

*Private James Keith Yaxley*



*12<sup>th</sup> Australian Infantry Battalion AIF*

*3<sup>rd</sup> of April 1891 – 28<sup>th</sup> of July 1916*

*‘Greater love hath no man than this, that he  
lay down his life for his friends.’*



## Early Life and Family:

Private James Keith Yaxley, known to his friends and family as Jim, was born on 3 April 1891 in Forth, near Ulverstone, Tasmania. He was born to Susan Sarah Yaxley (nee. Revell) and Matthew Yaxley who were both born in Norfolk, England.

Matthew Yaxley was the son of William and Mary Yaxley who immigrated to Tasmania, with their five children, from Syderstone in Norfolk aboard the *Southern Eagle*. The *Southern Eagle* was a cargo ship converted to an emigrant ship from England. The Reverend Benjamin Drake had gone to England on a recruiting mission, selecting only “respectable and useful persons” for the new settlement in the Don River area of Tasmania. William and his family were chosen.



Susan Sarah Revell was the daughter of Robert Revell and Elizabeth Estelle Bowen who also immigrated to Tasmania, with their daughter, from Norfolk aboard the *Southern Eagle*. Five years after arriving in Tasmania, Robert and Elizabeth had their second child, Thomas. The Revells, alongside the Yaxleys, became one of the first families to settle at Norfolk Creek.

The *Southern Eagle* departed Liverpool with 229 immigrants on board, arriving in Launceston on 28 August 1857. The Yaxleys and Revells settled at Norfolk Creek to form a farming community just west of Devonport. The village of Forth near Norfolk Creek had been established 17 years earlier by a man named James Fenton, who came to Tasmania in 1839, and a few emigrant families looking to start a new life. However, the land at Norfolk Creek had not been settled on until the arrival of the *Southern Eagle*.

When the families arrived at Norfolk Creek, the area was nothing but dense bushland. The area was cleared in order to establish the settlement. Several years after arriving, Matthew became engaged felling timber for the company *Raymond and Cumming's*. On 7 May 1868, at the age of 23, Matthew Yaxley married Susan Sarah Revell, who was 19 at the time, in the house of Robert Revell in Port Sorell. They went on to have 11 children named, William, John, Ada, Myra, Annie, Garnett, Arthur, Mary, Amy, Thomas and James. On 8 November 1907, Matthew Yaxley passed away at his home on Hamilton Road in Forth. He left behind the farms that he had cleared with his father and siblings, which were considered the pick of the district, to his children.



*The Yaxley Family – James located bottom right*

James Keith Yaxley studied at Forth State School. It had become well-known for the number of names on its honour roll with some 50 past scholars serving as members of the A.I.F. On 16 August 1902, at the age of 53, Susan Sarah Yaxley passed away in Forth, Tasmania when James was 11 years old. Her unexpected death caused much grief for the family with over 50 people attending the funeral, making it the largest the village had ever seen. James and Amy, the two youngest members of the family who were particularly close, were cared for by their older sisters. Five years later, James lost his father, leaving him an orphan at the age of 16. Today, James' parents are found buried beside each other at Don Congregational Cemetery.

### The Great War:

After leaving school, James went on to follow up his agricultural pursuits. Many men, including James, who served in the war were young labourers. This often meant that men were going to war looking for adventure and with the willingness to work hard. On the 10<sup>th</sup> of August 1915, James Keith Yaxley left his job as a farm labourer at his brother-in-law Geo Roddam's farm, and enlisted as a member of the A.I.F. At the age of 24 years and 4 months, while he was staying at newly married sister Amy's house in Hobart, James joined the 26<sup>th</sup> Battalion AIF, 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade of the AIF's Second Division, leaving behind his ten siblings but no children or wife. He left Claremont camp on the 27 September, 1915, for Egypt, on board the HMAT Ulysses A38, the largest ship to serve as a troop carrier, and encamped at Heliopolis.



*James at Amy's wedding, standing left of the bride, not long before he joined the 26<sup>th</sup> Battalion AIF*

Training in Egypt was of high intensity. The Second Division was training under Major General John Legge. The men would train for eight hours a day, six days a week. However, with little advice coming from the battlefield as to what tactics were being used, the men were not well prepared for the trench warfare that met them on the Western Front. On 1 March, 1916, 18 days before leaving for France, James was transferred to the 12<sup>th</sup> Battalion which had half of its recruits from Tasmania. On 19 March, James and the 12<sup>th</sup> Battalion left Egypt for Marseilles in the south of France. The troops were then transported by train to the northern battlefields.

### **Fighting Alongside Family:**

Private James Keith Yaxley served alongside many people he knew, including his brother Sapper Arthur Gordon Yaxley. Arthur joined on 1 March 1916, less than seven months after his younger brother, at the age of 29. He left behind his wife Elinor Yaxley, and daughter Dorothy Yaxley, and embarked from Melbourne on board HMAT Warilda A69. As a member of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Tunnelling Company, Arthur proceeded overseas to France. On 17 July 1918, he was pronounced 'wounded in action' after being gassed. He was hospitalised due to problems in his lungs, and was later discharged as he was not fit for service. He returned to Australia and continued to live with his wife and daughter, until his death on the 3 August 1921 at the age of 34.

James also served alongside his cousin Private Elijah Yaxley. Elijah enlisted on 28 January 1915 at the age of 28. He was the son of Rachael and Thomas Yaxley, and was married to Rosa Katie Yaxley. After arriving in Gallipoli, Elijah volunteered to be a member of the storming party under Captain Scott of the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion. They were to capture a length of enemy trench which was taken in the face of heavy fire. He was wounded but re-joined his unit around a week later. For his exceptional act of bravery in volunteering to lead an assault on an enemy trench, Elijah received a Distinguished Conduct Medal. He later returned to Australia after having his left leg amputated in France. He continued to live in Wivenhoe in Tasmania, until his death in 1967.



*Private Elijah Yaxley*



*Returning home to his mother with  
an amputated leg*

James was initially stationed in the St Omer-Airc-Hazebrouck region of French Flanders. The area was known as 'The Nursery', a quiet section of the line used by both sides to acclimatise troops to conditions on the Western Front. James and his comrades had their first taste of war when they took over part of the sector at Armentieres from the British II Corps. On 14 May, 1916, from Fleurbaix, near Armentieres, James sent a letter to Amy. After he had left for the war, he and Amy continued to stay in touch. He often spoke of what he did during the week and asked Amy about life back home. The letter he sent that day was possibly the last one he ever wrote to his sister.

On Active Service



**WITH THE BRITISH  
EXPEDITIONARY FORCE**

Address Reply to:

May 14<sup>th</sup> 1916  
France

My Dear Amy

Your ever welcome letter dated 13/3/16 (I) to hand last week & pleased to hear that all were well & trust you are still in the best of health. Have had all your letters so far but have never had any papers since leaving Heliopolis. Am just in from church parade & there is service tonight will try & go as it seems more like Sunday when you can go to church. There was quite a number you knew in camp when you wrote fancy Lyth Revell being there he must be very young, suppose Gordon is away by this hope he comes over here somewhere so that I will be able to see him. Am pleased to hear your garden was looking well all my letters from the north said how poor the fruit crops were

Was wondering where you got the name of your place from you named it after Mr A. s mother's place in Scotland I think you said. It is cold & damp today but we have been having some lovely spring weather suppose you are having winter now in Tassy. Did Doris have her holiday it would be nice for you to see her again she has not written to me for a long while. Mr Rose never had long home he should stretch his leave out as long as possible. I wrote & answered Prissy I's letter but have never heard from her again. Tell me what units the different ones come away with & then will know where they are. Well Dear Amy there is so little to write about so I must leave off.

So Goodbye for the present  
With love to all  
Your Affec Bro.  
Jim

Letter James sent to Amy from Fleurbaix

## The Battle of Pozieres:

James' first and last major battle was at Pozieres in the Somme Valley. The battle began on 23 July, 1916, when the village was captured by the Australian First Division. The goal of the battle was to create a path through German troops entrenched on the high-grounds of the Thiepval-Pozieres-Ginchy Ridge. The British cavalry could then pass through and roll up the German lines from south to north. As the small village of Pozieres, with its adjacent windmill, was the highest point on the ridge, it was of high priority for the Allies to capture it. Four unsuccessful attempts made by the British III Corps had cost over 12,000 British lives. On 17 July, the Australian First Division was ordered to attack Pozieres village. The battle began with a bombardment on 19 July. The assault on the ridge was scheduled for the following morning, but it was delayed until just after midnight on 23 July. Two lines of firmly entrenched Germans had to be overcome to capture the ridge. The Australians were successful by 5:30 am on 24 July, with the remaining Germans cleared from the village. Unfortunately, the Australian First Division found themselves exposed to German counter attacks from the front and from both sides. For the next four days, they were forced into defensive position against German counter offensives. However, despite the offensive, the Australian First Division held on until they were relieved by the Australian Second Division on 27 July. By 5 August, the battle was over with the capture of the heavily fortified windmill. During the entire battle, Australia lost over 23,000 men, killed on a battlefield just over a kilometre in size.



*Pozieres before the battle*



*Pozieres after the battle*

After the brutal bombardment of Pozieres, only dust and rubble remained. War historian CEW Bean, who was Australia's official war correspondent, wrote a description in his diary of the counter attacks on 25 July:

“Again the enemy's artillery was turned on. Pozieres was pounded more furiously than before, until by four in the afternoon it seemed to onlookers scarcely possible that humanity could have endured such an ordeal. The place could be picked out for miles by pillars of red and black dust towering over it...”

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Flintoff wrote home of his experience at Pozieres, describing it as “like a bad nightmare”. Flintoff described the sights that met the 47<sup>th</sup> battalion as they moved through the mud:

“There were dead men in every conceivable position stuck in the mud and all the times the shells were taking their toll on our boys. The dead, when possible, were thrown on the parapet, and as this had been going on for weeks, you can imagine the ghastly horror of the place. “

The stories and accounts of Pozieres reveal the intolerable challenges that James and his friends would have had to face during their final days. Despite the men’s suffering, the capture of the line, including Pozieres and its high ground, was an extremely important victory for the Allied Forces.

### **James’ Death:**

Two days after the battle began, Private James Keith Yaxley was shot in the arm and thigh, approximately between the hours of 12-3pm. He was taken to 26<sup>th</sup> General Hospital in Etaples, where on the 28<sup>th</sup> of July, he died of wounds. At the end of 25 July, 67 men of the 12<sup>th</sup> Battalion were killed, 235 were wounded, and 63 were missing. Unaware of how James had died, his eldest brother and next of kin, Thomas, and his youngest sister and original next of kin, Amy, made several attempts to find out about James’ death. After several letters between the Yaxley family and the Officer in Charge at base records, Amy Armstrong (nee. Yaxley) wrote to the Defence Secretary saying that, “We have heard through letters from friends who were with him in action, that he was recommended for the D.C.M. (Distinguished Conduct Medal) for bravery.” Through James’ cousin, Lance Corporal Elijah Yaxley, Amy had received details of James’ death. When volunteers had been called to bring in wounded soldiers from the front lines, James and three others had responded. The three comrades were killed on sight, and James was taken to 26<sup>th</sup> General Hospital where he died. CEW Bean wrote in his book *The Australian Imperial Force in France 1916* that

“The general order that the unwounded men must not escort the wounded to the rear had necessarily to be broken in such cases to clear the trenches. It has been recorded that several men of the 12<sup>th</sup> who took the places of worn-out stretcher bearers were killed. Private J.K. Yaxley (of Forth, Tasmania) volunteered to carry one of the wounded who had been thus dropped, but after picking the man up he too was mortally wounded.”

However, due to the fact that the acts of bravery conducted by the four men had not been officially recorded at the time, James was never awarded a Distinguished Conduct Medal for the exceptional levels of bravery he showed by risking his life to save the men who lie wounded on the front lines. Prior to leaving Tasmania to fight for the British Empire, James had taken out life insurance with the Life Insurance Society. He left £510 to his sisters Myra and Mary in his will.



DEFENCE.  
 A 448 6 14  
 148 Goulburn St  
 Hobart  
 August 9<sup>th</sup> 1917.

The Secretary of Defence.  
 Dear Sir

My deceased brother No 2836 Private James Keith Gasky 6<sup>th</sup> Reinforcement to the 26<sup>th</sup> Battalion 4<sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade left Hobart on 24<sup>th</sup> September 1915 and was for sometime in Egypt, then was transferred to the 12<sup>th</sup> Battalion and posted for England, thence to France. He was wounded at Pozieres on July 25<sup>th</sup> 1916 and died at Etaples on July 28<sup>th</sup> 1916.

We had heard through letters from friends who were with him in action, that he was recommended for the D.C.M. for bravery. His cousin Lance Corporal Elijah Gasky was in Hobart last week and we particulars of how my dear brother got his death wound. The stretcher-bearers were tired and with their arduous work, and volunteers were called to bring in the wounded whereupon my dear brother and three others responded. The three comrades were killed outright and carried in wounded due to his back through a barrage of fire until he was

Transferred to

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AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE.

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Rank Pte  
Unit 16<sup>th</sup> Batt  
Name Gasky J. K.  
Casualty G. K. Gasky killed 25/7/16 at 26<sup>th</sup> Gen. Hill Etaples 1. 9. 8. 1917/1611. London 18/16

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3/12/16	100	6	10000	20956	100000
6/12/16	100	6	10000	20956	100000
9/12/16	100	6	10000	20956	100000
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*Puchevillers British Cemetery:  
Site of James' pilgrimage*

