

**Hollybrook Memorial,
Southampton, Hampshire, England
War Graves**



Lest We Forget

World War 1



61161 PRIVATE

S. HARVEY

10TH AUSTRALIAN REINFORCEMENT

18TH OCTOBER, 1918

Stanley HARVEY

Stanley Harvey was born at Glasgow, Scotland on 25th November, 1899 to parents James Allan & Jane Mills Harvey.

The 1901 Scotland Census recorded Stanley Harvey as a 2 year old, living with his family at Ivy Bank, Shore Rd, Dunoon, Argyllshire, Scotland. His parents were listed as James Allan Harvey (Paper Merchant & Manufacturer, aged 35, born Blantyre) & Jane Mills Harvey (Paper Merchant Wife, aged 33, born Bowling, Dumbartonshire). Stanley was the youngest of two children listed on this Census – Norah Harvey (aged 6, born Glasgow, Lanarkshire). Two servants were also included in the household – Mary Laing (Lady's Help, aged 26) & Isabella Jenkinson (General Servant Domestic, aged 21).

According to information provided by his father for the Roll of Honour – Stanley Harvey came to Australia when he was 16 years old.

Stanley Harvey was an 18 year old, Single Electrical Engineer from Parliament Place, East Melbourne, Victoria when he enlisted on 8th May, 1918 with the Australian Imperial Force (A.I.F.). His service number was 61161 & his religion was Presbyterian. His next of kin was listed as his father – Mr J. A. Harvey, 400 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.

James Allan Harvey signed a Statutory Declaration on 1st April, 1918 stating *“(1) that my son, Stanley Harvey, was born on the twenty-fifth day of November, 1899, at Glasgow, Scotland. (2) that my wife is residing in Scotland.”*

Private Stanley Harvey was posted to Recruit Depot at Broadmeadows, Victoria on 10th June, 1918. He was transferred to 10th Victorian Reinforcements on 3rd July, 1918.

Private Stanley Harvey embarked from Melbourne, Victoria on HMAT *Barambah* (A37) on 31st August, 1918 with the 10th Victorian Reinforcements – General Service.

Private Stanley Harvey was admitted to Ship's Hospital on 13th October, 1918 with Influenza (as per Hospital Admissions form. Some forms have recorded he was admitted on 15th October, 1918).

Private Stanley Harvey died at 4.45 pm on 18th October, 1918 at Sea on board HMAT *Barambah* (A37) from Influenza. (The War Gratuity Schedule recorded he died of *“Syncope, supervening Influenza”* at Sierre Leone). He was one of eleven deaths (relating to A.I.F Members. In total 18 men died including crew on board *Barambah*).



**HMAT Barambah (A37) (previously the Hobart) departing, watched by well-wishers on the wharf
27 June, 1916**

Sierra Leone
October, 29th. 1918.

From O.C. Troops "Barambah"
To Secretary for Defence,
Melbourne.

In conformity with Para 41 A.I.F. Orders I beg to report that this transport left Cape Town at 6.30 pm on Sunday 6th October and anchored off Freetown, Sierra Leone at 10am on Sunday 20th October.

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COPY OF CABLEGRAM SENT TO THE SECTY. DEFENCE MELBOURNE
FROM SIERRA LEONE.

Secretary Defence,
Melbourne.

Severe Epidemic Influenza Six hundred cases. Caused
following eleven deaths.

No. 61174	Pte. JENKYN Andrew Watson	10th G.S.R)	
" 60964	" MATHRICK Cecil Benjamin	9th ")	17/10/18
" 61030	" MOYLE James	9th ")	
No. 61589	Pte. BUGGINS Frank	12th G.S.R)	
" 61006	" TAIT Lawrence	9th ")	
" 62343	" MUST Albert Clarence	5th ")	18/10/18
" 61161	" HARVEY Stanley	10th ")	
No. 61720	Pte. SCROGGIN Leslie Roy	12th G.S.R)	19/10/18
" 61000	" SPINKS George Frederick	9th ")	
No. 61216	Pte. SHORT Walter Samuel	10th G.S.R)	20/10/18
" 3126	" BREEDEN Douglas John	Fly. Unit)	

All buried at sea excepting Breeden ashore.
Also one Officer three ratings Naval Unit died.

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Private Stanley Harvey was buried at Sea from HMAT *Barambah* (A37) on 18th October, 1918. He is commemorated on the Hollybrook Memorial, Southampton, Hampshire, England as he has no grave. His death is acknowledged by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

Private Stanley Harvey requested in his Will dated 24th July, 1918 that in the event of his death the whole of his property & effects be given to his sister Miss Norah Harvey, c/o Post Office, Kilgroggan Dumbartonshire, Scotland.

Private Stanley Harvey was entitled to British War Medal only as he had not entered a Theatre of War. A Memorial Scroll & Memorial Plaque were also sent to Private Harvey's father – Mr J. A. Harvey, as the closest next-of-kin. (Scroll sent July, 1921. Plaque sent November, 1922; was returned & redirected in May, 1923).

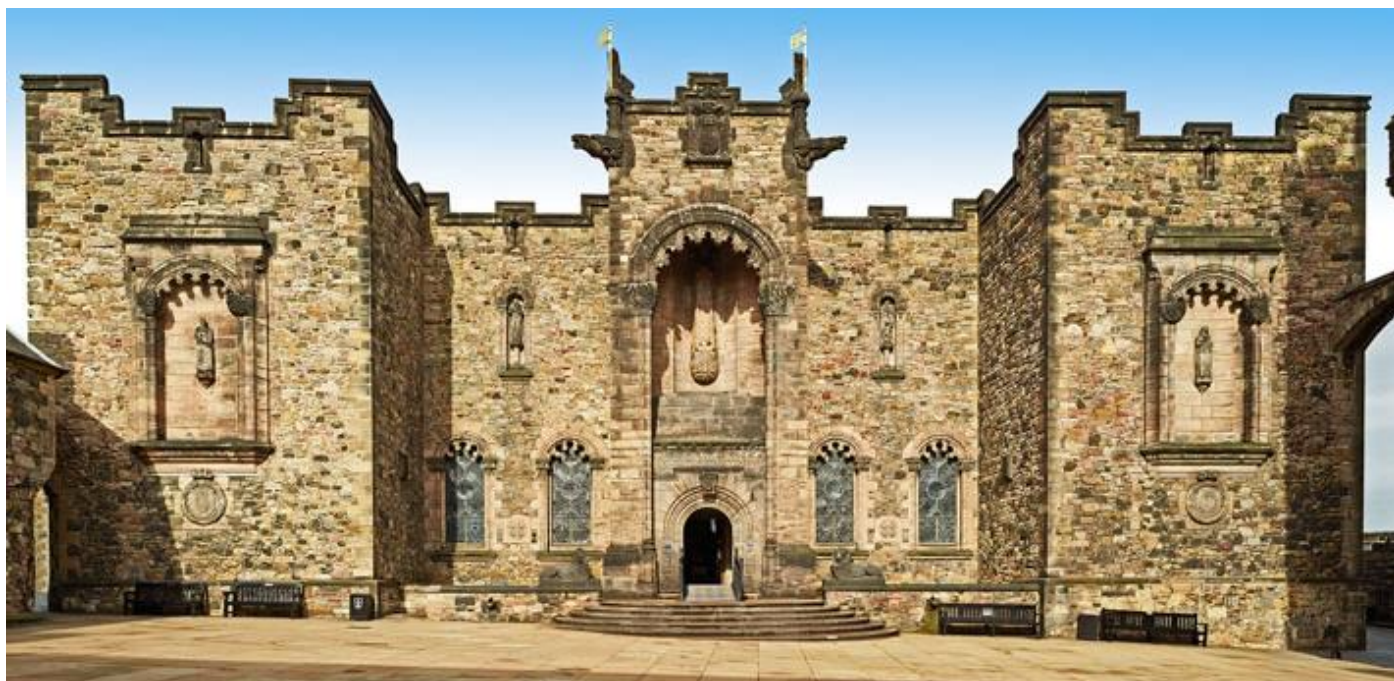
The Commonwealth War Graves Commission lists Private Stanley Harvey – service number 61161, of 10th Australian Reinforcement. No family details are listed.

Private S. Harvey is commemorated on the Roll of Honour, located in the Hall of Memory Commemorative Area at the Australian War Memorial, Canberra, Australia on Panel 185.



Roll Of Honour WW1 Australian War Memorial Canberra, Australia

Stanley Harvey is remembered in the Roll of Honour books held in the Hall of Honour inside The Scottish National War Memorial. The north side of the Hall of Honour is divided by columns into bays, each dedicated to a different regiment and enhanced with battle honours and consecrated colours. On the broad shelf in front of each of the bays, the names of the dead are listed in leather-bound books.



The Scottish National War Memorial

(Photos from The Scottish National War Memorial)



The Hall of Honour & the Roll of Honour books.



(36 pages of Private Stanley Harvey'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) & National Archives



Newspaper Notices

A Transport Scandal

CONDITIONS ABOARD THE BARAMBAH

SHOCKING DISCLOSURES

INFLUENZA AND FILTH

(Australian Press Association)

LONDON, 22nd November

The Australian naval authorities are instituting an inquiry into the conditions aboard the troopship Barambah, a Commonwealth requisitioned steamer, of 5923 tons, which has, arrived in London. She carried over 1000 troops from Victoria and South Australia. The majority were infantry men, and there were also a railway section and about 100 sailors for the Australian navy on board. The overcrowding gave rise to serious complaints. The deck accommodation was such that the men below were only able to take short periods of exercise and games on deck in instalments. The bath accommodation was deficient and there was frequently a shortage of washing water.

Influenza broke out after leaving Cape town, and the epidemic swept the entire ship. There were 800 sick at one time, and as the hospital accommodation was limited the patients were lying everywhere about the decks and on the hatches. During the six days between Capetown and Sierra Leone the outbreak was at its height, and there were 25 deaths, six occurring in one day. The chaplain held a daily funeral. The medical supplies were inadequate, and were quickly exhausted. The two doctors worked manfully. Many men in the medical sections became ill, and volunteers at tended the sick.

The conditions were speedily ameliorated alter the ship's arrival at Sierra Leone, where it remained for a week, awaiting an escort. Fresh supplies of drugs were obtained, and within two days most of the sufferers were convalescent. The Barambah continued her voyage with a large convoy under escort by the cruiser-destroyer Britannia, and was picked up by a flotilla of destroyers in the Bay of Biscay, where upon the Britannia departed for Gibraltar. She was torpedoed and sunk an hour later.

The men aboard the Barambah state that the vessel was in a filthy condition before she left Australia. The planking covering the iron decks was so badly laid that the interstices were filled with dirt. It was impossible to keep the decks clean. Meat was cut up on the deck, and when some of the planking was lifted a seething mass of maggots was found. The vessel was quite unsuitable for 800 men to sleep on her single 'tween decks.

(*The Age*, Melbourne, Victoria – 23 November, 1918)

TROOPSHIP BARAMBAH

SEVENTEEN DEATHS

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

The Assistant Minister for Defence (Mr. Wise) made a statement in the House of Representatives last night in regard to the troopship Barambah, which, it had been alleged, had left Australia in a filthy condition, and upon which several deaths had occurred.

Mr. Wise said that it seemed clear that the casualties on the Barambah were due to an outbreak of influenza, although it was not yet known how the disease was introduced on the vessel. From the reports of the officer commanding the troops, Lieut.-Colonel Pope, C.B., it was gathered that the precautionary measure of forbidding shore leave had been taken at Cape Town. Telegraphic news of 17 deaths and eight cases of illness had been received. The medical provision before the steamer left Australia consisted of two doctors and a staff of 31, there

being as a matter of fact an excess of 15 orderlies, due to A.M.C. reinforcements on board. While the vessel was fitted up for 1,154 troops, the number actually placed on board was 940. He (Mr. Wise) had received a letter from Mr. George Foley, M.L.A., chairman of the West Australian advisory committee on military hospitals, stating that the troopship was not in a satisfactory state at Fremantle, flushing water for the lavatories being obtainable only occasionally, and shower-baths being dry. The explanation given in reply to Mr. Foley was that the trouble was due to a breakdown in the pumping machinery, which was in order when leaving Melbourne, and that no doubt when the pumping machinery was repaired matters would adjust themselves.

In a voyage report from Fremantle, dated September 9, Mr. Wise said Colonel Pope stated that deck space was limited, and that the troop deck where the hammocks were hung at night was somewhat congested. He also stated that the troops were in good health and spirits, and the ration issue quite satisfactory both in quality and quantity. From Durban Colonel Pope reported on September 29 as follows:

"The general health and spirits of the troops has remained excellent. Discipline among the troops has been well maintained, and very little crime has occurred, Rations have continued excellent."

At the same time the senior medical officer on the Barambah reported:

"The health of the troops has been good on the whole. There has been some cases of mumps. The food has been satisfactory in quality and quantity."

Mr. Wise, continuing, said that these were the facts relevant to the question which had been brought under his notice, but no reports had as yet been received from the commanding officer of the troops as to the general suitability of the vessel for the transport of troops. It seemed that the difficulties chiefly encountered arose from the outbreak of influenza making unexpected demands upon the medical personnel and supplies, as well as upon the ship's accommodation. Writing from Fremantle, the senior medical officer on board the Barambah reported that the hospital accommodation was ample, and that the surgical and medical supplies were in a good condition. The Durban report did not mention these matters, which presumably continued satisfactory. Lieut.-Colonel Pope, it might be added, was the president of the West Australian branch of the Returned Sailors and Soldiers League.

The return of deaths was as follows:

61,030, Pt. J. MOYLE, Victoria, 17/10/18.
61,174, Pte. A. W. JENKYN, Vic., 17/10/18
60,964, Pte. C. B. MATHRICK, Vic., 17/10/18.
61,659, Pte. F. BUGGINS, Vic., 18/10/18.
61,006, Pte. L. TAIT, Vic., 18/10/18.
62,343, Pte. A. C. RUSH, S. Aust., 18/10/18.
61,161, Pte. S. HARVEY, Vic, 18/10/18. ←
61,720, Pte. L. R. SCROGGIE, Vic, 19/10/1918
61,000, Pte. G. F. SPINKS, Vic, 19/10/18.
3,126, Pte. D. P. BREEDEN, Rly Unit, 20/10/18
61,216, Pte. W. S. SHORT, Vic. 20/10/18.
61,590, Pte. S. C. CAMPBELL Vic
61,604, Pte. F. J. DUNIGAN, Vic,
61,735, Pte. W. E. MEDDINGS, Vic.
61,149, Pte. J. GEE Vic
60,304, Pte. J. C. CURRIN, Vic.
62,323, Pte. A. B. KABISCH, S. Aust.

(*The Argus*, Melbourne, Victoria – 29 November, 1918)

The 447th CASUALTY LIST

VICTORIAN NAMES

DIED OF OTHER CAUSES

Private S. Harvey, Melbourne.

(The Mildura Cultivator, Victoria – 30 November, 1918)

Commonwealth War Graves Commission Headstones

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission cares for cemeteries and memorials in 23,000 locations, in 153 countries. In all 1.7 million men and women from the Commonwealth forces from WWI and WWII have been honoured and commemorated in perpetuity.

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission, as part of its mandate, is responsible for commemorating all Commonwealth war dead individually and equally. To this end, the war dead are commemorated by name on a headstone, at an identified site of a burial, or on a memorial. War dead are commemorated uniformly and equally, irrespective of military or civil rank, race or creed.

Not all service personnel have a Commonwealth War Graves Commission headstone. In some instances the relative chose to have their own memorial/headstone placed on the deceased's grave. These private headstones are not maintained by the CWGC as they have no jurisdiction to maintain them.

Hollybrook Memorial, Southampton, Hampshire, England

The Hollybrook Memorial is situated in Southampton (Hollybrook) Cemetery behind the plot of First World War graves near the main entrance.

The Hollybrook Memorial commemorates by name almost 1,900 servicemen and women of the Commonwealth land and air forces* whose graves are not known, many of whom were lost in transports or other vessels torpedoed or mined in home waters (*Officers and men of the Commonwealth's navies who have no grave but the sea are commemorated on memorials elsewhere). The memorial also bears the names of those who were lost or buried at sea, or who died at home but whose bodies could not be recovered for burial. Almost one third of the names on the memorial are those of officers and men of the South African Native Labour Corps, who died when the troop transport Mendi sank in the Channel following a collision on 21 February 1917. Other vessels sunk with significant loss of life were: HS Anglia, a hospital ship sunk by mine off Dover on 17 November 1915. SS Citta Di Palermo, an Italian transport carrying Commonwealth troops, sunk by mine off Brindisi on 8 January 1916. In rescuing survivors, two Royal Naval Otranto drifters were themselves mined and blown up. HMTs Donegal and Warilda, ambulance transports torpedoed and sunk between Le Havre and Southampton on 17 April 1917 and 3 August 1918. HS Glenart Castle, a hospital ship torpedoed and sunk off Lundy on 26 February 1918. SS Galway Castle, torpedoed and sunk in the Atlantic on 12 September 1918. RMS Leinster, the Irish mail boat, torpedoed and sunk in the Irish Sea on 10 October 1918. Among those commemorated on the Hollybrook Memorial is Field Marshall Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, who died when the battle cruiser HMS Hampshire was mined and sunk off Scapa Flow on 5 June 1916.

The memorial was designed by T. Newham and unveiled by Sir William Robertson on 10 December 1930.

There are approximately 162 Australian World War 1 Service Personnel commemorated on the Hollybrook Memorial, Southampton, Hampshire, England.

(Information & photos from CWGC)

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Cross of Sacrifice

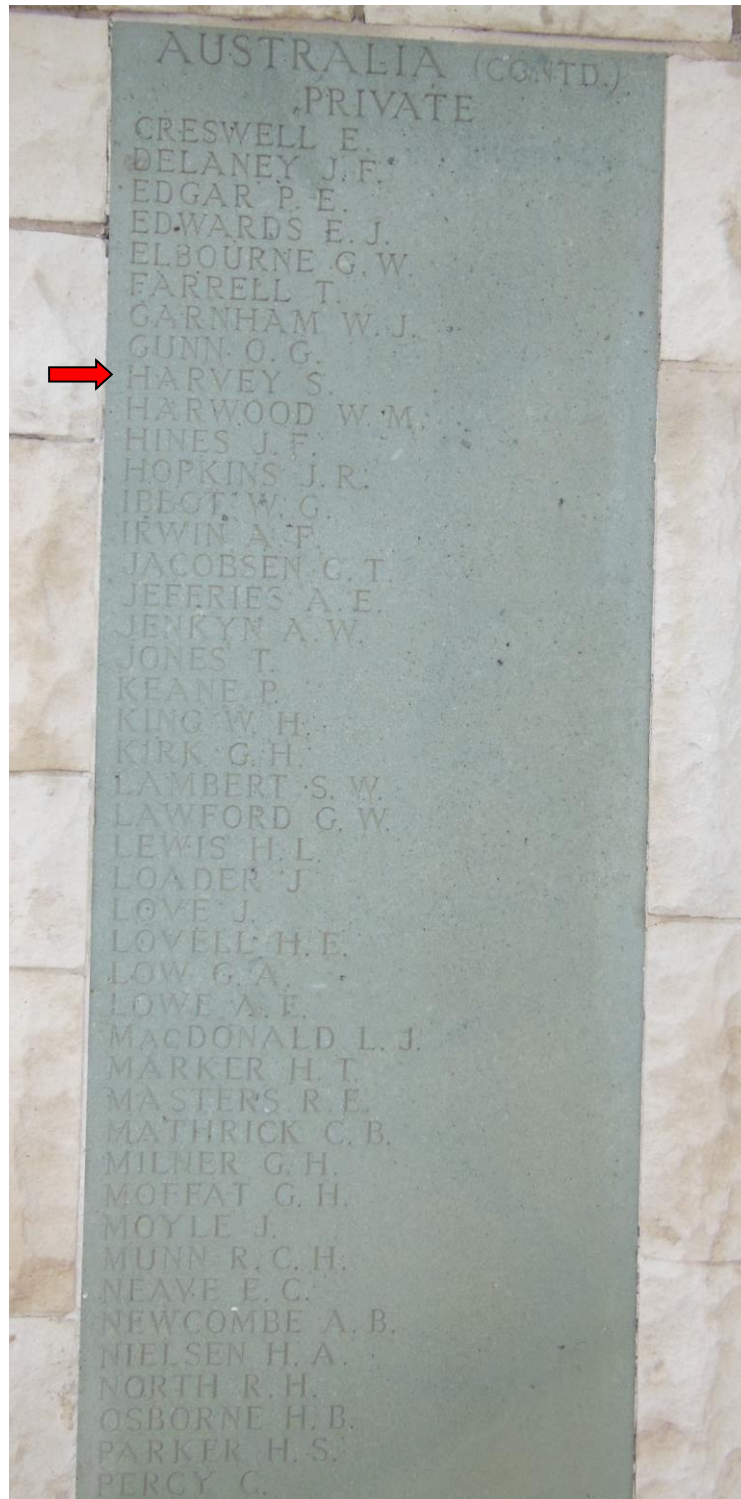


Name Panels behind Cross of Sacrifice



CWGC Graves in Hollybrook Cemetery with Cross of Sacrifice & Hollybrook Memorial
(Photo from CWGC)

Photo of Private S. Harvey's name on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission's Hollybrook Memorial, Southampton, Hampshire, England.



(Photo by julia&keld – Find a Grave)

