

THE BATTLE FOR HILL 60



“There were 43 of us left out of about 150 ... We had to cross two gullies where it was safe to stop for a spell. Then we had to plough through a stretch of scrub then over open going in full view of the Turks and they did use their artillery, machine guns and rifle fire. However, some of us got there. We had a roll call next morning — 18 of us.”

Edward Templar, Canterbury Mounted Rifles

The fighting was not yet over for the few New Zealanders who were left. In late August they were ordered to attack Hill 60 — a little pimple of a hill on the plains north of Anzac. This fighting destroyed what was left of the New Zealanders and after August there was only a handful fit to fight. Edward Templar, a shepherd from Geraldine

in South Canterbury, was one of the lucky ones to survive.

In September 1915 the New Zealanders were taken off Gallipoli onto the island of Lemnos where they were rested and reinforced. The newly arrived reinforcements were shocked by the state of the original Gallipoli men.

SICKNESS



Dysentery, jaundice, enteric fever, typhoid fever and malaria were some of the sicknesses the men suffered at Gallipoli. During September there

were more New Zealand soldiers on hospital ships and in hospitals in Egypt, Malta and England than there were fighting on the peninsula.



(QEII Waikoua)

A Mounted Rifle trooper running forward with a machine-gun during the August offensive.

“I noted the startling transformation of old friends. There was Paine, known at school only a few years before, last seen among the 5th Reinforcements, as they marched out of Trentham on 12 June to the music of regimental bands; now hardly recognisable, his hollow face matching in colour his sun-faded tunic and forage cap ...”

Alexander Aitken, *Gallipoli to the Somme*