

**Lawnswood Cemetery, Leeds,  
West Yorkshire, England  
War Graves**



*Lest We Forget*

**World War 1**



**SECOND LIEUTENANT**

**F. C. TURNER**

**AUSTRALIAN FLYING CORPS**

**16TH JUNE, 1918 Age 25**

## Frederick Charles TURNER

Frederick Charles Turner was born at Colchester, Essex, England in 1892 to parents Charles William & Lydia Turner (nee Lungley).

[The 1891 England Census recorded Frederick Charles Turner's parents (before his birth) as Charles William Turner (Gardner, aged 28, born Colchester, Essex) & Lydia Turner (aged 25, born Brightlingsea) living in a 4 roomed Cottage at London Road, Stanway, Essex. They had 2 children – Daisy Ellen (aged 3, born Stanway, Essex) & Violet Annie (aged 1, born Stanway, Essex). Also living with them was Henry Turner, widower, father of Charles William Turner (Gardner – self employed, aged 62)]

Charles William Turner (aged 31), his wife Lydia (aged 28) & their 3 children – Daisy E. (aged 5), Violet A. (aged 2) & Fred. C. (aged 1) were passengers on *Ophir* which had departed from England on 8th September, 1893 bound for Sydney, Australia.

The 1913 Australian Electoral Roll for the division of Darlinghurst recorded Frederick Charles Turner, Jeweller, of 86 Bayswater Road, Darlinghurst, Sydney, NSW.

Frederick Charles Turner was a 22 year old, single, Jeweller from "The Bungalow" Chaley Street, Willoughby, N.S.W. when he enlisted at Liverpool, Sydney, NSW on 26th July, 1915 with the Australian Imperial Force (A.I.F.). His religion was Methodist & his next of kin was listed as his father – Mr W. C. Turner, "The Bungalow" Chaley Street, Willoughby, N.S.W. Frederick Turner stated on his Attestation Papers that he had previously served in School Cadets.

Frederick Charles Turner was posted to Liverpool, Sydney, NSW for recruit training. He was transferred from Liverpool, NSW on 1st September, 1915 & was posted to 5th Field Artillery Brigade, 14th Battery as Gunner. Gunner Turner was promoted to Bombardier from 8th September, 1915 & reverted to the rank of Gunner from 1st November, 1915.

Gunner Frederick Charles Turner, Service number 7445, embarked from Sydney, New South Wales on HMAT *Persic (A34)* on 18th November, 1915 with the 5th Field Artillery Brigade – 14th Battery & disembarked at Suez on 21st December, 1915 & proceeded to join M.E.F. (Mediterranean Expeditionary Force) (Note: As listed on Casualty Form – Active Service. In November, 1915, the decision was made to evacuate the Allied Troops from Gallipoli, Turkey. By 20 December, 1915, a little over a month later, the last of the ANZAC troops had been evacuated from Anzac and Suvla.)

Gunner Frederick Charles Turner proceeded to join B.E.F. (British Expeditionary Force) from Alexandria on 19th March, 1916 on *Minnewaska*. He disembarked at Marseilles, France on 25th March, 1916.

Gunner Frederick Charles Turner was promoted to Sergeant on 1st April, 1916 at Blaringhem, France while posted with 5th Field Artillery Brigade – 14th Battery.

Sergeant Frederick Charles Turner was wounded in action in France on 18th April, 1916. He was admitted to 45th Casualty Clearing Station on 18th April, 1917 with shrapnel wound/s to left Hand. Sergeant Turner was transferred to No. 11 Ambulance Train on 22nd April, 1917 & admitted to 2nd Australian General Hospital at Boulogne, France on 23rd April, 1917. He embarked for England on Hospital Ship *St. Andrew* on 24th April, 1917.

### War Diary – 5th Australian Field Artillery Brigade

*Fleurbaix – 15-4-16:*

*From 10-4-16 until present enemy had not done any damage to our positions.*

*Today 14 Battery Billet set on fire by incendiary shells.*

*Adjutant, 8 Officers & 124 Other Ranks 3rd Fd Brigade arrived advanced party to take over this portion of the line.*

*Fleurbaix - 20-4-16*

*150 shells put into 14 Battery. OP completely blown away. No casualties.*

(Extract of War Diary from The Australian War Memorial)

© Cathy Sedgwick 2023

Sergeant Frederick Charles Turner was admitted to County of Middlesex War Hospital, Napsbury, London, England on 25th April, 1917 with G.S.W. (gunshot wound/s) to left Arm (slight). The Hospital Admissions form recorded "*Operation 28.4.17. F.B.'s removed from each wound.*" (F.B. = Foreign Body). He was transferred & admitted to 3rd Australian Auxiliary Hospital at Dartford on 14th May, 1917. The Hospital Admissions form recorded "*Has just recovered from acute tonsillitis.*"

Base Records advised Mr W. C. Turner, "The Bungalow" Chaley Street, Willoughby, N.S.W., father of Sergeant Frederick Charles Turner, on 9th May, 1917 that No. 7445 Sergeant F. C. Turner had been admitted to County Middlesex War Hospital, Napsbury, St. Albans, England on 25th April, 1917 suffering from gun shot wound left arm, mild.

Sergeant Frederick Charles Turner was discharged to furlo from 18th June, 1917 to 2nd July, 1917 & was then to report to Weymouth.

Sergeant Frederick Charles Turner was marched in to No. 2 Command Depot at Weymouth, Dorset on 5th July, 1917. The Hospital Admissions form recorded "*Small healed wounds (?). \_\_\_\_ of hand & above L knee with little disability. Has tonsillitis with some adenitis. Should have Tonsillectomy arrange transfer to H'Field 10/7/17. Still waiting transfer.*"

Sergeant Frederick Charles Turner reported sick to 1st Australian Auxiliary Hospital at Harefield, Middlesex on 11th July, 1917 from No. 2 Command Depot at Weymouth, Dorset. The Hospital Admissions form recorded "*Enlarged Tonsils. About 1/12 ago "Septic tonsil" (left) in bed 8 days. Tonsillecting about 12 years ago. 18/7/14 Now left Tonsil much enlarged clean. Throat otherwise healthy. Enlarged cervical gland left side.*" He was discharged to Weymouth on 1st August, 1917 & was marched in to No. 2 Command Depot at Weymouth on the same day.

Sergeant Frederick Charles Turner was marched out from No. 2 Command Depot on 8th August, 1917 & was marched in to No. 3 Command Depot on the same day. He was medically classified as B1 A3 (fit for overseas training camp in 2 to 3 weeks). The Hospital Admissions form recorded: "*9/8/17 Wnds of thigh & hand healed. No disability. \_\_\_\_ clean; Corn on sole of R. Foot.*" A second Hospital Admissions form recorded "*9/8/17 Tonsillectomy 11 days ago. Now convalescent. Good result B1 A1.*"

Sergeant Frederick Charles Turner was marched out from No. 3 Command Depot at Hurdcott, Wiltshire on 23rd August, 1917 & was marched in to Overseas Training Brigade at Perham Downs on 24th August, 1917.

Sergeant Frederick Charles Turner was taken on strength of No. 2 Command Depot at Weymouth, Dorset on 16th September, 1917.

Sergeant Frederick Charles Turner joined No. 1 S.M.A. (School of Military Aeronautics) at Reading from 4th October, 1917 & was appointed Cadet (A.I.F. List 244). He was marched in to A.F.C. (Australian Flying Corps) Depot from Reading on 15th January, 1918.

### **The Australian Flying Corps (A.F.C.)**

In 1914 Australia's only military aviation base, the Central Flying School, newly established at Point Cook, was equipped with two flying instructors and five flimsy training aircraft. From this modest beginning Australia became the only British dominion to set up a flying corps for service during the First World War. Known as the Australian Flying Corps (AFC) and organised as a corps of the Australian Imperial Force (AIF), its four-line squadrons usually served separately under the orders of Britain's Royal Flying Corps. The AFC's first complete flying unit, No. 1 Squadron, left Australia for the Middle East in March 1916. By late 1917 three more squadrons, Nos 2, 3, and 4, had been formed to fight in France. A further four training squadrons based in England formed an Australian Training Wing to provide pilots for the Western Front.

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It was different for AFC members who served in the Western Front squadrons. Arriving in England between December 1916 and March 1917 and doing eight-months' training before being sent to the front, Nos 2, 3, and 4 Squadrons began their active service at a time when the use of aircraft in war was far more developed. The days when enemy airmen waved to each other on reconnaissance flights were long gone. Aircraft now carried machine-guns as standard equipment, and interrupter gears, developed in 1915, enabled pilots in single-seat fighters to fire

straight ahead through their propellers. By 1918 aircraft were being used in a variety of roles: some as fighters, others for reconnaissance or artillery spotting, and others for bombing operations inside enemy territory.

The AFC's best aircraft in the final year of the war were among the most technically advanced of the day. Bristol's BF2b, a two-seat fighter-bomber known as the Bristol Fighter, could climb to 10,000 feet in 11 minutes and fly at 113 miles an hour when it got there. The famous Sopwith Camel could reach 12,000 feet in 12 minutes, fully loaded with weapons and ammunition, and fly as quickly as the Bristol Fighter. Pilots and observers sat exposed to the elements in noisy open cockpits.

*(Information from Australian War Memorial)*

Cadet Frederick Charles Turner was marched out from A.F.C. Details to No. 5 Training Squadron on 22nd January, 1918. He was attached to No. 5 Training Squadron at Shawbury on 23rd January, 1918 for Elementary Instruction in Aviation.

Cadet Frederick Charles Turner was marched out to 25th Wing Headquarters at Castle Bromwich on 21st March, 1918 & was detached from No. 5 Training Squadron, A.F.C.

Cadet (Sergeant) Frederick Charles Turner having graduated was appointed as Flying Officer (Pilot) & was to be Second Lieutenant in A.I.F. from 24th April, 1918. (A.I.F. List 326).

On 16th June, 1918 Second Lieutenant Frederick Charles Turner, of No. 2 Fighting School, A.F.C., was piloting a Sopwith Pup Serial number C. 271 from Marske Aerodrome, Yorkshire. He was to carry out an aerial flight with an Instructor in a Sopwith Scout. The plane was spinning at about 150 feet & hit the ground.

Second Lieutenant Frederick Charles Turner died at 11.30 am on 16th June, 1918 at Marske-by Sea, Yorkshire, England as a result of a Flying accident.

A Court of Enquiry was held at Marske Hall on 17th June, 1918 enquiring into the circumstances connected with the Accident on 16th June, 1918 at Marske involving the death of Second Lieutenant F. C. Turner, Australian Flying Corps.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY  
13 AUG 1918  
For Officer i/o Records.  
Army Form A. 2.

PROCEEDINGS of a\* COURT OF ENQUIRY.  
assembled at MARSKE HALL.  
on the 17th June, 1918.  
by order of Commandant No. 2, Fighting School.

for the purpose of enquiring into the circumstances connected with the Accident on 16th June 1918 at Marske involving the death of 2/Lt. TURNER, F.C. Australian Flying Corps.

PRESIDENT.  
Capt. J.C.B. Longbotham. R.A.F.

MEMBERS.  
Lieut. W.E. Roe. R.A.F. (S.R.)  
Lieut. G.S. McGregor. R.A.F. (S.R.)

IN ATTENDANCE.

The Court having assembled pursuant to order, proceed to take evidence:-

(Air Ministry)  
{ F.S.  
{ G.S.  
{ LONDON. }



LIST OF WITNESSES.

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RANK.	NAME.	UNIT.
Lieut.	FIELDER. R.C.	R.A.F. (G.L.)
2/AM.	LAMBERT? E.R.	R.A.F.
Capt.	HICKS. C.L.H.	R.A.F. (S.R.)
Cpl.	WHITMARSH. F.	R.A.F.
Lieut.	BRIDGER. J.D.	R.A.M.C.
Sgt.	LIVESEY. J.A.	R.A.F.
Capt.	FIELDING-JOHNSON. W.S.	R.A.F.

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EVIDENCE.

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1st Witness. Lieut. R.C.Fielder. R.A.F., G.L.No.2. Fighting School states:-

I am an Instructor attached to E.Flight. At Marske on the 16th June 1918 about 11.25 a.m. I instructed 2/Lt Turner A.F.C. an Officer under instruction to take up Sopwith Pup machine No.C.271. Single seater machine. The weather conditions were good and the wind moderate S.W. The purpose of the Flight was to carry out an Aerial Fight between himself and myself on another Sopwith Scout. 2/Lt. Turner had left the ground about two or three minutes before I taxied out to take off. As I was turning round into the wind I noticed a machine spinning at about 150 feet, he was spinning slowly and at first I thought it was finishing a spin from some considerable height. It continued to spin until it hit the ground. The machine was completely smashed and a second later burst into flames on the ground. The machine fell nearly half a mile from the hangars and I saw several mechanics running with fire extinguishers to the scene of the accident.

(Sgd) R.C.Fielder. Lieut.  
R.A.F.

2nd Witness. No. 5122. 2nd A.M.Lambert.E.R. E.Flight No.2. Fighting School states:-

I am rigger at Marske on the 16th June 1918 about 11.15. a.m. I examined Sopwith Scout Machine No.C.271 and found it O.K.

(Sgd) 2/AM. Lambert. E.R.

3rd Witness. No. 39565. Cpl. Whitmarsh. F. E.Flight No.2. Fighting School states:-

I am fitter. At Marske on the 16th June 1918 about 11.15. a.m. I examined and filled with petrol Sopwith Scout No.C 271. I started the machine up with the Sgt Fitter in the seat and the engine W.D. No. 31558 was in perfect running order.

(Sgd) F.Whitmarsh. Cpl.

P.T.O.



4th Witness. Capt. C.L.H.Hicks. R.A.F. (S.R.) O.C. No.4 Group No.2 Fighting School states:-

At Marske on the 16th June 1918 about 11.30 a.m. I not noticed a Sopwith Scout machine about 150 feet make a slow left hand turn and immediately start to spin. The machine with engine still running spun about 4 or 5 times into the ground and a few seconds afterwards burst into flames. I immediately despatched mechanics with fire extinguishers.

(Sgd) C.L.H.Hicks.  
Capt. R.A.F. (S.R.)

5th Witness. Lieut. J.D.Bridger. R.A.M.C. states:-

At Marske on the 16th June 1918 about 11.30.am. I saw a machine spin into the ground and almost immediately burst into flames. I cycled to the scene of the accident at once. The Pilot was dead. The body was extricated and on examination I found the right leg broken with the bone protruding about 4 inches through the flesh and charred shewing that it had burnt after coming through. His knee was dislocated. His clothing was burnt off from below the waist and the body generally charred. I am of opinion that he was killed instantaneously as a result of the injury and that he was dead before the fire broke out. It was impossible to see considering the charred condition to determine what other injuries there might have been.

(Sgd) J.D.Bridger. Lieut.  
R.A.M.C.

6th Witness. No. 45406 Sgt Livesey. J.A. E.Flight No.2. Fighting School states:-

I am acting Flight Sgt, at No.2.Fighting School. I saw the machine dive to the ground and burst into flames. I immediately despatched all the flight about 14 or 15 men with fire extinguishers to the scene and called the Ambulance. It took them about 4 minutes to get to the scene. I did not go.

(Sgd) J.A.Livesey. Sgt.

5th Witness recalled. Lieut. J.D.Bridger.

As I approached I saw about 15 men spraying the fire with extinguishers. The fire burnt in all probability about 10 minutes. It took about 5 minutes to extinguish it.

(Sgd) J.D.Bridger. Lieut.  
R.A.M.C.

7th Witness. Capt. W.S.Fielding-Johnson. R.A.F. states:-

At Marske on the 16th June 1918 about 11.20.a.m. I was flying an Avro and saw a Sop Scout crash. I landed alongside within 2 minutes. The Sop Scout was then well on fire. The mechanics and Ambulance arrived with fire extinguishers very shortly afterwards say about a minute and commenced to play upon the flames, the machine however was too far gone for the extinguishers to have the effect of saving the pilot. The fire was under a blaze a minute and a half and out about half a minute afterwards. The machine itself was a total wreck and the engine also. I examined the wreckage together with Corporal Baxter and Corporal rigger, but could find no cause for the accident.

(Sgd) W.S.Fielding-Johnson.  
Capt. R.A.F.



FINDING OF COURT.

The undersigned have conducted a Court of Enquiry on the instructions set forth on the first page of this Form and at the place and on the date thereon stated. The evidence of the seven witness is recorded on the pages inserted inside this form.

(A) We find from the evidence that the following facts have been established.

(1) The description of the occupants, planes and engines and of the extent of injury to them is as set forth on the front page of this Form.

(ii) The purpose of and instructions for the Flights (s) were as follows:-

Aeroplane Type. No.	Purpose and instructions (including whether one occupant was instructing the other)
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Scout. C.271.	Instruction in Aerial Fighting Solo.
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(iii) The accident occurred at 11.30 a.m. o'clock at the place and on the date set forth on the front page of this Form.

(iv) The aeroplane (s) were controlled as follows:-

Aeroplane Type.	No.	No. of Seats.	Whether fitted with single or Dual control.	Names of occupants of seats.
Sop Scout. C.271.	one.		Single.	Front, Back, Other. 2/Lieut. F.C. Turner.

(v) The Aeroplane (s) took off the ground as follows:-

Aeroplane Type.	No.	Time.	Weather conditions where Aeroplane took off.
Sop Scout. C271.		11.30.a.m.	Favourable - wind moderate S.W.

(vi) Conditions of Aeroplane at commencement of Flight.

Aeroplane Type.	No.	When last examined		Date	Hour.	Whether Plane and Eng fit for Flight in question.
		By Fitter.	By Rigger.			
Sop. Scout. C271.		16.6.18.	11.15.	16.6.18.	11.15.	Yes.
			a.m.		a.m.	

(vii) The flying experience of the occupants prior to this Flight was:-

Name of occupant.	Types of Aeroplanes.	TIME FLOWN ON EACH TYPE.			
		DUAL.		SOLO.	
		Hours	Mins.	Hours	Mins.
2/Lieut. F.C. Turner.	D.H.6.	8	5	4	10



(Finding Continued.)

Name of Occupant.	Types of Aeroplanes.	TIME FLOWN ON EACH TYPE.			
		DUAL.		SOLO.	
		Hours.	Mins.	Hours.	Mins.
2/Lt.F.C.Turner.	Avro Sop Scout.	4	20	5	40
	S.E. 5.			6	10
					10

(viii) We have examined the following Aeroplane Engine and Pilot's Flying Log Books and have ascertained:-

Description of Book. Remarks including material facts supplementing or confirming evidence of Witnesses.

NIL.

- (ix) We have visited the scene of the accident (before) .....  
Aeroplane was removed and have found the following material facts:-
- (c) The cause of the accident was in our opinion unknown.  
The accident resulted in the death from injuries of 2/Lt. Frederick Charles Turner and the total wreckage of Sop Scout C.271 and Le Rhone Engine.
- (d) This accident has been reported to the accident Committee.

Signature of President of Court.

J.C.B.Longbotham. Capt.

Members of Court.  
ditto.

W.E.Roe. Lt. R.A.F. (S.R.)  
G.S.McGregor. Lt. R.A.F. (S.R.)

Date of Signing 17.6.18.

I CONCUR.

Date of Signing 22.6.18.

Signature of O.C. G.H.B.Harris. Major.  
No.2. Fighting School R.A.F.  
Marske by Sea.

Finding of Court of Enquiry – Casualty Card:

Stalled, turned into spinning nosedive & caught fire on crashing.



A death for Frederick C. Turner, aged 23, was registered in the June quarter, 1918 in the district of Guisborough, North Riding of Yorkshire, England.

The Funeral arrangements of the late Second Lieutenant Frederick Charles Turner was in hands of Mrs J. D. Campbell, 10 Newport Gardens, Headingley, Leeds, sister of the late Second Lieutenant Turner, as recorded in a Telegram from Aeronautics Marske by sea to Administrative Headquarters, London. He was buried at 2 pm on 20th June, 1918 in Lawnswood Cemetery, West Yorkshire, England – Grave No. 393 Section W, A.I.F. Consecrated Ground. This is now recorded by CWGC as Screen Wall W. 393. He does not have a CWGC headstone but his death is still acknowledged by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

*From the burial report of Second Lieutenant Frederick Charles Turner - Coffin was good. Polished Elm. The deceased Officer was accorded a Military Funeral, the procession leaving the residence of his sister, Mrs J. D. Campbell, 10 Newport Gardens, Headingley, Leeds. The coffin was draped with the Union Jack, and surmounted by several beautiful wreaths. Gun Carriage, Firing Party, Bugler and Pallbearers were in attendance. Wreaths were sent by the following: Mr & Mrs J. D. Campbell, Mr & Mrs Haddon, Mr & Mrs Whitley, Mrs & Miss Ellis and Commandant & Officers of the 2nd Fighting School. Marske-by-Sea. Administrative Headquarters, A.I.F. London, were represented at the funeral.*

Names & Address of relatives or friends present at Funeral – Sister & Brother-in-Law Mr & Mrs J. D. Campbell, 10 Newport Gardens, Headingley, Leeds.

Second Lieutenant Frederick Charles Turner was entitled to 1914/15 Star, British War Medal & the Victory Medal. A Memorial Scroll & Memorial Plaque were also sent to Second Lieutenant Turner's father – Mr W. C. Turner, as the closest next-of-kin. (Scroll sent October, 1921 & Plaque sent December, 1922).

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission lists Second Lieutenant Frederick Charles Turner, aged 25, of No. 1 Squadron, Australian Flying Corps. He was the son of Charles William & Lydia Turner, of Chaley St., Willoughby, New South Wales.

Second Lieutenant F. C. Turner is commemorated on the Roll of Honour, located in the Hall of Memory Commemorative Area at the Australian War Memorial, Canberra, Australia on Panel 187.



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

(71 pages of Second Lieutenant Frederick Charles Turner'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 Australia*



**Lieut. F. Turner  
(OF WILLOUGHBY),  
killed in flying acci-  
dent.**

*(Australian Town and Country Journal, Sydney, NSW – 17 July, 1918)*



## **Newspaper Notices**

### **OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST**

The 299th and 300th lists of casualties sustained by Australian troops abroad were issued yesterday....

#### **WOUNDED**

Sgt F. C. TURNER, Willoughby

*(The Sydney Morning Herald, NSW – 19 May, 1917)*

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### **414th CASUALTY LIST**

#### **ACCIDENTALLY KILLED**

2nd Lt. FREDK. CHAS. TURNER, Willoughby

*(The Sydney Morning Herald, NSW – 4 July, 1918)*

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### **WAR CASUALTIES**

#### **KILLED**

Lieut. Frederick Charles Turner, of the Flying Corps, and late of the Field Artillery, was killed in a flying accident on June 16 last. He was a son of Mr and Mrs C. W. Turner, of "The Bungalow" Willoughby, and was well known in amateur athletic circles in Sydney.

*(The Sydney Morning Herald, NSW – 6 July, 1918)*

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### **THE 414th CASUALTY LIST**

#### **DEAD, OTHER CAUSES**

2nd-Lieut. F. C. Turner, (Willoughby), accidently killed, p.r.w.

*(The Farmer and Settler, Sydney, NSW – 2 August, 1918)*

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Frederick C. Turner is remembered with a plaque (see red arrow) on his parents' grave in Macquarie Park Cemetery & Crematorium – Methodist Monumental C5 Grave 0035.



*(Photo from Northern Cemeteries)*



**Parents' Plaque**





*(Photo from The AIF Project – Peter Dennis)*

*Also Son of above*  
*FREDERICK C. TURNER*  
*2nd Lieut. A.F.C.*  
*Killed in England 16.6.1918*  
*Aged 25 Years*

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#### Commonwealth War Graves Commission

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.

Second Lieutenant Frederick Charles Turner no longer has a Headstone, like others buried in the same plot, but is instead remembered on the CWGC Screen Wall.



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

J00600

### **Second Lieutenant F. C. Turner's original Cross marker**

*Mrs A T Sharp visiting the graves of Second Lieutenant (Lt) Frederick Charles Turner, 1st Squadron, Australian Flying Corps, and 4217 Private (Pte) Horace Sago, of the 21st Battalion, Australian Infantry, at the Lawnswood Cemetery at Leeds, England.*

*Lt Turner enlisted on 26 July 1915 at Darlinghurst NSW in the 5th Field Artillery. He was accidentally killed on 16 June 1918 aged 25 years.*

*Pte Sago enlisted on 6 January 1916 at Ballarat Vic. He died of his wounds on 26 November 1916 aged 25 years.*

*From the collection of Mr Alfred Thomas Sharp. Mr Sharp was the Commonwealth Immigration Officer of Victoria and was based in the London Office during the First World War. He and his wife hosted and visited many soldiers, particularly those from Victoria, who were recuperating in London. He also photographed many Australian graves in English cemeteries. His photograph collection relating to this period in London was bequeathed to the Memorial in 1922 after his death. During his time in London he was a member of the British Volunteer Regiment, serving with the Willesden Battalion, Middlesex Volunteer Regiment.*



## Lawnswood Cemetery, West Yorkshire, England

During the First World War, the major hospitals in Leeds were the 2nd Northern General with 1,800 beds and the East Leeds War Hospital with 1,900. Leeds was also one of the principal hospital centres in Yorkshire during the Second World War.

Leeds (Lawnswood) Cemetery was opened in 1875 and contains 138 burials of the First World War, 88 of them forming a war graves plot in Section W. As these graves could not be marked individually, the names of the dead are recorded on a screen wall. The rest of the First World War burials and all of the 67 Second World War burials are scattered throughout the cemetery. A further screen wall bears the names of 105 casualties of both wars buried in Leeds General Cemetery, where their graves could no longer be maintained.

In all, there are now 222 First World War casualties and 91 from the Second World War commemorated in the cemetery.

The memorial to 94 Second World War casualties whose remains were cremated at Leeds (Lawnswood) Crematorium is in the central hall of the Columbarium.

*(Information from CWGC)*



**Entrance to Lawnswood Cemetery** *(Photo from Find a Grave – Photoman81)*





**CWGC Cross of Sacrifice & Screen Walls** (Photo from War Memorials Online – Ynyr Owen)



(Photo from CWGC)





(Photo from CWGC)

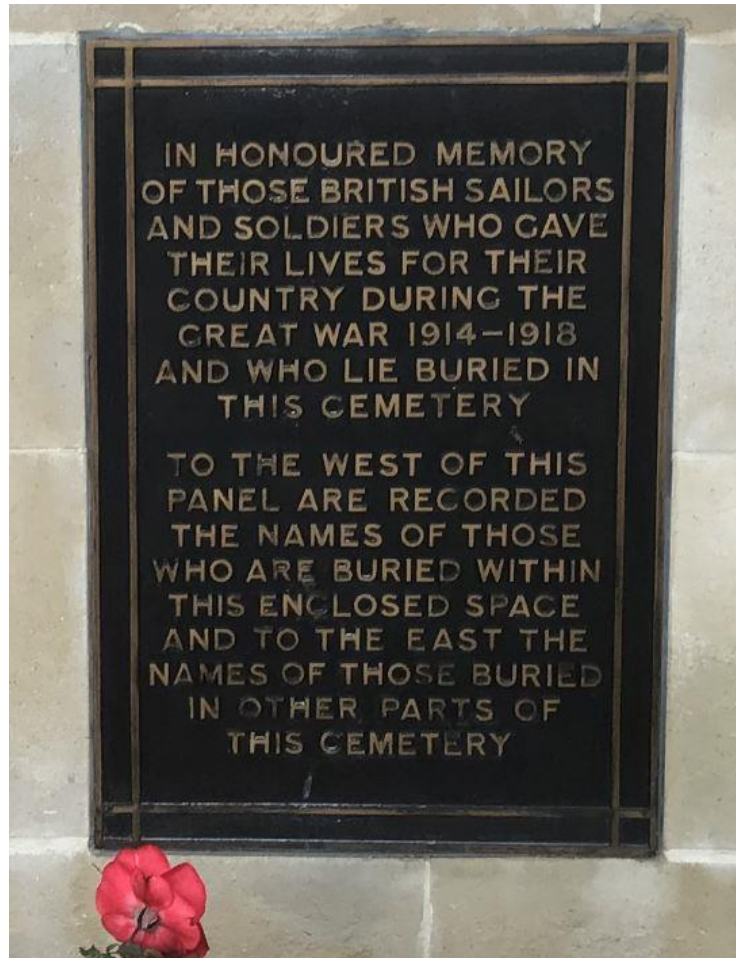
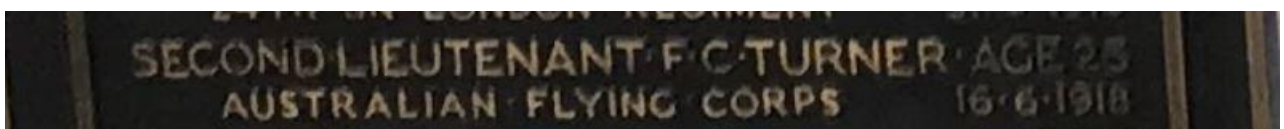


Photo of Second Lieutenant F. C. Turner's name on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Screen Wall in Lawnswood Cemetery, West Yorkshire, England.



(Photo from War Memorials Online – Ynyr Owen)





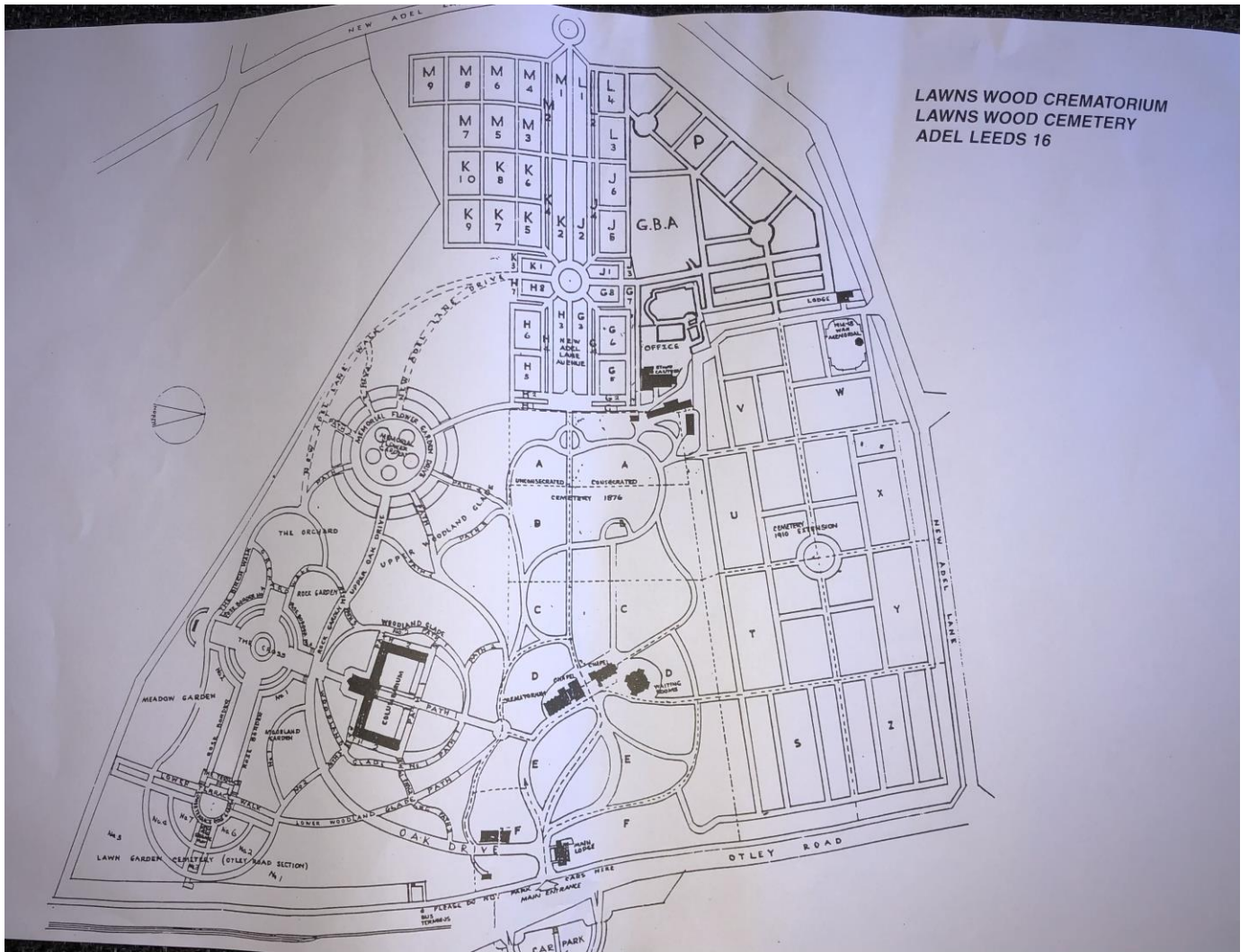


(Photo from War Memorials Online – Ynyr Owen)



(Photo from CWGC)





Map of Lawnswood Cemetery (Photo from Find a Grave – Ben McBean)