104.—OFF ON A BOMBING RAID. (Official Photo No. B5089).**

Above the clouds in Palestine. Australian aeroplanes in battle formation, setting out over the Turkish lines on a bomb-dropping expedition.

**105.—THE HOLY CITY. (Official Photo No. B1521).**

A general view of Jerusalem from the Mount of Olives, photographed on January 22nd, 1918, at the time the Anzac Mounted Division passed through on their way to the Jordan Valley.

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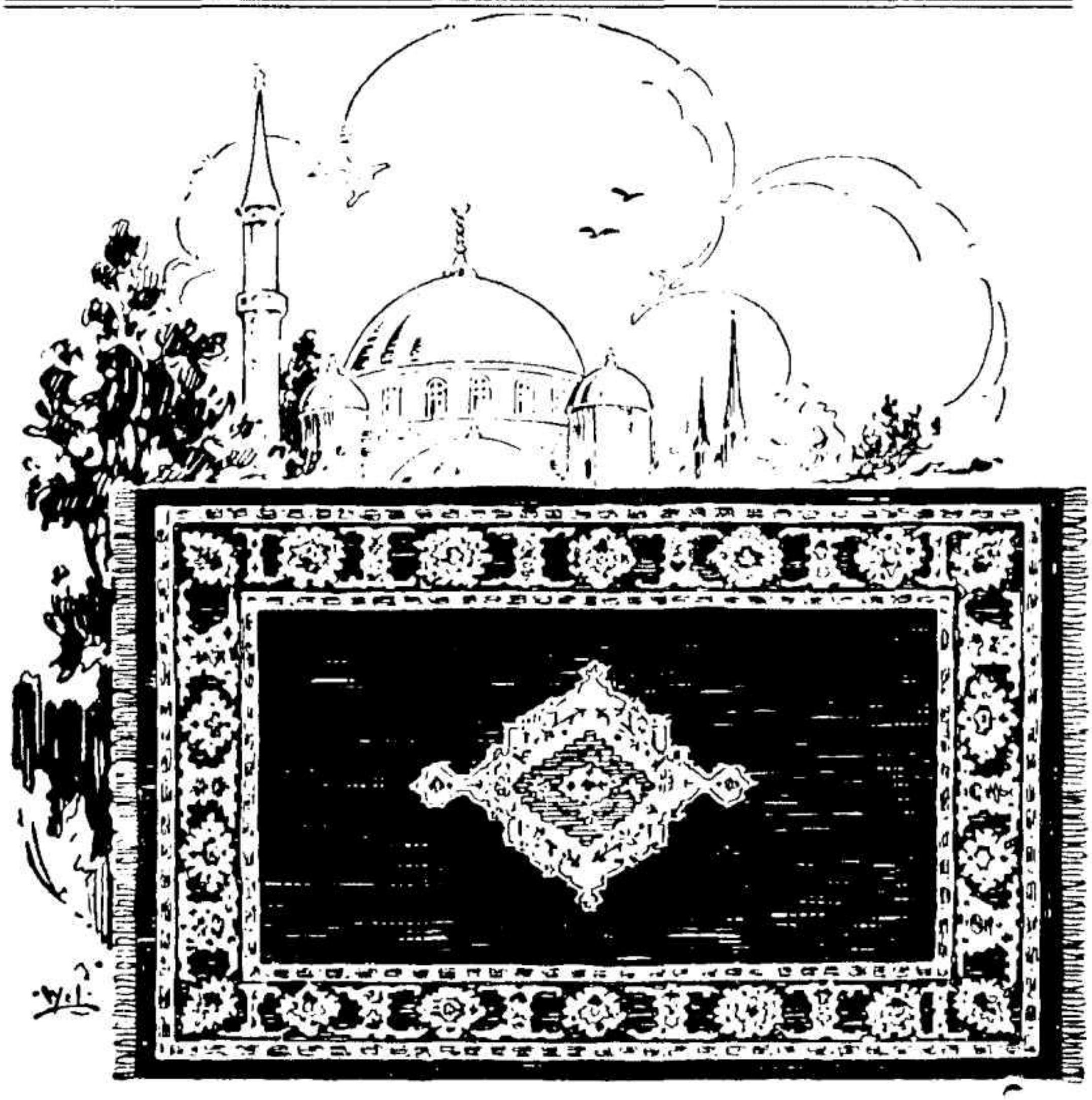

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**106.—ACROSS THE DOG RIVER. (Official Photo No. B1282).**

An advance party of the 12th Australian Light Horse crossing the Dog River, near Beirut, in Syria.

**107.—THE VALLEY OF DEATH. (Official Photo No. B1112).**

A view of the Barada Gorge at Damascus, in Syria, where the Turks were caught by our machine-gun fire from the top of the hills, and also from the air, and slaughtered in great numbers while retreating from Damascus. The place became a shambles.

**108.—MAGDHABA. (Official Photo No. (B863).**

Magdhaba was the scene of a very severe battle early in the Palestine campaign. The buildings shown in this picture were erected by the Turks, and were left by them when they evacuated this position. Photographed during February, 1919.

**109.—ON THE MOUNT OF OLIVES. (Official Photo No. B1738).**

A Russian Church with golden domes seen from the Garden of Gethsemene. This was familiar to all Light Horsemen who passed it when coming from or going to the Jordan Valley. Photographed during March, 1918.

**110.—BEDOUINS. (Official Photo No. B923).**

A group of Bedouin women and children at Rafa in Palestine, February, 1919. The Bedouin was a distinctive type of wandering nomad. His home was the desert.

**111.—THE ENTRY INTO DAMASCUS. (Official Photo No. B316).**

The Australian Light Horse entering Damascus, in Syria, on October 2nd, 1918. The capture of Damascus, the oldest city in the world, was one of the most remarkable achievements of the war. This action was the last desperate stand by the Germans and Turks in the Palestine campaign; they lost over 20,000 prisoners and huge supplies of war material. After being driven from Damascus, the Turkish Army completely collapsed, and was practically annihilated.

**112.—THE ADVANCE ACROSS THE DESERT. (Official Photo No. B1510x).**

Australian Light Horse crossing the steep sandhills at Esdud, in Palestine, January, 1918.

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**113.—3rd A.L.H. BDE., CAMP, TRIPOLI. (Official Photo No. B813).**

A general view of the 3rd Australian Light Horse Brigade Camp, at Tripoli, Syria, December, 1918.

**114.—A LIGHT HORSE OUTPOST. (Official Photo No. B14).**

Right flank outpost at Ghoraniyeh in the Jordan Valley, Palestine, April, 1918.

**115.—A "FUNK-HOLE" TABLE. (Official Photo No. B197).**

Members of the Imperial Camel Corps taking their breakfast from a "funk-hole" table in the desert near Jaffa, Palestine. When not used as a dining table these "funk-holes" came in useful when enemy aeroplanes hovered overhead. Owing to the fact that aeroplane bombs generally burst outward, one would be comparatively safe lying in a "funk-hole" even though the bomb dropped only a short distance away.

**115a.—"JERICHO JANE." (Official Photo No. B107).**

This enemy gun will be well remembered by all Light Horsemen who served in the Jordan Valley, Palestine. Daily at 5 a.m. the Turks would make its presence felt, and it was responsible for the loss of many of our men and horses. So well was it concealed in the hills that our airmen failed to locate it. During the final campaign in Palestine when the Turks were routed, rather than let this gun fall into British hands, it was overturned by the Turks in the Wadi Nimrin, where this photograph was taken.

**116.—AT THE RAILHEAD DUMP. (Official Photo No. B1612).**

Camels at the Australian Light Horse Camp at Deiran, Palestine, loaded ready for the march. During the Palestine campaign the camel more than earned his reputation as "The ship of the Desert." It was not uncommon to see convoys of as many as 3,000 camels moving to the forward areas with supplies of food and fodder.

**117.—CROSSING FLOODED AREAS. (Official Photo No. B1542).**

Camel transport of the Australian Light Horse crossing the flooded areas around Esdud, Philistine Plain, Palestine, on January 7th, 1918, after a heavy fall of rain. Although the camel has a natural aversion to water, strangely enough, during these floods he proved even more reliable than the mule or the horse in keeping up supplies to troops in the advanced area.

**118.—AT THE GALLOP. (Official Photo No. E650).**

An Australian transport waggon on June 5th, 1917, galloping along the road near Red Lodge, behind Hill 63, in Belgium, whilst the Germans were shelling the batteries of the Australian and New Zealand Artillery concentrated there for the battle of Messines, which opened on June 7th, 1917.

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**119.—THE LARGEST GUN CAPTURED DURING THE WAR. (Official Photo No. E2995).**

Lieutenant-Colonel D. T. Moore, Commanding 3rd Battalion, A.I.F. (on the platform), and Lieutenant C. O. Clark beside the broken barrel of the 15-inch naval gun taken by a company of the 3rd Battalion in a bayonet attack at Arey Woods, near Chuignolles, during the advance of the Australian troops in the vicinity, on August 23rd, 1918. The picture was taken the next day, and shows how the gun was found. It had been wrecked either by accidental or designed explosion.

**120.—AN ADVANCED DRESSING STATION. (Official Photo No. E715).**

Wounded being treated at an advanced underground dressing station near Ypres, Belgium, on September 20th, 1917, which date marked the opening of the successful operation by the Australian Corps at Ypres, during which much valuable ground was wrested from the Hun.

**121.—A GERMAN BOOBY TRAP. (Official Photo No. E3039).**

Australian transport in "Happy Valley," near Bray, in France, on August 28th, 1918, passing an enemy gun believed to be mined, "Happy Valley" was the scene of severe fighting by the 9th Infantry Brigade in the operations to the left of the town on August 22nd, 1918. When forced to retreat, the Germans made a habit of placing in conspicuous places objects with mines attached, and this fact was well known to the Australians; such objects were religiously left untouched until they had received special attention by the Engineers, who would carefully examine and report on their safety or otherwise.

**122.—ON THEIR WAY TO BE CAGED. (Official Photo No. E3075).**

German prisoners, captured in the Australian advance on the Somme, leaving the Compound near Villers-Bretonneux, in France, on August 27th, 1918, for the Concentration Camps in the back areas.

**123.—RUINS OF THE ONCE BEAUTIFUL CLOTH HALL, YPRES. (Official Photo No. E717).**

A loaded artillery limber passing the ruins of the Cloth Hall at Ypres, Belgium, on September 14th, 1917.

**124.—WARFUSEE-ABANCOURT. (Official Photo No. E3087).**

The village of Warfusee-Abancourt, France, on August 16th, 1918. This was one of the first villages taken after severe fighting by the Australians during their successful final offensive, which opened on August 8th, 1918. A number of prisoners were captured, and huge supplies of war material were secured.

**125.—"TELLING THE LATEST." (Official Photo No. E1223).**

Members of the 1st Australian Division listening to "the latest" of one of their comrades around a fire in a billet at Ypres, Belgium, on October 28th, 1917. It is a typical scene, for billet life with the Australian was as cheerful as his fighting was terribly earnest.

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**126.—"DEATH'S MESSENGER." (Official Photo No. E737).**

Australians hastening to take shelter from heavy German shelling at Glencorse Wood, in the Ypres Salient, Belgium, on September 20th, 1917.

**127.—A PROMINENT A.I.F. LEADER. (Official Photo No. E3245).**

Major-General Sir J. Gellibrand, K.C.B., D.S.O. (3rd Australian Divisional Commander (right) and Colonel W. Smith (Assistant Provost Marshal, Australian Corps), photographed at Mericourt, France, on September 6th, 1918.

**128.—AFTER THE BATTLE. (Official Photo No. E765).**

German dead along their front line posts near Hannebeek, after its capture in the battle of Menin Road, on September 20th, 1917. The 5th, 6th and 7th Australian Brigades advanced over this area from Westhoek Ridge, which faintly shows in the distance.

**129.—IN THE "ROO DE KANGA." (Official Photo No. E3501).**

The 3rd Australian Division marching through the main street of Peronne, France, on October 4th, 1918, passing an American Division making its way to a sector of the fighting area from which the Australians had just been withdrawn. Two days later, on the relief of the 2nd Australian Division, which had succeeded in penetrating to the entire limits of the Hindenburg Defences, the whole of the Australian front was handed over to the 2nd American Corps, and the Australian Corps, with the exception of Artillery units—which continued operations until the Armistice—returned to a rest area behind Amiens.

**130.—CHINESE LABOUR CORPS. (Official Photo No. E3502).**

A detachment of the Chinese Labour Corps at work on the railway line at Peronne, on October 4th, 1918. This Corps, which was recruited for work behind the lines, adopted the most unconventional dress, mostly salved from ruined houses in the fighting areas. They performed much useful work, and released many British troops for the front line.

**131.—ENEMY SHRAPNEL. (Official Photo No. E978).**

Shrapnel bursting over Passchendaele Ridge, in the Ypres Sector, Belgium, on October 15th, 1917.

**132.—THE GUNS MOVE FORWARD. (Official Photo No. E3506).**

The 7th Brigade of Australian Field Artillery passing through a captured section of the Hindenburg system of defences, near Riqueval, France, on October 2nd, 1918. Owing to the rapidity with which our troops advanced, the artillery were kept constantly moving forward, and the gun teams were kept standing by, ready to "hook in."

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**133.—THE RAVAGE OF WAR. (Official Photo No. E1122).**

The ruins of the Cathedral and Cloth Hall at Ypres, Belgium, photographed on Ocotber 23rd, 1917, showing, in the foreground, a Lewis gun section moving up to the forward area.

**134.—ST. QUENTIN CANAL TUNNEL. (Official Photo No. E3515).**

The Riqueval, or Bellicourt entrance to the St. Quentin Canal Tunnel, captured on September 29th, 1918, and photographed on October 3rd, 1918. This Tunnel, which formed a strongly fortified section in the Hindenburg Defence System, was a "huge, unhealthy barracks," wherein, it was stated, the enemy could secrete two divisions of men, by means of barges moored along the entire length of the tunnel. The Canal itself also formed a serious obstacle, being deep and wide, and honeycombed with dug-out and machine gun posts. The whole system, however, was captured in the general offensive by Australian, American and British troops.

**135.—DURING PASSCHENDAELE. (Official Photo No. E4503).**

Australian wounded at an Advanced Collecting Post near Zonnebeke Railway Station, in the Ypres sector, Belgium, on October 4th, 1917.

**136.—ST. QUENTIN CANAL. (Official Photo No. E3516).**

A picturesque view on October 3rd, 1918, of the St. Quentin Canal, in the Hindenburg Main Line, looking towards the Bellicourt entrance. The tunnel formed one of the most strongly defended positions in the Hindenburg System.

**137.—FOR THE FATHERLAND. (Official Photo No. E3547).**

A photograph, taken on October 12th, 1918, of German machine gunners who fought to the death with their gun near Estrees, France, on October 3rd, 1918, when the battle for the Masnieres-Beaurevoir line was commenced. The position in the foreground was captured by the 5th Australian Infantry Brigade, and that beyond it was the scene of the 22nd Battalion's last fight. The area was thickly littered with German dead following the action. A 5.9 howitzer and four 77 m.m. guns were captured by the Battalion in the valley seen on the left. The operation ended on October 5th, with the taking of Montbrehain, and was the last action fought by the Australian Infantry on the Western Front.

**138.—A DIRECT HIT. (Official Photo No. E3764).**

A curious ruin in Le Catelet, a town in France, which skirts the eastern boundary of the Hindenburg System of Defences, photographed on October 5th, 1918.

**139.—"WHAFFOR." (Official Photo No. E3882).**

Members of the Chinese Labour Company at Bertangles, in France, photographed on August 4th, 1918.

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**140.—SUPPORTS MOVING UP. (Official Photo No. E833).**

Supporting troops of the 1st Australian Division, photographed on a duck-board track near Hooge, in the Ypres sector, Belgium, on October 5th, 1917, as they moved towards the front line to relieve their comrades, whose attack the day before won Broodseinde Ridge and deepened the Australian advance.

**141.—A GERMAN STRONGHOLD. (Official Photo No. E777).**

Enemy dead around a heavily-concreted pill-box, between Nonne-Bosschen and Polygonveld, in the Ypres sector, Belgium, the day following the Australian attack of September 20th, 1917. The fire from these strong points proved costly to the advancing troops, but the enemy occupants received equal quarter.

**142.—THE POPULAR PRINCE. (Official Photo No. E3961).**

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, with Major-General Sir J. J. Talbot Hobbs, Major-General T. W. Glasgow, and Staff Officers of the 1st Australian Division, photographed at Solre-le-Chateau, Belgium, on December 16th, 1918.

**143.—THE ROAD TO THE FRONT LINE. (Official Photo No. E1215).**

Australian reserves making their way to the front line, and pack-mules returning along the track which leads from Idiot Corner to Westhoek Ridge, in the Ypres Sector, Belgium. Bellevarde Ridge can be seen in the background. Photographed on October 25th, 1917. The scene is typical of a battlefield in the Ypres Salient during the Third Battle of Ypres.

**144.—HALLOWED GROUND. (Official Photo No. E4086a).**

A photograph taken on January 9th, 1919, of the scene of the martyrdom of Nurse Cavell, at Brussels, Belgium. The actual spot on which the Australian soldiers were standing is that on which the German firing party stood to inflict their execution, and the stone square in the centre of the photograph is that on which Nurse Cavell stood to face the volley.

**145.—A MARTYR'S RESTING PLACE. (Official Photo No. E4134).**

A photograph taken on January 9th, 1919, of the grave of Nurse Cavell, in Brussels. The body was subsequently exhumed and transferred to England, and after a service in Westminster Abbey, buried at Norwich.

**146.—CHATEAU WOOD AND BELLEVARDE LAKE. (Official Photo No. E1238).**

Chateau Wood and Bellevarde Lake, in the Ypres Salient in Belgium, on October 25th, 1917. Once a beautiful forest, but continual shell-fire reduced this area to a shapeless mass of devastation.

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**147.—A MUCH SHELLED CROSS ROAD. (Official Photo No. E4537).**

The Cross Roads Control Post at White Gate, in the Messines sector, Belgium, where General Holmes, when accompanying the Hon. W. A. Holman, then Premier of New South Wales, during a visit to the front, was killed by an enemy shell. The photograph was taken on December 2nd, 1917.

**148.—"WITH THE HEAVIES." (Official Photo No. E694).**

The 2nd Australian Siege Battery in action at Voormezeele, Belgium, September, 1917.

**149.—OUTSIDE THE MENIN GATE. (Official Photo No. E1394).**

A scene outside the famous Menin Gate, situated on the Menin Road, at the eastern entrance to Ypres, Belgium, on September 20th, 1917. the day when Australian troops of the 1st and 2nd Divisions, by their attacks at Glencorse Wood, Nonne-Bosschen, and Polygon Wood "wove a fresh and brilliant strand into the traditions of the Imperial Armies."

**150.—THE MIGHTY FALLEN. (Official Photo No. E4145).**

A German aeroplane wrecked on the Bickendorf Aerodrome, near Cologne, Germany, photographed in December, 1918, when the 4th Squadron, Australian Flying Corps, was established there. It will be noticed that the propellors are driven by friction clutch, and not coupled direct to the shaft.

**151.—"HUNTER'S AVENUE." (Official Photo No. E4542).**

"Hunter's Avenue," a well-known path, which ran through Ploegsteert Wood, Belgium, photographed on February 16th, 1918.

**152.—DRIVEN FROM HOME. (Official Photo No. E2088).**

The shelling of the 9th Battalion billets, in the reserve line at Borre, Northern France, on April 17th, 1918, when the men were forced to leave their billets and take up a position at a safe distance in the open fields. While the photograph was being taken two men were killed in the act of leaving the building.

**153.—THE RAMPARTS OF YPRES. (Official Photo No. E4607).**

Australian troops resting near the famous moat and ramparts of Ypres, Belgium, on September 19th, 1917, the day prior to the entry of the Australian troops into the Third Battle of Ypres. The 1st and 2nd Australian Divisions took part in the operation.

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**154.—AN ENGINEERS' SUPPLY DUMP. (Official Photo No. E4613).**

The Engineers' Suply Dump of the 5th Australian Division at Birr Cross Roads, Belgium, on October 25th, 1917, showing the Ridge to the north of Bellevarde Lake in the background. Note the curved track to lessen casualties from enemy shelling, which was very heavy at this point.

**155.—IN CHATEAU WOOD. (Official Photo No. E1220).**

Australians passing along a duck-board track on October 20th, 1917, through the devastated Chateau Wood, a portion of one of the most famous battlegrounds in the Ypres Salient, Belgium.

**156.—THE CHATEAU AT BAIZIEUX. (Official Photo No. E4693).**

The Chateau at Baizieux, France, photographed on March 31st, 1918. This was frequently used as a H.Q. by Australian Brigades.

**157.—WAITING FOR THE FERRY. (Official Photo No. E4795).**

Australian soldiers on May 5th, 1918, resting at the ferry landing on the bank of the Somme River, where it passes through the village of Vaire-sur-Somme, France.

**158.—THE FIRST OBJECTIVE TAKEN. (Official Photo No. E2790).**

Lieutenant Downes addressing his platoon, "B" Company, of the 29th Battalion, during a rest before the advance on the second objective near Warfusee-Abancourt, France, on August 8th, 1918. The background is obscured by smoke of heavy shell-fire.

**159.—VLAMERTINGHE. (Official Photo No. E1397).**

Motor transports, with supplies, passing through Vlamertinghe, on their way to Ypres, Belgium, on October 1st, 1917.

**160.—A BRIEF SPELL. (Official Photo No. E2176).**

Australian soldiers resting in their billet at Querrieu, France, during May, 1918.

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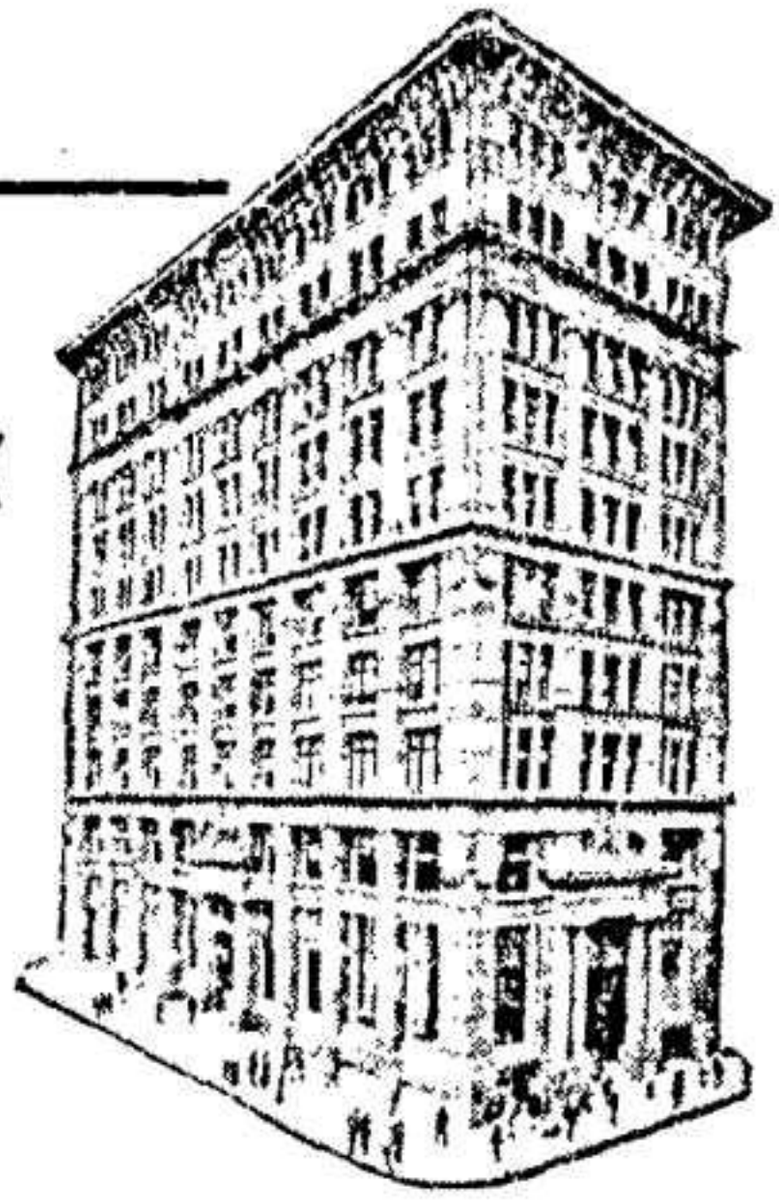

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**161.—THE FIRST STAGE COMPLETED. (Official Photo No. E4923).**

Troops of the 5th Australian Infantry Brigade on August 8th, 1918, resting on a hillside beyond Warfusee-Abancourt, which was the limit of the first objective in the great attack. Shortly afterwards fighting was resumed.

**162.—GASSED. (Official Photo No. E4851).**

Gassed Australian soldiers lying out in the open at an over-crowded aid post near Bois l'Abbe, in France, on May 27th, 1918. They had been gassed in the operations in front of Villers-Bretonneux.

**163.—BEHIND THE FRONT LINE. (Official Photo No. E4891).**

Australians outside a Company Headquarters of the 24th Battalion behind the front line near the Casualty Clearing Station at Dernancourt, France, on June 14, 1918.

**164.—FOOD FOR THE GUNS. (Official Photo No. E1890).**

A battery of 8in. howitzers (1st Australian Siege Battery), near Gordon House, in the Ypres Sector, Belgium, on September 25th, 1917, with shells of an adjacent 9.2in. battery dumped in the foreground. There were great concentrations of artillery in this area, and the devastated ground was a witness to the intensity of the duels which took place.

**165.—AMIENS CATHEDRAL. (Official Photo No. E4918).**

The Cathedral at Amiens, France, photographed on June 28th, 1918. Note the single shell hole in the roof, on the right of the spire. Amiens was the objective of the German offensive in March, 1918. The city was saved from the Huns by the gallant stand made by the Australians at Villers Bretonneux, eight miles from the city, to which it is the key. In this beautiful old cathedral the citizens have placed a memorial tablet expressing their gratitude to the Australians. An Australian flag also hangs there.

**166.—"DUG IN." (Official Photo No. E4859).**

The terraced shelters and dug-outs built by Australian Pioneers and Tunnellers on a steep hillside at Blangy Tronville, France, on May 30th, 1918.

**167.—"DIGGING IN." (Official Photo No. E3067).**

The 3rd Australian Pioneers digging themselves in on the slope before Bray, France, on August 22nd, 1918, following the attack by the 9th Infantry Brigade. The village was still in the hands of the enemy, whose snipers, concealed in the houses and at vantage points, accounted for several of the men as they were digging in.

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**168.—OUT OF THE WAR. (Official Photo No. E789).**

German prisoners marching and carrying wounded from the front line to Hooge, Belgium, on the morning of September 20th, 1917, when the Australian attack deeply penetrated the strong Hun positions in the Ypres Sallent.

**169.—A FLANDERS BATTLEFIELD. (Official Photo No. E1123-A).**

Stretcher-bearers coming back with wounded, and other troops moving up to the front line over a duckboard track running across Anzac Ridge, near Garter Point, in the Ypres Sector, Belgium, on October 10th, 1917, when the attack upon the enemy's positions on Passchendaele Ridge was being pressed, in spite of disastrous weather conditions then prevailing, and stubborn resistance by the enemy.

**170.—IN BAPAUME. (Official Photo No. E426).**

The Band of the 5th Australian Infantry Brigade, led by Bandmaster Sergeant Pheagan, of the 19th Battalion, passing through the Grande Place, Bapaume, in France, on March 19th, 1917, playing the "Victoria March." The ruins of the town are still smouldering, and a few miles away, on the Lagnicourt-Noreuil line, the fighting continued. Of the Australian Official Photographs, none gained wider publicity than this. It was generally regarded as characteristic of the fine fighting spirit which animated the Australian troops in the dramatic events of that period.

**171.—"KAMARAD." (Official Photo No. E3274).**

A photograph showing a party of German soldiers in the act of surrendering to troops of the 45th Australian Battalion, who were advancing beyond Ascension Farm, near Le Verguier, in France, on September 18th, 1918.

**172.—SALVAGE. (Official Photo No. E4909).**

Members of the 3rd Australian Division salving wool and paper from one of the factories near Villers-Bretonneux, France, on June 21st, 1918. From Villers-Bretonneux, apart from the surrounding towns and villages, the Australian troops, by their quite voluntary efforts, salvaged much valuable material on behalf of the French. Over £100,000 worth of textile goods was recovered from Villers-Bretonneux.

**173.—A WINDY POST. (Official Photo No. E1231).**

A shelter of doubtful security at Westhoek, Belgium, during the fighting in the Ypres Sector, in the winter of 1917. These shelters, hastily erected by our troops, formed a marked contrast to the massive concrete shelters of the enemy.

**174.—OFF DUTY. (Official Photo No. E1280).**

Australian nurses taking tea in their quarters at the 2nd Australian Casualty Clearing Station, near Steenwerck, France, on November 30th, 1917.

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**175.—A BATTERY HEADQUARTER'S DUG-OUT. (Official Photo No. E661).**

An interior view of a dug-out occupied by officers of the 105th Howitzer Battery, at Hill 60, Belgium, on August 27th, 1917. Reading from the left, the names are: Captain Leslie R. Blake, Lieutenant D. R. Ikin, Major H. N. Morris (O.C.).

**176.—PAPER HOUSE. (Official Photo No. E1452).**

Looking from Ida Post towards "Paper House" in No Man's Land, on the bank of the River Lys, in the Ploegsteert Sector, Belgium, in January, 1918. At the time of taking this photograph, the River Lys was in flood, and the low-lying area through which it flowed became a marsh. "Paper House," during this period, was inspected nightly by patrols of the 18th Battalion.

**177.—ANZAC. (Official Photo No. E2321).**

A pill-box known as Anzac Strong Post, captured by Australian troops in the attack of the 1st and 2nd Australian Divisions, on September 20th, 1917, and on which they hoisted an Australian flag. To this position there subsequently came an enemy messenger dog, with messages to a German officer, telling of the Australian attack, and instructing him to hold out at all costs. The dog was killed by shell-fire later in the day, and the flag was destroyed, for the pill-box suffered many direct hits from enemy high-explosive shells. This photograph was taken a week later.

**178.—DEATH'S HIGHWAY. (Official Photo No. E700).**

A scene on the Menin Road, beyond Ypres, on September 14th, 1917. This road, well known to every Australian infantryman, was the main approach to the Ypres battlefields, and along it the Hun poured a ceaseless rain of shells in a vain effort to stem the victorious advance of our troops.

**179.—PROTECTING THE HINDENBURG LINE. (Official Photo No. E3481).**

A photograph taken on October 3rd, 1918, near Bony, France, showing the long, black belts of thick barbed wire which formed a formidable obstacle to the Australian and American troops in the storming of the Hindenburg Defence System.

**180.—A CLEVER RUSE. (Official Photo No. E4934).**

Australian soldiers carrying a dummy tank, weighing about a quarter of a ton, which had been completed with others by the 4th Field Company of Australian Engineers at their camp, near Catelet, France, on September 17th, 1918. These tanks were designed to mislead the enemy in the attack which was to be made the following morning on Le Verguier and the Hindenburg Outpost Line, by the 1st and 4th Australian Divisions.

**181.—ANXIOUS MOMENTS. (Official Photo No. E3017).**

German prisoners, taken during the Australian advance along the Somme on August 8th, 1918, proceeding up a hill, near Morcourt, France, in charge of a single Australian. The prisoners are seen looking anxiously over their shoulders to the hills in the background over which the German guns are shooting at any movement in the Australian area, which could be noticed from an observation balloon.

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**182.—LAND MINES. (Official Photo No. E4939).**

A photograph taken on October 3rd, 1918, showing the distribution of land mines in the wire, near Duncan Post, Ronssoy, France, which rendered useless many of the tanks assisting in the attack on this sector of the Hindenburg Main Line, on September 29th, 1918. These "plum pudding" bombs formed part of a former British mine field.

**183.—FOLLOWING UP THE VICTORY OF AUGUST 8th. (Official Photo No. E2878).**

Infantry of the 1st Australian Division moving up in the advance, near Harbonnieres, France, on August 9th, 1918, just after a tank had finally disposed of a line of machine-gun emplacements, which had momentarily held up our troops.

**184.—THE POLYGON BUTTE. (Official Photo No. E987).**

"The Butte," at Polygon Wood, in the Ypres Sector, Belgium, on October 11th, 1917, where fierce fighting occurred, with heavy casualties to both sides. When this photograph was taken, the slopes of the Butte were thickly strewn with the torn bodies of German, Australian, and English troops.

**185.—WELCOME WOOD BEING SHELLED. (Official Photo No. E2319).**

German shells bursting on Welcome Wood, east of Vaux-sur-Somme, in France, on April 12th, 1918. Behind the banks were the bivouacs of the infantry in reserve, and positions occupied just previously by the 29th and 31st Batteries of Australian Field Artillery. The old windmill tower on the ridge was used by the Germans as a registration target.

**186.—UNDER THE WHITE FLAG. (Official Photo No. E4946).**

Stretcher-bearers of the 6th Australian Infantry Brigade, under a white flag, passing the old cemetery of Pozieres, France, on August 20th, 1916, having come from the line near Mouquet Farm. At this point, Tramway Trench crossed Brind's Cut. Though not the recognised symbol, the Huns respected the flag.

**187.—IN THE OLD BARRACKS AT YPRES. (Official Photo No. E1404).**

Members of the 1st Australian Infantry Battalion outside their billets in the Cavalry Barracks, at Ypres, on November 1st, 1917. These were almost the only buildings not completely demolished in this area.

**188.—THE SCENE OF A BITTER STRUGGLE. (Official Photo No. E821).**

The gasometer and concrete shelter alongside, Zonnebeke, in the Ypres Salient, Belgium, a strong point, around which very heavy fighting took place during the great battle of October 4th, 1917, when the Australian troops achieved a striking success in this sector.

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**189.—DURING THE ADVANCE. (Official Photo No. E3884).**

The 5th Australian Infantry Brigade, assisted by tanks, during the advance towards the third objective near Lamotte en Santerre, in France, on August 8th, 1918. The second line had been passed, and a number of the troops are seen lunching whilst awaiting the order to further advance

**190.—BLINDING THE HUNS. (Official Photo No. E3191).**

The commencement of a smoke barrage put down on September 5th, 1918, to screen the movement of the Australian Infantry, who at the time were crossing the Somme marshes near La Chapelette, France, to engage in the fighting beyond Peronne.

**191.—A COLLECTING POST. (Official Photo No. E731).**

A "Collecting Post" for the wounded on the Menin Road, near Birr Cross Roads, at Ypres, Belgium, during the battle of September 20th, 1917. A camouflaged battery of 6in. howitzers can be seen in the background.

**192.—FLERS. (Official Photo No. E520).**

Two Australian officers visiting the ruins of the village of Flers, France, May 11th, 1917. The brick wall is all that remains of the church.

**193.—CLIMBING THE HEIGHTS. (Official Photo No. E3051).**

The supports of the 3rd Australian Infantry Brigade climbing the heights near Chuignolles, France, on August 23rd, 1918, about an hour after the initial assault on the steep ridge had been made by the 12th and 9th Battalions.

**194.—EMPTIES. (Official Photo No. E810).**

A dump of 18-pounder shell cases at Birr Cross Roads, in the Ypres Sector, Belgium, on September 27th, 1917, where positions had been occupied by the 2nd Divisional Artillery during the battle of Zonnebeke on September 20th, 1917, when these shells were used. When this photograph was taken, the batteries had moved forward to positions between Bellevarde and Westhoek Ridges.

**195.—BLIGHTIES. (Official Photo No. E713).**

Men wounded in the Ypres Battle, of September 20th, 1917, waiting along the Menin Road to be taken to the clearing station. German prisoners are seen assisting at stretcher-bearing.

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**196.—IN THE LINE. (Official Photo No. E841).**

Members of the 45th Battalion in the advanced trenches at Garter Point, in the Ypres Sector, Belgium, on September 29th, 1917.

**197.—THE FINAL OBJECTIVE. (Official Photo No. E3259).**

The 45th Australian Battalion at the final objective of September 18th, 1918, overlooking Ascension Valley, near Le Verguier, in France. The fourth soldier from the right is sniping a German, who can be discerned running up the hill on the right of the big burst of smoke in the centre of the picture.

**198.—ZONNEBEKE CHURCH. (Official Photo No. E836).**

A glimpse of the ruined church of Zonnebeke, Belgium, and a corner of the once charming little lake alongside which it stood, before the area became one of the greatest battlegrounds in history. In the fighting which preceded the taking of this photograph on October 5th, 1917, the ground was torn into waves by the terrific artillery fire, and heavy rains converted it into a treacherous sea of mud.

**199.—"HELLFIRE CORNER." (Official Photo No. E1889).**

"Hellfire Corner," on the Menin Road, in the Ypres Sector, Belgium, on September 27th, 1917. This well-named locality was continually under observation, and notorious for its danger; the neighbourhood was piled with the wreckage of all kinds of transport. A "sticky" spot that was always taken at the trot.

**200.—AN INSTRUMENT OF KULTUR. (Official Photo No. E802).**

A German Flammenwerfer (flame-thrower) captured by a member of the 6th Battalion near Stirling Castle, in the Ypres Sector, Belgium, during September, 1917.

**201.—TO A WELL-DESERVED REST. (Official Photo No. E843).**

A scene along the Ypres Road showing a tired battalion coming out to rest on September 28th, 1917, after participating in the fierce fighting during the Third Battle of Ypres.

**202.—ON THE DUMMY. (Official Photo No. E1216).**

A party of Australian pioneers returning by light railway to their dug-outs near Ypres, Belgium, on November 1st, 1917, after having been engaged on work near the front line.

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**203.—THE VANQUISHED AID THE VICTORS. (Official Photo No. E712).**

German prisoners assisting to bring in Australian wounded near Hooge, Belgium, during the Battle of Menin Road, September 20th, 1917.

**204.—AGAINST HEAVY ODDS. (Official Photo No. E780).**

The boggy, shell-torn country round Nonne Bosschen, in Belgium, September, 1917, over which the Australians advanced against the heavy concrete redoubts of the enemy, by which this area was so strongly fortified.

**205.—REGISTERING A HEAVY BATTERY. (Official Photo No. E692).**

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 guns of the 1st Australian Siege Battery in position at Lock 8, on the Ypres-Comines Road, in Belgium, on September 12th, 1917. The Section Commander (Lieutenant J. E. Hendry) is seen making his tour of inspection previous to reporting "Ready" to the Battery Commander.

**206.—VICTORIA RAILWAY STATION. (Official Photo No. D839).**

The entrance to Victoria Railway Station, near A.I.F. Headquarters, London. This station was used by Australian and other troops coming from France and returning from leave.

**207.—TAKING AMMUNITION TO THE GUNS. (Official Photo No. E829).**

A view, in silhouette, of Australian Artillery limbers loaded with ammunition, proceeding along the Ypres Road, Belgium, on September 25th, 1917.

**208.—TRAFALGAR SQUARE. (Official Photo No. D709).**

Australians on leave in London passing a leisure hour in Trafalgar Square.

**209.—THE A.I.F. CRICKET TEAM. (Official Photo No. D685).**

The A.I.F. Cricket Team, which toured the British Isles from May to September, 1919, photographed at Lords Ground, London. Reading, left to right, first row: Gnr. J. M. Taylor, 101st Howitzer Battery; Warrant Officer W. S. Stirling, A.I.F. H.Q., Records Section. Second row: Captain C. T. Docker, General List; Captain C. E. Pellew, 27th Battalion; L.-Cpl. H. L. Collins, 10th A.A.S.C.; Captain C. B. Willis, Dental Section; Sgt. A. W. Lampart, 10th A.A.S.C.; Captain W. L. Trennery, 17th Battalion. Third row: S.-Sgt. C. S. Winning, Dental Section, A.I.F. H.Q.; Sgt. H. S. Love, A.A.S.C.; Gnr. J. T. Murray, 103rd Battery; Gnr. E. Bull, 26th Battery; Lieut. J. M. Gregory, 4th Divisional Artillery; Captain E. J. Long, D.A.P.M., Weymouth; Cpl. E. A. Oldfield. Several members of this team represented Australia in the recent Test Matches.

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**210.—ANZAC DAY MARCH, LONDON, 1919. (Official Photo No. D564).**

Australian Infantry, headed by their band, passing Buckingham Palace, during the march through London on Anzac Day, April 25th, 1919.

**211.—HORSEFERRY ROAD, LONDON. (Official Photo No. D77).**

Looking towards Victoria Street, showing on the right the A.I.F. Administrative Headquarters, and on the left the buildings occupied by the Australian War Records Section.

**212.—MONT ST. QUENTIN. (Official Photo No. E3104).**

The first wave of "A" Company, 21st Australian Battalion, advancing in extended order towards Mont St. Quentin, in France, at 1.30 p.m., on September 1st, 1918, after leaving their trenches to join in the renewed assault by the 23rd and 24th Battalions. During the morning, the 23rd and 24th Battalions had performed conspicuous work in the initial attack. This magnificent assault of the 5th Brigade troops resulted in the capture of one of the most strongly defended enemy positions. The Germans holding it had specially volunteered to resist the Australians; machine-guns were more numerous than usual, and the old wire of 1916 in thick belts on the hill slope was a serious obstacle to the attacking troops.

**213.—IN DIFFICULTIES. (Official Photo No. E1076).**

Members of an Australian Battery hauling their gun forward through heavy mud after the advance, near Hannebeek, in the Ypres Sector, Belgium, on October 4th, 1917.

**214.—THROUGH A CLOISTER WINDOW. (Official Photo No. E1230).**

The remaining portion of a wall of the ruined Cloth Hall, at Ypres, Belgium, photographed on November 5th, 1917.

**215.—OCEAN BEACH, ANZAC. (Official Photo No. G592).**

The strip of beach running from Anzac Cove to Suvla Bay.

**216.—ST. VAAST CATHEDRAL. (Official Photo No. E1699).**

The shattered interior of the Cathedral of St. Vaast, at Armentieres, France, on February 17th, 1918.

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# Group Photographs

## In Centre of Hall

THE Australian War Museum holds Photographs of practically every A.I.F. Unit. These were taken abroad for record purposes, and the majority are keyed, so that if a Soldier's name and unit are given, the photograph in which he appears can be immediately located for your inspection

The whole of the Australian War Museum records are available at this Exhibition. Make your enquiries at RECORDS DESK for Personnel or Units in which you are interested

**217.—(Official Photo No. E1812).**
Officers of 5th Battalion, taken at Locre, Belgium, February 20th, 1918.

**218.—(Official Photo No. E3940).**
"C" Coy. of 5th Battalion, Chatelet, Belgium, January 3rd, 1919.

**219.—(Official Photo No. E2867).**
Men of 6th Battalion in front line, near Lihons, France, August 10th, 1918.

**220.—(Official Photo No. E1818).**
N.C.O's. of 6th Battalion, Locre, Belgium, February 21st, 1918.

**221.—(Official Photo No. E3990).**
"B' Coy. of 7th Battalion, Couillet, Belgium, January 2nd, 1919.

**222.—(Official Photo No. E4967). Price, 8/-.**
Officers, N.C.O's. and men of 15th Field Ambulance, Dourlers, France, February 26th, 1919.

**223.—(Official Photo No. E5304). Price, 15/6.**
Staff, Instructors and Students of the Australian Corps Workshops (under the A.I.F. Education Scheme), taken at Jeumont, Belgium, early in 1919.

**224.—(Official Photo No. E1073).**
Officers and men of 8th Battalion taking shelter behind a pill-box, Railway Wood, Belgium, October 26th, 1917.

**225.—(Official Photo No. E4507).**
The Band of the 43rd Battalion, Locre, Belgium, January 20th, 1918.

**226.—(Official Photo No. E1807).**
The N.C.O's. of 14th Battalion, Neuve Eglise, Belgium, March 12th, 1918.

**227.—(Official Photo No. E959).**
The 14th Battalion resting at Zillebeke, Belgium, September 29th, 1917.

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**228.—(Official Photo No. E2580).**
The N.C.O's. of the 21st Battalion, Querrieu, France, June 27th, 1918.

**229.—(Official Photo No. E4969).** Price, 9/6.
Officers, N.C.O's. and men of 22nd Battalion, near Charleroi, Belgium, February, 1919.

**230.—(Official Photo No. E4968).** Price, 15/6.
Officers, N.C.O's. and men of 31st Battalion, and 8th Light Trench Mortar Battery, Felleries, Belgium, February 19th, 1919.

**231.—(Official Photo No. E2581).**
N.C.O's. of 23rd Battalion, Querrieu, France, June 27th, 1918.

**232.—(Official Photo No. E2582).**
Officers of 23rd Battalion, Querrieu, France, June 27th, 1918.

**233.—(Official Photo No. E2573).**
N.C.O's. of 24th Battalion, Querrieu, France, June 27th, 1918.

**234.—(Official Photo No. E2589).**
Officers of 24th Battalion, Querrieu, France, June 27th, 1918.

**235.—(Official Photo No. E1622).**
N.C.O's. of 29th Battalion, Desvres, France, December 29th, 1917.

**236.—(Official Photo No. E5297).** Price, 12/6.
Officers, N.C.O's. and men of 1st Australian Mechanical Transport Coy., Chatelet, Belgium, April 2nd, 1919.

**237.—(Official Photo No. E5085).** Price, 6/6.
A group of officers, N.C.O's. and men of 8th Brigade H.Q., Beugnies, Belgium, February 19th, 1919.

**238.—(Official Photo No. E4948).** Price, 4/6.
Officers of 12th Army Brigade, A.F.A., Avesnelles, N. France, February 25th, 1919.

**239.—(Official Photo No. E1481).**
Officers of 37th Battalion, Meteren, N. France, January 14th, 1918.

**240.—(Official Photo No. E1505).**
N.C.O's. of 37th Battalion, Neuve Eglise, Belgium, January, 1918.

**241.—(Official Photo No. E1471).**
Officers of 38th Battalion, Neuve Eglise, Belgium, January 13th, 1918.

**242.—(Official Photo No. E3077).**
The Band of 38th Battalion practising, Cerisy, France, August 15th, 1918.

**243.—(Official Photo No. E1524).**
Officers of 39th Battalion, Neuve Eglise, Belgium, January, 1918.

**244.—(Official Photo No. E4956).** Price, 12/6.
Group of Officers, N.C.O's. and men of 57th Battalion, Belgium, March, 1919.

**245.—(Official Photo No. E4957).** Price, 12/6.
Group of Officers, N.C.O's. and men of the 58th Battalion, Belgium, March, 1919.

**246.—(Official Photo No. E5089).** Price, 5/6.
Group of Officers, N.C.O's. and men of the Ammunition Column of the 12th Army Brigade, A.F.A., Semerles, Belgium, February 24th, 1919.

**247.—(Official Photo No. E3805).**
N.C.O's. of the 59th Battalion, Huppy, France, November 23rd, 1918.

**248.—(Official Photo No. E1794).**
Officers of 46th Battalion, Meteren, France, March, 1918.

**249.—(Official Photo No. E2307).**
Group of 46th Battalion, just out of the line, at Villers-Bretonneux, France, May 1st, 1918.

**250.—(Official Photo No. E1426).**
Officers of 60th Battalion, Enquin, France, December 20th, 1917.

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**251.—(Official Photo No. E1732).**

The 4th Light Trench Mortar Battery, Neuve Eglise, Belgium, March 12th, 1918.

**252.—(Official Photo No. E4966). Price, 14/-.**

Officers, N.C.O's. and men of 59th Battalion, Dourlers, France, February 26th, 1919.

**253.—(Official Photo No. E4970). Price, 5/6.**

Officers, N.C.O's. and men of 15th Brigade H.Q. Signal Section and 15th Light Trench Mortar Battery, Dourlers, France, February 26th, 1919.

**254.—(Official Photo No. E5099). Price, 6/6.**

Group of Officers, N.C.O's. and men of 113th Howitzer Battery, Salns, France, February 21st, 1919.

**255.—(Official Photo No. E1716).**

Officers and N.C.O's. of 24th Machine-Gun Coy., Locre, Belgium, March 8th, 1918.

**256.—(Official Photo No. B728).**

Officers of 4th A.L.H. Regiment, Tripoli, Syria, December, 1918.

**257.—(Official Photo No. B756).**

"A" Squadron of 4th A.L.H. Regiment, Tripoli, Syria, December, 1918.

**258.—(Official Photo No. B757).**

"B" Squadron of 4th A.L.H. Regiment, Tripoli, Syria, December, 1918.

**259.—(Official Photo No. B758).**

"C" Squadron of 4th A.L.H. Regiment, Tripoli, Syria, December, 1918.

**260.—(Official Photo No. E5102). Price, 14/-.**

Group of Officers, N.C.O's. and men of the 5th Machine-Gun Battalion, St. Remy, France, March 1st, 1919.

**261.—(Official Photo No. E5095). Price, 9/6.**

Group of Officers, N.C.O's. and men of 57th Battery, A.F.A., Sains, France, February 21st, 1919.

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**The Groups on show represent only a small selection of the A.I.F. Group Photographs held.**

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**262.—OCEAN BEACH, ANZAC. (Official Photo No. G2018).**
The beach and tangled foothills over which the Australians made their wonderful night march in August, 1915, in a gallant but unsuccessful attempt to capture Hill 971.

**263.—SHRAPNEL GULLY CEMETERY. (Official Photo No. G1294).**
Where lie at rest many Australians who fell in that Valley of Death during the Gallipoli Campaign.

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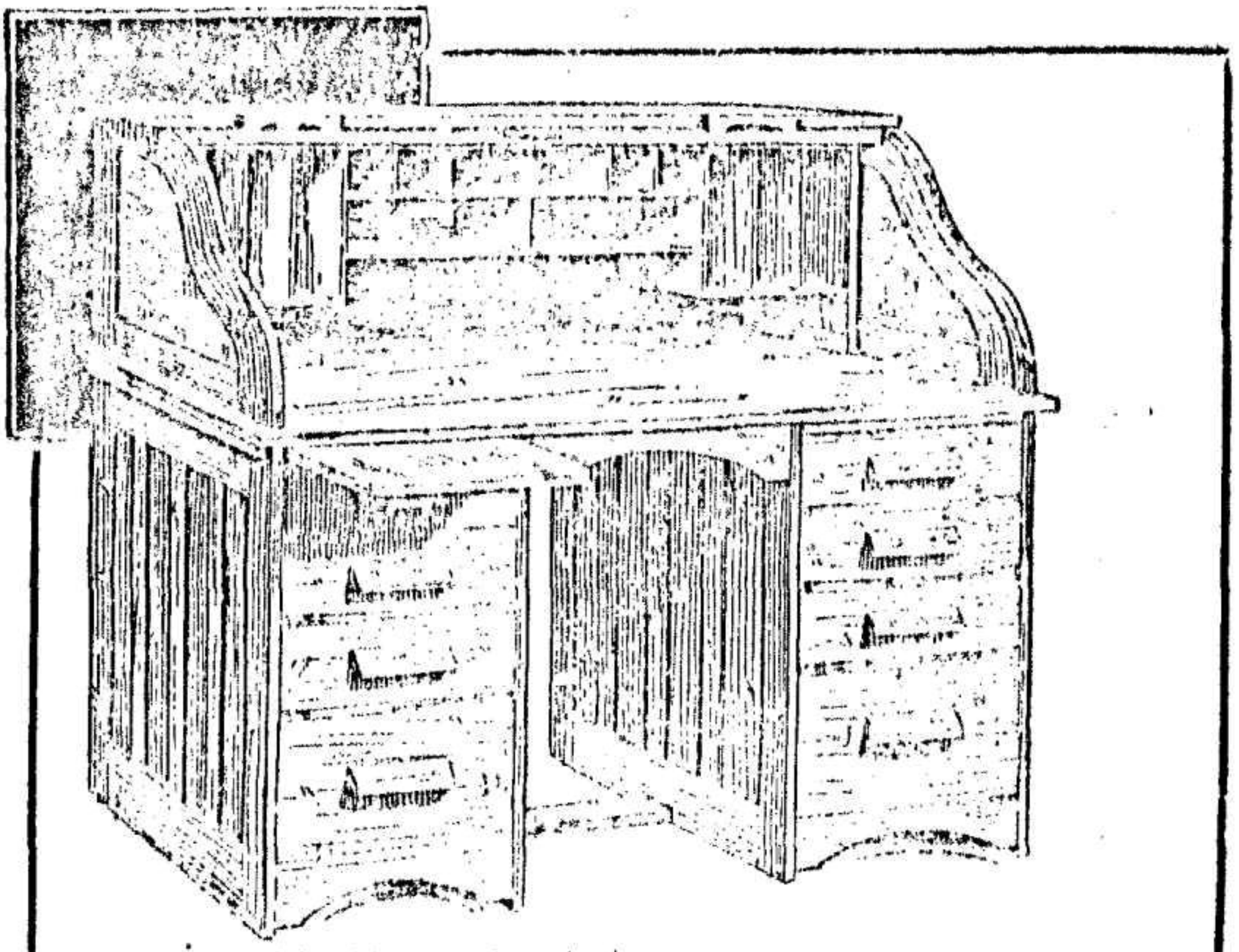

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