

“COME ON LADS”

Old Wesley Collegians and
the Gallipoli Campaign

Philip J Powell



FOREWORD

Congratulations, Philip Powell, for producing this short history. It brings to life the experiences of many Old Boys who died at Gallipoli and some who survived, only to be fatally wounded in the trenches or no-man's land of the western front.

Wesley annually honoured these names, even after the Second World War was over. The silence in Adamson Hall as name after name was read aloud, almost like a slow drum beat, is still in the mind, some seventy or more years later.

The messages written by these young men, or about them, are evocative. Even the more humdrum and everyday letters capture, above the noise and tension, the courage. It is as if the soldiers, though dead, are alive.

Geoffrey Blainey AC (OW1947)

Front cover image: Anzac Cove - 1915
Australian War Memorial P10505.001

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INTRODUCTION

In August 1914 Australians began enlisting to fight for England and its allies against the Central Powers of Europe.

At that time, Wesley College, a Melbourne Methodist boys' school, was two years away from celebrating its Golden Jubilee.

Since 1866 about 4,725 boys had attended Wesley.¹ Over 1,000 former students would join the Australian, British and New Zealand military services. One hundred and fifty-seven of them would die as a result of service and many others would be permanently injured and/or mentally affected.

Many of the former students corresponded with the School's Headmaster, Lawrence A Adamson, and the Old Wesley Collegians Association (OWCA) Honorary Secretary, Stanton Crouch, about their service experiences.

Some of their letters were published, in full or in part, in the school's tri-annual magazine the *Wesley College Chronicle (Chronicle)* in a section called "The Old Brigade". Obituaries for many of the fallen would also be written.

The main records of Old Wesley boys' service in WW1 have been the *Chronicle*, a chapter in *The history of Wesley College 1866–1919* and a chapter in Andrew Lemon's *A great Australian school – Wesley College examined*.

Unfortunately many of the original letters printed in the *Chronicle* relating to the Gallipoli period were destroyed in the 1989 fire at the St Kilda Road campus.

This publication aims to bring back to life the stories told in the *Chronicle* in a manner that fits into the wider events at Gallipoli in 1915. It also uses other texts such as battalion histories and Charles Bean's *Official history of Australia in the war 1914–1918*, Volumes I and II.²

Another objective has been to record the circumstances of the 27 Old Wesley Collegians (OWs) who died as a result of service at Gallipoli. Nearly 200 served in the campaign. The names of known participants are listed in the Appendices.

DEDICATION

For their efforts in
documenting
the service of OWs:

Rev Edward Nye
(OW1882) and
J T Hargreaves,
editors of the *Chronicle*,
1914-1919

Lawrence A Adamson,
Headmaster, 1902-1932

C Stanton Crouch
(OW1883), Hon
Secretary of the OWCA,
1901-1941

John Balfour (OW1907)

This story has been produced mainly from secondary sources, the principal one being the *Wesley College Chronicle* from 1914 to 1920. The original letters making up a substantial volume of the war-related *Chronicle* material are not available and we can only assume that the transcription of these letters was accurate and that editing was minimal.

In addition, caution should always be taken with placing too much reliance on letters from soldiers at the front. While they were eyewitnesses, it is well known that misstatements can occur (including date errors and self-heroic stories). For example, at the Anzac Cove landing on 25 April 1915, soldiers insisted that they were up against machine guns at the beach. However, military historians generally agree that there were no Turkish machine guns used at the beach areas on the day of the landing.

Most stories have been researched back to service records (which themselves can be difficult to interpret), the *Official history of Australia in the war 1914–1918*, battalion histories and several books written on Gallipoli. In addition, there is a unique collection of OW biographic material located in the Australian War Memorial (AWM). This material was prepared by John Balfour (OW1907) during the 1930s when he was assisting Charles Bean in the preparation of the *Official history of Australia in the war 1914–1918*.

There are a number of discrepancies in the *Chronicle* stories and what would appear to be fact. Where there is a discrepancy it has been noted with the correct information in brackets, mainly in the case of date error, or a note reference, or in some cases it is discussed in the main text.

All direct copy from historical documents is printed in *italics*. Unless otherwise noted, the direct copy comes from an issue of the *Chronicle*. Some minor editing has been made for consistency of presentation.

In a few cases non-italicised information has been inserted in brackets in the direct copy to assist the reader.

When a student is first mentioned, the year that he began at Wesley College is indicated. Direct copy from the *Chronicle* just shows the year, while current practice, which is followed in the commentary, is to insert the initials “OW” in front of the year.

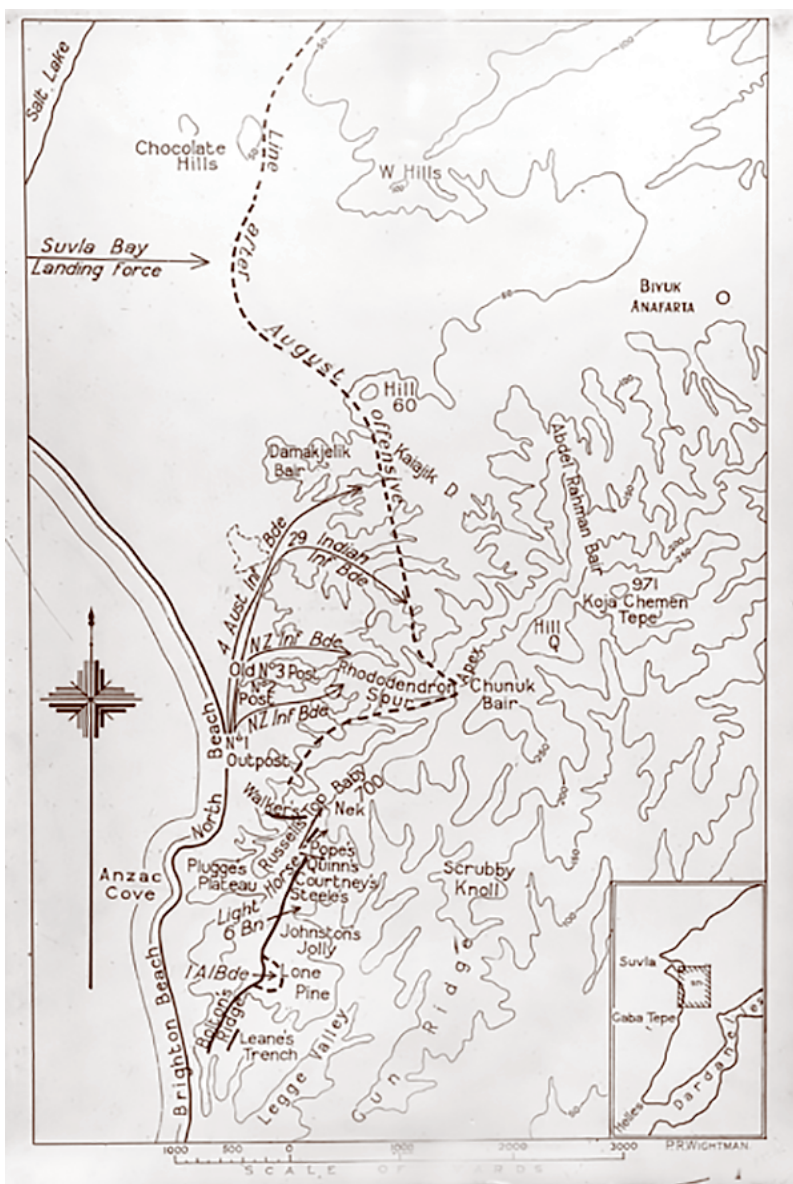
Also adopted is the practice of spelling “Anzac” with an initial capital only.

My thanks to the President and Principal of the Wesley College Council and the members of the archives, publications and alumni sections for their support and assistance.

Finally thanks to my wife Glennys, who has willingly supported me in preparing this publication.

Philip J Powell (OW1973)

MAP OF GALLIPOLI BATTLEFIELDS



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

J00157

THE REAL ANZACS

There are plenty of slouch-hatted soldiers in town,
Doughty and debonair, stalwart and brown;
Some are from Weymouth or Salisbury Plain,
Others have “pushed” in the Western Campaign;
Call them “Overseas soldiers” or “Down-under men,”
Declare that each one is as daring as ten;
Call them “Cornstalks” or “Fernleaves” all out for a fight,
But don’t call them Anzacs for that isn’t right.

The Anzacs, their ranks are but scanty, all told,
Have a separate record illumined in gold;
Their blood on Gallipoli’s ridges they poured,
Their souls with the scars of that struggle are scored,
Not many are left, and not many are sound,
And thousands lie buried in Turkish ground;
These are the Anzacs; the others may claim
Their zeal and their spirit, but never their name.

GFS Donaldson (OW1897)
Reveille, April 1936



According to Chris Roberts’ book The landing at Anzac, this photo shows a battalion of the 2nd Brigade being towed to shore on the morning of 25 April – AWM 01890

CHAPTER 1. THE LANDING

The Anzac Corps was inexperienced and had undergone the bare minimum of training, yet it had been given a task under Hamilton's plans which, in clichéd military parlance, would have daunted Napoleon's Old Guard. They were to make a night landing on a hostile shore, overcome an ill-defined opposition, take control of the high ground surrounding the landing beaches, and then push across the Peninsula to seize Mal Tepe, thereby severing Turkish communications.

Peter Hart, Gallipoli, p. 76

Sunday, 25 April 1915, 4.30am: soldiers of the Third Brigade of the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) jump out of boats onto a narrow beach.

The invasion of Turkey has begun.

The Anzac legend is born.

One of those soldiers is 28-year-old accountant, Pioneer Sgt Felix HGN Heritage (OW1902). He had joined the AIF in South Australia as a member of the 10th Battalion.³

The four battalions of the Third Brigade⁴ land in two groups at or near a small point called Ari Burnu. While some troops were meant to land in that area, others were expected to land on a broader front up to 1,500 metres further south. Battalions quickly become mixed up in the dark and there is command confusion.

However, in the main, the troops follow the overriding instructions that they must directly advance. For many this means, in the first light of dawn, a steep climb up from the Ari Burnu landing to a small plateau, which becomes known as Plugge's Plateau. The troops who land north of Ari Burnu are on what will be called North Beach and they either head up the jagged line of Walkers Ridge or the even steeper climb on the face of the feature known as the Sphinx.

Members of the Turkish 5th Army stationed in the area are relatively small in number. An

invasion has been expected ever since the Allied Navies failed to outgun and destroy the Turkish naval forts in the Dardanelles on 18 March 1915. They are well prepared and well drilled. Their German commander has opted for a light first line of defence, supported by troops held in reserve. So the frontline troops' role is to notify headquarters of any invasion and to put up a resistance as best they can. They will then move back inland to where the rest of their regiment is stationed and wait for reinforcements.

The Third Brigade is generally able to take the "first ridge" without too many casualties and in relatively quick time. However, their officers realise they are not where they are supposed to be. Some units quickly take off after the Turks departing back to their main posts and some set out to try and achieve their original objectives. However, a key strategic change occurs. The commander of the Third Brigade, Col Sinclair-MacLagan, on arriving at Plugge's Plateau, orders the troops to dig in along the second ridge rather than push on and secure the third ridge.

Out to sea in a number of warships, men of the First and Second Brigades, along with artillery, signallers, medics and headquarters staff, wait their turn to land.

In the four battalions that make up the Victorian-based Second Brigade⁵ and other units are about 60 Old Wesley Collegians (OWs) who enlisted in August and

September 1914 following the start of the war against Germany, which now includes its ally, Turkey.

Melbourne-based OWs are mainly in the 5th and 6th Battalions with those from regional Victoria generally in the 7th and 8th Battalions.

“D” Company of 5th Battalion is comprised, in part, of men who attended one of the six public schools of Victoria. Their leader is Capt Harry Carter (OW1904) and a College staff member. He writes to the School’s Headmaster, LA Adamson, on the evening of 24 April.⁶

Dear Mr. A.,

Please accept all good wishes from self and Old Wesley Collegians under my command.

We land in an enemy country after midnight, perhaps under fire, so have taken this chance to wish you and our fine old School every success.

We have a tedious job before us, as we have to land in pontoons and small boats, but the boys have 200 rounds of the best each, and are happier than they have ever been since leaving Australia.

It is impossible to realise that anything unusual awaits us in a few hours.

On behalf of the boys, again wishing you and the “School we knew” every success.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

Harry Carter.



Harry Carter – The history of Wesley College 1866–1919

The Second Brigade is on Turkish soil by 7.00am. As it is now daylight a small number of well-prepared and experienced Turkish soldiers are shooting as the boats arrive. Unfortunately, four boats of the 7th Battalion land at the northern end of North Beach near a platoon of Turkish soldiers stationed at Fisherman’s Hut.

The war is quickly over for Pte Basil J Hooper (OW1908) and Pte Cuthbert J Long (OW1887). Hooper is shot in the head before he can get out of his boat. The circumstances of Long’s death is unknown, other than he was in one of the four boats. They are the first OWs to die at Gallipoli.

In the same boat as Hooper is Lt Albert R Heighway (OW1907). His war is also over, but the bullet has not killed him; he will stay in the boat, wounded, for some hours until recovered by stretcher-bearers. He will be back in Australia by the end of 1915.

A letter from Heighway to his father was printed in *The Age* on 12 June 2015. Part of it follows:

*I'll never forget that morning as long as I live. We had stopped by 4 a.m. just opposite our landing place. The Third Brigade had been landing all through the night, and met with very little opposition, but just at dawn — at 5 a.m. — we started to get into the boats to land, and you ought to have heard the noise. The enemy seemed to have sprung up from the bowels of the earth. Shrapnel was bursting all around us. Several shells screamed overhead and dropped into the water without bursting. Then all of a sudden our warships let bang, and the row was terrific. The *Queen Elizabeth* sent a broadside on to Gaba Tepe, and blew a gun which the Turks' were using with good effect into the air.*

During this performance we were rowing towards the shore. Everything was going on nicely. I might say I did not feel the least bit nervous, but when we got within 50 yards of the shore the Turks opened fire on us. Then things were not too pleasant, because we could not reply. Well, the bullets started to zip all round us. Nobody was hit until we got within twenty yards of the shore, and they turned a machine gun on to us. One of my men was hit first through the neck, then I was the next to get it through the chest. It nearly knocked me out of the boat. I quivered up like a rabbit, but pulled myself together at once. I was steering the boat at the time, so I had to let go with my hands and use the tiller with my foot. I managed to keep the boat nosed for the shore. The poor chaps what were rowing stuck bravely to it, and so did the others. You could see a look of revenge on all their faces. As soon as we bumped the shore they scrambled out except myself, three killed and seven



Some members of B Company 7th Battalion. Six of these men were killed at Gallipoli. Basil Hooper first on the left in the bottom row. On the right-hand end of the same row is L/Cpl Burton, who was awarded a posthumous VC at Lone Pine in August 1915.

wounded. I tried hard to get out but I got as far as amidships and there I had to stay in the bottom of the boat. I believe a lot of my men were killed when they were stepping on to the shore. The company eventually landed and took up a position on the beach, taking advantage of the shrub cover.

The country was greatly in the favor of the Turks on account of the hills and the thickness of the scrub. As a matter of fact our fellows couldn't see the Turks for quite a long while. When they did they drove them off the hill. The Turks kept up a continuous fire on the boats, although they knew they were full of dead and

wounded. While I was lying there one just took the skin off my shoulder, and another ripped my haversack. Dozens of them went within an inch of me. When the bullets cut through the sides of the boat you could smell the burning paint. A shell came screaming towards us once. It touched the side of the boat and went into the water without exploding, but sent up a huge spray that nearly drowned us. About three hours afterwards the Red Cross came to our assistance and our wounds were doctored. I was for seven hours in a cramped position in that boat before I got on to the hospital ship. It was a great relief to get between sheets. One of my men died on the way to Alexandria.

We arrived at Alexandria on Thursday 30th. I have been in bed ever since. Today is the 9th, and I expect to be up in a few days. I suppose our names have been published in the papers. I hope you did not get a shock, but I am getting on splendidly.

P.S. — I forgot to tell you that I learnt afterwards that we landed 1,000 yards



Albert Heighway – Chronicle May 1915

farther north of our intended landing place. It was a lucky mistake, because they found the Turks had wire entanglements underneath the water, and several other obstacles.⁷

Pte Alfred JH “Lofty” White (OW1905) arrives at Anzac Cove with the 5th Battalion. His letter (written on 9 June from the Heliopolis Army Hospital) and printed in the August 1915 *Chronicle* describes his first hours:

All went well until we got near the shore when the Turks, who were entrenched everywhere, started firing. The boats were packed, and men were getting shot down amongst us, so that as soon as we got into about 4 ft. of water everyone jumped out of the boats except those that had been hit. When we reached the beach it was astonishing to see how different the fighting was to what we had been trained for.

It was just a case of ‘There’s your enemy — go for him’ and my word we did, which was a charge up a hill 600 ft. high, and running right on to the beach. We made some sort of a line, fixed bayonets, and away we went. You cannot imagine what it felt like to see your pals dropping alongside you. You rush on full of excitement as if there were no bullets to trouble you. The hill might have been a run along the Esplanade for all the exertion it seemed to take, and the harder we pushed on, the harder the Turks retreated. Everyone was cheering everyone else up, but it is impossible to describe the day.

All I know is that by nightfall we were fighting harder than ever, and none of us knew where we were. The whole force was mixed up always. The 5th were fighting with the 1st, 1st with the 8th; in

*fact, everyone stopped where they were when we took up our first-line position. The next couple of days just seemed like a dream, and even now I cannot imagine those days to their fullest extent. It was hardly possible to realise that lots of old pals we should never see again. It was not long before everything was set in order and the whole army working like a machine.*⁸

Capt Clarence DW Daly (OW1905) of C Company, 6th Battalion, has landed. A little later Capt Carter's D Company is the last company of 5th Battalion to land. They were meant to land in the Anzac Cove area and head north-east to take the key strategic hills of the Sari Bair range.⁹ However, Col Sinclair-MacLagan now convinces the commander of the Second Brigade, Col McCay, to divert to the right (south) to protect the Third Brigade from any Turkish counter-attack from the south. This is a major change to the AIF plans.

Confusion is high as orders are not clearly given and company leaders are uncertain whether they should hold the firing line (or even where the firing line is) or attack.



Percy Watson's headstone at the Lone Pine Cemetery

Troops are led up what will be called Shrapnel Valley to 400 Plateau on the second ridge. The southern end of this feature, while initially called by the troops Lonesome Pine,

will ultimately be known as Lone Pine.

The battle that occurs over this area will be pivotal to the success of the day for the Anzacs. The Turks are quick to bring up reinforcements and have the advantage of terrain and firepower. Generally they are able to prevent the Anzacs from moving further.

With the 5th Battalion is L/Cpl Percy Watson (OW1908). He is killed on 25 April, but his body is not recovered until 1924 and is now interred in the Lone Pine cemetery. Correspondence from his father in his service file, says that Watson volunteered to join a small group of 20 men to be led by a Capt Clement of 5th Battalion. However, there is no official verification of this. Capt Clement was reported missing on 25 April and his recorded date of death is 26 April.¹⁰

By midday Daly and a few of his men are in a former Turkish gun pit on the south-eastern side of 400 Plateau. While some troops of the Third Brigade advance further east of this position, it is probably the furthest position that is held for the whole day on Lone Pine. Daly has a wound to his thigh.

Behind Daly in a line behind the western 400 Plateau crest is a group of 5th Battalion soldiers. Lt Leo Levy's (OW1904) platoon from D Company joins this group. A mistaken rush of soldiers occurs that puts them in line of fire from Turkish guns. A small group under Lt Levy moves several hundred yards and then rests close to the southern side of Lone Pine. As their position is exposed, a decision is made to rush another 200 yards to where a group of Australians is seen. Thus Levy joins Daly and his troops in the old Turkish gun pits and related trenches.

The position is relatively well protected from Turkish fire, but it is isolated and at risk of being cut off by a Turkish attack on the summit of Lone Pine.

Capt Carter and some of his troops have been held in reserve on the western side of Lone Pine. About 1pm they are sent forward to assist the retirement of a group on the northern part of 400 Plateau. Carter receives a minor wound from shrapnel during this action.

By dusk the Australian outposts are under pressure. Turkish troops are seen creeping towards Daly's and Levy's position. An attack is beaten off with the use of a captured Turkish machine gun.

At 11.30pm orders are received to pull back to the main line. Bean writes:

The men picked up their wounded and tramped slowly back over Lone Pine. There were as many wounded as unwounded. Such of them as could walk limped back unaided. Every unwounded man, without exception, was occupied in carrying the seriously hurt.¹¹



Clarence Daly at Lemnos Island on Christmas Day 1915 – AWM C01196

So the Gallipoli campaign has begun. Sixteen thousand Anzacs are landed and Australian casualties are estimated to be over 2,000 killed and wounded.¹² The Turks give up the first ridge and eliminate any soldiers who made the third. The battle is now all about who can win the second ridge.¹³

The Australian line on the second ridge is insecure. The three main posts at Quinn's, Steele's and Courtney's are isolated and the Turks could fire down Monash Valley into Australian positions. The key is to take the hill called Baby 700. Australians had been on this hill on 25 April but had been forced back by Turkish counter-attacks. On 2 May a poorly organised attack by John Monash's 4th Brigade, with support from two New Zealand battalions and two English marine battalions, fails to achieve any of its objectives. On the following day, Capt William (Billy) O Willis (OW1890), 15th Battalion, is killed just behind the frontline on Pope's Hill. The Roll of Honour in the August 1915 *Chronicle* observes:

(He) was adjutant of the 15th Battalion, and enlisted with a Queensland Contingent. He served in the South African (Boer) war; and on his return to Victoria he joined the Australian Light Horse at Beechworth, and later was appointed adjutant of the 6th A.I.R. In 1911 he joined the permanent force, and for three years was stationed in Queensland.

Therefore Willis was one of the few professional soldiers in the AIF and from all reports a very competent officer.

Willis' battalion is one of the components of 4th Brigade that landed late on 25 April. It is stationed in Monash Valley that runs up to the second ridge with Quinn's Post to the right and The Nek to the left. The Roll of Honour in the August 1915 *Chronicle* continues:

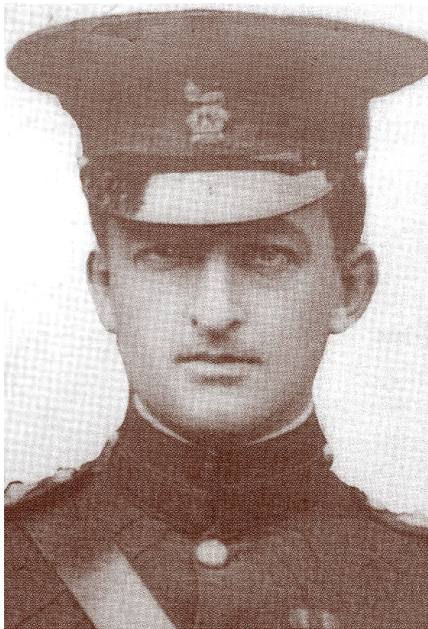
A fellow-officer¹⁴ writes of him: He was brave and good, always calm and confident, and led with a cheery smile. A battalion from the British Naval Division had replaced some Australians in the firing line, and Billy's battalion was resting and remaining in the scrub-covered valley in support. Late in the evening heavy firing told of a strong attack developing. Billy went to investigate, and just as he rounded a point in the trench a bullet struck him high in the neck about the base of the skull. He passed away peacefully almost at once. It was no rashness on his part that led to his death. A little wooden cross on the hillside where he passed away marks the place where he sleeps.¹⁵

In the first week the numerous OWs wounded include Pte Arthur Ditterich (OW1907) 5th Battalion, shoulder; Pte Harold A Fleming (OW1906) 5th Battalion, leg; Sgt Len R Roach (OW1907) 5th Battalion, sprained



Roy Kershaw – Chronicle May 1915

knee; and Lt Roy Kershaw (OW1907) 1st Battalion, calf. These wounds may well have saved these men from a worse fate. All are sent off the battlefield, and in some cases to England where their injuries will lead to new roles. The December 1915 *Chronicle* reports:



William Willis - Wesley College Collection

Sgt. B. P. Cocks (1904) left Australia as a corporal in the 2nd Field Company Engineers. He was also in the famous landing on 25th April, and was wounded on the 5th May, after ten "glorious days." His wound was a shattered arm, caused by shrapnel, and though it happened more than six months ago, he is still under medical treatment in England at Epsom. His improvement is slow, but full recovery in course of time is promised to him by the medical men. He has been appointed Sgt in charge of the Australian and New Zealand section of Military Police, and has had leisure enough to see many of London's great sights.

Trooper Leslie C Focken was one of the first enlistments in the 5th Battalion. Just a few days prior to the landing he was transferred to the AIF's first division Military Mounted Police unit and he landed with the Third Brigade (and therefore one of the first OWs to land). On 20 July 1915 while in Egypt recovering from illness he wrote to a friend in Melbourne about his role at division headquarters.¹⁶



Trooper LC Focken

Our work is even more dangerous than being in the trenches. The 3 weeks I was there they were of course the worst of the lot, as we had to fight our way on shore and make ourselves secure in trenches and dugouts etc under the enemy's most deadly fire.

The new troops and reinforcements were landing every day, well, at night time. We had to take them up to their various units and for 3 days and 3 nights I had no sleep, with the exception of a 40 winks here and there. We are continually going from the trenches to the beach and it is on this space that the enemy keep up a fierce bombardment so as to cut off our reinforcements and supplies. The chaps

feel quite relieved when they arrive at the trenches. The prisoners of war are of course under our supervision and we have to make them undress and search them before they are sent back to Alexandria. Another of our duties is to patrol the firing line for spies, who very often dress in our uniform. We must know where every battalion, artillery battery and A.S.C. are situated in the battle lines and are supposed to know every officer.

Focken left for England in late September with a serious illness. He joined the Royal Flying Corps and received his commission as a Lt. He was killed while flying over the Somme region on 26 October 1916.

It is revealing to see how quickly the Anzacs understand that they were part of something unique and defining for their new country.

Lofty White writes:

I cannot realise it yet. Our men are generally acknowledged as being as fine a regiment as the world has seen. We simply shine here, especially the first contingent, and you cannot tell how proud I am to have been one of them.

Similarly, Capt Victor Hurley (OW1901) writes:

The Australians have gained a great reputation here and elsewhere for the excellent work they have done, and there is no doubt that their first taste of warfare — their landing and the capture of the heights from the boats on a strongly-defended shore — will live in history.



The Helles Memorial

CHAPTER 2. HELLES AND THE SECOND BATTLE OF KRITHIA

About three minutes later, other lines of the 6th and 7th having come up meanwhile and flung themselves down, the brigadier (M'Cay) scrambled on to the parapet, periscope in hand. "Now then, Australians!" he said. "Which of you men are Australians? Come on, Australians!"

Charles Bean, Official history of Australia in the war 1914–1918, Vol II, p. 27

Also on 25 April, British and French forces landed further south at beaches around Cape Helles. The Turks were well prepared and their small numbers inflicted major casualties on the landing forces. But like Anzac Cove, a toehold was achieved and troops moved inland to attempt to take the town of Krithia. This stood in the way of the major objective for the landing, the hill called Achi Baba.

The first attempt failed and the second attempt included the AIF's Second Brigade, which was shipped out of Anzac Cove

overnight to the Helles beaches. In what was one of the many worthless actions of the war, the Australians received late orders on 8 May to charge the Turkish positions. Many were killed and injured.¹⁷ Two OWs lost their lives in this charge: Lt Jack D Newham (OW1903) 5th Battalion and Pte Edward K Kennedy (OW1903) 6th Battalion. Their bodies were never recovered and their names are inscribed on the Helles Memorial with 20,761 other Allied missing after the Helles campaign.¹⁸

Newham was a well-known Wesley student, being a Senior Prefect, Alexander Wawn Scholar, Captain of Cricket, Football and Boats, and a member of the athletic and shooting teams. For some years he was a master at Scotch College, Perth, and a pearl fisher at Broome. He enlisted as a private, but had received his commission a few days prior to the landing. While in Egypt he sent a letter to his father asking him to investigate stories that his wife was now living with another man. His father wrote to him on 17 April to confirm that his investigations had proved the allegation. It is unlikely that Newham received that letter before he died. The 5th Battalion was acting in support of the main attacking line, and it is most likely that he was killed by shrapnel.¹⁹

In contrast, there is not much known about Kennedy. The August 1915 *Chronicle* noted that he had been training in agricultural science at Dookie College prior to joining up. The 6th Battalion led the attack so we can only assume he was killed in the onslaught. The Turkish fire was so intense in this action that some soldiers used trenching tools in an effort to protect themselves.²⁰ Kennedy's Red Cross file contained statements from three soldiers who have completely different accounts about how he was killed.

Capt Daly's thigh injury on the landing day at Anzac probably saved him from being a casualty at Krithia as the leader of 6th Battalion's C Company was killed.²¹

Staniforth Ricketson (OW1906) recalled:²²

I do not think I was ever under such machine and rifle fire at any other time in the war.

He was wounded in the head and was in a lot of pain, but it was several days before he reached the Lemnos Field Hospital. By then, as he wrote years later to a Padre Dexter:

The blood from the wound was coagulated and I was in a terrible mess on my head and on the neck of my uniform...I remember you holding my head against your manly bosom while it was shaved with a blunt razor. And with the ether soap and my nerves generally, I can remember shedding a few tears against your chest.

He was not away for long and returned to the 5th Battalion within a few days.

One unusual incident at Helles was in respect of Driver Herbert L Hyndman (OW1901) 6th Battery of the 1st Australian Field Artillery Brigade. Due to the unfavourable conditions for artillery at Anzac this battery had been diverted to Helles and was in action from about 5 May. It is not clear if Hyndman was in action at any time in Helles, but on 1 June, he and two others went Absent Without Leave (AWOL) from the Australian camp at Zahariah, Alexandria. On 16 June, the three of them arrived at Cape Helles and following a brief investigation their statements were deemed "unsatisfactory" and they were detained and sent back under escort to Alexandria, arriving there on 19 June. At their court martial they pleaded guilty to being AWOL but their initial sentence of 28 days of detention was commuted to 14 days of Field Punishment Number 2. The court martial file does not provide details of why they went AWOL or how they ended up at Cape Helles (presumably on a British supply ship). One possibility is that they were amongst the numerous Egypt-based troops who tried to make their way to the front without orders, just to be involved.

Hyndman rejoined his unit and served on the Western Front until he was killed near Renninghelst, Belgium, on 13 August 1917.

CHAPTER 3. STALEMATE #1

To Australia and New Zealand the cost of the Landing was 9,000 men, of whom 2,500 were killed. They were men whom their countries could ill afford to lose. But with their lives they purchased a tradition beyond all human power to appraise, and set for all time the standard of conduct for the Australian and New Zealand soldier.

Charles Bean, Official history of Australia in the war 1914–1918, Vol I, p. 605

At Anzac Cove, the month of May saw various attacks by each army as they battled over the second ridge. The main attack of this period was the Turkish charge of 18 May that was repelled at very heavy cost to the Turks and resulted in a one-day truce to enable bodies to be removed.

In the August 1915 *Chronicle* Lofty White described such an attack. It is most probably the Turkish attack of 18 May, although this does not quite fit in with his timing (which is not unusual with soldier recollections):

About a week after we landed (although right up to the present fighting has been continuous day and night, mostly by night) the Turks brought up 30,000 reinforcements to oppose our position, and a desperate attack was made on us. The whole night we repulsed attack after attack, and the place was a perfect hell. Shrapnel was screaming over us all night, and when daylight came, what a gruesome sight! They had not affected our position in the slightest, while between their trenches and ours the ground was literally strewn with the dead Turks. On one flank alone it was estimated that 3,000 Turks' bodies lay between the trenches, while our casualties altogether only amounted to about 500. Of course, this gave them a very big check, and since then the fighting has been very quiet.²³

Around 22 May, Sgt Arthur P Matthews (OW1867) 5th Battalion D Coy, was wounded in the hand and was sent to Malta on the HS

Soudan. He was then sent to a hospital in Manchester and on 8 October 1915 boarded the *HT Suevic* to return to Australia where he was discharged as medically unfit. His service was unremarkable, but what was remarkable was that he was 57 years old and a member of the second-year intake into Wesley! On his enlistment form he put his age down as 44 years and 11 months and his occupation as a traveller living in South Yarra. Interestingly, he was in the first reinforcements to the battalion that arrived in Egypt prior to the landing. It is possible that he did not join the original August 1914 enlistees as he may have expected that a number of former Wesley students such as Levy and Carter, who were administering the 5th Battalion enlistments, might have known his real age, so he waited for the first group of reinforcements.

An important part of the campaign was the fire support from the British ships. However, they were targets for German submarines. In the August 1915 *Chronicle* Lofty White wrote the following:

One of the most wonderful sights I have seen was the sinking of the H.M.S. 'Triumph,' which happened within two miles of us. She was a fine ship, of the pre-Dreadnought type. It was about mid-day when we saw a dense cloud of steam go up beside her, when she immediately started to list, and within twenty minutes she had completely turned over. I had a good pair of glasses watching the whole thing. Fortunately help was at hand, and

only fifty-seven lives were lost, but you can imagine what an awe-inspiring sight it was to see a man-of-war sink.



HMS Triumph – IWM Q40369

A routine of trench warfare was being established. The August 1915 *Chronicle* reported:

Capt. Victor Hurley (1901) left Australia with the 2nd Field Ambulance, but owing to the impossibility of landing the ambulance wagons, he is now a regimental officer, and from three days after the landing had been living in dugouts 200 yards behind the firing line, and for some time with a great coat only for warmth. Water for washing was non-existent, and owing to casualties sea-bathing had been stopped.

Writing on 17th June, he talked about mundane matters saying,

Many thanks for thought in sending autographed menu of Founders' Day Dinner. I met many Old Collegians at odd times, and shortly before 3rd May I met George Donaldson, who said they were keeping the day in remembrance, as were many other Old Boys here. Of course, we could only celebrate in bully beef and biscuits. I have seen Kelly within the last few days — very well, and now has a commission. Harry Carter is well, so is Dickinson. Capt. Daly (1905) I saw last night. He is very well. Most of our time

is spent in dugouts. The chief risk is from stray shells, which come over without warning, or the first of a series which catches men walking about in the open. After the first shell everyone, not actually engaged on a job, gets under cover, and stays there till the bombardment ceases. Occasionally, however, stretcher-bearers have to cross a shell-swept area to get at a man who has been hit.

In May, two other OWs, Lt Clarence W Wolfenden (OW1908) and Pte Thomas Webster (OW1898), died.



*Clarence Wolfenden –
December 1914 Chronicle*

Wolfenden was a member of the 2nd Field Artillery Brigade, 4th Battery. He was one of two Wesley students to enter the Royal



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

AO4160

December 1913 photo of the 1911 commencing class at Duntroon. Clarence Wolfenden is third on the left in the middle row and John Whitelaw is second from the left in the top row.

Military College at Duntroon in the year of its foundation in June 1911.²⁴ In August 1914 he graduated third in the first class of students to graduate from Duntroon. The Roll of Honour in the August 1915 *Chronicle* noted:

He was a brilliant student, and was easily first in all his examinations.

Gallipoli was difficult for the artillery with limited spaces to be positioned. On the first day the Australians only successfully landed one field gun. The gun belonged to Wolfenden's 4th Battery and notes in his service file confirmed that he was with that piece. The August 1915 *Chronicle* continues:

From the letter of a wounded soldier we learnt that Lt Wolfenden was in the observation pit and shells were bursting all round. One shell was heard coming, and Wolfenden for some reason stood up

and received it full in the face, and was killed outright. The wounded soldier bore testimony that a better chap could never have been met.

Bean provided the following commentary on the incident. It's in a section of his book that deals with the difficulty of placing artillery pieces that were subject to immediate



An AWM photo with Wolfenden's original grave cross in the background (left)



Wolfenden's current headstone at Beach Cemetery

attack from better-placed Turkish guns. Wolfenden's 4th Battery was placed on the western end of the 400 Plateau.

*(The) battery, though less exposed, had no sooner registered on the trenches and concealed battery on Baby 700 than the Turkish guns found it, and Lt Wolfenden and a gunner were killed and four men wounded.*²⁵

Webster was a 35-year-old dentist in practice at Clifton Hill, Victoria. The August 1915 *Chronicle* reported:

He joined the 2nd Field Ambulance and (on 28 May) whilst attending, as stretcher-bearer, to a wounded soldier, in the trenches on the Peninsula, received a mortal wound.

The May 1916 *Chronicle* provided a further report:

Major W. W. Hearne, writing from Turkey on 22nd of June last to his (Webster's) widow, says: "Though the circumstances have only been communicated to me second hand, I can assure you of two things which will give you solace in your bereavement, namely, that his death was instant, and that when shot he was doing his duty, and doing it nobly, endeavouring to succour a wounded man in a shallow



T. WEBSTER

From University of Melbourne Record of Service

trench, which afforded but little cover. He was buried same day by Sgt. Cross, who is also a clergyman. His death occurred on 28th April (May), but it was only today that I was able (through his brother) to ascertain your address, hence the delay in writing. He was a fine fellow, and a much respected member of the corps, and quite of his own accord, for it was no part of his duty, did untold good among his comrades, and other members of the forces, in attending to their teeth. I say this with full appreciation of all it meant to him, for the work meant the gratuitous sacrifice of nearly all his leisure hours. The patients who passed through his hands were many indeed, and there will be many to grieve when they learn of his death."

Other OWs received wounds and were taken to hospital. The December 1915 *Chronicle* reported:

Lt. Staniforth Ricketson, DCM partner of the firm of J. B. Weir and Son, left Victoria with the First Contingent as a private in the Public School Regiment of the 5th Battalion. After the landing he was in the trenches for eight weeks, and then, through a wound received on the head (20 June), was sent to Heliopolis. From there he went to Helonan. After about five weeks he returned to the front (16 August), and again had several wonderful escapes. On one occasion a shell burst close at hand, killing the man alongside of him and tore away half his cap, opening the old wound. He then went to Lemnos with the brigade, and on account of his very run-down state of health was sent to England (21 October). The last cable told that he was rapidly improving. During his first eight weeks in the trenches he had seven bullet holes through his clothes. On one occasion his life was saved by a photograph of and a letter from his fiancée which he had in his breast pocket. The bullet which would have struck him in the region of the heart, tore the photograph in half, and glancing off grazed his arm as it made its exit through his clothes. He received his DCM and Commission for conspicuous bravery on 25th May (April). When all the officers and non-commissioned officers had been killed or wounded, he rallied the men under the heaviest fire. Also in the open under heavy fire he dug a shelter for a wounded officer, Lieutenant Derham.²⁶

On the day that Ricketson received his head wound, Pte George Raymond "Ray" Scott (OW1908) 2nd Division Signals was writing to his father. His letter was published in a local paper.²⁷



Staniforth Ricketson – Chronicle

We are still in our snug little corner, "Reserve Gully," We are expecting a mail any day now. I received eleven letters last time, and they were very acceptable after receiving none for two months. Moreover, letters sent back from here are now coming back, so that we again have a regular system of communication.

Here we are very quiet, and except for an occasional shot one would not know that there was warfare going on within a few hundred yards of where we are situated. We are at present working four hours on and twenty-four off. Being near the beach we can generally manage a couple of swims daily, so that we are able to keep respectably clean.

Yesterday our aeroplane went up, and dropped a couple of bombs over the Turkish trenches. Part of the trench went into the air with a roar.

As a rule, the aeroplane is subject to heavy shrapnel and machine gun fire, but up to the present time their shooting has been wide of the mark.

Warships are lending us valuable aid. They come up now and then and discharge a couple of hundred rounds at unseen, but advancing, reinforcements and supplies, the fire being directed by observations from aeroplanes. If the damage done is proportional to the noise made, I should judge that there must be some pretty work going on.

The scenery here, especially at sunset, strikes me as being decidedly beautiful. As you stand on the top of one of the rugged ridges you gaze down on deeply cut valleys with precipitous, almost wall-like cliffs, and out on to a tranquil sea, across which can be seen the azure blue mountains rising out of the sea on distant islands. At night the sun dips into the sea beneath a halo colored sky with all the most delicate shades. Silhouetted on the sky is the dark shadow of a mountainous mass. In the long twilight of Gallipoli the shadow, of the mountain lies across the still water. At night the lights of the ships lying close in to the shore twinkle across the waters. The hospital ships are illuminated with colored lights and red crosses, as a protection against hostile craft. The golden crescent of the moon throws its radiance cross the glittering waters, and the whole beauty of the scene makes an impression on one's mind that is not likely to be quickly forgotten.

Scott left Gallipoli ill in August. He served in France and returned to Australia at the end of the war with a Military Medal.



*Stephen Sweetland –
Box Hill Reporter*

J Sweetland (OW1895) 8th Light Horse arrived in mid-May and died of wounds on 30 June 1915. He was formerly an accountant with the British Imperial Oil Company. The following extract is from the Roll of Honour in the August 1915 *Chronicle*:

Rather a melancholy interest is attached to a postcard received by the Hon. Secretary O.W.C.A. dispatched from the trenches on 19th June. The post-card consists of a portion of a cardboard box in which cigarettes were packed, the label not being completely scraped off. It reads: I don't know to whom I am indebted for the menu card of Founders' Day Dinner; if not you, please pass my thanks on. Camped in the same regiment are "Rajah" Paschal, Flockart, Cyril Marsh, and Kent — all from the Old School. Further along the beach are Bob Lewis, Lester Kelly, Rup. Matthews. The latter had just arrived, and carried a budding black beard. Please excuse postcard, but writing materials are at a premium. There is a rumor around camp that Wesley had scored another win. I hope it's true. All things taken into consideration, active service is N.T.B. (Sig.) S. J. Sweetland.

(The official report is that he died of wounds on the 29th June; the Turks made

their great effort that night to “drive the Australians into the sea,” and he received a serious wound in the head. Hon. Sec. O.W.C.A.)



Stephen Sweetland's grave at Ari Burnu Cemetery

On 29 June 1915, the Turks attacked the area with fresh troops around The Nek and Russell's Top. A breakthrough here would compromise the whole Anzac position. Two Light Horse regiments successfully resisted this attack. One report was that Sweetland was killed by a sniper and another was that he died leading a charge on Turkish positions. Regardless, he died of wounds the following day at the New Zealand casualty station at Anzac Cove and was buried in the Ari Burnu Cemetery.

Lt Norman J Greig (OW1905) was a 24-year-old resident master at Scotch College before he joined the 7th Battalion on 8 May and participated in the Krithia action at Helles. He was killed in an attack on German Officers Trench on 12 July. His action is the subject of several pages and photos in the *Official history*. In 1919, on his return to Gallipoli, Charles Bean, was given first-hand details of the action that resulted in Greig's death by Zeki Bey, Bean's Turkish military adviser.

German Officers Trench was a position on the second ridge opposite Steele's Post. Greig volunteered to lead a small team to



Norman Greig - AWM

exploit a crater that had been blown right on the Trench. After a brief fight and a number of casualties the Australians began to withdraw down a tunnel back to their trenches.

Bean writes:²⁸

The Australian party was apparently getting away, but in the crater was a fine young officer — very handsome, so his enemy thought, and well-dressed. He had retreated to the tunnel-mouth and was standing there wounded, leaning against the earthen wall at the far end of the crater; revolver in hand, with his face to the enemy. “Don't kill that man,” shouted the commander (Zeki Bey) to his troops; “we want to capture him.” “He will not allow himself to be taken,” they answered. The next moment the boy was killed by a bomb.



Painting by Frank Crozier of the Death of Lt NJ Greig 12 July 1915 – AWM ART02191

Bean's footnote to this paragraph reads:

Lt Greig was buried by the Turks in Legge Valley with more reverence than was generally shown to the dead of their enemies.²⁹

As no Australian soldier had seen Greig killed, there was hope for his family and colleagues that he may have been captured. It was not until a formal inquiry in September 1917 that a determination was made by the Army that he was killed in this action. His action resulted in a mention in divisional orders.

On 11 July, Capt Daly was partially buried by a shell explosion and on 12 July he was again injured by a shell. He then spent a short time from the battlefield to recover.

Tunnelling became a major activity of both sides. The following August 1916 *Chronicle* article provided some insight to this activity.

(Sgt) George F. S. Donaldson (1897). In the first week of July 1915 on Gallipoli shrapnel burst close at hand, and a pellet passed through the upper arm and chest, and lodged in the muscles of the back. This was removed while in Lemnos Hospital. He was then transferred to Malta, and later to England. From a letter written home on the 13th July we take the following: "The enemy's trenches were 120 yards away; we were tunnelling to get under them and blow them up. But the wily old Turk was at the same game, and ten days ago he got in first and blew two of our shows up, entombing some of our engineers. We set to work at once to get them out. Most of the company were knocked out with the gas fumes, and as I had not been up in the firing line, I had to take charge of the next shift to go in at 4 a.m. There was no air in the drive, and every shovelful of earth unearthed fresh fumes. I remained at the face for four hours, but got through alright, but with an aching head. For the next four

or five days we continued our tunnels, drives, and crosscuts, working about twenty-five faces. In one of our tunnels the listener, an experienced miner, heard the enemy counter mining, and sent a telephone message to my office: 'Enemy recommenced work 10.15; seems to be tamping. So the Major, Sgt-Major, and I went up to investigate. The Major decided to get in first, and blow him up, and sent me for fifty infantry men half a mile away to come and fill sand bags. The Major worked like a sapper, passing the sandbags in from the fatigue party. We were 150 ft. in from the mouth, — with no air and no blower, and it was uncanny hearing Johnny Turk working underneath 7 ft. away. I thought I was going up any moment. However, we got in first, and blew him up at 3.30 a.m. The Major was done up with the fumes, and the Sgt-Major got a severe concussion. I was well enough to work all that day, and got hit at 6 in the evening. I am awfully unlucky — not that I mind being hit; that's anybody's luck — but I was just on the point of getting a commission in the Engineers, and now I am to be away in hospital for two or three months. Well, good-bye to that. It was lucky I escaped up till now. Close shaves are of a daily occurrence, that we become absolutely callous, and we walk through a field of fire with just the same sort of feeling as we would hurry home from the station during a shower of rain when you have a new straw decker on.' While in England Donaldson qualified for machine-gun work, and is now in France with his regiment. He will be remembered as the stroke of the first winning eight in 1901.

Donaldson got his commission on 5 May 1917 and continued his engineering work until the end of the war with the rank of Captain and a Military Cross for valuable services rendered in France. He is the

author of the poem at the beginning of this document.

Capt Louis G Holmes (OW1904), a member of the 1911 Head of the River crew, played one VFL game for St Kilda in 1910 (a losing one to Melbourne at the MCG). He died on 23 June on the hospital ship *Gascon* from injuries received from shrapnel on 16 June. As was the practice at that time he was buried at sea.³⁰ According to Adamson,³¹ he had gone to Anzac Cove to say good-bye to a friend when he received the shrapnel wound. The 10th Battalion history says he was returning to his dugout after bathing in the Cove, when he was killed by fire from the Turkish gun that the soldiers referred to as “Beachy Bill”.

Holmes had joined the 10th Battalion, the same as Felix Heritage. But in early 1915 he was promoted to Lieutenant and attached to 3rd Brigade Headquarters as permanent Orderly Officer to Colonel Sinclair-MacLagan. It is quite likely that he one of the first three OWs to land at Anzac Cove. He was promoted to the rank of Captain on 26 April.



Capt Louis G Holmes (OW1904)

CHAPTER 4. THE AUGUST OFFENSIVE

The traditional analysis of the Anzac and Suvla operations of August 1915 has presented the fighting as a near-run thing, in which the British were thwarted by a mixture of bad luck, poor command and control at Suvla and the genius of Mustafa Kemal. This ignores clear evidence that once again blind optimism had stood in the place of realistic operational planning.

Peter Hart, Gallipoli, p. 385

The August Offensive was the concerted “make or break” effort for the Allied forces at Gallipoli. It ultimately failed, although some land was won and it enabled a strengthening at the northern end of the Anzac position.

The key strategic objectives were the landings at Suvla Bay, just north of Anzac, by two divisions of UK troops and the broad sweep of the 4th Brigade and English troops to attempt to take Hill 971 while the New Zealand and Indian troops went for Chunuk Bair. However, Australians mainly know this period for two of the so-called diversion events that took place at Anzac – Lone Pine and The Nek.

In the first four days (or shortly thereafter as a result of wounds) nine OWs would lose their lives.

Pte Kenneth (Roy) Brown (OW1895) of the 11th Battalion was killed on 6 August, the day the offensive was to commence. He is buried at Shell Green Cemetery, but the version of his death given in the May 1916 *Chronicle* is unlikely to be accurate. It states:

Roy enlisted in West Australia, and without any training left for Egypt. There he received seventeen days training, and was dispatched to Suvla Bay and immediately was engaged for three days storming five lines of Turkish trenches. They had just captured a shallow trench, and were engaged throwing the earth from one side to the other as a defence

against the enemy when the order was given by an English officer to charge. The enemy’s trench was not thirty yards away, bristling with maxims. Of the 600 men in the trench scarcely ten reached the other side. Roy fell shot through the head.



Kenneth Brown’s headstone at Shell Green Cemetery

No Australian units were involved in the landing at Suvla Bay that began on the following day, 7 August. It is true that Brown had only minimal training, enlisting in Perth on 13 April 1915 and leaving Australia on 6 June. He arrived at Gallipoli on 4 August as reinforcement to the 11th Battalion and was killed two days later. On 6 August the 11th Battalion was involved in the morning in fighting off a determined Turkish counter-attack at Leane’s Trench, just south of Lone Pine.

The attack on the Turkish trenches at Lone Pine on the afternoon of 6 August commenced the offensive although it was primarily a diversion. The battle would

continue for four days and would result in seven Australians being awarded Victoria Crosses for bravery. The battle was one of the bloodiest in WW1 and is arguably, along with the 1942 Kokoda Trail battle, one of the most documented battles that Australian soldiers have been engaged in. Ultimately, at the end of four days the Australians would win a small amount of land but at a casualty count of over 2,000 soldiers.³²

The soldiers in the first wave in the attack were from the 1st Brigade, comprised mainly of NSW soldiers, but included at least two OWs. The December 1915 *Chronicle* reported:

Lt. Lester H. Kelly (1913),³³ writing to Harold Stewart says: On 5th August Rupert Matthews, of D Coy. 5th Battalion was a private, on the 6th a lieutenant, transferred to 4th Battalion. He was in the first line in the attack on Lone Pine, and got across untouched. He was then cut off with twelve men in a Turkish trench, but the others joined up with them, and owing to officers' casualties, he found himself in charge of an important and lengthy line. He directed the erection of defences and of a well to smother bombs, and stayed there for seventy-two hours. His work was approved by the general, and he had made good on his first day. He had not been under fire in the open before.

Matthews would continue to serve with distinction in France receiving the Military Cross and being wounded several times before injuries resulted in him being removed from field duties in May 1918.

Killed at Lone Pine was Pte Walter S Emery (OW1899). He joined the NSW-based 2nd Battalion as he was living in Sydney working as an insurance actuary. He only arrived at the battlefield on 6 August and was killed two days later. Initially there was hope for his

survival as he was reported as wounded but he was never admitted to any hospital and his parents suffered the anguish of hoping that their son was still alive for several months. His body was never recovered.

The December 1915 *Chronicle* reported:

Cpl John. B. Vasey (1907) was in the Railway Survey Department. He enlisted in 2nd Company Field Engineers along with Sergeant George Donaldson (1897). He died on 14th August of wounds received on 7th August 1915. His brother, Lt George. A. Vasey (1907) was at the Royal Military College, Duntroon, but is now at the front.³⁴ The Vaseys are sons of G. B. Vasey (1872), last year's President of the OWCA.

We take the following from a letter of Lance-corporal Derbyshire, who was a mate of Jack's while in the Railway Survey Camp beyond Nhill. The letter was dated 15th August, and was apparently written before news of Jack's death reached him: "Jack was given in charge of a party to open up lines of communication, and carried out his portion of the programme splendidly and gallantly. There is not a cooler head in our company than Jack, so the work was in good hands. Everything went well until a Turk got on his tracks. The first shot tore the sole off his boot, the next took a small piece out of his neck, the next grazed him across the shoulders, and the final broke his left shinbone. While this was going on he was doing good work in a trench half full of Turks, so he had a lively time for a while. He managed to get back to our trenches alright, after getting hung up numerous times in barbed wire. I would follow him anywhere, on account of his coolness. Nothing excites him under fire, and I feel sure he would make a splendid officer."

The location of the above action is not mentioned, but it was probably at Lone Pine as Vasey's company of engineers was with 1st Division. Vasey was taken off the battlefield and died of septicemia (infection) at sea on 14 August while on route to Malta where he is buried. His grieving parents donated a table, reading desk and bible to the school, that for many years have been in Adamson Hall.

Another diversion attack was at German Officers Trench. Sgt Charles E Cawsey (OW1907) of 6th Battalion was in the first diversion attack on this post on 7th August. For a number of reasons, including heavy Turkish shelling prior to the attack, the action was not a success. Eighty Australian soldiers were killed in this action. Of interest is that Daly, now a Major, was in direct command of this operation. The December 1915 *Chronicle* reported on Cawsey's death:

His last letter home was dated 4th August. The adjutant of his battalion, writing on 30th August, says: Sgt. Cawsey took part in the attack on German officers' trench on the nights of 7th and 8th August, after which he was missing. I am afraid there is no hope, as several machine guns were playing on us, and the wounded generally were hit two or three times.

Cawsey's letter of 4th August states: "I have been here ten weeks now, and have escaped all the bullets and shells so far, and feel confident I can get away from the rest of them". One of Charlie's mates, writing from a hospital in Lemnos on 27th September, apologises for the liberty taken in writing, and adds: In the charge on a certain enemy's trenches in August last Charlie Cawsey took a prominent part, and led a party of men. He reached the parapet of the trench, where he fell, so far as we could ascertain, shot dead. His last words were: "Come on, lads." Cawsey was only 18 years of age.

The key Australian action in the August Offensive was to be the broad sweep of the 4th Brigade and English troops to attempt to take Hill 971 from the north while the New Zealand and Indian troops went for the hill prior, Chunuk Bair. This sweep was not successful due to poor planning and execution that resulted in the 4th Brigade becoming lost in the gullies of the Sari Bair range. Lt Robert Warren of the 14th Battalion and Cpl William L Harris of the 15th Battalion number in the 765 killed.³⁵ Neither of the bodies was recovered.



Robert Warren

The August 1916 *Chronicle* reported:

Lt Robert Warren (1909) of 14th Battalion was reported missing at Gallipoli after the memorable roll call of 8th August, but has since been officially reported as killed in action. On leaving Wesley he joined the staff of McRorie and Co., Flinders Lane, and earned rapid promotion. He was twice wounded and invalided to Malta. He returned to his unit in July, and was killed while leading his company on Hill 971.

Warren's Red Cross file has a statement from a soldier that Warren was shot in a cornfield

about 6.00am on 8 August. There was also speculation that he might have been taken as a POW.

Harris' Red Cross file simply indicates that he died in a charge on Turkish trenches.

Another component of the August Offensive was the attack of the Light Horse 3rd Brigade at The Nek on the morning of 7 August. This attack is well known due to the 1981 *Gallipoli* movie. While the movie concentrates on Western Australia's 10th Light Horse Regiment, the first two lines were composed of Victorians from the 8th Light Horse Regiment. Lt Cyril G Marsh (OW1908)³⁶ was in the first line. Also, either in the first or second line was Cpl Hubert RC Currie (OW1903) who was also killed. Neither of their bodies were recovered, although it is likely they are part of the 316 unidentified bodies buried where they fell in The Nek Cemetery. The Roll of Honour in the December 1915 *Chronicle* reported:

Lt. Cyril Godfrey Marsh (1908), who was killed in action at the Dardanelles on 7th August last, was twenty-two years of age. On leaving Wesley he entered on a business career in Melbourne, and was a member of the 29th Light Horse, he enlisted in the 8th Light Horse as Sgt-major, and was promoted to staff Sgt-major, and obtained his lieutenancy at the Dardanelles. He was one of those who made that historic charge on Lonesome Pine (The Nek), which took such a crushing toll of human lives. In writing to his mother from the trenches, he said that he was not blind to the fact that his time might shortly come, but was assured that God could not sanction the deeds the enemy was daily committing, so was not afraid of his fate. Colonel Hughes, Brigadier-General of the 8th Light Horse, writing to Cyril's mother, states: "Your son had worked his way up so splendidly that he gained

his lieutenancy, but unfortunately did not long survive to enjoy his laurels. I can bear testimony that no one worked better nor more earnestly than he did, and he fell with his comrades in their heroic efforts to take the Turks' trenches."

We also know that Trooper Vernon K Boynton (OW1906) was in the second attack line. He lived to tell the story, but his injuries resulted in him being sent back to Australia and honourably discharged. His letter to his sister was published in the December 1915 *Chronicle*:

I will try to tell you a little about the charge we had to make. The name of the place was Walter's (Walkers) Ridge. The first of the Turks' trenches were from 30 to 60 yards from ours; then three more lines of trenches behind the first. The Turks had been in that position for over three months, and had all their trenches lined with machine guns. The first line of our men were to take the first and second line of Turks' trenches, and our second line (which I was in) was to take the third and fourth. The first line was about 10 yards from the Turks' trenches, and we were about another 10 from the first. Well, they were all mowed down except one or two, who staggered back wounded. Then our turn came, and we made a dash for it. We had to trample over the dead bodies of our first line. I got within about 6 yards of their trench when I seemed to be hit everywhere, through my right leg, my left forearm, and my right hand, the first finger of which was hanging off, blood pouring everywhere. On getting back to our trench, it was full of supports, all with their bayonets fixed ready to go out. I got along about 7 yards when I fell unconscious, and one of their bayonets cut me along the forehead. When I came to, I was still living in the trench. They gave me a drink of water, and helped me a little further on, and I came across

one of my mates lying wounded. I spoke to him, and then was helped down to the dressing station, put in a dugout, and given a blanket. We were there for some time, when a doctor came and asked how I was, but I said my mate is much worse than I. So they took him away. At last I could not stand it any longer; so started to try and get down the hill, but Dr. Beamish saw me, and said, 'My God, Boynton, is it you? Come and I'll dress your wounds.' He said, 'I never thought war could be so awful.' There were men all around us, some dying, others with arms and legs off; it was dreadful. My mate died when he got on the hospital ship.

This is my ninth week in hospital, and am likely to be another three months. I've had three operations on my hand, the doctor taking out the pieces of casing which I enclose. Have also had an operation to remove some dead bone from the thumb and hand where the finger was taken off. Have also had the piece removed from my leg. I've been passed by the board as unfit for further military service. I had very bad luck in not getting back to Australia, as seven doctors passed me, and my name was on the list, but Dr — (assume name deleted by Chronicle editor), one of the heads, said, 'You have one good hand; you will be able to do something later on,' and I was missed out. I'm very tired of hospital life. The sisters have been very good to me, and it's the one thing that makes hospital life bearable.

We had the bad news this morning that Bulgaria had declared war against us. That will prolong the opening of the Dardanelles, and allow the Turks more guns and ammunition, but I think we'll get through in time, but not without great loss of life. There are only twenty-nine of the 8th Light Horse up to the 7th Reinforcements left over at the front out

of 750, so I am lucky to have got off as well as I did.



Percy Young's headstone at Shrapnel Gully Cemetery

L/Cpl Percival J Young (OW1910) of the 8th Battalion was killed on his first night in the trenches on 7 August. He would have been one of the many troops brought to Gallipoli to take part in the August Offensive. While his battalion was not involved in any major offensive action, its trenches along the second ridge were severely hit by Turkish guns. Remarkably for his one night in the trenches he was Mentioned in Despatches. The Roll of Honour of the December 1915 Chronicle reported:

Private P. J. Young (1910) — Jack — a member of the 6th Reinforcements, 5th Battalion, was killed by a shell on 6th August, his first night in the trenches. Five of his comrades were killed, Sgt-Major Howard Love (1908) being the only one of the party unscathed. Jack's left arm was badly smashed, and a piece of shell hit him under the eye. He was in the trenches less than six hours, and during that time he was recommended for the DCM and promotion — a true indication of his pluck and his fine manly spirit. Young is a cousin of Lance-Corporal Eric Edgerton (1906), also fighting at Gallipoli, to whom we are indebted for the above particulars.

Howard Love,³⁷ mentioned in the above article, also received a separate mention in the December 1915 *Chronicle*:

Sgt-Major Howard K. Love (1908) left Melbourne in June, and after a couple of months in Egypt landed at Gallipoli on 5th August. This was at 1 p.m. At 5 o'clock a general attack was ordered; at 11 a Turkish trench was blown up, and half an hour later an attempt was made to capture it, but the result was a complete failure, with heavy losses. It was his duty to hold a sap facing the enemy. An enemy's shell blew him 10 ft. along the sap; one man was killed, and another of the party had both legs blown off. In the small hours of the morning a Jack Johnson burst over the trench he was in, and blew him into the sap. As a result of that shell five men were killed (assume includes Young) and seven wounded. Being slightly disconcerted he was endeavouring to rest on the slope at the back of the trench, when a bullet from a shrapnel hit his pay book, giving him a bruise on the chest. The following day the Turks made a desperate charge to drive the Australians into the sea, when they lost thousands in killed alone. At the end of the third day he got sleep for the first time. Rather a promising beginning! After a fortnight of small affairs the men had a swim, and for the first time removed their clothes and boots. A shave and a clean pair of socks is quite an event on the Peninsula. A fortnight later their battalion was relieved and departed for a rest cure at Lemnos.

The last part of the August Offensive was the unsuccessful and costly attempt to take a small rise called Hill 60. A documented action involved an OW – not as a soldier, but as a New Zealand Army Chaplain. The Rev Henry L Blamires (OW1886) was with the Canterbury Mounted Rifles. Bean³⁸ relates the following:

On this day (28 August 1915), Chaplain the Rev. W Grant of the mounted rifles and another chaplain went out over the low barricade in Trench 2 in order to reach a wounded man of the mounted rifles who was said to be lying further along it. They bandaged several of the wounded Turks, of whom the sap was full, and then coming to a bend heard voices which Grant's companion believed to be those of the enemy. After lying still for a while Grant said, "We'll just see if he's here." And pushed around the corner. He was immediately shot dead by Turks beyond the bend.

Balfour in his files identifies the "another chaplain" as Blamires.



John Vasey's grave at Malta

CHAPTER 5. STALEMATE #2

The fighting – and the dying – on the front lines of the peninsula was done in close quarters. By far the worst experience for most was the stench and proximity of the dead. The living were always within close range of the stinking, rotting corpses that lay beyond their trenches in no-man’s-land.

David Cameron, The Battle for Lone Pine, p. 49

Following the August Offensive, the level of battle activity declined. A significant problem was illness from dysentery, diarrhoea and enteric fever.

Capt Carter, after being injured in the arm on 10 August, reported sick on 29 August with enteric fever and left for hospital.

On 5 September, the now Lt Felix Heritage reported sick and was taken off the battlefield with diarrhoea, influenza and enteric fever. He would go back to Australia for recovery before returning to his battalion in France in October 1916. He was “mentioned in despatches” by Sir Ian Hamilton for his services in the August Offensive. He was killed in the third battle of Ypres on 20 September 1917.

With new battalions of the 2nd Australian Division arriving in August and September, there were now 37,000 men in the Anzac garrison.³⁹

The December 1915 *Chronicle* noted that amongst them was:

Corporal Harold P. Moorehead (1907) (22nd Battalion), who was a member of the “Argus” reporting staff, has had the misfortune to lose his right arm and leg as the result of shrapnel fire. In a letter written with his left hand a few days after he reached the hospital, he speaks very cheerfully of his prospects, and gratefully acknowledges the kindness shown to him on the Hospital Ship.

The *Chronicle* then published a remarkable letter signed by General Birdwood, the commander of the Anzac forces. The letter is rather lengthy and perhaps written by a staff member at the request of Birdwood.

The following is a copy of a letter sent to his (Moorehead’s) father by General Birdwood:

“Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, Mediterranean Expeditionary Force,

1st October, 1915.

“Dear Mr. Moorehead,

I write to tell you about your son in the 22nd Battalion, whom I have just been visiting on board the hospital ship ‘Maheno’ today, and I should like to begin by stating what a privilege I consider it, to have been able to see such a really brave man, and the more fully to realise how many like him there are serving with me in the Australian Force.

“In case you have not yet heard about him, I may tell you that the day before yesterday, when on duty in the trenches with his battalion, the Turks commenced shelling the portion of the trench in which he was. This is a daily occurrence with us, the Turkish batteries selecting different portions of the trenches from time to time.

“I am glad to say that our Australian trenches are now so excellently made

owing to the good work put into them by both the heads and hands of the Australian officers and men, that we are able to laugh at shrapnel fire when we are in the trenches. The first shell, however, that comes in during a bombardment is always dangerous, as it generally comes in so fast that there is no time to take cover behind the many well-built traverses.

“On this occasion, I am sorry to say, the first shell hit your son badly in the right leg and arm, while a small piece also grazed his head. The latter, however, was never at all serious. He was taken off on board the New Zealand hospital ship ‘Maheno,’ (an excellently provided ship), and you will be glad to know that everything possible is being done for him by Colonel Collins and the New Zealand medical staff. On examination, I regret to say that it was found imperative to amputate both the right arm and right leg, the former slightly below the shoulder, and the latter just above the knee.

“Colonel Collins told me he had never seen a braver man undergo an operation, and seeing him as I did some twenty-four hours after the operation, I could hardly believe he had gone through all he had. He was bright, cheery, and full of spirits, and I feel only regret that he would personally have no further chance of taking a change out of the Turks and Germans. This, too, is the spirit which I feel actuates the whole of the Australian Force here, and which has been so distinctly exemplified in your son’s case, and, as I say, I felt it a privilege to be sitting and having a talk to him.

“I found him with no complaint of any sort, but prepared to face the future bravely, and wondering when he would be able to write as well with his left hand as he had been able to do with his right.

He told me about the loss of his brother in our early fighting here, and I wish to express my deep sympathy with you in the loss of that son,⁴⁰ who I am sure from his brother’s demeanour was another example of the brave men we have with us here. With such men surely our country can look forward with absolute confidence to holding its own against the whole world if need be.

“I am sending a copy of this letter to the Defence Minister, Melbourne, as I feel sure that the Commonwealth Government will wish to do all it can to help men like your son when it has knowledge of such cases, and I will only again express my sympathy in your former loss, and my congratulations to you on the feelings of pride which you must have in being the father of such sons.

With kind regards.

Yours very sincerely,

“(Signed) W. R. Birdwood.”

Moorehead arrived in Melbourne on 3rd December on the Karoola.

Moorehead’s service records indicate he was wounded by shrapnel on 19 September and he was on board the *Maheno* on 2 October, but the records are not clear if the amputation was performed on the ship or when he arrived at the No 1 Australian General Hospital at Heliopolis (Cairo), Egypt. Based on Birdwood’s letter, it took place on the ship.⁴¹

The December 1915 Chronicle had several contributions from soldiers now with the time to write and reflect on their Gallipoli experience.

Lt. Edward A. H. Randall (1905) (1st Division Ammunition Column), writing

from Anzac on 16th October, says: “‘Chronicle’ of August 1915⁴² reached me today. Needless to say I was very pleased to receive it and learn all was well with the Old School, and that they won the Football premiership with an unbeaten record. What a grand finish it must have been against Scotch. I also received a menu card of the Founders’ Day Dinner some little time back, but was unfortunately too much occupied with the Turks at the time to write a note thanking you for same. However, it is better late than never, and as I am now having a regular picnic compared with the first month or so here, opportunities for letter-writing are more numerous. My first six weeks ashore was spent in spotting for the navy, and then as things eased up quite a lot, I was attached to the Victorian Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters as forward observer. As my observation station was in the first line trenches, the work was very interesting, and at times rather lively. I spent just over three months in the same station, and, although it was rather a warm little corner, it was only actually blown down once. I had rather a narrow squeak, but after extricating myself from under a heap of dirt and sandbags, I found I was quite O.K. The Turkish battery that did it was worrying us all the morning, and as it was well placed, we could not locate it. However, the big V which the shell made in the parapet of the observing station gave us the line beautifully, and it was not long before one of the Victorian batteries shut it up. The strain of constant observation (mostly through telescope) began to tell on me after three months, and I had to give it up and go on the guns for a spell. I am at present with the Tasmanian Battery, and am having a nice, quiet little time. The two guns I am in charge of have been so well placed by the

Battery Commander that the Turks have given up trying to hit them, consequently we ‘loose off’ at any target that presents itself without even getting any shells slung at us in return. This battery has been very lucky; only two gunners killed in twenty-five weeks fighting, and not a single gun put out of action by the Turks. This is easily a record for this portion of the Peninsula, and speaks volumes for the Battery Commander, who is a fine soldier. The Turks have just started a bit of a ‘rattle up’, so must switch off and stand by the guns in case we are required.

By the end of war Randall was a Major and awarded the Distinguished Service Order (DSO) for his services with the 3rd Field Artillery Brigade.

The December 1915 *Chronicle* reported:

Sapper Howard Stafford (1907), of No. 2 Signalling Coy, 6th Brigade, was on the torpedoed SS “Southland.” (2nd September 1915) Mindful of the censor, the only reference to it in a letter to his father was that “it was an experience one did not wish to have repeated often.” Although he has been under fire in the trenches, nevertheless his letter dated 10th October, is filled with praises of the good food they are receiving. “Three days ago we were issued two eggs each; I did linger over mine. We are looking forward to the next lot, which may turn up in a month or so. On Monday gifts from the Queen Alexandra and Lady Hamilton Funds were issued to us. They included a couple of sticks of chocolates, two dozen dried figs, two tins of sardines, and one pound of quaker oats per man. They were Al, and we have been enjoying porridge for the last four mornings. To cap this we are getting fresh meat and bread, so that we have been living in some style. From Lemnos we are getting in a supply of

cocoa, coffee essence, and a tin of insect powder. There are four of us messing together, and last Friday night we had a lovely bit of steak issued to us, which we grilled. It was the best meal I have had for many a day. Tender and done to a turn. I can almost taste it still.

On 23rd September he wrote to the Head Master: "It is now 1 a.m., and I am on the 'phone switchboard from 12 midnight to 4 a.m., so will give you a little of the news. We left Alexandria after six weeks in Egypt, and were near the end of the voyage to Lemnos, when our boat was unfortunately torpedoed by a submarine. It was extremely lucky for us that it got us forward on the port side, and not in the engine room, otherwise this letter would not have been written. A hole 32 ft. by 18 ft. was rent in the side of the ship. Although pretty well down at the head, she was got into port under her own steam. When the vessel was struck we were ordered to take to the boats, and were in these for about three hours before picked up by torpedo boats and a hospital ship. We cannot say too much of the way we were treated on being picked up. After recovering our gear and being supplied with anything we required, we were shipped here. That was a fortnight ago. As we came up to the landing at night, we could hear the rifles cracking inland, and a few strays fell about the ship. In the morning we had time to look at the landing place. You would think it impossible for troops to land there against opposition. It was an absolutely marvellous feat. Things have been very quiet since we arrived, and except for the field guns in the mornings and evenings, and a Taube that has a habit of laying eggs occasionally, there is not much excitement." He concludes with best wishes to the Head Master, staff, and School.

Stafford survived service in France with a commission and a Military Medal. Unfortunately he was killed in May 1943 by bandits while leading a small group on a 660-mile trek to safety from Japanese troops in Burma where he was working for a mining company.

The December 1915 *Chronicle* reported for the first time on Eric Edgerton:

Lance-Corporal Eric H. D. Edgerton (1911) writes some interesting letters to his parents from "my hole in the earth" at Gallipoli. On 12th September he writes: The view of the shore and of the country as we approached gave us a dim idea of the tremendous dash and pluck the first division must have had. It is fairly safe in the trenches, the chief casualties being caused by shell-fire. Today I managed to get a swim, but permission to bathe is sparingly given, as Abdul still drops a stray shell over the swimmers. I have just received a pair of Wesley socks. Washing of clothes is an impossibility, as water is unobtainable. The clothes are given a sun bath and turned inside out.

Writing on 10th October: The Wesley Lion has just arrived. The work goes on in the trenches with the same regularity except that we got a heavy bombardment the other day, and someone pinched my waterproof and all my writing paper. As a result of the bombardment, Sergt Finning was killed. While I was absent from the trench helping to carry him to the dressing station, the 'Lion' was pinched. I am taking Sergt. Finning's job as acting Intelligence N.C.O. to the company. I hope we do not spend Christmas here. It is not quite to my liking. Constantinople preferred.

Four days later he writes: I received the Wesley College Chronicle, also paper

and envelopes. They were most welcome. Last Monday we were paid £1, so I went foraging down near the beach, and managed to get two tins of condensed milk for 3s, and fourteen cakes of 3d, Nestlé's chocolate for 7s. I was considered lucky to make such a good haul, as supplies of luxuries are scarce.



Lieut. Eric Edgerton,
D.S.O., M.C., M.M.

Wesley College: The First Hundred Years

Edgerton's war diary is now in the Australian War Memorial (AWM). The extracts from that diary around the time he wrote his October letters are of interest to compare to his letters to his parents and are as follows:

6th October

Came out of trenches. Tired. Sleep. Mail. Letters. Not feeling too good. (Cheer up).

7th October

Go into old firing line. Wrote home. Someone pinched my writing paper, etc. No. 1 post, fairly easy time. On from 8.10.

8th October

Moved into Lone Pine. Not too good. New orders. Rained at night. Rotten in stomach. Poor night.

9th October

No breakfast. 3 pills for complaint. Steak and onions for dinner. Real good. Syd on A Coy station. Not much tea. Shortage of H₂O.

10th October

Went into supports Brown Dip. Water fatigue. Tin Cond. Milk from Cpl B.B. Good. Fair sleep. Bully beef and biscuits. Dinner. Rice only tea. No H₂O.

11th October

Relieved about 10 a.m. Went to White's Gully. Paid 1 pound. Wrote to Jim. Bought 2 tins milk and 14 cakes Nestlé's chocolates. 10/-.

12th October

Came up to Lone Pine. Fairly quiet. New position on our Catapult. Gunnr Parkes and Bombardier Watson. Fair.

13th October

Pretty nippy. Poor breakfast and dinner. Turks new trench mortar not much effect. 3 feet stick. Few shells. Cold.

14th October

Cold morning. Came out of Valley. Letters. D and E Joynt. Lottie. 2 papers and Chronicle, parcels and envelopes. Got 4 tins of milk and wrote home.

15th October

Went into old firing line. Annoyed. No dinner. Fair tea. Read papers and Chronicle. On duty 3-5, 11-1.

Edgerton enlisted in April 1915, directly from school as soon as he was 18 years. He went on to achieve recognition for his work in France, winning numerous awards. Sidney Horton, in a 1938 letter to the editor of the *Reveille* magazine wrote:

On 19th November 1915, I was evacuated from Gallipoli with dysentery. Eric Edgerton walked alongside the stretcher as I was carried to the boat and the last thing I remember was Eric pressing an English 10/- note into my hand together with a string of figs. I learned months later that that was all the money he had in the world.

Eric was powerfully built and on numerous occasions in France when Eric was a 2nd Lt, I have seen him on a long march carrying up to 3 packs and 3 rifles — gear belonging to men who had knocked up. He would have carried the burdens of the whole AIF if he could have.

Somewhere about 1918 Eric won the DSO. I was Orderly Room Sgt 24th Bn at the time and typed out the Colonel's recommendation for the VC. We were disappointed he did not receive that distinction.⁴³

In the 24th Battalion's War Diary dated 12 August 1918, the day that Edgerton was killed, the entry notes that in respect of his Gallipoli service *he quickly came to notice, mainly for valuable patrolling in the Pine.*

The December 1915 *Chronicle* reported:

Lieut. Eric G de T Permezel (1907) took reinforcements to Egypt for the 7th

Battalion, and then joined the Public Schools' Company (5th Battalion D Company). He was at the landing on the 25th April, and remained in the firing line for nearly twenty weeks without a break, not having had a day's sickness since leaving Melbourne last December. Writing from Lemnos on 22nd September, he says that he was having a rest; it was a great change after the time spent at Gallipoli. He was "lazing" enjoying the landscape, and playing cricket.

Permezel seems to be a rare commodity in that he survived the entire Gallipoli campaign without reporting ill or being wounded. He then proceeded to France where, subject to one minor wound and a period with a training battalion in England, he completed the war as a captain in the field.

Noel Brown (OW1908), a second-year medical student, enlisted on 15 July. He arrived at Gallipoli on 9 September. Within a month he was taken off with dysentery. On his return to Australia (he sailed on nursing duties) early in 1916 he applied for a discharge so he could continue his studies. The following was in the May 1916 *Chronicle*:

Nursing Orderly Noel J. Brown (1908) wrote from Anzac: It is funny how little material comforts affect a man's moods. Here I managed to get hold of a candle tonight, and am absurdly happy on the strength of it, as I can lie back and read and write! The chap next door amuses me, for with sundry cursings he is trying to wash a singlet in a mess tin (fresh water is so scarce). A happy idea has just struck him; he reckons he'll cut the sleeves off to make more room! The last few days have been extremely hot, and towards afternoon Anzac Cove presents a rather wonderful sight. St. Kilda Beach isn't in it. The water is

simply living with brown-limbed fellows enjoying a good swim. Perhaps 'Beachy Bill,' the terror of the beach, will plump a shell in the vicinity, then it is absolutely amusing to see them ducking, and then there is a wild dash of naked figures for the shore until it is quiet, and they creep out again. Yesterday a big crowd of 'Tommies' were unloading a lighter at one of the little jetties when 'Beachy Bill' opened. His shots were rather rotten, but the Tommies all fled. One Australian stopped on the jetty behind some biscuit boxes. 'Beachy's' next shot just whizzed the pier and exploded on the other side of it. We anxiously looked out to the jetty, only to see the Australian standing up waving both hands signalling a miss. It is absolutely typical of the Australian, as fearless as a lion. Utterly regardless of danger, and joking in the face of death. The other night a poor chap came down from the trenches with both legs severed by the bursting of a high explosive shell. The Field Ambulance patched him up, gave him a morphia tablet (one of those things you thank God for, because its relieving action is marvellous), and brought him down to us, only, of course, to die. But he was quite jovial, lit a cigarette, and laughingly told one of the fellows near by 'not to tread on his toes,' and went out smoking a cigarette.

Frank Apperly (OW1903) joined the Royal Army Medical Corps in the UK in 1915. He was based at Mudros, which was the main town on the island of Lemnos that was the major ally city closest to Gallipoli. He resigned his commission due to ill health in 1917. He returned to Australia in 1920 and worked at the Department of Pathology at the University of Melbourne. The December 1915 *Chronicle* reported:

Lt Frank L. Apperly (1903), Victorian Rhodes Scholar and member of the

Royal Army Medical Corps, has written a number of interesting letters to his parents in Eaglehawk, some of which have appeared in the "Argus." We make four extracts: 13th July, Aegean Sea: He had just witnessed the bombardment of the Turkish positions, and shiploads of wounded were being brought out to the cattle ship which did duty as a hospital. There were six meds on board to attend 900 wounded, with accommodation for 600. He had had fifteen hours' work that day, and no bed at night.

18th August, en route to Malta: They had made another trip and collected 1060 more; he was the only one on board that was well. "This is splendid work; I feel very fit, and I like it, as I feel I am spending my time and energy in the best of ways."

9th September: "Returning from Malta we picked up a wireless message. The transport 'Southland,' with 1500 troops on board, had been torpedoed, twenty miles away. Our boat arrived first on the scene, and began collecting men from the water — all Victorians — and I discovered that I knew several of them, among them Old Wesley Boys. The more one sees of the Australian troops, the more one feels proud of them. They fear nothing on earth. There was the most perfect discipline on the boat; all stood to attention, and sang as soon as the lifeboats were being swung out. As we came up and saw many of the rafts crammed with men sitting on the edges with waves dashing over them and drowning their voices, still singing, 'Here we are again,' it made one feel queer to watch them."

11th September, writing from a hospital ship plying between the war area to Alexandria and Malta, he speaks of the men's indifference to death, and the magnificent work of the nurses.

In a letter dated 28 August that was published in the *Bendigionian*,⁴⁴ Apperly describes the burial-at-sea process:

... these functions are the most solemn I know. I can sit and watch a man draw his last breath without a pang, but the burial service sticks in my heart. The ship's engines stop, a ragged curate (who is a private in the Australian Medical Corp, a fine looking man in ragged uniform), reads the service, the body is covered with the Union Jack, the rows of troops in ragged and torn uniforms, coats with no sleeves, trousers with no legs, but only bandages, stand around, and near by some of the medical officers. The service ends, the body shoots into the sea and disappears, a short address to the bare heads from the bare-legged and ragged-private curate, then the captain blows a whistle, the engines start churning again, and we resume our journey.

The above articles reflect on the work done by the medical staff. Two OWs died at Gallipoli as stretcher-bearers (Webster and Kenney). Lt QM Edward T Boddam maintained the medical supplies on the 1st Casualty Clearing Station at Anzac Cove. The following letter published in the May 1916 *Chronicle*, highlights the medical team and work conducted in Egypt.

Sgt. Fritz (Frederick W) Cox (1901) writes on 17th January: Thanks very much for 'Chronicle.' For your information I would like you to know that I am attached to headquarters, AIF, Cairo, in connection with the invaliding and discharging of invalids to Australia, and you can imagine it is very sad work seeing our brave boys minus legs and arms, yet very cheerful, going aboard the train at Cairo, and afterwards put on the transport awaiting at Suez. I make the trip to Suez on an average of once a fortnight, and thus gain a great

view of the country, and am able to see the immense fortifications from Ismalieh to Suez, and all the vast innumerable trenches on the canal.

Major (T. E. Victor) Hurley (1901) is at present here, attached to Surgeon-General Howse, V.C, C.B., but will shortly be attached to one of the hospitals, where his surgical knowledge is much needed. He came over here as captain, went to front, and on the arrival of Colonel Fetherston (1875)⁴⁵ was attached to him as staff officer. He went to England with Colonel Fetherston for inspection of hospitals there, and obtained his majority in September. Captain David Embelton (1907) was at Mena House Hospital, and is now at Tel-el-Kebir in one of the hospitals there.

Since arriving in Egypt I have been in hospital twice with sickness, and the first time the doctor who attended me was no other than Dave Embelton, my old schoolmate. Vic. Hurley, Dave Embelton, and myself were, as you know, in the same class, and it's great to see them over here.

Bert Bloustein (1903),⁴⁶ 5th Battalion, went to Anzac twice, wounded, the first time and caught enteric fever the second time. He is now being boarded to Australia for three months.

There are others I could mention, but time does not permit. Sergt. Steve Sweetland (1895) was killed, and died a great hero, I believe, dashing yards to the front of his men in a charge.

Please send me any 'Chronicles' with Old Boys' particulars, and excuse hurried note; but I am working hard at present in connection with the embarkation of 500 invalids who are leaving tomorrow by the 'Karoola' for Australia.

Cox was born in England and was living in Perth when he enlisted. He noted his occupation as Bushman Surveyor. He enlisted as a trooper with the 10th Light Horse, which was nearly wiped out at The Nek in August. Although he had been at Gallipoli, he was not at this action as he had been shipped to Alexandria with dysentery. He was awarded an MC for bravery at Magdhaba on 23 December 1916 (Palestine Campaign) and was at times Aide-de-Camp (ADC) to Lt-General Sir Harry Chauvel with the rank of Lieutenant.

In the May 1916 *Chronicle* the following article was published:

Sgt. Harold E. Retchford (1910) gained his commission of 2nd lieutenant in August 1914, but as the age limit for officers has been fixed at 23 years, he had to go with the A.I.F. as sergeant. Writing from the trenches, Gallipoli, on 6th November, he says: "I received on Thursday last a copy of the Wesley College 'Chronicle' of August last, and was very interested in all the news of the Old School, also in the list of those Old Collegians who have joined the A.I.F. I have been under fire in the trenches here at Anzac since 7th September, just about two months. With us here is Sergt. G. A. Williams (1912), of the Army Medical Corps. I have come across A Foster (1908), Len Baker (1907), and F. W. Jackson (1909), of the 6th Field Ambulance, and C. B. Atkinson (1907), who is in the 24th Battalion. The other day I met Percy Gardiner (1909), of the Army Medical Corps, in the trenches. So far I have been lucky in escaping being hit. We have, however, some very narrow escapes at times, and one wonders where the next shell is going to land. At present one of our aeroplanes is overhead, and going in the direction of the enemy's lines. The warships continually bombard the Dardanelles forts, and we are anxious

to hear that they have fallen. It was grand to read of the great success of the football team in each of the matches. One can almost hear the chorus — 'The champions now are we!' (Retchford was in the "Southland" that was torpedoed on 2nd September in the Aegean Sea, and was for two hours in the water clinging to an upturned boat. — Hon. Sec. O.W.C.A.)

Retchford was killed by machine gun fire at Pozieres in France on 5 August 1916.

Private E. H. Pleasance (1907), writing from the trenches, where he has been for the past three months, says that he witnessed from another transport the rescue work of the human freight of the "Southland." The Australians were wonderfully cool, and although some were injured, they kept singing the latest snatches from the stage. While in Egypt he met Sergt. Guy N. Moore (1902), who captivated the soldiers at a concert with his silvery tenor voice. On board the British troopship en route to the Dardanelles was Frank Meldrum (1907), acting as army medical dispenser. He did fine work when the shipwrecked soldiers were picked up. Len. W. P. Baker (1907) — "Danky", of the 6th Field Ambulance, was also on board. Lieut. Rex Hain (1900), of the same battalion as Pleasance, was invalided to Egypt with a bad knee. The first day Pleasance was in the trenches he ran into Lieut. Levy (1904). He was looking very fit, and had recovered from his wound. He was then awaiting his captaincy. (Levy, we have since learnt, has been gazetted Captain, and took over Captain Carter's command when the latter was invalided with enteric. — Hon. Sec. O.W.C.A.)

Pleasance was killed in action in France on 31 August 1918 in the attack on Mont St Quentin.

(Capt) Theodore F. Ulrich (1903), who left Australia with the first A.I.E.F. as a lieutenant of the 6th Battalion, was promoted to captain two days after the landing on Gallipoli. After the original landing at Anzac on 25th April he took part in the charge of Colonel McCay's Brigade at Cape Helles about 5th May. The fifth Battalion formed part of the first line that day. After three months in the trenches of Anzac, Ulrich was invalided to Lemnos, Malta, and London. He rejoined his regiment early in October. In one of his letters he spoke of fine work done by 2nd Lt. N. J. Greig (1905) in leading a dashing sortie in July last. It is with great regret we learnt that his name was posted as "missing."

Ulrich would finish the war with the rank of Lt-Colonel and awards of DSO and Bar. He was appointed commander of the 6th Battalion following the death of Daly in April 1918.

CHAPTER 6. SEVEN DEATHS IN THE FINAL WEEKS

Each day, after dinner and before the grace, boys and masters drank to the sentiment "Safe return" – a toast that was also a prayer. And was drunk with full intensity, I feel sure.

Lawrence A Adamson, in The History of Wesley College 1866–1919, p. 66

The following OW deaths highlight the random nature of life and death in the final stages of the campaign.

Lt Grant M Michaelis (OW1902) was killed on 23 September. Studying electrical engineering in the UK when war broke out, he joined the British Army and did not arrive at Gallipoli until August with the 1st/2nd East Anglian Field Company Royal Engineers. He had been to Wesley for some of his primary education but had completed his secondary education at Geelong Grammar.

His headstone in the 7th Field Ambulance Cemetery marks that he was of Jewish faith.



Grant Michaelis' headstone at 7th Field Ambulance Cemetery



Grant Michaelis – AWM 03750.001

Michaelis would have arrived at Gallipoli as part of the August Suvla Bay landings. Most likely his engineers were part of the 54th (East Anglian) Division that landed at Suvla Bay on 11 August. In late August they were sent to the northern part of the Anzac sector near Hill 60 and that was where a sniper shot him while he was repairing part of a trench.

The August 1916 *Chronicle* reported:

Pte. William H. Kenney (1909), also of the 6th Field Ambulance, with five others, were in a hut in Shrapnel Gully, which was considered to be in a dangerous position. An artillery sergeant said it was a mathematical impossibility for the hut to be hit, so Kenney remained with the sergeant, but the others cleared out. The next minute the hut was blown to bits by a 75. Kenney staggered out terribly wounded. He was put on board the hospital ship "Soudan," where he died (on 10th October and was buried at sea).

Pte Henry TC Alcock (OW1909) arrived with the 23rd Battalion on 30 August. On 7 November he reported ill with suspected influenza and gastritis. Shortly thereafter his appendix was removed, and despite being moved to hospital in Egypt, his condition did not improve and he died on 14 February



Henry Alcock

1916. Six letters written by Alcock to his family are held by the AWM.⁴⁷ The letters are typical of soldiers' stories of the boat voyage, training in Egypt and finally at Gallipoli. His last letter on file to his mother, dated 25 October 1915, notes that his battalion was stationed at Lone Pine.

... the Turks are only fifteen yards away and in some places only a sand-bag separates them from us. We often throw notes over to one another and once the Turks threw a note over saying, "You are too weak to advance and too strong to retire and we are the same, so what the ---- are we going to do about it?" Another one said, "If you don't surrender in twenty-four hours we will!"

The May 1916 *Chronicle* reported:

Private Arthur A. Douglas (1904), of the 6th Field Ambulance, received a gunshot wound on the left shoulder. Pneumonia supervened, and he died last December. Writing to his parents from Cottonera

Hospital, Malta, on 30th November, he stated that he had reached Malta on the previous day: "I am lying on my back with a lung pierced at the top, a hardly noticeable wound on my back, and a wound on the top of the left shoulder, where the bullet made its exit, after fracturing the scapula. The bullet and a few bits of bone were extracted. The extraordinary part of the wound was that so nearly was the force of the bullet spent that the texture of the shirt and coat sent it back again into the wound. I was wounded on 23rd November, 1915, and arrived in Malta on 29th November, 1915 — a quick time! The bullet that hit me was a chance one, as I was not in a suitable position. I was near our hospital getting some tea from the cooks for our patients, and while bending down was bowled over — the chaps standing near said that the bullet made a loud sound when it hit me. It felt like a hard hit from the right end of an axe."

Douglas received his injury at Dawkin's Point, which was at the southern end of the Anzac battlefield area.



Arthur Douglas's grave at Malta

Cpl Charles A Treadgold (OW1907) 5th Battalion died 27 November from a bullet wound received on the previous day. It appears that he was at Gallipoli from the landing and had escaped any serious injury

apart from a couple of illnesses where he spent a few days in hospital. The 5th Battalion was in a relatively quiet and protected area called Silt Spur, one of the ridges running south of Lone Pine.

The unit diary for 26 November makes no reference to any casualties that day.

A clerk at the Commonwealth Bank of Australia before he enlisted, his fellow employees wrote the following tribute in the 1919 magazine *Bank Notes*.

He was an interesting and attractive personality - gay and happy, frank and engaging, vigorous and energetic, he was once a favourite with all. As an old Wesley Collegian, he upheld the traditions of the school on the athletic side, and comradeship went hand in hand in his case. His death was greatly mourned by those who knew him, and he certainly was of the type that Australia could ill afford to lose.⁴⁸



Charles Treadgold's headstone at Ari Burnu Cemetery

The 24th Battalion arrived at Gallipoli on 4 September and was based mainly at Lone Pine. Pte Robert N Emery (OW1900) followed his brother to Gallipoli with the 24th Battalion. Unfortunately he was also killed – tragically on 29 November at Lone Pine, the same place his brother was killed



Robert Emery - AWM

in August.⁴⁹ In one of the heaviest artillery barrages, the Turks targeted Lone Pine.⁵⁰ At the time of the shelling, the 24th Battalion was relieving the 23rd Battalion at that location. The two battalions suffered 130 casualties from the shelling.



Walter Emery - AWM

Also from 24th Battalion, Pte Norman J Fielding (OW1906) died on 29 November. He reported ill with malaria on 20 November and died of pneumonia at the 15th General Hospital in Alexandria, Egypt. His sister was a nurse at Lemnos.

CHAPTER 7. EVACUATION

Gallipoli, the war that got away from its handlers, is a tale of all that is fine and all that is foolish in the human condition ... Tragedies have more layers than epics and Gallipoli has somehow become bigger than the sum of its facts.

Les Carlyon, Gallipoli, p. 529

In December the decision to evacuate the battlefield was made and in what is considered to be one of the major triumphs of the campaign, the troops departed over a week or so without loss of life. In the May 1916 *Chronicle*:

Pte Edwin H. Pleasance (1907) writes regarding the evacuation from Anzac: 'I think we had the Turks in that condition that they never knew what next was coming. One night we would have a demonstration, firing as fast as we could, and machine guns and hand bombs would be doing their dirty work; then on a later day we would be ordered not to fire a shot along the line for three or four days. Imagine this order, not fire a single shot! But so it was, and these and other doings had the Turks puzzled. The actual day of our departure was not known to us, and so we stayed in the trenches the whole time. All saps were blocked, and special tunnels dug. You see, if the Turks found out we were leaving they would have trouble in getting through the blocked saps, and the tunnels would be blown up by the last party leaving. This tunnel was quite 200 ft. long. The first party to leave consisted of those who were not in good health and those who had bad feet from the cold. It was a very strange sight to see this party leaving with their feet all wound round with blankets, in order to deaden all sound. This considerably reduced our number in the trenches, and it was necessary for one man to walk to different posts and fire a few shots in order to keep up the fire. I was in the

second last party to leave, and we were to be out of the trenches on the Sunday and move off early on the Monday, but owing to some more of the Turks' big 14 in. shells coming over and destroying passages of exit it was not till later in the afternoon we left Lonesome Pine, where our company, "D" 23rd Battalion, had the most advanced position. After an uninterrupted walk to the beach, we finally steamed off in a lighter, and one could not help turning back several times to have a look at those terrible cliffs which the first heroes stormed, and at the same time thinking of the sad graveyards left behind, and feeling how thankful one ought to be to be able to leave the peninsula in good health after sixteen weeks' service. The last party left about twelve hours after us, and although they had a very trying time they all got away safely. If the enemy had found out what was going on the consequences would have been too awful to think about, as we had no trenches, and the sea was our dead end. There is no doubt the evacuation was well carried out, and it was necessary, as I am positive we could not have survived a winter there — everything was against us — and to advance from our position was out of the question, and it always was a surprise to me the short distance we were inland, for I do not think in any place we were more than a mile or a mile and a half in."

Lt Edgar S Worrall (OW1912) enlisted as soon as he turned 18 in 1915. His 24th Battalion arrived in Gallipoli on 12 October.

He wrote in his diary:

I fired the last shot at 3 a.m. 20th December, at Lone Pine, and we departed, reaching the beach in safety and got straight aboard.

This claim is backed by Capt George McIlroy who wrote to Worrall's father (the Rev Henry Worrall, Wesley College President 1918) following Worrall's death in France 1917:

I was in charge of the last party of our company at the evacuation, in which Edgar was one of the chosen, and I will remember the coolness he displayed on that occasion. When leaving the trenches at the last moment, after having warned the men to file out silently, on returning along the line to see all were clear, I found him leisurely having "a last pot" at the Turks.

Lt Alan J Kerr (OW1907)⁵¹ 24th Battalion in a letter to his father wrote:

I was one of a party of 3 officers and 200 men who were detailed to leave Lone Pine trenches at 9.15pm. It was the night of Sunday 19 December and the starry sky twinkled dimly at us though the fog as we made our way quietly down the hills towards the beach to the same little pier that we had landed at nearly two months previous. As we moved to the boats moored ready for us, we were counted off in tens and 450 men put into each. The signal was given, the cumbersome craft swung round and we paid out last respects to Gallipoli and our many fallen comrades.

Later, in the same letter, he wrote about a walk on Lemnos Island during the afternoon of Christmas Day 1915:

A speck of purple caught my eye, and from the side of the path I plucked a beautiful

flower, in shape and colour like a violet. We had not gone more than twenty yards further when to it I added a dandelion, and there in my hand I had the dear old colours, purple and gold, and saw again the old grey towers of Wesley and lived in a few moments the six years of school day happiness that was mine beneath their protecting care.

Perhaps the last words on the Gallipoli campaign should come from the December 1915 *Chronicle* commencing with a letter written by the school's Chaplain, the Rev Edward Nye, who was serving with the rank of Colonel in Cairo, on 14 October:



Rev E Nye – December 1914 Chronicle

My work covers the hospital here at Ghezireh, and the Convalescent Hospital at Mena House. There are upwards of 400 there. Last Sunday I conducted the Mena House Parade Service. It was a most enjoyable service. All the medical staff and nurses attended, and all the men, except Roman Catholics, and a few who were too ill. The singing was very good, the piano being played by the O.C. of the hospital, Major W. Grey, of Sydney. The congregation of men, almost

everyone of whom had seen service in the Gallipoli trenches was impressive. There is a steadiness, a quiet, self-restrained wakefulness, about these men that strikes one very forcibly. These fellows have lived with death as next neighbour for weeks and months. They have seen men killed suddenly, their own companions mutilated by shot or bomb, in ways unspeakable, and their experiences have left a deep mark upon them.

After the service I saw Ralph Ditterich, who was wounded in the first attack, and then returned to Lemnos on light duty, but has come back again. I think he will hardly be fit for the firing line again — at any rate, not for some months.

In another letter Colonel Nye tells the following tragic story: One Australian lad here wears a belt with a Turkish soldier's clasp — the crescent and the star. It is a trophy taken from the body of a Turk, whom he shot at 15 yards. The Turk had crept up in the early dawn to spy out our trench, taken by assault from the enemy on the previous evening. Our boy was on the extreme wing, on duty as a watcher, and seeing the figure in the end of the trench, he challenged and fired. 'I thought no more of it at the time,' he said, 'than if I were out rabbit shooting; you don't think of the enemy as being a man at the time; afterwards, in the quiet here, you realise that you have killed a fellow-man!' And then one sees that look, often seen, impossible to describe, in the eyes of men who have dealt death to others, faced death for weeks themselves, known death to come suddenly, especially to the man at their elbow.

Colonel Nye concludes his interesting letter with another extremely pathetic story: Yesterday, while waiting for the gun carriage and its burden to arrive

at the cemetery, I had a talk with one of the firing party. He was a 'Devon,' a regular Tommy, not a Territorial, sent over to Egypt for light duty, having been wounded in the leg in France. He was a bomb-thrower in the first line when the British made their expensive attack at Neuve-Chapelle, and was wounded in that fight. 'I was lucky enough to be hit before I had gone 20 yards,' he said. To him the hardest experience was the loss of one's mates. 'Four of us cooked our food, fried our meat, made our tea together in the trenches — and then came a German attack, and two of the four were gone.' The loneliness, the sudden break in comradeship, that was the hardest thing in war to him.

The Chronicle writer then concludes:

Stories like these bring home to us very vividly the horror and waste and wickedness of war. Public School boys should learn to strip war of its false glamour; they should endeavour to understand the causes that produce war; and when, in a few years, they assume the responsibilities of citizenship, they should employ their powers in preparing the way for the actualisation of that social ideal which Tennyson expresses so simply and forcibly in the lines:

"Ring out the thousand wars of old.
Ring in the thousand years of peace."

Twenty-seven OWs died as a direct result of service at Gallipoli.

Of that number, ten were buried in Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) graves at Gallipoli, two died on hospital ships and were buried at sea, two were buried at Malta and two in Egypt. The remaining eleven are in unmarked graves either in cemeteries or elsewhere in the Gallipoli soil. Their names (along with the two buried at sea) are inscribed on monuments at Lone Pine and Helles. Details are provided in Appendix 1.

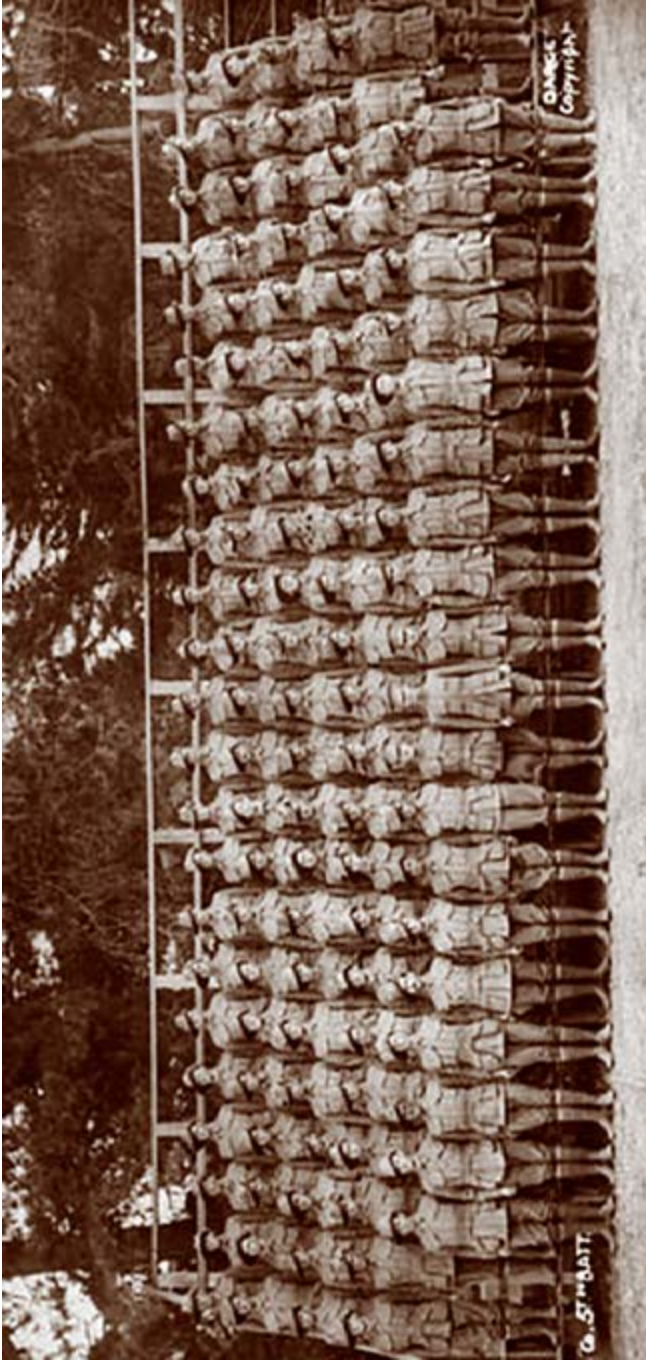
Another thirty-three OWs who served at and survived Gallipoli would die on the Western Front. Their names are included in Appendix 2.

The names of OWs who served at Gallipoli and survived WWI are included in Appendix 3.

Appendix 4 lists the names of OWs who served in Egypt during the Gallipoli campaign. The *Chronicles* are the main source for these names.

John Balfour (OW1907) would return to Gallipoli in early 1919 as a member of Charles Bean's "Gallipoli Mission".

F COMPANY 5TH BATTALION



F Company 5th Battalion — the Public Schools Company — Australia 1914 AWM DAX2502



Following the second battle of Krithia, 8 May 1915. There may also be some O/Ws in the front row, but names are not available. Note that F Company was merged into D company in Egypt prior to Gallipoli. However, this photo clearly shows an attachment to the original company.

Held in private collection.

GALLIPOLI PARTICIPANTS IN WESLEY SPORTING TEAMS



1908 Championship Football Team

Back row: Third from left VK Boynton, sixth from left P Watson Seated: First from left LH Kelly, H Carter with the ball and J Newham in suit



1906 Championship Athletics Team

*Back row: Fifth from left FL Appery, eighth from left RM Matthews, first from right H Carter. Seated: First from right J Newham
Front: Second from left LH Kelly and first from right VK Boynton*



Head of the River crew, 1911

WJ Hayes (bow) (served in AAMC in France and UK)

CS Wood (served in 6th Field Ambulance – Gallipoli)

KF Abernethy (enlisted in 1918 but not called up)

WH Kaighin (served in payroll in Egypt, France and England)

GC Rowe (served in the Artillery – France and Belgium)

LG Holmes (killed at Gallipoli)

RM Abernethy (killed in France)

HS Dickinson (stroke) (served at Gallipoli – killed in Belgium)

NS Edmonstone (cox) (killed in Palestine)

APPENDIX 1: OW DEATHS ASSOCIATED WITH GALLIPOLI SERVICE

Service records are not always specific about the date an individual arrived at Gallipoli. Therefore, in some cases, an inference has to be made. For those who are marked as being at the landing on 25 April 1915, it is possible that they arrived one or two days after this date.

Family Name	First Name	First year at Wesley	Unit at Gallipoli	Service #	At landing	Date of death	Cemetery/Memorial
Alcock	Henry Thomas Clive	1909	23rd Bn	484	No	14/02/16	Alexandria (Chatby) War Military and War Memorial Cemetery
Brown	Kenneth Roy	1895	11th Bn	2112	No	6/08/15	Shell Green Cemetery
Cawsey	Charles Earnest	1907	6th Bn, C Coy	1734	No	7/08/15	Lone Pine Memorial
Currie	Hubert Roulstone Clifford	1903	8th Light Horse	884	No	7/08/15	Lone Pine Memorial
Douglas	Arthur Albert	1904	6th Field Ambulance	3145	No	25/12/15	Pieta Cemetery, Malta
Emery	Robert Norman	1899	2nd Bn	2127	No	29/11/15	Lone Pine Cemetery
Emery	Walter Sydney	1900	24th Bn	561	No	8/08/15	Lone Pine Memorial
Fielding	Norman	1906	24th Bn	1152	No	29/11/15	Alexandria (Chatby) War Military and War Memorial Cemetery
Greig	Norman James	1905	7th Bn	Lt	No	12/07/15	Lone Pine Memorial
Harris	William Locke	1895	15th Bn	603	Yes	8/08/15	Lone Pine Memorial
Holmes	Louis Gordon	1904	3rd Bde Div HQ	Lt	Yes	23/06/15	Lone Pine Memorial (buried at sea)
Hooper	Basil John	1908	7th Bn	378	Yes	25/04/15	No 2 Outpost Cemetery

Family Name	First Name	First year at Wesley	Unit at Gallipoli	Service #	At landing	Date of death	Cemetery/Memorial
Kennedy	Edward Kittrick	1903	6th Bn	1090	Yes	8/05/15	Helles Memorial
Kenny	William Harold	1909	6th Field Ambulance	3353	No	10/10/15	Lone Pine Memorial (buried at sea)
Long	Cuthbert Jones	1887	7th Bn	486	Yes	25/04/15	No 2 Outpost Cemetery
Marsh	Cyril Geoffrey	1908	8th Light Horse	187	No	7/08/15	Lone Pine Memorial
Michaelis	Grant Moritz	1902	1st/2nd East Anglian Field Company Royal Engineers	Lt	No	23/09/15	7th Field Ambulance Cemetery
Newham	John (Jack) Drummond	1903	5th Bn C Coy	550	Yes	8/05/15	Helles Memorial
Sweetland	Stephen James	1895	8th Light Horse	457	No	30/06/15	Ari Burnu Cemetery
Treadgold	Charles Ashbourne	1907	5th Bn	528	Yes	27/11/15	Ari Burnu Cemetery
Vasey	John Brinsden	1907	2nd Field Coy Engineers	158	Yes	14/08/15	Pieta Cemetery, Malta
Warren	Robert	1909	14th Bn	Lt	Yes	8/08/15	Lone Pine Memorial
Watson	Percy	1908	5th Bn	522	Yes	25/04/15	Lone Pine Cemetery
Webster	Thomas	1898	2nd Field Ambulance	232	Yes	28/05/15	Lone Pine Memorial
Willis	William Organ	1890	15th Bn	Capt	Yes	3/05/15	Lone Pine Memorial
Wolfenden	Clarence William	1908	2nd FA Bde 4th Bty	Lt	Yes	7/05/15	Beach Cemetery
Young	Percival John	1910	8th Bn	2257	No	7/08/15	Shrapnel Valley Cemetery

APPENDIX 2: OWs AT GALLIPOLI WHO DIED LATER IN SERVICE

Service records are not always specific about the date an individual arrived at Gallipoli. Therefore, in some cases, an inference has to be made. For those who are noted as being at the landing on 25 April 1915, it is possible that they arrived one or two days after this date. The information in the “Later” column primarily focuses on the circumstances of their death, and is not meant to be a comprehensive record of their service.

Family Name	First Name	First year at Wesley	Unit at Gallipoli	Service #	At landing	Outcome at Gallipoli	Later
Atkinson	Clifford Bowen	1907	24th Bn	1574	No	Arrived 30/8/15 until December evacuation.	Killed in May 1917 by a shell at a railway embankment after relief at second battle of Bullecourt.
Bouly	Leslie	1905	16th Bn	1984	No	Arrived 17/6/15. Two bouts of illness. Wounded 5/12/15 and taken to hospital.	Killed by shell fire in Belgium near Messines 5/8/17. DCM for Bullecourt.
Daly	Clarence Wells Didier	1905	6th Bn, C Coy	Lt-Colonel	Yes	Wounded. See references in text.	CO of 6th Bn. DSO in 1916. Fatal shell wound at La Motte du Bois April 1918.
Davenport	Allan (or Allen) Arthur Orme	1902	4th Bn East Lancashire Regiment	Capt	No	Arrived Helles in July 1915 until December evacuation.	Killed in March 1918 German advance in France. MC in 1917.
Dickinson	Herbert Spencer	1906	5th Bn C Coy	Capt	Yes	Promoted to 2nd Lt in May. To hospital with illness from late September to mid-Nov and then returned through to December evacuation.	Killed 25/9/17 Belgium (Glencourse Wood). MID.
Edgerton	Eric Henry Drummond	1911	24th Bn	1524	No	Arrived 30/8/15 until December evacuation.	Killed 11/8/18 France (Rancourt). DSO, MM and bar, MID.

Family Name	First Name	First year at Wesley	Unit at Gallipoli	Service #	At landing	Outcome at Gallipoli	Later
Eddy	Jack Rylot	1910	2nd AFA 6th Bty	Capt	No	Arrived on 17/9/15 until December evacuation.	Killed 4/10/17 Belgium (Broodseinde Ridge).
Edis	Oswald Edward	1912	23rd Bn	1915	No	Arrived 12/10/15 until December evacuation.	Killed 4/8/16 France (Pozières).
Focken	Leslie Charles	1910	1st Div HQ (later 3rd Bde HQ)	121	Yes	Ill from late May to July, returned end July; left late September ill.	Discharged AIF 11/2/16 for commission with RFC. Changed name to Fawkner. Died in October 1916 air battle, Somme, France.
Glasscock	George William	1903	13th Light Horse	216	No	Arrived mid-September until December evacuation.	Wounded in action France 27/9/17; Died in France 1/12/18 of influenza.
Hallenstein	Dalbert Isaac	1902	5th Bn	Lt	No	Records are difficult to follow. Seems he arrived in early July and left in either August or September with illness.	Joined machine gun unit; killed in attack on Peronne, France, September 1918 by a fragment of an high explosive shell.
Hatch	William Roy	1910	2nd Aust Div Army Ordinance	6316	No	Date arrived is not clear but after May 1915 (maybe Nov). Left sick in late November.	German aeroplane bomb at HQ, France, 30/9/17. Awarded MM.
Heritage	Felix Hereward Gordon Norfolk	1902	10th Bn	Lt	Yes	Landed on 25/4/15. Promoted to 2/Lt on 28/4/1915. Reported sick 5/9/15 and after several hospital visits granted 3 months leave back to Australia in 1916. MID 11/12/15.	Returned to unit on the Western Front and killed in Belgium at Battle of Menin Road.

Hyndman	Herbert Lionel	1901	2nd Bde AFA	1248	Yes	Refer p15	Killed in Belgium 13/8/17
Jones	Geoffrey Ernest	1909	8th Bn	798	Yes	Wounded on first day. Returned in late May and seems to have stayed until the December evacuation.	Transfer to 5th Division and killed at Fromelles in July 1916.
Keast	William Reginald	1907	2nd Coy (and then 1st) Field Engineers	60	Yes	Twice wounded and both times returned to unit.	Joined RFC and shot down over Belgium (Passchendaele Ridge) in 1917.
Kellaway	Frank Gerald	1909	22nd Bn	1694	No	Arrived 30/8/15 until December evacuation.	MC and wounded in the arm at Pozieres. Killed by a shell at Broodseinde Ridge in 1917.
Kerr	Alan James	1907	24th Bn, A Coy	1058	No	Arrived 5/9/15 until December evacuation.	Shelled while asleep in his dugout at Pozieres 27/7/15. MID for raid on German lines on 29/30 June 1916.
Mackay	Alan Brownell	1902	13th Light Horse	318	No	Arrived mid-September until December evacuation.	Transferred to 24th Bn in July 1918. Killed on last day of AIF action in October 1918.
Mackay	Angus	1911	5th Bn	2486	No	Arrived early November until December evacuation.	Transferred to 57th Bn. Wounded and then killed by a shell burst at Fleurbaix on 19/8/15.
Pleasance	Edwin Harold	1907	23rd Bn, D Coy	1119	No	Arrived 30/8/15 until December evacuation.	Several injuries in France. Killed by MG fire at Mont St Quentin on 31/8/18 as a stretcher-bearer.

Family Name	First Name	First year at Wesley	Unit at Gallipoli	Service #	At landing	Outcome at Gallipoli	Later
Retchford	Harold Ernest	1910	21st Bn	Lt	No	Refer p39	Killed at Pozieres, France 5/8/16
Skidmore	Leslie	1906	24th Bn	1766	No	Arrived Gallipoli on 28/9/15 and left after wounded early December.	Skull injury 01/08/1916 Pozieres. Died in hospital, Sheffield, UK.
Speedie	Arthur Peter Henderson	1901	3rd Bde AFA	835	Yes	At landing. In Alexandra in July and did not return to Gallipoli.	Wounded 20/9/1917 and died several days after.
Stirling	Frank Malcolm	1913	7th Bn	2475	No	Arrived 11/9/15. Sick on 27/10/15 and sent to hospital and returned to Australia in early 1916.	Went to France and joined 29th Bn in July 1916 and killed in a raid on German lines on 7/10/16.
Stockfield	Gerhard Robert	1910	22nd Bn, D Coy	918	No	Arrived 30/8/15. Left ill in early December.	Died from wounds 26/9/17 in Belgium, Recovered from wounds received at Fromelles.
Stubbs	Charles Wesley	1910	2nd Field Coy Engineers	2063	No	Arrived 13/11/15 through to December evacuation.	Wounded 23/7/16 but returned to duty 27/8/16 and killed 2/11/16 near Fleurs.
Thomas	Edward Courtney	1909	6th Field AAMC	3282	No	Arrived 30/8/15 until December evacuation.	Killed in France 11/11/16.
Thomas	Jostiah	1910	22nd Bn, D Coy	922	No	Arrived 30/8/15 until December evacuation.	Died of wounds incurred on 27/7/16 at Pozieres.

Wainwright	Austin Ford	1893	24th Bn	2069	No	Arrived 12/10/1915; had bomb wounds (thigh and arm) on 25/11/15 at Browns Dip and sent back to Australia in May 1916.	Released fit on 14/12/16 and "anxious to return to duty". Died in France on 25/2/17 from wounds received 18/2/17.
Wallace	John Dougald	1911	8th Bn	2252	No	Arrived 6/8/15 until December evacuation.	Extensive service in France. Wounded several times. Killed 19/8/18. MM.
Williams	George Alfred	1912	21st Bn	70	No	Arrived 29/8/15; off sick 27/11/15.	Joined Field Ambulance in France. Killed 17/9/18.
Worrall	Edgar Sydney	1912	24th Bn	2026	No	Arrived 29/10/1915. Claimed to be the last to fire at the Turks at Lone Pine on the night of the December evacuation.	Killed at jumping-off point for attack on Broodseinde Ridge, 4/10/17.

APPENDIX 3: OWs AT GALLIPOLI WHO SURVIVED WW1

Service records are not always specific about the date an individual arrived at Gallipoli. Therefore, in some cases, an inference has to be made. For those who are noted as being at the landing on 25 April 1915, it is possible that they arrived one or two of days after this date.

The information in the “Later” column is abbreviated as a simply summary of their outcome. It is not meant to be a comprehensive record of their service. No formal record was kept by the school of who actually was at Gallipoli (including Helles and Sulva Bay). Therefore this list is likely to be incomplete.

Family Name	First Name	First year at Wesley	Unit at Gallipoli	Service #	At landing	Outcome at Gallipoli	Later
a'Beckett	Arthur Heywood	1882	4th LH Regiment	Capt	No	Arrived 2/10/15; ill on 5/12/15 and sent to hospital.	In Palestine. Returned to Australia late 1917.
Apperly	Frank Longstaff	1903	RAMC	Lt	No	Medical officer based mainly at Malta, but worked on ships with wounded ex-Gallipoli.	Relinquished commission on termination of contract 1/7/17. Returned to Australia.
Armstrong	William Lowther	1906	Light Horse Field Amb	65	No	Arrived early May but left within 2 months.	Returned to Australia to complete medical course.
Baker	Leonard Wilson P	1907	6th Field Amb	3379	No	Arrived 30/8/15. Several periods of illness. Left in December.	Served in France, returned ill to Australia in late 1917.
Balfour	John	1907	2nd Divisional HQ	Staff Sgt	Yes	With 1st Div HQ. Some time in Egypt, but appears to have been at the December evacuation.	HQ appointments in UK and France. Member of the 1919 Gallipoli Mission.

Bartlett	Cyril	1901	9th AASC	1995	Yes	Appears to have been there until December evacuation.	Served in senior supply roles in France. MID and Belgium Croix de Guerre.
Bassett	Richard Constantine	1905	1st Light Horse Field Amb	86	No	Arrived 9/5/15 and left early July 1915.	Returned to Australia to complete medical course. In 1916 was commissioned and returned to serve as an MO in the Light Horse in Egypt/Palestine.
Blamires	Henry Lawrence	1886	Chaplain to Canterbury Mounted Rifles		No	His unit arrived in Gallipoli in mid May. Ill in Sept 1915 and in Alexandra in Oct 1915.	Concussion in 1917 and returned to NZ.
Bloustein	Herbert (Bert) Morris	1903	5th Bn, D Coy	614	Yes	Wounded 25/4/15. While re-joined unit in October, does not seem to have gone back to Gallipoli.	Served in both France and UK. Changed name after war to Buxton.
Boddam	Edmund Tudor	1895	1st Casualty Clearing Station, QM	Capt	No	Arrived 31 May (after ambulance duty duties on ship). Promoted to Capt QM on 25 Nov 1915.	ADC to 2nd Div HQ in France. Awarded MC.
Bolton	Thomas (Tom) Harold Lewis	1898	16th Bn	178	Yes	Wounded 28/4/15 (leg) and 21/8/15 (shoulder). On arrival at Malta (31/8) also had gall stones and jaundice.	Returned to Australia late 1915.

Family Name	First Name	First year at Wesley	Unit at Gallipoli	Service #	At landing	Outcome at Gallipoli	Later
Brown	Noel John	1908	AAMC	10	No	Arrived 9/9/15 attached to 1st Casualty Clearing Station. Left mid-October 15 with illness.	Returned to Australia in early 1916 to complete medical course.
Bush	Oswald Valentine	1910	23rd Bn	1599	No	Arrived late August 1915. Ill 11 November and sent to hospital.	Wounded (arm) 28/7/16 in France and sent to UK and then returned to Australia.
Callaghan	Sydney Matthew	1906	2nd Field Coy Engineers	61	Yes	Ill late July and sent to hospital.	Joined AIF Canteens (Egypt) and in early 1918 joined AFC and qualified as pilot in Egypt.
Cameron	Ian	1906	8th Light Horse	2683	No	Arrived 3/10/15 and stayed until December evacuation. Had worked in stores at Mudros.	Wounded 9/8/16 in the Canal Zone and returned to Australia.
Campbell	James William	1906	7th Bn	2571	No	Arrived late November until December evacuation.	Transferred to 59th Bn in France. Wounded twice. Returned to Australia mid-1918.
Carter	Harry	1904	5th Bn, D Coy	Capt	Yes	Injured between 6-10/8/15 and reported ill on 29/8/15; sent to hospital and onto England in October.	Promoted to Major and rejoined 5th Bn.
Cato	Edward Alexander	1900	13th Light Horse	154	No	Arrived 4/9/15 and stayed until December evacuation.	Initially with Anzac Light Horse in France but transferred to AFC in Sept 1917.

Cherry	George Frederick	1910	6th Field Ambulance	3134	No	Arrived 30/8/15 until the December evacuation.	Returned to Australia in early 1916 to complete medical course.
Clutterbuck	Arthur Cedric	1871	2nd Field Coy Engineers	71	Yes	Ill 21/7/15 and sent to hospital and then onto England.	Discharged in mid-1916 as unfit for service and returned to Australia.
Cocks	Bertram Percival	1904	2nd Field Coy Engineers	30	Yes	Severely wounded 5/5/15 and sent to hospital.	Sent to England and worked with AIF depots. Awarded MSM.
Cox	Frederick Williams	1901	8th Light Horse	788	No	Arrived mid-May. Left with illness. Returned in November until the December evacuation.	ADC to Chauvel in Palestine. Awarded MC for bravery.
Curnow	Cyril James	1910	3rd Light Horse Amb	316	No	Arrived 12/8/15 and stayed to evacuation	Ill in early 1916 and returned to Australia.
Curtis	Eustace	1911	7th Bn then 1st Div Signal Coy	2487	No	Arrived 3/10/15 and stayed until December evacuation.	Served in France, returned in 1919.
Ditterich	Arthur Ralph	1907	5th Bn D Coy	596	Yes	Injured approx 30/4/15; did not return.	Payroll staff at London HQ.
Donaldson	George Frederick Seyler	1897	2nd Field Coy Engineers	72	Yes	Wounded 8/7/15 and sent to UK via Malta.	Served in France. Awarded MC & MID.

Family Name	First Name	First year at Wesley	Unit at Gallipoli	Service #	At landing	Outcome at Gallipoli	Later
Edwards	Frank George	1908	1st AFAB	531	Yes	Ill during September but remained until December evacuation.	Served in France with Motor Transport, various offences and illness.
Embelton	David Moore	1901	AAMC	Capt	No	No 2 General Hospital in Egypt, but transferred to Gallipoli in early December.	Served in France and UK medical units. Rank of Lt-Colonel.
Fleming	Harold Arthur	1906	5th Bn D Coy	589	Yes	Left ill. Leg amputated in 1917 following GSW.	Worked in London HQ on Military Advisers' staff.
Flockart	John Tenmyson	1908	Army Med Corps 8th Light Horse	920	No	Arrived mid-May, appears to have stayed until December evacuation.	With Light Horse in Palestine. Wounded in April 1917 and returned to Australia. MM and MID.
Foster	Frederick	1908	6th Field Ambulance	3299	No	Arrived 30/8/15. Left ill in early October to Malta.	Served in dental unit in Egypt and France. In late 1916 to 15th MG company. Wounded in September 1917 and returned to Australia.
Freeman	William Athelstane	1908	22nd Bn D Coy	818	No	Arrived 30/8/15. Left in early November ill.	Served in France. Mentioned for good and gallant fighting at Pozieres.
Gamble	Walker Morris Felix	1911	7th Bn	2492	No	Arrived 3/10/15 and stayed until December evacuation.	MC at Polygon Wood, September 1917. Transferred to Indian Army in late 1917.

Gardiner	Percy Justice	1909	23rd Bn	930	No	Arrived 30/8/15 until December evacuation.	Wounded in France July 1916 and served with AAMC until RFC from mid-March 1917. Killed in a plane accident in India, 1922.
Gardner	Thomas Henry Clifton	1909	5th Bn D Coy	584	Yes	Several illnesses but there until December evacuation.	Served in France; wounded several times. MM.
Glasscock	Herbert Arthur	1909	22nd Bn C Coy	606	No	Arrived 30/8/15 until the December evacuation.	Wounded at Pozieres and transferred to Pay Corps in UK.
Gourlay	Alan John Elliston	1909	5th Field Coy Eng	4458	No	Arrived 3/9/15, left ill 8/10/15 to hospital.	Returned to Australia early 1916.
Gundry	John Thomas	1909	1st Div Signals	164	No	Arrived 13/10/15 until December evacuation.	In France. Returned to Australia late 1918.
Hain	Reginald (Rex) Eric	1900	23rd Bn	2nd Lt	No	Arrived 30/8/15. Ill on 18/9/15 and sent to Malta.	In Egypt and UK during 1916, but generally in hospital. In 1917 transferred to AIF legal work in UK until 1919.
Halkyard	Francis Percival	1905	RAMC		No	At Suvla Bay Landing in August 16th (or 14th) Casualty Clearing Station. Invalided to Malta.	Lived in UK.

Family Name	First Name	First year at Wesley	Unit at Gallipoli	Service #	At landing	Outcome at Gallipoli	Later
Ham	Walter S	1882	8th Bn A Coy	Capt	Yes	Ill 26/6/15 but returned 9/8/15 but ill again 20/10/15 to hospital and did not return.	In May 1916 returned to Australia.
Hanson	Eric G	1901	14th Bn	2060	No	Arrived 9/7/15. Ill 29/7/15 and sent to Malta. Returned to Australia early 1916.	Returned to UK in Feb 1917. Ill again and returned to Australia.
Hardy	Charles Henry William	1873	6th Field Ambulance	Lt-Col	No	Arrived 30/8/15 until the December evacuation.	With 5th Div in France until ill in November 1916 and returned to Australia early 1917.
Hart	Cyril Fitz-John	1908	5th Bn	1085	Yes	Stayed for entire tour. Father (non-OW) arrived on 6 Dec with rank of Major.	Promoted to CQMS in March 1916. Married a French girl in 1918.
Haslam	Thomas Wilfred	1896	12th Bn	Lt	No	Arrived 6/8/15 but left on 13/9/15 with illness.	On HQ staff in UK in railway transport. OBE.
Heighway	Albert Richard	1907	7th Bn, B Coy	Lt	Yes	Wounded on 25/4 while still in landing boat.	Returned to Australia.
Henry	Alan Maurice Percival	1898	14th Bn	Capt	No	Was in hospital on 25/4 and joined unit on 5/6/15. Ill and sent to hospital in September and returned to Australia in late 1915.	Re-joined the battalion in France in October 1916. In January 1917 he resigned his commission and returned to Australia.

Henry	Robert	1900	4th LH Regiment	Lt	No	Arrived 26/7/15 and left ill on 7/8/15.	Returned to Australia.
Hill	Walker John	1911	5th Field Coy Eng	5139	No	Arrived 3/9/15 until the December evacuation.	Served in France with the 8th Field Coy Engineers.
Hodge	Wilfred Walkden	1901	7th Bn C Coy	714	Yes	Wounded on 25/4/15 and sent to England. Returned 20/9/15, ill on 10/11/15 and sent to hospital.	Returned to Australia in early 1916.
Hughes	George Clarence	1910	22nd Bn	1060	No	Arrived 30/8/15 until 1/11/15 (burn to leg).	Awarded MM in 1917 with rank of Captain.
Hunter	William Roy	1900	22nd Bn	Lt	No	Arrived 25/10/15 until the December evacuation.	Wounded in France in both 1916 and 1918.
Hurley	Leslie Everton	1907	2nd Field Ambulance	248	Yes	Sent to hospital in early July. Left unit end of July.	Returned to Australia in late 1915 to complete medical degree.
Hurley	Thomas Earnest Victor	1901	2nd Field Ambulance	Major	Yes	Left in September with rank of Major to work in Egypt hospitals.	Continued medical work in UK and France. CMG and rank of Lt-Colonel.
Ivory	Harry Wilson	1906	22nd Bn, B Company	405	No	Arrived 30/8/15. Left ill in early October to Malta.	Joined 1st MG Bn in France. Married in England 26/10/18.
Ivory	Walter Edmund	1910	6th Bn	1052	Yes	Wounded 25/4/15 and sent to England. Returned to Australia in November.	Returned as reinforcement to 39th Bn in early 1917 but joined the 9th MG Coy. Wounded 30/3/18 and returned to Australia December 1918.

Family Name	First Name	First year at Wesley	Unit at Gallipoli	Service #	At landing	Outcome at Gallipoli	Later
Jackson	Frederick William	1909	6th Field Ambulance	3194	No	Arrived 30/8/15 until the December evacuation (one week ill).	Returned to Australia in early 1916 to complete medical degree.
Jacobs	Hubert Sydney	1902	AAMC attached to 7th Bn	Capt	No	Arrived mid-July and stayed for about 5 weeks. The 7th Bn history has a Capt Jacobs in charge of a bombing squad at Lone Pine on 7 August 1915.	Returned to Australia in late 1915 to complete medical degree. Relisted in early 1918 and served in France/UK.
Johnson	Wilford Jordayne	1910	13th Light Horse	591	No	Arrived September until the December evacuation.	Served in France in 1st Div Signals. After war with Aust Graves Services until 1921.
Jones	Roy Hector	1907	24th Bn	2nd Lt	No	Arrived 30/8/15 until the December evacuation.	Promoted to Captain. Wounded in France 9/10/17 and returned to Australia in May 1918. Died in 1921.
Kelly	Lester Hamilton	1903	5th Bn D Coy	568	Yes	Promoted to 2nd Lt on 27/4/15. Ill (twice), second time (9/8) sent to Egypt and then 3 months leave to Australia.	Went to France mid-1916. Gassed in December 1917. Returned to unit late 1918.
Kenner	Frederick Walter	1909	2nd FA Bde	4029	No	Arrived 26/5/15 until the December evacuation.	Wounded in Belgium 30/9/17 and returned to Australia in 1918.

Kent	Edgar	1908	8th Light Horse	131	No	Arrived mid-May and wounded on 26/5 and sent to England via Malta.	Returned to Australia and went to Rabaul.
Kershaw	Roy	1907	1st Bn C Coy	2nd Lt	Yes	Injured 25/4/15.	Returned to Australia late 1915.
Lacey	John Lipscombe	1910	1st AFAB	4448	No	Arrived end September until the December evacuation.	Served in France with Trench Mortar battery to rank of Lt.
Langford	Geoffrey Hale	1906	8th Bn	2488	No	Arrived end of August and left ill 8/10/15 to hospital in UK via Gibraltar.	Served in France with 1st Pioneer and 8th Bn.
Langford	James Clifford	1909	14th Bn	1148	Yes	Apart from a couple of days with influenza, appears to have been at Gallipoli for the duration	Served in France. Gassed 31/1/18.
Levy	Leo	1904	5th Bn D Coy	Lt	Yes	Wounded 26/6 and did not return until 15/8/15.	Served in France and later with admin in UK.
Lewis	Robert Henry	1898	3rd Light Horse	825	No	Wounded prior to 11/10/15.	Sent to England. Awarded DCM for gallantry in Palestine.
Lipscomb	Jack Stewart	1902	2nd Light Horse	2350	No	Arrived 25/10/15, left ill in December and returned to Australia.	Returned to service with 41st Bn in May 1917. Wounded 31/7/17 and returned to Australia in early 1918.
Lloyd	Herbert William	1898	1st AFAB	Major	Yes	DSO. Promoted to Major in May 1915.	Brigadier-General 5th FAB, 2nd Division; CMG

Family Name	First Name	First year at Wesley	Unit at Gallipoli	Service #	At landing	Outcome at Gallipoli	Later
Lodge	Frederick Daglish	1905	2nd Bde Amm Column	4427	No	Arrived 16/8/15 until taken ill 20/10/15.	Worked in AIF Canteens in Egypt and UK.
Long	William Trevor	1908	7th Bn	2157	No	Arrived 5/8/15 and wounded 8-9/8/15.	Pay Corps in UK. Married in UK 12/4/19.
Lorimer	Vernon	1907	5th Field Ambulance	2960	No	Arrived 16/8/15 and arrived Malta ill on 15/9 and then onto England.	Joined the artillery and wounded in France. ADC to GOC of AIF depots. A well-known artist, The Bulletin in late 1916 incorrectly reported as killed.
Love	Howard Kingsley	1908	8th Bn	2249	No	Arrived 6/8/15 and wounded 7/8/15, but returned to unit until evacuation.	Served in 60th Bn in France until joined AFC in mid 1917; shot down and POW during 1918.
Marshall	Robert Norman	1907	5th Army Service Corp	121	No	Arrived late October and left mid November.	Served in Palestine. Awarded the French Medaille Militaire in 1917 for distinguished service.
Mason	Frank Gavin	1908	6th Bn	2645	No	Arrived 31/10/15 until the December evacuation.	Served in France.
Matthews	Arthur Percy	1867	5th Bn	1195	Yes	Wounded 19/5/15 and sent to England via Malta.	Returned to Australia (note 57 years old).

Matthews	Rupert Mackay Tyson	1906	5th Bn, D Coy	551	Yes	Transferred to 4th Bn just prior to August battle of Lone Pine. Apart for one week in hospital in late September was there until the December evacuation.	Extensive service in France. Awarded MC.
McCallum	Frank	1907	6th Field Ambulance	135	No	Arrived 30/8/15. Ill on 22/10/15 and sent to Malta and then returned to Australia and completed medical school.	Re-enlisted in late 1917 as a Captain and served in France in 1918.
McNab	Leslie Murdoch	1904	Field Amb, Wellington Mounted NZEF		Yes	Stretcher-bearer.	NZ Army Service Corps until early 1918 then RFC.
Meldrum	Frank	1907	6th Field Ambulance	3400	No	Arrived 30/8/15 until the December evacuation.	Dental service in both France and UK.
Moncur	William Anderson	1902	7th Bn	2nd	No	Per service file he joined the 7th Bn in Lennox in early November and assume went with Bn back to Gallipoli in late November until the December evacuation. The Bn history says taken on strength on 14 January 1916 in Egypt.	Sent back to Australia ill but returned in mid-1917 with 6th Bn, but sent back in early 1918 ill. Vic MLA for 17 years.

Family Name	First Name	First year at Wesley	Unit at Gallipoli	Service #	At landing	Outcome at Gallipoli	Later
Moorehead	Harold P	1907	22nd Bn C Coy	745	No	Arrived 30/8/15. Seriously wounded 19/9/15 and sent to hospital.	Returned to Australia late 1915.
Moss	Aubrey Moton	1901	5th Bn D Coy	558	Yes	Appears to have been there until December evacuation. In September transferred to 3rd FAB.	ADC to Sir John Monash in France.
Neep	Norman William	1912	24th Bn	1775	No	Arrived 30/8/15, ill 8/10/15 and sent to hospital.	Transferred to Pay Corps in Egypt. Sent to England in late 1918 and discharged there.
Niven	Carswell Alexander	1900	19th Bn	1358	No	Bn arrived 21 August; assume he was there until the December evacuation.	Served in France.
Oldham	Harold Grant	1902	21st Bn	703	No	Arrived 29/8/15 until the December evacuation.	Various illness in England and France. Remained until end of war.
Pascal	Howard Richard	1909	8th Light Horse	919	No	Arrived 20/5/15; burns to legs in late May and left in mid-Nov due to illness. (at The Nek battle?)	Returned to Australia for medical studies. Re-enlisted in early 1918 and served in Rabaul.
Permezel	Eric George De Trembley	1907	5th Bn D Coy	Lt	Yes	Promoted to Lt on 26/4/15. Seems to have been there for entire campaign.	Served in France. Awarded MC (23/8/18).

Peters	Francesco Wilmot	1886	6th Bn	Major	No	Arrived 27/7/15. Wounded 8/8/15 and sent to England.	Wounded in France 30/7/16 and returned to Australia.
Plant	John Bertram	1911	7th Bn	Lt	No	Service file indicates he joined the 7th Bn in Lemnos in early November and assume he went with Bn to Gallipoli in late November until the December evacuation. The 7th Bn history says he joined 16th August from 2nd MG Coy.	Wounded in France 19/8/16 (same action as Jenkin and Kozminsky, KIA). Worked in AIF depots in UK from 1918.
Quick	John Woolgar	1901	2nd Bde Divisional Ammunition Column	1481	Yes	Remained until December evacuation.	Served with artillery in France. Wounded 15/4/17 and returned to Australia in late 1918.
Randall	Edward Alfred Hall	1905	1st Divisional Ammunition Column	2nd Lt	No	Arrived 26/5/15 until the December evacuation.	Promoted to Major with 3rd FAB, DSO. Twice MID.
Ray	Vincent E	1908	6th Field Ambulance	3263	No	Arrived 30/8/15 until the December evacuation.	Dental unit in Egypt, France and UK.
Rickard	James Edwin	1898	10th Light Horse	1069	No	Arrived 2/10/15 until the December evacuation.	Served in Palestine. From 26/8/17 with ambulance/hospital units.

Family Name	First Name	First year at Wesley	Unit at Gallipoli	Service #	At landing	Outcome at Gallipoli	Later
Ricketson	Stamiforth	1906	5th Bn D Coy	543	Yes	DCM 25/4/15; promoted to Lt on 27/4/15. Wounded 20/6/15 and in hospital until returned to unit on 16/8/15. Left ill on 11/10/15 and returned to Australia.	Returned to UK in late 1916 to conduct training and from November 1917 to end of war in France.
Roach	Leonard Naim	1909	5th Bn D Coy	540	Yes	Sprained knee on 25/4/15 and sent to hospital. Returned 13/7/15 until the December evacuation.	Served in France. Appointed to Indian Army in March 1918. MC. CO of 2/21st Bn July 1940 to January 1942 (Gull Force).
Roxburgh	Rason James Frazier	1901	5th Bn	541	Yes	Wounded at Helles 8/8/15 and sent to Malta. Returned 25/6 to Anzac and ill on 30/8 and sent to England via Malta.	Discharged in 1916 with heart condition.
Rutherford	William Henry	1910	14th Bn	2635	No	Arrived 13/11/15 through to December evacuation.	Wounded 6/8/18. MM and bar (Le Hamel operation).
Ryan	Michael Bernard	1906	6th Bn C Coy	Capt	Yes	Wounded on 25/4 and sent to England via Egypt hospital.	Returned to Australia in 1916,

Schutze	Henry Joseph August	1894	14th Bn	778	Yes	Very limited service record details for his Gallipoli service.	Awarded MC in May 1918, after being court martialled for 10 days AWL in Feb 1918. Serious head shot wound on 8/8/18 and returned to Australia.
Secomb	William Edward	1907	7th Bn	1610	Yes	Left in mid-September with a wound and ill. Returned to Australia.	Returned to Egypt in 1916 as 60th Bn reinforcement but due to ill health returned to Australia.
Sheppard	Everard	1902	1st Field Artillery Brigade, 3rd Battery	2nd Lt	Yes	At Cape Helles until mid-Nov when ill.	Served in various artillery units in France. Rank of Major.
Sheppard	Norman Montague	1909	5th Bn, D Coy	1071	Yes	Wounded on 11/5/15 (Helles). Returned to unit 19/7. On 7/8 commissioned in the British Army (9th Warwickshire Regiment).	1918 Dec Chronicle says with Royal Engineers, France (wounded).
Slaughter	Thomas Archibald	1907	4th Light Horse C Sqd	496	No	Arrived circa 30/5/15 until the December evacuation.	MC for service in France.
Smith	William Alfred	1907	11th Bn	1839	No	Arrived 4/6/15. Ill to hospital 2/8/15. Depot work during 1916 in Egypt.	Returned to Australia early 1917 for family reasons.
Speirs	George Frederick C	1909	5th Bn C Coy	537	No	Arrived 30/4/15 but ill on 1/6 and sent to Egypt and transferred to AIF HQ.	Transferred to AIF, postal service in England.

Family Name	First Name	First year at Wesley	Unit at Gallipoli	Service #	At landing	Outcome at Gallipoli	Later
Stafford	Howard Raymond	1907	2nd Division Signal Coy	1115	No	Arrived 30/8/15 until the December evacuation.	Service in France (22nd Bn from Sept 1917) and UK.
Stevenson	Leonard Kent	1903	3rd Bn	2nd Lt	Yes	Transport officer. Mainly on ship off Anzac Cove. Eventually returned to Egypt as horses not required.	Served in France with 18th AASC.
Strack	Normal Kingsley	1908	14th Bn	Lt	Yes	Shipped back to Australia on 24 May with shellshock.	Commission discharged in early 1916.
Sundercombe	Norman William	1898	28th Bn	Lt	No	Arrived 4/9/15 and stayed until December evacuation.	Served with 7th Light Trench Mortar Bty in France. MC, MID.
Sykes	Eric B	1898	5th Bn C Coy	1277	Yes	Ill on 24/8/15 and admitted to hospital. Re-joined unit in November.	In France, no record of injury or illness.
Terry	John Howard	1909	2nd Bn	1425	Yes	In early July sent ill to hospital and on return assigned to Beach party duties.	Transferred to 1st Australian General Hospital and served in France.
Thomas	Douglas John	1910	6th Field Ambulance	3250	No	Arrived 30 August until evacuation.	Returned to Australia in early 1916 to complete medical degree.
Thompson	Norman Stanley	1908	8th Bn	952	No	Arrived 8 May. Shellshock 6 August 1915.	Returned to Australia in late 1915.

Thomson	Cecil Percy	1906	3rd Signal Group, 3rd LH Bde	603	No	Arrived 16 May, left till 26 September.	Served in Palestine. Injured knee badly in a football match in March 1918.
Townsend	Harry Orton	1907	8th Bn	Capt	No	Arrived 1 October and assigned to 1st Div HQ as a clerk.	Served on staff in France and UK. OBE, MSM, MID.
Van Assche	Ivan Paul Edward	1910	13th Light Horse	49	No	Arrived early September until the evacuation.	Transferred to the 2nd DAC and served in France as a Driver.
Warne-Smith	Ivor Philip Scharrer	1912	7th Bn	2494	No	7th Bn history says he arrived in Gallipoli in September while the 7th Bn was resting at Lemnos. He was attached to 2nd Div on fatigue duty until the Bn came back on 25/11.	Service in France (59nd Bn and 5th Div MG) and UK. Was the first VFL player to win 2 Brownlow medals.
Webster	Herbert Russell	1899	6th Field Ambulance	259	Yes	Left 14 September ill and sent to England.	AIF Depot work in UK.
White	Alfred J H	1905	5th Bn D Coy	516	Yes	Left ill early June 1915.	Sent to England and did admin work for the rest of the war. MSM.
Whitelaw	John S	1909	7th Bn, MG section	57	Yes	Wounded on 25/4/15 at 400 Plateau. Ill on 2/5 with rheumatism.	Returned to Australia. Senior officer in WW2.

Family Name	First Name	First year at Wesley	Unit at Gallipoli	Service #	At landing	Outcome at Gallipoli	Later
Wilson	Alfred James S	1907	6th Field Ambulance	3286	No	Arrived September until the December evacuation.	Served in France in Field Ambulance and Pay Corps.
Wilson	James Andrew Gratton	1912	4th LH Regiment	207	No	Arrived 15/5/15 until December evacuation.	Wounded in France in mid-1916. Joined 1st MG Bn for rest of WW1. MC for bravery 23/8/18.
Wood	Carlyle Sandford	1909	6th Field Ambulance	3266	No	Arrived September until the December evacuation.	Returned to Australia in early 1916 to complete medical degree.
Yandell	Otho Lionel	1905	9th Light Horse	615	No	Arrived 16/5/15; wounded circa 8/8 and sent to Egypt.	Returned to Australia in late 1915.

APPENDIX 4: OWs WHO SERVED IN EGYPT AND OTHER PLACES

This list shows the numerous medical and administration staff serving the Gallipoli forces. It is possible that some may have spent brief periods on the peninsula, but available records do not indicate that. This list excludes men who arrived in late 1915 in Egypt, but were not sent on to Gallipoli.

Egypt, At sea, Mudros for significant part of 1915

Family Name	First Name	First year at Wesley	Unit	Service #	Comment
Blaubaum	Ivan	1905	AAMC	Capt	No 1 General Hospital in Egypt.
Burridge	Herbert W	1888	Chaplain NZ		Ship (Marquette) sank 23/10/15 on route to Lemnos. He survived but returned to Egypt.
Embelton	David Moore	1901	AAMC	Capt	No 2 General Hospital in Egypt.
Fergusson	Peter James Willis	1894	AAMC	173	Transferred to Red Cross Stores in Nov 1915.
Fetherston	Richard Herbert Joseph	1875	AAMC	Colonel	Director General of Medical Services. Bean Vol II p 409 says he visited Gallipoli.
Gawler	Oswald	1902	AAMC	1226	Was on ship as an orderly at Gallipoli on 25/4 but did not land. Served at Mudros and Egypt (2nd Australian General Hospital). Served in France.
Hearn(e)	Ralph Milton	1903	Pay Corps	Sgt	Cairo Pay Office.
Heley	Robert	1904	Pay Corps	Sgt	Cairo Pay Office.
Hug	William	1903	6th Light Horse	554	Remount depot at Abbassia (Cairo.)
Kaighin	William Henry	1907	Army Pay Corps	Sgt	Arrived in May 1915. Served as paymaster in France and UK. Rank of Major

Family Name	First Name	First year at Wesley	Unit	Service #	Comment
Lempriere	Charles Lewis	1872	AAMC	Major	No 1 General Hospital and hospital ships.
Looney	Frank	1898	RAMC	Lt	On hospital ship (Dunluce Castle) at landing at Helles.
Maclure	Alfred Fay	1898	AAMC	Capt	3rd Aust General Hospital and then served in France and England. OBE, MID.
Moore	Guy Newton	1902	Army Pay Corps	67	In March 1917 transferred to RFC (awarded DFC). In WW2 rank of Brigadier and Chief AIF Paymaster.
Naylor	Fred	1888	Transport Officer to 23rd Bn	Lt	Transport officer based in Egypt. Killed in 1917 with Camel Corps in Palestine.
Pincus	Frank	1912	AASC	5427	In Egypt.
Pollard	William Charles Sydney	1909	3rd Light Horse Field Ambulance	213	No 1 General Hospital in Egypt.
Pynor	Edward Henry Cotter	1910	AAMC	Sgt	No 1 General Hospital in Egypt.
Smith	Guy Haddon	1885	AASC	731	Division Train in Egypt.
Springthorpe	John William	1872	AAMC	Lt-Colonel	No 2 General Hospital.
Syme	George Adlington	1873	AAMC	Lt-Colonel	Chief of surgical staff for the 1st Australian General Hospital. On board HMS Gascon at landing.
Upjohn	William George Dismore	1901	AAMC	Major	No 3 General Hospital (Lemnos).

Watson	Robert Malcolm	1908	Pay Corps	48	Cairo Pay Office.
Williams	Norman Rees	1908	Pay Corps	46	Cairo Pay Office.
Willis	JRL	1903	RN	Lt- Commander	Surgeon on British ships HMS Prince of Wales and HMS Queen in the Mediterranean.

EARLY ENLISTMENTS THAT DID NOT GET TO GALLIPOLI

Family Name	First Name	First year at Wesley	Unit	Service #	Comment
Adelskold	Clues Adolph Melbourne	1910	5th Bn	615	Sent home medically unfit prior to Gallipoli.
Langford	Alwyn Budd	1908	5th Bn	565	Medically unfit after losing forefinger at Albany around 31/10/14.
Stanborough	John Herbert	1908	6th Bn F Coy	712	Medically unfit in Egypt. Back in Melbourne end April 15.

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ENDNOTES

¹ Lemon, A, *A great Australian school – Wesley College examined*, p. 154.

² Referred in this document as the *Official history* or Bean.

³ It cannot be stated with absolute certainty that Heritage was the first OW to land at Gallipoli, but on available information it seems most likely.

⁴ The 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Battalions. There were about 1,000 men in each battalion.

⁵ The 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Battalions.

⁶ For many years following, the Headmaster would read this letter at the School's Anzac Day remembrance service.

⁷ Ross McMullin in *Pompey Elliott* notes that Heighway's company of the 7th Battalion rowed to the beach in lifeboats due to the delay in tows coming to the ship. Hence the reason for rowers and Heighway steering the boat. Earlier in the book McMullin also notes that Heighway was an unwitting participant in the famous Pompey Elliott "Where is my Hat" story.

⁸ The author has no doubt that White experienced charging at Turkish troops while men fell around him. However, White's letter implies that occurred at the beach (probably up to Plugge's Plateau that stands right behind Anzac Cove). The 5th Battalion arrived about two hours after the first troops had landed and established control of the beach and the immediate ridge facing the beach, although no doubt snipers and shrapnel still greeted later arrivals.

⁹ Generally known as Baby 700, Battleship Hill, Chunuk Blair and Hill 971.

¹⁰ Watson's Red Cross file has a statement from a fellow 5th Battalion soldier saying that he saw Watson in a trench firing at Turks at 6.00am on 25 April and he was shot through the head. The soldier went on to say that Watson "deserved a VC". The author is very cautious of this statement as, not only is it unlikely that Watson was even on land at that time, it was made by a soldier whose service record shows subsequent fraudulent and other poor behaviour while in service. The map reference in Watson's service file for the location of his body in 1924 is an area at the southern end of Lone Pine.

¹¹ Bean, Vol I, p. 423.

¹² Ekins, A, *Gallipoli guide*, p. 4.

¹³ At the end of the first day there was debate amongst the senior commanders as to whether the soldiers should be withdrawn immediately. Ultimately, the decision to stay was settled by the Commander of the British Navy saying it did not have the ability to safely remove the soldiers overnight. The response by Sir Ian Hamilton, the Campaign commander, to the Anzacs was to "dig, dig, dig until you are safe".

¹⁴ The writer was Major Thomas A Blamey, on the staff of AIF 1st Division as intelligence officer. The letter dated 10 May was written to Willis' widow (he only married a few months earlier). Blamey would go on to many senior positions during and after the war, ultimately being the military leader of Australia's Army in WW2.

¹⁵ Several years ago, the school obtained a number of Willis' possessions including his sword and medals, as well as related photos and correspondence, including the original of the Blamey letter.

¹⁶ Letter held in private family collection and quoted with permission.

- ¹⁷ The 2nd Australian Brigade suffers 1,056 casualties (*Gallipoli guide*, p. 7).
- ¹⁸ Lambis Englezos, one of the persons responsible for the discovery of the Pheasant Wood burial site at Fromelles, has told the author that evidence exists of a mass burial site of Australians at Helles and representations have been made to the Government to consider exploration of a possible site.
- ¹⁹ Newham's service record says his death was 12 May, but this is in error.
- ²⁰ Bean, Vol II, pp. 26–27.
- ²¹ Daly would go on to lead the 6th Battalion on the Western Front with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, but in April 1918 was killed by a shell while conducting reconnaissance in stemming the German advance in Flanders. He was well known by his troops for his penchant for reciting excerpts from Shakespeare.
- ²² Ricketson, Anthony, *Staniforth Ricketson 1891–1967*, p. 40.
- ²³ Per *Gallipoli guide* p. 5 the Turkish casualties in this battle were about 10,000 with 3,000 killed. Australian losses were 628, including 160 killed.
- ²⁴ The other student was J S Whitelaw. He was a Lieutenant with the 7th Battalion at the landing. Shortly after, suffering an illness, he returned to Australia to continue his professional Army career including senior service in WW2.
- ²⁵ Bean, Vol II, p. 72. Bean notes the date of death of Wolfenden and the gunner as 7 May 1915. While Wolfenden's service file officially records 11 May, there are documents in the file that suggest 7 May is correct.
- ²⁶ Lt Alfred P Derham's name is inserted in the *Chronicle* but not in Ricketson's DCM citation. Derham received a Military Cross for his efforts on 25 April and for a time on that day was with Levy and Daly on 400 Plateau. He trained as a doctor and was a Japanese POW with the 8th Division in WW2. His son David became Vice-Chancellor of the University of Melbourne in 1968. Anthony Ricketson, in writing about his father's experiences at Gallipoli, tells of a speech that his father made in 1942 that around midday on 25 April, his father was one of about 70 leaderless men just below the Lone Pine plateau. A Major from another unit told the men to retire, but at that moment Major Gordon Bennett of 6th Battalion arrived, pulled his revolver on the other Major and countermanded the order, saying "Men, we will never surrender, we will die here, this will be Australia's last stand". That was the rallying cry to inspire Ricketson to take charge of the men.
- ²⁷ *Heidelberg News and Greensborough and Diamond Creek Chronicle* 2 September 1916.
- ²⁸ Bean, Vol II, p. 340.
- ²⁹ The AWM Research Centre contains a copy of a letter that Bean sent to Greig's father to explain the circumstances of his son's death. This has some additional material not included in the *Official History*. The letter quotes Zeki Bey as saying: *We went out and picked him up and I found that his leg had been broken by the bomb. He was dying at the time when I first saw him and he could have only lived a few moments longer. He was carried away to the rear of our trenches ... I have always wanted to ask somebody on your side as soon as I met them who that officer was because his gallantry and his appearance made a great impression upon me.*

- ³⁰ See Apperly's description later on the burial at sea rites.
- ³¹ Adamson, *1865–1919 History*, p. 63.
- ³² *Gallipoli guide*, p. 8.
- ³³ Lester Kelly was one of the best athletes that attended Wesley. He would return to the school and teach during from 1920 to 1930, but not before suffering gas and shellshock on the Western Front. He returned to the school in 1936 for a further nine years, but apparently had a drink addiction that was attributed to his war service.
- ³⁴ George Vasey was one of the senior army commanders in the Second World War. He was killed in a plane crash on his way to take command of 6th Division in PNG in 1945.
- ³⁵ *Gallipoli guide*, p. 8.
- ³⁶ Marsh was the first in his regiment to come through the ranks to be a commissioned officer. His commission came through about four weeks before his death.
- ³⁷ Howard Love appears to be one of the great characters of the OW contingent. He arrived on Gallipoli on 6 August as reinforcement for the 8th battalion, probably with Percy Young. He was wounded on the 7 August and rejoined his unit on 9 August. He saw action in France with the 60th Battalion, but in late 1917 joined the Australian Flying Corps and got his wings. On 10 April 1918 he was shot down over France and made a prisoner of war. Released shortly after the Armistice, he then married his English girlfriend Muriel Pye of Lincoln on 28 December 1918.
- ³⁸ Bean, Vol 2, p. 756n.
- ³⁹ *Gallipoli guide*, p. 9.
- ⁴⁰ Pte Frank Moorehead 8th Battalion was killed on 25 April. He was not an OW.
- ⁴¹ Harold Moorehead's subsequent death in 1929 was one of the reasons that his nephew Alan Moorehead wrote the 1956 book *Gallipoli*. Refer <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/moorehead-alan-mccrae-15004>.
- ⁴² The OWCA sent copies of *Chronicles* and signed Founders Day dinner menus to the troops.
- ⁴³ Letter dated 13 April 1938 to the Editor of the *Reveille* in the John Balfour collection AWM. This letter (in part) was published in the *Reveille* edition of 1 May 1938.
- ⁴⁴ Published in Bendigo, 4 November 1915, from letters received by his parents living at nearby Eaglehawk.
- ⁴⁵ Featherstone was Director-General of Medical Services.
- ⁴⁶ Bloustein's service records shows he was wounded on 25 April. After his leave to Australia he returned to his unit in France and saw out the war as a quartermaster. In 1919 he changed his name to Buxton.
- ⁴⁷ AWM 1DRL/17.
- ⁴⁸ <http://www.rba.gov.au/Museum/exhibitions/from-bank-to-battlefield/early-enlistments-1914/ca-treadgold.html>
- ⁴⁹ The Emerys are one of four sets of OW brothers killed in WW1. Four Emery brothers attended the School. A relative who has been researching their history advised the author that the family was deeply affected by their deaths coming so quickly at Gallipoli. Their grief was very private and only the minimum of mention of either brother's death was made in

the *Chronicle*. At the time of the second brother's death there was still hope that the first brother had survived the August battle at Lone Pine. *The Spirit of Gallipoli* website states 96 sets of brothers died at Gallipoli.

⁵⁰ Bean, Vol II, p. 849 describes this 29 November shelling as the first occasion Australian infantry in trenches were subjected to heavy modern bombardment. Firing commenced at 0910 and apart from a short respite at 1140, continued until 1215. An attack by Turkish soldiers was expected but never eventuated. This engagement is the last that Bean refers to in any detail before the evacuation.

⁵¹ Alan Kerr was killed by an artillery shell at Pozieres on 24 July 1916.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

Ranks

Pte	Private
L/Cpl	Lance Corporal
Cpl	Corporal
Sgt	Sargent
QM	Quarter-master
Lt	Lieutenant
Capt	Captain
Col	Colonel

Other

ADC	Aide de Camp
CO	Commanding officer
HQ	Headquarters
MG	Machine Gun
GSW	Gun Shot Wound
MO	Medical Officer
POW	Prisoner of War

Unit

Coy	Company (about 210 men)
Bn	Battalion (4 companies)
Bde	Brigade (4 Battalions)
Div	Division (3 Brigades)
Bty	Battery (of field artillery)

Medals/Awards

CMG	Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George
DCM	Distinguished Conduct Medal
DSO	Distinguished Service Order
MC	Military Cross
MID	Mentioned in Dispatches
MM	Military Medal
MSM	Military Service Medal
VC	Victoria Cross

Military Units

AAMC	Australian Army Medical Corps
AASC	Australian Army Service Corps
AFAB	Australian Field Artillery Brigade
AFC	Australian Flying Corps
AIF	Australian Imperial Force
Amb	Ambulance
LH	Light Horse
RAMC	Royal Army Medical Corps (British)
RFC	Royal Flying Corps (British)
RN	Royal Navy (British)



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