

The War Record of Angus Cameron



A history of Angus Cameron's service during
the
First World War

Angus Cameron enlists in the Army

Angus Cameron started his military career when he joined the 4th Battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders in November 1913. His occupation at the time was as a Ghillie and he lived at 10 Londubh, Poolewe. He was 23 when he enlisted in this pre war Territorial Force along with many other men from the village of Poolewe and the surrounding area.

The 4th (Ross Highland) Battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders was an infantry unit of the Territorial Force (TF), which had been established in April 1908. It was headquartered in Dingwall but also operated from other drill halls in the region. Angus Cameron's brother John had been one of the first to enlist in this early Territorial Force in 1908 with regimental number 627.

The vigorous recruiting drive which had begun in November 1913 had by June 1914 swelled the battalion ranks to 707 reservists.

Angus Cameron's regimental number was 1580 and he was in 'D' company (Gairloch). Many local men from Poolewe also signed up during this recruiting drive as they have very similar regimental numbers to Angus Cameron. The majority of the men in the village of Poolewe had also enlisted in the 4th Seaforth's.

'D' Company had their headquarters in Gairloch, but also operated from a drill hall in Poolewe.

The standard term of service in the Territorial Force would be for a period of 4 years, after which they could sign on for a further term of a year at a time. The Territorial Force did not require the men to go overseas, as the Territorial Force was initially intended to provide a force for home defence in the event that the regular army had to go to war overseas.

The 4th Seaforth Battalion at this time had its base in Dingwall and consisted of the following 8 companies:

- A. A Tain, with sections at Fearn, Edderton & Portmahomack.
- B. Dingwall.
- C. Munlochy, with sections at Fortrose, Muir of Ord, Avoch & Rosemarkie
- D. Gairloch, with sections at Poolewe, Opinan, Kinlochewe & Torridon.
- E. Ullapool, with sections at Braemore & Coigach.
- F. Invergordon, with sections at Kildary.
- G. Alness, with sections at Evanton.
- H. Maryburgh, with sections at Fairburn, Garve & Strathpeffer.

In September 1914 the battalion was ordered to create a duplicate unit, known initially as the 'Reserve' Battalion, but in early 1915 this was renamed the 2/4th Battalion. When it took this name, the original unit, which had been known as the 'First Line' or 'Overseas Service' Battalion, became the 1/4th Battalion.

Training

The Territorial Force would have required the men of Poolewe to regularly attend for drill & training and once a year they would attend an annual summer camp. The summer camp in 1914 was held in Kingussie from the 13th to 27th June. Little did anyone think that within six weeks of breaking camp the Battalion would be on active service and that within a year many friends and comrades would have fallen in France.



Kingussie Summer camp in June 1914



Sunday Service

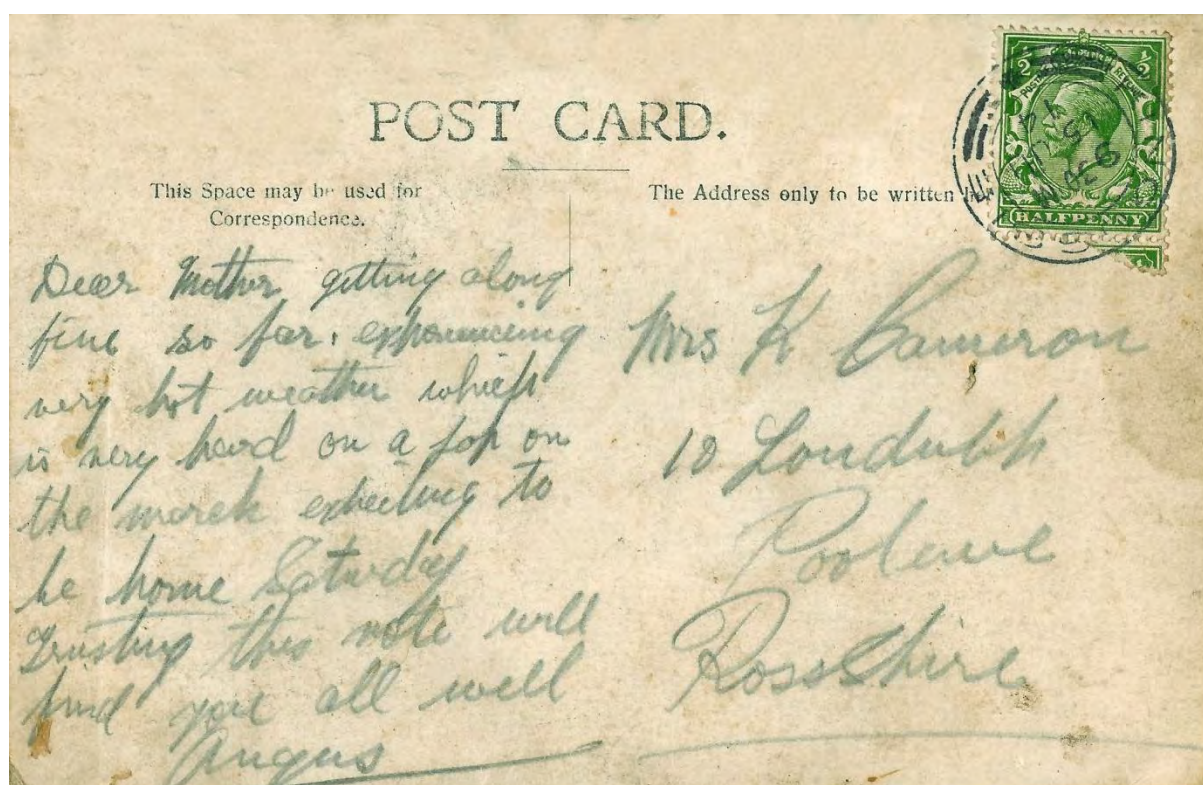


The Cook House





Postcard sent by Angus Cameron whilst at camp to his mother 15th June 1914



Angus writes

"Dear mother getting along fine so far, experiencing very hot weather which is very hard on a lot on the march, expecting to be home Saturday. Trusting this note will find you all well. Angus"

Mobilisation

On the 4th of August 1914 Britain declared war with Germany and the 4th Seaforth Battalion was mobilised for war, dispatch riders were sent to the furthest parts of the county of Ross Shire and over the next few days company by company the Battalion assembled at their headquarters in Dingwall.

On the 11th August the entire Battalion paraded in Dingwall, they were asked if they were willing to volunteer for service overseas and everyone apart from two officers and three aged men volunteered to fight overseas. The men who volunteered were awarded the 'The Imperial Service badge' which can be seen in many of the pictures worn above the right breast pocket.

Many of the residents of Dingwall came to the station to bid farewell to friends and loved ones and sadly for some it would be the last time they would see them.

The entire 4th Seaforth Battalion then entrained, but only as far as Inverness where they stayed until the 16th August, where once assembled the entire Seaforth Brigade and Cameron Brigades then entrained for Bedford to swell the ranks of the growing Highland Division which was assembling in South of England.



4th Battalion seaforth Highlanders leaving Dingwall 11th August 1914



Bedford

The arriving Seaforth Highlanders were billeted among the local population and during their time in Bedford were to become very popular amongst the locals.

The 4th Battalion Seaforth Headquarters were in the Bedford Grammar School which overlooks the playing fields and cricket pitch. (This is the backdrop for many of the pictures taken during this time)

Intensive training began in Bedford and the 4th Battalion Seaforth Highlanders were brought up to full combat strength of 1020 men.



Officers of the 4th Battalion Seaforth Highlanders (Lt Col D. MacFarlane, centre)



4th Battalion Seaforth Highlanders on parade



Poolewe & Aultbea boys in front of Bedford Grammar School

Back row

John Mackenzie, John Mitchell, Dan McLennan (killed), Ken Urquhart (wounded), Willie Ross (killed)

Middle row

Alex McLennan (killed), John Mackenzie (killed), Willie McLennan, John Mackenzie (wounded), John Cameron (wounded), Alex Ross (wounded)

Front row

Alex Mackenzie (wounded) Finlay MacIver (killed) Charles Reid (wounded) Angus Cameron



Sunday Service in front of the Cricket Pavilion



4th Seaforth Highlanders on parade



Angus Cameron in centre front row behind officer with arms folded

Training

The Battalion embarked on an intensive training programme to bring them up to battle readiness for their impending deployment to France. On the 22nd October, King George V inspected the troops in Bedford. The 4th Seaforth's were reported as the best Battalion in their brigade.



22nd October 1914 King George V inspects the Seaforth Highlanders in Bedford



1/4th Seaforth Battalion depart for the France

On the 5th November 1914 the 1/4th Battalion Seaforth Highlanders marched through Bedford for the last time and then entrained for Southampton, and by troopship onwards to France, arriving on the 7th November.

Any 1/4th troops left behind in Bedford were formed into the 4th Reserve Battalion which was renamed the 2/4th Seaforth Highlanders.

Angus Cameron for whatever reason did not go with the 1/4th Seaforth Highlanders to France. There was a large outbreak of measles during this time in Bedford and this could possibly be the reason that he did not go to France and subsequently ended up in the 2/4th Seaforth Highlanders.



The 1/4th Seaforth Battalion leaving Bedford on the 5th November 1914 and marching past the John Bunyan memorial

2/4th Seaforth Highlanders

The 2/4th Seaforth Battalion were a reserve battalion with the role of training new recruits and then sending them through various drafts to the frontline 1/4th Seaforth's in France. New recruits steadily arrived and training progressed well with the limited resources available.

Recruits were drawn from initially London & Manchester by the visiting pipes and drums of the 2/4th Seaforth's. One such recruiting drive secured 457 recruits and was called the 'Hielan Raid', it was so successful that questions were asked in Parliament and the Army Council decided that future recruiting would be only allowed in the Territorial units home area. The first draft of 55men left Bedford on the 19th February 1915 and were well needed as the 1/4th Battalion strength had fallen to below 700, for besides killed and wounded there had been the usual wastage of war from illness and disease.



2/4th Seaforth Highlanders Pipes & Drums (Cpl Thomas Macrae front centre)



Highland sports day in Bedford 1915

1/4th Seaforth Highlanders (Battle of Neuve Chapelle 10-12th March 1915)

After landing in France in November the Battalion was almost immediately put under quarantine near St Omer due to an outbreak of Scarlet Fever which lasted for over a month. The Battalion once recovered from this initial setback, steadily progressed from a state of training to one of war. Hogmanay was celebrated in Ferfay, and the New Years Day of 1915 was given up to Highland Games with all ranks thoroughly enjoying themselves. Moving closer to Richbourg brought the 'din of war' and being not far from the firing line the battalion had its first taste of being under fire. Casualties during this period were relatively light in comparison with what was to come.

The Battle of Neuve Chapelle lasted from the 10th – 12th of March and the battalion suffered 41 killed and 131 wounded. 'D' Company (Gairloch) who led the advance suffered much of the casualties with 12 dead. Amongst them Private William Ross, Riverside, Poolewe, who was aged 26. (Son of Benjamin Ross, Benji Riverside)

John Cameron was also wounded during the Battle of Neuve Chapelle and was invalided out of the Army as a result.



Neuve Chapelle

2/4th Seaforth Highlanders

On the 16th April 1915 the Battalion entrained for Scotland and after a tedious 27hr journey they arrived at Fort George, which would be their base for the next few months. The accommodation was not very comfortable with two companies billeted in the damp casemates of the Fort.

After 3 weeks the Battalion moved to Ardersier, but again it was a damp time as the tide filled any hole that was dug.

A postcard sent to Lizzie Cameron from Fort George on the 19th April mentions "*Has John come home yet? Angus is well, see him always*"



Fort George

Funeral of Captain Sir John Fowler of Braemore

Captain Sir John Fowler was killed on the 22nd June 1915 and his body was sent back to the UK for burial. The Fowler family owned the Braemore Estate and Angus Cameron did in fact work for them at some point after the First World War; he would later meet his wife to be Mary Murray whilst working on the Braemore Estate. The 2/4th Battalion Seaforth Highlanders provided a guard of honour for the funeral of 100 men. After parading at Inverness Railway Station, the guard then motored to Fowler family burial ground at Foich where Captain Fowler was buried with full military honours.

Angus Cameron was given by Lady Fowler a copy of the book 'The Men of Lochbroom' published in 1922 which lists the men of Lochbroom who were killed in the First World War. It is quite plausible to presume that he was given the book by Lady Fowler because he was in the funeral procession.



Lt Col Mason Macfarlane leading the procession to Foich burial ground



2/4th Seaforth Battalion leave Fort George

On the 14th July the Battalion left Fort George and started marching to Blair Atholl. The first march was of 15 miles to Daviot by Culloden. The rain came down relentlessly throughout, and the men were eventually found temporary billets in barns and sheds in the surrounding area by midnight to avoid the ankle deep water.

The succeeding marches were Carr Bridge 18 miles, Kingussie 23 miles, Dalwhinnie 18 miles, Dalnacardoch 15 miles and Blair Atholl 12 miles.

The camp at Blair Atholl was where the training of the Battalion intensified as they were rumoured to be proceeding to France as a complete unit in 3 months. The men achieved a high level of fitness through the daily strenuous climb of Meall Dail-min above Blair Atholl. The tents in Blair Atholl were often wet, at one point after returning from 3 days on manoeuvres the tented area was found to be knee deep in water, a hard frost that followed made conditions even more difficult for the men.



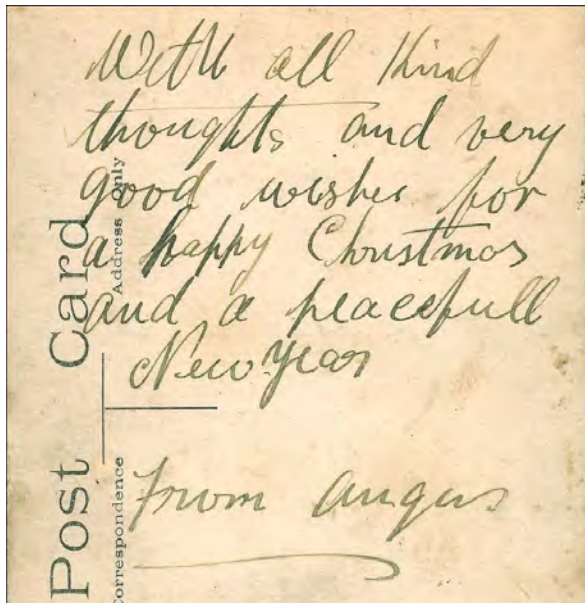
2/4th Seaforth Battalion Sergeants Mess (Angus Cameron 3rd row centre)

On the 25th October 1915 the Battalion marched to more comfortable billets in the town of Pitlochry, where they were welcomed by the locals.

The picture on the right of Angus Cameron is most likely taken in Pitlochry in December 1915. The reverse of the card reads.

"With all kind thoughts and very good wishes for a Happy Christmas and a peaceful New Year"

From Angus



In February 1916 the Battalion moved to Stirling and was quartered in a large half ruined mill at Cambusbarron. Here the Battalion paid its third ceremonial visit to a historic battle ground. The first had been Culloden, the second Killiecrankie and the third was Bannockburn.

2/4th Seaforth Battalion moves to England

On the 4th of March 1916 the Battalion during a snowstorm entrained for Norwich, which they reached 25 hours later at 2 o'clock in the morning. The billets were widely scattered and it took some time until the men were catered for.

The training ground was 7-8 miles beyond the billets, and the march there and back, in addition to the hours of training was a severe tax on the men.

The delay in receiving orders to proceed to France was already beginning to cause



misgivings about the Battalions purpose. Repeatedly they had been told that orders to proceed to France as a unit were imminent, but when the Battalion found out they were to become a Home Service Draft Finding Unit, the earlier misgivings gave way to a certainty that they would not see combat as a Battalion.

The standard of recruits fell considerably as a result of conscription, and many of inferior physique would give great trouble to the drill instructors.

On the 23rd June the Battalion marched 14 miles to camp in Blickling Park, a delightful English park, said to be the birth place of Anne Boleyn.

The picture left shows Angus Cameron standing beside Thomas Macrae who was a Pipe Major in the 2/4th Seaforth's.

This picture hangs in the grandson of Thomas MacRae's house in Vancouver in Canada. Thomas and Angus were reportedly good friends.

Thomas MacRae & Angus Cameron

On the 23rd July the camp was moved Kelling Heath, near Holt. There was excellent bathing about a mile away on Sheringham beach. Near the bathing place was a large stranded steamer which provided a landmark for German Zeppelins. The Battalion always sent a party with Lewis guns to the cliff top near the steamer. The camp was only once bombarded by the Zeppelins, a cow being killed and a YMCA hut being blown up.

Due to the Battalions frustration at not being sent to France, twenty six Sergeants gave up there stripes to go to France with a very large draft. Angus Cameron most likely was in this draft and ended up in France with his original unit the 1/4th Seaforth Battalion.

France

A large draft of 120 men joined the 1/4th Seaforth Battalion on the 21st August 1916 and a further 28 men joined on the 26th August. Angus Cameron on returning to the ranks was most likely in this very large draft of replacements. The Battalion was based this time close to Armentieres and would spend about a week on the front lines before being relieved. The coming months were spent in preparation for the intended push on the Somme before the coming of winter.

The Ancre and the capture of Beaumont Hamel

The Battalion on the 7th November moved opposite Beaumont Hamel as part of the 51st Division. Here they found the trenches very wet and difficult to maintain, this was due to the bad weather over the previous weeks, heavy rain and even snow had made the thought of any attack near impossible.

The 51st Highland Division consisted of three Brigades and then four Battalions in each brigade as follows.

152nd Brigade: 5th & 6th Seaforth Highlanders, 8th Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, 6th Gordon Highlanders.

153rd Brigade: 6th & 7th Black Watch, 5th & 7th Gordon Highlanders.

154th Brigade: 4th Seaforth Highlanders, 7th Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, 4th Gordon Highlanders, 9th Royal Scots Regiment.

The weather did improve and the 13th November was the day the attack would begin. The German trenches had been shelled for the previous two days and the attack started at 5:45am. The 4th Seaforth's struck camp at Forceville and moved up to Mailly Wood, but were not required that day. The following day they moved into the front line relieving the 7th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. The Battalion was heavily shelled during this period by the Germans at a rate of about one shell per minute.

The remaining days were spent consolidating the newly acquired trenches which had been previously occupied by the enemy.



Beaumont Hamel

On the 19th November the Battalion was relieved and offensive operations came to a halt for the year.

Beaumont Hamel had been held by the Upper Silesian Division and was reckoned to be one of the best in the German army; its loss was a great blow to German prestige. The 51st Highland Division had now gained a fighting reputation second to none and was considered by the enemy as one of the most dangerous units in France.



Beaumont Hamel

The following days and weeks towards the end of the 1916 were spent consolidating the gains and improving trenches often in very wet conditions. The Battalion would spend Christmas in the trenches before retiring to the coast near Fevers where the Battalion Headquarters were located. The start of the year was spent here, and the postponed New Years dinners were held on the first days of February for the different companies in the Battalion.

The rest had been eagerly looked forward to by the Battalion, but the exceptionally cold winter in draughty farm buildings with no fuel to heat them made for a most unpleasant time for all ranks. Much time was spent in work parties during this time of 'rest'.

On the 5th March 1917 the Battalion started the slow 60 mile march back to the Front near Arras arriving on the 16th March. Along with time spent in the trenches the following few weeks were spent in preparation for the intended attack on Vimy Ridge.

The Battle of Arras (Vimy Ridge)

Battle of Arras began on a cold and wintery morning at 05:30 hours on 9th April.

The role of the 51st Division was to capture the southern shoulder of Vimy Ridge with the Canadian Corps on their left and the 34th Division on the right.

The 4th Seaforth Battalion were on the left of this advance in front of the villages of Ecurie and Rolincourt.

The German trenches fell throughout the day and a great amount of ground was taken, 167 German prisoners were taken by the Battalion but at a high cost with 71 men killed and 155 wounded.

The part played by Scottish Battalions in the battle of Vimy Ridge is often overlooked, as the battle is mainly considered a Canadian victory as this was the first time that the four divisions of the Canadians had fought together as a cohesive unit. They too paid a high price achieving Hills 145, 135 (Vimy Ridge) and the town of Thelus with 3598 men killed and 7004 wounded.

The contribution of a unit such as the 4th Seaforth's in the taking of Vimy Ridge can be summarised by the actions of Sergeant Campbell from Ullapool.

Sergeant Campbell realising the advance was being held up by two German machine guns selected 5 men from his platoon and crept forward, his comrades were at once shot but he stealthily crawled on and eventually came within grenade distance. He threw his grenade into the machine gun post then leapt to his feet and charged in with his bayonet where he came face to face with 12 Germans who were determined to overcome him. Single handed, he proved a match for them all. Such was this act of valour that he was recommended for the Victory Cross by his commanding officer but was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.



Vimy Ridge and the village of Farbus

The Battalion were relieved on the evening of the 10th April and the next 10 days spent in cleaning and work parties.

The Second Battle of the Scarpe

The attack on Roeux and the Chemical Works was launched on the 23rd April at 4:45am. The 4th Seaforth's were sent into the fight around 8:15am in support of the 4th Gordon's. The main attack by No. 3 Company on the Chemical Works was a great success. ('D' & 'E' Companies now formed No. 3 Company of which Angus Cameron was a part of)

In the evening the German counter attack began and the gains made had to be sacrificed due to the flanks becoming exposed and a shortage of ammunition. On the next morning the Germans attacked again and only a heavy shelling thwarted their attempts to retake ground.

The Battalion was relieved on the 24th April and went far behind Arras for rest and training.

The casualties compared with some of the other Battalions over this period were relatively light with 16 men killed and 83 wounded.

The Chemical Works in Roeux



On the 12th May the pleasant rest behind the lines came to an end as the Battalion moved back to Arras. On the 16th May they were back in action in Roeux and the Chemical Works in support of the 152nd Brigade. There was a lot of confusion on where the enemy exactly were located in the village, but gradually the enemy were cleared and a relative calm ensued. The village of Roeux and the series of attacks and counter attacks has been described as some of the most savage infantry battles that the 51st Division ever took part in.

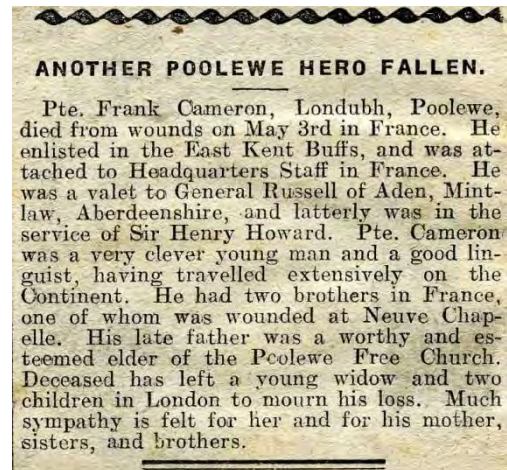
The 51st Division by now was classed as a body of shock troops used almost exclusively for the purpose of attack. Many troops preferred this role as they were spared the monotony of holding trenches when nothing was going on, but instead went back for rest and training in areas where the presence of the civilian population gave some semblance of peace.

Frank Cameron

During the 4th Battalions rest period between the 24th April and 12th May it is not known if Angus Cameron learned of his brother Frank's death on the 3rd May. Frank was serving with the 7th East Kent Regiment (The Buffs) who were in action at The Third battle of the Scarpe near Arras on the 3rd – 4th May. He was 34 years old and 'died of wounds' and is buried in the Bucquoy Road Cemetery near Ficheux. This cemetery was used by the VII Corps Main Dressing Station for burials during the Battle of Arras.



Frank Cameron



Obituary 6th July 1917



Bucquoy Rd Cemetery



On the 28th May the Battalion relieved the 7th Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders in support of the front line; Nos. 2 and 3 Companies in the sunken road west of Roeux.

It is most likely that Angus Cameron was wounded in Roeux between the 28th to 31st May as the Battalion were relieved and did not see action until the 10th of July.

The Scotsman newspaper lists him as wounded on the 2nd July 1917. His regimental number is now 6 figures (200176), all Army service numbers changed from the 4 figure system in 1916 due to the number of soldiers serving.

SEAFORTH HRS.—Atkins, 202406, A. (Kendal); Cameron, 200176, A. (Poolewe); Clewlow, 9747, S. (Stafford):

Angus Cameron was awarded the Silver War badge and discharged from the Army on the 13th September 1917 in Perth.

The Silver War Badge was awarded to men wounded and then discharged to show they had done their bit for King and Country.



He would receive two medals for his service in France, The British War Medal and The Victory Medal. The medals were issued in 1921



Angus Cameron War Record Facts

Date	Place	Notes	Source
01 November 1913	Poolewe	Angus Cameron Joined the 4th Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, D Company (Gairloch) Service number 1580.	Silver War badge records
13 June 1914	Kingussie	Angus Cameron attended the annual summer camp held in Kingussie 13th - 27th June.	Haldane's 4th Seaforth's
15 June 1914	Kingussie	Angus Cameron sends postcard to his mother from Kingussie.	Postcard
04 August 1914		War declared against Germany.	
05 August 1914	Dingwall/Nigg	Between the 5th - 9th August the 4th Battalion Seaforth's mobilise and assemble in Dingwall & Nigg	Ross Shire Roll of Honour
11 August 1914	Dingwall	Battalion leaves Dingwall for Inverness and briefly stay for 5 days.	Ross Shire Roll of Honour
16 August 1914	Inverness	Battalion leaves Inverness for Bedford	Ross Shire Roll of Honour
	Bedford	L/Cpl Angus Cameron in a photograph along with many other Poolewe boys outside Bedford Grammar School	Photograph
20 October 1914	Bedford	King George V inspects the troops in Bedford	Photograph
06 November 1914	Bedford	1/4th Seaforth Battalion leaves for France	Ross Shire Roll of Honour
		Possibly due to an outbreak of measles in Bedford, Angus Cameron does not appear to leave for France with the 1/4th Battalion and ends up in the 2/4th Seaforth Highlanders. In the Ross Shire Roll of Honour published in May/Jun 1915 it lists L/Cpl A. Cameron as still being in 'D' Company of the 1/4 Seaforth's. The 2/4th Seaforth's is a reserve Battalion to train troops for France. In the Ross Shire Roll of Honour published in May/Jun 1915 it lists L/Cpl A. Cameron as still being in 'D' Company. (this list was compiled before the 1/4th battalion left for France in Nov 1914) This is somewhat confusing as he is not listed in the 2/4th Battalion lists either, which was completed sometime after the 1/4th Battalion had left for France	Ross Shire Roll of Honour
11 March 1915		1/4 Seaforth's involved in battle of Neuve Chapelle in which John Cameron was wounded along with many others in 'D' Company as they led the advance.	Ross Shire Roll of Honour
16th April 1915	Bedford	2/4th Battalion entrain for Fort George. (27hr train journey)	Haldane's 4th Seaforth's
19 April 1915	Ft George	Postcard sent from Fort George to Lizzie Cameron in Londubh mentions that "Angus is well, see him always" which would indicate that Angus Cameron was in Fort George. The writer also asks if John Cameron is home yet.	Postcard
29th June 1915		2/4th Battalion provide guard of honour of 100men for funeral of Captain Sir John Fowler of Braemore. Parading at Inverness station then motoring 75miles to Inverbroom. Angus Cameron worked on the estate. He was also given a book 'The men of Lochbroom' which would tie in with this story.	Haldane's 4th Seaforth's
14th July 1915	Ft George	2/4th Battalion move to Blair Atholl on a six day march.	Haldane's 4th Seaforth's
		A photograph of the Sergeants Mess of the 2/4th Battalion in 1915 shows Angus Cameron as a Sergeant. Tents seen in the background so possibly Blair Atholl	Photograph
25th October	Blair Atholl	2/4th Battalion move to billets in Pitlochry	Haldane's 4th Seaforth's
December 1915	Pitlochry	Photograph of Angus Cameron as a Sergeant outside a house with snow on the ground most likely in Pitlochry. On the rear of the card he writes "With all kind thoughts and very good wishes for a happy Christmas and a peaceful New Year. From Angus"	Photograph
February 1916	Pitlochry	2/4 Battalion entrained for Stirling and quartered at Cambusbarron	Haldane's 4th Seaforth's
4th March 1916	Stirling	2/4th Battalion entrain for Norwich	Haldane's 4th Seaforth's
23rd March 1916	Norwich	2/4th Battalion march to Blickling Park	Haldane's 4th Seaforth's
23rd July 1916	Blickling Park	2/4 Battalion move Kelling Heath near Holt	Haldane's 4th Seaforth's
August 1916	Kelling heath	Most likely Angus Cameron volunteered between this period to serve in France as listed in Haldane's History of the 4th Seaforth's. "Twenty-Six of the smartest Sergeants and twenty-three other non-commissioned officers gave up their stripes to go to France"	Haldane's 4th Seaforth's
21st August 1916	Armentieres	1/4 Battalion joined by a draft of 120 men, reasonable to assume Angus Cameron was amongst this draft.	Haldane's 4th Seaforth's
3rd Sep - 17th Nov 1916	Armentieres	Third phase of the battle of the Somme 'The Ancre' (Beaumont Hamel)	Haldane's 4th Seaforth's
9th April 1917	Ecurie	Battle of Arras 'Vimy Ridge'	Haldane's 4th Seaforth's
23rd April 1917	Fampoux	Battle of Arras 'The Second Battle of the Scarpe'	Haldane's 4th Seaforth's
3rd May 1917		Frank Cameron died of wounds and is buried Bucuoyn Rd Cemetery. This cemetery was a casualty clearing station for the nearby Battle of Arras	Haldane's 4th Seaforth's
16th - 20th May 1917	Fampoux	Battle of Arras 'The Third Battle of the Scarpe' (Capture of Roeux)	Haldane's 4th Seaforth's
20th May - 10th July		1/4th Battalion takes part in no action. Angus Cameron most likely wounded in the Battle of Arras.	
2nd July 1917		Angus Cameron appears in The Scotsman list of the wounded under Seaforth Highlanders. Cameron, 200176. A. (Poolewe) Note Regimental numbers changed in 1916 to six figures	Scotsman newspaper
13th September 1917		Angus Cameron listed as discharged from the 4th Seaforth Highlanders due to sickness in the Silver War Badge records book. Silver War Badge No.241748	Silver War badge records