

# FINDING JIM

Locating a lost soldier from the Sari Bair  
battles



Ian W Holloway

***Cover image: James Richard Holloway (Jim), image taken in Wangaratta 1915 before he left Australia for Egypt (Image from the Andrew Vine Glass negative collection, held by the Wangaratta Historical Society).***

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2014

## **Preface**

This document started with a desire to know what happened to my great uncle, James Richard Holloway, more affectionately known as Jim. It was with great interest that I discovered he died at Gallipoli. I read the official service records and realised that many questions remained unanswered — like how and where did he die? The thing I found the most perplexing was where was he buried? This stirred my curiosity and desire to seek out some answers.

Jim's official file is full of correspondence from his family, particularly his closest family members, querying his fate. As time dragged on, the desperation in the letters becomes more evident. Not knowing the fate of a close brother and son put a lot a stress on the family and it is evident in the letters. Finally, after over two years of unanswered questions, the family was informed he had died at Gallipoli and his final resting place was unknown.

For almost ten years I have been collecting reference material of the Battle of Sari Bair and the involvement in that battle of the 4<sup>th</sup> Brigade AIF, particularly the 14<sup>th</sup> battalion, with the hope that one day the pieces would come together and the fate of Jim would be better understood. This quest included being fortunate enough to walk the places in Gallipoli I had only read about,

including Australia Valley and Kaiajik Dere, and to stand on the oat field, the very same ground that my great uncle and grandfather walked and fought over almost 100 years earlier. This document collates the official files, various accounts and other records detailing the events surrounding the battles, and gives answers to the questions asked, particularly where Jim is buried.

This document also serves as a reminder of the many men that became casualties of the Gallipoli battles, particularly the Sari Bair battles, and the difficulties they endured accessing basic medical treatment. It documents not the glory of the battles, but the human suffering that was caused, exaggerated by the lack of official planning. Much was asked of these men who did their best, but many still paid the supreme sacrifice.

*Ian Holloway 2014*

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## Finding Jim

### Who was Jim?

When the Great War started, James Richard Holloway, or Jim as he was known, was employed at the state coal mines in Wonthaggi, Victoria along with two of his brothers-in-law. Jim was born on the 20<sup>th</sup> of September 1894, in Barnawartha, north-eastern Victoria, to a farming family. He was the youngest of 12 children.

Jim heeded the call for King and Country, enlisting on the 14<sup>th</sup> of January 1915 at Wonthaggi. He spent some time at the Wonthaggi Depot before finally arriving at the Broadmeadows training camp on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of March 1915. Here he was allocated to the 5<sup>th</sup> reinforcements of the 14<sup>th</sup> Battalion, Australian Imperial Force (NNA record 5828055). He was with familiar company as his brother Frank William was there, as well as some friends and acquaintances from Wonthaggi and other enlistees from his hometown of Barnawartha.

On the 17<sup>th</sup> of April the reinforcements embarked on the troopship *Hororata*, bound for Egypt. The troops were trained during the six week voyage and this continued after their arrival. In Egypt there was time to see the sights and Jim wrote home of the wonders he had seen, but he was also anxious to join the other Australians at Gallipoli.



***Image 1: Group of new recruits at Broadmeadows Army Camp. Front row, far left, is Frank William Holloway and next to him is James Richard Holloway (Jim). The identities of the other soldiers are unknown but they are thought to also be groups of brothers.***

In June 1915 the reinforcements were sent to the Gallipoli Peninsula to join the 14<sup>th</sup> battalion. At Gallipoli, the forces were being reinforced and readied for a major offensive. Once at Anzac Cove, Jim camped at Reserve Gully with the rest of the 14<sup>th</sup> Battalion (Wanliss, 1929). Here the battalion spent most of its time in reserve, being ready to support the troops in the front line, but most of their time was actually spent improving and enlarging facilities. They built saps, improved the defences and supplied troops in the front lines (AWM, 14<sup>th</sup> Battalion War Diary). A lot of this work was done in preparation for the August offensive.

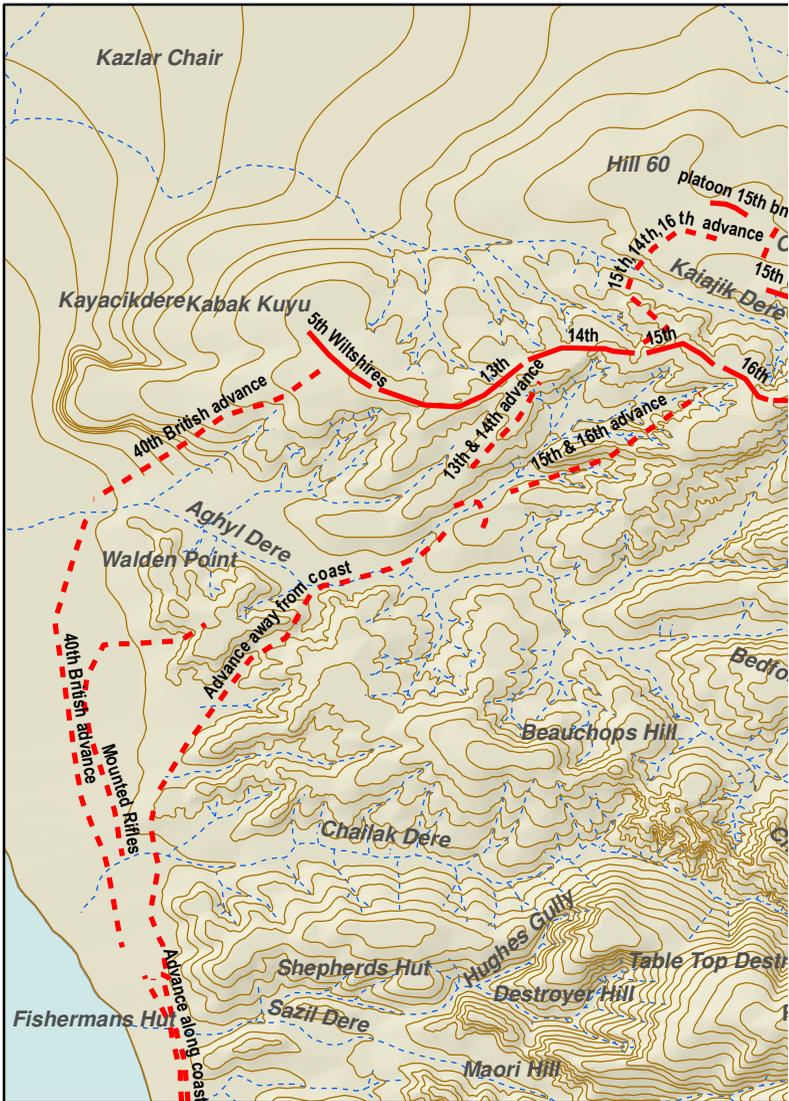
The 14<sup>th</sup> Battalion was to take part in the advance on the Sari Bair Range as part of the August offensive, which started with diversionary attacks at places such as Lone Pine and the Nek. The 14<sup>th</sup> battalion, as part of the 4<sup>th</sup> Brigade AIF, began its involvement with a night march on the 6/7<sup>th</sup> of August to the north towards Suvla Bay (Wanliss, 1929). After marching all night through enemy territory the troops were off target, confused by inaccurate maps and a supposed short cut through Taylors Gap. This narrowness of the pass had slowed them down and also helped to put them off course by steering them towards the wrong valley. In the morning the brigade believed they were at the base of Abdel Rahman Bair, poised to capture the peak of Koja Chemen Tepe (Hill 971), but they were actually a ridge short at Damakaiajik.



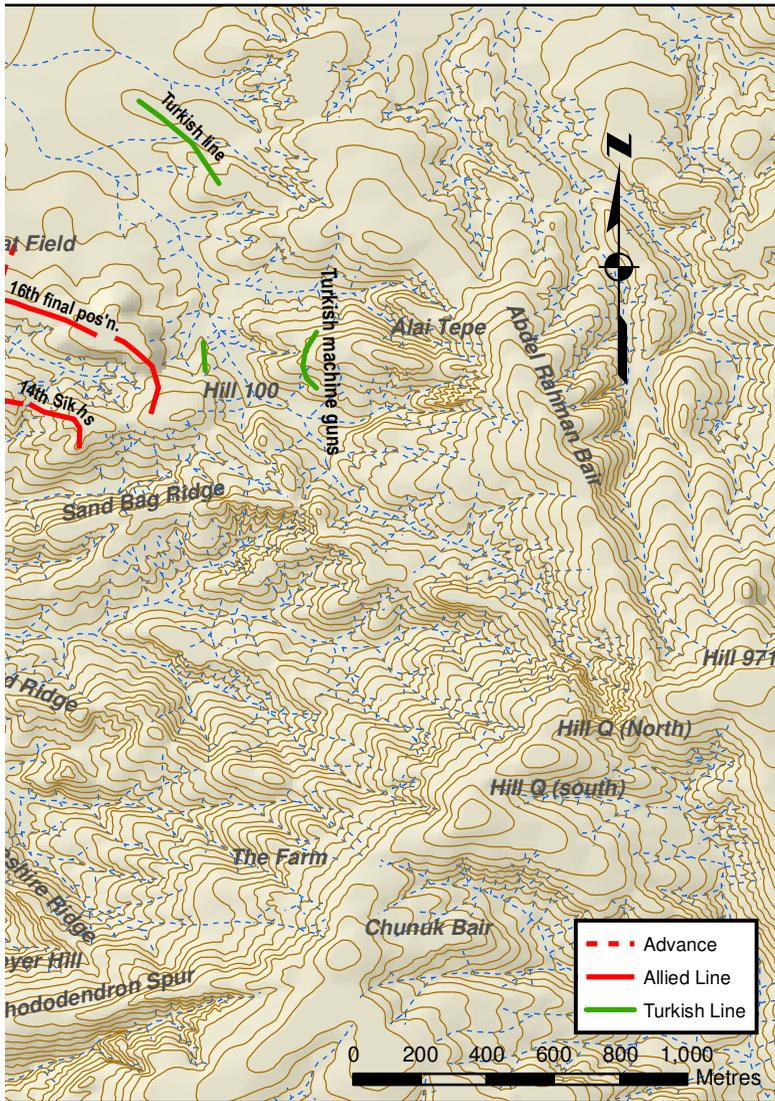
***Image 2: Postcard of Jim sent to family members (source Rosemary Shankly).***

At dawn on the 7<sup>th</sup> of August the battalion dug in on the banks of a steeply-banked dry watercourse of the Kaiajik Dere. They dug shallow trenches during the day and prepared to repel counter attacks. They rested as best as they could in the hot and cramped depressions with little water, while being shot at by Turkish snipers. The night was cold and, as the men had left their coats and blankets behind to reduce the weight of their packs, they spent an uncomfortable night in their cramped, shallow trenches (Wanliss, 1929). Early the next morning (8<sup>th</sup> of August) the troops of the 14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> battalions advanced on Hill 971. Initially they were delayed attempting to find a route across the steep sided Kaiajik Dere. When they did reach the ridge they believed was the foot hills of Abdel Rahman Bair, the men formed into platoon lines to advance through an open field of wild oats.

The Turks, who had the previous day to prepare, opened fire with machine guns from positions on the actual Abdel Rahman Bair ridge and the heights of Alai Tepe to the east. As dawn was breaking, the Australians advanced over open ground that was raked by gun fire on two sides. They had no cover and their supporting machine guns were out of range. The enemy could not be out-flanked and the attack quickly faltered, with the remnants of the three Australian battalions finding cover as best they could in valleys and gullies. It was at this time, early in the battle, that James was shot, as was his brother Frank soon after. The open ground was



**Map 1: Advance of the 4th Brigade AIF on 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> of August 1915 (based on Bean, 1924, p 655).**



eventually crossed, only to place the surviving men in a more perilous position. The attack was soon called off and covering fire from the brigades' recently placed machine guns allowed the surviving Australians to retreat to their own lines. But many lives were lost and some men were captured during the failed attack.

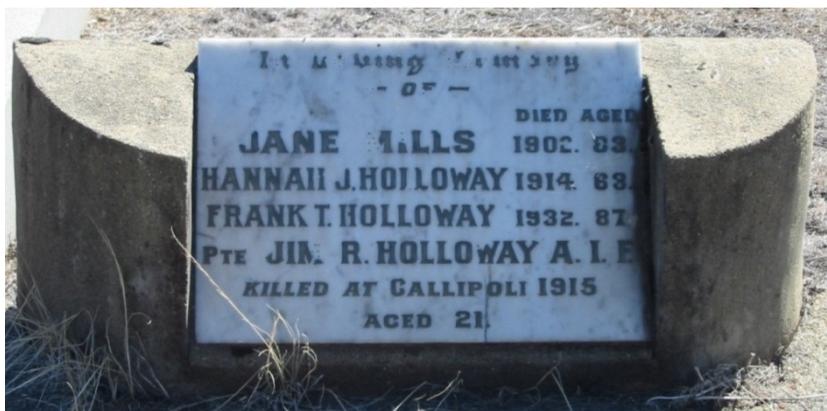
Later that day Frank was taken off Gallipoli and admitted to hospital. Due to his wounds and the shortage of hospital beds, the decision was made to return him to Australia. He left Egypt on the 30<sup>th</sup> of September 1916 aboard the troop ship *Ulysses* (NNA record 5827981). He remained in Australia until he had recovered from his wounds.

There was some confusion over what had happened to Jim, with much correspondence passing between the army and his family. The fact that his pay was still being drawn added to the confusion. Eventually his fate was decided by a Court of Inquiry on 3<sup>th</sup>–5<sup>th</sup> of September 1917 at Rouen, France. Here it was declared that James Richard Holloway (1958) was killed in action on or about 8<sup>th</sup> of August 1915 at Gallipoli. In charge of proceedings of the inquiry was Major JW Donnell, with the findings confirmed by Lt General W R Birdwood (NNA record 5828055). The matter regarding who was drawing his pay is still unknown and, if it was resolved, was not made public.

More than two years after his death, Jim's family was finally officially notified that he was killed at Gallipoli, with no known place of burial. He is commemorated at Anzac at the Lone Pine Memorial on panel 41. He is also honored on his parents'

headstone in the Barnawartha Cemetery, as well as on the town Cenotaph.

James was 21 years old.



***Image 3: The Holloway Family headstone in the Barnawartha Cemetery. Jim's name is included as a memorial, since no actual grave site is known.***

## **Accounts on record**

When all correspondence from Jim to his family ceased after the 8<sup>th</sup> of August, the family began to query his fate. Numerous letters were sent from his sisters, father and others to the army. As a result, Jim's official army service file contains 88 pages, considerably more than most soldiers that were reported missing (Appendix 1). As well as the official army file, information is included in six statements from the Red Cross, accounts relating to his wounding and burial and firsthand communications from Jim's brother Frank.

From these personal accounts and the official histories of the battalions and medical services, the events that lead to the location of James Richard Holloway's final resting place can be traced.

## ***Statements***

On Sunday the 8<sup>th</sup> of August 1915 at 3:30am, Jim and Frank's battalion moved out in single file behind the 15<sup>th</sup> Battalion, and crossed the Kaiajik Dere (14<sup>th</sup> Unit Diary), with the 16<sup>th</sup> behind them. There was a delay in the advance as the original path across the dere led to a steep slope that could not be climbed. An alternative point was found where the troops could climb onto the ridge (Bean 1924). Once on the ridge the 14<sup>th</sup> Battalion formed up in lines based on platoons (14<sup>th</sup> Unit Diary). At 4:15am the advance of the 15<sup>th</sup> battalion meet the first enemy patrols (15<sup>th</sup> Unit Diary). At this time dawn was breaking (Bean 1924), so the Turks holding the high points with the light to their backs had all the advantages.

Not long after the first contact with the Turks, Jim was shot. Lance Corporal George Le Brun's Red Cross statement says:

*"On the left of Hill 971 Pte. J. R. Holloway was badly wounded."* (AWM Red Cross file RCDIG1049015).

And later, in a second statement:

*"Another man and I carried him in after the charge."* (AWM Red Cross file RCDIG1049015).

Lance Corporal George John Le Brun (1970) was also a member of the 5<sup>th</sup> reinforcements of the 14<sup>th</sup> Battalion, so it was likely he knew Jim and Frank, having met them at basic training and travelling with them to Egypt and then Gallipoli. His enlistment papers list his occupation as a milker from Mirboo South, Victoria. He was later killed in action near Cambrai, France on 11<sup>th</sup> of April 1917 (NAA record 8202048).

Jim must have been taken from the fighting to the aid station early in the battle, as when the brigade finally retreated, it was over different ground so many of the men wounded and killed early in the battle were left behind (Butler, 1938). When Frank was wounded he was also removed from the battle, while the rest of the brigade continued to advance. Sunrise on 8<sup>th</sup> of August 1915 was at 6:10am, so it appears that the situation was seen as unwinnable not long after sunrise. At 7:30am and again at 8:30am, the order to retire was given, and the retirement was completed by 10:00am (14<sup>th</sup> Unit Diary). From this information, it can be assumed that Jim was wounded at about 5:00am and Frank an hour later.

Being wounded in the initial charge meant Jim and the other wounded were carried to the closest advanced dressing station at the head of an offshoot of the Aghyl Dere, later called "Australia Valley". Lance Corporal George Le Brun and another man carried Jim approximately 700m to the dressing station. The account by Lance Corporal George Le Brun states:

*"The bullet entered the top of left arm and passed right through his body"* (AWM Red Cross file RCDIG1049015).

Lance Corporal George Le Brun also says in another account:

*"The bullet went in near his shoulder and out his back. There was a terrible wound near his backbone.... He was unconscious, when we left him."* (AWM Red Cross file RCDIG1049015).

It's assumed that Jim's wound was treated at the advanced dressing station before he was moved further down the valley to the second dressing station at the foot of Australia Valley. Here casualties were divided into two classes:

1. "28-day" or "Mudros" cases — casualties needing at least 28 days before they were again fit for duty. These injured soldiers were to be sent to the hospitals on the Island of Mudros.
2. "Light Cases" — these were to be kept on shore at Anzac (Butler, 1938).

Due to the severity of his wounds, Jim would have been a Mudros case and evacuated to Mudros.

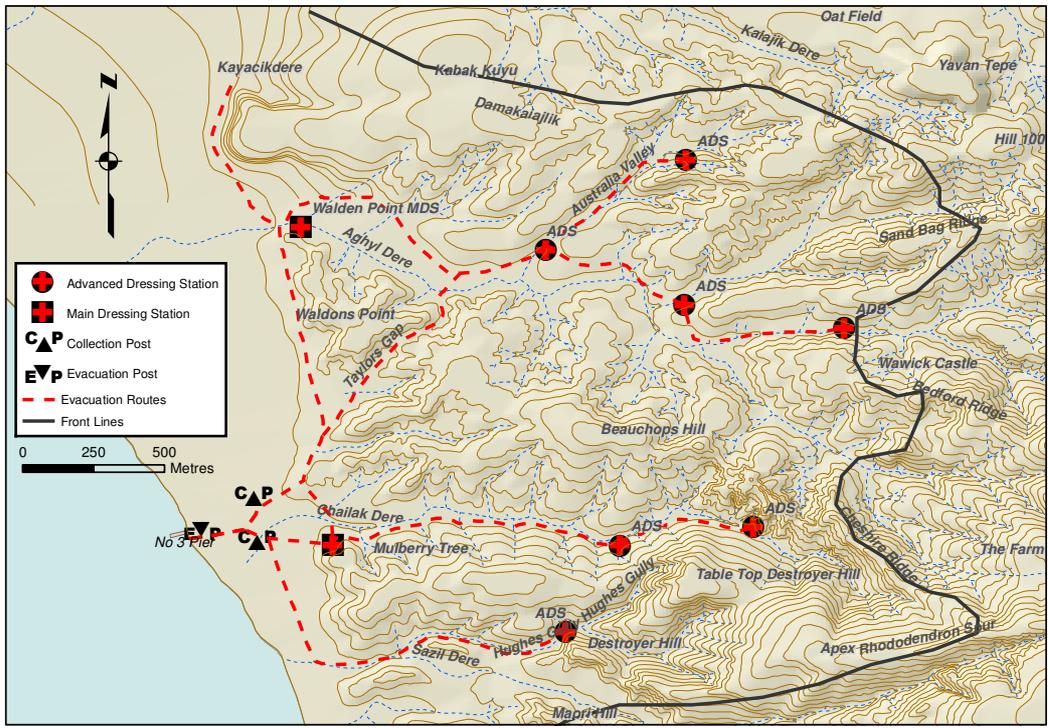
### ***Evacuating the wounded***

The movement of the wounded from this battle was through the advanced dressing station at the head of Australia Valley, through the second advanced dressing station at the mouth of Australia Valley on the Aghyl Dere, and finally to the main dressing station at Walden Point before being moved to the collection points at the mouth of the Chailak Dere. From here the wounded were to be evacuated via Pier No. 3 near the present site of the Embarkation Pier Cemetery (Butler, 1938) (Map 2). While this may not have been the intended plan, this is what eventuated as a response to the high numbers of casualties, time delays in setting up the dressing stations, and the back log of wounded that accumulated at the beach. There were many deficiencies in the evacuation of the wounded, mostly due to poor communication and planning. The full account of the evacuation of the wounded can be read in the Official History of the Australian Medical Services, 1914-1918, chapter XIV (14) The Supreme Effort: Sari Bair by Arthur Graham Butler.

Reports confirm Jim was carried to the head of Australia Valley by Lance Corporal George Le Brun

*"I carried him in after the charge to the point where the stretcher bearers were operating and left him there,"*  
(AWM Red Cross file RCDIG1049015).

The ambulance bearers of the 3rd Light Horse, who had previously supported the 4<sup>th</sup> Brigade, were unaware of the attack so didn't start carrying until the battle was almost over and the 4<sup>th</sup> Field Ambulance was still moving to the front.



**Map 2: Aid stations and evacuation routes for the Sari Bair battles (based on Butler 1938, p 307).**

*“The little carrying that was done was chiefly by regimental bearers, by a little after 5:00am most of the regimental bearers had left the aid-posts with wounded, and, in the absence of ambulance bearers, most of them carried right through to the beach”* (Butler, 1938).

It is unlikely that Jim was carried straight through to the beach, since he would not have arrived at the advanced dressing station at the head of Australia Valley till about 5:30am, by which time all the regimental bearers had left. The advanced dressing post at the mouth of Australia Valley was not established until the evening of the 8<sup>th</sup> of August (Butler, 1938) so it is unlikely that both Jim and Frank would have been at this post together so early in the day. It appears Jim was kept at the first advanced dressing station at the head of Australia Valley until later in the day, while Frank was taken directly to the beach. While Frank was at the same advanced dressing station at the head of Australia Valley as Jim, but it cannot be confirmed if they saw each other, Private James Cyril Lampard stated:

*“Frank Holloway was also wounded and I saw him at the dressing station”* (AWM Red Cross file RCDIG1049015).

Private James Cyril Lampard (1975) was another 5<sup>th</sup> Reinforcement of the 14<sup>th</sup> Battalion, so would have known the two brothers. He also refers to James as Jim, further supporting the thought that he knew the Holloway brothers. The Lampard family were also from the same district as the

Holloways, so may also have been acquaintances prior to enlistment. In relation to the evacuation of the wounded Private James Cyril Lampard also stated:

*“Most of the men from this dressing station embarked from a small pier between Suvla and Anzac”* (AWM Red Cross file RCDIG1049015).

The statement by Private James Cyril Lampard places Jim at the dressing station at the foot of Australia Valley.

*“Jim Holloway was wounded and I saw him at 1<sup>st</sup> Dressing Station on Sunday, 8<sup>th</sup> Aug. at the foot of Australia Valley. He was badly wounded in the chest and bleeding heavily”* (AWM Red Cross file RCDIG1049015).

Lance Corporal George Le Brun’s statement also notes:

*“Informant saw him on the Sunday night and he was in a very bad way”* (AWM Red Cross file RCDIG1049015).

If Private James Cyril Lampard saw Jim at the foot of Australia Valley, it is more than likely because he was at the dressing station due to his own wound, and this would also explain why he saw Frank. Lance Corporal George Le Brun was not wounded so is unlikely to have moved too far from the remnants of his unit in Australia Valley unless he was helping to move the wounded. So by these accounts on the evening of the 8<sup>th</sup> of August, Jim had been moved as far as the Advance Dressing Station at the Foot of Australia Valley.

But did Jim move past this point? There is a comment on the Red Cross File that reads:

*“Two brothers wounded & carried at the same time down to the beach. Spoke to one another, Got separated. One has arrived home in Australia & the other has not been heard of since”* (AWM Red Cross file RCDIG1049015).

This comment is just marked Y.M.C.A 29/1/1916 with no indication of who made the statement. It does, however, suggest that both Jim and Frank made it to Pier No. 3. If they had been carried from the advanced dressing station at the head of Australia Valley and all the way to the beach, they would have arrived at the same time. However this is contradicted by Frank’s statement, that he last saw Jim at the first casualty station. Frank was taken off Gallipoli on the 8<sup>th</sup> were as Jim was not.

The movement of men to the beach on the 8<sup>th</sup> was confused by a multitude of issues including the lack of stretcher bearers and stretchers, with many men being left on the ground so the stretchers could be reused (Butler, 1938). On the 8<sup>th</sup> the dressing stations were still being established, with the 4<sup>th</sup> Australian Field Ambulance eventually set up at Walden Point after having to relocate several times after being shelled out (Butler, 1938). The delay in the establishment of the advanced dressing stations would have hindered the movement of men and limited record keeping of the wounded. The biggest issue, however, was the chaos at the evacuation post, Pier No. 3, later known as Embarkation Pier.

By the 9<sup>th</sup> of August the dressing stations and evacuation routes used by the stretcher bearers were well established, and the names of the dead were being recorded. Bodies were being buried with more care with some even laid to rest by the battalion's clergy. There still weren't enough stretcher bearers (Butler, 1938), and the wounded continued to accumulate on the beach. The establishment of order to the movement of wounded on the 9<sup>th</sup> means that, if Jim was "lost", it most likely occurred during the confusion on the 8<sup>th</sup>.

Pier No. 3 was hastily built to evacuate the wounded, but was inadequate because shallow water meant boats were unable to use it except at high tide. It's exposed position also left it open to being targeted by snipers. On the 7<sup>th</sup>, the pier could not be used to evacuate stretcher cases as the lighters, capable of carrying stretchers, could not reach the pier at low tide (Butler, 1938). Two ships boats were used but these could only carry 25 sitting wounded or two stretchers at a time. In total, only 350 wounded were evacuated that day (Butler, 1938).

Evacuations were organised by the various field ambulance staff, mostly out of necessity rather than any formal arrangement. Any vessel that landed was quickly filled with wounded and towed out by any other available vessel. To get to the boats, evacuees appear to have waded through the water or were carried. Frank was evacuated on the 8<sup>th</sup> August, as, although he had a thigh wound, there were no broken bones and he was conscious, so he could have easily been

carried to a boat. There was also a cable sent back to Australia on the 8<sup>th</sup> saying that one of the brothers was wounded this could only have been done from a hospital ship, but unfortunately the cable mistakenly named the wounded as Jim, not Frank.

The severity of Jim's wound and his unconscious state meant he was a stretcher patient. It is more likely that he was relieved of his stretcher for use to carry other wounded once he got to the collection point. By the 9<sup>th</sup> of August, the 16<sup>th</sup> British Casualty Clearing Station took over the coordination of the evacuations and they became more organised. It is likely that Jim died during the night of the 8<sup>th</sup> of August, when the situation was still very disorganised, and was buried on the morning of the 9<sup>th</sup>.

### ***After Gallipoli***

As the numbers of wounded exceeded facilities at Anzac, Mudros and Egypt, Frank was eventually sent back to Australia to recover. When he was deemed fit for service, he returned to Egypt, as soldiers signed on for the duration of the war. Frank arrived in Egypt in May 1917, and he at once sent a letter home saying that Jim had died at Gallipoli during the Sari Bair offensive and that acquaintances in the 14<sup>th</sup> Battalion still in Egypt could confirm it. A memo from the Adjutant of the 14<sup>th</sup> Battalion AIF, sent to the Army back in Australia dated 21<sup>th</sup> of May 1917 stated:

*“Brother 2062 Holloway FR reports 1958 Holloway JR was last seen WOUNDED in 1<sup>st</sup> CS “ANZAC Gully” Gallipoli nothing heard from him since {entry showing*

*on B213 of 15/1/16:- rejoined unit must be an error}”  
(NAA record 5828055).*

To resolve the issue as to whether Jim was alive or had died at Gallipoli the Army held a court of inquiry to determine his fate. It was held over two years after the battle, and concluded he had died on the 8<sup>th</sup> of August 1915 at Gallipoli. At the inquiry, statements were tendered through the Red Cross by soldiers that were at the battle at the time. -There are five statements on Jims Red Cross file but two mistakenly relate to Frank. It is worthwhile noting that the Red Cross statements were not hand written by the actual soldiers, but by the Red Cross interviewer. The statements are all very factual and written in an almost legal language. They also are written to establish the identity and fate of the soldiers in question and not necessarily to establish the chain of events.

After the war, a returned soldier reported to the family that Jim was buried at Suvla Bay (NAA record 5828055). This was relayed to the Army but was not confirmed. This very general statement indicates that Jim did not leave Gallipoli and that he is buried in the vicinity of the battle. While the actual Suvla Bay is north of the 14<sup>th</sup> Battalion’s battle area, it also serves as a general name for the area north of Anzac which, at the time, had no general name. The terminology is generally considered more as a descriptor of the battle i.e. the Suvla Move.

## **Where the Soldiers Lie**

Less than a month after the armistice was signed ending World War 1 the Directorate of Graves Registration and Enquiries sent a multinational team to Gallipoli to locate and map all the allied graves. For two years the team, assisted by up to 120 locals, combed every inch of the peninsula (Pemberton, 1926) finding graves and unburied human remains. The graves and cemeteries established during the war were also resurveyed, as they had become overgrown and the timber crosses that once marked the graves had been removed for firewood.

The Turks marked the graves in the major cemeteries to give the appearance that they were being well tended. The grave markers however, were not aligned to actual graves (Bean, 1952), which meant they required resurveying. In October 1920, the Imperial War Graves Commission took over the work of identifying and consolidating the burials, and began building the cemeteries and monuments (Pemberton, 1926). Where possible, bodies were identified from personal items or army identification discs. While great effort was taken to try and identify bodies, very few were successful named. Bodies without known identities were generally given a nationality from the uniforms or other equipment found with the body (Pemberton, 1926). The Imperial War Graves Commission completed their work in September 1924 and produced cemetery registers in 1925.

The cemetery register for this part of Gallipoli contains the details for soldiers in five cemeteries all being located in the same general area, they are;

- Hill 60 Cemetery,
- 7<sup>th</sup> Field Ambulance Cemetery,
- Embarkation Pier Cemetery,
- No 2 Outpost Cemetery, and
- New Zealand No 2 Outpost Cemetery.

The AIF 4<sup>th</sup> Brigade soldiers who fought and died in the August offensive, particularly those who fought in the Hill 971, Hill Q and Chunuk Bair battles, are buried in either the 7<sup>th</sup> Field Ambulance or Embarkation Pier cemeteries (map 3). The other cemeteries in the area, such as the Hill 60 Cemetery, were established after the battles. The outpost cemeteries contain burials from before the August offensive, or are mostly New Zealand casualties from the August offensives (Taylor and Cupper 1989).

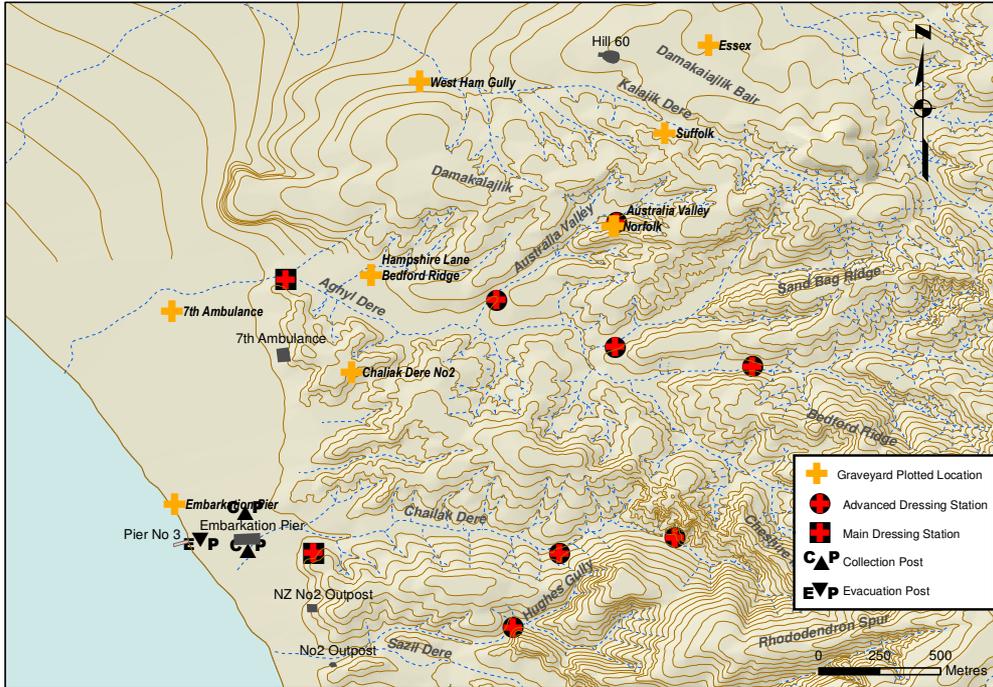
The 7<sup>th</sup> Field Ambulance Cemetery contains 640 graves and was established near the site of the 4<sup>th</sup> Field Ambulance. After the war, 353 bodies were brought in from smaller graveyards scattered around the vicinity of the Aghyl Dere. These small graveyards were associated with aid posts. The graveyards are Bedford Ridge, West Ham Gully, Essex, Eastern Mounted Brigade, Suffolk, Hampshire Lane Nos 1 and 2, 1/6<sup>th</sup> Hants and 1/4<sup>th</sup> Northants, Waldron's Point, Aghyl Dere, Australia Valley, Norfolk and Junction (Imperial War Graves Commission 1922). The exact location of the small graveyards that were consolidated into the larger cemeteries is not known only

approximate references are listed on the service files (see appendix 2).

If Jim had been buried at Australia Valley, or at one of the aid posts in the Aghyl Dere, he would have been re-interred in the 7<sup>th</sup> Field Ambulance cemetery.

The Embarkation Pier Cemetery was established near the site of Pier No. 3 as the result of deaths at the nearby casualty clearing station.

The cemetery has five known original graves, with 939 burials brought in after the war from smaller graveyards, including Chailak Dere Nos. 1 and 2, Mulberry Hill and Apex and from isolated graves (Imperial War Graves Commission 1922). These smaller graveyards were established in the vicinity of the Chailak Dere. If Jim had been taken to the 16<sup>th</sup> Casualty Clearing Station, or at least away from Australia Valley and the Aghyl Dere, he would be buried in this cemetery.



**Map 3: Locations of the graveyards plotted from the distances and compass bearing given in the service files.**



***Image 4: The 7<sup>th</sup> Ambulance Cemetery has graves in the foreground and memorials closer to the memorial. The rise behind the cemetery is Walden Point.***



***Image 5: Embarkation Pier Cemetery.***

## Who is where

The information and data in this chapter is largely based on the war graves registers for the relevant cemeteries, the 7<sup>th</sup> Field Ambulance and Embarkation Pier.

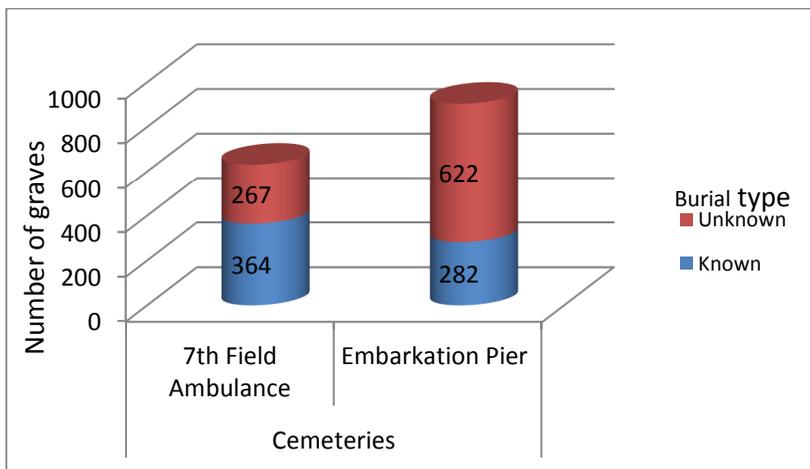
### *Known and unknown graves*

Soldiers listed in the cemetery registers have marked graves or memorials. The memorials are inscribed “Believed to be buried in this cemetery”. They are placed in rows and do not mark actual burial plots.

Of the 640 soldiers buried in the 7<sup>th</sup> Field Ambulance Cemetery, 364 are named in the register, 353 were moved from other graveyards and 276 are unknown. A total of 944 soldiers are buried in the Embarkation Pier Cemetery. There are 282 men named in the register, 667 were moved from other graveyards and 662 are unknown soldiers (Imperial War Graves Commission 1922) (Table1 and Figure 1).

	<b>7th Ambulance Cemetery</b>	<b>Embarkation Pier Cemetery</b>
<b>Burials listed in register</b>	364	282
<b>Total burials</b>	640	944
<b>Burials relocated</b>	353	677
<b>Unknown graves</b>	276	662
<b>Original graves</b>	unknown	5

***Table 1: Summary of graves in the 7<sup>th</sup> Field Ambulance and Embarkation Pier cemeteries.***



**Figure 1: Comparison between known and unknown graves in the 7<sup>th</sup> Field Ambulance and Embarkation Pier cemeteries.**

The Embarkation Pier Cemetery has the most unknown graves, more than twice that of the 7<sup>th</sup> Ambulance. This indicates a missing soldier from the battles in this area is more likely to be in the Embarkation Pier Cemetery than the 7<sup>th</sup> Field Ambulance.

### **Nationality of burials**

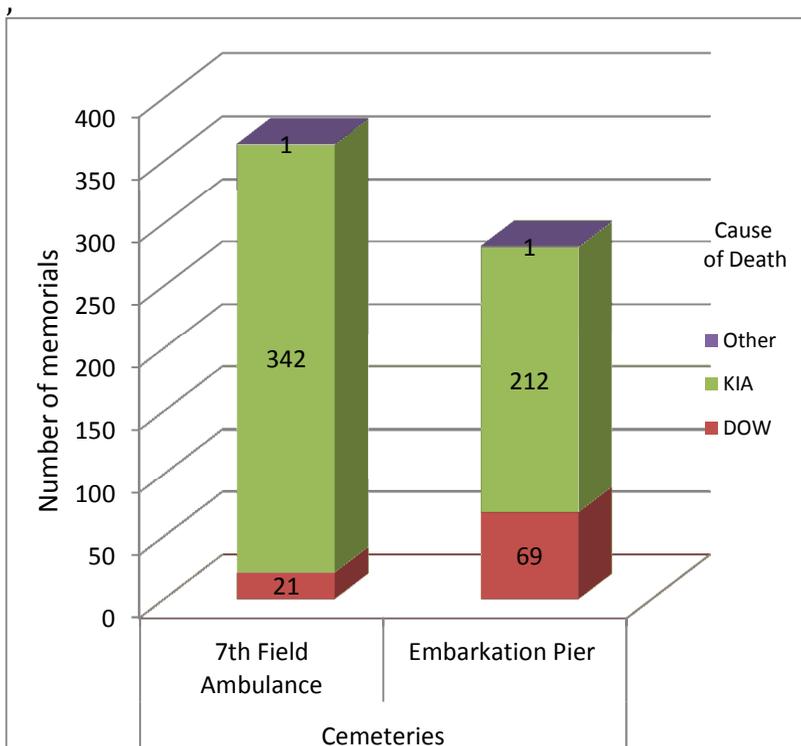
The nationality of soldiers is listed in the war graves register for both named graves and memorials. Some of the unknown burials in the 7<sup>th</sup> Field Ambulance Cemetery have been noted in the cemetery register only by their nationality. The Embarkation Pier Cemetery's unknown burials are simply listed as a total number, as none of the unknown burials have a known nationality (Tables 2 and 3 and Figure 2)

Nationality of named graves			Nationality of unknown graves (memorials)			Nationality of unknown burials			
UK	Aust	N Z	UK	Aust	N Z	UK	Aust	N Z	Unknown nationality
119	19	19	160	47	0	11	2	1	262

***Table 2: Summary of nationalities of solders buried in the 7<sup>th</sup> Field Ambulance Cemetery.***

Nationality of named graves			Nationality of unknown graves (memorials)		
UK	Aust	NZ	UK	Aust	NZ
0	7	13	93	118	51

***Table 3: Summary of nationalities of solders buried in the Embarkation Pier Cemetery.***



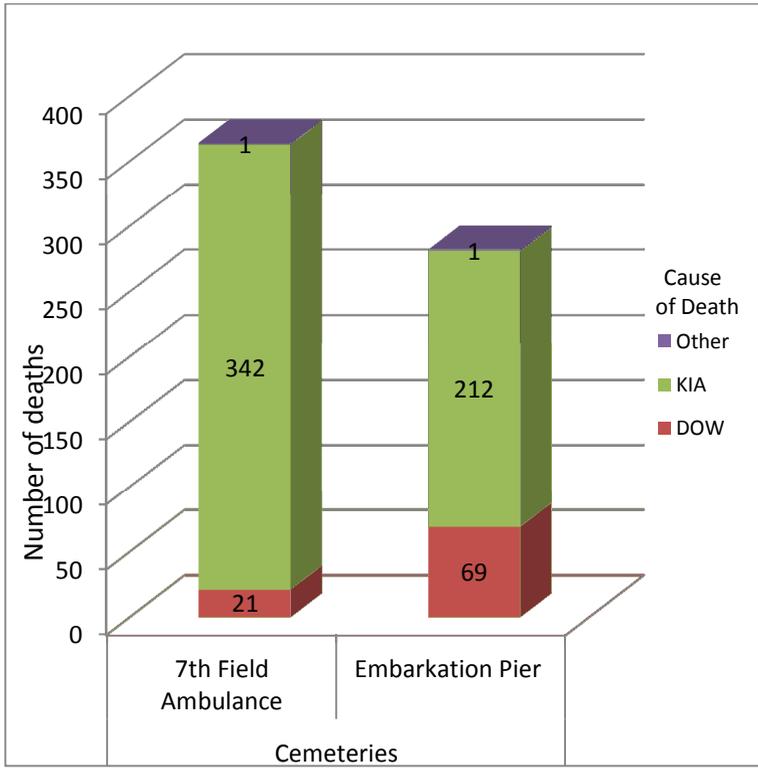
**Figure 2: The numbers and nationalities of the men on memorials within the 7<sup>th</sup> Field Ambulance and Embarkation Pier Cemeteries.**

These figures represent all casualties from all battles between August 1915 and the evacuation in December. Many of the British burials would date after the August battles, when the British units were holding the line in this area, and the relatively quieter times allowed for better record-keeping. This would be the major contributing factor to the higher number of known British graves at the 7<sup>th</sup> Ambulance Cemetery.

Most British soldiers buried in the 7<sup>th</sup> Ambulance Cemetery were killed during skirmishes while stationed in the area after the August battles, and were moved into the cemetery from the smaller graveyards. A quarter of the British at Embarkation Pier Cemetery are from the 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion, Leinster Regiment that relieved the New Zealanders on the heights of Sari Bair, and were moved into this cemetery after the war. Australians are mostly buried at the Embarkation Pier Cemetery, with those buried at 7<sup>th</sup> Ambulance generally moved from the Norfolk Graveyard located in at the top of Australia Valley. New Zealanders are also mostly at Embarkation Pier Cemetery, as this is the closest cemetery to their main battle area of the Sari Bair Heights. Assuming the nationality breakdown is an overall representation of the soldiers buried in the cemeteries, it can be concluded that an unknown Australian burial, such as Jim's, is most likely to be one of the 662 unknown burials at the Embarkation Pier Cemetery.

### ***Cause of Death***

Where the information was available, cemetery registers list soldiers' particulars, including name, service number, regiment, next of kin and home town, as well as date of death and cause. Cause of death, is either Killed in Action (KIA) or Died of Wounds (DOW). Records for both cemeteries show only two soldiers died of other causes, one from illness and the other accidental. The breakdown of the causes of death supports the theory that a soldier that died of his wounds was most likely buried at Embarkation Pier Cemetery as was the case with Jim.



**Figure 3: Causes of death for bodies in the 7<sup>th</sup> Field Ambulance and Embarkation Pier cemeteries.**

## **How they got there**

Where the previous data has looked at the overall burials in the cemeteries, this chapter looks at individual soldiers. Of the 646 unknown graves in the two cemeteries 192 are Australians. By focusing on the deaths of Australians on the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> of August from the 4<sup>th</sup> Brigade (13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> battalions), similar cases to Jims can be identified.

The 14<sup>th</sup> Battalion had 36 deaths at Abdel Rahman Bair, a further 93 were wounded and 128 are listed as missing. The total loss was 257 soldiers (14<sup>th</sup> Battalion War Diary). The 15<sup>th</sup> Battalion, who lead that attack, lost 100 men killed, with 102 wounded and 188 missing. Their losses totalled 390 individuals (15<sup>th</sup> Battalion War Diary). The 16<sup>th</sup> Battalion recorded 118 losses (Longmore, 1929). The 13<sup>th</sup> Battalion, who was holding the line in reserve, had only a few casualties (White 1924). Total losses for the Brigade in this battle were around 700 soldiers.

Despite these high losses, the cemetery register lists only 19 deaths on the 8<sup>th</sup> or 9<sup>th</sup> of August (Table 4). Of these, only 12 soldiers were killed on the 8<sup>th</sup>, with the remaining seven men from the 13<sup>th</sup> Battalion dying on the 9<sup>th</sup>. These deaths were the result of a Turkish counter attack from the Kaiajik Dere on their front lines in the early hours of the 9<sup>th</sup> (White, 1924). Those men killed in the counter attack were all originally buried in the Norfolk Graveyard, most of them by Reverend Fredrick William Wray, the 13<sup>th</sup> Battalion's Chaplin.

### ***7th Field Ambulance Cemetery***

All the known Australian burials listed for the 7<sup>th</sup> Field Ambulance Cemetery during this time period were moved from smaller graveyards, including from the Norfolk Graveyard. If Jim had been in the vicinity of the Norfolk Graveyard, and buried on the 9<sup>th</sup>, it is more than likely his burial would have been recorded, and he would have been moved to the 7th Ambulance Cemetery, but this is not the case.

The only 14<sup>th</sup> Battalion soldier buried in the 7<sup>th</sup> Field Ambulance Cemetery is Private Ernest Taylor (1418). Originally buried in the Norfolk Graveyard, his body was moved to the 7<sup>th</sup> Field Ambulance Cemetery after the war. It is most likely that his body had some form of identification with it. Private Taylor's war service file says he was originally listed as missing in action and a court of inquiry was held in Serapeum, Egypt on the 6<sup>th</sup> of April 1916, to determine his fate. This inquiry found he was killed in battle on the 8<sup>th</sup> of August 1915, with witnesses saying he was shot and killed in the field (NAA record 1929495). How his body became to be at the Norfolk Graveyard is unknown although he may have been brought back to the Australian lines when the order to retreat was given, during the Abdel Rahman Bair battle. Some of the dead may also have been brought back at this time as well as the wounded.

<b>Cemetery</b>	<b>Grave Location</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Service Number</b>
Embarcation Pier Cemetery	Unknown	Private Louis Victor Parker	2183
	Unknown	Private Norman Henry Mazlin	168
	Unknown	Private Robert Ernest Morphett	1774
7th Field Ambulance Cemetery	Known	Private Harrison Hughes	897
	Known	Private Percival Clarence Rodda James	1368
	Unknown	Private Eric William Parrington	2218
	Unknown	Private William Lavery	1774
	Unknown	Private Harry Love	1568
	Unknown	Private Edgar Markillie	944
	Unknown	Private Thomas Noonan	204
	Unknown	Private Sylvester Albert Rice	1219
	Unknown	Private William George Scotchford	2024
	Unknown	Private Ernest Taylor	1418
	Unknown	Private John Briggs	2110
	Unknown	Private Alfred Ernest Day	1738
	Unknown	Private Herbert Walter Hanson	1950
	Unknown	Private John Thomas Hill	1423
	Unknown	Private John Edwards Williams	510
Unknown	Private Arthur Watling	12555	

**Table 4: Cemetery register details of soldiers from the 4<sup>th</sup> Brigade AIF who died on the 8<sup>th</sup> or 9<sup>th</sup> of August 1915.**

<b>Unit AIF</b>	<b>Date of Death</b>	<b>Notes</b>
15 <sup>th</sup>	8/08/1915	Court of enquiry was held in Rouen on 3/9/1917 and found he was KIA on 8/8/1915.
15 <sup>th</sup>	8/08/1915	Some confusion as to burial location. Originally reported buried at Norfolk Graveyard, but was then confirmed at Embarkation Pier Cemetery.
15 <sup>th</sup>	8/08/1915	Originally buried at Chailak Dere Graveyard No 2.
15 <sup>th</sup>	8/08/1915	Originally buried by the 54 <sup>th</sup> Division in the Hampshire Lane Graveyard.
16 <sup>th</sup>	8/08/1915	Originally buried in Australia Valley
13 <sup>th</sup>	8/08/1915	Originally buried in the Norfolk Graveyard by Rev F W Wray on the 11/08/1915.
13 <sup>th</sup>	9/08/1915	Originally buried in the Norfolk Graveyard.
13 <sup>th</sup>	9/08/1915	Originally buried in the Norfolk Graveyard.
13 <sup>th</sup>	9/08/1915	Originally buried in the Norfolk Graveyard by Rev F W Wray.
13 <sup>th</sup>	9/08/1915	Originally buried in the Norfolk Graveyard by Rev F W Wray.
13 <sup>th</sup>	9/08/1915	Originally buried in the Norfolk Graveyard.
13 <sup>th</sup>	9/08/1915	Originally buried in the Norfolk Graveyard by Rev F W Wray.
14 <sup>th</sup>	8/08/1915	Originally buried in the Norfolk Graveyard. Court of enquiry in Serapeum on 6/4/1916 found he was KIA on 8/8/1915 and his body was found in 1919 in Norfolk Graveyard.
15 <sup>th</sup>	8/08/1915	Originally buried in the Norfolk Graveyard.
15 <sup>th</sup>	8/08/1915	Originally buried in the Norfolk Graveyard.
15 <sup>th</sup>	8/08/1915	Originally buried in the Norfolk Graveyard.
15 <sup>th</sup>	8/08/1915	Originally buried in the Norfolk Graveyard.
15 <sup>th</sup>	8/08/1915	Originally buried in the Norfolk Graveyard by Rev F W Wray on the 10/08/1915.
15 <sup>th</sup>	9/08/1915	Originally buried in the Norfolk Graveyard.



*Image 6: Private Ernest Taylor's memorial at the 7<sup>th</sup> Field Ambulance Cemetery.*

### ***Embarkation Pier Cemetery***

The three Australians listed for this time from the 4<sup>th</sup> Brigade at Embarkation Pier Cemetery are all 15<sup>th</sup>

Battalion soldiers. Private Norman Henry Mazlin (168) has a particularly confusing service file. The records indicate he was originally buried at Norfolk Graveyard, but it was then changed to Embarkation Pier Cemetery, and this is accepted as his final official resting place (NAA record 8006420). The discrepancies in the file provide no usable information for this investigation.

Private Robert Ernest Morphett (1774) was originally buried at Chailak Dere Graveyard No 2, and was moved to Embarkation Pier Cemetery when the graves were consolidated. It is most likely that his original grave was created in association with the collection points near Pier No. 3. It can be assumed that he was wounded in the battle and taken to the collection point in the Chailak Dere and this is as close as he got to evacuation. His body was not noted on file as being located in the Chailak Dere Cemetery No 2 until 1920 (NAA record 7986900). He was most likely identified when the graves were consolidated. This case is very similar to Jim's.

Private Louis Victor Parker (2183) was also listed as missing, with a court of inquiry to determine his fate held on the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> of September 1917 at Rouen, France. His Red Cross file has very little information, with only one statement saying he was still alive on the

17<sup>th</sup> of November 1915, although this was disregarded at the inquiry. The official records say he was wounded on the 7<sup>th</sup> of August and died on the 8<sup>th</sup> as the result of his wounds (NAA record 4377054). It appears his burial place was not known until the body was found after the war. This case is also, very similar to that of Jim's, in that he was wounded then died later with his body finally being buried somewhere in the Embarkation Pier Cemetery. Also his date of death was decided at the very same Court of Inquiry as Jim's. Again this lends strong evidence to the fact that Jim is most likely buried at the Embarkation Pier Cemetery.

## ***Putting together the Pieces***

All the evidence suggests that James Richard Holloway (1958) of the 14<sup>th</sup> Battalion AIF has his final resting place at Embarkation Pier Cemetery on the Gallipoli Peninsula. This is based on the follow evidence:

1. He was taken from the battle to a place of safety so his body is in a cemetery not lost in the field.
2. He was in the vicinity of the Norfolk Graveyard on the 8<sup>th</sup> of August and was still alive that evening. If he had of died near this graveyard he would have been buried on the 9<sup>th</sup> and this would have been recorded.
3. It is known that the evacuation of wounded from the battle of Abdel Rahman Bair was through Pier No. 3, the current site of Embarkation Pier Cemetery.
4. A YMCA report says Jim was taken to the beach (Pier No. 3).
5. It was reported that Jim was buried in the Suvla Bay area, not at sea or in the Anzac Cove area.
6. Jim was not buried at an aid post in Australia Valley, as the nature of his wounds meant he was a Mudros case and was to be evacuated. All aid posts directed Mudros cases to the evacuation point at Pier No. 3, now the site of Embarkation Pier Cemetery.

7. Details from all burials in the area indicate most unknown burials are at Embarkation Pier Cemetery.
8. Details of burials in the area indicate most Australians were buried in the Embarkation Pier Cemetery.
9. Details of causes of deaths in the area that are DOW cases indicate most are buried in the Embarkation Pier Cemetery.
10. Jim's case is very similar to that of Private Louis Victor Parker (2183) and Private Robert Ernest Morphett (1774), who are both buried in Embarkation Pier Cemetery.

The most likely scenario for Jim is that he was shot during the advance on Abdel Rahman Bair, not long after the platoons formed into lines and started to advance across the oat field. He was shot through the shoulder by a Turkish machine gun firing from Alai Tepe. The bullet exited near his spine. After the initial advance faulted, Jim was carried to Australia Valley by Corporal George Le Brun and another soldier, and left at the advanced dressing station at the head of the valley. Eventually his brother Frank was also taken to this dressing station and this was the last time Frank saw his youngest brother. At some time during that day, possibly not until the evening, Jim was stretchered from the advanced dressing station down the valley, stopping at the advanced dressing station at the foot of the valley. Here a wounded battalion mate, Private James

Cyril Lampard, saw Jim. At this dressing station Jim was deemed a Mudros case and was sent through Taylors Gap to the collecting posts at the foot of Chailak Dere, around sunset on the 8<sup>th</sup> of August. Arriving at the foot of Chailak Dere, Jim was left with the others to await evacuation. Due to his unconscious state and the lack of boats capable of taking stretcher cases off the beach, Jim became one of many waiting to be evacuated, and subsequently passed away on the evening of the 8<sup>th</sup>. The next day those attending the wounded hastily buried Jim in the Chailak Dere No. 2 Graveyard, as they tried to avoid the sniper fire from the Sari Bair Heights. After the war, when the burials were consolidated, Jim was reinterred in the Embarkation Pier Cemetery.

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## **Appendix 1: Summary of official file correspondence**

**1<sup>st</sup> September 1915 from Secretary of Defence** — to Frank T Holloway notifying him that Jim had been wounded on the 8 August 1915, with no other particulars available.

**12<sup>th</sup> October 1915 from Frank T Holloway** — to Secretary of Defence, asking if any further information was available, as no correspondence had been received from Jim and he did not have his address for further correspondence.

**15<sup>th</sup> October 1915 from Captain of Base Records** — to Frank T Holloway stating Jim's whereabouts were unknown, and correspondence can be sent to him via the Battalion in Alexandria, Egypt.

**11<sup>th</sup> November 1915 Frank T Holloway** — to Mr A Bolle, District Pay Officer, requesting information on Jim as he has not heard of anything. There is also a mention of his sisters who were to receive his pay (Mrs A Woodard or Mrs L Talbot).

**12<sup>th</sup> November 1915 from H M Strickland, Wonthaggi, Town Clerk** — to the Assistant Adjutant General, writing on behalf of Jim's sister, Alice Jane Woodard. Of note is that H M Strickland signed Jim's original attestation papers. Jim resided with this sister in Wonthaggi before enlisting. The letter requests further details as to the nature of Jim's wounds and which hospital he was in. It also mentions that Mrs Woodard received a cable on the 8<sup>th</sup> August stating he had been wounded.

**18<sup>th</sup> November 1915 from AAG 3<sup>rd</sup> Military District** — to H M Strickland's letter, saying there are no records of Jim being admitted to a hospital therefore it was assumed his wounds are slight and he is somewhere near the front. Letters should be addressed to Jim though the battalion should find him.

**1<sup>st</sup> December 1915 from Captain, Base Records** — replying to Frank's T Holloways letter of the 11<sup>th</sup> November, it acknowledges that it has been a long time since any correspondence was received from Jim and they would cable the 14<sup>th</sup> Battalion and enquire about his progress and whereabouts.

**7<sup>th</sup> December 1915 from Captain, Base Records** — to Frank T Holloway informing him that the matter is being investigated and when further information is known it will be relayed.

**11<sup>th</sup> July 1916 from Frank T Holloway** — to the Secretary of Victoria Barracks, stating that he had received word that Jim was dead and was seeking further information. [*Frank W Holloway (2062) was wounded at Gallipoli and due to the nature of his wounds was sent back to Australia to recover. He arrived back in Australia on the 30 Sept 1915 and returned to duty on the 3 February 1916, returning to Egypt on the 15 April 1916, Frank W Holloway was the source of this information*]

**17<sup>th</sup> July 1916 from Major, Base Records** — to Frank T Holloway in reply to the rumor that Jim had died. The letter says that a cable was received stating that Jim rejoined his battalion on the 3rd January 1916 and they

would like to see a copy of the letter that indicates he was killed.

**19<sup>th</sup> July 1916 from Frank T Holloway** — to Major, Base Records saying that his daughter, Mrs A Talbot, received a letter from Frank W Holloway in Egypt saying that Jim was dead

**24<sup>th</sup> July 1916 from Major, Base Records** — to Frank T Holloway, requesting the original copy of the letter stating that Jim had died, to be able to investigate the matter. He also reiterated that Jim rejoined his battalion on the 3rd January 1916 and he could be contacted through the 14<sup>th</sup> Battalion.

**17<sup>th</sup> November 1916 from Mrs John McCormick [Ellen]** —to base records regarding a returned letter marked 'reported dead' with an account of Jim being taken to a safe place but unconscious, and questioning if his pay was still being drawn. (See attached letter 1).

**22<sup>nd</sup> November 1916 from Major, Base Records** — to Mrs John McCormick requesting the returned letter marked 'reported dead' be forwarded. It also mentions that it was unusual that no particulars had been received since the notification that Jim returned to his unit back on 3rd January 1916.

**30<sup>th</sup> November 1916 from Frank T Holloway** — to Base Records with a copy of the returned correspondence marked 'reported dead'. The letter also mentions his two daughters had received returned mail, and no correspondence from Jim had been received. The letter also requested that further inquiries be made as to Jim's fate.

**5<sup>th</sup> December 1916 from Base Records** — cable sent to London, asking for information on 1958 JR Holloway.

**6<sup>th</sup> December 1916 from Major, Base Records** — to Frank T Holloway informing him that a cable had been sent to the AIF Headquarters and when further information was known, it would be relayed.

**17<sup>th</sup> April 1917 from Major, Base Records** — to Frank T Holloway notifying him that Jim rejoined his unit in January 1916 and all other attempts to find further information had been fruitless. The matter was then handed to the Unit Commander to investigate further.

**6<sup>th</sup> May 1917 from Major, Base Records** — to Mrs J McCormick asking for her father's address as the previous correspondence dated 17 April 1917 was returned unclaimed.

**11<sup>th</sup> May 1917 from Base Records** — Cable sent to London re-asking for information on 1958 JR Holloway.

**26<sup>th</sup> June 1917 from Mrs John McCormick** — to Base Records requesting further information because the name J. R. Holloway of Wangaratta was in the missing section of the Argus Newspaper.

**2<sup>nd</sup> July 1917 from Major Base Records** — to Mrs John McCormick stating that the soldier mentioned in the paper was Jim, and that notification that he was wounded and missing was sent to Frank T Holloway on the 15 June 1917 but appears to not have been received.

**6<sup>th</sup> August 1917 from Base Records** — to Frank T Holloway requesting copies of any correspondence

received from anyone concerning 1958 Pte J. R. Holloway.

**8<sup>th</sup> August 1917 from Frank T Holloway** — sent to base Records a copy of the statements he had received from the Red Cross Bureau (see attached letter 2).

**14<sup>th</sup> August 1917 from Major Base Records** — to Frank T Holloway that enclosed the Red Cross report and a note that a cable had been sent to London for further information and that they would keep him informed.

**October and December 1917 from Frank T Holloway** — to the Major Base Records requesting a copy of Jim's death certificate (The dates on letters held on file are difficult to read).

**3<sup>rd</sup> January 1918 from Frank T Holloway to the Major Base Records** — a request was made in person and a letter was sent the same day to Frank T Holloway enclosing the death certificate.

**22<sup>nd</sup> January 1918 from Major Base Records** — to Frank T Holloway replying to a letter (not on file) regarding the deferred pay of Jim R Holloway. Base Records advised that correspondence needs to be sent to the District Paymaster in relation to this matter.

**19<sup>th</sup> September 1922 from Frank T Holloway** — to Major Base Records stating that a returned service man informed Frank T Holloway that Jim was buried at Suvla Bay and that Frank would like a photo of the cemetery. Frank also requests to have a headstone installed (see attached letter 3).

**21<sup>st</sup> September 1922 from Major Base Records** — to Frank T Holloway saying that no official record exists of

Jim's final resting place and that he will be commemorated on a special monument to the missing. It also appears he was sent a copy of the booklet "Graves of the Fallen".

## Letter 1

Dear Sir

I am writing you a few lines in regard to a returned letter I have received today which I wrote to my brother no. 1958 on the 7 aug 1915 addressed Private James R Holloway 5<sup>th</sup> reinf. 14 Batt 4 Inf Brig. It is marked Reported Dead I wish to know if you can throw any more light on the whereabouts of this Soldier if he is alive as reported to my father in January of this year. We have failed to get any word or trace of his whereabouts, surely if his personal allowance is still being drawn & his pay regular as reported we could be given some clue to his present position. We are naturally very anxious as no word from himself is to hand since aug 8<sup>th</sup> 1915 when he was rep wounded & subsequently missing which he should not have been , as my father has a few through the Red Cross Inf Bureau from soldiers that seen him on the evening of the day he was wounded. One Soldier states he helped to carry him to a place of safety & he says he was then unconscious but he made sure of his identity & if he had died he should have been in the base records as such. It seems strange if our lad is dead could it not be ascertained who is presenting his pay book & drawing his allowance on the other side. This uncertainly is

worse than anything else & we would be so thankful if something definite could be found out.

I remain yours truly

Mrs John McCormick

Warly St

Wangaratta

Vict

(Sister of above named)

**Letter 2**

RED CROSS INFORMATION BUREAU

60 Market Street  
Melbourne,  
24<sup>th</sup> October, 1916

Mr F. T. Holloway,  
Barnawartha

Dear Sir

Re Private J.R. Holloway No.1958 14<sup>th</sup> Batn.

We have received the undermentioned reports from our agents in regard to the above named soldier.

Private J.C. Lampard, 1975, states – I knew Holloway; He was a 5<sup>th</sup> Rfts. and was in B. Coy. He had a brother called Frank in the same Co. who was also a 5<sup>th</sup> Rfts. Jim Holloway was wounded and I saw him at the 1<sup>st</sup> Dressing Station on Sunday 8<sup>th</sup> August at the foot of Australia Valley. He was badly wounded in the chest and bleeding heavily. This was in the Suvla move. I have never heard of him again, Most of the men from this dressing station embarked from a small pier between Suvla and Anzac. I am quite sure it was Jim Holloway. Frank Holloway was also wounded and I saw him at the

same dressing station. There was another Holloway in the regiment but he was in the original battalion and his number would be under 1100.

L/Cpl. Le Brun, 1970, 14<sup>th</sup> Battalion, states – that on August 8<sup>th</sup> on the left of Hill 971 Pte. J.R. Holloway was badly wounded. The bullet entered the top of left arm and passed through the body. Informant and another man carried him into our lines. Informant saw him on the Sunday night and he was very bad. Hill 971 was not taken by us, but the man Holloway was in a place of safety.

### **Letter 3**

Dear Sir

I am informed by a returned soldier that my son was buried at Suvla Bay Cemetery, I should like to have a photo of that cemetery. The only report I got from the Defence was that he was wounded and unconscious therefore I could not do anything in reference to the head stone, which I should liked to have done. Yours  
Frank T Holloway

## **Appendix 2: The locations of the various Graveyards and cemeteries as mentioned in the service files**

The limited references available mean it is very hard to correctly locate the actual cemeteries, these are the only known descriptions of these graveyards.

- 7<sup>th</sup> Field Ambulance Cemetery— $1\frac{7}{8}$  M (3.01km) north ( $0^{\circ}$ ) of Anzac Cove.
- Bedford Ridge Graveyard — 2 M (3.21km) north-east ( $11.25^{\circ}$ ) of Anzac Cove.
- West Ham Gully Graveyard —  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M (3.62km) north-east ( $11.25^{\circ}$ ) of Anzac Cove (off Australia Valley).
- Essex Graveyard —  $2\frac{3}{4}$ M (4.42km) north-north-east ( $56.25^{\circ}$ ) of Anzac Cove.
- Suffolk Graveyard —  $2\frac{1}{2}$ M (4.02km) north-north-east ( $56.25^{\circ}$ ) of Anzac Cove.
- Hampshire Lane Graveyard — 2M (3.21km) north-east ( $11.25^{\circ}$ ) of Anzac Cove (which was an off-shoot of the Aghyl Dere on the northern side).
- Australia Valley Graveyard —  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M (3.62km) north-north-east ( $56.25^{\circ}$ ) of Anzac Cove.
- Norfolk Graveyard —  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M (3.62km) north-north-east ( $56.25^{\circ}$ ) of Anzac Cove (Kaiajik Dere).
- Embarkation Pier Cemetery —  $1\frac{3}{8}$  M (2.81km) north ( $0^{\circ}$ ) of Anzac Cove.
- Chailak Dere Graveyard No2 —  $1\frac{3}{4}$  M (4.42km) north-east ( $11.25^{\circ}$ ) of Anzac Cove.

These are rough locations taken from the service files of soldiers that were reburied in the 7<sup>th</sup> Field Ambulance and Embarkation Pier cemeteries. These described locations give an indication of the positions of the cemeteries and graveyards, they are not meant to be accurate just indicative.

It will be noticed that The Australia Valley and Norfolk cemeteries are at the same location as are the Hampshire Lane and Bedford Ridge cemeteries (Map 3).

The location of Suffolk Graveyard is the only graveyard that can be confirmed as it aligns to within 80m to a cemetery marked on old Turkish maps.