

Gallipoli

ORDER OF SERVICE

110

ANZAC DAY 2025



FRONT COVER ARTWORK

Hayley Hamilton (2024), *A hostile shore*, oil on canvas.

Like many Australians the subject of Gallipoli has always been close to my heart, having heard stories about it passed down from my family.

On my mother's side Laurence Tonks was part of the 19th Infantry Battalion which landed at Anzac Cove Gallipoli on 19 August 1915 and participated in the last action of the August Offensive, 'the attack on Hill 60' and the defence of Pope's Hill. The Battalion then took a defensive routine in the trenches until the evacuation of troops from Gallipoli on the night of 19 December.

On my father's side my great-great grandfather, Senator Edward Millen was the Minister for Defence at the outbreak of World War I. He supervised the initial recruiting of 20,000 men for the Australian Imperial Force and in April 1914 he refused Winston Churchill's suggestion that Australia need not maintain a fleet in its own territorial waters. Millen later became the Minister for

Repatriation, a duty which he took most seriously, and which took a heavy toll on him.

In this painting I have tried to imagine what it must have felt like for the young Anzac men to be approaching a dark, uncertain shore and the overwhelming cliffs above. The absolute fear, courage, and trepidation of not knowing what's coming.

I put a lot of thought into this work. I found it quite an emotional experience. I feel humbled to have painted it – not just to honour my family's involvement but to acknowledge and remember all the brave young men who landed at Anzac Cove not knowing their fate.

Hayley Hamilton



PAGE 20 ARTWORK

Sue MacLeod-Beere (2023),
Facing hell, oil on canvas.

A raw moment for these young men, some as young as 14 years old waiting for orders on the Gallipoli peninsula. Swept up in the fervour to serve their country, now a moment for private thoughts and apprehension of events soon to unfold.

The Governments of Australia and New Zealand acknowledge the cooperation and assistance of the Government of the Republic of Türkiye, the Governor of Çanakkale and the District Governors of Eceabat and Gelibolu. We would also like to acknowledge the assistance of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission for its support of the commemorations. Produced by the Department of Veterans' Affairs, Canberra, on behalf of the Governments of Australia and New Zealand.

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Gallipoli Campaign Timeline

1914

4 August – Britain declares war on Germany following the German invasion of Belgium.

5 August – Australia and other dominions join Britain in declaring war.

27 September – The Ottoman Empire (Türkiye) closes the Dardanelles, denying Russia access to the Mediterranean via the Black Sea.

31 October – Türkiye enters the war on the German side.

1 November – Britain and France declare war on the Ottoman Empire.

3 November – Allied warships bombard Turkish coastal defences at the entrance to the Dardanelles.

1915

3–13 January – Allies plan a naval expedition to force the Dardanelles and capture Constantinople.

19 February – Allied fleet begins operations by bombarding Turkish forts at the Dardanelles' entrance.

18 March – Allied fleet withdraws after failing to force the Dardanelles and incurring heavy losses.

25 April – Allied landings at Cape Helles, Kumkale and Ari Burnu (later named Anzac Cove).

25 April–May – Heavy fighting continued at Anzac Cove and Cape Helles.

24 May – Truce between Turks and Allies to bury the dead at Anzac Cove.

6 August – Allied August Offensive begins. Diversionary attacks at Lone Pine and Cape Helles.

7 August – Australian attack at the Nek. British forces land at Suvla Bay.

8 August – New Zealand forces capture Chunuk Bair.

10 August – Turkish forces led by Mustafa Kemal recapture Chunuk Bair.

29 August – August Offensive ends in stalemate.

18–20 December – Allied troops successfully evacuated from Anzac Cove and Suvla Bay.

1916

8–9 January – British troops evacuate Cape Helles and Gallipoli campaign ends.

Historical Background

The Gallipoli campaign has been called Australia and New Zealand's baptism of fire and declared as one of the most terrible chapters in our collective history. Yet even after 110 years, communities still find meaning in the failed operation, and the Anzacs are still revered for their courage, initiative, and fortitude.

Initially an Anglo-French naval campaign, its aim was to secure oil access, facilitate Russian shipping, and deal a blow to Germany by forcing her ally, the Ottoman Empire, to withdraw from the First World War. The strategy for a land-based attack was developed after the naval attempts to breach Turkish defences in the Dardanelles proved unsuccessful.

A multinational force made an amphibious landing on the Gallipoli peninsula prior to daybreak on 25 April 1915. British troops landed at Cape Helles. The Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) made its landing on a beach at Ari Burnu, later named Anzac Cove, just north of the Gaba Tepe (Kabatepe) headland. After a feint landing at Kumkale on the Asian side of the Dardanelles, French soldiers were moved to the Helles sector on Gallipoli.

Formidable terrain and fierce Turkish resistance dashed hopes of a speedy victory. At Gaba Tepe the Anzacs dug in, clinging to steep ridges and narrow strips of beach after failing to attain their first-day objectives.

Landing troops at Gaba Tepe, Gallipoli (Anzac Cove), 25 April 1915. (Archives New Zealand PC4 1587/1915)





The invaders were exposed and vulnerable because the Turkish army possessed the higher ground. It was challenging to land supplies and evacuate the sick and wounded due to ongoing shelling and sniper fire. A restricted diet, unhygienic conditions, and a lack of water caused widespread sickness among the Anzacs. As the campaign continued into the summer, more men were evacuated from illness than from wounds inflicted in battle.

Trench warfare lasted until August, when the Anzacs tried to break out of the beachhead and drive the Turks from the higher ground. Thousands of reinforcements were landed on the peninsula to assist with the August Offensive.

An assault at Lone Pine brought Australian soldiers into the fight first. This was one of several diversionary attacks meant to draw attention away from New Zealand, Australian and British troops that were moving into the Sari Bair range to the north. The Turks fiercely defended their complex network of trenches. Using mostly fixed bayonets and bombs, the fighting went on for days. The Battle of Lone Pine was remarkable for its ferocity and its courage. Seven Australians were awarded the Victoria Cross for their actions during this battle, the highest British award for acts of bravery in wartime.

Though at a great cost, of more than 2,000 men killed and wounded, the Australians eventually took the Lone Pine trenches. Turkish casualties were estimated at more than 6,000 men, with over 1,500 of them reported as killed. Lone Pine would remain in Australian hands for the rest of the campaign, albeit under Turkish observation and fire.

Troops of the Australian 6th Brigade in Rest Gully the morning after their arrival, shortly before they began to prepare for the Battle of Lone Pine. (AWM P00591.004)





While the Lone Pine battle continued, men from the 3rd Australian Light Horse Brigade prepared to charge a position known as the Nek. An artillery barrage was to be followed by waves of dismounted light horsemen attacking the Turkish trenches. Seven minutes before the assault was scheduled to begin, at 4:30 am on 7 August, the naval guns mysteriously ceased to fire. This gave the Turks vital time to man their positions and retrain their guns on the small strip of no-man's-land that divided their trenches from the Australians.

The first 2 waves of Light Horsemen were slaughtered; attempts to halt the attack before the third wave left the forward trench were unsuccessful, and they met the same fate. With even more disastrous results, a fourth wave of troops left after 30 minutes of argument and confusion over a signal that some in the line had seen.

The 8th and 10th Light Horse Regiments were shattered in less than an hour. More than 370 of the 600 men involved were killed or wounded. 'On no other occasion during the war did Australians have to face fire approaching in volume which was concentrated on the Nek,' wrote official historian Charles Bean.

Australian soldiers launched more attacks at Quinn's Post and Pope's Hill. After the initial group of attackers at Quinn's Post were routed, the attack was called off. Following 2 hours of

intense fighting and horrific losses, the troops at Pope's Hill withdrew.

A British force landed farther north at Suvla Bay, creating a new beachhead and extending the Allied line. However, they also suffered heavy casualties and were unable to capitalise on their advantage. On 8 August, New Zealand troops briefly took control of the summit of Chunuk Bair, one of the offensive's main goals. Within 48 hours however, relieving British troops were forced off the summit by Turkish counterattacks. Corporal Cyril Bassett was awarded a Victoria Cross for most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty on the Chunuk Bair ridge.

Following the failure of the August Offensive, the campaign came to a standstill once more. Senior British commanders ultimately chose to evacuate. The retreat from Suvla Bay and Anzac Cove in December 1915, and Helles in January 1916, were meticulously organised and carried out. There were very few casualties.

The Gallipoli campaign marked a defeat for the Allies. However, its battles contributed to the original Anzacs' legendary military reputation, which we still honour today. The 8-month long campaign also led to the development of the enduring friendship between Türkiye, Australia, and New Zealand which is based on mutual understanding and respect for shared experiences.

The 3 bronze sculptures *Birth of a nation*, represent the experiences of New Zealand, Australia and Türkiye at Gelibolu (Gallipoli) Sculptor: Professor Kingsley Baird. Photography: Dean Zillwood.



THE HMA SUBMARINE AE2

The HMAS AE2 was the first Allied submarine to penetrate the narrows of the Dardanelles, its success coinciding with the landings on the Gallipoli peninsula.

Lieutenant Commander Henry Stoker, Royal Navy, and his half-British, half-Australian crew steered the E-Class submarine into the Dardanelles at 2:30 am on 25 April 1915. For 2 hours it remained undetected as it made its way along the surface. It was spotted by Turkish gun batteries which opened fire as Australian soldiers were coming ashore at Anzac Cove.

The submarine dived and began the perilous passage through enemy waters laden with mines. The crew counted 18 mine wires scraping AE2's side and 2 other loud contacts, possibly with mines that failed to explode.

At approximately 6:00 am, AE2 surfaced to periscope depth and was immediately seen and fired upon from forts on the shore. Stoker fired a single torpedo at a cruiser and dived again. His crew heard the explosion when the torpedo hit a gunboat near the actual target.

The submarine ran aground twice but was able to be refloated. Turkish patrol boats surrounded AE2 and began their pursuit. Stoker continued

further into the Dardanelles before resting AE2 on the bottom near the Asiatic shore to hide until nightfall, when he hoped it would be safer to surface and recharge the submarine's batteries.

AE2 entered the Sea of Marmara at 9:00 am on 26 April. It fired on several ships over the next 2 days without success, and at one point surfaced among Turkish fishing boats, as depicted in Charles Bryant's painting.

On 30 April, AE2 broke the surface just 90 metres from a Turkish torpedo boat. The submarine dived twice to great depths to get away, but lost control and resurfaced. It was hit 3 times by the Turkish vessel and Stoker ordered the crew to abandon ship. The entire crew survived the sinking, were picked up by Turkish forces and became prisoners of war. Four of AE2's crew later died in captivity.

Two British submarine commanders whose ships followed the AE2 into the Sea of Marmara were awarded the Victoria Cross. Stoker received no such recognition, perhaps because AE2's story remained largely unknown until after the war, when he and the surviving crew members were released from Turkish captivity.

The crew of the Australian submarine AE2 grouped on the deck. The photograph was probably taken in the Gallipoli area. (AWM H18370)



Voices of Gallipoli



Above: Informal portrait of Private Thomas Anderson Whyte (sitting left) and Sergeant John Rutherford Gordon sitting on one of the large stones of the Great Pyramid at Giza. (AWM P09576)



Right: Studio portrait of Eileen Wallace Champion, fiancée of Private Thomas Anderson Whyte. (AWM P09576.001)

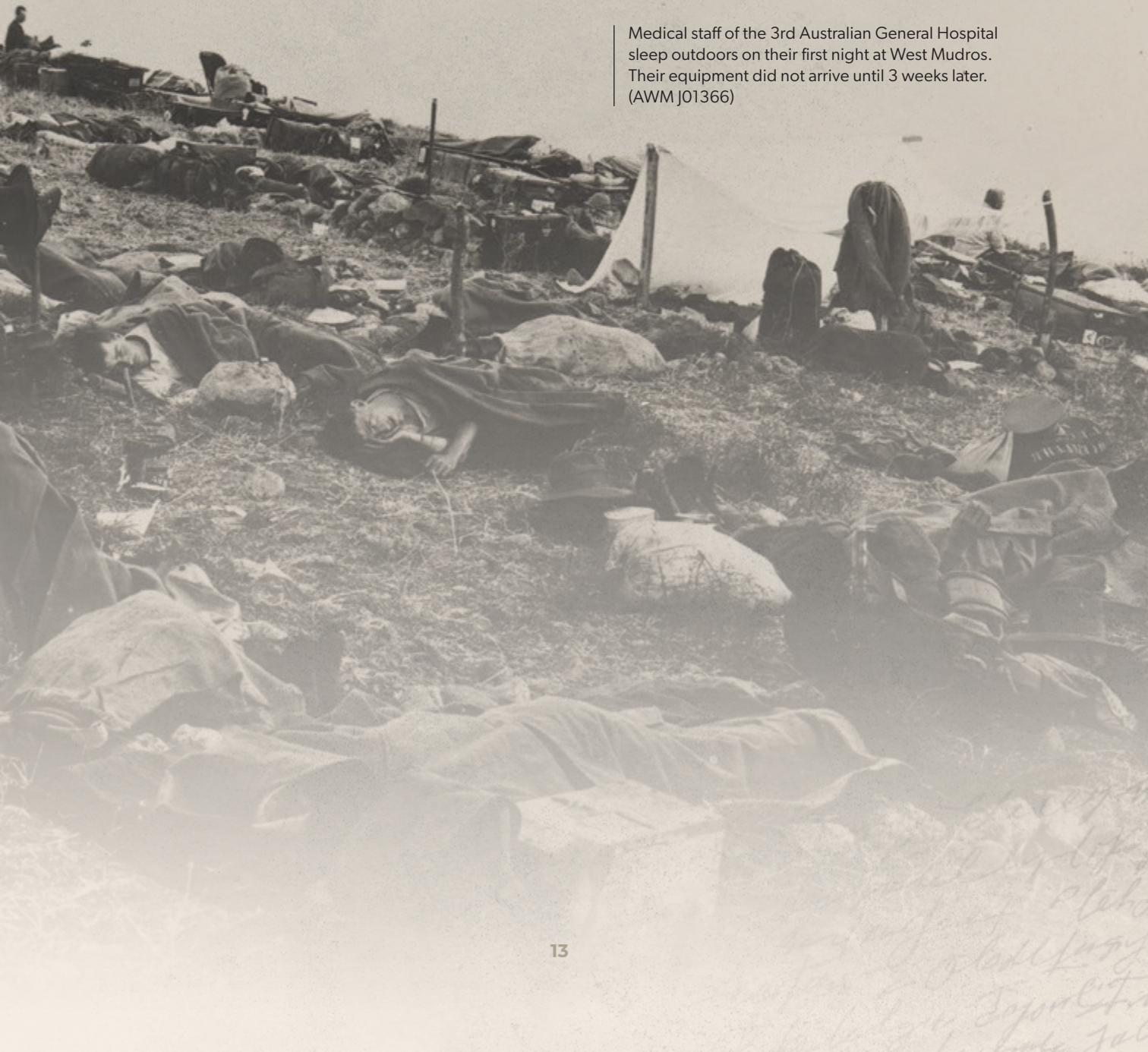
'Oh god, I love you. As this is only intended to reach you in the event of my death, you will know that my thoughts will have been of you right until the end. Of this I feel certain. You can't imagine how it hurts to write this letter. The one thing I can't bear to think of is the possibility of not being able to see you, to marry you, to live the happiest of lives with you...You have always been my ideal woman and to make you happy would have been my sole ambition.'

Private Thomas Whyte was buried at sea. His name is listed on the Lone Pine Memorial alongside those of nearly 5,000 Australian and New Zealand soldiers who have no known grave.

'Convoy arrived, about 400 – no equipment whatever [sic] – just laid the men on the ground and gave them a drink. Very many badly shattered, nearly all stretcher cases ... All we can do is feed them and dress their wounds. A good many died... It is just too awful – one could never describe the scenes.'

**Matron Grace Wilson, 11 August 1915,
3rd Australian General Hospital, Lemnos.**

Medical staff of the 3rd Australian General Hospital sleep outdoors on their first night at West Mudros. Their equipment did not arrive until 3 weeks later. (AWM J01366)



*'I am on night duty and the cold is intense,
I have never felt anything like it ...one just sits
and shivers. Am not enamoured of tent life,
any old place will do me after this.'*

**Sister Evelyn Davies, 12 November 1915,
3rd Australian General Hospital, Lemnos.**

Sick sisters of the Australian Army Nursing Service
convalescing in the tent lines of the 3rd Australian
General Hospital, West Mudros. Painted rocks mark
the edge of their tent surrounds and paths.
(AWM J01455)



Since your departure
I have had no peace...

'Since your departure I have had no peace. Your mother has not ceased to weep since you left. We are all in a bad way. Your wife says to herself, "While my husband was here we had some means" since your departure we have received nothing at all. Please write quickly and send what money you can. All your friends kiss your hands and your feet. May God keep you and save us from the disasters of this war.'

Section of a letter found on a Turkish soldier at Gallipoli, Hussein Aga, from his wife, Fatima.

'Sen gittiğinden beri hiç huzurum kalmadı. Annen sen gittiğinden beri ağlamaktan vazgeçmedi. Hepimiz kötü bir yoldayız. Eşiniz kendi kendine, "Kocam buradayken bazı imkanlarımız vardı" diyor, ayrıldığınızdan beri hiçbir şey almadık. Lütfen hızlı bir şekilde yazın ve gönderebildiğiniz kadar para gönderin. Bütün arkadaşların ellerini ve ayaklarını öpüyor. Tanrı sizi korusun ve bizi bu savaşın felaketlerinden ko'

Gelibolu'daki Türk askeri Hüseyin Ağa'nın eşi Fatıma'dan gelen mektubun bir bölümü.

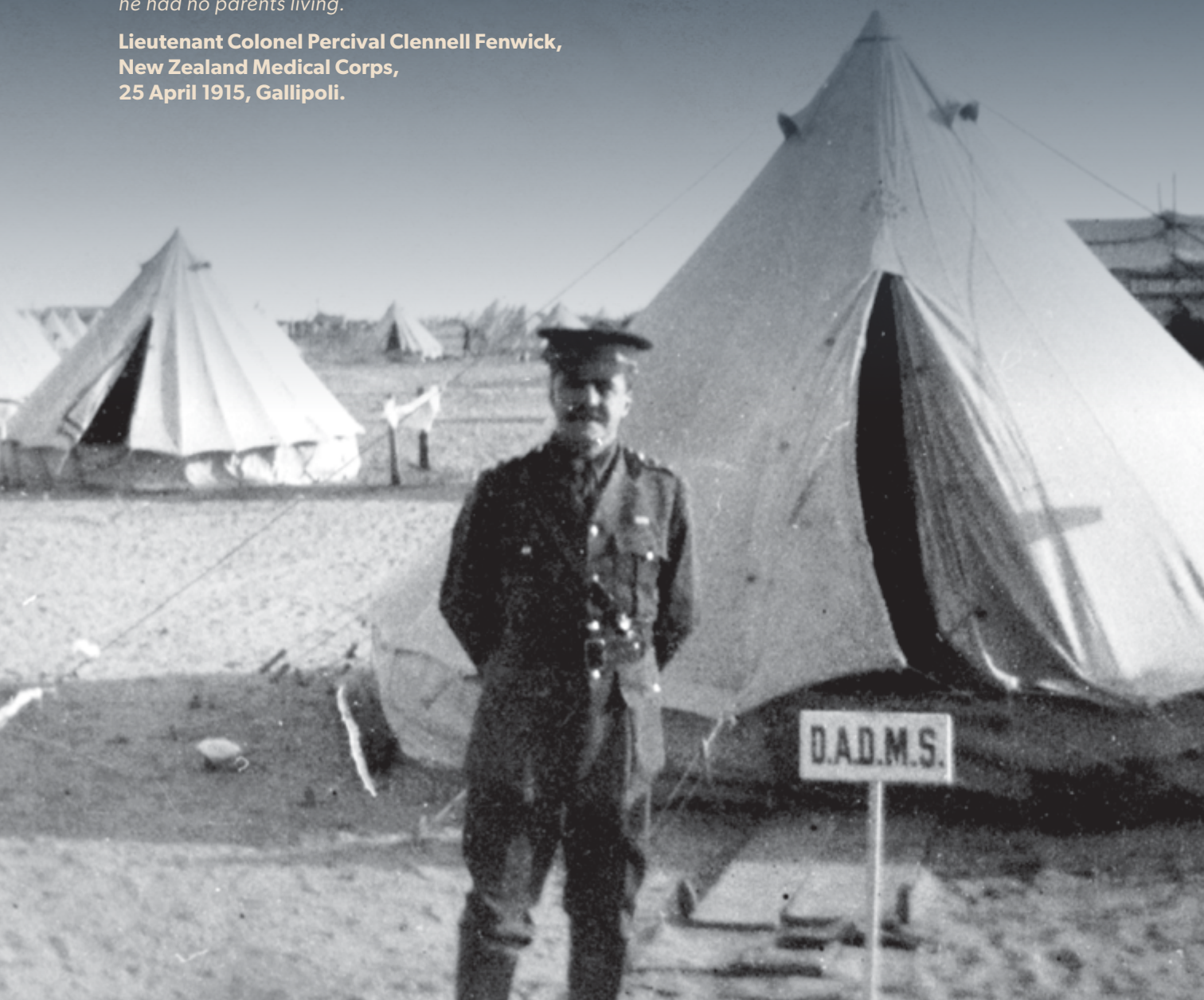
'There were numbers of wounded lying here close to the cliff waiting to be sent off to the ships. Every minute the number increased, and, as in addition fresh troops came ashore, mules and ammunition, the chaos became appalling.'

**Lieutenant Colonel Percival Clennell Fenwick,
New Zealand Medical Corps,
25 April 1915, Gallipoli.**

'Every night I feel intensely for the women in N.Z. wondering if their own particular son is living or dead. I felt it tonight about the splendid young gunner I saw dead at my feet this morning. I hope he had no parents living.'

**Lieutenant Colonel Percival Clennell Fenwick,
New Zealand Medical Corps,
25 April 1915, Gallipoli.**

Lieutenant Colonel Percival Fenwick in
Divisional H.Q. lines – Zeitoun Camp
1915. Auckland War Memorial Museum
Tāmaki Paenga Hira. (PH-ALB-337-p54-1)





Portrait of Lieutenant Leonard Keysor VC, 42nd Battalion. In August 1915, he was a Private (acting Lance Corporal) in the 1st Battalion. (AWM P02939.007)

'Although marked for hospital, he declined to leave and volunteered to throw bombs for another company, which had lost its bomb-throwers. He continued to bomb the enemy till the situation was relieved.'

Abridged Victoria Cross award citation for Private Leonard Keysor, 1st Battalion, London Gazette, 15 October 1915.

Symons led a charge which retook the trench, shooting two enemy soldiers with his revolver.



Studio portrait of Sergeant William John Symons, 7th Battalion. Later promoted to Lieutenant, he was awarded the Victoria Cross 'for most conspicuous bravery on the night of 8th - 9th August 1915, at Lone Pine Trenches, in the Gallipoli peninsula'. (AWM P02939.002)

'On this night Symons commanded the right flank of some newly-captured trenches and repelled several counter-attacks with great coolness. Next morning the enemy attacked an isolated trench, killing or severely wounding six officers in quick succession. Symons led a charge which retook the trench, shooting two enemy with his revolver. The trench was under fire from three sides, so Symons withdrew to nearby head cover and under heavy fire built up a barricade. His coolness and determination finally compelled the enemy to discontinue their attacks.'

Abridged Victoria Cross award citation for Lieutenant William Symons, Australian War Memorial.

Passing time...



A group of Australian soldiers seated on the ground at Gallipoli inspecting their shirts. Photographer: T.P. Bennett. (State Library of Victoria H83.103/327)

'The day before we left, passing the time away. Lieutenant Colonel Onslow batting.' Cricket match on Gallipoli. Images relating to the service of Lieutenant Colonel Ray Stanley DSO, 5th Divisional Signal Company, 18 December 1915. (AWM P12584.006)

*The day before we
left passing
the time away...
col onolour batting*





Pre-Service Program



Pre-Service Program

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

GALLIPOLI

This 2005 documentary, written and directed by Turkish filmmaker Tolga Örneke, examines the Gallipoli campaign through the experiences of British, New Zealand, Turkish and Australian soldiers. Narrated by Jeremy Irons and Sam Neill, this wide-ranging film draws on extensive archival research and interviews with international historians to tell the story of the campaign from a transnational perspective

GALLIPOLI EXPERIENCE

A message about the Gallipoli peninsula and the safety and well-being of visitors to the Anzac Commemorative Site. This will include information for visitors attending services at Lone Pine or Chunuk Bair

READINGS ON THE LANDING

Delivered by speakers representing the New Zealand and Australian Defence Forces

ANZAC. LEMNOS. 1915

Many Australians know of Gallipoli. Few know of Lemnos and about this Greek island's critical role in the Dardanelles campaign. For the first time, with rare photo archives and compelling personal accounts, this unique documentary uncovers fascinating new themes at a little-known setting during Australia's first war in its modern history

MUSICAL PERFORMANCE

A live musical performance by the Australian Army and New Zealand Defence Force Bands

DAWN SERVICES FROM HOME

A compilation of footage from the Dawn Services conducted this morning at several cities in Australia and New Zealand

DAWN SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT

A message to visitors about the protocols during the Dawn Service

Spirit of Place

The imposing landscape of the Gallipoli peninsula is a reminder of the astonishing courage of those from all nations who fought here – it will forever be a place of mourning and reflection which recognises the past and embraces the present. The Turkish people always make us feel welcome here – we now stand together as friends

SPIRIT OF PLACE

A short film to evoke connection with Gallipoli

READINGS ON THE FIGHTING

Delivered by speakers representing the Australian and New Zealand Defence Forces

MUSICAL PERFORMANCE

A live musical performance by the New Zealand Defence Force and Australian Army Bands

ROLL OF HONOUR

In this presentation, portraits of some of the Anzacs who died at Gallipoli are shown on screens, as members of the Australian and New Zealand Defence Forces read their names

SILENCE



Group portrait of 38 unidentified Australian and New Zealand servicemen, possibly former prisoners of war, who were celebrating the third anniversary of the landing on the Gallipoli peninsula, 25 April 1918. (AWM C01013)





Order of Service

Dawn Service

The music for the commemorative service is provided by the Australian Army and New Zealand Defence Force Bands

OFFICIAL PARTY ARRIVAL

SPIRIT OF PLACE

Commences at 5:00 am

DAWN SERVICE

Commences at 5:30 am

KARANGA

The Māori Call to Gathering is delivered by women of the New Zealand Defence Force

PLAYING OF THE DIDGERIDOO

The didgeridoo is played by a member of the Australian Defence Force

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Master of Ceremonies

CATAFALQUE PARTY IS MOUNTED

Members of Australia's Federation Guard and the New Zealand Defence Force

READING

Delivered by a Senior Member of the British Royal Family

COMMEMORATIVE ADDRESS

Delivered by New Zealand's official representative

QUOTATION BY MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK 1934

First president of the Republic of Türkiye. Spoken by a Turkish Army Officer

MUSICAL PERFORMANCE

A live musical performance by the Australian Army and New Zealand Defence Force Bands

COMMEMORATIVE ADDRESS

Delivered by Australia's official representative

PRAYER OF COMMEMORATION

Delivered by Australian Defence Force Chaplain

OFFICIAL WREATH LAYING

Official representatives to lay wreaths

Ode of Remembrance (Te Reo Māori)

E kore rātou e kaumātuaia

Pēnei i a tātou kua mahue nei

E kore hoki rātou e ngoikore

Ahakoā pēhea i ngā āhutatanga o te wā

I te hekenga atu o te rā

Tae noa ki te aranga mai i te ata

Ka maumahara tonu tātou ki a rātou

All:

Ka maumahara tonu tātou ki a rātou.

Ode of Remembrance

They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old:

Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.

At the going down of the sun and in the morning,

We will remember them.

Response:

We will remember them.

All:

Lest we forget.

LAST POST

ONE MINUTE OF SILENCE

REVEILLE

NATIONAL ANTHEMS

İstiklâl Marşı

*Korkma, sönmez bu şafaklarda
yüzen al sancak;*

*Sönmeden yurdumun üstünde
tüten en son ocak.*

*O benim milletimin yıldızıdır,
parlayacak;*

*O benimdir, o benim milletimindir
ancak.*

*Çatma, kurban olayım çehreni ey
nazlı hilal!*

*Kahraman ırkıma bir gül! ne bu
şiddet bu celal?*

*Sana olmaz dökülen kanlarımız
sonra helal,*

*Hakkıdır, Hak'ka tapan, milletimin
istiklal!*

God Defend New Zealand

E Ihowā Atua,

O ngā iwi mātou rā

Āta whakarangona;

Me aroha noa

Kia hua ko te pai;

Kia tau tō atawhai;

Manaakitia mai

Aotearoa

God of Nations at Thy feet,

In the bonds of love we meet,

Hear our voices, we entreat,

God defend our free land.

Guard Pacific's triple star

From the shafts of strife and war,

Make her praises heard afar,

God Defend New Zealand.

Advance Australia Fair

Australians all let us rejoice,

For we are one and free;

We've golden soil and wealth for toil;

Our home is girt by sea;

Our land abounds in nature's gifts

Of beauty rich and rare;

In history's page, let every stage

Advance Australia Fair.

In joyful strains then let us sing,

Advance Australia Fair.

THE FINAL BLESSING

Delivered by New Zealand
Defence Force Chaplain

CATAFALQUE PARTY DISMOUNTS

Members of Australia's
Federation Guard and the
New Zealand Defence Force

CONCLUSION OF SERVICE

OFFICIAL PARTY DEPARTS

All members of the public are
invited to the Australian National
Service held at Lone Pine at
10:00 am or the New Zealand
National Service held at
Chunuk Bair at 11:30 am

Due to the distance between
each site, you will only have time
to attend one of these services

Previous page: Australian soldiers
assembling prior to taking part
in a march through Cairo to
commemorate the first anniversary
of the landing at Gallipoli in 1915.
In the foreground, 2 civilians can be
seen talking with Australian soldiers,
25 April 1916. (AWM H00392)

Australian National Service

LONE PINE

The music for the commemorative service is provided by the Australian Army Band

Major Greg Peterson
Music Director

OFFICIAL PARTY ARRIVAL

LONE PINE SERVICE

Commences at 10:00 am

PLAYING OF THE DIDGERIDOO

The didgeridoo is played by Sergeant Lachlan Youll on behalf of the Australian Defence Force

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION MASTER OF CEREMONIES

Mr Kahlil Fegan DSC AM
Repatriation Commissioner
Repatriation Commission

CATAFALQUE PARTY IS MOUNTED

Members of Australia's Federation Guard

AMBASSADOR'S WELCOME

His Excellency Mr Miles Armitage
Australian Ambassador to the Republic of Türkiye

COMMEMORATIVE ADDRESS

Vice Admiral
Mark Hammond AO RAN
Chief of Navy

PRAYER OF COMMEMORATION

Principal Chaplain Kerry Larwill
Director General Chaplaincy - Army
Australian Defence Force

OFFICIAL WREATH LAYING

ODE OF REMEMBRANCE

They shall grow not old,
as we that are left grow old:

Age shall not weary them,
nor the years condemn.

At the going down of the sun
and in the morning,

We will remember them.

Response:

We will remember them.

All:

Lest we forget.

LAST POST

ONE MINUTE OF SILENCE

ROUSE

NATIONAL ANTHEMS

İstiklâl Marşı

Performed by Mr Şenol Tanılı

Advance Australia Fair

Performed by Lance Corporal
Joshua McKellar

THE FINAL BLESSING

Principal Chaplain Kerry Larwill
Director General Chaplaincy - Army
Australian Defence Force

CATAFALQUE PARTY DISMOUNTS

PUBLIC WREATH LAYING

Members of the public are invited to lay floral tributes

OFFICIAL PARTY DEPARTS

CONCLUSION OF SERVICE

Attendees gather in the stands surrounding the pine tree and headstones as they prepare to watch the Anzac Day memorial service at Lone Pine on the Gallipoli peninsula. Image courtesy of Department of Defence. (20140425adf8547344_261)



New Zealand National Service CHUNUK BAIR

CHUNUK BAIR SERVICE

Commences at 11:30 am

THE NEW ZEALAND MEMORIAL TO THE MISSING

Official representatives arrive at the New Zealand Memorial to the Missing

A mōteatea (lament) is sung to connect with the world of our ancestors by the New Zealand Defence Force Māori Cultural Element

A karanga calls the official representatives to the New Zealand Memorial at Chunuk Bair

THE ATATÜRK MEMORIAL

The representative of the New Zealand Government places a wreath at the Atatürk Memorial

THE NEW ZEALAND MEMORIAL AT CHUNUK BAIR

Official representatives arrive

CATAFALQUE GUARD MOUNTS

Members of the
New Zealand Defence Force

NATIONAL ANTHEMS

İstiklal Marşı

Performed by Mr Şenol Tanılı

God Defend New Zealand

Performed by
Leading Aircraftman
Barbara Graham

INTRODUCTION

Chaplain Dave Lacey
Principal Defence Chaplain

WELCOME

His Excellency Mr Greg Lewis
New Zealand Ambassador to the
Republic of Türkiye

COMMEMORATIVE ADDRESS

Rt Hon Christopher Luxon
Prime Minister of New Zealand

WHAKAARIA MAI

Performed by the New Zealand
Defence Force Māori Cultural
Element and Leading Aircraftman
Barbara Graham

READING

Last letter home – Lieutenant
Colonel William Malone,
Commanding Officer,
Wellington Battalion

Air Marshal Tony Davies MNZM,
Chief of Defence Force

READING

‘Two brothers on Chunuk Bair’
Petty Officer Joe Mataele
New Zealand Defence Force
Person of the Year

BRING HIM HOME

Performed by
Leading Aircraftman
Barbara Graham

THE WREATH LAYING

Group at the Chunuk Bair Memorial
unveiling in 1925. Hocken Library.
(AG-835/050/001)

THE COMMEMORATION

The Ode is recited by
Commander Charlotte Burson
and Warrant Officer Shane Dixon

THE LAST POST

SILENCE

ROUSE

CATAFALQUE GUARD DISMOUNTS

Please be seated

CLOSING PRAYER AND COMMITMENT

Chaplain Dave Lacey
Principal Defence Chaplain

PO ATARAU

Performed by
the New Zealand Defence Force
Māori Cultural Element and
Leading Aircraftman
Barbara Graham

OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES DEPART





Customs, Traditions and Protocols



Customs, Traditions and Protocols

KARANGA

The karanga is a ritual call, carried out by wāhine Māori (Māori women) to open the spiritual portal, to connect to our collective ancestors. The main purpose of the karanga is to pay tribute to the deceased, to acknowledge and remember the ultimate sacrifice they made, those who did not return home and now lie in foreign lands. The kaikaranga (caller) also conveys important information about the guests present, the purpose of the occasion and thanks the hosts and the custodians who now care for our fallen servicemen. Today, the kaikaranga is a servicewoman from the New Zealand Defence Force.

PLAYING OF THE DIDGERIDOO

The didgeridoo is played here today to acknowledge and pay respect to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men and women who have contributed to the defence of Australia in times of peace and war.

CATAFALQUE PARTY

Historically, a catafalque was a support for a coffin, but it has come to represent a remembrance stone or a tomb. A catafalque party was originally appointed to guard a coffin from theft or desecration. Now it performs a ceremonial role, honouring the dead.

FLAG PROTOCOLS

Flags are important symbols of all nations, and of those who have fought and died for those nations, and as such should be treated with respect at all times. They should not be subjected to indignity or displayed in a position or size inferior to any other flag.

They should always be flown aloft and free and should not be allowed to fall or lie upon the ground. Please note that 'flag draping' (i.e. wearing the flag as a cape or cloak), allowing the flag to touch the ground, or defacing the flag by writing on it, may be considered disrespectful acts and are discouraged at this service.

The flag protocol for Anzac Day ceremonies at Gallipoli is to fly the Turkish flag on the right and the Australian and New Zealand flags to its left. In Türkiye, as a symbol of mourning and respect, the Turkish flag is usually fully lowered rather than lowered to half-mast.

When a flag is raised or lowered, or when it is carried past in a parade or review, all present should face the flag, remove headwear and refrain from talking. Service personnel in uniform are to salute.

Previous page: Australian soldiers assembling in line prior to taking part in one of the first Anzac Day marches through Cairo to commemorate the first anniversary of the landing at Gallipoli in 1915. (AWM A01428)

LAST POST

The *Last Post* is a bugle call which signals the end of the day. It became incorporated into funeral and memorial services as a final farewell and symbolises that the duty of the dead is over and they can rest in peace.

Visitors should stand, remove headwear and refrain from talking during the playing of the *Last Post*. Service personnel in uniform are to salute.

NATIONAL ANTHEMS

Visitors should stand facing the flags, remove headwear and refrain from talking during the playing of all national anthems. Service personnel in uniform are to salute.

ODE OF REMEMBRANCE

Many ceremonies of remembrance include a recitation of the Ode. It is the fourth stanza of 'For the Fallen', a poem written by Laurence Binyon (1869–1943) in 1914. It can also include the third stanza. The Ode has been recited in ceremonies since 1919.

Visitors should stand, remove headwear and refrain from talking during the reciting of the Ode.

ONE MINUTE OF SILENCE

The practice of observing one minute of silence originated soon after the First World War and provides an opportunity for quiet reflection on the sacrifice of those who served and lost their lives.

Visitors should stand, remove headwear and refrain from talking during the period of silence.

REVEILLE

In dawn services, the *Last Post* is followed by the *Reveille*. Historically, the *Reveille* woke the soldiers at dawn, and the name of the ceremony is mentioned in 16th-century books of war. Until a hundred years ago, the *Reveille* was performed on drum and fife; today a solo bugle or trumpet is used.

Çanakkale Wars Gallipoli Historical Site Directorate

Çanakkale Wars Gallipoli Historical Site Directorate (the Directorate) has been established by the Turkish Government to manage the administration and long-term planning for the entire Gallipoli peninsula which has a long and rich history. The aim is to establish the area as an open-air museum and to protect its 'emotional, historical and cultural values, along with its nature using a universal perspective, a sense of responsibility to future generations and cooperation' with all involved.

They are responsible for 50 Turkish martyrs' cemeteries, 29 Turkish memorials and epigraphic monuments, 6 fortresses, 14 bastions, 32 archaeological sites and 36 underwater wrecks. Many of the current developments across the peninsula have been at the initiative of the Directorate including marking of Turkish cemeteries, enhancing access to the battlefield, improving roads and infrastructure and restoration of major monuments and fortresses.

Australia and New Zealand appreciate the support from the President and staff of the Directorate as well as other Turkish agencies in the delivery of the Anzac commemorative program at Gallipoli.

Right: 57th Infantry Regiment
Memorial, Gallipoli.



Commonwealth War Graves Commission

War cemeteries and memorials in Türkiye are managed and maintained by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC).

Founded by Royal Charter in 1917, the CWGC works on behalf of the Australian, Canadian, Indian, New Zealand, South African and the United Kingdom governments to commemorate the 1.7 million men and women from the Commonwealth who lost their lives in the two world wars. The CWGC cares for the graves and memorials of these men and women at 23,000 locations in more than 150 countries and territories.

The majority of the CWGC's commitment in Türkiye is found on the Gallipoli peninsula. Almost 36,000 Commonwealth servicemen are buried or commemorated on Gallipoli, including nearly 25,000 members of British regiments, over 7,200 of Australian units, more than 2,300 of New Zealand forces, and over 1,500 from the Indian Army.

During the Gallipoli campaign, the dead were buried under battlefield conditions, their resting places marked by temporary wooden crosses. Following the Allied evacuation, Commonwealth forces were unable to revisit the peninsula until after the Armistice of 1918. It was only then that the task of recovering, burying and marking the graves of the dead could be completed and the task of constructing the permanent cemeteries and memorials begun. A total of 31 were built, containing the remains

of 19,000 servicemen, of whom only 6,000 were identified.

A further 2,500 who were believed to be buried among them are commemorated in the cemeteries by special memorials. The remainder of those buried in unknown graves, or whose remains were never found, make up the 27,000 named on 6 memorials to the missing on Gallipoli.

Local conditions required the CWGC to adapt its template for cemetery construction. Pedestal grave markers were favoured over headstones due to the risk of earthquake, and a more discreet Cross of Sacrifice, embedded into the walls of some cemeteries, was chosen in what was a predominantly Muslim country.

The high proportion of unidentified casualties gives the cemeteries on Gallipoli a unique character. Their burial places are marked on cemetery plans, but their graves are not marked on the ground, meaning that many cemeteries have wide expanses of open space dotted with just a few grave markers.

The CWGC's cemeteries and memorials are physical reminders of a painful past, but they are also places that have the power to educate and bring people together in common remembrance. We encourage you to take a moment to visit and honour those at rest within these war cemeteries.

For more information on CWGC war cemeteries and memorials visit: www.cwgc.org



Monument of a Turkish soldier carrying a wounded Anzac soldier at Çanakkale Martyrs' Memorial, Türkiye.





Australian Government

Department of Veterans' Affairs



110 *years*

GALLIPOLI