

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



*Lest We Forget*

**World War 1**



**6902 PRIVATE**

**D. SHARP**

**22ND BN. AUSTRALIAN INF.**

**1ST JULY, 1917**

## Douglas SHARP

Douglas Sharp was born at Manchester, England around 1879. His mother was Emily Sharp.

*[Due to insufficient information (i.e father's name) it is not possible to correctly identify Douglas Sharp's birth, entries in England Censuses or his travel details to Australia]*

Douglas Sharp was a 38 year old, single, Millhand from Archie's Creek, South Gippsland, Victoria when he enlisted at Brunswick, Melbourne, Victoria on 28th February, 1917 with the Australian Imperial Force (A.I.F.). His service number was 6902 & his religion was Church of England. His next of kin was listed as his mother – Mrs Emily Sharp, Hawthorn House, Umtata, Cape Colony, South Africa.

Private Douglas Sharp was posted to Recruits Battalion at Royal Park, Victoria on 28th February, 1917 for recruit training. He was transferred to 19th Reinforcements of 22nd Battalion at Royal Park on 15th March, 1917.

Private Douglas Sharp embarked from Melbourne, Victoria on HMAT *Ascanius* (A11) on 11th May, 1917 with the 22nd Infantry Battalion, 19th Reinforcements.

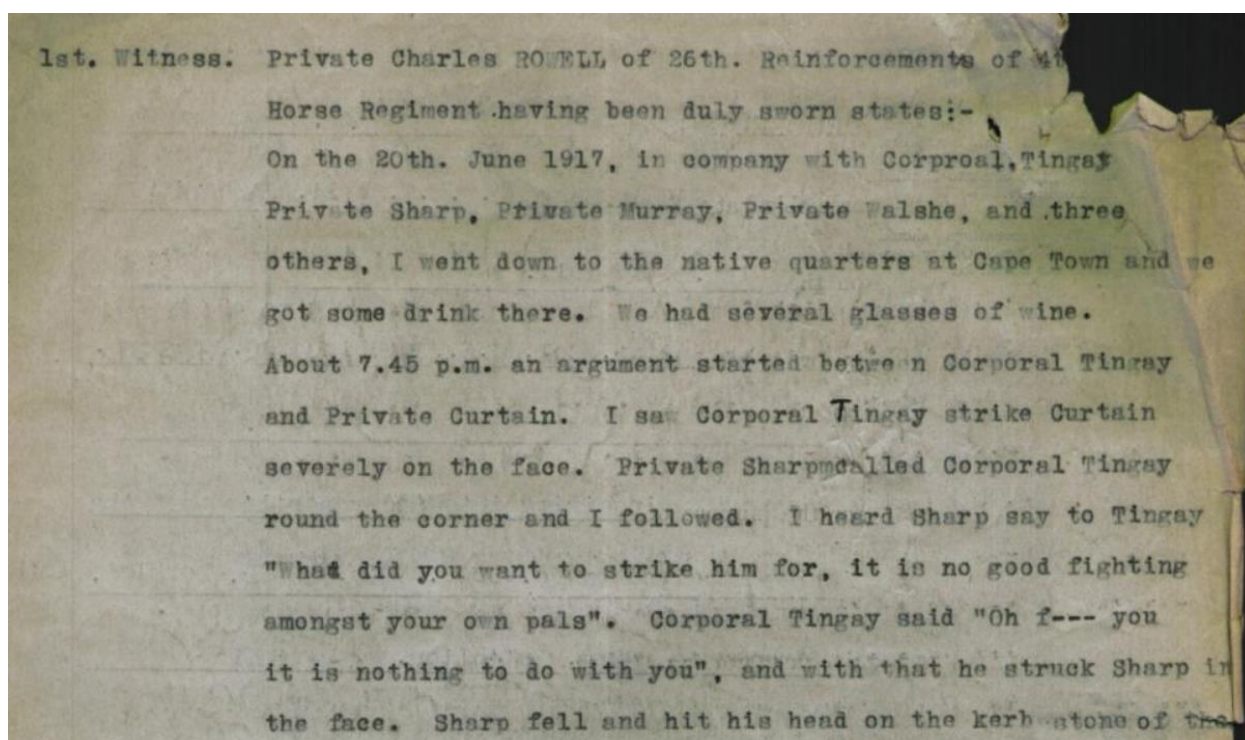
Private Douglas Sharp was admitted to Ship's Hospital on 22nd June, 1917 with a fractured skull.

Private Douglas Sharp died at 8.45 pm on 1st July, 1917 at Sea on board HMAT *Ascanius* (A11) from a fractured Skull. A Post Mortem was conducted by Captain L. G. Muirhead, A.A.M.C., on 1st July, 1917 & it was found "*that he had suffered from a linear fracture of the skull in the occipital region, and I consider this to have been the cause of his death.*"

A death for Douglas Sharp, aged 38, is listed as a Marine Death for the Year 1917 & for British Armed Forces and Overseas deaths.

Private Douglas Sharp was buried at Sea on 2nd July, 1917 from HMAT *Ascanius* (A11). Private Douglas Sharp is commemorated on the Hollybrook Memorial, Southampton, Hampshire, England. His death is acknowledged by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

A Court of Enquiry was held on board H.M.A.T. A 11 "Ascanius" while at Sea on 1st July, 1917 inquiring into and reporting upon the injuries received by No. 6902 Private Douglas Sharp, 19th Reinforcements, 22nd Battalion.



1st. Witness. Private Charles ROWELL of 26th. Reinforcements of 4th  
Horse Regiment having been duly sworn states:-  
On the 20th. June 1917, in company with Corporal, Tingay  
Private Sharp, Private Murray, Private Walshe, and three  
others, I went down to the native quarters at Cape Town and we  
got some drink there. We had several glasses of wine.  
About 7.45 p.m. an argument started between Corporal Tingay  
and Private Curtain. I saw Corporal Tingay strike Curtain  
severely on the face. Private Sharp called Corporal Tingay  
round the corner and I followed. I heard Sharp say to Tingay  
"What did you want to strike him for, it is no good fighting  
amongst your own pals". Corporal Tingay said "Oh f--- you  
it is nothing to do with you", and with that he struck Sharp in  
the face. Sharp fell and hit his head on the kerb stone of the

gutter. I then picked Sharp up and called Pte. Murray, Ptes. Murray and Walshe ran round and got some water which they threw in his face and brought him round. Meanwhile Corporal Tingay returned to the others who had remained at the spot of the first incident. Sharp got up and accompanied by Murray, Walshe and myself walked to a stone in a vacant allotment and sat down on it. Privates Murray and Curtain took Sharp away and said they were going to take him back to the ship. About half an hour later Walshe said to me in Corporal Tingay's presence "It was rotten of Tingay to hit poor old Sharpe like that". Tingay passed no remark. We had three or four bottles of wine between us after this, and I do not recollect coming back the ship.

(Sgd) C. Rowell. Private.

Corporal L.J. Tingay, 19th. Reinforcements, 22nd. Battalion is brought in before the Court and the above evidence is read over to him and he is asked if he wished to cross examine witnesses.

CROSS EXAMINATION :-

Question. Where did you get the glasses for the wine?

Answer. One of the natives had a glass which some of the party refused

to drink out of, preferring to drink out of the bottle.

Question. Did you see the start of the argument between Curtain and myself?

Answer. I did.

Question. What did the argument start over?

Answer. We were jumping around with some Native girls, Private Curtain interferred with Corproal Tingay's dancing and Tingay wanted to know why Curtain interferred. Curtain made some reply which I did not catch, with that Cpl. Tingay struck him

Question. Did not Curtain try to part me from a girl when I had already taken from him?

Answer. Yes.

Question. You state in your evidence "We had several glasses of wine" did that not put you under the influence of liquor?

Answer. No.

Question. Did the striking of Curtain happen in a lighted place?

Answer. It was half light from a street light.

Question. When you followed Sharp and me around the corner, how far away were you when the alleged blow against Sharp was struck?

Answer. Near some carts, five or six yards away.

Question. Why did you not try to stop my striking Sharp?

Answer. I wasn't looking for a hiding myself.

Question. Was I under the influence of liquor?

Answer. Not to a great extent.

Question. Were the other members of the party under the influence of liquor?

Answer. We had all been drinking, but were not drunk.

Question. What time did we have the first drink?

Answer. About 3 p.m.

Question. Did we keep on continually drinking until 7.45 p.m.?

Answer. No.

(Sgd) C. Rowell Private.

2nd. Witness. No. 6858. Pte. Curtain Michael, 19th. Reinforcements, 22nd. Btn., sworn states:- About 7.45 p.m. on the 20th June 1917, I was on a vacant allotment in the native quarters at Cape Town together with Corporal Tingay, Private Sharp, Pte. Walshe, Pte. Arnett, Pte. Parker, Pte. Powell and Pte. Murray. I saw Pte. Sharp in a dazed

condition and he didn't seem to know where he was. When I spoke to him he was sitting on a stone and said he had a bad head. He asked me where he lived, and I told him it would be alright I would see him home. He also wanted to know where we would get our tickets to. He had had some drink and was slightly under the influence of liquor. Arnett, Parker, and I joined the rest of the party at tea time and we all went to the native quarters where we mixed up with some native men and women. We had about half a bottle of wine apiece up till 7.30 p.m. We were all on the aforementioned vacant allotment. About 7.30 p.m. I was dancing with a native girl and Corporal Tingay came up and took her from me. I thought he was joking and put my arm around the girl and took her back. Corporal Tingay then hit me in the right eye and with that I walked away to where Ptes. Arnett, and Parker were, round the corner of the building and showed them my eye. Arnett and I were talking

back to the others and Corpl. Tingay came up to me and told me to go and pick Sharp up that he had hit him. When I got round to where Pte. Sharp was, Privates Rowell, Murray, and Walshe were there and were trying to restore Pte. Sharp to consciousness, and it took fully five minutes to bring him round. Previous to discovering Pte. Sharp in a dazed condition I never heard any words expressing illfeeling between Privates Sharp and Corpl. Tingay.

(Sgd) Michael Curtain. Private.

CROSS EXAMINED BY CORPL. TINGAY.

Question. Did you fetch Private Sharp back to the ship?

Answer. No.

(Sgd) Michael Curtain. Private.

3rd. Witness. Capt. PARKHOUSE, Devon, A.A.M.C. senior Medical Officer having been duly sworn saith:- Private Douglas Sharp 19/22nd. Infy was admitted to the Hospital on 22nd. June 1917. I saw him that day and he was in an excitable condition as if there was a certain amount of irritation of his brain. I have seen him off and on since that date. The patient being under the care of Capt. L.G. Muirhead, Medical Officer in charge of No. 1. Hospital. His condition improved from that time, but on Sunday, 1st. July 1917, at Capt. Muirhead's request I immediately

3rd Witness. patient was in a semi-conscious condition shewing signs of irritation of his brain. At the back of the patient's HEAD THERE WAS A WOUND about 1 inch in length. The left side of his body was partly paralysed. I consider that the man will probably die. I cannot say how the injury was caused.

(Sgd) D. Parkhouse, Capt.,

S.M.O.

4th. Witness. Capt. MUIRHEAD Larnard Graeme, A.A.M.C. Medical officer in charge of No.1. Hospital H.M.A.T. "Ascanius" having been duly sworn states:-

I saw Private Sharp 19/22nd. Infy. at about 11 p.m. on Wednesday, 20th. June 1917, in No.1. Hospital. He was seated in the hospital and was quite rational. I found him to be suffering from two wounds of the scalp, one about an inch and a half long ~~aw~~ on the left side of the head in the parietal-occipital region; the other was smaller and an abrasion situated a little above and forward of the first. There was no fracture of the skull detected and no sign of brain injury. I ordered dressings for the wounds. On Friday 22nd. June 1917, I was called to see Private Sharp on his troop deck. I found him unconscious

and in a condition of cerebral irritability. I ordered his immediate removal to Hospital. Under treatment he gradually improved until 30th. June 1917, when he became slightly worse and on the 1st. July 1917, much worse. The man is now unconscious. The wounds were contused and might have been caused by either a blow from a blunt instrument or a fall. At 3 p.m. on 1st July 1917, I called Capt. Parkhouse and Lewis in consultation, but it was decided that no interference was advisable. Pte. Sharp was sober when I saw him on Wednesday, 20th. June 1917.

(Sgd) L.G. Muirhead. Capt.,

A.A.M.C. O/C No.1. Hospital.

The Court now adjourns until 9.30 July 2nd. 1917,

July 2nd. 1917, the Court reopens at 9.30 a.m.

5th. Witness. Private Arnott John George 19th. Reinforcements, 22nd. Battn., having been duly sworn states:-

During the afternoon of Wednesday 20th. June, 1917. I was in company with Ptes. Parker, and Curtain. About 5.45 p.m. we

met Corpl. Tingay, Pte. Sharp, Pte. Murray, Pte. Walshe and Pte. Rowell in a restaurant. After tea we all went to the native quarters and got some drink. My mate Parker got drunk, and I sat alongside of him to watch him. The others were merry but not drunk. They had all had some drink. We were on a vacant piece of ground in the native quarters between 7.30 and 7.45 p.m. About 7.45 p.m. Private Curtain came up and showed me a black eye. I asked him who did it. He said "Corpl. Tingay" Corpl. Tingay came around and said "Go and fix Sharpie up. I've knocked him out." I went round the corner from the vacant piece of ground into the lane and saw Pte. Sharp lying there. With the assistance of Ptes. Murray, Walshe and Rowell I brought him round. I asked him how he felt and he said "Alright". About 10 minutes later he came round we all took him to the tram

about 60 yards away and put him on the car. I left Sharp with Ptes. Murray and Parker, and Curtain and they said they would take him back to the ship.

CROSS EXAMINED BY CORPORAL TINGAY.

Question. Was it very dark on the vacant allotment?

Answer. Yes.

RE-EXAMINED

I found Sharpe lying in a pitched lane. There was a light in the lane but none on the allotment. The light was only four or five yards from the spot where I found Sharpe. I heard no expression of ill feeling between Sharp and Tingay, and they seemed to be the best of friends.

(Sgd) J.G. Arnott. Private.

6th. Witness. No. 6882. Private PARKER John Henry, 19th. Reinforcements  
22nd. Battalion, Infantry having been duly sworn states:-

6th. Witness. After tea on the 20th. June 1917 in company with  
(continued) Corporal Tingay, Private Sharp, Private Arnott and four  
Light Horsemen I went to the native quarters in Cape Town  
and on to a vacant allotment there. During the afternoon  
I had several drinks. After arriving at the vacant allotment

I fell asleep and remember nothing further until I found myself on Board the ship next morning.

(Sgd) H.J.Parker.Private.

Corpl. Tingay declines to cross examine.

7th.Witness. No. 3245. Private Murray Albert Gordon, 26th Reinforcements 4th. Light Horse Regiment having been duly sworn states:-  
On the afternoon of 20th. June 1917, in company with Cpl. Tingay Pte. Sharp, Private Rowell, Private Walshe and Pte. Smith who left us immediately after tea. I went out back to the foot of the hill to what appeared to be a white quarter on the outskirts of Cape Town. We obtained some wine from the natives. about three or four bottles. Cpl. Tingay, and Pte.Sharp and I had an extra bottle among

ourselves. At tea time we were all merry, but not drunk. During the afternoon Tingay and Sharp appeared to be good pals. After tea we were joined by Pte. Curtain, Pte. Arnott and Pte. Parker and went out to the native quarters where we had more drink both wine and beer. Just prior to Sharp's accident I noticed that Corpl. Tingay was talking and behaving in a silly manner. Pte. Sharp himself appeared to be sober but I had a few drinks in myself.

(Sgd) Albert C.Murray. Private.

8th.Witness. No. 3250. Private Walshe, Michael, 26th. Reinforcements 4th. Light Horse Regiment, having been duly sworn states:-  
In the afternoon of 20th. June 1917 I went out to the outskirts of Cape Town together with Pte. Murray, Rowell, Sharpe, and L/Cpl. Smith and Corpl. Tingay. We had three or four bottles of wine between us and by tea time we

8th.Witness. were all merry. Private Arnott, Private Curtain and Pte. P  
(continued) Perker joined us after tea and we all walked to the native quarters with the exception of Smith. On reaching the native



quarters we had some drink and became slightly scattered about the vacant piece of ground, none being more than 20 yards apart. Some of my mates commenced to dance about with native women and a little later I saw Curtain with his hands to his face. I saw Pte. Sharp go around the corner of a house into a narrow street. Rowell had gone on ahead. After they had gone around the corner about 3 mins. I heard Rowell call out "Murray" and Corpl. Tingay came back to the vacant allotment from the direction where Sharp was. I went over to where Rowell was, and he was holding Sharp's head on his knees. Sharp was unconscious and we brought him round. Corporal Tingay and Pte. Sharp seemed to be on the best of terms all the afternoon and up to the occurrence. After we brought Sharp around, Cpl.

Tingay seemed mad and wanted to fight us all.

(Sgd) M. Walshe. Private.

9th. Witness. No. 1995. Pte. (ex-Corporal) Tingay, Lewis James, 19th. Reinforcements 22nd. Battalion having been duly sworn stated:- In the afternoon of 20th. June 1917, I went with Ptes. Sharp, Rowell, Murray, Walshe, and another Light Horseman to the outskirts of Cape Town where we had three or four bottles of wine. I drank only a few mouthfulls but it affected me very much. The wine seemed to be very strong. After two hours we were on our way back to town we stopped at a certain spot in the native quarters and bought a bottle of wine of which I had a mouthful. One of the party said we will be back after tea, and we went into Cape Town for tea. At tea I was separated from the rest of the party and when I finished tea, I waited for them outside. They came out accompanied by Arnott, Parker and Curtain. I do not remember anything until I saw I was on a vacant allotment

10th. Witness. of ground in the native quarters. I sat down on a large stone  
(continued) and a native girl came and sat alongside me. Some one  
brought me a bottle of wine as I sat on the stone with my  
head on my hands and said "Here, have some of this" I had  
a mouthful. Later on somebody put a bottle in my hand and  
said "Try this" Its beer" and I had a good drink at the  
beer. After this I have a confused recollection of black  
men and women dancing about. I have no recollection of  
striking either Curtain or Sharpe or coming back to the  
ship. Sharpe and I were the best of friends. He was my  
mess orderly and used to sit alongside me at mess.

..... Private.

11th. Witness. No. 6811. Private GRACE, Patrick Bernard, 19th. Reinforcements  
22nd. Battalion, having been duly sworn states:-

About three days before we got to Cape Town, Private Sharpe  
and I were washing up the dishes when the boat rolled and Pte  
Sharp's foot slipped and he fell back hitting the back  
of his head on the floor. He complained to me afterwards  
of feeling unwell and I did double duty for a few days until  
we got into Cape Town when he seemed quite right again.  
Sharp complained of headaches. His head did not strike  
any other obstruction than the floor.

(Sgd) P.B. Grace.

4th. Witness Capt. L.G. Muirhead recalled states:-

Private Sharp died about 8.45 p.m. on 1st. July 1917,  
without having recovered consciousness. I performed a post-  
mortem examination on the body and found that he had  
recently suffered from fracture of the skull in the occipital  
region. In my opinion this fracture was the cause of  
death. I consider that the wound described in my previous  
evidence, and the fracture of the skull were intimately

connected and were both caused at the same time.

(Sgd) L.G.Muirhead, Capt., A.A.M.C.

O/C No.1.Hospital.

3rd.Witness Capt. D.Parkhouse A.A.M.G. recalled states:-  
I was present at the post-mortem examination performed on  
the body of Pte.Sharpe at about 10 p.m. on 1st. July 1917.  
Pte. Sharpe had a linearfracture at the base of the skull  
running vertically from the occipital region downwards.  
This was the cause of death. Cerebral aldema having  
supervened.

..... Capt. S.M.O.

FINDING

The Court having considered the evidence are of the opinion  
that the injuries sustained by No. 6902. Pte. Douglas Sharpe  
19/22nd. Infantry were caused by a fall the result of a  
blow delivered by Pte. (ex-acting Corpl) Lewis James Tingay  
19/22nd. Infantry. Pte. Douglas Sharp was not on duty at the  
time the injuries were sustained.

SIGNED THIS SECOND DAY	)	(Sgd)
OF JULY 1917, ON BOARD	)	V.P.H.Stantke Lt. A.I.F.
H.M.A.T. (A.11)	)	PRESIDENT.
ASCANIUS.	)	(Sgd)
	)	A.E. Middleton 2nd.Lieut.
	)	Member, 19/24th.Refts.
	)	(Sgd) A.F.Stanely Bobson, 2/Lt.
	)	Member 19/46th.Rfts.

I concur.

(Sgd) J.Hutchinsen. Lt.Col.

O.C. Troops,

H.M.A.T. A.11.

5.7.17.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hutchinson, O.C. Troops, H.M.A.T. "Ascanius" wrote to The Secretary, Department of Defence, Melbourne, Australia on 5th July, 1917 from Sierra Leone advising of the death of No. 6902 Private Douglas Sharp at sea on 1st July, 1917 from a fracture of the skull. The letter ends with "No. 6939 Private L. J. Tingay, 19/22nd Infantry Reinforcements has been remanded for trial by Civil Court on arrival in England."

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#### **Information on Louis/Lewis Tingay :**

Louis James Tingay originally enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force on 10th December, 1914. His next of kin was listed as his mother – Mrs T. Tingay, 2 Hanover Street, Windsor, Victoria. Private Tingay, Service number 1621, was returned to Australia on 29th July, 1915 & discharged from 3rd Military District on 10th February, 1916.

Private Louis James Tingay returned to Egypt from Melbourne, Victoria on RMS Malwa on 21st March, 1916 with 6th Infantry Brigade, 23rd Infantry Battalion, 11th Reinforcements & a service number of 4508.

Private Louis James Tingay of Anzac Provost Corps was discharged from A.I.F. on 10th February, 1916 as temporarily Medically unfit for further service. He returned to Sydney, NSW on 24th June, 1916 due to defective vision. He was discharged from A.I.F. on 18th September, 1916 with a disability – Defective vision.

Louis James Tingay was a 23 year old, single, Bootmaker from Windsor, Victoria when he re-attested with the Australian Imperial Force on 7th March, 1917. His next of kin was listed as his father – Mr James Edward Tingay, 2 Hanover Street, Windsor, Victoria. Acting Corporal Tingay embarked from Melbourne, Victoria on 11th May, 1917 on H.M.A.T. *Ascanius* (A11) with the 22nd Infantry Battalion, 19th Reinforcements & a service number of 6939.

Acting Corporal L. J. Tingay was written up for a Crime while at Sea on 30th June, 1917: "Conduct to the prejudice of good order & military discipline: using threatening & indecent language to a private soldier. Award: Reverts to permanent grade of Pte by Lt. Col J. Hutchinson."

Acting Corporal L. J. Tingay was reduced to permanent grade of Private on 2nd July, 1917. He was remanded by OC Troops on A11 for trial by Court Martial on arrival in England on 4th July, 1917.

Private Louis James Tingay was admitted to Tidworth Military Hospital, Wiltshire, England on 23rd July, 1917 with Cerebro Spinal Fever.

A Court Martial was held at Tidworth, Wiltshire on 17th September, 1917 – Private Louis James Tingay "Charge Capetown 20/6/17 Committing a civil offence, that is to say, Manslaughter, in that he at Capetown, 20/6/17 when on "A.S." unlawfully killed No. 6902 Pte Douglas Sharp, 19/22B Infantry Rfns, A.I.F. Pleading Not Guilty. Special Finding Guilty . Sentence 2 years Imprisonment with Hard Labour 17.9.17. Confirmed "I confirm the finding & senten of the Court but commute the sentence to one of 3 months detention" (Sgd) Lt Gen Henry H. C. Sclater, Commr in Chief, Southern Command 6.10.17. In Custody Awaiting Trial 89 days. Total Forfeiture : 180 days pay."

Private Louis James Tingay was wounded in action on 6th July, 1918.

According to the Nominal Roll on the Australian War Memorial website Lewis James Tingay returned to Australia 23rd July, 1919. He was discharged from A.I.F. on 14th December, 1919.

Private Louis James Tingay was entitled to 1914/15 Star, British War Medal & the Victory Medal.

(Note: the above is a brief outline of Private Louis James Tingay's Service Record file which has 113 pages)

A death was registered in 1964 for Lewis Tingay, aged 67, father James Edward Tingay, born Castelmaine, died Heidelberg, Victoria.

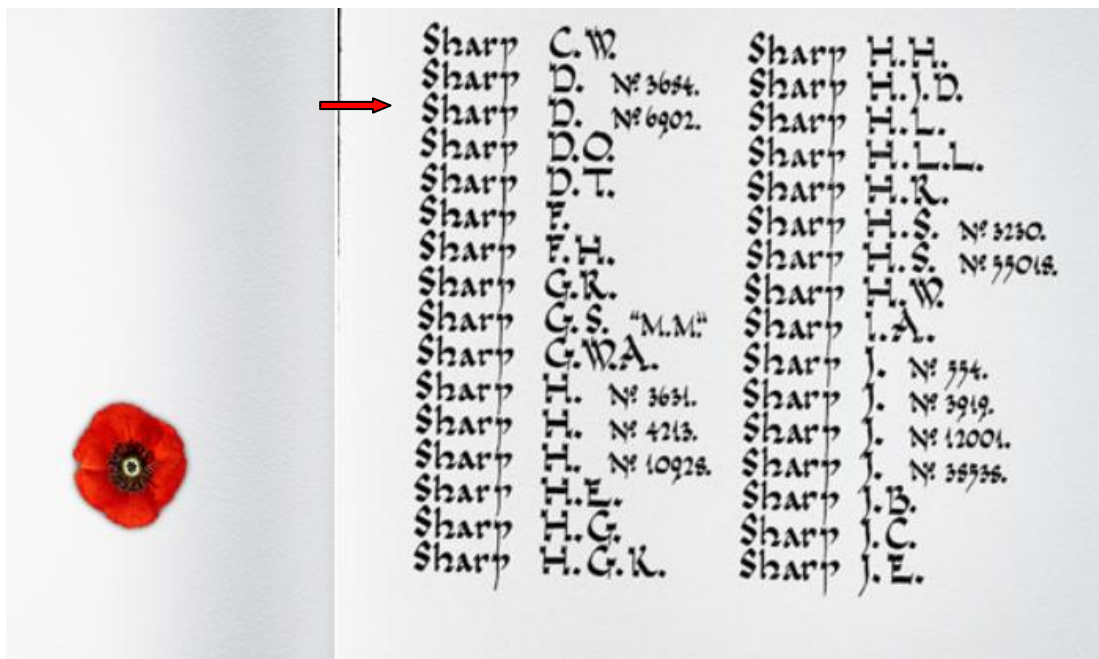
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Private Douglas Sharp requested in his Will, dated 2nd May, 1917, that in the event of his death the whole of his Military Estate and effects be given to his mother – Mrs Emily Sharp, Umtata, Cape Colony, South Africa.

Private Douglas Sharp 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 Sharp's mother – Mrs E. Sharp, as the closest next-of-kin. (Scroll & Plaque issued from England in September, 1922).

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission lists Private Douglas Sharp – service number 6902, of 22nd Battalion, Australian Infantry. No family details are listed.

D. Sharp is remembered in the Book of Remembrance at the Shrine of Remembrance, Melbourne, Victoria.



Private D. Sharp is commemorated on the Roll of Honour, located in the Hall of Memory Commemorative Area at the Australian War Memorial, Canberra, Australia on Panel 97.



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

(36 pages of Private Douglas Sharp'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**

### **THE TOLL OF WAR**

#### **325TH LIST**

#### **VICTORIANS**

#### **DIED (OTHER CAUSES)**

Pte D. Sharp, Archer's Creek (injuries)

*(The Evening Echo, Ballarat, Victoria – 19 July, 1917)*

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### **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.

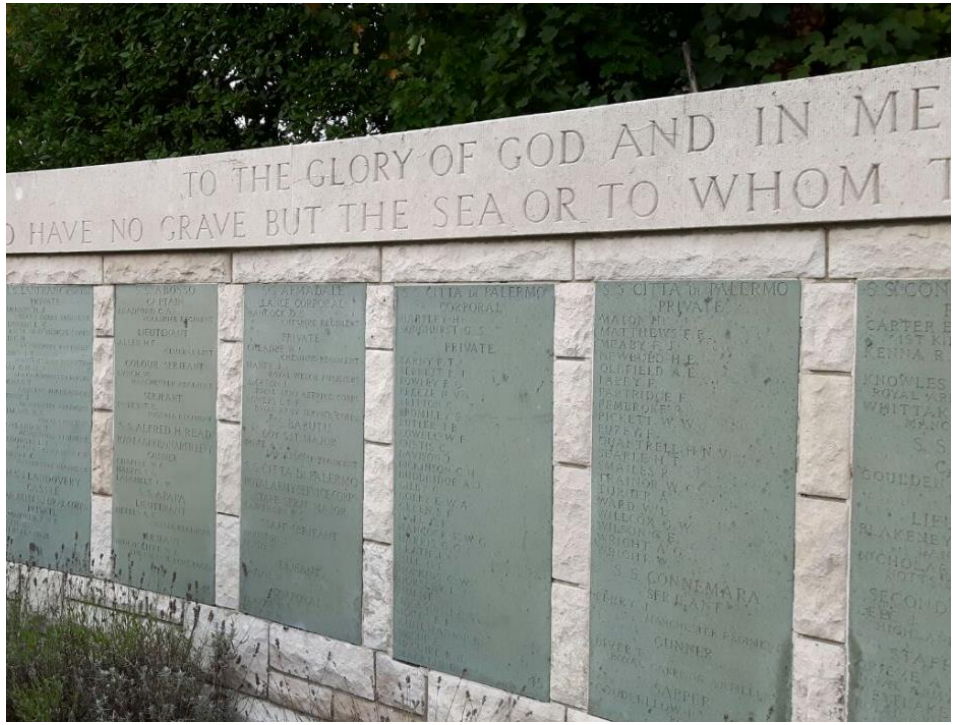
The memorial was designed by T. Newham and unveiled by Sir William Robertson on 10 December 1930.

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**

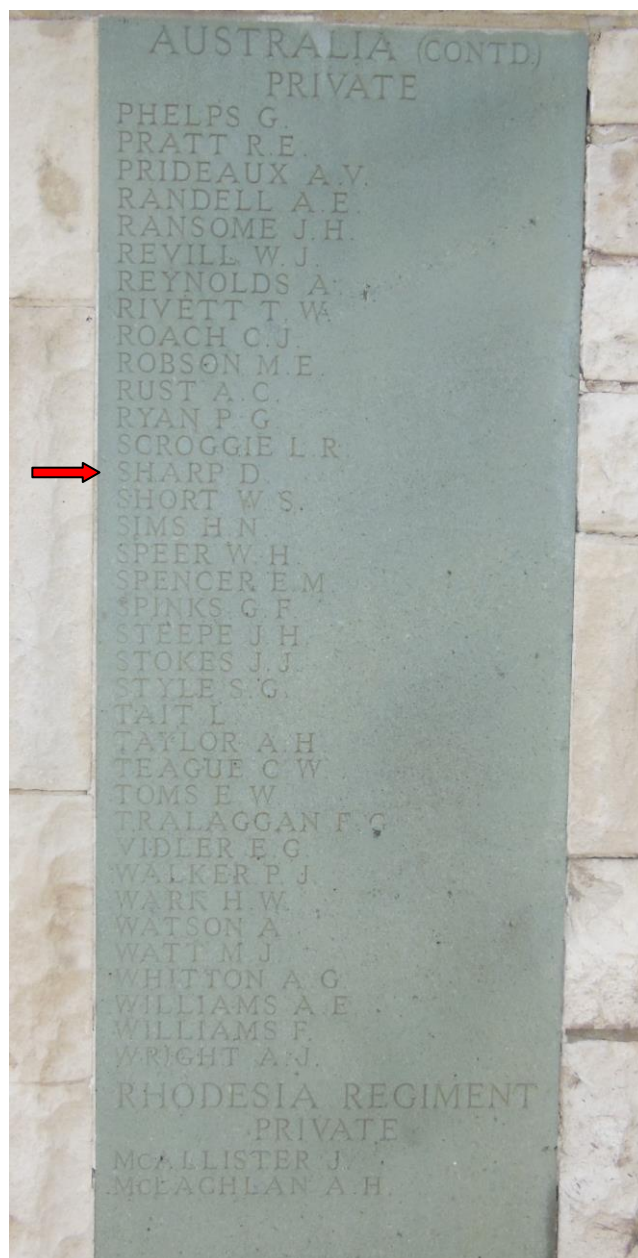


Name Panels behind Cross of Sacrifice

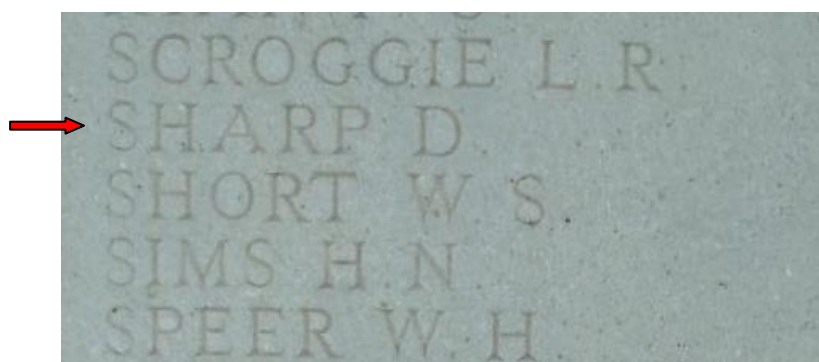


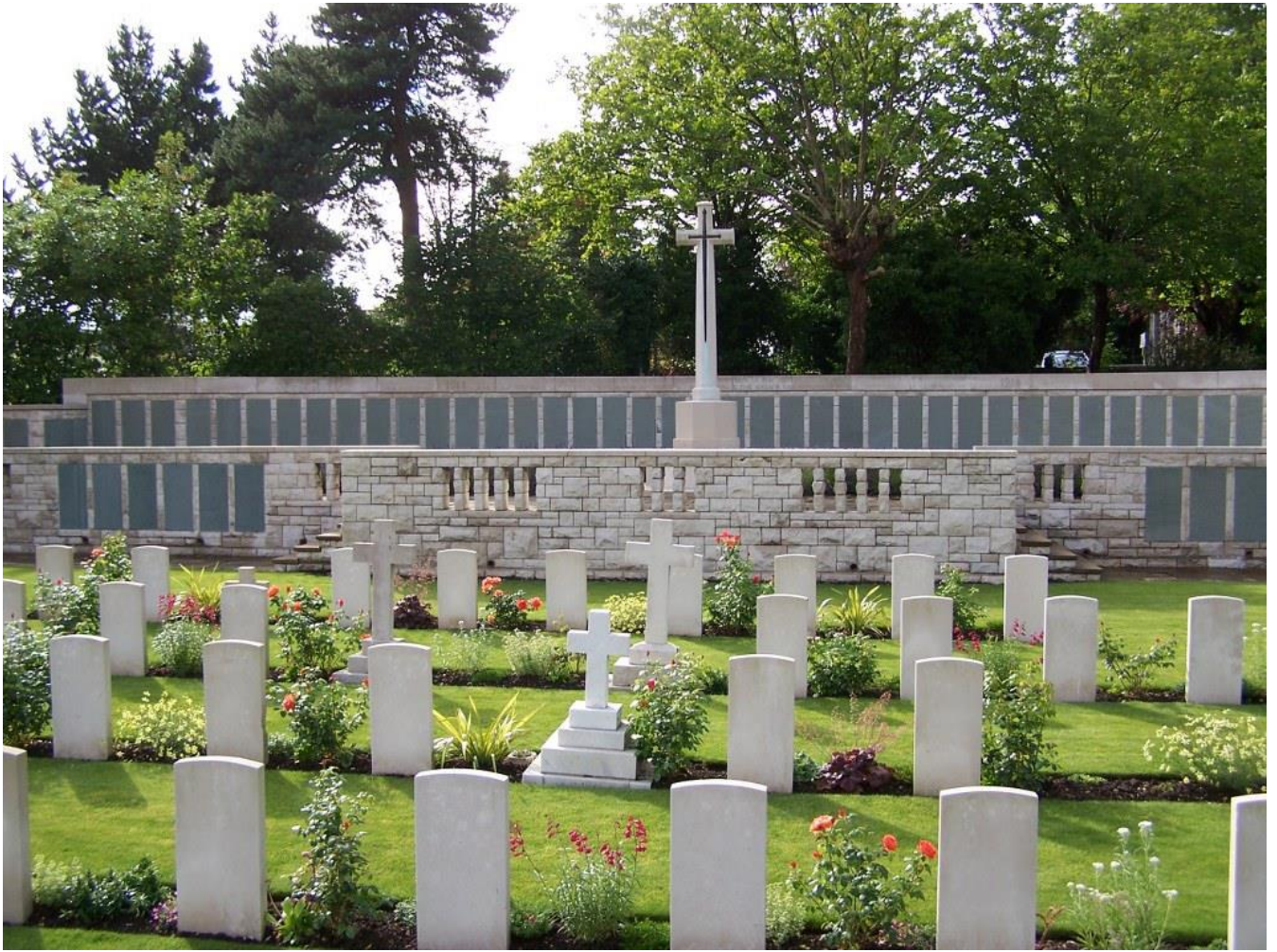


Photo of Private D. Sharp's name on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission's Hollybrook Memorial, Southampton, Hampshire, England.



(Photo by julia&keld – Find a Grave)





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

*(Photo from CWGC)*