“This Will Serve To Remind Me”

A transcription of the wartime diaries and service records of Leslie John William Story covering the period from 20 October 1914 to 1 February 1918. © 1998

Compiled and edited by Ian L James

Updated 27 August 2018
Leslie John William Story
8th June 1895 – 18th December 1963
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This document is a transcription of diaries completed by Leslie John William Story. They cover the period from 20 October 1914 to 22 February 1917. It also includes information extracted from his service records.

**An amazing coincidence**

It is only as a result of an amazing set of coincidences that these diaries ever came to light. The following article appeared in a Timaru newspaper - date unknown.

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**A WAR COINCIDENCE.**

A remarkable coincidence arising from the Great War was disclosed in Temuka a few days ago. Mr J. J. Storey, on his way home from work attached, to the back of a motor bicycle standing on the street, a canvas valise, part of the wobbl equipment, bearing in indelible pencil his regimental number, G-1408. Inspecting the valise closely he found on the back of it, almost illegible his name. The valise was left by him in billets at Messines when his company had to go up to straighten a front line trench, and while engaged in that he was wounded and evacuated to Blighty, leaving his possessions in the bag, which he never expected to see again. He found the present owner of it, another Temuka ex-soldier, and informed Mr Storey that he had got possession of the bag in Torquay, the New Zealand Discharge Depot. Needless to say Mr Storey was delighted to see his valise again 12,000 miles away from where he left it and it is to be added to his souvenirs de guerre.

---

The New Zealand Discharge Depot at Hampton House in Torquay.

It was not possible to establish one camp to accommodate all the men. The "depot" comprised nine large houses or villas which were secured for the New Zealand authorities by the War Office. One of these houses was used as a depot head-quarters, another accommodated officers, and the remainder were for the non-commissioned officers and men. Lyttelton and Port Chalmers embarkees were grouped as No. 2 Company, and were allotted "Daison" villa
In transcribing the diaries the spelling and grammatical errors have been retained.

Given the fragile nature of the diaries and their historical significance, they have been donated to the New Zealand Army Museum in Waiouru for preservation. Any comments and suggestions regarding this document should be sent to Ian James at ian.james5019@gmail.com

Reference sources
The footnotes, illustrations and photographs were sourced from the following:

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- Mrs June Gaul - daughter of L J Story

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Soldiers Pool photos courtesy of Mrs. P. Corkill from the Heretaunga/Pinehaven District Community Council
Anybody else from whom I may have sourced material but have omitted to acknowledge – my apologies and thank you.
Chapter 1

1914 - 1916

"A ROUGH PASSAGE"
Les Story was born at Orari in 1895. His mother was named Emily and in later life lived with her husband, Arthur, in Palmerston North. Les was the 4th youngest of 12 children born to Arthur and Emily Story. He had three brothers (Arthur, Gilbert, and Clifford) and eight sisters (Phoebe, Amy, Ethel, Mabel, Clara, Edith and Kathleen). A few years after his birth his parents moved to Temuka, approximately 12 km south of Orari. At age 13 years Les obtained a job at Geraldine. This meant he had a 24 mile (40 km) bicycle ride 6 days a week. He was paid 5 shillings per week. After 12 months he signed a 5-year apprenticeship with Leonard George Scrimshaw's cabinet makers at Temuka. His starting pay was 6 shillings per week. Leonard Scrimshaw died on 17th April 1954, aged 82 years. He was buried in the Temuka Cemetery on 19 April 1954. Les Story married Kathleen Wareing on 25 November 1920. They had 3 daughters, Marie, Rona, and June.

Les's sister, Mabel Grace, was born in 1889 and married David Grant. David died 17/12/1935 at age 53. Mabel died 4/4/1979 at age 89. They are buried together at the Temuka Cemetery. His sister Elsie Emily Marion was born in 1887 and married Joseph Alexander G Roddick. She died 1 June 1977, aged 91, and is buried at the Feilding Cemetery. Joseph was buried 14 August 1956, aged 75. Ethel May was born in 1884 and married Robert Woodham. Amy Alice (known as Alice) was born in 1883 and married Thomas Henry (Harry) Pye at St Patrick's Church Temuka on 21 November 1901. Harry died 1/7/1948 at age 48. Amy died on 6/7/1952 at age 69. They are buried together at the Temuka Cemetery. Les brother, Clifford Nelson Story was born in 1892. He married Ethel Mabel Hart.
THIS WILL SERVE TO REMIND ME

That the make of my bicycle is BSA
The No. of my Watch is 161078
My weight was 10 st. 12 lbs on Xmas day
My height was 5ft 10in
The size of my hat is 6¼
The size of my Shoes Size 8

Memo. of Things Lent.

Left tools at R Woodhams to be look after and also bike

_________________________

One gun to Mr C Story Temuka
Articles to be taken care of until my return
October 1914

20/10/14
Left Temuka 4.40 express a good send off at the station. Arrived at Lyttelton about 8pm sailed by Wahine a rough passage.

At this time NZ Rail was operating the A Class and Q Class locomotives in the South Island Main Trunk Line between Invercargill and Christchurch.
Lieutenant Amcotts Cracroft Wilson, 15448, 2nd Battalion, Canterbury Regiment, N.Z.E.F was wounded in action 8 June 1917. He was admitted to Australian No. Casualty Clearing Station on 10 June. On 11 June 1917 he was transferred to NZ Stationary Hospital Hazelbrough but died the following day.

**THE TRENTHAM CAMP**

**STARTED THIS MORNING**

The camp at Trentham was commenced to-day, when various detachments arrived from the North and South, and were taken on to the camp site. The Auckland section arrived by special train at the Manawatu Station at 9.45 a.m., and were brought on to Lambton, from where they were taken out to Trentham in conjunction with the South contingents. The Southern sections arrived by boat this morning. Others followed the Northern and Southern sections out by later trains. The majority of the reinforcements were in multi, not having yet received their equipment. They were, taking them as a whole, a fine body of men, well worthy of the units they are intended to reinforce.

It is expected that the whole of the reinforcements will be under canvas by the end of the week. The work of the next few days will be confined to getting the camp in order and settling down. A definite course of training will be entered upon as from next week.

_Evening Post, 21 October 1914, Page 8_

22nd
Morning very quiet in the afternoon received blankets etc. No drill

23rd
Advice in morning from Capt Andrews. Food very rough.

24th
Issued with denims and overcoats. Invitation to races plenty of sport doing. Members of tent F C Surridge in charge, J R Jones, J R Moore, J W Morgan, Ian Aspinall, Eric Scrimshaw, J P Morgan

Frederick Charles Surridge died aged 76 and was buried at the Temuka Cemetery on 21 March 1962.

6/1342 Private John Robert Moore, Canterbury Infantry Regiment, was killed in action at Gallipoli 25/4/15.

41598 Private Wilfred Joshua Morgan, N.Z. Machine Gun Battalion, died on Friday, 6/9/18. Age 31

6/1234 Private Victor Ian Aspinall, Canterbury Infantry Battalion, died 1 January 1977, aged 79. He is buried at the Timaru Cemetery.

E G (Eric) Scrimshaw, Sapper, 6/1399a, Field Engineers, was the son of L G Scrimshaw of Temuka. At Caba Tepe on April 25, 1915 on four occasions Eric brought in wounded men after all other attempts at rescue had failed. For his actions he was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.
25th
Issued with boots. Picked up stones. A few visitors. No church parade.

26th
All day squad drill. Sore feet went to bed early.

27th
Drill and fatigue work authority repay left 3/6 a day to be put away.

28/10/14
Physical drill squad drill and routine work. Issued with rifle and bayonet. A big hail storm.

The rifle was a Lee-Enfield .303.

29th
Issued with equipment and did general work.

30th
Innoculated very sore no drill

Most likely inoculations for cholera and tuberculosis.

31st
General drill. Leave granted. Few went for swim in Lower Hutt river including myself. A good wash.

The part of the Hutt River where they swam was known as “Soldiers Pool”

November 1914

1/11/14
2/11/14

3/11/14

4/11/14
Drill all day. Went to Lower Hutt and had a good night out.

5th
Drill all day. Received a cap from Miss Myra Hancox. A very nice one. Myra Hancox seems to have been a school girl who would have been aged about 13 years. According to Timaru Herald dated 8 May 1916 she received an order of merit while in the 5th form at Temuka School.

6th
Drilled in the morning wet in the afternoon

7th
Drill in the morning. Had a swim in the Lower Hutt river in the afternoon could do with it too.

8/11/14
No drill wet
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>9&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Innoculated in the morning. No drill in the afternoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Could not drill after being inoculated. In Wellington at night a good time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Drill all day. Went to pictures in the evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Company drill in the morning. Range finding in the afternoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13/11/14</td>
<td>Same routine as yesterday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Route march three miles out and three miles back. Wellington in the evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Rained all day. Went to Wellington in the evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Shooting in the morning. Company drill in the afternoon</td>
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<tr>
<td>17&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Skirmishing all day at night a parade for seeing and hearing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18/11/14</td>
<td>Same old thing drill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Drill in the morning shooting and issued with uniforms in the afternoon.</td>
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The photo is titled "Off to the European War – 1914". These men and their tents seem to have been situated in the northern group of tents on the right of the photograph above, as indicated. Included in the photo are Harry Neil Scrimshaw, "Brun" Scrimshaw, John Moore, Ian Aspinall and Les Story who is the soldier squatting in back row on the left of picture. The soldier in the front is wearing an NZ Field Artillery badge on his hat.

Harry Scrimshaw, 2/1326, was the son of Leonard Scrimshaw. He was wounded on 20 September 1916 at the Somme and transferred to England for treatment.

20th
Drill all day at night a parade

21st
A route march in the morning. Went for a swim in the afternoon. Wellington at night and was raining cats and dogs etc.

22/11/14
Church parade in the morning. Wellington at evening felt a severe earthquake. First ever felt.
At 8:14 pm on 22 November 1914 the Bay of Plenty region was shaken by an earthquake with an estimated magnitude of greater than 7.2. At Gisborne, the quake damaged chimneys, windows and crockery. In Wellington it was strong enough to knock items off of shelves. The earthquake was very deep, centred some 300 kilometres beneath the Te Karaka area. Because it was so deep, it was felt through much of the country, even in Auckland and Dunedin.

| 23rd  | Drill all day night parade |
| 24th  | On fatigue in the morning a shamfight in the afternoon |
| 25th  | Shooting all day. Inspection by the Governor |

The Governor general was Arthur William de Brito Savile Foljambe, 2nd Earl of Liverpool GCB, GCMG, GBE, MVO, PC, DL, JP (27 May 1870 – 15 May 1941). He was NZ’s 16th Governor from 19 December 1912 to 28 June 1917, and its 1st Governor General from 28 June 1917 to 8 July 1920.

20th December 1914

| 26th  | Shooting in the morning company drill in the afternoon |
| 27th  | Shooting in the morning bayonet charge in the afternoon |
| 28th  | Fatigue work in the cook house |
| 29th  | Church parade. Inspection of tent and kit in the afternoon |
| 30th  | Wet day. Lecture in hall on out post duty |

Elsie was Les’s sister.
3rd
Shooting all day on the range put up a good score

4/12/14
Mr Warner came out for me in his car to go to the station and meet Elsie and mother.

5th
Had a day with my parents at Wanganui

6th
Had my xmas dinner with Uncle Bert Joe and Elsie and Lee and mother and the two childrens.

Uncle Bert (Gilbert Story) was his father's brother. Joe and Elsie referred to Joseph Roddick and his wife Elsie, who was Les’s sister.

7th
Came down as far as Palmerston North

8th
Left home at 3.30AM arrived at camp 2pm and no drill that day

Farewell parade for the NZE Force, Lambton Quay, Wellington

9th
Issued with every thing to be ready to go abroad.

10th
Did no drill. Packed Lieu Wilson and my own kit.

11th
Nothing doing but a little fatigue work keeping the canteen dry.

12th
Revellie at 3.30 arrived at Wellington 8 o’clock and embarked. Had dinner. Went out with picquet in the afternoon. Missed the boat and came out at nine o’clock on a ferry boat with a few prisoners and bid Dave Burke au-revoir
Arrival of Escort at Wellington. H.M.S. "Minotaur" and H.I.T.M.S. "Ibuki"

13th
First day on boat church parade in morning

14th
Sailed early at 5.15 for Hobart. One escort Psyche. Sailed via straits
The fleet consisted of the Auckland transports Waimana (HMNZT No 12) and Star of India, (HMNZT No 8), with 
HMS Philomel; Wellington transports Maunganui (HMNZT No 3), Orari (HMNZT No 6), Arawa (HMNZT No 10) 
and Limerick (HMNZT No 7); Dunedin and Christchurch transports Ruapehu (HMNZT No 5), Hawkes Bay (HMNZT 
No 9), Athenic (HMNZT No 11), SS Willochra (HMNZT No 14) and Tahiti (HMNZT No 4) escorted by H.M.S. 
Minotaur and the Japanese cruiser Ibuki. On board were 8574 men and 3818 horses. They also carried 10 million 
rounds of ammunition and 6,000 artillery shells.

15th
Up at five and was not sea sick. A good day.

16th
Sea very rough, on the look out for whales all day

17th
Sea still rough. Rifle inspection. Seen some whales

18th
A very easy day. A few horse died and thrown overboard

19th
Had boat drill in case of accident. Got paid

An example of boat drill
20th
Arrived in Hobart at nine o’clock. A good welcome. Church parade on board. Marched around the town a distance of eight miles and came back very tired went to bed

Marchers returning to convoy – Hobart 1914

21st
Went a shore for drill in the morning. A route march in the afternoon. On leave at night

22nd
Same as day before on a different route. On leave again

23rd
Left Hobart at 10 o’clock. Man jumped over board rescued by a ferry boat.

Transport leaving Hobart

24th
Laid on boat deck all day no drill.
SS Willochra was built by Wm Beardmore & Company Dalmuir in 1913. Yard No 507. She was a passenger cargo vessel of 7785 gross registered tons. She was later re-named Fort Victoria. She sank in 1929 after colliding with another ship of the US coast.
The Officer Commanding Troops was Captain Norris Stephen Falla, CMG, DSO. He was born in Westport 3 May 1883. He died 6 November 1945 on route to NZ aged 62.

| 25th  | Xmas day and the officers dined with the men a good dinner. A post card from Mrs Aspinall |
| 26th  | No drill. A lecture by Lieut Wilson. Seen a school of porpoises. Sea like glass       |
| 27th  | Church parade no drill.                                                               |
| 28th  | Landed in Albany. Laid out in stream                                                 |
| 29th  | Went ashore, route marches, pulled out at night.                                      |
| 30th  | Laid out all day                                                                      |
| 31st  | Sailed                                                                               |

The fleet that left Albany, Western Australia comprised 38 transports and 5 warships.

January 1915

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Friday 1st January 1915</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Out at sea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Friday 1st</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No drill, a good dinner on our way to Colombo, very warm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ceylon, now Sri Lanka

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Saturday 2nd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lost pipe overboard. Seen some flying fish. No drill. Ham for tea sent from South Canterbury, very much appreciated. The pipe was given to me by my sister Elsie of Wanganui.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sunday 3rd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Went to church Parade no drill a very warm day.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Monday 4th |
Up at 4.30 and went for a swim. No drill laid on deck all day.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tuesday 5&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Same routine as day before, an inspection by GBS.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday 6&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>A very warm day, did no drill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday 7&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>A lecture by Lieu Wilson in morning, had a swim in the afternoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday 8&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Crossed the line, boats stopped and went over to the flagship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday 9&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Woke up at 3.30 with a great topical shower which continued all day, to wet for drills.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Sunday 10<sup>th</sup>  | Church Parade. Malcolm Campbell died and buried at 8 O'clock, all ships stopped.  
9/682 Trooper Malcolm Hugh Campbell, NZ Mounted Rifles, died of disease at sea from New Zealand on 10 January 1915. |

**Monday 11<sup>th</sup>**
Father Neptune in afternoon, Man buried off Australian boat six o'clock, ship stopped.

**Tuesday 12<sup>th</sup>**
No drill three boats left in Aden. Inspection by Major Charters very warm.

Major Charters was in command of the troops on board Willochra. The ship’s master was Captain P Neville.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13th</td>
<td>Landed in Colombo at 9.30 watched the Natives in the morning, in the afternoon inspection by the Governor onboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14th</td>
<td>Pulled out in the stream at 11.30 anchored out all night, man buried off an Australian boat at sea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th</td>
<td>Left Colombo at 9am at night, word came through that a cruiser was near all lights out at 8PM, very excited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16th</td>
<td>Very warm all day, went to bed 6 PM lights out at quarter to seven. Sea very calm, vaccinated in the afternoon it was very nice for a while.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17th</td>
<td>No drill went to church parade. Same as day before. Man buried of Australian boat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th</td>
<td>Rifle inspection seen a great number of sea serpents. Buried another man of an Australian boat. Paid £1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19th</td>
<td>Full Marching order inspection, very little doing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th</td>
<td>Boat drill and other usual drill wrote some letters to New Zealand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21st</td>
<td>Passed some Indian Troopships. Buried another man. Sea very calm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22nd</td>
<td>New Zealand mail closed at 9 am. Expected to be at Aden on the morrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23rd</td>
<td>Sighted land at Daybreak and anchored out of Aden. Did not land. Sailed at 5 am Aden very barron and rocky. Saw where an old Turkish fort was over a hundred years ago. Natives came out bought a belt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24th</td>
<td>Church Parade. Sailed up the Red Sea. Passed several boats. Sighted both sides for a distance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25th</td>
<td>A little drill. Seen several boats passing. On sick Parade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26th</td>
<td>Went on sick Parade, sent to the hospital. Wrote letter home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27th</td>
<td>In hospital all day, nothing doing. Plenty of food, sighted land all round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28th</td>
<td>Landed at Suez came ashore and railed up to Cairo reached camp midnight. Met Cliff saw troops in firing line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29th</td>
<td>No drill, little fatigue work, seen all the boys at night, went to pictures with Cliff and Scrimmy Fisher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30th</td>
<td>Inspected by General Godley. Went to town with Cliff, had a good time. Greatly surprised at the town which is overrun with Natives. Very cold at night and the opposite in the daytime.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Major General Sir Alexander J Godley, KCMG was the General Officer Commanding ANZAC Corp. He died 1957.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunday 31st</td>
<td>No drill in morning, went to Town in the afternoon, had a good time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

New Zealanders saw their first action on 3 February 1915 when they repulsed a Turkish incursion across the Suez Canal. Private William Ham from the Canterbury Infantry Regiment died of his wounds the next day - New Zealand's first casualty in action.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday 1st</td>
<td>Rifle and Squad drill morning. Went to Town at night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday 2nd</td>
<td>Rifle drill in morning. Leave in the afternoon. Went into Cairo with GHorgan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday 3rd</td>
<td>Company drill in morning. Sharpened Lieu Wilson sword in the afternoon, with Fred Surridge.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6/1342 Private John Roberts Moore, Canterbury Infantry Regiment, was killed in action at Gallipoli 25 April 1915.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thursday 4th</td>
<td>Drill all day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday 5th</td>
<td>Jack Moore went to trenches. Drill all day. Cairo at night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday 6th</td>
<td>Drill in the morning. Leave from 12 o'clock. Went to the zoo and seen every animal one could mention and afterward had a good dinner at the Continental Hotel. Saw the skating rink. The Continental Hotel was one of the finer hotels in Cairo. It was renowned for the large tiled areas in front of the hotel. It was here that patrons could dine while watching the rich and famous walk by. The skating rink referred to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
was located at Luna Park in Heliopolis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunday 7&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>No parade went to Town in the afternoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday 8&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Parade all day. Skirmishing - very warm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday 9&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Ditto. Same as day before.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday 10&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Route March half way to Cairo and back. Left at 8.15 back at 4.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday 11&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>No drill in morning. Usual in afternoon. Wrote letters home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday 12&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Went to see a patient in the Grand Palace Hotel which is a good place. Drill in afternoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday 13&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Route march in morning, did not go out. Nothing doing in camp, wrote letters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday 14&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>In the afternoon went out to the Pyramids with Fred (Surridge), Ian (Aspinall), Bob and W Morgan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6/1344 Private William Stanley Morgan was a member of 2nd Battalion, Canterbury Regiment, N.Z.E.F. He died on Wednesday, 4 September 1918 aged 25.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday 15&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>All the company went out for the day, did not go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday 16&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Wet all day Battalion drill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday 17&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Teeth Inspection in the morning. Trenching in the afternoon. Heliopolis at night.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Heliopolis is in northern Egypt. It is in Cairo Governorate, near Cairo. Modern Heliopolis is a planned city; the first buildings were constructed in 1905. The city has a racetrack and other sports facilities. Heliopolis is named for the nearby ancient ruined city, which was an important cultural centre, capital of the New Kingdom, and a centre for the...
worship of the sun god Ra. The modern city, sometimes called New Cairo, is considered part of Cairo.
Thursday 18th
Miday left camp with Auckland and Wellingtons. Marched twelve miles out in the desert, pitched camp for the night.

Friday 19th
Rose early and entrenched ourselves and was attacked by twelve thousand, at 3.30 returned to camp late, being very tired.

Saturday 20th
Did not go out today feet being very sore. Went down to the Ice cream shop with the boys and did a few in.

Sunday 21st
Went to Cairo and then to Heliopolis in the afternoon visiting Luna Park having a go on everything.

Luna Park - Cairo

Monday 22nd
Went out for the day.

Tuesday 23rd
Out all day trenching

Wednesday 24th
Same as day before

Thursday 25th
Trenching out at first tower same as all the week.

Friday 26th
No drill pitching tents all day for the boys coming back from the canal.

Saturday 27th
Pitched tents in the morning, boys around from the canal at 12.30 good reception went to Cairo in the evening drafted into No 8 platoon 2nd South Canterbury

Sunday 28th
Went to town with Cliff and Walter Harte had a good time. Visiting Citadel seen Indian Wounded.

6/470 Private Walter Harte, Canterbury Infantry Regiment, was killed in action at Gallipoli on 8 May 1915.

The Citadel is near Heliopolis. It was built by Saladin, the famous antagonist of King Richard I.
March 1915

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday 1st</td>
<td>Drilling with main body, inspection of rifles. Cairo at night with Cliff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday 2nd</td>
<td>Packed Lieu Wilson kit in the morning. Washing and ???ing Parade in afternoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday 3rd</td>
<td>Divisional Training breakfast 6 o'clock. Biggest day the force has had so far one man died 500 fell out, reached camp at 8 at night very tired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday 4th</td>
<td>Feet inspection in morning, had not got over the day before.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday 5th</td>
<td>Route march through Zeitoun in the morning. Night operations leaving camp at 8 o'clock out all night.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Zeitoun was a New Zealand camp in the Egyptian desert on the outskirts of Heliopolis located about 6 miles from Cairo. The camp was more correctly known as Helmieh Camp. Near the camp was the ancient obelisk of Matarieh. This obelisk is said to be thousands of years old.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saturday 6th</td>
<td>Marched up till 2 in the morning, trenched ourselves laid down at three, at five o'clock we had to stand to our rifles fill in our trenches and march home a distance of about nine miles played cards for the rest of day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday 7th</td>
<td>Visited the Virgin Well over in Matarich with Walter Harte</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the Bible, it is written that the Virgin Mary took shelter and rest under a tree in Egypt when she was travelling with baby Jesus. That tree is found in Cairo in a place called Matariah. Also at Matariah is an ancient obelisk said to be thousands of years old. Both the tree and the obelisk are still there today. It is a Christian shrine.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday 8th</td>
<td>No entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday 9th</td>
<td>No entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday 10th</td>
<td>A big day, an attack on the Australians. Nearly died from thirst, many fainted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday 11th</td>
<td>Drill in the early morning. Leave all day, visited Cairo with Bill Morgan, a good day. Parade at night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6/1344 Private William Stanley Morgan, Canterbury Infantry Regiment, was killed in action in France on 4 September 1918.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday 12th</td>
<td>All day out made an attack on the Tommies a distance of twenty miles for the day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday 13th</td>
<td>Visited Cairo with Cliff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday 14th</td>
<td>Temuka boys had photo taken 45 in all 21 missing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Temuka Men – Cairo 14 March 1915

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday 15th</td>
<td>Washing in morning. Bayonet charging in the afternoon. Came in on account of rain. Rained all night in showers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday 16th</td>
<td>Still raining up at 3.30 breakfast at 4.30. Left camp at 5am returning at 2.30. Defence against Australians, very warm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday 17th</td>
<td>Rifle drill in morning. Left camp at 5pm for the night, formed a rear guard.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thursday 18th
Returned home at nine o’clock, leave for the day. Visited Heliopolis at night.

On this date the Allied navies started a massive attack on the Dardanelles in an attempt to drive the Turkish Army to surrender. Under the control of the Royal Navy they tried to use 19th century gunboat diplomacy with what quickly became tragic results. The battle raged from 9.00am to 5.00pm when, like office workers anxious to be off home, the British called it a day. All day long they had pounded the shore batteries and forts but the Turks never for a minute gave up returning fire. This was not how it should have been and the Royal Navy, used to the immediate surrender of natives overawed by the spectacle of naval power, seemed at a loss as to what to do. Later in the afternoon, minesweepers were sent forward with a view to freeing the waters ahead for the battleships to follow. These minesweepers were not even warships at all, but fishing trawlers fitted with mine cable-cutting equipment. They were crewed by civilians and had never been expected to do their job under the kind of fire they now experienced. It was too much for them and they turned about and fled. Almost immediately the French battleship Bouvet struck a mine, capsized and sank in just a few minutes. Then HMS Inflexible was holed by a mine and limped back out to sea, listing heavily. HMS Irresistible was abandoned after hitting another mine and HMS Ocean saw her steering gear destroyed. The fleet withdrew. Not a single mine had been cleared nor a single Turkish gun destroyed. Seven hundred allied lives had been lost and three capital ships. Later reports suggested that the Turks were at breaking point and almost out of ammunition when the ships turned back out to sea and perhaps a determined attack the next day might have succeeded. It was, however, over; not only the battle but that myth of invincibility that had clung to the Royal Navy for over a century. The Generals’ view that the Gallipoli Peninsular could be taken in 3 days was sunk. As a result of this failure the abortive Gallipoli landings referred to later were developed.

Friday 19th
Clean fatigue in morning. Route march in the afternoon around Zeitoun. Sent handkerchiefs to mother for Kathleen

Saturday 20th
Tent inspection in the morning. There was leave in the afternoon but did not go anywhere. Sent letters Ethel.

Sunday 21st
Did not go to church parade. Stopped in camp all day.

Monday 22nd
Divisinal were inspected by General Godley, General Maxwell. March pass. Leave in all the afternoon.

General Rt Hon Sir John G Maxwell was General Officer Commanding British Army in Egypt.

Tuesday 23rd
Company parade under G.G. (General Godley). Big masses of locusts flying over all day.

Wednesday 24th
Out post duty along the branch of canal a very easy day. Reached camp at tea time.

Thursday 25th
First and second company had a sham fight with 12th and 13th.

**Friday 26th**
Route march out from 8.30 till 1 pm on fatigue in the afternoon. Some 3rd Reinforcements arrive.

**Saturday 27th**
Rifle and tent inspection in the morning leave in the afternoon. Remainder of the reinforcements arrived. Met Pat Kyne, Les Trumper and A Proudlock.

Patrick (Paddy) Kyne was from Temuka. He returned there after the war. He played cricket for the Temuka Cricket Club in the mid-1920s.

Leslie Henry Trumper died aged 57 years and was buried at the Temuka Cemetery on 11 September 1952.

7/889 Trooper Alexander Proudlock served with the Canterbury Mounted Rifles

**Sunday 28th**
In camp all day a great storm of locust making the sky black.

**Monday 29th**
Inspected by General Ian Hamilton on parade. General Godley finished for the day at 12am.

General Sir Ian Hamilton was the Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean Expeditionary Force. He lived from 1853 - 1947

**Tuesday 30th**
Brigade attack a few miles out from camp. Very warm.

**Wednesday 31st**
Route march from 5.30 till 11.30 leave in the afternoon.

**April 1915**
Limnos a grassy country. One of the fleet went outside the Bay and ran a Turkish Gunboat ashore

(These words were written in the back of the diary alongside the notation ‘April 1915’)

**Thursday 1st**
Same as day before.

**Friday 2nd**
Visited town in afternoon. Big riot several being killed by red caps, many places burnt.

The Good Friday riot in the brothel area of Cairo known as “The Wazzir” resulted in 3 Australian and 1 New Zealander being wounded. No deaths occurred.

**Saturday 3rd**
List of shortages taken in the morning. On leave in the afternoon, Cairo out of bounds. Rioting at Heliopolis strong picquet sent to Cairo with rifles. Picture at camp set on fire.
After the Good Friday riot the troops were confined to camp on Sunday 4 April. The projector at the camp picture theatre broke down and when the troops were refused a refund on their tickets they burnt the theatre down.

**Sunday 4th**
Issued with fresh clothing to go aboard. Wrote letters in afternoon. Church at night.

**Monday 5th**
Mobilised over at Zeitoun war strength. Afternoon off.

**Tuesday 6th**
Fixed up our new kit ready for to go aboard. Nothing doing in the afternoon off. Mail arrived.

---

**Wednesday 7th**
Kit inspection in the morning. Route march in the afternoon round Zeitoun inlying picquet.

**Thursday 8th**
Embarkation orders postponed for 24 hours, bayonets fighting in the afternoon. Route march in morning.

**Friday 9th**
Medical inspection 6.30 rolled blankets for transport waggon. 5pm ready to leave.

**Saturday 10th**
German prize entrained at Zeitoun. 2.30 arrived at Port Alexandria 10.30 boarded transport Lutzow. Put down hole with large number very little food for the day. Hundreds of ships in port. Best lodge aboard. Pulled out in the stream 6.30 mainly French boats.

*SS Lutzow* was the first ship of the 13-ship convoy to arrive at Gallipoli. It carried 1725 New Zealanders.

---

**Sunday 11th**
No church parade. Boat drill in morning, biscuits all day. Bed early sleeping on iron.

**Monday 12th**
Disembarking parade. General came aboard. Sailed 6pm a good send off by troops, sea calm.

---

**Tuesday 13th**
Physical drill in morning, two parades marching order, birds on deck, sea calm, very misty. Still on biscuits 6 a day.

**Wednesday 14th**
No drills. Passed many islands also French Battleships. Issued with 200 rounds of ammunition. Many transports to
In his diary Lt Col Malone, Commander of the Wellington Battalion, wrote “The men are going to carry a big load. 200 rounds of ammunition each, weight 12lbs. In all they will carry close to 75lbs ...”.

Lieutenant Colonel William George Malone No. 10/1039- (Twice Mentioned in Despatches) was the Commanding Officer, Wellington Battalion, New Zealand Expeditionary Force. He was born 24th January 1859 at London, England. Malone was educated at private schools in England and France. He married Ida Katherine Malone, of Opunake Rd, Stratford, Taranaki, NZ and of: Care of National Bank, 17 Moorgate St, London, England. His occupations were listed as barrister, farmer and soldier.

**Thursday 15th**
Daybreak reached Limnos Island (Lemnos Island). A great site. British fleet anchored along with transport. One along side us damaged. Six towns around the harbour.

**Friday 16th**
Disembarked over the sides in small boats to a Island, returned after dark to the ship, had a good look at Queen Elizabeth which was very close.

_HMS Queen Elizabeth. Battleship._

**Saturday 17th**
On sick parade did not leave the ship. There was plenty to see in the harbour. There is a boat beached in the bay on a account of it being torpedoed out side the harbour. A gun boat is patrolling the entrance.

**Sunday 18th**
Sick parade. Afternoon row to and from the Island. Sea planes flew off a Cruiser in the harbour. Weather good.

The most likely aircraft was the Sopwith Tabloid seaplane. They were ferried to the Gallipoli area by the newest acquisition of the Royal Navy, HMS Ark Royal; the world’s first true aircraft carrier. Beside the Ark Royal, the cruisers HMS Dories and HMS Minerva, as well as the seaplane tenders HMS Hector (a converted balloon tender) and HMS Manica; operated the Tabloid in the area.

_Sopworth Tabloid _

_HMS Minerva_
Monday 19th
Sick parade. Did not leave the boat. Sent service card to Mum and Ethel. Very little doing.

Tuesday 20th
Went over to an Island fairly rough sea, got drenched. Still anchored. 78 boats here a great site.

Wednesday 21st
Rained all day, no parades. A mail came on board I received eight letters issued with two more bags of rations.

Thursday 22nd
Issued with clips. Full marching order parade at 2pm. Sea still choppy, got 50 cigarettes.

Friday 23rd

Saturday 24th
A lovely day. Most of the transports moved off at 2pm also battleships including Queen Elizabeth which was given General Salute. PS was going. It passing within one hundred yards of us. We expect to sail at midnight and land tomorrow. Five hospital boats alongside.

6/446 Private Wilford Ellis Dove from the Canterbury Infantry Regiment was killed in action at Gallipoli 24/4/15

Sunday 25th
HMT Lutzow was built in 1907 for Germany as the SS Lutzow. She was captured as a war prize in 1914 and managed by Union Castle from 1915 to 1923 under Union Castle Colours. She was bought back by the original owners, North German Lloyd, in 1923 and reverted to SS Lutzow. She was scrapped in 1932.

Reference to 'landing' indicates the initial landing on Gallipoli at Anzac Cove.

On this day No.12 Section, 2nd South Canterbury Regiment suffered the following casualties:- S Watts - wounded, B Sutton - Missing wounded, T Johnson - wounded, P Reeves - wounded.

25th April 1915
Sailed along the firing line of Battleships which made a great site as they fired.

(Theses words were written in the back of the diary alongside the notation '25 April 15')

The following warships formed part of the fleet:-

**British**

*HMS Queen Elizabeth* (battleship) - 8 x 15 inch guns, 12 x 6 inch guns, 12 x 12 pounder guns. She had a displacement of 33,000 tons, was 640 ft long with a beam of 90 ft 6 in. She carried a crew of 1016. Her 15 inch guns could fire a 1920 lb shell 35,000 yards.

*HMS Inflexible* (battle cruiser) - 8 x 12 inch guns

*HMS Lord Nelson* (battleship) - 4 x 12 inch guns

*HMS Vengeance* - 4 x 12 inch guns

*HMS Albion* - 4 x 12 inch guns

*HMS Cornwallis* - 4 x 12 inch guns

*HMS Irresistible* - 4 x 12 inch guns

*HMS Triumph* - 4 x 10 inch guns

*HMS Agememnon* - 4 x 10 inch guns

*HMS Superb*

*HMS Temeraire*

**French**

*Suffren* - 4 x 12 inch guns - damaged on 18/3/15 in Turkish waters up to some 8 miles inside the Dardanelles by Turkish fixed and mobile land batteries. The “Suffren” (flagship of Rear-Admiral Émile Guépratte) was on the extreme right of the four French battleship squadron taking part in the main naval attack on the Dardanelles defences which led to the loss of "Bouvet". She was damaged by the return fire. Hit around 14 times, a large plunging shell struck forward and flooded some compartments, and a 9.4in started a potentially disastrous ammunition fire. She returned to Malta for repairs with reportedly light casualties.

*Charlemagne* - 4 x 12 inch guns

*St Louis* - 4 x 12 inch guns

*Bouvet* - 2 x 12 inch and 2 x 10.8 inch guns. "Bouvet" was third from left of the four French battleship squadron (Rear-Adm Émile Guépratte) taking part in the main naval attack on the Dardanelles defences, this time far enough in to bombard the Narrows at Chanak. Around noon, as the Line A of British ships continued bombarding at long range, the French Line B was signalled to pass through for a more close-range attack on the Narrows defences. Two of the French ships ("Gaulois" and "Suffren"; the fourth battleship was "Charlemagne") were badly damaged by return shellfire, but worse was to come. As "Bouvet" retired led by flagship "Suffren" turning south towards the Asia shore, she exploded, apparently hit in a magazine by a heavy shell at 13.54hrs and capsized and sank in two minutes taking most of her 700 crew with her. Reportedly 640 men including the captain were killed and 21 saved. In fact she had been mined in an area believed clear by the Allies. The small Turkish "Nusret" (365 tons) had laid a line of just 3 had been swept by the British minesweepers. This same short line of mines also sank British battleship "Irresistible", finished off the shellfire-damaged "Ocean", and badly flooded battlecruiser "Inflexible". On that day, out of 16 Allied capital ships taking part, three were sunk and three heavily damaged in exchange for a few Turkish guns destroyed. As with the submarine, this was another example of how a small "weapon system" could change history. The small "Nusret’s" feat led to the Gallipoli landings, the subsequent Allied failure to take Constantinople and relieve the Russians, and as some historians suggest the Russian Revolution and all that followed.
HMS Majestic

HMS Lord Nelson

HMS Queen Elizabeth
HMS Vengeance as seen in 1904

HMS Albion

HMS Irresistible
HMS Irresistible - about to sink – hit Dardanelles 18/3/15

HMS Triumph

HMS Superb
HMS Temeraire

HMS Swiftsure

Suffren (French)
THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA
Map of the southern section of the Gallipoli Peninsula, Turkey, showing main features, landing beaches and approximate front lines as of August 1915. The objectives for the first day were the line Gaba Tepe - Hill 971 - Mal Tepe in the Anzac Sector and a line through Achi Baba to the coast east and west in the Helles sector. The Anzacs were intended to have been landed south of Hell Spit. The Helles sector (the 'toe' of the Peninsula) was held by the
British on the left, with the right-hand side (looking from this viewpoint) held by the French Corps Expeditionnaire d'Orient.

Yellow indicates landing places. The large arrows indicating the beach represent the direction of attack.

### Map of Gallipoli Peninsular
![Map of Gallipoli Peninsular](image)

The map shows the ANZAC and Helles sectors, where landings took place on 25th April, 1915, and the Suvla sector (north of ANZAC) where landings occurred in August 1915. The distance from the Helles sector to the ANZAC sector was approximately 20 kilometres (13 miles).

### The Gallipoli Landing Sequence
The sequence and approximate times of Gallipoli landings at Anzac Cove, North Beach (north of Ari Burnu) and Brighton Beach ('Z' Beach; south of Hell Spit) by ANZAC and Indian forces.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4:30am</td>
<td>3rd Infantry Brigade, Australian Imperial Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9th (Queensland) Battalion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10th (South Australia) Battalion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11th (Western Australia) Battalion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12th (South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania) Battalion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3rd Field Ambulance, Australian Army Medical Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3rd Field Company, Engineers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:30am</td>
<td>2nd Infantry Brigade, Australian Imperial Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00am</td>
<td>6th (Victoria) Battalion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00am</td>
<td>5th (Victoria) Battalion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:30am</td>
<td>8th (Victoria) Battalion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2nd Field Company, Engineers (Victoria)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:30am</td>
<td>1st Infantry Brigade, Australian Imperial Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st (NSW) Battalion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00am</td>
<td>3rd (NSW) Battalion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4th (NSW) Battalion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st Casualty Clearing Station, Australian Army Medical Corps (Tasmania)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st Field Company, Engineers (NSW)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**New Zealand Infantry Brigade, New Zealand Expeditionary Force**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Battalion/Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00am</td>
<td>Auckland Battalion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30am</td>
<td>Canterbury Battalion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7th Brigade, Indian Mountain Artillery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30am</td>
<td>New Zealand Infantry Brigade, New Zealand Expeditionary Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00pm</td>
<td>Wellington Battalion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00pm</td>
<td>Otago Battalion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4th Infantry Brigade, Australian Imperial Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00pm</td>
<td>15th (Queensland, Tasmania) Battalion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16th (Western Australia) Battalion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00pm</td>
<td>7th Brigade, Indian Mountain Artillery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21st (Kohat) Battery (6 mountain guns)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4th Battery, Australian Field Artillery (one gun only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4th Infantry Brigade, Australian Imperial Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evening</td>
<td>14th (Victoria) Battalion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Night, possibly early morning 26 April</td>
<td>13th (NSW) Battalion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Helles Sector Landing Sequence by British and French forces**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beach</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'S' Beach</td>
<td>2nd South Wales Borderers (less one company) Detachment of 1st/2nd London Field Company, Royal Engineers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'V' Beach</td>
<td>1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers&lt;br&gt;1st Royal Munster Fusiliers&lt;br&gt;2nd Hampshire Regiment&lt;br&gt;2 platoons of the Anson Battalion, Royal Marine Light Infantry&lt;br&gt;3 platoons, Royal Naval Division&lt;br&gt;Naval and Military Beach personnel&lt;br&gt;G.H.Q. Signals section&lt;br&gt;1st/1st West Riding Field Company, Royal Engineers&lt;br&gt;89th Field Ambulance&lt;br&gt;Naval and Military Beach personnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'The Camber'</td>
<td>Half a company of Royal Dublin Fusiliers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'W' Beach</td>
<td>1st Lancashire Fusiliers&lt;br&gt;1 platoon of the Anson Battalion, Royal Marine Light Infantry&lt;br&gt;Headquarters and 3 platoons of the Anson Battalion, Royal Marine Light Infantry&lt;br&gt;Naval and Military Beach personnel&lt;br&gt;Headquarters 86th Brigade and Signals section&lt;br&gt;1st/2nd London Field Company, Royal Engineers (less one detachment sent to 'S' Beach)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'X' Beach</td>
<td>2nd Royal Fusiliers&lt;br&gt;1 platoon of the Anson Battalion, Royal Marine Light Infantry&lt;br&gt;Naval and Military Beach personnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Y' Beach</td>
<td>1st King's Own Scottish Borderers&lt;br&gt;1 company of the 2nd South Wales Borderers&lt;br&gt;Plymouth Battalion, Royal Marine Light Infantry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

French forces were engaged in actions at Kum Kale, on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles, on 25th April, and arrived to take over the right of the Helles sector on 27th April.
Monday 26th
A terrible night, hundreds crying out all round wounded, rained, took several hills. Still entrenched reinforced by 16th Battalion. Aust shot two snipers, many escapes.

Shortly after landing at Gallipoli Les, along with several other NZ and Australian soldiers, was cut off from his unit and for a period of about 6 days he existed on a bottle of water and 2 Army biscuits.

Tuesday 27th
Fighting still fierce being shelled by big gun. Shell dropped short from Queen (HMS Queen Elizabeth) buried many of us. Bandaged several badly wounded, very little food.

Wednesday 28th
Still in trenches another bayonet charge up till now heavy losses. Still with Australians, trenches all night.

Thursday 29th
Attack in the morning. Turks blowing the charge came within several yards of us pushed back by our fire.
**Friday 30th**
Reported to headquarters directed to our Coy by General Godley. 4 of us had a wash and a cup of tea first since Sunday.

Major General Sir Alexander J Godley, KCMG was General Officer Commanding ANZAC Corp. He died in 1957.

**30th April 1915**
Cliff reported to me as wounded did not see him.

**May 1915**

**Saturday 1st**
Reserve all night 10 o’clock shifted down to the beach. Major Toach wounded. Met Scrimmy and Hutchins. Did not fire a shot all day. At night moved up a little further in the shelter of the hills. Still enemies shrapnel very plentiful doing little damage.

**Sunday 2nd**
Still reserve. Church service at the rear of the firing line. An attempt to advance at night. B Crevy wounded. Likely to be Henry Benedict Creevey, 6/436, Canterbury Infantry Battalion.

**Monday 3rd**
Relieved Auckland of support on left flank at night. Big battle going on one transport hit by shell in port no damage. This was HMT Annaberg.

**Tuesday 4th**
Stopped in dugout all day on sentry at night. Shelled heavy at dusk. Fine weather, repulsed one attack with heavy loss Australians.

**Wednesday 5th**
Shifted down from trenches at dusk. Issued with 2 bags of ration

On this day A Pauling from No. 12 Section 2nd South Canterbury Regiment was wounded.

**Thursday 6th**
Arrived daybreak disembarked and marched out three miles and dug inn. A big advance all along the line. This was the start of the Second Battle of Krithia which finished on Saturday 8th of May.

**Friday 7th**
Moved up to trenches rear of firing line on the left wing. General Peatness wounded by shrapnel. Bombardment started at 11 am

**Saturday 8th**
Moved up to firing line all the Aus. N.Z. took our packs off fixed bayonets and the whole of the line made a (Walter Harte killed) charge gaining about ¾ of a mile all along. Bert being wounded. Lieu Maurice wounded in the stomach carried him back to trench.

6/410 Lieutenant Francis Dennison Maurice, Canterbury Infantry Regiment, died at sea on 10 May 1915 from wounds received at Gallipoli.

On this day W Patching was killed, and M McGillem, J Leathwick and A Stevens were wounded. They were members of No. 12 Section 2nd South Canterbury Regiment
**Sunday 9th**
In the trenches all day a few killed and wounded of our Coy. No food. 3rd reinforcements arrived Lieu Wilson

**9th May 1915**
Walter Harte wounded died. Mick McGillem wounded. I had narrow escapes bullet going through the front and out the back of my hat cutting a strip of hair out and the other going into my haversack pierced a hole through two tins of meat and one of groceries grazing my leg at the side of Len Heap

6/470 Private Walter Harte, Canterbury Infantry Regiment, was killed in action at Gallipoli 8 May 1915. Michael McGillem suffered the permanent loss of his right arm. He returned to NZ and became the first secretary of the Temuka RSA. 4/473 Private Leonard Heap, was a member of the Canterbury Infantry Battalion.

**Monday 10th**
All day in the trenches a lot of firing going on as we were having tea. W G Patching of Ashburton shot dead by sniper sentry

6/526 Private William George Patching, Canterbury Infantry Regiment, is recorded as having been killed in action at Gallipoli 8 May 1915.

**Tuesday 11th**
All day in the trenches very little doing on our wing Releaved at midnight. A very wet night.

**Wednesday 12th**
Daybreak made down to base still raining ??? dug in from shrapnel which was very plentiful.

**Thursday 13th**
In dug out in the morning down to the base for a swim in afternoon heavy fighting in trenches
Troops swimming at base
**Friday 14th**
Rifle inspection in morning swim under difficulties 3PM parade full marching order 4PM. French 75 blew out very close. 2 wounded

![French 75mm field gun](image)

**Saturday 15th**
On fatigue work at 5-30 down at beach unloading stores until 2 am. The base being again heavily shelling doing a great deal of damage killing mostly horses. Received letter from Hobart which had gone astray.

![Landing stores at the beach at Gallipoli](image)

**Sunday 16th**
On fatigue road making at base 6 o’clock in morning at night several shot with stray bullets. Seen German airship

**Monday 17th**
Working down at base doing general work it again being shelled one blew three Auck men to pieces and wounded 6. Quiet in firing line all day.

**Tuesday 18th**
Road making from 8 o’clock until 2 PM. again from 7 to eleven. At night heavy fire from battleships and artillery.

**Wednesday 19th**
In dug out all day. At 5 o’clock told to be ready at 6. Moved off down to trench base and embarked on store ship No 4 Eddy Stone. Sailed at midnight to Fisherman’s Hut.

Fisherman’s Hut. Northern Anzac sector. Rough stone hut (or huts) near the coast, at the foot of the Sazli Beit Dere. Elements of the 7th Battalion landed here on 25th April, and were heavily opposed by machine-gun and rifle fire from this position, losing many men in the boats, the water, and on the beach.
Thursday 20th
Disembarked. Supt Major Edmonds and several others in our Coy wounded. At night moved up behind left trenches as reserves. Stand to at three

Friday 21st
On fatigue work road making. Meet the mounted men nothing doing on our flank. German airship bombs

Saturday 22nd
Rained in morning very miserable. Mail received 17 letters from N.Z. Very quiet on our side. We are at present one hundred yards at the rear of the 8th Mounted men (8th (South Canterbury) Mounted Rifles). A couple of submarines in bay all shipping cleared. Destroyers on look out

Sunday 23rd
On fatigue work from 8 AM till 12. Church service in the gully in the evening at the rear of line.

Monday 24th
Wet. A Armistice to bury the dead 8 hours. On burial party found Major Grant. Hundreds of Turks piled up a few yards from trenches. Wet all night.

"Pencil in Book found on Walkers Ridge day of Armistice on a dead Wellington Man"
(This was written in the front of the diary alongside the notation "February 1915")

Walkers Ridge was the northern of 2 spurs running from Russell’s Top to the beaches. It provided access in single file up narrow goat tracks to Russell’s Top. It was a tough, heart-stopping climb, even without rifle and pack.
The Armistice was a brief respite in the conflict from 7.30 am to 4.30 pm. The time was used to bury the dead and recover the wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Fenwick wrote, “The Turkish dead lay so thick that it was almost impossible to pass without treading on the bodies.” The key points of the armistice were (a) The suspension of arms was to be from 7.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., on May 24. (b) A line was to be pegged out down the centre of No Man’s Land—the Turkish burying parties to work their side of the line, while we worked on our side. (c) Any dead belonging to the Turks on our side of the line were to be carried on stretchers to the centre line. The enemy was to do the same for us, so that each side would bury its own dead, and so identify them. (d) Rifles found on No Man’s Land were to be collected, and immediately placed on stretchers. No man was to carry a rifle in his hand. Each side was to carry off its own rifles found in its burying area. Enemy rifles were to have the bolts removed, and were to be then carried on stretchers, and handed over to the original owners.

6/409 Major David Grant, Canterbury Infantry Battallion was born in Geraldine in 1873. before the war he was a butcher in Timaru. He was OC 2nd South Canterbury Company. He died of wounds at Baby 700, Gallipoli between 25th and 29th April 1915 age 41 years. He was buried in Walker’s Ridge Cemetery.

Anzac soldiers recovering bodies during the armistice

Helping a mate – Armistice Day, Gallipoli

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tuesday 25th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On road making on a big hill. Saw H.M.S. Trimuth torpedoed ten pass twelve sank 12-45. Within a mile from shore. Lay upside down and then slid away. Wet day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The German submarine U21 under the command of K/L Hersing stalked H.M.S Swiftsure and H.M.S Vengeance without success. He then saw H.M.S Triumph off Gaba Tepe firing its 10 inch guns at Turkish forts. The battleship was moving with its anti-torpedo nets out. Hersing waited 2 hours for a good shot. One torpedo was fired and hit Triumph amidships. She went over on her beam ends. Hersing escaped by diving under the sinking Triumph. |

May 1915

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wednesday 26th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Nothing doing. [Birth of Queen Mary] 49 years. In dug out all day. Sent a field service card home. H.M.S. Majestic sunk at Cape Hellis 400 yards from shore

K/L Hersing in U21 saw HMS Majestic anchored off Cape Helles with her anti-torpedo nets out. She was surrounded by colliers and patrols. Hersing fired a single torpedo. Seven minutes later HMS Majestic heeled over and sank in 150 feet of water.

An example of a Field Service Postcard

Thursday 27th
On fatigue work down on the beach launching a boat which was run ashore on 25 May. Finished for the a little snipping.

Friday 28th
In the dug out all day. At 7 P.M. moved up as supports on the left were an attack was made. Turks mined our trenches afterwards recaptured them

Saturday 29th
Stand to all night. Nine AM moved up as support to the Australians where the trench was blown up and taken again by the Aus. Aus Coy 7 wounded. The Turks were lifted out and laid in a gully in our front. An awful sight they numbered 60. Returned to bivvy at 2 pm.

Example of an Anzac “bivvy”

Sunday 30th
In dugout all day. Heavy fighting on our left & right outposts. George Moore & W Huxford killed

7/750 Trooper George Moore, Canterbury Mounted Rifles, was killed in action this day at Gallipoli. 7/69 Trooper William Thomas Huxford, Canterbury Mounted Rifles, was also killed in action at Gallipoli.

Monday 31st
In the trenches at Quin’s Post. Trenches a few yds apart. A bomb fight at night. Lieu Lowry and several others
wounded.
Correct spelling - Quinn’s Post. It was described by Corporal Hardey of the Canterbury Infantry Battalion as “the most hated and feared post on the line.”

Lieutenant Raymond Alex Reid Lawry 6/1105, Canterbury Infantry Battalion was born in 1891. Prior to the was he a Law Clerk of Christchurch. He was awarded “Officer of the Order of the British Empire” in London Gazette 31097 on 1 January 1919. He died in 1938.

June 1915

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tuesday 1st</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Still in firing line. An attempt to blow up the enemy over head cover off at night. A Bennington wounded by a bomb. A hot time allright.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6/413 Sergeant Alexander John Bennington, Canterbury Infantry Regiment, died of wounds at Gallipoli on 2 June 1915.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wednesday 2nd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Releaved at miday from trenches. Resting in gully at rear of Quin’s position. W Webb killed by sniper in gully a few yards away from us.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thursday 3rd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

6/1344 Private William Stanley Morgan, Canterbury Infantry Regiment, was killed in action in France on 4 September 1918

June 1915

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Friday 4th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shifted into trenches 3.30. At night a charge was made gaining two trenches which we had to give up in the morning. Many prisoners.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to Lt Col Malone 28 Turks were taken prisoner.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Saturday 5th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daybreak the enemy made a counter charge forcing us to retire to our old firing line which with heavy bomb fighting they broke our trench in and got in themselves. They were then either taken prisoners or killed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sunday 6th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Releaved in morning from trenches at 10 AM. Rest in afternoon. Stand to all night rear of steps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monday 7th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4th reinforcements arrived. Met G &amp; W Lodge. T Cunnard on going to see them was wounded. Big attack</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 4th Reinforcements had left New Zealand on 17 April 1915. Thomas Henry Cunnard, died 28 May 1962 aged 65. He is buried in the Ruru Lawn Cemetary, Christchurch.
Tuesday 8th
My birthday. 20 years. Moved up to trenches at 11 AM. No. 2 post Quinns very little fighting during afternoon. Grew heavier towards morning.

Wednesday 9th
Releaved from trenches at 10 AM. Moved down gully as reserves. A splendid rest at night. With Lodges boys.

Thursday 10th
On reserves. Sent service card home very little doing. Had a swim with W Lodge down at the beach very cold water.

Friday 11th
Nothing doing in morning. Fatigue work in afternoon. 4th reinforcements drafted into our Coy. Very warm weather.

Saturday 12th
Very little doing in the morning. After dinner went down with platoon and had a swim and a yarn with Scrimmy. On coming back seen D Scott lying in a tent he had just been wounded with a bomb at Quins Post on fatigue. Received mail.

Sunday 13th
On fatigue from 3 AM till 8. Back to dugout had a sleep. Went to church service in evening. Quiet

Monday 14th
On fatigue from 7-30 AM - 12. In the afternoon a bomb throwing composition was held prizes 1st 20 packet cierettes 2nd 16

Tuesday 15th

Wednesday 16th
On fatigue in the afternoon 4 till 8. Heavy bombardment down at Cape Hellis by the Navy. Along our front quiet.

Thursday 17th
8-30 AM moved up to trenches in No 5 Quinns Post out at 4-30. Sick on light duty

Friday 18th
Coy out of trenches 9AM. Went to bivvy and slept all day. Still on light duty. Every thing being quiet bar a little artillery fire.

Saturday 19th
Returned to trenches 9 o’clock in the morning at Quinns Post No 5. During the afternoon we were busy sniping with telescope rifle. I was on duty at ten pm when a mail was brough up. Letters from Joe, Ethel & Mabel.

Sunday 20th
Returned from trenches down to dugout for the day. Heavy fighting about midnight.

Monday 21st
Returned to trenches at 9 AM on No 5 post Quinns. Everything quiet while on duty. Patrick of ChCh killed at 5PM.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tuesday 22nd</strong></td>
<td>Returned to dugout from trenches. Received papers from N.Z. While reading casualty list with L Heap large piece of shell landed between us.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wednesday 23rd</strong></td>
<td>Back to trenches at 8-30 on same post. Rather quiet day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thursday 24th</strong></td>
<td>W Lodge wounded. Very hot day. Had a swim also reported to quack. On light duties. Did nothing. G Lodge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Friday 25th</strong></td>
<td>Stand to 3-AM. Returned to bed at 4 AM. Nothing doing in the morning. Had a swim in the afternoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Saturday 26th</strong></td>
<td>Nothing doing in the morning. In the afternoon had a swim. Just came out when the Turks opened fire with their battery storming the beach with sharpnel killing and wounding many in the water. On fatigue from six till ten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sunday 27th</strong></td>
<td>At daybreak an attack was made by the Turks with heavy loss. On fatigue from ten two road making.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monday 28th</strong></td>
<td>Fatigue from 2AM till 6. Heavy battleship fire at Cape Hellis. Big advance by the Allies gained 1100 yards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tuesday 29th</strong></td>
<td>On fatigue from 10 to 2 PM. Bombardment still continues at Cape Hellis where our Allied troops are advancing. Aus. on our right gained 3 trenches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wednesday 30th</strong></td>
<td>Quiet all day. After dark a heavy storm came up and we all got wet. Some of Coy out burring Turks. Last nights work.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**July 1915**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thursday 1st</strong></td>
<td>Bacon &amp; eggs for breakfast. Nothing doing all day. At night on fatigue at beach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Friday 2nd</strong></td>
<td>All quiet during the day. Sea very rough. The Turks attacked at Cape Hellis repulsed with heavy loss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Saturday 3rd</strong></td>
<td>On inspection by Col Vives 10-30. On fatigue from 1PM till 5pm. Returned to bivvy received letters from the following, mother, Ethel, Alice, Joe and Myra Hancox. Heavy fighting in the early morning. Maoris arrived here.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first Native Contingent was comprised of 140 maoris. They sailed from Wellington aboard the SS Warrimoo in February 1915. The Native Contingent landed at Anzac Cove on 3 July 1915. Here they joined the New Zealand Mounted Rifles and were largely employed as pioneers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sunday 4th</strong></td>
<td>Returned to trenches at 9AM Quinns Post. Very warm. Blew up German observation post. A supply boat sunk submarine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monday 5th</strong></td>
<td>Releaved from trenches in morning after a heavy shelling. Ian Aspinall got a smack with a piece of one. In reserve all day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tuesday 6th</strong></td>
<td>Further info required.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Returned to trenches in No. 4 Creator Post 6 feet from enemy. During afternoon a artillery duel was in progress it making a great row.

**Wednesday 7th**
Releaved same as per usual down to gully. Lieu Wilson left Coy on sick leave. Had a swim. With J Lodge for 2 hours. All along the line very quiet.

**Thursday 8th**
Returned to trenches No. 4 Post at same time a few shells flying round. Fifty ????? from Cliff.

**Friday 9th**
Back to bivvy. Very little doing. Worried with flies all day. A mail received no letters. Paper.

**Saturday 10th**
Returned to No.6 Post Quins at 8030. Very quiet in morning. During afternoon a battleship laid outside our base with many destroyers and the help of an airship shelled troops that were marching on Achi-baba to reinforce the Turks. 11 o’c big explosion.

HMS Hector was a balloon ship at Gallipoli. Balloon ships were used for naval gunfire spotting, both here and at Flanders. The military at Gallipoli were particularly appreciative of naval balloon observation as it was very difficult for Army observers to spot roving Turkish batteries up in the hills from the narrow beach head.

**Sunday 11th**
In rest gully all day. Received mail from Temuka and Wanganui.

**Monday 12th**
Moved down to rest gully at 2PM. On light duty for the day. Turks shelled Courtneys Post heavy inflicting great loss.

**Tuesday 13th**
Nothing doing during the day it being very hot. Shelled Courtneys again during afternoon landing 11 6in shells.

**Wednesday 14th**
Cliff arrived early with a draft from Egypt. Received orders to ready to move at 9PM. Moved round to beach and slepted for night.

**Thursday 15th**

---

The Royal Navy Balloon ship HMS Monica

On the right with an observation balloon in the Aegean Sea, off Anzac.
Embarked before daylight on a minesweeper and sailed for the island of Embros (Imbros) 14 miles away. Plenty to eat.

**14th July 1915**
Cliff returned to Coy

**15th July 1915**
Left for Imbros

On this day the first of the wounded from Gallipoli landed back in New Zealand.

---

**The landing of NZ's first wounded, 15 July 1915**  
W.A. Bowring, *The Homecoming from Gallipoli*.  

---

**Friday 16th**
On fatigue in the morning. Very warm had a swim. Plenty to eat. Saw Gurka prading the attack. Wrote letter home.

**Saturday 17th**
Had a swim 6AM. Innoculated in the morning. Excuse duties for twelve hours suffering from eating. Heavy bombardment at Cape Hellis being heard all night. We are ten miles off.

**Sunday 18th**
Quiet all day. German airship came over camp dropped 4 bombs 28 lbs no damage two exploded.

---

Examples of German bombs

German aviator dropping bomb
Turkish Aircraft at Gallipoli

When the land war officially commenced on the Dardanelles Strait in April 25th, 1915 with the landing of British and French forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula, the Ottoman air situation was precarious at best. At the time of the landing, the 5th possessed only three Albatross B.I and one Rumpler B.I aircraft. The Albatross B.I was a reconnaissance aircraft that first enter front-line service in the late 1913. The B.I was one of the first aircraft to be built with the setting of the pilot and observer in a tandem configuration (side-by-side). The idea behind such a radical design was to provide the observer with the same observation environment as the pilot. The fuselage was 28' 1" in length with a height of 11' 6". The wingspan was 46' 11" and the complete wing of the Albatross B.I compromise an impressive 46' 11". Its power plant was one Mercedes DI engine capable of generating up to 100hp. The DI provided the Albatross with top speeds of only 60mph. The B.I climb rate was estimated at 200' per minute. Maximum take-off weight was 1,800lbs and the B.I had an operational range of 400 miles.

On the other hand, the Rumpler B.I was one of the first of what Germany called battleship planes. The Rumpler B.I used by the Ottomans over Gallipoli was a Type 4A platform with a length in fuselage of 27 6" and a height of 10' 1". Its wingspan covered an area of 42' 6". The Rumpler was powered by a Mercedes DI-Krei engine capable of providing the aircraft with 104hp; this power propelled the Rumpler at speeds of around 75-79mph. As it was the case with the Albatross, the Rumpler was manned by a crew of two, but instead of being sited side-by-side, in the Rumpler the pilot sat in the rear of the main fuselage with the observer right behind the main propeller mechanism. The Rumpler initially took to the skies in the summer of 1914 and promptly when on to establish many endurance records for the Imperial German Army. All of these aircraft samples were provided by Germany in an attempt to booster Turkish resolve and moral on the eve of the invasion.
**Monday 19th**
On picquet up a valley. Fred Surridge and I were taken through an orchard by a Greek. Plenty of fruit. Left for camp 6 pm.

**Tuesday 20th**
Left camp for pier 6AM. To rough returned to camp for the day. Coy had left the night before.

**Wednesday 21st**
The same thing happened as day before. Too rough. Laid in the tent all day very decent.

**21st July 1915**
Returned from Imbros

**22nd July 1915**
Cliff wounded

**Thursday 22nd**
Cliff wounded. Embarked at 6-30 reached Anzac at 10 o’clock. Straight up to Quinns Post firing line. Started as batman to Lieu Wilson again.

**Friday 23rd**
Shifted down to reserve gully. All quiet during the day. Prepared for a big attack stood to arms all night.

**Saturday 24th**
Returned from Imbros at same time. At night prepared for big attack. The airship brought in news that the enemy were massing in our front numbering 50 to one hundred thousand. Sent letters home.

**Sunday 25th**
Left trenches again for reserve gully. Quiet all day very warm

**Monday 26th**
Took over Quinns Post again as same time as day before. Nothing doing all night.

**Tuesday 27th**
Releaved 8-30 down to rest gully. During the night flare up was given. Bugles were playing making jacko fire.

**Wednesday 28th**
2AM moved down to Cant rest gully for a spell everything being about the same as per usual. S Scott arrived from Egypt.

**Thursday 29th**
Turks blew our post killed 3 wounded 8. German daube flew overhead and dropped bombs. Innoculated against cholera.

"Daube". Correct spelling is Taube. The Etrich Taube or ‘Dove’ was a type of monoplane used by the Germans. It was so called because of its bird-like swept-back wing-tips and long fan-shaped tail. It was usually powered by a 100 hp Mercedes engine. It had a maximum speed of just over 70 mph. and an endurance of about 4 hours. Although originally used as a reconnaissance aircraft in 1915 it was used to drop bombs. On 30 August 1915, a Lt. von Hiddesen in a Taube dropped five 6.6 lb. bombs on Paris and followed up with a message calling on the city to surrender! Approximately 500 Taube were built for the German armed forces.

**Friday 30th**
Still in reserve gully. Air ship flew over at night dropped bombs no damage. At tea time three shells were landed within a few yards of us no damage.

**Saturday 31st**
First thing in the morning a German airship came over dropped two big bombs and a great number of steel darts. Three fell within a yard of Lieu Wilson and myself doing no damage. A shell a few minutes later killed a man.

The correct name for these darts is “flechette”. They were first used as an air-dropped weapon in World War I by combatants on both sides. These were about four inches long (10 cm) and weighed a couple of ounces (60 g). Dropped from airplanes or Zeppelins over enemy trenches or airfields, these gravity missiles were capable of penetrating a helmet and the wearer's skull.

August 1915

**Sunday 1st**
Nothing doing. Wrote letters home also to Uncle Fred. Australian captured two lines of trenches.

**Monday 2nd**
Very warm laid in bivvy all day. Firing line very quiet. Heavy fighting at Cape Hellis.

**Tuesday 3rd**
Shifted up to the inner defence lines in the morning. At night heavy musketry fire issued rum.

**Wednesday 4th**
Issued with a lot of new gear iron rations by the looks of things there is something doing shortly.

**Thursday 5th**
Nothing doing in the morning everything very quiet. Shift out to No. 2 outposts Happy Valley at 10PM.

**Friday 6th**
Cramped up in a small gully very tight. We are going to make a big charge tonight on our left 1st & 2nd Coy leading. This was the start of the Battle of Suvla. It continued on until 21st August.
New Zealand soldiers rest during the assault towards Chunuk Bair

Probably soldiers of the Wellington Mounted Rifles, New Zealand Expeditionary Force occupying a trench on Table Top, Gallipoli, during the night of August 6 1915, in preparation for the attack on Chunuk Bair. The photograph was taken by James Cornelius Read. Note on back of file print reads "On the night of August 6, 1915, in preparation for the attack on Chunuk Bair, the New Zealand Mounted Rifles seized Old No 3 Post, Bauchop Hill, Destroyer Ridge and Table Top. These objectives were seized before I am and from then until dawn the mounteds dug in. The photograph probably shows Wellington Mounted Rifles occupying a trench on Table Top dug during the night."

Saturday 7th

A big advance with the bayonet took many trenches digging in. Cpl Godarth, A Woodside, S Smith, S Logan killed. Lieu Wilson & Lowry wounded. Pte Talbot killed. Capt Salmonson wounded. Heavy fire all day it being terrible no water. Wounded and dead lie every where. Captured hundred. A French battleship keep up heavy fire.

The struggle for Chunak Bair occurred on 7-8 August during the Battle of Suvla and was mainly carried out by the Wellington Battalion. This advance gave rise to the naming of a number of positions that were seen at the time to be important. These positions included –

- Canterbury Knob - Northern Anzac sector. A machine-gun position on the right flank of the Apex position, overlooking the head of the Sazli Beit Dere. Known also as Preston's Top, after Lieutenant Preston who installed a machine gun on the ridge on this day. He was later killed in France.
- Canterbury Ridge - Northern Anzac sector. Name given to Rhododendron Ridge during the early days of August. The Canterbury Battalion, NZEF, occupied this ground on the morning of 7th August.

Corporal Hardey of the Canterbury Infantry Battalion wrote, “We dug like hell ... From Walkers Ridge to the Hills running round Suvla Bay, the naval shells were bursting ... Presently, in spite of the bombardment, a machine gun came into action and found us out. One moment I was speaking with Mr Lawry as to the direction of our trench, next minute he was smothered in blood from his arm. The bullets were clipping the bushes like a scythe as Major Cribb passed. Soon I saw him helped back ... dying ... The man working pick to my shovel was shot dead. It was the hottest corner we had been in for some time.” [Cribb 6/1110 Major Charles William E. Cribb. Born Blenheim 1873, Postal clerk. Died of wounds 9th August 1915 at sea, aboard HMHS Delta. Aged 42.]

On this day the Canterbury Infantry Battalion suffered 107 casualties from rifle and machine gun fire.


7th August 1915
Talbot Miles killed

Sunday 8th
During night moved down in support of another hill rest all day casualties very heavy severe fighting.

Monday 9th
Had orders to be ready to go up to firing line any minute. Moved up at night to trench made okay day before. The hillside covered with dead.

Tuesday 10th
Very little to eat no water. Trenches last night all day today. Little fighting on our front. Heavy going on the left with advancing casualties heavy on both sides releaved 9AM.

Wednesday 11th
Into trenches at 9AM. Slept on side of hill in some of our trenches as support moved up dosed and dug in getting plenty of shrapnel wounding many. 5th reinforcements drafted in.

Thursday 12th
In trenches all day releaved at night. Slept in old Turkish trench. Quarter ration. Rough time.
Friday 13th
Trenches 8.30PM. Received mail from N.Z. Very welcomed by all. Battle still raging on left. Promoted to Corp. In support all day lying in the open.

Saturday 14th
Very quiet in the morning. Very warm. Big shells from forts falling about two hundred yds to our rear making a terrible explosion. Things are very lively on our left this afternoon. Releaved at 9PM shifted down in support of No.5 Post in the open. One casualty. Cameron wounded.

14th August 1915
Promoted to full Corporal in charge of No 12 Section. ? men in Section

Sunday 15th
Start off a good feed. Saw Scrimmy. Stopped in dugout all day. Dave Scott returned trenches again. Advance on left.

Monday 16th
Shelled for a while in the morning. On our flanks the battle still in progress. Releaved at 9PM in support.

Tuesday 17th
Nothing doing in the morning. Orders to move off by 12.30. Marched up to the highest point. Held along the line. Releaved the Welsh. In support.

Wednesday 18th
In support all day in evening our MB shelled a blockhouse a few yards in front of our trenches which immediately the Coy attacked without success.

Thursday 19th
Nothing doing in the morning. In the trenches at night. There was very little doing all along the line.

Friday 20th
Releaved from trenches by Otago at 2PM. Marched down to a gully half a mile off the beach.

Saturday 21st
Lieu Stevens went to hospital. Sgt Oldfield on L.(light) D. (duty) Left me in command of the platoon. Rifle inspection in the morning. A swim at 2 o'clock. First wash for many weeks. In evening wrote letter home. On fatigue at 4-30PM.

Believed to be Lt Kenneth Murdoch Stevens, Auckland Mounted Rifles, wounded in action 8 August 1915. Walter Oldfield died aged 80 and was buried at the Temuka Cemetery on 8 June 1972.

Sunday 22nd
Church service in the morning. Orderly room 10-30 crimed after pastor falling out. On fatigue everything quiet.

Monday 23rd
Gill arrived. Have not seen him. Moved up to Sable post. In trench at night. Nothing doing.

Tuesday 24th
Hospital with cholera at rear of firing line. On water all day. W Oldfield is with me.

According to Army records (Army Form B103 – Casualty Form – Active Service) the suspected cholera appears to have been later diagnosed as gastro enteritis.

Wednesday 25th
Still on water feeling very hungry. The weather very warm everything seems quiet.

Thursday 26th
A little arrowroot for breakfast. The rest of the day on water. Gill came round and saw me. Looking well. Hoping to
get a feed.
**Friday 27th**
Arrowroot for breakfast. Walter Oldfield away to hospital at Limnos. Rice for dinner. Brandyflipp for tea. Advance on our left heavy bombardment.

**Saturday 28th**
Gill went through charge alright. Still on light diet. Sharpnel fell all over our tent doing no damage. One piece came through a few inches above my heart. During afternoon wrote letters home. Also Mr Scrimshaw. Very warm. Hardly a rifle shot fired. German airships dropped bombs near by.

**Sunday 29th**
Still on light diet in the evening. Temp 101.6. Could not sleep at night everything quiet.

**Monday 30th**
Still in hospital tent. Gill came round again.

**Tuesday 31st**
Nothing doing. Every thing quiet. No.2 diet.

At this time the Canterbury Infantry Battalion had only 2 officers and 35 men fit for duty.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Other Ranks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landed on Peninsular 25 April 1915</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinforcements arrived at various dates</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total on Peninsular</strong></td>
<td><strong>32</strong></td>
<td><strong>645</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killed in action and died of wounds</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died of sickness</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evacuated to hospital sick and wounded</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total casualties</strong></td>
<td><strong>31</strong></td>
<td><strong>606</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**September 1915**

**Wednesday 1st**
Still in hospital same as per usual. Nothing doing. G Webb came in.

**Thursday 2nd**
Returned from hospital to Coy at apecho finding them in the trench. Bivvy for the night.

**Friday 3rd**
Stopped in dugout all day. Coy releaved at 4:30 on fatigue 1-15 till 4AM. Not too well.

**Saturday 4th**
Meet W Richus looking well in the Marchant gun section. Took charge of No.7 Platoon over from Dave Scott who has taken over 6 Platoon. 4-30 with three men took over No. 8 Post on the right of Apecks.

**Sunday 5th**
In support all day. Gill came round and brought me some tin fish which was good.

**Monday 6th**
In support again overlooking a gully which was not trench. Every thing going good.

**Tuesday 7th**
Nothing doing during the day. In support for the night.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday 8&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Shifted down the gully for a rest. Meet Gill on sick parade feeling very crook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday 9&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Still on sick parade. Did nothing during the day. Gill over for a few hours in the evening.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday 10&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>On sick parade eight pills. Heavy bombarding on our left rattling them in a treat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday 11&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Nothing doing all day laid about the dugout. In charge of a fatigue party on the road to Dendrum trenching from 8PM to 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday 12&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Nothing doing in the morning. Shifted out towards the left in the evening.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday 13&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>A day of rest. Received letters from the following Thelma, papers from Mrs Pye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday 14&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Nothing doing during the day. 6-30 moved off to Anzac midnight embarked on Osmanich. Rained. 900 troops were taken off Anzac for rest and relaxation aboard Fleet Messenger Osmanich. The ship was later sunk by mines on 31 December 1917 in the Mediterranean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday 15&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Sailed 6AM for Mudros. Embarked on several boats including Turkish pleasure boat. Disembarked marched 4½ miles inland wading ½ a mile of water. Meet Gill. Mudros Harbour on the Greek island of Lemnos which is 100 km from the Gallipoli Peninsular.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday 16&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Tent pitching in the morning. Coy on fatigue all day. Gill over for night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday 17&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Same as day before getting the tents in order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday 18&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Still working about the tents digging drains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday 19&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Church parade in the morning. Afternoon wrote letters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday 20&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Started drill again first for five months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday 21&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Same as day before drill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday 22&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Drill in morning. Over to the beach with Scrimmy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday 23&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>A little drill in the morning. Over at the village for the afternoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday 24&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The battalion went away up on a hill and we had a marathon race back. I ran fifth.
Saturday 25<sup>th</sup>  
Parade 10AM. Put a squad through a little drill. Shortly afterwards we were called together and put on picking up stones. In the afternoon tent pitching.

Sunday 26<sup>th</sup>  
Church service in the morning. Out with Gill in the afternoon.

Monday 27<sup>th</sup>  
Out in the village and did a little outpost duty.

Tuesday 28<sup>th</sup>  
On duty squaring up the lines of tents and digging drains.

Wednesday 29<sup>th</sup>  
Struck camp. Isolated in segregation camp Sarpi Mudros.

Sarpi Camp was situated about 5 kilometres from Mudros Harbour

Thursday 30<sup>th</sup>  
Nothing doing in segregation camp. No drill

October 1915

Friday 1<sup>st</sup>  
Nothing doing in segregation camp. No drill

Saturday 2<sup>nd</sup>  
Nothing doing in segregation camp. No drill

Sunday 3<sup>rd</sup>  
Still in segregation Sarpi

Monday 4<sup>th</sup>  
Still in segregation Sarpi

Tuesday 5<sup>th</sup>  
Still in segregation Sarpi

Wednesday 6<sup>th</sup>  
Still in segregation Sarpi

Thursday 7<sup>th</sup>  
Shifted back to our old camping ground. No drill that day. Nur-fish

Friday 8<sup>th</sup>  
Orderly sergeant. 6-45 till 7-15 physical. Came on raining. Parade off. Devil rough night.

Saturday 9<sup>th</sup>  
Innoculated severeish. I have had arm very much swollen so I nursed it for the rest of the day.

Sunday 10<sup>th</sup>  
George Woodhead Dave Scott and myself had a day at Castro. Reached home late.

6/575 Warrant Officer 2 George Woodhead (M.M.), Machine Gun Corp. Died of wounds in France 9/12/17. The circumstances leading to the award of the Military Medal as published in the London Gazette, 9 December 1916, p12059, Rec No 121 read “Action: Flers Trench, Flers Support and Goose Alley: West of Flers, 21st September 1916. When the 2nd Canterbury Battalion were counter attacked on the afternoon of the 21st, Lance Corporal Woodhead was in command of a Machine Gun detachment in Flers Support Trench. When he saw that his right
flank was in danger of being driven back, and that the position covered by his gun was not being attacked, he quickly (and without orders from a superior authority) shifted his gun to the parapet, at great his to his own personal safety from enemy snipers, and enfladed the trench along which the enemy was working. He inflicted heavy loss on the enemy and held them back while the bombers reorganised and obtained further supplies. His quick action stopped the advancing enemy and was the turning point in the situation on the right.”

6/539 Private David Copeland Scott, Canterbury Infantry Battalion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monday 11th</th>
<th>On excuse duty on account of my arm.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday 12th</td>
<td>On excuse my arm very sore. Received mail from NZ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday 13th</td>
<td>Same as day before.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday 14th</td>
<td>Coy drill very windy &amp; dull. GH Story.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday 15th</td>
<td>Coy drill &amp; general routine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday 16th</td>
<td>Had my weekly wash &amp; fleeced my shirt &amp; washed my socks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday 17th</td>
<td>Church service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday 18th</td>
<td>Out at Coy drill. 1st Canterbury Coy played 2nd Canterbury Coy won 3 &amp; nil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday 19th</td>
<td>My brothers birthday (25) in 2nd Divisional of Australian Hospital with influenza.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11/931 Trooper Gilmore Herbert Hawkins Story, Wellington Mounted Rifles. Les’s brother was born 19th October 1890. He married Matilda Mabel Allan on 2 June 1920 at Lovell’s Flat Presbyterian Parish Church.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>19th October 1915</th>
<th>Gill birthday 25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday 20th</td>
<td>Batt. attack no casualtys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday 21st</td>
<td>Thanks for papers &amp; Nel (Gill)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On this day Les was appointed as Temporary Corporal replacing Corporal J C Sullivan who reported sick.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Friday 22nd</th>
<th>Out on drill artillery formation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saturday 23rd</td>
<td>No drill in morning. Over to see Cliff Kerr and we got a bottle of frisk - what oh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday 24th</td>
<td>Inspected by General Godley on church parade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday 25th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tuesday 26th
Bayonet fighting in morning. Paid £1.

Wednesday 27th
Company drill. Nixy in afternoon

Thursday 28th
ditto

Friday 29th
ditto

Saturday 30th
Tent inspection

Sunday 31st
Gill returned to Coy. Cliff Kerr & Gill over for the afternoon

November 1915

Monday 1st
Coy drill

Tuesday 2nd
Coy drill

Wednesday 3rd
On guard. Wrote letters home

Thursday 4th
Company drill

Friday 5th
Route march full packs up. Warm

Saturday 6th
Interior econimeny

Sunday 7th
Church parade in the morning. Wrote letters home for xmas

Monday 8th
Revelry 4.30. Embarked on SS Osmanich 7 o’clock. Disembarked at 8PM. Camped in a gully half way up the Apex

Tuesday 9th
In a gully all day nothing doing

Wednesday 10th
Moved up to Cheshire Ridge

Cheshire Ridge overlooked Aghyl Dere below Chunuk Bair.

Thursday 11th
Took over orderly sergt from Corp Latimer

**Friday 12th**

Getting fatigues parties all day
**Saturday 13th**
Ditto. Alex Dick killed with shrapnel.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunday 14th</td>
<td>Church parade. General Godley also attended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday 15th</td>
<td>Still orderly sergt busy as a bee. Turks shelled for a while.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday 16th</td>
<td>Finished orderly sergt. Wrote letters home and elsewhere. Received mail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday 17th</td>
<td>Fatigues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday 18th</td>
<td>Fatigues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday 19th</td>
<td>Fatigues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday 20th</td>
<td>Fatigues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday 21st</td>
<td>Fatigues. Digging trench</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday 22nd</td>
<td>Fatigues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday 23rd</td>
<td>Turks made an attack on Apex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday 24th</td>
<td>Down to see Gill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday 25th</td>
<td>Fatigue in orderly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday 26th</td>
<td>Fatigue in orderly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday 27th</td>
<td>Fatigue all bombarded Turks at midday. Stand to at mountain guns for two hours in the rain very cold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday 28&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Snowed last night and still snowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday 29&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Too wet to work in morning did a bit in the afternoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday 30&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>On fatigue all day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**December 1915**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday 1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>The snow still lie on the ground. Digging bivvies. Put a trench round two guns for our platoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday 2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Corp Blair left. Navving all day. Received a letter from Cliff all well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday 3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Fatigue in morning. In charge of a burial party at night. First Coy man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday 4&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Bad back light duty all day. Plenty of shelling. Went round to see Gill but he had moved out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday 5&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>On scrub cutting in the morning. Turks shelling heavy down the saps and hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday 6&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Digging bivvy all day. Trench at night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday 7&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Quiet in the morning. Shelled very heavy at midday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday 8&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Nothing doing all day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday 9&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Lieut Blake killed in the trenches everything else quiet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6/2832 2nd Lieutenant Valentine Blake, Canterbury Infantry Regiment, Single; Occupation unknown, of Windsor Hotel, Wellington NZ. He was killed in action on 9th December 1915, aged 28. Grave: Embarkation Pier cemetery.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Friday 10&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>In charge of the burial of Lt Blake. James Carrolson also killed along with a chap named Stevenson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday 11&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>In charge of a party digging a dump for the Reg (Regimental) Q M (Quartermasters) Stores. Segt Tate of 1st Coy wounded down the sap.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6/156 Sergeant Alexander Tait, Canterbury Infantry Regiment, died of wounds at Gallipoli on 12 December 1915.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunday 12&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Church parade in the morning. Received parcel from Elsie also a box from Cliff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday 13&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Made a stone path in front of orderly room in morning. In the trenches at 4 o’clock in 5 Post Cheshire Ridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday 14&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the trenches all day releaved at 5PM. Went down in reserve everything very quiet.
**Wednesday 15th**
In reserve in the morning. Went into the trenches No.3 Post 5PM. Many troops left the peninsular packed up.

**Thursday 16th**
Out of the trenches 7AM. Returned to bivvy for the rest of the day. Hardly a shot fired.

**Friday 17th**
Many airships about in the morning. In the trenches on No.4 Post. Very few shots fired during the night.

**17th December 1915**
W H Browne & Matherson wounded at the cook house by shrapnel

6/2489 Lance Corporal William Harold Browne, Canterbury Infantry Regiment, was killed in action in France 5 December 1917.

---

**December 1915**
(Gill went to camp at Gisborne 1914)

**Saturday 18th**
Left the peninsular at 10-30. Embarked on the Carron and reached Limnos at 6AM and changed over to HMS Hibernia and had a good breakfast of tomatoes and bacon and plenty of B & B (bread and butter). Came ashore and went into camp at Mudros East.

The Turks and Allies suffered savagely, approximately 252,000 casualties each. British casualties, including the Anzacs, numbered 115,000 killed, wounded and missing out of 410,000 soldiers engaged. Another 90,000 were evacuated sick. French casualties numbered 47,000 including 10,000 dead, out of 79,000 soldiers engaged. Within the British total, the Australians suffered 26,094 casualties, including 7594 killed. Of 8556 New Zealanders who served in the campaign, 2515 were killed in action, while 206 died of disease and of other causes, a total of 2721; 4752 were wounded.

The ship was the SS Carron owned by the Carron Line and commandeered for troop transport. HMS Hibernia has a displacement of 16350 tons normal – 17,500 tons full. Length: 439 ft., Beam: 78 ft., Draught: 24.5 ft., Speed: designed 18.5 knots, Range: 7,000 miles at 10 knots. Armament: 40 cal, 4x9.2" 45 cal, 10x6" 50 cal, 14x12 pdr, 14x3 pdr, 4x18" tt. Class: King Edward VII

**Sunday 19th**
Landed in Limnos very tired and slept for the rest of the day.

**Monday 20th**
The remainder of the boys came over from Anzac. No losses 3 wounded.

**Tuesday 21st**
In charge of a party working on the Egyptian pier. Rained

**Wednesday 22nd**
Battalion Orderly Corporal for the day. Mounted Bdege moved out. Eat a cake of Gill very nice.

**Thursday 23rd**
Nothing doing in the morning. Orders came out to be ready to move off. Lost all my money on the sweat box.
**Friday 24th**  
The Coy on fatigue striking Otago’s tents. Cliff returned from base details with many others.

**24th December 1915**  
Cliff returned

**Saturday 25th**  
Stew for dinner. Enemies airship came over. Church service in morning. Played cards all day and won a few bob I don’t think. A fine day. Many of our troops left for Egypt. We expect to leave in morning.

**Sunday 26th**  
Up at 5AM packed kit left camp 8AM embarked on the Ascanids and stopped in harbour all day.

The correct name of the ship appears to be *His Majesty’s Australian Troop ship (No.11) Ascanius*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HMAT Ascanius</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Monday 27th**  
Sailed at 8AM for Alexandria sea very calm. Cliff on board - good food.

**Tuesday 28th**  
Land in site. Three course dinner. Sea a bit of a swell on also life belts. Slepted on deck.

**Wednesday 29th**  
Arrived at Alexandria 8AM. Laid alongside of wharf. Entrained at 12PM for Ismailia (Ismailiyah).

**Thursday 30th**  
Reached Zagazia 8-30AM. Got out of train 11-20 and stopped in desert for rest of day. At night in town on picquet. Had a good time met Bob Jones and Kellie.

Correct spelling is “Zagazig” and is the capital of the Sharqiyyah Province located 50 miles northeast of Cairo. It was founded in the 1820’s as a camp to house workers on the barrages of the eastern branch of the Nile. It was the birthplace of Colonel Ahmed Orabi who led the revolt against the British in 1882. It is located on the Muweis Canal and is the chief centre of the corn and cotton trade.

**Friday 31st**  
On leave in the morning and had a good time. Returned to camp midday. At midnight things were very lively in camp singing the old year out and the new one inn.

**January 1916**

**Monday 1st**  
Shifted about a mile further up the line and made a bivvy.

**Tuesday 2nd**  
On guard from 9AM. 15 prisoners in tent Dave Scott with me.
Wednesday 3rd
Nothing doing. Dave Shirly went to Cairo for the week. Rained

Thursday 4th
No drill. Big mail. A big parcel from Hobart & two for Fred Surridge.

Friday 5th
Two hours squad & Coy drill. Plenty of sand flying.

Saturday 6th
Batt orderly Corp. Stopped in tent all day and wrote letters home.

Sunday 7th
Out on parade in morning. 40 leave in the afternoon for Ismailia. Any one found drunk is to get ????

El-Ismaïliyah, also called Ismailia, city in northeastern Egypt, capital of the governorate of El-Ismaïliyah on Lake Timsah near the Mediterranean Sea. The city was designed in 1863 by the French engineer Ferdinand de Lesseps as the operational base during construction of the Suez Canal. El-Ismaïliyah was named for Ismail Pasha, khedive of Egypt.

Cards sent
Mother, Miss Scrimshaw
Miss Thelma Jackman
Mrs R Woodham
Mrs W Grant 28/12/14
Mrs Grant
Mrs J A Roddick
Mrs Pye 20/1/15
Miss A Woodham
Mrs A Taylor

Addresses of relations
Father’s uncle
John T Story Esq
Hovten Roberts
Near Rotherham
Yorkshire England

My uncle
Mr Fred Story
Boulton on Slain
C/o Rotherham
Yorkshire England

Money owing to me up till 25/6/15 at 1/6 per day £6/11/6

Due to me at 3/6 per day from Defence Dept £34-8

Father’s niece
Miss M A Slagg
6 Kenwood Avenue
Montgomery Road
Sheffield Road
England

6/2526 Private William John Anderson

List of men in my section 2nd South Canterbury Regt. No.12 Section
Rank Name Status
Sgt E Miles Killed 7/8/15
Pvt 8/5/15 J Leathwick Wounded
25/4/15 S Watts Wounded
8/5/15 W Dove Killed
25/4/15 M McGillum Wounded
8/5/15 W Patching Killed
25/4/15 B Sutton Missing Wounded
5/5/15 A Pauling Wounded
25/4/15 T Johnson Wounded
25/4/15 P Reeves Wounded
8/5/15 J Reeves Sick
8/5/15 A Stevens Wounded
5/5/15 W Patching Killed

Made up on the 1st of June 1915 in the trenches at Quins Post.

6/1385 Philip John Reeves, Canterbury Infantry Battalion. Wounded Dardenelles 25/4/15. On 27 August 1915 at Monte Video he was charged with 'improper conduct' including using obscene language. He was also charged with striking his C.O. He was sentenced to 40 hours detention.
13479 Private Alexander Stevens, Canterbury Infantry Regiment, Killed in action in France 1/10/16.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Residence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miss Ruby Woodham</td>
<td>Bradley Ridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Woolston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs W J Grant</td>
<td>John Story</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heretaunga St</td>
<td>Hookin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hastings</td>
<td>Yorkshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Thelma Goodman</td>
<td>C/o A Mather &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss W Sparks</td>
<td>Liverpool St</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.I.C.</td>
<td>Hobart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizith St</td>
<td>Taken on leaving Hobart 23/12/14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobart</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge photo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pvt L J W Story</td>
<td>2nd Reinforcements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Zealand. My Number 6/1408 Canterbury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Dorothy Nimm</td>
<td>33 Cooper St</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sunny Hills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sydney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss ? Williams</td>
<td>No 12 Princess Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tas</td>
<td>Sandy Bay Hobart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs A E Taylor</td>
<td>King Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Temuka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South Canterbury</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Miss Elsie McConnor
176 Bathurst Street
Hobart
Pvte G H Story

Miss May Story
Castle Hill
Middleham
Yorkshire
England

Miss Ella Judd
Matawhero
Gisborne
N.Z.

W. McHar?
94 Park Street
Woolston
Cairo 18/4/1916

Promotions
L/Corp Temperary Corp 13/8/15
Corp 4/3/16
L/Sergt. 28/6/16

L. J. Story
No 9 Arthur Street
TIMARU

PASSED BY CENSOR NO 2639

8/12/15
Chapter 2

1916 - 1917

"TALL ALL THE WHILE"
Chapter 2 – "Tall all the while"

Inside cover of diary

This belongs to Corp Story of 2nd Coy No. 7 Platoon No. 6/1408

Ismailia 30/

Sergt L Story 6/1408
2nd (SC) Canty Coy
1st Canty Inf Batt.
France

Griffan No Phone 2351

Mrs A Story
Kelvin Grove
Roberts Line
Palmerston North
New Zealand
(Leslie Story’s mother)

Ripi

Mrs J Roddick
40 Gloucher St
Wanganui
New Zealand

Memoranda

R Vitta
Customs
Port Said

Addresses

Mr Geo Hopkinson
181 Shirebrook Rd
Sheffield
January 1916

Saturday 8th
Having a devil of a good time at Port Said. Out with C Reid sightseeing. Photo taken. Visited many places.

10/2289, Lance Corporal Charles Reid, Wellington Regiment, N.Z.E.F. died on Saturday, 20th July 1918. Age 26

Sunday 9th
Out on HMS Cornwallis had dinner aboard with Sgt Linton.


Sergeant Andrew William Linton, 121785, 1st Battalion, Auckland Regiment, N.Z.E.F. died on Wednesday, 14th August 1918. Age 23

Monday 10th
Up early caught the train 8AM for camp.

Tuesday 11th
No entry

Wednesday 12th
No entry

Thursday 13th
No entry

Friday 14th
No entry

Saturday 15th
Gill went into isolation Pont-de-Houbbek

Pont de Koubbeh. Originally an Egyptian Army Hospital in Cairo. It was handed over to NZ in April 1915 and eventually grew to have 1040 beds. It was later renamed No.1 NZ General Hospital.

Sunday 16th
Out for the day on HMS Cornwallis had dinner with Linton.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday 17th</td>
<td>Left Port Said 8AM for Ismailia arrived in camp 12:30 received a photo from Hobart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday 18th</td>
<td>Did not go out on parade. Coy for duty, so I spent the day in the bivvy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday 19th</td>
<td>Out for the day. Batt in attack, very warm. Route march home round the lakes. Out at night again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday 20th</td>
<td>Out for the day again over the same ground as day before, very warm, home about 3.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday 21st</td>
<td>Out from 9:30 till 3-30 and out again at night from 7 - 9:30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday 22nd</td>
<td>On guard at the aerodrome in charge of twelve, very warm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday 23rd</td>
<td>Came off guard, got leave to go aboard <em>HMS Cornwallis</em> with Linton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Addresses, etc</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>L.C. Segt R N Batten, RML, C/o <em>HMS Cornwallis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday 24th</td>
<td>Out all day on Bdge training. Received a big mail from home. Very tired at night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday 25th</td>
<td>Went out but returned on account of rain and sand. Afternoon off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday 26th</td>
<td>Coy for duty in charge of a fatigues working at Supply Depot. In afternoon nothing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday 27th</td>
<td>Out with coy for all day, very wet, returned home at 3.30. finish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday 28th</td>
<td>Had morning off to get a tooth fixed up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday 29th</td>
<td>Nothing doing in the morning. In Ismailia in afternoon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ismailia was also called El-Ismailiyah. It is a city in northeastern Egypt; the capital of the governorate of El-Ismailiyah on Lake Timsah, near the Mediterranean Sea. The city was designed in 1863 by the French engineer Ferdinand de
Lesseps as the operational base during construction of the Suez Canal. El-Ismailiyah was named for Ismail Pasha.

Sunday 30th
On BOC for the day. Call defaulters roll finish.

Monday 31st
On O Cpl for the week at night. Lost £11.10 on crown and anchor. No fish for lunch. Uh???

February 1916

Tuesday 1st
Had the sick parade. Finish for the day

Wednesday 2nd
Ditto

Thursday 3rd
Ditto

Friday 4th
Ditto

Saturday 5th
Ditto

Sunday 6th
Still O Cpl. Nothing doing.

Monday 7th
7 Platoon for duty. Off for the day.

Tuesday 8th
Off to the hospital with Balanitis & Paracocile. Sent over the railway line to No. 2 Hosp.

He was admitted to New Zealand Auxiliary Hospital.

Balanitis is an inflammation of the penis and sometimes the foreskin as well. It is usually associated with an unretractable foreskin of an uncircumcised male. Correct spelling appears to be “varicocele” which is an enlargement of the veins within the scrotum. A varicocele is similar to a varicose vein of the leg.

As a consequence of being admitted to hospital he was forced to relinquished the temporary Corporal position.

Wednesday 9th
Left Ismailia for Cairo Hospital 11.30 arrived 5.30 a good trip on Hosp train, plenty to eat.

Egyptian Army Hospital of 612 beds at Pont de Koubbeh Cairo 2 NZ Stationary Hospital commanded by Lt Col W.H Parkes
**Thursday 10th**  
Seen some boys leave for NZ including George Pierce, Scrimmy. Very quiet for rest of day.

George Henry Pierce died at age 67. He was buried at the Geraldine Cemetery on 29 March 1955.

**Friday 11th**  
In the morning watched the Egyptian reservists drilling, very funny.

**Saturday 12th**  
Moved about the hospital in the morning. Shinty Heap visited in the afternoon.

34676 Private Thomas Heap, Canterbury Infantry Regiment, was killed in action in France on 14/8/18.

**Sunday 13th**  
Found Gill in hospital looking very ill. Temperature 102.

Gilmore Story (Les's brother) was admitted to hospital at Anzac on 30/11/1915 suffering from dysentery. On 12/12/1915 he was listed at seriously ill with enteric (typhoid fever). On 4/2/1916 he was transferred on HMHS Lanfranc to NZ General Hospital at Alexandria. On 2/4/1916 he was transferred to Aotea Convalescent Hospital and on 8/5/1916 he was transferred to the Training Regiment.

**Monday 14th**  
Over to see Gill, in the morning again in the afternoon.

**Tuesday 15th**  
Put in isolation on account of a couple of them getting scarlet fever.

**Wednesday 16th**  
Having a good time, played golf all day.

**Thursday 17th**  
Carrying on the same as day before. Received several letters.

**Friday 18th**  
Nothing doing, plenty to eat and drink.

**Saturday 19th**  
Played golf & crokey(croquet) all day.

**Sunday 20th**  
Same as day before. Shinty in to see me.

**Monday 21st**  
Still in isolation.

**Tuesday 22nd**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday 23(^{rd})</td>
<td>Still in isolation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday 24(^{th})</td>
<td>Still in isolation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday 25(^{th})</td>
<td>Still in isolation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday 26(^{th})</td>
<td>Cliff &amp; F Maize up from Ismailia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/612 Private Francis Maze, from Ohape, Temuka, Canterbury Infantry Battalion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday 27(^{th})</td>
<td>Still in isolation. Nothing doing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday 28(^{th})</td>
<td>Shifted out of isolation. Back to our old tent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday 29(^{th})</td>
<td>Out on leave with W Bailey, went all around Cairo had a good time, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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March 1916

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday 1(^{st})</td>
<td>Went out for a joy ride in afternoon. To the Kursaal at night.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kursaal: n. entertainment hall, public room or hotel at spa or seaside resort. (From the Hutchinson Encyclopaedia, Helicon Publishing Ltd, 2007)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thursday 2(^{nd})</td>
<td>Moped about the grounds all day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday 3(^{rd})</td>
<td>Over to see Gill for the afternoon otherwise nothing doing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday 4(^{th})</td>
<td>A big crowd of boys left for NZ.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On this day Les was promoted to the rank of Corporal replacing Corporal J F Gibson.
Sunday 5th
Very quiet in the afternoon over to see Gill looking better.

Monday 6th
Wrote letters home otherwise nothing doing.

Tuesday 7th
Romed about the hospital

Wednesday 8th
Out for a joy ride to the pyramids. Had a good time in a room given by the Sultan.

Thursday 9th
Over to see Gill in afternoon, issued with cigarettes in the evening.

Friday 10th
Paid another visit to Gill.

Saturday 11th
Nothing doing in the morning, afternoon likewise.

Sunday 12th
Romed about the grounds etc.

Monday 13th
Received a mail from home. Over to see Gill in afternoon, getting on well.

Tuesday 14th
Over to see Gill in afternoon. A high temperature at night, headache.

Wednesday 15th
Put back to bed in the morning by the Dr so that was the end of it.

Thursday 16th
A big crowd of boys left for NZ still in bed but feeling well.

Friday 17th
In bed for the day.

Saturday 18th
Still in bed feeling very well.

Sunday 19th
Got up at 10am feeling very well.

Addresses, etc

6/4029 Private James Elder, Auckland Infantry Regiment, was killed in action in France on 15/9/16.

Monday 20th
General walk round the hospital grounds over to see Gill, pipe carved by Watson.

Tuesday 21st
Carried on same as day before. At night went to the Kussaal

Wednesday 22nd
Nothing doing during the day, out to the Kussaal
Thursday 23rd
During the afternoon went out for a joy ride visiting the Citadel Pyramids.

The Citadel was built by Saladin who was the famous opponent of King Richard I.

Friday 24th
Morning of operation, alright, very sore.

Saturday 25th
Feeling sore all day, 102 temp.

Sunday 26th
Still in bed feeling well.

Monday 27th
Got up in the afternoon, visited Gill. He came over to tent and had supper with me.

Tuesday 28th
Put back to bed again, very painful, much swelling.

Wednesday 29th
Gill boarded going into convalescent home. Local general.

Thursday 30th
In bed all day very sore. Gill over in afternoon. Give it ring. W Jackson also in.

14990, Private W Jackson, Canterbury Regiment. Killed in action 7 June 1917.

Friday 31st
Still in bed.

April 1916

Saturday 1st
Still in bed

Sunday 2nd
Still in bed, wrote letters home.

Monday 3rd
Gill went out to convalescent home.

Tuesday 4th
Still doing time in bed.

Wednesday 5th
Ditto

Thursday 6th
Out of bed, getting about.

Friday 7th
Still carrying on with the good work. Gill in to see me.

Saturday 8th
Everything quiet etc.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunday 9th</td>
<td>Getting about all right. Received letters from home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Addresses, etc</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nancy Foulds, 8 Saxon St Leicester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday 10th</td>
<td>Out on leave in the afternoon with Gill found a 1£, headache all day.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tuesday 11th
Laid about on the bed head still aching.

Wednesday 12th
Out for a joy ride to Heldium, very windy.???

Thursday 13th
Up with my board. Order to proceed to Aotea in morning.

Friday 14th
9-30 left for Aotea. Met Gill.

The Aotea Convalescent Hospital at Heliopolis was equipped by the patriotic residents of Wairarapa, Wanganui, and Rangitikei and Wellington. Accommodation was for 100 patients. It was the convalescent centre for the NZ Mounted Brigade. It functioned from 1915 to 1919 and was run by Matron Early, Sisters Kate Booth and Nora Hughes, and several VAD (Volunteer Aid Detachment) workers.

Saturday 15th
In same room. Had to stop home all day. Picnic to gardens.

Sunday 16th
Church in the morning.

Monday 17th
Joy riding.

Tuesday 18th
Visited Pont-de-Koulibeh Hospital.
Correct name is Pont-de-Koubbeh

Wednesday 19th
In town with Gill and young Redstone.

41891 Private Bernard Edward Redstone, Wellington Infantry Regiment, killed in action in France on 4/10/17.

Thursday 20th
Out again on leave. Down to the hospital. Met Gill in Heliopolis
Friday 21<sup>st</sup>
Stopped home for the day played Tenis.

Saturday 22<sup>nd</sup>
No entry

Sunday 23<sup>rd</sup>
Having a good time.

Addresses, etc
Mrs D Grant, C/o GPO Temuka, South Island New Zealand.
Miss Elsie M Gawith, Kelvin Grove, Palmerston North.
Found this address on a slip of paper. France Les Story’s sister Mabel Grace. She was born in 1889 and married David Grant.

Monday 24<sup>th</sup>
Having a good time.

Tuesday 25<sup>th</sup>
Having a good time.

Wednesday 26<sup>th</sup>
Having a good time.

Thursday 27<sup>th</sup>
Having a good time.

Friday 28<sup>th</sup>
Having a good time.

Saturday 29<sup>th</sup>
Having a good time.

Sunday 30<sup>th</sup>
Having the time of my life.

Addresses, etc.
Miss Myra Hancox, King Street, Temuka, New Zealand

May 1916

Monday 1<sup>st</sup>
Having the time of my life.
**Tuesday 2\(^{nd}\)**  
Having the time of my life.

**Wednesday 3\(^{rd}\)**  
Having the time of my life.

**Thursday 4\(^{th}\)**  
Having the time of my life.

**Friday 5\(^{th}\)**  
Having the time of my life.

**Saturday 6\(^{th}\)**  
Having the time of my life.

**Sunday 7\(^{th}\)**  
At church in the morning at Aotea.

**Addresses, etc.**
- Miss Hancox, King Street, Temuka, South Canterbury, New Zealand
- Miss Theresa Hopkinson, C/o Mc T of Hooten Roberts, No 7 Rotherham, Yorks, England

**Monday 8\(^{th}\)**  
Left Heliopolis for Tele-eh-lire?? arrived 1pm. Drafted into 11th Reinforcements Tele-El-Kebik.

Correct spelling is “Tel-el-Kebir” or “At-Tall-al-Kabir” (the “Great Mound”), on the edge of the Egyptian desert, midway between Ismailia and Cairo

**Tuesday 9\(^{th}\)**  
Pushed my frame in to get away in the draft leave tonight entrained midnight.

**Wednesday 10\(^{th}\)**  
Arrived Alex 8AM embarked 9-30 very tired. Calodina pulled out 4pm and anchored crushed up.

Alexandria (Egypt), city and major seaport in northern Egypt, in the Nile River delta, on a ridge that separates Lake Mareotis from the Mediterranean Sea.

“Calodina”. SS Caledonia was requisitioned as a troop ship in August 1914. On 4th December 1916 she was sunk by enemy submarine 125 miles East by South of Malta.

**Thursday 11\(^{th}\)**  
Left Alex 10am very foggy, fitted with lifebelts to wear during voyage. Sea very calm. Destroyers along side.

**Friday 12\(^{th}\)**  
Islands in site. Coy O C. Destroyer along side all day. Sea calm no parades.

**Saturday 13\(^{th}\)**  
Sea calm laid about on deck wrote a few letters no parade.
**Sunday 14th**  
Mounted guard at 9AM for the day, sea choppy passed Malta.

**Monday 15th**  
Off guard at 9-30 passed several ships afternoon sea rough, many sick suffering from a cold and headache.

**Tuesday 16th**  
Passed a full rigged sailing vessel. Bdge Orderly Cpl. Arrived Marseilles 5pm entered inner harbour.

Marseille or Marseilles (Greek Massalia; Latin Massilia), city, southern France, capital of Bouches-du-Rhône Department, on the Gulf of Lions (an arm of the Mediterranean Sea). The second largest city of France.

Magazine cover from the Somme

This is the cover of the first edition of a magazine series that was produced on the British home front while the battle was in progress on the western front.

**Wednesday 17th**  
Anchored out last night. pulled in along side of wharf disembarked 3Pm. Marched out about three miles to camp.

**Thursday 18th**  
Walked into Marseilles last night. very tired. a lovely place. Entrained Marseilles 12AM today travelled all afternoon.

**Friday 19th**  
Still going. passed through Lyons 4AM. 11AM Red Cross ladies gave us coffee. 9-30PM another feed.

**Saturday 20th**  
During night passed near Paris. 11-30AM passed Amiens arrive Etaples in the afternoon.

Marseille or Marseilles (Greek Massalia; Latin Massilia), city, southern France, capital of Bouches-du-Rhône Department, on the Gulf of Lions (an arm of the Mediterranean Sea). The second largest city of France. Étaples is a town on the Canche River about 50 miles north east of Amiens.

**Sunday 21st**  
On sick parade a bad cold. Issued with rifles and a medical inspection.

**Monday 22nd**  
Off duty. Layed about the camp all day. In the evening visited township Franco with Joe Gellespie.
Franco - correct spelling is Frencq. It is a small town about 5 miles north of Étaples.

6/264 Driver Joseph Francis Gillespie, Field Artillery. Joe also served in the South African War, 1899-1902

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tuesday 23rd</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Still off duty. Messed about in the camp for the rest of the day. Some boys left here for the front.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wednesday 24th</th>
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</table>

6/4029 Private James Elder, Auckland Infantry Regiment, killed in action in France on 15/9/16.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thursday 25th</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Met J Williams he just came out of hospital looking well. Still off duty.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Friday 26th</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doing no duty roamed about the camp.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Saturday 27th</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Same as day before, at night heard Miss Lena Ashwell.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lena Ashwell (real name Lena Margaret Pocock) born 28 Sept 1872. Died 13 March 1957. Studied music at Lausanne, Switzerland and at the Royal Academy of Music in London. Her voice, however, proved to be inadequate and she became an actress. In 1915 she organized companies of actors to entertain the allied armies in France. By the end of the war, 25 of her companies were performing for the troops in Europe. For this work, she was awarded the Order of the British Empire.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sunday 28th</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Did not go to church. On sick parade. Wrote letters home.</td>
<td>Address, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address, etc.</td>
<td>Sister Inglis, NZGHosp, Bridgewest, Kent, England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Forest Park, NZGH, Brackenhurst, Hampshire</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monday 29th</th>
<th></th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tuesday 30th</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wet. Took sick parade. Off duty myself.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Officers of Canterbury Battalion, Main Body, N.Z.E.F., Taken at Addington, August, 1914.


The soldiers in the front row second and third from the right are from the Army Service Corps. The remainder are members of the 2nd South Canterbury Regiment. Location unknown.
Temuka boys ready for action!
How the warring armies left City of Amiens at the end of the war

How the warring armies left the City of Ypres at the end of the war
“The British on the Somme Front have seas of mud and waste as the surroundings to their successful operations. The scenes on the roads for miles are as here photographically described. Our men constantly coming and going against biting cold wind over traffic worn roads, tireless and bleak.” French War Office Official Photograph Authorised For Publication, Issued By Newspaper Illustrations LTD. 161A, Strand, W. C., Official Photograph For Publication On Or After Dec 29.
The Somme battlefield viewed through Allied barbed wire defences
**Wednesday 31st**  
Orderly Cpl for the day.

**June 1916**

**Thursday 1st**  
Out on parade down the bull ring.

**Friday 2nd**  
Ditto

**Saturday 3rd**  
Down at the bull ring very cold.

**Sunday 4th**  
On Orderly Cpl. Rained, wrote a letter to Hobart nothing doing.

**Monday 5th**  
Out at the bull ring. Rained in morning otherwise nothing doing.

**Tuesday 6th**  
Rained in morning, down at the bull ring in morning.

**Wednesday 7th**  
(Lord Kitchener drowned). Night operations.

Kitchener, Horatio Herbert, 1st Earl Kitchener (1850-1916), ‘Kitchener of Khartoum’, British military officer and statesman, known for his conquest of the Sudan and as a symbol of British fighting spirit in the early part of World War I. At the outbreak of World War I Kitchener was appointed Secretary of State for War; in that capacity from 1914 until 1916 he was responsible for recruiting the volunteer British army. He was lost at sea on June 5, 1916, when the cruiser HMS Hampshire, on which he was travelling on a mission to Russia, struck a mine and sank.

**Thursday 8th**  
21 years of age. Down at the bull ring.

**Friday 9th**  
Down at bull ring during morning. Proceed to England tomorrow.

**Saturday 10th**  
Left Étaples 3PM reached Folkstone 8-30 arrived London 12-30. Stopped Rail house for the night.

Étaples. Correct spelling is Étaples.

Folkstone, Folkestone, town in Shepway District, Kent, southeastern England, on the Strait of Dover. Folkestone is a resort town and a major passenger-crossing point to the European continent. It is over 70 miles north west to London.

**Sunday 11th**  
Wet, had a good look round out for the night saw W.M[ Westminster] Abbey etc

**Addresses, etc.**  
Miss T Jackman, C/o Andrew Mather, Liverpool Street, Hobart, Tasmania

Andrew Mather & Co, Family Drapers and Importers, Liverpool Street, Hobart, Tasmania.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday 12th</td>
<td>Had a good look round saw them change guard. Left for Hooten Roberts visited Doncaster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday 13th</td>
<td>Stopped overnight with uncle. Left for Sheffield in afternoon. 8-30 arrived Leister???. Remain until 2AM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday 14th</td>
<td>Arrived London 4-30AM. Spent the rest of the day in visiting Tower of London etc wet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday 15th</td>
<td>During day visited Hyde Park met I Aspinall. Has a good time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday 16th</td>
<td>Visited many places including The Strand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday 17th</td>
<td>Left London 8-15AM arrived Folkstone 11-30AM reach Boulogne 2PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday 18th</td>
<td>By surprise met J Lodge in next tent. In afternoon visited village had a few drinks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday 19th</td>
<td>Did not go out on parade kicked about the camp with Jack Lodge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday 20th</td>
<td>Took charge of No 332 draft from Egypt so of course visited bull ring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday 21st</td>
<td>Warned to be ready to proceed to the trenches with twenty men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday 22nd</td>
<td>Left 4AM Etapes arrived Amentiers 5-30 marched five miles to billets. Shelled the town, gas alarm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday 23rd</td>
<td>Left the billets for the trenches 11-30AM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday 24&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Wet. On nothing. Played cards in ??? lines. A small strafe This was the beginning of a week-long shelling of German positions prior to the start of the Battle of the Somme on 1 July.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday 25&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>On guard of water in a big house good garden had a feed of currants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday 26&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Germans bombarded the Australians in afternoon. At 8-30 one of our aeroplanes dropped bombs and set fire to 4 balloons in front of our lines, very pretty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday 27&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Midday shelled us and blew up a vault fifteen yds away from me, coffin exposed. Releaved at 10-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday 28&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Swim down at the baths feeling very crook. Stopped in billet all day. Appointed as temporary Lance Sergeant replacing Lance Sergeant C Sutton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday 29&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>On fatigue for the day down at rail transport. Night out with Scrimmy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday 30&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Mounted railway guard 9AM strafe on at night by Aus.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**July 1916**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saturday 1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Off guard 9AM. In evening out with Scrim. On fatigues at 9-15PM until early hours in morning The Somme Campaign began around Albert on 1 July 1916. It was the worst ever disaster in British military history: 20,000 men dead and another 40,000 wounded. By the end of the campaign on 18 November 1916, the Allies had advanced, at most, 12 kilometres into German-held territory; that was about the distance a fit young soldier could run in an hour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday 2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Church parade in morning, out with old Scrim in evening had a good time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Addresses, etc.**

- Mrs H M Miles, 54 Office Road, Merivale, New Zealand
- Miss L McLaren, C/o Aotea Home, Heliopolis
- Miss McDonald, C/o Aotea Home, Heliopolis
An example of Allied Trench on the Somme

Preparing to go over the top during Battle of Somme

Railway station at Beaumont Hamel.
Official Photograph Issued on Behalf of The Press Bureau, Crown Copyright Reserved. Circulated by The Central News Ltd.

Monday 3rd
On guard in morning 9-45PM, returned to trenches. A big strafe on. Many fires in Armentiers.

Tuesday 4th
Wet, plenty of shells flying about. Received a letter from Linton Ingles. On gas guard in sap.

Wednesday 5th
Still on gas guard. Alarm 11-30PM, things very lively as per usual.

Thursday 6th
Wet. Gas guard alarm midnight strafe on. Stood too all night Fritz very active.

Friday 7th
In morning shelled with high explosives in the morning

Saturday 8th
In the morning everything all well during day. 9-30 a most hellish bombarded
Sunday 9th
Last night retook trench off Germans with losses. Platoon cross country,

Monday 10th
During Monday remained in trench recaptured. Out on covering party with 3 men one seriously wound in head.

Tuesday 11th
Returned to supports stopped there. To go out on patrol at night did not come off on account of bombs.

Wednesday 12th
Slept all day, going out on patrol tonight 10PM. Returned safe. Plenty machinegun fire.

Thursday 13th
Going out again tonight located a MinenWerfer reported to HQ Artillery.

MinenWerfer was a German muzzle loading trench gun.

Friday 14th
Covering party to a wiring party. A strafe on left.

When assigned as a member of a wiring party men would creep into No Man's Land under cover of darkness, a necessary precaution given the essentially unprotected nature of their activities. Once there the wiring party would, as occasion demanded, insert new wiring posts (approximately 6 feet in height) ahead of the front trench, either by hammering the post with a muffled mallet, or else by winding the post in the manner of a screw (the earlier method being more common during the early stages of trench warfare). Once the posts were in place reels of barbed wire - concertina wire - would be affixed to the post, unwound and attached to a second post (and often doubled back again to provide an additional layer of protection). The task was one which obviously needed to be undertaken in strict secrecy and silence. Men assigned to wiring duties lived in constant fear of enemy flares, sent up to illuminate an area of the battlefield as if by daylight. Men caught in No Man's Land by such flares would either freeze until the light of the flare died, or else (more often) throw themselves instantly to the ground. It was not uncommon for enemy machine gun fire to accompany the sending up of flares as a precautionary measure.

Saturday 15th
Out again a good night.

Sunday 16th
Covering party every thing good

Monday 17th
Out again. Wet night, two of our patrol one killed one wounded.

Tuesday 18th
Changed over to supports. Terry returned. Received cake from Perth pity did not keep
250 mm. German Minenwerfer Howitzer

A Minenwerfer in action
British wounded being transported from the battlefield
A “few” empty shell casings

Official Photograph Issued by The Press Bureau. Distributed by The Central Press Photos Ltd, to Be Published on or After Friday 10 Nov 1916.
**Wednesday 19th**
During day all quiet. A strafe from 8PM until 11PM. Australians advanced on right. Auck dinks raid.

'Dinks' was a name given to members of the Rifle Brigade.

**Thursday 20th**
Up early went into gas school 8-15 till 4PM. Met Cliff and Scrimmy had a good time.

**Friday 21st**
School again in evening met Capt Wilson and Fred Surridge.

**Saturday 22nd**
Back in Sudmalie?? line of defence. Paid 20 francs equal 14/4 in English.

**Sunday 23rd**
On fatigues 3AM till 8PM things once again very quiet etc. 20/113 Donghut, NZGHQ.

**Monday 24th**
Same as day before on fatigue.

**Tuesday 25th**
Ditto received letters from England.

**Wednesday 26th**
On fatigues in morning in afternoon down to baths for swim Schimshaw Bros.
There were two Scrimshaw brothers. 6/2750 Lance Corporal Robert Arthur Scrimshaw from the Canterbury Infantry Regiment was killed in action in France on 27/9/16. The other brother was Cpl Eric George Scrimshaw, 4/1399A 1st Field Coy, NZE. They were the sons of L G Scrimshaw who owned the cabinet making business in Temuka where Leslie Story had been employed. Eric married Catherine Bain in 1922 and died aged 72 on 8/9/1978. Catherine died on 18/7/1975 aged 78.

**Thursday 27th**
On Houthing stopped alight the burning???

**Friday 28th**
Sent diary of Gallopali home. Visited Ammentiers.
Correct spelling is Armentières. The Canterbury Infantry Regiment was billeted here when they were out of the line.

**Saturday 29th**
On fatigue 3AM till 8 off for the day.

**Sunday 30th**
On fatigues front line 9-30 till 4PM.

**Monday 31st**
In charge of fatigue party 8-30 till 3-30 otherwise nothing doing.

**August 1916**

**Tuesday 1st**
Limborg fell. Romania entered the war in favour of Allies - War News I don't think.

Limborg. Correct spelling is Limbourg; a city in Belgium.
Wednesday 2nd
In charge of fatigue 30 men from 8 am till 3-30 moved up to supports. An air duel 7-o'clock

Thursday 3rd
Shifted up to supports last night No 1 locality every thing good.

Friday 4th
Doing nothing missed fatigues etc

Saturday 5th
Transferred to five platoon to take Sgt Webbers place out wiring.

Sunday 6th
Releaved by Wellington Battalion 10-30 moved down to subsid

Monday 7th
Out wiring with 5 platoon in front of supports 68

Tuesday 8th
Out wiring again in the same place a bit of a straafe.

Wednesday 9th
About bivvy all day played cards

On this day Les was appointed as temporary Sergeant replacing Sergeant M Sullivan

Thursday 10th
Out wiring at night every going well.

Friday 11th
Received big mail from NZ. Out wiring.

Saturday 12th
Out wiring last night. Nothing else doing

Sunday 13th
In Armentiers all day.

Addresses, etc.
Mrs Thos H Pye, King Street, Temuka
Gladys Ponger, 44 Browning St, Narboro Rd, Leicester

Monday 14th
Nothing doing
Gladys Pongher, 44 Browning St, Narboro Rd, Leicester

Les Story’s older sister Amy Alice. She was born in 1883 and married Thomas Henry Pye.
Correct spelling ‘Narborough’

Tuesday 15th
Releaved by Gordon Highlanders midnight wet

Wednesday 16th
10-30AM moved off. Walked 4 miles out to Sternverch. Got out at Warbegue marched 6 miles.???

Thursday 17th
Camped in a small village last night drill in morning, route march in afternoon.

Friday 18th
Drill in morning route march in afternoon

Saturday 19th
On Batt Orderly Sergt met J Lodge in evening.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sunday 20\textsuperscript{th}</strong></td>
<td>Breakfast 6AM packed up moved off and entrained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monday 21\textsuperscript{st}</strong></td>
<td>Marched 12 miles arrived in the morning. Into training straight away pack up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tuesday 22\textsuperscript{nd}</strong></td>
<td>Route march several miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wednesday 23\textsuperscript{rd}</strong></td>
<td>Still training expecting to move down the Somme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thursday 24\textsuperscript{th}</strong></td>
<td>Raining at top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Friday 25\textsuperscript{th}</strong></td>
<td>Received several letters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Saturday 26\textsuperscript{th}</strong></td>
<td><em>(No entry)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sunday 27\textsuperscript{th}</strong></td>
<td>Church service in morning ??? Taylor goes to hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monday 28\textsuperscript{st}</strong></td>
<td>Billeted in Merrellassart village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tuesday 29\textsuperscript{th}</strong></td>
<td>Received several letters one from Gill two from Blity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wednesday 30\textsuperscript{th}</strong></td>
<td>Raining like the very devil no drill. Gas helmet practice in the billets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thursday 31\textsuperscript{st}</strong></td>
<td>Bayonet lecture by Major Campbell. Route march in afternoon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**September 1916**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Friday 1\textsuperscript{st}</strong></td>
<td>Bomb throwing in morning. Batt in attack afternoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Saturday 2\textsuperscript{nd}</strong></td>
<td>Left Merrylassart marched five miles to Araines a big town. On picquet at night.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Mr Roddick was Les Story’s older sister Elsie Emily. She was born in 1887 and married Jos Roddick.

**Addresses, etc.**

Mrs J A Roddick, Gloucester St, Wanganui, New Zealand
Miss May Story, Castle Hill, Middleham, Yorkshire, England

Correct spelling is Merelessart. The Canterbury Infantry Regiment were billeted here when they were out of the line.
B O Sergt. Marched about seven miles to a village.

**Monday 4th**
Had a swim in the river Somme eight and a half miles from Ameins. Batt in attack.

**Tuesday 5th**
Bayonet fighting in the morning. Batt route march.

**Wednesday 6th**
Physical drill in morning. Moved out in afternoon, marched about eight miles to a village, passed through the outskirts of Ameins.

**Thursday 7th**
Packs up and marched on again thirteen and a half miles. Some of the boys saw Cliff. I met Jim Elder and C McBratney.

6/4029 Private James Elder, Auckland Infantry Regiment, killed in action in France on 15/9/16.

**Friday 8th**
No entry

**Saturday 9th**
Still in camp had a swim in the Somme river.

**Sunday 10th**
Moved up towards the trenches camped about four miles in rear.

Addresses, etc
- Cpl Scrimshaw, 4/1399A 1st Field Coy, NZE
- Miss K Story, Wangahue write
- Mrs A Story, 33 Campbell St, Palmerston North, New Zealand
- Trooper GH Story No 11/931 Wellington M.R., M.EF
- John F Story, Hookin Roberts, Yorkshire, England
- Pvte C F Story, 2nd South Canty Coy, No.6/555
- Miss May Story, 169 Lowfield Road, Bolton-on-Deame, N Rotherham, Yorkshire, England

Les Story’s youngest sister Kathleen Hilda. She was born in 1900 and married Bert Remnant.

**Monday 11th**

**Tuesday 12th**
Off parade in morning, on parade in afternoon. Our artillery keeping up a heavy fire on enemy.

On this day New Zealand artillery fired poison-gas shells for the first time

**Wednesday 13th**
On fatigues at night, digging gun pits until dawn this morning. Next village Kilkenst???

**Thursday 14th**
The boys left for the trenches. I remained behind in reserve, the guns have started.

**Friday 15th**
Awakened by heavy bombardment ready to move up Coy

This was the NZ Division's first action when they attacked the village of Flers. It was the first time tanks were used in battle. The Division was in the line on the Somme for 23 days. 1,560 were killed and 5,440 were wounded.

**Saturday 16th**
Left last night. Our boys well in the advance doing good work.
**Sunday 17th**
Wrote letters, very heavy shelling by Fritz.

**Monday 18th**
Our boys still in the trenches and attacking left.

**Tuesday 19th**
Our boys still in the trenches and attacking left. Cpl Alexander Gilmour killed.

6/3327 T/Lance Corporal Arthur Martin Gilmour, Canterbury Infantry Regiment, was killed in action in France on 17 September 1916.

**Wednesday 20th**
Cliff gased also suffering from shell shock

**Thursday 21st**
Our boys still in the trenches and attacking left.

**Friday 22nd**
Our boys still in the trenches and attacking left.

**Saturday 23rd**
Our boys still in the trenches and attacking left.

**Sunday 24th**
On Batt orderly Sgt heavy fighting.

**Monday 25th**
1st Bgde attacked Canty front line.

**Tuesday 26th**
Germans shelling very heavy, at night aeroplanes come over and dropped bombs

**Wednesday 27th**
On Batt orderly Segt. Aeroplanes over head and dropped bombs all round us in the bivvies

**Thursday 28th**
Still down in reserve behind Avencourt.???

**Friday 29th**
Mail orderly

**Saturday 30th**
No entry

---

October 1916

**Sunday 1st**
Mail in from NZ.

**Addresses, etc.**
- Mrs E Taylor, Main Street, Temuka, New Zealand
- Sgt R G Tizard, 10 Lecren St, Timaru (2nd Reg)
- 14167 Rifle (Rifleman) Thomas, No.1 Paltoon, A Coy, 4th Batt, NZR Bgde, France
- 7/11/16 Scrim

**Monday 2nd**
No entry
Tuesday 3rd
Marched up near Matmatz Wood and prepared shelter for the Coy. Dave Scott returned from hospital.

Mametz Wood is located approximately 4 miles east of Albert.
6/539 C.Q.M.S. David C. Scott was awarded the Military Medal under authority of the London Gazette 29893 on 6/1/17. (Company Quartermaster Sergeant)

Wednesday 4th

6/4029 Private James Paddle, Auckland Infantry Regiment, killed in action in France on 15 September 1916.
6/4029 Private James Elder, Auckland Infantry Regiment, killed in action in France on 15 September 1916.

Thursday 5th
Down to Albert for a swim or at least a shower.

Albert is a city on the river Ancre. It is about 8 miles north west of the town of Somme.

Friday 6th
Packed up ready to move off but did not

Saturday 7th
Entrained miday left for unknown destination arrived

Sunday 8th
Arrived Fonfre early in the morning off for the day.

Monday 9th
Took over No. 8 platoon Coy parades. Very nice little place.

On this day Les was promoted to the rank of Sergeant replacing Sergeant Sullivan.

Tuesday 10th
Coy drill in morning, route march and swim in afternoon, move tomorrow.

Wednesday 11th
Entrained midday passed through Abberville, Burlonge, Calais arrived Haigbrook met by cars driven to Astairs

Correct spelling is Abbeville. It is a town on the river Somme about 10 miles inland from the Straits of Dover.
Correct spelling is Boulogne-Sur-Mer which is a coastal town about 60 miles north of Abbeville.
Calais is a city about 15 miles north of Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
Correct spelling is Hazebrouck. It is a town in France approximately 25 miles west of Lille.
Correct spelling is Estaires. It is a town about 60 miles south east of Calais and 15 miles west of the city of Lille. The Canterbury Infantry Regiment were billeted here when they were out of the line.

Thursday 12th
Went on to trenches as advance party going out on patrol. With NZ Cyclists at 1-30 til 3-30.

The New Zealand Cyclist Corps was first formed in March 1916 from Mounted Rifle reinforcements under training at Trentham Camp. The Corp was placed under the command of Major C Hellier Evans. The Corp HQ comprised 1 Major I/C, 1 Captain 2I/C, and 13 other ranks. In the field there were 6 Platoons each with 1 officer and 30 other ranks. Their transport was 6 vehicles and 201 bicycles. When the Corp was first set up they had no badge so the members designed and paid for their own.
The bicycle came equipped with a kitbag strapped behind the saddle. This contained the soldier’s kit & rations. A toolkit hung under the crossbar. What looks like a bedroll was attached to the handles.

**Friday 13**th
Coy arrived 3pm, at night on patrol from 7-30 till 10pm found Australians Badges in Normandy.

**Saturday 14**th
Drew a map of our front for Coy and HQ saw Scrimmy on patrol out to Fritz’s wire.

**Sunday 15**th
Did nothing during the day, on patrol at night.

**Monday 16**th
On patrol at night.

**Tuesday 17**th
Dave Scott and Harold Page awarded the Military Medal for Gallopoli Services.

6/524 Private Harold Page was awarded the Military Medal under authority of the London Gazette 29780 on 11 October 1916. As a Sergeant, Harold was later awarded the Distinguish Conduct Medal under the authority of NZEF Orders on 31 August 1917. Harold joined the Canterbury Infantry Battalion and embarked for Egypt from Lyttelton on 16 October 1914 on either HMNZT 4 Tahiti, or HMNZT 11 Athenic.

**Wednesday 18**th
Raining doing nothing, had a yarn with Scrimmy.

**Thursday 19**th
Wet again, nothing doing on out our front. Trench officer tonight.

**Friday 20**th
Wet again, received letters from New Zealand. Lunch Cliff.

**Saturday 21**st
Trench mortar straffle by Australians. Fritz did not reply. T/Trench) Officer.

**Sunday 22**nd
Went into front line in charge of No 8 platoon, very little doing Trench officer 7-11PM.

**Monday 23**nd
Still in trenches, Scrimmy up to see me, raining, nothing doing.
Tuesday 24th
Raining again every thing going good, plenty of mud. On Trench Officer 7 till 11 PM.

Wednesday 25th
Releaved from the trenches by 6th Auckland at 3PM moved down to billets about 1½ miles.

Thursday 26th
On fatigues all day. Scrimmy came round in the morning.

Friday 27th
Rained, moved down to billets near Sailly

Sailly on Rue des Fiefs was an area used by the Canterbury Infantry Regiment as a billet when they were out of the line.

Saturday 28th
On fatigues in the trenches carrying 60 pounds bombs.

Sunday 29th
Rained, on fatigues again

Monday 30th
Coy drill in morning issued with small box respirators in afternoon drill etc

Tuesday 31st
Inspect by W Massey and Sir J G Ward also General Godley at Sailly raining again.

William F Massey was Prime Minister of New Zealand from 1912 to 1925.
Sir Joseph George Ward P.C. G.C.M.G. was Leader of the Opposition from 1915 to 1919.
Major General Sir Alexander J Godley, KCMG. General Officer Commanding ANZAC Corp. Died 1957

November 1916

Wednesday 1st
Went through gas in the morning drill, in afternoon bayonet fighting etc

Thursday 2nd
On sick parade with boils on my hips very sore, light duty.

Friday 3rd
On fatigue up mine Avenue building dugouts

Saturday 4th
In the morning nothing doing, releaved Hauraki coy 3PM in supports.

6th Battalion (Hauraki) RNZIR was formed on 9/7/1898 as the 2nd Battalion (Hauraki), Auckland Rifle Volunteers. With the introduction of CMT and the formation of the Territorial Force in 1911, the Battalion became 6th in the order of seniority. The Hauraki Regiment provided 250-man companies for the 3 battalions of the Auckland Regiment during World War 1.
All that remained of the Albert Cathedral

Sunday 5th
Very wet all day, a trench mortar stunt by our men.

Monday 6th
In morning very quiet, in afternoon trench mortar stunt. Fritz replied damn near killed a shell two yds away.

Tuesday 7th
Moved up to front line nothing to report every thing going good.

Wednesday 8th
On trench officer from 2PM to 6AM. Nothing doing raining.

Thursday 9th
The sun shines again everything sweet as a nut.

Friday 10th
Nothing doing a trench mortar stunt.

Saturday 11th
General Godley round asked me how long I had been in the Coy he remembered me on Gallipoli

Les Story’s sister Ethel May. She was born in 1884 and married Robert Woodham.
Monday 13th
Up to the trenches on fatigue all day met Jack Lodge and had dinner with him.

Tuesday 14th
Down to ..........

Wednesday 15th
Drill in the morning on fatigue down at the Transport lines in afternoon.

Thursday 16th
?? the fatigues in the trenches for the day, at night a bombardment

Friday 17th
On fatigue all day the Sailly baths for a dip in the morning. Gas helmet drill in the afternoon

Saturday 18th
Still on fatigue in the front line

The official final day of the Battle of the Somme.

Sunday 19th
Up on fatigue in the front line as per usual

Monday 20th
Moved up to the trenches in support N.9/1 & N.9/2 sector

Tuesday 21st
7 PM a stunt 1st Coy raided found nothing had 13 casualties

Wednesday 22nd
Very quiet nothing doing Fritz left his front line

Thursday 23rd
Rained all day, everything quiet

Friday 24th
Moved up to front line nothing doing

Saturday 25th
In front line as usual nothing to report

Sunday 26th
French mortar stunt in afternoon by our people.

Figure 1 - Total Casualties from the Battle of the Somme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Total casualties</th>
<th>Killed &amp; missing</th>
<th>Prisoners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>360,000+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>23,000</td>
<td>&lt; 200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>7,408</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>3,000+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newfoundland</td>
<td>2,000+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total British Empire</td>
<td>419,654</td>
<td>95,675</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>204,253</td>
<td>50,756</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Allied</td>
<td>623,907</td>
<td>146,431</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Germany
465,000 –
600,000
164,055
31,000

Monday 27th
A nice day the sun shines again

Tuesday 28th
Parades in morning 9AM to 11-30AM. Afternoon route march.

Wednesday 29th
Parades in morning 9AM to 11-30AM. Afternoon route march.

Thursday 30th
Parades in morning 9AM to 11-30AM. Afternoon route march.

December 1916

Friday 1st
Big mail from New Zealand

Saturday 2nd
Moved up in charge of 8 platoon and took over junction post at 8am very cold.

Sunday 3rd
Nothing doing very cold, wrote letters

Monday 4th
Nothing doing everything quiet

Tuesday 5th
Scrimmy over for the evening

Wednesday 6th
Moved up to play dugout in subsiderary line. All the Caps in it

Thursday 7th
Still down in dugout raining

Friday 8th
Received a parcel from Miss Welgay Naismith, Temuka

Saturday 9th
Still down the dugout fatigues in supports

Sunday 10th
Raining everything very quiet in dugout

Monday 11th
Fritz raided on our left last night Dinks killed nineteen and took one prisoner.

Tuesday 12th
Still down in dugout, raining, received photos from Hobart, everything quiet.

Wednesday 13th
Ditto. Relieved by Auckland 15th North.

Thursday 14th
On parade in morning, route march in afternoon, received many letters from New Zealand

**Friday 15**th
On fatigue up in the trenches

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Saturday 16th</th>
<th>Off duty with very bad head ache</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sunday 17</strong>th</td>
<td>Church parade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monday 18</strong>th</td>
<td>On fatigue as per usual, received a parcel from Hobart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tuesday 20</strong>th</td>
<td>On fatigue doing a bit for King and Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thursday 21</strong>st</td>
<td>Off to divisional school for a fortnight two miles out of Sailly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Friday 22</strong>nd</td>
<td>First day bayonet and physical drill very stiff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Saturday 23</strong>nd</td>
<td>Drill and Bayonet fighting all day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sunday 24</strong>th</td>
<td>Bayonet fighting all day, raining good ok, visited Estaires in evening.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Estaires was an area used by the Canterbury Infantry Regiment as a billet when they were out of the line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monday 25</strong>th</td>
<td>Drill in the morning had dinner in Estairs at the Segts mess.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tuesday 26</strong>th</td>
<td>Bayonet fighting in morning, physical drill in afternoon, bought Watermans fountain pen 25 Francs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wednesday 27</strong>th</td>
<td>Examined in physical drill in morning, carried on with bayonet in afternoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thursday 28</strong>th</td>
<td>Examined bayonet fighting in morning, visited Estaires in afternoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Friday 29</strong>th</td>
<td>Started bombing in afternoon also morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Saturday 30</strong>th</td>
<td>On the bombs, trench clearing etc Raining at top</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Sunday 31st
Drill in morning visited Sailly Baths afterwards visited Etaires with Jack Lodge.

### January 1917

**Monday 1st**  
On bombing all day at the Div School. Having a bad time, plenty of rain.

**Tuesday 2nd**  
Looking up the bombs for the examine which is held tomorrow, still raining.

**Wednesday 3rd**  
Morning bombs, afternoon examine on trench tactics etc

**Thursday 4th**  
Examined on bombs in morning, afternoon rejoined Coy in Sailly. Laventic Rd rained

**Friday 5th**  
Down to the bath in morning, inoculated in afternoon.

**Saturday 6th**  
Day off duty

**Sunday 7th**  
Morning on fatigue. Met W Hendry at night.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday 8th</td>
<td>Moved up to Windy Post had a good day off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday 9th</td>
<td>Supplied fatigue to front line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday 10th</td>
<td>Fatigue party worked on primuses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday 11th</td>
<td>Ditto. Snow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday 12th</td>
<td>Snowed very cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday 13th</td>
<td>Mr Hayden left for front line, left me in charge of Windy post, password KENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday 14th</td>
<td>Mr McQueen came down and took over, he left again for RQ Master Stores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday 15th</td>
<td>In charge of post, snowing a fall of 3 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday 16th</td>
<td>Still snowing very cold nothing doing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday 17th</td>
<td>Relieved by 2nd Coy, 2 Batt returned to old billet, Madame Retillion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday 18th</td>
<td>On fatigue up in trenches, snowed in afternoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday 19th</td>
<td>Nothing doing off fatigues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday 20th</td>
<td>Went to Sailly and met Sid Thomas, had a night out with him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday 21st</td>
<td>Doing nothing, stopped about the billet all day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday 22nd</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday 23rd</td>
<td>Same as day before</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lieutenant John Alexander McQueen MC, 8/602, 1st Bn., Canterbury Regiment, N.Z.E.F., died on Tuesday, 11th December 1917. Age 25. Circumstances around the award of the Military Cross - London Gazette, 4 June 1917, p5486, Rec No 646: Operations - Flers, Grid Trenches, between 20th September and 4th October 1916, this Officer led his platoon with conspicuous ability. On the 27th and 28th September 1916 he took command of another Company when all of its Officers had become casualties, and successfully consolidated the trench under a harassing fire. On the night of the 26th September, 1916, he successfully led a patrol which reconnoitred the enemy's wire, preparatory for an attack under heavy fire and machine guns. His work was of inestimable value to his Commanding Officer. He has at all times shown conspicuous courage and devotion to duty.
**Wednesday 24th**
Moved down to Estairs to old billet in afternoon, nothing doing.

**Thursday 25th**
Down to the baths at Sailly in Morning, afternoon out for a route march

**Friday 26th**
Moved off in half an hour notice for the trenches, some nine miles away, three miles south of Armentiers, a place called Bois Gremier

**Saturday 27th**
In the trenches the Kaiser birthday he gave us a straffe, no harm done.

**Sunday 28th**
I fired fifteen rifle grenades and Fritz returned some Pine apples, and wounded one of my men Pvte Williams

---

**Monday 29th**
In the afternoon a bit of a straffe but no harm done.

**Tuesday 30th**
Relieved at 6pm by one of our Platoons

**Wednesday 31st**
At night a straffe, Fritz throwing over MinenWerfer killing several

---

**February 1917**

**Thursday 1st**
Sleeped all the morning. Fritz's straffe us in the supports in the afternoon causing us a few casualties, the
snow still on the ground.

**Friday 2nd**
On Trench officer 10PM to 12PM everything quiet.

**Saturday 3rd**
Wellington raided over Auckland sector 300yds right of our sector they brought back 3 prisoners and killed many, relieved at night by 13th Coy 2nd Batt, we marched four miles out to a village named Erquichamu.

Correct spelling is Erquinghem. The Canterbury Infantry Regiment were billeted here when they were out of the line.

**Sunday 4th**
Nothing doing cleaned up generally etc

**Monday 5th**
Kit inspection in morning, afternoon nothing doing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Tuesday 6th</strong></th>
<th>Down to the baths in Sailly in morning, afternoon got paid 65 francs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wednesday 7th</strong></td>
<td>Bayonet fighting in morning, afternoon route march, received mail from NZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thursday 8th</strong></td>
<td>Drill in morning, skating on the ice, afternoon route march with the band.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Friday 9th</strong></td>
<td>Church parade in morning, afternoon packed up to go to the trenches, arrived trenches 7PM releaved 12th Coy in third line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Saturday 10th</strong></td>
<td>Doing nothing only getting out fatigue parties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sunday 11th</strong></td>
<td>Received parcel from Mrs Hancox, snowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monday 12th</strong></td>
<td>Things very quiet during the day, at night plenty bombardment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tuesday 13th</strong></td>
<td>Nothing doing bar a bit of shelling going on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wednesday 14th</strong></td>
<td>During the day nothing doing, at night a big bombardment on our front, Fritzs feared an attack and sent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
up his SOS signal.

A schematic showing the layout of German trenches used during the Battle of the Somme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thursday 15th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Things much about the same, very quiet, received a letter from Matron Early, NZ Convalescent Home, Cairo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Matron Early ran the Aotea Convalescent Hospital at Heliopolis. The hospital was equipped by the patriotic residents of Wairarapa, Wanganui, and Rangitikei and Wellington. Accommodation was for 100 patients. It functioned from 1915 to 1919 and was staffed by Sisters Kate Booth and Nora Hughes, and several VAD workers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Friday 16th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wrote letters home, the snow has nearly disappeared</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Saturday 17th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nothing doing bar the general stunt in the afternoon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sunday 18th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raining a little, stopped about the dugout all day which is some good.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monday 19th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Received diary from Miss T Hopkins, Sheffield, still raining. Last night 1st Coy patrol met a Hun patrol, we lost Sergt Hay, two privates also one officer and a Sergt of the Scotties, the relief was put off twenty four hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6/58 Sergeant Gilbert Hay, Canterbury Infantry Regiment, killed in action in France on 18 February 1917.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tuesday 20th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rained in the morning, relieved by 13th Coy, 2nd Batt in afternoon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wednesday 21st</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interior Economy in morning. Afternoon route march to Bac St Mans and back.1st</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thursday 22nd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In charge of fatigue party of 100 men to the trenches returned at 2pm, paid 50 frc, still raining</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Finish, Got a new diary from Miss T Hopkins, Sheffield

(This diary has never been found.)

A wish for your dear loving heart
A greeting fond from me
To tell that I thought of you
Where ever I may be
Tall all the while
Your loving voice
I fancy I can hear
And though we are so far apart
I feel your presence near
Chapter 3

After the diaries

1917 - 1918
Chapter 3 – "After the diaries"

The following information in this chapter has been compiled largely from information gleaned from Leslie Story’s service records obtained from New Zealand Defence Headquarters archives.

May 1917

Monday 7th
On this day Les received a gun shot wound to his right foot.

Friday 11th
He embarked from Calais for England on board Military Hospital Ship St Patrick.

HMHS St Patrick was 1 of the first 3 Military Hospital ships commissioned in the first month of the war with her sisters St Andrew and St David. She was launched by John Brown Clydebank, Yard No 371, on 24/2/1906 for the Fishguard & Rossclare Railways and Harbours Board. She caught fire on 7/4/1929 and was severely damaged. Some parts were removed for transfer to St Andrew, and she was then scrapped at Preston. She could carry 191 Casualties. Initially painted in a dull slate grey, she made her first trip to Le Havre.

Admitted to the military hospital at Edmonton with a gun shot wound to the right foot. Edmonton Military Hospital the complex was handed over to the military for use as a military hospital in 1915. Following its transfer back into civilian hands in 1920, the hospital took on its current name, the North Middlesex Hospital.
June 1917

Friday 1st
He was reported as still being in hospital but reported as “progressing favourably”.

Thursday 21st
Transferred to Convalescent Depot at Hornchurch.

Hornchurch, also known as Grey Towers, was a crenellated mansion in Hornchurch Road, built in 1876 by Henry Holmes, owner of Hornchurch brewery. Standing in a 50-acre park, it was the last country house built at Hornchurch, and it had only a short life. During the First World War it was occupied by the Army, eventually as a New Zealand base camp. It was demolished in 1931, and the site became Grey Towers Avenue.
July 1917

Saturday 28th
Les was discharged from Hornchurch and went on leave.

During his convalescence at Hornchurch, one of Les’s nurses was Marie de Guingand, the sister of Major-General Sir Francis Wilfred de Guingand, KBE, CB, DSO (1900 – 1979). Upon his release from Hornchurch, Marie invited Les to convalesce at the de Guingand family home. When Les and his wife Kathleen’s first child was born she was named Marie after the English nurse who had been so kind to Les after he was wounded. Marie de Guingand sent a teddy bear out to NZ as a gift for Marie Story’s christening.

August 1917

Monday 13th
Finished leave and reported to Codford.

No 3 New Zealand General Hospital - Codford St Mary, Wiltshire, England. The NZ Medical Corps had 4 major hospitals overseas during WW1, No.1 in Brockenoust, No.2 at Walton on Thames, No.3 at Codford and a Stationary Hospital at Wisques in France. There were also several convalescent and rest homes at various locations. However 1 Gen Hosp was the biggest and handled many thousands of young New Zealand troops who were sick or wounded in France. It started out in New Zealand as 2 NZ Stationary Hospital commanded by Lt Col W.H Parkes and sailed for Egypt from NZ on 12 June 1915. It arrived on 24 July and took over an Egyptian Army Hospital of 612 beds at Pont de Koubbeh Cairo. Later the unit was renamed 1 NZ General Hospital and moved from Egypt to the UK where it was located at Brockenhurst where it remained until the end of the War.
February 1918

Friday 1st
Les left Liverpool on-board SS Wiloshia bound for New Zealand where he was to take up a position as an instructor at Trentham Camp.

March 1918

Tuesday 19th
Commenced duty as an instructor at Trentham – 4th Reserve Battalion

May 1918

Friday 17th
Promoted to Regimental Sergeant Major

August 1918

As evidenced by the following article in the Evening Post 31 August 1918, page 6, Les played for the Trentham Camp rugby team against a visiting Canterbury team. You can find the match report and final score on the next page.

CANTERBURY v. TRENTHAM

A match which is bound to be an interesting one is to be played at Athletic Park at 11 a.m. on Monday, between the visiting Canterbury team and the Fifteen from Trentham Camp. The Trentham team will be as follow:—Backs, Corporal Cowie, Regimental-Sergeant-Major Packer, Corporal Davidson. Sergeant Cloke, Quartermaster-Sergeant E. Roberts (captain), Lieutenant Milliken, Corporal Taylor; forwards, Quartermaster-Sergeant Blucher, Sergeant M’Kenzie, Sergeant M’Quarrie, Sergeant-Major Brooks, Sergeant-Major Cowdrey, Sergeant-Major Story, Corporal Pooley. Emergencies—Backs, Corporal Hardwick, Corporal G. W. Bradley, Corporal G. H. Robertson; forwards, Corporal Ivil, Corporal J. F. Given, Private W. Phillips.
**MATCH AGAINST TRENTHAM**

**VISITORS SHOW IMPROVED FORM**

The Rugby fixture Canterbury v. Trentham was played to-day at Athletic Park, light rain falling almost continuously. There was only a moderate attendance of spectators.

Canterbury pressed at the start, and within a few minutes Trentham were compelled to force. Roberts and Milliken transferred to centre, but a nice kick by Guiney and a good run by M'Leod brought play back to the Trentham twenty-five, where from a line-out the Canterbury hull obtained a clever mark, and M'Leod kicked a good goal. Canterbury, 3; Trentham, 0. The Canterbury forwards worked their way down to the Trentham line, where the ball came out of the loose to Bung, and he transferred to M'Leod, whose piece got him over. His own attempt at goal failed. Canterbury, 5; Trentham, 0.

A moment or two afterwards the backs of the Canterbury team got going and brought play to the Trentham line, but a Trentham forward rushing, headed by Glasgow, Murphy, and M'Quarrie, transferred play to the centre. Buck came Canterbury, aided by M'Leod and Cowan, and they carried play to the line, where the former lost the ball. In the scramble which followed Hegarty picked up and fell over. M'Leod failed at goal. Canterbury, 9; Trentham, 0.

With play at centre Roberts obtained from a line-out and passed to Drummond, but Boag cleverly intercepted the pass and raced to the full-back. Then he kicked, and M'Leod racing round obtained and scored behind the posts. He converted the try himself. Canterbury, 1; Trentham, 0.

A little later Boag again cleverly intercepted a pass from Roberts to Milliken, and raced to the full-back. He kicked over the latter's head and beat everyone for pace, scoring a clever try. M'Leod easily converted, and the scores were—Canterbury, 19; Trentham, 0.

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**September 1918**

**Evening Post, 2 September 1918, page 8**

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**December 1918**

**Sunday 8th**

Demobilised from Army.
Appendices

Gallipoli place names
Memorial Certificates
Service Records
Decorations & Awards
## Abbreviations

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<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<td>Battalion Orderly Corporal</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMG</td>
<td>Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George</td>
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<tr>
<td>DL</td>
<td>Deputy Lieutenant</td>
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<tr>
<td>DSO</td>
<td>Distinguished Service Order</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Order of the British Empire</td>
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<tr>
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<td>O Cpl</td>
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<tr>
<td>PC</td>
<td>Member of Privy Council</td>
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</table>
Gallipoli Place Names

**Anzac Cove** - The little bay where the principle landing was made on 25 April 1915.

**The Apex** - High up on Rhododendron Spur, and the furthest point inland retained by the Anzac forces after the attack on Chunuk Bair. An earlier name, little used, was "The Mustard Plaster".

**Baby 700** - A Turkish position between The Nek and Battleship Hill.

**Battleship Hill** - High ground within the Turkish lines between Baby 700 and Chunuk Bair. Turkish reserves sheltered behind it, and were frequently shelled by the warships.

**Bauchop's Hill** - A hill between the Aghyl Dere and the Chailak Dere. Named after the gallant colonel of the Otago Mounted Rifles, who was mortally wounded here on August 8.

**Camel's Hump** - A Turkish position just below Snipers' Nest.

**Canterbury Gully** - A small gully between Plugge's Plateau and Shrapnel Valley, where the Canterbury Infantry Battalion rested when in reserve from Quinn's Post. Often shown on the map as Rest Gully.

**Canterbury Knob** - A famous machine gun position on the right flank of the Apex position and overlooking the headwaters of the Sazli Buit Dere.

**Chailak Dere** - A narrow valley falling down from Chunuk Bair, past the north side of Table Top and between Bauchop's Hill and "Old No. 3 Post".

**The Chessboard** - A criss-cross network of Turkish trenches opposite Pope's Hill and Russell's Top.

**Chunuk Bair** - A ridge high on the Sari Bair, below Hill Q, and above Rhododendron Spur.

**Courtney's Post** - One of the three famous posts at head of Monash Gully.

**The Daisy Patch** - A piece of old meadow at Cape Helles.

**Dead Man's Ridge** - A much contested Turkish salient running in between Pope's Hill and Quinn's Post.

**Destroyer Hill** - A small hill overlooking the Sazli Beit Dere and midway between Rhododendron Spur and Outpost No. 1.

**The Farm** - A hotly contested corner of the Chunuk Bair battlefields, just underneath the ridge of Chunuk Bair.

**Fishermen's Hut** - A rude hut or huts near the coast, at the foot of the Sazli Beit Dere.

**Gaba Tepe** - A headland about two kilometres south of the Anzac right flank. The Anzac landing was originally known as the Gaba Tepe landing.

**Happy Valley** - The valley just north of Walker's Ridge, and immediately below Turk's Point. In the spring the lower reaches were a mass of flowering shrubs, beautiful grasses, and fragrant wild thyme.

**Hill Q** - Sometimes known as Nameless Peak. Midway between the heights of Hill 971 and Chunuk Bair.

**Hill 60** - The height in metres of the hill known as Kaiajik Aghala, near which was the important well Kabak Kayu.

**Hill 100** - High ground between the Asma Dere and the head of the Kaiajak Dere; held by the Otago Mounted Rifles at the evacuation.
Hill 971 - The most important tactical feature on Gallipoli Peninsula. The highest peak of the Sari Bair range, 971 feet (305 metres) high. Known to the Turks as Koja Chemen Tepe.

Howitzer Gully - The northernmost gully running up towards Plugge's Plateau from Anzac Cove.

Hughes Gully - Part of the Sazli Beit Dere running to the north opposite Destroyer Hill, towards the front of Table Top

Johnston's Jolly - A Turkish position just north of Lone Pine.

Little Table Top - A small, flat-topped hill north of the original "Table Top", which was sometimes called "Big Table Top".

The Long (or Big) Sap - A communication trench running from Anzac Cove, near Ari Burnu, along the foothills out to Outpost No. 2.

Lone Pine - A set of Turkish trenches south of Johnston's Jolly, taken and held by the Australians during the August fighting.

Malone’s Gully - A dry watercourse between Happy Valley and Outpost No. 1, leading up towards Baby 700.

Monash Gully - A the upper portion of Shrapnel Valley.

The Nek - A narrow tongue of no man's land, running from Russell's Top towards the Turkish trenches.

North Beach - See Ocean Beach.

Ocean Beach - The stretch of seashore between Ari Burnu and Outpost No. 2. Sometimes known as North Beach.

Old Outpost No. 3 - High ground between Outpost No. 2 and Table Top.

Otago Gully - Near Outpost No. 3.

Outpost No. 1 - On the left flank of Anzac. Sometimes known as Maori Post, from it being garrisoned by the Maori contingent.

Outpost No. 2 - Called Nelson Hill in the earlier days because held by the 10th (Nelson) Mounted Rifles; then taken over by the Otago Mounted Rifles; eventually became Divisional Headquarters for the August operations.

Outpost No. 3 - Established just north of No. 2 Outpost, when Old Outpost No. 3 was abandoned.


Plugge's Plateau - The high ground immediately inland from Anzac Cove.

Quinn's Post - At the head of Monash Gully; the most famous post in Anzac, the salient of the Anzac line. Named after an Australian officer, who was killed defending the post.

Reserve Gully - A "rest" gully in the low ground between Plugge's Plateau and the Sphinx.

Rhododendron Spur - A prominent spur running westward from Chunuk Bair, and between the Chailak Dere and the Sazli Beit Dere, the point nearest Chunuk Bair being called the Apex.
Russell's Top - The highest point of Walker's Ridge, where Brigadier-General Russell, commanding the New Zealand Mounted Rifles, had his headquarters during May, June, and July.

Sari-Bair - The tangled mass of hills and watercourses inland from Anzac and Suvla, culminating in Hill 971.

Shrapnel Valley - The road to the centre of the Anzac position; heavily shelled by the Turkish artillery from the first day. Known to the Turks as Kama Kapu Dere. The upper portion of the valley was known as Monash Gully.

Snipers' Nest - A scrubby hill about 900 metres from the sea, from which Turkish snipers made the beach north of Ari Burnu unsafe for bathing or traffic.

The Sphinx - A peculiar knife-edge spur jutting out seawards from Walker's Ridge. During the early days it was known by many names such as the Sphinx, the Knife Edge, the Cathedral, the Snipers' Crevice, until it was entered on the map as the Sphinx.

Table Top - A flat-topped hill, 1250 metres inland from the sea, just south of Chailak Dere and at the foot of Rhododendron Spur; captured by the Wellington Mounted Rifles on the night of August 6/7.

Taylor's Hollow - A depression just below Bauchop's Hill.

Walden's Point - North of Taylor's Hollow.

Walker's Ridge - The left flank of the original Anzac line. Brigadier General Walker was attached to Army Headquarters, but as Colonel Johnston was down with measles on the morning of the Anzac landing, General Walker took command of the Brigade.

Walker's Pier - A wharf erected north of Ari Burnu, between Mule Gully and Reserve Gully.

Wellington Terrace - The cliff side under the shadow of the Sphinx, studded with dugouts; originally a rest camp for the Wellington Regiment, who saw some resemblance to their native hillsides.

"W" Hills - A low ridge 112 metres high, about two kilometres due north of Hill 60; shown on Turkish maps as Ismail Oglu Tepe, but better known to the Anzac troops as the "W" Hills. When looking north from Russell's Top, the spurs of this feature formed the line W, while the re-entrants formed the shadows.

Memorial Certificates

from the

Commonwealth War Graves Commission
In Memory of

WILLIAM WALLACE BAILEY

Sergeant

6/10

1st Battalion, Canterbury Regiment, N.Z.E.F.

who died on

Wednesday, 6th June 1917. Age 24.

Additional Information: Son of William and Florence Edith Bailey, of New Zealand.

Commemorative Information

Cemetery: Pont-D'Achelles Military Cemetery, Nieppe, Nord, France
Grave Reference/ Panel Number: I. B. 12.
Location: The village of Nieppe is about 3.5 kilometres north-west of Armentieres on the road to Bailleul. Leave Nieppe on the D933. 900 metres from the church turn right onto Rue du Sac. The Cemetery is on the right hand side 200 metres from the main road.
In Memory of

ALEXANDER JOHN BENNINGTON

Sergeant

6/413

Canterbury Regiment, N.Z.E.F.

who died on

Wednesday, 2nd June 1915. Age 24.

Additional Information: Son of James and Elizabeth Bennington, of 184, Talbot St., Geraldine, New Zealand. Also served at Ismailia, Egypt.

Commemorative Information

Cemetery: Beach Cemetery, ANZAC, Turkey
Grave Reference/ Panel Number: I. H. 5.
Location: Beach Cemetery is situated on what was known as Hell Spit, at the southern point of Anzac Cove. The graves lie between the Kelia-Suvla road and the beach, and the Cross is on the east side of the road.
In Memory of

VALENTINE BLAKE
Second Lieutenant
6/2832
2nd Battalion, Canterbury Regiment, N.Z.E.F.

who died on

Thursday, 9th December 1915. Age 28.


Commemorative Information

Cemetery: Embarkation Pier Cemetery, Turkey
Location: Embarkation Pier is on the north side of the mouth of Chailak Dere, at the north end of Ocean Beach (or North Beach). The cemetery is a little way inland, between the beach and the road from Anzac to Suvla.
In Memory of

WILLIAM HAROLD BROWNE

Lance Corporal

612489

1st Bn., Canterbury Regiment, N.Z.E.F.

who died on

Wednesday, 5th December 1917. Age 27.

Additional Information: Son of Gertrude Browne, of Station Rd., Avondale, New Zealand. Native of Auckland.

Commemorative Information

Cemetery: Tyne Cot Cemetery, Zonnebeke, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium

Grave Reference/Panel Number: LV. D. 24.

Location: Tyne Cot Cemetery is located 9 kilometres north east of Ieper town centre, on the Tynecotstraat, a road leading from the Zonnebeekseweg (N332).
In Memory of

MALCOLM HUGH CAMPBELL

Trooper

91682

Otago Mounted Rifles, N.Z.E.F.

who died on

Sunday, 10th January 1915. Age 44.

Additional Information: Son of the late Duncan and Alexa Campbell.

Commemorative Information

Memorial: Auckland Provincial Memorial, New Zealand

Location: The memorial stands at the entrance to Auckland (Waikumete) Cemetery which is situated at the junction of Great North Road and Glenview Road, Glen Eden, on the western outskirts of Auckland. It commemorates 56 soldiers and airmen from the province who lost their lives in and around New Zealand during the two World Wars and who have no known grave. Of the 56 commemorations, 40 are soldiers of the 1914-1918 War who are buried at sea and have no known grave. The memorial is in the form of a six foot concrete cube raised two feet above the ground and divided by a diagonal section to which the name panels are affixed. It bears the following inscription:

“1914 - 1918 on these panels are the names of those members of the armed forces who enlisted in this district who died in the service of their country in and around New Zealand or en route to overseas service and to whom the fortunes of war denied a known and honoured grave.”
In Memory of

ALEXANDER SINCLAIR DICK

Private

6/444

2nd "S" Coy., Canterbury Regiment, N.Z.E.F.

who died on

Sunday, 14th November 1915. Age 22.

Additional Information: Son of Gavin and Jane Dick, of 127, North St., Timaru, New Zealand.

Commemorative Information

Cemetery: Embarkation Pier Cemetery, Turkey


Location: Embarkation Pier is on the north side of the mouth of Chailak Dere, at the north end of Ocean Beach (or North Beach). The cemetery is a little way inland, between the beach and the road from Anzac to Suvla.
In Memory of

WILFRED ELLIS DOVE

Private

6/446

"C" Coy., Canterbury Regiment, N.Z.E.F.

who died on


Additional Information: Son of Thomas and Mary Eliza Dove, of Hornby Junction Rd., Upper Riccarton, Christchurch. Native of Long Beach, Ashburton, Christchurch.

Commemorative Information

Memorial: Lone Pine Memorial, Turkey

Grave Reference/ Panel Number: 74.

Location: The Lone Pine Memorial is at the east end of Lone Pine Cemetery, which stands on the plateau at the top of Victoria Gully, and is located on the road from Gaba Tepe to Chunuk Bair. Both Lone Pine Cemetery and Lone Pine Memorial are named after the solitary pine tree that grew there.
In Memory of

JAMES ELDER

Private

6/4029

2nd Battalion, Auckland Regiment, N.Z.E.F.

who died on

Friday, 15th September 1916. Age 20.

Additional Information: Son of James and Agnes Elder, of 249, King St., Temuka, New Zealand.

Commemorative Information

Cemetery: Quarry Cemetery, Montauban, Somme, France

Grave Reference/Panel Number: VI. B. 4.

Location: Montauban is a village about 10 kilometres east of Albert. 5 kilometres from Albert on the D938 (Albert-Peronne), turn east onto the D64 and the village of Montauban will be found 4 kilometres along this road. Travel through the village for 600 metres then turn north. The quarry from which this cemetery is named is 750 metres north of the village at the bottom of a valley, 800 metres from the village on the east side of the road. The cemetery is on the north-west side of the quarry.
In Memory of

ARTHUR MARTIN GILMOUR

Lance Corporal

6/3327

1st Battalion, Canterbury Regiment, N.Z.E.F.

who died on


Additional Information: Son of the late Robert and Catherine Gilmour, of Invercargill.

Commemorative Information

Memorial: Caterpillar Valley (New Zealand) Memorial, Somme, France

Location: Longueval is a village approximately 13 kilometres east of Albert and 10 kilometres south of Bapaume. The Memorial is situated on a terrace in Caterpillar Valley Cemetery, which lies a short distance west of Longueval, on the south side of the road to Contalmaison. Commemorating those officers and men of the New Zealand Division who fell in the Battles of the Somme, 1916, and whose graves are not known, the Memorial takes the form of a screen wall behind the Great War Stone, with sheltered seats at either end, and consists of eleven panels of Portland stone. On ten of the panels are inscribed, in alphabetical order under their Regiments and ranks, the names of over 1200 soldiers of the New Zealand Division; and on the centre panel are carved the New Zealand fern leaf badge and the following words:-

“Here are recorded the names of officers and men of New Zealand who fell in the battles of the Somme, September and October, 1916 and whose graves are known only to God.”

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In Memory of

DAVID GRANT

Major

6/409

Canterbury Regiment, N.Z.E.F.

who died between Sunday, 25th and Thursday 29th April 1915.

Age 41.

Additional Information: Son of the late Archibald and Louisa Grant, of Elizabeth St., Timaru; husband of Ann W. Grant, of 23, Le Cren St., Timaru, New Zealand.

Commemorative Information

Cemetery: Walker's Ridge Cemetery, ANZAC, Turkey
Location: Walker's Ridge Cemetery is 250 metres along a level track from the road, north of Lone Pine on the road to Hill 60, almost due east of Anzac Cove.
In Memory of

WALTER HARTE

Private

6/470

Canterbury Regiment, N.Z.E.F.

who died on

Saturday, 8th May 1915. Age 20.

Additional Information:
Main Body, Born at Temuka. Son of Herbert Ferrend Harte and Charlotte Harte, of Timaru, South Canterbury.

Commemorative Information

Memorial: Twelve Tree Copse (New Zealand) Memorial, Turkey

Grave Reference/ Panel Number: 16. 1. 11.

Location: Twelve Tree Copse (New Zealand) Memorial is in Twelve Tree Copse Cemetery, which is in the Helles area about 1 kilometre south-west of the village of Krithia. The Memorial takes the form of panels placed in the wall flanking the Cross of Sacrifice in the centre of the north-west side of the cemetery. The names are engraved on the panels, linked by the inscription:

“Here are recorded the names of officers and men of New Zealand who fell in the second battle of Krithia, May, 1915, or in July, 1915, and whose graves are known only to God.”
In Memory of

GILBERT HAY

Sergeant

6/58

1st Battalion, Canterbury Regiment, N.Z.E.F.

who died on

Sunday, 18th February 1917.

Commemorative Information

Memorial: Cite Bonjean (New Zealand) Memorial, Nord, France
Location: Armentieres is a town in the department of the Nord, on the Belgian frontier, 14.5 kilometres north-west of Lille. Cite Bonjean (New Zealand) Memorial, which stands in Cite Bonjean Military Cemetery, consists of a semi-circular screen wall with fixed panels. It commemorates 50 officers and men with no known grave who fell in 1916-1917 in the neighbourhood of Armentieres. From the town of Armentieres take the D945 to Estaires. Cite Bonjean Military Cemetery is signposted off this road just before Erquinghem-sur-la-Lys.
In Memory of

THOMAS HEAP

Private

34676

2nd Battalion, Canterbury Regiment, N.Z.E.F.

who died on

Wednesday, 14th August 1918.

Commemorative Information

Cemetery: Queens Cemetery, Bucquoy, Pas de Calais, France

Grave II. E. 4.

Reference/Panel Number:

Location: Bucquoy is situated on the D919, Arras-Amiens road, 15 km south of Arras. Queens Cemetery is located on the western side of the road just south of the village of Bucquoy.
In Memory of

WILLIAM HENDRY

Private

6/4267

1st Battalion, Canterbury Regiment, N.Z.E.F.

who died on

25 September 1916

age 22

Son of Donald and Bathia Hendry, of Smiddyhill, St. Fergus,

Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

Remembered with honour

Commemorative Information

Cemetery: Caterpillar Valley (New Zealand) Memorial
In Memory of

WILFRED JACKSON

Private

14990

2nd Battalion, Canterbury Regiment, N.Z.E.F.

who died on

7th June 1917

Remembered with honour

Additional Information: Son of Adam Watson Jackson and Edith Jackson, of Springlands, Blenheim

Commemorative Information

Cemetery: Messines Ridge (N.Z.) Memorial
In Memory of

WILLIAM THOMAS HUXFORD

Trooper

7/69

Canterbury Mounted Rifles, N.Z.E.F.

who died on

Sunday, 30th May 1915. Age 20.

Additional Information: Son of George and E. K. Huxford, of Kurow, Oamaru, New Zealand.

Commemorative Information

Cemetery: No.2 Outpost Cemetery, Turkey
Grave Reference/Panel Number: F. 15.
Location: No.2 Outpost Cemetery is a small cemetery within 100 metres of New Zealand No.2 Outpost Cemetery, on the east side of the Anzac-Suvla road near Embarkation Pier Cemetery.
In Memory of

The Rt. Hon. HORATIO HERBERT KITCHENER GCB, GCIE, GCMG, GCSI, KG, KP, OM

Field Marshal

General Staff

who died on

Monday, 5th June 1916. Age 65.

Additional Information: 1st Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, Viscount Kitchener, Viscount Broome and Baron Denton.


Commemorative Information

Memorial: Hollybrook Memorial, Southampton, Hampshire, United Kingdom

Location: The Hollybrook Memorial is situated in Southampton (Hollybrook) Cemetery, which is on high ground in Chilworth Road, Shirley, next to Southampton General Hospital. Commemorated on the memorial are officers and men of the forces of the Empire who fell in the Great War and whose graves are not known, especially those who went down in transports or other vessels torpedoes or mined in home waters, but it includes the names of others who died at home, or in distant areas, and whose bodies could not be recovered. The memorial takes the form of a screen wall on which the names of the dead are carved. It is situated on a terrace at the back of the War Graves Plot immediately within the entrance to Southampton (Hollybrook) Cemetery. The dedicatory inscription on the memorial reads as follows:

“1914 - 1918 to the glory of God and in memory of 1855 officers and men of the forces of the British Empire who fell in the great war and have no other grave but the sea or to whom the fortune of war denied the known and honoured burial given to their comrades in death.”

In Memory of
LESLIE VERNON LATIMER
Regimental Quartermaster Serjeant (WO.II)
61490
Canterbury Regiment, N.Z.E.F.
who died on
Thursday, 14th November 1918. Age 25.

Additional Information: Son of Martha Latimer, of Timaru; husband of C. Latimer, of Matilda St., Timaru. Served in Egypt, 1914-16, and at Gallipoli.

Cemetery: Wellington (Karori) Great War Memorial Cemetery, New Zealand
Grave Reference/Panel Number: B. 12.
In Memory of

ANDREW WILLIAM LINTON

Sergeant

121785

1st Battalion, Auckland Regiment, N.Z.E.F.

who died on

Wednesday, 14th August 1918. Age 23.


Commemorative Information

Cemetery: Gommecourt Wood New Cemetery, Foncquevillers, Pas de Calais, France
Grave Ref/Panel III. B. 26.
Location: Foncquevillers is a village about 18 kilometres south-west of Arras on the D3. Gommecourt Wood New Cemetery is situated a little way south-east along the D6. A CWGC signpost indicating the road is situated at the junction near the post office in Foncquevillers and the Cemetery is on the right hand side of the road just before arriving at Gommecourt.
In Memory of

THOMAS STANLEY LOGAN

Private

6/2192

Canterbury Regiment, N.Z.E.F.

who died on

Saturday, 7th August 1915.

Additional Information: Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Logan, of Wilson St., Timaru.

Commemorative Information

Memorial: Chunuk Bair (N.Z.) Memorial, Turkey

Grave Reference/ Panel Number: 13.

Location: Chunuk Bair (N.Z.) Memorial is on the north-west side of Chunuk Bair Cemetery, which is on the ridge which runs north-east from Brighton Beach. There is a road leading to Battleship Hill on one side and Koja Dere on the other and on the further side of the road is a bank where the Chunuk Bair Memorial is surmounted, facing the cemetery, in the form of a long screen wall with a cross engraved on the raised centre. The Memorial records, on panels of Hopton Wood stone, the names of over 800 officers and men of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force who died in 1915 and who have no known grave. The screen wall bears the following inscription:-

“In memory of these officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force who lost their lives in the heroic assault on the heights of Sari Bair, 6th-10th August, 1915, in the capture of Chunuk Bair, and in subsequent battles and operations from August to December, 1915, and who are not definitely recorded as buried in this or adjoining cemeteries.”
JOHN ALEXANDER McQUEEN MC
Lieutenant
8/602
1st Battalion, Canterbury Regiment, N.Z.E.F.
who died on
Tuesday, 11th December 1917. Age 25.

Additional Information:
Son of John and Catherine Frances McQueen, of 17, Dalrymple Rd., Invercargill. Also served in Egypt and Gallipoli.

Commemorative Information
Cemetery: Menin Road South Military Cemetery, Ieper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium
Grave Reference/Panel Number: III. N. 27.
Location: Menin Road South Military Cemetery is located 2 kilometres east of Ieper town centre, on the Meenseweg (N8), connecting Ieper to Menen. From Ieper town centre the Meenseweg is located via Torhoutstraat and right onto Basculestraat. Basculestraat ends at a main crossroads, directly over which begins the Meenseweg. The Cemetery is located 800 metres along the Meenseweg on the right hand side of the road.
In Memory of

FRANCIS DENNISON MAURICE

Lieutenant

6/410

Canterbury Regiment, N.Z.E.F.

who died on

Monday, 10th May 1915. Age 23.


Commemorative Information

Memorial: Lone Pine Memorial, Turkey
Grave Ref: 73.
Location: The Lone Pine Memorial is at the east end of Lone Pine Cemetery, which stands on the plateau at the top of Victoria Gully, and is located on the road from Gaba Tepe to Chunuk Bair. Both Lone Pine Cemetery and Lone Pine Memorial are named after the solitary pine tree that grew there.
In Memory of

ERIC GORDON MILES

Lance Serjeant

6/506

2nd (S. Canterbury) Coy., Canterbury Regiment, N.Z.E.F.

who died on

Saturday, 7th August 1915. Age 23.

Additional Information: Son of Henry Martyn Miles and Florence Annie Miles, of 54, Office Rd., Christchurch. Native of Temuka.

Commemorative Information

Memorial: Chunuk Bair (N.Z.) Memorial, Turkey

Grave Ref: 12.

Location: Chunuk Bair (N.Z.) Memorial is on the north-west side of Chunuk Bair Cemetery, which is on the ridge which runs north-east from Brighton Beach. There is a road leading to Battleship Hill on one side and Koja Dere on the other and on the further side of the road is a bank where the Chunuk Bair Memorial is surmounted, facing the cemetery, in the form of a long screen wall with a cross engraved on the raised centre. The Memorial records, on panels of Hopton Wood stone, the names of over 800 officers and men of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force who died in 1915 and who have no known grave. The screen wall bears the following inscription:-

“In memory of these officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force who lost their lives in the heroic assault on the heights of Sari Bair, 6th-10th August, 1915, in the capture of Chunuk Bair, and in subsequent battles and operations from August to December, 1915, and who are not definitely recorded as buried in this or adjoining cemeteries.”

A little further north-west of the Chunuk Bair (N.Z.) Memorial is a monument which bears the words: “In honour of the soldiers of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force. 8th August 1915. From the uttermost ends of the earth.”
In Memory of

GEORGE MOORE

Trooper

7/750

Canterbury Mounted Rifles, N.Z.E.F.

who died on

Sunday, 30th May 1915. Age 27.

Additional Information: Son of John and Mary Anne Moore, of 97, Maude St., Temuka, South Canterbury, New Zealand.

Commemorative Information

Cemetery: No. 2 Outpost Cemetery, Turkey
Grave Reference/ Panel Number: F. 16.
Location: No. 2 Outpost Cemetery is a small cemetery within 100 metres of New Zealand No. 2 Outpost Cemetery, on the east side of the Anzac-Suvla road near Embarkation Pier Cemetery.
In Memory of

JOHN ROBERTS MOORE
Private
6/1342
Canterbury Regiment, N.Z.E.F.
who died on
Sunday, 25th April 1915.

Additional Information: Son of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. M. Moore, of 22, Hill View St., Linwood, Christchurch, New Zealand.

Commemorative Information
Cemetery: Baby 700 Cemetery, ANZAC, Turkey
Grave Reference/Panel Number: D. 22.
Location: Baby 700 Cemetery is located on the road to Chunuk Bair.
In Memory of

WILFRED JOSHUA MORGAN

Private

41598

N.Z. Machine Gun Battalion

who died on

Friday, 6th September 1918. Age 31.

Additional Information:  Son of Andrew and Helena Morgan, of 153, Wainoni Rd., Christchurch.

Commemorative Information

Cemetery:  Neuville-Bourjonval British Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France

Grave Reference/Panel Number:  6.

Location:  Neuville-Bourjonval is a village 14 kilometres east of Bapaume and 4 kilometres south-east of Belincourt. The Cemetery is near the east side of the village and 173 metres from the east side of the by-road to Hermies.
In Memory of

WILLIAM STANLEY MORGAN

Private

6/1344

2nd Battalion, Canterbury Regiment, N.Z.E.F.

who died on

Wednesday, 4th September 1918. Age 25.

Additional Information: Son of William and Margaret Morgan, of 21, White St., Timaru. Also served in Egypt and Salonika.

Commemorative Information

Memorial: Grevillers (New Zealand) Memorial, Pas de Calais, France

Location: Grevillers (New Zealand) Memorial is situated in Grevillers British Cemetery.

Grevillers is a village in the Department of the Pas-de-Calais, 3 kilometres west of Bapaume. From Bapaume take the RD929 in the direction of Amiens, turn immediately right onto the RD7, where a signpost indicates the direction of the cemetery. After 500 metres turn left at junction onto RD29, where a signpost again indicates the cemetery, which is on the right after a further 50 metres. In the period from March to November 1918, the New Zealand Division lost 2600 officers and men. The Memorial commemorates 446 of these soldiers of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, who fell in the Battle of the Somme and the advances in 1918 and who have no known grave. The names are carved on stone panels fixed to a stone screen wall behind the Cross, and above the names is the following inscription:

“Here are recorded the names of officers and men of New Zealand who fell in the battles of the Somme, March to August 1918 and in the final victorious advance August to November 1918. Their graves are known only to god.”
In Memory of

WILLIAM GEORGE PATCHING

Private

6/526

Canterbury Regiment, N.Z.E.F.

who died on

Saturday, 8th May 1915. Age 23.

Additional Information: Main Body, Son of William and Sophia Matilda Patching, of 32, Short St., Ashburton, Christchurch.

Commemorative Information

Memorial: Twelve Tree Copse (New Zealand) Memorial, Turkey
Grave Reference/Panel Number: 17. 1. 2.
Location: Twelve Tree Copse (New Zealand) Memorial is in Twelve Tree Copse Cemetery, which is in the Helles area about 1 kilometre south-west of the village of Krithia. The Memorial takes the form of panels placed in the wall flanking the Cross of Sacrifice in the centre of the north-west side of the cemetery. The names are engraved on the panels, linked by the inscription:

“Here are recorded the names of officers and men of New Zealand who fell in the second battle of Krithia, May, 1915, or in July, 1915, and whose graves are known only to God.”
In Memory of

BERNARD EDWIN REDSTONE

Private

41891

3rd Battalion, Wellington Regiment, N.Z.E.F.

who died on

Thursday, 4th October 1917.

Additional Information:

Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Robert Redstone, of Gisborne.

Commemorative Information

Memorial: Tyne Cot Memorial, Zonnebeke, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium

Grave: 7.

Reference/Panel Number:

Location: The Tyne Cot Memorial to the Missing forms the north-eastern boundary of Tyne Cot Cemetery, which is located 9 kilometres north east of Ieper town centre, on the Tynecotstraat, a road leading from the Zonnebeekseweg (N332).
In Memory of
CHARLES REID
Lance Corporal
10/2289
Wellington Regiment, N.Z.E.F.
who died on

Additional Information: Son of Peter and Sarah Reid, of 6, Cambridge St., Pahiatua, Wellington.
Born at Halcombe, Wellington. Served at Gallipoli and on the Western Front.

Commemorative Information
Cemetery: Pahiatua (Mangatainoka) Cemetery, New Zealand
Grave Reference/Panel Number: Block 4. Plot 7. Lot 42.
Location: This cemetery is about 5 kilometres north of Pahiatua. Turn down a market side road just before reaching Mangatainoka.
In Memory of

ROBERT ARTHUR SCRIMSHAW

Lance Corporal

6/2750

1st Battalion, Canterbury Regiment, N.Z.E.F.

who died on


Additional Information: Son of Robert A. and Emily Scrimshaw, of 33, Victoria St., Petone, Wellington. Also served at the Dardanelles.

Commemorative Information

Memorial: Caterpillar Valley (New Zealand) Memorial, Somme, France

Location: Longueval is a village approximately 13 kilometres east of Albert and 10 kilometres south of Bapaume. The Memorial is situated on a terrace in Caterpillar Valley Cemetery, which lies a short distance west of Longueval, on the south side of the road to Contalmaison. Commemorating those officers and men of the New Zealand Division who fell in the Battles of the Somme, 1916, and whose graves are not known, the Memorial takes the form of a screen wall behind the Great War Stone, with sheltered seats at either end, and consists of eleven panels of Portland stone. On ten of the panels are inscribed, in alphabetical order under their Regiments and ranks, the names of over 1200 soldiers of the New Zealand Division; and on the centre panel are carved the New Zealand fern leaf badge and the following words:-

“Here are recorded the names of officers and men of New Zealand who fell in the battles of the Somme, September and October, 1916 and whose graves are known only to God.”
In Memory of

SIDNEY SMITH

Private

6/546

Canterbury Regiment, N.Z.E.F.

who died on

Saturday, 7th August 1915. Age 22.

Additional Information: Son of Henry and Mary Smith, of Hardy's Rd., Rakaia, Canterbury.

Commemorative Information

Memorial: Chunuk Bair (N.Z.) Memorial, Turkey
Grave Ref: 13.
Location: Chunuk Bair (N.Z.) Memorial is on the north-west side of Chunuk Bair Cemetery, which is on the ridge which runs north-east from Brighton Beach. There is a road leading to Battleship Hill on one side and Koja Dere on the other and on the further side of the road is a bank where the Chunuk Bair Memorial is surmounted, facing the cemetery, in the form of a long screen wall with a cross engraved on the raised centre. The Memorial records, on panels of Hopton Wood stone, the names of over 800 officers and men of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force who died in 1915 and who have no known grave. The screen wall bears the following inscription:-

“In memory of these officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force who lost their lives in the heroic assault on the heights of Sari Bair, 6th-10th August, 1915, in the capture of Chunuk Bair, and in subsequent battles and operations from August to December, 1915, and who are not definitely recorded as buried in this or adjoining cemeteries.”

A little further north-west of the Chunuk Bair (N.Z.) Memorial is a monument which bears the words: “In honour of the soldiers of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force. 8th August 1915. From the uttermost ends of the earth.”

In Memory of
ALEXANDER STEVENS
Private
13479
2nd Battalion, Canterbury Regiment, N.Z.E.F.
who died on
Sunday, 1st October 1916.


Commemorative Information
Cemetery: Cabaret-Rouge British Cemetery, Souchez, Pas de Calais, France
Grave Reference/ Panel Number: XXX. A. 2.
Location: Souchez is a village 3.5 kilometres north of Arras on the main road to Bethune. The cemetery is about 1.5 kilometres south of the village on the west side of the D937 Arras-Bethune Road.
In Memory of

BENJAMIN SUTTON

Private

6/1413

Canterbury Regiment, N.Z.E.F.

who died on

Wednesday, 28th April 1915. Age 31.

Additional Information: Son of Mr. W. and Harriett Sutton, of 163, Cox St., Ashburton, Christchurch.

Commemorative Information

Memorial: Lone Pine Memorial, Turkey
Grave Reference/ Panel Number: 75.
Location: The Lone Pine Memorial is at the east end of Lone Pine Cemetery, which stands on the plateau at the top of Victoria Gully, and is located on the road from Gaba Tepe to Chunuk Bair. Both Lone Pine Cemetery and Lone Pine Memorial are named after the solitary pine tree that grew there.
In Memory of

HENRY PERCY TAYLOR

Captain

11/156

Wellington Mounted Rifles, N.Z.E.F.

who died on

29th August 1915. Age 38.

Additional Information: Son of the late Thomas Riley Taylor and Margery Taylor, of Kiwitea, Feilding

Commemorative Information

Memorial: Hill 60 (New Zealand) Memorial

Grave Reference:

Panel Number:

Location:
WILLIAM WINETT WEBB
Private
12/697
Auckland Regiment, N.Z.E.F.
who died on
Wednesday, 2nd June 1915. Age 33.

Additional Information: Son of Alexander and Helen Webb, of Princes St., Temuka, New Zealand.

Commemorative Information
Cemetery: Shrapnel Valley Cemetery, Turkey
Grave Reference/Panel Number: III. A. 7.
Location: Shrapnel Valley (or Shrapnel Gully) runs from the west side of the Lone Pine Plateau, behind Maclagan's Ridge, south-westwards to the sea near Hell Spit (Queensland Point).
In Memory of

ANCOTTS CRACROFT WILSON

Lieutenant

15448

2nd Battalion, Canterbury Regiment, N.Z.E.F.

who died on

Tuesday, 12th June 1917.

Additional Information: No. 1 Coy. Father of Miss Audrey Cracroft Wilson, of 237, Gloucester St., Christchurch, New Zealand.

Commemorative Information

Cemetery: Hazebrouck Communal Cemetery, Nord, France
Grave Reference/Panel Number: 1. G. 3.
Location: Hazebrouck is a town lying about 56 kilometres south-east of Calais and is easily reached from Calais or Boulogne. The Communal Cemetery is on the south-western outskirts of the town. From the Grand Place in Hazebrouck follow the D916 Bethune road. Traverse the first set of traffic lights and the Communal Cemetery will be found 200 metres further along on the right hand side of the road, as indicated by a signpost. The War Graves Plot lies immediately inside the entrance to the cemetery.
In Memory of

GEORGE WOODHEAD MM
Company Serjeant Major
6/575
No. 2 N.Z. Machine Gun Company., N.Z. Machine Gun Corps
who died on
Sunday, 9th December 1917. Age 25.

Additional Information: Son of John Woodhead, of Middle Swamp Rd., Temuka, New Zealand. Also served in Gallipoli and Egypt.

Commemorative Information
Cemetery: Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery, Poperinge, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium
Grave Reference/Panel Number: XXVII. D. 8.
Location: Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery is located 11.5 kilometres west of Ieper town centre, on the Boescheepseweg, a road leading from the N308 connecting Ieper to Poperinge.
In Memory of

ANDREW WHITE WOODSIDE

Private

6/576

Canterbury Regiment, N.Z.E.F.

who died on

Saturday, 7th August 1915. Age 24.

Additional Information: Son of the late Robert and Agnes Woodside, of Ayrshire, Scotland. Native of Newmilns, Ayrshire.

Commemorative Information

Memorial: Chunuk Bair (N.Z.) Memorial, Turkey
Grave Reference/ Panel Number: 14.
Location: Chunuk Bair (N.Z.) Memorial is on the north-west side of Chunuk Bair Cemetery, which is on the ridge which runs north-east from Brighton Beach. There is a road leading to Battleship Hill on one side and Koja Dere on the other and on the further side of the road is a bank where the Chunuk Bair Memorial is surmounted, facing the cemetery, in the form of a long screen wall with a cross engraved on the raised centre. The Memorial records, on panels of Hopton Wood stone, the names of over 800 officers and men of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force who died in 1915 and who have no known grave. The screen wall bears the following inscription: “In memory of these officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force who lost their lives in the heroic assault on the heights of Sari Bair, 6th-10th August, 1915, in the capture of Chunuk Bair, and in subsequent battles and operations from August to December, 1915, and who are not definitely recorded as buried in this or adjoining cemeteries.”

A little further north-west of the Chunuk Bair (N.Z.) Memorial is a monument which bears the words: “In honour of the soldiers of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force. 8th August 1915. From the uttermost ends of the earth.”
Transcriptions of

Leslie John William Story’s

Official Service Records

Obtained from

New Zealand Defence Force Personnel Archives
# NEW ZEALAND EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

## ATTESTATION OF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name.</th>
<th>Regiment or Unit.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6/1408</td>
<td>Leslie J W Story</td>
<td>2nd South Canterbury Regiment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Questions to be put to the Recruit before Enlistment

1. What is your name?  
   - Leslie John William Story
2. Where were you born?  
   - Orari
3. Are you a British subject?  
   - Yes
4. What is the date of your birth?  
   - 8th March 1894 (Correct DOB was 8 June 1895)
5. What is your trade or calling?  
   - Cabinet maker
6. Are you an indentured apprentice? If so, where, and to whom?  
   - No
7. What was the address at which you last resided?  
   - King St. Temuka
8. Have you passed the Fourth Educational Standard or its equivalent?  
   - Yes
9. What is the name and address of your present or last employer?  
   - L.G. Scrimshaw. Temuka
   **Leonard George Scrimshaw, cabinetmaker**
10. Are you married?  
    - No
11. Have you ever been sentenced to imprisonment by the Civil power? If so, when and where?  
    - No
12. Do you now belong to any military or naval force?  
    - 2nd SC Regiment
13. Have you ever served in any military or naval force? If so, state which and cause of discharge.  
    - No
14. Have you truly stated the whole (if any) of your previous service?  
    - Yes
15. Have you been registered for compulsory military training under the Defence Act 1909? If so, where?  
16. Have you ever been rejected as unfit for the military or naval forces of the Crown? If so, on what grounds?  
   - No
17. Are you willing to be vaccinated or revaccinated?  
   - Yes
18. Are you willing to serve in the Expeditionary Force in or beyond the Dominion of New Zealand under the following conditions, provided year services should no longer be required: For the term of the present European war and for such period as is necessary to bring the Expeditionary Force back to New Zealand and to disband it?  
   - Yes

**Note:** Your discharge will not be granted before you return to New Zealand unless permission for discharge elsewhere be obtained from the G.O.C. the New Zealand Expeditionary Force.

1. Leslie John William Story do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and I am willing to fulfil the engagement made.

**Signature of Recruit**  
Leslie J W Story

**Signature of Witness**  
H S Robinson

### Oath to be taken by recruit on attestation

1. Leslie John William Story do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to our Sovereign Lord the King, his Heirs and Successors, and that I will faithfully serve in the New Zealand Military Force, according to my liability under the Defence Act, and that I will observe and obey all orders of His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, and of the Generals and Officers set over me, until I shall be lawfully discharged. So help me, God!

**Signature of Recruit**  
Leslie J W Story

**Signature of Witness**  
H S Robinson

### Certificate of Magistrate or Attesting Officer

The above questions were read to the above-named recruit in my presence. I have taken care that he understands each question, and that his answer to each question has been duly entered as replied to and the said recruit has made and signed the declaration and taken the oath before me at Timaru, N.Z. on this 6th day of Oct 1914. Signature of Attesting Officer H S Robinson.
Description of Leslie John William Story on Enlistment

Apparent age 20 years 6 months

Distinctive marks and marks indicating congenital peculiarities or previous diseases.

(To be determined according to the instructions given in the Regulations for Army Medical Service)

Refer to paragraph 809 of Regulations for Army Medical Services. See page 196 below.

Height 5 feet 9 inches

Weight 140 lbs

Chest-

Minimum 33 inches

Measurement Maximum 36 inches

Complexion Fair

Colour of eyes Green

Colour of hair Brown

Religious profession Church of England

Medical Examination

Sight:

Right eye Good

Is he free from hernia? Yes

Left eye Good

Is he free from varicocele Yes

Hearing

Right ear Good

Is he free from varicose veins? Yes

Left ear Good

Is he free from hæmorrhoids? Yes

Colour-vision Correct

Is he free from inveterate or contagious skin diseases Yes

Are his limbs well formed? Yes

Are the movements of all his joints full and perfect? Yes

Is his chest well formed? Yes

Is his heart normal? Yes

Are his lungs normal? Yes

What is the condition of the teeth? Good

Remarks

Certificate of Medical Examination

I have examined the above-named, and find he does not present any of the causes of rejection specified in the Regulations for Army Medical Services.

I consider him fit for service in the New Zealand Expeditionary Forces.

1 Oct 1914

(Signed) Medical Officer

Capt
NEW ZEALAND EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

PERSONAL RECORD of

STORY

LESLEY JOHN WILLIAM R.S.M.

REGIMENT: Hd Qrs Inst’l staff to Dts to D / S / R

GROUP: ___________________ NUMBER: ___________________

PREVIOUS

PAPERS: ____________________

SUBSEQUENT

PAPERS: ____________________

DECEASED

18.12.64

SERVICE CARD PREPARED
Reinforcement : 2

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<th>Rank</th>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>Christian Names</th>
<th>No</th>
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<td>Sgt Major</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st Batt Cant</td>
<td>Sergeant</td>
<td>Story</td>
<td>Leslie John William</td>
<td>6/1408</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reg</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cof E</td>
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<td>King Street, Temuka</td>
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<tr>
<td>Last employer:</td>
<td>L.G.Scrimshaw</td>
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Name, relationship, and address of next-of-kin (if not resident in New Zealand, insert also name and address of nearest relative in New Zealand):  
Mr A Story (Father)  
Palmerston North  

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<th>Active Service</th>
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Service:  
Ins duty in NZ:  

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No. 6/1408  Rank: WO1

Name: Leslie John Wm Story

Address: King St. Temuka

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<th>Periods of Service</th>
<th>Theatres of Operation</th>
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<td>Egyptian 1914 1915 1916</td>
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<td>Total service: 4 years 64 days</td>
<td>Egyptian E.F. 1916</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date commenced duty: 6. 10. 14</td>
<td>Balkan (Gallipoli) 1915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date finally discharged: 8. 12. 18</td>
<td>Western</td>
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<td></td>
<td>European 1916 1917</td>
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<td>Asiatic</td>
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Decorations: ____________________________

The foregoing particulars are correct

Signature ..................................

N.B. – Do not omit to advise this office of any future change of address
Overlay 2 on page 1 of History-Sheet

No. 6/1408  Rank : WO1
Name: Leslie John Wm Story
Address: King St. Temuka

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asiatic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Decorations: ____________________________________________________________

The foregoing particulars are correct

Signature: “Leslie John William Story”

N.B. – Do not omit to advise this office of any future change of address
## STATEMENT of the SERVICES of Story Leslie John Wm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regiment or Corps</th>
<th>Promotions, Reductions, Casualties, &amp;c</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Authority for Entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2nd S.C.</td>
<td>Apptd Lance corporal Ismailia</td>
<td>Lance Cpl</td>
<td>8.8.15</td>
<td>A.F.B103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pte</td>
<td>19.10.14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.I.B</td>
<td>Apptd temp Corporal ?????????</td>
<td>Temp Cpl</td>
<td>21.10.15</td>
<td>A.F.B103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.I.B</td>
<td>Rel (Relinquished) appt temp corp sick</td>
<td>Pte</td>
<td>8.2.16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Batt Cant Reg</td>
<td>Promoted Corporal vice Cpl Gibson</td>
<td>Corporal</td>
<td>4.3.16</td>
<td>A.F.B103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rejoined unit</td>
<td></td>
<td>23.6.16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Batt Cant Reg</td>
<td>Apptd Temp Lance Sergt (vice L S Sgt Sutton)</td>
<td>Temp L Sgt</td>
<td>28.6.16</td>
<td>PII029 ?? 8.8.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Batt Cant Reg</td>
<td>Apptd Temp Sergt (vice Sergt Sullivan)</td>
<td>Temp Sergt</td>
<td>9.8.16</td>
<td>PII033 ?? 5.9.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Batt Cant Reg</td>
<td>Apptd Lance Sergeant (vice L S Sgt Sutton)</td>
<td>Lance Srgt</td>
<td>30.8.16</td>
<td>PII036 ?? 26.9.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Coy 1st Batt Can Reg</td>
<td>Promoted Sergeant (vice Sergt Sullivan)</td>
<td>Sergeant</td>
<td>9.10.16</td>
<td>PII047 ?? 12.12.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NZ Command Depot ?? (1st Batt CIR)</td>
<td>Struck off strength to ??</td>
<td>Sergeant</td>
<td>28.8.17</td>
<td>PII206 ?? 28.8.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Emb Willosbia for duty in NZ</td>
<td>Sergt Instructor</td>
<td>1.2.18</td>
<td>BR 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Instructors (Cant Reg) from ship</td>
<td>Reported at Disch Dep. Torquay from ship</td>
<td>Sergt</td>
<td>29.1.18</td>
<td>???Roll H”dqr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ret Willosbia as Instructor for duty in NZ</td>
<td>Sergeant</td>
<td></td>
<td>Brig Gen Richardson 18.2.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th Res Batt ?? ??</td>
<td>Marched out to Torquay</td>
<td>Sergeant</td>
<td>28.1.18</td>
<td>B.R.O. 28.2.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Promoted Sergt Major (Regimental)</td>
<td>Sergt Maj</td>
<td>17.5.18</td>
<td>RO Trentham 1221 &amp; 1320</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Major General Sir George Spafford Richardson, KBE, CB, CMG (1868–1938) was a New Zealand staff officer who gained prominence while attached to the British Royal Naval Division at Gallipoli. Born in England, Richardson had come to New Zealand in 1891 as a Royal Artillery gunnery instructor, before being commissioned into the New Zealand Staff Corps. He was serving on the Imperial General Staff in London when the War broke out and deployed to France as Chief of Staff of the Royal Naval Division. Richardson landed at Gallipoli with the Division on 25 April and his work as a staff officer throughout the campaign was so highly regarded that he was promoted and appointed Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster General of the British Salonika Force from December 1915 to February 1916. In recognition of his distinguished service in these campaigns Richardson was awarded the Croix de Chevalier of the Légion d’honneur in March 1916. He subsequently served in London as General Officer Commanding the New Zealand Division in the United Kingdom and representative to the War Office until the end of the War.
**CONDUCT SHEET**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regiment or Corps</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Offence</th>
<th>Punishment</th>
<th>Authority for Entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Special instances of gallant or meritorious conduct

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Medal</th>
<th>Clasps</th>
<th>Date of Grant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Medals and Decorations

**PARTICULARS OF MARRIAGE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wife’s Maiden name (in full)</th>
<th>Place of Marriage</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Officiating Clergyman or Registrar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**PARTICULARS OF CHILDREN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Christian Names</th>
<th>Date of Birth and Age</th>
<th>Where Born</th>
<th>Where Registered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
## Overlay on face of Statement of Service

### STATEMENT of the SERVICES of Story Leslie John Wm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regiment or Corps</th>
<th>Promotions, Reductions, Casualties, &amp;c</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Authority for Entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st C.I.R.</td>
<td>Rec for training in an O.C.U prior to the signing of the armistice</td>
<td>S.M.</td>
<td>30.4.19</td>
<td>O/C RO Ldn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 6/1408
HISTORY – SHEET

COPY FOR CAMP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>Christian Names</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C.I.B.</td>
<td>Pte</td>
<td>Story</td>
<td>Leslie John William</td>
<td>6/1408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Bn C.I.Rgt</td>
<td>Sgt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Occupation: Cabinetmaker

Last employer: L.G. Scrimshaw

Religion: Orari

Last New Zealand address: Temuka (King Street)

(Correct DOB was 8 June 1895)

Name, relationship, and address of next-of-kin (if not resident in New Zealand, insert also name and address of nearest relative in New Zealand):

Mrs A Story (Mother) Roberts Line Kelvin Grove

Palmerston North

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active Service</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>14.12.14</td>
<td>15.3.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ret Willochra</td>
<td>15.3.18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Ins duty in NZ)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

Wounds

3301 21.5.17 Lon
Reptd wounded 7th May 1917

NZEB 1.6.17 Lon
Progressing favourably

3689 20.7.17 “
Trans to Conv Depot Hornchurch 21.6.17

DR 346 4.8.17 N.Z.
Left H’Church 28.7.17 on leave Rpt Codford 13.8.17

Interestingly, across the road was the NZ Military Hospital for the treatment of venereal diseases.

Sick

1110 11.2.16 Cairo
Adm to Pont de Koubla Hosp

10th Balanitis & Varicocele

Progress Report.

31.3.16 Pont de Koubla
Varicocele & Balanitis improving

Killed in action

Died of wounds

Sickness

Prisoner

Injuries in or by the Services

Discharge Provisional

Intended address:
Final:

Pension

Codford Military Camp UK, Main Street entrance
**COPY FOR CAMP**

**STATEMENT of the SERVICES of** Story Leslie John W'm

<table>
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<th>Date</th>
<th>Authority for Entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2nd S.C.</td>
<td>Pte</td>
<td>19.10.14</td>
<td></td>
<td>DO Pt No 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.I.B</td>
<td>Appointed temp L/Corpl</td>
<td>TL/Corpl</td>
<td>18.1.16</td>
<td>Alexandria 13th 1916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Relinquished temp rank of L/Corpl</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.2.16</td>
<td>Alexandria No. 7 Feb 27 1916</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regiment or Corps</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Offence</th>
<th>Punishment</th>
<th>Authority for Entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st B Cant Reg</td>
<td>Ret unit</td>
<td>23.6.16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Bn C.I. Reg</td>
<td>Appid Temp L/</td>
<td>Sergt</td>
<td>28.6.16</td>
<td>PIIO29 ?? 8.8.16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ “ “</td>
<td>Appid Temp Sergt</td>
<td>T. Sergt</td>
<td>9.8.16</td>
<td>PIIO33 ?? 5.9.16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ “ “</td>
<td>Appid L/Sgt</td>
<td>L/Sgt</td>
<td>30.8.16</td>
<td>PIIO36 ?? 26.9.16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Batt C Reg 2 Coy</td>
<td>Pro to Sgt</td>
<td>Sgt</td>
<td>9.10.16</td>
<td>PIIO47 ?? 12.12.16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NZ Command Depot ?? (1st Batt CIR)</td>
<td>Struck off strength to NZ Inf Pont de Koubla</td>
<td>Sergeant</td>
<td>28.8.17</td>
<td>PIIO206 ?? 28.8.17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosp</td>
<td>Emb Willoshia for duty in NZ</td>
<td>Sergt</td>
<td>1.2.18</td>
<td>BR 36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| ?? ??                   | Reported for duty                     | 8.4.18    |           | TRO 1168   |
| ?? ??                   | Promoted to whilst acting as instructor| RSM       | 17.5.18   | TR 1221    |
| ?? ??                   | Transferred to                         | 30.5.18   |           | TR 1221    |

**CONDUCT SHEET**

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<th>Where Born</th>
<th>Where Registered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>Place of Casualty</td>
<td>Date of casualty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 29.8.15    | NZ ???
            | For Gallipoli Adm to Fld Amb                                           | Alexandria        | 12.4.15           | Nom Roll                     |
| 4.9.15     | O/C CI B                                                              | “                 | 3.9.15           | Gastro Enteritis B213        |
| 28.11.15   | “                        | “                | 21.10.15         | B313                      |
| 2.1.16     | “                        | Alexdr           | 30.12.15         | D3155 N/R                   |
| 6.2.16     | “                        | Ismailia         | 8.8.15           | B218                       |
| 9.2.16     | O/C NZ Aux Hosp          | “                | 9.2.16           | R2125 Balanitis & Varicocele |
| 9.2.16     | O/C NZ Gen Hosp          | Adm NZ Gen Hosp  | Cairo            | R2105                       |
| 12.2.16    | O/C C.I.B                                                            | Relinqu appt Temp Cpl on being evac sick | “ | B213 |
| 12.3.16    | “                        | “                | 4.3.16           | R213                       |
| 14.4.16    | O/C NZ Gen Hosp          | Transf’d Aotea Conv Home Heliopolis | 14.4.16 | W3034 R6051 |
| 10.5.16    | O/C Troops                                                           | Emb for France    | Alexdr            | N Roll                      |
| 24.6.16    | O/C 1st BN                                                            | Rejoined Batt     | Armentiers        | B213                       |
| 29.7.16    | “                        | “                | 28.6.16           | B213                       |
| 26.8.16    | “                        | “                | 9.8.16           | B213                       |
| 16.9.16    | “                        | “                | 30.8.16           | B213                       |
| 2.12.16    | “                        | “                | 9.10.16           | B213                       |
| 12.5.17    | “                        | “                | 7.5.17           | B213                       |
| 12.5.17    | O/C 1 NZFA                                                           | Adm No 1 NZ F. Amb | “ | A36 Y9265 GSWR foot |
| 8.5.17     | O/C 35 GH                                                            | Adm 35 Gen Hosp   | Calais            | W3034 Y9350                 |
| 11.5.17    | “                        | “                | 11.5.17           | W3085 X277                 |
| 16.5.17    | HqrsUK                                                                | Adm Mil hosp      | Edmonton          | DB238 Y9421                 |
| 30.6.17    | “                        | Transf’d ??NZ Conv Hosp Hchurch | 21.6.17 | DB X158 |
| 29.8.17    | GOC Res Group                                                        | Attached Strength Sling | 28.8.17 | P2 Orders 208 X2209 |
| 11.2.18    | HqrsUK                                                                | Emb on SS Willochia for NZ Instructor | “ | I75 X7855 |
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

NOTIFICATION OF DEATH

1915-18

Service No. 6/1408  Rank: WO1  Name: STORY Leslie John William

Regiment: Canty Inf  Born at: Orari  Date: 8/3/94  Religion: CofE

War Service (Yes or No) Yes  Discharged: 8/12/18

Decoration: (if any): .........................

Place: Timaru  Date: 18 December 1963

Next-of-kin (Relationship and Address): Mrs K Story, 9 Arthur Street
Timaru (Widow)

To Secretary
Army Department
Wellington

Please verify and complete the above particulars (where blanks exist) and return urgently.

Date: 16 January 1964  Signature: “M.W. Pullen”

To District Officer,
Department of Internal Affairs,
P.O. Box 1308, Christchurch.

Checked and returned herewith as requested.

Date: 24/1/64  Signature: “R W Mckenzie”

For Army Secretary
NEW ZEALAND EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

MEDICAL HISTORY

Surname: Story  Christian Name: Leslie John William

On 1st day of October 1914

Examined  At Timaru

Town Orari

Birthplace

Country Canterbury NZ

Declared age: 20

Trade or occupation: Cabinet maker

Height: 5 ft. 9 in

Weight: 140 lb

Minimum 33 in

Chest-measurement

Maximum expansion 36 in

Physical development: _________________________

Small-pox marks: _________________________

Right  Left

Vaccination marks. Arm _________     __________

Number ______     __________

When vaccinated:

______________________________________

Marks indicating congenital peculiarities or previous diseases: _________________________________

Enlisted on 20th day of October 1914 at Timaru

Corps  Regimental No.  Date

Joining on enlistment  Cant Inf  20/10/14  20/10/14

Transferred to

PROPOSED FOR DISCHARGE BY A MEDICAL BOARD

Station  Date  Disease  Result

202
N.B. This sheet to be disposed of in accordance with instructions in the Regulations for Army Medical Services on the man becoming non-effective, the date and cause being stated at the foot of next page.
**NEW ZEALAND EXPEDITIONARY FORCE**

**RECORD OF SERVICE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Initials of officer making entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14.12.14</td>
<td>18.3.18</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.Z.</td>
<td>19.3.18</td>
<td>8.12.18</td>
<td></td>
<td>265</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Discharge 8.12.18*
the nipple, the arms meanwhile hanging loosely; the tape should not be drawn so tight as to compress the surface.

The tape having been thus applied, the recruit will be made to count slowly from 1 to 10, and the minimum measurement shown by the tape while so counting is to be considered the correct chest-measurement. In addition to this minimum measurement the maximum expansion of the chest should also be taken, and the measurements recorded (e.g. 33 3/33)

In recording the measurement fractions of less than half an inch should not be noted.

809. Should a recruit, on presenting himself for enlistment, bring no satisfactory proof of his age, the medical officer who examines him will, by comparing the height with the weight and general development, and also from the recruit’s appearance, decide his age, which will be entered on the second page of the attestation, “age physically equivalent to

810. In examining a recruit’s vision he will be placed with his back to the light, and made to count the dots and describe their position at the distances specified on the test dot card, first with both eyes, and then with each separately.

V. — MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

811. The term “medical attendance” throughout these regulations means the professional advice and care during sickness or injury afforded in or out of hospital by a medical officer or by a private medical practitioner appointed to take medical charge of troops. Medical attendance will be restricted to the persons detailed in the following regulations, and subject to the conditions therein laid down; it will include the supply of medicines and surgical materials prescribed by the medical officer in charge of the case, and ordered by him from the public stock, or the medicines prescribed and surgical materials supplied by a private medical practitioner when appointed to the charge of troops.

812. No person unless authorized by regulation will be admitted as a patient into a military hospital without special sanction, and any departure from this rule will
Decorations awarded to Warrant Officer First Class Leslie John William Story

1914 - 15 Star

British War Medal

Victory Medal

ANZAC MEDALLION

About this award
The bronze medallion was instituted in 1967 for award to Australian and New Zealand personnel who participated in the Gallipoli campaign in 1915. The obverse design is circular, surmounted by St.
Edward’s Crown. The main design on the obverse of the medallion depicts Simpson and his donkey carrying a wounded soldier, an iconic image of the ANZAC experience at Gallipoli. Below the main design is a wreath of gum leaves (Australian Eucalyptus), below which is a scroll bearing the word “ANZAC”. The circular portion of the reverse has a map of Australia and New Zealand with the Southern Cross. Beneath which is a wreath of fern leaves (representing New Zealand) and a blank scroll allowing for the inclusion of the recipient’s name. The medallion measures 76mm x 50mm, and is engraved on the reverse with the recipient’s initials and surname only. Because of insufficient space on the scroll, the rank and number had to be omitted.

The medallion itself is not designed to be worn; however, those personnel who were still alive when the medallion was issued also received a lapel badge sized version of the full medallion, numbered on the reverse with the individual’s First World War service number. Those who claimed the award on behalf of a deceased relative received only the medallion. The medallion was accompanied by a certificate. The medallion is sometimes referred to as the Gallipoli Medallion.

Simpson and his donkey
Private John Simpson Kirkpatrick (born 6 July 1892, died 19 May 1915), better known as ‘Simpson’ or ‘the man with the donkey’, was assigned to the 3rd Field Ambulance, Australian Army Medical Corps. He was among the covering force which landed on Gallipoli at dawn on 25 April 1915. At Gallipoli he used a donkey (named ‘Abdul’, ‘Murphy’ or ‘Duffy’) to carry wounded soldiers to the dressing station and gained a reputation for being undaunted by enemy fire. On 19 May 1915 he was killed, and though he was mentioned in orders of the day and despatches, he received no bravery award. The myth-making began almost immediately after his death, and he soon became one of the best-known images of the ANZAC experience. The task of evacuating wounded by donkey was then continued by a New Zealander, Private R.A. Henderson.

Private R A Henderson MM
His full name was Richard Alexander Henderson, commonly known as Dick. He was born in Waihi on 26 August 1895. At the time of enlistment Dick was a trainee teacher and he was living at home with his father at Selbourne Street, Grey Lynn. His regimental number was 3/258. Dick was quite a short man, measuring only 5 foot 5 inches. He embarked from NZ on 16 October 1914 on HMNZT 8 “Star of India”. He saw active service in the Medical Corps in Gallipoli, Moascar, Ismalia and France.

For the award of the Military Medal the London Gazette 9 December 1916, p12058, Rec No 202 recorded “During operations on the Somme on the 15th September, 1916 he went out repeatedly under heavy shellfire and brought in wounded who were exposed to it. He set a fine example to the other bearers.”

![Image of Private Richard (Dick) Alexander Henderson (3/258) (right) and his elder brother, Rifleman William John Henderson, (15369), NZ Rifle Brigade (seated). Almost definitely taken in France. Image provided by Nigel Robson.](image-url)
Henderson at Gallipoli, leading a soldier on a donkey

From the J.G. Jackson Collection, Hocken Library, University of Otago, Dunedin (Accession Number AG-577)
Provided by Nigel Robson
2nd (South Canterbury) Regiment

The regiment was formed at Timaru on 17 March 1911 with the change of title of the South Canterbury Battalion of Infantry Volunteers. It was absorbed into the 1st (Canterbury) Regiment on the 1 June 1921 to form the 1st Battalion, The Canterbury Regiment.

Battle honours were
- The Boer War 1899-1902
- South Africa 1900-02.
- The Great War 1914-18:
  - Suez Canal, Egypt 1915-16
  - Helles, Krithia, Anzac, Defence of Anzac, Hill 60, Sari Bair, Gallipoli 1915,
  - Somme 1916-18
  - Fers-Courcelette, Morval, Le Transloy, Messines 1917
  - Ypres 1917
  - Polygon Wood, Broodseinde, Passchendaele, Arras 1918
  - Ancre 1918
  - Albert 1918
  - Bapaume 1918
  - Hindenburg Line
  - Canal du Nord, Cambrai 1918
  - Selle, Sambre, France and Flanders 1916-18
Assessment of location of campsite - Trentham

Points of reference
1. 2 rows of tents reasonably close together with at least 7 on left and 6 on right
2. 2 plateaus on hill in background
3. Lone tree in ridge between 2 plateaus
4. No building visible behind tents
5. Fence line back from end tent
6. Line of bush between fence line and hills

I believe photo was taken from here!
7. Pole visible between 3rd and 2nd last tents left row
Points of reference
1. 2 rows of tents reasonably close together with at least 7 on left and 6 on right
2. 2 plateaus on hill in background
3. Lone tree in ridge between 2 plateaus
4. No building visible behind tents
5. Fence line back from end tent
6. Line of bush between fence line and hills
7. Pole visible between 3rd and 2nd last tents left row
Allied Ships Engaged At Gallipoli

Allied Ships engaged in, or connected with, Gallipoli Operations, including transports ferrying troops from Britain, Australia, New Zealand and France; and their escorting warships.

**Warships**

HMS Abercrombie

HMS Agamemnon
Ashkold (Russian cruiser)

HMS Bacchante
HMS Bulldog

HMS Canopus

Charlemagne (French Battleship)

HMS Chatham
HMS Euryalus

HMS Exmouth

HMS Foxhound

Gauloise (French Battleship)
HMS Hector

Henri IV (French Battleship)

HMS Heroic (Armed boarding steamer)

HMS Hibemia
HMS Honeysuckle

HMS Humber

HMS Hussar

Ibuki (Japanese Cruiser) (Escort)
Suffren (French Battleship)

HMAS Sydney (Escort)

HMS Swiftsure

HMS Talbot
Submarines
AE2 (Australian)

B11 (British)

E2 (British)

E7 (British)
Turquoise (French)

**TURQUOISE** 30th October 1915, Turkish waters in the Dardanelles Narrows, off Nagara Point - probably ran aground. After successfully reaching the Sea of Marmara, "Turquoise" (Lt Ravenel or Ravene?) was forced to turn back for her base at Mudros in the Aegean because of mechanical defects. Returning through the Dardanelles, the strong currents ran her aground on the southern shore at Nagara Point right under a Turkish fort. To save the lives of his crew, Lt Ravenel surrendered and "Turquoise" was captured intact. All the crew of 25 were saved and taken prisoner. She was refloated on the 3rd November 1915 and incorporated into the Turkish Navy as 'Mustadieh Ombashi', but never recommissioned.

**Troopships, Transports, Hospital Ships**

Abbassieh

**ABBASSIEH** Previously called the Sicilian Prince

HMAT A19 Afric
Alunia

HMAT A25 Anglo-Egyptian

Alnwick Castle

Annaberg

Seized by UK on 10 August 1914 on arrival at Suez and requisitioned by Admiralty. Renamed Hunsbrook
HMS Anne (Previously Aenne Rickmers) (sea-plane carrier)

HMHS Aquitania

Aragon

Arawa
HMAT A24 Benalla

HMS Ben-My-Chree (converted to a sea-plane carrier)

HMAT A35 Berrima

HMAT A30 Borda
Dundrennan

Previously SS Argentina

HMS Ermine (Royal Fleet Auxiliary - Fleet messenger)

SS Dunluce Castle

HMAT A14 Euripides
RMS Ionian

Italie (French)

HMAT A50 Itonus

HMT Ivernia
Krini

No image available

Limerick (HMXNZT No.7)

HMAT A55 Kyarra

La Lorraine (French)
SS Loyalty (previously SS Empress of India)

SS Lutzow

HMHS Lanfranc

SS Malda
HMS Osmanieh (Fleet messenger)

Pioche (French) Herse Class Minesweeper

No image available

HMAT A4 Pera

HMAT A17 Port Lincoln
Prah (Store ship)

Princess Inda (Messenger)

La Provence (French troop ship)

Ramazan

No image available

No image available
HMS Royal Edward

Saint Oswald (Horse transport)

SS Ruapehu

HMAT A12 Saldanha
HMS Sarnia (Armed Merchant Cruiser)

Savoie

SS Satumia

Seeang Bee (NZ Medical Corp Supply ship) (aka Shropshire)
HMAT A16 Star of Victoria

RMS Tahiti (HMSNZT No.4)

HMAT A23 Suffolk

Théodore Mante (French)
Les Story's life before and after WW1

Les Story’s father was Arthur Story. Arthur (born 25th March 1857), along with his father William (born 16th November 1823) and his 2 brothers, William Henry aged 11 (born 1852), and Charles, aged 10 (born 1853) came out to New Zealand on the sailing ship "Canterbury". The reason they came to New Zealand dates back to Doncaster where William Snr lent some money to a man to come to New Zealand. When the man arrived in New Zealand he wrote back to William saying "Come, come the streets are paved with gold, you can’t lose if you come here.”

They landed at Lyttelton in January 1864. They were not recorded on the passenger list of the "Canterbury". It listed the paying four chief cabin passengers and the 351 Government assisted immigrants but not the 45 second cabin passengers. William left behind his wife Sarah (nee Pepper) and their three daughters and baby son at Abdy Farm, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, never to see them again. Arthur first went to Banks Peninsula with his father and worked for Mr R.H. Rhodes and soon after Glenmark Station, Waipara. After William Snr arrived in New Zealand he fell upon hard times and his health was not good. When his sons were old enough he sent them to Cutts Stables in Riccarton to train as jockeys. Charles died 20 February 1940 aged 87 years. He was buried at Temuka Cemetery in the same plot as his father.

George Henry Moore built his homestead on Glenmark station in 1888. Like other Canterbury runholders he built up his property on the back of profitable pastoral farming, the generosity of his bank, and his use of cheap leasehold land. He began as the farm manager, and acquired Glenmark at auction in 1873. He paid £90,000 for 38,935 acres (15,756 hectares) of freehold land, but this was linked to another 78,740 acres (31,865 hectares) of leasehold land. Eventually the run carried over 90,000 sheep and was the most valuable in the colony. Holdings on this scale were not found in the North Island.

Arthur then moved to Christchurch where he worked at the training stables of W.C. Webb.
Arthur married Emily Hawkins from Riccarton, Christchurch on 30th April 1878. They had twelve children: 4 sons (Arthur, Gilbert, Clifford and Leslie John William) and 8 daughters (Phoebe, Amy, Ethel, Elsie, Mabel, Clara, Edith and Kathleen).

About 1889 he went to the Temuka area and worked on farms in the district as an agricultural labourer. He became a very fast shearer and did a lot of work up at the Orari Gorge Station.

Three of his sons, including Leslie John William, went to the front during the First World War. Three of his daughters were unmarried when he died and the others were Mrs D.Grant, Mrs H. Pye, and Mrs Wooding, (Temuka), and Mrs Peter Stewart and Mrs Grant, (North Island.) Arthur and Emily had a house on Main Road at Orari and called it Abdy Cottage after the Story family place in Yorkshire. They left Orari to move to Temuka and took over the Crown Stables from his brother Charles in 1900. Charles married Margaret (born 28 October 1845). They had a son William Charles who died on 17 February 1886 and is buried at the Temuka Cemetery. Margaret died on 8th August 1924, aged 79. She was buried in the same plot as her son.

Image 1: The Story A1 Livery Stables on Domain Ave c.1901
(Eucalyptus tree and water tower behind)

A while later he sold the stables to Mr Tom Gunnion and then together with W. Hopkinson he built the A1 Livery Stables which he ran for a number of years before moving to Palmerston North sometime in 1912-13. In Palmerston North Arthur worked in the Defence Stores for three years during the War. "Defence Stores" is a generic military term to refer to inventory warehouses. Staff assigned to Stores were responsible for ensuring the right supplies (tents, non-perishable rations, ammunition, weapons, etc) were secured, maintained, retrieved and delivered on time as per a commander’s orders. In today’s parlance Stores personnel would usually be referred to as Movement Operators, Supply Technicians or Logisticians. It is believed that during the First World War the Defence Store in the Manawatu was centred at the Awapuni Racecourse in Palmerston North. Emily trained as a mid-wife in 1916 in Palmerston North. Arthur died on 27th January 1919.

Image 2: Peace celebrations on Domain Ave, Temuka - 1919

Domain Avenue railway crossing looking west towards the main street. A1 Livery stables is in the centre of photo just past the two-storied house. The cyclist is Tom Gunnion, who later became Mayor of Temuka. Tom had purchased the A1 Livery from Arthur Story in 1901.
In 1920 Emily married Luigi Luoni from Hanua, Eketahuna. He died 2nd February 1922. Emily died on 24 February 1925. Despite having been married to Luigi, Emily was buried in the Kelvin Grove Cemetery, Palmerston North with Arthur.

Around the 1880s Luigi appears to have been a bricklayer when he secured a contract to undertake brickwork on tunnels forming part of the Wellington to Foxton rail line being built for the Wellington and Manawatu Railway Company.

![View of Thorndon, Wellington, from inside a railway tunnel in Kaiwharawhara, 1880s, the brickwork of which was likely to have been done by Luigi Luoni](image)

In 1890 he unsuccessfully tendered for further tunnel work, this time on the Woodville to Palmerston North line.

![Feilding Star, Volume XI, Issue 129, 24 April 1890, Page 2](image)

Luigi had at least two sons; one called William and the other Martin. William served with the Otago Mounted Rifles during the First World War. He died of wounds received at Gallipoli on 15 June 1915 aged 24.
In November 1920 Luigi found it necessary to take his surviving son to court to recover an outstanding debt.

Judgment was given by Mr. Justice Chapman for plaintiff for £201 19s 1d at the Supreme Court in the case of L. P. Luoni, of Pahiatua, who proceeded against his son, Martin Luoni, for the return of certain sums of money alleged to have been lent and not returned.