

**Chiswick Old Cemetery,  
Chiswick, Greater London, England**

**War Grave**



*Lest We Forget*

**World War 1**



**1306 CORPORAL**

**A. F. NOAD**

**2ND BN. AUSTRALIAN INF.**

**26TH JULY, 1917 Age 29**

## Arthur Frederick NOAD

Arthur Frederick Noad was born at Walworth, London, England in 1888 to parents Arthur Thomas & Sarah A. Noad (nee Gravestock).

The 1891 England Census recorded Arthur F. Noad as a 2 year old, living with his family at 37 Queens Terrace, Fulham, London, England. His parents were listed as Arthur T. Noad (Inn Waiter, aged 36, born Southwark, Surrey) & Sarah A. Noad (aged 26, born Southwark, Surrey). Arthur was one of four children listed on this Census – Annie F. Noad (Scholar, aged 6, born Southwark, Surrey), Lizzie A. Noad (Scholar, aged 4, born Newington, Surrey) then Arthur (born Newington, Surrey) & Richard T. Noad (aged 4 months, born Newington, Surrey).

The 1901 England Census recorded Arthur Noad as a 12 year old, living with his family at 33 Grove Avenue, North east Fulham, London. His parents were listed as Arthur Noad (Railway Porter, aged 46) & Sarah Noad (aged 37). Arthur was one of seven children listed on this Census – Annie Noad (Domestic, aged 16), Lizzie Noad (Laundress, aged 14), then Arthur, Richard Noad (aged 10), Mary Noad (aged 7, born London, S.W.), Sarah Noad (aged 4, born London, S.W.) & Nellie Noad (aged 6 months, born London, S.W.).

Arthur Frederick Noad entered service with Central London Railway on 23rd March, 1906 as a Booking Clerk – Assistant. His address was listed as 25 Byan Street, Fulham (the 25 was crossed out & replaced in pencil with 24). Arthur Noad worked at Notting Hill Gate Station from 23rd March, 1906; Oxford Circus from 6th April, 1906; Shepherd's Bush from 20th May, 1906; Marble Arch from June, 1906; Post Office (no commencing date) until 17th October, 1909; Bank from 18th October, 1909. He resigned on 17th February, 1911 having been severely cautioned the day before for insulting behaviour to Woking man passenger.

While working at Central London Railway the following remarks were recorded in regards to Arthur Noad:- 28th August – 3rd September, 1906 – Absent sick (Cert); 12th December, 1906 – Reprimanded by permitting friend in the Booking Office; 7th January – 13th January, 1907 - Absent owing to accident caused by being knocked down by motor car; 5th March – 16th March, 1908 – Absent – Influenza (Drs Certificate); 28th March – 8th April, 1909 – Absent – Tonsillitis (Drs Certificate); 22nd October – 24th October, 1909 – Absent – Cycle accident on way to work; 9th February, 1911 – Suspended for 2 days for incivility to passenger; 16th February, 1911 – Severely cautioned for insulting behaviour to working man passenger; 17th February, 1911 – resigned for above complaints.

Arthur Frederick Noad, Clerk with Central London Railway, aged 19 years & 11 months, from 25 Byan St, Fulham, England enlisted in the Territorial Force on 6th April, 1908. He stated on his Attestation Papers that he had served with 1st Middlesex R. E. (Volunteers).

Private Arthur Frederick Noad had signed on for 1 year with 2nd London Divisional Engineers & was issued a Service number of 70. The Military History Sheet recorded he served from 1st April, 1908 & was discharged on 5th April, 1909, having served for 1 year & 5 days.

Arthur Thomas Noad, father of Arthur Frederick Noad, died in 1910 at Fulham, London, England.

Arthur Frederick Noad was a 26 year old, single, Booking Clerk when he enlisted on 5th November, 1914 at Liverpool, Sydney, NSW with the Australian Imperial Force (A.I.F.). His religion was Church of England & his next of kin was listed as his mother - Mrs Sarah Noad, 25 Byan Street, Fulham, London, England. Arthur Frederick Noad stated on his Attestation Papers that he had served for 4 years with Royal Engineers (Vol) & had resigned.

Private Arthur Frederick Noad was posted to 2nd Battalion, 2nd Reinforcements on 5th November, 1914 for recruit training. He was promoted to Corporal on 1st January, 1915.

Corporal Arthur Frederick Noad, Service number 1306, embarked from Sydney, NSW on HMAT *Seang Bee* (A48) on 11th February, 1915 with the 2nd Infantry Battalion, 2nd Reinforcements.

Corporal Arthur Frederick Noad embarked from Alexandria on 5th April, 1915 on H.M.T. *Derfflinger* to join M.E.F. (Mediterranean Expeditionary Force) Gallipoli Campaign. (Note: the typed Casualty Form – Active Service had the date recorded incorrectly as “5/4/16”)

Corporal Arthur Frederick Noad joined 2nd Battalion at Gallipoli Peninsula on 7th May, 1915 from Reinforcements.

## **2nd Battalion**

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.....

*(Extract of Battalion information from the Australian War Memorial)*

Corporal Arthur Frederick Noad was wounded at Gallipoli on 8th May, 1915. (Note: Statement of Service form & Purport form recorded B.W. (bullet wound) Chest 15.5.15). He was admitted to No. 5 Indian General Hospital at Alexandria on 14th May, 1915 having been transported by *Lutzow A.36*. He was listed as dangerously ill on 29th May, 1915.

### War Diary – 2nd Battalion

*8th May, 1915:*

*6 am – Situation unaltered. Fine day.*

*9 am – Reinforcements arrived. Casualties to 6 am 2 O.R. Killed 8 O.R. Wounded*

*12 noon – Enemy shelling our position.*

*5 pm – C. O. Capt. Wallack & Aofr (?) went on Reconnaissance*

*9.30 pm – 80 Men sent down Gully to drag gun up for Artillery*

*10 pm – Party from 11th BN reconnoitred the Right front.*

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

A Medical Report was completed on Corporal Arthur Frederick Noad on 7th June, 1915 at San Stefans. His disability was listed as “*G.S.W. Chest with injury of Spinal Cord.*” The injury had occurred about 8th May at Dardanelles as a result of a gunshot wound/s while on Active Service. Corporal Noad’s present condition was listed as “*Complete loss of motion & sensation in lower limbs. Incontinence of urine & faeces. A superficial bed sore somewhat extensive. Irregular f \_\_\_\_.*” Corporal Noad had total incapacity & the Medical Board recommended that he was permanently unfit for Service.

A hand written note in the Service Record file by Capt. K. B. Clarke, R.A.M.C.T., 2nd London (City of London) General Hospital, dated 28th October, 1915 reads: “*1306 Pte A. F. Noid is suffering from G.S.W. chest & injury to spinal cond. He has paraplegia & in my opinion is totally unfit for any further service.*”

A memo dated 28th October, 1915 recorded “*We concur with the finding of the Board held on Pte A. F. Nojd on 7th June at San Stepano. W. HALE WHITE, Lt. Col. R.A.M.C.T.; C. MANSELL MOULLIN, Lt Col. R.A.M.C.T.; H. E. TURNEY, Capt, R.A.M.C.T. 28th Oct. 1915.*” then beneath... “*I concur. R. H. FOREMAN, Col, A.M.S. for D.D.M.S. London District. 29.10.15.*”

Corporal Arthur Frederick Noad was admitted to No. 2 London (City of London) General Hospital, St. Mark’s College, Chelsea, England on 2nd August, 1915 with shrapnel wounds to Spine & Paralysis. He was discharged on 28th January, 1916 after 149 days in this hospital & was transferred & admitted to 1st Australian Auxiliary Hospital, Harefield, Middlesex, England on the same day.

The Officer in Charge of Military Records wrote to General Officer Commanding, Intermediate Base, A.I.F., Cairo, Egypt, on 25th March, 1916 with the following: "The application for the discharge of No. 1306 Corporal A. F. Noad, 2nd Battalion, Australian Imperial Force in England, having been cancelled, I am returning his attestation paper to you."

A Medical Report was completed on Corporal Arthur Frederick Noad on 5th April, 1916 while a patient at Harefield Park Hospital, His disability was recorded as 1. G.S.W. Spine & 2. Paraplegia. His disability had been received on 8th May, 1915 at Gallipoli. "Shrapnel wound received on May 8., transferred to Alexandria for 10 weeks then to 2nd London General Hospital Chelsea for 6 months. Came here on Jan 28, 1916. The Officer in charge of the case recommended that Corporal Noad was permanently unfit for any military service. The Medical Board agreed.

Corporal Arthur Frederick Noad embarked from Southampton, England on 8th April, 1916 on Hospital Ship *Dover Castle* & was admitted to No. 21 General Hospital at Alexandria on 18th April, 1916. He was invalided to Australia & sailed from Suez on 11th May, 1916 on Hospital Ship *Kanowna*.

Corporal Arthur Frederick Noad was admitted to No. 4 Australian General Hospital, Randwick, Sydney, NSW, Australia on 18th June, 1916 with Paraplegia following G.S.W. Spine. From the Hospital Admissions form: "20/11/16 Recommended for return to England onboard next available Hospital Ship." The final Medical Board decision on 24th November, 1916 was "Do not concur with No. 21 & 22 Paraplegia with incontinence urine. Incapacity total. Recommended for return to England by first Hospital Ship available." He was discharged from this hospital on 24th November, 1916.

20. (a) State whether the disability is the result of (i.) active service, (ii.) climate, or (iii.) ordinary military service. *Active Service*

(b) If due to one of these causes, to what specific conditions do the Board attribute it? *G.S.W. Spine*

21. Has the disability been aggravated by

(a) Intemperance? *No*

(b) Misconduct? *No*

(c) Any of the conditions mentioned in Question 20, and if so which? *Yes*

22. Is the disability permanent? *Yes*

23. If not permanent, what is its probable duration? *Yes*

Corporal Arthur Frederick Noad embarked from Melbourne, Victoria on *Karoola* on 9th December, 1916 for England.

A Telegram was sent from Defence Department Melbourne on 14th December, 1916 to Victoria Barracks, Sydney which reads: "AZ 1640 Your BR 22583 re Noad stop Returned Kanowna 18/6/16 gunshot wound spine recommended for discharged from 5/2/17 stop Left for Melbourne on 7/12/16 to board *Caroola* for England."

Corporal Arthur Frederick Noad was admitted to King George Hospital, London, England on 29th January, 1917 with G.S.W. (gunshot wound/s) to Spine & Paraplegia - severe. The Hospital Admissions form reads: "*Discharged from Army. Sent to Australia, six months in hospital. Then sent back to England. On admission – complete paralysis and Aneasthesia below level of umbilicus. Rt knee septic and discharging. Incontinence of Urine & faeces. Feb 5/17 urine – "Alkaline, a good quantity of pus present. Bacteria of the colon group were isolated."* Discharged sent home as a discharged soldier."

Corporal Arthur Frederick Noad was discharged from the Australian Imperial Force on 5th February, 1917 in consequence of medical unfitness.

Corporal Arthur Frederick Noad was discharged from King George Hospital, London, England on 10th February, 1917.

A War Pension was granted to Corporal Arthur Frederick Noad, 1306, 2nd Battalion, 34 Sutton Lane, Chiswick, in the sum of £3. 8. 0 per fortnight commencing from 6th February, 1917 with a review on 1st August, 1917. Another pension was granted to Corporal Noad in the sum of 20/- per fortnight commencing from 15th February, 1917 with a review on 1st August, 1917. (Special case for medical attendance).

A Pension was also granted to Sarah Ann Noad, 34 Sutton Lane, Chiswick, mother of Corporal Arthur Frederick Noad, in the sum of 20/- per fortnight from 6th February, 1917 with a review on 1st August, 1917.

Ex-Corporal Arthur Frederick Noad died on 26th July, 1917.

A death for Arthur F. Noad, aged 29, was registered in the September quarter, 1917 in the district of Brentford, Middlesex, England.

Corporal Arthur Frederick Noad was buried in Chiswick Old Cemetery, Chiswick, Greater London, Middlesex, England.

He is named on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Screen Wall – Q. C. 66 & has no headstone. His death is still acknowledged by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

A review was made for War Pension on 2nd August, 1917 for Corporal Arthur Frederick Noad in the sum of 20/- per fortnight & also for £3. 8. 0 per fortnight both commencing from 2nd August, 1917 with a revision on 1st August, 1918. (Note: Corporal Noad had died on 26th July, 1917)

A review was made for the pension for Sarah Ann Noad, 34 Sutton Lane, Chiswick, mother of Corporal Arthur Frederick Noad, in the sum of 20/- per fortnight from 2nd August, 1917 with a review on 1st August, 1918.

A review was made for the pension for Sarah Ann Noad in the sum of 40/- per fortnight from 2nd August, 1917 indefinitely.

Corporal Arthur Frederick Noad was entitled to 1914/15 Star, British War Medal & the Victory Medal.

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission lists Corporal Arthur Frederick Noad – service number 1306, aged 29, of 2nd Battalion, Australian Infantry. He was the son of Arthur Thomas & Sarah A. Noad, of 34 Sutton Lane, Chiswick.

Corporal A. F. Noad is commemorated on the Roll of Honour, located in the Hall of Memory Commemorative Area at the Australian War Memorial, Canberra, Australia on Panel 33.



*Roll Of Honour WW1 Australian War Memorial Canberra, Australia*

The Chiswick War Memorial, located at Turnham Green, Chiswick, London, England does not list individual names. A list of names for the Chiswick War Memorial were published in the *Chiswick Times* on 11th November, 1921 & Alfred Frederick Noad's name was included in the list.



**Chiswick War Memorial** (Photo by Andrew Kerr)

(57 pages of Corporal Arthur Frederick Noad'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*



**Corpl. A. Noad,**  
2nd Bat., N.S.W.—Wounded.

(*Sydney Mail*, NSW – 18 August, 1915)

## **Newspaper Notices**

### **THE ROLL OF HONOR**

#### **TWENTY-EIGHTH CASUALTY LIST**

NEW SOUTH WALES

Wounded

Corporal A. F. Noad

*(The Advertiser, Adelaide, South Australia – 1 June, 1915)*

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### **THE ROLL OF HONOR**

#### **THIRTY-THIRD CASUALTY LIST**

NEW SOUTH WALES

Dangerously Ill

Corporal A. F. Noad, England

*(The Advertiser, Adelaide, South Australia – 7 June, 1915)*

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### **Australian Casualties**

#### **Official Lists Nos 66 to 68**

New South Wales

Ill in Hospital

AT HELIOPOLIS – Cpl A. F. Noad, 2nd (England)

*(Australian Town and Country Journal, Sydney, NSW – 25 August, 1915)*

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### **Australian Casualties**

The following comprises official lists, Nos, 72 to 74....

New South Wales

Ill in Hospital

AT LONDON – Cpl A. F. Noad, 2nd (England)

*(Australian Town and Country Journal, Sydney, NSW – 28 September, 1915)*

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## Australian Medical Arrangements

LONDON, February 13.

The representative of the Australian Press Association accompanied the Hon. A. Fisher and Mrs. Fisher in an inspection of the Harefield Hospital, and 309 patients spontaneously signed and presented to Mr. Fisher a statement expressing their satisfaction at the hospital arrangements, and denying the cause of the complaint recently made by the "British Australasian." Mr. Fisher visited all the wards, and shook hands with the patients, many of whom snapped the visitors. Private B. Finlay, a machine gunner, of Brisbane, while lying in bed, photographed Mr. Fisher. There were few serious cases in the hospital. Private Howie, of Adelaide, was seen sleeping in the sunshine outside the ward, under the excellent care of Sister Shadwick, of Melbourne. **The doctors called attention to Corporal Noad, of Sydney, as an example of patience. He was never without a smile, though he had been in the hospital for nine months.** Another hero was Private Robert Todd, of Perth, who was Harefield's earliest patient. He returned from Gallipoli with a smashed elbow, but has not lost his good spirits, and expects soon to return home. Many of the wards were decorated with wattle and flags. The treasure of one of the wards is an amusing crayon caricature of Sir George Reid, by Cecil Hart, formerly a "Bulletin" artist, who has a bullet in his ankle. Already his pictures, giving prominence to Australian sentiment, are appearing in the London papers. The patients are unanimous as to excellence of their treatment, and the complaints are negligible. One patient asked for a rum ration, and Mr. Fisher replied with a warm admonition on temperance to the amusement of the entire ward. The sterling qualities and sympathetic understanding of the Australian nursing staff are largely responsible for the efficiency, harmony, and comfort at Harefield.

(*The Queenslander*, Brisbane, Queensland – 19 February, 1916)



**CORPORAL A. F. NOAD.** With whom, according to the cables, Mr. Hughes spent a long time on the occasion of his visit to Harefield Hospital. The Australian Prime Minister saw Corporal Noad, who was shot in the spine and is paralysed, being electrically treated, smiling cheerfully while the battery was applied. Mr. Hughes said: "You are a brave fellow. I hope to meet you in Sydney."

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(*The Land*, Sydney, NSW – 7 April, 1916)

## **ONE WHO WAS AT "THE LANDING"**

"Mr Hughes, our Prime Minister, is the great man in England to-day," remarked Corporal A. F. Noad, 2nd Battalion, who returned yesterday "He is the idol of the Australian soldiers in England, and is also an immense favourite with the English people. When I was lying in Harefield Hospital Mr. Hughes paid us a visit, and had a chat with us all, and we gave him a great reception. He is waking things up in the old country, I can tell you. "

The corporal has been lying for months on his back, with the prospect of many more similar months ahead of him, but he is proud of the fact that he took part in the original landing at Gallipoli, and fought on for a fortnight before a shrapnel shell burst close to him, and a bullet from it penetrated his side, injuring the spine before it passed out on the other side. In spite of this he is bright and cheery, but he does not care to talk much of his own experiences.

*(The Sydney Morning Herald, New South Wales – 19 June, 1916)*

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### Commonwealth War Graves Commission

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission cares for cemeteries and memorials in 23,000 locations, in 153 countries. In all 1.7 million men and women from the Commonwealth forces from WWI and WWII have been honoured and commemorated in perpetuity.

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission, as part of its mandate, is responsible for commemorating all Commonwealth war dead individually and equally. To this end, the war dead are commemorated by name on a headstone, at an identified site of a burial, or on a memorial. War dead are commemorated uniformly and equally, irrespective of military or civil rank, race or creed.

Not all service personnel have a Commonwealth War Graves Commission headstone. In some instances the relative chose to have their own memorial/headstone placed on the deceased's grave. These private headstones are not maintained by the CWGC as they have no jurisdiction to maintain them.

Corporal A. F. Noad does not have a headstone, he is remembered on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Screen Wall.

## Chiswick Old Cemetery, Chiswick, Greater London, Middlesex, England

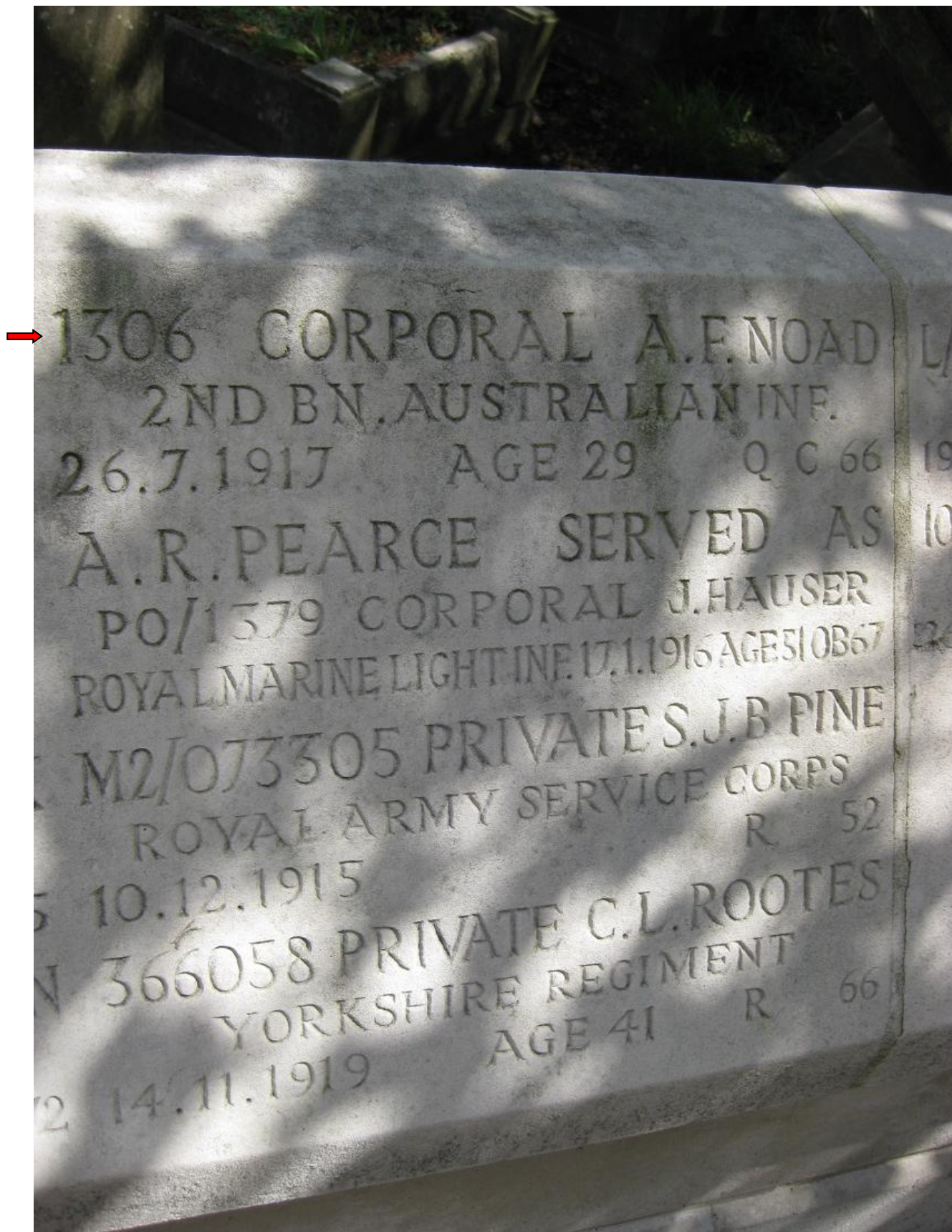
The cemetery lies between St. Nicholas Churchyard and Corney Road, near the river. It belongs to the Urban District Council. It contains scattered War Graves and a War Cross is erected facing the Corney Road entrance, backed by a screen wall bearing the names of those whose graves are not marked by headstones.

*(Information from CWGC)*



**Cross of Sacrifice** (Photo from Find a Grave – Julia&keld)

Photo of Corporal A. F. Noad's name on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Screen Wall in Chiswick Old Cemetery, Chiswick, Greater London, Middlesex, England.



(Photo from Find a Grave – Julia&keld)