

The Grammarian

Vol 19, 2015



Gallipoli Commemorative Edition

TOWNSVILLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Foreword

The 100th Anniversary of the ANZAC landing at Gallipoli is inextricably linked to the history of Townsville Grammar School, with six Past Grammarians buried on the Gallipoli peninsula as tragic casualties of that failed campaign. Following meticulous research by the School Archivist, Mr Bill Muller, we have also been able to identify the twenty eight Grammarians who served at Gallipoli. Some of these young men went on to fight in other WW1 battles, including those on the Western front.



It was my humbling experience to visit ANZAC Cove with my family in 2006 and to pay my respects at the grave-sites and memorials of each of our Past Grammarians. To walk along the sands of ANZAC Cove and see the emotion experienced by my teenage children brought home to me how special this place was for all Australians, young or old. To the credit of the Australian and Turkish governments, this battleground and its Australian cemeteries are beautifully maintained, with ongoing deference and respect. As someone whose immediate family has been touched by my late father's service in the RAAF in WWII and subsequently, my brother's service as a National Serviceman in Vietnam, I never cease to be amazed how time heals national relationships after horrendous conflict. The respect between the Turks and Australians today is a product of the enormous bravery exhibited by opposite sides in 1915.

The School will unveil a specially commissioned memorial to mark the 100th anniversary of the Gallipoli landing. This new memorial will, most appropriately, be positioned in the Quadrangle at the North Ward Campus, adjacent heritage listed School House. All of our Past Grammarians who served at Gallipoli and on other battlefields during WW1, shared time with their mates in this Quadrangle. As young boys enjoying their teenage years, they no doubt played games and headed off to lessons with Headmaster PF Rowland. All, most certainly, took their lessons in School House. The carnage of WW1 and the loss of Past Grammarians must have been particularly hard on Headmaster Rowland who would have personally known each of the young men who enlisted to serve overseas and fight for 'king and country'. Through our archives, to be privy to some of the letters sent from the Front to families and Headmaster 'Boss' Rowland, captures the heart-wrenching emotions of the time, the youthful acceptance of a job to be done and the ANZAC spirit of mateship and bravery.

Boni intraverunt; meliores exiunt (Good men have entered; better men have gone out) – PF Rowland

Mr Richard Fairley
Principal



Gallipoli – a word that resonates in diverse ways for all Australians and other nationalities who engaged in a brave but doomed campaign on the beaches and foothills of the Turkish coast 100 years ago.

Bravery, mateship, pain, individual feats of courage, physical and mental endurance, gritty devotion to duty and individual compassion are each emotions that are seldom experienced together. But in the Gallipoli campaign, they were.

It is now 100 years on and the war historians may disagree about the military wisdom of the campaign, debate its degree of success or otherwise, speak of determined leadership and wonder whether the loss of life and the wounds and scars of armed conflict was necessary or warranted in the military context.

Nevertheless, two things are certain: Gallipoli was a defining moment in the Australian psyche at a time when our country, as in New Zealand, was growing from colonial dependency as a nation and forging an independent stance as a sovereign nation with a culture, ethos and national identity of our own.

The other certainty is one that has grown out of the mutual respect between opposing forces who fought the Gallipoli campaign, that has been nurtured and has prospered over the past 100 years between the Turkish people and the Anzacs.

This respect is evident in the conservation and care that successive Turkish governments and the Turkish people have exercised in maintaining intact Anzac Cove and the Gallipoli battlefields as a living memorial of a campaign that, as history now shows, forged that mutual respect, honoured the fallen and engendered a friendship – rather than enmity – between two nations – Australia and what is now modern Turkey – that were each striving to assert their individual independence and national identity at a time when world war was thrust upon them.

When we go to the Gallipoli peninsula, 100 years on, we are now among friends who despite the armed conflict that we all give recognition to on Anzac Day, acknowledge the bravery, endurance and determination of those – on both sides of the conflict – who did not return from the campaign or returned bearing the physical and mental scars of a bloody armed conflict in a place far removed from Australia and who gave their lives or their health and spirits for our country and the cause for which they bravely fought.

One hundred years has passed. The healing may be done, but the sacrifice of our young men at Gallipoli is recognised still. It always will be recognised, such is the importance of the Anzac Day celebration in Australia's memory.

"Lest we forget."

Brigadier, His Honour Judge Stuart Durward
Chairman

Acknowledgements

Research for this School publication has been intensive and the brilliant resources of the Australian War Museum, the AIF/ADFA website, the National Archives of Australia and the John Oxley Library have all been utilized. Added to this has been research into the School Magazines from 1900 to 1919. The Pro Patria Honour Board, unveiled in 1917, that graces the School foyer was also used as a source.

The School would like to acknowledge the permission given by the National Archives to use data from individual military records on their website. We would also like to acknowledge the permission given by the Australian War Museum for the use of the photograph of D.N. MacGregor.



Thanks to the following for their contribution to this Grammarian. The Foot family for allowing us to use excerpts from the diary of George Foot and letters from Alexander Foot, the Archivist at St Paul's School, London, for providing information on A.G. Schacht [Dutton], Past Grammarian, Sam Rossato (12/1993) for the wonderful photographs he provided of the grave-stones of those killed on the Western Front and to Ruby Luder from the Ashgrove RSL for finding the diary of George Foot. Thanks also to Jim Gray, St Joseph's School Hunters Hill, for photos and data on the Lowth Brothers.

It should also be acknowledged that great use was made for cross-referencing purposes of the AIF/ADFA website and for the help provided by the John Oxley Library for information on Joseph Murphy and the capture of the Mephisto Tank (p6).

I would like to thank Lt-Col Arthur Burke OAM, a Past Grammarian, for his help in military matters and Alan Smith [staff] for his help on war medals.

Mr Bill Muller
School Archivist

**Cover Page: School Cadets
1903*

What happened to

The School

in WW1

The years 1914-1918 would not have been easy ones for the School with twenty-one past students and one former staff member killed. Added to this, of the 158 past students and former staff who volunteered, over seventy per cent were either wounded or suffered serious illness during the conflict. As Mr Rowland said in his 1917 Speech Day report, some of the news of the wounded was harder to comprehend than death. In this he quoted J.Voss who was totally blinded and J.Sparks who lost an arm at Gallipoli. In fact, Sparks was invited to attend the 1916 Speech Day as a special guest.

Records of the four Speech Days held during the war years make for interesting reading. In 1915 it was stated that we should not sit back with long faces and black ties waiting for the lists of those killed or wounded in the *Townsville Bulletin* but to take up the fight which would surely end in victory. In 1916 Mr Rowland said "When I made my report last year I was, I must own, firmly persuaded that this year I would be making a report under much happier auspices, that the war would be ended, and the Allies already enjoying the fruits of victory." In 1917 he noted that it was a cruel time for parents of adult sons, an anxious time for our statesmen, a difficult time for all of us. By 1918 Mr Rowland was writing of this as a difficult time to obtain competent teachers, the increased cost of school necessities and the uncertainty of being able to obtain the right books at the right time.

The School days would not have been easy as there were quite a few students enrolled who had brothers fighting in Europe and the Middle East. L. Inglis-Smith who enrolled in 1914 had her brother killed at Gallipoli while R.E.Jameson, also enrolled in 1914, had his brother killed in 1917. C.C.Jameson was the son of a former Chairman of the Board of Trustees and Mr Rowland makes mention of the poignant letters received by Judge Jameson. The same could be said of the Foot family who lost two sons at Gallipoli and one wounded in the Middle East in 1916 and the Marks family who lost a brother in 1918.

Mr Rowland was extremely proud of the contribution being made by past and present students to the war effort.

By 1915 students were making regular contributions to support various funds in connection with the war. An example was the cadet drill squad under the command of R.P.Rheuben who came second in a local drill competition and donated their prize money to a local fund. The money donated for prizes at the School Athletics Carnival was donated on to the Patriotic and Belgian Funds.

Pro Patria

Their names are writ in gold,
and for all time
Will serve to gild the annals of
the School ;
Sons worthy of their own dear
Northern clime,
Strong each and all with
courage firm and cool.

The word "Play up, play up and
play the game,
Were taught and heeded in this
very room;
Those words set all their
patriot hearts aflame,
When war upon the world had
cast its gloom.

They played the game, and we
are proud of it,
And when soft Peace shall hold
once more its sway,
We'll lift our hats to those who
"did their bit,"
And gave their lives in lands so
far away.

Colin Bingham 1913-1916

Mr Rowland was also proud of the Past Grammarians who had put their study on hold to enlist. In this respect he mentioned H.H.S.Marks who was killed in September 1918 and G.F.P Grant who was to die of pneumonia soon after peace was declared.

At the start of 1915 the School enrolment was 112 and in the period until 1918 School numbers were always over a hundred. In 1918 boarder numbers reached a record 45. Surprisingly only four girls enrolled in 1915 but numbers picked up in the following years. Mr Rowland was extremely proud of the fact that in 1917 Justine Elliott enrolled. She was the daughter of Mary Foley who in 1893 became the first girl to enrol at the School.

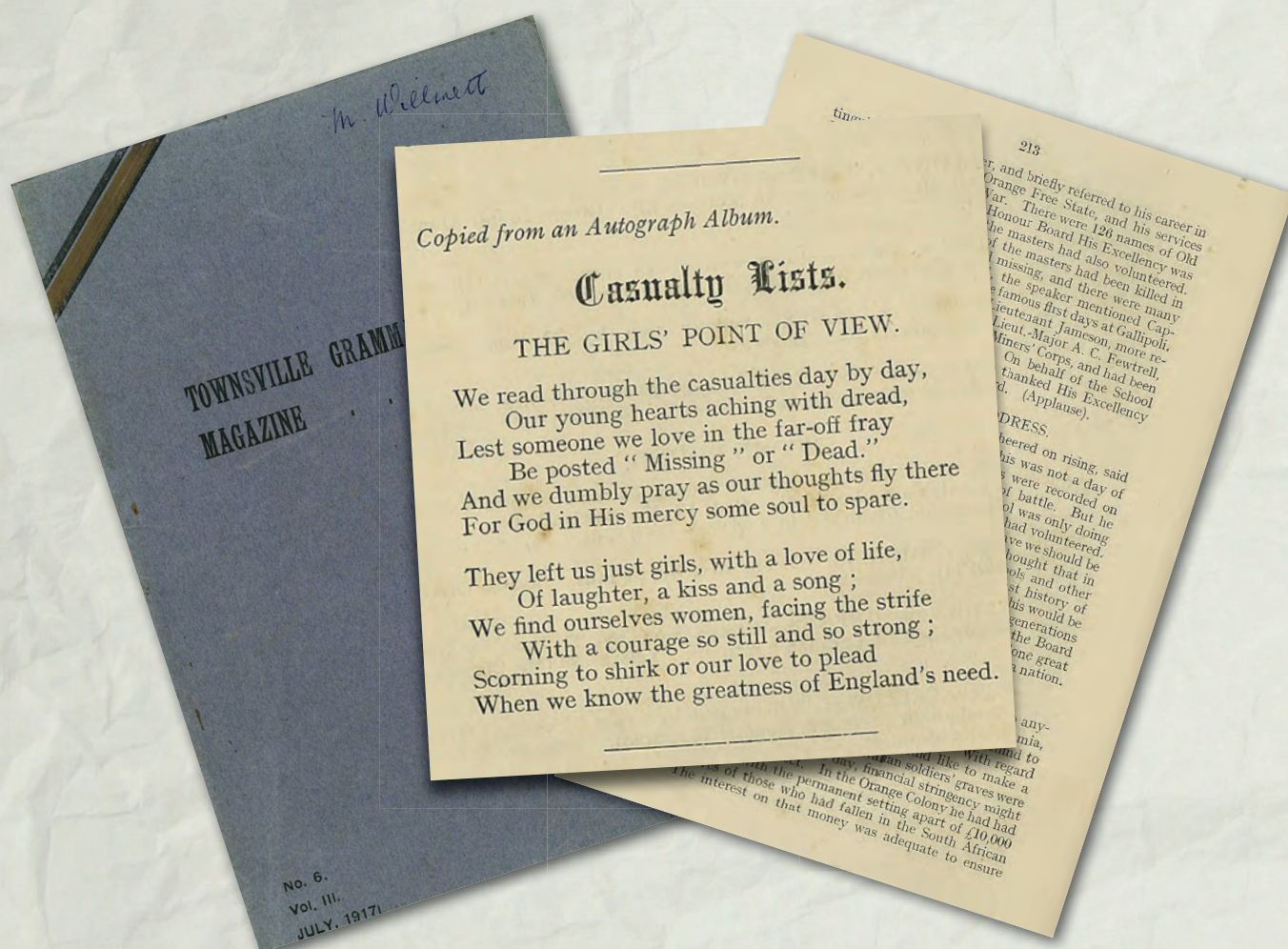
In spite of the fact that the war intensified staffing difficulties, academic results at the School did not suffer. From 1914 to 1918 the School was awarded four Queensland University Open Scholarships. One of the scholarship holders, W.J.Chamberlain, Head Boy and Dux in 1914, actually had the University of Queensland allow him to interrupt his studies in 1916 so that he could return to the School as a teacher for one year. T.B.Whight, later to be Headmaster of the School was awarded the Thallon Medal as a result of his excellent Junior Examination results.

Mr Rowland who had a great love of sport would not allow sport to die out during the war years. For many years Association Football [soccer] was the winter sport with fixtures against the Christian Brothers College and State Primary Schools.

The war did have some effect on the Old Boys' Union and the Old Girl's Union. Both groups were great financial supporters of the School and were actively involved in fund-raising activities. The help provided after Cyclone Leonta went a long way to helping the School out of immediate financial difficulties. Both groups were disbanded during the war years and it was not until 1926 that the Old Boys' union was once again re-formed.

The war years can, perhaps, be best summed up by Mr Rowland speaking at Speech Day 1918 when he said: "Our task has been an uphill one. It would have been an impossible one, were the Australian boy other than the manageable and dependable person he is."

To commemorate the contribution of past students and staff to the war effort, the Headmaster invited the then Governor of Queensland, Sir Goold-Adams, to unveil the Pro Patria Honour Board on Monday May 28, 1917. At the unveiling, the Board contained the names of 113 students, of whom 13 had been killed. The Board now has pride of place in the School foyer.



Mephisto

TANK



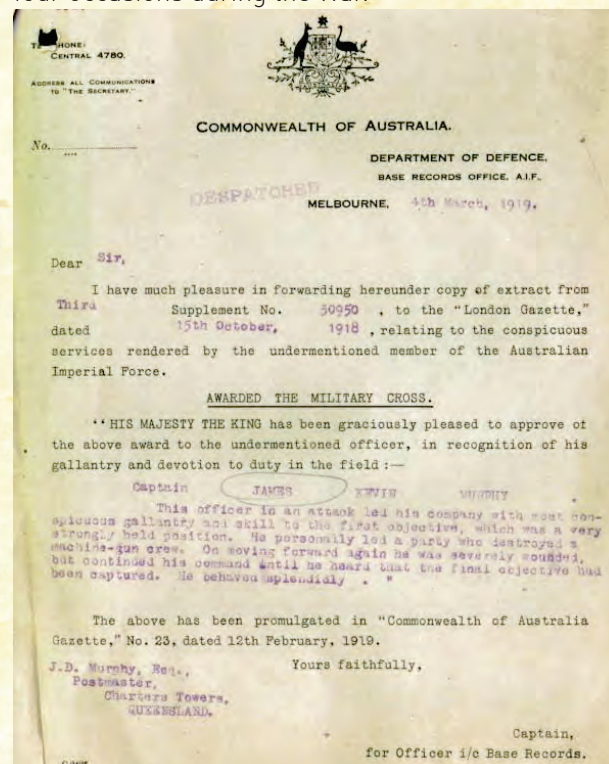
Joseph Kevin Murphy

During World War One the Germans built 20 giant tanks named *Sturmpanzerwagen*. There is only one surviving tank which is situated in Brisbane where it is being re-furbished ready for display as part of the Gallipoli commemorations in 2015. The tank was named "Mephisto" by the Germans.

Towards the end of the War the tank was damaged and was situated in 'no-man's land' between German and Allied lines. Members of the Australian 26 Battalion [a Queensland Battalion] decided to that it would be best to get the tank to their side rather than recovered by the Germans. In a daring raid members of the 26 Battalion secured the tank and then dragged it through mud and trenches to their sector. The British army then insisted that the tank be given over to them but the Queenslanders had other ideas. They managed to get the tank on board a ship heading for Sydney but on arrival in Australia it was unloaded in Brisbane where it is now part of our war history.

A past student, Joseph Kevin Murphy [1907-1909] played an active part in the recovery of the tank and was, in fact, the only member of the Battalion wounded in that action.

Murphy, who served at Gallipoli and the Western Front, was Mentioned in Despatches in 1916 and won the Military Cross in 1917, was wounded on four occasions during the War.



Certificate of Military Cross



Cadets

At the beginning of the twentieth century, Townsville Grammar School, like many other institutions in Australia, was swept up in the greater changes that were affecting wider Australian society. The new century brought with it significant technological and social change. Coupled with this, inter-colonial rivalries were lost in the sense of nationalism engendered by the declaration of the Commonwealth of Australia on January 1, 1901. When Australia cast itself adrift from Britain in 1901, there was never any doubt the British would remain firm allies; the defence of the country took on a more serious tone.

In 1900 Mr Hodges, the then Headmaster introduced "drill" as a compulsory subject for male students. This unit of the curriculum was run by a Sergeant Barker and while not cadets, per se, the work they were undertaking impressed military officials visiting the School. In 1908 the Federal Government allowed the formation of cadet corps in Australian Schools. School cadets were allowed to attend camps at Kissing Point and were encouraged to take part in military exercises with the Kennedy Infantry Regiment. In 1911 four Grammar students were promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, a feat that so impressed Mr Rowland, he wrote the Cadet Song that was to be performed every year at Speech Day. Mr Rowland dedicated the Song to four boys, R.A.Percy, R.Grant, A.R.Brookes and T.Armstrong. Percy and Grant both served in World War One while Armstrong was killed in France in October 1917. Brookes was to die tragically in 1912 while saving three girls from the surf. Mr Rowland always had high hopes that he would be the School's second Rhodes Scholar.

There can be no doubting that the introduction of cadets had an effect on the students who went on to enlist in World War One. A reading of past student attestation forms on the National Archives of Australia website shows that many of the younger past students listed their previous military experience at Townsville Grammar School.



Many of them would also have been good shots because from 1909 the School entered the Empire Shoot. This event was between schools throughout the British Empire. The School had varied success with George Hall shooting a 32 out of 35 over 500 yards.

On Armstrong's headstone his mother wrote:

"How went the fight I dies and will never know. But well or ill, England, I died for you."

Cadet Song.
[The following Cadet Song, words and music composed by the Headmaster, was sung by the Choir on Speech Day].

See the Townsville lads are marching
Through the dust and heat;
Hear the brisk harmonious measure
Of their tramping feet.
Though with time the ranks are changing,
Faces come and gone,
Yet the old School Corps for ever
Marches firmly on.

Chorus.
Forward, Townsville Grammar School Cadets,
Fair or foul the weather;
Forward all to face the toil of life,
Share its joy, together.

See the Townsville lads are shooting,
Smart and straight and true,
Headless if the sun's a-blazing
From the cloudless blue,
Or if skies are gray and windy;
Steady each recruit!
Where the wily bulls are lurking,
That's the place to shoot!

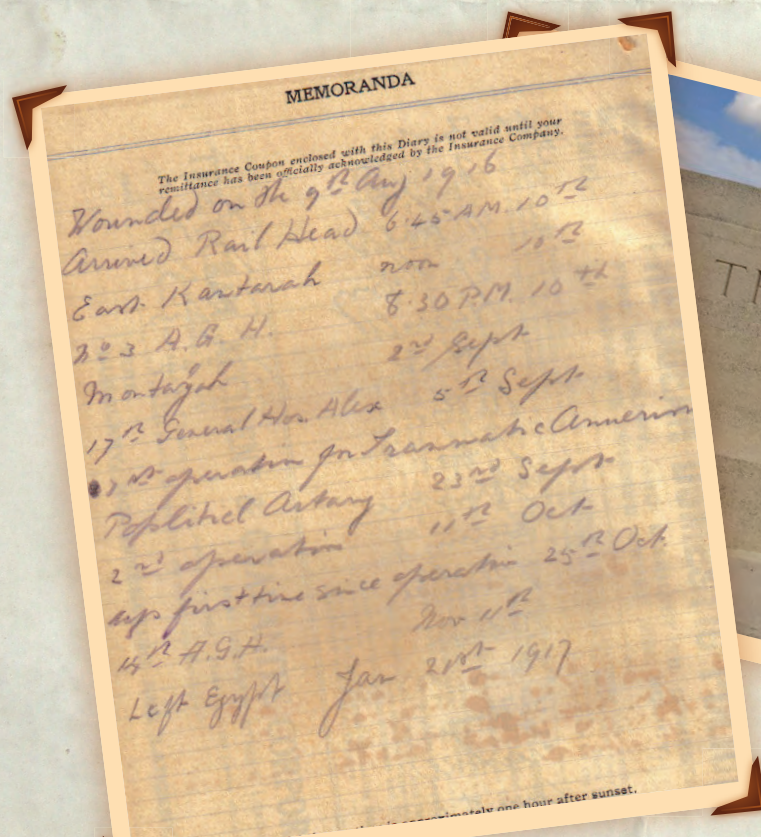
Letters

from the Front

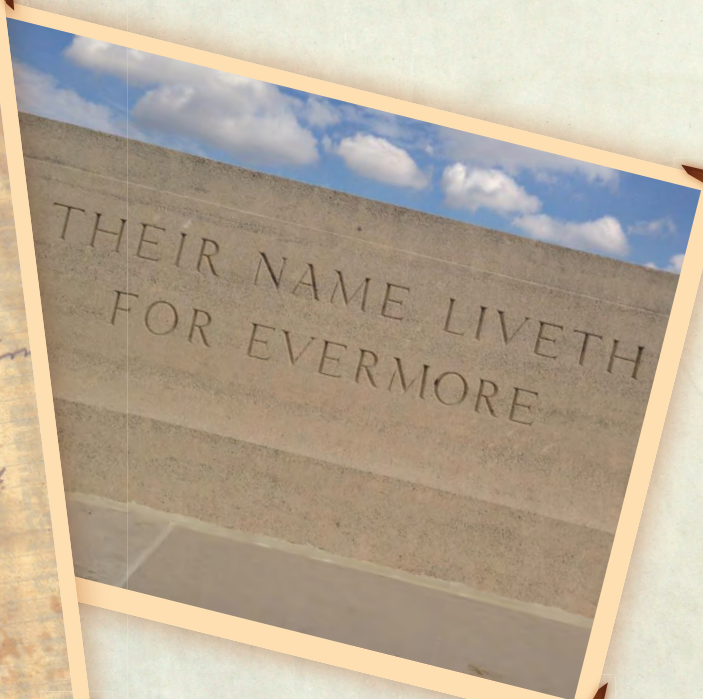
Letter to Mum and Dad [L.G. LOWTH]

"Just a few lines to let you know I am well after coming through two of the greatest stunts the battalion has taken part in up to the present. The first morning we lined up at the assembly point, half an hour before zero time, which was 4.30am. A beautiful barrage... the boys hopped along as if they were taking part in a circus. The tanks were with us, and they did very good work. Our objective was three miles ahead, which we reached with very few casualties. After reaching our objective another brigade leapt through us, and went forward another three miles. While the advance was taking place, there was a heavy mist on the ground, and on account of the bomb smoke one couldn't find one's way. It was nothing short of marvellous how the lads reached their objective under such weather conditions. To see the tanks at work and the boys following after them was good. The second stunt was perhaps the finest feat ever accomplished by an Australian unit. At 6pm word came along to reconnoitre the front we were about to attack. We were to cut off the village of Mericourt, which was infested with machine guns. We all lined up at the assembly point, zero hour 8.30pm, broad daylight. We advanced, swung to the right and left, machine guns at the rear, on the front and both sides. The boys succeeded, although casualties were heavy. We held then all night, and another battalion mopped them up in the morning. I was Sergeant-Major of "B" Company, and my promotion is coming through today. We are now having a few days' rest. If the people in Australia are not proud of the lads that are fighting to keep the bread and butter in their mouths, let the Germans win, I say. If one-eighth of the rotten crowd that hang around the streets and trade on the name of "Australian" were to see a little of what is being done they would have no hesitation in saying: "It's our job and we have got to do it."

16 August, 1918 - a fortnight before he was killed.



Extract from the diary of George Foot.



Letter written home

[A.M.FOOT]

I suppose I must write of the inevitable 'tucker.' After all I believe the principle item in life must be eating. Here as elsewhere, the men growl like anything about the food, and with more cause than usual. We get tea, biscuits and jam (apricot or gooseberry) three times a day and occasionally bread and syrup for a change. We also get bully beef for breakfast and boiled rice for dinner and either bully beef, stew, curry, bacon (all fat) for when a fellow is well but when he gets sick; it's a hard job to pull together again.

2nd November, 1915



Copy of letter just received.

Serge J. Hollinson
9 Coy 20th Bat A.I.F.
4043 George Rd
Walland - on - Spine
7. 12. 16.

To

M. P. M. Johnson Esq.

Dear Sir

Please excuse the liberty I take in writing you

I ~~was~~ was with the late Capt G. Johnson when he was wounded - at 7 O'clock on Nov 14.

It was during the advance on the left of ~~the~~ on the Somme. He went over at 6.57. A.M. and all was going well, untill we were about 50 yards into No Man's Land - when I regret to say I saw Capt Johnson sink to his knees, I rushed to his assistance and discovered he was shot through the right breast and I fear it must have pierced the lung. I picked him up & for safety put him into shell-hole. While doing so he said where are you taking me Corporal? I replied to cover him. I made him as comfortable as I could put a rail under for a pillow. He gave me the order to take the men ahead and we advanced other 20 yards when I got both ~~my~~ arms splintered with shrapnel and machine gun bullets, my arms are still useless but my leg is almost better now. Capt Johnson's death will be deeply felt among the boys, we have lost a friend - one who was a favourite with all, being at all times sympathetic & kind.

Please accept my deepest sympathy for you in this your sad loss. I expect to return to Australia and I shall be pleased to give you any further information you would like. I am, Sir, very truly yours, J. Hollinson.

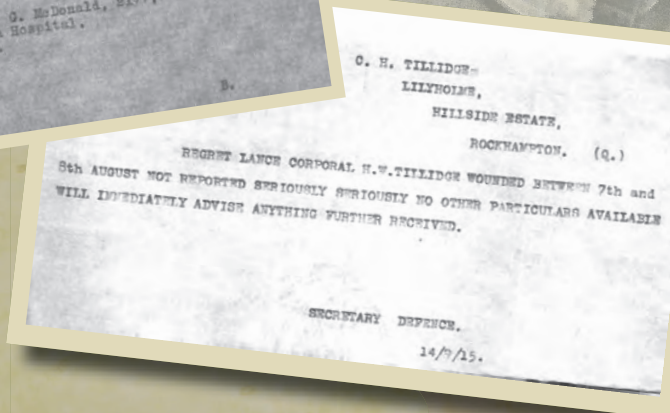
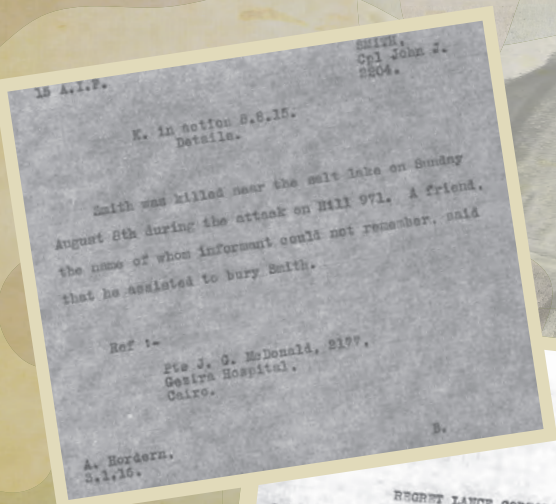
Johnson Letter

Letter from A.G Schacht ... "This night was awful. We took the trenches

all right (but at what cost), but a small hill on our right was in their hands, consequently when in possession of the captured trench their snipers were enfilading us, and their artillery blowing us to pieces, and on each flank we were being bombed. It so happened that the other regiments retired from the trench without giving a platoon of any company, any notice, and consequently this platoon held on repulsing counter-attacks until relief came in (14 hours) and they were practically wiped out. At the end a sergeant and five men held the trench by themselves - all that was left of them - although going in 50 strong. I went up with my platoon later, and built up the parapet under the snipers' eyes, suffering many casualties, again and again and heaving out the dead, the trench being filled up with them. We then held that trench for four days until relieved, when we went in Reserve. While there, we were shelled all day by J.J.'s coal-boxes, pip-squeaks, zip-bangs, and absolutely every explosive the Hun has. Talk about nerve! I think this time was the limit. That wasn't enough, so we were rushed off again to a different part of the line, not permitting me to say where (but a long way south), where we still are, and are now up for five days; after which we will have a rest and leave for home, and I think we deserve it. We only came out into Reserve three days ago after an eight-days' spell in the firing line. Strictly speaking, we have been under shell-fire since April 7th (three months nearly), but this last action has been nearly two months, a really long time. It was at G-- where we got our rewards. Taking things all round, it is not really so bad, and I would much sooner be in the firing line than in the Reserve. You can bet we have heaps of fun wherever we go and also when in. We all have dug-outs, which although not shell-proof are shrapnel-proof, and on these we try to make the best of it. My last dug-out was named "Hades," and some humourist added on the plate, "Charon the Ferry-man." Funnily enough, while in there we had a fire, a candle falling over, but there were no casualties with the exception of two - (can't tell you), who were seriously injured, imploring me to step on - no, I mean shoot them, which, in spite of a court-martial if caught, I carried out.

Dated 'Somewhere in France, July 2nd, 1915'

Past Students+ Staff w April - Dec



ALROE, L.G. [MID]

BARTLAM, A.Y. [MID]

BRETT, G.N.

BROOKS, J.A.

CLARK, R.J.

FOOT, A.M.*

FOOT, G.P.

FOOT, H.D.*

FRASER, A.F.

GARRARD, W.L. [MC]

GIBBS, A.S.

GOLDRING, R.A.

HARTLEY, R.W.

JOHNSON, C.M. [MID]⁺

+ KIA at Guedecourt (France)

Portrait top left: MacGregor, D.N
Portrait bottom left: Walsh, J.F

who served at Gallipoli December 1915

LLOYD, F.C. [DCM, MC]

LLOYD, V.K.

MacGREGOR, D.N.*

MCKIMMIN, R.E.A.

MECHAM, C.R.

MURPHY, J.K. [MID, MC]

PEARCE, A.D. [MC]

PRATT, A.R.

SHANKS, A.G.

SMITH, J.I.*

SPARKS, J.E.

STABLER, T.H.

TILLIDGE, H.W.*

WALSH, J.F.*



“I felt so excited yesterday when five bullets just missed me as they tried to snipe men when getting salt water on the beach. Later in the day I was shovelling when a 75 burst right through the sand bag parapet and plastered possie with bits of shell etc. By a marvellous fluke; I was not hit but the concussion knocked me down and deafened one ear. I am still quite deaf in that ear but the Dr. expects my hearing will improve”

This was the last letter written by Alex Foot, as he was killed the next day.

Portrait top right: Foot, H.D. || Photo Bottom Right: George Foot (holding bottle) relaxing with ANZAC nurses at Gallipoli ||
Portrait Middle: Foot, A.M

Reflections by School Captain Sam Rossato - (1993)

..."Working in the Embassy in Paris, I was heavily involved in the commemoration of Australia's contribution to the Allied effort during the First World War. On numerous occasions I participated in the recovery and reburial of Australian service personnel who went missing during the first or the second world war, presumed killed, only to be discovered decades later, often in a lonely field in the middle of nowhere.

The largest recovery operation conducted during my time overseas was in a small village near Fromelles in northern France, where 250 Commonwealth soldiers were located in a series of mass graves, dug by the Germans after the murderous battle of Fromelles in July 1916. In one single night of fighting, Australia suffered over 5500 casualties. As part of the project management team, I regularly visited the site to oversee the recovery and will never forget the sight of one of those young men, still in his webbing and wearing his boots, his jaw gaping wide open in what looked like an eternal scream. A young man who may have very well survived Gallipoli in 1915 only to die on the Western Front in France a year later. I was looking at an ANZAC. Almost 100 years of Australian history and folklore lying right there at my feet. It was hard to comprehend the sacrifice. Along with his comrades, he was reburied in a new Commonwealth War Graves cemetery, with full military honours. Missing for 94 years, these men had now been found and had been honoured. Their names would live on forever, as would their legacy.

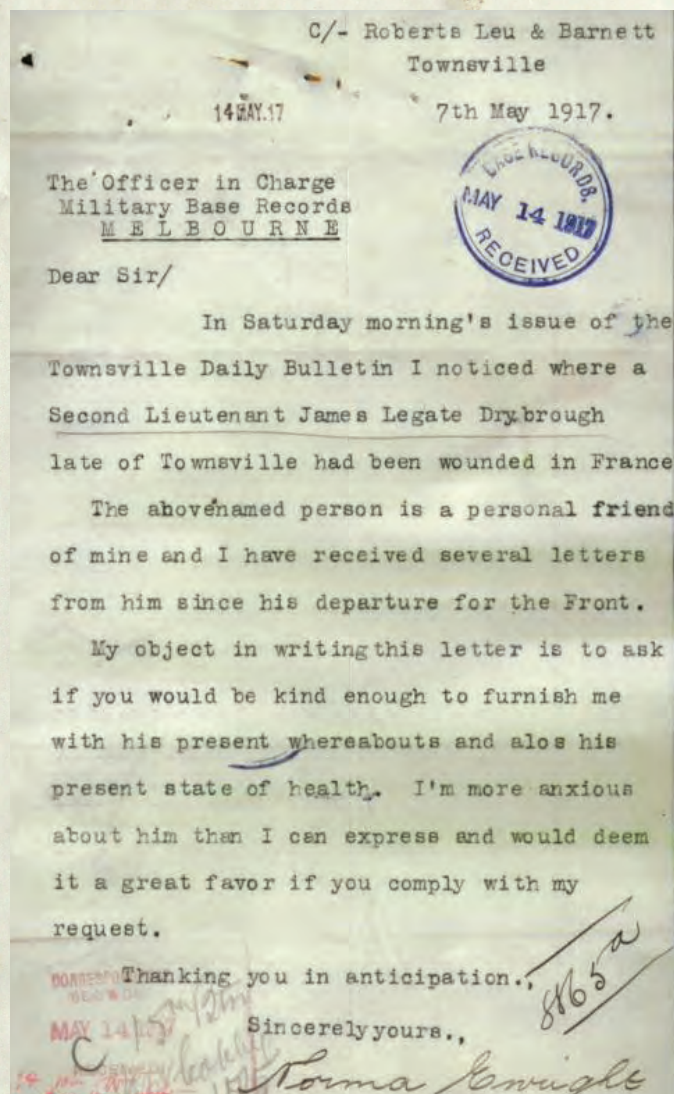
Twenty two of the near 60 000 Australian service personnel who died during the Great War proudly wore the uniform you are wearing today. Many of them were boarders. Men, not much older than yourselves, who travelled to the other side of the world, only to never return, their young lives cut tragically short, their hopes and dreams for the future, shattered. They gave their today so that we could have our tomorrow.

Fourteen of those 22 former students are buried or commemorated in northern France and Belgium - Alison, Alston, Armstrong, Craies, Jameson, Jardine, Johnson, Kay, Kneath, Lowth, Marks, Mehan, Tuffley and Tyack. It felt therefore only fitting, as a Past Grammarian and former soldier, that I go and pay these young Grammarians a visit. After all, a hundred years earlier, it could have been me. Thanks to the excellent research work by School Archivist Mr Bill Muller, the task of plotting and conducting the hike was greatly simplified. I thank Mr Muller for all of his hard work.

Over nine days in September of this year, accompanied by Past Grammarian, returned serviceman and friend, Stephen Kamp, we hiked 240 kilometres from Amiens in France to Ieper in Belgium, and visited each and every one of these young men, pausing to salute their service and acknowledge their sacrifice. I honestly wondered if anyone else had been to visit these graves since these young men were interred.

As we embark on the commemoration of the centenary of that horrible and bloody conflict, both Stephen and I wanted these former students to know that at the going down of the sun, and in the morning, we will remember them."

Sam Rossato, Past School Captain, 12/1993 speech at Boarders Formal Dinner, 2014



SERVICE PERSONNEL



† **ALISON J.A** Killed in action (KIA) in France 11/4/1917
A #2125 47th Battalion

ALROE L.G Served at Gallipoli: hospitalized with dysentery. Wounded in left knee and fingers at Gallipoli. Later gassed in France. MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES
#10 1st Light Horse

† **ALSTON R.E** Killed in France 17/8/1917. Served with British Army.
B Battalion: 52 Brigade

ANDREWS T.E Served in France: demobbed due to bronchitis 1917. Died in 1919.
#2195 41 Battalion

† **ARMSTRONG T.A.** Wounded in France 17/8/1916. KIA at Flanders 12/10/1917
#1699 33 Battalion

ATKINSON E.R. Wounded in France 14/12/1916: shot in arm. Wounded in France 25/9/1918
#3357 31 Battalion

BARTLAM A.Y. Served at Gallipoli. Wounded in France on 25/9/1918. MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.
#233 11 Light Horse and later 41 Battalion

BARTLAM J.R. Served in France: sent home because of chronic vertigo
#559 Air Flying Corps

BARTON L.D. Served in France 1916-1917
#4376 26 Battalion

BAXTER-TYRIE C.C.S.C. Served in British Navy during the war.
British Navy

BEAUMONT C.M. Discharged April 1917: spinal meningitis
#4492 31 Battalion

BECKETT E.H. Did not serve overseas.
#4992 41 Battalion



J.A Alison



The Digger Memorial - Bullecourt



R.E Alston



T.A Armstrong

Distinguished
Service Order

BENJAMIN P.M. Served in the Middle East

#52664 11 Light Horse

BENNION T.A. Discharged with malaria

#31002 3rd Field Artillery

BLAIR J.A. Wounded in France 3/6/1918

#7204 9 Battalion

BONNET P.A. Wounded in action: France
[gassed on 24/4/1918]

#3371 31 Battalion

BRADFIELD F.G. Served in France

#21321 7th Field Artillery

BRETT G.N. Wounded in action: Gallipoli
7/9/1915. Later contracted typhoid.

#46 1st Light horse

BROOKS J.A. Wounded in action: Gallipoli
7/8/1915

#112 15 Battalion

BROWNHILL C.D. Wounded in action in
France [gassed] 1/6/1918

#7552 2ND DAC

BURSTALL A.C.C. Wounded in action in
France 26/9/1917

#31221 7th Field Ambulance

CALDWELL W.A. No known details of war
service

CAMERON A.J. Served in France: suffered
from measles

#3147 42 Battalion

CAMERON C.O. Served in France: invalided
to England with appendicitis

#15698 12 Field Co Engineers

CAMERON P.D. Served in England as a dental
mechanic.

#3022 aa Dental Corps

CASTLING F.T. No known details of war
service.

CHAUNCY K.V. Did not serve overseas.

#17716 36 Machine Gun Battery

CLARK R.J. Wounded at Gallipoli 7/5/1915:
later wounded in France

#975 9 Battalion

CLARK A.K. Wounded in France 10/7/1917:
wounded 10/4/1918

#6733 15 Battalion

CRADDOCK E.L. Served in France

#35514 2nd Field Ambulance



CRAEIS C.S. Killed in France: 1/9/1916

#5064 49 Battalion

DANNER R. Served on Thursday Island.
Discharged late 1914

#1680

DAVIDSON C.W. Served in France.

#1648 42 Battalion

DAVIES C.B. Wounded in action in France
4/10/1917

#6074 22 Battalion

DEACON J.C. Served in Middle East:
discharged with severe malaria

#16998 2nd Light Horse

DODD A.P. Served in England and France

#17009 15 Field Ambulance

DODD F.W. Wounded in Middle East
19/4/1917

#1320 3rd Imperial OAM Co

DONALD D.G.E. Served in England and
France

41 Battalion

DONALD W.H. Served as a doctor in France

7th Field Ambulance

DRYBROUGH J.L. Wounded in France
11/4/1917

15 Battalion

DUNCAN J.H. Wounded in France 27/10/1917

#6075 25 Battalion



A. Dodd



A.C. Fewtrell



Memorial Wall (France)



A.M. Foot



Air Force Cross (UK)

DUTTON A.G. Served in France: awarded a **MILITARY CROSS**

British Army

EGLINTON E.C. Served in Middle East and France.

#7196 Light Horse Brigade Train

ENGLAND J. Wounded in France. Awarded **MILITARY CROSS**

#2026 1st Field Co, Engineer

EVANS J.A. Wounded in France 5/12/1916 and 13/3/1917

#524 31 Battalion

FEWTRELL A.C.C. Awarded **DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER** and **MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES [twice]**

#2322 4th Pioneer Battalion

✠ **FOOT A.M.** Killed at Gallipoli 22/11/1915

#244 5th Light horse

FOOT E.D. Served in France

#4064 4th Pioneer Battalion

FOOT G.P. Served at Gallipoli. Wounded in Middle East 9/8/1916

#74 2nd Light Horse

✠ **FOOT H.D.** Killed at Gallipoli 1/5/1915

#135 15 Battalion

FORWARD E.J. Gassed in France 10/3/1918

#7192 9 Battalion

FRASER A.F. Served in Gallipoli and France

#53 22nd Depot Unit.

GALBRAITH R.F. Wounded in France 20/10/1916: POW 26/3/1917

#3491 26 Battalion

GARDINER T.E. Did not serve overseas.

#23428 1 Depot Company

GARLAND D.J. Invalided out from India

#15985 1st Wireless Section

GARRARD W.L. Wounded in Gallipoli 29/4/1914. Returned to Australia and then sent to France in 1916. Awarded the **MILITARY CROSS** in 1918

#179 40 Battalion

GIBBONS V.E.V. Served in France. Discharged 4/12/1917 with a severe hernia

#652 41 Battalion

GIBBS A.S. Served in Gallipoli and France

#1216 3RD F.C.E.

GOLDRING A.R. Wounded in Gallipoli 11/8/1915. Served in France

#708 2nd Light Horse

GOLDRING A.W. Served in France

#11341 Depot Unit Supply Co

✠ **GRANT G.F.** Served in France. Died from Pneumonia 25/2/1919

#21748 Army Medical Corps

GRANT R. Was a medical student in Scotland at out-break of the war. It is assumed that he served with British forces.

HADFIELD P. Wounded in France 29/7/1916

#1634 25 Battalion

HALL G Served in England

Royal Air Force

HARDING E. Discharged from England with tuberculosis

#38341 3rd Field Artillery

HARRIS S.W. Served in New Guinea 1914-1921

#27 Naval and Military Force [Tropical Corps]

HARTLEY R.W. Served in Gallipoli and France

#385 9th Battalion AAMC

HEATLEY G.F. Served in France

#35522 5th F.A.B.

HELTON E.C.N. Wounded in France 14/10/1917

#3045 42 Battalion



H.D. Foot



G.F.P. Grant



Fields in France



Distinguished Service Cross (UK)



Commonwealth War Graves Commission - France

† **HENDERSON R.L.** Wounded in France 28/6/1916 and 3/5/1917. Died from wounds on 31/7/1917 Awarded a **MILITARY CROSS**. Also **MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES**.
AAMC

HENLEIN M.B. Wounded in Belgium 20/9/1917
#6265 9 Battalion

HENRY A.D. No known details of war service

HENRY J.D. Served in France and Middle East. Awarded the **DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER**, an **OBE [Military]** and **MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES [three times]**
#688 No 1 Mining Corps

HOOLIHAN D.J. Wounded in Belgium 20/9/1917
#6036 9 Battalion

HULBERT V.B. Served in France.
#35525 5th Field Artillery Brigade, Engineer

HUNT M. Served in France.
#30109 8 Field Artillery Brigade

HUTSON A.J. Served in France
#4050 31 Battalion

JACOBS S. Served in Belgium and France. Wounded on 1/9/1918. Awarded **MILITARY MEDAL**
#6556 26 Battalion

† **JAMESON C.C.** KIA in France 4/4/1917
#1019 42 Battalion

JAMESON H.F. Served in France.
#1299 11th Light Horse

† **JARDINE J.L.M.** KIA in France 29/7/1916
#3286 25 Battalion

JENNINGS F.J. Served in England
#217 11th F.A.B.

† **JOHNSON C.M.** Served six months on Thursday Island. Served in Gallipoli and France. Gassed in France 29/7/1916. KIA 15/11/1916
#2423 25 Battalion

JOHNSON F.H. Wounded in France 7/6/1917
#3343 47 Battalion

JOHNSON O.St J. Served in France
#6821 26 Battalion

† **KAY J.R.** Wounded in France 29/7/1916. KIA 23/7/1917
#1697 25 Battalion

† **KNEATH A.C.** KIA in Belgium 12/10/1916
#2670 47 Battalion

LAMOND J.U.G. Served in France before joining the RFC. Awarded the **MILITARY CROSS**
#8941 Royal Flying Corps

LENNON W.H. Served in France
#1581 5 F.A.B.

LEVINGSTON W.J. Served in England. Suffered from Hepatitis
#241 2nd Machine Gun Battery

LLOYD F.C. Served in Gallipoli: wounded in France 5/8/1916 and 27/3/1917. Awarded the **DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL** and **MILITARY CROSS**.
#221 26 Battalion

LLOYD V.K. Served in Gallipoli and France
#1778 11th Field Artillery Brigade

† **LOWTH L.G.** KIA in France 1/9/1918
#570 41 Battalion

LOWTH R.D. Served in France.
#972 36 M.A.B.

LOWTH S.R. Served in France. Wounded 7/9/1918
#6576 7th Field Ambulance

† **MacGREGOR D.N.** KIA 25/4/1918
#1481 3rd Battalion

MacNAUGHTON A.L. Trained pilots in England
Air Flying Corps



Vimy Ridge Surrounds



Mercantile Marine Medal



Memorial Wall (Craies C.S)



R.L Henderson



J.D Henry

✚ MARKS H.H.S. Wounded in France 2/6/1917.
KIA in France 1/9/1918

#2111 41 Battalion

McDONAGH W.F. Did not serve overseas.

#3572 Air Flying Corps

McILWAINE W.E. Served in New Guinea.
Then transferred to 31 Battalion. Never sent
to France due to illness

#2016 31 Battalion

McINTYRE D.A. Served in England. Arrived as
truce declared.

#58134 6th G.S. Reinforcements

MCKAY W.L. No known details of war
service

McKIMMIN E.J. Wounded in France 4/8/1918

#35534 15 L.A.B.

McKIMMIN R.E.A. Served in New Guinea.
Discharged in 1916 with chronic dysentery

26 Battalion

McLAUGHLIN R.J. Based in Egypt

#64002 2nd Light Horse

McMAHON O.F. Served at sea.

Australian Navy

McNEILL L. Prisoner of War 5/4/1918

#1690 47 Battalion

McWHINNEY J. Wounded in France 2/8/1918.
Later discharged with chronic appendicitis.
MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES

#3230 3rd Machine Gun Battery

MECHAM C.R. Served at Gallipoli on
re-supply ships

British Navy

✚ MEHAN A. KIA in France 2/9/1918. Awarded
MILITARY MEDAL 1917

#9405 2nd Division Artillery

MEHAN D.A. Served in New Guinea: then with
British Army for a period. Served in France
with AIF. Awarded MILITARY CROSS 1917

#166 56 Battalion

MEHAN J.S. Served in France. Awarded
MILITARY CROSS 1917

#9406 2nd Division Artillery

MILNER H.T. Wounded in France on 30/5/1918
and 13/7/1918

#7735 15 Battalion

MORISSET V.L. Served in France. MENTIONED
IN DESPATCHES and awarded DISTINGUISHED
SERVICE ORDER. Also awarded the
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS by the
President of the USA.

31 Battalion

MORISON A.H. Gassed in Belgium 4/8/1917 and
wounded in France 9/4/1918

#4911 11 F.A.B.

MURPHY J.K. Served in Gallipoli. Wounded
in France on 23/6/1916, 9/11/1916 and
18/7/1918. Also gassed in Belgium and
involved in the capture of the German
tank "Mephisto" 20/9/1917. MENTIONED IN
DESPATCHES and also awarded a MILITARY
CROSS.

26 Battalion

NICHOLSON E. Wounded in France on 7/6/1917
and 13/10/1917. Awarded MILITARY MEDAL.

#2483 47 Battalion

NISBET T. Wounded in France 23/4/1918

#4980 3rd Machine Gun Battery

PEARCE A.D. Served at Gallipoli. Wounded
in France 18/11/1916 and 7/9/1918. Awarded
MILITARY CROSS.

#1742 19 Battalion

PEARSON R.V. Served in France

#20996 8 F.A.B.

PERCY R.A. Served in France

#8673 1st Division M.T.Co

PFEIFFER C.W. Wounded in France 29/7/1917

#565 5th Machine Gun Battery

PODOSKY H.M. Based in England

#1229 42 Battalion



C.C. Jameson



Memorial Wall
(Kneath A.C.)



Military Medal (UK)



R.D. Lowth



J.R. Kay

PORTER A.S. Army Reserve

#6546 119 Co R.D.C.

PRATT A.R. Served in Gallipoli. Suffered from frost bite: repatriated in 1916 due to cardiac irregularity.

#136 5th Light Horse

PRIDMORE M. Sent home from England in 1917 due to cardiac issues

#6294 9 Battalion

QUINN R.C. Did not serve overseas.

#24719 Munitions Unit

REED W.T. Wounded in France 26/8/1918. Awarded **MILITARY MEDAL** and **BAR**

#2383 42 Battalion

REYE A.J. Served in England and France as a doctor

Australian Medical Corps

RHEUBEN R.P. Did not serve overseas.

#21845 Dental Corps

ROBERTSON J. Wounded in France on 30/3/1918 and 8/8/1918

#2869 42 Battalion

ROBINS C. Wounded in France on 8/8/1917 and 27/3/1918

#7304 15 Battalion

ROBINS R. Served in France

#5668 14th F.A.B.

ROSS A.C. Served in France.

#1994 63 Battalion

SAVAGE S.W. Discharged 1916 due to severe pneumonia. Did not serve overseas.

#7184 4 Battalion

SCHACHT A.G. Changed his name to **DUTTON**. Awarded the **MILITARY CROSS**.

British Army

SCHACHT H.C. No details of war record.

British Army

SCHIMDT A.E. Served in France. Awarded the **MILITARY MEDAL**.

#30135 1 F.A.B.

SHANKS A.G. Served at Gallipoli and France. Gassed in Belgium 29/10/1917

#3749 7th Field Ambulance

SKYRING A.W. Served in France with the Australian Broad Guage Railway Operating Company.

#1378 4th A.B.G.R.O.C.

SKYRING E.H. Served in France with the Australian Broad Guage Railway Operating Company.

#1269 4th A.B.G.R.O.C.

✝ **SMITH J.I.** KIA at Gallipoli 8/8/1917

#2204 15 Battalion

SPARKS J.E. Wounded at Gallipoli 9/5/1915. Left arm amputated and shrapnel wounds in thigh and foot

#702 15 Battalion

STABLER T.H. Served at Thursday Island, Gallipoli and France. De-listed with bronchial pneumonia in 1917.

Infantry Brigade Train

✝ **TILLIDGE H.W.** KIA at Gallipoli 7/8/1917

#1707 15 Battalion

TROWER C.M. Served in France.

#35543 1 F.A.B.

✝ **TUFFLEY G.A.** KIA in France on 29/8/1916

#4549 25 Battalion

✝ **TYACK S.** KIA in France on 1/8/1918

#7740 15 Battalion

VOSS J.W. British Army. Blinded on the Western Front.

WACKETT L.J. Served in France and Middle East. Awarded **DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS**, the **AIR FORCE CROSS** and **MENTIONED IN DISPATCHES**.

Australian Flying Corps

#3421 Aust Corps Workshops.



L.G Lowth



S.R Lowth



H.H.S Marks



G.A Schacht



J.E Sparks

WALKER S.E. No details of war record.

✠ WALSH J.F. KIA at Gallipoli 28/4/1915
15 Battalion

WHITE J.D. Served in France. Awarded
MILITARY CROSS, DISTINGUISHED SERVICE
ORDER and COIRE DE GUERRE

33 Middlesex Regiment

WHITE R.O. Served in France

#2995 52 Battalion

WHITEHEAD N.S. Discharged
because of poor eyesight

#3421 Aust Corps

Workshops.

WILSON A.R.V. POW. Captured in France.
Wounded 7/8/1918

#2525 47 Battalion

WILSON G.H. Served in France.

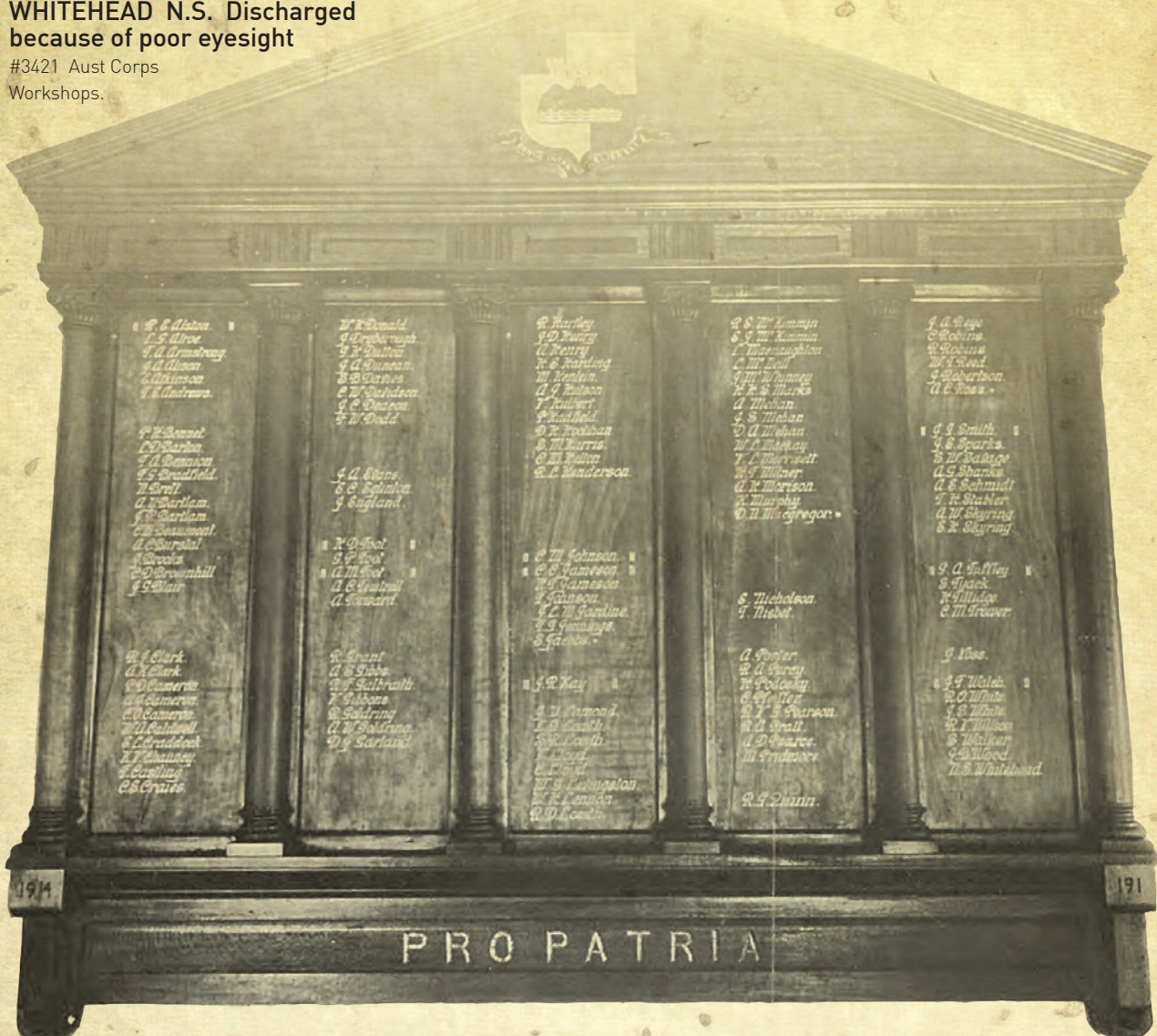
11th Depot Battalion

WILSON J.A. Served in France.

#2930 Machine Gun Co

WOOD J.B. Discharged in England due to
chronic pneumonia.

#725 52 Battalion



Fifth Australian
Division Memorial



G.A. Tuffley



L.J. Wackett



J.F. Walsh



Notre Dame de Lorette

ANZAC Tribute in the Townsville Grammar School Manual, 1931.

Author: PF Rowland, Headmaster 1905 - 1938.

THE TOWNSVILLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL MANUAL

OF SCHOOL SONGS, READINGS,
RHYMES, RULES, &C.

LEGENDA

ANZAC DAY:

The way to Constantinople from the Mediterranean is by the narrow sea-passage called the Dardanelles, between Turkey-in-Europe or the west, and Asia Minor on the east. The projecting part of Turkey is the Gallipoli Peninsula. On the east, or Asia Minor, coast, lie the ruins of ancient Troy, the supposed scene of the fighting in the Iliad, 3,000 years ago. In January 1915, the second year of the Great War, it was determined that, as in France the Allies and the Germans had "dug themselves in," and no decisive result seemed attainable, an attack should be made on Turkey, which was allied with Germany. If Constantinople had fallen, the War might have been shortened by two years. At first an attempt was made to take Constantinople by warships only; but the Turks had news of this, and the attempt failed, with the loss of several men-of-war. Then it was determined to send British forces to attack the Gallipoli Peninsula. The Australian troops that were

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in Egypt were required to assist in the attack. On April 25, 1915, British regiments and a French contingent landed at Cape Helles. On the same day the Australians landed ten miles north-west of this on the western side of the Gallipoli Peninsula, near Gaba Tepe. By noon, in spite of deadly firing by the Turkish batteries, 10,000 Australians had landed in what is now called Anzac Cove. The losses were terrible, but the Australians scorned death, and earned a reputation for courage second to that of no nation in the world.

The gallant enterprise was doomed to failure. In spite of repeated attempts, the Peninsula was never taken; and in December it was decided to evacuate the position. The 80,000 survivors, and all guns and stores, were successfully removed; but 35,000 men had been killed in those few months. Of these 8,500 were Australians, including several Old Boys of this School, whose names do honour to our Honour Board.

Many brave deeds were done in the War: the survivors of the Anzacs and other Australian contingents fought nobly in France and Palestine; but no more splendid deed of heroism was performed than the landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula on Anzac Day.

And its lesson to us? To prove ourselves worthy of those brave men who died for us and for our country. Although we hope there will be no more war, we have each of us plenty of fighting in store, against wrong and injustice,

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Lest We Forget