

The Gallipollian

*The Journal of the
Gallipoli Association*

No. 126 - AUTUMN 2011



The River Clyde at V Beach, 25 April, 1915

by *Charles Dixon* - reproduced by kind permission
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EDITOR'S CHANGE OF ADDRESS

By the time this issue of *The Gallipolian* reaches members, the Editor will have **moved house!** A 'Mail Redirection' from my former address is in place until the end of November 2011, so letters already sent to me should have been redirected. I acknowledge all mail so if you think something has gone astray please contact me at my new address which is given inside the front cover of the journal. Please note, this is only a temporary 'billet' pending a permanent house move later in the year.

There will be no change in the Editor's e-mail address or contact telephone number although Broadband may be slower at the new address and it might be desirable to contact me by e-mail before sending any large attachments.

While on the subject of addresses, from time to time readers notify me of change of address etc. However, I do not hold members' address details as the journal is despatched by our printers using labels provided by the Membership Secretary. **Thus, change of address should be notified direct to John Crowe, the Membership Secretary** (contact details inside front cover). Changes of e-mail address should be similarly notified to John.

The Membership Secretary is keen to have members' e-mail addresses and telephone numbers, so please remember to update him. He would also like to have first names as initials can cause confusion where a number of members have the same surname.

SUBSCRIPTION REMINDER

A number of subscriptions are overdue and some members are not paying the correct amount. Although the Membership Secretary follows up cases of non-payment, or payment at the wrong rate, it would help greatly if all members would check their bank records to ensure that payment has been made for 2011, and the amount was correct. If not, please have your standing order/direct debit authority amended and let John know that this has been done. If you normally pay by cheque, please let John have the amount due or outstanding as soon as possible.

The current subscription rates (last increased in January 2009) are **£20** a year for UK members (£18 if paid by Direct Debit). Overseas Members pay **£25** (£22.50 if payment by Direct Debit is possible).

Please note that Mr W J Marsh is no longer Treasurer and that payments by cheque should be sent to the Membership Secretary (contact details inside the front cover).

Vicki Genrich, Hon. Treasurer

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Gallipoli Association will be held at 11.30am on Wednesday 19 October 2011 at The Naval Club, 38 Hill Street, London W1. Directions for The Naval Club are included on the enclosed booking form for the Autumn Lunch.

Agenda

1. Apologies for absence.
2. Minutes of the AGM held on Wednesday 20 October 2010 – printed below.
3. Chairman's Report.
4. Treasurer's Report and Adoption of the 2010 Accounts.
5. Election of Officers: Chairman – Captain C T F Fagan DL, Secretary – J C Watson Smith, Treasurer – Mrs V Genrich, Membership Secretary – J Crowe, Public Relations Officer – S Kleinig, Editor – F Summerson, Webmaster – S Chambers.
6. Election of Committee: Colonel S M W Hickey, Major H D Jenner, D R Saunders MBE, Colonel J R H Stopford.
7. Any other business.

Note: Members wishing to raise any item under Any Other Business should do so in writing to the Secretary at least 21 days before the date of the AGM.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE GALLIPOLI ASSOCIATION HELD AT THE NAVAL CLUB, HILL STREET, LONDON W1 ON 20 OCTOBER 2010

Present: The Chairman, Captain C T F Fagan, Secretary, J C Watson Smith, Treasurer, W J Marsh, Membership Secretary, J Crowe, Editor, F Summerson, Col. S M W Hickey, Major H D Jenner, Mr S Kleinig and 17 members.

Apologies were received from Mr T and Mrs G Chamberlin, Lt. Cmdr. A Coxon, Mrs V Genrich, Mr and Mrs A F Grover and Mr D R Saunders.

1. Minutes

The minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on 15 October 2009 were approved and signed as a true record.

2. Chairman's Report

The Chairman presented his report, which was circulated to those present and published in the Winter 2010 issue of *The Gallipolian* – No. 124.

3. Treasurer's Report

The Treasurer presented his report and circulated copies of the Income and Expenditure Account and the Balance Sheet for the year ended 31 December 2009, which were adopted.

4. Election of Officers and Committee

The following were elected for the year:

Chairman	Captain C T F Fagan
Secretary	J C Watson Smith
Treasurer	Mrs V Genrich
Membership Secretary	J Crowe
Editor	F Summerson
Webmaster	A Crooks

Committee: Colonel S M W Hickey, Major H D Jenner, Mr S Kleinig, Mr W J Marsh, Mr D R Saunders and Colonel J R H Stopford.

5. Any Other Business

The Chairman reported that Mr Len Sellers had drawn attention to the omission of the Royal Naval Division from the list of regiments which had served at Gallipoli, published on the Association's website. This would be included as soon as practical.

THE 29TH DIVISION MEMORIAL

The annual commemoration at the 29th Division Memorial, Stretton-on-Dunsmore, Warwickshire took place on 13 March. The weather was favourable, which perhaps helped to encourage a larger than usual attendance. The Mayor of Rugby, representatives of the Coventry No. 1 Branch of the Royal British Legion and other RBL branches were present, together with other organisations and several 'living history' units.

James Watson Smith welcomed those attending and gave a short address, outlining the reason for the commemoration being held at this spot. The *Last Post* was then sounded and Standards lowered for the Exhortation. Silence was then kept, after which Standards were raised. Wreaths were laid by Councillor Don Williams, Mayor of Rugby; Colonel Michael Hickey on behalf of The Gallipoli Association; Suzanne Webster (Heart of England Branch of The Western Front Association); and by Noel Doolan (No.1 Coventry Branch, Royal British Legion).

A number of those present were descendants of members of the 29th Division that marched past HRH King George V at this spot in March 1915. We look forward to welcoming these and hopefully many more next year when the ceremony will take place on Sunday 11 March 2012. A photograph of the Association wreath being laid by Colonel Michael Hickey can be found on page 29.

ANZAC/GALLIPOLI DAY SERVICES

The Committee and the Editor are grateful to all correspondents who provided reports, a selection of which are reproduced below, on Remembrance Services held on or about 25 April at locations in Great Britain, Ireland and elsewhere.

London

A few hardy souls among the membership, including our Public Relations Officer, Simon Kleinig, were present at the well-attended Dawn Service, held this year at the Australian War Memorial, Hyde Park (see photograph on page 29).

Because 25 April fell on Easter Monday, the order and timings of the other commemorations were similar to those in 2010. At 8.00am, we joined the 'Anzacs' at the Cenotaph where 'The Gallipolians' formed one of the contingents on parade, with our Chairman laying a wreath on behalf of the Association. At the invitation of the Australian and New Zealand High Commissions, members were again given seats for the Service of Commemoration and Remembrance in Westminster Abbey, which took place 9.00am.

The final commemoration was the Association's annual wreath-laying ceremony at The Gallipoli Memorial in St Paul's Cathedral at 11.15am. After a short but moving service, conducted by the Revd. Canon Michael Hampel, wreaths were laid by representatives of HM Government and the Armed Services, by representatives of Australia, New Zealand, France and Turkey, and by our Chairman on behalf of the Association. *Last Post* and *Reveille* were sounded by C/Sgt. Matthew Simmonds, Band of The Scots Guards, and the *Lament* played by Piper Major Roger Huth, formerly Scots Guards.

Members then walked down Ludgate Hill to 'The Albion', New Bridge Street where the Association's Gallipoli Day lunch was held. During the lunch a decanter – a gift from Tim Pitman, 'our man in Australia' – was presented to the Association by his sister Anna Southgate who lives in London and is also an Association member. It was presented filled with rum which was duly circulated round the table! A photograph of Simon Kleinig receiving the decanter from Anna on behalf of the Association can be found on page 30.

Afghanistan

I am grateful to member Paul Ridgway who sent me the address given by Mr Stephen Smith, the Australian Minister of Defence, to troops serving in Uruzgan Province, Afghanistan, an extract from which is reproduced below:

“We gather at this hour, and on this day, to remember the ANZACs who landed at Gallipoli and who landed in history’s page on 25 April 1915 and who bequeathed to us this day’s name. We remember the terrible loss that they and Australia suffered and commemorate Gallipoli’s great and enduring significance for our people and our nation.

We gather too to remember all those Australian men and women who have served and died in wars and conflicts, on peacekeeping duties, in disaster relief and on humanitarian assistance missions. There is an unbroken lineage from those who landed at Gallipoli to you, some of the 3,000 young Australian men and women, who currently serve our national interest on operations overseas.

You have chosen as your standard the glorious achievements of the original ANZACs. Your distinguished service here in Afghanistan will make you a standard bearer for those who follow...”

Boston, Lincolnshire

The Mayor laid a wreath on Anzac Day, alongside the Australian flag, at the memorial in St. Botolph’s Church (‘The Boston Stump’) to Matthew Flinders and other local members of Captain Cook’s expeditions to Australia. The Service was well supported.

Stephen Morrison
Secretary, RBL Boston & District Branch

Canberra

I placed a wreath on behalf of the Gallipoli Association at the Atatürk Memorial in Canberra (see photograph on page 30), which is commonly known as the ‘Gallipoli Memorial’. I thought this was more appropriate and relevant as the memorial stone is usually full of wreaths and our one would not have been noticed.

The Kemal Atatürk Memorial was dedicated on 25 April 1985, the 70th anniversary of the Gallipoli landings. The Memorial honours Atatürk, commander of Turkish forces at Gallipoli and later the first president of modern Turkey, as well as the heroism and sacrifice of both the Anzac and Turkish troops who took part in the campaign.

The Memorial consists of a crescent-shaped wall and five pillars which reflect the crescent and star of the Turkish flag. On the pillars are a series of interpretive panels outlining the Gallipoli campaign and the role of Atatürk. Centrally located on the wall is

a bronze likeness of Atatürk by the Turkish sculptor Huzeyin Gezer, a gift of the Turkish government. The inscription beneath – Atatürk's own words [but see the article on page 55 of the Spring 2011 issue of the journal – Hon Ed.] – pays warm tribute to the Anzacs and reflects his understanding of the awful cost of war. Soil from Anzac Cove at Gallipoli was placed beneath the dedication plaque in the centre of the circular pavement. Surrounding the memorial are pine trees – *Pinus halepensis* – grown from seed collected from the 'Lone Pine' at Gallipoli.

Tim Pitman

Cardigan

The Anzac Day commemoration in Cardigan was held at town's Cenotaph on Saturday 23 April. Our local Vicar, who is also the Royal British Legion Branch Chaplain, officiated. The Town Mayor and several councillors were in attendance. There were four Standard Bearers and the RBL Branch Chairman laid the wreath. We were joined by a lady and her husband from southern England who were holidaying in North Wales and made the journey in memory of her grandfather.

Richard Watson

Gallipoli

While the UK was enjoying unseasonably warm weather, those attending the Anzac Day commemorations on the Peninsula were not as fortunate and were described by a Turkish newspaper reporter as the 'frozen Anzacs', the weather in the Aegean being distinctly cold. However, the weather did not to diminish the commitment and enjoyment of those attending.

Harefield

The Annual Service of Commemoration and Thanksgiving to mark Anzac Day took place at St Mary's Church on 25 April. The service was conducted by the Revd. Martin Davies and Father Cedric Stanley, Priest of St Paul's Catholic Church. The Revd. (Col. Ret'd) P B Hewlett-Smith OBE, Hon. Chaplain to the Grenadier Guards and late Chairman, International Guild of Battlefield Guides, gave the sermon.

There was a full congregation for the Service, which continued the tradition started in 1921. After the service the congregation moved to the 'Anzac Cemetery' for the Act of Remembrance. Present were the Mayor of Hillingdon and councillors, representatives of the Armed Services of the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, and of many local groups in Harefield. Wreaths were laid on the memorial and young people from local schools laid flowers on each of the 112 graves.

The annual exhibition of Anzac memorabilia was on display in the Anzac Chapel. The material dates back to the First World War when No. 1 Australian Auxiliary Hospital was accommodated in Harefield Park, which was then owned by Sir Francis Newdigate, Newdegate, a former Governor of Tasmania and later of Western Australia.

Michael Dent

Jerusalem

The commemoration of Anzac Day in Jerusalem has gone through various formats over the years, including a brief spell when, following the bomb outrage on the island of Bali, there was little opportunity for public recognition of the sacrifices made at Gallipoli.

I am pleased to report, however, that in recent years there has been a return to the well-loved form of service. The only problem in 2011 being the congested religious calendar, with the Jewish, Western and Orthodox Christian festivities all falling around the anniversary of the landings. This year, therefore, Anzac Day was celebrated at the Jerusalem (Mount Scopus) War Cemetery on the morning of 27 April (see photograph on page 31).

The Flag and Catafalque Parties were provided by members of the Australian and New Zealand contingents of the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) serving in the Sinai Peninsula. Prayers were said and the 23rd Psalm read by Pastor Evan Thomas of the Beit Asaph Messianic Congregation, Netanya, and by Rabbi Dr Raymond Apple OA RFD, former Senior Rabbi to the Australian Defence Force. Her Excellency, the Australian Ambassador, Ms Andrea Faulkner gave the address after which Lieutenant Colonel Stuart Graham of the MFO Australian Contingent read Moina Michael's 1918 poem *We Shall Keep the Faith*. Wreaths were laid and the Honorary Consul for New Zealand recited the immortal lines from Binyon. L/Cpl. Etuate Kori of the MFO's Fijian Contingent played *The Last Post* and, following the Silence, *The Rouse*.

The ceremony concluded with the national anthems of Australia and New Zealand. The staff of the Australian embassy did a splendid job throughout, and thoughtfully provided not only bottled water on the hot morning, but also light refreshments after the service.

Michael D Robson

Limerick

A Remembrance ceremony took place at the War Memorial, Pery Square, Limerick on 25 April, the 96th anniversary of the landings at Gallipoli. The ceremony was organised by the Royal Munster Fusiliers Association.

Two wreaths were laid at the War Memorial, one by the Royal Munster Fusiliers

Association commemorating all the men from the regiment who died at Gallipoli and one by the Royal British Legion, Limerick Branch.

Tadhg Moloney

Hon. Secretary, Royal Munster Fusiliers Association.

Malta

For the first time, a wreath was laid on behalf of the Gallipoli Association at the Anzac Day commemoration in Malta. The ceremony has been held annually since 1916, even during the siege in the Second World War, which earned the island the George Cross.

In 1915, Malta was the headquarters of both the British and French Fleets, a back-up base for the campaign and main hospital centre for the sick and wounded. The islanders have revered the memory of those who fought and died at Gallipoli ever since. The service of remembrance is held at Pieta Military Cemetery where many of those who died from wounds or sickness are buried. The dead lie in multiple burials identified on recumbent stone slabs, not on headstones as in most other Commonwealth War Graves Commission cemeteries, due to the rocky ground.

The ceremony is organised by the Australian High Commission and attended by the President of Malta, civil and military organisations and senior representatives of various countries. British, French and Turkish dead of Gallipoli are buried in three cemeteries on the island. Venture Scout Luca Antonio Gatt of St Aloysius College Scout Group laid the wreath on behalf of the Gallipoli Association (see photograph on page 31). The Group also lay a wreath every year for the Scout Association of Malta to recall the role played by the scouts in the hospitals in the First World War.

John Mizzi

Newfoundland

This year, because the 25th fell on Easter Monday, the commemorations were held on 16 April. The day was bright but very cold. The 1st Battalion, the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, with the Regimental Band, paraded to the site of the 1914 encampment of the Regiment, where there is a monument to commemorate that time. Wreaths were placed on behalf of the Regiment (which was founded on 26 April 1795) by the Royal Canadian Legion, the Royal British Legion, the Australian Forces, and the Gallipoli Association.

Following the ceremony, the parade moved across the road for the dedication of 'The Trail of the Caribou Memorial Park'. This depicts the actions of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment during the Great War with poster boards explaining each action in which the Regiment fought.

David Parsons

Peterborough

A service of Remembrance was held at the graveside of Sgt. Thomas Hunter, 10th Bn. AIF in the Broadway Cemetery, Peterborough. It was 95 years ago that Sgt. Hunter, now known as the 'Lonely Anzac of Peterborough', was buried in the city with full military honours. Having recovered from wounds received at Gallipoli, he went on to serve on the Western Front and was severely wounded during the attack on Pozieres in July 1916 and died in the Peterborough Infirmary at the end of July. Ever since, Sgt. Hunter has been remembered on Anzac Day. This year, his large granite headstone had been cleaned and stood out among some 50 other war graves in the cemetery, which are overlooked by the Cross of Sacrifice.

The service was held in the presence of the Deputy Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire Col. Peter Horrell TD and the Mayor of Peterborough, Cllr. Keith Sharp. The numbers attending were the largest for many years. Fourteen standards were paraded, together with the Australian Flag. It was pleasing to see RAF medical personnel, attached to the City Hospital, on the Edith Cavell Campus, parading yet again. Many wreaths were laid on the grave, including one laid by a Royal Australian Naval Officer on behalf of the Australian Defence Forces.

Also attending was Dr Frank Bongiorno, Senior Lecturer in Australian History at the Department of History and Menzies Centre for Australian Studies. He is heading up a team involved in a major project to write a history of Anzac Day around the world. The project is being funded by the Australian Research Council, including the Department of Veterans Affairs in Australia. The universities involved include Monash University in Victoria and Kings College, London where Dr Bongiorno is temporarily attached. He was most impressed at the tribute still being paid to Sgt. Hunter in Peterborough.

John W Harvey

DERSINGHAM

As reported in the Spring issue (No. 125), a Memorial Service to commemorate the men of the Sandringham Company of the 5th Norfolks who fell at Suvla Bay on 12 August 1915 will be held in St Nicholas' Church, Dersingham, Norfolk at 3.00pm on **Saturday 17 September**. If you would like to attend please contact John Crowe (address inside front cover).

AUTUMN LUNCH

The Autumn Lunch will be held at The Naval Club, Hill Street, London W1 on **Wednesday 19 October 2011 commencing at 12.30 for 1.00pm**. See enclosed booking form for details. The speaker will be Admiral Sir Jonathon Band, the recently retired 1st Sea Lord.

FIELD OF REMEMBRANCE WESTMINSTER ABBEY

The Gallipoli Association will again have a Memorial Plot in the Field of Remembrance at Westminster Abbey.

Details of the Gallipoli Association plot and how to arrange for a cross to be placed are given in a leaflet accompanying this issue of *The Gallipolian*. We encourage members to avail themselves of this unique opportunity to remember family and friends who served at Gallipoli.

Please note that tickets are now required to attend the official opening of the Field of Remembrance on 11 November. The Association hopes to obtain an allocation of tickets but the number is expected to be very limited. Those wishing to attend the opening should indicate this on the leaflet for ordering Remembrance crosses. Tickets will issued on a 'first come-first served' basis. Matters relating to the Field of Remembrance are now dealt with by our Public Relations Officer, Simon Kleinig – address inside front cover

CHRISTMAS CARDS

The Association is again producing Christmas cards. This year the card features a photograph of 'The Helles Memorial in the snow' taken by member Eric Goossens.

An Order Form is included in this issue of *The Gallipolian* where reference is made to copies of cards produced in previous years still being available.

THE TWENTY FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE CAMPAIGN

The 21st anniversary of the landings on Saturday 25 April in 1936 was marked in London by a luncheon at the Empire Service Club at St Ermin's Westminster on the 24th; a service of commemoration at St Clement Danes Church in the Strand on the 25th, attended by the Deputy Prime Minister of Australia; and a gathering of veterans of the 29th Division on Horse Guards' Parade and march to the Cenotaph on the 26th, all of which were reported in the national press.

Both *The Times* and *The Daily Telegraph* reported on the lunch given by the Empire Council of the Empire Service League. The coverage differed somewhat between the two newspapers, with *The Times* carrying the headline '*They Went Like Kings*' which reflected comments made by the principal guest, Sir Ian Hamilton, who said:

“...those who saw it would never forget the slow procession of black transports, filled with cheering young men, which passed out of Mudros Bay 21 years ago. In the words of the Poet Laureate [John Masefield] who saw it, “they went like kings in a pageant to their imminent death”.

The Times chose not to report other remarks made by Sir Ian Hamilton who referred to the proposal being considered by the Government that “... the Straits should be reoccupied by the Turks, refortified, bolted and barred”. This was, however, picked up *The Daily Telegraph* which quoted Sir Ian’s comment that:

“The Turks fought like gentlemen and have nothing but friendship for their former enemies. It would be only decent if, when the Government considered the matter, they should ask the 29th Division and the Anzacs what they thought about it.”

Other speakers highlighted the growing threat to democracy posed by dictatorships, the Dominions’ Secretary noting:

“...the ideals for which the men of Gallipoli fought were being threatened and there was a gigantic conflict between opposing ideals... and that the chances of our ideals prevailing depended entirely on the power and willingness of the peoples of the British Empire to stand together in peace as they did in war.”

There was also extensive coverage of the gathering of veterans on Sunday 26 April. *The Daily Telegraph* carried a report by a ‘Special Correspondent’ headlined:

IN MEMORY OF GALLIPOLI : VETERANS RECALL THE LANDING

A thousand men gathered on the Horse Guards’ Parade yesterday – survivors of the ‘Incomparable Division’, the gallant 29th, who met to commemorate the immortal landing at Gallipoli on April 25, 1915.

I talked with some of them. “Twenty-one years ago at this time?” said ex-Private W Murray, 2nd Hants. “Let’s see ... Lying in a barge between the River Clyde and the beach. Stuck there eight hours unable to land. If you moved you were dead. We finally got ashore at dusk. Worst part was the way some of the fellows got caught by the under-water barbed wire. Once caught, with their heavy equipment, they just drowned – unless a bullet got them first.”

Ex-Corporal J Smith (Royal Fusiliers): “The most vivid memory is the way all drinking water tasted slightly of petrol. It was carried up to the line in petrol tins.”

Another man, Ex-Corporal A Barnard (RFA) recalled : “We did not have a wash or a shave for 14 days after the landing. Then we used horse-clippers on one another for a haircut. Twenty-one years ago 220 of us landed at ‘W’ Beach. Today only the colonel and seven men have turned up.

The men marched through the Horse Guards' Arch to the Cenotaph where wreaths were laid. Sir Ian Hamilton, by whose side stood Lt.-Gen. Sir Aylmer Hunter-Weston, commander of the Division at the landing, took the salute by the Arch. Later, Sir Ian addressed the Division from the plinth of the Lord Kitchener statue.

April 25, anniversary of the landing of the Australian and New Zealand troops at Anzac Cove in Gallipoli is celebrated throughout Australia and New Zealand, and representatives of both Dominions laid wreaths at the Cenotaph. Gen. Sir Alexander Godley, who commanded the New Zealand forces during the War attended the Anzac Day service at Walton-on-Thames on Saturday.

THE MYSTERIES OF ZIMMERMAN'S FARM

Len's Pits and Kieran's Memorial

Nick Fear

In May 2008 I had the pleasure of a trip to Gallipoli with a group led by Len Sellers and Kieran Hegarty.

On one memorable day we picnicked at Zimmerman's Farm and afterwards explored the area. There are two large rectangular pits there, approximately 15 x 40 feet. They are at least 4 feet deep but gentle probing showed them to have been much deeper in the past. Their purpose seemed uncertain, although now sadly they are used as a dumping ground for household refuse. Standing in them did not help any discovery, but a real sense of history lay dormant under the deep covering of pine needles. Opposite the pits, downhill and on the other side of a track was a depression in the ground which appeared to be the collapsed entrance to a small tunnel. Its line pointed to a connection with the nearest pit although no corresponding opening there could be found.

Much debate took place as to the use made of the pits and good suggestions flowed covering both the French and British occupation of the area. Storage or canteen areas, workshops, stabling space for horses or accommodation for armoured cars? No definitive answer was arrived at, but humour took the moment, prompted by several pieces of modern colourful sanitary ware in one hollow!

In a nearby wood, Kieran took us to a stocky, magnificent memorial, which he had discovered (see photograph on page 32). Although in a sorry state it had an air of former glory still clinging to it. Around 5 feet high and square, this took the form of a central obelisk, tapering to a point, rising from a wider plinth mounted on a solid base. Four deep holes seemed to mark where a plaque had once been fixed to a face of the upper structure. Around the memorial, standing sentinel, were the remains of four circular columns connected at ground level by a concrete border two inches high. The core of the memorial appeared to have been made of local stone, which was faced with

concrete, the base of which had been marked out to simulate block work. The columns seemed to be entirely cast of concrete, their tops precariously balancing broken pieces from them, which must have been placed by careful hands.

On that day the constructions at Zimmerman's Farm were viewed in silent contemplation. Both had been made for a purpose, the memorial quite superbly so and with great care. One could not help but ask the question as to who had made it and for what purpose. Why had such an impressive memorial been placed in the middle of a pinewood, some distance from civilization? Reluctantly on that day we had to leave with the questions unanswered. For ease, the pits were christened 'Len's' and the memorial 'Kieran's'. Every trip to the peninsular has left me with bright memories, some stronger than others and Zimmerman's Farm on that trip stayed with me. It may not have been haunting exactly, but something from the past followed me home.

As a military researcher I am fortunate enough to be exploring the Great War and Gallipoli in particular, quite often. At every opportunity I kept the things I saw at Zimmerman's Farm in mind and searched for an original image of them. Cameras were in use at Gallipoli and in later years, someone must have taken the images I was seeking? Over the next two years I must have looked through hundreds of photographs, lost count of the documents studied, but none had a link to Zimmerman's Farm. Frustration set in, but this made me all the more determined to find the answers. Then, in February 2011, serendipity struck twice in as many weeks.

First, I was reading an article about the French involvement in Gallipoli and came across a picture of a very busy French field kitchen. This was housed in a pit of roughly the same dimensions as 'Len's Pit' at Zimmerman's Farm. It cannot be established if the photograph is of the hollow in question, but if not it is very similar. It would seem logical that there would have been a kitchen serving the troops in the area. Could the collapsed downhill tunnel have been a course for effluent? Thus, I had a reasonable answer to the pit's purpose, but the memorial still eluded me.

Within a week I came across some photographs accompanying a progress report on the work of the Imperial War Graves Commission at Gallipoli, from Autumn 1920. This was creditworthy, glowing and was accompanied by photographs of the peninsula. Several were of sights I had seen before, others were not so common. Many of the prints had degraded and faded over time, their original clear black and white had gone through sepia to become mistily faint. One such image struck me instantly, through a fissure in time I was looking at what I believe was 'Kieran's Memorial'. The beautifully scripted caption beside it reads: *'Memorial to General Gourard wounded on this spot – Helles'*

Trying to suppress initial enthusiasm and be more objective there are differences between the 1920 image and the memorial today. The lack of four corner posts with balled tops supporting solid chains is the most obvious. The simulated block work of the base pedestal shows four lines of bricks, the original two. Overall though the shape and

form seem so similar that I was tempted to conclude the memorial I had found was indeed the one I had been searching for. The photograph showed a slender oblong plaque in the right position, but the focus and condition of it did not allow it to be read. At its top it did have a circular laurel wreath motif, enclosing a crossed emblem. There was something about this, which struck a chord, but why I could not decide. The phonetic recording of the general's name is understandable.



Memorial to General Gourard (1920)

The French lines at Helles are a delight to discover, but the main French connection for me has always been the cemetery above Morto Bay. This well-maintained, fragrant, field of memories has a unique atmosphere, dominated by the main memorial, which soars above with the grace of a lighthouse. From many points on the peninsular it rises through the surrounding pine forest like a high beacon of remembrance, guiding the way for travellers.

I found it fascinating to research how the French had cared for their dead of the campaign. A cemetery at Morto Bay had been one of four laid down by them during their time at Helles. This cemetery, mainly for the 2nd Division, had the delightful title of 'The Cemetery of the Olive Tree Cliffs'. Of the other three original cemeteries one, Galinier, had been sited near the HQ Fortress in Sedd-el-Bahr. Another near 'W' Beach on the Kilitbahir Road, was given the title 'l'Ambulance' and the fourth associated with for the 1st Division, was referred to as, 'The Cemetery of the Colonials'.

In 1919 along with The Imperial War Graves Commission, the French authorities visited Gallipoli to reclaim their dead. They decided to consolidate their remains in two

ossuaries and two cemeteries. One of the latter was facing seaward close to Kereves Dere, the other at Zimmerman's Farm. In 1922 the authorities arranged for the repatriation of identified bodies, which had been requested by their families. In 1924 a year after The Treaty of Lausanne, which recognised modern Turkey and had set its borders, the French decided to consolidate their existing burial grounds in one large site at Morto Bay. Bodies were brought in from as far afield as Mudros to be re-interred there. This work took many years, but Morto Bay Cemetery was finally inaugurated in 1930 by General Gouraud and a group of fellow veterans. Today it contains the remains of over fifteen thousand French soldiers. These lie at peace in over two thousand three hundred individual graves, the rest being interred in five ossuaries.

The wonderment of the task took my mind back to Morto Bay and the base of the main memorial there today. This is a solid white winged structure made of stone inset with memorial plaques. To the left hand side of this are three high tablets the central one of which bears a laurel wreath motif enclosing a distinctive crossed emblem. In French, freely translated it reads in part: *'it is here that in 1915 General Gouraud was injured'*.



Plaque to General Gouraud at the French Cemetery, Morto Bay

Seeing this initially had caused confusion, but reviewing it in the light of the 1920 photograph gave it new meaning. It was the same plaque, which had been originally placed on the obelisk at Zimmerman's Farm. General Gouraud is reported to have been on route to visiting injured troops in a hospital near V Beach when a shell had reached its end. Although not hit by it, in some accounts the blast had blown him over a high wall, breaking his arm, thigh and ankle. To the concern of his men, the fine leader had to be stretchered from the field of battle and temporarily out of the war.

Researching the event I found that several sources mention that it had taken place at Sedd-el-Bahr. General Gouraud had returned there post-war and a photograph in the French publication, *The Dardanelles*, by The National Association of Veteran Groups of the Dardanelles, shows him standing by his memorial, which looks newly constructed. This is clearly sited with large castle walls behind it which look similar to a section of those at Sedd-el-Bahr today. General Gouraud's memorial may have been originally constructed in wartime, but this seems unlikely, being fashioned post 1918 seems more probable.

With the knowledge that a historical cemetery had at one time been made at Zimmerman's Farm, the reason for a memorial there became clearer. It may not have been initially sited there, but certainly had not been in the middle of nowhere, being purposely placed in hallowed 'French' ground. At some time within the following ten years the plaque had found its way to the Morto Bay Cemetery. This passage of time would also account for an amelioration of the memorial to repair damage caused by harsh winters or other privations. When the French bodies at Zimmerman's Farm were disinterred again and taken to Morto Bay, it seems logical that the plaque also went with them. The reason why the whole memorial was not taken, may be lost in the mists of time, perhaps it was abandoned for its meaninglessness at that point.

When General Gouraud had placed his wreath at Morto Bay in June 1930, this was below several inset plaques including his own commemorative one, which may not have escaped his notice

At this point, I felt that I had discovered much of the history of the Zimmerman's Farm Memorial. The 'kitchen' pits may have been excavated burial sites, although little of any spoil heaps are in evidence in the area apart from a very low bank around each. Abandoned with care by the French, it seems equitable for our small band of pilgrims to still remember the hollows as 'Len's Pits'. Likewise the obelisk may have once commemorated General Gouraud, but 'Kieran's Memorial' still has a good ring to it.

As a postscript to this account, as many may have found, there is always more which draws you back to Gallipoli. For Zimmerman's Farm there is at least one more mystery to ponder. Close by the remains of the farm is another French construction, or rather ruin. It has a base, which begins in the form of a pyramid, from the centre of which rises a square column, although this is cropped at its root. It is a solid structure around 2 feet high, with a base of 4 feet square. In places it bears the same concrete surface as the memorial marked out in block work. It seems purposeful, but with no apparent purpose, although the idea of a cemetery in the area does give a possibility. Looking at it with imagination creates an image of a gatepost, so was this once a column supporting a gate at the entrance to the cemetery. It could equally have been the base for another memorial, a forte for which the French are known. I do not know the answer, but I await serendipity again, as I feel sure it will strike!

PENINSULA PRESS

No. 26 TUESDAY JUNE 15th, 1915 Official News

Successful Night Operation

Since our success on the 4th, which has much impressed the Turks, Divisional Generals have been impressing on their Brigades that trench warfare can be made offensive, and the offensive spirit maintained even when it was not possible – for various reasons – to make any general advance.

On the night of June 11th and 12th, a successful night operation was carried out by two regiments of the 87th Brigade, who made a simultaneous attack on an advanced Turkish trench from two sides. The assaulting party of one regiment gained the trench, but were bombed out of it. It was taken a second time but again our troops had to retire. At two o'clock in the morning of the 12th, having sent for a fresh supply of bombs from a neighbouring Brigade a third assault was made, this time successfully. These assaults were led by two fine young officers, brothers, of the name of Inglis ^[1].

At the same time the assaulting party of the Second Regiment ^[2] rushed a sniper's post and gained a Turkish communicating trench pushing on to within 30 yards of the advanced post captured by the first Regiment.

These two posts are now established and connected by a trench. The following morning a counter-attack was made by the Turks, 50 of them rushing forward with bombs. This party came under the machine-gun fire of the Naval Motor Machine-gun Squadron and were practically wiped out, at least 30 dead being visible close in front of our trenches. The following night, with a view to advancing our left flank trenches into line with the advanced post captured the previous evening, an officer's patrol went out by night to the position reached on the 4th June by the 14th Sikhs. They found it occupied by two Turks only, and the party returned bringing with them a maxim gun belonging to the 14th Sikhs which had been abandoned on 4th June when the machine-gun detachment were annihilated. They also brought in 3,000 rounds of ammunition.

Editor's Note:

1. This was probably the action, involving the 2nd Bn. The South Wales Borderers, which took place around trench J10 and the Boomerang. The two brothers were Lt. R C Inglis and 2/Lt. H J Inglis. The War Diary records that they showed great gallantry and determination. Both were wounded, Lt. R C Inglis dying on 29 June.

2. Probably, the 1st Bn. The Border Regiment. The War Diary records that this section of trench which had been first taken on the 10th, then lost, was regained on the 12th by a party led by Capt. R H H Moore who was killed (although the date of death is recorded by the CWGC as the 11th) together with 12 other ranks, with 33 wounded.

AN AFFAIR OF THE HEART?

In looking through and indexing some papers in the Editor's archive, I came across extracts from the '*Diary of an Unidentified Rating 1914 – 1916*' sent to my predecessor by **Patricia Blackett Barber**, who transcribed the highlights from the original document, which is held at the Imperial War Museum [Misc. 137 Item 2140].

The unknown diarist served on HMS *Bacchante*, which has featured before in the pages of *The Gallipolian*, most notably the account by veteran member Capt. C Bush, who served as a Midshipman on the *Bacchante* [Christmas 1971 (No.7)] and by Lynne Merrin whose grandfather, Leading Seaman Joseph H Merrin, also served on the ship [Spring 2002 issue (No. 98)].

The diary begins with mobilisation on 1 August 1914, the role of the vessel for the rest of the year, and in 1915 when the *Bacchante* sailed for the Dardanelles where it supported the landings on 25 April and later attacks that month, and also in May and early June. Towards the end of June, the *Bacchante* was at Mudros and the writer records:

'27 June: Minerva arrived [The ship was an Eclipse class light cruiser built in 1895] and sent us a German female spy dressed as a Red Cross Nurse. Her name is Fraulein Linda Paster and she was arrested on board an Italian Steamer on route for Tripoli. 'Tis quite an event to have a female on board and everyone is very keen to have a gaze at her. She is quite nice looking and everyone sympathises with her.

28 June: Fraulein is assuming a very defiant attitude. Says she is going to Constantinople to see her lover (Perhaps?).

29 June: The lady spy left us today for Malta where she is being tried by Court Marshal. She thanked us very nicely for our courtesy towards her during her short visit. As she had very little luggage, her washing had to be done on board. The process was quite a novelty'.

I have not been able to find out any more about Fraulein Linda Paster so the question for you – the readers – is does anyone know of her fate?

A GALLIPOLI COMMEMORATION

Lieutenant Sir Thomas Evans Keith Lees, Dorset Yeomanry was born on 11 April 1886, the second of six children of Sir Elliott and Florence Lees (née Keith), and husband of Lady Benita Blanche Lees (née Pelly) of Thorngrove, Dorset.

The Dorset Yeomanry landed at 'A' Beach, Suvla on the morning of 18 August and marched to camp on the south side of the Karakol Dagħ before moving a few days later to Lala Baba. On the 21st they advanced to dug-outs below Chocolate Hill from where

they took part in the attack on Scimitar Hill. It was during this attack that Lt. Lees was mortally wounded by machine gun fire. Later that day he was recovered by Capt. C C Brachi of the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment and conveyed to a hospital ship where he died of his wounds. He was buried at sea on 24 August 1915, aged 29.

Lt. Lees is commemorated on the Helles Memorial, on the Lytchett Minster War Memorial and by a stained glass window in St Peter's Church, Lytchett Minister, Dorset – see photograph on page 32. I am grateful to **Patrick Gariepy** who provided much of the information on which this short item is based.

In 1929 Benita Blanche Lees married another soldier, Colonel Alan Brooke, later Field Marshal Lord Alanbrooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

THE JOHN BRADBURY

Mike Nolan

I wonder if the following anecdotal note on 'The John Bradbury' – based on David Nelson's experiences in the two world wars – may be of interest to readers? Having read much on the Gallipoli Campaign, I must say I have never come across any mention of local overprinted currency used during the campaign and I have no knowledge of the 'John Bradbury'. Perhaps it might provoke a response from someone with appropriate knowledge?

In this extract from Nelson's book [see Note 1] – he recounts a 'Frog Race Meeting' in Changi Prison during the Second World War – and harks back to his experience in Gallipoli in 1915:

'In the evening, after such strenuous efforts it was felt some relaxation was called for so we went along to the Frog Race Meeting, run every night by the Australian Forces. It is amusing; punters who find difficulty picking winners at more orthodox meetings would do well to attend just one Frog Meeting, then forever cease to grumble. Merely listening to the 'picturesque encouragement' used by the backers makes a visit worth-while.

It took me back a long way – to Gallipoli, when on one occasion I visited the Australian trenches at the Apex on Chunuk Bair. The sentry, one eye peering through a periscope and the other following their national game of 'two up' being played by some comrades alongside. The back chat and expletives were the same, only the money changing hands was different; even so, there was a similarity. The red ten-shilling John Bradbury was overprinted in black Arabic characters: 'The British Government promises to pay the sum of 60 Turkish piastres', whereas at the Frog Meeting the local currency (banana money)^[2] is suitably inscribed: 'The Japanese Government promises to pay the bearer on

demand five dollars' (or 'ten' as the case may be). The ten-shilling John Bradbury was honoured in due course, but what can be expected of the local issue?'

Notes:

1. The Story of Changi, Changi Publication Co. Australia, 1974. [ISBN O 9503243-0-2]
2. 'Banana Money' was so called because the Japanese currency depicted a banana tree.

Editor's Note:

Bradburys have featured before in *The Gallipolian* albeit some 40 years ago! First, in the Spring 1971 issue (No. 5), in the form of a question by Mr A L G Whyte (Membership No. 291) who wrote:

'There is one mystery in connection with the Gallipoli Campaign to which I have never seen reference made in any of the books and this is it: In October 1915, while in the Anzac area we were suddenly issued with the amount of £1 in the form of two 10/- notes duly entered in our pay books. These notes differed from the standard insofar as they were over-printed with two lines of presumably Turkish characters, generally assumed to be an acceptance of responsibility on behalf of the British Government.

Where we could possibly have spent these notes, otherwise that in a Turkish town, is a mystery but the question was not long in doubt because within about 3 days the notes were all called in and the strictest precautions taken to see that each one was accounted for. Why were these notes issued and so suddenly withdrawn, and do any still exist?'

The question gave rise to some correspondence from other veteran members in the next issue (No. 6):

Major T Verschoyle (No. 21): *'I still have one of the notes and I have a hazy idea that they were issued before we landed at Suvla – certainly before October. The translation of the Turkish is merely '60 silver piastres' the equivalent of 10/- at that time. Presumably when the notes were issued it was still hoped that we should shortly be in Constantinople'.*

General T H Jameson (No. 297): *'... I was serving with the Royal Marine Brigade and accepted three 10/- notes which were superscribed with the equivalent in Turkish. I sent these notes to my father for safe-keeping and when the curator of the RM Museum opened a Gallipoli section I sent one to him, retaining the other two. My local bank manager informed me that these were the first notes to be printed [overprinted?] in the UK, but I have not had this confirmed.*

Recently a programme shown in the South-West called 'Collectors' Items' dealt with various notes including these. The expert present said these notes were exceptionally scarce and could be worth £100 or more.

Unlike A L G Whyte's experience these notes were issued to me in July and without limit, and they were not called in. I was at Cape Helles from April to September'.

Major H V Howe (Anzac – No. 227): '*... Aboard their transports at Mudros a day or two before the (first) landing, men of the 3rd Australian Infantry Brigade were paid in 10/- Bradburys; the men got 30/- or £2 each and officers more. After receiving our pay we were read an order instructing us that they were to be used for payment to Turkish civilians for goods acquired from them'.*

LETTERS FROM GALLIPOLI

We continue this series with the following letter which was sent to Walter Voss by his cousin Harold Housden who was serving in the 2nd Royal Naval Brigade at Gallipoli. There may have been more letters from Harold but this is the only one to survive and is reproduced by kind permission of Walter's son, **Geoffrey Voss**, who lives in Canada. Geoffrey notes that it was partly because of Harold and his parents that his Grandfather opened up the family home at Fairlight Glen, Rayleigh, Essex, which had already been used for billeting purposes, as a kind of 'R & R' centre for soldiers.

This generosity was much appreciated by his 'guests' who continued to write to the family, and particularly to Walter, throughout the war. Many of these letters survive, although Harold was the only one to serve at Gallipoli.

Walter was a chemistry student in 1915. He was deferred from military service partly for health reasons but also because he was destined to go directly into the management of Walter Voss and Company, an agricultural chemical manufacturing company. It is worth noting that all the soldiers Walter corresponded with were unanimous in the view that he would be more use to the war effort pursuing his studies and in industry rather than serving at the front. Walter's sister, Rosalind worked at the War Office.

*Gallipoli Peninsular
2/7/15*

Dear Walter,

Thanks for your letter and please thank Uncle for his.

We have just had our first week's rest at Imbros island. We returned from there just under a week ago. We had had eight continuous weeks of shells and bullets and were just about needing a rest. Now we have returned very much refreshed. As you read in the papers our landing was about as exciting as they make them, and so was the 3 day battle of May 6th to May 9th (my birthday). I don't want to pass any more under similar circumstances. When we attempted the big attack of June 4th. I was in the French front line all day in charge of the telephonic and telegraphic communication to the English. My French has come in wonderfully useful out here.

It was the most sanguinary bayonette charge I have ever seen. After the charge we were pretty short of defenders and I spent the time when I was not telephoning or telegraphing by firing at the Turks whose trenches were 70 yards away as every rifle counted just then. Of [course] we always do a bit of shooting when we are off duty with the telephones in the firing line.

I have read that you are seeing or having a few Zeppelin bombs in your district. They must be rather worth seeing as long as they don't do you any damage. We had a Taube drop 2 bombs within about 100yds of our dug-out while we were having breakfast yesterday morning. We are having some pretty hot weather out here just now. And a while back for a spell we got in some fine swims. I was interested to hear you had evacuated your stream enough to have a swim in it. Our signal section is attached to the 2nd RN Brigade. It was 25 strong when we landed, but now unfortunately it is only 16 so we are rather busy when we are on duty. I am getting on fine and fit and hope you are all the same.

Love to Uncle, Aunt and Rosalind.

Your affec. Cousin

Harold



The Voss Family at Fairlight Glen (Walter is on the extreme left, back row)

Editor's Note: Harold survived the war and became a trader in dried fruits, of which he was very proud. He spoke often of Egypt and his travels in the 'The East' but never of the War. At the end of the war, Walter Voss joined the North Thames Gas Board working for some years on liquid fuels.

UNVEILING OF A MEMORIAL PLAQUE AT QUINTINSHILL

J M Cameron

On Sunday 26 September 2010 about 100 people gathered at Blacksike Bridge, some half a mile north of the Gretna Visitor Centre, for the unveiling of a memorial plaque to commemorate those lost in the Quintinshill Rail Disaster which occurred in the early morning of Saturday 22 May 1915. A troop train collided with a stationary local passenger train which had been shunted onto the up track to allow the London to Glasgow overnight express to pass. The express ran into the debris of the original crash causing even more casualties. The cause of the accident was the failure of the signalman on duty to put a collar onto the signal lever; this would have prevented his pulling off the signal, so stopping the train from the north.

The train from the north had left Larbert, near Falkirk, about 2.45 am carrying 'A' and 'D' Companies plus the Headquarters of the 1/7th Royal Scots on their way to Liverpool en route to Gallipoli. As a result of the crash a total of 227 lost their lives; 213 members of the 1/7th Royal Scots, 2 members of the 8th HLI attached to the Royal Scots, a total of 9 passengers, including several officers proceeding home on leave, and 3 railwaymen. The injured, numbering 246 included 191 officers and other ranks, 51 passengers and 4 railwaymen.

After welcoming everyone, the local minister Revd. Bryan Haston conducted the Service of Dedication. Margaret Robertson, an elder at Gretna Parish Church read the lesson. The plaque, which had been commissioned by the Springfield and Gretna Green Community Council, was unveiled by Eileen Muir daughter of the late Denis Muir (see photograph on page 33).

I then read the inscription on the plaque. At the time the words seemed vaguely familiar; it was only later that I realised I'd read them at the dedication of the Memorial Cairn at the Gretna Visitor Centre in 1995. The words on the plaque were written by the late Denis Muir, a local historian and poet who was instrumental in keeping the story of Quintinshill in the public eye.

*No wreath to commemorate our glory day,
Nor tears to be shed on this permanent way.
Just "Flowers of the Forest" for youth in their prime
For the piper's lament stills the passage of time.
No wreaths and no sorrows as memories unfurl,
Just eternity's promise
"They shall never grow old"*

After a minute's silence and the recital of Binyon's famous lines, piper Ashleigh Bell played the Scottish lament '*The Flowers of the Forest*'. The service closed with Rev'd. Haston pronouncing the Benediction.



The plaque commemorating the rail disaster at Quintinshill

The company were invited back to Stormont Hall, Headless Cross, Gretna Green for tea and the opportunity to see a display about the disaster. One of the most interesting items among the photographs etc. was a copy of the minute of the Stormont Hall Committee accepting the offer of £20 from the Caledonian Railway to repair the hall floor after it had been used as a temporary mortuary after the crash.

I am so grateful and privileged to have been involved with all three of the recent memorials to the Quintinshill Railway Disaster.

HERNE BAY

Among the papers in the Editor's archive is an Order of Service for 12 December 1923 relating to the 'Laying up of the Flag' which was presented to the Parish of Herne Bay, Kent by Lt. General Sir Charles H Harington. The service sheet is short on detail but the dedication given by The Right Reverend Bishop J Taylor Smith (Chaplain General of HM Forces) was:

To the Glory of God and in honoured and grateful memory of those brave men, who in the Gallipoli Campaign of 1915 gave their lives for King and Country and a Righteous Cause, I dedicate this flag.

A little more information is given in the address by Lt. General Sir Charles H Harington:

To the Glory of God and in memory of the heroic British Soldiers who gave their lives in the Gallipoli Campaign of 1915, I present this Flag, which was flown over the Gallipoli Peninsula during the time of the British Army's Occupation, 1920-1923 to the Parish of Herne Bay, and now deliver the same into the safe hands of the Vicar and Churchwardens for safe custody within these walls.

So it seems that flag post-dated the campaign but was nevertheless a memorial to those who served there. I made enquiries of the Parish Administrator of Christ Church who advised me that there are two Union flags in the church but they had no information as to how they came to be there and would be grateful for any information about the Gallipoli flag. I was able to send a copy of the service sheet for the parish records although this will sadly be of no help in identifying which is the Gallipoli one! But it is re-assuring to know that the flag is still there.

THE BRITAIN-AUSTRALIA SOCIETY

Richard Robins

In 1971, two great politicians and cricket fans, Sir Robert Menzies from Australia and Sir Alec Douglas-Home from the UK, were watching an Ashes series together – and created the idea of a society to develop and encourage the close ties between their two countries, not only from a purely social and sporting perspective, but also to further develop the considerable commercial, armed forces and entertainment links that already existed.

Thus, the society was formed forty years ago this year, with formidable support from business and political leaders in both countries. A corresponding Australia-Britain society was formed in Sydney.

Principally, the UK end was based in London, but it soon became clear that there were large numbers throughout the country who wanted to be a part of this new society, so a branch network was established over the next decade. There are now 8 branches with about 1,500 members nationwide – in London (where the main board sits), Cambridgeshire, Leicestershire, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Suffolk, the West Country, and in Scotland.

The society's main aims remain the development and fostering of the close friendship that exists (despite what one might assume from sporting combat!) among the many Australians in the UK and British families with connections down under. It is estimated that one in five British families has some family, sporting or commercial connection –

and indeed Australia is actively seeking to encourage more British families to live in that beautiful country.

The society offers many useful advantages to young and old alike, including:

- Discounted travel through specific agencies.
- Ballots for tickets for major sporting events (e.g. Wimbledon and Lords test matches).
- London events featuring visits to interesting venues (such as St James's Palace and the Speaker's House).
- A range of branch and provincial activities (e.g. Australia Day events, summer parties/barbecues).
- Annual ANZAC day services throughout UK.

Recently, the main board agreed that the society's brief should extend to showcase young Australian talent in UK – such as in the worlds of sport, the arts and entertainment – away from London, and thus more closely involving the branch network. Moves are already advanced for suitable events.

Of course, one of the most important features of our year's calendar is the ANZAC day commemoration services held nationwide, as we remember those who fell in the First World War – especially at Gallipoli – and in all conflicts since that time.

As we approach 2015, a hundred years since the Gallipoli campaign, we expect our society will stand alongside the Gallipoli Association in the many tributes which will be held to mark this most important centenary. Further information about the society and membership application can be obtained by visiting www.britain-australia.org.uk

HMS GRASSHOPPER

I am grateful to **Dale Hjort** and **Michael Robson** for answering the query I raised about the reference to 'JBD' in the diary written by Pte. Jack Anderson, 1/7th Bn., The Cameronians, which was published in the Spring 2011 issue of *The Gallipolitan*.

Dale and Michael have pointed out that the abbreviation 'JBD' should be 'TBD' (i.e. Torpedo Boat Destroyer) and that this late-Victorian or Edwardian naval expression lasted well into the Great War, before being shortened to the single word 'destroyer'.

THE 29TH DIVISION AFTER 5½ MONTHS AT GALLIPOLI

The table below, which formed part of the Divisional War Diary, makes interesting and sad reading.

The strange regimental abbreviations are those in the original document.

<u>29th Division</u>						
Return showing the numbers of Officers and other Ranks still present with units, who were with units at the first landing in April 1915						
Unit	Those who have never left Peninsula		Those who have left the Peninsula, sick or wounded and have returned		TOTAL	
	O	OR	O	OR	O	OR
Rd.Qrs.86th.Rde	1	17	1	5	2	22
2nd Roy.Fusrs:	1	71	2	85	3	156
1st Lancs.Fusrs	1	36	2	97	3	133
1st R.Muns.Fusrs	1	55	4	78	5	133
1st R.Dub.Fusrs	1	56	1	85	2	141
Rd.Qrs.87th Bde	1	13	—	5	1	18
2nd S.W.Borderers	3	95	2	100	5	195
1st K.O.S.Bdrs	—	78	2	79	2	157
1st R.Innis.Fusrs	—	64	2	43	2	107
1st Border Regt	—	112	2	92	2	204
Rd.Qrs.88th Bde	1	13	1	3	2	18
4th Worces. Regt	—	104	—	65	—	169
1st Essex Regt	1	59	1	78	2	137
2nd Hants Regt	1	83	2	87	3	170
1st/5th RScots	—	46	2	56	2	102
Total	12	902	24	958	36	1860
	363	11949	War establishment		363	11949
	3.3%	7.54%	% after 5½months		9.91%	15.56%



*Col. Michael Hickey lays the Gallipoli Association wreath at the 29th Division Memorial
[Pages 4-5]*



*The Dawn Service at the Australian War Memorial, Hyde Park Corner. [Page 5]
Photograph – Simon Kleinig*



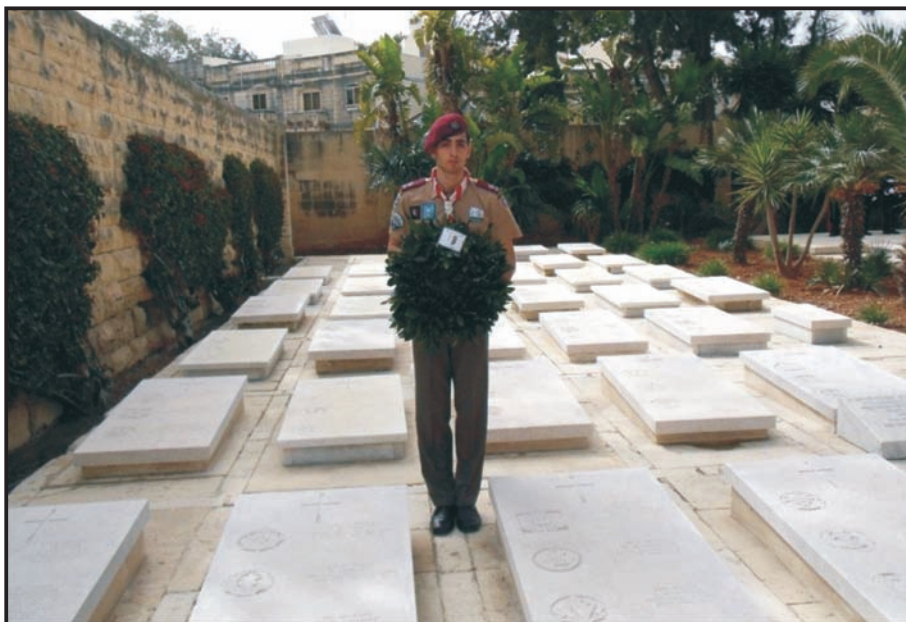
The Gallipoli Day Lunch. Simon Kleinig receives a Decanter – a gift to the Association from member Tim Pitman in Australia – from Tim’s sister, Anna Southgate. [Page 5]



*Gallipoli Association wreath laid at the Kemal Atatürk Memorial, Canberra.
[Pages 6– 7] Photograph – Tim Pitman*



*Anzac Day Commemoration at the Jerusalem (Mount Scopus) War Cemetery, Israel.
[Page 8] Photograph – Michael D Robson*



*Venture Scout Luca Antonio Gatt with the Gallipoli Association wreath at the
Pieta Military Cemetery, Malta. [Page 9] Photograph – John Mizzi*



The remains of the French Memorial near Zimmerman's Farm, Helles. [Page 13]



Memorial window commemorating Lt. Sir Thomas Evans Keith Lees, Dorset Yeomanry, St Peter's Church, Lytchett Minister, Dorset. [Page 20]



*Unveiling of a plaque to those killed in the Quintinshill Rail Disaster, near Gretna.
[L- R] Piper Ashleigh Bell , Eileen Muir and Revd. Bryan Haston [Pages 24 -25]*



*Project Beneath Gallipoli (PBG) team diving on a barge found off North Beach at a depth
of 28m. [Page 39] Photograph – Dr Mark Spencer*



Project Beneath Gallipoli team diving on a barge of the type used to transport wounded. Found west of Anzac Cove at a depth of 55m. [Page 39] Photograph – Dr Mark Spencer



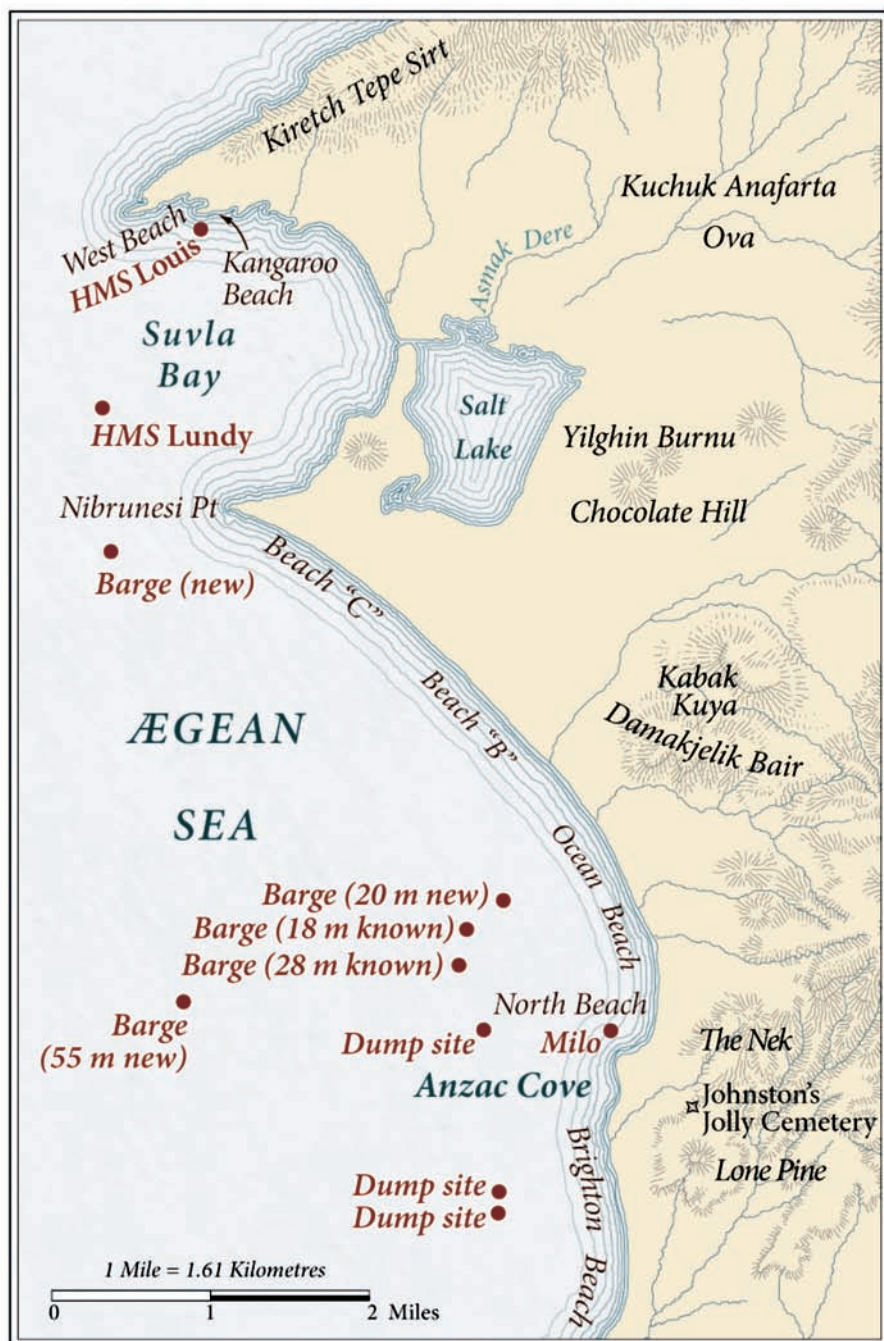
Watson's Pier piles found off Anzac Cove. [Pages 40 – 41] Photograph – Tim Smith



*Project Beneath Gallipoli – Survey Lanes at Suvla Bay based on Google Earth image.
[Pages 41 – 42]*



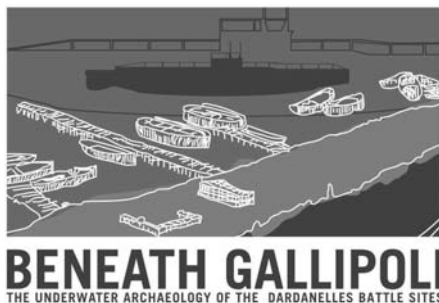
Yarrow Boilers from HMS Louis [Pages 42 – 44]. Photograph Dr Mark Spencer



Map showing known and new sites located by the Project Beneath Gallipoli team [Pages 37 – 45] Reproduced by courtesy of Australian Geographic

PROJECT BENEATH GALLIPOLI

Tim Smith, Maritime Archaeologist, Expedition Director



The principle focus of Gallipoli studies has been the historic records and images related to the operation, the significant battles and the human toll of the tragedy. There has, arguably, been less systematic documentation of the physical landforms and scientific interrogation of the surviving archaeological heritage. The first attempts were made by Turkish and German forces who photographed aspects of the deserted battlefield following evacuation. This work provides a critical record but is limited in detail ^[1]. The next major survey was conducted by former Australian War Correspondent Charles Bean who led a limited 1919 expedition funded by the Australian Government. Entitled the *Australian Historical Mission*, the work was restricted to the ANZAC sector and of 3-weeks duration. It led to some mapping work and the collection of artefacts for eventual display as the core of the later Australian War Memorial ^[2].

Since that time groups of historians and other researchers have walked the landscape to interpret historic accounts but until recently most have targeted specific areas ^[3]. This is particularly so for the underwater element of the battlefield which has been largely ignored as it lay ‘out of sight and out of mind’. The study of the battlefield landscape has artificially stopped at the water’s edge.

It is true that a number of key vessels were located since 1915, with all capital shipwrecks found (e.g. HMS *Triumph*, *Irresistible*, *Ocean*, *Goliath*, the French *Bouvet* and Turkish *Mesudiye*). Several submarines have also been found such as *AE2*, *E15*, *Joule*, *Marriotte* and *Saphir*, and other smaller craft detected usually by Turkish fishermen. But this work had been largely ad hoc and by chance.

The documentation of key shipwreck sites had been undertaken by the Turkish explorers Selçuk Kolay and Savas Karakas, the former being the finder of the Australian submarine *AE2*, and the latter a documentary filmmaker. Both were members of the current *Project Beneath Gallipoli* team which sought to build on this work and to apply an archaeological methodology to the study of the underwater cultural heritage within

the landscape. A totally volunteer joint Australian-Turkish endeavour, the 12-strong team had all been involved in the earlier *Project AE2* and later *AE2 Commemorative Foundation Ltd.* archaeological surveys of the Australian submarine *AE2* inside the Sea of Marmora – and first to breach the Dardanelles defences on 25 April 1915. The team also included Gallipoli researcher, William (Bill) Sellars.

It is noteworthy that all underwater surveys of the battlefield have been restricted to the inspection of historic shipwrecks. The project sought to redress this by including a focus on the search for infrastructure sites such as jetties, piers, moorings, dump sites, and smaller relics. The evidence for a range of small finds was well known through the illegal recovery of .303 casings, uniform badges, etc. from the area by snorkelers and other visitors. The underwater archaeological heritage is not captured by the Gallipoli Peace Park boundaries, and its protection under Turkish cultural heritage and related legislation remains unclear.

Project Beneath Gallipoli sought to provide a base record of cultural heritage sites in order to better know the resource, site significant values, current condition, and potential threats. This knowledge will enable more effective management and protection into the future. The project received the written support of The Gallipoli Association and the Turkish and Australian Governments.

The team's inaugural 2010 season concentrated on the ANZAC sector and treated the underwater area as a raw canvas. The seabed was comprehensively mapped using sidescan sonar sweeps. Known shipwreck sites were archaeologically recorded and mapped for the first time. New sites detected were included into the overall survey and where possible dived and interpreted.

The potential to detect new archaeological sites and relics was considered extremely high. This reflects the campaign's beginning as a naval blockade and later an amphibious coastal assault. As is well known, all the Allied troops came by sea, were supplied from it, and evacuated from its shoreline. Most major landing areas were developed into sophisticated port precincts, perhaps none more so than ANZAC Cove.

Project Beneath Gallipoli's inaugural operations were undertaken over a two-week period in May/June 2010. The work succeeded in imaging the offshore zone from Brighton Beach, through Anzac Cove, North Beach, part of Ocean Beach, and the entirety of Suvla Bay and immediate surrounds. The sonar survey was conducted to approximately the 40-metre water depth contour, extending some 1.5 kilometres off the coast. Some isolated sites beyond this initial coastal fringe were also imaged. Several of the detected sites were dived and recorded in detail through measured drawings, still and video photography and all spatially mapped to high accuracy. The work confirmed that the archaeological footprint of the battle underwater is in many ways better preserved than the remains observable ashore.

Expedition photographer Dr Mark Spencer captured a magnificent record of the work (some of these photographs are featured on pages 33 – 36) and had a personal connection to ANZAC through his Great Uncle, 3207 Pte. Hector Markey, 6th Australian Field Ambulance. Hector was promoted to Corporal while at Gallipoli and Mentioned in Dispatches. He later served on the Western Front where he was promoted to Sergeant and in January 1919 to 2/Lt. as a pilot in the Australian Flying Corps. He left a number of photographs that were located in the lead up to the team's deployment and provided a personal connection. They show a candid insight into a stretcher bearer's experience at Gallipoli, and in the front line trenches, and deserve future analysis.

The finds

As already mentioned, the team inspected a number of well-known shipwrecks in the study area. These included the former North Sea trawler *Lundy* inside Suvla Bay, and another wreck previously identified as a water purification barge. At North Beach, a horse boat located in 18 metres of water and a 28-metre deep steel barge were examined (see photograph of the latter on page 33). The work also included documentation of the SS *Milo* scuttled as a barrier to Williams Pier on North Beach.

The sonar work proved highly successful in locating at least three new shipwrecks in the ANZAC sector alone, and another during equipment trials near to the *Bouvet* off Cape Helles. The most stunning discovery was an iron or steel barge located due east of ANZAC Cove in 55 metres of water and 1.3 nautical miles offshore. When inspected by the dive team it proved to be a 'twin' of the '28-metre barge' mentioned above, intact and beautifully covered by soft corals (see photograph on page 34). Still complete with its towing hawser but empty, the 17.5-metre barge exactly matched an Australian War Memorial photograph of the type being used to ferry seriously wounded Australian and New Zealand stretcher casualties from the beach to offshore hospital ships.

The wreck was extensively documented to enable further study and interpretation. The exact number of the type deployed at Gallipoli is unknown, but they are shown in several photographs, including at V Beach, Cape Helles. Photographs of one at ANZAC are annotated, 'the Egyptian barge'. It is quite possible that they were requisitioned from Alexandria, and perhaps derived from the Suez Canal or work on the Nile. The vessels have a beamy 'riverine' form with a shallow draft. Admiral Lord Wester-Wemyss, in his account of the logistical planning, confirmed that vessels were purchased specifically in Piraeus, Athens^[4], with others from Malta and the Levant^[5].

Our ANZAC barge was to be one of three detected during the short week duration survey. The other two were located further north of ANZAC Cove but could not be dived before we had to pack up.



Wounded being transported on barge to hospital ship [AWM CO 20679]

The Beach

The Gallipoli experience for the ordinary soldier was one of beaches, jetties and small craft, as much as the trenches, flies and frontal attacks. Any cursory study of surviving wartime diaries tells of the beaches and coves, the fatigue parties to collect water, rations and ammunition, the bustling harbours packed with ships and barges, timber wharves and swimming. To the soldier, the beaches were as pivotal as the trenches and dugouts in which they sheltered and lived.

A much degraded shipwreck was detected inside ANZAC Cove itself lying parallel to the shore, within twenty metres of the beach. Measuring 20 metres in length and 3.5 metres in width, it matched a water lighter shown in early photographs sunk as the footing for a timber jetty, just south of Watson's Pier. Its identification was solid.

Just north of this wreck, the team had previously located six remnant timber piles (during a preliminary inspection in 2004). Protruding no more than 60 centimetres above the sand and squared off on all four sides, the piles were part of a substantial offshore structure. Photographs conclusively show Watson's Pier located in the area, north of the lighter wreck. Unfortunately sand movements had temporarily buried them during the 2010 survey. The team however are now certain that they form part of the archaeological record of this famous structure. Built by the Australian 2nd Field Company Engineers, the pier had extended 210-feet (64 metres) into the cove. The first nine bays had used trestles, with the remainder being founded on 10-inch piles (25.4 centimetres) driven into the bedrock with an improvised pile driver, using a captured

Turkish 9-inch naval shell as the ‘monkey’^[6]. The pile dimensions matched exactly.

The seabed in the vicinity was strewn with boulders in a patch that seemed long and narrow in its spread. Placing stones under timber jetties to help shore them up was a time honoured tradition. Here at ANZAC Cove, the dark pattern of stones stood out dramatically from the clean white sand between and seemed to flag where jetties once stood. Swimming along the Watson’s Pier location, our divers detected several new man-made objects – blocks of precast cement measuring up to one metre in length and sixty centimetres in section, which had been taken out some forty metres from the shore (see photograph on page 34). The castings have served a now lost purpose but could possibly have been used to anchor the jetty to the seabed, or perhaps served as mooring blocks for attending steamers.

Watson’s Pier naturally became a favoured place to go swimming with “*a good fifteen feet of clear blue water*” at its end^[7]. With the increasing number of casualties and overcrowding of this vital battlefield structure, bathing was soon banned with a sign that read in plain English – ‘Watson’s Pier: *No Bathing!*’.

Small patches of rounded beach stones still lay cemented together on the beach just under the bank opposite. They were clues to where the shore end of the pier once met the beach. Still in the bank was a section of iron water supply pipeline that perhaps once ran ashore from the pier.

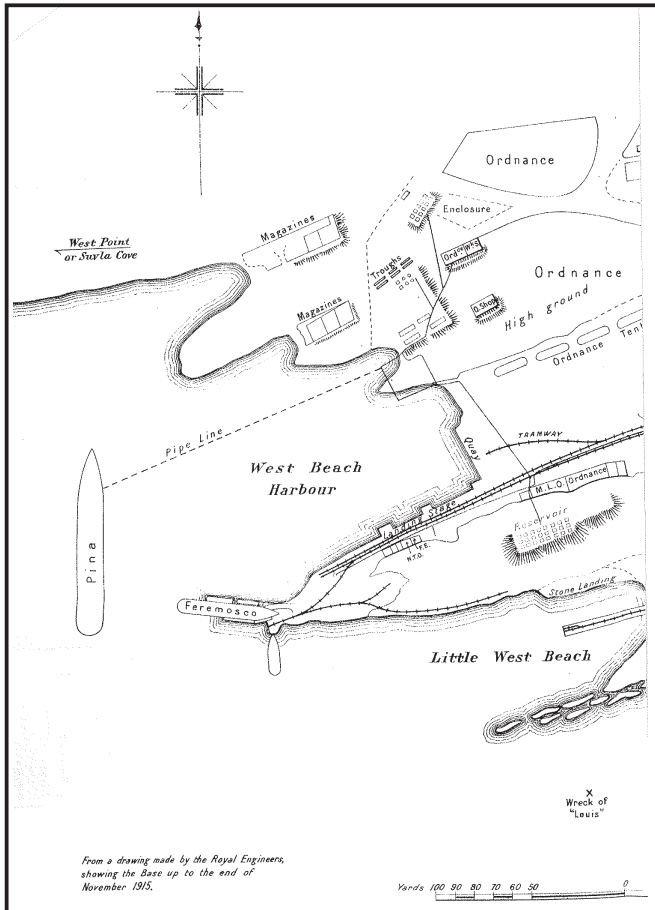
Our work continued along the shoreline as we moved from ANZAC Cove into North Beach above. Here we undertook the first proper sidescan sonar and diver survey of the steamship *Milo*, purposely sunk off Williams Pier to form a protective breakwater on 28 October 1915. A 73.3-metre long steel steamship, *Milo* is sometimes visited by snorkelers on backpacker tours of the battlefield. Our dive team carefully surveyed the area inshore of the wreck and confirmed that Williams Pier and Walkers Pier further to the north appear not to survive in the archaeological record. For our team, a non-discovery was just as important as a new find. Storms between 17–19 November severely damaged many of these piers, and sank many lighters in the area^[8].

Selçuk Kolay’s sonar team came up with new targets nearly every day – lines of what appear to be ship’s anchor chain cables, or less likely remnants of the submarine telecommunication cables run between ANZAC Cove, Suvla Bay and Imbros^[9]. Several areas of rough ground looked like possible rubbish dump sites. Many stores were dumped into the sea during the evacuation so not to be captured by the Turks, including millions of rounds of .303 rifle ammunition. None of these targets could be dived due to time restrictions and await further inspection.

The team relocated to Suvla Bay and undertook the complete sidescan sonar mapping of the bay and an area surrounding the entrance (see survey photograph on page 35). A

key objective was the search for the remains of several block ships sunk on the eve of the final evacuation in December 1915 at West Beach. These vessels acted as additional embarkation stages and protective screens for the more flimsy jetties in this sector.

The team confirmed that the substantial steamers, SS *Pina* (size unknown) and the 170-foot long (51.8 metre) SS *Feremosco* (also cited as *Fieramosca*), are no longer *in situ*. These ships were likely salvaged when Turkey needed scrap metal during periods of economic depression.



Suvla Bay – Port Installations

The team closely mapped inside the appropriately named Kangaroo Beach, and West Beach, where a contingent of Australians had their operational base. This was the camp of the Royal Australian Navy Bridging Train (RANBT) charged with providing stores and water to the British forces operating there, and also in local wreck salvage. The

RANBT was involved in the attempted salvage of HMS *Louis*, a Laforey-class destroyer, which ran aground inside Suvla Bay on 31 October 1915 during storms.

The Australian Navy's role at the Dardanelles has recently seen a focus, with a photographic collection belonging to the Bridging Train's commanding officer Lieutenant Commander Leighton Bracegirdle being digitised by the Australian War Memorial. A collection of memorabilia from one of its party, Petty Officer Douglas Ballantyne Fraser, has also been obtained by the Australian National Maritime Museum in Sydney^[10].

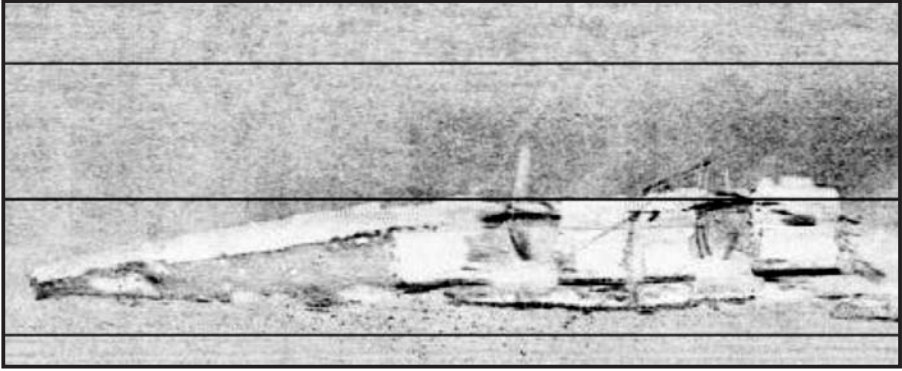
A previously unpublished letter home written by William Llewellyn Griffith a Royal Navy midshipman on HMS *Glory* has also come to light and documents aspects of the salvage work at HMS *Louis*, together with some unique photographs of the stricken vessel^[11].



HMS Louis sinking [Griffith's Collection]

Griffith recalled the arduous work undertaken under gunfire from Turkish batteries above the heights. Griffith was later killed at Jutland aboard HMS *Indefatigable*. His Gallipoli photographs also included a shot of a large “dummy dreadnought” moored off Suvla Bay.

A shipwreck in the general vicinity of *Louis's* marked loss had been inspected by Turkish divers and previously identified as a water condensing barge, due to four boilers that dominate the site. Our dive team however identified the boilers as Yarrow



Sidescan sonar image of HMS Louis

types, a naval boiler used to power steam turbine engines. (see photograph on page 35). Although the wreck was out in deeper water than contemporary photographs and maps placed *Louis*, the remains could only be her. *Louis* was the only warship lost inside the bay, and the last major naval loss of the campaign. It seems likely that the salvage operations have resulted in the hull being refloated and carried out into deeper water^[12]. The hull of the wreck was found to be severed immediately aft of the boiler room with the stern section entirely missing from the archaeological record. Griffith's personal photographs of 1915 confirm that the stern of *Louis* had broken off from the main hull.

Perhaps the strangest discovery in this part of the battlefield was a series of small steel watercraft sunk in the shallows not far from the RANBT's headquarters. The craft were inspected and confirmed to be bridge-building pontoons. They likely represent some of those brought to Gallipoli by the RANBT from Melbourne, and constructed at Sydney's Cockatoo Island naval dockyard. They were probably sunk as the Navy team left the peninsula (although the Unit Diary does not record this action). They were the last Australian unit to be evacuated from Gallipoli.

The project has shown that Gallipoli still retains secrets. The underwater archaeology of the battlefield is not yet fully known or documented. These unique sites are in many cases better preserved than related sites on land and offer an opportunity to connect us today to the men who served and died there. Archaeology gives us the benefit of being able to actually observe the jetties they walked on, inspect the ships they sailed in, and ponder the bullets and shrapnel pellets they dodged.

The expedition results – see annotated map on page 36 – will be provided to the Australian and Turkish Governments to aid the ongoing protection of the remains, including management recommendations. It is hoped that the team will complete the

investigation of targets at ANZAC and then extend the work to the larger Helles sector. The project has been submitted to the Australian Government's *National Commission on the Commemoration of the ANZAC Centenary*, held in 2010, which sought ideas on appropriate activities through which to mark the campaign in the lead up to the 2015 centenary. Our team hopes that with appropriate public and private sector support, our joint Australian-Turkish expedition can continue its vital work in 2012 and beyond.

For further information readers are invited to visit: www.beneathgallipoli.org/about-us

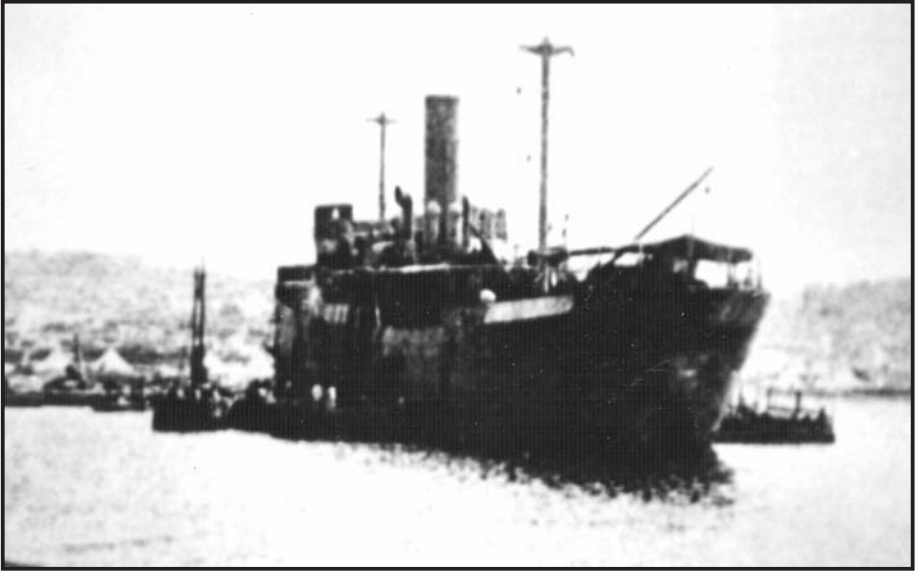
NOTES:

1. Weltkrieg Erinnerung an TschanakKale 1916. Copy held by William Sellars.
2. Bean, C.E.W., 1948, *Gallipoli Mission*. Australian War Memorial. Canberra.
3. The *Turkish, Australian and New Zealand Joint Historical and Archaeological Survey of the ANZAC (Ariburnu) Battlefield* undertook its first inspection of the trenches around the Second Ridge in October 2010. This followed the *Project Beneath Gallipoli* underwater battlefield survey held in May-June 2010.
4. Wester-Wemyss, R.E, Admiral of the Fleet, *The Navy in the Dardanelles Campaign*. Hodder & Stoughton. London. 1924. p.31.
5. Puleston, W.D., Captain, 1926, *The Dardanelles Expedition: A Condensed Study*. United States Naval Institute. Annapolis. P.20.
6. McNicoll, Major-General R.R. CBE, *The Royal Australian Engineers 1902 to 1919*. Griffen Press, 1979
7. Diary, Joseph Beetson, Commander of the 4th Australian Field Ambulance.
8. Fewster, K., *Bean's Gallipoli*. P.229. Allen & Unwin. 2009. Sydney.
9. Hamilton, Sir Ian, *Gallipoli Diary*. Volume 2. Edward & Arnold. London. P.317.
10. Gesner, P., 2011, 'Bridging troubled waters', in: *Signals*, Number 94, March-May, 2011. pp.14ff.
11. I am indebted to Mr Michael Griffith for access to his Great Uncle's letters and photographs, Victoria. Australia.
12. <http://www.naval-history.net/WW1NavyBritishBVLsARN1510.htm>

THE RIVER CLYDE

I thought readers might be interested in this photograph of the *River Clyde*, which was sent to my predecessor by Mr R D Layman in the United States who believed it was taken by Lt. Mucklow who was serving in the Army Service Corps.

His son, Douglas, confirmed that his father had served on the *River Clyde* which was being used as a depot ship but had not seen the photograph before and did not believe his father could have taken it. So we have a mystery on our hands! Has any reader seen the photograph before and/or can provide any information about it!



The River Clyde

INFORMATION PLEASE

Do you have a question about some aspect of the Gallipoli campaign? Something you need to know about a regiment, a ship perhaps, or an individual, but have so far failed to find the answer. If so, there may be someone among the membership who could help? So please do not hesitate to send in your questions, long or short, and share your enquiry with the membership. Hopefully, someone will provide the answer or, if not the answer, another avenue or two to be explored.

No requests for information were received at the time of going to press but I thought readers might be interested in a follow-up to the request made by **David Kirton** in the Spring issue. David had purchased a document bearing Sir Ian Hamilton's signature and sought help in identifying two other signatures on a document. David writes:

'Thank you for including my request for information on the signatures on the document which appeared in the Spring issue.

*I had a few responses from members and have established that the first signature (above that of Sir Ian Hamilton) is that of **Queen Alexandra**. The one below (Lambert or*

Lambut) requires further research. However, a few ideas have been given to me, which I will follow up. So thanks again to The Gallipolian for the assistance – it is much appreciated.

THE COLLIE BOYS

Ian Gill

I have long been interested in the Australian involvement in the First World War and as a medal collector I came into possession of a group of medals to Pte. (later Sgt.) 608 Walter Edgar Webb 'E' Coy. 11th Battalion, AIF. The group comprised an MM and First World War trio; further research established that he had been awarded a Bar to the MM. However, I had no photograph with which to put a face to these hard earned medals.

A year or two later I purchased an old group photograph, period framed in timber with patriotic flags and a wreath carved into it. The men were all from the south-western coal mining town of Collie in Western Australia.



'The Collie Brigade 1914'

The names of the 18 men in the photograph were all recorded and Pte. Walter Webb

was in the back row (centre). My good fortune did not end there as soon after I bought a First World War trio to another 11th Battalion man, Pte. 576 Stephen McDermott and found he was also in the photograph (kneeling, front row, left).

Along with the group photograph was a hand-written letter of appreciation signed by 20 of the Collie boys most of whom appear in the photograph. This letter is reproduced below:

Collie Boys' Final Message

With Compliments from the Miners' Union Pictures

Copy of a letter of Appreciation from the Collie Boys of the First Expeditionary Forces

Advance Collie Boys'

We, 'The Collie Boys', who are going away with the Expeditionary Forces from W.A. to help the Motherland, desire, on the eve of our departure, to thank the people of Collie and district for their kindness to us.

We also desire to thank Mr A A Wilson, M.L.A. (our member) for his kindness and service to us whilst we were in Camp. "He'll always do us."

*Blackboy Camp
Oct 29th 1914*

Signed by the Boys of the Collie Brigade

Later research established that six of the men were killed in action, one at Gallipoli. Seven of the others were wounded at Gallipoli, four on the first day of the landing. Two of the wounded men were returned home before the end of 1915 and two others were returned home sick before the landing. Both re-enlisted (one under another name) and were sent to France with different units. Two men – E A Trigwell and A Sampford – do not appear in the photograph; perhaps they had enlisted in other units.

Brief details about those in the photograph are set out below:

607 Pte. Charles Watson 'E' Coy. [Back row, right] Age 26. Miner. Wounded at Gallipoli during the landing on 25 April (gun-shot wound to the right shoulder). Returned to Australia on 13 December and discharged on 30 June 1916. Died 23 December 1948, aged 59.

449 Pte. William Kenning 'D' Coy [Back row, second from right] Age 30. Miner. Served at Gallipoli. Died of illness on 6 April 1916. Buried Chatby War cemetery, Egypt.

608 Pte. Walter Edgar Webb MM & Bar 'E' Coy. [Back row, centre] Age 26. Butcher. Wounded at Gallipoli in July 1915 (shell wound to the leg). Transferred to 3rd Machine Gun Coy. on 13 March 1916. Gassed 17 December 1917. Transferred to 1st Machine Gun Bn. by AIF Order of 1 April 1918. Awarded MM and Bar, both in late 1918. Second recommendation originally for MSM but Bar to MM received instead. Died 10 June 1926 age 36.

540 Pte. George William Gane 'E' Coy. [Back row, second from left] Age 23. Miner. Promoted L/Cpl at Gallipoli on 11 July 1915. Killed in Action. 26 February 1917. Buried Warlencourt British Cemetery, France.

414 Pte. James Patrick Connolly 'D' Coy. [Back row, left] Age 26. Postal employee. Served at Gallipoli. Transferred to 102nd Howitzer Battery (with Regt. No. 2395) in early 1916. Returned to Australia on 16 December 1918. Discharged 2 March 1919.

555 Pte. Joseph Horrocks, 'E' Coy. [Third row, standing, right] Age 22. Engineer. Wounded at Gallipoli. Died of wounds 20 May 1915. Buried at sea. Commemorated on the Lone Pine Memorial.

565 Pte. George Arthur Lamerton MC 'E' Coy. [Third row, standing, second from right] Age 26. Labourer/Miner. Promoted to Corporal prior to embarkation. Served at Gallipoli. Promoted to CSM ('D' Coy) on 3 October 1916, to 2/Lt. on 16 April 1916 and later to Lieutenant. Killed in action 10 August 1918. MC gazetted 23 July 1919. Buried Heath Cemetery, Harbonnieres, France.

465 Pte. James Miller 'D' Coy. [Third row, standing, third from right] Age 28. Miner. Served at Gallipoli. Killed in action at Pozieres on 14 August 1916. Commemorated on the Villers-Brettonneux Memorial.

337 Pte. Walter William Paterson 'C' Coy. [Third row, standing, centre] Age 34. Blacksmith. Embarked for overseas but returned to Australia on 31 August 1915 as unfit for active service. It is believed he re-joined under the name 'Bruce'.

307 Pte. Frank Heath Hodgson 'C' Coy. [Third row, standing, third from left] Age 26. Miner. Embarked for overseas but returned to Australia on 25 May 1915 as unfit for active service. Re-classified as fit for active service (No. 7345). Promoted Corporal and served with No. 2 Casualty Clearing Station. Promoted Sergeant on 22 June 1918.

331 Pte. Norman Rankin Nicholl 'C' Coy. [Third row, standing, second from left] Age 34. Miner. Served at Gallipoli and transferred to 4th Signal Coy. (Date unknown). Invalided home 9 April 1918. Discharged AIF 29 April 1918. Previously served in the British Army during the South African War. QSA with 5 clasps.

604 Pte. Evan Thompson 'E' Coy. [Second row, far left] Age 21. Sleeper cutter. Served at Gallipoli. Transferred to 1st Pioneer Bn. 26 March 1916. Killed in action

10 October 1916. Buried at Bedford House Cemetery, Ypres, Belgium. Father also served in the AIF.

407 Pte. Leonard Mason Blakemore 'D' Coy. [Second row, seated, right] Age 20. Labourer. Wounded at Gallipoli during the landing on 25 April (gunshot wound to left arm). Returned to the peninsula 14 May. Evacuated to hospital in England with influenza on 24 August 1915. Re-joined battalion on 31 July 1916. Wounded at Flers 5 January 1917 (gunshot wound, left thigh). Posted to Permanent Cadre, 3rd Command depot 1 July 1917. Returned to Australia late 1918 as unfit for active service. Discharged 13 October 1918. Married while in England. Died 30 November 1975, aged 81.

848 Pte. Alan Wilson 'G' Coy [Second row, seated, second from right] Age 19. Blacksmith. Previous service with 86th West Australian Infantry Regt. His father (seated next to him in the centre of the photograph) was the MP for Collie. Alan was wounded at Gallipoli on 1 August 1915 (loss of left eye and fractured nose and jaw due to shell burst). Returned to Australia with 50% incapacity on 23 September 1915. Discharged from the AIF on 8 April 1916. Died 9 March 1970, aged 75.

279 Pte. Alfred Rodway Box 'C' Coy. [Second row, seated, second from left] Age 29. Sleeper Hearer. Injured at Gallipoli (no details). Returned to Australia 4 September 1915. Joined 15th Reinforcements (No. 13681) as a Gunner and served overseas. Discharged from AIF on 20 May 1919.

491 Pte. Walter Maurice Wood 'D' Coy. [Second row, seated, left] Age 27. Miner. Wounded at Gallipoli on 1 August 1915 (gunshot wound to the head). Evacuated to England. Re-joined battalion on 1 July 1916. Promoted L/Cpl. 5 May, Corporal 1 September 1916, and Sergeant 5 February 1918. Hospitalised (sick) several times. Returned to Australia 15 January 1919. Died 26 November 1944, aged 57.

790 Pte James Hunter 'G' Coy. [Front row, kneeling, right] Age 25. Railway employee. Wounded at Gallipoli during the landing on 25 April 1915 (gunshot wound left leg and left eye). Re-joined battalion on 30 May 1915. Transferred to 51st Bn. on 29 February 1916 and then to 4th Pioneer Bn. on 16 March 1916. Charged as a stowaway 29 March 1916 (probably trying to get back to the 11th Bn.). Transferred to 1st Pioneer Bn. on 28 April 1916. Returned to 11th Bn. on 13 June 1917. Promoted to Corporal 4 May 1918. Wounded 10 August 1918 (gunshot wound to right thigh). Returned to Australia late 1918. Discharged from AIF on 11 March 1919. Died 16 November 1980, aged 91.

576 Pte. Stephen McDermott 'E' Coy. [Front row, kneeling, left] Age 21. Miner. Wounded at Gallipoli during the landing on 25 April 1915 (gunshot wound to right shoulder). Evacuated. Re-joined battalion on 30 July 1915. Transferred to 3rd Machine Gun Coy. 13 March 1916. Married while on leave in England on 27 December 1918. Returned to Australia on 30 October 1919.

THE JACK BARLOW STORY – AND THE CRUCIFIX

Judy Kenny

John Edgar (Jack) Barlow was born into a Catholic family in Sydney in 1888. His mother, Queenie, was a formidable and forthright woman. On leaving school, Jack joined the Militia whilst studying at Waga Agricultural College. When war broke out in 1914, he was posted as a 2/Lt. to the 3rd Battalion, 1st Infantry Brigade, Australian Imperial Force.

The Gallipoli Landings

The 3rd Bn. left Sydney on 20 October 1914, arriving in Egypt in early December where they underwent rigorous training for the next 3½ months. At this time their eventual destination was unknown and remained so until after the battalion sailed from Alexandria, arriving at Lemnos on 8 April 1915. Here the troops rehearsed disembarkation, landings and other logistics in preparation for the landings on the Gallipoli peninsula, which were to take place on 25 April; the orders issued the night before being ‘... to push on at all costs’. After a sleepless night, reveille was sounded at 4am followed by breakfast an hour later and embarkation on the allocated transports for the voyage to the landing beaches.

The battalion landed under heavy fire with each man carrying his rifle, 3 days rations and up to 250 rounds of ammunition, as well as picks and shovels. In spite of the heavy fire and weight of equipment, the 3rd Bn. had a comparatively easy passage ashore but by 10am every man was in action and machine gun and rifle fire was pouring into the Australian positions from all directions and heavy casualties were being suffered. By evening, it was raining and the men were set to the task of building trenches, the work being rudely interrupted by a succession of Turkish attacks. Fierce hand-to-hand fighting took place and there was much confusion throughout the night, the result of false or conflicting orders and baseless rumours being passed along the line. The soldiers were also very tired.

During the next few days, the fierce skirmishes continued. A member of the battalion, Lt. Cowley, reported:

‘I had been firing so rapidly up till 2pm that I had to use 2 rifles allowing one to cool while I used the other. This may seem strange but the oil actually bubbled between the stock of the barrel and the shells jammed in the expanded barrel. This made it compulsory to change to cool the rifle.’^[1]

After four days of continuous fighting on unknown and hostile territory, the 3rd Bn.

was moved in small parties to the beach where they had two days rest. The strain of those terrible four days was ingrained on the faces of the survivors. Back in the firing line, the battalion operated for the first time as a distinct unit, with a definite frontage but during the next two weeks hard work was the order of the day – and night. It was dig, dig, dig, as the Turks were constantly shelling, so it was essential that the shallow trenches were deepened and made more secure. Shelling was not the only scourge; the troops were pestered by flies, attracted by the unburied dead, which brought sickness and disease, adding to the casualties.

Egypt

It was in these conditions that Jack fell ill with influenza or 'slight pneumonia'. He was evacuated sick, and by 19 May was in hospital in Alexandria. After several weeks in hospital he was discharged and spent several weeks at a convalescence home for officers near Alexandria where, as an enthusiastic surfer, he and a fellow officer, Lt. McFarlane, astonished the bathers at Stanley Bay by 'shooting among the breakers'^[2]. No doubt the surfers were well aware of the different kind of 'shooting' that awaited them on their return to Gallipoli. This was not to be long delayed for on 26 June Jack was declared fit for duty and ordered to re-join his battalion.



Jack Barlow 1914

Return to the Peninsula

At the end of June the battalion was subject to periods of heavy rifle and machine gun fire interspersed with days of relative calm. The Turks were nervous, suspecting an attack, and Jack Barlow's 'D' company was given a severe pounding by enemy artillery. During this period tunnelling was in progress with the aim of forming a new firing line in advance of the existing one. During July, digging went on apace but was suspended at 9.30pm on 19 July on orders from brigade headquarters. The new firing line was to be converted into a 'wire entanglement' as an enemy attack was expected on 23 July although this did not materialise.

Throughout June and July the monotony of trench warfare was relieved somewhat by unofficial rifle competitions in which the Turks joined, good-naturedly, signalling hits and misses. However, there was also the serious business of preparing for the impending attack by the 1st Australian Brigade on Lone Pine, which had been taken on the first day of the landings but recaptured by the Turks the following night. The purpose of the new offensive was to mislead the Turks into thinking that the main blow would be directed south-eastwards towards the Kilid Bahr Plateau and to draw their reserves to the south of Anzac, weakening the defences on the northern flank, which would facilitate an attack on Chunuk Bair and Baby 700, and assist the allied landings at Suvla.

The frontage to be attacked amounted to little more than 220 yards, with the approaches open to heavy fire from both flanks. To counteract this, tunnels were dug under no-man's land, the ends to be opened immediately before the assault. No-Man's land was covered with scrub about two feet high^[3]. On 6 August, as the deadline drew near, there was concern for the health of the men. The Medical Officer, Capt. J W Bean wrote:

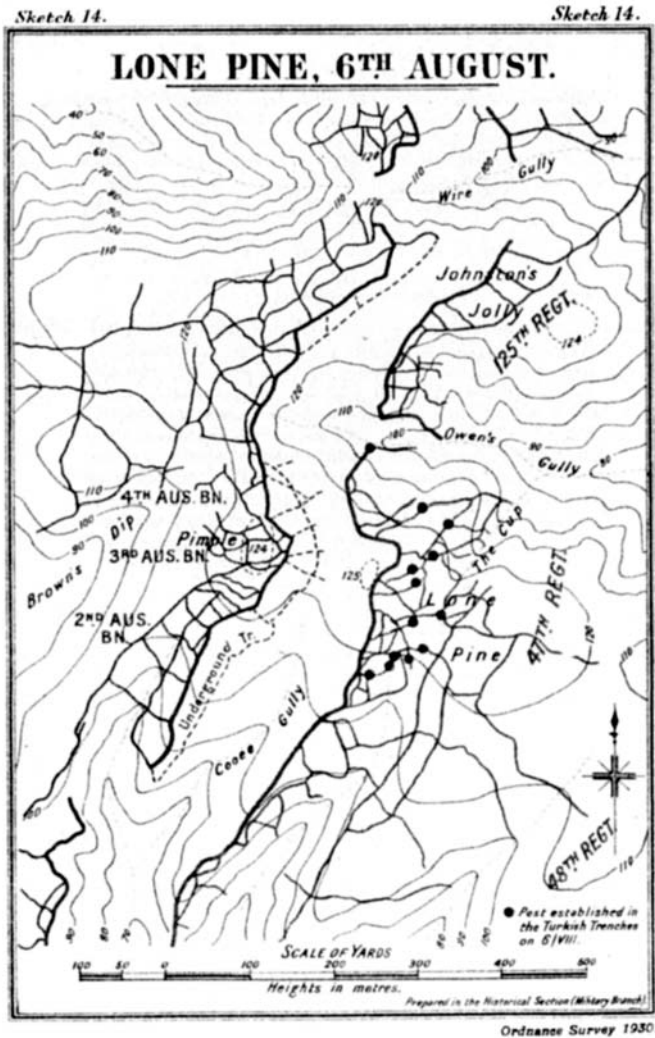
'They were in a very bad way from constant work and strain ... The sun was absolutely broiling – quite tropical – beating down fiercely on the back of one's neck, making all feel sick and dizzy ... And remember the food was very 'samey' for tired digestions ... The tea was a terrible brew, nearly ink-black. Often men lived on nothing but this inky tea ... They couldn't keep anything else down... There was no rest worthy of name and add to this the constant digging ...'^[4]

In an effort to alleviate the situation, the colonel of the 3rd Battalion, somewhat against orders, allowed one platoon each day to have 24 hours off which they could spend as they liked. They could go down to the beach, bathe, laze or sleep. They often returned singing and were fresh when they came back on duty the next morning. Bean commented: *'It made all the difference, and it was a keen lot who rushed the Turkish trenches at the Lonesome Pine'*^[5]

Facing Death at Lone Pine

On 6 August, Jack Barlow went into the attack at Lone Pine as second in command of

'D' Coy. Zero hour was 5.30pm. The morning was given over to oiling and refurbishing rifles, sharpening bayonets and adjusting equipment. Some of those released from duty went swimming and most wrote letters home. 2/Lt. Hubert Meager, in Jack's company, wrote to his mother: *'We shall be facing death every minute. If I am taken, do as did the Roman matrons of old ... keep your tears for privacy, steel your heart and get a dozen recruits to fill my place'*^[6]. Father McAuliffe celebrated Mass for the Catholics. He later wrote to Queenie that he saw Jack *'as well as the rest of my boys, on the day before the fight, when they were at their Sacraments'*^[7].



Lone Pine – 6 August 1915

Shortly after midday, the troops gathered on the 'parade ground', a dip behind the line.

Packs were stacked and rifles and equipment examined by the officers, rolls were called and last instructions issued. To distinguish friend from foe, especially in the darkness of a night attack white armbands and white back patches were attached. At 2pm the men marched to Brown's Dip, the rendezvous for the attack. Watches were synchronised and there followed a tense period of waiting for the whistle blast. The strain of this time was described by Capt. Bean in a letter to Queenie after Jack's death.

Jack was a brave man; not that he didn't feel fear in the beginning, but he had the highest form of courage ... I have spoken to those who were with him in that terrible charge upon Lone Pine, and they speak with praise and admiration of his courage. They tell me he was white under the awful strain of four hours' waiting but utterly determined. He never flinched for one instant from his severe duty. I think you should be so proud of such a noble strength of soul, and proud to be the mother of such a brave young man^[7A].

The offensive began at 4.30pm on 6 August with the bombardment of Lone Pine and adjacent trenches by some 28 guns including one field gun which had been dug in within 200 yards of the enemy's parapet. At the blast of the whistle at 5.30pm the area erupted with soldiers running, charging, scrambling, kneeling ...

The attack and subsequent counter-attacks at Lone Pine are well chronicled – C E W Bean devotes no less than 70 pages to it in *The Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918*. He records that the attacking troops reached the Turkish front line but found it roofed over with heavy logs, which the Australians tried to remove while others went further forward and then worked their way back along the communication trenches. Much of the fighting took place in semi-darkness with attacks and counter-attacks that lasted until 9 August.

Another author, Alan Moorehead, comments in his book *Gallipoli* '... although in after years the action at Lone Pine was very carefully chronicled ... it is really not possible to comprehend what happened. All dissolves into a confused impression of a riot, of a vicious street fight in the back alleys of a city, and the metaphor of the stirred-up ant heap persists ...'

It was during this fierce encounter and ensuing mayhem that Jack Barlow was fatally wounded.

Some thirty five minutes after the order to charge, the 3rd battalion had reached its objective at the centre of the Lone Pine position. Consolidation began, and there was sometimes just a row of sandbags separating the opposing forces. When the Turks counter attacked, they used bombs. Undaunted, the Australians countered by catching the bombs before they exploded hurling them back. The battalion's historian noted laconically that this tended to cause some casualties among the Australians. One soldier described Lone Pine as '... a glorious piece of work, but the Australians were a bit green with bombs which were therefore a source of trouble ...' Several more attacks were made by the Turks to regain lost ground but for the most part these were unsuccessful. However,

it was not until 12 August that it was clear that the Australians had gained complete ascendancy^[8].

Aftermath

When Sunday 8 August dawned, the 3rd Battalion had been reduced to less than half its strength. As well as Jack Barlow, 8 other officers had been killed (including the commanding officer, Major C D Austin) or died of their wounds. On the day of the attack, the battalion comprised 27 Officers and 856 other ranks. After Lone Pine there were only 13 officers and 277 men left. Total Australian casualties at Lone Pine amounted to over 1,700^[9] while Turkish losses were much greater. At 10am on Monday 9 August the battalion was relieved and returned to Brown's Dip. The men had not closed their eyes since Thursday night. One officer noted that he would '*... never forget the sight of unclaimed packs lying piled up on the little parade ground*'.

The medical officers and stretcher bearers were overworked and many wounded Australians had to be left out in the scrub, some for more than 48 hours. They were frightened to call out in case the Turks heard them. After two day's rest the battalion was back to begin the sickening task of clearing the dead. Burial serves were conducted. Father McAuliffe wrote later to Queenie:

'I read the burial service over Jack's grave. It may be a tiny speck of comfort in your ocean of sorry to know how bravely he died. He had not been well for some time; in fact he had been away sick in the early part of the war, after the first month. He came back before he was really fit to do so; and so strong was his sense of duty and honour that just before the big fight, when the opportunity was offered to him by the doctors and his OC of taking a short holiday he refused to avail himself of it, preferring to wait for the big event, and to lead his men into the fight, and, as he hoped, safely out again ... With many of his dear comrades he met his death on the morning of 7 August, after gloriously leading his men, who loved him, to the charge, and successfully performing the duty that was entrusted to him and to them ... I join with you in your sorrow for your son, for I numbered him among my dear friends'^[10].

Father McAuliffe noted Jack's death date as 7 August. In army documents it is given variously as 6 August or 6-8 August. Given the confusion of the battle and its aftermath it was probably impossible to determine exactly whether he was killed outright or died of his wounds, and the precise date and time of death.

The 3rd Battalion left Lone Pine a little over a month later. One officer wrote home:

'I suppose you have heard of our great victory on 6 August. The 3rd Battalion led the charge for the taking of the Lonely Pine. Our boys replied to a man at the signal given. Over the top they went with a rush of fully 60 yards to the Turks' trenches under machine gun, shrapnel and rifle fire. Some of the unfortunates were knocked. Blown all over the

place. There were some gruesome sights. A tot of rum at midnight steadied our boys a lot'^[11].

The almost reckless bravery (or bravado) was commented on by the compiler of the British Official History of the Gallipoli Campaign:

'Throughout these days of incessant fighting the spirit of the Australian troops was beyond praise, and so great, and almost embarrassing, was the anxiety of the rank and file to take their share in this historic action that at one period the unique decision had to be taken of posting piquets in the communication trenches leading to Lone Pine to prevent unauthorised men going into the fight. Reserve troops would wait in long queues for a chance of pushing their way forward, and sums of five pounds and upwards were freely offered, and offered in vain, by employed men in the rear to take the place of friends going up to the front line. No less than seven Victoria Crosses were awarded for gallantry at Lone Pine'^[12].

Before the end of the year, Jack's possessions had been returned to his family: a trunk and valise containing his clothes, writing case, pipe, autograph book, fountain pen, pillow and blankets. The diary was noted as missing when Queenie signed for their receipt. It was sent later in a small parcel as were a linen bag, personal toiletries and letters left at Mudros. In December, Queenie, as Jack's beneficiary was granted a pension of £78 per annum back-dated to 8 October [13].



Grave of Lt. Jack Barlow in Lone Pine Cemetery

Over a period of time in the early 1920s, Jack's parents received his Memorial Scroll, the 1915 Star, British War Medal and Victory Medal. By 1923 John (senior), perhaps through illness, was unable to collect the Memorial Plaque and authorised Queenie to do on his behalf; she had signed for the Victory Medal the year before. At that time she had written to the Defence Department:

'We have not yet received the bronze plaque, though our dear boy was one of the very first to enlist. Many here have theirs who didn't leave for over a year later in 1915. We never received anything of his and we wonder if anything may be lying over there by accident. We would gladly pay for his sword (which was his own) if it could be found, or any of his personal things taken from Lone Pine.'

This is an interesting letter given that she had received her son's personal possessions some months after he was killed. The army replied to the effect that, given the length of time, it was unlikely that any of his effects would be found. Queenie was, however, soon to receive further information and a very special memento.

'A Message from the Dead'

As noted above, Jack Barlow was buried in the Lone Pine trenches on 14 August 1915. Eight years later, in 1923, the army contacted his father, John Barlow, indicating that the actual grave could not be identified and that a headstone engraved *'believed to buried in this cemetery'*, with Jack's full regimental particulars would be erected at Lone Pine. In January 1925, just a few months before John Barlow's death, the then Imperial War Graves Commission wrote to Queenie again indicating that they had been successful in recovering and identifying Jack's body. It had been interred *'with every measure of care and reverence'* in the Lone Pine Cemetery, Row O Grave 28. Identification was established by means of the top of a field glasses case and pocket knife each bearing Jack's name. The Commission advised that it was sending a small crucifix which was found on the body. It added the sensitive comment that *'though it is now somewhat impaired by long exposure, the little cross will doubtless be valued by you on account of its former intimate association with this late officer'*.^[14]

Queenie's reply was understandably emotional, touching and immediate:

Dear Captain MacIntosh

Very many thanks for sending me the little gold crucifix found with my dear son. I value it more than I can say. It is a message from the dead. I have had the little cross since I was six years old. When my boy went to College I gave it to him and when he returned home he gave it back to me. Everywhere he went he had it and brought it back and now after all these years – nearly ten – it comes back again. I must congratulate the officer in charge; it proves what careful and conscientious hard work they do there.

With renewed thanks

M K Barlow^[15]

It is not known what happened to the little cross. Perhaps it was buried with Queenie when she died in 1934. In any case, its return was clearly a solace for her, and a touching symbol of her closeness to her son.

Editor's Note: It will be seen from the photograph of Jack Barlow's grave above that it still bears the superscription '*Believed to be buried in this cemetery*'. Given the letter sent to his mother in 1925 stated that the body of her son had been identified, I sought clarification from the CWGC.

The Commission replied that '*... the original wording on the grave marker and the superscription 'Believed to be buried... was based on information provided by the Australian Forces after the First World War*'.

It is unclear why the letter confirming identification in 1925 came to be overlooked, but the Commission have stated '*... that one day in the future, it will become necessary to replace his existing memorial marker and, when this is the case, steps would be taken to ensure the correct engraving on his stone, within the cemetery*'.

Notes:

1. This and most of the other information about the 3rd Bn. at the Gallipoli landings is taken from E. Wren *Randwick to Hargicourt: History of the 3rd Bn. AIF* (1935).
2. The information in this paragraph is taken from the Obituary to John Edgar Barlow, published in *Freeman's Journal*, 26 August 1915.
3. C F Aspinall-Oglander. Official History of the War. Military Operations. Gallipoli (Vol. 2).
4. Wren, p.95.
5. Wren. p.96. J W Bean was the brother of C E W Bean, who wrote the Australian Official History of the Campaign.
6. Wren, p. 98. Meager was killed at Lone Pine.
- 7/7A. *St Ignatius College Review. Our Alma Mater*. 1915, p.21 & 38.
8. C F Aspinall-Oglander. Official History of the War. Military Operations. Gallipoli (Vol. 2).
9. Wren p.107. [However, the Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-18 (Vol. 2) by C E W Bean states 23 officers and 737 other ranks went in to the attack and losses were 21 officers and 490 other ranks. Bean puts the Australians losses at just under 2,300.]
10. *St Ignatius College Review. Our Alma Mater*. 1915, p.21.
11. Australian War Memorial. Personal papers. P Woods.00050.
12. C F Aspinall-Oglander. Official History of the War. Military Operations. Gallipoli (Vol. 2).
- 13-15. Australian Archives. Personal Dossiers AIF Lt. John Edgar Barlow.

RESEARCH GROUP

Clare Church, Research Group Co-ordinator

Members are most welcome to join the Association's Research Group, which meets from time to time by mutual arrangement at the National Archives, Kew.

Please contact Clare Church for further information. Telephone 01590.673145 or by e-mail at clarechurch@tiscali.co.uk

A NEW NUSRET MINE LAYER!

Güven Pinar

A new 1:1 replica of the *NUSRET* Mine layer, which was constructed in the Turkish Naval Dockyards, sailed to Canakkale in March 2011. She was welcomed at an official ceremony and reception, and will be moored in front of the Cimenlik Fort as part of the museum there. The other replica on the concrete base has been removed.

The new *NUSRET* will remain at the quay as a floating exhibit but will put to sea on special days and visitors will be able follow the route she had sailed in the darkness of the night in March 1915 when she laid the last line of mines which sank three battleships – *Bouvet*, *Ocean* and *Irresistible*.

QUARTERMASTER'S STORES

The Gallipolian Archive CD contains issues 1 – 115 of *The Gallipolian*. The files are fully searchable and a hyperlinked index is supplied allowing the journal edition in question to be opened directly from the index reference. **Price £16.50 each.**

Silk Ties – silk, non-crease ties in the Gallipoli Association colours – green bands for the land of Gallipoli and blue-grey for the waters of the Dardanelles, with narrow stripes of navy-blue and scarlet for the services – are available at **£17.75** including UK postage. [Europe £17.00, Rest of the World £17.35]

Standard Ties – in Association colours are available price **£7.50** including UK postage. [Europe £6.75. Rest of the World £7.10]

Blazer Badges – hand embroidered wire and silk blazer badges are available at **£7.50** including UK postage. [Europe £8.25, Rest of the World, £8.75]

Lapel Badges in the Association colours are available, price **£5.50** including UK post.

[Europe £6.25, Rest of the World £6.75]

Binders, which hold 6 copies of *The Gallipolian* are available finished in attractive simulated leather, coloured maroon, with the title blocked in gold on the spine. Price per Binder is **£6.75** including post in the United Kingdom [Europe £7.25, Rest of the World £8.25]

Simpson Badges – produced by the Anzac Day Commemoration Committee of Queensland. The badge is oval in design and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in size showing Simpson in classic pose with his donkey. Each badge costs **£3.20** including UK post. [Europe £3.90, Rest of the World £4.40]

Orders with payment, cheques and postal orders made out to ‘The Gallipoli Association’, to the Secretary, James Watson Smith, Earleydene Orchard, Earleydene, Ascot, Berkshire, SL5 9JY.

BOOK REVIEWS

[By David Saunders unless otherwise stated]

THE ANZAC BOOK

Edited by C E W Bean Publisher: University of New South Wales Press Ltd 2010.

Contents: 203 pages, numerous illustrations. ISBN 978 1 74223 134 1. Price: A\$49.95.

One of my great treasures is a copy of the original Anzac Book published in 1916, so what a delight to discover this new quite sumptuous edition, actually the third, which has a number of additional features. A preface by Steve Gower, Director of the Australian War Memorial, a foreword by Les Carlyon author of *Gallipoli* and an introduction by Ashley Elkins, Head of the Military History Section, Australian War Memorial. This latter contains some interesting items, both text and illustrations, for which space was not available in the original edition.

The *Anzac Book*, as Charles Bean records in his editor’s note, originated with an Englishman, Major S S Butler of the Anzac Staff, see *The Gallipolian*, No 106, *You ‘ave been amongst the biscuits!* for Major (later Major-General) Butler’s Gallipoli memories. Few books have been produced in such a short time as *The Anzac Book*, just a few short weeks in the late autumn of 1915. As Bean described:

‘Practically every word in it was written and every line drawn beneath the shelter of a waterproof sheet or of a roof of sandbags – either in the trenches or, at most, well within range of the oldest Turkish rifle, and under daily visitations from the smallest Turkish field-piece. Day and night, during the whole process of its composition, the crack of Mauser bullets overhead never ceased.’

This is a book which is a must for every members Gallipoli shelf, a book to delve into, one that will bring much pleasure and many a smile, as these two entries from the Public Notices section of the Advertisements will show.

‘The Electric Elevator will not be working up the gullies for a while. Some cook stole the current to make a pudding.’

‘Men suffering from a feeling of fullness after eating, are requested to state where they got extra rations from.’

GALLIPOLI

Author: Peter Hart. Publisher: Profile Books 2011. Contents 534 pages, 32 illustrations, 10 maps. ISBN 978 1 84668 159 2. Price £25.

How many books now have the simple title Gallipoli? But does one need to say more? This is the author’s second book on the campaign of 1915; the first being *Defeat at Gallipoli*, published in 1994, which was co-authored with Nigel Steel (both are members of The Gallipoli Association).

The author makes clear his view on the campaign in the opening paragraph ‘GALLIPOLI! IT WAS A LUNACY that never could have succeeded, an idiocy generated by muddled thinking.’ His final chapter *concluding* ‘... *how something so stupid, so doomed from the outset, can remain so utterly fascinating.*’ It is this endless fascination which ensures yet another book about Gallipoli, though not everyone will agree with all the author’s strongly expressed views. The book is packed with quotations and extracts from the letters, diaries and memoirs of those who toiled at Gallipoli. Though sadly no mention of the gallant efforts of submariners at the Dardanelles, or those who flew above in the fledgling Royal Naval Air Service. The lack of a list of maps and their page numbers is most unfortunate.

The Gallipoli Association receives a mention in the Acknowledgements though to say ‘*the recent republication of The Gallipolian provides a rich seam of invaluable first-hand accounts.*’ A rich seam yes, but recent, no, our journal has been flourishing the past forty-two years, something we should feel very proud about.

NOT A ROTTER IN THE LOT

Author: John Hartley. Publisher: Pen & Sword Books 2011. Contents 288 pages, profusely illustrated. ISBN 978 1 84884 328 8. Price £25.

The title is taken from a letter written by Brigadier General Noel Lee just before the Manchesters attacked on 4 June 1915 towards Krithia:

'We are having a very strenuous time, but I am more than ever proud of the Brigade and especially the 5th and 6th Battalions – the latter in particular. Not a single rotter in the lot and in such good spirits.'

This a splendid history of the 6th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment in the First World War, a Battalion which left Great Britain in September 1914 and did not return until April 1919. First to Egypt, then to Gallipoli where they landed on 6 May and remained until 29 December. Of those who had landed in May, 31 officers and 846 other ranks, at evacuation just 20 had been on the Peninsula for the whole time, while at evacuation the total strength was down to 12 officers and 153 other ranks.

CAPTURED MEMORIES 1900 – 1918

Author: Peter Liddle. Publisher: Pen & Sword Military 2010.

Contents: 313 pages 33 illustrations. ISBN 978 1 84884 234 2. Price: £25.00.

Members may well be familiar with two earlier works by this author, *Men of Gallipoli* published in 1976 and *Gallipoli 1915 – Pens, Pencils and Cameras at War* published in 1985. I had expected to be able to report that the author is a member of our Association, though sadly find this no longer is the case, an unfortunate lapse, and one which I hope will not dissuade members from seeking out this book.

Captured Memories is just that, recorded interviews of those who served, fragments from some 4,000 such recordings held in the Liddle Collection, Brotherton Library, the University of Leeds. Those with a Gallipoli connection included in the book are Charles Hughes-Hallett serving on HMS *Vengeance*, James Grimshaw VC who was interviewed for some four hours in 1970, after which his wife said she knew her husband far better as a result of being present during the interview. One of our past Presidents, Lieutenant-General Sir Reginald Savory KCIE, CB, DSO, MC is also included, he served with the 14th Sikhs at Gallipoli and his excellent memoirs were published in some early *Gallipolians*. The fourth and last Gallipoli entry is the interview with Norman Holbrook VC of submarine fame.

ANZAC : THE LANDINGS

Author : Stephen Chambers. Publisher Pen & Sword books Ltd 2008

Contents: 224 pages, numerous illustrations & maps. ISBN 184415722-9 Price: 14.99

This is a further title in the very popular *Battleground* series and is the most recent concerning Gallipoli. Stephen Chambers will be known to many readers from his previous book in this series, *Gully Ravine* (published in 2003). The other Gallipoli titles being *Gallipoli* (1999) by Nigel Steel and *The Landings at Helles* (2003) by Huw & Jill Rodge, which have previously been reviewed in *The Gallipolitan*.

Similar in format to the other titles, the book focuses on the landings at Anzac Cove on

25 April 1915, the efforts to establish a secure bridgehead and the attempts to breakout from this before the all too soon stalemate took effect from 27 April 1915.

The book begins with a useful introductory section, covering advice to travellers who may be visiting the Peninsula for the first time, an overview of the Allied objectives and details of the Gabe Tepe Plan – the task allotted to the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps. The main body of the book comprises chapters giving an excellent illustrated account of the various actions: The Landing – 25 April 1915, The Main Body Lands, 400 Plateau, Baby 700, The Night, A New Day Dawns – 26 April 1915, The Wounded, Stalemate – 27 April 1915.

Tours of the battlefield are covered in Chapter 9 with two suggested; each is well described and punctuated with points of interest and information relevant to the tour. Timings are given for each to assist those traveling by car or on foot, with additional walks if desired.

A well written and most useful book to take on your next visit to the Peninsula. Even if no such visit is planned it would make an excellent addition to your library.

Clive Summerson

LETTERS HOME FROM GALLIPOLI : NEW ZEALAND SOLDIERS WRITE HOME

Ed. Glyn Harper. Publisher: Auckland University Press Contents: 343 pages).
ISBN- 10: 9781869404772 Price \$45 (NZ) [Also available from Amazon at £19.95]

I am grateful to member **Derek Hunt** who sent me details of this book which was reviewed by Dr Stephen Clarke in the RSA Review and is summarised below.

Professor Glyn Harper selected the 190 letters from more than 600 he collected from archives, newspapers and family collections. He gave preference to those which provide first-hand testimony to battles and stages of the campaign that are well known; the Landings, Daisy Patch, Burial Truce, August offensive and the Evacuation. Some of the letters have appeared in previous publications, but most have never been published, including some of the 80 that were sent in after the publisher called for letters through a media release. The appendix of writers is particularly useful as is a thought provoking introduction to the campaign.

While the collection concentrates on letters from Gallipoli, one wonders how the mundane news coming the other way was viewed by soldiers amongst the deprivation and death.



OBJECTIVES

*To keep alive the memory of the
Gallipoli campaign of 1915.*

*To ensure that the men who fought and died
in the campaign are not forgotten.*

*To encourage and facilitate the study of the
campaign so that lasting benefit can be
gained from its valuable lessons.*

The Gallipoli Campaign is characterised by countless deeds of heroism and endurance. It took place in an area smaller than Southampton amid appalling conditions, such as heat, flies, lack of water, equipment and proper sanitation. Later on, rain and a freak spell of sub-zero temperatures had to be endured, to say nothing of the desperate close quarter fighting throughout the campaign. Some 559,000 Allied personnel were committed, of whom 420,000 were British and Empire troops, 80,000 French, 50,000 Australians and 9,000 New Zealanders. The cost in human terms was terrible. The Allies had 250,000 casualties, of whom 50,000 were killed with only 10,000 having known graves. Turkish forces with some Germans, numbered between 300,000 and 400,000 and of these some 87,000 were killed. The evacuation in December and early January 1916 was a masterly operation – one of the great feats of military history.