

## MAJOR HENRY DANIEL WILLIAMS - WWI & ROYAL FLYING CORPS

Alfred E Williams brother "Uncle Harry" (I.e. Henry Daniel Williams - born 9th of December 1893 Ohangai, Hawera) was in the Middle East as well (Reg # 13/759).

Henry was born in Taranaki but his family was farming dairy cattle in the Cambridge, Waikato region as well as Taranaki. They were part of the J.J. Patterson/Williams farming enterprise which covered both Cambridge and Taranaki.



**Figure 89: Henry D Williams - Royal Flying Corps - Greece or Egypt 1915**

Henry was a particularly nice man. Very modest and full of fun. Barbara Williams remembers Henry fare welling Alfred (his younger brother) saying "Goodbye Alf, good to see you" as he put his hand on Alfred's head. When he lifted it there was a very ripe large tomato squashed and dripping down over Albert's face. They were always playing silly jokes like a couple of kids.

Henry had two nephews one of whom flew in the Second World War. Lyn Williams was an RNZAF fighter pilot and was sadly killed in action in P-40M NZ3076 on the 31st of July 1943 over the Pacific (\* see below). Reeve Williams was made a POW in WW2. He passed away in about 2005.

Henry served as a 1st Lieutenant at Gallipoli, in the Auckland Mounted Rifles and fought at Walkers Ridge and #3 Post and Old #3 Post. He was wounded in August 1915 (grenade wound to the thigh at Chunuk Bair) and was evacuated to Alexandria, Egypt for treatment and recuperation.

He convalesced in the UK on a large Estate in Scotland (The Montgomery's whom also owned land in Hawkes Bay, NZ). He told the lady owner he wanted to go on fighting and would like to join the Royal Flying Corps . She gave him a letter to General Russell who then let Henry talk to General Birdwood who was in charge of the British Forces in the East. Henry was the first NZ Officer allowed to join the RFC.

He flew initially as an Observer in the BE.2b and BE.2c aircraft, in the Middle East campaign until he had 100hrs of experience. Harry then applied to join a Wings course to learn to be a pilot and was accepted, and he went on to fly various types through the war from the SE.5A and Bristol Fighter to the RE.8, Avro 504K, de Havilland DH9 and Sopwith Pup over the Western Front, France.

A clock Barbara Williams has in 2014 was made from the propeller of the plane Henry crashed into the New Forest, South Hampton, England when he was training. Despite the plane breaking in two just behind the pilot seat and being stuck high in a tree, Henry was flying again 3hrs later and made the clock for his mother.

Family lore says Henry was asked to form and lead the first NZ Air Force (he declined this desk role) and Sir Leonard Isitt, Henry's second of command took up the desk role in the NZ Permanent Air Force from 1923 to 1943. In 1945 Sir Isitt signed the Japanese surrender document for NZ.

Harry could have also been offered a position in the New Zealand Air Force (Territorial) when it began in 1923. It's pilots were all ex-WWI men at the beginning, and they met once a year for a two week camp to fly Bristol Fighters and Avro 504K's, etc, to keep their skills up just in case. It wasn't till 1937 that the NZAF got proper funding and its own aero planes, and became the Territorial Air Force which met twice a week. I would not be surprised if the Government approached all known WWI pilots around the country in 1923 alerting them to the fact that the NZAF was forming and offering them a position. Keith Caldwell was a famous wartime pilot in WWI but returned to civilian life after the war. In 1923 he was asked to be lead of the NZAF, which was the Territorial version of the air force. The territorial pilots met once a year for an annual camp. Henry said in the letter in the appendices that he never had any regrets turning the job down.

Sir Leonard Isitt was a member of the Air Force's permanent staff, with the NZPAF from 1923 and from 1934 onwards the RNZAF. In 1943 he became the Chief of Air Staff, the first New Zealander to achieve the highest rank in our Air Force. Prior to this the Chief of Air Force had been RAF officers, Ralph Cochrane, and then Hugh Saunders. Before April 1937 the RNZAF/NZPAF came under Army control. So Sir Isitt was not the first man in charge of the Air Force in NZ, but he was on the very small desk staff from the beginning and ended up in charge in 1943. He's very well known in RNZAF history, and a much respected leader in WWII (Isitt was NZ's signatory to the Japanese surrender document).

Henry was awarded the Military Cross and asked to stay in his position after WW1 was over but he preferred to be a farmer. Henry became a successful farmer in the Waikato.

Henry had family ties to Cambridge, Waikato from the beginning and he went farming in Cambridge, Waikato after the Great War. Date of Death: 26th of June 1981 Auckland.

Keith the eldest son of Henry Daniel and Muriel Williams (née Lowrey), farmers at Tauhei. They had 5 children Zeta, Keith, Clive Meryl, and Pauline.. Zeta may be dead, Clive lives in Auckland and so is Meryl. She is married to Tony Sage a Lawyer, I don't know where Pauline ended up. Keith was killed in WWII as a Typhoon fighter pilot.

Reeve Williams (Henry's nephew) was captured when the SS Rangitane was captured in the Pacific. It was carrying troops to the UK. They were given a choice either be put ashore on an island with a promise that they would not fight the Germans again or go to Germany as a POW. Reeve chose the island. He was rescued and returned home and that freed Lyn his eldest brother from farm exemption (like Uncle Magnus Forbes) and Lyn Williams went into the Navy Air Force in Reeve's place and Lyn was killed in the Pacific.

	<b>NZ ARMY PERSONEL WAR RECORDS - MAJOR HENRY DANIEL WILLIAMS Reg # 13/759.</b>
3 July 1914	At the age of 20 Henry Daniel Williams "Harry" listed his occupation as a farmer at Meremere, Hawera when signing up in Hawera. He listed William Williams of

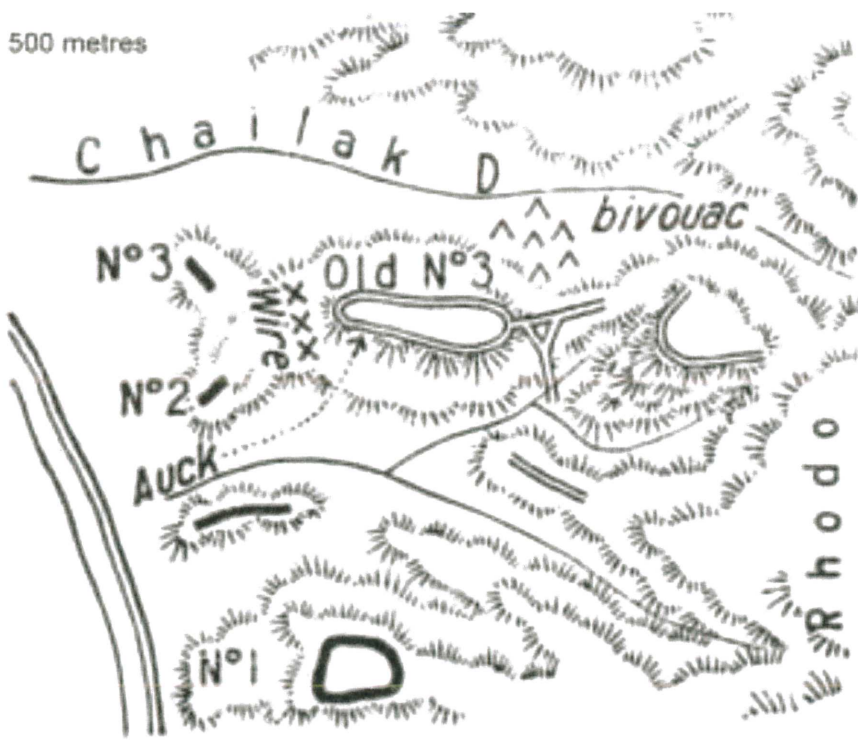
	<p>Meremere, Taranaki as his father. He served in NZ for 73 days and overseas for 225 days. Finally discharged from service on 15th July 1916 in Egypt but then joined the Royal Flying Corps in the UK.</p> <p>Henry had to provide his own horse along with the 608 other men in the Auckland Mounted Rifles. The HD Williams typed letter in the appendices outlines how his dad brought him two horse at Trentham Camp near Wellington.</p> <p>Commissioned as a <b>2nd Lieutenant</b> on 16 Jan 1915.</p>
14 Feb 1915	<p>Embarked for Port Suez, Egypt as part of the <b>11th Squadron, Auckland Mounted Rifles - 3rd Reinforcements group under Colonel A.H. Russell.</b></p> <p>There is more details on the voyage with the horses in the HD William typed letter in the appendices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•26th March – The <b>AMR Third Reinforcements</b> arrive in Zeitoun Camp, Egypt. The AMR receives 115 horses, some of poor quality. Voyage of three troop ships from NZ completed without incident.</li> </ul> <p><b>April</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•2nd – Rioting by Anzac soldiers in Cairo's Wazzir brothel district is put down by mounted troops. All leave is stopped.</li> <li>•3rd – The Australian and New Zealand Infantry Division receives orders to prepare for the invasion of Gallipoli. The NZMR (including the AMR) and the two Australian Light Horse brigades will remain in Egypt to continue training and to defend the Suez Canal against the Turks. Training focuses on long-distance treks and inter-brigade maneuvers.</li> </ul> <p>The next day, the 4th of April, <b>Henry wrote home to his father William.</b> Extracts were published in the Hawera &amp; Normanby Star, on the 24th of May 1915, and in the letter Henry wrote,</p> <p><i>"We do not expect to stay here long, for the main body has already got marching orders; eighteen trains of men and gear moved out last night, and the same number will go away every day now, but it will take ten days or even a fortnight to move them all, for there are nearly three hundred thousand men in Egypt, and we are to be the last to move. The infantry have been promised two days' sailing, and then three days' solid fighting, using the boats as their temporary base, so it looks as if we are to attack the Turks in co-operation with the battleships at the Dardanelles. I would like to get in with the first lot if possible, and I am trying hard to do so, but I am afraid there is not much chance.</i></p> <p><i>"We are camped in the desert, and dust and flies are almost unbearable, especially the flies which make for one's eyes. I have seen Norman and Hedley Arthur, Railton, the Murphys, and Snowy Winks and Tebbutts, besides a great many others, whom you would not know, and they are all right. Cairo is an awful place. I think it must be the most immoral place in the world, and after having seen it once you' do not want to see it again, for it is simply disgusting, and things which we would look down upon in New Zealand are quite a matter of course here. Even the higher class of people, who would be respected in New Zealand when judged from our standards are quite beyond respect; but they all seem to be the same, high and low alike, and the lowest are ten times worse than dogs. It makes one appreciate little New Zealand. It is no wonder that the men get out of bounds sometimes.</i></p> <p><i>"The country round the Nile is magnificent and there are hundreds of thousands of acres, just like market gardens and of beautiful color. This country is worth from £150 to £200 per acre, but they get three crops a year off it. The locusts are bad this year, and sometimes the sky is covered with a great cloud of them, and they make it look as if there was going to be a thunderstorm. The natives frighten them off the fields with tins.</i></p>

	<p>" We made a record this time with the horses and only lost a total of 1 per cent, of the whole lot. The boat I was in made a world's record of only half per cent., and those died through poison in the feed."</p>
5 May 1915 to 19th May	<p><b><u>Auckland Mounted Rifles</u></b> (550 men and 608 horses at full strength) initially were not expected to be required in the ANZAC Cove landing on 25th April are now thrown into Gallipoli which is not going well:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5th May – The NZMR receives orders to move to Gallipoli as infantry.</li> <li>• 8th May – The AMR leaves Zeitoun Camp and travels by train to Alexandria. The regiment, along with the rest of the NZMR, is to reinforce the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) at Anzac Cove on the Gallipoli Peninsula where they arrive without their horses at 10.30pm on 12th May and are responsible for trenches 50 yards away from the Turks at "The Nek" and "Walkers Top".</li> </ul> <p>They involved in fighting from midnight on 19th May - <b>Ottoman troops launched an attack as part of an assault against Walker's Ridge and Quinn's Post to drive the ANZAC's into the sea.</b> Unfortunately for the Turks the Allies aircraft had spotted them massing and the NZ troops were waiting rifles ready.</p> <p>At 03:30am on 19th May, c.10,000 Turkish infantry went over the top at <b>Walkers Ridge</b>. In the brigade's sector their main effort fell on the <b>Auckland Mounted Rifles</b>. They held their fire until the Turks were around twenty yards (18 m) away. Then every weapon opened up, the machine-guns causing severe casualties amongst the attackers, who were forced to go to ground and take cover. By 4.30 a.m. the attack has been repulsed, at the cost of 22 men of the AMR killed and 27 wounded. The bodies of 500 Ottoman soldiers are estimated to be left lying in no-man's land in the aftermath of the defense of the AMR's positions. The Turks had 3,000 killed and 7,000 wounded and it is estimated the Allies fired c.950,000 bullets in the one hour battle.</p> <p>At daybreak they Turks started to retire to their own lines leaving thousands of dead behind, 500 of them in front of the Auckland's positions alone.</p> <p>The Canterbury Mounted Rifles defending in No.2 Post, then observed a Turkish force opposite Walker's Ridge, forming for another attack. One of their machine-guns catching them with enfilade fire, broke up the gathering and forced them to withdraw. The rest of the day was quiet, apart from both sides artillery, then on 20th May another Turkish attack began, but faltered in the face of the brigade's machine-gun fire and withdrew back to their own lines. That afternoon white flags appeared above the Turkish trenches, and all the firing stopped. It appeared they wanted a truce to collect their wounded, but instead started collecting arms and ammunition and bringing forward reinforcements. The brigade issued a warning that they would commence firing in ten minutes, and they returned to their trenches. However an armistice was later agreed for the 24 May, between 07:30 and 16:30, so the Turks could bury the dead.</p>



**Figure 90: Henry D Williams - Walkers Ridge Gallipoli armistice 24 May 1915**

	<p>The AMR establish trenches at Gallipoli over the next few months and now have a lot of respect for the Turks.</p>
<p><b>28 May</b></p>	<p><b>Henry is promoted from 2nd Lieutenant to Lieutenant by Major Fitz Herbert..</b> Note, Major FitzHerbert is the signatory on the service records as having been the Authority For Entry but this does not mean he was the man who personally promoted Harry. He was possibly and probably the Admin Officer who entered the fact of the promotion onto Harry's records, or oversaw some junior clerk do so, and may never have met Harry personally.</p>
<p><b>28 to 30 May</b></p>	<p>The New Zealand Mounted Rifles Brigade was responsible for the trench line defence of the northern perimeter of the ANZAC beach-head, holding a sector from the position known as Walker's Top down the ridge line to the sea. Part of this defence line was formed by No.1 and No.2 Posts, isolated positions in the far north that could only be approached in safety during the hours of darkness. Near the end of May 1915, the Turks started constructing a new position just inland from No.2 Post, that if left to be completed would cause problems for the New Zealanders. Therefore it was decided to assault and capture the post. After the position was captured, it was <b>named No.3 Post.</b></p> <p>The brigade deployed with the Canterbury Mounted Rifles on the left, <b>the Auckland Mounted Rifles in the centre</b>, and the Wellington Mounted Rifles on the right.</p> <p>The task was given to the 1st (Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry) Squadron of the Canterbury Mounted Rifles, commanded by Major Percy Acton-Adams. On 28 May, the squadron was concentrated at No.2 Post and at 22:00 left the post to capture the Turkish position. By 23:30, after advancing along the ridge, they arrived and with only slight opposition drove off the twenty Turkish defenders at a cost of one dead and five wounded. The New Zealand Mounted Brigade's casualties during the battle were forty-two dead and 109 wounded. The exact number of Turkish casualties is not known but was around two hundred men.</p> <p><b>Below: Auckland Mounted Rifles - another soldiers diary of the lead up to Battle of Old #3 Post</b></p> <p>August 1st    Sphinx Gully, Sunday, Divine Service. Very hot day. Regiment acts as Duty Regiment.</p>

	<p>August 2nd Sphinx Gully. Very hot day. Regiment acts as inlying piquet. No. 13/248 Sgt. W.H. Callaghan receives a broken nose as a result of splinter from shell fire (wounded). Father P. Dore proceeds to Hospital Ships.</p> <p>August 3rd Sphinx Gully. Very hot day. Regiment draw 100 each picks and shovels from Ordnance.</p> <p>August 4th Sphinx Gully. Extreme heat. No. 13/439 Trooper A J Riddell 4th Squadron M.G. is seriously wounded on Walkers Ridge.</p> <p>August 5th Sphinx Gully. Hot day. Guns on both sides are active. The Regiment moves to position of "Assembly" No.2 Outpost at 2100.</p> <p>August 6th Bivouacked Old No.2 Outpost. Hot day. Troops concentrating during day in anticipation of night attack; our objective being the capture of Old No.3 Outpost whc has been in Turk hands since 30 May. At 1700 No. 13/108 Trp Neil McMillan was killed by shrapnel and No. 13/89 Sergt G. Leighton wounded and No 13/113 Tr T O'Neil wounded in head by spent bullet.</p>
<p><b>6th Aug</b></p>	<p><b>Battle of Old #3 Post</b> - For six weeks at 9pm every night a spotlight was shone on Old No 3 Post and the Destroyer Colne came into the bay and for 30 minutes shelled this position. The Turks grew a custom to seeking shelter at this time. The Auckland Mounted Rifles crept up from No 2 Post, climbed the cliff and from 20m away just outside the spot light stormed the timber covered trench position at 9.30pm using bayonets with c.13 Turks bayoneted before they can raise the alarm or set off booby traps.</p>  <p><b>Figure 91: Trench Map: Aucklanders attack on Old No 3 Post on 6 Aug 1915</b></p> <p>The Old No 3 position, its garrison and an Ottoman bivouac with 400 Turk men behind the front line trenches are overrun within minutes, and by 10.30 p.m. the Auckland Mounted Rifles are in control of the area. Despite the strength of the Old No. 3 Post position, it is taken at the cost of only 20 casualties and 4 killed. Some NZers do a haka after a few minutes which raises cheers in the darkness. The Maoris also took Tabletop</p>

	<p>closeby using a similar strategy.</p> <p>The route was now open to Rhododendron Ridge and Chunk Bair the next day.</p>
<p><b>7 to 10 Aug 1915</b></p>	<p>Harry Williams and William Washer were then involved in the major battle for the summit of <b>Chunuk Bair, Gallipoli</b> which was the next major battle for the NZ Mounted Rifles post action in May 1915. Chunuk Bair was the 2nd highest point on the whole Gallipoli peninsular ridge line.</p> <p>The Australians attack on "The Nek" was timed for 4.30am on August 7 as a diversion to the attack on Chunk Bair and everything that could go wrong did. Turkish defences weren't eliminated and the artillery barrage lifted early. Four successive waves rose to attack, each cut down by withering Turkish fire. Australian dead and wounded totalled 372 at "The Nek" and over 1,000 at the Lone Pine.</p> <p>At some point on the 8th or 9th of August 1915 Harry was wounded on Chunuk Bair (most likely the summit). He received shrapnel through his left thigh. He was evacuated from Gallipoli and taken back to Egypt. There he was admitted to the 15th General Hospital in Alexandria, Egypt, on the 18th of August 1915. The injury would mean that he could no longer ride horses nor walk properly.</p> <hr/> <p><b>On 7th August</b> the Wellington Battalion was part of the New Zealand Mounted Rifles Infantry Brigade along with battalions from Otago, Canterbury and <b>Auckland</b>. Together they were ordered to advance up Chunuk Bair with the aim of capturing it by the following morning. The Aucklanders left Overton Gully at 0130 but it took hours for them to make their way up the savage gullies and scrub covered slopes in the dark. They finally reached <b>Rhododendron Ridge</b> which was 300m below Chunuk Bair at 4am. They had orders to press on to the top but were exhausted. By 6am it was fully light and any movement brought a hail of fire from the Turks. The New Zealand commanders argued about what to do next. Colonel Malone, the Wellington commander (Malone owned 2,000 acres at Stratford, NZ), believed that it was senseless to attack now that it was light on 7th August.</p> <p>At 6.30am about 500 Turks formed up on the top slopes of Chunuk Bair and could clearly see the NZers below.</p> <p>The Brigadier in charge, General Johnston, felt they should obey their original orders, and at 11am <b>ordered the 311 men of the Auckland Mounted Rifles to charge up the 300 yards long slope. Within seconds the troops were obscured in the dust kicked up by machine gun bullets. The Canterbury Battallion (50 men) were ordered to go next and soon c.250 men lay wounded or dead on the ground.</b></p> <p><b>About 106 men of the Auckland Mounted Rifles managed to make an old Turk trench 50 yards away near the Pinnacle "we were all packed in like sardines and any shoveling of dirt drew artillery shells"</b> They remained trapped between the lines for the rest of the day. During the day six men tried to run the 50 yards back to the NZ lines with 3 or 4 water bottles as it was very hot with many cries for water. Most did not get half way but one man got within 5 yards of safety before being shot.</p> <p>At 12.30am Johnston ordered the Wellington Battalion to go next, but Colonel Malone from Stratford refused to send them out in daylight and there was a large argument with General Johnston. Malone was threatened with arrest, but wouldn't budge. His men may well have shot anyone who tried arresting him. Finally General Johnston backed down and the Wellington men remained in the relative safety of bottom of Rhododendron Ridge digging trenches. A new attack was scheduled for 4.15am on the 8th August. Malone told his men to get some sleep but few could.</p>

On 8th August within a minute or two of 4.15 a.m, following a naval bombardment of the Chunuk Bair peak, the Wellington Battalion running 4 abreast along **Rhododendron Ridge**. The preceding barrage had driven most of the Turk defenders away as the ground was too hard and rocky for deep entrenchments. There were only a few Turks at the top who were taken prisoner. The leading Taranaki and Ruahine companies in a solid phalanx, each company with two platoons in fours in line moved out along the narrow saddle leading from the Apex towards Chunuk Bair, whose ominous crest line was sharply defined in the faint light. Two companies of the 7th Gloucesters followed some distance behind the Wellington Regiment, having experienced difficulty in getting clear of the Chailak Dere.

The battalion passed through the **Auckland Mounted Rifles Regiment**, where it lay in the old Turkish Trench near the Pinnacle reached on the previous day, and Col. Young gave a cheerful greeting to his old battalion as it passed over the trench in which he now had his head-quarters.



**Figure 92: Rhododendron Ridge from Chunuk Bair, Gallipoli - H Williams & W Washer climbed this 1915**

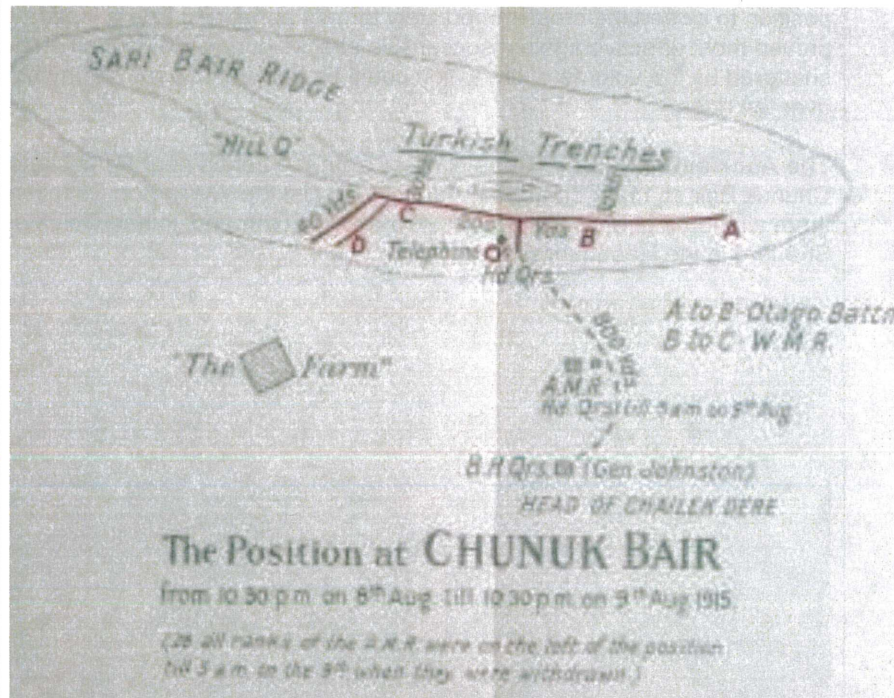
Only one old Turk and few others were on the Chunuk Bair crest which had been vacated and not a shot was fired at the attacking NZ lines as they came over the top and moved forward down the eastern slope where they were halted. Col. Malone had most definite orders to take and hold the crest and, realizing that the precious crest was in his possession without a fight, he quickly ordered the two leading companies to dig a trench on the back slope of the hill. About 80 men were sent over the hill to establish forward lookout posts to stop surprise attacks.

The above photo is taken from Chunuk Bair (700ft above sea level, 7km from the coast, and 2nd highest point in the ridge line). The NZers over 3 days fought from "Tabletop"



and it Apex in the background along the top of Rhododendron Ridge, past the "Pinnacle" (mid photo) and up the last very steep 100m to the summit of Chunuk Bair. Chailak Dere Valley is on the left with the NZ HQ being down at the foot of this valley.

On 8th August shortly after 04:30am, **the NZers from Chunuk Bair could finally see the Narrows to Istanbul which was the Allies objective set on the 25th April 1915.** However Chunuk Bair was easily under fire from Turks on a nearby Hill Q which had not been cleared by the Indian Regiment who had got lost. The Indian Gurkha troops took Hill Q but in one of those all too common disasters of warfare, were blown off by a short salvo of shells from British warships.



**Figure 93: Trench Map: Aucklanders were on the left and Wellingtons on the right**

The slope of Chunuk Bair was so steep that the Turks could get within 20 yards of the trenches on the otherside of the crest without being seen. Any NZers on the crest soon came under Turk machine gun fire.

The Wellington Battalion dug themselves into an existing trench as they knew the Turks would attack them once daylight arrived and the morning haze lifted. Once the Turk attack came, the fighting was very intense and by 6.30am (2hrs into the battle) most of the 80 NZ soldiers in the forward lookout posts were dead. The below sums up the fierce fighting which continued all day.

*"We were just shooting heads as they came up over the rise 20 yards away and then using bayonets, no bayonet charges, just a mad whirl in the trenches. A Taranaki man named Surgenor next to me was hit in the head but he kept firing his face covered in blood, until he got hit in the head a second time which knocked him back into the trench. This time I thought he was killed, but he partly came to soon after and loaded rifles for me to fire. At the time I was using three rifles and each was burning red hot".*

The attacking lines of the Turks, with the greatest bravery imaginable, surged towards the crest only to be met whenever they appeared with well directed volleys which took a heavy toll of their numbers. At least six times masses of Turks charged in the hope of carrying the crest; time they were sent reeling back with deadly volleys from the defenders rifles. Finding this method of attack could not succeed, the Turks then tried bombing. Showers of egg bombs, fortunately with long fuses, were sent hurled over the

hill crest among the defenders. Promptly and fearlessly the bombs were they picked up by the NZers and hurled back to explode among the Turks.

The bomb/grenade attacks were difficult to combat. They inflicted heavy losses, to evade which the men in many cases were ordered to leave the trenches and take cover amongst the earthwork behind. Any further advantage was denied the enemy by the rifle fire of our men, which commanded the crest of the ridge facing them, from which any forward movement could be immediately detected against the skyline. Vigilant marksmen were thus enabled readily to pick off any venturesome Turks who risked their heads above it. Strict orders were passed along the line that no advance over the crest was to be made, the reason for this being that the Turks had numerous machine guns in position to sweep the crest immediately targets appeared. The adoption of these tactics proved most effective against successive attacks during the day, all of these being shattered by the volume of fire which could be brought to bear on anything which came over the ridge.

**The Auckland Mounted Rifles** climbed from the trench near Pinnacle to the top of Chunuk Bair at 11am on the 8th August to assist the Wellington Battalion who had been there all morning. Major Schofield, who was in command, joined Col. Malone from Stratford in the Headquarters trench.



**Figure 94: Ion Brown painting, The battle of Chunuk Bair, 8 August 1915 - NZDF**

**From one of the Auckland Mounted Rifles diary "Kept enemy back with greatest difficulty (from 6pm until 8pm had only 85 men left). Relieved by Otago Infantry at 10.15pm. Continued to fight all night."**

*We fought on, half expecting any minute to be helped or relieved by a relief force. It was not to be the case on this day. The wounded lay dying and moaning and some tried crawling back towards the rear, often only to be shot when they were exposed on the rear slopes.*

*As the fighting position became visible to the artillery and Naval observers, a vicious shelling by howitzers and large naval guns commenced. The shelling reached a crescendo that had never been seen during the whole campaign, and the shells roared and shrieked up from behind and burst on a continual shattering crash on the few yards of the battlefield that separated the opposing forces. Those Turks, unfortunate to be on the receiving end of the bombardment, were flung high into the air together with earth, equipment and sandbags. But the dead were rapidly replaced by fresh Turks.*

On the 8th August towards mid-day the Turkish attack had spent itself but a fresh trial awaited the hard-pressed men of the NZMR Regiment on the exposed slopes of