

Westminster Abbey



A SERVICE OF THANKSGIVING TO CELEBRATE THE CENTENARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH WAR GRAVES COMMISSION



Tuesday 23rd May 2017
Noon

A CENTURY OF COMMEMORATION

‘With the growth of the war the Commission’s work naturally covered every part of the world where the men of the Empire had served and died – from the vast and known cities of our dead in France and Flanders to hidden and outlying burial-grounds of a few score at the ends of the earth. These resting-places are situated on every conceivable site – on bare hills flayed by years of battle, in orchards and meadows, besides populous towns or little villages, in jungle-glades, at coast ports, in far-away islands, among desert sands, and desolate ravines.’

Rudyard Kipling, *The Graves of the Fallen* (1919)

1917 was the darkest year of the war for the British Empire. Several costly offensives had failed to break the deadlock on the Western Front. Britain’s allies were faltering and German submarines were threatening her vital maritime supply lines. The founding of the Imperial War Graves Commission came at a time when the prospect of victory had never seemed more distant.



Major General Sir Fabian Ware KCVO CBE CB CMG

The driving force behind its creation was Fabian Ware, a former journalist and educator, who served with a Red Cross Unit during the early months of the conflict. By 1916 he was leading a Directorate of Graves Registration and Enquiries, which documented the locations of burials and provided photographs of graves to relatives. In early 1917, a proposal was submitted to the Imperial War Conference for the formation of a permanent, civilian organisation to care for the dead of the British Empire, and the IWGC was established by Royal Charter on 21st May 1917.

From the outset, this new body was conceived as a multinational organisation. ‘On every field of battle,’ wrote Ware, ‘soldiers of the United Kingdom fell and were buried side by side with their comrades from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland, from India and from all the British Colonies.’ All would be represented on the new Commission, in an unprecedented collaboration.

Even as the war continued, the IWGC began to plan its work. A report by Sir Frederic Kenyon, Director of the British Museum, established the earliest tenets: that the memorials should be permanent, and that there should be no distinction made on the basis of rank or class, whether military or civilian. Furthermore, wrote Kenyon, ‘no less honour should be paid to the last resting places of Indian and other non-Christian members of the Empire than to those of our British soldiers.’

Once the Commission's proposals began to be formed, there was vociferous debate over the most fitting way to commemorate the dead, and particularly over the tension between individual freedom and collective equality. The principle of non-repatriation, although emotive, was less contentious than the proposal for a uniform headstone. Thousands signed an unsuccessful petition requesting that families should be able to choose a cruciform marker for their loved ones.



Soldiers tending the graves of their fallen comrades at "Trois Arbres Cemetery", Steenwerck

Several of Britain's leading artists were employed to design cemeteries and memorials, among them Sir Edwin Lutyens, Sir Reginald Blomfield, Sir Herbert Baker, and Charles Holden. Arthur Hill of Kew Gardens advised on planting, the writer Rudyard Kipling served as literary advisor. Macdonald Gill designed the font which would be used on the headstones, and sculptors such as Charles Sargeant Jagger were commissioned. Assistant architects were responsible for the specific designs of most of the cemeteries, with preference given to veterans, as Kenyon explained: 'Those who have themselves served, and whose comrades lie in these cemeteries, are best qualified to express the sentiment which we desire the cemeteries to convey.'

By 1927, over 400,000 headstones had been installed, spread across 5,000 burial grounds in 100 different countries: from Archangel to Zanzibar. Two-thirds of the graves were in France and Flanders, where the planting of 63 miles of hedges and 540 acres of grass transformed once-desolate ground.

Great memorials listed the names of the 'Missing': those whose bodies were never found, whose graves had been lost in the fighting, or who could not be identified and were buried beneath a headstone bearing Kipling's haunting inscription 'Known Unto God'. The most famous was the Menin Gate in Ypres, inaugurated in 1927, when General Plumer told the families of those lost without trace, 'He is not missing; he is here'. The opening of the Thiepval Memorial on the Somme in 1932 was seen as the crowning moment in the Commission's work. At its unveiling, the Prince of Wales expressed the desire to honour the dead not only in words, but also by 'material expression... as enduring as human hands and human art can make it.'

The new cemeteries and memorials were devoted not only to the dead, but also to the bereaved: for the veterans and families left behind. By the end of the decade, some 800,000 names were listed in published registers and over 250,000 copies had been sold. IWGC direction boards and signposts were erected, and maps were printed and distributed.

Tourism and pilgrimage to the former battlefields began almost as soon as the conflict ended and visitor numbers rose dramatically at the end of the 1920s. In 1939, some 160,000 signatures were left in visitor books in France and Belgium. The cemetery at Etaples on the French coast was seen by hundreds of thousands – if not millions – since it was visible from the busy railway line between Boulogne and Paris. Ware arranged for trains to slow down as they passed.

Visitors often remarked on the revelatory experience of seeing the newly-constructed cemeteries. In Salonika, the author Ian Hay found a physical manifestation of the scale and diversity of the British Empire's efforts:

To wander through one of these cemeteries, and note the diversity of names recorded – names of men, of ranks, of regiments, of counties, of countries – is to read in miniature the roll-call of the Empire... Here we have, lying side by side, an infantry private, a sapper, an artillery bombardier, a colonel of Yeomanry, a machine-gun sergeant, a regimental stretcher-bearer, and a Maltese transport driver... I saw the grave of a Red Cross nurse, in no way differing from those of the men around her.

From the moment of its inception, the Commission sought to communicate. Rudyard Kipling's lavishly-illustrated pamphlet, *The Graves of the Fallen*, was one of a number of publications sponsored by the IWGC to explain its work. Fabian Ware's radio broadcasts on Armistice Day became an established feature of the annual remembrance period. Gardeners talked to the BBC about their duties, and the Commission organised lectures and photographic exhibitions, as well as commissioning a film.

Over the years, the war cemeteries and memorials became integral to public memory across the British Empire. Communities across the world engaged with war graves near to them in different ways. In the United Kingdom, the National Federation of Women's Institutes and the British Legion assisted with the inspection of burial plots and headstones. In Kenya, the East African Women's League helped with horticultural and structural maintenance.

The last memorial to the missing of the First World War was completed at Villers-Brettonneux in 1938. A year later, the British Empire was at war once again. By the summer of 1940, German forces had taken control of Belgium and France. Some cemeteries and memorials were damaged in the fighting but most remained unscathed, although their maintenance suffered after many of

the Commission's staff were evacuated.



Horticultural staff of the Imperial War Graves Commission (IWGC)

With the process of burial and commemoration now established, Graves Registration Units were organised immediately and land for cemeteries was identified early – sometimes even before battles were fought. A further 600,000 Commonwealth dead were eventually commemorated through the construction of

over 350,000 headstones, placed in original First World War cemeteries as well as in more than 500 newly-constructed sites, and through lists of names on 36 new memorials.

The Commission's work now covered even more of the globe, from the deserts of North Africa to the jungles of Burma. Although military casualties were fewer than in the First World War, the far greater number of British civilians killed by enemy action required a new form of commemoration. A Roll of Honour for civilian dead constituting over 66,000 names was placed in Westminster Abbey in 1956.

The years following the Second World War saw rapid political change, most markedly felt in the changing relationship between the nations of the former British Empire. In 1960 the organisation changed its name to the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, while the formation of what became the European Union reframed the cemeteries of France and Belgium. Meanwhile, continuing conflicts around the world affected the maintenance of war graves, from Indonesia to the Falklands, from Iraq to Syria.

At the turn of the 21st century, much of the Commission's work would have been familiar to the pioneers who first began the work of commemoration. Gardeners continued to tend the grass and flowers just as their forebears had. Records continued to be preserved and amended, although now in digitized form. Dozens of remains continued to be discovered on former battlefields every year, each requiring fit and proper burial. A new cemetery was created at Fromelles in 2010 after the discovery of a mass grave of 150 soldiers killed in 1916.

The CWGC was at the heart of national and international events to mark the centenary of the First World War in 2014 and visitor numbers surged. The passing of the wartime generations meant that few now had any direct memory of the conflicts, or those who lost their lives, leading to renewed consideration of the meaning of commemoration.

Yet the legacy of the dead had always attracted a variety of interpretations. To King George V, they were 'silent witnesses to the desolation of war' which might draw nations together with 'a common heroism and a common agony'. Winston Churchill, Chairman of the IWGC from 1919 to 1921, imagined that 'even if our language, our institutions, and our Empire all have faded from the memory of man, these great stones will still preserve the memory of a common purpose pursued by a great nation in the remote past, and will undoubtedly excite the wonder and the reverence of a future age.' In the words of Fabian Ware, 'nothing brings the stern facts home more forcibly than a visit to the cemeteries and memorials... in a few poignant hours [visitors'] minds move from bewilderment to reflection'.

A century later, those places continue to be cared for by some 1,300 CWGC staff. Among their predecessors were the wartime generations: most had seen military service, and tended the graves of their comrades. For some, guardianship of the dead became a way of life, passed down to their children and grandchildren. Today, for many of the men and women who care for Commonwealth war graves and memorials in every part of the world, the task remains a vocation. It is in their hands, their skills and craftsmanship, and their commitment, that these monuments to the past are preserved for the future.

'Why spend money on the dead?' asked Edmund Blunden, literary advisor to the Commission in the late 1930s. 'Are there no causes affecting the living and meriting of the funds? But the dead speak yet through achievement of beauty... so many, so serene, so mysterious; or perhaps so beyond common care or fear.'

Dr Glyn Pryor, Chief Historian, Commonwealth War Graves Commission



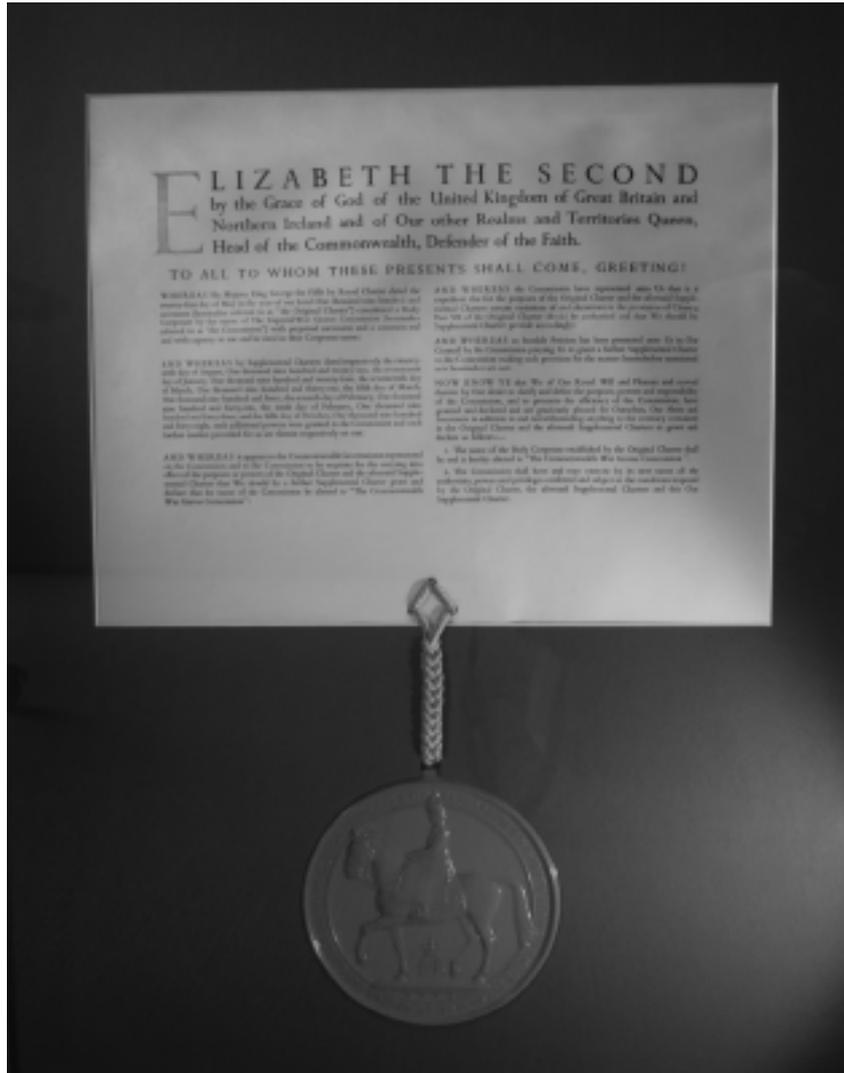
A stonemason in the UK engraves a Canadian headstone destined for a cemetery in northern France



A cemetery in transition: Coxyde Military Cemetery, Belgium, 1922

THE ROYAL CHARTER, 1960

The original charter for the Commission was signed and inaugurated on 21st May 1917. The charter provided the Commission with the authority to carry out its work and set out its specific duties and responsibilities. Subsequent revisions to the charter have been made in the intervening 100 years, (this particular version records the renaming of the Commission from the Imperial War Graves Commission to the Commonwealth War Graves Commission in 1960). Regardless of these revisions, the fundamental duties and responsibilities of the CWGC have remained consistent throughout its history – to record the names, and maintain, in perpetuity, the graves and memorials of the Commonwealth forces who died in the First (and later Second) World War.



The Royal Charter

CIVILIAN WAR DEAD

The duty of recording the names of the civilian war dead of the Commonwealth from the Second World War was entrusted, by Royal Charter, to the Imperial War Graves Commission (IWGC) in February 1941. Fabian Ware, the founder and Vice-Chairman of the IWGC, had written to the British Prime Minister Winston Churchill in September 1940, suggesting that the duties of the Commission be extended to commemorate civilians:

“...we have to consider the commemoration of civilians, men, women and children, by the deliberate slaughter of whom the enemy is creating a new category of normal war casualties. The Commission cannot omit to commemorate these if the higher purposes inspiring their work are still to guide them.”

This proposal was accepted, and the Commission began collecting the names of those civilians killed during the conflict and record them in permanent registers. These registers, once completed, were enrolled in Westminster Abbey where they have been on permanent display ever since.



The Civilian Rolls

Over the intervening years, and as new research has been conducted and new records uncovered, additional names have been added to the original registers – indeed an addenda was added to one volume for this very purpose in the 1970s. In 2015, several hundred new names were presented to the Commission for inclusion following research undertaken by the ‘In From the Cold’ project team. The names, many of them of civilians who had died overseas, had been

missed from the original rolls. Given the numbers involved, they could not be accommodated in the existing rolls, and the decision was taken to create two new volumes. The new volumes have been made to replicate the existing rolls, but have also been designed to allow the addition of further names should any new research bring them to light.

Andrew Fetherston, Archivist, Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Members of the congregation are kindly requested to refrain from using private cameras, video, or sound recording equipment. Please ensure that mobile phones and other electronic devices are switched off.

The church is served by a hearing loop. Users should turn their hearing aid to the setting marked T.

The service is conducted by The Very Reverend Dr John Hall, Dean of Westminster.

The service is sung by the Westminster Abbey Special Service Choir, conducted by James O'Donnell, Organist and Master of the Choristers.

The organ is played by Daniel Cook, Sub-Organist.

The Band of the Scots Guards is directed by Major Ian Johnson and plays by kind permission of Major General Ben Bathurst CBE, Major General Commanding The Household Division.

The Countess of Wessex's String Orchestra is directed by Captain David Hammond and plays by kind permission of Major General Ben Bathurst CBE, General Officer Commanding London District.

The Royal Charter Supplement will be borne by Andrew Fetherston, Archivist, Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

The Civilian Rolls will be borne by Stuart Eldergill, Gardener, Cannock and North Central Region, Commonwealth War Graves Commission, and Richard Lockwood, Skilled Maintenance Craftsman, Eastern Region, Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

Before the service, the Band of the Scots Guards, and the Countess of Wessex's String Orchestra, play:

Allegretto <i>from</i> Palladio	<i>Karl Jenkins (b 1944)</i>
A Moorside Suite	<i>Gustav Holst (1874–1934)</i>
Air <i>from</i> Serenade in G	<i>Ernest Moeran (1894–1950)</i>
English Folk Song Suite	<i>Ralph Vaughan Williams (1872–1958)</i>
Three Celtic Folksongs	<i>Traditional arranged by Moore</i>
Out of Africa	<i>John Barry (1933–2011)</i>
The Banks of Green Willow	<i>George Butterworth (1885–1916) arranged by Martelli</i>
Earl of Oxford March <i>from</i> William Byrd Suite	<i>Gordon Jacob (1895–1984)</i>
Keltic Lament	<i>John Foulds (1880–1939) arranged by Woodhouse</i>
March <i>from</i> Things To Come	<i>Arthur Bliss (1891–1975)</i>
Dartmoor, 1912 <i>from</i> War Horse	<i>John Williams (b 1932) arranged by Bulla</i>
Crown of India March	<i>Edward Elgar (1857–1934)</i>

Matthew Jorysz, Assistant Organist, plays:

Elegy	<i>George Thalben-Ball (1896–1987)</i>
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The High Sheriff of Greater London, Lady Hameed, accompanied by the Under Sheriff, Lynn Johansen, are received at the Great West Door by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and conducted to their seats. All remain seated.

The Lord Mayor of London, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, and Duty Officer Tim Rolph, are received at the Great West Door by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and conducted to their seats. All remain seated.

Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant of Greater London is received at the Great West Door by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster and is conducted to his seat. All remain seated.

The Right Honourable Sir Michael Fallon KCB, Secretary of State for Defence, is received at the Great West Door by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. Presentations are made. All remain seated.

The Lord Mayor of Westminster is received at the Great West Door by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. Presentations are made, and he is conducted to his seat. All stand, and then sit.

All stand.

His Royal Highness The Duke of Kent is received at the Great West Gate by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

ORDER OF SERVICE

All remain standing. The choir sings

THE INTROIT

TO thee, O Lord, do I lift up my soul :
my God, I trust in thee.

*Sergei Rachmaninoff (1873–1943)
from the Liturgy of St John Chrysostom*

Psalm 25: 1

All remain standing to sing

THE HYMN

during which the clergy and choir, together with His Royal Highness The Duke of Kent, move to their places. The Royal Charter Supplement and the Civilian Rolls are processed through the Abbey Church and presented to the Dean at the High Altar.



ALL people that on earth do dwell,
sing to the Lord with cheerful voice;
him serve with fear, his praise forth tell,
come ye before him, and rejoice.

The Lord, ye know, is God indeed,
without our aid he did us make;
we are his folk, he doth us feed,
and for his sheep he doth us take.

O enter then his gates with praise,
approach with joy his courts unto;
praise, laud, and bless his name always,
for it is seemly so to do.

For why? the Lord our God is good:
his mercy is for ever sure;
his truth at all times firmly stood,
and shall from age to age endure.

To Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,
the God whom heaven and earth adore,
from men and from the Angel-host
be praise and glory evermore. Amen.

*Old Hundredth 334 NEH
Genevan Psalter 1551
arranged by Ralph Vaughan Williams*

*attributed to William Kethe (d 1594)
after Psalm 100*

All remain standing. The Very Reverend Dr John Hall, Dean of Westminster, gives

THE BIDDING

HERE in Westminster Abbey 3,300 people are buried or memorialised. Amongst them are many kings and queens and other members of the British royal family, as well as men and women famous for the leading part they played in the story of their own generation.

But one Grave stands apart, that of the Unknown Warrior, exhumed from one of the battlefield cemeteries in Northern France alongside those who had been buried hastily where they fell but whose burial ground was to be beautifully ordered and maintained.

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission across the world continues its charge of maintaining calm and orderly respect at the burial places of our war dead. This is a work of honour, so different from the practices after battle of earlier generations. Today as we mark the centenary of their foundation, we gather to express our thanks, to celebrate their achievement and to honour those who have held high the torch.

All sit. Her Excellency Janice Charette, Canadian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom, reads from the Nave Pulpit

IN FLANDERS FIELDS

IN Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie,
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

Lieutenant Colonel John McCrae (1872–1918)

All remain seated for

THE TESTIMONIES

by

Lieutenant General Ravi Eipe

Commonwealth War Graves Commission Honorary Liaison Officer, India

and

Joey Monareng

Technical Supervisor, Commonwealth War Graves Commission, South Africa

All remain seated. The choir sings

THE ANTHEM

KEEP me as the apple of an eye :
hide me under the shadow of thy wings.

Humphrey Clucas (b 1941)

Psalm 17: 8

All remain seated. The Right Honourable Sir Michael Fallon KCB, Chairman, Commonwealth War Graves Commission, reads from the Great Lectern

THE FIRST READING

‘**O** THAT my words were written down! O that they were inscribed in a book! O that with an iron pen and with lead they were engraved on a rock for ever! For I know that my Redeemer lives, and that at the last he will stand upon the earth; and after my skin has been thus destroyed, then in my flesh I shall see God, whom I shall see on my side, and my eyes shall behold, and not another. My heart faints within me!’

Job 19: 23–27

All remain seated. The choir sings

THE PSALM

IT is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord : and to sing praises unto thy name, O most Highest;

to tell of thy loving-kindness early in the morning : and of thy truth in the night-season; upon an instrument of ten strings, and upon the lute : upon a loud instrument, and upon the harp. For thou, Lord, hast made me glad through thy works : and I will rejoice in giving praise for the operations of thy hands.

O Lord, how glorious are thy works : thy thoughts are very deep.

The righteous shall flourish like a palm-tree : and shall spread abroad like a cedar in Libanus.

Such as are planted in the house of the Lord : shall flourish in the courts of the house of our God.

They also shall bring forth more fruit in their age : and shall be fat and well-liking.

That they may shew how true the Lord my strength is : and that there is no unrighteousness in him.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son : and to the Holy Ghost;

as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be : world without end. Amen.

Walter Alcock (1861–1947)

Psalm 92: 1–5, 11–14

All remain seated. Vice Admiral Sir Tim Laurence KCVO CB ADC, Vice-Chairman, Commonwealth War Graves Commission, reads from the Great Lectern

THE SECOND READING

WE do not proclaim ourselves; we proclaim Jesus Christ as Lord and ourselves as your slaves for Jesus' sake. For it is the God who said, 'Let light shine out of darkness', who has shone in our hearts to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ. But we have this treasure in clay jars, so that it may be made clear that this extraordinary power belongs to God and does not come from us. We are afflicted in every way, but not crushed; perplexed, but not driven to despair; persecuted, but not forsaken; struck down, but not destroyed; always carrying in the body the death of Jesus, so that the life of Jesus may also be made visible in our bodies. For while we live, we are always being given up to death for Jesus' sake, so that the life of Jesus may be made visible in our mortal flesh. So death is at work in us, but life in you.

2 Corinthians 4: 5–12

All stand to sing

THE HYMN



IN Christ there is no east or west,
in him no south or north,
but one great fellowship of love
throughout the whole wide earth.

Join hands, then, brothers of the faith,
whate'er your race may be;
who serves my Father as a son
is surely kin to me.

In Christ now meet both east and west,
in him meet south and north,
all Christlike souls are one in him,
throughout the whole wide earth.

*St Stephen 15 NEH
William Jones (1726–1800)*

*from The Pageant of Darkness and Light
John Oxenham (1852–1941)*

All sit for

THE ADDRESS

by

*His Excellency The Honourable Alexander Downer AC
Australian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom*

All remain seated. The choir sings

THE ANTHEM

LORD, thou hast been our refuge : from one generation to another.
Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever the earth and the world were made : thou art God from everlasting, and world without end.
Thou turnest man to destruction : again thou sayest, Come again, ye children of men.
For a thousand years in thy sight are but as yesterday : seeing that is past as a watch in the night.

O God, our help in ages past,
our hope for years to come,
our shelter from the stormy blast,
and our eternal home.

As soon as thou scatterest them they are even as a sleep : and fade away suddenly like the grass.
In the morning it is green, and groweth up : but in the evening it is cut down, dried up, and withered.

For we consume away in thy displeasure : and are afraid at thy wrathful indignation.
For when thou art angry all our days are gone : we bring our years to an end, as a tale that is told.
The years of our age are three score years and ten; and though men be so strong that they come to four score years : yet is their strength but labour and sorrow; so passeth it away, and we are gone.

Turn thee again, O Lord, at the last : be gracious unto thy servants.
O satisfy us with thy mercy, and that soon : so shall we rejoice and be glad all the days of our life.

Lord, thou hast been our refuge : from one generation to another.
Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever the earth and the world were made : thou art God from everlasting, and world without end.
And the glorious majesty of the Lord be upon us : prosper thou the work of our hands, O prosper thou our handy-work.

Ralph Vaughan Williams

*Psalm 90: 1–7, 9–10, 13–14, 17
and from Man frail, and God eternal Isaac Watts (1674–1748)*

All kneel or remain seated. The Reverend Christopher Stoltz, Minor Canon and Precentor, leads

THE PRAYERS

IN thanksgiving for all who have worked over the past century to honour and dignify the graves of the Commonwealth war dead, let us pray.

The Reverend David Kettle CMM CD, Secretary General, Canadian Agency, Commonwealth War Graves Commission, says:

LET us give thanks for the men and women who gave their lives in service to their countries and to the Commonwealth: for the liberties they secured, and for the example of courage and sacrifice they continue to set before us.

Lord, in your mercy
hear our prayer.

Edward Chaplin CMG OBE, Commissioner, Commonwealth War Graves Commission, says:

LET us give thanks for one hundred years of service by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission: for architects, gardeners, and all whose skill and devotion have been dedicated to planning, building, and tending the graves and memorials.

Lord, in your mercy
hear our prayer.

Victoria Wallace, Director General, Commonwealth War Graves Commission, says:

LET us pray for the many nations and peoples represented by the work of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission: for their leaders, and for all who bear great responsibility in our own time for ensuring just and gentle rule.

Lord, in your mercy
hear our prayer.

Wayne Harrod, Gardener, Commonwealth War Graves Commission, says:

LET us pray for the peace of God's world: for regions and nations at war, for peoples at enmity, for victims of terror and oppression, and for all within the human family suffering the distress of economic hardship or the effects of natural disaster.

Lord, in your mercy
hear our prayer.

The Reverend Professor Vernon White, Canon in Residence, says:

LET us pray for those whose names we have never known, whose lives have been forgotten, and whose final resting places are known to God alone; and for all men, women, and children dispossessed and living without a home or homeland.

Lord, in your mercy
hear our prayer.

All remain seated. Ngāti Rānana, London Māori Club, sings

AU, e Ihu,
A tirohia
Arohaina iho rā
Whakaaetia ake au
Ki Tou uma piri ai
I te wā e ake ai
Enei ngaru kino nei
I te wā e kerī ai
Enei awaha kaha mai

Rānea tonu ana mai
Tau aroha atawhai
Kaha ana mai ko Koe
Ki te muru i ngā hē
Puna o te oranga
Whakahekea tenei wai
Kia pupū i roto nei
Tae noa ki te mutunga
Amine

*At me, O Jesus, Look;
show compassion.
Allow me to come
within your embrace
at the time of distress,
when these angry waves
seem to assail me,
when the storms
get stronger.*

*There is much abundance
of your love.
Your strength
washes away all evil.
Fountain of life,
let this water cascade forth
and bubble from within me
unto the end.
Amen.*

*sung by the men of the 28th (Māori) Battalion before the
battle at Chunuk Bair, Gallipoli, and at the battle's end*

The Precentor concludes:

In anticipation of that day when all things will be brought to perfection in Christ, let us pray together in the words he has given us:

OUR Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come; thy will be done; on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil. For thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

All stand to sing

THE HYMN



GOD of our fathers, known of old,
Lord of our far-flung battle line,
beneath whose awful hand we hold
dominion over palm and pine—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
lest we forget—lest we forget!

The tumult and the shouting dies;
the captains and the kings depart:
still stands thine ancient sacrifice,
an humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
lest we forget—lest we forget!

Far-called our navies melt away;
on dune and headland sinks the fire:
lo, all our pomp of yesterday
is one with Nineveh and Tyre!
Judge of the Nations, spare us yet,
lest we forget—lest we forget!

For heathen heart that puts her trust
in reeking tube and iron shard,
all valiant dust that builds on dust,
and guarding calls not thee to guard,
for frantic boast and foolish word—
thy mercy on thy people, Lord!

Melita 354 NEH
John Dykes (1823–76)
arranged by James O'Donnell (b 1961)

Rudyard Kipling (1865–1936)

All remain standing. The Dean pronounces

THE BLESSING

GOD grant to the living, grace; to the departed, rest; to the Church, The Queen, the Commonwealth, and all mankind, peace and concord; and to us sinners, life everlasting; and the blessing of God almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, be among you and remain with you always. **Amen.**

All remain standing to sing

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

GOD save our gracious Queen.
Long live our noble Queen.
God save The Queen.
Send her victorious,
happy, and glorious,
long to reign over us:
God save The Queen.

arranged by Gordon Jacob (1895–1984)

After the service the Sub-Organist plays:

Verdun (Allegro moderato)
from Sonata No 2 Op 151

Charles Villiers Stanford (1852–1924)

The Band of the Scots Guard plays:

Pomp and Circumstance Op 39 No 1

Edward Elgar

Members of the congregation are requested to remain in their places until invited to move by the Stewards.

The bells of the Abbey Church are rung.

