

In Memory of
Frederick Whitlock

Steward
S.S. Almanzora (Belfast), Merchant Navy
who died on ^J
Wednesday, 6th March 1946. Age 62.

1885?

Commemorative Information

Cemetery:
Grave Reference/
Panel Number:

BITTERNE (HOLY SAVIOUR) CHURCHYARD
Plot 4. Row 20. Grave 9.

Display Record of Commemoration

In Memory of
William Whitlock

Chief Steward
S.S. Somme (London), Merchant Navy
who died on ^L
Monday, 16th February 1942. Age 45.

R1896?

Commemorative Information

Memorial:
**Grave Reference/
Panel Number:**
Location:

TOWER HILL MEMORIAL
Panel 99.

The Tower Hill Memorial which commemorates men of the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets who have no known grave, stands on the south side of the garden of Trinity Square, London, close to The Tower of London. The Memorial Register may be consulted at Trinity House Corporation, Trinity Square (Cooper's Row entrance), Tel: 0171 480 6601, which will be found behind the Memorial.

Historical Information:

TOWER HILL MEMORIAL

1914 - 1918

This memorial stands on Tower Hill, London, on the south side of the pleasure garden of Trinity Square.

The Memorial consists of a vaulted corridor 21.5 metres long, 7 metres wide and 7 to 10 metres high. It is open at each end. It has three wide openings at the front and back, in which are placed pairs of columns. It rises in the middle in rectangular blocks. It is built of Portland stone finished with a circular treatment.

The Names of the War Dead are carried on bronze panels, covering the eight main masonry piers which support the roof. They are arranged alphabetically under their ships of the Merchant Service.

1939 - 1945

When the question arose of commemorating the men of the Merchant Navy who lost their lives during the 1939-1945 War and have no known grave, it was the general desire that the new Memorial should be combined with the existing 1914-1918 Tower Hill Memorial to form a complete whole. The architect achieved this by designing a semi-circular sunken garden adjoining the 1914-1918 Memorial; in this way a sufficient wall area was obtained to record the total of nearly 24,000 names, without building high walls on Tower Hill. The garden is 2 metres below the general level of Tower Hill Gardens, so that the surrounding walls rise only 1 metre above that level.

From the 1914-18 Memorial, stone steps flanked by high stone pylons, on which are the Merchant Navy badges and wreaths, lead down to the sunken garden. Between the flights of steps is the main dedicatory inscription, which reads:

1939-1945

THE TWENTY-FOUR THOUSAND OF THE MERCHANT NAVY AND FISHING
FLEETS WHOSE NAMES ARE HONOURED ON THE WALLS OF THIS
GARDEN

In Memory of

Ernest Albert Whitlock

Petty Officer

P/J 111743

H.M.A.S. Paramatta, Royal Navy

who died on

Thursday, 27th November 1941. Age 33.

WER27

11906

Additional Information: Son of Ernest and Helen Rebecca Whitlock, of Reading, Berkshire.

Commemorative Information**Memorial:**

PORTSMOUTH NAVAL MEMORIAL

Grave Reference/

Panel 46, Column 2.

Panel Number:**Location:**

The Memorial is situated on Southsea Common overlooking the promenade, and is accessible at all times.

Historical Information:

PORTSMOUTH MEMORIAL REGISTER.

The first part (1914) records particulars of the loss of 1,917 ranks and ratings of the Royal Navy, 1,524 of whom fell in H.M.S. "Good Hope" and "Bulwark". The second part (1915) records particulars of the loss of 972 ranks and ratings of the Royal Navy, 536 of whom fell in H.M.S. "Viknor", "Bayano", "Goliath", "Princess Irene", "Lynx", and "Natal", and of four civilians employed by the Admiralty.

The third, fourth and fifth parts (1916, divided alphabetically into three parts) record particulars of the loss of 4,485 ranks and ratings of the Royal Navy, 567 of whom fell in H.M.S. "Black Prince", "Defence", "Indefatigable", "Invincible", "Queen Mary", "Tipperary", and "Hampshire", and of eight civilians employed by the Admiralty.

The sixth part (1917) records particulars of the loss of 1,269 ranks and ratings of the Royal Navy, 443 of whom fell in H.M.S. "Ghurka", "Paragon", "Vanguard", "Begonia", "Partridge", and "Torrent", and of five civilians employed by the Admiralty.

The seventh part (1918-21) records particulars of the loss of 1,086 ranks and ratings of the Royal Navy, 249 of whom fell in H.M.S. "Narborough", "Opal", "Louvain", and "Glatton", and of four civilians employed by the Admiralty.

Each entry in these Registers represents untimely death, and the bereavement of a family. Together they represent the price paid by those families and the Empire for keeping our shores inviolate; for moving here and there, as we would, greater Armies than the Empire had ever before dreamed of raising; for confining to its harbours, during almost the whole of four years, the greatest Navy except our own; for annihilating enemy sea borne trade; and for a decisive share in breaking the aggressive spirit of the German Government and people.

Display Record of Commemoration

R2015/4

In Memory of

Charles Railton Whitelock

Lieutenant
55th Sqdn., Royal Air Force

who died on
Tuesday, 16th July 1918. Age 20.

WT347

A1898

Additional Information: Son of Thomas Railton Whitelock and Mary Whitelock, of 43, Mount Vernon Rd., Barnsley.

Commemorative Information

Cemetery: CHARMES MILITARY CEMETERY, ESSEGNEY
Grave Reference/ I. A. 9.
Panel Number:
Location:

Charmes is a small town 25 kilometres north-west of Epinal and 44 kilometres south of Nancy. The CWGC cemetery is located on the east side of the town of Charmes.

Charmes is best reached from the junction off the motorway N.57 - E.23. The only way to reach the cemetery is by going through the centre of the town of Charmes, crossing the Moselle river and the main railway line.

The cemetery lies on the right hand side of the road in thick woodland. The road number is D.9 in the direction of Damas-aux-Bois.

Historical Information: Charmes Military Cemetery was made for the Independent Air Force, and used by the 8th Canadian and 42nd Stationary Hospitals; and it was enlarged after the Armistice by the concentration of graves from:- BAZOILLES-SUR-MEUSE FRENCH MILITARY CEMETERY, BOSSERVILLE AND CHARMES COMMUNAL CEMETERY EXTENSIONS, GERARDMER COMMUNAL AND FRENCH MILITARY CEMETERIES, ROUCEUX FRENCH MILITARY CEMETERY, SAVIGNY CHURCHYARD AND TOUL AMERICAN CEMETERY.

There are now over 200, 1914-18 and over 10, 1939-45 war casualties commemorated in this site. Of these, a small number from the 1914-18 War are unidentified and a special memorial is erected to a British soldier, buried in Neuf Chateau Communal Cemetery, whose grave could not be found.

The cemetery covers an area of 1,372 square metres, and is enclosed by a brick wall made during the war.

Display Record of Commemoration

In Memory of

Daniel George WhitlockLance Corporal
F/59958Lanark & Renfrew Scottish Regiment, R.C.I.C.
who died on
Thursday, 14th December 1944.

Additional Information: C.I.C.

Commemorative Information

Cemetery: VILLANOVA CANADIAN WAR CEMETERY,
Grave Reference/ VI, A, 3.
Panel Number:
Location:

Villanova lies in the Commune of Bagnacavallo in the Province of Ravenna. Take autostrada A14, Bologna-Ancona, and branch off to Ravenna. Turn left along the SS16 towards Ferrara and at 7,5 kms, at the village of Mezzano, turn left to Villanova, about 4 kms. The cemetery is permanently open and may be visited anytime.

Historical Information: VILLANOVA CANADIAN WAR CEMETERY

Villanova lies in the Commune of Bagnacavallo in the Province of Ravenna, and is typical of the agricultural villages of the lowlying Romagna plain. The small cluster of well built, wide-roofed houses lies alongside the Lamone River, from whose floods they are protected by a high embankment. Vines are cultivated extensively upon the trees bordering the fields around the villages. The cemetery is situated in one of these long fields bordering a shady country lane, just outside the village.

Villanova is 3 kilometres south-west of the main road from Ferrara to Ravenna (Route No. 16). If approaching from Ferrara, the visitor should leave the main road by turning to the right on the outskirts of the village of Mezzano. If approaching from Ravenna, the visitor should turn left immediately after crossing the bridge over the River Lamone. Proceeding south-west of Mezzano the road runs parallel to the River Lamone until reaching Villanova. The visitor should bear right across the village square and leave it at the far corner by a lane leading to the Cemetery.

The nearest railway station is at Bagnacavallo (9.5 kilometres), but visitors will be better advised to go to Ravenna (15 kilometres), where good hotel accommodation can be found.

The site of the cemetery was chosen by the 5th Canadian Armoured Division for battlefield burials. It was in the vicinity of Villanova that troops of this Division succeeded in establishing a bridgehead over the River Lamone in the night 10/11th December 1944. West of this bridgehead there was heavy fighting in the following days, when attempts were made to cross the three canals that run from Faenza to the sea; from 12th to 15th December the Lanark and Renfrew Scottish Regt. and the 4th Princess Louise Dragoon Guards suffered heavily in these attempts, and 85 of the burials in the cemetery come from these two regiments. Among the others are those of casualties incurred in the advance to the final line held by the Canadians on the River Senio before they left Italy in February 1945. The total of 212 burials is made up as follows:

Display Record of Commemoration

R2015/6

In Memory of
Harry Whitlock

Private
 M/106051

South Saskatchewan Regiment, R.C.I.C.
 who died on
Thursday, 23rd November 1944. Age 26.

JRY/17

1918?

Additional Information: Son of Raymond W. and Beatrice E. Whitlock, of Hindville, Alberta.

Commemorative Information

Cemetery:
Grave Reference/
Panel Number:
Location:

GROESBEEK CANADIAN WAR CEMETERY,
 II. E. 13.

Groesbeek is located 10 km south east of the town of Nijmegen and close to the German frontier. Groesbeek Canadian War Cemetery is 3 km north of the village and 1.5 km east of the main road to Nijmegen.

On leaving the A73 motorway at the junction Overasselt-Mook-Groesbeek, follow directions to Mook. Follow direction signs towards Mook War Cemetery. After passing Mook War Cemetery continue to the village of Groesbeek to a set of traffic lights. Turn left at the lights onto Dorpstraat passing through Groesbeek. The road name then changes to Molenweg. A Commission direction sign indicates the right hand turning from Molenweg onto the Zeven Heuvelenweg. 1 km after entering this road lies the cemetery on the right hand side of the road.

Within the cemetery is the Groesbeek Memorial, which commemorates by name those members of the Commonwealth land forces who died during the campaign in North-West Europe between the time of crossing the Seine at the end of August 1944, and the end of the war in Europe.

Historical Information:

By far the greater number of the men buried in this cemetery were Canadians, and many of them lost their lives in the Battle of the Rhineland, when the 2nd and 3rd Canadian Infantry Divisions and the 4th Canadian Armoured Division took part in the drive southwards from Nijmegen to clear the territory between the Maas and the Rhine, in February and March 1945. Canadian casualties from 8th February to 10th March of that year totalled 5,304. Others buried here died earlier or later in the southern part of Holland and in the Rhineland.

Within the cemetery stands the Groesbeek Memorial which commemorates those who died in the final stages of the war in Europe, and have no known grave.

Display Record of Commemoration

R2015/7

In Memory of

Arthur Sidney Whitlock

Captain

34th Bn., Australian Infantry, A.I.F

who died on

Saturday, 9th June 1917. Age 36.

MP 18
NSD 2

1880

(b. 1878 Wandsworth)

Additional Information: Son of Sidney Whitlock and Elizabeth Steptoe, his wife; husband of Alice Ada Whitlock, of 17, Salisbury St., Camperdown, New South Wales. Native of Wandsworth, London, England.

Commemorative Information

Memorial: YPRES (MENIN GATE) MEMORIAL
Grave Reference/ Panel 7 - 17 - 23 - 25 - 27 - 29 - 31
Panel Number:
Location:

Ypres (now Ieper) is a town in the Province of West Flanders. The Memorial is situated at the eastern side of the town on the road to Menin and Courtrai, and bears the names of men who were lost without trace during the defence of the Ypres Salient in the First World War.

Display Record of Commemoration

In Memory of
Ernest Lindsay Whitlock

Private
6153
21st Bn., Australian Infantry, A.I.F
who died on ↓ *61874*
Friday, 4th May 1917. Age 42.

WCA53

Additional Information: Son of Charles Henry and Mary Whitlock.

Commemorative Information

Memorial: VILLERS-BRETONNEUX MEMORIAL
Location: Villers-Bretonneux is a village 16 kilometres east of Amiens on the straight main road to St Quentin.

Historical Information: 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 Fouilloy. 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.

Display Record of Commemoration

In Memory of

Fredrick Archibald Whitelocke

**Private
4407**

**4th Bn., British West Indies Regiment
who died on**

Saturday, 7th September 1918. Age 30.

NFds

1888?

Additional Information: Son of Fred M. and Ella McIntosh Whitelocke, of Moorland Hill, Little London, Jamaica, B.W.I.

Commemorative Information

Cemetery: THILLOY ROAD CEMETERY, BEAULENCOURT
Grave Reference/ F. 2.
Panel Number:
Location:

Beaulencourt is a village 3 kilometres south-east of Bapaume on the road to Peronne (N17). Thilloy Road Cemetery is about 1 kilometre west of Beaulencourt on the north side of the minor road to the small village of Ligny (Thilloy village is just north of Ligny).

Historical Information:

The CWGC signpost on the N17 indicates where to leave the Peronne road, others lead the way to the Cemetery which is easily accessible by car. Ligny-Thilloy was captured in March, 1917, and Beaulencourt was occupied later in the same month. They were lost on the 24th-25th March, 1918, and recovered after severe fighting at the end of August.

The cemetery was begun by the 53rd Field Ambulance early in September, 1918, and used during the latter part of the month and the early part of October by the 3rd, 4th and 43rd Casualty Clearing Stations. It adjoined a German cemetery of March-August, 1918, from which 200 German graves have been removed to larger cemeteries and seven British to Favreuil British Cemetery.

There are now nearly 250, 1914-18 war casualties commemorated in this site.

The cemetery covers an area of 673 square metres and is enclosed by a rubble wall.

Display Record of Commemoration

R2015/10

In Memory of

George Brown Rundle Whitelock

Private
VX7533A.I.F. 2/5 Bn., Australian Infantry
who died on ↓
Friday, 29th January 1943. Age 24.

b. 1918?

WG243

Additional Information: Son of George Frederick and Daisy Whitelock, of Richmond, Victoria.

Commemorative Information

Memorial:
**Grave Reference/
Panel Number:**
Location:LAE MEMORIAL,
Panel 3.

Lae is a town and port at the mouth of the Markham River on the Huon Gulf, and Lae War Cemetery, where the Lae Memorial is situated, is located adjacent to the Botanical Gardens in the centre of Lae.

The Lae Memorial was designed to commemorate officers and men of the Royal Australian Army, the Australian Merchant Navy and the Royal Australian Air Force who lost their lives in operations in the area, and who have no known grave.

Men of the Royal Australian Navy who lost their lives in the south-western Pacific region, and have no graves but the sea, are commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial in England, along with many of their comrades of the Royal Navy and of other Commonwealth Naval Forces.

The Lae Memorial, contained within the entrance building of Lae War Cemetery, takes the form of bronze tablets fixed to walls linking the end columns of the building, upon which are engraved the names of members of the Australian Armed Forces. Above the tablets is an inscription which reads:

AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM

1939 - HERE ARE RECORDED THE NAMES OF THE OFFICERS AND MEN WHO DIED IN NEW GUINEA, ON LAND, AT SEA AND IN THE AIR, BUT TO WHOM THE FORTUNE OF WAR DENIED THE KNOWN AND HONOURED BURIAL GIVEN TO THEIR COMRADES IN DEATH - 1945.

Historical Information:

The Japanese attack on New Guinea, a necessary preliminary to the projected invasion of Australia, commenced with heavy air raids on Lae and Salamaua, followed by the landings of troops. At Lae, a town and port at the mouth of the Markham River on the Huon Gulf, 3,000 Japanese landed on 7 March 1942. There were landings, too, at Salamaua. The enemy did not however immediately attempt the conquest of the island, but on 21 July he landed troops at Buna and Gona on the east coast in preparation for a drive through the Owen Stanley Mountains across the Papuan peninsula to Port Moresby. The vital stage of the New Guinea campaign dates from that time. Lae and Salamaua became bases from which this southward drive was launched until it was stopped at Ioribaiwa Ridge, a point within 35 miles of Port Moresby.

When in January 1943 the Japanese renewed their attempts to reach Port Moresby, this time by the Markham and Bulolo valleys, their first objective was Wau, with its airfield. With reinforcements landing on the airfield only 800 yards from the enemy, the attack was held and the Japanese withdrew in February.

In Memory of
Henry Whitelock

Private
486611

13th Bn., Canadian Infantry (Quebec Regt.)
who died on
Tuesday, 5th September 1916. Age 21.

1-1895

NAP27

Additional Information: Son of Philip James Whitelock and Mary Ann Whitelock (nee Bird), of Sundridge, Ontario.

Commemorative Information

Memorial:
Location:

VIMY MEMORIAL

Canada's most impressive tribute overseas to those Canadians who fought and gave their lives in the First World War is the majestic and inspiring Vimy Memorial, which overlooks the Douai Plain from the highest point of Vimy Ridge, about eight kilometres northeast of Arras on the N17 towards Lens. The Memorial is signposted from this road to the left, just before you enter the village of Vimy from the south. The Memorial itself is somewhat inside the memorial park, but again it is well signposted.

The Memorial does more than mark the site of the engagement which Canadians were to remember with more pride than any other operation of the First World War. It stands as a tribute to all who served their country in battle in that four-year struggle, and particularly to those who gave their lives. At the base of the Memorial, these words appear in French and in English:

TO THE VALOUR OF THEIR COUNTRYMEN IN THE GREAT WAR AND IN
MEMORY OF THEIR SIXTY THOUSAND DEAD THIS MONUMENT IS RAISED
BY THE PEOPLE OF CANADA

Inscribed on the ramparts of the Memorial are the names of over 11,000 Canadian soldiers who were posted as "missing, presumed dead" in France.

The land for the battlefield park, 91.18 hectares in extent, was (as stated on a plaque at the entrance to the Memorial) "the free gift in perpetuity of the French nation to the people of Canada". Eleven thousand tonnes of concrete and masonry were required for the base of the Memorial: and 5,500 tonnes of "trau" stone were brought from Yugoslavia for the pylons and the sculptured figures. Construction of the massive work began in 1925, and 11 years later, on July 26, 1936, the monument was unveiled by King Edward VIII.

The park surrounding the Memorial was created by horticultural experts. Canadian trees and shrubs were planted in great masses to resemble the woods and forests of Canada. Around the Memorial, beyond the grassy slopes of the approaches, are wooded parklands. Trenches and tunnels have been restored and preserved and the visitor can picture the magnitude of the task that faced the Canadian Corps on that distant dawn when history was made.

Display Record of Commemoration