

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



Lest We Forget

World War 1



61030 PRIVATE

J. MOYLE

9TH AUSTRALIAN REINFORCEMENT

17TH OCTOBER, 1918

James MOYLE

James William Moyle was born at Eaglehawk, Victoria in 1882 to parents William Henry & Eliza Jane Moyle (nee Keast).

James Moyle attended school at Neilborough, Victoria.

The 1905 Australian Electoral Roll for the division of Echuca, subdivision of Raywood, Victoria, recorded James Moyle, Labourer from Neilborough.

The 1906 Australian Electoral Roll for the division of Bendigo, subdivision of Raywood, Victoria, recorded James Moyle, Labourer from Neilborough.

The 1910, 1912 & 1913 Australian Electoral Rolls for the division of Bendigo, subdivision of Raywood, Victoria, recorded James Moyle, Labourer from Neilborough East.

James Moyle was a 31 year old, single, Farmer from when he enlisted on 12th July, 1915 in Melbourne, Victoria with the Australian Imperial Force (A.I.F.). His religion was Church of England & his next of kin was listed as his father – Mr W. Moyle, Raywood P.O., Victoria. His description was listed as 5 feet 9 inches; medium complexion; blue eyes & dark brown hair. He had a scar on his left shin & a scar on back of his neck. James Moyle stated on his Attestation Papers that he was born at Eaglehawk, Victoria. He did not sign his name but instead made his mark “X”.

Private James Moyle was posted to Depot on 15th July, 1915 with a Service number of 1185. He was transferred to “D” Company, 29th Battalion on 18th September, 1915. Private Moyle was transferred to Reserve Company (?) from 10th November, 1915.

A Court of Inquiry was assembled at Broadmeadows on 10th February, 1916 declaring that Private James Moyle had illegally absented himself without leave on 10th November, 1915 & was still absent on 10th February, 1916.

Private James Moyle was “*declared under Army Act 72 to be a Deserter. Board convened at Broadmeadows on 10.2.1916 day of 1916 under Camp Order 63 para 2 of 1916. Struck off strength of 2/29 Battalion on 10-2-1916.*”
“*Did not embark with 8th Brigade.*”

From the Victorian Police Gazette – 16 March, 1916:

DESERTER FROM H. M. SERVICE

From the A.I. Force at Broadmeadows:-

MOYLE, JAMES, private, 31 2-12 years of age, 5ft. 9in. high, medium complexion, dark-brown hair, blue eyes, three vaccination marks left arm, scar left shin, scar back neck. Born at Eaglehawk; enlisted at Melbourne. Next of kin – Father, W. Moyle, Raywood. Deserted 10th November, 1915.

James Moyle stated he was a 32 year old, single, Farmer from Neilborough, via Raywood, Victoria when he re-enlisted on 6th February, 1918 (date as per Embarkation Roll, however his Attestation Papers have the date as 5th January, 1918) in Bendigo, Victoria with the Australian Imperial Force (A.I.F.). His religion was Church of England & his next of kin was listed as his father – Mr W. H. Moyle, Neilborough, via Raywood, Victoria. James Moyle stated on his Attestation Papers that he was born at Sailors Gully, Bendigo, Victoria in July, 1895 & another Attestation Paper s recorded he was born July, 1885. He was aged 32 years & 7 months. To the question “Do you belong to, or have you ever served in, His Majesty’s Army, the Marines, the Militia.....” – James Moyle replied “No.” He did not sign his name but instead made his mark “X”.

Private James Moyle was posted to Recruit Depot at Broadmeadows on 14th March, 1918. He was transferred to 1st (Depot) Battalion, A.I.F. at Broadmeadows on 9th April, 1918. Private Moyle was transferred to 3rd Reinforcements of General Service.

A Warrant was issued on 12th June, 1918 for Private James Moyle.

From the Victorian Police Gazette – 27 June, 1918:

DESERTERS FROM H. M. SERVICE

From the A.I. Force:-

MOYLE, JAMES, private, 32 11-12 years of age, 5ft. 8 ½ in., medium complexion, fair hair, blue eyes, three vaccination marks left arm, small scar outer side of right hip. Born at Bendigo; enlisted at Bendigo. Next of kin – Wm. Moyle, Neilborough, via Raywood. Deserted from Broadmeadows on the 29th May, 1918.

The Warrant was withdrawn on 28th June, 1918.

A Court Martial was held & Private James Moyle was sentenced to 60 days Detention dated 3rd July, 1918.

Private James Moyle was posted to Depot Battalion at Broadmeadows. He was admitted to Hospital at Broadmeadows on 12th July, 1918 with Ear trouble & discharged the same day.

The A. P. M., Broadmeadows Camp, wrote to Major Foster, No. 5 Australian General Hospital on 12th July, 1918 regarding Private James Moyle: *“This man was tried by District Court Martial on the 3rd inst. He stated to the President of the Court that in his (accused’s) opinion he was unfit medical for Active Service. He also stated that he was very deaf. He was before a Medical Board and found fit for Active Service pending a report from an Ear Specialist. Will you please furnish the escort in charge, with your report as it is urgently required by District Head Quarters, Melbourne, to finalise the Proceedings of his District Court Martial.”*

Major Foster, Aurist, No. 5 A.G.H. reported the following regarding Private James Moyle: *“The above named was examined by me this morning. His ears are normal in appearance and I can find no physical; cause for deafness. His replies to hearing tests were so contradictory and complicated as to make subjective tests useless.”*

Major H. Grover, Adjutant to P.M.O. 3rd Military District wrote on 16th July, 1918: *“Kindly arrange for this man to be paraded at No. 11 A.G.H. on the day that Major SHUTER is there. He will then be examined by a medical board of which Major SHUTER is a member.”*

Major Shuter reported the following: *“This man was examined by me on the 18-7-18 at the No. 11 A.G.H. He states that he was slightly deaf on enlistment and has become rapidly deaf since. My examination shows no ocular evidence of ear disease and the result of the functional examination shews that the mans statements as to his condition are entirely untrustworthy. I am of opinion that his mental condition is not entirely normal.”*

Private James Moyle was transferred to 9th General Service Reinforcements (Victoria) on 26th August, 1918.

Private James Moyle, Service number 61030, embarked from Melbourne, Victoria on HMAT *Barambah* (A37) on 31st August, 1918 with the 9th Victorian Reinforcements.

Private James Moyle was admitted to Ship’s Hospital on 9th October, 1918 with Influenza while at Sea.

Private James Moyle died at 4.10 pm on 17th October, 1918 at Sea on board HMAT *Barambah* (A37) from Syncope following Influenza.

Private James Moyle was buried at Sea on 17th October, 1918 from HMAT *Barambah* (A37). 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.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Pope, O.C. Troops "Barambah", wrote to The Secretary for Defence, Melbourne on 29th October, 1918 via cablegram from Sierra Leone: "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 10 am on Sunday 20th October." The cablegram continues advising that there had been a severe epidemic of Influenza with 600 cases which caused eleven deaths.

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 6.30pm on Sunday 6th October and anchored off Freetown, Sierra Leone at 10am on Sunday 20th October.

X X X X X X X X X

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. JENKIN Andrew Watson	10th G.S.R.)	} 17/10/18
" 60964	" MATHRICK Cecil Benjamin	9th ")	
" 61030	" <u>MOYLE James</u>	9th ")	
No. 61589	Pte. BUGGINS Frank	12th G.S.R.)	} 18/10/18
" 61006	" TAIT Lawrence	9th ")	
" 62345	" MUST Albert Clarence	5th ")	
" 61161	" HARVEY Stanley	10th ")	
No. 61720	Pte. SCROGGIE 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
" 5126	" BREEDEN Douglas John	Ry. Unit)	

All buried at sea excepting Breeden ashore.

X X X X X X X X X X

Note:- In addition to those who died on board as above the
undermentioned are reported as having died ashore:-

No. 62523	Pte. KABISCH Albert Bernhard	5th G.S.R.)	} 21/10/18
" 61590	" CAMPBELL Samuel Cleland	12th ")	
No. 61735	Pte. WEDDINGS William Ernest	12th ")	} 22/10/18
" 61604	" DUNIGAN Frederick James	12th ")	
No. 60904	Pte. CURRIN James Celestine	9th ")	23/10/18

Also two members of the crew.

(SIGNED) H. POPE
Lieut-Colonel.
O.C. Troops.

*Certified true Copy
A. Moore*



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

P80228

Troopship *Barambah* - June, 1916

Private James Moyle requested in his Will dated 29th August, 1918 that in the event of his death the whole of his property & effects be given to his father – Mr William Henry Moyle of Neilborough East via Raywood, Victoria. He made his mark “X” (meaning that he could not write).

Private James Moyle 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 Moyle’s father – Mr W. H. Moyle, as the closest next-of-kin. (Scroll sent July, 1921 & Plaque sent September, 1922).

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission lists Private James Moyle – service number 61030, of 9th Australian Reinforcement. No family details are listed.

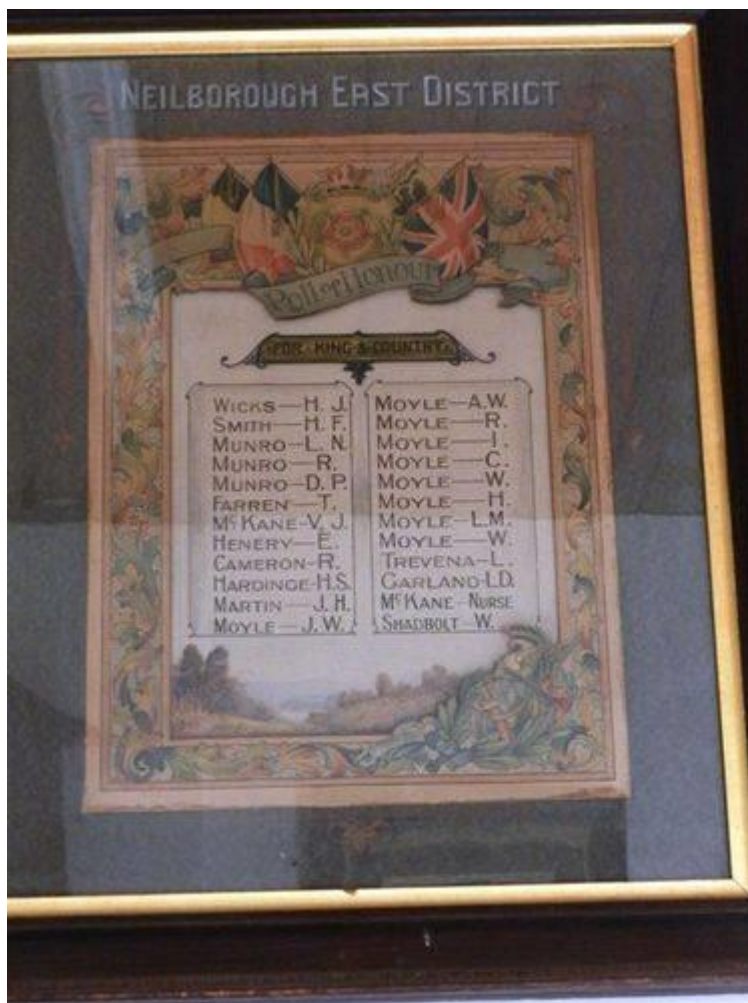
Private J. Moyle is commemorated on the Roll of Honour, located in the Hall of Memory Commemorative Area at the Australian War Memorial, Canberra, Australia on Panel 185.



Roll Of Honour WW1 Australian War Memorial Canberra, Australia

Information provided by his mother for the Roll of Honour: “James William Moyle is a brother of 7 who all seen Active Service.”

J. W. Moyle is remembered on the Neilborough East District Roll of Honour, located in Raywood Hall, Elmore-Raywood Road, Raywood, Victoria.



Neilborough East District Roll of Honour (Photo from Monument Australia – Tim Fitzgerald)

(41 pages of Private James Moyle'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





AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

P05690.001

**Group portrait of William Henry and Eliza Jane (nee Keast) Moyle with their seventeen children.
Seven of the Moyle sons served during the First World War.**

Pictured from left to right, from top row: 61030 Private (Pte) James Moyle, of 9th General Service Reinforcements; 5439 Pte Leslie Mafikin Moyle, of the 17th Reinforcements, 6th Battalion; Stanley Moyle; 6544 Pte William John Moyle, of the 21st Reinforcements, 14th Battalion; Herbert Moyle; 4477 Pte Ivor Reuben Moyle of the 11th Reinforcements, 21st Battalion.

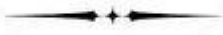
Middle row: Ethol Moyle; Ernest Moyle; 4028 Pte Walter Edgar Moyle, of the 6th Motor Transport Company; George Thomas Moyle; William Henry Moyle; 2400 Driver (Dvr) Charles Moyle, of the 7th Reinforcements, 7th Battalion; 15152 Pte Richard John Moyle, of the 14th Australian General Hospital; Florence Moyle.

Bottom row: Bertha Moyle; Clara Eliza Moyle; Eliza Jane Moyle; Susan Moyle; and Lily Moyle. 61030



Pte James Moyle died of influenza during the 1918 epidemic, on board the troopship HMAT Barambah (A37) on 17 October 1918, and was buried at sea off the coast of Sierra Leone. A memorial stone for Pte James Moyle is located at the Hollybrook Memorial, Southampton.

The images of Pte James Moyle and William Henry Moyle were added after the photograph was taken. Clara Moyle's son 1836 Pte George Thomas Moyle (not pictured) served with the 5th Battalion.



Newspaper Notices

A FIND RECORD


SEVEN SONS AT THE FRONT

One Four Times Wounded and Two Twice


A very fine record is held by Mr and Mrs W. H. Moyle, of Neilborough East, who have no fewer than seven sons fighting for the Empire.....

THE BENDIGONIAN. OCTOBER 11, 1917.


THE SUPREME SACRIFICE.



Pte. ROBERT HANTLEY ROACH.
Killed in action, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Roach, of White Hills.



Private WILLIAM E. JORDAN.
Previously reported missing, now reported killed in action, son of Mr. J. Jordan, 213 Mythen-Street, London.



Sapper J. T. PINAL.
Killed in action, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Pinal, of Barracra-Street, Melbourne.

GERM PROOF GARMENTS.

Years before the outbreak of disease germs was discovered, people knew by experience that a healthy person could withstand infections caused by wearing the same suit as those suffering from them, and all sorts of devices to remove the risk of contamination were employed. At the outbreak of the Great Plague of London some of the workers employed in the prophylactic paper line were who were known as a plumed garment, which covered them from head to foot. Their hands were protected by gloves, they wore special shoes, and a certain bedside mask, which gave them a special strong appearance. These garments were the work about the time of the plague in Rome in 542, and it is now known that they were introduced in England, at the time of the great plague epidemic in Gloucester, in the year 1352. The workers among the printing press were protected against the disease by wearing


A FINE RECORD.

SEVEN SONS AT THE FRONT.

One Four Times Wounded and Two Twice.

A very fine record is held by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Moyle, of Neilborough East, who have no fewer than seven sons fighting for the Empire.


Mr. and Mrs. Moyle are well known and highly respected residents of Neilborough East, where they have lived for many years.



Private CHARLES MOYLE.

Also twice wounded.


Private Charles Moyle, 22 years old, enlisted from Neilborough, in the last few months of the war, and he also has been twice wounded. He belongs to the 7th Battalion.



Private WILLIAM J. MOYLE.

Suffering from shell shock.


The eldest son, Private William John Moyle, aged 27, is married, his wife and family are residing at Ironbark, Bendigo. He enlisted about 12 months ago and was drafted to 4th Battalion. When last heard from he was suffering from shell shock.



Private GEORGE T. MOYLE.

Wounded.


Another son, Private George Thomas Moyle, aged 27, has been at the front for nearly three years, latterly with the 20th Battalion. When last heard from he was lying wounded in hospital. He is a single man and enlisted from the home of his parents. He has the distinction of having been four times wounded at the front.



Private RICHARD MOYLE.

In Egypt.


Private Richard Moyle, of the Army Medical Corps, aged 25 years, enlisted about 12 months ago, and is now in Egypt. He is married, his wife and his four children living at Englishbank.



Private IVO MOYLE.

Invalidd home.

Private Ivo Moyle, 21 years of age, also enlisted and got on for six England. There he contracted pneumonia and pleurisy and was invalided home with and discharged.



Corporal WALTER E. MOYLE.

Twice wounded, now fighting in France.

Corporal Walter E. Moyle, 25 years of age, enlisted at the beginning of the war and has been twice wounded. On becoming

SEND "COLD-FOOTERS" TO EGYPT.


Says Australian Camel Corps Soldier.

Writing to a friend in Bendigo, Private Harry Beach, of the Imperial Camel Corps, Egypt, says—

"I think that they should send all the men who have been in Egypt for two years and over for a holiday to Australia, and replace them by men from Australia. I am sure some of the 'cold-footers' would prefer it if they thought that they could get to Egypt, instead of having to go to France, where the fighting is much too hot for them.


"That would be a good way of getting a few more of the 'cold-footers' out of Australia, and also be a welcome change for the men who have been in Egypt for two years and over. I guess there would not be more than one out of every ten who would not want to go to Australia. Some of the men who have been out here for that period I have heard are suffering terribly from beriberi and night blindness, and it is the change of climate we need. This climate is ruining our health entirely. If we had six months' furlough once in two years it would not be so bad."

MILITARY MEDAL WON, AND A COMMISSION.



Lieutenant HARRY DOWNES,
Of the 4th Battalion, who won a Military Medal and his commission for the same shed at the front. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Downes, of Brown Hill, V.A.

WOUNDED.



Corporal T. VEAL,
Accidentally wounded, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Veal, of Long Tully.

WHO DIED IN FREEDOM'S CAUSE.

(Of the Late H. T. Atwood)

He was by a shelled bank
Twice wounded, one of his eyes,
On watched the enemy's march,
And his year and while he lay,
He was a soldier in the line.

(The Bendigonian, Bendigo, Victoria – 11 October, 1917)

RECRUITING

BENDIGO DEPOT

Lieutenant H. V. Mays, recruiting officer, reported the following enlistments yesterday:- James Moyle, farm labourer, Neilborough.....

(Bendigo Advertiser, Victoria – 9 February, 1918)

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)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGE

Sir, — As the father of one of the boys who lost their lives aboard the transport Barambah, I would like, through the medium of your journal, to voice my indignation at the treatment meted out to these lads who set out to try to do their bit for King and country. If the facts are as stated in "The Age" of Saturday last there will be little doubt in the minds of the majority of people that whoever were in charge of the transport arrangements in this particular case were guilty of criminal negligence, and if brought to trial I venture to say there are very few juries who would hesitate to bring in a verdict of murder. According to official statements, there were just on 1000 troops, exclusive of the crew, aboard a vessel under 6000 tons, and one can imagine the rotten conditions that must have resulted through this overcrowding. The people in authority must have known when the vessel left Australia that she was going right through the centre of a plague-infested spot. According to reports, the natives of South Africa were dying like flies,

and yet, after the vessel had called at the Cape, we find there were not enough drugs on the vessel to cope with the epidemic of influenza that had broken out. The mere fact that after a fresh supply of drugs had been obtained at Sierra Leone the majority of the patients were convalescent goes to prove that those lads' valuable lives could have been saved if the means had been to hand in time. In the circumstances, I think it is the duty of all who had relatives on board the Barambah to demand a searching inquiry as to who were to blame for this crime, and when found to see that they are punished like any other dangerous criminals. — Yours, &c.,

H. MATHRICK.

Oakleigh, 24th November

(*The Age*, Melbourne, Victoria – 26 November, 1918)

AUSTRALIAN CASUALTIES

447th LIST

Died, Other Causes

Pte J. MOYLE, Neilborough

(*Bendigo Independent*, Victoria – 28 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)

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



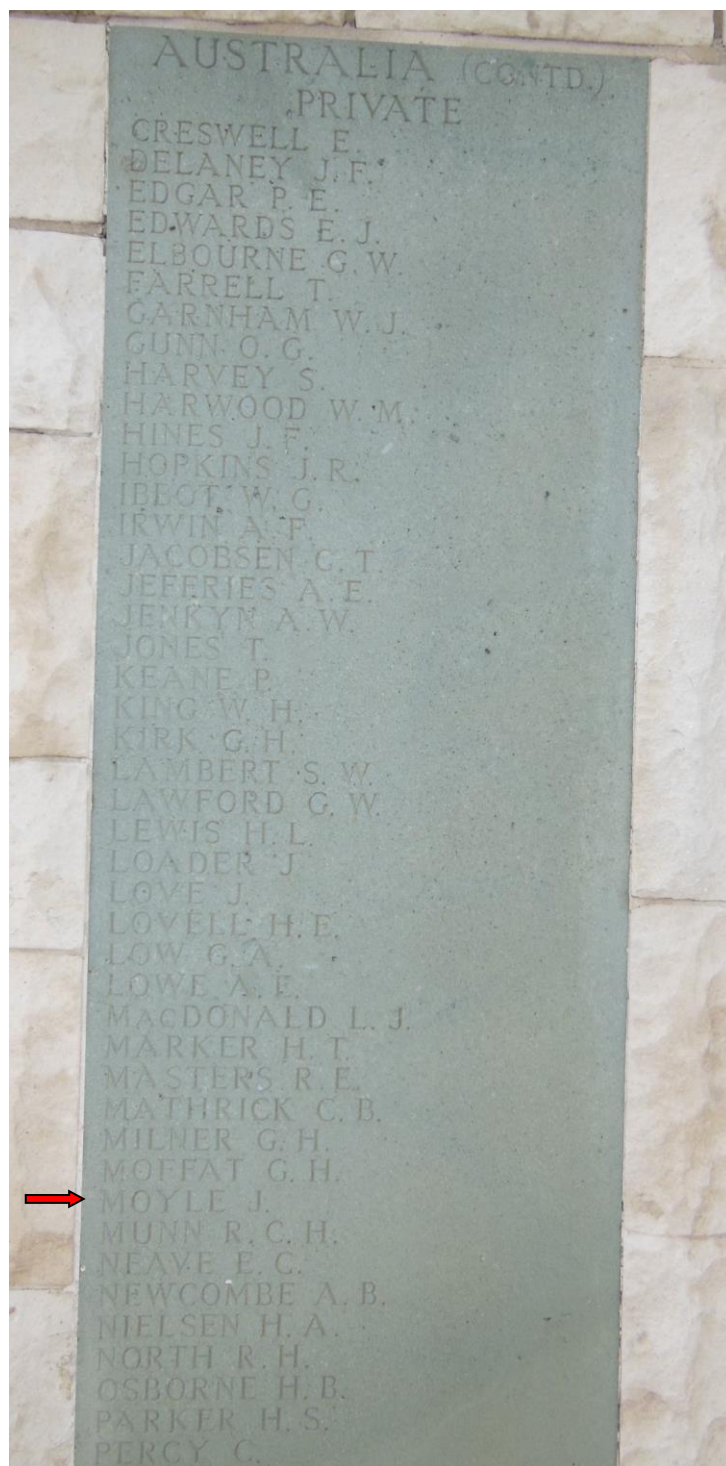
Name Panels behind Cross of Sacrifice (Photo from CWGC)



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

(Photo from CWGC)

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



(Photo by julia&keld – Find a Grave)

