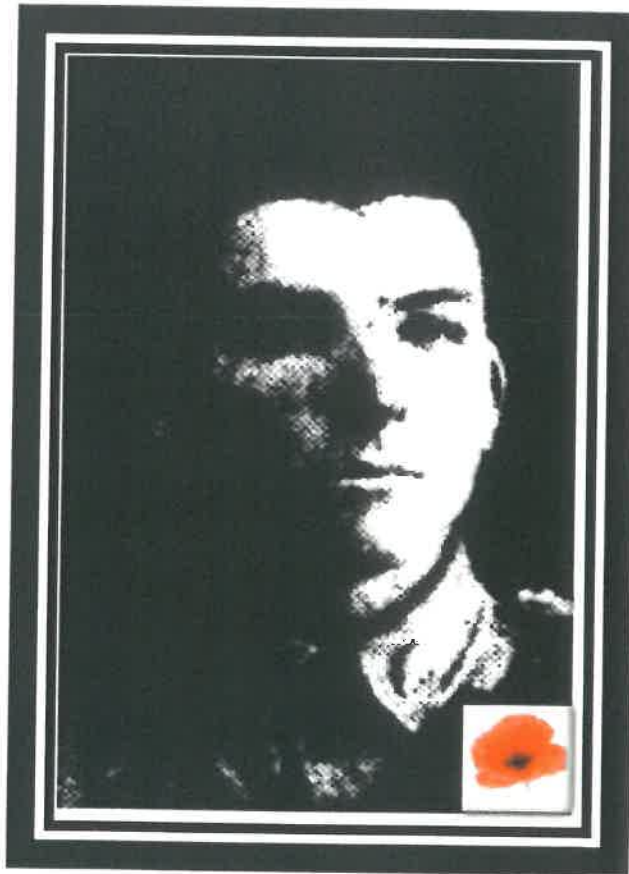




2015 Premier's ANZAC Spirit Competition
CHARLES ERNEST BAGOT



Charles Ernest Bagot
19th August 1914 - 9th November 1915
Adelaide, South Australia
3rd Australian Light Horse Regiment B Squadron

Tharun RAMESHBABU
Year 10
Aberfoyle Park High School
September 2014

I am thoroughly convinced that my understanding and assumption of ANZAC Spirit may diversify but this report is exclusively authored by me. In this report I elected Charles Ernest Bagot as my research subject and so after subsequent investigation I am convinced that he sincerely portrayed the ANZAC Spirit.

The ANZAC Spirit

There was once a time when Australia was a new country. Many societies passionately believed Australia was inferior, even a surprising majority of Australians doubted Australia's genuine potential. Many were disinterested in Australia because the Federation of Australia was only established 14 years prior to this event. However, the country was extremely divided. Many hilariously questioned what Australia had to offer to the war, but when the time came one renowned word best describes the situation flawlessly, ANZAC.

The ANZAC spirit is often misunderstood as the yearly commemoration for the soldiers who served at Gallipoli. ANZAC spirit is falsely mistaken as the number of medals and certificates a war veteran has received. Miniature collectables and alternative war memorabilia should not determine if a person possesses ANZAC Spirit. Would you really visualize that the men rushed into battle with a desire for a prize to honor their achievement? NO!

"They waited neither for orders nor for the boats to reach the beach, but springing out into the sea, they waded ashore, and, forming some sort of rough line, rushed straight on the flashes of the enemy' rifles"

- Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, British War Correspondent, 8th May 1915

No man desired rewards during their arrival at Gaba Tepe (now known as ANZAC Cove). These heroes did not doubt their choice even if it meant they died during this battle. These men were possessed with ANZAC spirit. This spirit influenced an entire army to fight for their Empire. The same spirit also encouraged women all over Australia to assist the men on the frontlines in whatever way they could. The ANZAC spirit is similar to a glimpse of light; a small taste of victory that inspired a newborn nation to strive for success. Each of the 416 809 men who died at Gallipoli did not desire recognition for their discomfort, endurance and tenacity. This to me is the true ANZAC spirit, an instinct that has inspired generations of Australians and lives with us.



The Roll of Honour Wall – Australian War Memorial

Canberra – Lexy Brooks 26/06/2011

Source: http://social.kidspot.com.au/index.php/groups/topic/view/group_id/1756/topic_id/11850

The life of Charles Ernest Bagot

Private Charles Ernest Bagot was born on the 26th of December 1896 in Oodnadatta, South Australia along with his twin sister Almerita Annie Bagot. He was the eldest son of Charles Mulcra Bagot and Ada Annie nee Westmacott. The family resided in Oodnadatta where Charles successfully passed all of his Junior, Senior and Higher Public Examinations. The Bagot family then later moved to College Park, Adelaide after his father passed away.

After his move to Adelaide, Charles Bagot was a dedicated student at St. Peter's College. He also had an interest in Australian Rules Football, and represented the school in the intercollegiate Australian Rules Football matches during the 1912/13 seasons. In addition to his remarkable sporting dexterity, he was also chosen as captain for the St. Peter's Colleges' rowing team. Later that year, at the age of 17, he was one of the few privileged to row in the first crew at Henley-on Yarra in 1912. He then later progressed to higher education at the University of Adelaide where he enrolled at The Engineering School. On the 19th of August 1914, Charles Ernest Bagot enlisted for the War under the 3rd Light Horse Regiment.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE SPORTS.

St. Peter's College annual sports gathering was held on the school oval on Wednesday afternoon, there being a large attendance of visitors. A splendid programme was carried out, and most of the events provided interesting contests, which aroused the enthusiasm of the spectators. Lady Way presented the prizes at the conclusion of the day's sport.

The college cup was won by C. E. Pellow, with 28 points out of a possible 35. He won the 220 yards flat, the 440 yards, the mile, and the 120 yards hurdle; was second in the high jump and long jump, and third in the 100 yards race. R. N. Twopeny, who scored in only the two jumping events, and was second in all the other cup contests, was second, with 25 points, while E. B. Lowe, who captured the hundred yards flat, was third, with 13 points. Pellow annexed the cup honors last year. The mile handicap resulted in a particularly fine finish, and was won on the post by F. Price, who came with a burst of speed in the last few strides. L. M. Harrave says

HENLEY ON YARRA.

INTERSTATE CREWS UNSUCCESSFUL.

MELBOURNE, Sunday

Yesterday was Henley on Yarra day. There was an enormous attendance, both in the afternoon and at night. The Governor General, Lady Denman, and their children had a houseboat, and with them were the State Governor and Lady Fuller and three of their daughters.

Houseboats, which were moored in single file along the banks of the reservoir, were beautifully decorated, and the river presented a fine spectacle. From an upstream point of view the conditions were ideal, but on the whole the form displayed was poor. The sailors were, on the whole, fair, the meeting of Green of Sydney, and Keeby being of great interest, and they provided a very interesting race, but Green set himself too great a task in attempting the Junior Point as well. The interstate crews were unable to win any of the events, the Enterprise Club (Sydney) being beaten early in the day; the sculler from the Leichhardt Club, Sydney, also being beaten in his heat.

Details of the men in which the Sydney men took part...

Kilwick (Challenge Cup (Junior Fours).—First heat: Mercantile 1, Carlo Bay 2, Civil Service 3. Won by half a length. Time, 1m 47s. Second heat: Richmond 1, Tainor (Tas) 2. Won easily. Time, 1m 54s. Third heat: Kajambie 1, Enterprise 2. The Sydney men were hardly good enough for the Victorian Provincial Club, who just managed to win by a quarter.

The Advertiser – Intercollegiate Football

Thurs. 11th April 1912

Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/5335306>

The Sydney Morning Herald – Henley on Yarra

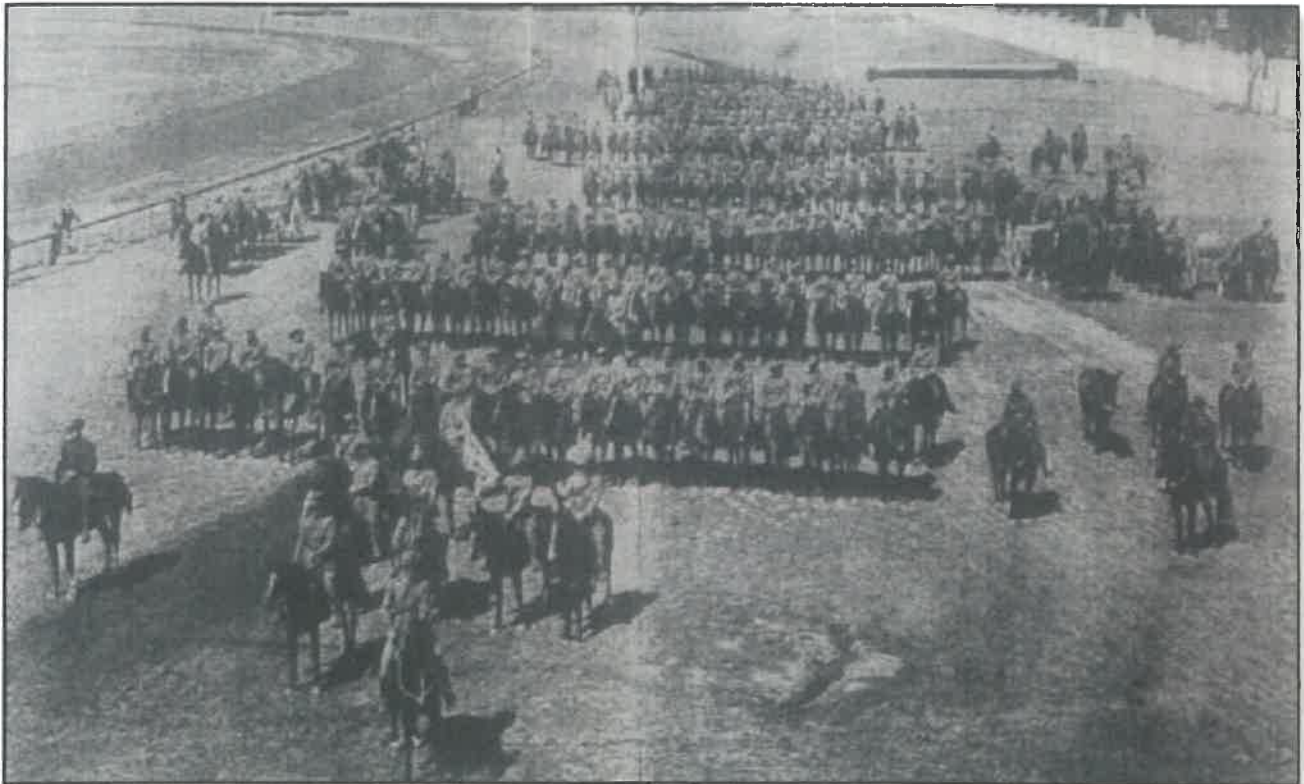
Mon. 28th October 1912

Source: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/15370660>

260	Ayliffe, James Hamilton ..	..	..	23	Bushman ..	S.	N.S.W. Gypsum-street, Broken Hill, N.S.W.	Hill, N.S.W. Frank Ayliffe, Gypsum-street, Broken Hill, N.S.W.	C. of E.
261	Ash, George Herbert	..	..	19	Driver ..	S.	Kensington Gardens, Ade- laide, South Australia	Mrs. N. Ash, mother, Kensington Gar- dens, Adelaide, South Australia	Cong.
262	Aston, John ..	..	..	37	Seaman ..	M.	Anstin-street, Adelaide, South Australia	Mrs. A. R. Aston, wife, 136 Wakefield- street, Adelaide, South Australia	C. of E.
263	Bagot, Charles Ernest ..	..	..	20	Student ..	S.	30 Marlborough-street, St. Peters, Adelaide, South Australia	Mrs. C. M. Bagot, 30 Marlborough-street, College Park, Adelaide, South Australia	C. of E.

C E Bagot Enlistment notice

Source: National Archives of Australia digital documents



3rd Light Horse Regiment Public Parade – Adelaide Show Grounds

Adelaide Observer 26th September 1914

Source: http://alh-research.tripod.com/Light_Horse/index.blog?topic_id=1105007

The Gallipoli Campaign

When trench warfare on the Western Front in late 1914 began to drift towards a never-ending stalemate, the British War Council proposed a battle strategy that striking Germany's allies, Austria, Hungary and Turkey could result in an eventual defeat for Germany. Originally, the invasion of Turkey was outlined as a naval operation and was assigned to the Royal Navy. However, after numerous failed attempts to force submarines through the Dardanelles, the British Cabinet settled on an agreement that land forces could be utilised. A combined international force was assembled under the command of British General Sir Ian Hamilton, and a three-pronged landing was planned to eliminate the Turkish defenders from the straits. Once the straits were conquered, it was believed the threat of the fleet's canons would influence mass panic within the Turkish Cabinet, which would most likely encourage Turkey's surrender in the war.



ANZAC Cove from sea – Australian War Memorial
Gallipoli – Unknown Photograph May 1915
Source: <http://www.awm.gov.au/collection/C02032/>

On the morning of 25th April 1915, the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps landed north of Gaba Tepe while the British forces landed at Cape Helles on the Gallipoli Peninsula. The intent of these two landings was to conquer the Turkish forts commanding the narrow straits.

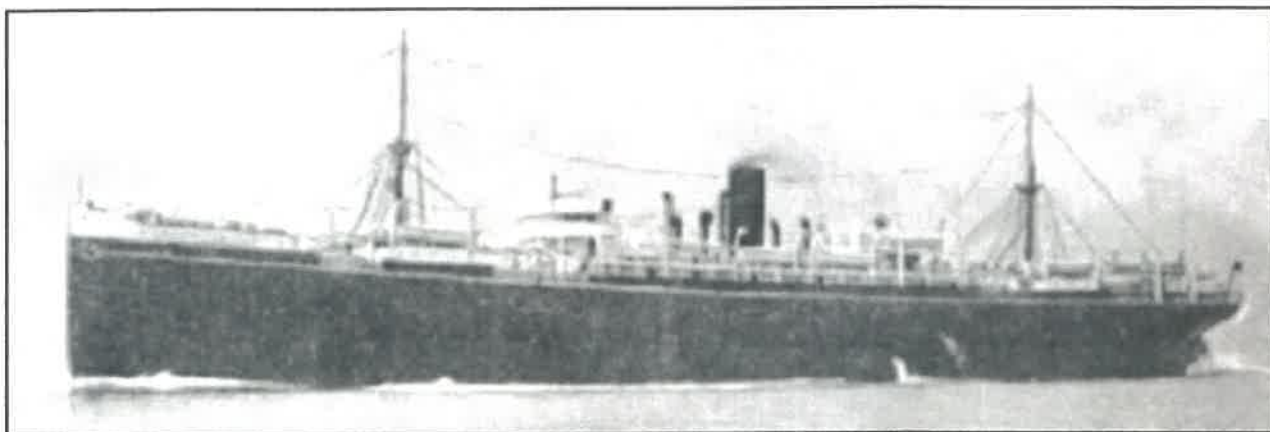
The Gallipoli campaign was documented as one of the most heroic but costly failures during World War 1 and by December 1915 plans were created to evacuate the forces that were still engaging in combat from Gallipoli. The evacuation of Anzac and Suvla forces began on 19th of December with the last British troops leaving by 8th January 1916. The entire operation evacuated more than 142 000 men.

26,000 ANZACs were sent to Gallipoli, which consisted of 1,006 officers and 25,104 other ranks. Sadly, 362 officers and 7,779 men were killed in action, died of wounds or suffered various diseases. Charles Ernest Bagot was wounded in action and was buried at sea. Although only nine Victoria Crosses were awarded to soldiers in Australian units, 26,000 brave, courageous men and women are still commemorated for their commitment and sacrifice.

The Gallipoli Campaign was deemed a military failure in terms of the loss of life suffered, but the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps were heroes. Australia had only recently become an independent Federation and Gallipoli was the inaugural event that brought all the colonies and the people of Australia into one nation. The Gallipoli campaign is recognised as the event that defines Australia as a country and is without a doubt an iconic and memorable achievement.

Charles Ernest Bagot's service at Gallipoli

On the 22nd October 1914, Charles Ernest Bagot departed Adelaide on board the HMAT (His Majesty's Australian Transports) A17 Port Lincoln at the age of 20. At the time of his enlistment Charles Bagot was an athletic and capable young adult. He then proceeded to join the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force. Charles was trained in Egypt and later arrived at Gallipoli shores on the 9th of May 1915.



HMAT Port Lincoln

Adelaide, South Australia – Unknown Photographer - 1914

Source: <http://alh-research.tripod.com/ships lh.htm#portlincoln>

On the 3rd of July 1915 Charles was admitted to a hospital at Monash Valley, Gallipoli. During his time at the hospital it was discovered that he had inherited a severe case of influenza, which eventually led to his relocation to the No 2 Stationary hospital on the same day. Charles was discharged and declared fit for battle on the 17th of July 1915.

On the 4th of August 1915 Charles Bagot was admitted to the No 1 General hospital due to diarrhoea. After a week of care at the General hospital he was relocated but this time to the No 3 Auxiliary Hospital on the 10th of August 1915. During his time at the hospital he suffered serious illness and later that month he was invalided to Egypt, but with phenomenal fortitude, he requested to be transported back to Gallipoli to serve his country. Charles Bagot was then reunited with his unit on Destroyer Hill, Gallipoli on the 24th of August 1915.

Regtl. No.	263	Rank	PRIVATE.
Name	BAGOT, CHARLES ERNEST.		
Died	Date	9th NOVEMBER 1915.	
	Place	ON H.S. NEURALIA AT SEA.	
	Cause of Death	WOUNDS.	
Nature and Date of Report			
NOH, ROLL. 13/11/15.			
By whom made			
Medical Officer H S Neuralia.			

Report of death

Source: Page 35 National Archives of Australia Digital Documents

On the 9th of November 1915, Charles Ernest Bagot suffered a gunshot to his abdomen. He was immediately admitted to a hospital. Charles was admitted to the 13th Casualty Clearing station. They tried to transport

him to the nearest base hospital that had vacant beds, but unfortunately, it was too late for Charles Ernest Bagot because he died of wounds at sea on the 9th of November 1915. His body was buried at sea by P. Stidston on the H.S Neuralia, 6 miles off Anzac Cove.



Map of the Gallipoli Peninsula

Source: http://www.canakkalehotel.com/canakkale_hotel_gallipolimap.htm

Charles Ernest Bagot's ANZAC Spirit

Charles Bagot portrayed unimaginable discipline and an inconceivable devotion to serve his country. Charles' alacrity to reconcile with his unit assisted his recovery in hospital multiple times. When a man is usually invalided to Egypt and declared unfit for warfare, a remarkable percentage of men would celebrate their survival but Charles Ernest Bagot was no common man. Charles was an ANZAC. Charles Ernest Bagot challenged the official declaration of his invalidation and vigorously requested his immediate return to Gallipoli.

Before the war, Charles was barely an adult who had just recently enrolled into an engineering school at the University of Adelaide. Charles was an ordinary youthful man with great academic success and the privilege to attend University, which was considered a very big accomplishment during the early 20th century and despite all this, Charles still elected to enlist for the war.



Hand-coloured Portrait of C E Bagot

This was donated to St. Peter's College after the war

The Messages of its Walls and Fields – The History of St.Peters College 2010

Written by Katharine Thornton

One can only be capable of fantasizing about Charles' mental stability. During Charles' time at Gallipoli he encountered numerous days where he was fatigued and provoked after endless days of trench warfare. Charles was also frustrated when he was rendered incapable and was left on a hospital bed. Despite three hospital admissions, witnessing bloodshed during battle and also tolerating incalculable combat anxieties, Charles Bagot refused to discontinue his service and paid the ultimate price of himself for the birth of his nation. This is true ANZAC Spirit.



Medals issued to A. Bagot (Charles' next of kin)

Source: Page 59 National Archives of Australia Digital Documents

Impact left on South Australia

The impact on Australia after the Gallipoli campaign was extravagant. Large numbers of people died and South Australian communities acknowledged their losses. Almost every individual in the state had lost someone they had known. Much of the Australian economy, government and society in general was transformed in World War I. Women had to replace men in the workforce, but were not paid reasonably.

However, many legislations and acts were made in Parliament, such as the War Pensions Act and the War Census Act. Nonetheless, the impact of the war only became much more apparent when the soldiers returned, with many losses for a country with a relatively small population.



C E Bagot on the Roll of Honour Wall at the Australian War Memorial, Canberra

Unknown Photographer, Australian War Memorial, Canberra

Source: http://alh-research.tripod.com/Light_Horse/index.blog?start=1229954459&topic_id=1105007

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