

**Torquay Cemetery,  
Torquay, Devon  
War Graves**



*Lest We Forget*

**World War 1**



**4728 PRIVATE**

**F. J. ALLEN**

**53RD BN. AUSTRALIAN INF.**

**25TH OCTOBER, 1918 Age 28**

*Peace Perfect Peace*

## Frederick James ALLEN

Frederick James Allen was born at Notting Hill, London on 3rd May, 1890 to parents James & Annie Allen (nee Cowley).

Frederick James Allen attended Pound Lane Council School, Willesden Green, London, England.

The 1891 England Census recorded Frederick James Allen as an 11 month old living with his family at 62 Queens Road, Hammersmith, London in a 3 roomed dwelling. His parents were listed as James Allen (Bricklayer's Labourer, aged 43, born Watford Herts) & Annie Allen (aged 43, born Mere, Wilts). Frederick was the youngest of four children listed on this Census – William Henry Allen (Errand Boy, aged 15, born Hammersmith), Augusta Allen (Scholar, aged 13, born Kensington, London), Ada Emelene (aged 10, born Manchester, Lancs) then Frederick (born Hammersmith, London).

The 1901 England Census recorded Frederick Allen as a 10 year old (born Notting Hill, London) living with his family at 9 Chaplin Road, Willesden Green, Middlesex. His parents were recorded as Samuel Allen (Bricklayer's Labourer, aged 53, born Watford, Herts) & Annie Allen (aged 53, born Mere, Wilts). Also listed were two of Frederick's sisters – Florence Fanny Allen (aged 8, born Notting Hill, London) & Ada Cowley Allen (Domestic, aged 23, born Notting Hill, London). Amelia Williams, a niece (Dressmaker, aged 18) was also listed with the family.

The 1911 England Census recorded Fredrick J. Allen as a 20 year old Engine Cleaner (Great Central Railway Company) living with his parents at 9 Chaplin Road, Willesden Green, London, England which was a 5 roomed dwelling. His parents were listed as James Allen (Road sweeper, aged 63) & Annie Allen (aged 63). James & Annie Allen had been married for 22 years & stated they had only had 2 children. Also listed was Frederick's younger sister – Florence F. C. Allen (Shop Assistant, aged 18). Two other relatives were also listed – Niece – Margery C. Williams (Cashier, aged 18) & Cousin – Arthur Cowley (Carpenter, aged 24).

Frederick James Allen came to Australia when he was 23, according to details supplied by his father for the Roll of Honour.

Frederick James Allen was a 25 year old, single, Engine Driver from Royal Hotel, Gosford, NSW when he enlisted at Warwick Farm, Sydney, NSW on 24th August, 1915 with the 1st Infantry Battalion, 15th Reinforcements of the Australian Imperial Force (A.I.F.). His service number was 4728 & his religion was Church of England. His next of kin was listed as his father – Mr J. Allen, of 9 Chaplin Road, Willesden Green, London, England.

Private Frederick James Allen was posted to "J" Company on 24th August, 1915. He was transferred to "D" Company on 16th October, 1915 at Liverpool Camp. Pte Allen was transferred to "B" Company at Liverpool Camp on 5th January, 1916. Private Frederick James Allen was posted to 15th Reinforcements, 1st Battalion on 16th February, 1916.

Private Frederick James Allen embarked from Sydney on HMAT *Star of England (A15)* on 8th March, 1916 & disembarked on 11th April, 1916.

Private Frederick James Allen was transferred to 53rd Battalion at Ismailia from 1st Battalion on 20th April, 1916. He was taken on strength of 53rd Battalion on 20th April, 1916 at Tel-el-Kebir.

Private Frederick James Allen embarked from Alexandria on 19th June, 1916 on *Royal George* to join the B.E.F. (British Expeditionary Force). He disembarked at Marseilles, France on 28th June, 1916.

### 53rd Battalion

The 53rd Battalion was raised in Egypt on 14 February 1916 as part of the "doubling" of the AIF. Half of its recruits were Gallipoli veterans from the 1st Battalion, and the other half, fresh reinforcements from Australia. Reflecting the composition of the 1st, the 53rd was predominantly composed of men from the suburbs of Sydney. The battalion became part of the 14th Brigade of the 5th Australian Division.

The battalion arrived in France on 27 June 1916, entered the front line for the first time on 10 July, and became

embroiled in its first major battle on the Western Front, at Fromelles, on 19 July. The battle of Fromelles was a disaster. The 53rd was part of the initial assault and suffered grievously, incurring 625 casualties, including its commanding officer, amounting to over three-quarters of its attacking strength. Casualty rates among the rest of the 5th Division were similarly high, but despite these losses it continued to man the front in the Fromelles sector for a further two months.

(Information from the Australian War Memorial)

Private Frederick James Allen was unofficially reported as a Prisoner of War on 19th July, 1916.

Private Frederick James Allen was officially reported as a Prisoner of War on 20th July, 1916 by the German Army. He was captured at Laventie, France and interned at Gefangenenlager I Munster from Fleurbaix.

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Stamm-lager: Lager I Munster I.W. Datum der Ausfertigung: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Principal-camp: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 oder \_\_\_\_\_ Tag: 1st. Monat: Sept. Jahr: 1916.  
 Day: \_\_\_\_\_ Month: \_\_\_\_\_ Year: \_\_\_\_\_

Spaziert: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Hospital: \_\_\_\_\_

Vorname: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nachname: ALLEN

Vorname: Frederick.  
 Christian name: \_\_\_\_\_

Rang: Private.  
 Rank: \_\_\_\_\_

Reg. oder Korps: Australian Forces. Reg. Nr. 55. Komp. B.  
 Reg. or Corps: \_\_\_\_\_ Reg. Nr.: \_\_\_\_\_ Komp.: \_\_\_\_\_

Erkennungsmarke Nr.: 4723.  
 Number of identification disc: \_\_\_\_\_

Gefangennahme: France. Ort: Laventie. Datum: 20.7.16.  
 Capture: \_\_\_\_\_ Place: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Ob verwundet, \_\_\_\_\_  
 Whether wounded, \_\_\_\_\_  
 Beschreibung der Wunde: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Description of wound: \_\_\_\_\_

Geburt: England. Ort: London. Datum: 5.5.90.  
 Birth: \_\_\_\_\_ Place: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Heimatort: Hornby, N. S. W.  
 Home place: \_\_\_\_\_

Adresse des nächsten Verwandten: Mr. J. Allen,  
 Address of next-of-kin: 9, Chaplin Road,  
Willesden Green, London.

\_\_\_\_\_ habe been compiled with. I accordingly approve, and appoint him to \_\_\_\_\_  
16th. Reinforcements,  
1st. Battalion.

Date: 16.7.1916  
 Place: \_\_\_\_\_

R. A. De LIEUT.  
 O.C. 16th REIN. BATT.  
 Commanding  
J. P. Smith  
C.O. 16th BATT.

War Diary – 53rd Battalion – 19th July – Attack on German Trenches:

11.00 – Heavy bombardment by our guns on Enemy trenches and equally heavy bombardment by enemy on our trenches and communications – Casualties by 15.00 about 50.

16.00 – 54th Bn. took over & joined the ledt 300 yds of our trenches and Bn. closed in on its original front of 300 yds with Right on River LAIES – A & B Coys (Captain Thompson and Murray) in front line. C & D Coys (Maj. Sampson & Capt. Arblaster) in support trenches.

1743 – Battn. moved to attach in four waves ½ Coy of both A and B in first and second wave. ½ both C & D in third & fourth waves. Bn. HQ with fourth wave.

First wave moved out from our trenches at 5.433 pm followed at 100 yd distance bu second wave. Lay dwon new German wire till 6 pm then charged followed by third & fourth waves (C & D Coys). Took German first and second line trenches & rushed in parties about 200 yds further on to hold back enemy's bombers who were counter attacking on front and right flank, while the remainder proceeded to consolidate the position on the German 1st & 2nd line trench. Trench was obtained with the 54th Bn.now left but no-one could be found on our Right. The line was held throughout night against violent attacks, until orders were received (about 9 am) from OC 14th Bde. to retire from position won. Our Right flank being in the air, enemy had already turned it & reestablished themselves in their 1st line trenches in rear of our Right.

about 09.30 – Retired though with very heavy loss. Covered by five from own front line.

Battn. went into action with Officers 28 Other Ranks 823

	Offrs	OR
Killed	6	30
Wounded	10	343
Missing	8	228

(Note as known on 26th July)

(Information from the Australian War Memorial)

It was reported & checked on 11th September, 1918 that Private Frederick James Allen had escaped from Germany & had arrived in Holland.

Private Frederick James Allen was reported to have arrived in England on 5th October, 1918 & reported at General Headquarters.

According to information supplied by James Allen, father of Frederick James Allen, his son “was taken prisoner July 19th, 1916 by the Germans & was placed in Munster Camp, Germany (Westphalia) & escaped on September 11th, 1918 & reached Holland on 17th of same month, finally reaching England October 5th, 1918.”

Statement by ESCAPED Prisoner of War

C O N F I D E N T I A L .

Statement by ESCAPED Prisoner of War.

Administrative Headquarters,  
Australian Imperial Force,  
"B" Records Section.

16th October, 1918.

Reg.No. 4728.  
Rank. Private.  
Name. ALLEN. F.J.  
Platoon. No.8.  
Company. "B" Company.  
Battalion. 53rd Battalion.  
Circumstances of Capture.  
(a) Date. July 20, 1916.  
(b) Place. Fleurbaix.

(c) What happened immediately before Capture.

The 5th Division, of which my Battalion formed a part, made an attack on the enemy trenches near Fleurbaix at about 6.0'clock on the evening of July, 19, 1916. The first of the enemy lines would be about 350 yards from our own first line. After leaving our own front line trench we lay out in "No Man's Land" for about 10 minutes, waiting for our own artillery barrage to lift. As soon as the barrage lifted we advanced. We cleared the enemy front line and advanced on his second line of trench. When we had got about 200 yards beyond the enemy first line we began to "dig in". Throughout the whole of the night the enemy artillery heavily bombarded what had been his old front line, but the shells were not falling near where we were, but during the night the enemy somehow got in behind us with bombs, so that, in addition to awaiting an enemy attack from in front we had to deal with these bombing operations from the rear. We put up as good a fight as we could but found when daylight came that we were heavily outnumbered in the rear.

I became a prisoner of war after daylight on the morning of July 20. We were ordered to surrender by Captain Murray of the 53rd Bn. We managed to stop the enemy from bombing further toward us, but we could see that they had re-secured possession of their old front line.

OFFICERS SEEN DURING ENGAGEMENT.

Captain Murray. - He was Company Commander of my Battalion. It was he that ordered us to surrender on the morning of July 20. In fact this officer went forward himself, to surrender. I took it that he was setting an example. I never saw him again.

Captain Ransome. - He was Second in Command and he and Captain Murray held a consultation before we surrendered. It was Captain Murray who gave the order to surrender.

At the time Captain Murray ordered us to surrender there would be about 20 of us all told. The men protested against the suggestion of surrendering and some very strong language was used. At the time

we were occupying a shell-hole. A German soldier advanced toward us bearing a white flag. Some one fired at this man, and as soon as he was hit he dived into a shell-hole, bursting into flames as he did so. I cannot say why this should have been nor do I know who shot him. We had been instructed to "hang on till relieved", but no relief came and our stock of bombs had run out. After Captain Murray left us - we understood he was going out to surrender - we dribbled out at intervals into the open. We found the Germans in full strength in their old positions and we became prisoners of war.

#### What Happened Immediately after Capture.

Private Sharkey of No.8. Platoon of my Company and I were together prisoners in the charge of German soldiers. We found a man of the 54th Battalion who was wounded, but could walk. We assisted him along the trench. At this time all the enemy communication trenches were under the fire of our artillery. Eventually we reached a field hospital on a roadside. Here a German officer who spoke English ordered us to turn out our pockets. He examined any papers we had but those were then returned to us. We then took our wounded comrade to a large hospital further on, where we left him. I do not know who this wounded Australian was. He was an elderly man and mentioned Riley-street, Sydney. He had been shot through the shoulder and back. We left our field dressings with ~~the~~-him.

We were then taken across country under the escort of German sentries. We eventually encountered a uhlan who having first "roared us up" and the guards also, had us placed in a barn. In this place there were about 150 British prisoners of war, ~~namely~~ <sup>mainly</sup> Australians and Royal Warwicks.

We were some days later marched to Lille where we put in some terrible days in the dungeon known as Fort McDonald.

#### Transferred into Germany.

From Lille we were taken by tram to Dulmen in Germany. There were about 30 men in the van in which I travelled. At Dulmen we were placed in the quarantine section of the lager.

I left Dulmen on August 20 for Gladbach. Here I was one of a labor gang working at a big sawmill. We had been sorted out alphabetically, and the crowd here were "A's" and "B's". As near as I can remember there were there:-

Ashcroft. Allen. Amey. Atkins and Alford ( the last two being Warwicks).

Bartholomew and Bayes (both South Australians ), Lance Cpl. Balcombe (54th Bn), Bennett, Barrett, Lance Cpl. Bilbow. There may have been an odd few whose names I have forgotten.

I remained at Gladbach during the whole time of my captivity. The work was heavy and the rations light. We were loading and unloading waggons in the yard. The timber we were handling was mainly mining timber -props and boards. Now and again we were sent into the bush to fell timber and dress it. The ration was poor. We were given a Dutch ration of bread, vegetable "soup" twice a day, ~~oatmeal~~ <sup>but meat</sup> very rarely. We were quartered over a granary or stable.

#### STORY OF THE ESCAPE.

On the 11th September 1918, in company with two others I succeeded in escaping from the saw-mill yard at Gladback. My comrades were:-

W. Sharman, of the 14th Canadian Mounted Rifles.

A. Metcalfe, of the Royal Munster Fusiliers.

We had been working on night shift at the mill and in the yard, the whole 12 of us. We went into barracks at 9.p.m. and a quarter of an hour later were being passed out again into the yard. At the gate through which we had to pass there was a corporal and two sentries.

The three of us, who had already planned the details of our escape went out ahead of the rest of the party and passed the sentries considerably in advance of the rest.. It was very dark and we managed to get clear of the sentries with a good start. We knew that our disappearance would very soon be reported when it was noticed that we were not still with the working gang. We were wearing mill dungaree trousers. From these we at once ripped off the tell-tale dangerous broad red stripe that adorned the seam of each trouser leg.

We had a map and a compass and we struck off in the direction of Haltern, passing through a wide coal-field area. Our English comrade had some idea of the country here for he had been working in the area before coming to Gladbach. We reached Haltern after dark on September 13. At Haltern we crossed the River Lippe. We "bluffed" our way across the bridge whistling "The Watch on the Rhine" while the sentry was busy swapping compliments with a young woman. He must have heard us and possibly have seen us, though it was dark. However, he never halted us. We were "got up" as German miners. We had picked up hats and had also the coffee pots habitually carried by the coal miners of this region. We dare only travel at night and had to keep clear of the main roads. We were very short of rations having set out with merely a few biscuits. From lads who had previously attempted to escape but had been recaptured and brought back to Gladbach, we had learned that the River Lippe between Haltern and the railway line running onto Holland, was very closely patrolled.

When we had crossed the Lippe at Haltern we struck to our left and eventually picked up this railway line near Dueten. While working at the saw mill at Gladbach we had daily seen goods trains running along this line. Furthermore I had been doing forest work in the neighbourhood of Dueten. We followed the line to Rhade, when we struck off to the right through some fen or marsh country.

The Germans called this area the swartz (black) fen. Continuing our flight towards the Dutch frontier we passed another town whose name I never knew. We found a cart track through the fen country that eventually led us to Velon. Thence we struck in a N.E. direction to Stadlohn. In the end we crossed the frontier line about four kilometres from the Dutch town of Winterswik. We crossed within 10 yards of the sentry. We rushed past him into some farm buildings

where we separated, rejoining one another later on. We encountered no electrified wire. I understand that this exists only on the Belgian frontier. We reached Winterswik at about 9.a.m. on the 17th September. Toward the end of the journey we had been in a bad way for food, in fact all we had was "smokes". The Dutch farmer who first interrogated us in Holland and whose son took us into Winterswik gave us a satisfying meal. We were first placed in quarantine at Didam and after a period there were taken to Rotterdam where we reported to the British Consul. We reached Gravesend by the S.S. "Kilkenny" - one of a convoy - on Saturday, October 12.

My Canadian comrade still has a brother imprisoned at Gladbach.

I estimate the distance covered during our flight from Gladbach at from 80 to 100 miles.

On arrival at London I was quartered in the Wellington Barracks where I did not find the treatment either comfortable or kindly.

Private Frederick James Allen was admitted to War Hospital, Exeter on 19th October, 1918 with Influenza. He was reported as dangerously ill on 23rd October, 1918.

Private Frederick James Allen died at 3.45 pm on 25th October, 1918 at Town Hall Hospital, Torquay, Devon, England from Influenza & Broncho Pneumonia. (Note some forms state Pte Allen died in War Hospital, Exeter).

A death for Frederick J. Allen, aged 28, was registered in the December quarter, 1918 in the district of Newton Abbott, Devon, England.

Private Frederick James Allen was buried on 30th October, 1918 in Torquay Cemetery, Torquay, Devon, England - Plot number D. 2. 9215 and has a Commonwealth War Graves Commission headstone. From the burial report of Pte Frederick James Allen - *Coffin was good polished Elm. The deceased soldier was accorded a full Military funeral,*

*Firing Party, Bugler and Pallbearers being in attendance. The coffin was draped with the Union Jack, and surmounted by several beautiful wreaths sent from:- O.C. & Staff of Town Hall Hospital, Mrs Ricketts, Torquay, Father & Mother, Brother & Sister in law, Miss Murray Prior, Torquay. A large number of relations and friends were present at the graveside and the burial service was conducted by the Rev. E. A. Toulouse C. of E. The grave will be turfed and an oak cross will be erected by the A.I.F. London. Administrative Headquarters, A.I.F. London were represented at the funeral.*

Names of Relatives & friends present at the funeral – *Father – Mr J. Allen, Mother – Mrs A. Allen, Sister – Miss F. Allen, Mr W. H. Crowley, Margaret Crowley, 2 nurses and 50 patients from Hospital.*

It was brought to notice of Secretary of State for War the details regarding Private Frederick James Allen's escape & as a result he was Mentioned in Despatches for "*Gallant conduct & determination displayed in escaping or attempting to escape from captivity.*" This was placed in the *London Gazette* on 30th January, 1920 & in Australia the *Commonwealth Gazette* on 29th April, 1920.

A letter was sent from Base Records on 4th May, 1921 to Mr J. Allen, father of late Private Frederick James Allen, which reads: "*I am directed to transmit herewith, per registered post, the enclosed letter by command of His Majesty The King, relative to the Mention in Despatches of your son, the late No. 4728 Private F. J. Allen, 53rd Battalion.*"

### **Mentioned in Despatches**

A member of the armed forces mentioned in despatches is one whose name appears in an official report written by a superior officer and sent to the high command, in which is described his or her gallant or meritorious action in the face of the enemy.

Soldiers of the British Empire or the Commonwealth of Nations who are mentioned in dispatches but do not receive a medal for their action, are nonetheless entitled to receive a certificate and wear a decoration. For 1914–1918 and up to 10 August, 1920, the decoration consisted of a spray of oak leaves in bronze. This decoration was only established in 1919, but it had retroactive effect. (*Information from Wikipedia*)

Pte Frederick James Allen was entitled to British War Medal & the Victory Medal. A Memorial Scroll & Memorial Plaque were also sent to Pte Allen's father in England - Mr J. Allen, as the closest next-of-kin. (Scroll & Plaque both sent November, 1922).

A letter was sent from Base Records on 31st October, 1921 to The Military Adviser, Commonwealth Offices, Australia House, London which reads: "*I shall be much obliged if you will arrange, in due course, for the issue of one Large Oak Leaf to be affixed to the riband of the Victory Medal in respect of the late No. 4728 Pte F. J. Allen, 53rd Battalion, whose name appears on British War Medal Schedule No. 3 B.R.M. No. 53/518, dated 12-7-1921 (item No. 857).*"



**(Left) British War Medal showing front & reverse & (right) Victory Medal with Mentioned in Despatches Oak Leaf Spray**



The Commonwealth War Graves Commission lists Private Frederick James Allen – service number 4728, aged 28, of 53rd Battalion Australian Infantry. He was the son of James and Annie Allen, of 9 Chaplin Rd., Willesden Green, London. Born in London.

Private F. J. Allen is commemorated on the Roll of Honour, located in the Hall of Memory Commemorative Area at the Australian War Memorial, Canberra, Australia on Panel 156.



*Roll Of Honour WW1 Australian War Memorial Canberra, Australia*

F. J. Allen is remembered on the Hornsby District War Memorial located at 166 Pacific Highway, Hornsby, NSW.



**Hornsby District War Memorial**

*(Photos from Register of War Memorials in NSW – David Roden & Peter Levarre-Waters)*

Frederick James Allen is remembered on the London WW1 On-Line Memorial. The website is an on-line memorial for London's fallen soldiers in the First World War.

(70 pages of Pte Frederick James Allen's Service records are available for On Line viewing at National Archives of Australia website).

*Information obtained from the CWGC, Australian War Memorial (Roll of Honour, First World War Embarkation Roll, Red Cross Wounded & Missing) & National Archives*



## **Newspaper Notices**

### **PRISONER OF WAR**

Mr G. Bentley, of the TIMES staff, is in receipt of a post card from Private F. J. Allen (who prior to enlistment was employed as a cleaner at the local railway station) which shows that he is a prisoner of war in Germany. Fred states that he is in the best of health and jogging along as usual. He sends kindest regards to all Gosford friends.

*(The Gosford Times and Wyong District Advocate, NSW – 2 November, 1916)*

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### **LETTER FROM GERMANY**

Lance-Corp. H. Balcomb writes home from Munster, Germany, where he is a prisoner of war, under date, June 30, 1917:- "The latest letter I have had from Australia was about the middle of March, so you will see I am a good bit behind in news of the old place; but it is quite likely that I will get a bunch before long. There is a mail through here every week... I expect you are having it pretty chilly at home, while here it is very warm indeed, and we have been having thunderstorms pretty well every day. The summer here, although fairly warm in the day, is quite different to what it is at home; everything is lovely and green. I am still enjoying good health, but get a bit "dumpy" at times when thinking of home. I am sending some photographs with this letter; they are not too good, but good enough for prisoners I suppose. One is of myself and pal, Pte. F. J. Allen, of 53rd battalion. ..He it was who bound up Keith Davis' wounds; he is a Londoner by birth, and had only been in Australia a couple of years when he enlisted. I was shocked to hear that Harold Whitmee had died of wounds. I guess all his folk would feel it greatly, as would all the Cranbury people. I feel that I have lost three mates now of whom I thought a great deal- Harold, Clarrie and Barney. . You have been asking me what I am doing. Well, I am swinging "Douglas" just now. Remember me to all old friends, whom I to see again some day."

*(Canowindra Star and Eugowra News, NSW – 26 October, 1917)*

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### **PRISONERS FREED**

The following Australians who were prisoners in Germany have arrived in England.

Private F. J. Allen, of the 53rd Battalion. Enlisted at Gosford, formerly an engine driver at Hornsby. He was taken prisoner at Fleurbaix in July, 1916, escaped, and has arrived in London. He spent almost the whole period of his captivity at Gladbeck, working in a timber mill. Accompanied by a Canadian and an Englishwoman, he walked a hundred kilometres before he reached safety in Holland. He learned that three Australian non-commissioned officers had since escaped and had arrived in Holland.

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*(Newcastle Morning Herald and Miner's Advocate, NSW – 18 October, 1918)*

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**NEARER THE END  
DOUBLE CASUALTY LIST  
No. 448**

DIED, OTHER CAUSES

F. J. ALLEN, England (illness, p.r.p.w.)

(*The Sun*, Sydney, NSW – 30 November, 1918)

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Commonwealth War Graves Commission Headstones

The Defence Department, in 1920/21, contacted the next of kin of the deceased World War 1 soldiers to see if they wanted to include a personal inscription on the permanent headstone. Space was reserved for 66 letters only (with the space between any two words to be counted as an additional letter) & the rate per letter was around 3 ½ d (subject to fluctuation).

The expense in connection for the erection of permanent headstones over the graves of fallen soldiers was borne by the Australian Government.

(*Information obtained from letters sent to next of kin in 1921*)

Pte F. J. Allen does have a personal inscription on his headstone.

*Peace Perfect Peace*

**Torquay Cemetery, Torquay, Devon, England**

Torquay Cemetery and Extension contains 136 burials of the First World War, 32 of them forming a small plot in the south-west corner of the old part, near a small group of New Zealand graves (a small New Zealand Discharge Depot was formed at St. Mary's Church at the end of 1916). Of the 97 Second World War graves, 50 are in a war graves plot in the eastern part of the extension, the rest scattered.



**Part of Torquay Cemetery** (Photo from CWGC)

Photo of Pte F. J. Allen's Commonwealth War Graves Commission Headstone in Torquay Cemetery, Torquay, Devon, England.



*(Photo courtesy of Robbie Pearson)*



**War Graves in Torquay Cemetery** *(Photo by Derek Harper)*