

JOHN A. E. TREMAYNE
Sub-Lieutenant
Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve
Hawke Bn. R. N. Div
Who died on
19th June 1915. Age 26

Cemetery Details.

Cemetery **HELLES MEMORIAL**

Country Turkey

Locality unspecified

Visiting Information The panel Numbers quoted at the end of each entry relate to the panels dedicated to the Regiment served with. In some instances where a casualty is recorded as attached to another Regiment, his name may alternatively appear within their Regimental Panels. Please refer to the on-site Memorial Register Introduction to determine the alternative panel numbers if you do not find the name within the quoted Panels.

Location Information The Anzac and Suvla cemeteries are first signposted from the left hand junction of the Eceabat-Bigali Road. From this junction travel into the main Anzac area. Follow the road to Helles, opposite the Kabatepe Museum at 14.2kms. take a right turn at the 'T' junction and at 14.3 kms. Take the left fork. After a total of 22.8 kms, take a right turn to the memorial along a rough track 500m long. The Helles Memorial stands on the tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula. It takes the form of an obelisk over 30 metres high that can be seen by ships passing through the Dardanelles.

Historical Information The eight month campaign in Gallipoli was fought by Commonwealth and French forces in an attempt to force Turkey out of the war, to relieve the deadlock of the Western Front in France and Belgium, and to open a supply route to Russia through the Dardanelles and the Black Sea. The Allies landed on the peninsula on 25-26 April 1915; the 29th Division at Cape Helles in the south and the Australian and New Zealand Corps north of Gaba Tepe on the west coast, an area soon known as Anzac. On 6 August, further landings were made at Suvla, just north of Anzac, and the climax of the campaign came in early August when simultaneous assaults were launched on all three fronts. However, the difficult terrain and stiff Turkish resistance soon led to the stalemate of trench warfare. From the end of August, no further serious action was fought and the lines remained unchanged. The peninsula was successfully evacuated in December and early January 1916. The Helles Memorial serves the dual function of Commonwealth battle memorial for the whole Gallipoli campaign and place of commemoration for many of those Commonwealth servicemen who died there and have no known grave. The United Kingdom and Indian forces named on the memorial died in operations throughout the peninsula, the Australians at Helles. There are also panels for those who died or were buried at sea in Gallipoli waters. The memorial bears more than 21,000 names. There are four other Memorials to the Missing at Gallipoli. The Lone Pine, Hill 60, and Chunuk Bair Memorials commemorate Australian and New Zealanders at Anzac. The Twelve Tree Copse Memorial commemorates the New Zealanders at Helles. Naval casualties of the United Kingdom lost or buried at sea are recorded on their respective Memorials at Portsmouth, Plymouth and Chatham, in the United Kingdom.

No. of Identified Casualties **20841**

In Memory of
ANTHONY RETALLACK TREMAYNE

Private
I0/1686
Wellington Regiment, N.Z.E.F.
who died on
Sunday, 8th August 1915. Age 35.

Additional Information: Son of Cuthbert and Susan Tremayne, of Vicarage Terrace, Constantine, Penryn, Cornwall, England.

Commemorative Information

Memorial: CHUNUK BAIR (N.Z.) MEMORIAL, Turkey
Grave Reference! 23.

Location: Chunuk Bair (N.Z.) Memorial is on the north-west side of Chunuk Bair Cemetery, which is on the ridge which runs north-east from Brighton Beach. There is a road leading to Battleship Hill on one side and Koja Dere on the other and on the further side of the road is a bank where the Chunuk Bair Memorial is surmounted, facing the cemetery, in the form of a long screen wall with a cross engraved on the raised centre. The Memorial records, on panels of Hopton Wood stone, the names of over 800 officers and men of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force who died in 1915 and who have no known grave. The screen wall bears the following inscription:

IN MEMORY OF THESE OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE NEW ZEALAND EXPEDITIONARY FORCE WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE HEROIC ASSAULT ON THE HEIGHTS OF SARI BAIR, 6TH-10TH AUGUST, 1915, IN THE CAPTURE OF CHUNUK BAIR, AND IN SUBSEQUENT BATTLES AND OPERATIONS FROM AUGUST TO DECEMBER, 1915, AND WHO ARE NOT DEFINITELY RECORDED AS BURIED IN THIS OR ADJOINING CEMETERIES.

A little further north-west of the Chunuk Bair (N.I.) Memorial is a monument which bears the words:

IN HONOUR OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE NEW ZEALAND EXPEDITIONARY FORCE. 8TH AUGUST 1915. FROM THE UTTERMOST ENDS OF THE EARTH.

Historical Information: The Memorial records on panels of Hopton Wood stone the names of over 800 officers and men of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force who died in 1915 and who have no known grave. The screen wall bears the following inscription:

IN MEMORY OF THESE OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE NEW ZEALAND EXPEDITIONAR FORCE WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE HEROIC ASSAULT ON THE HEIGHTS OF SARI BAIR, 6TH-10TH AUGUST, 1915, IN THE CAPTURE OF CHUNUK BAIR, AND IN SUBSEQUENT BATTLES AND OPERATIONS FROM AUGUST TO DECEMBER, 1915, AND WHO ARE NOT DEFINITELY RECORDED AS BURIED IN THIS OR ADJOINING CEMETERIES.

A little further north-west of the memorial is the monument which bears the words:

IN HONOUR OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE NEW ZEALAND EXPEDITIONARY
FORCE. 8TH AUGUST 1915. FROM THE UTTERMOST ENDS OF THE EARTH.

Chunuk Bair was one of the main objectives in the Battle of Sari Bair (6th-10th August); it was to be reached by way of Rhododendron Spur, and the attack on Chunuk Bair itself was to be carried out by two columns of the New Zealand Infantry Brigade, starting from the outposts on the shore and proceeding up the Sazli Beit Dere and the Chailak Dere. Meanwhile the New Zealand Mounted Rifles were to clear the foothills. The Mounted Rifles cleared the foothills, including Bauchop's Hill (named from Lt. Col. A. Bauchop, C.M.Go, commanding the Otago Mounted Rifles, who was mortally wounded in this action) and Table Top. The New Zealand Infantry reached Rhododendron Spur, where they were joined by the 10th Gurkha Rifles, from further North, and reinforced by the 8th Welch, the 7th Gloucesters, the Auckland Mounted Rifles, and the Maori Contingent. The Wellington Infantry and some of the Gloucesters and Welch (led by Lt. Col. W. G. Malone, commanding the Wellingtons, who was killed during the action) reached the summit, and were later joined by men of the Auckland Infantry and Mounted Rifles. These troops, -after repulsing incessant Turkish attacks, were reinforced by the Otago Battalion and the Wellington Mounted Rifles; and the 6th Gurkhas and the 6th South Lancashire Regiment came in on the left, between Chunuk Bair and Hill "Q" The 6th Loyal North Lancashire Regiment relieved the force at Chunuk Bair on the evening of the 9th, and later part of the 5th Wilts came up; but on the morning of the 10th the position was taken by a determined and overwhelming counter-attack, carried out by a Turkish Army Corps under the personal superintendence of General Liman von Sanders, and led by Mustapha Kemal Pasha. The loss of Chunuk Bair marked the end of the effort to reach the central hills of the Peninsula. So far as this sector of the front was concerned, the line remained unaltered between Chunuk Bair and Rhododendron Spur until the evacuation in December, 1915. The infrequent cases in which New Zealand soldiers fell in the last four months of 1915 and could not be buried in a cemetery find their place on this Memorial. For the most part, the officers and men of the Wellington Regiment, the Auckland Regiment and the Auckland Mounted Rifles, commemorated here, fell on the 8th August; those of the Canterbury Regiment, on the 7th; those of the Wellington Mounted Rifles, on the 9th; and those of the other units, during the five days of the battle.

In Memory of
NICHOLAS TREMAYNE
Private
33316
8th Bn., Devonshire Regiment
who died on
Friday, 15th June 1917. Age 20.

Additional Information: Son of Mr. W. R. and Mrs. A. J. Tremayne, of Church Town, Wendron, Cornwall.

Commemorative Information

Cemetery: ERVILLERS MILITARY CEMETERY, Pas de Calais, France
Grave Reference: A. 11.

Location: Ervillers is a village in the Department of the Pas-de-Calais, between Arras and Bapaume, almost midway between Mory and Courcelles-le-Comte. The cemetery lies on the south-west side on the Rue deL'Eglise.

Historical Information: Ervillers was occupied by British troops in March, 1917, evacuated a year later after an obstinate defence by the 42nd (East Lancashire) Division, and retaken by the 2nd Division on the following 23rd August. It was later "adopted" by the County Borough of Oldham. Two cemeteries were made by the Germans at Ervillers. The first, which is the present Military Cemetery, contained the graves of some British prisoners and was carried on by British troops in 1917. The second, begun in the garden of the Mayor's house in March, 1918, has been removed. There are now over 60, 1914-18 war casualties commemorated in this site. Of these, nearly quarter are unidentified. The German graves, over 100, have been removed. The cemetery covers an area of 442 square metres and is enclosed by a flint wall.



In Memory of

RICHARD TREMAYNE

**Acting Bombardier
329177**

**159th Heavy Bty., Royal Garrison Artillery
who died on
Saturday, 27th October 1917. Age 38.**

Additional Information: Husband of Martha Annie Tremayne, of Salena Stamps, Wendron, Helston, Cornwall.

Commemorative Information

Cemetery: IJSSENTHOEK MILITARY CEMETERY, Poperinge, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium. Grave Reference/ XXI. G. 3.

Location: Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery is located 11.5 kilometres west of Ieper town centre, on the Boescheepseweg, a road leading from the N308 connecting Ieper to Poperinge. From Ieper town centre the Poperingseweg (N308) is reached via Elverdingsestraat, then over two small roundabouts in the J. Capronstraat. The Poperingseweg is a continuation of the J. Capronstraat and begins after a prominent railway level crossing. On reaching Poperinge, the N308 joins the left hand turning onto the R33, Poperinge ring road. The R33 ring continues to the left hand junction with the N38 Frans-Vlaanderenweg. 800 metres along the N38 lies the left hand turning onto Lenestraat. The next immediate right hand turning leads onto Boescheepseweg. The cemetery itself is located 1.5 kilometres along Boescheepseweg on the right hand side of the road. From Calais, take the motorway A16 signposted Dunkerque/Lille. At Dunkerque take the motorway signposted Lille/Ypres, the A25. Leave the motorway at Junction 13, the village of Steenvoorde. Follow the D948/N38 signposted Ieper/Poperinge. After approximately 8-10 kilometres Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery will be sign posted off to the right. Please Note: Ypres/ Ieper are the same place: Ypres (French spelling), Ieper (Flemish spelling) Commission signposts are green and white.

Historical Information: The Hazebrouck-Poperinghe railway line and the Poperinghe-Ypres road formed the main communication between the bases and the Flemish battlefields, and Lijssenthoek, lying close behind the extreme range of enemy shell-fire, was a natural position for clearing hospitals. It was first used by the French 15th Hopital D'Evacuation. In June, 1915, it began to be used by British Casualty Clearing Stations; and between that month and the Armistice it became the second greatest British War Cemetery. From April to August, 1918, the Casualty Clearing Stations fell back before the German advance, and Field ambulances (including a French Ambulance) took their places; and the French graves in Plots XXVI, XXVII, and XXXI recalled the French regiments that were sent to Flanders at that time. Twenty-four British graves in Plot XXXI were brought from isolated positions near Poperinghe after the Armistice. There are now nearly 10,000, 1914-18 war casualties.

In Memory of
JAMES TREMAYNE

Private
200435
1st/4th Bn., Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry
who died on
Wednesday, 26th December 1917. Age 25.

Additional Information: Son of Mary Tremayne, of "Trewoon," Budock, Penryn, Cornwall, and the late Henn Tremayne.

Commemorative Information

Cemetery: ALEXANDRIA (HADRA) WAR MEMORIAL CEMETERY, Egypt Grave Reference A. III.

Location: Hadra is a district on the eastern side of Alexandria and is south of the main carriageway to Aboukir, known as Al Horaya, near the University of Alexandria. The Cemetery is on the road Sharia Manara. The junction of this road and Al Horaya is diagonally opposite the University of Alexandria.

Historical Information During the 1914-1918 War Alexandria became a great Anglo-French camp and hospital centre, and in 1915 was made the base of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force. The 1939-1945 War saw Alexandria again an important centre. To the hospitals were brought casualties from the campaigns in Greece, Crete and the Aegean islands; camps were set up for men on leave from the desert; Kom el Dikk Fort (constructed in 1799 by the Napoleonic leader Colonel Criban and occupied by the British from 1882 until February 1947) was the centre of military telephonic and telegraphic communications for the Middle and Near East, the Headquarters of the Military Police and a powerful anti-aircraft base; and from the port sailed convoys bearing supplies to hard-pressed Malta. The original part of the cemetery, which is built partly over Roman catacombs, was acquired in February 1916, when it was found that the cemetery at Chatby, a few hundred yards to the North-West, would not be large enough for all the burials from the Alexandria hospitals. It was first used in April 1916, under the name of Hadra New Military Cemetery, and it remained in use until December 1919. Nearly all the burials took place from the 15th, 17th, 19th, and 21st General Hospitals and the Military Hospital at Ras-el- Tin; but a number of graves of December, 1917 are due to the sinking of transports outside Alexandria. In December 1919 and January 1920 sixty British graves from some small graveyards in the Western Desert (due mostly to operations against the Senussi Arabs) and from Maadia and Rosetta were brought in. There are now 1700, 1914-18 war and 1300, 1939-45 war casualties commemorated in this cemetery. The following are particulars of three of the cemeteries from which British graves were brought to Hadra War Memorial Cemetery:- SOLLUM MILITARY CEMETERY. Es Sollum is a small port among lofty hills, 400 kilometres West of Alexandria, on the Tripolitan border. It was occupied (for the second time) by British forces on the 14th March 1916, after considerable fighting, and a rest camp and a hospital were established near the shore. The Military Cemetery, on the South side of Sollum Bay, contained the graves of 30

British soldiers, 1 South African and 1 French. At Es Sollum, on the 6th November 1915, one Egyptian coastguard steamer was sunk and one disabled by a German submarine. SIDI EL BARAN I MILITARY CEMETERY. This place is on the sea coast 320 kilometres West of Alexandria. The cemetery, on high ground below the coastguard station, contained the graves of 14 South African and 2 British soldiers who died in February and March 1916, and a memorial to the men of the 1st and 3rd South African Infantry who fell at Agagiya on the 26th February 1916. BIR HAKKIM BURIAL GROUND. Bir Hakkim is 240 kilometres South West of Es Sollum, in the desert. It was the place of confinement of the prisoners from the armed boarding steamer "Tara", which was torpedoed in November 1915. They were rescued by armoured cars soon after the reoccupation of Es Sollum; but 1 officer and 3 men had already died and been buried there. For the 1939-45 War graves, additional land south and west of the original burial ground was acquired. It was first used in 1941, mainly for casualties of the campaign in the Western Desert; but there are many graves of naval men who lost their lives during actions in the Mediterranean. In January 1951 the graves of 124 men were moved into this cemetery from an outlying African and Indian cemetery known as Amiriya Military Cemetery. This was in an isolated situation in a desert area where the graves were liable to desecration and could not be maintained properly.

In Memory of

WILLIAM CHARLES TREMAIN

Private

1339

17th Bn., Australian Infantry, A.I.F

who died on

Thursday, 3rd October .1918. Age 23.

Additional Information: Son of John Curthburt Tremaln and Josephine Tremaln, of 94, Abbott St., West Maitland, New South Wales. Born at East Greta, New South Wales.

Commemorative Information

Memorial: VILLERS-BRETONNEUX MEMORIAL, Somme, France

Location: Villers-Bretonneux is a village 16 kilometres east of Amiens on the straight main road to St Quentin. The Memorial stands in Villers-Bretonneux Military Cemetery, which is about 2 kilometres north of the village on the east side of the road to Foulloy. Commemorated by name on the Memorial are over 10,000 Australian soldiers who fell in the battlefields of the Somme, Arras and the "Hundred Days" and who have no known grave. The Villers-Bretonneux Memorial is also the Australian National Memorial to the Australian soldiers who fought in France and Belgium during the First World War, to their dead, and especially to those of the dead whose graves are unknown.

Historical Information: The Australian National Memorial was erected to commemorate Australian soldiers who fought in France and Belgium, to their dead, and especially to those of the dead whose graves are not known. These soldiers fell in the battlefields of the Somme, Arras and the "Hundred Days". There are now over 10,000, 1914-18 war casualties commemorated on this memorial.

In Memory of
SYDNEY HORATIO TREMAYNE
Aircraftman 1st Class
128944
Royal Australian Air Force
who died on
Monday, 25th December 1944. Age 19.

Additional Information: Son of Sydney Horatio and Vera Blanch Tremayne, of Bendigo, Victoria.

Commemorative Information

Cemetery: ADELAIDE RIVER WAR CEMETERY, Northern Territory, Australia
Grave Reference/ D.C.13.

Location: Adelaide River is a township lying 116 kilometres south of Darwin, on the main north-south road from the capital to the railhead at Alice Springs. The War Cemetery adjoins the civil cemetery, and is situated in savannah country about 1 kilometre from the Stuart Highway, in a short road which runs parallel to, and 100 metres from, the Adelaide River. Within the cemetery the graves are set in grassed plots in an area contained by a raised concrete kerb. Within Adelaide River War Cemetery will be found the Northern Territory Memorial, which commemorates members of the Australian Army, the Royal Australian Air Force, the Australian Merchant Navy and the Services Reconnaissance Department who lost their lives in operations in the Timor and Northern Australian regions and in waters adjacent to Australia north of latitude 20 degrees South, and who have no known grave.

Historical Information: During the 1939-1945 War Adelaide River was the headquarters of a large base, and the War Cemetery was created especially for the burial of servicemen who died in this part of Australia. It was used by Australian General Hospitals Nos. 101, 107, 119, 121 and 129; and after the war the Army Graves Service moved into it other graves from isolated sites, from temporary military burial grounds which were at the time called war cemeteries, and from various civil cemeteries in the area. These included Bagot Hospital Cemetery; Berriman Hospital and War Cemeteries; Daly Waters Civil Cemetery; Darwin Public Cemetery; Gove War Cemetery; Hughes Cemetery, Darwin; Katharine Civil and War Cemeteries; Larrimah War Cemetery; Millingimbi War Cemetery; Mount Isa Cemetery, Queensland - just over the border, where No. 74 camp Hospital was set up; South Goulburn Island Mission Cemetery and Truscott War Cemetery. Adelaide River War Cemetery was taken over by the Commission in September 1947. There are over 400, 1939-45 war casualties commemorated in this cemetery.

In Memory of

MELVILLE JOHN TREMAYNE

Sergeant

1587786

158 Sqn., Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve

who died on

Saturday, 3rd June 1944. Age 20.

Additional Information: Son of John Henry and Frances Lily Tremayne, of Eastleigh, Penryn, Cornwall.

Commemorative Information

Cemetery: EVREUX COMMUNAL CEMETERY, Eure, France
Grave Reference Row B. Grave 30.

Location: Evreux is a town in the Department of the Eure about 115 kilometres north-west of Paris. The Communal Cemetery is in the south-eastern part of the town and north of the old road to Nantes and Paris. From the station, take the Bd Gambetta, then Rue de la Resistance. When you reach the crossroads take Rue F D Roosevelt, Av Winston Churchill and then Rue Delattre de Tassigny where the cemetery will be found. The War graves plot is on the right hand side of the cemetery.

Historical Information: There are now a small number of 1914-18 and over 70, 1939-45 war casualties commemorated in this site.