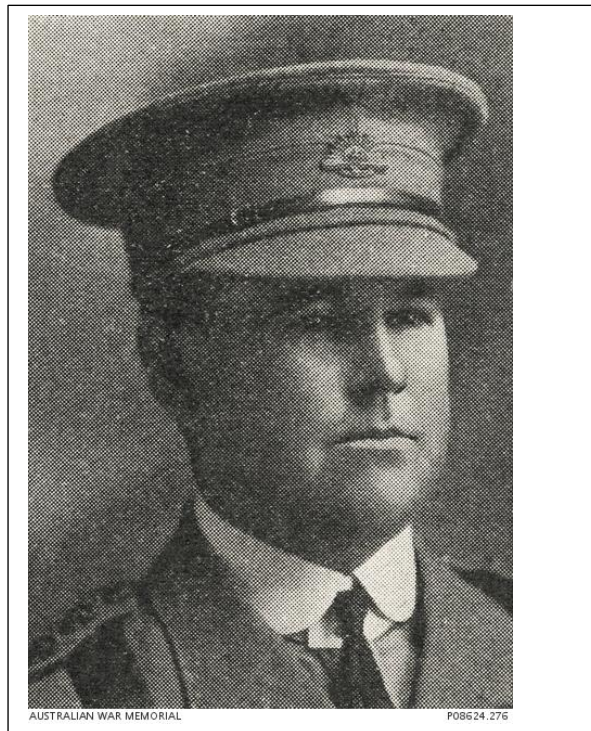




## A Soldier of the Great War

### Captain Charkles Henry Linklater



***“Charles Henry Linklater would enlist in the AIF in 1914 and first serve on the Gallipoli Peninsula before suffering from Enteric Fever which would send him home to Australia. Upon recovering he would re enlist and serve in France being killed during the battle of the Messines Ridge in June 1917.”***

# First Enlistment



Place of birth

Glenfield, New South  
Wales

School

Liverpool Public School,  
New South Wales

Religion

Presbyterian

Occupation

Wool merchant

Address

Edington, Gillies Street,  
Wollstonecraft, New  
South Wales

Marital status

Married

Age at embarkation

31

Next of kin

Wife, Mrs D.G. Linklater,  
Edington, North Gillies  
Street, Wollstonecraft,  
New South Wales

Previous military service

Served for several year  
in NSW Military.

Enlistment date

16 December 1914

Rank on enlistment

Captain

Unit name

[4th Battalion, 3rd  
Reinforcement](#)

AWM Embarkation Roll number

23/21/2

Embarkation details

Unit embarked from  
Sydney, New South  
Wales, on board HMAT  
*A49 Seang Choon* on 11  
February 1915

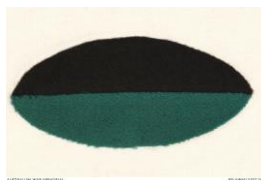
Rank from Nominal Roll

Captain

Unit from Nominal Roll

4th Battalion

## 2nd Enlistment



Religion	Presbyterian
Occupation	Wool merchant
Address	'Edington', Giollies Street, Woolstonecraft, New South Wales
Marital status	Married
Age at embarkation	32
Next of kin	Wife, Mrs D Linklater, 'Edington', Giollies Street, Woolstonecraft, New South Wales
Enlistment date	16 December 1914
Rank on enlistment	Captain
Unit name	<a href="#">33rd Battalion, C Company</a>
AWM Embarkation Roll number	23/50/1
Embarkation details	Unit embarked from Sydney, New South Wales, on board HMAT A74 <i>Marathon</i> on 4 May 1916
Rank from Nominal Roll	Captain
Unit from Nominal Roll	4th Battalion
Recommendations (Medals and Awards)	Mention in Despatches  Awarded, and promulgated, 'London Gazette', second Supplement, No. 30107, 1 June 1917; 'Commonwealth Gazette' No. 169, 4 October 1917. Recommendation date: 4 June 1917  Military Cross  Recommendation date: 14 June 1917

Fate	Killed in Action 11 June 1917
Place of burial	No known grave
Commemoration details	
Panel number, Roll of Honour, Australian War Memorial	122
Miscellaneous information from cemetery records	Parents: Charles and Mary LINKLATER; husband of D. LINKLATER, "Chaceby", Victoria Street, Ashfield, New South Wales. Native of Glenfield, New South Wales
Medals	Military Cross

"For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He displayed great courage and splendid leadership on all occasions, keeping his men in high spirits in spite of heavy losses, and inspiring them with the greatest confidence. He showed marked ability in consolidating the line and in establishing and maintaining advance posts."

Source: 'Commonwealth Gazette' No. 219

Date: 20 December 1917

Other details	War service: Western Front  Note, Red Cross File No 1610306: 'Reported Died. Cert. by German Death List dated 7.8.17.'  Note on file: 'Disc received from Germany and forwarded to next of kin 20.6.17. Cert. by Kit Stores. 1.9.19.'  Medals: Military Cross, British War Medal, Victory Medal
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Sources	<a href="#">Red Cross File No 1610306</a>
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### **The Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial (Panel 25), Belgium**

The Menin Gate Memorial (so named because the road led to the town of Menin) was constructed on the site of a gateway in the eastern walls of the old Flemish town of Ypres, Belgium, where hundreds of thousands of allied troops passed on their way to the front, the Ypres salient, the site from April 1915 to the end of the war of some of the fiercest fighting of the war.

The Memorial was conceived as a monument to the 350,000 men of the British Empire who fought in the campaign. Inside the arch, on tablets of Portland stone, are inscribed the names of 56,000 men, including 6,178 Australians, who served in the Ypres campaign and who have no known grave.

The opening of the Menin Gate Memorial on 24 July 1927 so moved the Australian artist Will Longstaff that he painted 'The Menin Gate at Midnight', which portrays a ghostly army of the dead marching past the Menin Gate. The painting now hangs in the Australian War Memorial, Canberra, at the entrance of which are two medieval stone lions presented to the Memorial by the City of Ypres in 1936.

Since the 1930s, with the brief interval of the German occupation in the Second World War, the City of Ypres has conducted a ceremony at the Memorial at dusk each evening to commemorate those who died in the Ypres campaign.





**Charles Henry Linklater** was born on the 17<sup>th</sup> December 1883 and was a British Subject. He was a married ,wool merchant at the age of 31 when he first enlisted for Military Service.

He applied for a Military Commission on the 4<sup>th</sup> February 1915. He was listed as a Captain.

It appears he was first enlisted in the 4<sup>th</sup> Infantry Battalion 3<sup>rd</sup> Reinforcements but was then placed in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion upon arrival in Gallipoli. His military documents state that he joined the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion for duty on the 26<sup>th</sup> April ,one day after the initial landings in 1915.

*The 2nd Battalion was among the first infantry units raised for the AIF during the First World War. Like the 1st, 3rd and 4th Battalions it was recruited from New South Wales and, together with these battalions, formed the 1st Brigade.*

*The battalion was raised within a fortnight of the declaration of war in August 1914 and embarked just two months later. After a brief stop in Albany, Western Australia, the battalion proceeded to Egypt, arriving on 2 December. The battalion took part in the ANZAC landing on 25 April 1915 as part of the second and third waves, and was led by Lieutenant Colonel G. F. Braund, who was killed in action nine days later. On 6 August, the 1st Brigade led the charge at Lone Pine. Among the dead was the commander of the 2nd Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel R. Scobie, killed during a Turkish counter-attack. The battalion served at ANZAC until the evacuation in December 1915.*

Charles reported injured on the 14<sup>th</sup> May 1915 but returned to duty.

In July 2015 he was taken ill with influenza in the Anzac Region and left the Penninsula on July 17<sup>th</sup> 1915.

He first went to Lemnos and then was admitted to the Imtarfa Military hospital in Malta with enteric fever. After good recovery he experienced a significant relapse on 6<sup>th</sup> August 1915 .The decision was made to return Charles to Australia in preference to convalescing in England. He departed Malta on the Kanowna for Australia in late September 1915.

After recovery in Australia he re enlisted in the AIF departing Sydney on the A74 Marathon on the 4<sup>th</sup> May 1916 arriving in England on the 9<sup>th</sup> July 1916. He trained in England and marched out of revolver school at Weymouth on the 23<sup>rd</sup> September 1916. He proceeded overseas and arrived in France via Southampton on the 21<sup>st</sup> November 1916. He was now a Captain in the 33<sup>rd</sup> Battalion.

*The 33rd Battalion was formed in January 1916 at a camp established at the Armidale showground in New South Wales. The bulk of the battalion's recruits were drawn from the New England region and thus it was dubbed "New England's Own". The Battalion's first, and only, commanding officer was Lieutenant Colonel Leslie Morshead, who would become famous as the commander of the 9th Australian Division during the Second World War.*

*The 33rd Battalion became part of the 9th Brigade of the 3rd Australian Division. It left Sydney, bound for the United Kingdom in May 1916. Arriving there in early July, the battalion spent the next four months training. It crossed to France in late November, and moved into the trenches of the Western Front for the first time on 27 November, just in time for the onset of the terrible winter of 1916-17.*

*The Battalion had to wait until the emphasis of British and Dominion operations switched to the Ypres Sector of Belgium in mid-1917 to take part in its first major battle; this was the battle of Messines, launched on 7 June. The battalion held the ground captured during the battle for several days afterwards and was subjected to intense artillery bombardment. One soldier wrote that holding the line at Messines was far worse than taking it. The battalion's next major battle was around Passchendaele on 12 October. The battlefield, though, had been deluged with rain, and thick mud tugged at the advancing troops and fouled their weapons. The battle ended in a disastrous defeat.*

The 33<sup>rd</sup> battalion was in Belgium in the trenches around Sternweerk and Houplines during the cold winter and on the 31<sup>st</sup> January Charles was wounded in the back slightly and was evacuated on the





575

Appendix No. 1

No. 1

33RD BATTALION, A.I.F. ORDER NO. 18.

Reference Map : 1/20,000 France Sheet 35. Battalion Headquarters,  
N.W. (Corrected to S.S.16). 3rd March, 1917.

RELIEF. 1. The 33RD BATTALION will relieve the 35TH BATTALION in A.BATTALION SUP-SECTION commencing 6 a.m. on the 4th inst.

TIME. The head of reliefs will pass the starting points at 6 a.m.  
ROUTE & and follow routes shown hereunder.  
RATIONS. 2.

Company.	Starting Point.	Route.
A. Company.	Tissage Dump.	Gloucester Avenue
B. "	"	Spain Avenue
C. "	C.22.c.25.55.	Wessex Avenue.
D. "	Tissage Dump.	Gloucester Avenue.

All ranks will carry unexpended portion of days ration.

PRECAUTIONS. 3. Every precaution must be taken against hostile observation and during daylight relief will move in parties not larger than sections at 8 minute intervals when EAST of ARMENTIERES NOUVEL HOUPHINES RAILWAY.

HANDING OVER. 4. All trench stores, defence schemes, log books, aeroplane photographs, maps, plans and other useful information must be taken over duplicate receipts given on A.F.W.3405 which must be forwarded to Battalion Headquarters not later than 11 a.m. on 4th inst. Companies must furnish certificate as to cleanliness of billets to Bn.H.Q. not later than 8 a.m. on 4th inst. and the Billeting Officer, Lieut.A.H.Fletcher, will then inspect billets and furnish necessary certificate on handing over to 35th Bn. A rear party of 1 N.C.O. and 4 men per Company must be detailed to clean billets and assist in loading blankets and straw.

GUM BOOTS. 5. Gum Boots will be issued to Companies on 3rd Inst. Requisition for extra boots must be submitted to Q.M. by 4 p.m. on 3rd inst.

WORKING PARTIES. 6. All working parties will be provided for the night shifts on 3rd inst.

TRANSPORT. 7. Quartermaster will arrange with Transport Officer for removal of all stores and equipment for storage at Q.M. store and to transport Trench Stores and equipment to barrier. Handcarts must be used to transfer kits and equipment to Q.M. store and to convey kits and mess gear from barrier to trenches.

COMMAND. 8. The personnel of 33rd Battalion moving into front area on 4th inst. will come under the command of C.O. 35th Battalion, and similarly the personnel of 35th Battalion moving into billets will come under the command of C.O. 33rd Battalion.

REPORTS. 9. Companies and Specialists will report to Bn.H.Q. when that portion of relief is completed.

DISTRIBUTION.

No.1 to	9th Inf. Bde.
2	" C.C.
3.	" A. Co.
4.	" B. Co.
5.	" C. Co.
6.	" D. Co.
7.	" Lewis Gun Officer.
8.	" Quartermaster.
9.	" Transport Officer.
10.	" R.M.O.
11.	" 35th Bn.
12.	" File.
13.	" War Diary.
14.	" " "

(Signed) R.C. JONES, Lieut.  
Adjutant, 33rd Battalion, A.I.F.



73  
SECRET.

Appendix No. 1. 41

F.M. 33/4/65.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FORTHCOMING OPERATIONS NO. 1

Reference map: PLOEGSTMEERT - 28 S.W. 4 Ed. 41 - 1/10,000.



MOPPERS UP. (1)

The greatest care must be taken in the organisation and instruction of Moppers up. Each man must know his own task, and the tasks of each member of his party. It must be impressed on all Moppers up that prompt action is necessary to ensure that every dugout is picketed until it can be cleared and that every shell hole is cleared. One dugout overlooked may enable an enemy Machine Gunner coming into action and holding up the advance. Commanders of rear lines or waves halting near an enemy trench during a barrage halt must take care that Moppers up enter the trench promptly to prevent the enemy coming out of dugouts, or from coming into action against our advance.

As soon as a trench is entered by the Moppers up occupants who have emerged from dugouts must be settled, and the dugout entrances picketed to prevent others coming out. Parties should then be sent on to clear the communication trenches and ground forward as far as the next line of trench, and the remainder will then clear out the dugouts picketed.

As soon as every place is cleared, the prisoners will be collected and sent back under a small escort while the rest of the party reports to its Officer for orders.

The location of the original fire and communication trenches will be extremely difficult - dugouts will probably be identified only by noting the mouths of passages leading down into them. These openings will be visible only in the sides of shell craters. A systematic search of all shell holes near the objective must accordingly be made and Moppers up must be organised to this end.

COVERING PARTIES.

(2)

An outpost line of self contained posts consisting of an F.C.O., a Lewis Gun and 6 riflemen (out of L.I. Section if available) must be formed from 60 to 80 yards in front of consolidation line. These posts should be about every 150 - 200 yards along the front in some convenient shell hole, which should be rapidly made into a short length of fire trench.

COUNTER ATTACK.

(3)

Covering parties will be vigilant to note any enemy movement indicating a counter attack, and will promptly report such movement to their Company Officer.

The Line of Resistance will be the Line of Outposts until consolidation of the Black Line (and Green Line in the case of the Left Company of "P" Battalion) is completed.

Prior to consolidation the covering parties will fight on the Outpost line and obstinately resist any counter attack.

When consolidation is completed the covering parties will be instructed accordingly, and that the Consolidation line will become the Line of Resistance.

P.T.O.



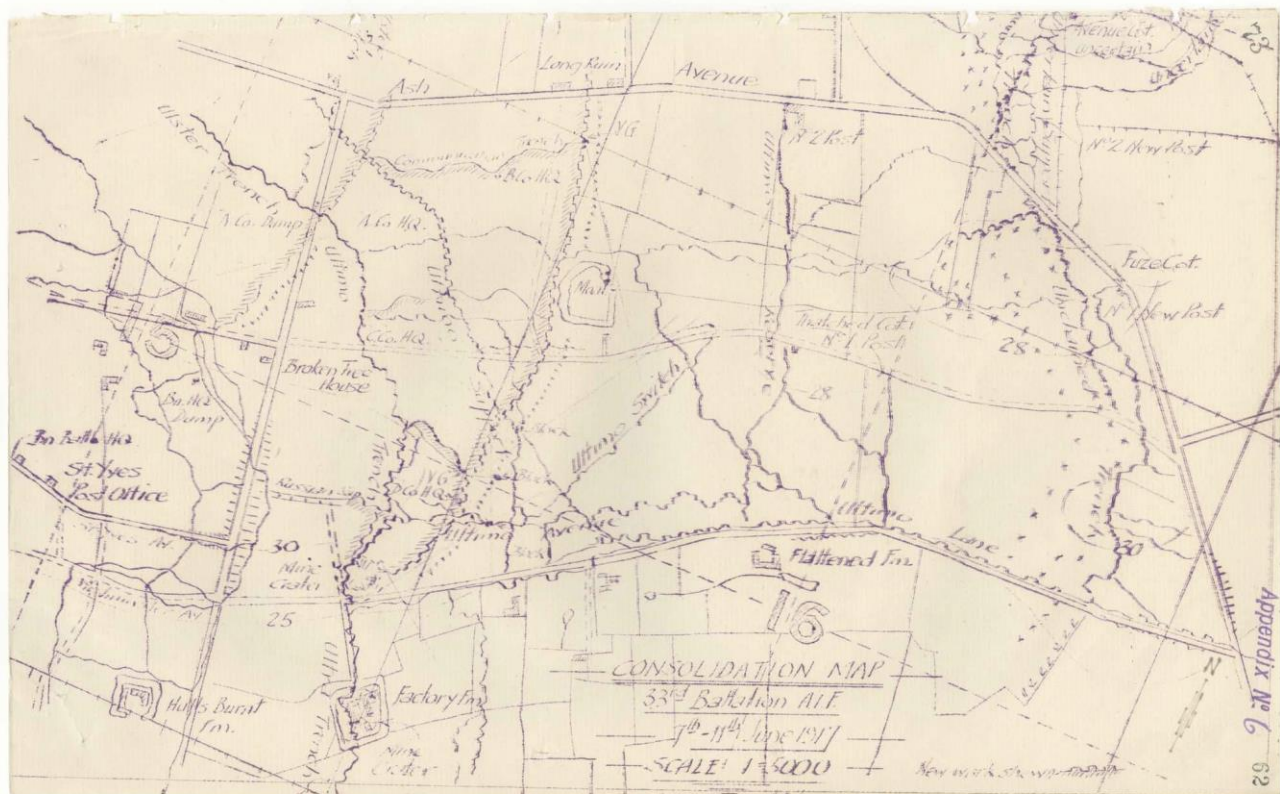
SECRET.

Appendix No. 5 48  
Copy No. 22 No. 5

33RD BATTALION, A.I.F. ORDER NO. 40.

Reference Map : PLOEGSTEERT 28 S.W. Headquarters,  
Ed. 4.B.1/10,000. 33rd Battalion, A.I.F.  
Map 1 A ("Magnum Opus" June 5th, 1917.  
Sketch") 1/5,000.

- .....
- INFORMATION. 1. (i) The enemy front opposite the 33RD BATTALION is at present held by the 5th Bavarian Reserve I.R., 4th Bavarian Division, Sixth Army.  
(ii) On a day to be known as "Z" day and at an hour to be known as "Zero" the 2nd ARMY will advance to the capture of the MESSINES - WYTSCHAETE RIDGE. The 3rd Australian Division will capture and hold the Southern portion of the Army objective, attack with the 9th Infantry Brigade on the right, the 10th Infantry Brigade on the left, and the 11th Infantry Brigade in reserve. The 9th Infantry Brigade will be responsible for the capture of the Black and Green lines from the River DOUVE Southwards. The 33rd Battalion will be responsible for the Right Area of the Brigade (coloured RED in Map 1 A).
- INTENTION. 2. The 33rd Battalion, A.I.F. will attack with "D" Company plus one platoon from "A" Company, "C" Company, "B" Company and "A" Company less one platoon.
- APPROACH MARCH. 3. This is the subject of a separate order.
- ASSEMBLY AND DISPOSITIONS. 4. (i) The positions of assembly are already detailed in "Instructions to Forthcoming Operations No. 3".  
(ii) The dispositions of the Battalion will be as follows.  
(a) RIGHT ASSAULTING COMPANY. (Major H.P. WHITE.)  
"D" Company and "Crater" platoon from "A" Co.  
6 Lewis Guns.  
1 Stokes Mortar.  
1 Vickers Gun.  
(b) CENTRE ASSAULTING COMPANY. (Capt. C.H. LINKLATER)  
"C" Company.  
5 Lewis Guns.  
1 Stokes Mortar.  
(c) LEFT ASSAULTING COMPANY. (Capt. S.F. SORESENSEN).  
"B" Company.  
4 Lewis Guns.  
1 Vickers Gun.  
(d) SUPPORT COMPANY. (Capt. W.H. DOUGLAS).  
"A" Company less 1 platoon.  
3 Lewis Guns.  
(e) BATTALION RESERVE : (2nd Lt. H.C.P. THOMAS)  
64 men (16 from each Company).  
20 Scouts.  
4 Lewis Guns.
- TASKS. 5. 33RD BATTALION will capture the enemy's Front and Support Lines, clear the ground in Right Area (coloured RED in map No. 1/A) and consolidate on the BLACK LINE R.M.F., the new SUPPORT LINE P.Q. and the crater at U.15.d.84.60.  
Companies tasks are as follows:  
(i) "D" Company. (Right Assaulting Company).  
(A) In the event of a crater at U.15.d.84.60 being formed:  
(a) To capture the enemy's Front Line from U.15.d.86.50 to U.15.b.65.18 and his Support Line from U.16.c.18.92. to U.15.b.88.36.  
(b) To capture and consolidate the mine crater to be formed at U.15.d.84.60.  
(c) To capture and consolidate on the BLACK LINE from U.15.b.95.12 to U.15.d.51.38 cutting the enemy's Front Line at U.15.d.86.51.  
(d) To clear all the ground in the Company area.



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

RCDIG1005632



Looking towards Messines Ridge



## ROUTINE ORDER NO. 306.

By  
 LIEUT-COLONEL L.J. MORSEHEAD, D.S.O.,  
 Commanding 33rd Battalion, A.I.F.

In the Field,  
 13th June, 1917.

HONOURS AND AWARDS. 2430. His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned rewards for Distinguished Service in the Field, dated 3rd June, 1917.

To be Companion of the DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.  
 Lieut-Colonel Leslie James MORSEHEAD.  
 33rd Battalion, A.I.F. (Supplement No.30111,  
 dated 4th June, 1917.)

## MILITARY CROSS.

Lieut. Leslie Charles Burnett SMITH, 33rd Battalion,  
 A.I.F.

## DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.

No.356, Sergeant T.W. ROURKE, 33rd Battalion, A.I.F.

The following are extracted from Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's Despatch of 9th April, 1917, submitting names deserving of special mention published in the "London Gazette" of Tuesday, 15th May, 1917.

33rd Battalion, A.I.F.

Lieut-Col. L.J. Morsehead,  
 Major R.J.A. Massie,  
 Captain C.H. Linklater.

KIT  
 INSPEC-  
 TION.  
 2431.

Companies and Headquarters Sections will arrange to hold Kit Inspections on 15th inst., and submit their returns of deficiencies direct to Quartermaster by noon on that date. Certificates that this has been done will be forwarded to reach Battalion Headquarters by 1 p.m. on 15th inst.

PROMOTIONS.  
 2432.

The following promotions have been approved:-

2nd Lieut. A.S. McLean to be Quartermaster and Hon. Lieut.  
 dated 17th Jan., 1917.  
 (A.I.F. List No.184, of 1.6.17.)

No.1417. L/Cpl. J. McDonald to be Corporal, dated 11.6.17.  
 1417. Cpl. J. McDonald to be Temp. Sgt. dated 11.6.17.

REVERSION.  
 2433.

The undermentioned N.C.O. reverts to permanent rank of Corporal on resuming duty from Divisional Schools.

No.1181, Temp. Sgt. W.M. Lyons to be Cpl. dated 13.6.17.

(Signed) R.C. JONES, Lieut.

Adjutant, 33rd Battalion, A.I.F.



Charles and the 3<sup>rd</sup> Division took part in action from the 7<sup>th</sup> June when the Battle of Messines began.

*The opening of the Battle of Messines was at that time the biggest bang in history. At Hill 60, at the northern extremity of the line, the 1st Australian Tunnelling Company had been at work since November 1916 digging two large mineshafts under Hill 60 and The Caterpillar. Right along the British front were 17 other similar mines, all packed with explosives, and at 3.10 am on 7 June 1917 they were blown simultaneously as the opening move in the Messines attack. The Hill 60 mine created a crater 60-feet deep and 260-feet wide. The effect on the German front-line troops was overwhelming. In the wake of the explosions, and preceded by a creeping artillery barrage, the Australians, New Zealanders and British troops advanced to find a shattered enemy*

*The attack, codenamed 'Magnum Opus', was set for 7 June 1917 with 'Zero' hour at 3:10am. A seven day preliminary bombardment was conducted to put pressure on the enemy during the days leading up to the infantry assault. Battalions were brought forward from their billets in Pont de Nieppe to the farms around the south and west of Ploegsteert Wood. Raiding parties regularly captured enemy prisoners to extract vital intelligence on German preparedness for an attack. Battalion working parties prepared for the impending battle, digging assembly or communication trenches, stockpiling shells (gas, shrapnel, High Explosive and mortar) and assisting in the bringing up of supplies to forward positions.*

*The Germans were aware of the impending offensive, but it was coincidence that they shelled the Wood with gas while attacking troops were forming. At 11pm on 6 June, the 3rd Division was subjected to a gas attack, causing between 500 and 2000 casualties.*

For actions during May, Charles would be commended and awarded the Military Cross. This information was communicated on the 14<sup>th</sup> June 1917, three days after he was killed in action.

*"For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He displayed great courage and splendid leadership on all occasions, keeping his men in high spirits in spite of heavy losses, and inspiring them with the greatest confidence. He showed marked ability in consolidating the line and in establishing and maintaining advance posts."*

Source: 'Commonwealth Gazette' No. 219

Date: 20 December 1917

During ongoing actions during the events at Messines, Charles was to be reported as missing in action. This was to first appear in reports from the 11<sup>th</sup> June. It wasn't until 23<sup>rd</sup> January 1918 that he was officially claimed to be killed in action.

An initial investigation of his missing status carried out by the Red Cross and AIF seemed to suggest that he was taken prisoner by the Germans and died in a prison at some stage.

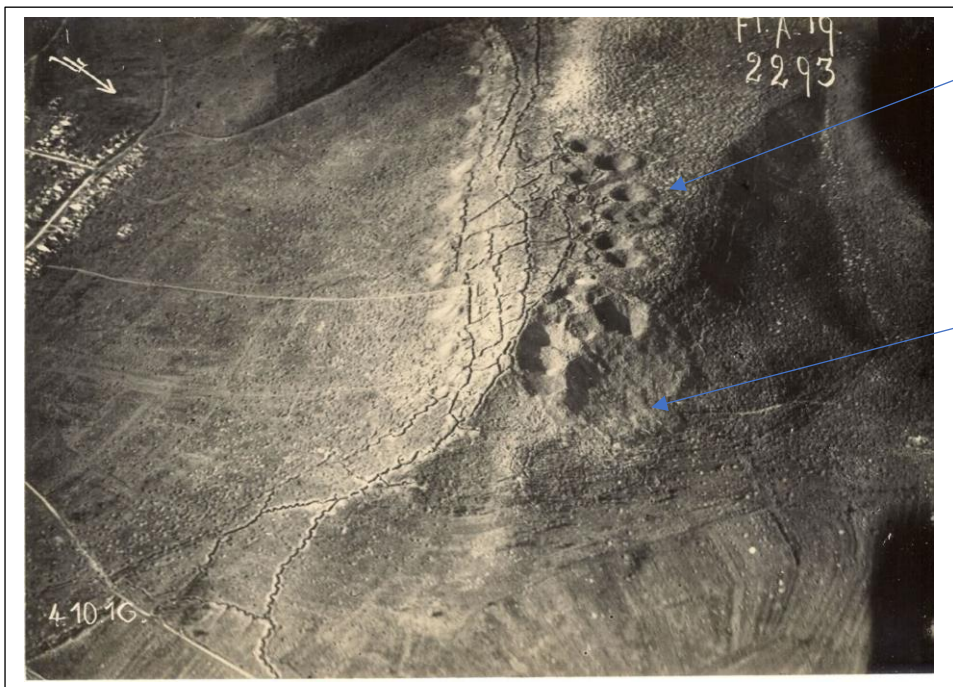
Records that came to hand from German authorities though would point to him being killed in action on the 11<sup>th</sup> June 1917 somewhere near the "Douveground" This title refers to low land area around the Douve River where Australian Forces had advanced. While his body was never found, German records confirm his death and subsequent burial somewhere in this area. German records even confirm personal objects and paybook returned. It could even be that when post war grave exhumation parties or a Belgian farmer later covered the area and finding a body perhaps unidentifiable, he may have been buried in Tynecot or Hooze Crater Commonwealth War Graves Cemetery as an unknown Australian soldier.

At Tyne Cot, there are 1369 Australian graves, 791 of them unidentified, making Tyne Cot the war cemetery with the most Australian burials in the world. Charles could be one of the Australian unknowns!

At Hooze Crater Cemetery There are now 5,916 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in this cemetery. 3,570 of the burials are unidentified. Many were buried after the Armistice when graves were exhumed or consolidated.

Charles would be like so many other Australian soldiers who were killed during the Great War and their bodies never found.

He is remembered at the Menin Gate along with 54000 other Commonwealth Soldiers who died or went missing and their bodies never recovered.



Messines  
Ridge

Douvegrund

Card.  
Country England  
Name Charles Henri Linklater  
Rank Captain  
Unit 33rd Bn. 3rd Australian Inf. Div.  
Burial Place Douvegrund  
Property Yes  
Documentary Distinguishing Marks ...3966.17.Z.N.  
Reported by Intell: Officer with 4th Army H.Q.  
Pay-book was handed over by Central Office for Deceased Estates without further information. 3/7/17.

Voucher. Australian Soldier Charles Henry Linklater of 33rd Bn.  
fell 11/6/17 at Douvegrund.

Confirmed Berlin, 29/10/19.

Land England Toten Listen Nr. 14469

W

Name			
Abschrift	L i n k l a t e r , Charles		
Dienstgrad	Capt.	Nr. der Erf.-Marke	Henri
Truppenteil	33.A.J.F.		
Zeit u. Ort der Gefangennahme	Soldbuch ohne nähere Angaben v.		
Aufenthaltort	S.D. (Zentralstelle für Nachlass-		
Bemerkungen Verwundung Heimatsort	sachen) überwiesen 3.7.17.		

N

Land England

Todestag 11.6.17.

Name oder Erf.-Zeichen Abschrift	L i n k l a t e r , Charles Henri	
Dienstgrad und Truppenteil	Capt.	33. Bat 1.3. Austrl. J.D.
Gemeldet von	N.O.A.O.K.4.	
Lage des Grabes	Douvegrund	
Ufthenzeichen	3966.7.17.Z.N.	
<u>Nachlaß</u>	ja.	



ORIGINAL STATEMENT ECHELON 23.11.17

2347/

C O P Y

XStatement made by No.2000 Sgt MAY R.C. 33rd Btn.

re Capt LINKLATER C.H.33rd Btn  
Missing 7/9.6.17

X102

He was reported missing between 7.6.17 and 14.6.17. The last time I saw him was on the evening of the 6th June. 1917, alive at Pbegsteert Wood, we had just come out of the trenches. He went into the trenches again on the 7th June. with one Battalion. We went into action on that night, and as far as I am aware he was never again after that date. It was generally believed in the battalion, that he had died of wounds while a prisoner in Germany on the 7th August 1917.

S Dated at 3rd S.G.H this 14th day of November 1917.

(sgd) R.C. MAY

Statement made and signed before me

(Sgd) W.D. BOWSE.  
Capt.  
R.A.M.C

19 NOV 1917



Auszugsweise Abschrift.

Nachrichtenoftizier,  
beim A.O.K.4.

A.H.Qu. den 17.6.17.

An die

Zentralstelle für Nachlassachen,

B e r l i n,

austr. Sold. L i n k l a t e r, Charles, Henry, 33.Bn.  
am 11.6.17. im Douvegrund gefallen.

Hauptmann u. Nachrichtenoftizier,

Unterschrift.

Beglaubigt Berlin, den 29. Oktober 1919.



*Zoroli*

Ltn. d. Res.

80.518 PERSONAL EFFECTS EX.

CONFIRMATION RECEIVED OF

Cable No. E.P.B.L. 23694 de 11/389. & d 25/11

\* Court of Inquiry proceedings received B.R.M. 30/557

12.9.19 Int. 6/10/19 received; Sent to Comd't. 2nd M.D. B.R.M. 43/476

Circular B.R.M. 46/1363 & Booklet re Graves despatched 29.12.1919

Received & acknowledged  
by printed card. 29/12/19

30/7/20 1914/15 Star Issued B.R.M. 43/1229/ 2/4 205  
To Comd't 2nd M.D. B.R.M. 51/ 1027  
543

12-8-20. Men. In Des. Certificate 2625 transmitted B.R.M. 43/937

"WHERE THE AUSTRALIANS REST."  
Pamphlet No. 4 Mrs D.G. Linklater 24.1.21 AT



8/21 BRITISH WAR MEDAL to Comd't 2nd M.D.B.R.M. 53/645 792

9 OCT 1922 VICTORY MEDAL to Widow B.R.P.F. 42  
4 Oak Leaf 5545  
Registered Post No. 5545 G. P. O. Melbourne.

MEMO  
SCROLL

Widow  
Mrs D.G. Linklater  
357585  
26.7.21

MEMO  
PLAQUE  
Widow (Ret 2nd Cl)  
Mrs D.G. Linklater  
357585  
1/12/22

9/11/28 REGISTERED ORDER FORM despatched  
re m 29



to 6th Linklater Coy  
1917

AUSTRALIAN



MILITARY FORCES.

# AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE.

## Attestation Paper of Persons Enlisted for Service Abroad.

No.

C Coy 33rd Bt

Name

LINKLATER Charles Henry

Unit

33rd Bt A.I.F.

Joined on

### Questions to be put to the Person Enlisting before Attestation.

1. What is your name? 1. Charles Henry Linklater
2. In or near what Parish or Town were you born? 2. In the Parish of Glenfield in or near the Town of Glenfield in the County of Cumberland N.S.W.
3. Are you a natural born British Subject or a Naturalized British Subject? (N.B.—If the latter, papers to be shown.) 3. Natural Born
4. What is your age? 4. 32 1/2
5. What is your trade or calling? 5. Wool Merchant
6. Are you, or have you been, an apprentice? If so, where, to whom, and for what period, 6. NO
7. Are you married? 7. Yes
8. Who is your next of kin? (Address to be stated) 8. (Wife) Dorothywendoline Linklater Edingdon, Wollasecroft, N.S.W.
9. Have you ever been convicted by the Civil Power? 9. NO
10. Have you ever been discharged from any part of His Majesty's Forces, with Ignominy, or as Incurable and Worthless, or on account of Conviction of Felony, or of a Sentence of Penal Servitude, or have you been dismissed with Disgrace from the Navy? 10. NO 100 VICTORIA ST. ASHFIELD NSW
11. Do you now belong to, or have you ever served in, His Majesty's Army, the Marines, the Militia, The Militia Reserve, the Territorial Force, Royal Navy, or Colonial Forces? If so, state which, and if not now serving, state cause of discharge 11. 6 years Militia 18 months 2nd Bt A.I.F. 7 1/2 years
12. Have you stated the whole, if any, of your previous service? 12. Yes
13. Have you ever been rejected as unfit for His Majesty's Service? If so, on what grounds? 13. NO
14. Do you understand that no Separation Allowance will be issued in respect of your service beyond an amount which, together with Pay, would reach eight shillings per day? 14. Yes
15. Are you prepared to undergo inoculation against small-pox and enteric fever? 15. Yes

I, Charles Henry Linklater do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and I am willing and hereby voluntarily agree to serve in the Military Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia within or beyond the limits of the Commonwealth.

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

Date 28/4/16

Signature of person enlisted.

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

In Memory of

Captain

# Charles Henry Linklater

M C

33rd Bn., Australian Infantry, A.I.F. who died on 11 June 1917

Son of Charles Hay Linklater and Mary Hunter Linklater; husband of D. G. Linklater, of "Chaceby," Victoria St., Ashfield, New South Wales. Native of Glenfield, New South Wales.

Remembered with Honour  
Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial



Commemorated in perpetuity by  
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission