A soldier wounded in battle was by no means doomed to die. He would hopefully be rescued by stretcher bearers and taken to a nearby aid post. Next, he would be evacuated to an Advanced Dressing Station (A.D.S.) before being sent on to a Casualty Clearing Station. If needed, he may finally go on to a base hospital far from the front, perhaps even in the UK, to make a full recovery. At each step, however, men could succumb to their wounds or disease. Today the medical facilities are long gone but the cemeteries that grew beside them remain as silent reminders of the intricate system of medical evacuation that was developed to save lives during the war.

Duhallow A.D.S Cemetery is one of the many burial grounds created by medical units in the Ypres Salient. This one was begun on the first day of the Third Ypres Offensive in July 1917 by the 39th Division. As the fighting raged on, thousands of men were treated and those who died were laid to rest here. After the 1918 Armistice, Plots VII, VIII & IX were created and additional burials from several small cemeteries and isolated graves were brought here. The cemetery was designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield and Noel Rew.

The cemetery register, plan and visitors’ book can be found at the cemetery entrance.

**DUHALLOW A.D.S. CEMETERY**

Total number of graves: **1,602**

- Identified: **1,471**
- Unidentified: **26**
- Australian: **38**
- Belgian: **6**
- German: **54**
- Indian: **1**
- New Zealand: **1**
- South African: **3**
- United Kingdom: **1**

For more information please scan here.
Captain Charles Trevor-Roper was with his men of the 14th Hampshire Regiment near St Julian when he was wounded. His men brought him to Duhallow A.D.S., a journey of some eight kilometers through the broken landscape. Despite the efforts of the doctors, he died of his injuries and was laid to rest here in what is today Plot I, Row A, Grave 30. His wife Gertrude chose the inscription for his headstone ‘Omnia Vincit Amor’ or Love Conquers All. Their only son, Richard, served in the Second World War as the tail gunner in Guy Gibson’s Lancaster bomber during the Dambusters Raid in May 1943. Richard was killed during a raid over Germany ten months later and rests in CWGC’s Durnbach War Cemetery.

**HIGHLIGHTS**

Pause before heading into the cemetery. The Cross of Sacrifice stands sentinel at the entrance and you are presented with a view over the headstones from the raised height of the road. Head down into the cemetery. To your left and right you will see two large stone blocks - head towards the left-hand stone.

Sometimes war-time cemeteries could be destroyed or damaged in later fighting and the graves lost. In these cases, the War Graves Commission placed memorial stones in a nearby cemetery naming the individuals lost and placed a special ‘Duhallow’ stone upon which are inscribed details of what happened. Today, you can find these blocks in CWGC sites around the world but the first place they were used was here at Duhallow A.D.S. Cemetery.

Head towards the Stone of Remembrance at the back of the cemetery, staying near the left-hand boundary wall. About halfway to the rear you will see dozens of headstones closely grouped together. Being away from the front line did not guarantee safety. German artillery constantly bombarded the rear areas and German aircraft attacked any target of opportunity. Tragically, in Plot II, Row F are buried 41 men of the 13th Labour Company who died in January 1918 when a German aircraft attacked an ammunition train. Look out for the crossed tools headstone badge of the Labour Corps and the stag of the Seaforth Highlanders.

Continue towards the Stone of Remembrance. You will soon spot a group of headstones with a distinctive flat top. Medical care was provided to all wounded soldiers, including allied and enemy combatants. Today you will find French, Belgian and German graves here, containing men who succumbed to their wounds despite the efforts of the medical staff at this A.D.S. There are 54 Germans in this plot, and many of their graves are marked with a distinctively shaped headstone. Can you spot the French and Belgian graves elsewhere in the cemetery?