



Capt. Gordon Cathcart CAMPBELL
MC and Bar



Played with Adelaide University



Cricket Club: 1908/9 -1911/12 A Grade
(Intervarsity: 1910)

Football Club: 1907

Other Sports: Lacrosse & Athletics

Sports Awards: (Triple Blue: Lacrosse 1908, Athletics 1909, Cricket 1911)

Graduated: B.A. 1906, LL.B 1909

Admitted to the Bar: (21 April 1911)

Background

Coinciding with the Centenary of Anzacs our incentive behind the series of biographical publications is the Adelaide University Football and Cricket Club's desire to honour our players who served in the Great War (1914 - 1918). These brave men put on hold their academic, professional and sporting careers for King and Country in the name of peace and freedom. The AUFC/AUCC WW1 Memorial Committee is endeavouring to identify every one of our players who served and prepare life stories on all. This is to ensure their sacrifices and further contributions to society will be recognised by future generations.

On Anzac Day 2015, the Centenary of the Gallipoli landing, a memorial plaque was unveiled on the Adelaide University Oval Pavilion and this was followed by the erection of a picket fence between the pavilion and the scoreboard with each picket bearing a plaque with the name of an AUFC/AUCC player who served.

The following documentation relates to the life of Gordon Cathcart Campbell who in 1908 was a founding member and Secretary of the Adelaide University Cricket Club. It is compilation of information and photographs collected from a variety of historical sources.



Gordon Cathcart CAMPBELL

Date of birth	4 June 1885
Place of birth	Blackwood, South Australia
Religion	Methodist
Occupation	Barrister and solicitor
Address	c/o Colin Campbell Executor Trustee and Agency Company, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia
Marital status	Married
Age at embarkation	30
Next of kin	Wife, Mrs I Campbell, Colin Campbell Executor Trustee and Agency Company, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia
Enlistment date	11 May 1915
Rank on enlistment	Lieutenant
Unit name	10th Battalion, 10th Reinforcement
AWM Embarkation Roll number	23/27/3
Embarkation details	Unit embarked from Adelaide, South Australia, on board HMAT A70 Ballarat on 14 September 1915
Rank from Nominal Roll	Captain
Unit from Nominal Roll	10th Battalion
Promotions	Captain
	Unit: 10th Battalion
	Promotion date: 24 October 1916
Recommendations (Medals and Awards)	<p>Military Cross</p> <p>Great courage and ability at Pozieres.</p> <p>Recommendation date: 6 October 1916</p> <p>Bar to Military Cross (Awarded)</p> <p>Determination, skill and gallantry in commanding Company and valuable re-organisation work, assisting materially in the success of operations. (Polygon Wood 10-22 September 1917).</p> <p>Recommendation date: 7 October 1917</p>
Fate	Returned to Australia 16 March 1919
Medals	<p>Military Cross</p> <p>Source: 'Commonwealth Gazette' No. 103</p> <p>Date: 29 June 1917</p> <p>Bar to Military Cross</p> <p>'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. While his battalion was assembling for an attack it came under a very heavy barrage. With great coolness and determination and utter disregard of personal safety, he reorganized his own company, and then assisted in reorganizing the rest of the battalion. Throughout the operations his work was admirable, and he was largely responsible for the success achieved.'</p> <p>Source: 'Commonwealth Gazette' No. 120</p> <p>Date: 7 August 1918</p>
Other details	Medals: Military Cross and Bar, 1914-15 Star, British War Medal, Victory Medal

Published Biography

Biography extract from "The Fighting 10th", Adelaide, Webb & Son, 1936 by C.B.L. Lock; supplied courtesy of the 10th Bn AIF Association Committee, April 2015.

Born 4 June 1885 in Adelaide, South Australia. Son of the late Dr Allen CAMPBELL and Mother Florence (nee WAY), who for many years was a member of the South Australian Legislative Council and founded the Adelaide Children's Hospital, the 'Allan Campbell' wing at that institution perpetuating his memory. He is the nephew of the late Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice of South Australia, Sir Samuel J Way. His brother Captain Allan J Campbell, served in the South African War and died during that campaign. His other brother Lieutenant Neil Campbell served in the South African War and was killed in action in the Great War at Strazeele in 1918.

Educated at St Peter's College and the University of Adelaide, where in 1906 he graduated in arts and obtained his BA, and completing a law course graduate LLB in 1909.

He was called to the Bar on 22 April 1911 and at the outbreak of the Great War was practicing as a solicitor on his own account.

In 1915 he married Iris, daughter of the late I A Fisher, there being one son and one daughter of the union. He had a brilliant career, excelling in cricket, football, lacrosse, running and gymnastics, and during the prime of his achievement was regarded as one of the best athletic all-rounders in the State, his collection of medals totaling fifty. Whilst at St Peter's College in 1901 and 1902 he won the 100, 150, 220 and 440 yards event both in school and inter-collegiate sports. In 1901 his time for the 220 yards flat race was 23 seconds, which still remains a record. He won the cup and championship twice, and at this time captained the St Peter's running team. It is a remarkable coincidence that his son, Allan junior, on the same day in January 1934 became the holder of both the Junior and Senior State Sprint Championships, and later won the Inter-University 100 Yards Championship, which thirty years previously his father had also annexed.

He also played inter-collegiate cricket for three years and captained St Peter's in 1901 and 1902. In inter-collegiate contests in Adelaide he, in 1904, held a record in six out of thirteen events. In Melbourne in 1909 he captained the Adelaide team at inter-varsity sports, at which five universities were represented. He played lacrosse in South Australia from 1908-1914, and was interstate goalkeeper and State Captain.

He played cricket for South Australia from 1909-1914 as wicket-keeper, and captained the State team, and in 1913 accompanied Mayne's Eleven to America.

In June 1914 he was selected in the Australian Eleven for South Africa, but the declaration of war in August of that year caused this tour to be abandoned. He had been a South Australian Cricket selector, and for six years was on the Australian Board of Cricket Control. For several years he was Chairman of the SA Cricket Association, Chairman of the SA Lacrosse Association and President of the SA Amateur Sports Association. Prior to joining the AIF he had not served with any Australian Military Force unit.

In May 1915 he attended an Officers' School for one month at Mitcham. Upon completing this course his appointment as a 2nd Lieutenant in the AIF was predated to 1 May 1915 and on 11 May 1915 he was posted to the 10th reinforcements of the 10th Battalion.

With Lieutenant Ernest Joseph Battye he embarked with this quota of reinforcements at Outer Harbour, per HMAT A70 Ballarat on 14 September 1915 and proceeded to Egypt, being encamped at Zeitoun for a short period. Towards the end of October 1915 he and the 10th reinforcements of the 10th Battalion (leaving Lieut Battye in Egypt) proceeded to the Dardanelles where at Lemnos on 2 November 1915 they disembarked and subsequently joined the Battalion after it had been withdrawn from the Peninsula on 21 November 1915. Early in 1916 he accompanied the Battalion to Tel-El-Kebir and Gebel Habieta, Egypt, where at the latter place he attended a Lewis Gun School, subsequently being appointed OC of the first Lewis Gun Section of the Battalion.

On 24 March 1916 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant and accompanied the Battalion to France, where he retained command of the Lewis Gun Section, which with great skill and daring he led in the attack on Pozieres in July 1916. For his excellent work in this attack he was awarded the Military Cross, which was promulgated in the London Gazette amongst the New Year Honours on 1 January 1917.

He was promoted to the rank of Temporary Captain on 1 August 1916, when he relinquished command of the Lewis Machine Gun Section, which then merged into a battalion machine gun company. At this juncture he was posted to the command of 'C' Company which he commanded, with a few short intermissions, until he was appointed Adjutant of the Battalion.

In September 1916, he proceeded to the 2nd Army School at Wisques, near St. Omer, and rejoined the 10th again on 12 October 1916. He was promoted to the rank of Captain on 24 October 1916.

On 25 February 1917 in the Le Barque attack, he was wounded in the foot, and proceeded to England where he was admitted to the 3rd London General Hospital at Wandsworth. He returned to France and rejoined the Battalion at Ribemont in June 1917.

In August 1917 two special 10th Battalion companies were formed, trained as raiding parties, and designated 'X' and 'Y' Companies. He was posted to the command of 'Y' Company, 200 strong, and in addition to the training of these companies being extraordinarily hard and exacting, they were under the constant supervision of Battalion, Brigade and Divisional Officers. At no time during the whole of the Great War did the 10th possess two companies of men who were physically fitter than either his 'Y' Company or 'X' Company, which was under the command of Captain R K Hurcombe.

The Third Battle of Ypres found the 10th Battalion at Polygon Wood. On 20 September 1917, after his company had reached the 2nd objective in this operation, he co-operated with Captain Hurcombe in reorganizing the companies which had become hopelessly mixed. When the barrage lifted his company moved forward and established itself in the 3rd objective.

For his distinguished service in this engagement he was awarded a Bar to his MC, being the first 10th Battalion Officer to win a second decoration. His award was promulgated in the London Gazette on 16 November 1917. During the Celtic Wood raid he was in hospital at an Australian Field Hospital behind the line; but his 'Y' Company which was employed in this operation was brought out of Celtic Wood by Corporal C C Cooke MM, on 2 October 1917 with its strength reduced to 34 men, whereas only three weeks previously it had consisted of nine Officers and 200 other ranks. After one week's absence from the 10th he rejoined the Battalion at Steenvoorde, and being the senior Officer temporarily commanded the Battalion until Major C Rumball subsequently took over. He also commanded the Battalion on two other occasions.

Early in 1918 he was one of three Officers specially selected from the 1st Australian Division by Brigadier-General Walker, for service with a special corps which was then being formed for duty at picked places in Europe and Mesopotamia. However, as single Officers only were eligible for inclusion, he was precluded from accepting this signal distinction.

He remained with the Battalion until February 1918, when at the Aldershot Camp he was invalided to England and admitted to the 3rd London General Hospital at Wandsworth. He subsequently returned to France and rejoined the 10th at Sercus on 7 June 1918.

On 13 July 1918 he was appointed Adjutant of the Battalion, taking over the adjutancy from Captain W G Cornish, who had been transferred to 3rd Brigade Headquarters. In this capacity it devolved upon him to prepare the plans for the capture of Merris, which occurred on 29-30 July 1918. He retained the adjutancy of the Battalion until 12 October 1918 when Captain W H Perry relieved him of the position.

He was promoted to the rank of Temporary Major on 7 October 1918 and whilst the Battalion was training at Brucamps he injured a leg, which necessitated his lying-up. In anticipation of an order being issued whereby temporary rank could be retained after leaving the field, though indisposed he remained with the 10th as long as possible in order to preserve his temporary rank.

On 8 November 1918 the Battalion moved forward again, and he was then compelled to proceed to Abbeville Hospital, thereby reverting to his substantive rank of Captain. Three days after he evacuated the Armistice was signed, and on 15 November 1918 the long-expected instruction re retention of temporary rank was issued. By this narrow margin he missed his majority.

After being discharged from hospital he was seconded for duty as Divisional Courts-Martial Officer, 1st Australian Division, on 6 December 1918. He relinquished this appointment on 27 December 1918 and in January 1919 his knee occasioning him further trouble, he proceeded to England for medical attention. He was admitted to the 3rd London General Hospital at Wandsworth, and for the third time during the war was admitted to the same ward, with same nurses and doctors, and occupied almost the identical bed. He subsequently negotiated with AIF Headquarters at Horseferry Road in connection with the formation of the AIF Cricket Team, which subsequently successfully toured Britain.

He embarked for Australia in March 1919 on board the Czarina, an arctic exploration ship, which conveyed him to Alexandria, and there he remained a month prior to re-embarking on the Dunraven Castle. He arrived back in Adelaide in May 1919.

His services with the AIF terminated on 8 August 1919.

He subsequently returned to the legal profession and became a Principal in the firm of Bennett, Campbell & Ligertwood, but in 1928 commenced practicing on his own account.

In 1920 he was appointed an Honorary Captain in the Reserve of Officers, 4th Military District, but for some years did not associated himself with the Australian Military Forces, and was not listed on the Reserve of Officers.

In 1920 he became State Vice-President of South Australian branch of the RSSIL, and in 1920-1921 officiated as Chairman of the War Gratuity Board.

He had been prominently connected with the 10th Battalion AIF Club, and in 1934-1935 was President, and in September 1935 was re-elected to that position for a further term. He was one of the originators of the Army and Navy Stores, the inaugural meeting being held at his private residence. His partner (Mr Bennett) rendered invaluable assistance in securing the passage of a special Commonwealth Bill which permitted war gratuities to be negotiated for bonds in the stores.

In 1935 he was practicing as a solicitor and company director at Albion House, Waymouth Street, Adelaide and was residing at No. 108 Finnis Street, North Adelaide.



Awarded Military Cross - 1 January 1917

'At Pozieres France, on the morning of the 24/7/16 Lieut. Campbell showed great courage dash and ability in the Bomb Fight which took place in O.G.1. Not only did he handle his machine guns with marked ability, but organised and led parties of bombers to the attack, he stood on the parapet and threw bombs into the German trench and although slightly wounded in two places he continued his work until the enemy were driven out. It was largely due to Lieut. Campbell's courage and energy that the trench was taken.'
Awarded Bar to Military Cross 31 October 1917

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. While his battalion was assembling for an attack it came under a very heavy enemy barrage. With great coolness and determination and utter disregard of personal safety, he reorganised his own company and then assisted in reorganising the rest of the battalion. Throughout the operations his work was admirable, and he was largely responsible for the success achieved.

Returned to Australia 13 May 1919 per 'Dunluce Castle'

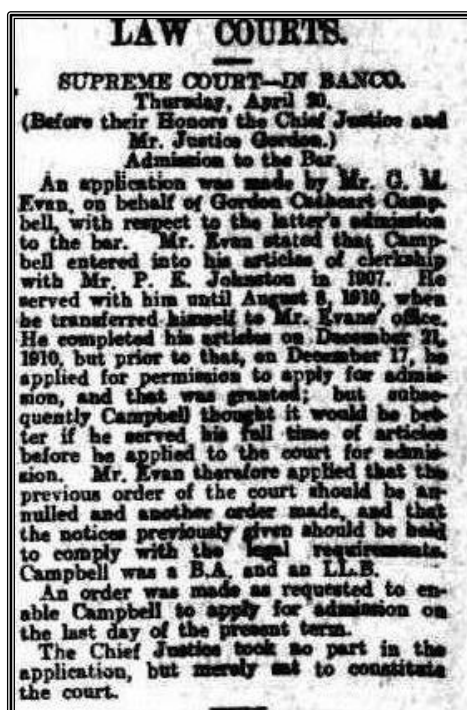
Additional Biography (See also Appendix 1 & 2)

Introduction

Gordon Cathcart Campbell was born 4 June 1885 at Myrtle Bank in Adelaide, South Australia. The Son of Dr Allan CAMPBELL and Mother Florence Ann (nee WAY). Allan Campbell who for many years was a member of the South Australian Legislative Council and founded the Adelaide Children's Hospital. The 'Allan Campbell' wing at that institution is perpetuating his memory.

He was the nephew of the Lieutenant-Governor, Chief Justice of South Australia and Chancellor of The University of Adelaide, Sir Samuel J Way. His brother Captain Allan J Campbell served in the South African War and died during that campaign. His other brother Lieutenant Neil Campbell served in the South African War and was killed in action in the Great War at Strazeele, France in 1918.

Gordon was educated at Queen's School, St Peter's College and the University of Adelaide, where in 1906 he obtained his BA, and then completed a law course graduating LL.B in 1909. He was called to the Bar in April 1911 and at the time was articled to Mr. G M Evan.

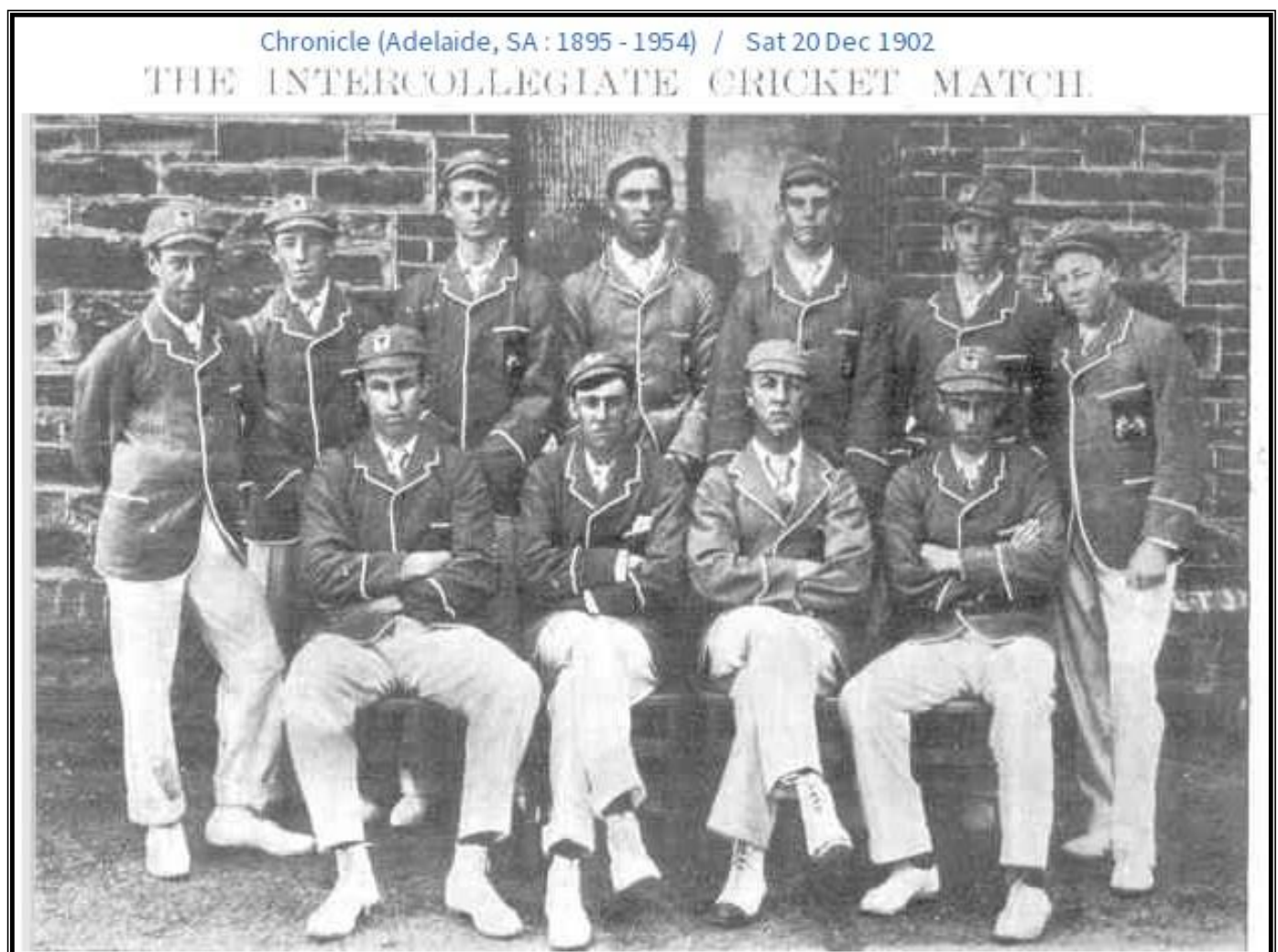


At the outbreak of the Great War was practicing as a solicitor on his own account. In 1915 he married Iris Emma, daughter of Isaac Alfred Fisher (a 1st Class cricket umpire), there being one son and one daughter of the union. He had a brilliant career, excelling in cricket, football, lacrosse, running and gymnastics, and during the prime of his achievement was regarded as one of the best athletic all-rounders in the State, his collection of medals totaling fifty.

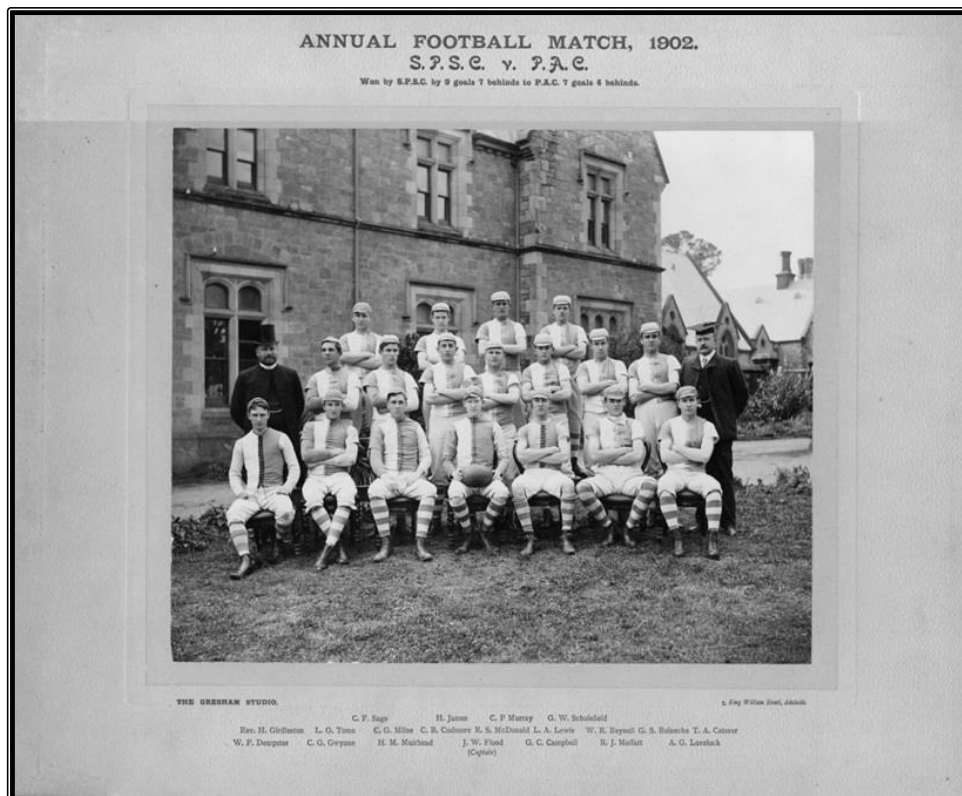
Education and Sport - St Peter's College

Campbell attended Queen's School, North Adelaide from 1896 - 1897 and Saint Peter's Collegiate School from 1898 - 1903. In 1901 and 1902 representing St Peter's College, he won the 100, 150, 220 and 440 yards event both in school and inter-collegiate sports. In 1901 his time for the 220 yards flat race was 23 seconds, which still remains a record. He won the cup and championship twice, and at this time captained the St Peter's running team. It is a remarkable coincidence that his son, Allan junior, on the same day in January 1934 became the holder of both the Junior and Senior State Sprint Championships, and later won the Inter-University 100 Yards Championship, which thirty years previously his father had also annexed. In the 1904 inter-collegiate contests in Adelaide he held a record in six out of thirteen events.

He played cricket at Queen's School and inter-collegiate cricket for three years and was captain of St Peter's 1st XI in 1901 and 1902. He was a member of the Intercollegiate football team in 1901 and 1902. During the school holidays he also played cricket for the Coromandel Cricket Club.



1902 Intercollegiate Cricket Team captained by Gordon Campbell (seated 3rd from left)



1902 Intercollegiate Football Team - Gordon Campbell (seated 5th from left)

Although his sporting activities must have been a distraction from studies, he was still a fine student and by 1903 had completed his Senior and Higher entrance examinations and was enrolled in the Adelaide University Faculty of Arts in 1904.

Adelaide University Sport

At St Peter's College he had been a champion schoolboy footballer and had been approached by several league clubs to play for them, however after enrolling at Adelaide University to study for a Bachelor of Arts, his sporting priorities were Athletics, Cricket and Lacrosse although he did play some football for the "Blacks" in one season (1907).

University of Adelaide 1908 Athletics Team



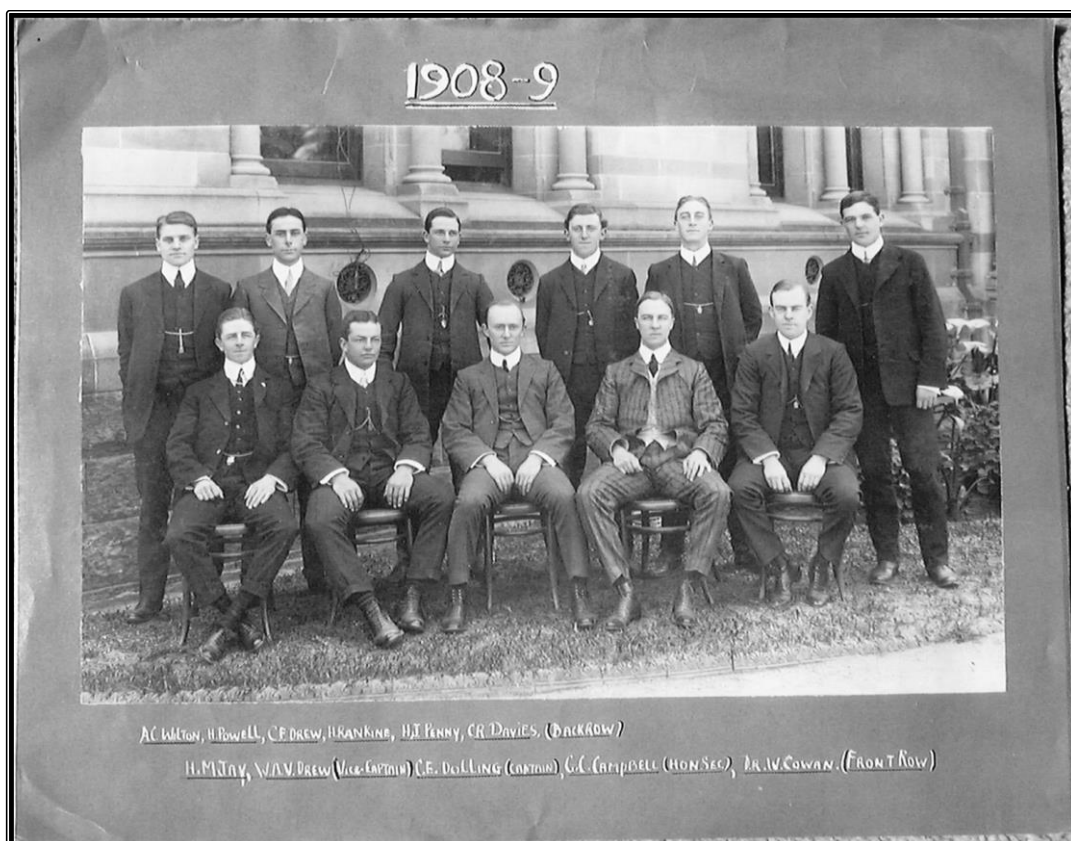
In Melbourne in 1909 he captained the Adelaide Athletics team at inter-varsity sports, at which five universities were represented. He captained the Adelaide University lacrosse team and played from 1905 to 1912. Also an automatic selection for South Australia from 1908-1914, he was interstate goalkeeper and State Captain. He was awarded an Adelaide University Sporting Blue for Lacrosse in 1908 and Athletics 1909.

Intervarsity Lacrosse Team 1911



Back: E.R.Lawrie, J.S.Verco, H.Powell, A.L.Pinch, L.G.Tassie, S.E.Holder, J.L.Kneebone.
Front: C.Yeatman, H.C.Nott(sec), G.C.Campbell(capt), E.A.H.Russell(vice capt), H.C.Rennie. Held in Melbourne, won by Adelaide 11-5

The Adelaide University Cricket Club was formed in 1907 with Gordon Campbell appointed as its first Secretary (1908/9 - 1911/12) following its admission to the SACA District Competition at the start of the 1908/9 season. He was a member of the very first SACA team and member of the first Intervarsity team



A.C. WILSON, H. POWELL, C.E. DREW, H. RANKING, H.T. PENNY, C.R. DAVIES. (BACK ROW)

H.M. JAY, W.A.V. DREW (VICE-CAPTAIN), C.E. DOLLING (CAPTAIN), G.A. CAMPBELL (HON. SEC), D.R. V. COWAN. (FRONT ROW)

Back Row: Umpire, F.E. Osborn, W.L. Davies, H.J. Penny, A.C. Wilton, N.E. Seppelt, Umpire
Centre Row: H.O.A. Rankin, G.C. Campbell, C.E. Dolling (Capt.), C.F. Drew
Front Row: F.N. Le Messurier, E.B. Jones



AUCC 1910 Inter-Varsity Team
Played Sydney University in Sydney December 1910

that played in Sydney in 1910. Many players in the original University team were already highly regarded 1st Grade players and Campbell was no exception, having represented the North Adelaide team at that level from 1904/5. Although he had graduated in Law in 1909 and completed his articles in December 1910, he continued to play for University until the end of the 1911/12 season. At the time students could continue to play for up to 2 years after graduating, a concession that was eventually changed by a vote of the other SACA district clubs. He was awarded a Blue for cricket in 1911 which made him along side with fellow team mate Dr Charles Francis Drew the second of the University Sports Association's "Triple Blues" with D'Arcy Rivers Warren Cowen being the first to achieve this feat.

A brilliant athletic wicket-keeper, it was not long after joining the AUCC, that he was selected to play for South Australia in the 1909/10 season. After leaving University he played with both Adelaide (1912/13 , 1914/15 & 1919/20) and Sturt clubs (1913/14).

He was the regular wicket-keeper for South Australia from 1909/10 to 1914/15 and captained the State team on one occasion in February 1915. The South Australian team was well represented by University players at the time including A G "Johnny" Moyes (pictures above with Campbell). In 1913 Campbell had accompanied, Ernie Mayne's (South Australia's regular captain at the time) touring team to the United States and Canada. He had also played in some other international matches for an Australian representative team at other than Test Match level.

A CRICKET, TOURIST IN AMERICA—VIEWS OF G. C. CAMPBELL.

"We had a glorious trip. From the moment we stepped on the boat at Sydney everything went swimmingly. You know that a good deal of difficulty was experienced in Australia in connection with the preliminary arrangements, but once the tour had started there was never the least trouble, for us cricketers at any rate. Mayne was right in promising us the time of our lives. The four months that we spent in America were simply one long holiday," said Mr. G. C. Campbell.

"And you had no financial worries?"

"Not the slightest: very soon after our arrival in Canada we knew that our expenses were quite covered by guarantees. I can't imagine how the story originated that we were stranded. As a matter of fact, the dividend that each of us drew at the finish was over three figures, while as far as we were personally concerned, our private expenses were by no means large. Everything in which the team as a whole participated was charged to 'general account.'"

*The Referee (Sydney)
(17 December 1913)*

Printed and Published by Alfred Herbert Howard Alworth, for "The Sunday Times" Newspaper Co., Limited, at the Office of the Company, 120-123 Castlereagh-street, Sydney, Wednesday, December 11 1913.

International Cricket and the Administrator

In June 1914 he was selected as one of the two wicket-keepers in Warwick Armstrong's Australian Team for South Africa. Now 29 years of age and a practicing lawyer, Campbell was also asked to be the team manager for the tour.

The Journal (Adelaide, SA : 1912 - 1923)

Fri 26 Jun 1914



G. C. CAMPBELL,

Playing Manager of the Australian Eleven to tour South Africa.

It was great recognition for Campbell not only as a cricketer, but as individual of the highest caliber and it was certain that he would have had a great future in Australian cricket circles. However, the declaration of war in August of that year caused this tour to be abandoned so he would never get to represent Australia at the highest level.

The Sydney Morning Herald (NSW : 1842 - 1954), Monday 22 June 1914, page 9

CRICKET.

TEAM FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

A STRONG SIDE.

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.

On Saturday Mr. C. Hill, Dr. L. O. S. Foklerin, and Mr. E. E. Bean selected the Australian team to visit South Africa during the 1914-15 season. It is a novelty for a representative cricket team to be chosen in mid-winter, but, as the South African seasons synchronise with those of Australia, the team has to leave here in October.

The selectors met just before noon, and decided upon the players, and forwarded the list to the delegation, who, knowing that it was extremely unlikely that Dr. Hardern and R. J. A. Maclellan, who were in the list, would make the trip, referred it back to the selectors, as they deemed it better not to effect many changes in the original selection. In the meantime Mr. Sydney Smith, junior, got in touch with the players mentioned, and received definite information from them, that they were unavailable. The selectors again met at 5 p.m., and the following is the result of their deliberations:—

W. W. ARMSTRONG (Vic.), captain.
W. BARDLEY (N.S.W.), vice-captain.
G. C. CAMPBELL (S.A.), manager.
C. G. MACARTNEY (N.S.W.).
E. P. BARBOUR (N.S.W.).
C. KELLEWAY (N.S.W.).
T. J. E. ANDREWS (N.S.W.).
G. R. HAZLITT (N.S.W.).
F. BARING (Vic.).
J. RYDER (Vic.).
W. CARNEER (Vic.).
E. R. MAYNE (S.A.).
A. G. MOYES (S.A.).
W. J. WHITTY (S.A.).

On May 27 we stated that it was not likely that Clem. Hill, Victor Trumper, V. E. Ransford, Dr. H. V. Hardern, or R. J. A. Maclellan would be available, and such has proved to be the case. In addition, D. M. Steel, of South Australia, was not available.

The side as at present constituted is a good one, there being a happy blending of old and young players. There are at least ten batsmen of the first class, brilliancy and skill being well represented. Of the bowling, Armstrong and Andrews are of the leg-break variety, the latter being an exponent of the hooker, and Hazlitt and Kelleway are medium-paced right-handers. Ryder's bowling approaches fast, and there are two left-handers of different paces in Whitty and Macartney. The bowling could have been strengthened by players of the W. P. Howell class, but, unfortunately, Australia does not possess one. It is a pity that Maclellan's services are not available, as he is the best bowler in Australia.

Carteak and Campbell have been chosen as

bowler in Australia.

Carteak and Campbell have been chosen as the wicket-keepers. Seemingly, the selectors have taken into consideration the fact that H. Carter has played practically no first-class cricket since 1912, and this fact, no doubt, weighed with the selectors in making their choice. Matthews, of Victoria, has also been omitted. If the team, as selected, goes to South Africa, it should do well on the matting-covered wickets. The members of the 1902 Australian team experienced little difficulty in making runs on the matting pitches, but fast bowlers, and those who make the ball rise abruptly off the pitch and the wickets most disconcerting, as after beating the batsman, the ball generally clears the top of the stumps.

E. P. BARBOUR UNAVAILABLE.

C. Kelleway has not yet definitely decided to make the trip, but will come to a decision within a few days. C. G. Macartney states that he is not yet certain about going. E. P. Barbour is in his final year of medicine at Sydney University, and his examination will take place in March. In the circumstances, he states that he is not available for the trip. G. R. Hazlitt is also unlikely to make the tour. This means that another batsman, and a medium paced bowler, will have to be selected, and R. L. Park (Victoria), or G. S. Moore (N.S.W.), should have excellent chances of being chosen.

CAPTAIN AND VICE-CAPTAIN.

W. W. Armstrong was appointed captain of the team, and Warren Bardley, vice-captain. Armstrong has had wide experience in international cricket, both in England and Australia, and he was a member of the Australian team which visited South Africa at the end of the 1902 English tour, so that playing on matting wickets will not be a new experience to him, and he should know something about the idiosyncrasies of the hard grounds of South Africa. Armstrong is a giant, not only in stature, but with bat and ball, and there are few, if any, better all-round cricketers than he.

Armstrong's understudy will be Warren Bardley, one of the keenest of cricketers. The famous left-hander has visited England on two occasions, when he "topped the list" in the batting against all the "big guns" of 1909, and the more modest champions of 1912. Bardley may not be a dashing batsman, but what he lacks in that direction, he makes up for in effectiveness. He may be described as a run-getting machine; and he thoroughly deserves his success, for, with the possible exception of C. Kelleway, there is no keener cricketer in Australia. Bardley is some years the junior of Armstrong as an internationalist; as he played in his first match in 1908, when he made a century against A. O. Jones's English eleven.

THE SELECTION COMMITTEE.

Messrs. W. W. Armstrong, W. Bardley, and Gordon J. Campbell were appointed to act as selectors of teams in South Africa, and the same players were also appointed to act as an executive committee of the tour.

For the first time in its history, the Board of Control has appointed a manager of an Australian team. The members of the 1912 Australian team selected their own manager, but since then the constitution of the board has been amended so that that body will now perform the duty. On this occasion G. C. Campbell, the South Australian wicketkeeper, has been appointed, and he will combine his position with that of a player. Campbell is a new and reliable

First Class Cricket Records

Gordon Campbell - South Australia

Full name Gordon Cathcart Campbell

Born June 4, 1885, Myrtle Bank, South Australia

Died August 13, 1961, Woodville South, South Australia (aged 76 years 70 days)

Major teams South Australia

Batting style Right-hand bat

Fielding position Wicketkeeper

Batting and fielding averages

	Mat	Inns	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Ct	St
First-class	23	35	2	497	43	15.06	0	0	28	20

Bowling averages

	Mat	Balls	Runs	Wkts	BBI	BBM	Ave	Econ	SR	4w	5w	10
First-class	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Career statistics

First-class span 1909/10 - 1914/15

Statistics courtesy of ESPN Cricinfo

Teams Gordon Campbell played for

Main FC	South Australia (1909/10-1914/15)
Other FC	Rest of Australia (1912/13)
	Australians (1913)
Sheffield Shield	South Australia (1909/10-1914/15)
Miscellaneous	St Peter's College, Adelaide (1900/01-1902/03)
	Australian Universities (1910/11)
	South Australia (1912/13)
	Australians (1913)
	EM Cregar's XI (1913)
	F Parker's XI (1913)
	GC Campbell's XI (1913)

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It was therefore not to be as a player that he would make his mark, but later he would be a South Australian Cricket selector and for six years was on the Australian Board of Cricket Control. He was also for

several years Chairman of the SA Cricket Association. To add to that he also became Chairman of the SA Lacrosse Association and President of the SA Amateur Sports Association.

War Service

Prior to joining the AIF he had not served with school cadets or any Australian Military Force unit. It was therefore a little unusual that on enlisting in May 1915 he was sent to Officers' School for one month at Mitcham. Upon completing this course his appointment as a 2nd Lieutenant in the AIF was predated to 1 May 1915 and on 11 May 1915 he was posted to the 10th reinforcements of the 10th Battalion.

Received Commission

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE.

Attestation Paper of Persons Enlisted for Service Abroad.

No. _____ Name CAMPBELL Gordon Bathcart

Unit Infantry Base Depot 10/11 10/12

Joined on 11th May 1915

Questions to be put to the Person Enlisting before Attestation.

- What is your Name? ... Gordon Bathcart Campbell
- In or near what Parish or Town were you born? ...
On the Parish of _____ in or
near the Town of Blackwood
in the County of South Australia
- Are you a natural born British Subject or a Naturalized British Subject? (N.B.—If the latter, papers to be shown.) ... N.B.
- What is your age? ... 29 1/2 Years
- What is your trade or calling? ... Solicitor
- Are you, or have you been, an Apprentice? If so, where, to whom, and for what period? ... Yes to P. E. Johnston & G. M. Evans
- Are you married? ... No
- Who is your next of kin? (Address to be stated) ...
(Mother) Mrs Florence Campbell
Blackwood
South Australia
- Have you ever been convicted by the Civil Power? ... No
- Have you ever been discharged from any part of His Majesty's Forces, with Ignominy, or as Incurable and Worthless, or on account of Conviction of Felony, or of a Sentence of Penal Servitude, or have you been dismissed with Disgrace from the Navy? ... No
- Do you now belong to, or have you ever served in, His Majesty's Army, the Marines, the Militia, the Militia Reserve, the Territorial Force, Royal Navy, or Colonial Forces? If so, state which, and if not now serving, state cause of discharge ... No
- Have you stated the whole, if any, of your previous service? ... Yes
- Have you ever been rejected as unfit for His Majesty's Service? If so, on what grounds? ... No
- (For married men, widowers with children, and soldiers who are the sole support of widowed mother) ...
Do you understand that no Separation Allowance will be issued to you after embarkation during your term of service? ...
- Are you prepared to undergo inoculation against small pox and enteric fever? ...

Gordon Bathcart Campbell do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and I am willing and hereby voluntarily agree to serve in the Military Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia within or beyond the limits of the Commonwealth.

And I further agree to allot not less than two-fifths of the pay payable to me from time to time during my service for the support of my wife and children.

Date May 7th 1915

G. Campbell
Signature of person enlisted.

*This clause should be struck out in the case of unmarried men or widowers without children under 18 years of age.
†Two-fifths must be allotted to the wife, and if there are children three-fifths must be allotted.

D. 377/1.15.—C. 602.

With Lieutenant Ernest Joseph Battye he embarked with this quota of reinforcements at Outer Harbour, per HMAT A70 Ballarat on 14 September 1915 and proceeded to Egypt, being encamped at Zeitoun for a short period. Towards the end of October 1915 he and the 10th reinforcements of the 10th Battalion (leaving Lieutenant Battye in Egypt) proceeded to the Dardanelles where at Lemnos on 2 November 1915 they disembarked and subsequently joined the Battalion after it had been withdrawn from the Peninsula on 21 November 1915. Early in 1916 he accompanied the Battalion to Tel-El-Kebir and Gebel Habieta, Egypt, where at the latter place he attended a Lewis Gun School, subsequently being appointed Officer in Command of the first Lewis Gun Section of the Battalion.

On 24 March 1916 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant and accompanied the Battalion to France, where he retained command of the Lewis Gun Section, which with great skill and daring he led in the attack on Pozieres in July 1916. For his excellent work in this attack he was awarded the **Military Cross**, which was promulgated in the London Gazette amongst the New Year Honours on 1 January 1917. He was promoted to the rank of Temporary Captain on 1 August 1916, when he relinquished command of the Lewis Machine Gun Section, which then merged into a battalion machine gun company. At this juncture he was posted to the command of 'C' Company which he commanded, with a few short intermissions, until he was appointed Adjutant of the Battalion.

In September 1916, he proceeded to the 2nd Army School at Wisques, near St. Omer, and rejoined the 10th again on 12 October 1916. He was promoted to the rank of Captain on 24 October 1916. On 25 February 1917 in the Le Barque attack, he was wounded in the foot, and preceded to England where he was admitted to the 3rd London General Hospital at Wandsworth. He returned to France and rejoined the Battalion at Ribemont in June 1917.

In August 1917 two special 10th Battalion companies were formed, trained as raiding parties, and designated 'X' and 'Y' Companies. He was posted to the command of 'Y' Company, 200 strong, and in addition to the training of these companies being extraordinarily hard and exacting, they were under the constant supervision of Battalion, Brigade and Divisional Officers. At no time during the whole of the Great War did the 10th possess two companies of men who were physically fitter than either his 'Y' Company or 'X' Company, which was under the command of Captain R K Hurcombe.

The Third Battle of Ypres found the 10th Battalion at Polygon Wood. On 20 September 1917, after his company had reached the 2nd objective in this operation, he co-operated with Captain Hurcombe in reorganizing the companies which had become hopelessly mixed. When the barrage lifted his company moved forward and established itself in the 3rd objective. For his distinguished service in this engagement he was awarded a **Bar to his MC**, being the first 10th Battalion Officer to win a second decoration. His award was promulgated in the London Gazette on 16 November 1917.

During the Celtic Wood raid he was in hospital at an Australian Field Hospital behind the line; but his 'Y' Company which was employed in this operation was brought out of Celtic Wood by Corporal C C Cooke MM, on 2 October 1917 with its strength reduced to 34 men, whereas only three weeks previously it had consisted of nine Officers and 200 other ranks. After one week's absence from the 10th he rejoined the Battalion at Steenvoorde, and being the senior Officer temporarily commanded the Battalion until Major C Rumball subsequently took over. He also commanded the Battalion on two other occasions.

Early in 1918 he was one of three Officers specially selected from the 1st Australian Division by Brigadier-General Walker, for service with a special corps which was then being formed for duty at picked places in Europe and Mesopotamia. However, as single Officers only were eligible for inclusion, he was precluded from accepting this distinction. He remained with the Battalion until February 1918, when at the Aldershot Camp he was invalided to England and admitted to the 3rd London General Hospital at Wandsworth. He subsequently returned to France and rejoined the 10th at Sercus on 7 June 1918.

On 13 July 1918 he was appointed Adjutant of the Battalion, taking over the adjutancy from Captain W G Cornish, who had been transferred to 3rd Brigade Headquarters. In this capacity it devolved upon him to prepare the plans for the capture of Merris, which occurred on 29-30 July 1918, as a result of which Corporal Philip Davey of the 10th Battalion was awarded the Victoria Cross. He retained the adjutancy of the Battalion until 12 October 1918 when Captain W H Perry relieved him of the position. He was promoted to the rank of Temporary Major on 7 October 1918 and whilst the Battalion was training at Brucamps he injured a leg, which necessitated his lying-up. In anticipation of an order being issued whereby temporary rank could be retained after leaving the field, though indisposed he remained with the 10th as long as possible in order to preserve his temporary rank.

On 8 November 1918 the Battalion moved forward again, and he was then compelled to proceed to Abbeville Hospital, thereby reverting to his substantive rank of Captain. Three days after he evacuated the Armistice was signed, and on 15 November 1918 the long-expected instruction regarding retention of temporary rank was issued. By this narrow margin he missed his majority.

After being discharged from hospital he was seconded for duty as Divisional Courts-Martial Officer, 1st Australian Division, on 6 December 1918. He relinquished this appointment on 27 December 1918 and in January 1919 his knee occasioning him further trouble, he proceeded to England for medical attention. He was admitted to the 3rd London General Hospital at Wandsworth, and for the third time during the war was admitted to the same ward, with same nurses and doctors, and occupied almost the identical bed.

He subsequently negotiated with AIF Headquarters at Horseferry Road in connection with the formation of the AIF Cricket Team, which subsequently successfully toured Britain.

He embarked for Australia in March 1919 on board the Czaritza, an arctic exploration ship, which conveyed him to Alexandria, and there he remained a month prior to re-embarking on the Dunluce Castle. He arrived back in Adelaide in May 1919. His services with the AIF terminated on 8 August 1919.

He subsequently returned to the legal profession and became a Principal in the firm of Bennett, Campbell & Ligertwood, but in 1928 commenced practicing on his own account.

In 1920 he was appointed an Honorary Captain in the Reserve of Officers, 4th Military District, but for some years did not associated himself with the Australian Military Forces, and was not listed on the Reserve of Officers. In 1920 he became State Vice-President of South Australian branch of the Returned Servicemen's League and in 1920-1921 officiated as Chairman of the War Gratuity Board.

He had been prominently connected with the 10th Battalion AIF Club, and in 1934-1935 was President, and in September 1935 was re-elected to that position for a further term. He was one of the originators of the Army and Navy Stores, the inaugural meeting being held at his private residence. His legal partner (Mr. Bennett) rendered invaluable assistance in securing the passage of a special Commonwealth Bill which permitted war gratuities to be negotiated for bonds in the stores.

In 1935 he was practicing as a solicitor and company director at Albion House, Waymouth Street, Adelaide and was residing at No. 108 Finnis Street, North Adelaide.

Gordon Cathcart Campbell died in 1961 at the age of 76 and was cremated at Centennial Park. His name is inscribed on the Blackwood Soldier's Memorial and he is also commemorated on honour boards in Scot's Church, Adelaide, Christ Church Hall, North Adelaide and The University of Adelaide's Mitchell Building

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***Profile Compiled by: Rob O'Shannassy (AUFC/AUCC WW1 Memorial Committee)***

## Sources and Acknowledgments:

- *Biography adapted from the "RSL Virtual War Memorial" extracted from "The Fighting 10th", Adelaide, Webb & Son, 1936 by C.B.L. Lock; supplied courtesy of the 10th Bn AIF Association Committee, April 2015*
- *With additional original research from the National Library of Australia - Trove (Digital Newspapers)*
- *Additional information from Blackwood Soldiers Project: "Captain Gordon Cathcart Campbell MC (and Bar) of Blackwood (02/01/2016)"*
- *National Archives of Australia - WW1 Service Records*
- *Adelaide University Archives - Intervarsity Team Photos*
- *St Peter's College Photograph of 1902 St Peter's Intercollegiate Football Team (courtesy of Andrea McKinnon-Matthews, Archivist)*

## Appendix 1

# Premier's Anzac Spirit School Prize 2019 – Gordon Cathcart Campbell by Melissa Campbell

Thursday 22 August, 2019

***This winning entry was researched and written by Melissa Campbell of Glenunga International High School***



Figure 1

The spark that finally set off the simmering tensions in Europe was the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria on June 28th 1914 whilst he was visiting Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia. (Spartacus Educational, 2019). This tragedy ignited a conflict as countries began to declare war on each other bringing about a complex web of alliances. The Western front formed in France as French, British

and Australian troops fought against the Germans. The Western front was most famously characterized by trench warfare and the muddy shelled landscape. Soldiers also faced all the horrors of an industrial war such as gas, machine guns and attack from planes flying above (Canada and the First World War, 2019). Millions of soldiers from many nations experienced the terror and destruction of this war. This is the story of one of them, Australian Gordon Cathcart Campbell whose character, resolve and ANZAC spirit helped him to live through the conflict.



Figure 2

Gordon Cathcart Campbell was born in Blackwood, South Australia on June 4th 1885 to parents Allen Campbell and Florence Ann Way (Vwma.org.au, 2019) (Figure 1). Allan grew up in Cathcart, Scotland hence the name of his son. He became a medical practitioner and arrived in Adelaide on January 24th 1884, where he opened a children's hospital for the poor (Figure 2). In 1898, when Gordon was just 14 years old, his father and role model died of cardiovascular disease (Adb.anu.edu.au, 2019). Gordon had 5 brothers and 2 sisters.

Gordon attended St Peter's College where he discovered his natural talent in sport. He captained the school's running team, cricket team and held 6 records for inter-collegiate sports which still stand today. While in school, Gordon's brothers; Allan and Neil fought in the Boer War. Allan was killed in action devastating his family still suffering from the loss of their father. In 1906 Gordon graduated from Adelaide University with a Bachelor in Arts degree and in 1909 he obtained a law degree. He also studied Philosophy, Greek, English, Economics and Latin. He was called to the bar on April 22nd 1911 (Trove, 2019) (Digital.library.adelaide.edu.au, 2019).



Figure 3

From 1908 to 1914 he captained the South Australian lacrosse team as goalkeeper and from 1909 to 1914 captained the inter-state cricket team as wicket keeper and batsman. (Figure 3) He played 23 first-class cricket matches and scored 497 runs, 28 catches and 20 stumpings in his career (Cricinfo, 2019). He toured North America and was appointed manager of the team to tour South Africa but the outbreak of WW1 resulted in this trip being cancelled (Trove, 2019). At his peak, Gordon was considered one of the best all-round sportsmen in South Australia, achieving well in cricket, lacrosse, football, running, gymnastics and boasting a collection of 50 medals. After his career in sport, Gordon became an apprentice to P.E Johnston and G.M. Evans solicitors in 1915 but soon began practicing on his own account. In 1915 he married Iris Fisher and together they had a son and daughter.



Figure 4

On May 11th 1915 Gordon followed his brother, Neil, and enlisted to fight in the war. Gordon attended an officer's school in Mitcham and was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the 10th reinforcements of the 10th infantry battalion. On September 14th 1915, he sailed from Adelaide to Alexandria, Egypt on the HMAT Ballarat (Memorial, 2019) (Figure 4). He then proceeded to Lemnos, an island in the Aegean Sea, with the 10th reinforcements to join the rest of the 10th battalion who had just been withdrawn from the Gallipoli peninsula. Lemnos was used as a training ground and hospital during the Gallipoli campaign. The 10th battalion then travelled to Tel-El-Kebir and Gebel Habieta in Egypt. Here, Gordon attended a Lewis Gun school, which enabled him to become the commander of the Lewis Gun section of his platoon. The battalion then travelled to France where on March 24th 1916 he was promoted to lieutenant while still remaining in command of the Lewis Gun section.



Figure 5

In July 1916, the 10th battalion entered the battle of Pozzières. The Allies had planned this battle as a large-scale attack against the Germans in the Somme region of France. The ANZACS fought bravely to reclaim a small village called Pozzières and finally, after 42 days, 19 attacks and tremendous losses of 23,000 soldiers the high ground was claimed for the Allies (Memorial, 2019). The Allies received heavy and relentless artillery bombardments as the Germans attempted to reclaim the village, losing many lives and obliterating the landscape. Finally succumbing to the ineffective nature of the campaign it was abandoned but not without great losses on both side. The Germans suffered 500,000 casualties, British and ANZACS 420,000 and French 200,000 (Memorial, 2019). On the morning of July 24th 1916, Gordon showed great courage and skill in this battle not only while he handled the machine guns with great accuracy but organised and led parties of bombers. He threw bombs into a German trench and despite being injured in 2 places continued in his efforts. Largely due to Gordon's bravery, the German trench was taken (National archives of Australia, 2019). For this act of immense bravery, Gordon received a Military Cross which was published in papers around the globe. Australian sports fans rejoiced as the Commonwealth of Australia Gazette printed the story and posters were made saying "keep up the good name of sportsmen" referring to Gordon's decoration of the Military Cross (Vwma.org.au, 2019) (Figure 5).

In September 1916, Gordon proceeded to the 2nd Army School at Wisques and upon return to the 10th battalion was promoted to Captain. During an attack on Le Braque, Gordon injured his left heel and was admitted to the 3rd London General Hospital in Wandsworth. He rejoined the battalion at Ribemont in June 1917 where he was placed in charge of 200 soldiers. He was tasked to train them as a raiding party and at no point in the war did the 10th battalion have a group of men that were more physically fit. During the 3rd battle of Ypres, Gordon was awarded a bar to his Military Cross, the first in the 10th battalion to receive a second decoration. Printed in the 7th of August 1918 edition of the Commonwealth of Australia Gazette it says "For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. While his battalion was assembling for an attack it came under a very heavy barrage. With great coolness and determination and utter disregard of personal safety, he reorganized his own company, and then assisted in reorganizing the rest of the battalion" (National archives of Australia, 2019).

While in hospital for Pyrexia fever, Gordon's company was involved in the Celtic wood raid. The plan was to charge the German trenches and then wait for reinforcements to attack. During this raid, 71 men disappeared without a trace and to this day no one knows what happened to these brave ANZAC soldiers. Many more were killed or wounded and when Gordon returned to the battalion only 34 men remained of a company once 200 strong (En.wikipedia.org, 2019). Faces of beloved friends and colleagues would be suddenly missing, devastating the morale of the soldiers. During the absence of the commander of the battalion, Gordon was promoted to temporary major but when he sprained his right knee joint during training was transferred to Abbeville Hospital and thus reverted to his previous rank of Captain. Upon return to the battalion, he was made Divisional Courts-Martial Officer on December 6th 1918 and seconded for duty. He relinquished this appointment on December 27th and as his knee was giving him further trouble was once again admitted to the 3rd London general hospital. While in London, he arranged at the AIF headquarters to form an AIF cricket team which toured Britain with much success.

Gordon returned to Alexandria upon the Czaritza, an Arctic exploration ship (Birtwistlewiki.com.au, 2019). After a month in Egypt, he returned to Adelaide aboard the Dunluce Castle and in May 1919 arrived home (Memorial, 2019).

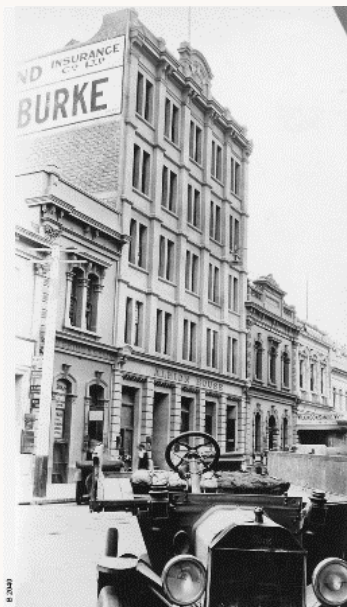


Figure 6

After the war, Gordon helped found the prestigious firm Bennet, Campbell and Ligertwood where he practiced as a solicitor until 1928. He then resumed working as a solicitor on his own account, working on many cases in the High Court of Australia. In 1935 he also became a company director and worked at Albion House, Waymouth Street Adelaide (State Library of South Australia, 2019) (Figure 6).

From 1920 to 1921 Gordon was chairman of the War Gratuity Board and helped pass a bill so that war gratuities could be used to buy store bonds throughout the Commonwealth of Australia. In 1934 he became president of the 10th battalion AIF club.





Figure 7

Gordon Cathcart Campbell died of natural causes on August 13th 1961 at the age of 76 (Vwma.org.au, 2019). He has memorials in the Supreme Court, Blackwood, North Adelaide cycling club and the University of Adelaide WW1 honour roll (Figure 7). Australia will continue to remember and commemorate Gordon Cathcart Campbell for his loyalty, bravery and sacrifice for his country.

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Figure 2 – State Library of South Australia. (2019). Adelaide Children's Hospital : Allan Campbell Buildings. [online] Available at: <https://collections.slsa.sa.gov.au/resource/B+25678/50> [Accessed 14 May 2019].

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## Appendix 2

### From: Ray Webster's - Australian Cricket Database

#### CAMPBELL, Gordon Cathcart

South Australia 1909/10 to 1914/15.

Right-hand batsman and wicketkeeper.

Born: 4 June 1885 (Adelaide).

Parents: Allen and Florence (nee Way). Father's biography in ADB7.

Education: St Peters College (Adelaide), Adelaide University.

Occupation: Barrister and solicitor.

Physique: Height, 175cm; weight, 74kg.

Club cricket: North Adelaide, University, Adelaide, Sturt.

Other sports: Lacrosse (University & SA), athletics,

Australian Rules football (University).

Principal sources: *The Fighting 10<sup>th</sup>*, pp 164-167.

*The American Cricketer* May 1917.

*The Advertiser*, Adelaide, 14.8.1961 (obituary).

*Wisden Monthly* November 1987, p 20.

Photographs: *Australian Cricket: A History*, p 256.

*The Referee* 26.1.1910, p 11 and 10.1.1917, p 16. Died: 13 August 1961 (Woodville South, Adelaide) - confirmed from newspaper notice.

| CLUB CRICKET         | M  | I  | NO | Runs | HS  | Avg   | 100 | 50 | Runs | Wkt | Avg  | BB   | 5w | 10w | ct/st |
|----------------------|----|----|----|------|-----|-------|-----|----|------|-----|------|------|----|-----|-------|
| 1904/05 Nth Adelaide | 2  | 2  | -  | 36   | 34  | 18.00 | -   | -  | 14   | -   | -    |      |    |     | -/-   |
| 1905/06 "            | 3  | 3  | -  | 13   | 8   | 4.33  | -   | -  |      |     |      |      |    |     | 1/-   |
| 1906/07 "            | 10 | 12 | 5  | 155  | 39  | 22.14 | -   | -  |      |     |      |      |    |     | 3/4   |
| 1908/09 University   | 12 | 13 | 1  | 200  | 51  | 16.66 | -   | 1  |      |     |      |      |    |     | 12/9  |
| 1909/10 "            | 10 | 13 | -  | 257  | 96  | 19.76 | -   | 2  |      |     |      |      |    |     | 6/7   |
| 1910/11 "            | 10 | 12 | 1  | 249  | 82  | 22.63 | -   | 1  | 28   | 3   | 9.66 | 2/26 | -  | -   | 6/3   |
| 1911/12 "            | 10 | 11 | 1  | 498  | 114 | 49.80 | 1   | 4  |      |     |      |      |    |     | 8/10  |
| 1912/13 Adelaide     | 10 | 11 | 2  | 329  | 75  | 36.55 | -   | 3  |      |     |      |      |    |     | 6/7   |
| 1913/14 Sturt        | 3  | 4  | 1  | 54   | 40* | 18.00 | -   | -  |      |     |      |      |    |     | 2/5   |
| 1914/15 Adelaide     | 9  | 9  | -  | 361  | 103 | 40.11 | 1   | 2  |      |     |      |      |    |     | 6/11  |
| 1919/20 "            | 9  | 10 | 2  | 238  | 44  | 29.75 | -   | -  |      |     |      |      |    |     | 4/6   |
| North Adelaide       | 15 | 17 | 5  | 204  | 39  | 17.00 | -   | -  | 14   | -   | -    |      |    |     | 4/4   |
| University           | 42 | 49 | 3  | 1204 | 114 | 26.17 | 1   | 8  | 28   | 3   | 9.66 | 2/26 | -  | -   | 32/29 |
| Adelaide             | 28 | 30 | 4  | 928  | 103 | 35.69 | 1   | 5  |      |     |      |      |    |     | 16/24 |

70 for SACA B grade XI (195) v Victorian Juniors (193) at Adelaide, 30 December 1905.

10 & 1 for Combined Universities (288 & 8/156) v South Africa (7/487dec), 21-22 December 1910.

18 & 9 for Adelaide University (317 & 129) v Sydney University (295 & 4/156), 25-27 December 1910.

Represented South Australia (captain & goalkeeper) v Victoria (MCG) at lacrosse, 12 August 1911.

114 for University (250) v Adelaide (187), 18 & 25 November 1911.

"He had played a careful innings, and the only really dangerous stroke was that in the deep-field, which made him 90. He lifted the ball towards Selth, but the fieldsman did not succeed in quite getting within reach of it. Campbell well merited his century. He was at the wickets for 175 minutes, and his strokes included 14 fours and a six." (*The Register*, Adelaide, 27.11.1911).

New South Wales v South Australia at the SCG, 10-14 January 1913.

"Campbell joined Moyes, and a partnership commenced which repeated bowling changes failed to dissolve until 384 was hoisted. Both men had scored with great cleverness all round the wicket and their play earned them great applause." (*Sydney Morning Herald* 15.1.1913).

"Mr. Gordon Campbell, this State's 'keeper, at present with Mayne's team in America, met with a very painful accident while keeping wickets. He had his jaw fractured by one of Emery's fast deliveries, in consequence of which he was laid aside for a fortnight." (South Australian Cricket in *The Referee* 3.9.1913).

"Mr. Gordon Campbell, the well-known 'keeper, returned to his State last Saturday. Gordon, after the completion of the American tour with Mayne's team, extended his trip by a visit to England. He is very anxious to get into the game again, but, unfortunately, is qualified by residence for Sturt, who already possess a capable wicket-keeper in the person of L. Winsler. However, the Association may possibly grant him a special permit to play with Adelaide, the club he was formerly associated with." (Karl Quist in *The Referee* 7.1.1914).

Selected for Australia to South Africa 1914/15 (tour aborted because of WW1)

"C. Hill, V.T. Trumper, V.S. Ransford, H.V. Hordern, R.J.A. Massie, R.B. Minnett and D.M. Steele were not available for selection and M.A. Noble, H. Carter and F. Laver were probably overlooked because of their part in the 'revolt' of 1912. Of the team selected by C. Hill, E.E. Bean and L.O.S. Poidevin on 22 June 1912, Barbour (medical studies) and Hazlitt (teaching duties) had to withdraw and were replaced Park and Folkard respectively whilst Campbell was elevated to player-manager. All 14 players were to have received £200, plus expenses, for the tour. The team was to have left Sydney on the 'Miliades' on 5 October 1914 and to have arrived at Durban on 1 November, having played a 3-day match against Western Australia. Twenty-one matches were scheduled to be played in South Africa. The tour was cancelled on 12 August 1914 because of the situation in Europe." (notes by Alf James 12.6.2012).

Adelaide (212 & 5/157) v North Adelaide (143) at the Neutral Ground, 17 & 24 October 1914.

"The city men totalled 212, of which Gordon Campbell notched 103 by sound first-class cricket. It was one of the best knocks I have seen the 'keeper play. From the first ball he appeared to be in good form. One shot through the covers travelled with the velocity of a cannon-ball. His 'on-side' play was good, timing and placing with fine judgment - a really splendid effort." (Karl Quist in *The Referee* 28.10.1914).

"When you take a second look at Campbell you notice that he has a Murdochian build and movement, and that there is also a touch of W.L. in the way Campbell wears his cricket cap." (*Felix* in *The Australasian* 16.1.1915).

South Australia v Victoria at Adelaide Oval, 19-22 February 1915.

"The stumping of Armstrong by Campbell off a fast rising ball from Whitty, which turned sharply was one of the smartest pieces of work I have witnessed."

(Karl Quist in *The Referee* 3.3.1915).

"Gordon Campbell is to be complimented on his initial effort as captain of the South Australian team. He displayed sound judgment in handling his bowlers, and showed a particular liking for persevering as much as possible with the slows one end, a mode of attack which I particularly favor, and one which has seldom been found wanting in success when persevered with. He also worked his changes quickly and always had the field well in hand."

(Karl Quist in *The Referee* 3.3.1915).

"Gordon Campbell, South Australia's 'keeper, is at present in camp at Mitcham, having joined the Expeditionary Forces." (*The Referee* 26.5.1915).

AIF service in WW1 – enlisted 11 May 1915, embarked for overseas aboard *Ballarat* 14 September 1915.

"Capt. Campbell will receive the heartiest congratulations of cricketers everywhere, and when he returns from the war he will find that his popularity has increased to a wonderful degree. By the way, the feat which won a Military Cross for him was thus reported upon by Colonel Weir in a communication to General Sinclair MacLagan: 'At Pozieres, on July 24-25, during a bomb attack on German trenches, Capt. Campbell exhibited great courage and marked ability as a leader. In addition to directing and serving his Lewis machine gun, which he commanded, he showed great energy and organising power by arranging bomb teams to replace the heavy casualties which we were suffering. He exhibited great gallantry, skill, and leadership. Three men in succession, who were assisting him on the gun which he was working, were killed, and when he could no longer work his gun with effect, he stood on the parapet of the German trench and threw bombs therein. He also had his Lewis gun fired at the enemy while resting on his shoulder.'" (*Not Out in The Referee* 10.1.1917).

"Capt. Gordon Campbell, the South Australian captain, has rejoined his battalion in France, after having been away just three months. His leg was in splints for seven weeks...By the way, Capt. Gordon Campbell, who won the Military Cross, was decorated by the King at Buckingham Palace at the beginning of May."

(*Not Out in The Referee* 11.7.1917). Awarded bar to his Military Cross.

"While his battalion was assembling for an attack it came under a very heavy enemy barrage. With great coolness and determination and utter disregard of personal safety, he reorganised his own company, and then assisted in reorganising the rest of the battalion. Throughout the operation his work was admirable, and he was largely responsible for the success achieved." (*London Gazette* 22.3.1918).

"Captain Gordon Campbell, M.C., at latest advice, was in England recovering from trench fever. He had been in France from March, 1916, with a break of only two and a half months while he was in hospital recovering from wounds." (*Not Out in The Referee* 22.5.1918).

1919 A.I.F. team to England.

"Major G.S. Down, who has been appointed manager of the team in place of Major Gordon Campbell, M.C., is, like the latter, a South Australian, and has represented the State in the Sheffield Shield." (*Not Out in The Referee* 12.2.1919).

"The selection committee was to consist of three men then in England, Messrs Barbour, Park and Campbell, who were to submit their selections to the Board for approval and confirmation before making them public...Then came a bombshell: several prominent players with the A.I.F. in England and France announced that they would not be available for selection. These included C.G. Macartney, Dr. E.P. Barbour, Dr. R.L. Park, Dr. C.J. Tozer, C.G. Campbell and R.J.A. Massie."

(Ronald Cardwell in *The A.I.F. Cricket Team*).

"Gordon Campbell has been playing for Adelaide, and so far finds that his old wounds are not troubling him to any marked extent, so that in all probability he will notify the selectors that he will be available for inclusion in the Interstate side." (*The Referee* 26.11.1919).

"There is no sportsman better known to South Australians than Gordon Campbell, who has just been elected to the council of the South Australian Cricket Association. He began a brilliant athletic career in 1901. He was the star sprinter at St. Peter's College, and in two years he won the 100, 150, 220 and 440 yards events at the inter-Collegiate sports. It was said of him that the College Cup had never been won in more brilliant fashion. The inter-Collegiate football match played before the present King attracted an immense throng to the Adelaide Oval, and Gordon was presented with the ball for the fairest and most brilliant player. He subsequently won the inter-'Varsity 100 yards in 10 and one-fifth seconds, and in 1903 his six records out of 13 starts stamped him as a performer of outstanding merit. His running performances were then 44 starts and only four times unplaced. Cricket first found him in 1899. When visiting Victoria his College team defeated Wesley and Melbourne Grammar and drew with Scotch College. He relinquished all sport for a considerable period, and it was not until 1908 that he returned to the game. In that year he played for University, and he was selected to represent South Australia in 1909, and continued in the State team till 1914. In 1913, he toured America with the Australian XI, and was selected to go to South Africa in 1914, but the outbreak of war caused the abandonment of the trip. He played good cricket, and was a factor in the success of the South Australian XI in 1909 and 1912, when the Sheffield Shield was brought back to Adelaide. While he skippered the State team, eight out of eleven matches were won. He began association lacrosse in 1908, and soon developed into a first-class keeper from the original 'C' grade. He was elected captain of the side on many occasions, and won high honors for South Australia."

(*Sporting Globe* 8.11.1922).

"Gordon Cathcart Campbell, who died on 13th August, 1961, aged 76 years, was well-known as a solicitor and a company director and formerly as a versatile athlete. He served with the 10th Battalion in World War 1 and was awarded the Military Cross and Bar. State wicketkeeper for several years before World War 1, he was a member of a team which toured the U.S.A. and Canada in 1913, and was chosen to tour South Africa with the Australian Test team of 1914. He was for many years a member of the Ground & Finance Committee of the S.A. Cricket Association. His intercollegiate 220-yard record stood for more than thirty years and at the University he was a Triple Blue and captained the cricket, football, athletics and lacrosse teams." (*St. Peter's College Magazine* December 1961).