

ANZAC Spirit 2015

Carew Reynell

Tahlia Sawtell Reynella East College



Preface

They went with songs to the battle, they were young.
Straight of Limb, true of eyes, steady and aglow.
They were staunch to the end against all odds uncounted.
They fell with their faces to the foe.

***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.***

- The Ode of Remembrance



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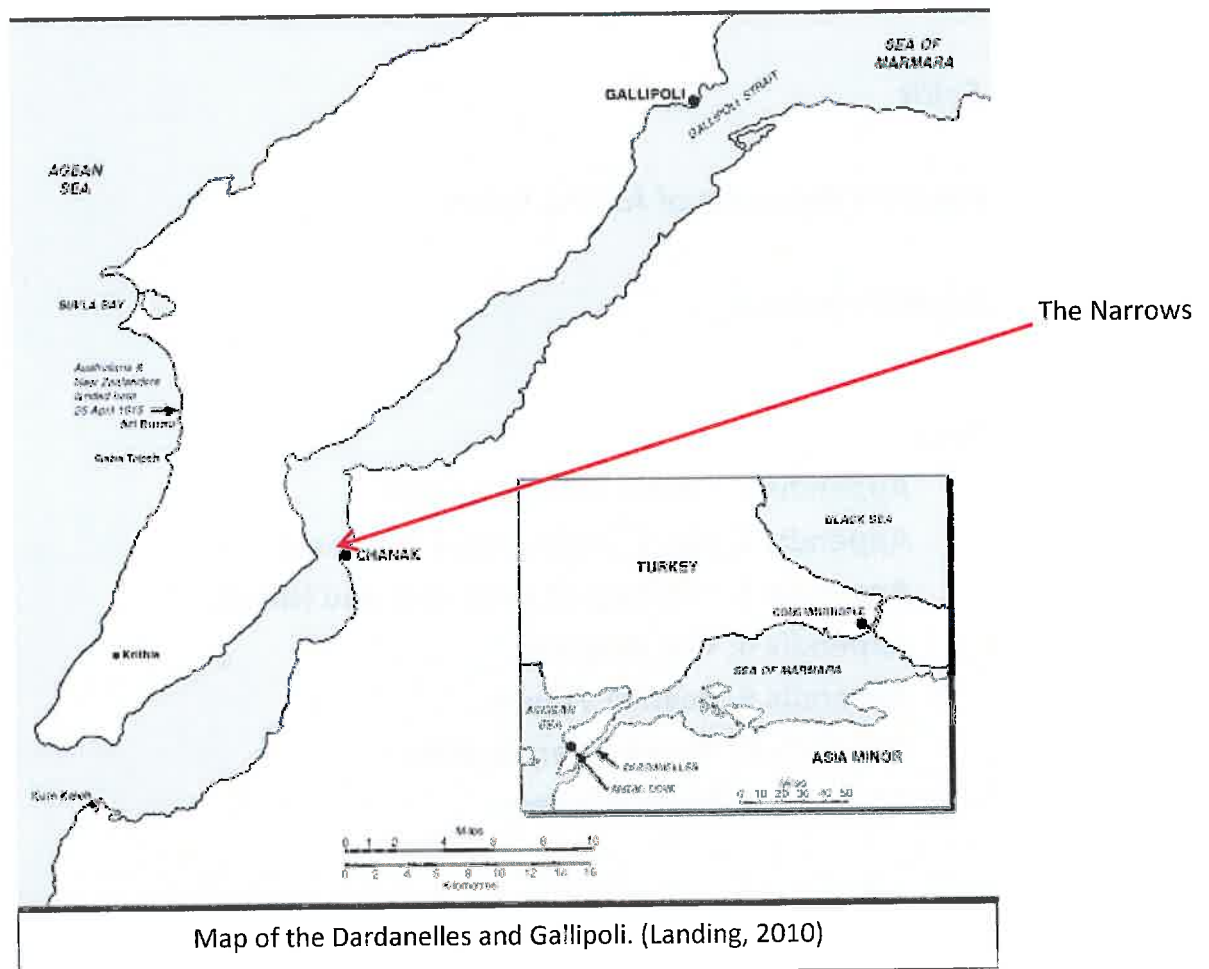
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The Gallipoli Campaign

In Europe 1914 the German and Austrian/Hungarian Empires were at war with the Russian, French and Great Britain Empires, at this stage the Ottoman Empire or Turkey were still neutral. If war should break out with Turkey the British fleet stationed at Tenedos would break through the Dardanelles and suppress the Turkish by taking Constantinople (modern day Istanbul), therefore opening up the Black Sea to supply Russia our allies against Germany and the Axis forces¹.

Figure 1

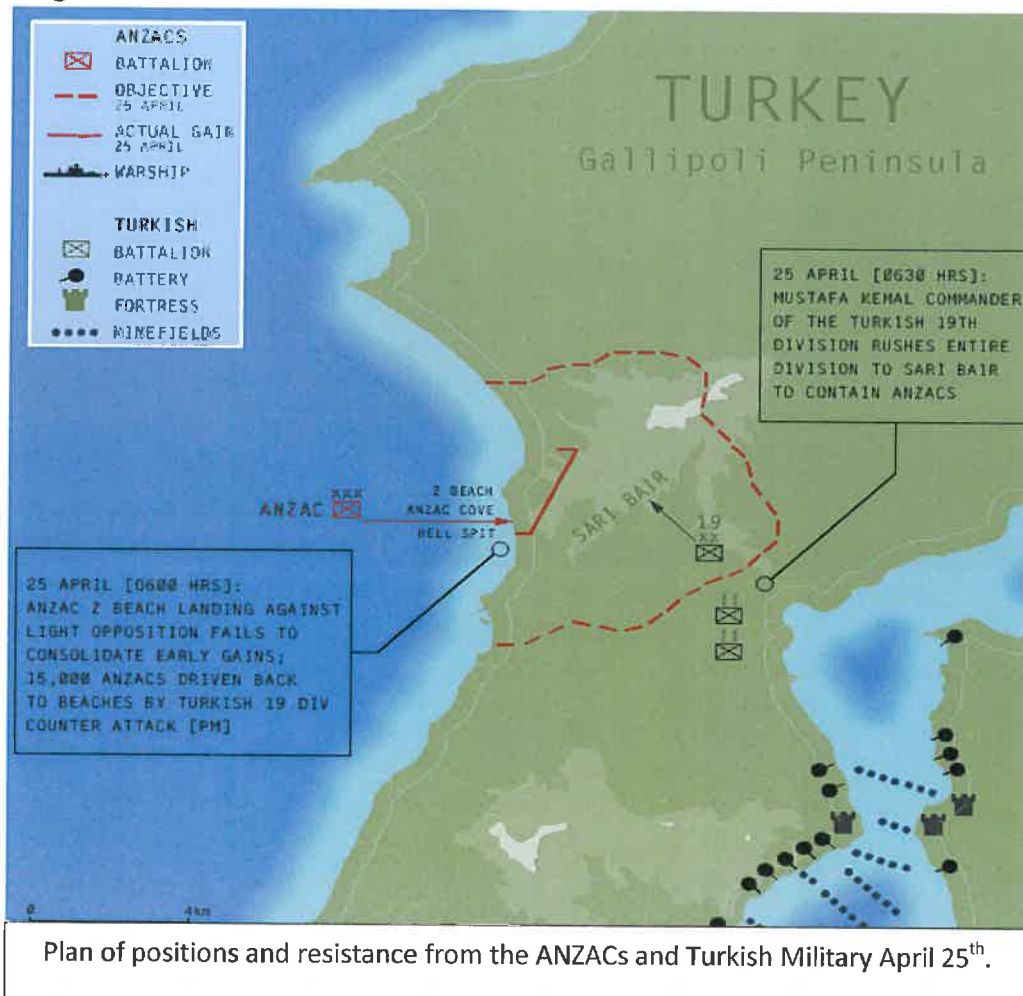


The plan of attack failed as of March when the Allied fleet at Tenedos Island sailed through the Dardanelles on the 19th. By the end of the attack 700 allied troops were killed and 3 ships were sunk. The Turkish held their position as only 8 of the 178 guns were destroyed¹.

¹ Gallipoli Les Carlyon (Macmillan publishing).

The British Cabinet agreed that land forces should be used and a combined international force assembled under the command of British General Sir Ian Hamilton. A three way landing was planned to clear the Turkish forces defending the Dardanelles. So on the 25th of April 1915 Australian troops training in Egypt were sent to the Gallipoli Peninsula where a landing was planned just north of Gaba Tepe, while the British forces landed at Cape Helles².

Figure 2



Australian troops landed north of Gaba Tepe now known as ANZAC Cove on the 25th April 1915 at dawn 4:30am to 6:30am, from that day forward they were involved in heavy fighting and conflicts with the Turkish, they fought at:

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| - Walkers Ridge | - Baby 700 | - Russel's Top |
| - Lone Pine | - The Nek | - Quinn's Post |
| - Chunuk Blair | - Hill Q | - Hill 971 |
| - Hill 60 | and many more smaller confrontations | |

² Australian Department of Defence- Army WWI Gallipoli (2011) Accessed at <http://www.army.gov.au/Our-history/History-in-Focus/WWI-Gallipoli> Accessed on: 29th August.

Australia was withdrawn from Gallipoli on the 19th and 20th December 1915. The entire operation evacuated 142000 men with no casualties. The campaign cost the lives of 26,111 people compromising of³ :

1007 Officers
25, 104 Other Ranks
killed in action wounded or succumbed to disease.



Soldiers Charging out of trench lines at the Nek, Gallipoli during the August Offensive 1915. (Landing, 2010)

Before the War

Carew Reynell was born on the 16th of September, 1883 at Magill near Adelaide, SA. He was the fourth child to Walter Reynell and Emily Nee Bakewell. His grandfather was John Reynell founder of the well renowned Reynell Wines. Carew was raised around Reynella and completed his education at Collegiate School St. Peter, Adelaide, though returned home at the age of seventeen to further his knowledge in the family business and winery. In 1903 Carew took over the role of manger at the family winery.



Reynell homestead (family home), (Details)



Reynell homestead (family home), (On-Line)

Though the winery was not Carew's only interest another he was largely known for was his passion for horses. In 1907 after being a dedicated member for several years, he became Master of the Adelaide Hunt Club. But this was not the extent of his passion, Carew Reynell was also a keen enthusiast for the military. In 1900 despite being underage, he tried to volunteer for the Boer War but was unsuccessful when caught by his father and returned home. His enthusiasm carried through to 1908 where he enlisted in the 16th Light Horse Regiment (LHR), South Australia's Mounted Rifles, as a Second Lieutenant⁴.

⁴ Australian Dictionary of Biography *Reynell, Carew (1883-1915)* by Bill Gammage accessed at: <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/reynell-carew-1656> Accessed o: 23rd August 2014

Carew Reynell



Carew Reynell in his riding gear for the Adelaide Hunt Club, (Trove,



GENERAL: Members of the Adelaide Hunt Club at Walkerville, 26 August 1905,: 2nd row: Carew Reynell L-R, (Trove, South Australian State Library , 1905)

Carew married May Marion Byard in May 1910, she was the eldest daughter of Douglas Byard another prominent family in South Australia. They had two children two years later and Carew was promoted to Major and transferred to the 22nd LHR in 1922, then joined the Australian Imperial Force at the commencement of the Great war⁵.



Douglas John Byard (Wiki)

⁵ Australian Dictionary of Biography *Reynell, Carew (1883-1915)* by Bill Gammage accessed at: <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/reynell-carew-1656> Accessed o: 23rd August 2014

Carew Reynell's Involvement in the Gallipoli Campaign

Carew Reynell's involvement in the Gallipoli Campaign began on the 19th of December 1914, where he enlisted in the 3rd Light Horse Brigade (LHB) as a Major and 2nd in command of the 9th Light Horse Regiment (LHR). His first impressions of the regiment were:

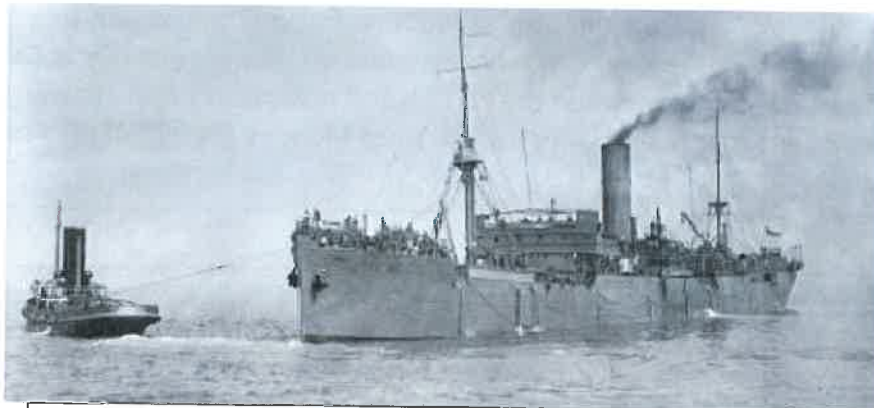
Excerpt 1. *Personal War Diary Transcript*

all interest in their work and there was a general "fedupness" apparent among all ranks. Discipline was slack and all ranks displayed ignorance of some of the most elementary duties of their rank.

It wasn't long before their embarkment at the Victorian docks in Melbourne on Thursday the 11th of February aboard the ship 'Karroo' where he stated that:

Excerpt 2. *Personal War Diary Transcript*

At the time of embarkation the discipline, horsemanship, musketry, knowledge of Field duties and general smartness of the Regt. was in a very satisfactory condition.



HMAT Ship 'Karroo' Port Melbourne, Victoria, 18 September 1916
(Column)

Around midnight on the 21st February the 'Karroo' passed over the Tropic of Capricorn, though it wasn't until February 28th that word of the operation at the Dardanelles reached the men aboard⁶.

⁶ Reynell Carew (Lieutenant Colonel, MID, 9th LHR, AIF b, 1883 D, KIA, 1915) ID No. PR86/388 Personal War Diary Transcript, Private Records Australian War Memorial.



Australian Troops in Port at Alexandria (Diaries)



The trip from Alexandria to Cairo.

It wasn't until the next day that the troops were given the orders to disembark in which they then were loaded onto a train which took them on a 6 hour journey to Cairo where they arrived at Abou-et-eta station around 1am. From the time they reached Cairo to the 11th of May training was undertaken to advance their skills in combat and trench warfare, until they received news that the regiment would embark the following Saturday for the Dardanelles. Altogether 1700 men and 90 officers set sail on the 15th May.

It was on the 23rd of May Carew Reynell stepped foot on Gallipoli soil, where they landed at Gaba Tepe which is where his regiment was first established. The second day at Gallipoli on the 24th an armistice was made between the Turkish and Australian's that allowed all the personnel left dead in no man's land were buried. Since Monday the 31st of May from Friday Carew recorded:

Excerpt 3. *Personal War Diary Transcript*

Monday 31st May.

Since Friday we have lost 6 killed and 17 wounded. The former including Lt. McWilliams - an officer that we all had the greatest affection for, a Dunrobin Cadet. Such a nice clean healthy handsome boy - a born leader and loved by his men and what's more one of the most promising and capable subalterns we had. We also lost a gallant and capable Sergeant - shot through the head.

Fighting continued for Carew Reynell and his regiment, involved in many smaller conflicts assisting in the taking of Turkish trenches. On the Tuesday, June the 1st Carew recorded of the Turkish reclaiming a once Australian held post No.3 Post. The next day an attack was planned on a Turkish post, in the beginning Carew was opposed to the idea and persuaded his Commanding Officer to postpone the attack for his men were not ready, the timing of the attack was declared later where Carew wrote⁷:

⁷ Reynell Carew (Lieutenant Colonel, MID, 9th LHR, AIF b, 1883 D, KIA, 1915) ID No. PR86/388 Personal War Diary Transcript, Private Records Australian War Memorial.

Excerpt 4. *Personal War Diary Transcript*Wednesday June 2nd.

Last night General Russell again spoke about attacking the Turkish Post in front of our salient (No. 4 Sep). I had particularly requested that if this attack was to be made that it should be made on Sunday night as I felt that everybody, Turks included, were mentally, morally and physically tired and that it would therefore have a fair chance of success.

After being in in the desolate trenches amongst the fighting for such a long time, the 9th LHR was finally given it chance to stand down and was relieved of their post. On June 4th he wrote:

Excerpt 5. *Personal War Diary Transcript*Saturday June 4th

One is simply overwhelmed with the luxury of the last 12 hours:-

It was later on June 13th that Carew Reynell recorded in his diary that after coming out of the trenches there was more sicknesses and the doctors were afraid of an outbreak if the trenches were not moved soon. On Monday the July 5th it was there after being returning to the trenches just under a fortnight ago an attack was attempted on the 9th LHR position at 12:30am. Carew Reynell fought for some time but eventually the confrontation with the Turkish was quietened down.

In the next month Carew Reynell was tested as an advance attack on the Turkish reinforcements was planned the 9th. LHR was heavily involved and that came with a price. They received confirmation of their orders on the 4th August, though it was around this time Carew felt emotional and I suspect doubtful as he wrote⁸:

Excerpt 6. *Personal War Diary Transcript*

However, I have every confidence in our fellows and even if 75% of us are knocked out I believe the other 25% will get there. I am going to have a talk to them and prepare their minds for heavy losses and impress on them the necessity of getting there or dying in the attempt. However, I believe they will behave well and do or die anyway. In any case we have the comforting reflection that if we don't win our way through to the Harrows during the next month or six weeks we shall die where we are of starvation, because the continuous gales will prevent the landing of supplies here and we can certainly never be taken off. Moreover, Greeks who know the peninsula say that it will be quite impossible to live here in winter anyway as the torrential rains simply change the surface of the country every year. So as the old saw says - If we go forward we die, if we go backward we die, better go forward and die. However, we shall go forward and some I trust (self included) will live to fight again. Naturally speculation is very rife and certainly a great deal hangs on the next few weeks - we shall either be made or broken.

⁸ Reynell Carew (Lieutenant Colonel, MID, 9th LHR, AIF b, 1883 D, KIA, 1915) ID No. PR86/388 Personal War Diary Transcript, Private Records Australian War Memorial.

The attack continued for 4 days and all the while dealing with influenza which had been becoming more severe in the past 6 weeks before the attack on August 7th Carew Reynell was promoted from Major to Lieutenant Colonel Carew Reynell and now commanding officer of the 9th LHR, as his commanding officer was killed at the Nek. By August the 15th fighting had strengthened and it seemed that the general morale of the ANZAC's was low. Carew wrote:

Excerpt 7. *Personal War Diary Transcript*

August 15th.

We are still in these dirty damned dusty lousy old trenches and no more prospect of getting out of them than flying to the moon.

On the 17th of August Carew Reynell's last diary entry saw him write⁹:

Excerpt 8. *Personal War Diary Transcript*

by some of 5th Brigade. It seems possible that we may be sent to Imbros or Lemnos for a few days rest. We can all do with a rest I think. Personally I am pretty run down and have had a cold for a long time and am lousy.

Unfortunately this was not the case; on August 27th Lt. Col. Carew Reynell was commanding officer of the 9th LHR, and was ordered to take a group of Turkish trench lines called Hill 60. On the night of the attack, Lt.Col Carew Reynell led the charge and took one trench line, unsatisfied with his efforts he ordered for another to be taken. He was found dead on the edge of another Turkish trench line. He died at the age of 32.

There is much confusion as to which day he died on many documents and his grave it is recorded as the 28th of August but by the Australian War Memorial it is classified as the 27th of August¹⁰.

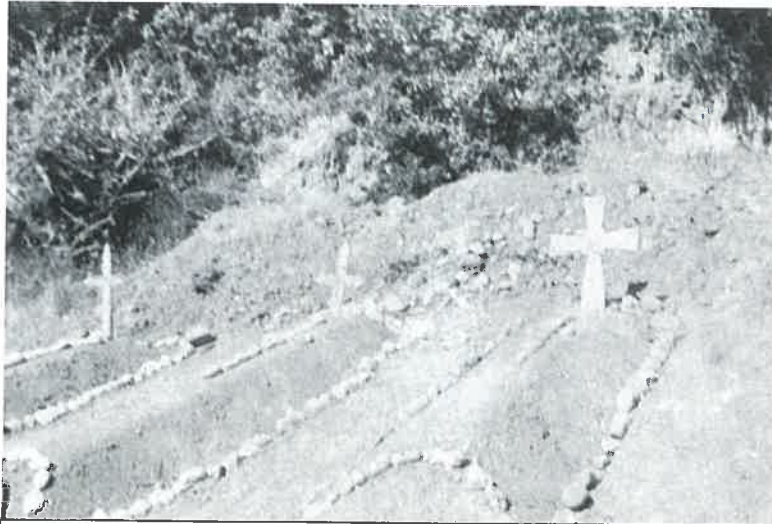


Lieutenant Colonel Carew Reynell on the 26th August, picking lice from his uniform. This photo is the last image of Carew Reynell, only hours before his death. (Landing, 2010)

⁹ Reynell Carew (Lieutenant Colonel, M1D, 9th LHR, AIF b, 1883 D, KIA, 1915) ID No. PR86/388 Personal War Diary Transcript, Private Records Australian War Memorial.

¹⁰ Australian War Memorial *August Offensive* (2013) Accessed at:

<https://www.awm.gov.au/exhibitions/anzac-voices/august-offensive/> Accessed on: 13th July 2014.



Lt Col Carew Reynell's grave, centre, between 2nd Lt William Cameron and Capt Alfred John Jaffray of the 9th Australian Light Horse Regiment, at Hill 60, Gallipoli in 1915. (News, 2014)

ANZAC Spirit

ANZAC Spirit, it is not a particular action or emotion shown, but a collaboration of all. At the birth of the name ANZAC on the treacherous slopes of Gallipoli not only was the name born, but an identity which would be everlasting.



Western Australian Troops Parade, Perth
1914,

In 1915 Australia was a young country, and an even younger independent nation of just over thirteen years before the outbreak of The Great War. Australia saw this as a chance to prove ourselves and bring a new look and respect as a young nation. Young men were especially keen as it gave a chance to prove not only Australia's worth but that of their own.

When the men entered Gallipoli on April 25th, 1915 they not only made a profound mark on Australia's history, but gave our country a personality which was unique to that of Australia and New Zealand.

That personality consisted of many qualities. '*Greater Love Hath no Man That Lay Down His Life For a Friend*'¹¹. This line can be summed up into one particular quality, mateship. From the first moment every soldier stuck by their mates as the old saying said '*through thick and thin*'. When a man was down you helped him up, it became a way of life. This could also be seen in the basis of other qualities the ANZAC's carried. Qualities such as Determination, Resilience, Courage and Bravery. But to achieve any of these every ANZAC had an undercurrent of Honour and Pride which resided in them. The Honour of fighting for their country and the Pride in the job at hand.



Australian troops at Mena Camp,
Egypt with an Australian Mascot.

¹¹ ANZACs Miniseries (1985) part-5

The most individual quality to the ANZAC's was that of their personality. It was individual to our country, the light hearted, laid back approach which at times gave ANZAC's a lazy overlook. Yet at all times the morale was awe inspiring, even at the lowest of low the ANZAC roots showed through bringing light to the darkness which had descended. Our Allies were overwhelmed by the personality of our troops and bonded together creating strength.

Through all of this the ANZAC Spirit was forged and a legend that would carry forth into the future. Even today do we see the qualities of those ANZAC's shine through. Charles Bean stated '*ANZAC stood and still stands for reckless valour in a good cause, for enterprise, resourcefulness, fidelity, comradeship and endurance that will never admit defeat*'¹² and he was right. They themselves and the sacrifices they made for their country will never be forgotten nor should it. The Anzac Spirit will always live on. Lest We Forget.



A Digger carries a wounded comrade down to a dressing station near North Beach. (AWM H10363)

¹² Great Battles in Australian History Johnathan King (2011) Quote from: Charles Bean.

Carew Reynell's Reflection of ANZAC Spirit

Carew Reynell's reflection of ANZAC Spirit can be seen throughout his time in the war. He was a fine officer taking many jobs upon himself and the risks associated with them. On the voyage over to Egypt he was there nursing the horses in bad health staying with them until they were deemed healthy again. But it wasn't just on the voyage he put others before himself, for throughout the time he was in the Gallipoli Campaign he took patrols in no man's land many times coming under fire, he kept morale up in his troops, encouraged and supported them.

At the attack planned for June 2nd, Carew was opposed to the idea for the costs of the lives involved, he saw the losses that they would encounter if the attack would continue and used his rank to voice the opinion. The decision was changed and Carew recommended a better time for the attack. He valued those who fought under his rank and under his command. Due to being an officer his role was separated from the bond the lower ranks formed so the quality of mateship for Carew was shown differently to that of those in lower ranks.

On the night of his death, Carew Reynell led the charge at Hill 60 showing courage and bravery beyond that of the average man. He saw that the trench line they had taken was not enough and continued further, knowing if he could just take more it would support those of the other regiments and battalions involved in the offensive. A letter from Major General (at the time) Birdwood to Carew Reynell's family said:

*'He turned out, as you told me he would, a first class soldier... Reynell commanded his regiment with the greatest dash, and at once charged straight towards the Turkish trenches into which he led his men. As he was not quite satisfied with the trench they had taken he rightly decided to gain possession of some further part of the enemy's position. He shouted for his men to follow him, which they at once did and again charged across the parapets at a further point. You will realise how deeply I grieve in fact we all do.'*¹

Carew Reynell was a testament to his family and to Australia. He showed great courage, bravery and a pride in his men and himself. He was a well-respected officer and considered a gentleman in all accounts of the word. He showed what the individual qualities every soldier possessed that was unique to our country, ANZAC Spirit.



Carew Reynell (AWM)

Impact

The impact of Carew Reynell's involvement in the war is seen all throughout the community. It not only impacted on his son but his wife as well, both became heavily involved in the war efforts from supporting the troops to fighting.

Carew's legacy also lives on through Reynell Winery, still at the same place it was back in 1900's, Reynell winery in later years was sold over to Hardy winery. Carew still lives on through that. His name is also a frequent occurrence around the Old Reynella area for many of the establishments was in honour of his family.

Just of recent times a new overpass was opened at McLaren Vale, and in honour of Carew Reynell in not only his contribution to the wine industry but also his service to Australia it was given his name with a memorial plaque in a park to the side.

Although we may not hear of all the soldiers' names, some were less publicised than others, they will never be forgotten. Australia will hold the soldiers who fought so gallantly for our country in our hearts and minds forever. Their legacy will never cease to shine through. They truly are the foundations of our country.



Carew Reynell's name on the honour roll
at the Australian War Memorial

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Appendix 4: War Records

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Appendix 1

Carew Reynell's Family

Richard Reynell



Richard Reynell (Phantom, 2014)

Born: 12th August 1912 Adelaide

Died: 7 September 1940, London, England¹.

Richard Carew Reynell was son of Carew Reynell and May Marion Reynell. After attending St. Peters College Adelaide, he attended Oxford University in England 1929, but at the outbreak of the Second World War signed up for the Royal Air Force RAF.

It was on the 7th of September 1940 as working as a test pilot with No. 43 Squadron (SQN), flying Hawker Hurricane's from RAF Base Tangmere in Chichester. It was on this day her one of the first large bombing raids over London from German forces occurred, Richard on the morning of the 7th of September was called to base in the morning after the death of another pilot. He chose to continue through the day, and when they were called into the air to intercept the bombers Richard was one of the pilots who flew.

The raid hadn't long began before the RAF pilots were out number of 12 aircraft of their own to 100 of the German aircraft. At approximately 5:00pm he was shot down over Greenwich². With he passing Richard Carew Reynell left behind not only his family back in Australia but his wife in England and a 15th Month old son¹.

¹ Obituaries Australia *Richard, Carew Reynell* (2014) Accessed at: <http://oa.anu.edu.au/obituary/reynell-richard-carew-1658> Accessed on: 17th June.

² The Greenwich Phantom Flt. *Lt Richard Carew Reynell* (2012) Accessed at: <http://www.thegreenwichphantom.co.uk/2012/01/flt-lt-richard-carew-reynell/> Accessed on: 17th June.

¹ Obituaries Australia *Richard, Carew Reynell* (2014) Accessed at: <http://oa.anu.edu.au/obituary/reynell-richard-carew-1658> Accessed on: 17th June.

May Marion Reynell



www.awmm.gov.au

H16377

Marion May Reynell (Memorial, 2014)

May Marion Reynell married Carew Reynell on the 11th of May 1910. Carew was one of the hundreds of thousands to embark off to the Great War. May Marion was another one of the woman who couldn't sit idly by why the men of Australia were not only fighting for Australia but their lives as well. Because of this she was the founder of many war time foundations, some even carried on with a legacy to later years.

May Marion established:

- League of Local Woman (She was the secretary and treasurer)
- Battalion Clubs
- Wounded Soldiers Club

she was also heavily involved in:

- the Navy League
- The Red Cross
- Repatriation of war relics
- Organising medals for woman whose relatives were in the armed forces.
- Giving speeches and marches supporting war loans
- Instigated Australian Patriotic Funds³.

May Reynell also organised the dispatch of Christmas Billies to Australian troops. Her efforts to support the troops also took her to Egypt in position to help her husband's regiment, even after she

³ Roots web *The men, The Units and the service they saw...* Accessed at:
http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~safpfhg/html/anzac/men_units.htm Accessed on:

became aware of his death. It was in Heliopolis a district of Cairo where she set up a refreshments room for Australian soldiers which ran for over six months.

Through all this May Reynell was not unawares to the feeling of loss that the war brought. Before Carew's (her husband's) death her younger brother serving at Gallipoli was also killed, then later as a result of a heart attack her older brother passed away though in the space of their home back in Adelaide. But despite her loss she was blessed with two children a son and daughter⁴

One of May Marion's Legacies that stand to today is the Australian Light Horse Memorial. The suggestion for a memorial was by May at the end of 1918 at a meeting of the woman's 9th Light Horse Regimental Club she stated that:

*'It would be a fine act of the next-of-kin to start a fund for the erecting of a memorial to the memory of the fallen men of those regiments'*⁵.

An Adelaide practitioner by the name of Dr Charles Du Guid supported the idea entirely. Dr Charles was a surgeon in the army in a Light Horse Regiment, and agreed to donate the proceeds of his book 'The Desert Trail' to the construction of a memorial, though this would only happen if the memorial were to commemorate all the Light Horse Regiments.

Fundraising began in 1919 in January and was finally unveiled on the 5th of April 1925 by Governor Bridges at a Sunday service. A troop of returned Light Horsemen formed an honour guard.



The Unveiling Ceremony on the 5th of April 1925 for the Australian Light Horse Regiments Memorial. (Hub, 2014)

The Memorial still stands today in the parklands on the corner of east terrace and North terrace⁶

⁴ Roots web *The men, The Units and the service they saw...* Accessed at: http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~safpfhg/html/anzac/men_units.htm Accessed on:

⁵ Quote May Marion Reynell Adelaide *Light Horse Memorial* (2013) Accessed at: <http://adelaide.sa.gov.au/things/light-horse-memorial> Accessed on:

⁶ Adelaide *Light Horse Memorial* (2013) Accessed at: <http://adelaide.sa.gov.au/things/light-horse-memorial> Accessed on:

Appendix 2

9th Light Horse Regiment

9th Light Horse Regiment:



Australian Light Horse pin (Column)

The 9th Light Horse Regiment (LHR) was formed in 1814 and assigned to the 3rd Light Horse Brigade (LHB). It was raised in Adelaide and trained in Melbourne between October 1814 and February 1915, the majority of recruits were from South Australia and the remainder from Victoria. It was comprised of 25 officers and 497 other ranks. These served in 3 Squadrons each with six troops, each troop was divided into 8 sections, four men in each.

The Waler Horse was the main horse used in the LHR's. Australia had been sending the Waler horse overseas from the 1830's to 1940's for the British Indian Army. The Waler horse proved un-matched and superior to camel. Throughout the Great War, 121,324 Waler horses overseas. During the Gallipoli Campaign Horses were rarely used in battles.



9th LHR Colour Patch
(Column)



Light Horse Regiment on Departure
Parade (Column)



Waler Horses and riders from the
1st LHR August 1914 (Column)



The 3rd LHB Parade, A,B and C Squadrons at
Goodwood Show Grounds September 1914
(Column)



Loading and unloading technique for
animals such as horses in this it is a
donkey (Column)

Appendix 3.

August Offensive and Hill 60

August Offensive

The August Offensive lasted from the 6th to the 27th August 1915. It was the last major attempt made by the allied forces to break the long and unproductive stale they had slipped into. It was comprised of a series of advancements to take higher points along the Sari Bair range.

There was a series of operations and diversionary attacks along the already established ANZAC frontline. The first diversionary attack of the offensive began on the 6th Aug 1915 with the attack at Lone Pine, it was a success in over throwing the heavily defended Turkish trenches but cost the lives of nearly 2,000 men of the 1st Infantry Brigade.

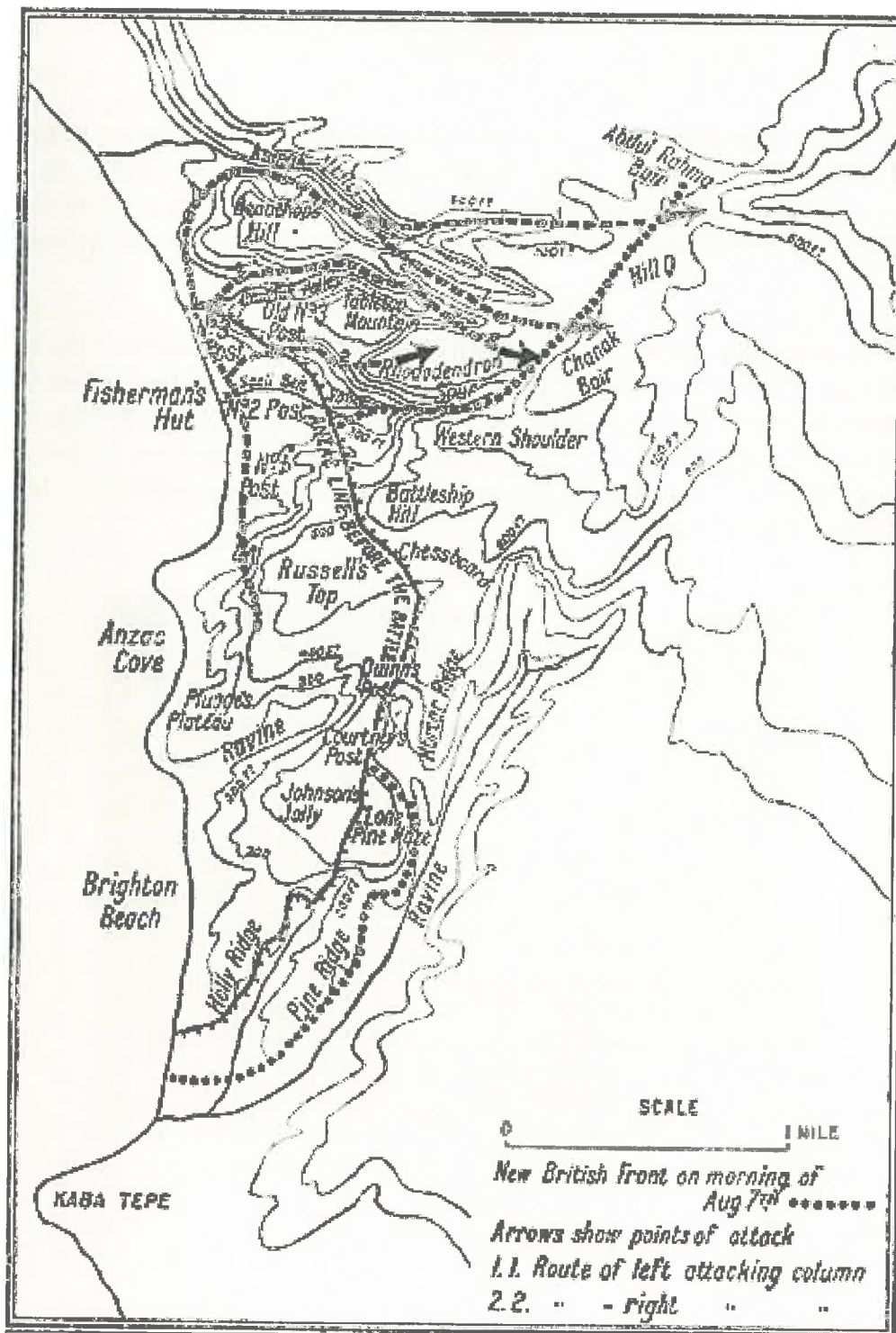


Soldiers in the trenches at Lone Pine (Wiki)

The main attack was directed at the Chunuk Bair, Hill Q and hill 971, which continued on into the night. They were all held for small amounts of time but the attacks were deemed a failure by the 10th August.

Several smaller attacks were attempted on the 7th August but all had ended in heavy casualties, the worst was the attack on the Nek. Also on the same day British forces landed at Sulva Bay which led to the fighting on the 21st to 27th August at Hill 60¹.

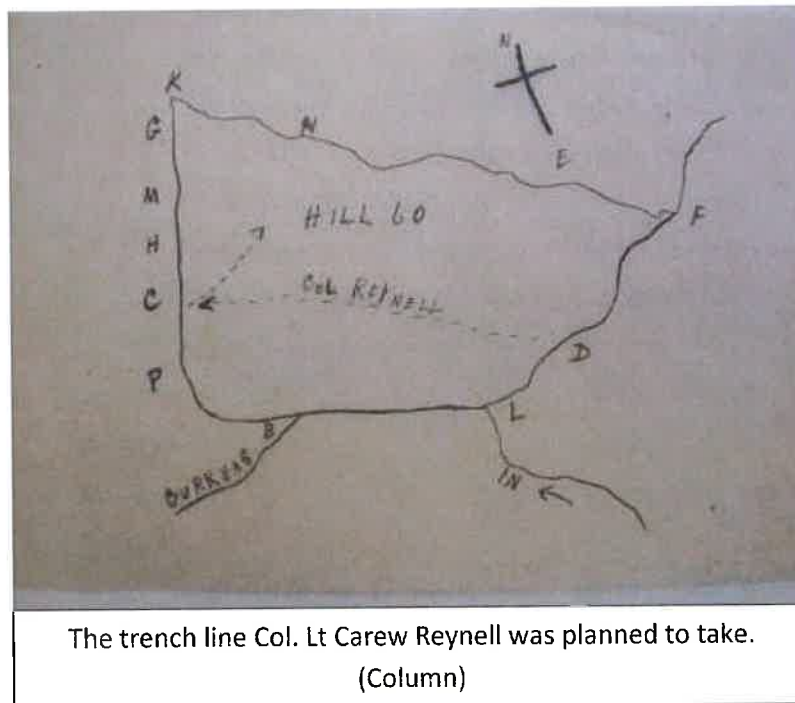
¹ Australian Light Horse Studies Centre (2009) Accessed at:
http://www.theislanderonline.com.au/story/1538061/author-unearths-links-to-island/lh-research.tripod.com/Light_Horse/index.blog/1837135/lieutenant-colonel-carew-reynell-kia-hill-60/
Accessed on: 13th June 2014



Hill 60:

Hill 60 was an attack on trenches held by the Turkish by the Australian Light Horse regiments from the 3rd Light Horse Regiment (LHR) which contained the Turkish communications trench. Without this communications line the ANZAC's would be able to communicate and accept English reinforcements at Sulva Bay undetected by the Turkish forces.

The 9th LHR was heavily involved and at 11:00pm Lt. Col. Carew Reynell lead the charge at Hill 60 with the endeavour of reaching the communication trenches the Turkish held, but the men went under heavy fire and bombardment pressing their advancements to a stop and unfortunately driving them back with a force till they reached the New Zealanders lines. The hill for the most of the attack was mostly in the hands of the Australian Light Horse, but fell to the Turkish supressing forces².



² Australian Light Horse Studies Centre (2009) Accessed at:
http://www.theislanderonline.com.au/story/1538061/author-unearts-links-to-island/lh-research.tripod.com/Light_Horse/index.blog/1837135/lieutenant-colonel-carew-reynell-kia-hill-60/
Accessed on: 13th June 2014

Appendix 4.

War Records

REYNELL	Capew ³ / ₂₅	LT. COL.	9th.L.H.R.H.Q.
Surname	Other Names	Regimental No.	Unit
PURPORT.			AUTHORITY.
Embarked at Melbourne per H.M.A.T.A10 "Karoo" on 11/2/15			
16/7/15 Adm. to Hospl Anzac INFLUENZA (RE)			MEFO 25/2/15
16/7/15 Trans to Hospl. Ship Anzac (RH)			MEFO 27/2/15
8/8/15 To be Lt. Col. and to command 9th L.H. Regt. (RH)			MEFO 29/5/15
26/8/15 Special Mention in despatch of 26/8/15 by Gen. Sir killed in action Hamilton (RE)			MEFO 6/8/16
28.8.15 KILLED IN ACTION			MEFO 29/7-15

AUSTRALIAN

MILITARY FORCES.

Application for a Commission in the 9th Light Horse A.I.F.

No.	Particulars.
1.	Surname ... } To be in block letters Other names (in full) } REYNELL CAREW 47M10
2.	Educational Qualifications... (Certificate to be attached for notation at District Headquarters.)
3.	Military Qualifications (previous Military Service, if any, to be stated). (Attention is directed to third sub-para. of C.M. Regulation 66.) Present rank and corps to be stated.
4.	Date on which applicant qualified at a competitive examination for first appointment as 2nd Lieutenant (U.T. Regulation 132)
5.	Present Civil Employment ...
6.	Date of Birth, and Age ... (Certificate of Birth or Statutory Declaration to be attached for notation at District Headquarters.)
7.	If a British Subject or a Naturalized British Subject ... (In the case of the latter, date and place of Naturalization to be stated.)
8.	Married or Single ...
9.	Postal Address ...
10.	Next of Kin ...

Date _____ (Signature of Applicant)

NOTE.—Candidates for Commissions in the Permanent Forces are required to attach satisfactory certificate of moral character, or, if they are serving in the Permanent or Citizen Forces, to be recommended by their Commanding Officer. They are also to state on the back of this form the subjects in which they desire to be examined in Part II, and where exemptions are claimed for educational subjects, the authority for same is to be stated, and where necessary to be supported by certificates.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

In the cases of Candidates for Commissions in the Permanent Forces, Proceedings of Medical Board, in accordance with instructions contained in "Standing Orders for the Army Medical Services," will be substituted for this Certificate; such Board, however, will not be assembled until after the nomination of the Candidate to undergo examination has been approved by the Military Board of Administration.

I, Dr. Betts do hereby certify to the correctness of the following particulars respecting the above-named applicant. I further certify that the applicant is not ruptured, has not been operated on for Hernia, and is capable of bearing the fatigue incident to the performance of military duty.

Height 6 ft.Weight 196.Chest Measurement 41 57Eyesight R 6 L 6

Signature of the Examining Medical Officer

RECOMMENDATION AND CERTIFICATE OF COMMANDING OFFICER.

(Not required in the cases of Candidates for Commissions in the Permanent Forces.)

I recommend that the candidate above named be appointed a _____ in the Corps under my command, and I certify:—

1. That such appointment will be within the authorized establishment for the current year.
2. (a) That the provisions of U.T. Reg. 33 have been fully complied with, or
- (b) That the provisions of U.T. Reg. 132 have been fully complied with.
- (c) That all candidates higher in order of merit, by competitive examination, have been absorbed.

On appointment the candidate will be posted to 2nd Commandant, 9th LH Battery, or Coy., &c.

Date

19th 12. 14

Commanding

9th LH

Regt. or Corps.

RECOMMENDATION OF DISTRICT COMMANDANT.

Recommended, candidate considered suitable.

Date

Commandant

Military District.

† Sub-para. not applicable to be struck out.

N.B.—Record of War Service (if any) to be shown on back of Form.
Seniority of Candidates as determined by competitive examination to be stated when two or more applications are forwarded on the same date.

RECEIPT FOR VICTORY MEDAL. (OAK LEAF attached).

Received from the Officer i/c Base Records, Army Headquarters, one Victory Medal in connexion with the late

Lieutenant-Colonel C. REYNELL, 9th Light Horse Regiment.

DECEASED
SECTION

OCT 20 1922

Signature

V. J. Byard

Date

*for Mr. W. Reynolds
Oct. 16th 1922*

RECEIVED

to be returned to the Officer in Charge, Base Records, Victoria Barracks, Melbourne, Victoria,
within seven (7) days.



D243/622-C.125.

50173

BASE RECORDS OFFICE. A.I.E.F.
8th April, 1916.

Dear Madam,

I have much pleasure in forwarding herewith copy of extract from Supplement No. 29354 to the "London Gazette" of 5th November, 1915, relating to the conspicuous services rendered by your husband, the late Lieutenant-Colonel Carew Reynell, 9th Light Horse Regiment.

x x x x

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES

" In continuation of my Despatch of 26th August, 1915, I have the honor to submit herewith the additional name of Lieutenant-Colonel Carew Reynell, 9th Light Horse Regiment."

x x x x

The above has been promulgated in Australian Military Order No. 44 of 1916.

Yours faithfully,

Capt.
Officer i/c Base Records.Mrs. M. M. Reynell,
REYNELLA, S.A.

D 4850

Form Z. 3.

Statement No. 34

Date 19th Nov. 1915

(This statement contains two sheets.)

Statement of WAR PENSION CLAIMS (MILITARY) which have been determined.

State of

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

1. Full name of Member of Forces in respect of whose death or incapacity pension was claimed	Carew Reynell
2. Member's number, rank, and unit	Lieutenant Colonel, 9th Light Horse
3. Full name and address of person for whom pension was claimed	Richard Reynell, Reynella
4. Relationship of such person to Member of Forces	Child
5. Result of Claim	Granted pension £13 per annum as from 28/10/15
6. Name and address of Trustee (if any)	May Marion Reynell, Reynella

1. Full name of Member of Forces in respect of whose death or incapacity pension was claimed	Carew Reynell
2. Member's number, rank, and unit	Lieutenant Colonel, 9th Light Horse
3. Full name and address of person for whom pension was claimed	May Marion Reynell, Reynella
4. Relationship of such person to Member of Forces	Widow
5. Result of Claim	Granted pension £131 per annum as from 28/10/15
6. Name and address of Trustee (if any)	

1. Full name of Member of Forces in respect of whose death or incapacity pension was claimed	Carew Reynell
2. Member's number, rank, and unit	Lieutenant Colonel, 9th Light Horse
3. Full name and address of person for whom pension was claimed	Lydia Reynell, Reynella
4. Relationship of such person to Member of Forces	Child
5. Result of Claim	Granted pension £17 per annum as from 28/10/15
6. Name and address of Trustee (if any)	May Marion Reynell, Reynella

D.502/7.15.-C.9765.

John Sanderson

Deputy Commissioner of Pensions
ADELAIDE

FORC

No.

D 4850

Rank

Name _____

Reynell

Unit

9th Light Horse Regt

Casualty

28/8/5

Called on action

M.F. 614612/2060 108 3/9/15 em

28/8/15

Killed in action at Anzac Gallipoli Peninsula

A. F. B. 2080A. Received, 25/9/15 and buried near Holt 60

"WHERE THE AUSTRALIANS REST."

PAID: 1000 to W. W. Reynolds for 1000

DATE.	PURPORT.	REF. NO.
6.9.15	M.C. 4 advised (killed)	
10.9.15	Governor General advised	
9/9/15	mbu states NOK has been notified	
17.9.15	Bakerwell Advise & Piper requesting Death Certificate 28/9.	
28/9/15	Reply sent letter 17/9/15	
1/10/15	Copy made for War Pensions	
27/9/15	National Mutual, asking Certificate of death & particulars of same	22.10.247
8.10.15	Reply sent to letter dated 27.9.15	
15.10.15	Nat Mutual Life Ackg letter & asking for D/Certificate	19/10
	INFORMATION RECEIVED OF	
	<u>Case No. No 3 to 11612. Date 18/8/16</u>	
25.10.15	Letter sent to Nat Mutual Life.	
25.10.15	D/Certificate from Bakerwell Advise & Piper.	
28.10.15	Bakerwell Advise & Piper asking for D/Cert.	29/10
28.10.15	Bakerwell Advise & Piper held D/Certificate	31
18.11.15	NOK furnished with further details re above casualty.	
32.11	Notice of despatch of Personal effects received - B.N.M. 2/1/16	
8.1.16	N.O.K. advised mentioned in despatch.	
7.1.16	Personal effects to Demogheans	12/3
5.1.16		35/970
10.2.19	Form of Commiser. (to NOK)	

Circular B.R.M. 48/1368 & Booklet - 10 copies despatched

1914/1915 Star issued D.N.M. 43/12291 6/24/44 A
16-06601 4th 100, B.N.M. 52/041 3759

LIST 7

M.S.



AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE

DESPATCHED

Base Records Office,
Victoria Barracks,
MELBOURNE.

Dear

I have to acknowledge receipt of your communication
of ^{25th October 1915.} and enclose herewith, as requested,
certificate of report of death of the late

27th ult.

Yours faithfully,

J.M. Leach Lieutenant Colonel

C. Reynell, 9th Light Horse Regiment. Captain.
Officer i/c Base Records.

The Manager,
The National Mutual Life
Association of Australasia "Ltd"
King William Street,
ADELAIDE. S.A.



15/7/21. BRITISH WAR MEDAL to Comdt..... M.O.B.R.N. 53/844

3rd/9/21 Mon. in Des. Certificate 3292 transmitted B.R.M. 43/222. N.H.

MEMORIAL
SCROLL
To
Widow
Mrs. M. W. Reynell
356383
19/7/21 L.S.

11 OCT 1922 { VICTORY MEDAL in Widow B.R.P. #2
4 Oak Leaf } 3802 G.P.O. Melbourne



M.S.



Lieutenant Colonel

Carew Reynell,

9th Light Horse Regiment,

Australian Imperial Force.

XXXXXX was killed in action

Gallipoli

28th August

15

Cable No. M.F.C.

14612, from the Officer Commanding Intermediate Base, dated
Alexandria, 3rd September 1915, and confirmed by Army Form B
104-52.

25th October

15

Captain.

Appendix 5.

Reynell Winery

Reynell Winery

John Reynell was born in 1809 from a Devonshire family, they arrived at Port Adelaide, South Australia 1838, shortly after establishing a property 20 Kilometres south of the settlement of Adelaide. In 1839 John Reynell planted the first vine cuttings that had been brought from Cape of Good Hope. Reynell Winery was passed on to Walter Reynell (Carew's Father) then onto Carew himself.

John Reynell had tried his hand in brandy making but was unsuccessful, but Carew Reynell later tried and it became an acclaimed brand of brandy across Australia. From this a distillery was built, now known as St. Francis Winery. It was also the Reynell family who sold the land to the now established Old Reynella.

In later years the Reynell Winery was sold to Hardy's Association another wine association, in 1982. Reynell Winery still remains today as the oldest commercial wine business in South Australia¹.



Reynell Winery, Distillery Housing, now St. Francis Winery. City of Onkaparinga. (Anon., 2003)

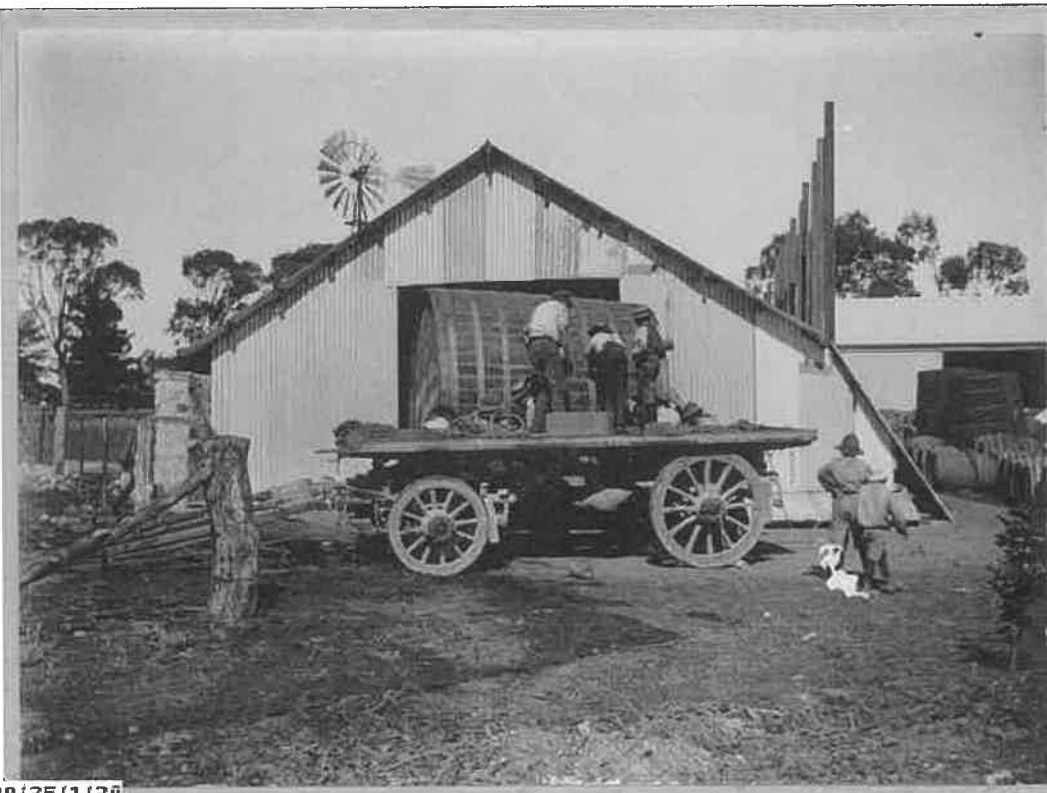
¹ South Australia *Reynell Family* (2012) Accessed at:
<http://www.southaustralia.com/info.aspx?id=9001606> Accessed on: 29th June.

Images Of Reynell Winery



PRG 29/35/1/28

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PRG 29/35/1/30

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PRG 29/35/1/58

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PRG 29/35/1/59

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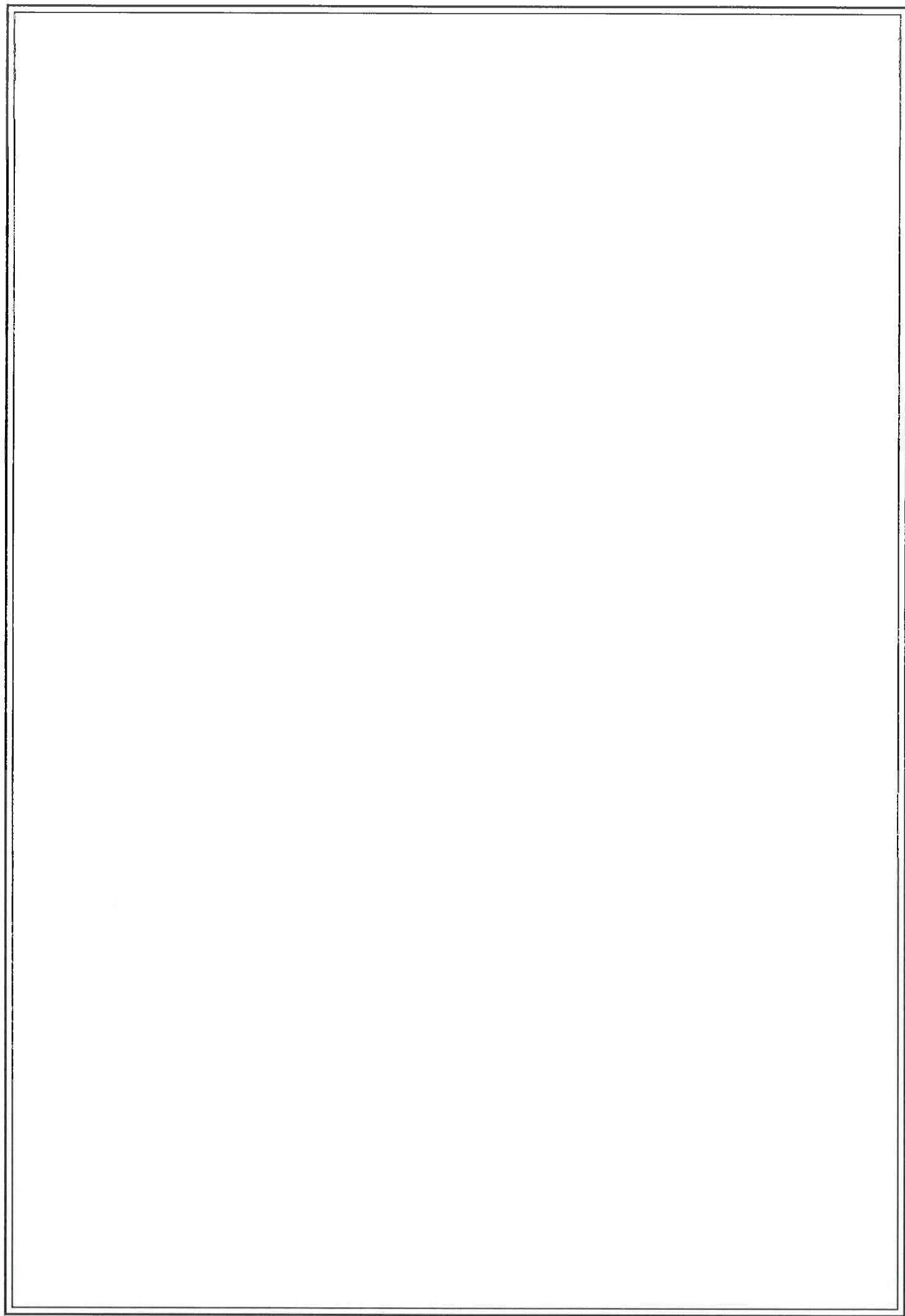
Carew's Cottage

Carew's Cottage was built in 1910 when Carew Reynell married May Marion Byard. It is said that it was built for them to live in separately from the family whom lived in the homestead. After Carew's death May planted a rose garden outside in the memory of Carew, she resided there until her death in 1967. The house was known as 'Greenacres'².



Carew's Cottage front, (Anon., 2003)

² Bruce and Harry Association 2003 *Built Heritage Property Details: Carew's Cottage*.



Appendix 6

Fleurieu Peninsular Servicemen

Fleurieu Peninsular Service Records

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1914			*	*			*	2012	921	493	658	728
			(1)	(1)			(1)	***** (16)	***** (14)	***** (5)	***** (6)	***** (8)
1915	1364	594	658	360	1062	1394	1453	2705	1651	1020	607	729
	*** (3)	**** (4)	***** (7)	***** (5)	*** (3)	***** (9)	***** (18)	***** (22)	***** (15)	***** (7)		** (2)
1916	1981	1386	1011	890	870	430	469	690	1009	938	182	187
	***** (3)	***** (4)	***** (7)	***** (5)	***** (7)	***** (6)	***** (4)	***** (8)	***** (1)	***** (10)	***** (4)	***** (2)
1917	353	502	505	406	401	358	379	415	278	251	234	216
		* (1)	* (1)	* (1)								
1918	134	159	142	206	405	212	179	206	176	288	105	

Each * represents a Fleurieu serviceman who was killed in action, died of wounds or illness between 1914 and 1918. The asterisks are placed in the month in which they enlisted (rootsweb)

From South Australia there were around 34,959 men on an average between 18 and 44 enlisted to fight during The Great War. Of 34,595 men 12% approximately came from the Fleurieu Peninsular, and out of that 12% over 300 didn't return. Carew Reynell was one of 22 Fleurieu Servicemen killed in August 1915, and 22 Fleurieu servicemen of 2705 men killed in August¹.

¹ Fleurieu Peninsular Servicemen (2008) accessed at:
http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~safpfhg/html/anzac/men_units.htm Accessed on: 12th July 2014

Appendix 7

Family Gallery

Family Gallery



PRG 29/35/1/47

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Carew Reynell on Horse with Walter Reynell to the left (Trove).



PRG 29/35/1/29

No publication of this image in any form without permission: contact the State Library of South Australia.

Carew Reynell on the front porch of the Family home (Trove)



PRG 29/35/1/33

No publication of this image in any form without permission; contact the State Library of South Australia.

Lucy Ross Reid, nee Reynell, Lydia and Walter Reynell (Trove)



PRG 29/35/1/40

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Colin, Reynell family collie dog (Trove)



B 58421

Carew Reynell sits at the wheel of an early make "Minerva" car, his father Walter and sister Emily stand with guests (Trove)



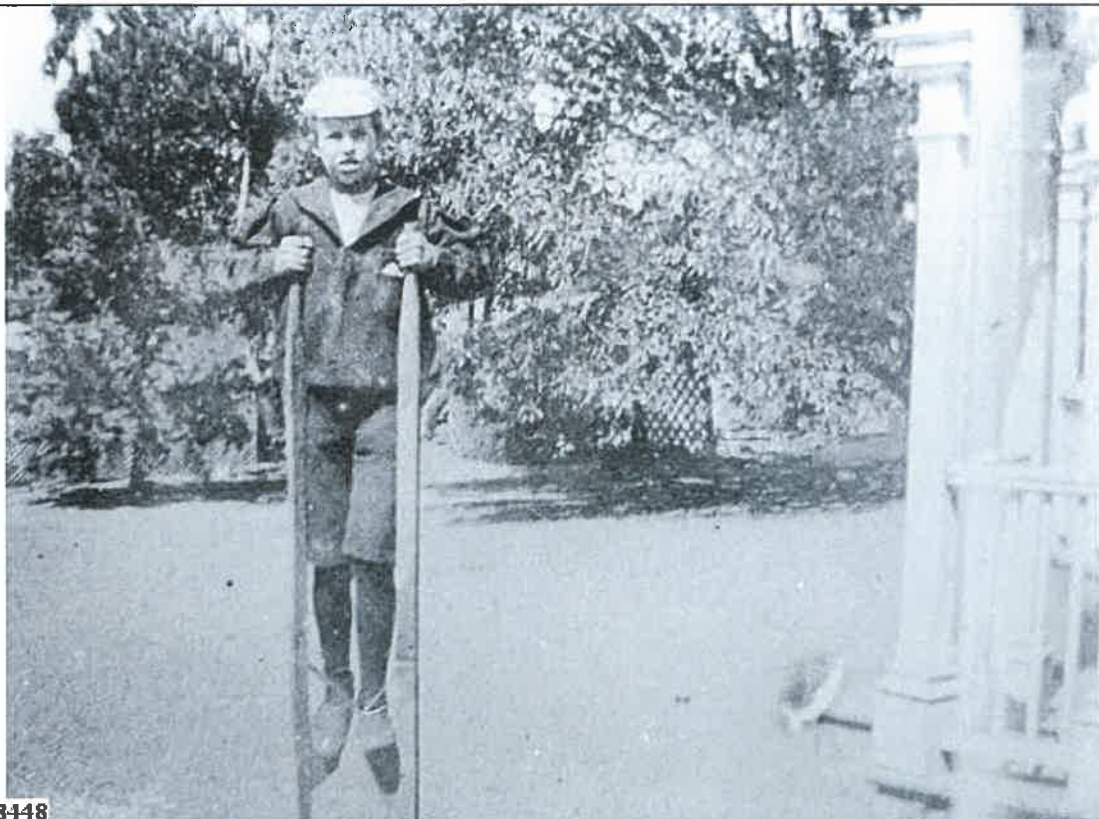
B 58438

Carew Reynell outside the family home at Reynella with two horses: "Lancer" and "Baratta" (Trove)



B 58427

Members of the Reynell family and friends enjoying afternoon tea, 27 January 1907. The group includes Mr Walter Reynell and his children Lily, Emily, Kathleen, Carew, Alan; others are J.H. Lindon, Jeannie Stirling, D. Fulton, Miss Deely (front right) (Trove)



B 58448

Carew Reynell, standing on stilts outside his home (Trove)



B 58441

Alan Ross Reid, left, with members of the Reynell family: l-r: Lenore; Emily; Gladys; Carew (sitting front); Lydia Reynell (Aunt) (Trove)



B 58446

Members of the Reynell family and friends outside the back of their home; l-r: front row: Gladys; Lydia; Walter. Back row, l-r: Olive Ross Reid; Lenore; Alan Ross Reid; Carew (Trove)



B 58415

Walter Reynell, sitting, with family and friends: Emily Reynell, 3rd from the right; Carew Reynell, 2nd from the left; Dorothy Gurner, 3rd from the left (Trove)



B 58414

Reynell family and friends outside their home: Emily, 2nd from the right; Carew, sitting holding a dog (Trove)



B 62981

Jane Bakewell sitting in a garden with her second son Leonard at her side, her grandchildren Eva and Kenneth Bakewell stand on her left and their friends, Rupert and Carew Reynell on her right (Trove)



B 58435

Christmas Day 1906; l-r: Walter Reynell; Carew Reynell; Eversley Thomas; Ian Reynell (Trove)