

**Warrington Cemetery,
Warrington, Cheshire/Lancashire
War Graves**



Lest We Forget

World War 1



1912 PRIVATE

F. C. PAGE

26TH BN. AUSTRALIAN INF.

5TH SEPTEMBER, 1916 Age 26

No Morning Dawns

No Night Returns

But We Remember Thee

Frederick Charles PAGE

Frederick Carl Page was born at Childers, Queensland on 12th May, 1890 to parents William and Harriet Page (nee Nicholson).

Frederick Page attended the State School at Childers, Queensland.

The 1913 & 1916 Australian Electoral Rolls for the division of Wide Bay, subdivision of Childers, Queensland listed Frederick Charles Page, Cordial Maker, of Childers.

Frederick Charles Page was a 25 year old, single, Cordial Manufacturer from Childers, Queensland when he enlisted at Brisbane, Queensland on 15th May, 1915 with the Australian Imperial Force (A.I.F.). His religion was Church of England & his next of kin was listed as his mother – Mrs H. Page, of Childers, Queensland.

Frederick Charles Page was posted to 3rd Reinforcements, 26th Battalion for recruit training on 15th May, 1915.

Private Frederick Charles Page, Service number 1912, embarked from Brisbane, Queensland on HMAT *Kyarra* (A55) on 16th August, 1915 with the 7th Infantry Brigade, 26th Infantry Battalion, 3rd Reinforcements.

Private Frederick Charles Page was taken on strength of 26th Battalion at Anzac on 12th October, 1915. He was transferred to 7th Field Ambulance on 21st October, 1915 with Rheumatism. Private Page was transferred & admitted to 16th Casualty Clearing Station at Anzac on 24th October, 1915 with Myalgia then transferred to Hospital Ship *Riaw* on 2nd November, 1915.

Private Frederick Charles Page was admitted to St. Patrick's Hospital at Malta on 2nd November, 1915 then transferred to All Saints Convalescent Camp at Malta on 12th January, 1916. He was transferred & admitted to Gozo Convalescent Camp at Malta on 17th January, 1916, then transferred back to All Saints Convalescent Camp on 11th February, 1916. Private Page was transferred to HT *Simla* at Malta on 13th February, 1916 & disembarked at Alexandria on 17th February, 1916.

Private Frederick Charles Page returned to his Unit at Moascar on 9th March, 1916.

Private Frederick Charles Page proceeded to join B.E.F. (British Expeditionary Force) at Alexandria on 15th March, 1916 & disembarked at Marseilles, France on 21st March, 1916.

Private Frederick Charles Page was wounded in action in France on 5th August, 1916. He was admitted to 4th Field Ambulance on 6th August, 1916 then transferred to No. 3 Casualty Clearing Station on 6th August, 1916. Private Page was transferred to Ambulance Train on 8th August, 1916 & admitted to No. 10 General Hospital, Rouen on 10th August, 1916 with gunshot wounds to thigh. He was transferred from Rouen for England on 17th August, 1916 & invalided from Havre on Hospital Ship *Maheno* on 18th August, 1916 with gunshot wounds to thigh.

26th Battalion

The 26th Battalion was raised at Enoggera, Queensland, in April 1915 from recruits enlisted in Queensland and Tasmania, and formed part of the 7th Brigade. It left Australia in July, and, after training in Egypt, landed at Gallipoli on 12 September. At Gallipoli, the 26th played a purely defensive role and at various times was responsible for the defence of Courtney's and Steele's Posts, and Russell's Top. It withdrew from the peninsula on 12 December.

After another stint in Egypt, the 7th Brigade proceeded to France as part of the 2nd Australian Division in March 1916 In concert with the 28th Battalion, the 26th mounted the first trench raid undertaken by Australian troops on the Western Front on 6 June. The Battalion fought in its first major battle around Pozieres between 28 July and 7 August.

(Extract of Battalion information from the Australian War Memorial)

War Diary – 26th Battalion

Poziers Heights

4th Aug – Battalion took part in the attack on heights of Poziers at 9.15 pm.

5/6th Aug -The area from jumping off X 4 b 67 to X 4 7 19 line and forward to R 34 d 59 thence eastward to R 35 c 48 was held by the Bn. The 14th Bn A.I.F. took over at 11 pm 6/8/16. Lewis M/guns were relieved at 2 am but did not leave C.T. until daylight 7/8/16 and then took part in repelling enemy attack, taking 91 prisoners & killing many others. Bn reassembled at Taras Hill and marched back to Brickfields.

(Extract of War Diary information from the Australian War Memorial)

Private Frederick Charles Page was admitted to The Lord Derby War Hospital, Warrington, England on 19th August, 1916 with Gunshot wounds to right thigh. The Hospital Admissions form records:-

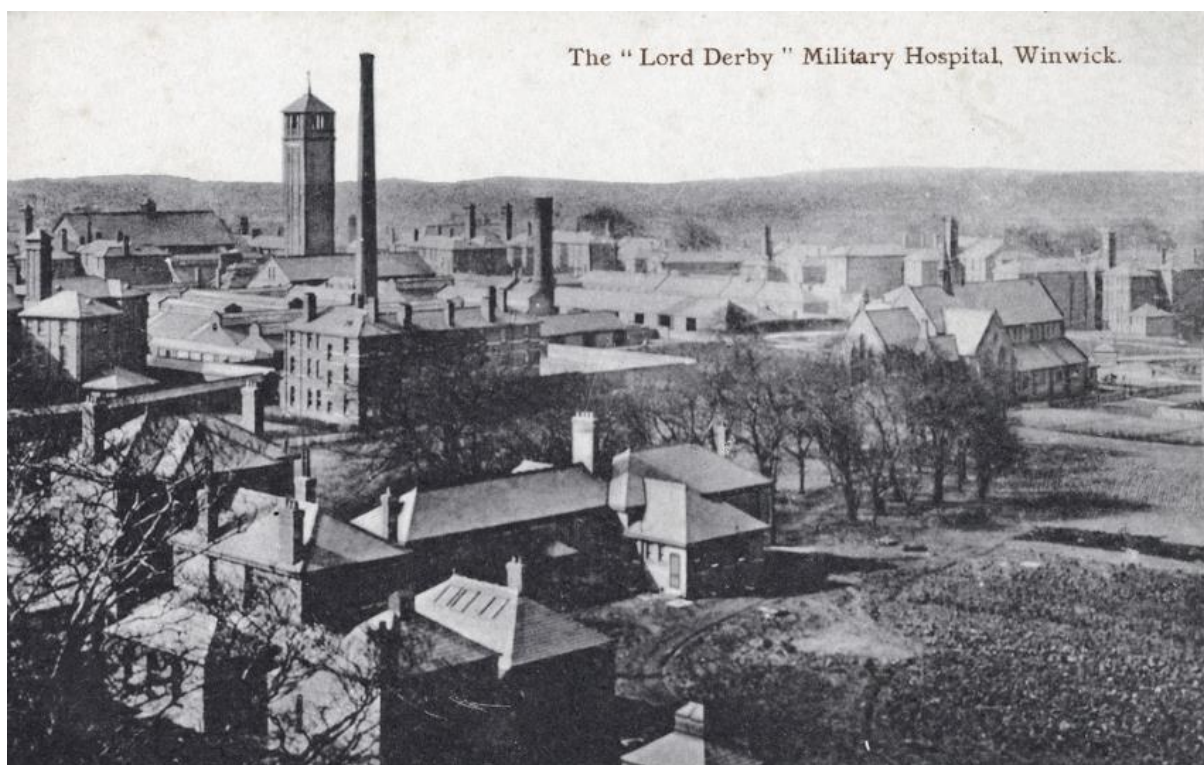
“Wounded on Aug. 5th at Poziers. Red Anti Tet. Serum 9.8.16.

Admitted to L D War Hospital Aug 19/16 with G Sw Thigh.

20-8-16 Foreign body removed.

2-9-16 Another large foreign body removed. Drainage tubes inserted one in original wound & one in operation wound on inner side of thigh.

4-9-16 Complained of sickness & vomiting Restless leg swollen



Private Frederick Charles Page died from wounds received in action in France – Gunshot wounds to thigh – Venous embolism at 3.25 pm on 5th September, 1916 at The Lord Derby War Hospital, Warrington, England.

A death for Frederick C. Page, aged 26, was registered in the September quarter, 1916 in the district of Warrington, Lancashire, England.

Private Frederick Charles Page was buried in Warrington Cemetery (Manchester Road), Warrington, Cheshire/Lancashire, England – Plot number C. CE. 815 and has a Commonwealth War Graves Commission headstone.

Base Records contacted Mrs H. Page, of Childers, Queensland, mother of the late Private Frederick Charles Page, in October, 1920 asking if there were any nearer blood relatives than herself due to the "Deceased Soldiers Estates Act 1918" which stated that the War Medals & Mementoes of a deceased soldier were to be handed in the following order of relationship – Widow, eldest surviving son, eldest surviving daughter, father, mother, eldest surviving brother, eldest surviving sister etc. Mrs H. Page replied in November, 1920 stating that Private F. C. Page was her son & that he was not married & his father was not living.

Private Frederick Charles Page was entitled to 1914/15 Star, British War Medal & the Victory Medal. A Memorial Scroll & Memorial Plaque were also sent to Private Page's mother – Mrs H. Page, as the closest next-of-kin. (Scroll sent September, 1921 & Plaque sent July, 1922).

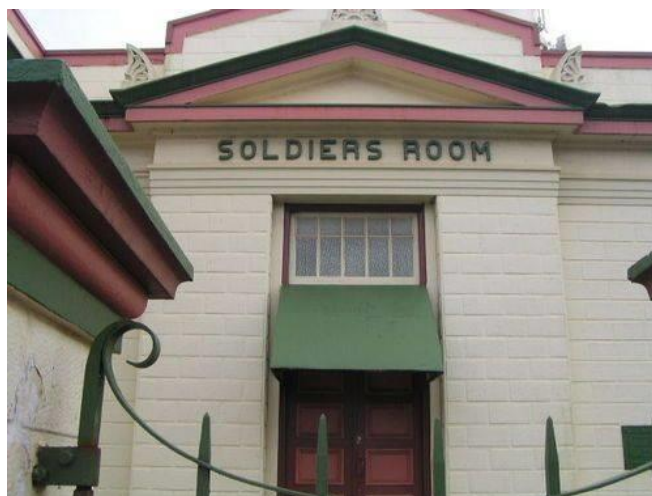
The Commonwealth War Graves Commission lists Private Frederick Charles Page – service number 1912, aged 26, of 26th Battalion, Australian Infantry. He was the son of William and Harriet Page, of Childers, Queensland.

F. C. Page is remembered on the Isis District Roll of Honour, located at Isis sub-branch RSL, 55 Churchill Road, Childers, Queensland.



Isis District Roll of Honour (Photo from AWM – Places of Pride – Faithe)

F.C. Page is remembered on the Childers Memorial Hall (Isis District Pictorial War Memorial), located at Churchill & Lord Streets, Childers, Queensland.



Childers Memorial Hall (Isis District Pictorial War Memorial) (Photos from Monument Australia)





Private F. C. Page (Photos from VWMA)



Private F. C. Page is commemorated on the Roll of Honour, located in the Hall of Memory Commemorative Area at the Australian War Memorial, Canberra, Australia on Panel 108.



Roll Of Honour WW1 Australian War Memorial Canberra, Australia

(51 pages of Private Frederick Charles Page's Service records are available for On Line viewing at National Archives of Australia website).

Information obtained from the CWGC, Australian War Memorial (Roll of Honour, First World War Embarkation Roll) & National Archives



Newspaper Notices

THE ROLL OF HONOUR

129TH LIST OF CASUALTIES

QUEENSLAND

REPORTED IN HOSPITALS

MALTA

Pte F. C. Page, 26th Btn., 3rd Rfts., Childers

(The Brisbane Courier, Queensland – 4 January, 1916)

ROLL OF HONOR

QUEENSLAND CASUALTIES

The 219th casualty list.....

DIED, CAUSE NOT STATED

Pte F. C. Page, Childers, 5/9/16, prev. rep. W.

(*The Week*, Brisbane, Queensland – 6 October, 1916)

Commonwealth War Graves Commission Headstones

The Defence Department, in 1920/21, contacted the next of kin of the deceased World War 1 soldiers to see if they wanted to include a personal inscription on the permanent headstone. Space was reserved for 66 letters only (with the space between any two words to be counted as an additional letter) & the rate per letter was around 3 ½ d (subject to fluctuation).

The expense in connection for the erection of permanent headstones over the graves of fallen soldiers was borne by the Australian Government.

(*Information obtained from letters sent to next of kin in 1921*)

Private F. C. Page does have a personal inscription on his headstone.

No Morning Dawns No Night Returns But We Remember Thee

Warrington Cemetery, Warrington, Cheshire, England

During the two world wars, the United Kingdom became an island fortress used for training troops and launching land, sea and air operations around the globe. There are more than 170,000 Commonwealth war graves in the United Kingdom, many being those of servicemen and women killed on active service, or who later succumbed to wounds. Others died in training accidents, or because of sickness or disease. The graves, many of them privately owned and marked by private memorials, will be found in more than 12,000 cemeteries and churchyards.

Warrington was the depot for the South Lancashire Regiment for both wars and was home to the Lord Derby War Hospital and White Cross Auxiliary Hospital during the First World War. During the Second World War, a shore establishment of the Fleet Air Arm was stationed there. Warrington Cemetery contains 199 First World War burials, 74 of them in a war graves plot with a Cross of Sacrifice. The 102 Second World War burials are scattered. A Polish airman is also buried in the cemetery.

(*Information from CWGC*)



Cross of Sacrifice & War Graves in Warrington Cemetery *(Photos by David Dixon)*

Photo of Private F. C. Page's Commonwealth War Graves Commission Headstone in Warrington Cemetery, Warrington, Cheshire/Lancashire, England.



NO MORNING DAWNS
NO NIGHT RETURNS
BUT WE REMEMBER THEE

(Photo courtesy of Len Scott)

