Hollybrook Memorial,

Southampton, Hampshire, England

War Graves

Lest We Forget

World War 1

3206   PRIVATE

D. McINTYRE

37TH BN. AUSTRALIAN INF.

3RD AUGUST, 1918

Donald McINTYRE

Donald Francis McIntyre was born in 1895 at Batesford, near Geelong, Victoria to parents Donald & Bridget Mary McIntyre (nee Clarey).

Donald McIntyre was a 21 year old, single, Farmer from Sutherland's Creek, Victoria when he enlisted on 24th October, 1916 at Geelong, Victoria with the Australian Imperial Force (A.I.F.). His religion was Roman Catholic & his next of kin was listed as his father – Mr Donald McIntyre (sen), Sutherland's Creek, Victoria. Donald McIntyre stated on his Attestation Papers that he had served with Senior Cadets for 12 months.

Private Donald McIntyre was posted to 1st (Depot) Battalion, A.I.F. at Royal Park on 1st November, 1916 for recruit training. He was transferred to 23rd Reinforcements of 8th Battalion on 3rd November, 1916 then on 28th November, 1916 he was transferred to 8th Reinforcements of 57th Battalion.

Private Donald McIntyre, Service number 3206, embarked from Melbourne, Victoria on HMAT *Medic (A7)* on 16th December, 1916 with the 57th Infantry Battalion, 8th Reinforcements. The Hospital Admissions form recorded he was admitted to Ship's Hospital on 3rd February, 1917 with Influenza & discharged on 5th February, 1917. He disembarked at Plymouth, England on 18th February, 1917.

57th Battalion

The 57th Battalion was raised in Egypt on 18 February 1916 as part of the "doubling" of the AIF. Half of its recruits were Gallipoli veterans from the 5th Battalion, and the other half, fresh reinforcements from Australia. Reflecting the composition of the 5th, the 57th was predominantly composed of men from the suburbs of Melbourne. The battalion became part of the 15th Brigade of the 5th Australian Division…..

(Extract of Battalion information from the Australian War Memorial)

Reinforcements were only given basic training in Australia. Training was completed in training units in England. Some of these were located in the Salisbury Plain & surrounding areas in the county of Wiltshire.

Private Donald McIntyre was marched in to 15th Training Battalion at Hurdcott, Wiltshire on 18th February, 1917 from Australia. He was admitted to Hospital at Parkhouse, Wiltshire on 11st March, 1917 with Mumps & discharged on 29th March, 1917. Private McIntyre was transferred to 67th Battalion at Windmill Hill Camp, Perham Downs, Wiltshire on 28th April, 1917. Private McIntyre was taken on strength of 67th Battalion on 29th April, 1917.

Private Donald McIntyre proceeded overseas to France via Southampton on 25th August, 1917 to reinforce 37th Battalion. He was marched in to 3rd A.D.B.D. at Rouelles, France on 26th August, 1917 from England. Private McIntyre was marched out from 3rd A.D.B.D. to his Unit on 31st August, 1917 & was taken on strength of 37th Battalion in the Field on 1st September, 1917.

Private Donald McIntyre was wounded in action on 12th October, 1917. He was admitted to 11th Field Ambulance with G.S.W to left Hand then transferred to 3rd Australian Casualty Clearing Station. Private McIntyre was transferred to Ambulance Train 27 on 12th October, 1917 & admitted to 14th General Hospital at Wimereux on 13th October, 1917 with G.S.W. to left Hand. He was transferred to 1st Convalescent Depot at Boulogne on 14th October, 1917 & discharged to Base Details on 11th November, 1917. Private McIntyre was marched in to 3rd A.D.B.D. on 15th November, 1917 from 1st Convalescent Depot. He was marched out from 3rd A.D.B.D. to Front on 24th November, 1917. Private McIntyre rejoined his Battalion in the Field on 29th November, 1917.

37th Battalion

The 37th Battalion was formed, as part of the 10th Brigade of the 3rd Australian Division, in February 1916 at Seymour in Victoria. Its recruits were drawn from Melbourne, north-east Victoria and Gippsland.

After training in both Australia and Britain, the battalion moved to France on 23 November 1916……

…..The battalion fought in another two major attacks in this sector - the battle of Broodseinde on 4 October, and the battle of Passchendaele on 12 October. Belgium remained the focus of the 37th Battalion's activities for the next five months, until it was rushed south to France in late March 1918 to meet the German Army's Spring Offensive…..

(Extract of Battalion information from the Australian War Memorial)

Private Donald McIntyre reported sick on 5th December, 1917 & was admitted to 9th Field Ambulance with Trench Feet. He was transferred to 10th Field Ambulance on 9th December, 1917 then on 13th December, 1917 he was transferred & admitted to 1st Australian Casualty Clearing Station. Private McIntyre was transferred to 2nd Australian Casualty Clearing Station on 14th December, 1917 then transferred to 13th USA Hospital at Boulogne, France on 15th December, 1917. He embarked for England on 20th December, 1917 on Hospital Ship *St. Denis*.

Private Donald McIntyre was admitted to Bath War Hospital, England on 21st December, 1917 with Trench Feet. (The Hospital Admissions form recorded he was admitted on 20th December, 1917). He was transferred to 3rd Australian Auxiliary Hospital, Dartford on 1st March, 1918 from Bath War Hospital. Private McIntyre was discharged on 8th March, 1918 to No. 3 Command Depot, Hurdcott.

Private Donald McIntyre was marched in to No. 3 Command Depot at Hurdcott, Wiltshire on 8th March, 1918. He was marched in to Overseas Training Brigade at Longbridge Deverill, Wiltshire on 20th April, 1918.

Private Donald McIntyre proceeded overseas to France via Folkestone on 15th May, 1918 from Overseas Training Brigade, Longbridge Deverill. He was marched in to A.I.B.D. (Australian Infantry Base Depot) at Etaples, France on 17th May, 1918 from England. Private McIntyre was marched out from A.I.B.D. on 18th May, 1918 & rejoined his Unit with 37th Battalion in the Field on 29th May, 1918.

Private Donald McIntyre was injured (accidently – sprained Ankle) on 14th July, 1918. He was admitted to 10th Field Ambulance on 14th July, 1918 then transferred to 5th Casualty Clearing Station on 17th July, 1918. Private McIntyre was transferred & admitted to 3rd General Hospital at Le Treport on 27th July, 1918. He was listed for transfer to England on 1st August, 1918 & embarked for England on 2nd August, 1918 on Hospital Ship *Warilda*.

Private Donald McIntyre was "*reported missing believed drowned ex Ambulance Transport Warilda*" on 3rd August, 1918 at Sea.

A Court of Enquiry was held at Headquarters London (no date recorded) where Private Donald McIntyre who was previously reported as Missing believed drowned is now reported *"Died at Sea as a result of Enemy action in the torpedoing & sinking of HMAT Warilda"* on 3rd August, 1918.

Extract from *World War One Channel Wrecks – Vessels Lost in The English Channel 1914 – 1918* (by Neil Maw):

Country: British. Date sunk: 3/8/18 Owners: Adelaide SS Co.   Agents: Yuill's Ltd, 120 Fenchurch St, London. In Government service as 'ambulance transport". Cargo: 614 wounded soldiers, 117 crew, 70 RAMC staff. Armed: 1 x 4in quick fire gun. Position NW by N of Antifer (50 18 00N; 0018 00W). Master's name James Sim (Southern Australian ticket) Crew: 120. Crew nationality: - Gunners: James Carter, LS FRF; William Barton, LS FRF; John Read, LS FRF.

Warilda was an Australian steamer, registered at Port Adelaide but requisitioned by the British government for use as a hospital ship. She was loaded with injured soldiers. The holds of the Warilda had been hastily converted into wards and the lowest ward was I-Ward containing 102 patients. I-Ward was purposely allocated to walking wounded with the idea that if the ship had to be evacuated they could get on deck more quickly. It was a good idea but few were to survive in I-Ward.

She left Havre on August 2, 1918, and was being escorted by two destroyers to Southampton, HMS P39, commanded by Lieutenant J. W. Durnford, RN, and HMS P45, commanded by Lieutenant Rudolph Thompson RN. They made good progress, at 15 knots, steering north 10 degrees east.

Even though it was a cloudy and dark night, the second mate on watch on the bridge spotted the shape of a submarine about 100 yds off the port bow at 1.35 am. He shouted to the helmsman to turn directly towards the

submarine with the intention of ramming it. A few seconds later the master arrived on the bridge and endorsed the second officer's actions but the submarine was too fast and too manoeuvrable. The helm was put hard over again, this time to bring the enemy directly astern. The master watched intently to see what the German commander intended to do, when suddenly a white streak appeared from it followed seconds later by a deafening explosion deep on the port side between the engine room and, tragically, number four hold….I-Ward.

The force of the explosion caused a great deal of damage. One engine had been knocked out of action, and the engine room began to fill rapidly. But the scene in I-Ward was one of utter carnage. The explosion had occurred directly under the ward and had killed most of the patients outright. Survivors of the blast were drowned by the sudden inrush of water as the ward completely filled, setting Warilda heavily down by the stern. At least 101 patients died in I-Ward.

The master realised that if the engine room bulkhead held he would stand a chance of getting the rest of the people off. He ordered all the patients to be assembled on the promenade deck and the boats to be lowered down to them. Several boats were soon ready to go but the master shouted that no boat was to leave until the way had gone off the ship. One engine was still running even though the water was up to the cylinder heads, but slowly it slowed as the steam ran out and at last Warilda came to a halt. The first boat with wounded and nurses in it reached the water evenly but for some inexplicable reason the front fall jammed and swamped the boat resulting in the loss of two nurses. Most of the boats got clear although another on the port side fouled the Otter mine defence boom and overturned, with the loss of two officers, eight male patients and four crew.
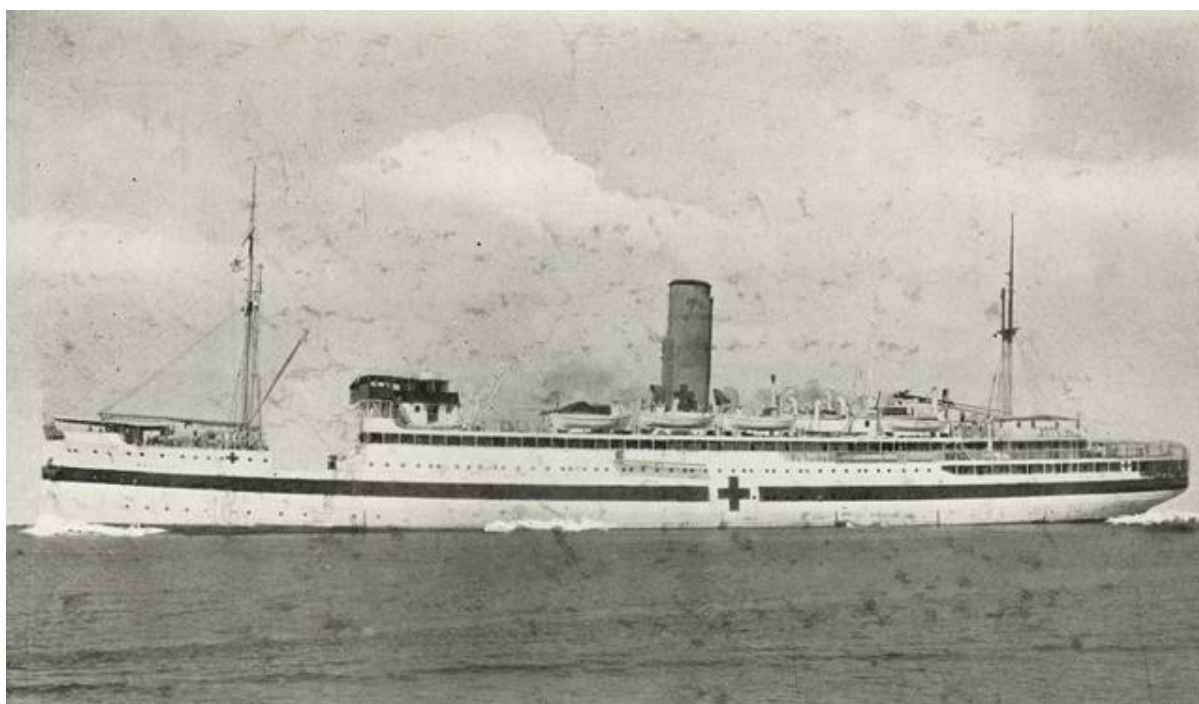
HMS P39 came alongside the stricken steamer and took off the rest of the patients and crew. It was no easy task. Most of the remaining patients were unable to walk so a bosun's chair was rigged, and the patients were winched across by hand. Two men in particular, Lance Corporal Booth, number 100015 and Pte Hamber, number 102681, were mentioned for their actions.

After Warilda had been cleared of survivors the commander of P39 decided it might be worth trying to take the steamer in tow and lines were attached. But after 10 minutes towing the steamer could not take the pressure put upon her weakened bulkheads and she sank at 4.10am.

The Court of Enquiry was held on board HMS Victory at Portsmouth was told that 113 patients, one nurse, two RAMC staff and seven crew died in the sinking, but found no negligence.

UC-49 was the submarine involved, commanded by Oberleutnant H. Kükenthal.
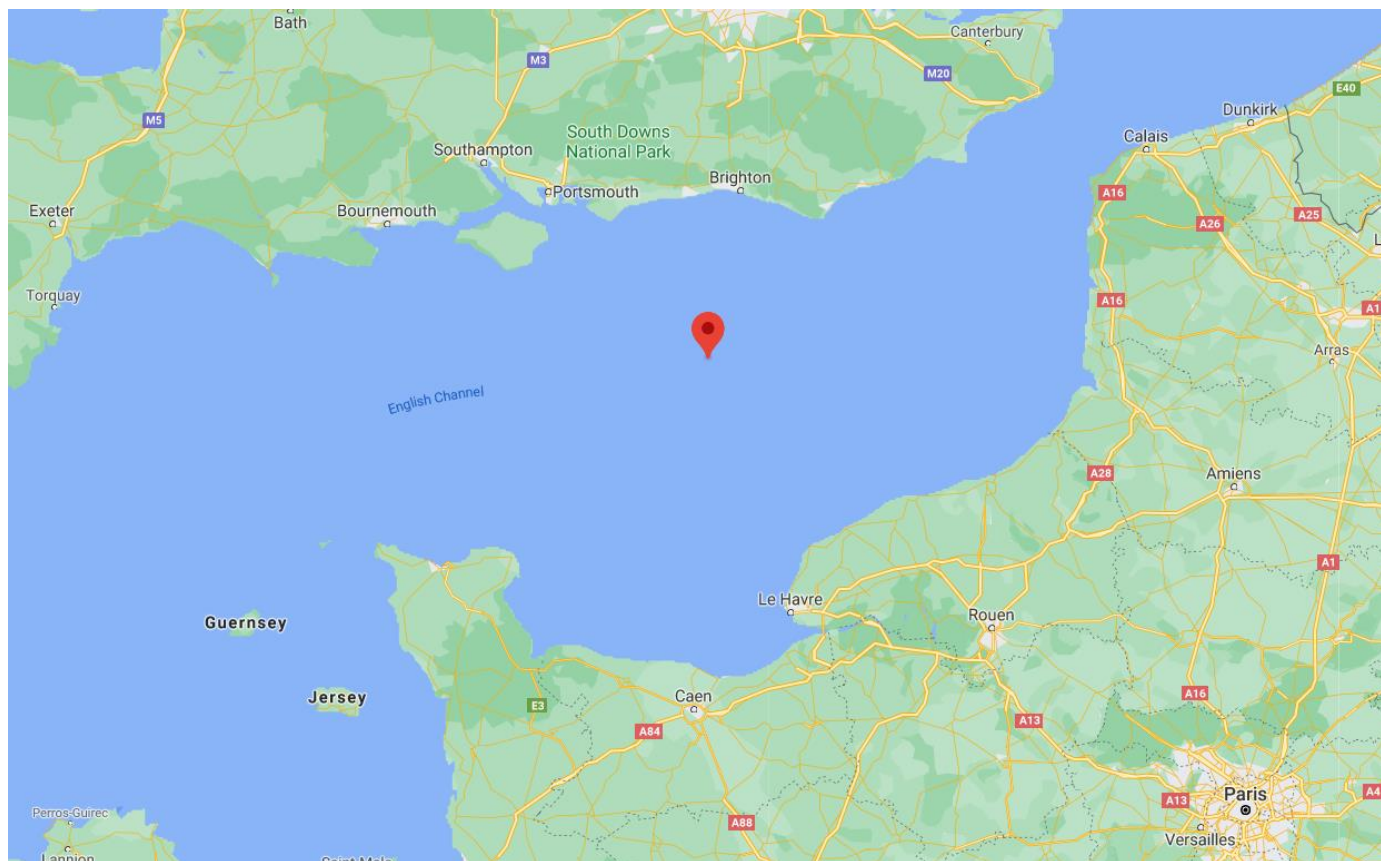
(With thanks to Empire Attendant (Twitter) for sharing this)

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL   H04201

Her Majesty's Hospital Ship *Warilda*

Location of H.M.A.T. *Warilda*

Private Donald McIntyre is commemorated on the Hollybrook Memorial, Southampton, Hampshire, England as he has no grave. His death is acknowledged by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

The Red Cross Wounded & Missing file for Private Donald McIntyre contains the following report from Private T. Sands, 2_53, 37th Battalion, A.I.F., 1st Exeter War Hospital, Devon: "*I knew McIntyre. He went into Hospital sick and he volunteered to give his blood up (for transfusion) to a comrade. He was on his way to England and the Warilda was torpedoed. (Sands was a friend of McIntyre and was anxious to tell about his volunteering for transfusion of blood, which he thought a great deal about)."*

Another report from Sergeant J. W. McInnes, 497, A. Coy. 38th Battalion. 3rd A.A.H. Dartford reads: "*Write to Fawcett Road Military Hospital, Portsmouth, for information re a man being washed up on the beach about this date. He was a 37th Battn, man, but I don't know his name. He was apparently one of men on "Warilda" returning from France."* (A handwritten addition reads: "*The body from Warilda taken to 5 Sth Gen. was that of 6104 L/C/ G. Wall, 37th Btn."*)

Private Donald McIntyre was entitled to British War Medal & the Victory Medal. A Memorial Scroll & Memorial Plaque were also sent to Private McIntyre's father - Mr D. McIntyre, as the closest next-of-kin. (Scroll sent December, 1922 & Plaque sent November, 1922).

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission lists Private Donald McIntyre – service number 3206, of 37th Battalion, Australian Infantry. No family details are listed.

Private D. McIntyre is commemorated on the Roll of Honour, located in the Hall of Memory Commemorative Area at the Australian War Memorial, Canberra, Australia on Panel 128.

Roll Of Honour WW1 Australian War Memorial Canberra, Australia

D. McIntyre is remembered on the Maude, Sutherland's Creek & She Oaks State Schools Past Scholars Roll of Honour, located in Maude Community Hall, Steiglitz Road, Maude, Victoria.

Maude, Sutherland's Creek & She Oaks State Schools Past Scholars Roll of Honour

(Photo from Geelong Honours Them)

(32 pages of Private Donald McIntyre'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

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Newspaper Notices

AUSTRALIAN CASUALTIES

LISTS Nos. 367 and 368

Victoria

WOUNDED

D. McIntyre, Sutherland's Creek

(*The Argus*, Melbourne, Victoria – 11 December, 1917)

TORPEDOED WARILDA

LIST OF AUSTRALIAN CASUALTIES

The names of the 15 Australian soldiers who are believed to have been drowned through the torpedoing of the hospital ship Warilda, and the towns in which their relations reside, are as follow:-

Private Robt. Oakley Clardige, 41st Battalion, Gympie.

Private Eric John Laidlaw, 31st Battalion, Dalby.

Private Arthur Lawson, Mechanical Transport Company, Charters Towers.

Private Norman Abbott, 33rd Battalion, East Sydney.

Private Norman Power, 42nd Battalion, late 15th Battalion, Wagga.

Private Robert Henry Purcell, 17th Battalion, Redfern.

Private John Roxburgh, 38th Battalion, Manly.

Private Thomas Faulks, 29th Battalion, Korong Vale (V.).

Private Donald McIntyre, 37th Battalion, Sutherland Creek (V.).

Driver H. O. Richardson, 18th A.S.C., Creswick (V.).

Lieut. Albert Herbert Moss, 2nd D.A.C., Smithfield (S.A.).

Private Victor Hugo Pike, 5th Pioneers, Tungkille (S.A.).

Private Ernest Wilkins, 32nd Battalion, Glanville

Private Paul Retell, 5th Pioneers, Albany (W.A.).

Lance-corporal G.S. L. Wall, 37th Battalion, of Longwak, Victoria, was drowned and his body recovered.

 (*The Sydney Morning Herald*, NSW – 12 August, 1918)

IN MEMORIAM

On Active Service

CLEARY – In sad and loving memory of our dear brother Tom, killed in action, Belgium, October 12, 1917; also our dear sister, Annie Dagge, who died suddenly at her residence, Ultima, September 24, 1917; and our nephew, Private Don McIntyre, lost on a hospital ship, 1917, beloved brother, sister, and nephew of Jack, Pat, Will (returned), Jim, Michale (abroad) and Lizzie.

R.I.P.

United with our parents – loved ones in heaven.

(*The Argus*, Melbourne, Victoria – 14 October, 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.
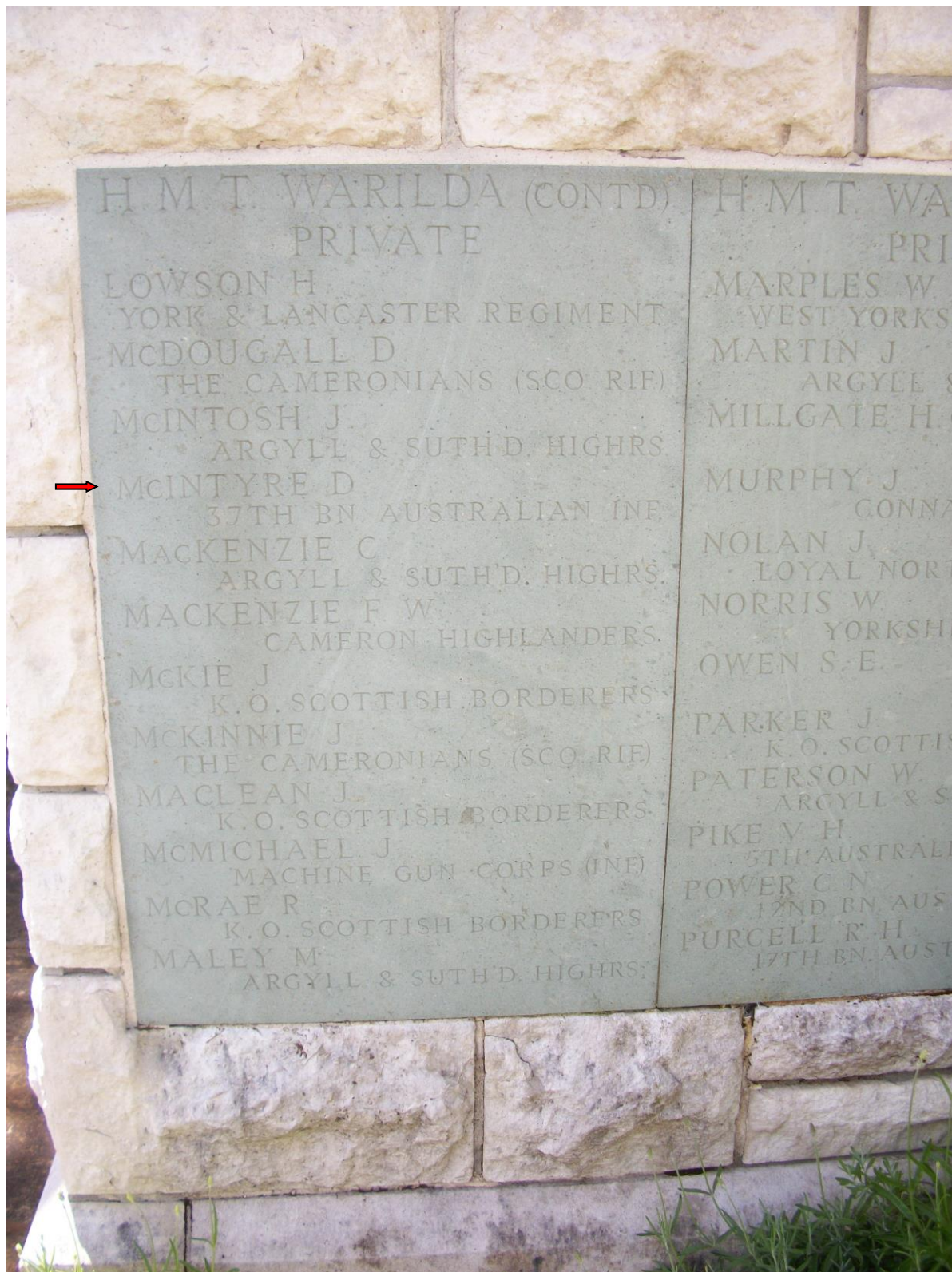
(Information & photos from CWGC)
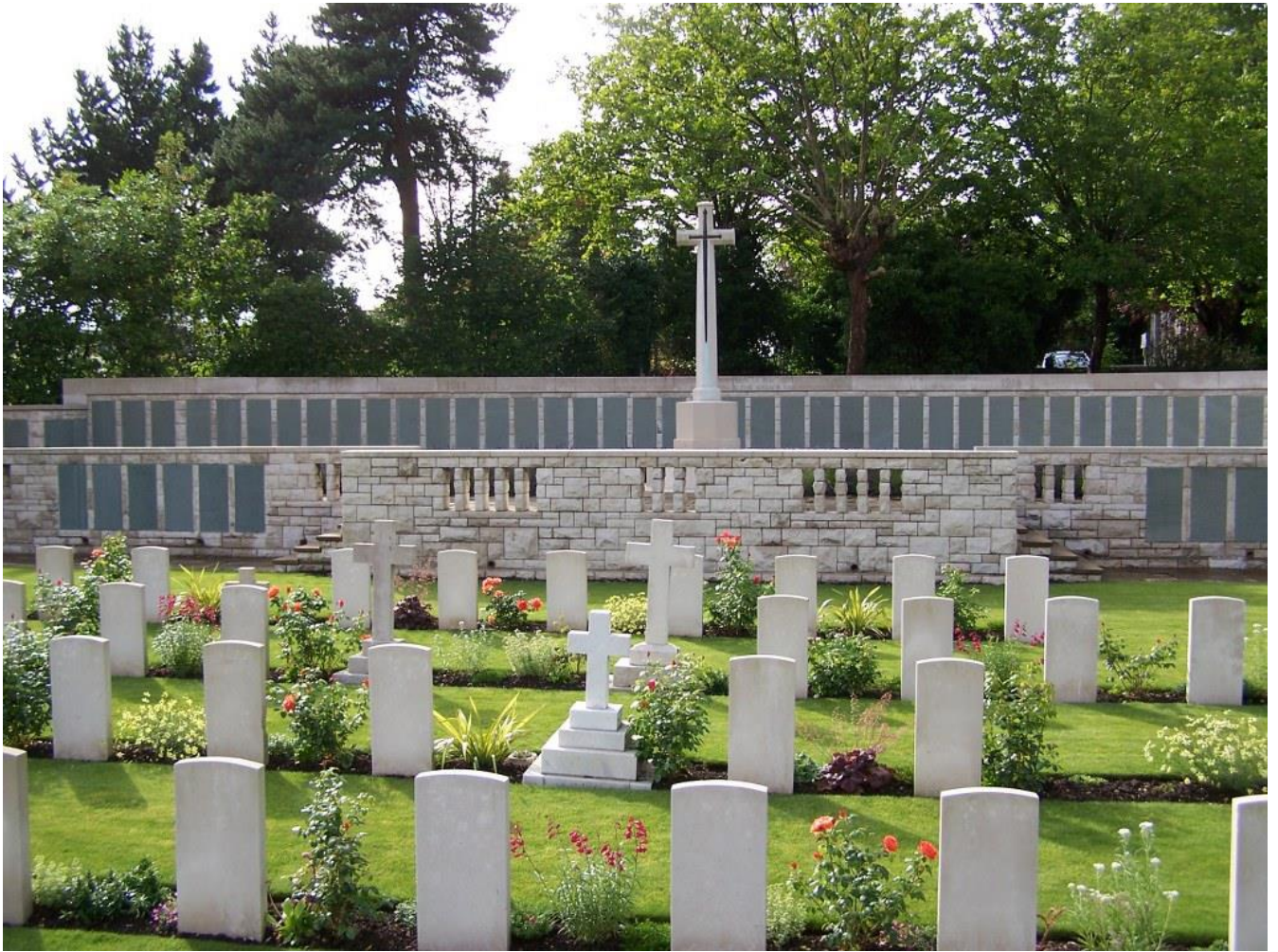
Cross of Sacrifice

Name Panels behind Cross of Sacrifice (Photo from CWGC)

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

(Photo by Retired QA – Find a Grave)

CWGC Graves in Hollybrook Cemetery with Cross of Sacrifice & Hollybrook Memorial

(Photo from CWGC)