

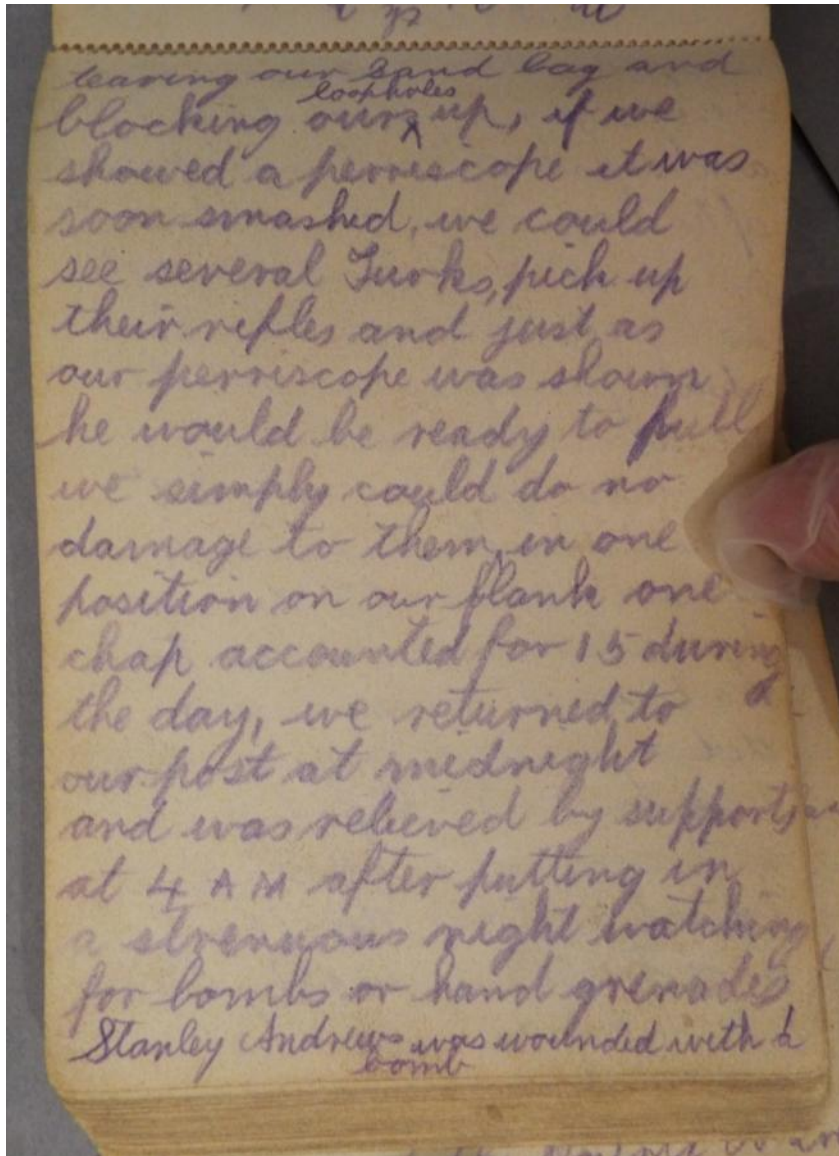
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middling, the noise of rifles and the firing of bombs were terrific, out of 100 that
 volunteered to take the trench very few got back uninjured they captured about 40 Turks
 and held the trench until about 4 AM then the Turks simply filled the trench with bombs
 until they were forced to leave, we lost a Captain Goulding and four wounded (*sic*)
 [*wounded*] in the trench close to where I was posted, by a bomb we were relieved into
 support trenches at 6 AM, had a hot drink of tea then fell asleep, at our rear you could
 move for men in readiness (*sic*) for a charge, a heavy bombard
 > ment <

was carrying on at Cape
 Helle and news had arrived
 the Aka-barba hill was
 reached and 2,000 casualties
 and 1,500 prisoners taken,
 Our Second (Colonel)
 Brown and Luieu Rout
 was wounded making
 three officers for the one
 day June 5th Saturday
 Returned to main trenches
 from 12 to 8 PM carrying
 on a steady fire at places
 but our position we could
 not shoot as the Turks
 had loop holes to shoot
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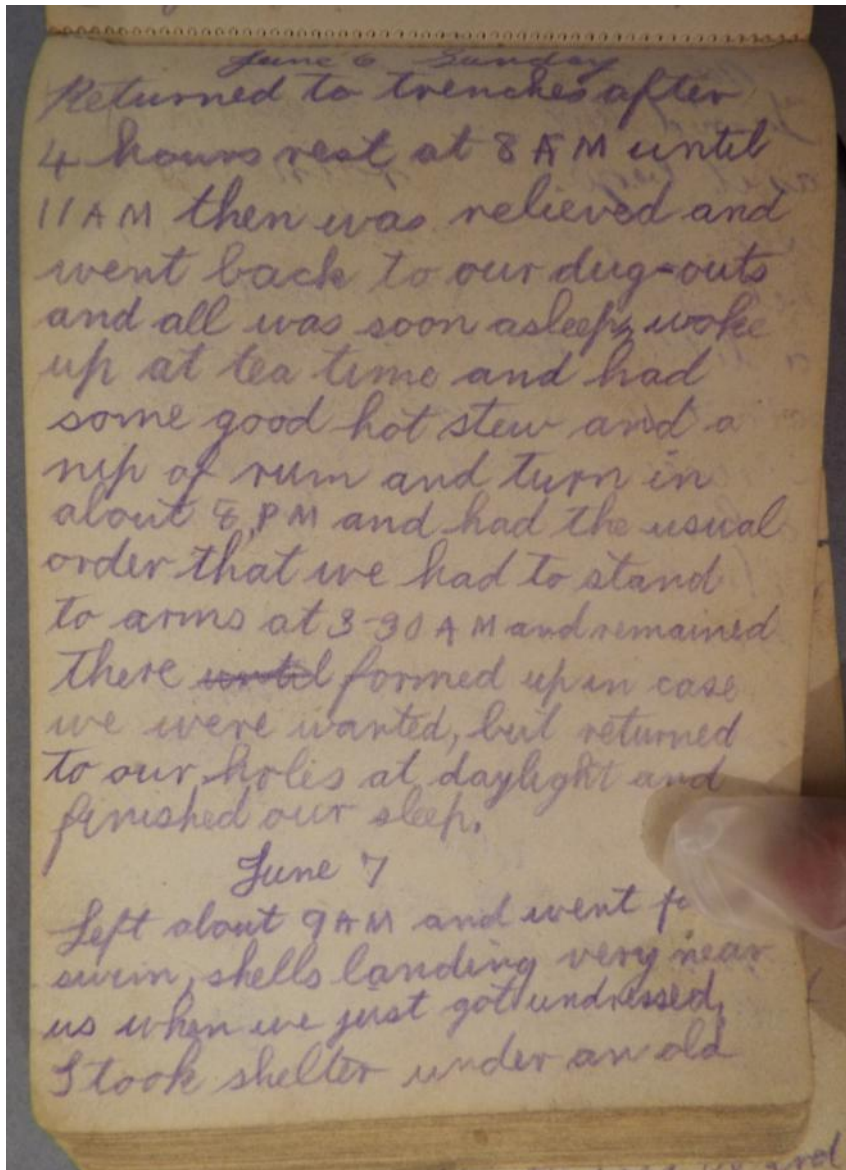
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tearing our sand bag and blocking our > loopholes < up, if we showed a periscope (*sic*) it was soon smashed, we could see several Turks, pick up their rifles and just as our periscope was shown he would be ready to pull we simply could do no damage to them in one position on our flank one chap accounted for 15 during the day, we returned to our post at midnight and was relieved by supports at 4 AM after putting in a strenuous night watching for bombs or hand grenades, Stanley Andrews was wounded with a bomb



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June 6 Sunday

Returned to trenches after 4 hours rest at 8 AM until 11 AM then was relieved and went back to our dug-outs and all was soon asleep woke up at tea time and had some good hot stew and a nip of rum and turn in about 8 PM and had the usual order that we had to stand to arms at 3- 30 AM and remained there until formed up in case we were wanted, but returned to our holes at daylight and finished our sleep.

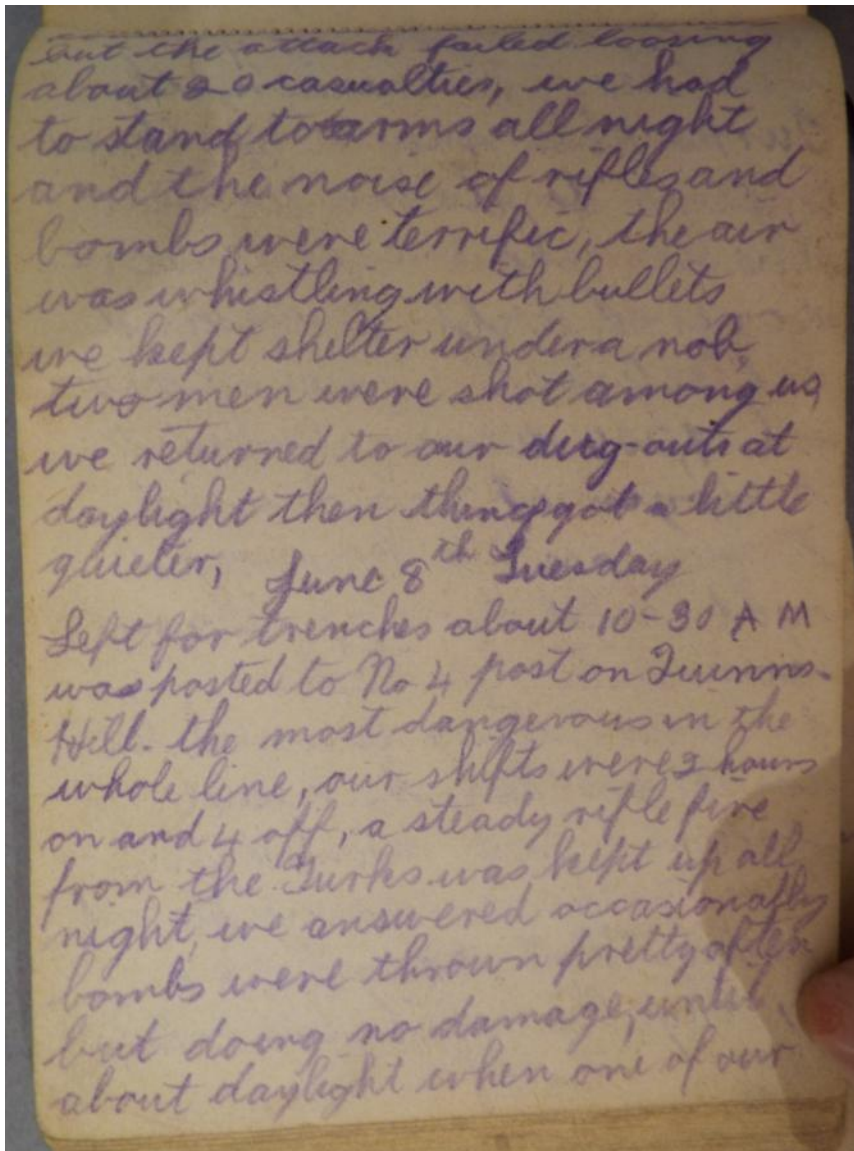
June 7

Left about 9 AM and went for a swim, shells landing very near us when we just got undressed, I took shelter under an old

~~was finished~~
 being the first wash I had for
 a week, after laying in very
 dirty trenches and getting
 smothered with maggots from
 dead lying under our rifle
 points, been there for several
 weeks, after dinner we rested
 but was annoyed by small
 flies, we took our shirts off
 an had what we call a rea
 count of lice, to see if there were
 any cowards among them
 and left while we were under
 fire, but they seemed to be
 all there, we gave them
 something to do in our
 trousers by turning them inside
 out to get next to the skin again,
 at 10 PM an attack was to be
 made by the Auckland Reg
 to push the enemy a little
 further away so that they

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wharf and finished my wash being the first wash I had for a week, after laying in very dirty
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 them something to do in our trousers by turning them inside out to get next to the skin
 again, at 10 PM an attack was to be made by the
 Auckland Reg to push the enemy a little further away so that they

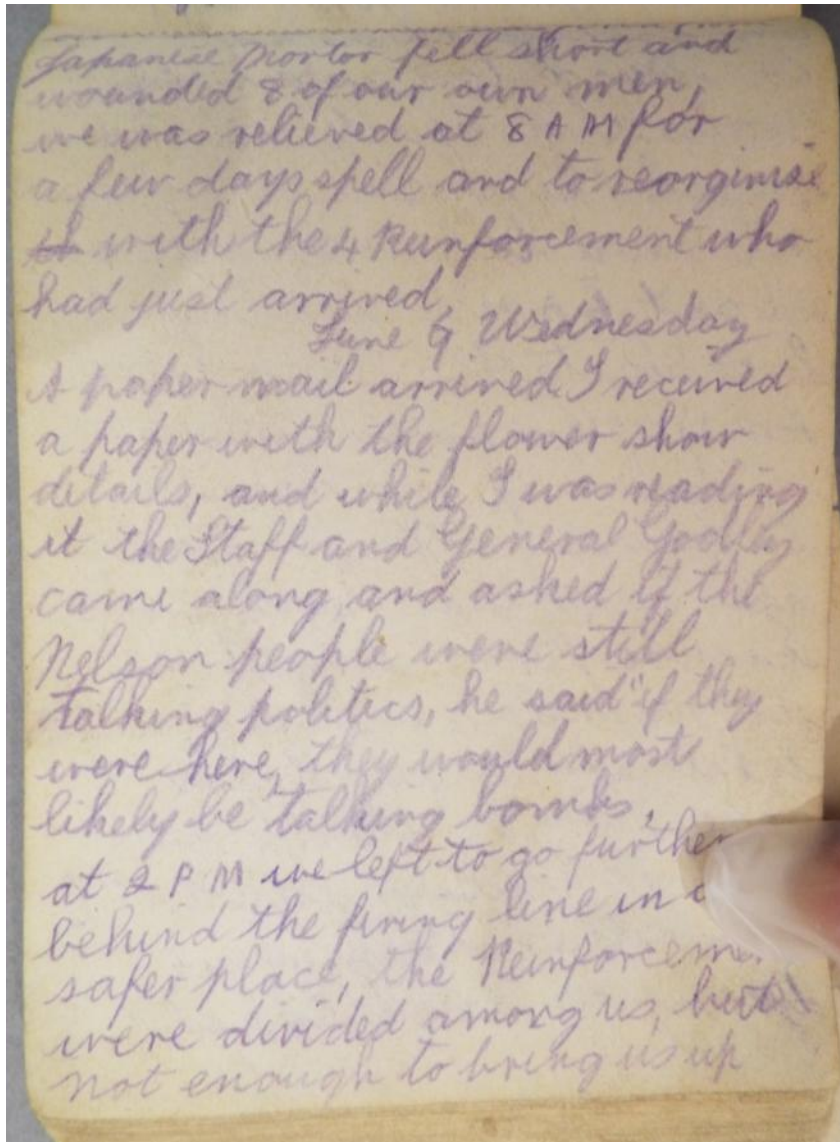


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could not reach us with bombs but the attack failed loosing about 20 casualties, we had to stand to arms all night and the noise of rifles and bombs were terrific, the air was whistling with bullets we kept shelter under a nob, two men were shot among us, we returned to our dug-outs at daylight then things got a little quieter,

June 8th Tuesday

Left for trenches about 10-30 AM was posted to No 4 post on Quinn's Hill. the most dangerous in the whole line, our shifts were 2 hours on and 4 off, a steady rifle fire from the Turks was kept up all night, we answered occasionally bombs were thrown pretty often but doing no damage, until about daylight when one of our



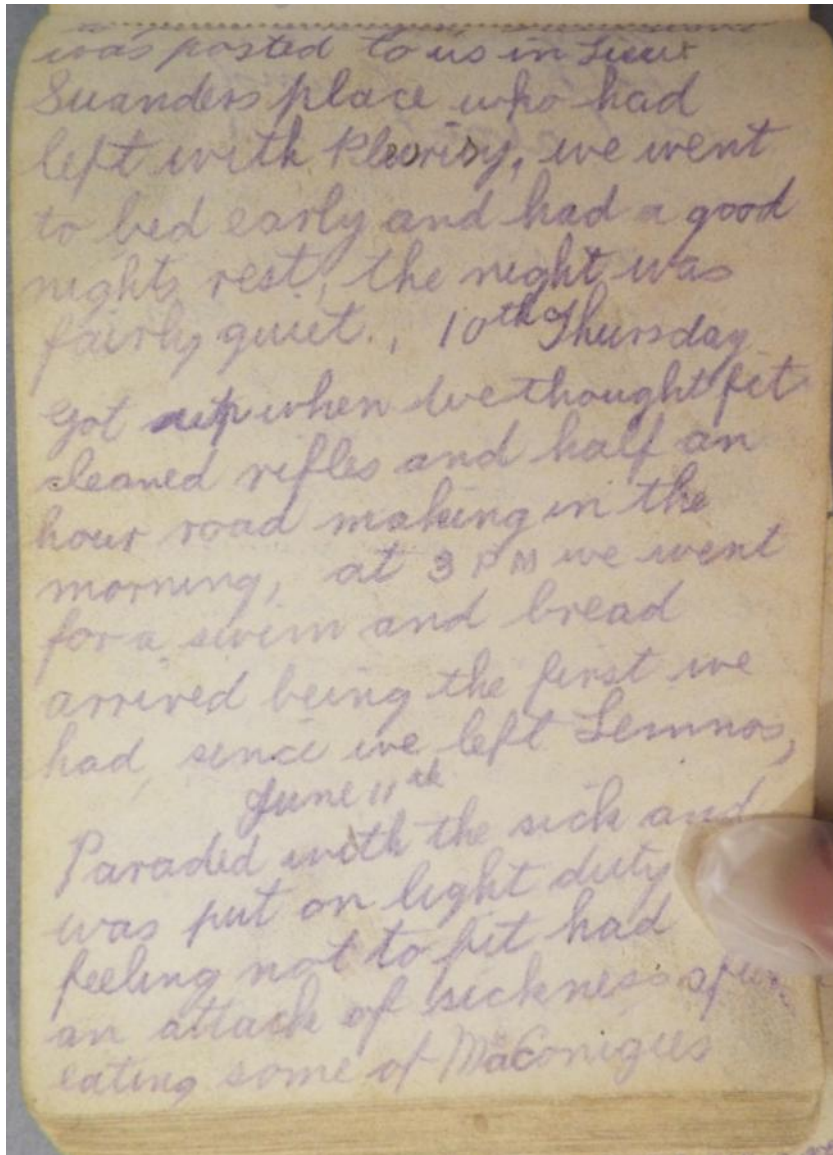
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own bombs which was fired from Japanese mortar fell short and wounded 8 of our own men, we was relieved at 8 AM for a few days spell and to reorganise ~~th~~ with the 4 Reinforcement who had just arrived.

June 9 Wednesday

A paper mail arrived I received a paper with the flower show details, and while I was reading it the Staff and General Godley came along and asked if the Nelson people were still talking politics, he said "if they were here they would most likely be talking bombs."

at 2 PM we left to go further behind the firing line in a safer place, the Reinforcement were divided among us, but not enough to bring us up

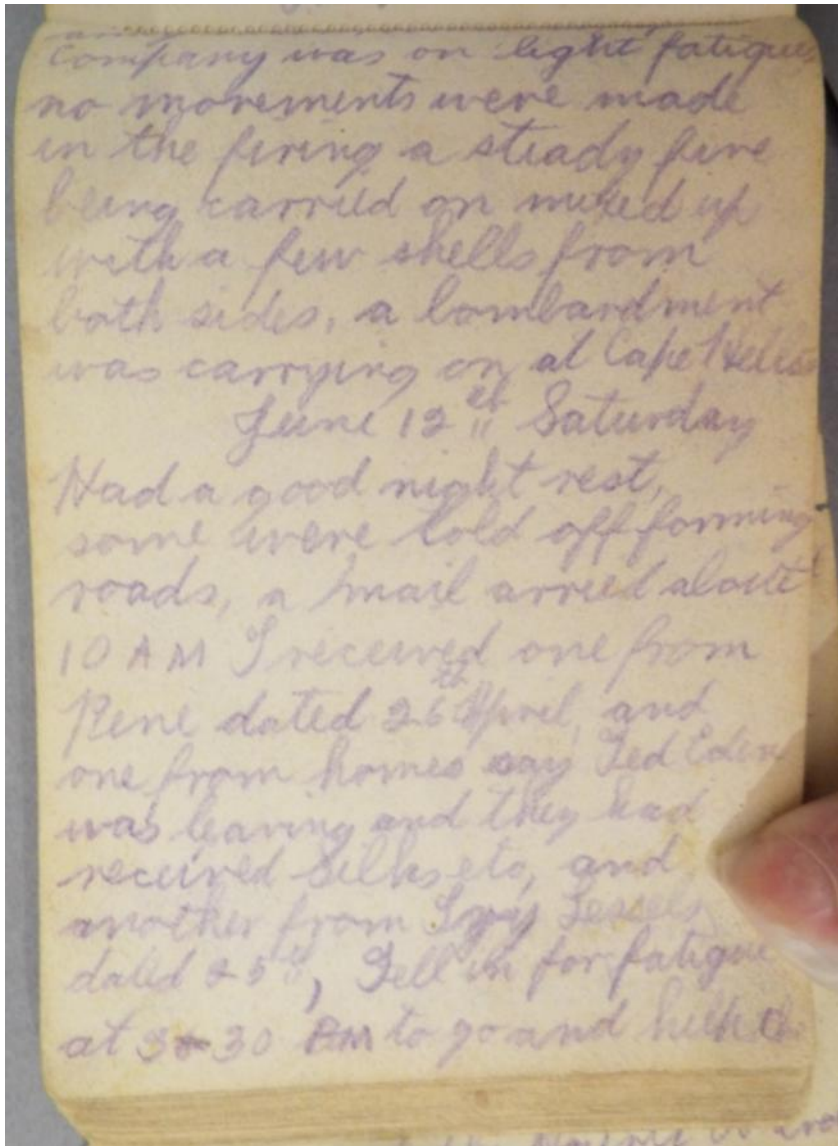


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to full strength, Lieut Stone was posted to us in Lieut Suanders (*sic*) place who had left with the Pleurisy, we went to bed early and had a good nights rest, the night was fairly quiet, 10th Thursday

Got up when we thought fit cleaned rifles and half an hour road making in the morning, at 3 PM we went for a swim and bread arrived being the first we had, since we left Lemnos, June 11th

Paraded with the sick and was put on light duty feeling not to (*sic*) fit had an attack of sickness after eating some of MaConigies

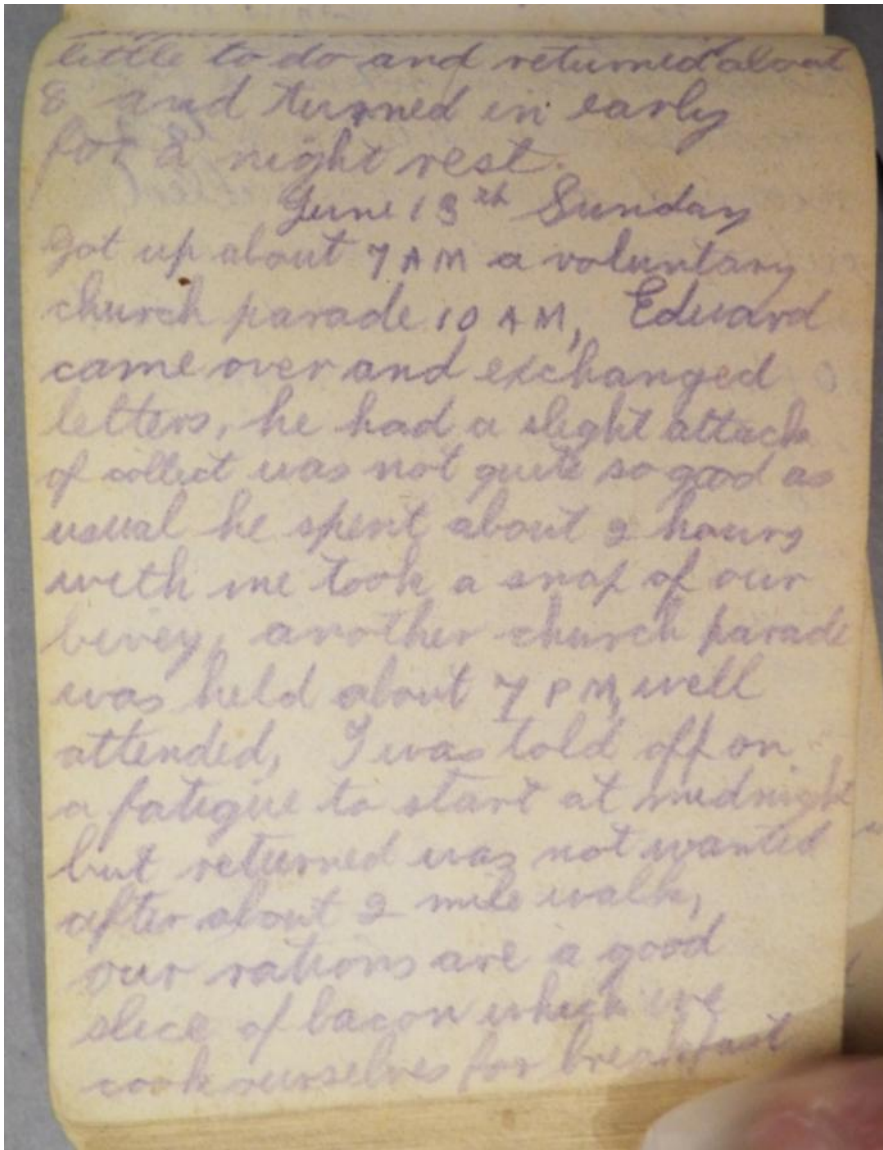


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army ration, remainder of Company was on light fatigue no movements were made in the firing a steady fire being carried on mixed up with a few shells from both sides, a bombardment was carrying on at Cape Helles

June 12th Saturday

Had a good night rest, some were told off forming roads, a mail arrived about 10 AM I received one from Rene dated 26th April, and one from home say Ted Eden was leaving and they had received Silks etc, and another from [Ivy] Lessels dated 25th, Fell in for fatigue at 3-30 PM to go and help the

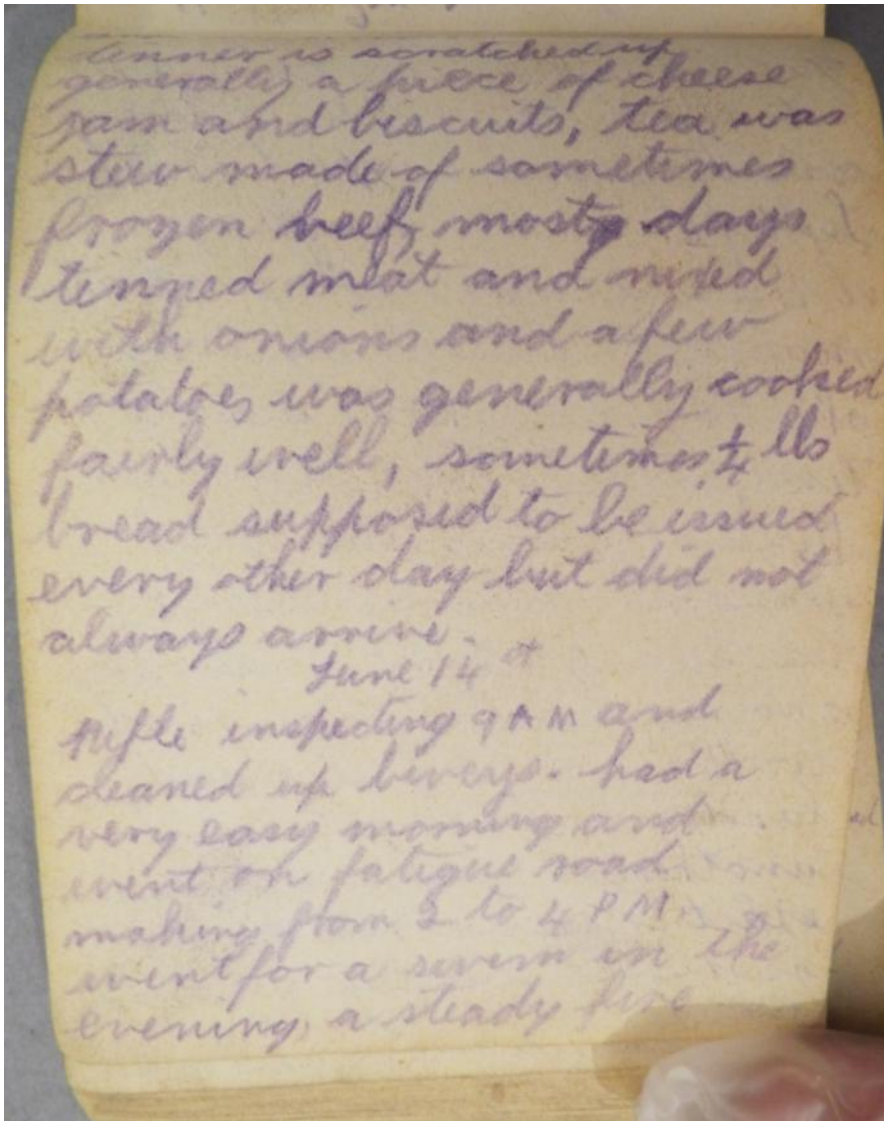


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sappers in Quinns, had very little to do and returned about 8 and turned in early for a night rest.

June 13th Sunday

Got up about 7 AM a voluntary Church parade 10 AM, Edward came over and exchanged letters, he had a slight attack of [collict] was not quite so good as usual he spent about 2 hours with me and took a snap of our bivey, another church parade was held about 7 PM, well attended, I was told off on a fatigue to start at midnight but returned was not wanted after about 2 mile walk, our rations are a good slice of bacon which we cook ourselves for breakfast

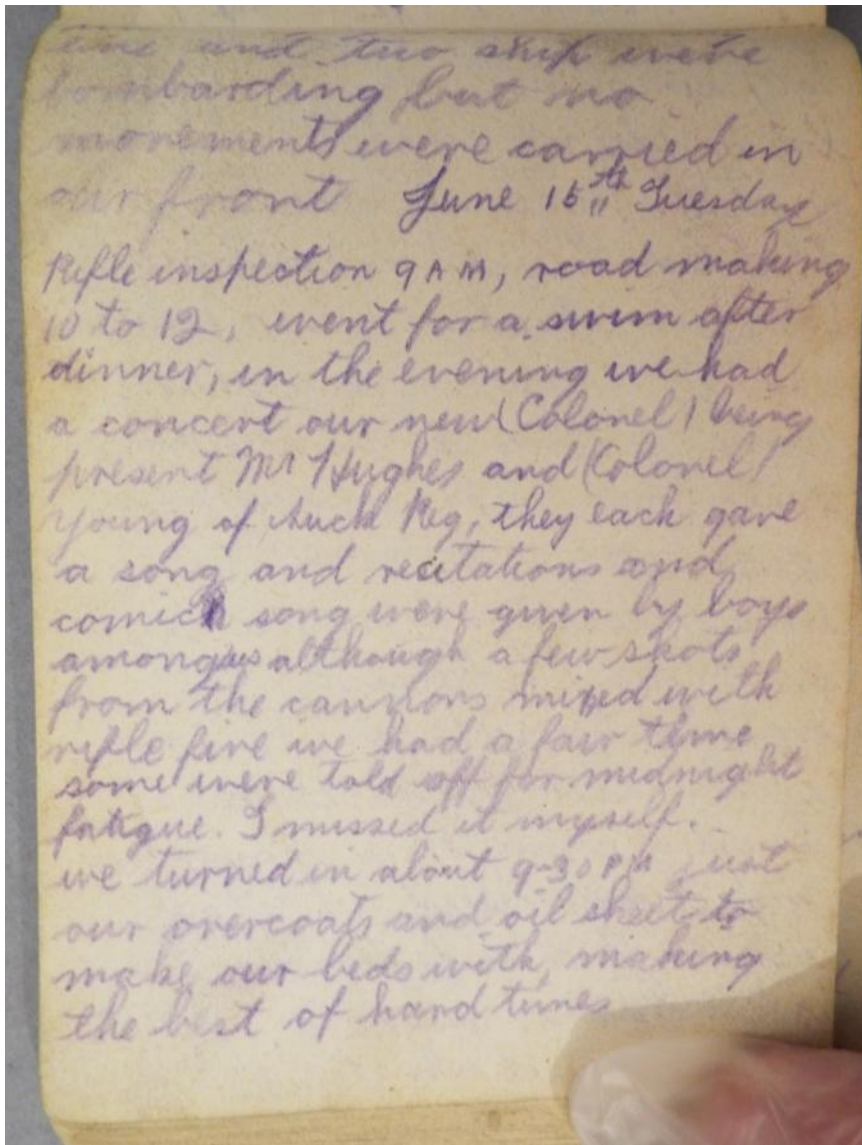


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and tea without milk, dinner is scratched up generally a piece of cheese jam and biscuits, tea was stew made of sometimes frozen beef, most days tinned meat and mixed with onions and a few potatoes was generally cooked fairly well, sometimes, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs bread supposed to be issued every other day but did not always arrive.

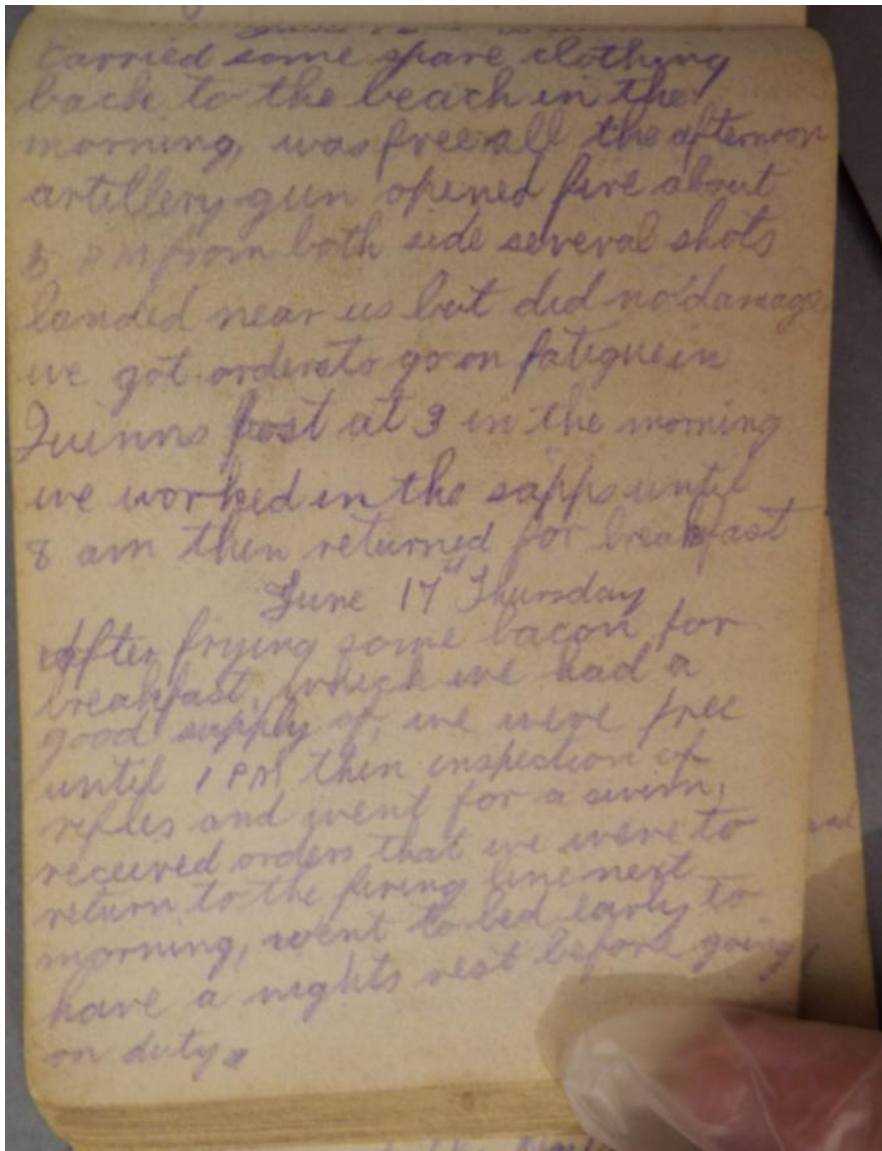
June 14th

Rifle inspecting 9 AM and cleaned up bivouacs. had a very easy morning and went on fatigue road making from 2 to 4 PM went for a swim in the evening, a steady fire



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was carrying on the firing line and and two ships were bombarding but no movements
 were carried in our front June 16th Tuesday
 Rifle inspection 9 AM, road making 10 to 12, went for a swim after dinner, in the evening
 we had a concert our new (Colonel) being present Mr Hughes and (Colonel) Young of
 Auck Reg, they each gave a song and recitations and comick song were given by boys
 among us although a few shots from the cannons mixed with rifle fire we had a fair time
 some were told off for midnight fatigue. I missed it myself.
 we turned in about 9-30 PM just our overcoats and oil sheet to make our beds with,
 making the best of hard times



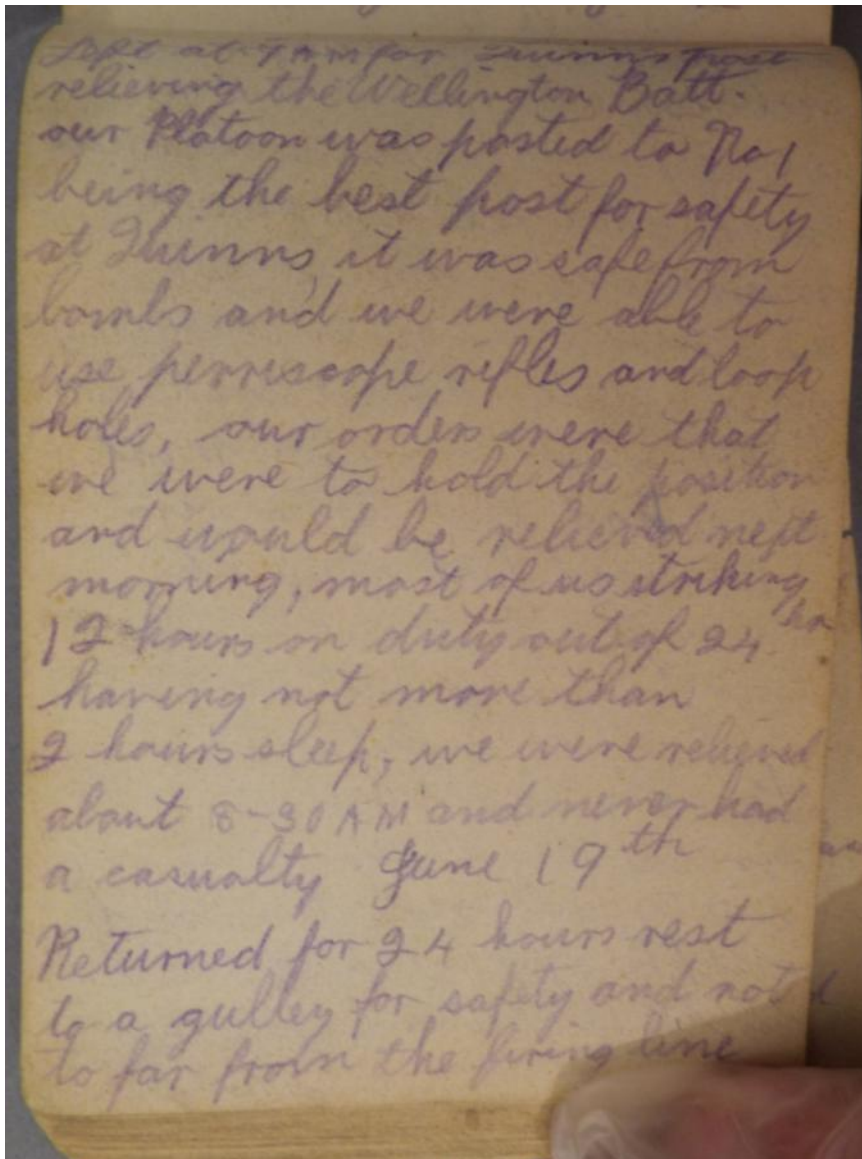
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June 16th Wed

Carried some spare clothing back to the beach in the morning, was free all the afternoon artillery gun opened fire about 5 PM from both side several shots landed near us but did no damage we got orders to go on fatigue in Quinns post at 3 in the morning we worked in the sapps until 8 am then returned for breakfast

June 17th Thursday

After frying some bacon for breakfast, which we had a good supply of, we were free until 1 PM then inspection of rifles and went for a swim, received orders that we were to return to the firing line next morning, went to bed early to have a nights rest before going on duty.

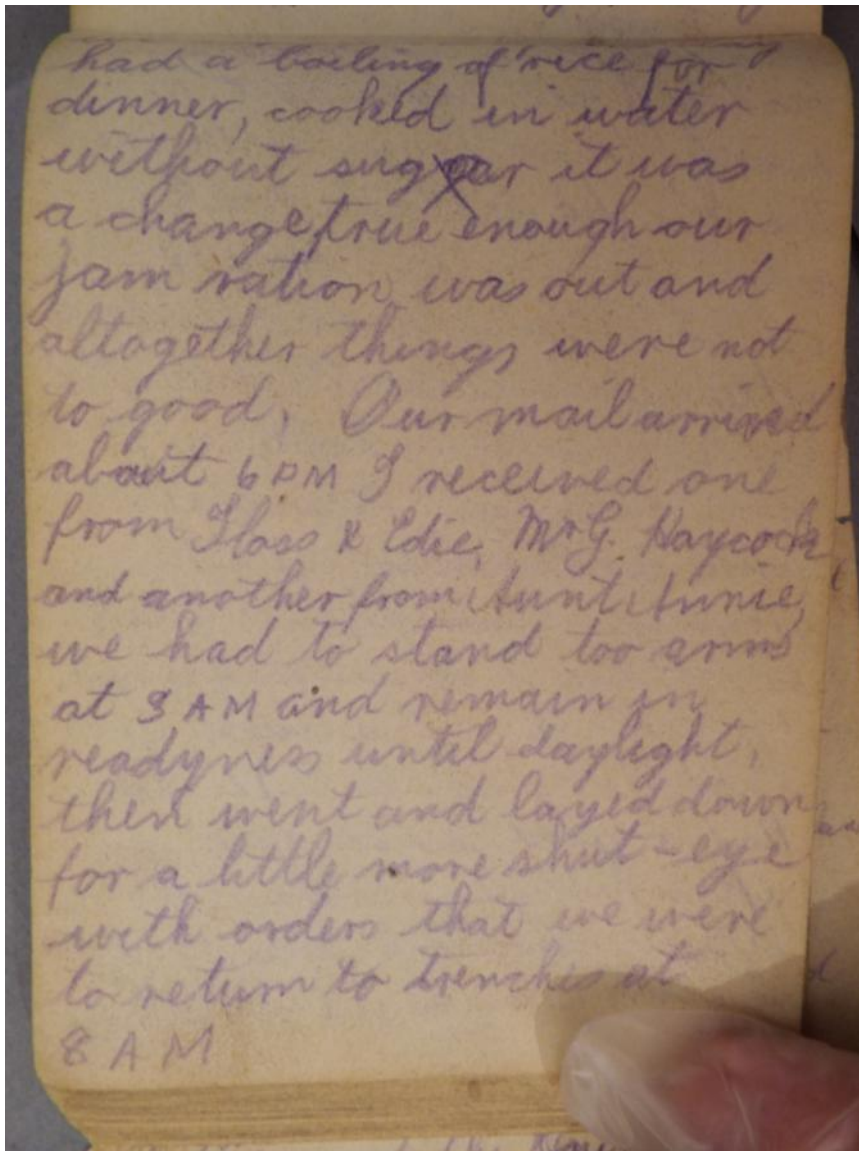


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June 18th Thursday

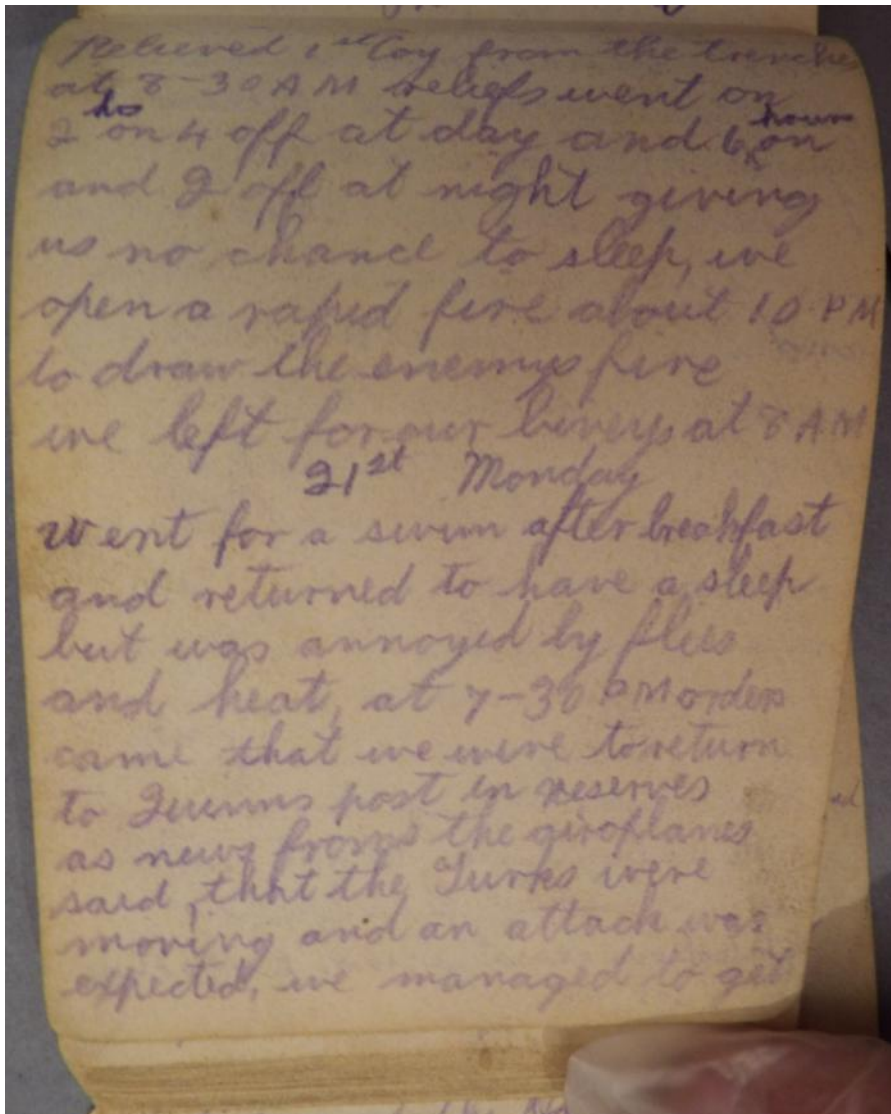
Left at 7 AM for Quinns Post relieving the Wellington Batt our Platoon was posted to No 1 being the best post for safety at Quinns, it was safe from bombs and we were able to use perriscope (*sic*) rifles and loop holes, our orders were that we were to hold the position and would be relieved next morning, most of us striking 12 hours on duty out of 24^{hr} having not more that 2 hours sleep, we were relieved about 8-30 AM and never had a casualty June 19th

Returned for 24 hours rest to a gully for safety and not to (*sic*) far from the firing line



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we slept most of the day had a boiling of rice for dinner, cooked in water without sugar it was a change true enough our jam ration was out and altogether things were not to (sic) good. Our mail arrived about 6 PM I received one from Floss & Edie, Mr G. Haycock and another from Aunt Annie, we had to stand too (sic) arms at 3 AM and remain in readiness (sic) until daylight, then went and layed down for little more shut-eye with orders that we were to return to trenches at 8 AM



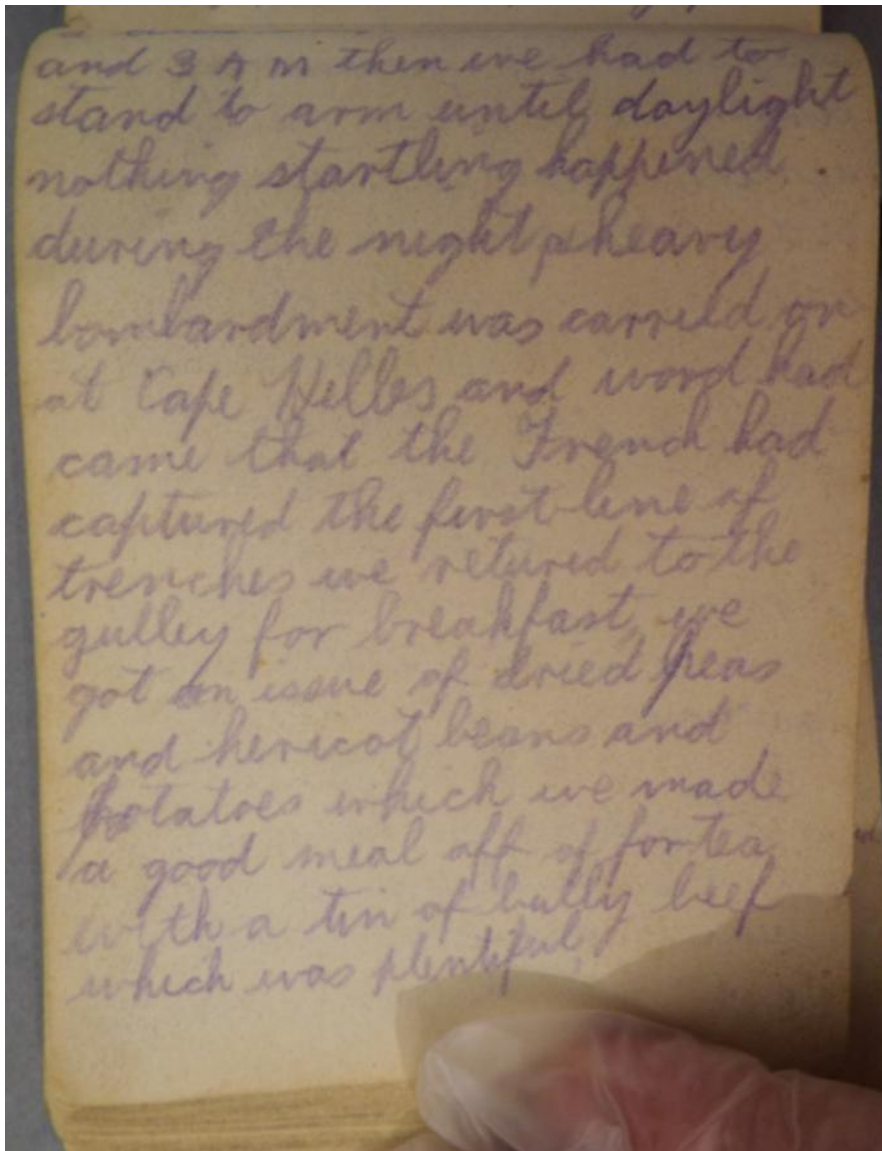
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June 20th Sunday

Relieved 1st Coy from the trenches at 8-30 AM Reliefs went on 2 hrs on 4 off at day and 6 > hours < on and 2 off at night giving us no chance to sleep, we open a rapid fire about 10 PM to draw the enemys (sic) fire we left for our biveys at 8 AM

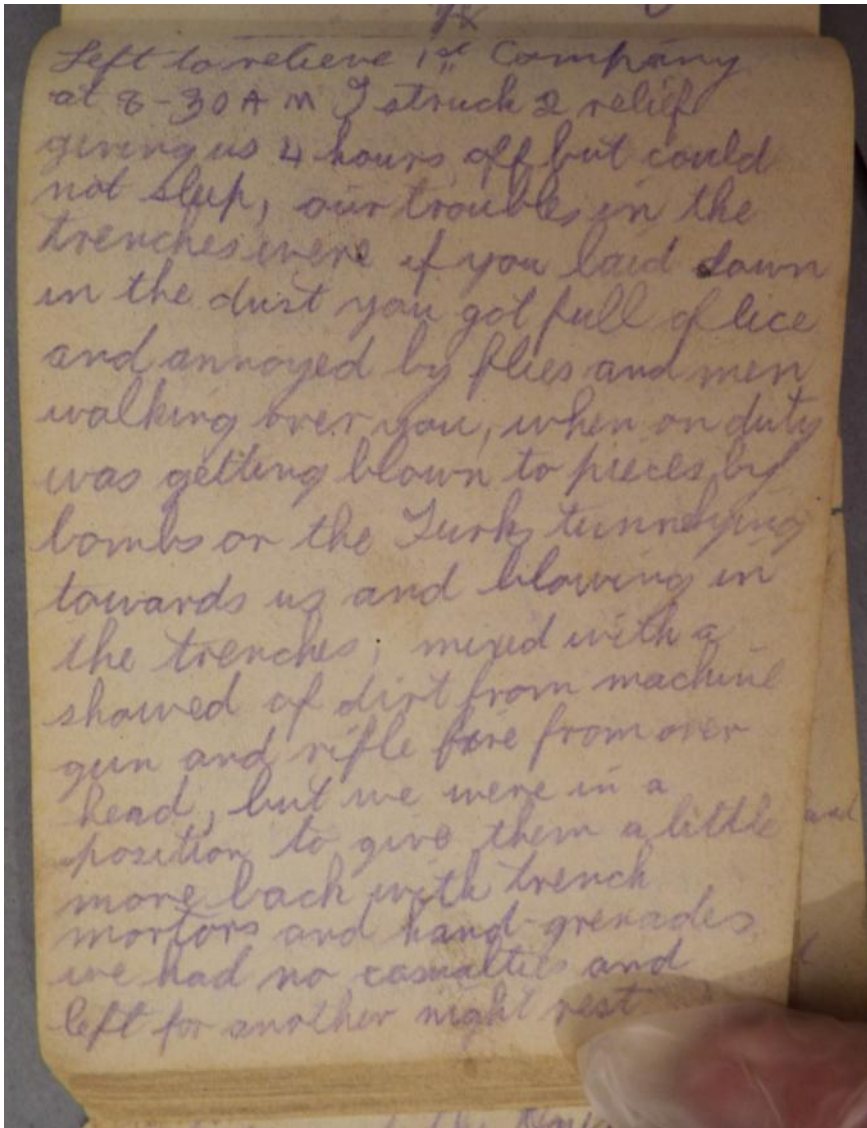
21st Monday

Went for a swim after breakfast and returned to have a sleep but was annoyed by flies and heat, at 7-30 PM orders came that we were to return to Quinns post in reserves as news from the airoplanes (sic) said, that the Turks were moving and an attack was expected, we managed to get



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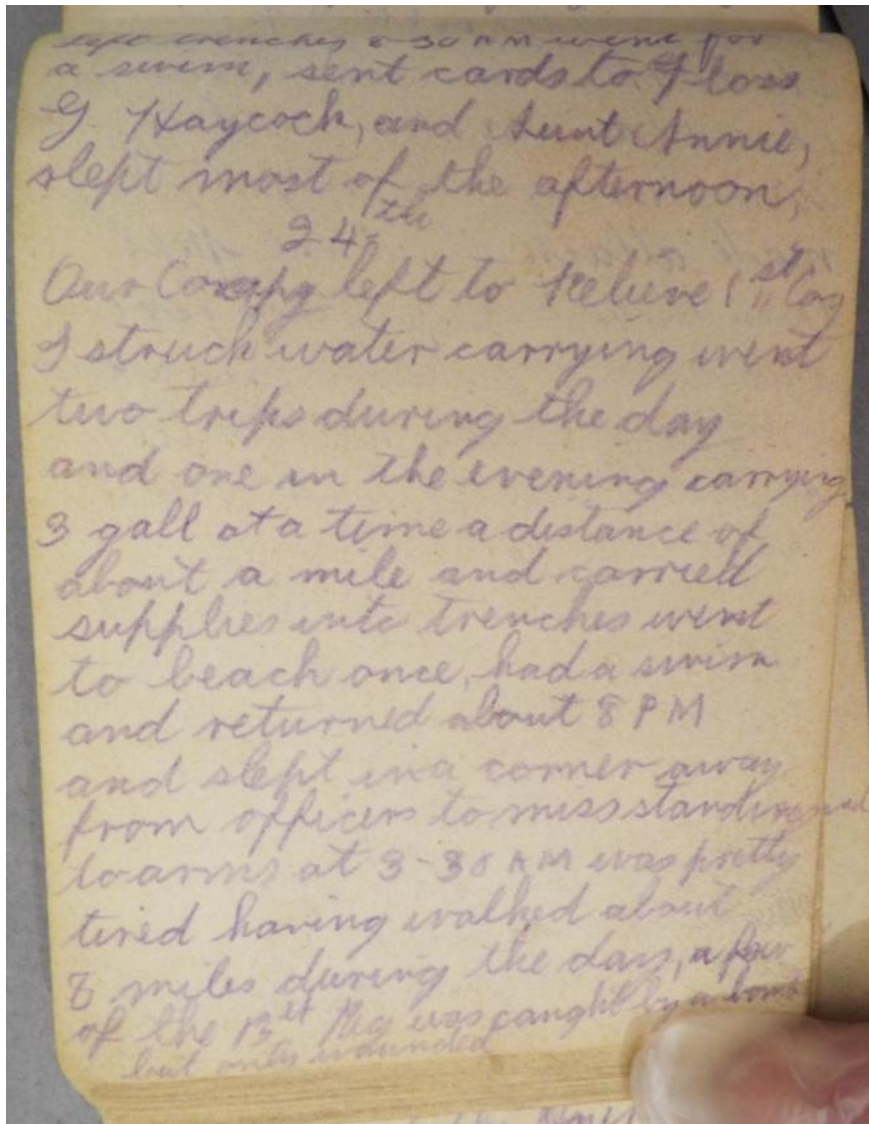
a little sleep between 10 PM and 3 AM then we had to stand to arms until daylight nothing startling happened during the night, heavy bombardment was carried on at Cape Helles and word had come that the French had captured the first line of trenches we returned to the gully for breakfast we got an issue of dried peas and hericot (*sic*) beans and potatoes which we made a good meal off of for tea with a tin of bully beef which was plentiful



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June 22nd Tuesday

Left to relieve 1st Company at 8-30 AM I struck 2 reliefs giving us 4 hours off but could not sleep, our troubles in the trenches were if you laid down in the dust you got full of lice and annoyed by flies and men walking over you, when on duty was getting blown to pieces by bombs or the Turks [tunnelying] towards us and blowing in the trenches; mixed with a showed [shower] of dirt from machine gun and rifle fire from over head, but we were in a position to give them a little more back with trench mortars (sic) and hand - grenades we had no casualties and left for another night rest



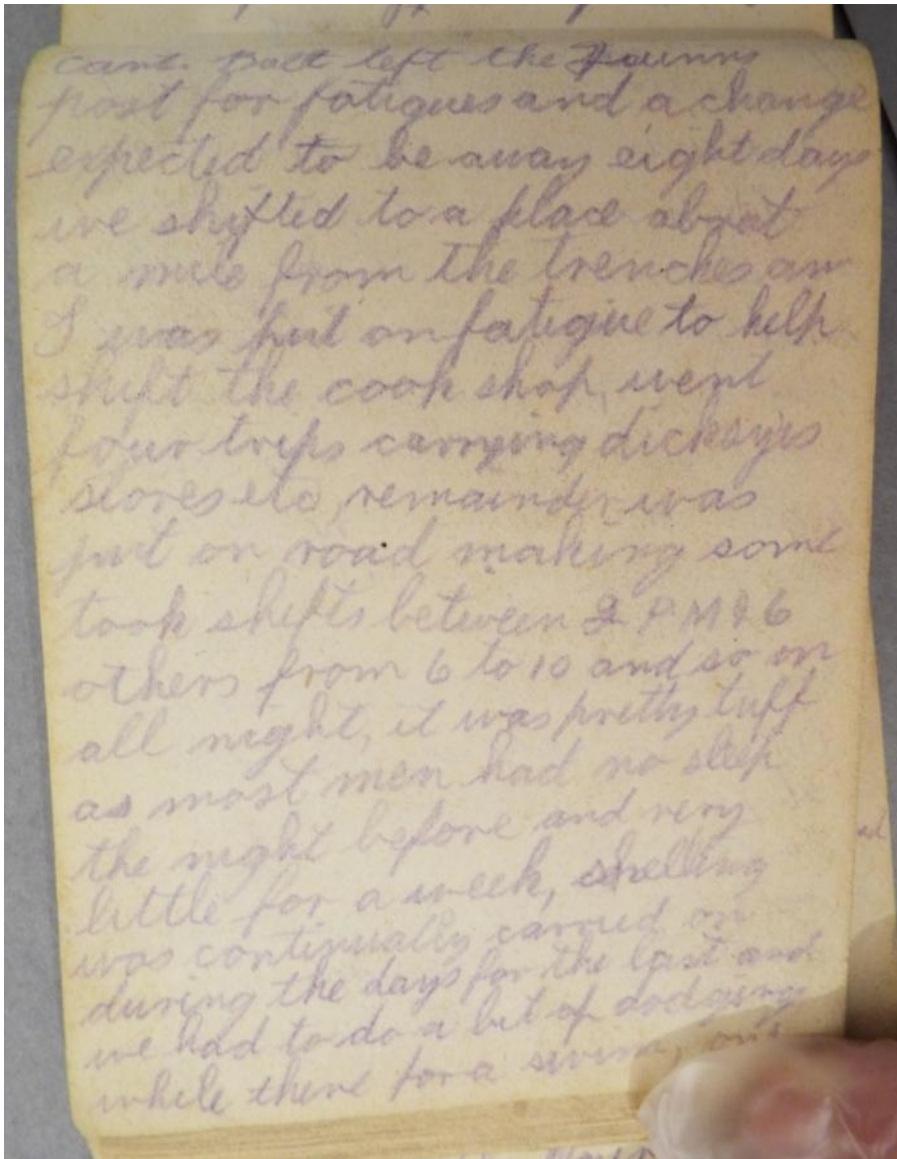
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June 23 Wed

Left trenches 8-30 AM went for a swim, sent cards to Floss G Haycock, and Aunt Annie, slept most of the afternoon,

24th

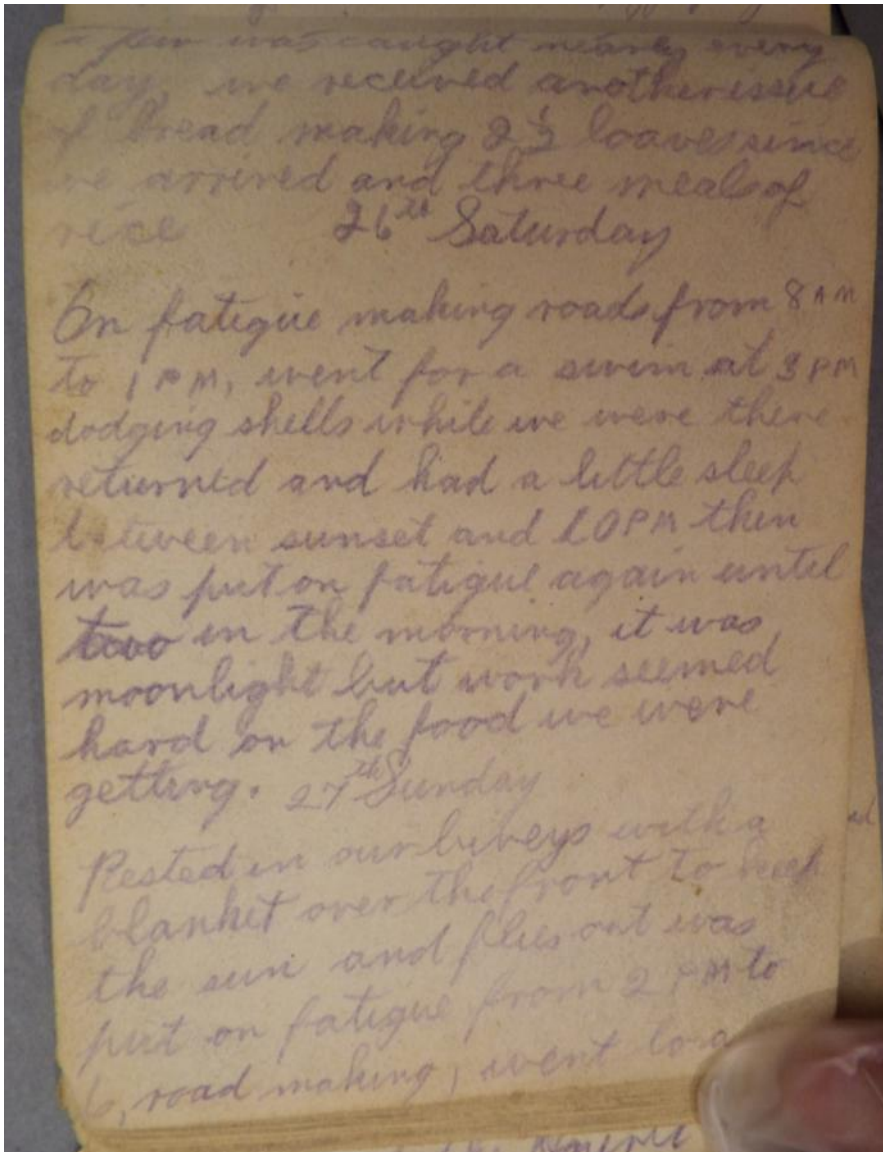
Our [Comp] left to Relieve 1st Coy I struck water carrying went two trips during the day and one in the evening carrying 3 gall at a time a distance of about a mile and carried supplies into trenches went to beach once, had a swim and returned about 8 PM and slept in a corner away from officers to miss standing to arms at 3 - 30 AM was pretty tired having walked about 8 miles during the day, a few of the 13th Reg was caught by a bomb but only wounded



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25th Friday

Cant. Batt left the post for fatigues and a change expected to be away eight days we shifted to a place about a mile from the trenches an (*sic*) I was put on fatigue to help shift the cook shop went four trips carrying dicksyes (*sic*) stores etc remainder was put on road making some took shifts between 2 PM & 6 others from 6 to 10 and so on all night, it was pretty tuff as most men had no sleep the night before and very little for a week, shelling was continually carried on during the days for the [last] and we had to do a bit of dodging while there for a swim



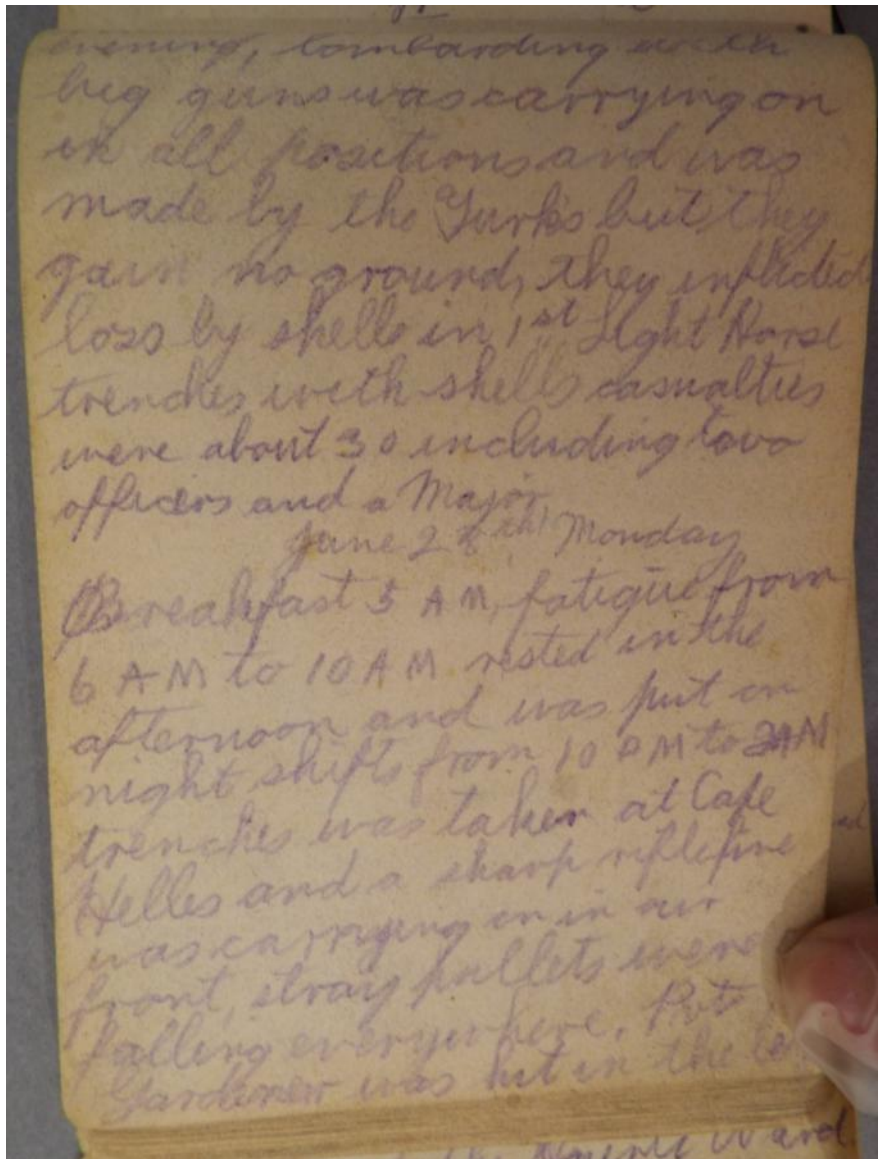
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shell caught 15, killing 3 and a few was caught nearly every day, we received another issue of bread making $2\frac{1}{2}$ loaves since we arrived and three meals of rice
26th Saturday

On fatigue making roads from 8 AM to 1 PM, went for a swim at 3 PM dodging shells while we were there returned and had a little sleep between sunset and 10 PM then was put on fatigue again until two in the morning, it was moonlight but work seemed hard on the food we were getting.

27th Sunday

Rested in our biveys with a blanket over the front to keep the sun and flies out was put on fatigue from 2 PM to 6, road making, went for a

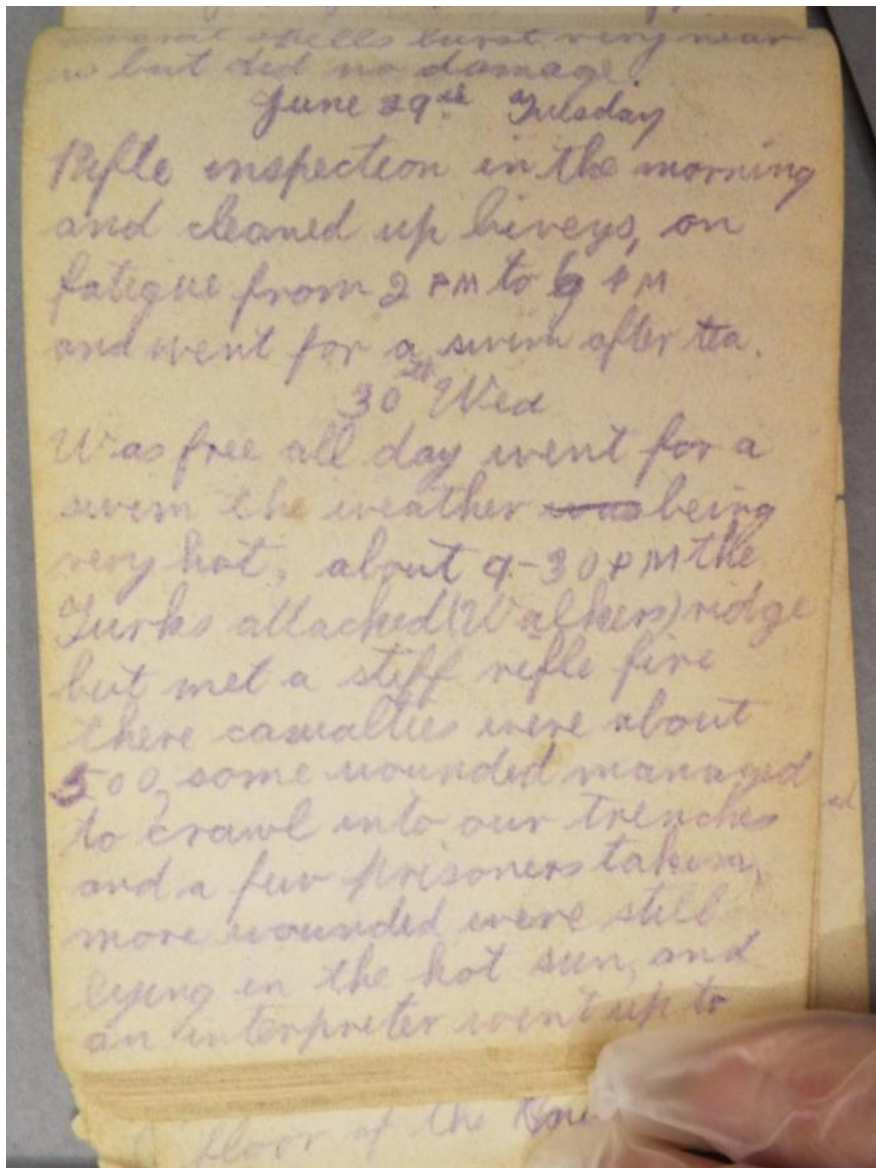


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voluntary church service in the evening, bombarding with big guns was carrying on in all positions and was made by the Turks but they gain no ground, they inflicted loss by shells in 1st Light Horse trenches with shells casualties were about 30 including two officers and a Major

June 28th Monday

Breakfast 5 AM fatigue from 6 AM to 10 AM rested in the afternoon and was put on night shifts from 10 PM to 2 AM trenches was taken at Cape Helles and a sharp rifle fire was carrying on in our front, stray bullets were falling everywhere. Pvt Gardener was hit in the leg



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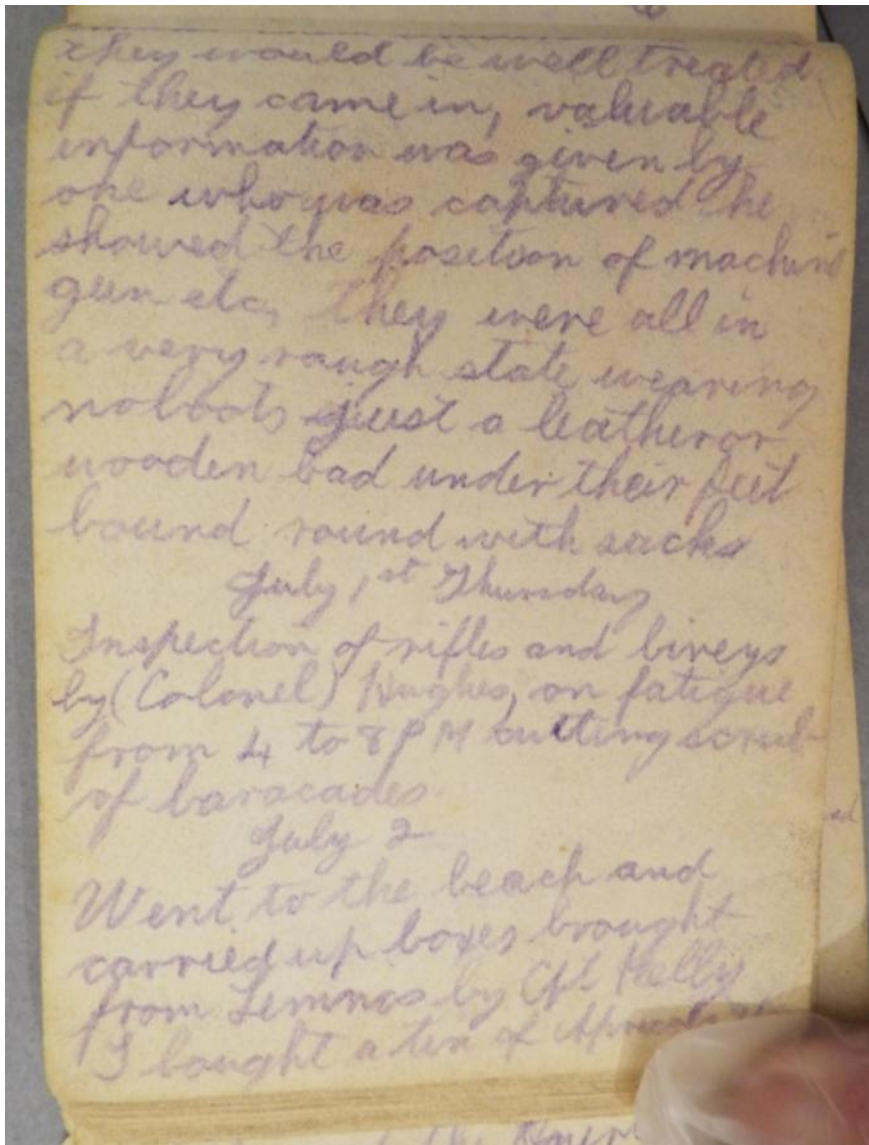
in the 13th Cook shop and several shells burst very near us but did no damage.

June 29th Tuesday

Rifle inspection in the morning and cleaned up bivouacs, on fatigue from 2 PM to 6 PM and went for a swim after tea.

30th Wed

Was fine all day went for a swim the weather was being very hot, about 9-30 PM the Turks attacked (Walkers) ridge but met a stiff rifle fire there casualties were about 500, some wounded managed to crawl into our trenches and a few prisoners taken, more wounded were still lying in the hot sun, and an interpreter went up to



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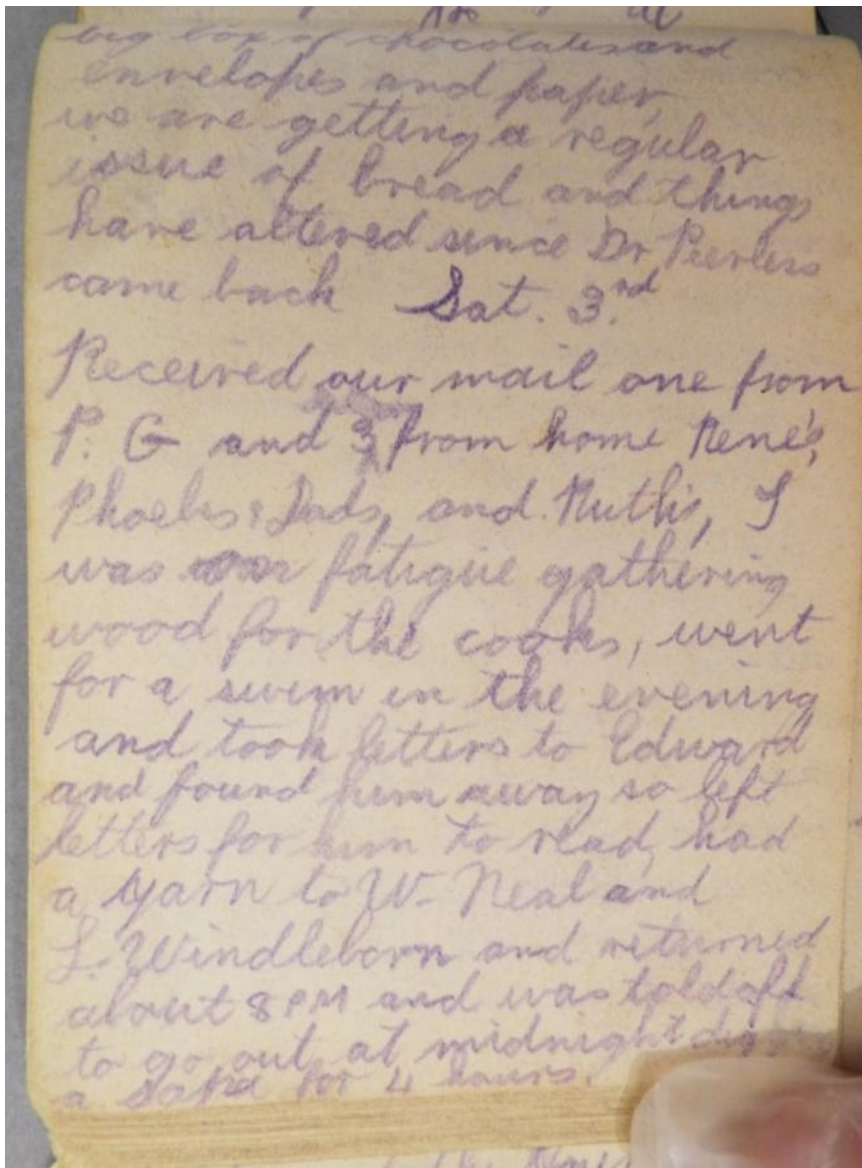
make them understand that they would be well treated if they came in, valuable
 information was given by one who was captured he showed the position of machine
 gun etc. they were all in a very rough state wearing no boots just a leather or wooden [bad]
 under their feet bound round with sacks

July 1st Thursday

Inspection of rifles and biveys by (Colonel) Hughes, on fatigue from 4 to 8 PM cutting
 scrub of baracades (sic)

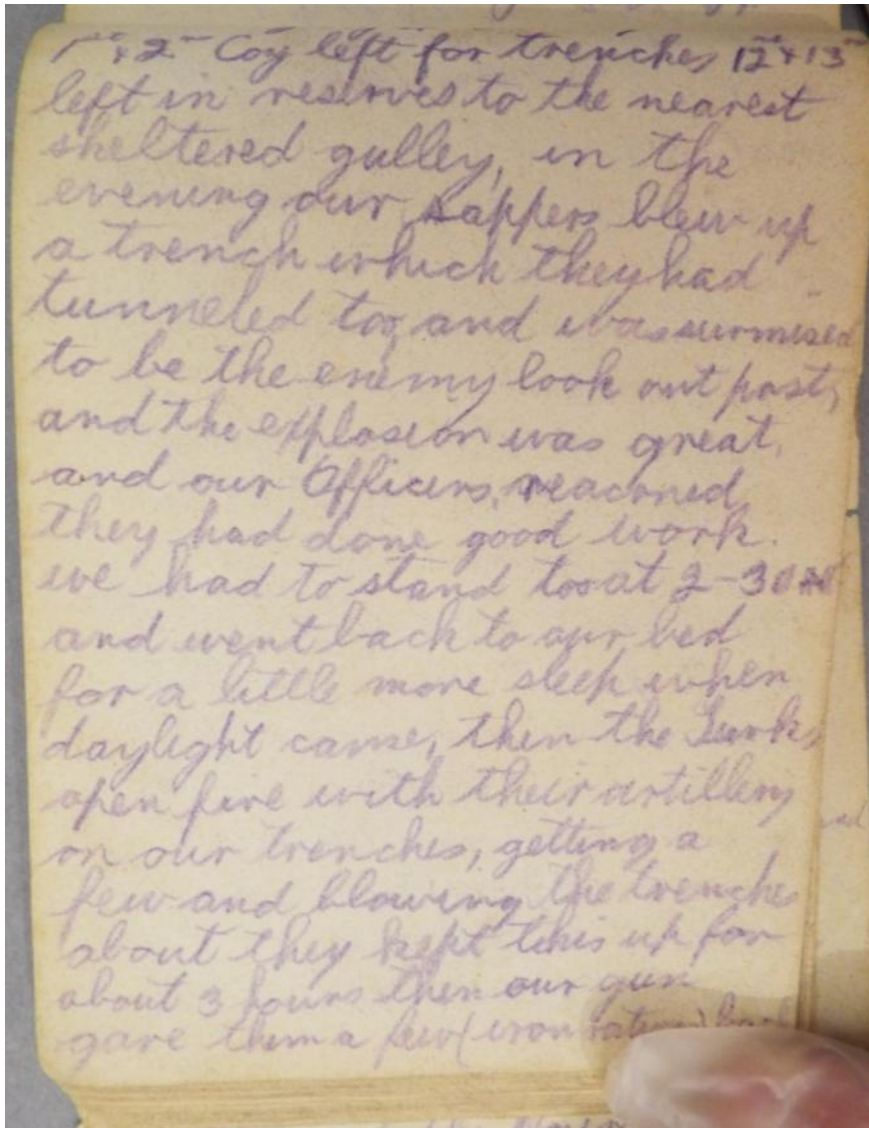
July 2

Went to the beach and carried up boxes brought from Lemnos by Cpl Kelly I bought a tin
 of Apricots 2/



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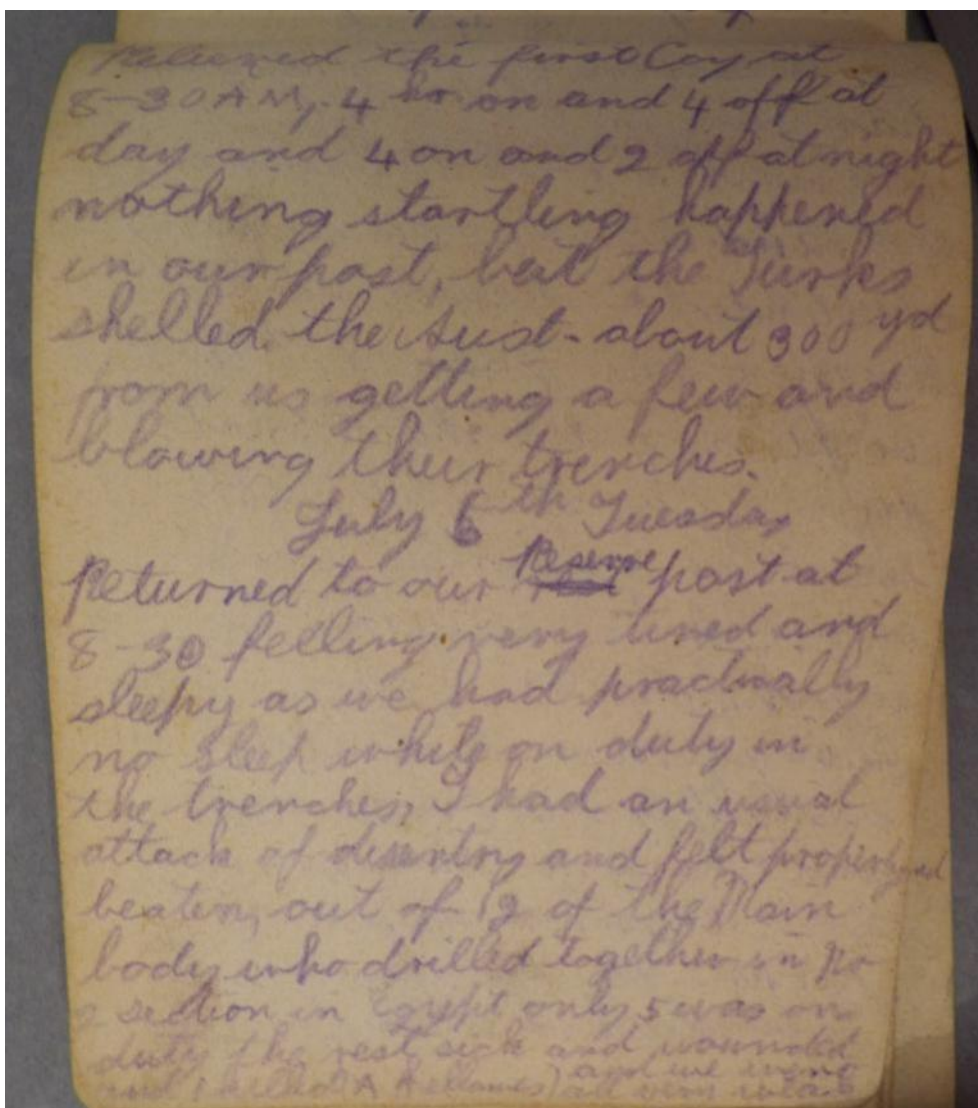
a tin of salmon 1/6 and a big box of chocolates and envelopes and paper, we are getting a regular issue of bread and things have altered since Dr Pearless came back Sat. 3rd Received our mail one from P.G and 3 >—< from home Rene's, Phoebe's & Dads, and Ruth's, I was on fatigue gathering wood for the cooks, went for a swim in the evening and took letters to Edward and found him away so left letters for him to read, had a yarn to W. Neal and L. Windleborn and returned about 8 PM and was told off to go out at midnight digging a sapa for 4 hours



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July 4th Sunday

1st & 2nd Coy left for trenches 12th & 13th left in reserves to the nearest sheltered gully, in the evening our sappers blew up a trench which they had tunnelled to, and was surmised to be the enemy look out post, and the explosion was great and our Officers reaconed (*sic*) they had done good work. We had to stand too at 2 - 30 AM and went back to our bed for a little more sleep when daylight came, then the Turks open fire with their artillery on our trenches, getting a few and blowing the trenches about they kept this up for about 3 hours then our gun gave them a few (iron rations) back



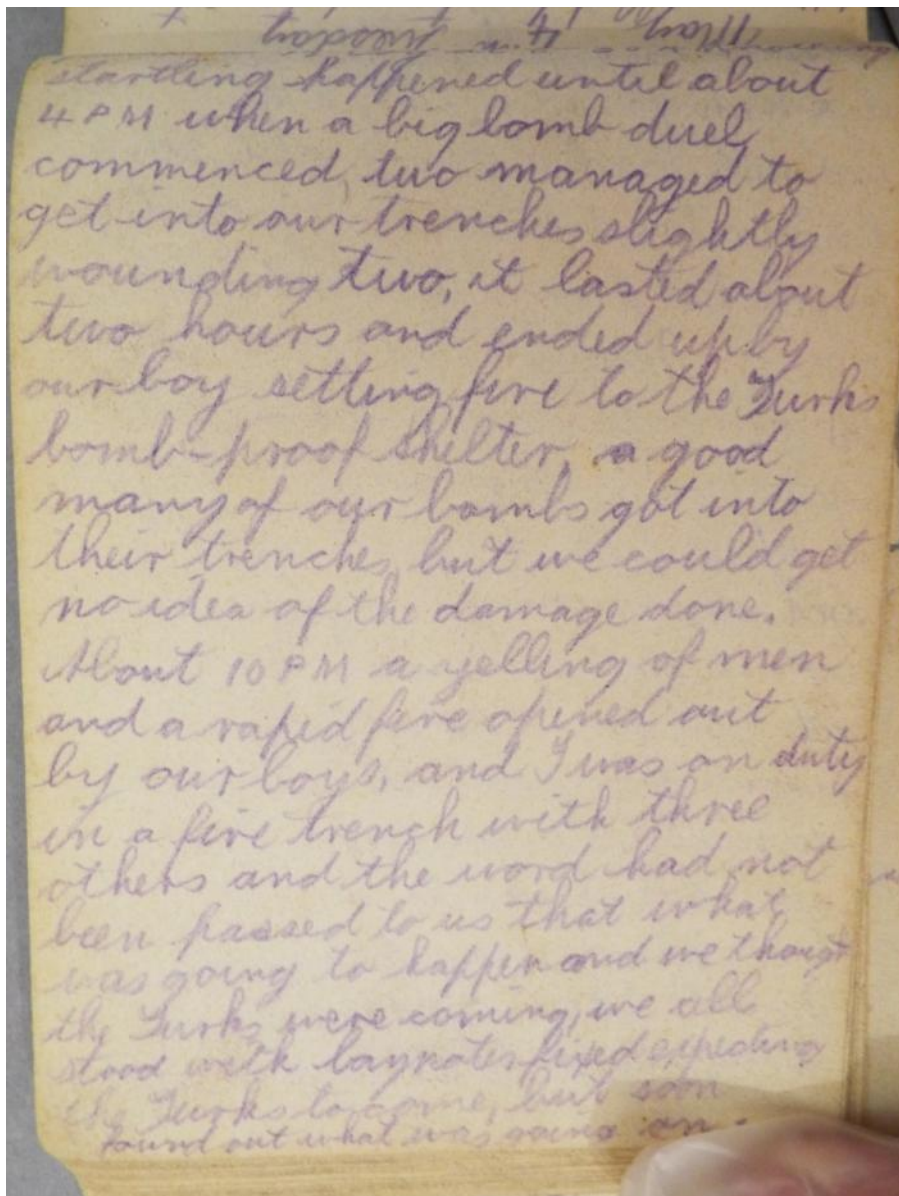
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Monday [4] 5th

Relieved the first Coy at 8 - 30 AM, 4 hr on and 4 off at day and 4 on and 2 off at night nothing startling happened in our past, but the Turks shelled the Aust - about 300 yd from us getting a few and blowing their trenches.

July 6th Tuesday

Returned to our rest->Reserve< post at 8 - 30 feeling very tired and sleepy as we had practically no sleep while on duty in the trenches, I had an [usual] attack of disentry (*sic*) and felt properly beaten, out of 12 of the Main body who drilled together in No 2 section in Egypt only 5 was on duty the rest sick and wounded and 1 killed (A Fellowes) and we were all very weak

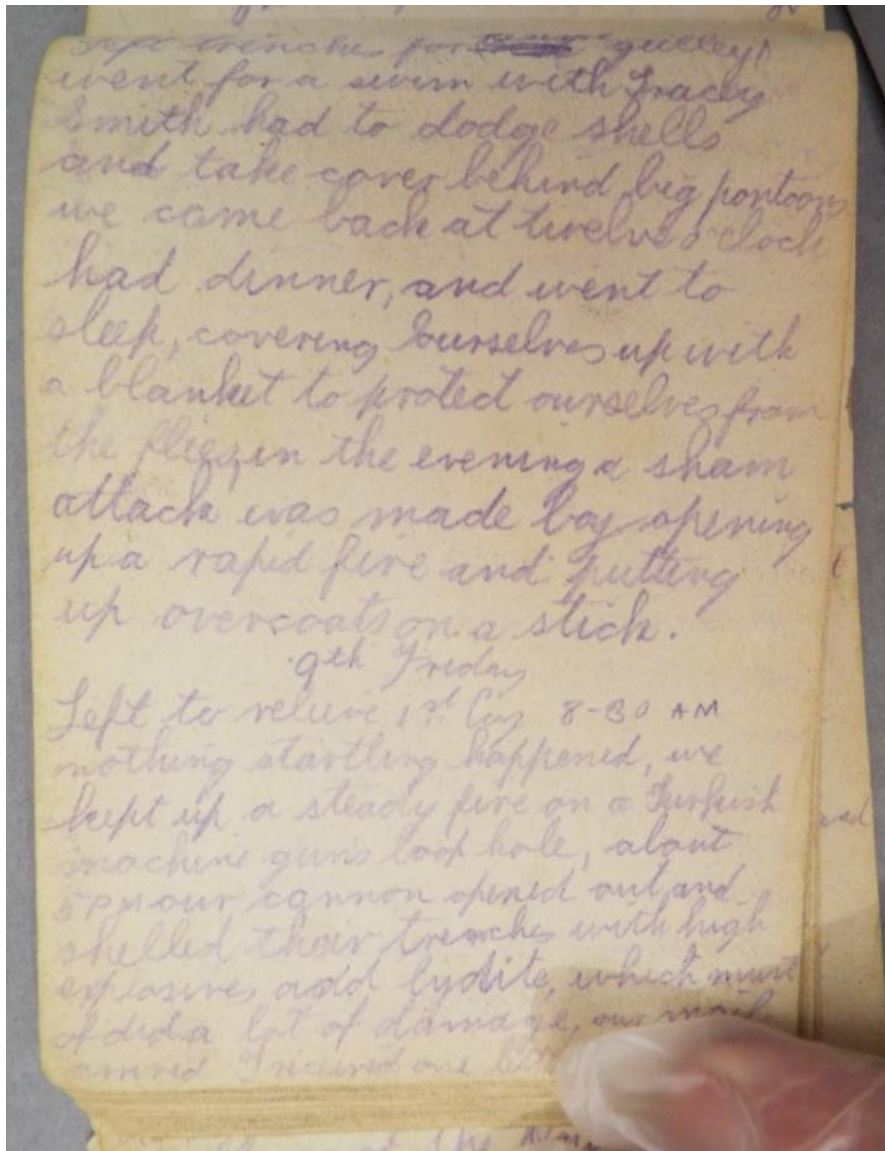


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July 7th Wed

Relieved 1st Coy at 8-30 AM nothing startling happened until about 4 PM when a big bomb duel commenced, two managed to get onto our trenches slightly wounding two, it lasted about two hours and ended up by our boy setting fire to the Turk's bomb - proof shelter, a good many of our bombs got into their trenches, but we could get no idea of the damage done.

About 10 PM a yelling of men and a rapid fire opened out by our boys, and I was on duty in a fire trench with three others and the word had not been passed to us that what was going to happen and we thought the Turks were coming, we all stood with bayonets fixed expecting the Turks to come, but soon found out what was going on.



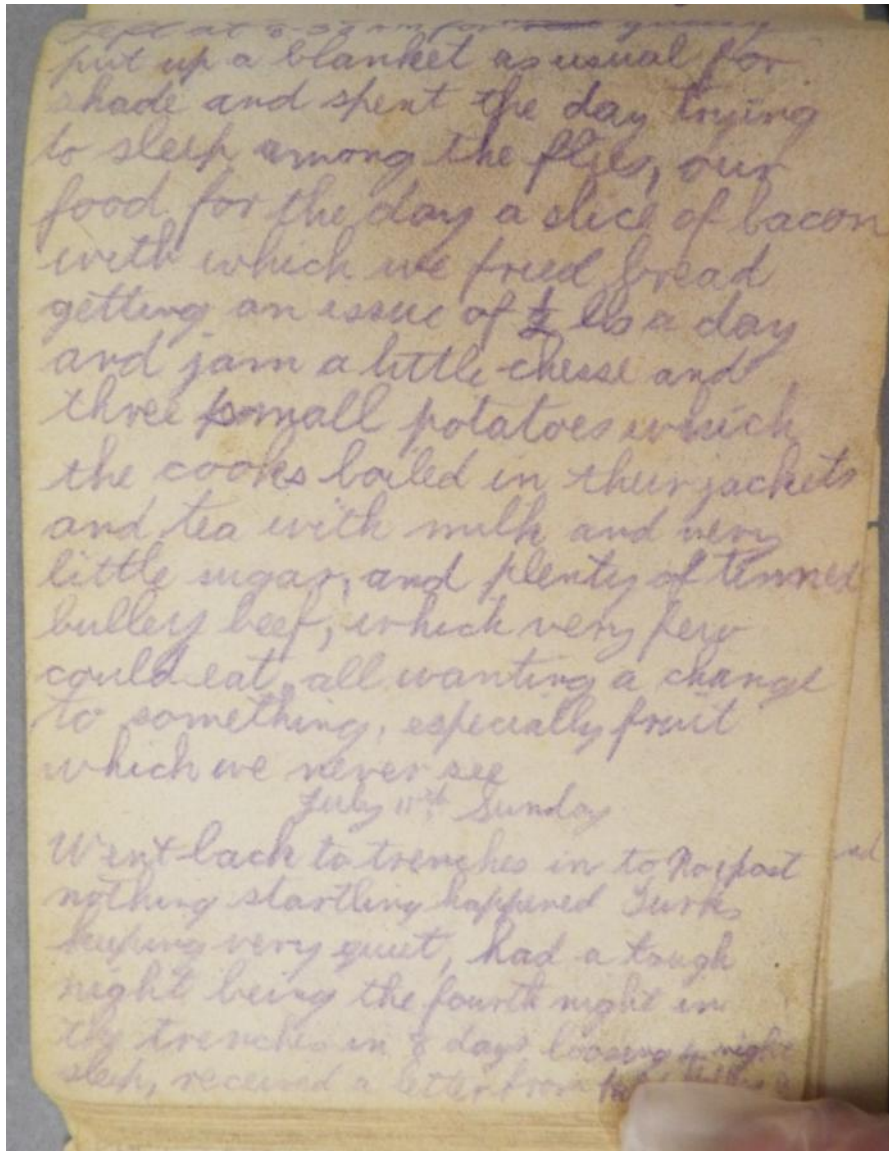
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July 8th Thursday

Left trenches for [rest] >Reserve< gulley went for a swim with Tracey Smith had to dodge shells and take cover behind big pontoons we came back at twelve o'clock had dinner, and went to sleep, covering ourselves up with a blanket to protect ourselves from the flies, in the evening a sham attack was made by opening up a rapid fire and putting up overcoats on a stick.

9th Friday

Left to relieve 1st Coy 8-30 AM nothing startling happened, we kept up a steady fire on a Turkish machine gun's loop hole, about 5 PM our cannon opened out and shelled their trenches with high explosives, and lydite (*sic*) which must of did a lot of damage, our mail arrived I received one letter from Aunt [— —]



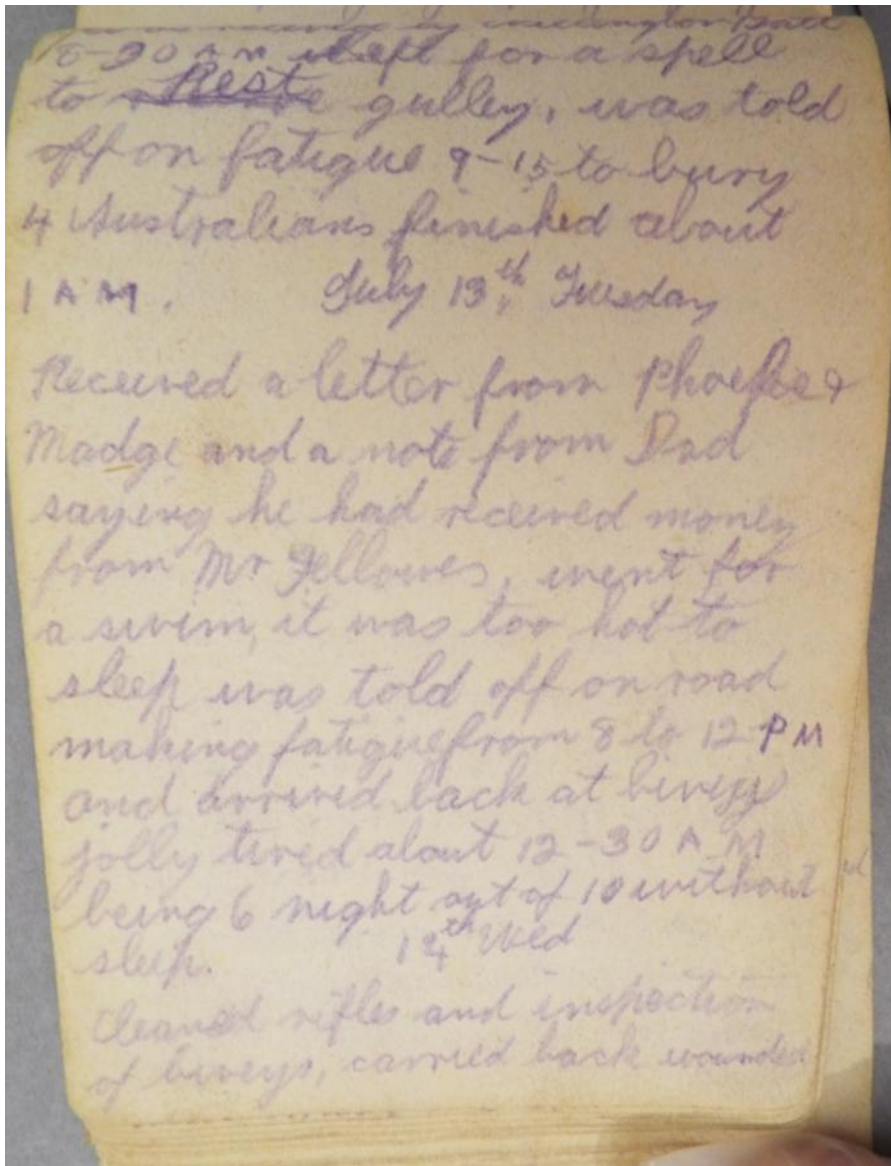
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July 10th Sat

Left at 8-30 AM for [rest] > Reserve < gulley put up a blanket as usual for shade and spent the day trying to sleep among the flies, our food for the day a slice of bacon with which we fried bread getting an issue of ½ lbs a day and jam a little cheese and three small potatoes which the cooks boiled in their jackets and tea with milk and very little sugar and plenty of tinned bulley (sic) beef, which very few could eat, all wanting a change to something, especially fruit which we never see

July 11th Sunday

Went back to trenches in to [—-post] nothing startling happened Turks keeping very quiet, had a tough night being the fourth night in the trenches in 8 days loosing (sic) 4 nights sleep, received a letter from [—- —-]



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July 12th Monday

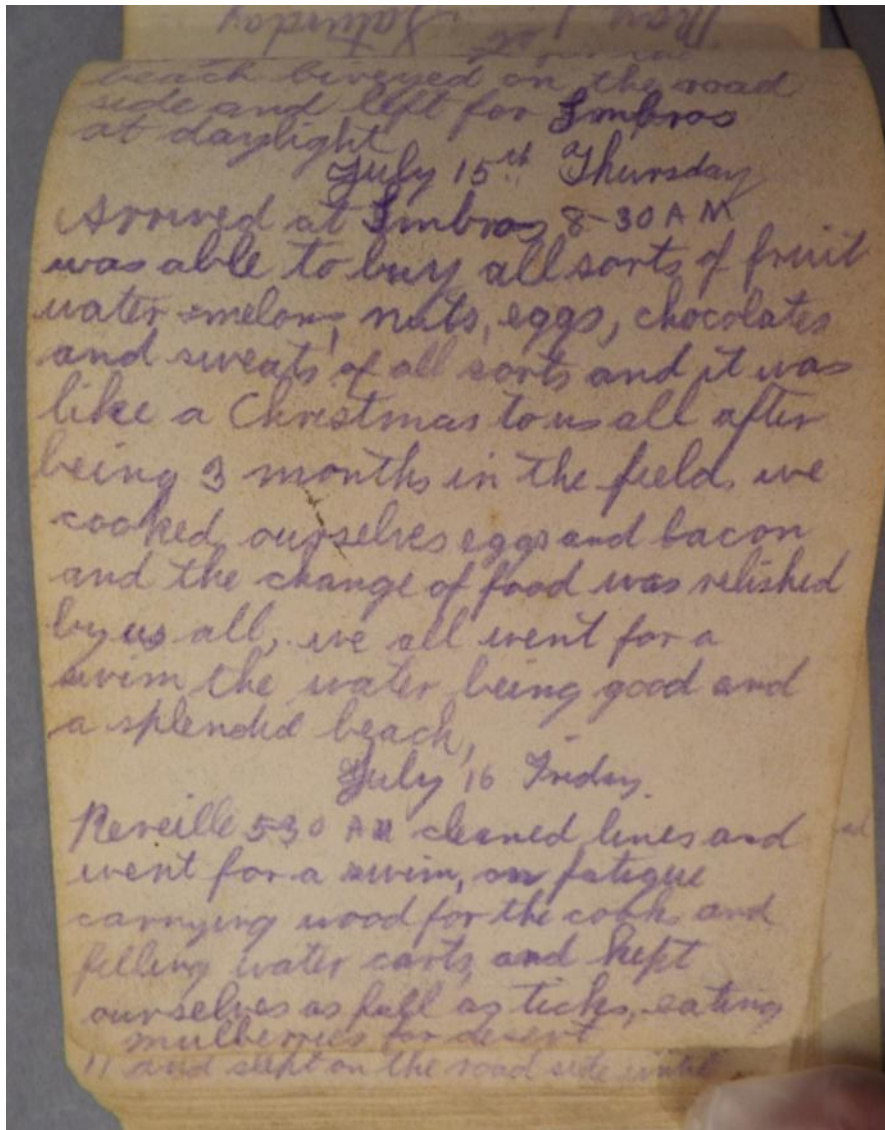
Was relieved by Wellington Batt 8-30 AM left for a spell to reserve > Rest < gulley, was told off on fatigue 9-15 to bury 4 Australians finished about 1 AM

July 13th, Tuesday

Received a letter from Phoebe & Madge and a note from Dad saying he had received money from Mr Fellowes, went for a swim, it was too hot to sleep was told off on road making fatigue from 8 to 12 PM and arrived back at biveys (sic) jolly tired about 12-30 AM being 6 night out of 10 without sleep.

14th Wed

Cleaned rifles and inspection of biveys, carried back wounded



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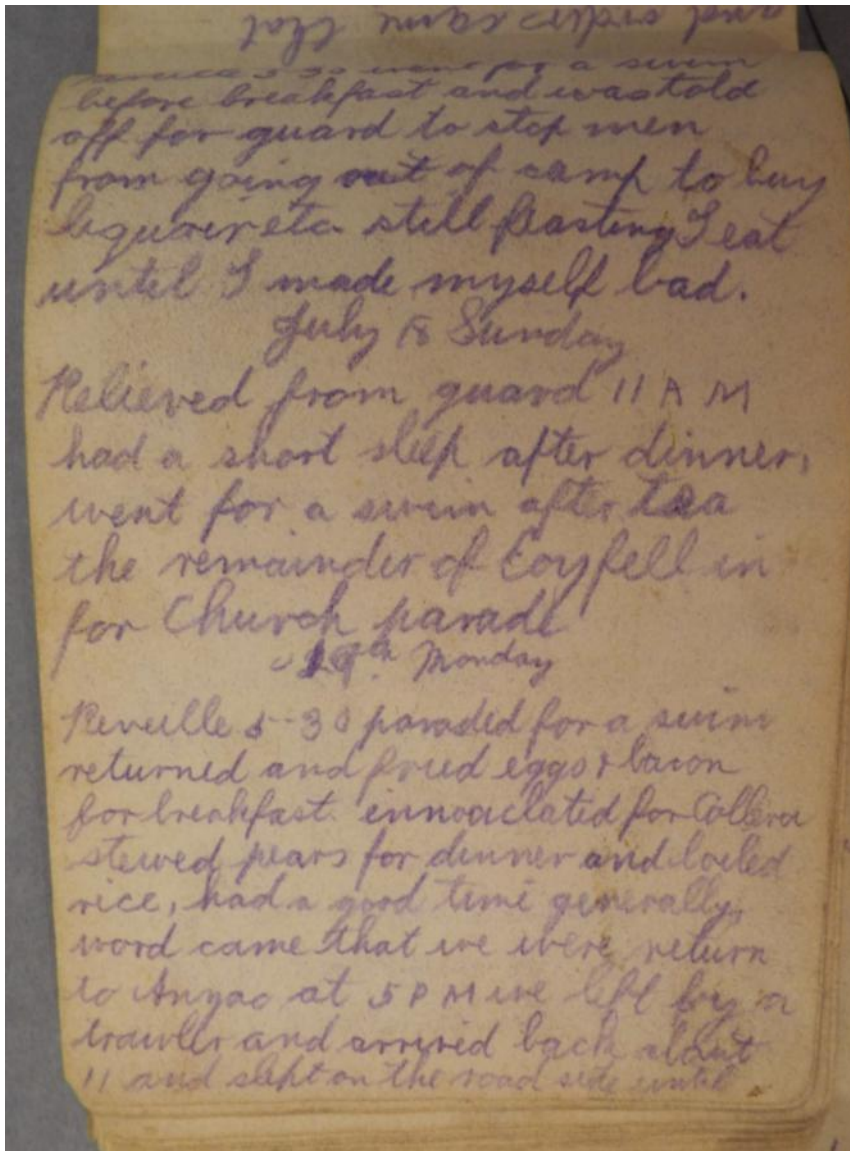
and killed mail & packed up our gear and left for the beach bivouac on the road side and left for Imbros at daylight.

July 15th Thursday

Arrived at Imbros 8-30 AM was able to buy all sorts of fruit water melons, nuts, eggs, chocolates and sweets (*sic*) of all sorts and it was like a Christmas to us all after being 3 months in the field, we cooked ourselves eggs and bacon and the change of food was relished by us all, we all went for a swim the water being good and a splendid beach,

July 16 Friday

Reveille 5-30 AM cleaned lines and went for a swim, on fatigue carrying wood for the cooks and filling water carts, and kept ourselves as full as ticks, eating mulberries for desert



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July 17 Saturday

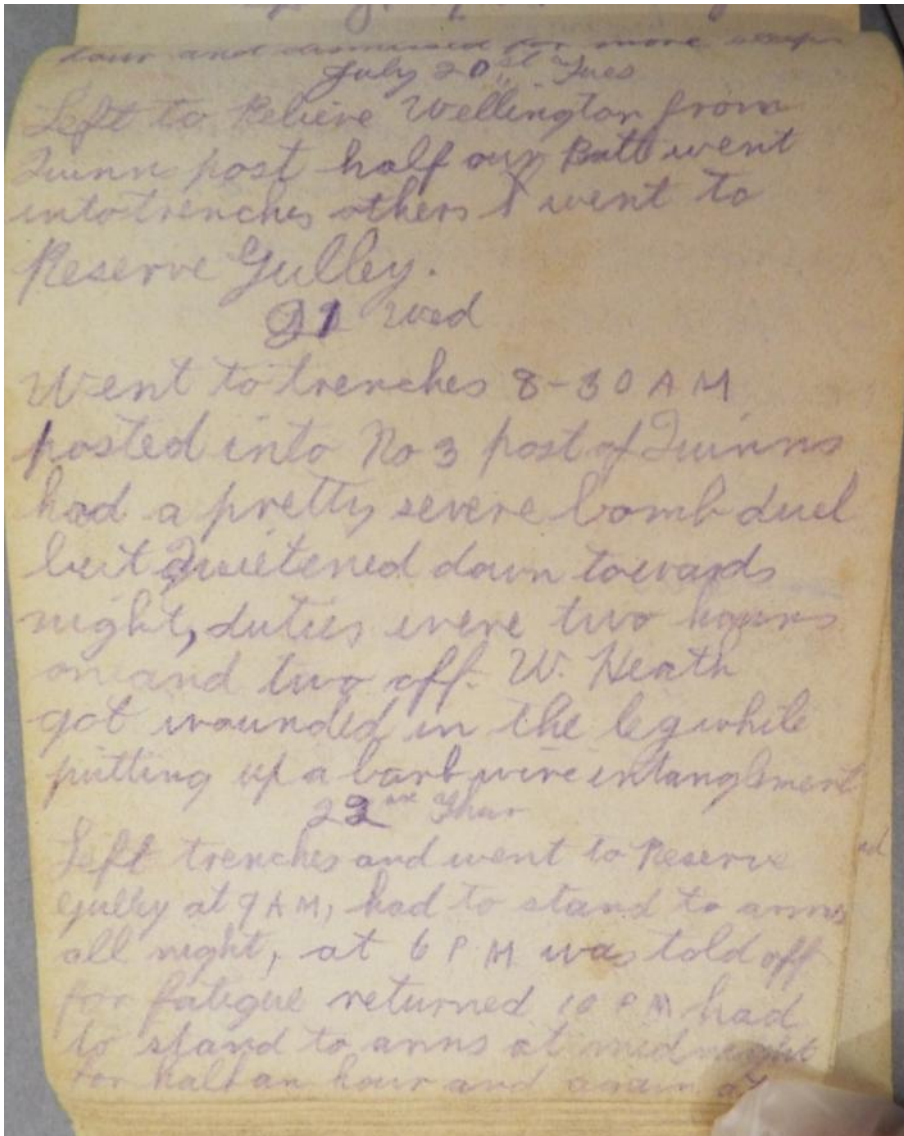
Reveille 5-30 went for a swim before breakfast and was told off for guard to stop men from going out of camp to buy liquoir (*sic*) etc. still feasting I eat until I made myself bad.

July 18 Sunday

Relieved from guard 11 A M had a short sleep after dinner, went for a swim after tea the remainder of Coy fell in for Church parade

2 19th Monday

Reveille 5-30 paraded for a swim returned and fried eggs & bacon for breakfast, innoculated (*sic*) for Collera (*sic*) stewed pears for dinner and boiled rice, had a good time generally, word come that we were return to Anzac at 5 PM we left by a trawler and arrived back about 11 and slept on the road side until



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4 AM then stood to arms for an hour and dismissed for more sleep

July 20th Tues

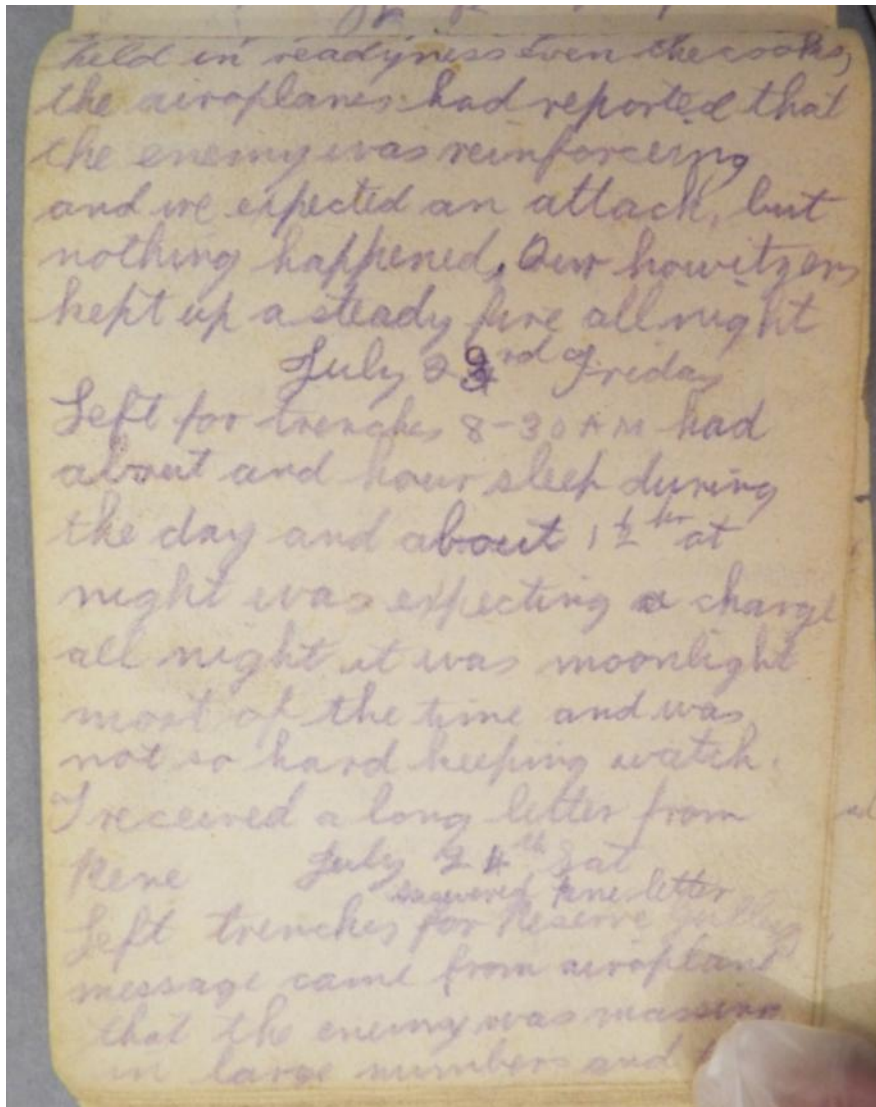
Left to Relieve Wellington from Quinns post half our Batt went into trenches others † went to Reserve Gulley

21st Wed

Went to trenches 8-30 AM posted into No 3 post of Quinns had a pretty severe bomb duel but quietened down towards night, duties were two hours on and two off. W Heath got wounded in the leg while putting up a barb wire intanglement (*sic*)

22nd 3rd [ase] Thur

Left trenches and went to Reserve Gulley at 9 AM, had to stand to arms all night, at 6 PM was told off for fatigue returned 10 PM had to stand to arms at mid night for half an hour and again at



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3 to half past, everybody was held in readiness (*sic*) even the cooks, the airplanes had reported that the enemy was reinforcing (*sic*) and we expected an attack, but nothing happened, Our howitzers kept up a steady fire all night

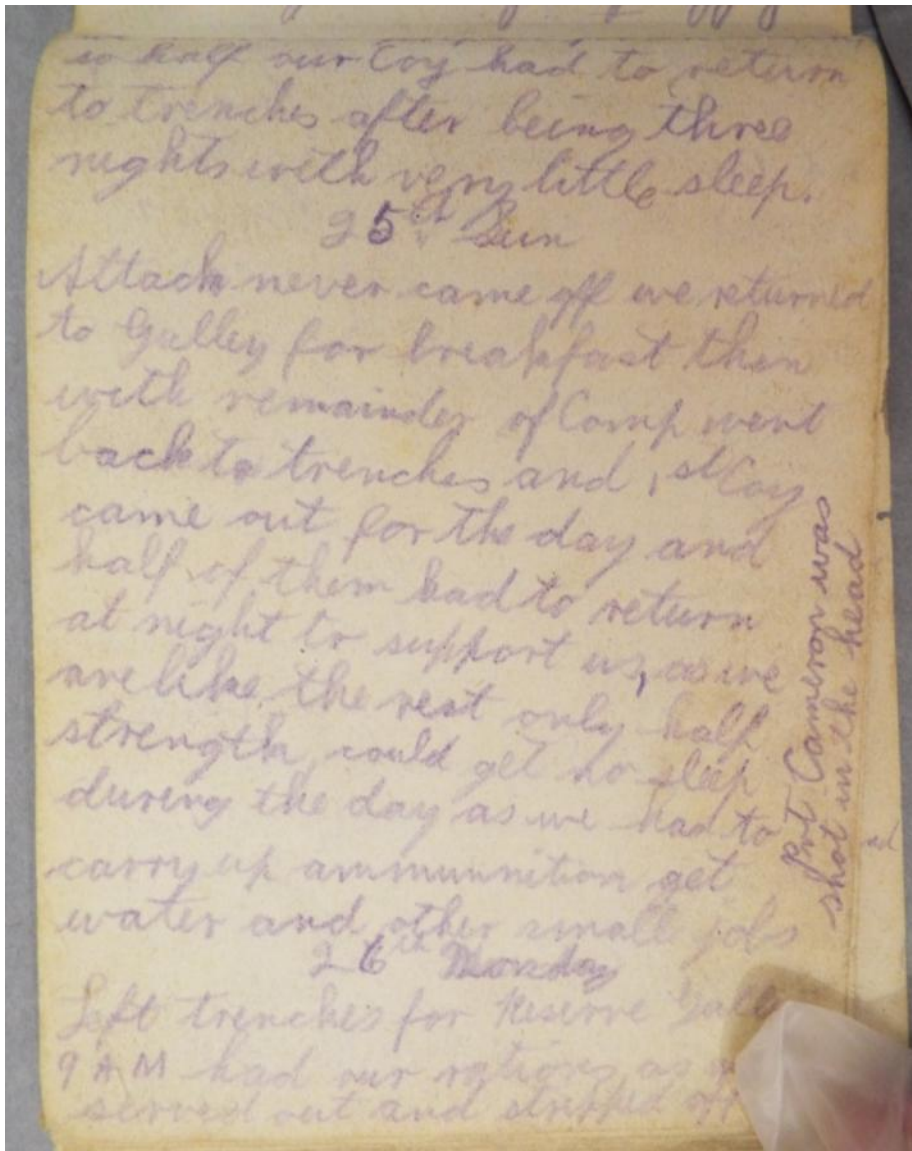
July 23 4th Friday

Left for trenches, 8 - 30 AM had about an hour sleep during the day and about 1 1/2 hr at night was expecting a charge all night it was moonlight most of the time and was not so hard keeping watch. I received a long letter from Rene

July 24th, Sat

>answered Rene letter<

Left trenches for Reserve Gully message came from airplanes (*sic*) that the enemy was massing in large numbers and that



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we were to prepare for an attack so half our Coy had to return to trenches after being three nights with very little sleep.

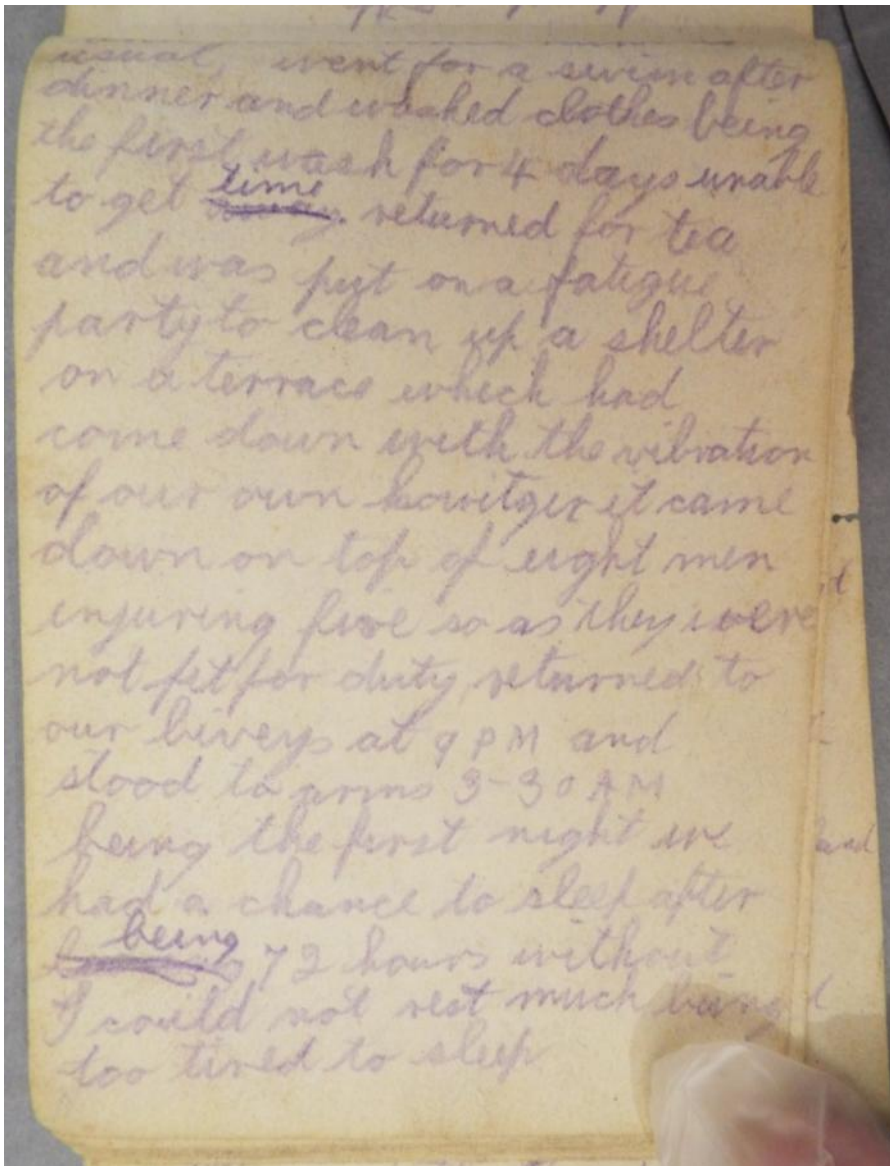
25th Sun

Attack never came off we returned to Gully for breakfast then with remainder of Comp went back to trenches and 1st Coy came out for the day and half of them had to return at night to support us, as we are like the rest only half strength, could get no sleep during the day as we had to carry up ammunition get water and other small jobs

26th Monday

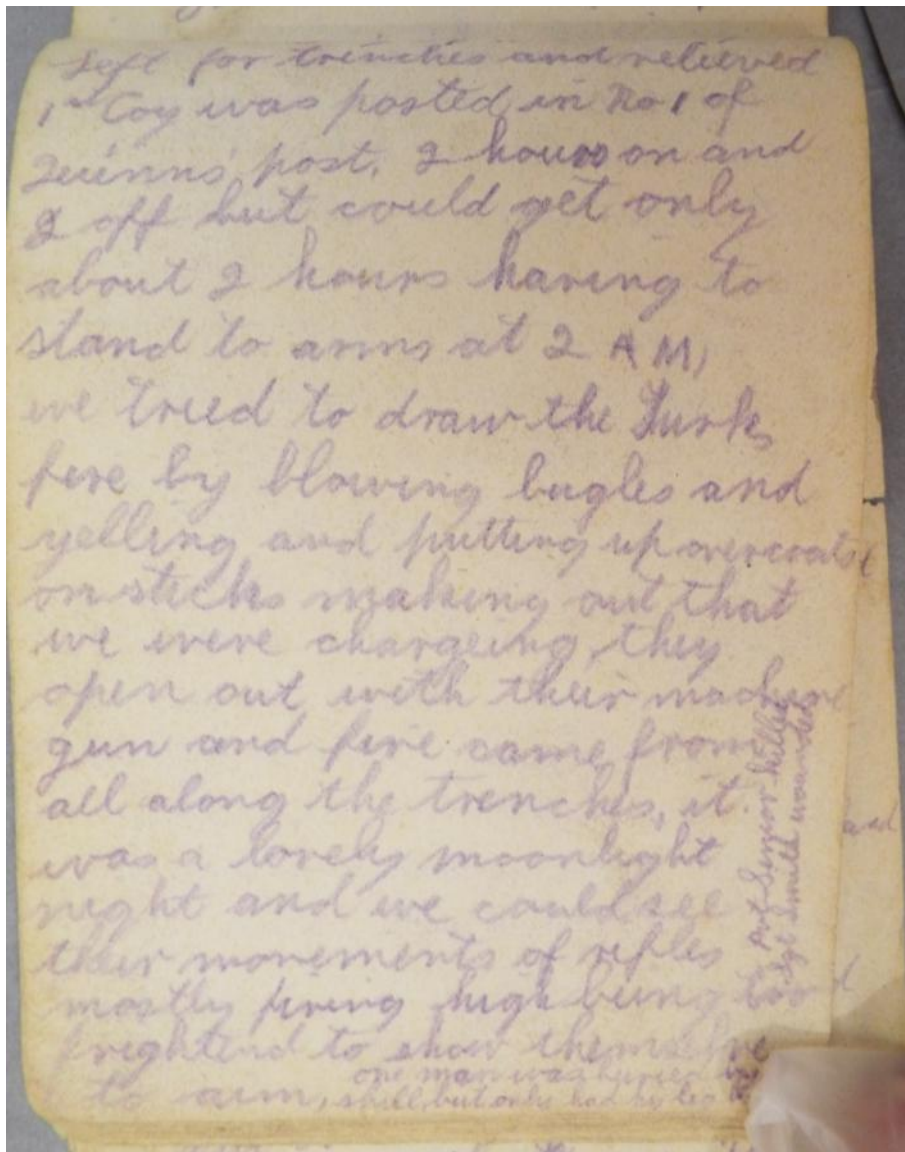
Left trenches for Reserve Gully 9 AM had our rations as usual served out and stripped off

Pvt Cameron was shot in the head [written along right hand side edge of page]



Page 109

and had a louse (*sic*) hunt as usual, went for a swim after dinner and washed clothes being the first wash for 4 days unable to get away > time < returned for tea and was put on a fatigue party to clean up a shelter on a terrace which had come down with the vibration of our own howitzer it came down on top of eight men injuring five so as they were not fit for duty, returned to our biveys at 9 PM and stood to arms 3 - 30 AM being the first night we had a chance to sleep after [— —] > being < 72 hours without. I could not rest much being too tired to sleep.



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July 27th Tuesday

Left for the trenches and relieved 1st Coy was posted in No 1 of Quinn's post, 2 hours on and 2 off but could get only about 2 hours having to stand to arms at 2 AM, we tried to draw the Turks fire by blowing bugles and yelling and putting up overcoats on sticks making out that we were charging (sic) they open out with their machine gun and fire came from all along the trenches, it was a lovely moonlight night and we could see their movements of rifles mostly firing high being too frightened to show themselves to aim one man was [---], by a shell but only had his leg [---]

[written along right hand side of page]

Pvt Senior killed

Sgt Smith wounded

Was Relieved by Auck Batt at 9 AM
 and went to Rest Gulley, was
 completely knocked up having
 lost 5 nights sleep out of 8. I paraded
 for a No 9 pill and was put on light
 duty, remainder of Coy was put
 on fatigues unloading ^{point} 4 > 7 guns
 and drawing them up the gulley,
 the beach is continually being
 shelled some days as many as
 30 is hurt a day.

July 29th Thursday
 Paraded sick with a touch of
 influenza and disentry was free
 from all duties but could not
 rest as all the bones in my body
 seem done up and were aching
 all night. Remainder of Coy
 were put on hauling howitzers
 off the beach from 8 PM to
 midnight

Page 111

July 28th Wed

Was Relieved by Auck Batt at 9 AM and went to the Rest Gulley, was completely knocked up having lost 5 nights sleep out of 8. I paraded for a No 9 pill and was put on light duty, remainder of Coy was put on fatigues unloading 4 > point < 7 guns and drawing them up the gulley, (sic) the beach is continually being shelled some days as many as 30 is hurt a day.

July 29th Thursday

Paraded sick with a touch of influenza and disentry (sic) was free from all duties but could not rest as all the bones in my body seem done up and were aching all night. Remainder of Comp were put on hauling howitzers off the beach from 8 PM to midnight

Paraded sick and felt too
 crook to stick to it so was
 sent away with about 300 Aust
 and N.Z^{ers} just as we were
 boarding the bunt a Shell
 came over and exploded
 among us injuring three
 one was just leaving and
 the others were men on fatigue
 we then rushed aboard and
 left the shore as soon as
 possible, we boarded a
 big trawler (or minesweeper)
 and left about 11 AM,
 most of the men were
 suffering with Dysentery and
 all looked knocked up, the
 wounded men were put on
 the hospital ship and we were
 ashore at Lemnos about 8 PM

Page 112

July 30 Friday

Paraded sick and felt too crook to stick to it so was sent away with about 300 Aust and N.Z^{ers} just as we were boarding the [bunt] a Shell came over and exploded among us injuring three one was just leaving and the others were men on fatigue we then rushed aboard and left the shore as soon as possible, we boarded a big trawler (or minesweeper) and left about 11 AM, most of the men were suffering with Dysentery (*sic*) and all looked knocked up, the wounded men were put on the hospital ship and we were ashore at Lemnos about 8 PM

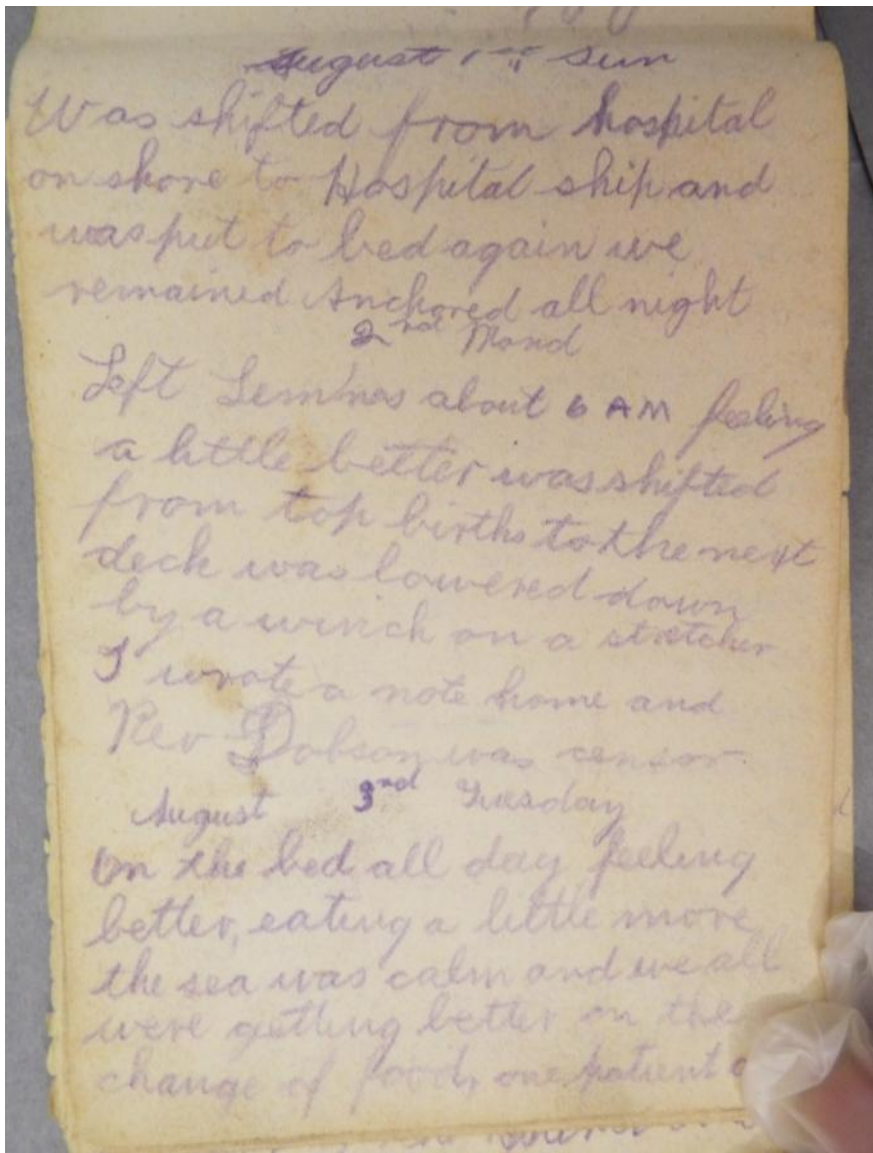
and put to bed on a spring
 mattress and sheets being
 the first bed to sleep on
 for nearly 12 months, I had
 a fresh water wash being
 the first to have since
 we left Cape Hells the
 20th of May, sometimes in
 the firing were were unable
 to get a wash in salt water
 for four days and sometimes
 longer 31st Sat
 Remained in bed all day
 feeling pretty seedy, disentry
 got better, I was fed on
 bread and milk and porridge

Page 113 ,

when I arrived I was examined and put to bed on a spring mattress and sheets being the first bed to sleep on for nearly 12 months. I had a fresh water wash being the first to have since we left Cape Hells the 20th of May. sometimes in the firing were were (*sic*) unable to get a wash in the salt water for four days and sometimes longer

31st Sat

Remained in bed all day feeling pretty seedy, disentry (*sic*) got better I was fed on bread and milk and porridge (*sic*)



Page 114

August 1st Sun

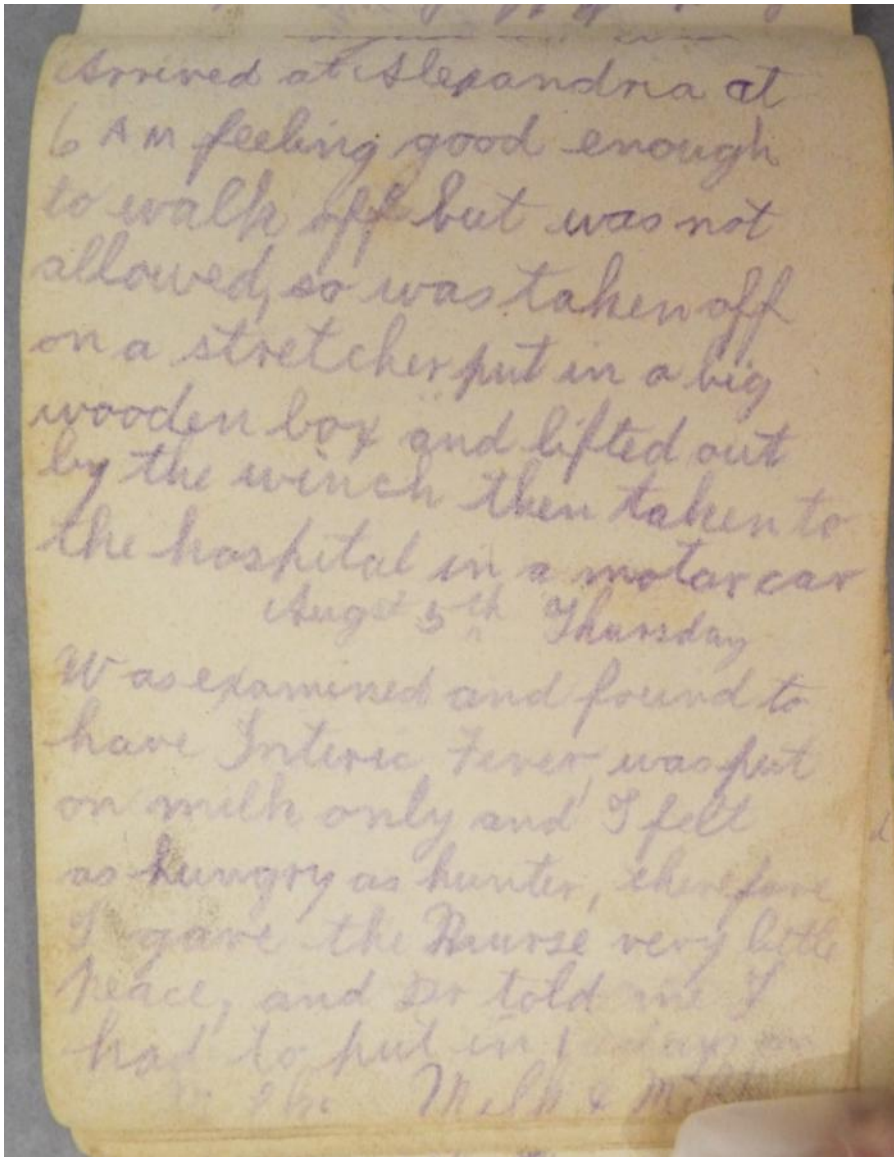
Was shifted from hospital on shore to Hospital ship and was put to bed again we remained Anchored all night

2nd Mond

Left Lemnos about 6 AM feeling a little better was shifted from top births (*sic*) to the next deck was lowered down by a winch on a stretcher I wrote a note home and Rev Dobson was censor

August 3rd Tuesday

On the bed all day feeling better, eating a little more the sea was calm and we all were getting better on the change of food, one patient died



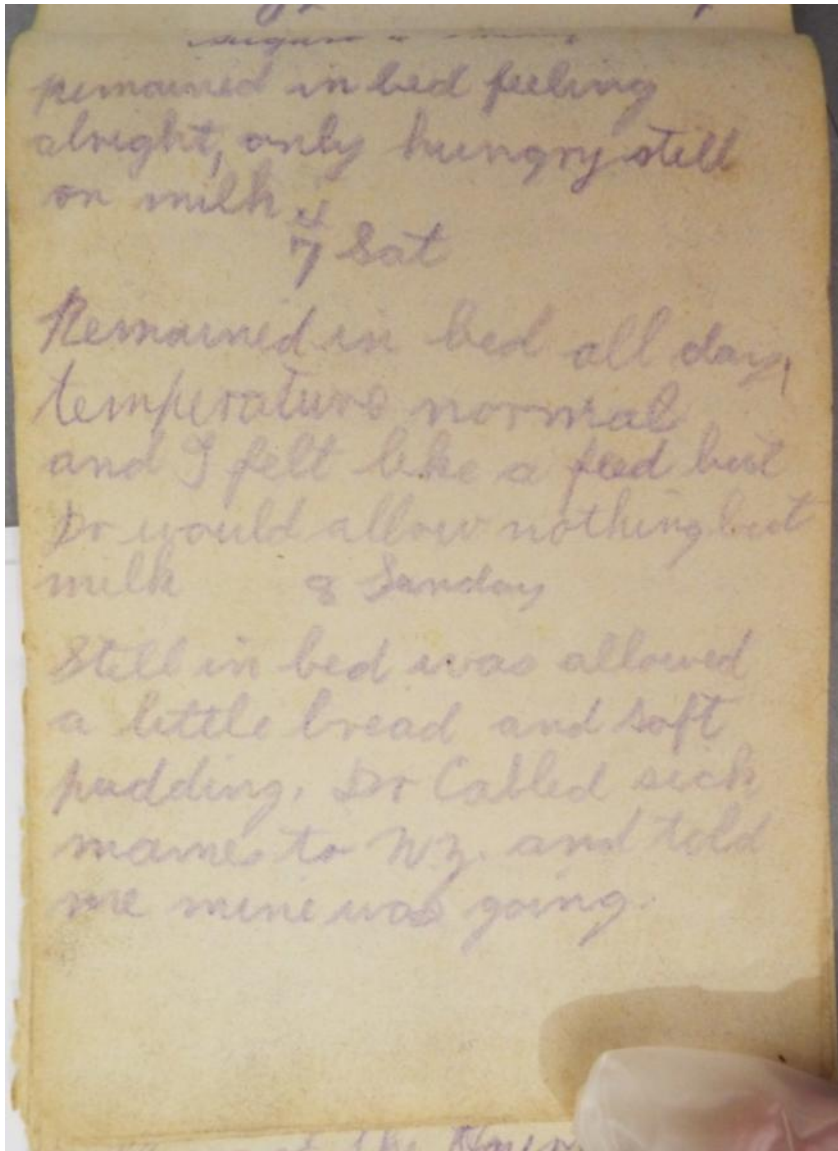
Page 115

Aug 4th Wed

Arrived at Alexandria at 6 AM feeling good enough to walk off but was not allowed, so was taken off on a stretcher put in a big wooden box and lifted out by the winch then taken to the hospital in a motor car

Aug 5th Thursday

Was examined and found to have Interic (*sic*) Fever, was put on milk only and I felt as hungry as hunter, therefore I gave the Nurse very little peace, and Dr told me I had to put in [1 —] Milk & [—]



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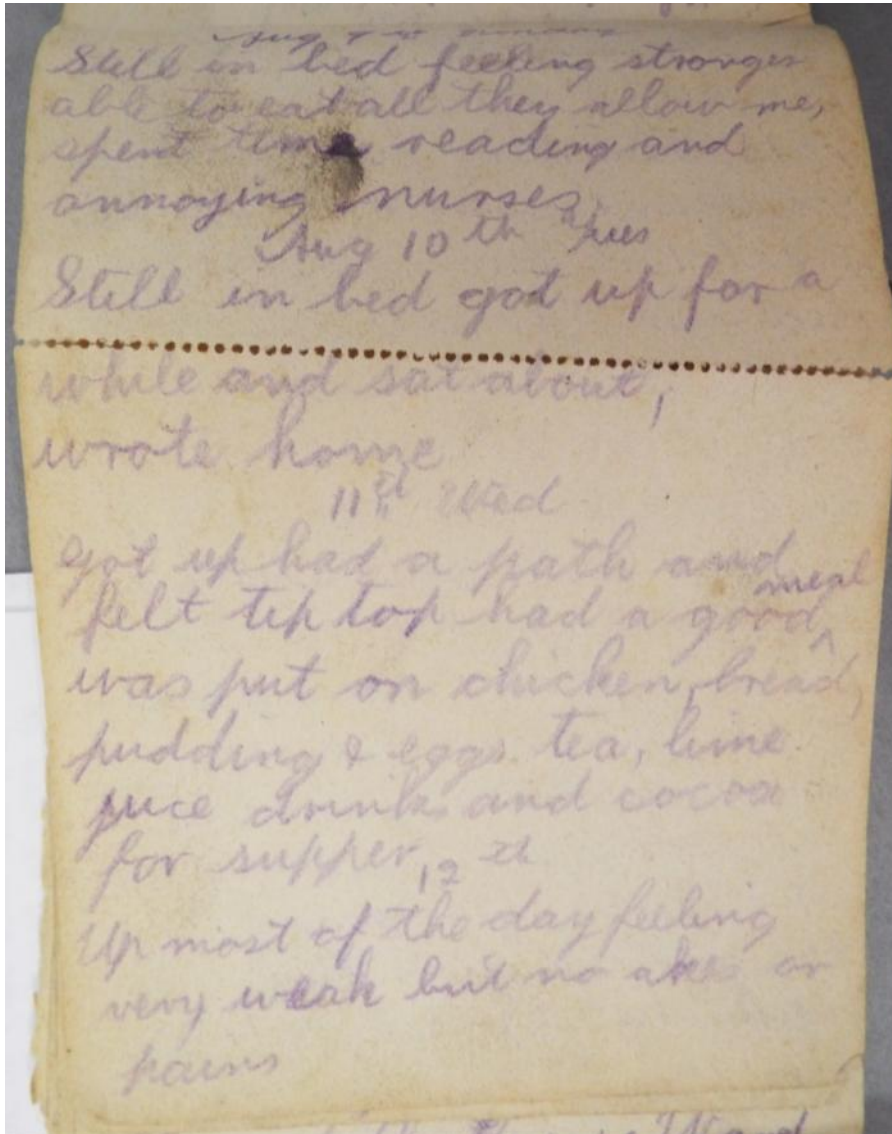
Aug 6th Friday remained in bed feeling alright, only hungry still on milk.

7 Sat

Remained in bed all day, temperature normal and I felt like a feed but Dr would allow nothing but milk

8 Sunday

Still in bed was allowed a little bread and soft pudding, Dr called sick names to N.Z. and told me mine was going



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Aug 9th Monday

Still in bed feeling stronger able to eat all they allow me, spent time reading and annoying nurses.

Aug 10th Tues

Still in bed got up for a while and sat about, wrote home

11th Wed

Got up had a bath and felt tip top had a good > meal < was put on chicken, bread pudding & eggs, tea, lime juice drink and cocoa for supper

12th

Up most of the day feeling very weak but no akes (*sic*) or pains

August 13th Fri
 Was moved from the
 Deaconess's Hospital to
 the schools, the ward was
 very short of Nurses &
 assistance so did all I
 was able to help in feeding ^{the men} and washing the dishes.
 In the ward was several
 bad cases of Enteric &
 Disentry, had a poor
 nights rest being kept awake
 by the groans and cry
 of the men, one ^{man} three
 beds from me was delirious
 all night and died about
 5 A M after a terrible nights
 suffering

Page 118

August 13th Fri

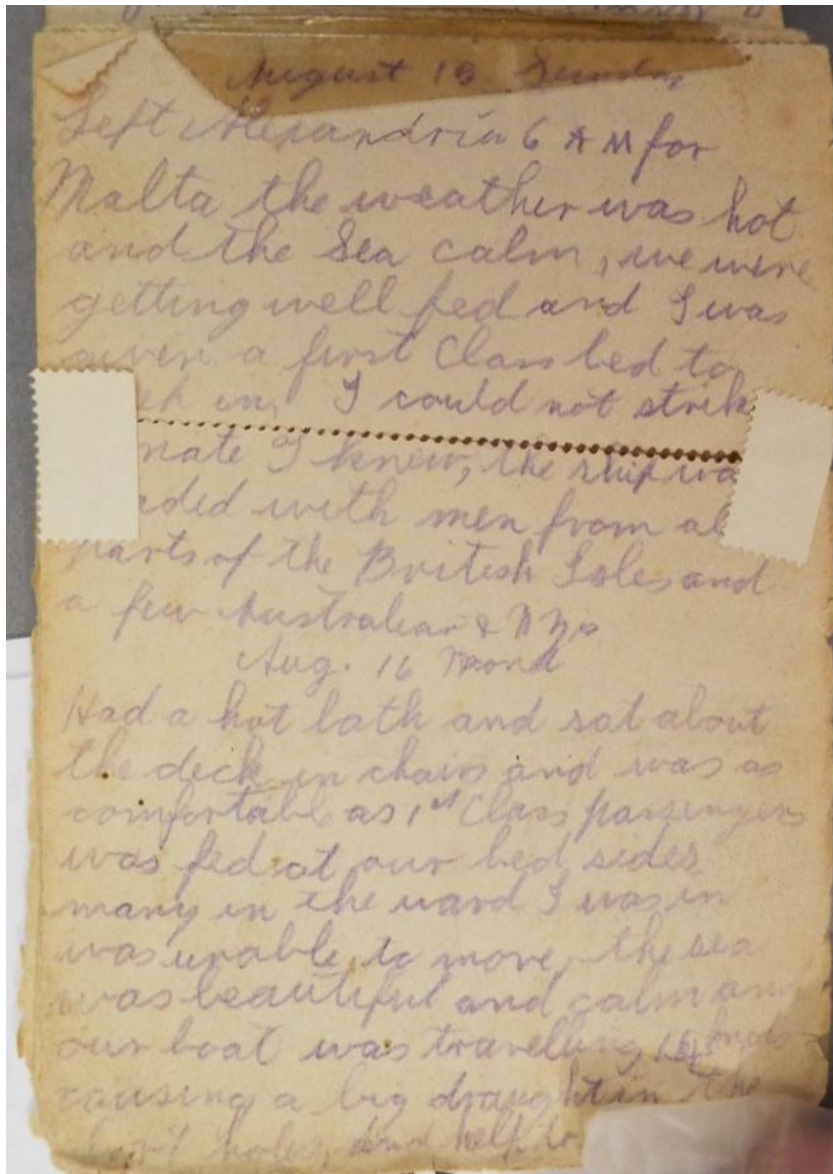
Was moved from the Deaconess's Hospital to the schools the ward was very short of Nurses & assistance do did all I was able to help in feeding > the men < and washing the dishes. In the ward was several bad cases of Enteric & Disentry, (sic) had a poor nights rest being keeps (sic) awake by the groans and crys of the men, one > man < three beds from me was delirious all night and died about 5 AM after a terrible nights suffering

August 14th Sat
 Assisted in helping to feed the patients the Nurses being worked to a stand still and could not keep up to their doing. I washed up dishes for 40 patients after every meal and was kept going, but I had to go steady as my leg were too weak to move fast, after tea when I was washing up the tea things my name was called to leave for England so I packed up at 8 PM and left in a Motor Lorry for the ^{H S} Asturias and boarded her about 10 PM and was put on a mattress on the floor of the ~~Eneric~~ Ward.

Page 119

August 14th Sat

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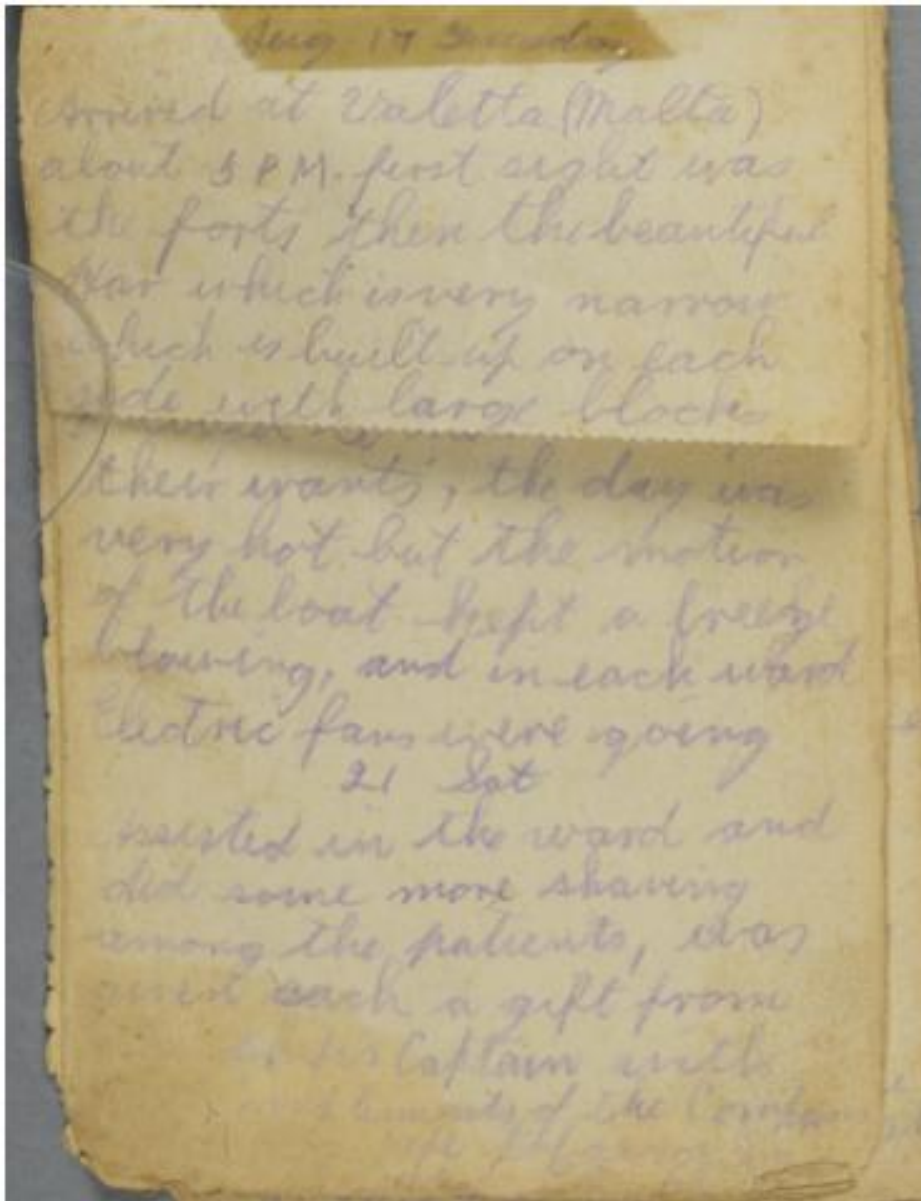
Page 120

August 15 Sunday

Left Alexandria 6 AM for Malta the weather was hot and the Sea calm, we were getting well fed and I was given a first class bed to [sleep] in, I could not strik[e] [—]nate I knew, the ship wa[s] [loa]ded with men from al[l] parts of the British Isles and a few Australian & NZrs

Aug. 16 Mond

Had a hot bath and sat about the deck in chairs and was as comfortable as 1st Class passengers was fed at our bed sides many in the ward I was in was unable to move, the sea was beautiful and calm and our boat was travelling 14 knots causing a big draught in the port holes, and help to keep us [cool]



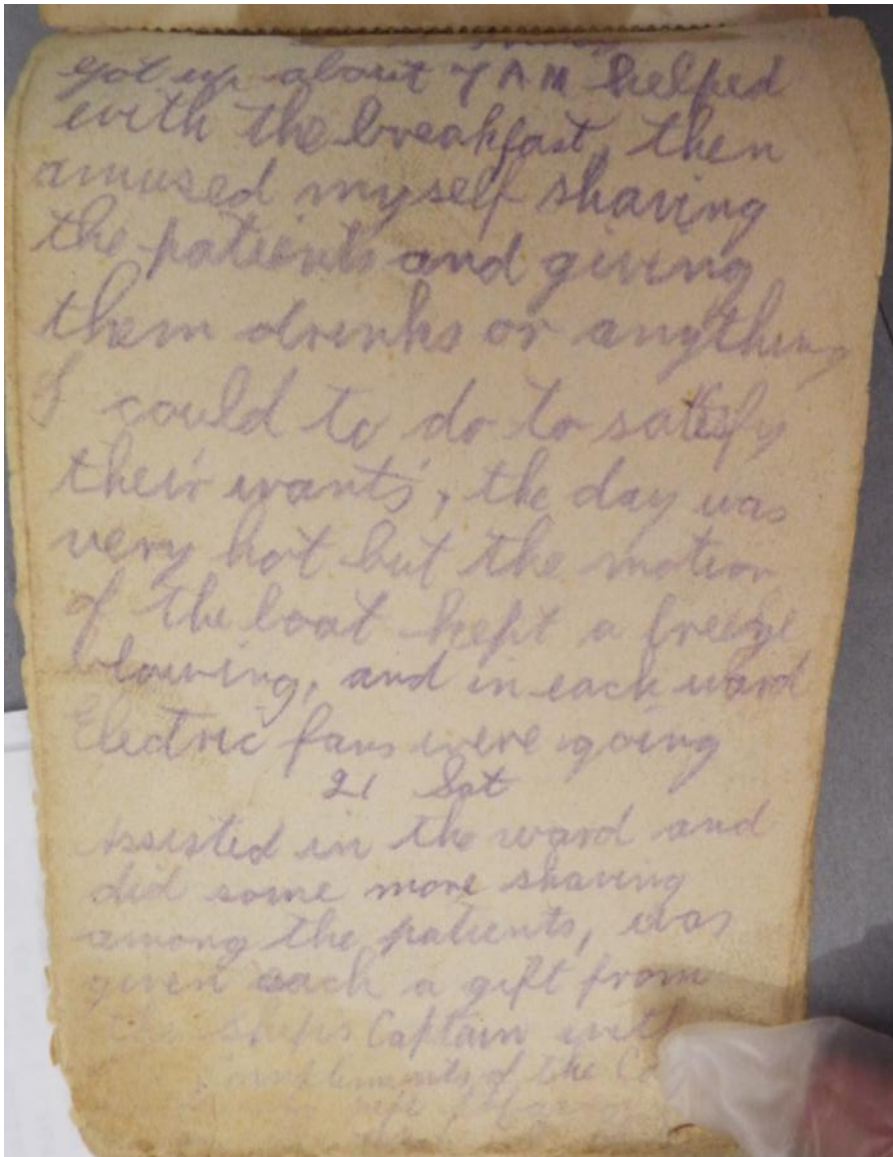
Page 12

Aug 17 Tuesday

Arrived at Valetta (Malta) about 5 PM. first sight was the forts then the beautiful Har (*sic*) which is very narrow which is built up on each side with large blocks

Note

The bottom half of this page of the diary is missing, what appears is the bottom half of the next page



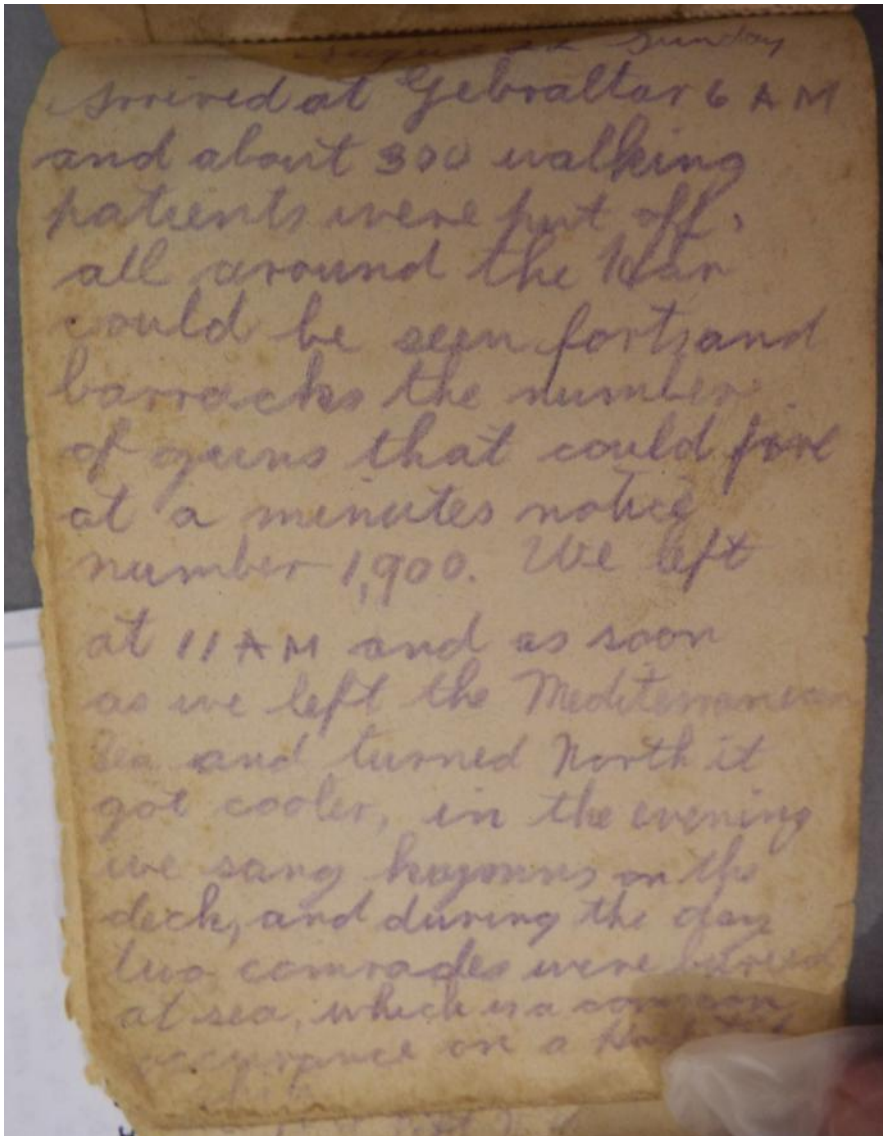
Page 122

20th Friday

Got up about 7 AM helped with the breakfast then amused myself shaving the patients and giving them drinks or anything I could do to satisfy their wants, the day was very hot but the motion of the boat kept a breeze blowing, and in each ward Electric fans were going

21 Sat

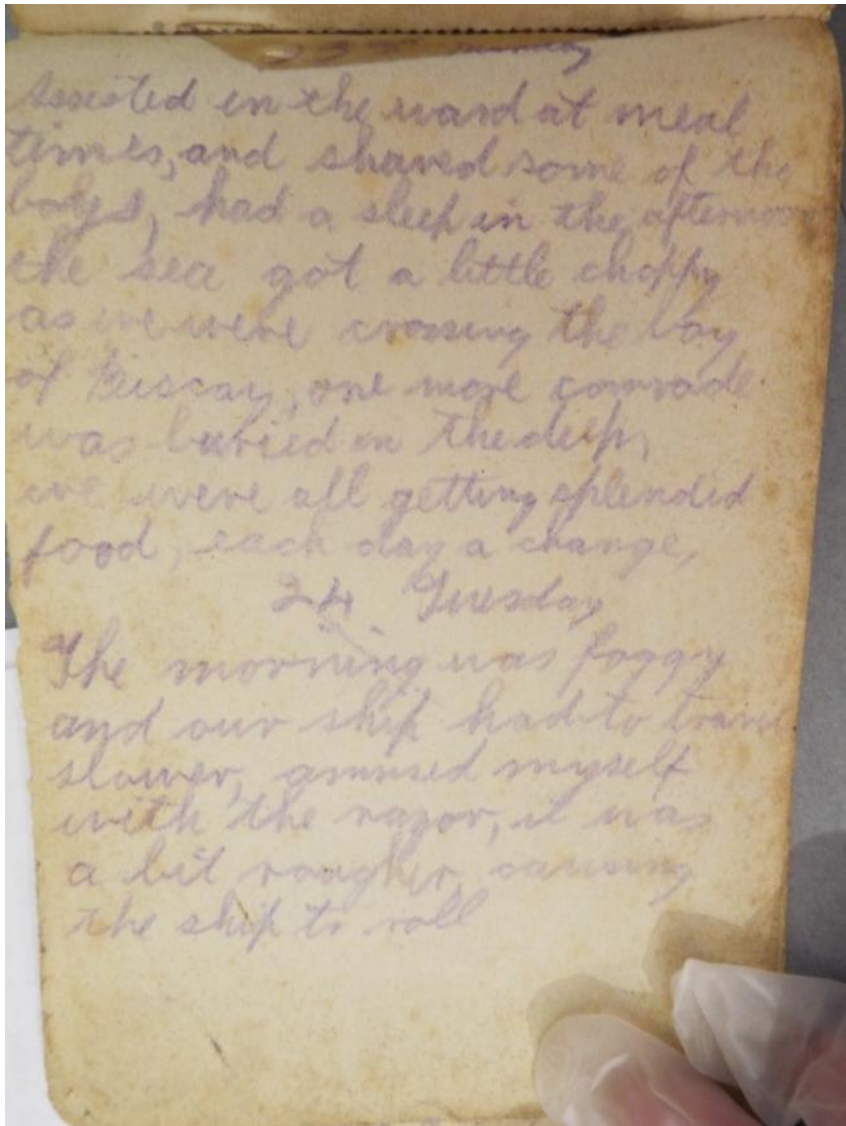
Assisted in the ward and did some more shaving among the patients, was given each a gift from the ship's Captain with [—] and biscuits of the Ca[— -- -- --]



Page 123

August 22 Sunday

Arrived at Gibraltar 6 AM and about 300 walking patients were put off all around the Har (sic) could be seen forts and barracks the number of guns that could fire at a minutes notice number 1,900. We left at 11 AM and as soon as we left the Mediterranean Sea and turned North it got cooler, in the evening we sang hymns on the deck and during the day two comrades were buried at sea, which is a common occurrence on a Hospital Ship.



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23rd Monday

Assisted in the ward at meal times, and shaved some of the boys, had a sleep in the afternoon the sea got a little choppy as we were crossing the bay of Biscay, one more comrade was buried in the deep, we were all getting splendid food, each day a change.

24 Tuesday

The morning was foggy and our ship had to travel slower, amused myself with the razor, it was a bit rougher causing the ship to roll

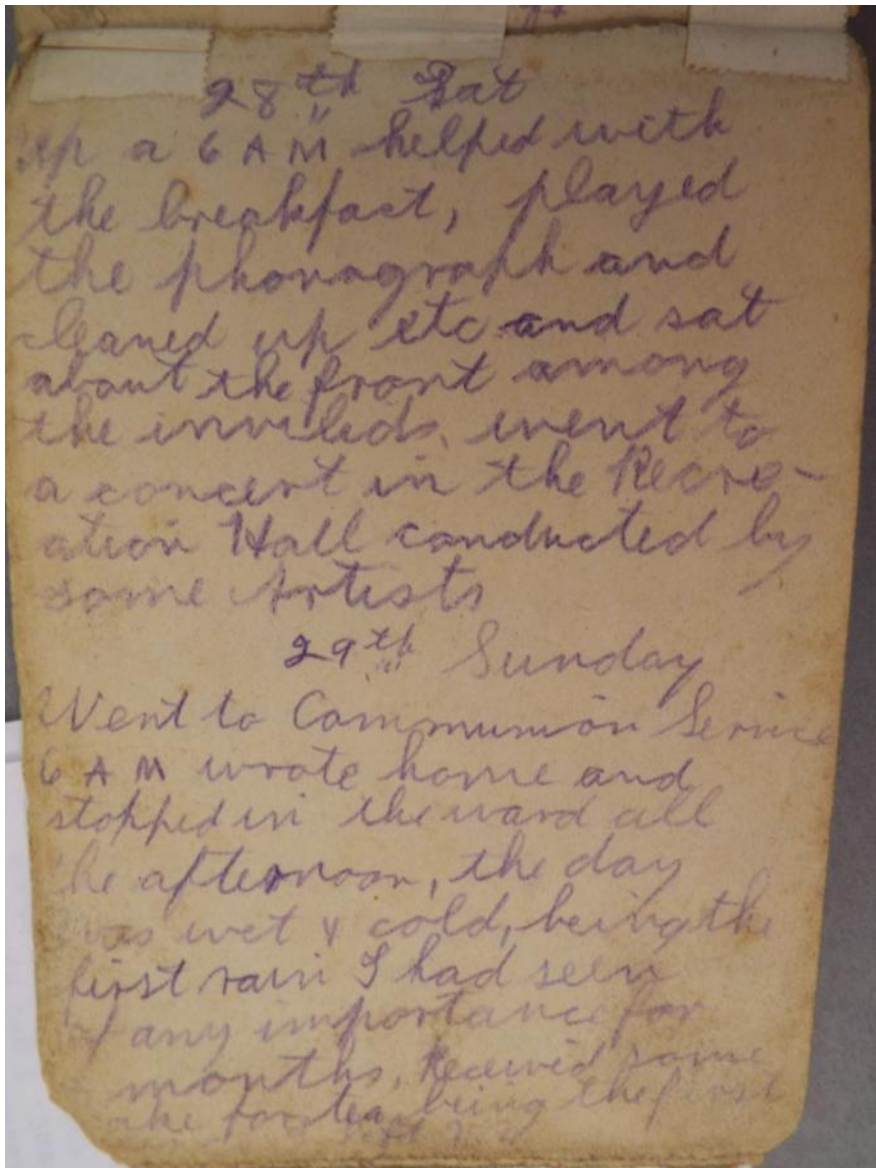
[---] until a Sister
 told us, that this train was
 going to London, we left
 Southampton about 2 P.M.
 arrived in London about
 4 P.M., was then put into
 a Motor Car and was
 taken about 4 miles and
 put into an convalescent
 Hospital, feeling more like
 a good feed than ill
 27th Friday
 Helped in the kitchen
 swept out the ward and
 looked around the garden
 and went to a concert in
 the evening, conducted
 by two citizens

Page 125

[---] until a Sister told us that this train was going to London, we left
 Southampton about 2 PM arrived in London about 4 PM, was then put into a Motor Car
 and was taken about 4 miles and put in to an convalescent (*sic*) Hospital, feeling more
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27th Friday

Helped in the kitchen swept out the ward and looked around the garden and went to a
 concert in the evening conducted by two citizens



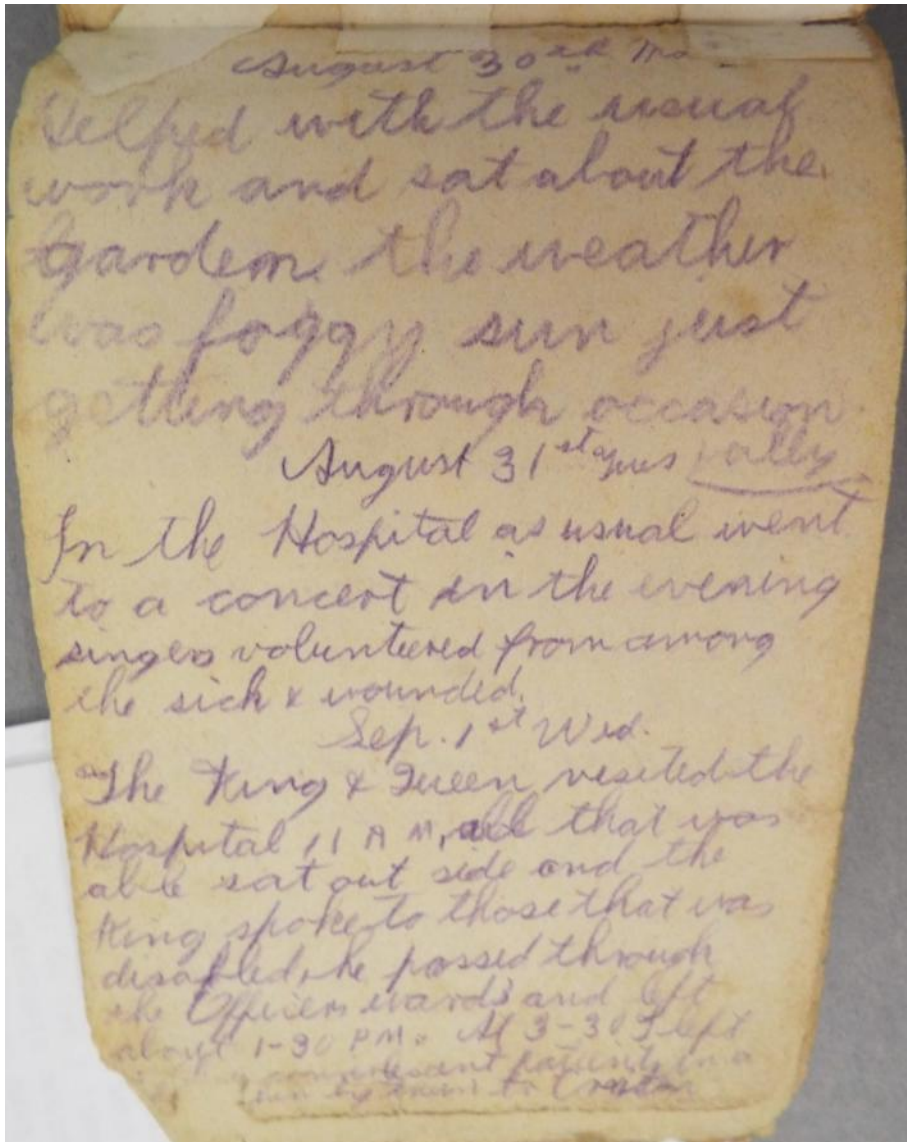
Page 126

28th Sat

Up at 6 AM helped with the breakfast, played the phonograph and cleaned up etc. and sat about the front among the invalids, went to a concert in the Recreation Hall conducted but some Artists

29th Sunday

Page 126 Went to Communion Service 6 AM wrote home and stopped in the ward all the afternoon, the day was wet & cold, being the first rain I had seen of any importance for months, Received some cake for tea, being the first [since] left N.Z.



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August 30th Mo[n]

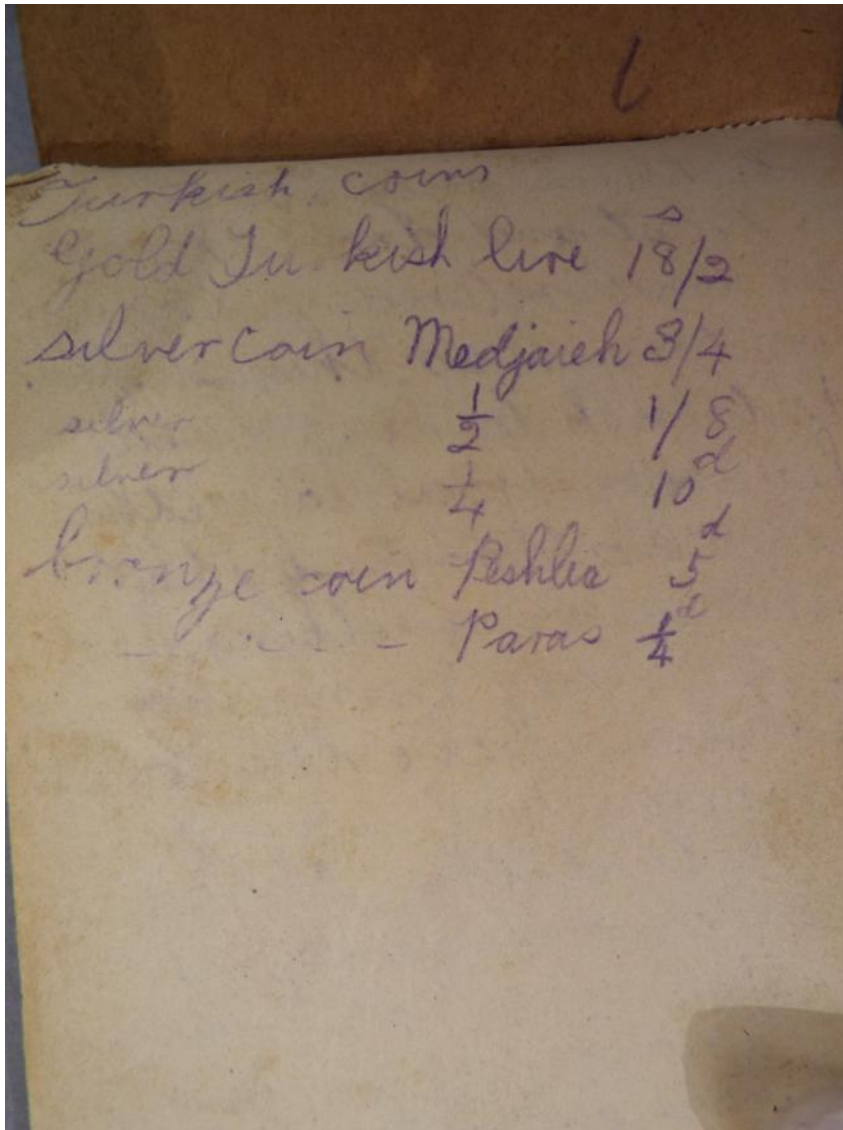
Helped with the usual work and sat about the Garden the weather was foggy sun just getting through occasionally

Aug 31st Tues

In the Hospital as usual went to a concert in the evening singers volunteered from among the sick and wounded.

Sep 1st Wed

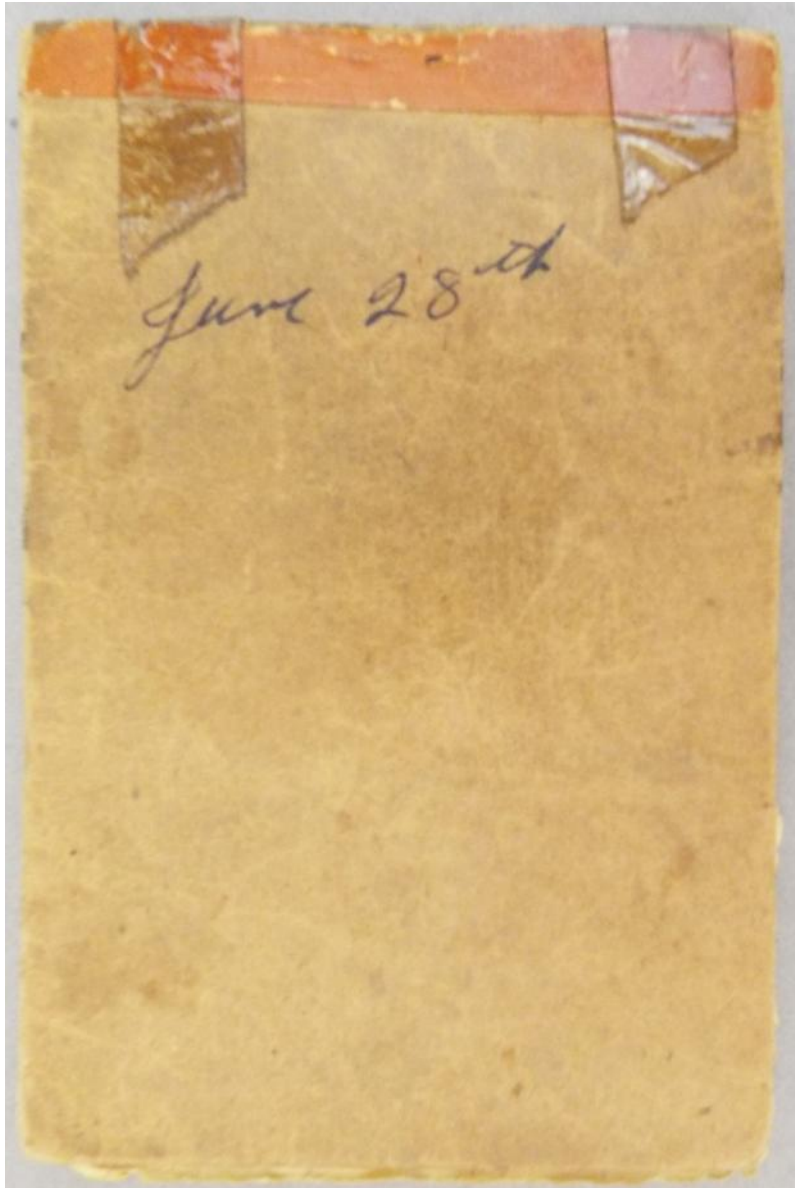
The King & Queen visited the Hospital 11 AM, all that was able sat outside and the King spoke to those that was disabled, he passed through the Officers wards and left about 1-30 PM. At 3-30 I left [---] convalescent (*sic*) patients in a [---] then by train to [C-]



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Turkish coins

Gold Turkish Lire		18/2
Silver Coin Medjareh		3/4
silver	1/2	1/8
silver	1/4	10 ^d
bronze coin Peshlea		5 ^d
---	Paras	1/4 ^d



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June 28th

*[written on outside of back cover of diary
- the end]*

Terms, Words & Meanings

- A50 Itonus *“10 April 1915 5pm and towing a steam launch two barges, departed Alexandria Harbour with 1100 mostly New Zealand Troops (and 12 mules) bound for Gallipoli. Was part of convoy but lagged behind due to drag of the towed craft.”*
“Torpedoed and sunk near Malta in the Mediterranean by U-38, 20 December 1916”
<http://www.flotilla-australia.com/hmat2.htm#A50>
 - HMAT His Majesty’s Australian Transports Ships
 - “Seang ch” (diary page 9) - is thought to be vessel HMAT A49 Seang Choon
 - Fatigue - work of a non military kind done by soldiers or any of the mainly domestic duties performed by military personnel
 - No 9 - In WW1, the British pill no. 9 was a laxative. To be 'Number Nine' was to be sick.
 - Quinn’s Post - named after Major Hugh Quinn, 15th Battalion (Qld) AIF, was one of the most dangerous places at Anzac. On 9 June 1915, the NZ Wellington Battalion, led by Lieutenant-Colonel William Malone, took over at Quinn’s and transformed it into something which, if never safe, was moderately habitable.
<http://www.gallipoli.gov.au/explore-anzac-sites/quinns-post.php>
 - Relief Gully - a gully immediately behind the firing line where soldiers rest and wait to be called in to relieve at any moment.
 - Sap. A small ditch, or trench, dug from the front line and leading out into "No Man's Land" in the direction of the German trenches.
<http://www.military-quotes.com/forum/tommys-dictionary-trenches-wwi-t7448.html>
-

Service Records

The Auckland War Memorial Museum provides an online service called Cenotaph which allows the public to search and view details of New Zealanders who have served in the military.

<http://cenotaph.mebooks.co.nz/cenotaph.php>

Hartley Valentine Palmer, Army, WW1. Service Number 6/320

<http://www.aucklandmuseum.com/war-memorial/online-cenotaph/search/?n=Hartley+Valentine+Palmer&w=World+War+I%2c+1914-1918>

Archives NZ

http://ndhadeliver.natlib.govt.nz/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE9998111

NZ History, Gallipoli Places Map

<https://nzhistory.govt.nz/map/gallipoli-places-map#map>

Transcription abbreviations and terms

As closely as possible, the transcription is an exact copy of the original written diary.

- > word < where a word is written above the line, often inserted after the next words are written or written as an amendment above a crossed out word
- [~~word~~] where a word has been written and then crossed out by the writer and is illegible or only partially legible.
- ~~word~~ where a word has been crossed out by the writer and can be read.
- (*sic*) indicates the word or expression is transcribed as the writer wrote it and may be different from the usual accepted spelling. It is not intended as a criticism of spelling terms but does clearly indicate that it is the original spelling or phrase used by the writer
-

Comments or part words added by the transcriber enclosed in square brackets [] e.g.

- [a — b—] showing where only a part of the word is legible or can be understood
- [— —] the word is illegible and gives no indication as to what word was intended
- [a word or part of a word or words - thought to be but not clearly readable] indicating a word or part of a word written that is not clearly readable and “thought to be” or recognised from other parts of the written text or is written but not able to be clearly read.
- [*a comment made by the transcriber*] is written in brackets and italicised

The Gallipoli campaign

Page 9 – 25 April 1915: Anzac landing times

This timeline provides a detailed breakdown of events during the Gallipoli landings at Anzac Cove on 25 April 1915.

25 April 1915, Gallipoli

0200–0230: Ottoman troops above Ari Burnu (beside the bay soon known as Anzac Cove) spot the silhouettes of enemy ships out to sea



Ari Burnu Point
panorama, Gallipoli

0235–0255: First wave of ANZAC ready in the landing boats

0255–0415: First towboats approach shore. The landing boats are pulled by steamboats, which in turn are pulled by warships. The tows pull three kinds of landing boats: lifeboat (28 men); cutter (30 men); launch or pinnace (60–98 men)

0300–0415: Warships towing steamboats and landing boats stop 2.5 km offshore. Twelve steamboats cast off and proceed to their planned landing positions. Things start to go wrong in the pitch-dark, with the landing boats pushed further north-east than intended

0415: The first 36 lifeboats cast off from the steamboats 90 m offshore and begin rowing toward the beach. The destroyers carrying the second wave of the landing force move up behind them

0420–0430: Ottoman defenders light beacons onshore as they spot the first wave of landing boats. Rifle and machine-gun fire breaks out from trenches above the shore. The boats land further north than planned, on either side of the Ari Burnu headland. Units of the first wave (9th, 10th, 11th Battalions, 3rd Australian Brigade) become mixed up after landing

0435: ANZAC troops start to climb up Ari Burnu and move toward First Ridge (Plugge's Plateau).



Plugge's Plateau
panorama, Gallipoli

0440: Second wave of men loaded into landing boats from warships 180 m offshore

0450–0500: First ANZAC units reach the top of First Ridge and capture first Ottoman prisoners. Ottoman artillery battery at Gabe Tepe inflicts heavy casualties on the second wave of troops (the rest of the Australian 3rd Brigade) landing at Ari Burnu. Those who make it ashore north of Ari Burnu head toward Russell's Top; those who land further south at Hell Spit climb up to 400 Plateau and Lone Pine.

0500: The first units of the ANZAC Main Force (1st and 2nd Australian Brigades) approach the shore under heavy fire

Note
Time entry----1600--1630 "Canterbury Battalion
going ashore " matches diary entry page 24

C

0515: Advanced parties from the 9th and 10th Battalions reach Lone Pine, while men from the 11th and 12th Battalions climb Walker's Ridge toward Russell's Top. As the number of wounded soldiers on the beach increases, landing boats begin to transport them to the hospital ship *Gascon*

0530: Australian battalions start to regroup and reorganise.

0600: Reinforcements arrive to help troops fighting at The Nek. ANZAC staff set up a headquarters on the beach. Isolated units advance onto Third Ridge – the main ANZAC objective for the first day

0720: 1st Australian Division commander Major-General William Bridges lands with his divisional staff

0720–0800: Ottoman commander at Gaba Tepe requests reinforcements. Two battalions from the 27th Infantry Regiment leave for Ari Burnu from the Maidos area. Mustafa Kemal, commander of the 19th Ottoman Division, orders the 57th Infantry Regiment and a battery of mountain guns to move up to Hill 971 from the village of Bigali. At this point, the 3500 ANZACs ashore vastly outnumber the 300–400 Ottoman troops in the area.

Unaware of this numerical advantage, Lieutenant-Colonel Ewen Sinclair-Maclagan, Plateau: he persuades Colonel James McCay (2nd Australian Brigade), to reinforce his right flank rather than head up Hill 971 as originally ordered. Sinclair-Maclagan then orders his men to dig in at 400 Plateau rather than advance further. These decisions would be subsequently criticised as tactical errors

0800: Reinforcements from the Ottoman 27th Infantry Regiment arrive from Maidos and engage the ANZAC front line. Ferrying problems slow the landing of the 2nd Australian Brigade

0830: The Ottoman artillery battery at Gaba Tepe continues firing at 400 Plateau and Shrapnel Valley. ANZAC scouts sent forward toward Gaba Tepe retreat

0900: Troops from the Main Force start arriving at Second Ridge and strengthen existing positions on the 400 Plateau towards Lone Pine and Baby 700

0930: Small groups of ANZACs on the Third Ridge are forced to retreat but manage to hold off attacks on the Second Ridge from recently arrived Ottoman reinforcements. Ottoman artillery from Kaba Tepe and one gun on Third Ridge continue shelling ANZAC troops on Second Ridge

1000–1030: First units (Divisional HQ) of the New Zealand and Australian Division come ashore. Mustafa Kemal's 57th Infantry Regiment arrives at Hill 971. He continues to Chunuk Bair, where he rallies troops retreating from Battleship Hill. He then orders the 57th Regiment to advance and hold Baby 700 until reinforcements can arrive: 'I don't order you to attack, I order you to die. By the time we are dead, other units and commanders will have come to take our place.'



View from Chunuk Bair
panorama, Gallipoli

1030–1100: Six heavy guns from 7th Indian Mountain Artillery Brigade are landed, but only one is hauled up from the beach

1100: First men of New Zealand Infantry Brigade (Auckland Battalion and half Canterbury Battalion) start landing. They reinforce Australian troops fighting around Baby 700. The Ottomans launch an assault on Australian positions on the 400 Plateau and the southern end of Second Ridge. ANZAC troops capture Baby 700 but then lose it – it will change hands five times during the day as fighting intensifies

1200: Ottoman artillery batteries on Third Ridge (later Gun Ridge) increase fire on Second Ridge and 400 Plateau, causing horrific shrapnel wounds amongst ANZAC troops

The Indian 26th Jacob's Mountain Battery pulls a single gun to 400 Plateau and begins firing on the Ottoman batteries on Gun Ridge

Mustafa Kemal sets up his headquarters at Scrubby Knoll on Third Ridge. The Ottoman 72nd Infantry Regiment is deployed to the front

1300: Kemal sends two infantry regiments (72nd and 77th) south after receiving an incorrect signal about an enemy landing at Kum Tepe, south of Gaba Tepe. This mistake gives units from the New Zealand Infantry Brigade time to deploy to the front line

1400: Elements of the Auckland Battalion reach Baby 700 and reinforce the depleted front line of Australian troops. ANZAC forces on Second Ridge signal that their situation is critical. The beach is now crowded with wounded and dead troops. The Otago Battalion begins landing

1425: Heavy Ottoman fire forces the ANZACs to withdraw their mountain gun from 400 Plateau to the beach

1600–1630: Last of the Otago Battalion comes ashore. The rest of the Canterbury Battalion and the Wellington Battalion begin landing. Ottoman troops recapture Baby 700

1730: An Australian 18-pound field gun on Hell Spit silences the Ottoman battery at Gabe Tepe. Lieutenant-General Bridges delays the landing of further artillery pieces, fearing they will be lost in the event of a forced evacuation. The entire ANZAC line is pushed back to Second Ridge

1800: Colonel John Monash's 4th Australian Brigade lands and fills the gap in the ANZAC line between the Nek and units further south. The Ottomans send in fresh reserves and prepare to attack ANZAC positions at the Nek and Lone Pine

1900–2100: Senior ANZAC commanders discuss evacuation. They are concerned that a determined Ottoman attack in the next 24 hours will drive them back into the sea. The Ottomans launch their final attack of the day at the Nek, pushing the Anzacs back toward Russell's Top until halted by heavy machine-gun fire



Russell's Top panorama, Gallipoli

2115: Generals Bridges and Godley ask Lieutenant-General William Birdwood, the ANZAC commander, to come ashore to discuss evacuation proposals

2200: Birdwood reluctantly agrees to the evacuation request, and sends a note to Mediterranean Expeditionary Force commander Lieutenant-General Sir Ian Hamilton, on board HMS *Queen Elizabeth*

2245–2330: Bridges' note is delivered to Hamilton. After discussing the situation with senior commanders, he decides to refuse the request for evacuation. His resolve strengthens after hearing that an Australian submarine (AE2) has slipped through the Narrows into the Sea of Marmara and sunk an Ottoman ship

2400: Hamilton orders ANZAC forces to dig in and hold on to what little gains they have made: 'You have got through the difficult business. All you have to do now is dig, dig, dig until you are safe'

Sources:

- [Gallipoli: The first day \(ABC\)](#)
- Christopher Pugsley, *Gallipoli: The New Zealand story*, Reed, Auckland, 1984, reprinted 2003