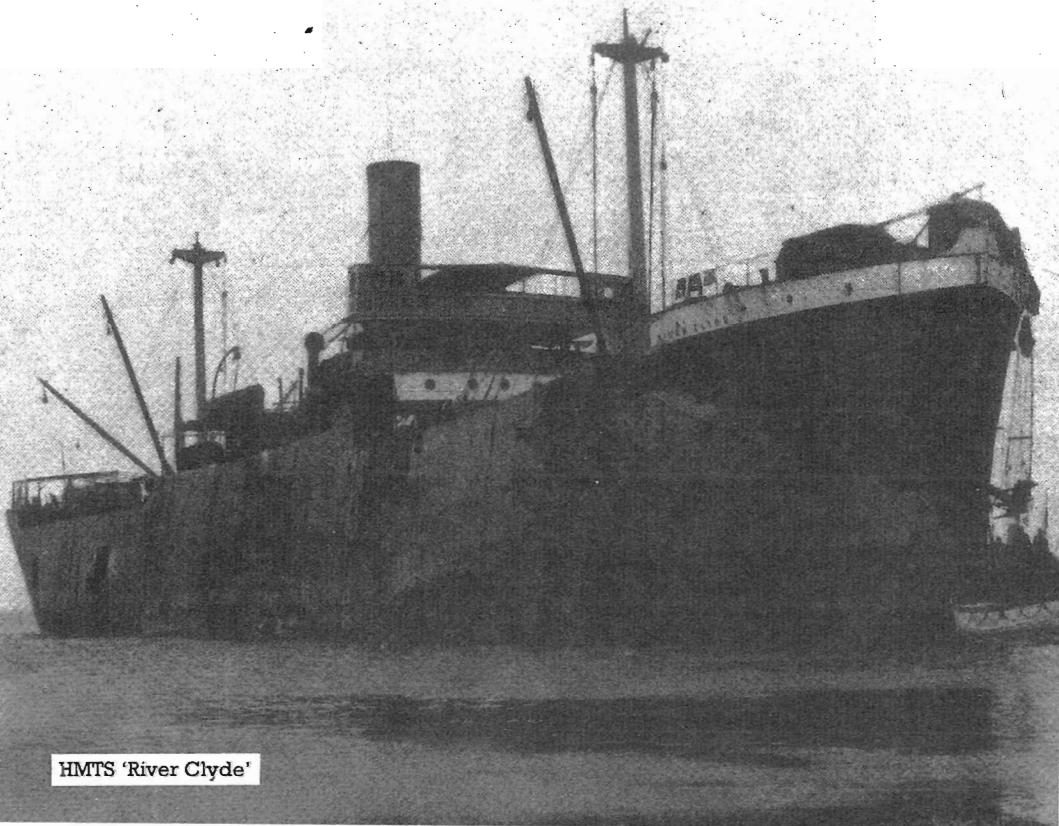


The Gallipolian

*The Journal of the
Gallipoli Association*

No. 72
AUTUMN 1993



HMTS 'River Clyde'

THE GALLIPOLIAN

THE JOURNAL OF THE GALLIPOLI ASSOCIATION
FOUNDED BY MAJOR E. H. W. BANNER IN 1969
ON THE CAMPAIGN OF 1915

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ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Gallipoli Association will be held on Tuesday 19 October at the Naval Club, 38 Hill Street, W1 commencing at 11.15. PLEASE NOTE THE CHANGE OF VENUE FROM RECENT YEARS. Directions for the Naval Club are included on the enclosed booking form.

AGENDA

- 1 Apologies for absence
- 2 Minutes of the AGM held on 29 October 1992, printed on page 3.
- 3 Chairman's Report
- 4 Treasurer's report. The Report was printed in the Spring *Gallipolian* page 7 when the accounts were also circulated.
- 5 Secretary's Report
- 6 Election of Officers
- 7 Election of Committee
- 8 Any other business. Members wishing to raise any item should do so in writing to the Secretary at least 21 days before the date of the AGM.

AUTUMN LUNCH

The Autumn Lunch, 12.30 for 13.00 will follow the Annual General Meeting, see enclosed booking form for details.

The guest speaker will be Field-Marshal Sir John Stanier GCB, MBE, DL, Constable of HM Tower of London. His commands have included the 7th Queen's Own Hussars, Royal Scots Greys and 20th Armoured Brigade. He was Chief of the General Staff 1982-85.

FOR VETERANS

We are pleased to remind Veterans and their families that the Association has a modest fund to assist with the travel costs of Veterans wishing to attend the Autumn Lunch. Any Veteran wishing to avail himself of this is asked to contact the Acting Treasurer, Dennis Pollard, Yew Tree House, Hatfield Road, Oakley, Beds, MK43 7SU [0234 822209] or the Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING HELD AT THE CAVALRY AND GUARDS CLUB 127 PICCADILLY, LONDON, 29 OCTOBER 1992.

The Chairman, Treasurer, Secretary, Membership Secretary, Press Officer, Editor and 12 members were present.

- 1 The Minutes of the AGM held on 29 October 1991 were approved and signed.
- 2 The Chairman presented his Report which was adopted and subsequently published in *The Gallipolian* No 70. Particular attention was drawn to the increasing costs of the annual lunches despite every effort to keep prices down.
- 3 The Treasurer presented his Report which, together with the Annual Accounts was adopted.
- 4 The Secretary presented his Report, highlighting the information provided by the Membership Secretary which revealed that no fewer than 107 new members had joined during the year. This favourable trend showed every sign of continuing. Special reference was made to the work of the Press Officer in publicising the Association, a key reason for the increase in members.
- 5 The following Officers were elected for the year:

Chairman	Captain C.T.F. Fagan
Treasurer	D.F. Bland
Secretary	J. Watson-Smith
Membership Secretary	N. Pollitt
Press Officer	J. Fallon
Editor	D.R. Saunders

The Treasurer whilst agreeing to be re-elected wished it to be known that he would retire from the post, which he had held for many years, at the next AGM.

- 6 The following were elected to serve on the Committee in addition to the Officers:

Major J.F. Ford	N. Anthony
F.J. Dooley	J.J. Fallon
Sir Arthur Hockaday	H. Jenner
L. Jones	J.R.H. Stopford
- 7 Veteran Member Francis Ching who will be 95 in December reminded members of the First World War Veterans Association. Commander Brook commended the book *Anzac and Empire* by John Robertson. Colonel Constable showed a photograph album purchased for 20p in a "junk-shop." Reference was made to the Gallipoli standard once used by members of the Association in Preston.

ANZAC DAY CEREMONIES

The Veterans present on 25 April were Francis Ching, Major John Ford, Jack Gearing and Ivan Newman.

Major John Ford laid the wreath of the Association at the Cenotaph where the Service of Remembrance commenced with an address by the Reverend Barrie Hibbert from New Zealand. The Regimental Band of the Grenadier Guards was on parade.

At Westminster Abbey members of the Association and friends were part of a large congregation which heard lessons read by His Excellency The Hon. George F. Gair, High Commissioner for New Zealand and His Excellency Mr Richard J. Smith, High Commissioner for Australia. His Excellency Mr Candemir Onhon, the Ambassador for Turkey read from the words of Ataturk.

“Those heroes that shed their blood and lost their lives, you are now lying in the soil of a friendly country therefore, rest in peace. There is no difference between the Johnnies and the Mehments to us; where they lie side by side here in this country of ours. You, the mothers who sent their sons from faraway countries wipe away your tears; your sons are now lying in our bosom and are in peace, after having lost their lives on this land they have become our sons as well.”

For lunch all the facilities at Chelsea Barracks had been made available to the Association by Lieutenant Colonel A.R. Biggs, OBE, Officer Commanding 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards. Afterwards the Chairman thanked all those who had attended, with a special reference to the Veterans present, and also to Ben Adams who was on duty at Bury with the Lancashire Fusiliers. He was thanked on behalf of the Veterans for these kind remarks by Francis Ching. The Chairman then referred to the officers and men of the 2nd Battalion, and other staff, who had given up part of their weekend in order to accomodate the Association on this very special day. His thanks being warmly supported by everyone present, the lunch, and the opportunity to meet fellow members and friends having been much enjoyed.

ANZAC DAY AT BROCKENHURST

The Annual Anzac Service was held on the afternoon of 25 April at the New Zealand Memorial in St Nicholas Churchyard, Brockenhurst, Hampshire. No 1 New Zealand General Military Hospital was established at Brockenhurst and 93 servicemen lie buried there. The New Zealand High Commissioner was represented by Mrs Belinda Brown, First Secretary, accompanied by Commander Mike Louisson RNZN of the Defence Liaison Staff.

Among the wreaths laid was one on behalf of the Gallipoli Association by Major T. Le M. Spring-Smyth [0707]. Posies of flowers were laid at each headstone by Brownies, Cub Scouts and other youth contingents. Afterwards everyone repaired to the Village Hall where there was a slide show of contemporary photographs of the hospital wards, wounded men and nurses. One lady present recognised her mother amongst the nurses.

Contributed by Major T. le M. Spring-Smyth [0707]

ANZAC DAY AT STAPLEFORD

A service was held on 25 April at Stapleford, Nottinghamshire to honour the memory of Lance Corporal Walter Parker VC, of the Royal Marines. Lance Corporal Parker was awarded the Victoria Cross for his actions over three days in April 1915 at Gaba Tepe where he had displayed "consistent bravery and energy whilst in charge of the battalion stretcher bearers" [see *The Gallipollian* Spring 1987].

The congregation at the parish church included Mrs Connie De Ville, his only surviving daughter, representatives from the Royal Marines and Royal British Legion and civic leaders. Tim Chamberlain [1033] laid a wreath at Lance Corporal Parker's grave on behalf of the Gallipoli Association.

Contributed by Mrs Gail Chamberlin [1133]

MONUMENT AND MEMORY

A conference organised by the National Inventory of War Memorials at the Imperial War Museum, 10 November will provide an opportunity to discuss different aspects of war memorial related studies. Seven lectures will be given by leading historians. Those attending the evening reception will have an opportunity to see a number of exhibits, including one of Gallipoli memorials. Further information from National Inventory of War Memorials, Imperial War Museum, Lambeth Road, London, SE1 6HZ.

GALLIPOLI MEMORIAL LECTURE

The Tenth Gallipoli Memorial Lecture will be at Holy Trinity Church, Eltham, on 27 April 1994. It will be given by Lieutenant-General Sir Leonard Thornton, KCB, CBE former Chief of the Defence Staff, New Zealand.

CORRECT AT LAST

The *Legion* for July/August contains an interesting report concerning a veteran of Gallipoli, Reg Warner, whose 1914-18 Star had been incorrectly inscribed Hertford Regiment instead of the Hereford Regiment. The Army Medal Office took remedial action and on his 100th birthday he received a new medal properly inscribed from Lieutenant Colonel Peter Sharland, Commanding Officer 5th Battalion the [Shropshire and Hereford] Light Infantry.

Contributed by Nevin Anthony [0796]

OBITUARIES

PERCY COE

Percy Coe [1234V] died on 11 February aged 97 was born in Bermondsey, the eldest of three children, in May 1895. After attending school at Walworth he worked for the Southern Railway as a driver delivering parcels.

He enlisted in 1914 and went with the 6th Battalion The Border Regiment to Gallipoli where he served from 7 August to December 1915. His later service was in Egypt and then in July 1916 to France where he spent the rest of the war.

Percy Coe married in 1922, there being one daughter, Joyce to whom we are most grateful for providing information for this Obituary

CAPTAIN HENRY DENHAM

Although not a member of the Gallipoli Association many members will be familiar with the name Captain Henry Denham through his book *Dardanelles: A Midshipman's Diary, 1915-16* published in 1981. Profusely illustrated with photographs, some taken by the author himself using an old plate camera, the book came about almost by accident. For the author himself describes how he was "recently busy with the destruction of First World War diaries" when a friend intervened. The result a fascinating addition to Gallipoli literature from a young sailor on board HMS Agamemnon.

Between the wars he served mainly in the Mediterranean and then joined Naval Intelligence, being appointed Naval Attache in Copenhagen. Later he served in the same post in Sweden and was the person who warned the Admiralty that the *Bismarck* and *Prince Eugen* were about to sail on their Atlantic sortie. He made many other significant contributions to the naval campaign from Sweden and was awarded the CMG, a rare award for a naval officer in the Second World War.

Henry Denham had a great love of sailing and was a noted author of many sailing books and guides to the Mediterranean, a "readable blend of practical seamanship, navigational tips, history and mythology." He died in July aged 95.

COLONEL LORD FREYBERG

Colonel The 2nd Lord Freyberg [0914] who died at the beginning of June was the only child of Bernard Freyberg VC, who served with the Royal Naval Division at Gallipoli. Colonel Paul Freyberg while serving with the Grenadier Guards in Italy was captured by the Germans. Managing to escape he reached the Vatican hidden in a delivery van. After the liberation of Rome he rejoined his battalion for the advance

up Italy being awarded the Military Cross for his actions during the advance to Florence. He retired in 1978 and spent much time researching and writing the much acclaimed biography of his father.

JAMES HOLDCROFT

James Holdcroft [0933V] who died in 1992 was born at Bolden Colliery, Co Durham in April 1894 being one of six children. Leaving school at 12 his first job was as a "trapper boy" opening and closing the airway doors down the mine as men, ponies and coal tubs made their way to and from the shaft. Later he became a coal hewer.

He joined the 5th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers and landed at Suvla Bay in August 1915, his commanding officer being Major T. Verschoyle [see Spring 1993 *Gallipolitan*]. He was wounded and then evacuated to Alexandria. His future brother-in-law, John Knox, who served with the West Yorkshires was also at Suvla. James Holdcroft was in Dublin during the Easter Rising of April 1916 and later served on the Western Front where he was again wounded.

In 1919 he married Jane Knox and there were five sons and two daughters. James Holdcroft remained active to the end of his life, a good raconteur, and still riding his bike at 94.

We are most grateful to John Holden [0938] his son, for providing information for this Obituary.

MRS ELSIE RACKHAM

Mrs Elsie Rackham, wife of our first President, Brigadier B.B. Rackham CBE, MC, died in January. F. Dooley [0876] attended the funeral and laid a wreath on behalf of the Gallipoli Association.

Brigadier Rackham who died in March 1988 had joined the Royal Naval Division in 1914 at the age of 17. He was posted to the Hawke Battalion serving with them at Gallipoli from October 1915 until the final evacuation in January. Later he was with the RND on the Western Front serving on the Somme and the Ancre, being both wounded and gassed. He was awarded the Military Cross and Bar.

When the Hawke Battalion disbanded in 1921 he joined the Middlesex Regiment. Early in 1940 he took command of the 1/7th Battalion in France, a period eloquently described in *The Die-Hards*, the Newsletter of the Regiment "In the few weeks that elapsed before the Battalion crossed into Belgium in defence of that country he had won the hearts and trust of every soul in his Battalion by his deep understanding, natural leadership and sure knowledge. He was one of the last to leave Dunkirk and by the time he had reformed his command in the early days of June, to his men in the 1/7th Battalion he had become virtually a legend, and to them still remains so."

Major Alan Carter joined the 1/7th shortly after its return from France and recalls the very orderly manner in which it was being reshaped by Basil Rackham. Very much the "Happy Warrior" as described in *The Die Hards*.

Major Edgar Banner writing in *The Gallipolian* Autumn 1976 records how Brigadier Rackham became President - "Before the Association was initiated a luncheon and dinner were held on 25 April 1969 and the Association was born as a result. When circularizing prospective members I wrote that "I propose to invite the senior officer present to preside at the dinner." Brigadier Rackham was the senior officer - he was the first President and his handling of all the occasions was a great factor in making members feel at home. His speech at each of the dinners was always enjoyable and ensured that those present had a sense of wellbeing, and the enjoyment of the company of their fellow veterans."

We are most grateful to Fred Dooley, Major Alan Carter and Major A.E.F. Waldron MBE for assistance in providing information for this notice.

OTHER DEATHS

We regret to announce that the following names are also recorded, full Obituaries will be published in future *Gallipolians*.

Squadron Leader F.H. Bugge	A. Gadsby 1153V
Lieutenant Colonel W.D. Macrae	0602V I. Newman 0538V

INFORMATION PLEASE

Berkshire Yeomanry: T.M. Hancock, 3 Priory Orchard, Wantage, OX12 9EL is researching the Berkshire Yeomanry, in particular "D" [Wantage] Squadron and their service in Gallipoli. The Yeomanry were mobilised on 5 August 1914 and embarked on 8 April 1915 for Egypt. They landed at Suvla on 18 August and were the leading Regiment in the attack on the Turkish trenches on Hill 70. During this six officers and over 160 other ranks were killed, missing or wounded and Trooper Potts was awarded the Victoria Cross. There followed further service in Egypt, Palestine and France. Any information, photographs, ephemera etc would be much appreciated.

Ross Mountain Battery: John Fisher, Sherbrook, Lochcarron, Wester Ross, IV54 8YA is seeking information concerning the Ross Mountain Battery and its service at Gallipoli, later in Egypt and Salonika. The Battery formed part of the 4th Highland Brigade.

Royal East Kent Yeomanry: Neville Marsh, [1389] 30 Victoria Gardens, Ferndown, Dorset, BH22 9JH is seeking information regarding his father - Jack Donald Marsh - during the Great War, and particularly the Gallipoli campaign where he served with the Royal East Kent Yeomanry. Additional information concerning the Yeomanry would also be very welcome.

Thomas Thompson: Major D. Sutton [1227] 41 Western Avenue, Herne Bay, Kent, CT6 8UF, is searching for information on his great grandfather, L/Sgt Thomas Thompson No12730 who served with the 1st Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers at Gallipoli and was killed on the Somme on 1 July 1916.

“FOR SERVICES IN THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULAR” AND FRANCE A UNIQUE GALLANTRY AWARD

PATRICIA BARBER [1062]

The unique Conspicuous Gallantry Medal, and Bar awarded to Leading Seaman, later Chief Petty Officer Arthur Robert Blore, RNVR, Anson Battalion, Royal Naval Division, together with his Military Medal and war medals, was purchased at auction last year by the National Maritime Museum. The medals are now on display in the Museum's Seapower Gallery where they form part of the Combined Operations exhibits.

This group of medals is unique because it contains the only bar ever awarded to the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal. Combined with the Military Medal, normally an army award, and particularly significant for its association with the Royal Naval Division, the group therefore has considerable naval and historic interest.

The Royal Naval Division formed from the RNVR into two brigades of battalions named after famous Admirals, gained everlasting fame in Gallipoli and on the Western Front. Arthur Blore [1890–1947], a member of the London Division RNVR, entered the Collingwood Battalion RND in 1914, transferred to the Anson Battalion and was awarded the CGM for services on 4 June 1915 in the attack on Turkish forward positions at Achi Baba, Cape Helles.

London Gazette 13 September 1915.

CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY MEDAL: For services in the Gallipoli Peninsular. The Battalion, having occupied a portion of the enemy's fire trench on the 4th June, was engaged in digging communication trenches to a position in the rear of it, on which they were consolidating the line. The officer being shot, Seaman Blore took charge of a party of 22, who advanced to cover the retirement. He shot two of the crew of a Turkish machine-gun enfilading the trench and kept up a steady fire, checking the enemy who were re-occupying it. He exhibited great bravery and power of leadership on a difficult occasion.

Three years later he received the Bar to the CGM for capturing a strong enemy position single-handed at Prouville, France.

London Gazette 29 October 1918

BAR TO THE CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY MEDAL: When all company officers had become casualties, and the company was held up by heavy machine-gun fire, this Petty Officer took command of the Company. He re-organised and led the men forward by rushes to the enemy position. When about 100 yards from the position enemy fire became very heavy, and many casualties were caused to his command. Finding this, he went forward alone, and, single-handed, rushed the crew of a heavy machine-gun, shooting the gunners. The enemy position was then turned, and thereby captured. By his initiative and personal courage a strong position was taken and many casualties avoided. Twenty-seven enemy machine-guns, all of which were captured, were afterwards counted covering the ground over which this company advanced.

The *London Gazette* 14 May 1919 announced the award of the Military Medal to Arthur Blore for further services on the Western Front. No details were given, but his bravery in action is fully described in the two citations previously made.

The other medals in the group are the 1914 Star with bar AUG-NOV [Lg.Sea., Collingwood Bttn., R.N.D.], British War Medal [L5-3146, C.P.O., R.N.V.R.], Victory Medal [C.P.O., R.N.V.R.].

Very little seems to be known about Arthur Blore other than he was married to Edith Mary and that they had two sons and a daughter. One newspaper reported that it was only after his death that the family discovered that he had medals for gallantry. The medals were loaned by the family for display in the National Maritime Museum for two years in the early 1970's until they were sold at Sotheby's. Fortunately this unique group became available again in 1992 and on this occasion was purchased by the Museum.

Perhaps members have information concerning Arthur Blore C.G.M. & Bar and M.M.? It would be nice to know more of this gallant man.

A GALLIPOLI PHOTOGRAPH

T.Chamberlin [1003] has recently purchased an original panoramic military photograph of the Cape Helles Peninsula, probably taken from Hunter Weston Hill. The photograph which measures 41" by 6" has a number of features marked - Gully Beach, Krithia, Achi Baba, De Totts Battery, French and British Lines and the Asiatic Hills. Copies are available from T.Chamberlin, Lancaster House, The Capes, Aslockton, Notts, NG13 9AZ. The price £25.00 includes post and packing.

WATER-CARRIER HÜSEYİN

From *Mehmetcik Ve Anzaklar* by Baha Vefa Karatay, translated from the Turkish by Mrs Ferzan Gulmezoglu, and contributed by M.Kemal Yilmaz [1157].

The battle was going on with all its violence on the Gallipoli peninsula. Turkish soldiers were fighting against the enemy who were bombarding them continuously with super weapons. The enemy soldiers were provided with everything they needed, even with chocolates. On the other hand Turkish soldiers had no efficient weapons and equipment. Simple bread was their only food for their daily need. The only preoccupation in their minds was to protect their homeland.

Hüseyin Topuz was a water-carrier of the second squad, 35th Infantry Regiment, who worked hard to supply the soldiers at the front with water. His squad was the luckiest as far as water is concerned in the scorching heat of Gallipoli.

That evening, violent fights took place and Hüseyin did not have a chance to take the water barrels to his friends at the front. While he was waiting with his mule in a pit for the bombardment to calm down, he was worried if they needed water badly. Finally he was on his way with his old mule. Unfortunately his nightblind eyes due to lack of vitamins, failed to find his way through. He could not see well enough. But he had to reach his friends. All of a sudden, two figures in the dark appeared, stopped him and put their bayonets on his chest talking a different language. Hüseyin realised he had lost his way and was in the hands of the enemy. There was nothing to be done. He tried to be calm, smiled to them hiding his fear. Then showed the barrels on the mule and asked for their commander using manual signs. They took him to the commander. He saluted him, tried to tell him that his commander had sent these barrels of water to their wounded soldiers as a gift.

They were all surprised on this explanation and apologised to Hüseyin for what they had done to him. In order to make up for it they treated him well and gave him cookies, chocolate etc.

His friends were anxious to hear his story. He said, he gave water to the enemy but came back with hands full of food. "Go on eat them I will fetch water for you soon."

BOOK REVIEW

HELL'S FOUNDATIONS: A TOWN, ITS MYTHS AND GALLIPOLI

GEOFFREY MOORHOUSE

Sceptre 1993. 256pages, 19 illustrations, 2 maps. £6.99.

A paperback edition of the highly acclaimed book by one of our members, first published in 1992 and reviewed in the Autumn *Gallipolian* of that year, is very much welcomed.

As the author says in his Introduction "The most haunting agony remains Gallipoli. No other battle or campaign fought between 1914 and 1918 has ever been remembered quite so tenaciously as the ill-fated allied expedition to the Dardanelles. No other date, with the exception of Armistice Day, has been marked quite so steadfastly in so many places as April 25, 1915, in whose dawn the first landings on the Gallipoli peninsula were made. Few military events in any war have continued to nag at posterity with their horrors, their heroism, their pathos, their utter futility, so long after they occurred. It is now more than three quarters of a century since the Gallipoli campaign was finished, and it still grips the imagination of populations at opposite ends of the earth."

If you failed to buy the first edition, dont delay any longer, for as Dirk Bogarde said in his review in the *Daily Telegraph* "here is a spiningly glorious book."

A PILGRIM'S SONG

GEOFFREY DEARMER

John Murray 1993. 82 pages, frontispiece of author as a young man. £12.99.

Under the heading *A Centenarian*, in the Spring 1993 *Gallipolian* we published as a tribute to Geoffrey Dearmer who served at Gallipoli, his poem *From "W" Beach*. The book *A Pilgrim's Song* is a anthology of verse which includes both his war poetry, and later works written in time of peace. Previous anthologies published in 1918 and in 1923 have been largely overlooked, while the authors own publication, *A Pilgrim's Song* in 1989, had only a limited circulation.

We are thus most heartened by the foresight of Laurence Cotterell, the commitment of publishers John Murray, to Professor Jon Stalworthy who contributed the Foreword, and to Dame Catherine Cookson who provided more than half the publication costs, and to all those whose who have helped ensure this anthology reaches a wider audience.

The anthology commences with a poem *To Christopher* the author's younger brother killed at Suvla Bay, 6 October 1916. Six poems comprise the Dardanelles section - From "*W*" *Beach*, *The Turkish Trench Dog*, [published in *The Gallipolitan* No 55], *The Sentinel*, *A Prayer*, *The Dead Turk*, *Mudros After the Evacuation*. As the review of Geoffroy Dearmer's first book said "Even in the most unassuming of his verses there is a dignity that approaches grandeur."

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION ROLL OF HONOUR

HOWE BATTALION

Imperial War Museum 1993. 68 pages. £12.00 incl U.K. post

The third of the Royal Naval Division Roll's of Honour, that for the Howe Battalion was published in May, and follows those for the Hood and Nelson Battalions previously reviewed in *The Gallipolitan*.

The Museum staff are to be complimented in bringing the material together, so making it available for all students of the 1914-1918 war.

Of the 229 Gallipoli casualties the largest single losses in the Howe Battalion were on the 4 and 6 June, indeed all those reported as missing, subsequently officially presumed killed in action, were from those dates. Casualties occurred from May until December and may be summarised:

Killed in Action	108	Died of Disease	17
Missing sub reported KIA	59	Drowned	1
Died of Wounds	44		

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, ALFRED

The heading in a recent copy of *Soldier Magazine* bears the good news that the medals recently stolen from the home of Alfred Deans in Newport, Gwent, have been replaced. Alfred served with the Herefordshire Regiment at Gallipoli. A neighbour sought the help of his son Lieutenant Colonel Brian Ballinger who persuaded the Army Medals Office to issue a new set. These were presented to Alfred on his 97th birthday in the sergeants mess of the Newport based 104 Air Defence Regiment Royal Artillery.

Reproduced from information provided by Nevin Anthony [0796]

THE 6TH AND 7TH ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS

MARTIN STAUNTON [1223]

While the patterns relating to place of birth and enlistment were dealt with in the Spring 1993 *Gallipolian* see pages 25-36 commentary is given here to provide some context to the table covering casualties by year of death. This analysis was compiled by cross-referencing *Soldiers Died in the Great War 1914-19* for the regiment with its WWI medal rolls in order to identify original members of the battalions who landed at Suvla Bay in August 1915.

Of the 233 Other Ranks who died serving with the 6th Royal Munster Fusiliers in the war, 182 or 78% were original members of the battalion which after Gallipoli, had a relatively quiet time in Macedonia and Palestine until sent to France and disbanded to rebuild the 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers in June 1918. Of the 7th battalion's 157 Other Rank dead, 148 or 94% were original members of the battalion, which spent a year in Macedonia before being amalgamated with the 6th in October 1916. The rise in fatalities for 1918 represents the survivors of the two battalions experiencing the more intense combat conditions of the Western Front upon their return from Palestine and Macedonia.

The two battalions were brought up to strength after Suvla by non regimental drafts, from the Oxford and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry for the 6th and the Dorsetshire Regiment for the 7th. This may explain why many of the battalion's original personnel who were wounded at Gallipoli, ended up being sent upon recovery to other Royal Munster Fusiliers battalions on the Western Front, where they appear among those units' dead from 1916 onwards.

In summary around a quarter [26%] of the 6th Royal Munster Fusiliers soldiers who landed at Suvla Bay, died in the war as against a fifth [22%] of the 7th battalion's. The differential being largely explained by the 6th's higher fatalities for August 1915. In both cases, just over half of the total wartime deaths among the original personnel took place during the Gallipoli campaign.

The RMF District, see Tables on next page, was comprised of the counties of Cork, Clare, Kerry and Limerick. Sources: *Soldiers Died in the Great War, 1914/15* Star Medal Roll PRO WO 329/2816-2817.

ORIGINAL MEMBERS [OTHER RANKS] OF THE 6TH & 7TH ROYAL
MUNSTER FUSILIERS WHO DIED IN WORLD WAR I ANALYSED BY
PLACE OF BIRTH

BORN IN	WITH 6TH RMF	WITH OTHER BN	TOTAL
RMF District	30	7	37 [17%]
Other Ireland	47	20	67 [30%]
Non-Irish	85	32	117 [53%]
Total Given	162	59	221 [100%]
Not stated	20	2	22
TOTAL	182 [75%]	61 [25%]	243 [100%]

BORN IN	WITH 7TH RMF	WITH OTHER BN	TOTAL
RMF District	16	4	20 [10%]
Other Ireland	28	9	37 [19%]
Non-Irish	100	42	142 [71%]
Total Given	144	55	199 [100%]
Not stated	4	1	5
TOTAL	148 [73%]	56 [27%]	204 [100%]

ORIGINAL MEMBERS [OTHER RANKS] OF THE 6TH AND 7TH ROYAL
MUNSTER FUSILIERS WHO DIED IN WORLD WAR I ANALYSED BY
PLACE OF ENLISTMENT.

ENLISTED IN	WITH 6TH RMF	WITH OTHER BN	TOTAL
RMF District	27	7	34 [21% 13%]
Other Ireland	19	4	23 [15% 10%]
Great Britain	76	26	102 [64% 42%]
Total Direct			
Enlistments	122	37	159 [100% 65%]
Transfers	60	24	84 [N/A 35%]
TOTAL	182 [75%]	61 [25%]	243 [N/A 100%]

	WITH 7TH RMF	WITH OTHER BN	TOTAL
RMF District	15	1	16 [21% 8%]
Other Ireland	7	1	8 [11% 4%]
Great Britain	39	13	52 [68% 26%]
Total Direct			
Enlistments	61	14	75 [100% 37%]
Transfers	87	41	128 [N/A 63%]
TOTAL	148 [73%]	56 [27%]	204 [N/A 100%]

GALLIPOLI - THE MAPS - PART 2

M.A.NOLAN [1147]

The example map included in the Spring 1993 *Gallipolian* can be seen in the British Library at BL 43335-78. Similar maps are in the Public Records Office, Kew at PRO WO 78-2340 and PRO FO 9253428.

THE BRITISH 1:63,360 SCALE MAP - SERIES GSGS 2285

General Sir Ian Hamilton's departure for the Dardanelles was described in the Official History thus:-

"His store of knowledge consisted of Lord Kitchener's instructions, a hand-book of the Turkish Army, dated 1912, a pre-war report on the Dardanelles defences, and a map which was subsequently proved inaccurate."

The map was most probably the 1:63,360 map designated Series GSGS 2285 and entitled "Map of the Peninsula of Gallipoli and the Asiatic Shore of the Dardanelles."

1908 EDITION

The 1908 edition [PRO WO 301-280 & 281] was probably produced in response to the crisis with Turkey over the question of Egypt's eastern frontier in Sinai. It was derived from the British 1:50,000 scale map originally copied by the War Office from the French 1:50,000 scale map of 1854 [see page 15 Spring 1993 *Gallipolian*.] Unfortunately the metric contours were re-drawn as foot contours at 100 foot intervals. This resulted in further simplification of the already sketchily drawn and inaccurate topography which was to cause problems during the landings at both Cape Helles and Anzac.

1908 EDITION WITH OVERPRINT OF TURKISH DEFENCES

A secret edition [PRO WO 301-283] was produced in 1908 showing the Turkish defences of the Dardanelles, the 35 forts on either side of the Straits being overprinted in red. The Bulair Lines, the forts originally constructed for the Crimean War, were also included in red.

1908 EDITION REPRINTED WITH MAP SQUARES IN 1915

The Surveyor General of Egypt, Sir Ernest Dowson, had been in England in August 1914 at the outbreak of war. While there he had been asked by the Geographical Section of the General Staff [GSGS] to undertake map work and map production for the Near Eastern theatre of war. The first task was the mapping of the eastern approaches to the Suez Canal.

One of Dowson's officers in the Survey Department, L.B.Weldon was appointed as Maps Officer in GHQ and he records in his book published in 1923, *Hard Lying* that initially he often had to "educate" senior officers as to what they should be asking for in terms of geographical support, a not uncommon situation to this day.

Presumably because of his local knowledge and knowledge of Arabic, Captain Weldon was later appointed to the impounded German merchant ship the *Aenne Rickmers* which carried Nieuport seaplanes and was involved in reconnaissance and clandestine activities along the Levant coast and in the Red Sea

Weldon was replaced numerically by T.E.Lawrence who had been employed briefly in late 1914 by Colonel Walter Coote Hedley, the Chief of GSGS, as a "Maps Officer" initially to complete the report on the Survey of Sinai on which he, together with C.L.Wooley, had been employed as archaeologists under Captain S.F.Newcome R.E. in early 1914. Lawrence was briefed on his duties in the GSGS by Captain W.V.Nugent R.A. who had also been employed on surveys in the Near East before the war and was about to leave for the Western Front. Nugent's involvement at Gallipoli will be described later.

Lawrence left Great Britain for Egypt in early December 1914 for employment in the Military Intelligence Department in GHQ where his duties included liaison with the Survey of Egypt on military map production. On 20 April 1915 he recorded in a letter to D.G.Hogarth, possibly incorrectly, that the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force had come out with two copies of some 1/4" inch maps of European Turkey as their whole supply.

It is not certain just what range of maps was brought out by the MEF nor what were already available in Egypt, however the Survey Department of Egypt certainly took the British 1:63,360 scale map and re-photographed and reprinted it [PRO WO 301-282 & 286]. A system of map squares for operational position referencing or "pin-pointing" and appropriate instructions in the map margin for their use were incorporated. The squares were applied arbitrarily and were not related in any way to a mathematical grid system such as is now used and so the term "grid-referencing" should not be used.

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British 1:63,360 Series GSGS 2285 with map squares, 1915. This may be compared with the map reproduced on pages 18 & 19 of the *Spring Gallipolian*. Note: the dark reproduction is the result of a green tint on the sea of the original.

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Tekke Burnu

Helles Burnu L. H.
or Cape Helles

Hospital

Sedd-el-Bahr
(Suez)

Morto Bay

Eski Hissarlik
pt

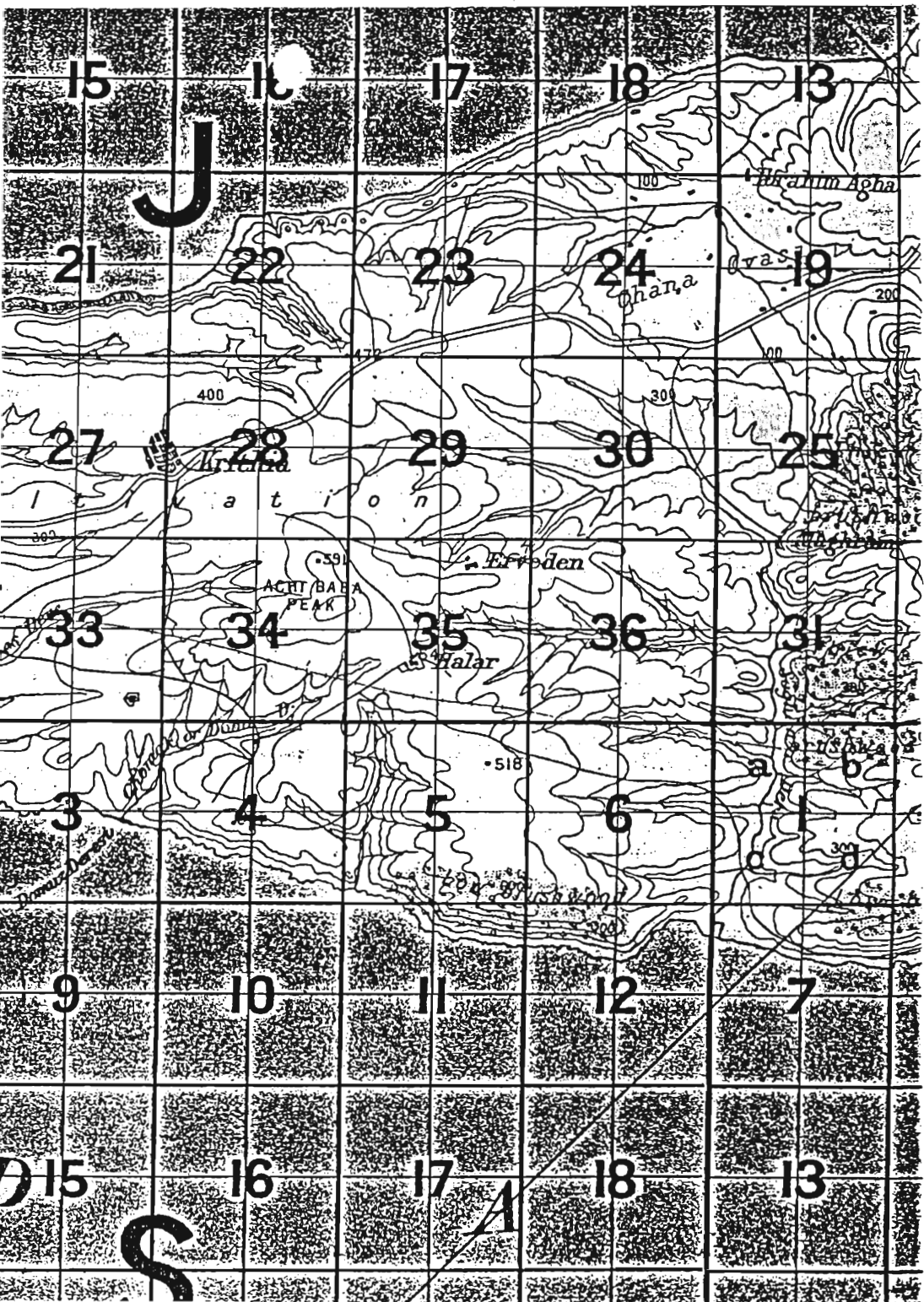
De laet's Battery (ruined)

Kum Kalesi

BRIDGE

ROAD

A.S.



The map had originally been drawn to accommodate the Peninsula conveniently on two sheets with the north point, and thus the map squares, skewed by about 42 degrees from the edges of the map. The Royal Navy, which was to provide the principal artillery support for the landings objected to this skewed format and in consequence this edition was dropped.

1915 EDITION

In mid 1915 further stocks of the original unsquared and unclassified 1908 edition were re-printed in Great Britain [PRO WO 301281 & 285] and the opportunity was taken to incorporate the Turkish batteries at Sedd el Bahr, Kum Kale, Yeni Shehr, Kilid Bahr and Chunak Kale. Some of the English place-names given to features such as Lancashire Landing, Gurkha Bluff, Implacable Landing and The Camber were also included. The marginal date was updated to 1915.

In theory this, nor any of the other maps above, should have been used operationally on the Peninsula, but Series GSGS 2285 was included as the reference map in the Royal Naval Division instructions for the feint at Bulair, and one personal example is held in the National Army Museum [Captain Leared of 53 Division papers] indicating that some copies were in fact issued and used.

BRITISH 1:40,000 SCALE MAP

As a result of the naval objections to the 1:63,360 scale map the maps actually issued for operational use during the landings and thereafter were a new 1:40,000 scale series. This series was hurriedly produced by the Survey Department of Egypt by simply enlarging the 1:63,360 scale map and reformatting it into three sheets [PRO WO 301-313, 315 & 317]. It perpetuated all of the inadequacies of the 1:63,360 scale map, albeit "writ large" and resulted in an even emptier looking map than the 1:63,360 scale map with much less detail and less names than would normally be expected on a map at 1:40,000 scale.

On this map the Turkish fortifications were shown and numbered on the Secret 1908 edition of the 1:63,360 scale map and marginal information was given in both French and English.

As a concession to naval use some hydrographic information, soundings and bottom information, were added but, more importantly, the objections of the Royal Navy to the skewed format and map squares were overcome by re-orienting the map to the north. This results in all the original place-names being skewed 42 degrees from the north.

The map squares, which are numbered quite differently from those on the 1:63,360 map, are in fact distorted slightly into rhomboids and the system of position

referencing was again based on pin-pointing which only allowed fairly crude referencing.

The distorted map squares also resulted in a complicated set of instructions for plotting the magnetic bearings by protractor with a list of combined distortion and variation corrections which varied in accordance with different parts of the quadrant being used.

This map was to remain the official operational topographic map for the whole area of operations until 1 August when it was superseded by the first British regular 1:20,000 scale map series. As an operational topographic map the 1:40,000 scale map was quite inadequate. Few users would have realised that it was based on a survey carried out in 1854 since there was no marginal production or history note, and it simply showed a 1915 production date. The map was bitterly criticised in many accounts of the campaign, not least in the Official History. One example is pertinent to the comments on the simplification of depiction of relief at Cape Helles made on page 17 Spring *Gallipolian*.

“This showed the high ground above Cape Helles as culminating in a single mound, marked Hill 138, due north of the lighthouse, and General Hare’s orders had spoken only of “the redoubt on Hill 138.” In reality there was a second somewhat higher crest 400 yards to the south-east of Hill 138, and each of these mounds was crowned with a redoubt, that on the unmarked one being the larger of the two.”

Official History Volume 1 page 229.

The depiction of the Anzac sector was also inadequate:

“It is important to notice that whereas the original map indicated that troops could advance straight up the First Ridge from its southern extremity to Baby 700, in fact the “Razors Edge” made this impossible, and to get from Plugge’s Plateau to Russell’s Top it was necessary to climb down into the gully and up its steep slope on the the other side.”

Official History Volume 1 page 168.

The Australian Official Historian C.E.W.Bean writing long after the events of 1915 however made surprisingly few references to the inadequacy of maps and actually commented:

“Australian officers, who were new to any sort of accurate map, looked upon them when first issued as marvels of detail.”

Australian Official History Volume 1 page 242.

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British 1;40,000 identification trace Anzac sector - Z 2012B dated 20 April.

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However C.Malthus, in his book *Anzac A Retrospect* published in 1965, hits the nail on the head when after some scathing criticism makes the point that although the maps proved to be useless in themselves it was, in the light of events, hardly of matter as "we were not exactly advancing over fresh country every day."

The rapid advent of trench warfare had limited the horizons of those using maps in the various Headquarters to those serving in the trenches at Cape Helles and Anzac.

Z 2010 AND Z 2012 IDENTIFICATION TRACES 1:40,000 SCALE

Probably as a result of the known inadequacies of the 1:40,000 scale map the Survey Department of Egypt simultaneously produced Identification Traces which were to be used in conjunction with the map. These were simply sheets of transparent paper on which were printed the same mesh of rhomboids that appeared on the 1:40,000 scale map. The intention was that they could be used to record the results of reconnaissance or the current tactical situation. Further they could either be used simply as overlays to the map or as reproduction material from which copies could be printed lithographically.

Their principal use was in the period before 25 April when they were used to record the result of reconnaissance by the Royal Naval Air Service seaplanes of HMS *Ark Royal* and the aeroplanes of Wing Commander Samson's squadron based on Tenedos, but it is doubtful if these were of much value.

Later, Force Order No 15 of 23 May, required the CEO, Army Corps and Divisions to render to GHQ every third day an outline sketch map on the scale of 1:40,000 showing the positions of their trenches and those of the enemy at their front. How trenches were to be realistically depicted on such a bare and inaccurate map of this scale with any degree of accuracy boggles the imagination. In the event few of these have survived and it is doubtful if many were compiled. They were soon superseded by the use of larger scale situation traces. [PRO WO 301-499, 500, 501, 502 and 503 are a few representative examples]. *To be continued.*

A REGISTER OF THE FALLEN

PATRICK GARIEPY [1323]

Just over five years ago I began to compile a Register of all those who fell at Gallipoli or who subsequently died of wounds, or of illness. I intend that the Register will be more than just a list of names, it will contain biographical details of each of the fallen. This is a monumental task but not an impossible one, and I have already made significant progress. Reproduced here over the next 10 pages, is a sample of how the introductory text to a Regiment, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, will appear followed by entries for a number of officers and men. Samples of the entries for the Bedfordshire Regiment, Essex Regiment and the Gloucestershire Yeomanry are also provided.

The Register will be in three parts spread over several volumes. Part 1 will consist of the British Army; Part 2 of the Royal Navy, Royal Naval Air Service, Royal Marines and the Royal Naval Division; Part 3 of the Australian Infantry Force, New Zealand Expeditionary Force, Indian Army, and other Colonial Units like the Newfoundland Regiment and the Ceylon Planters' Rifles.

Although I have access to many primary sources I do require information from obituaries, books of remembrance, memorial works, and other local sources. I have already received much valuable assistance from several members of the Association, but would be very pleased to hear from other members who may be able to help, or to whom I can direct requests for information from their areas.

Please write to me, Patrick Gariepy, 4147 W. 18th #103, Eugene, OR 97402, USA.

THE KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS

Three battalions of The King's Own Scottish Borderers served at Gallipoli: The 1st, 1/4th (T.F.), and 1/5th (T.F.).

When war was declared on Aug. 4, 1914, the 1st Battalion K.O.S.B. was garrisoned at Lucknow, India. At 10 a.m. on Nov. 2, 1914, the battalion sailed from Bombay with 24 officers and 898 other ranks (minus depot elements) on H.M. Transport 109, escorted by H.M.S. *Swiftsure* and H.M.S. *Dufferin*. The battalion reached Aden on Nov. 9 and proceeded on to Suez on Nov. 16. The next day the men marched to Moascar Camp, Egypt, and remained there until Dec. 14.

On Dec. 14 the battalion departed for Alexandria on two trains and rendezvoused there with the depot elements who had arrived from Lucknow. The next day the battalion departed in two groups for England: Two platoons and two officers under Major Welch sailed with the battalion's 13 horses onboard the *S.S. Wiltshire*, on

which they stood guard over 660 German prisoners, and the remainder on the *S.S. Geelong*. The detachment onboard *Wiltshire* sailed as far as Plymouth, then went by rail to Southampton, and the *Geelong* anchored at Plymouth at 10 p.m. on Dec. 28. The battalion then proceeded on the *Warley*.

In mid-Jan. 1915 the 1st Bn. moved to Rugby to join the newly formed 87th Infantry Brigade, 29th Division. On Mar. 17 it entrained at Rugby for Avonmouth, where it boarded two transports for Egypt at 8 p.m. on Mar. 18: 90 men, 90 horses, and 24 carts, under the command of Lt. Grogan on the *S.S. Marquette*, and the battalion H.Q., and 26 officers and 998 other ranks on the *S.S. Dongola*.

At 5 p.m. on Mar. 30, 1915, the part of the battalion sailing on the *Dongola* disembarked at Alexandria and marched to Mex Camp. On Apr. 9 seven men embarked with 14 officers' chargers for Lemnos. The main body sailed for Lemnos from Alexandria on *S.S. Southland* on Apr. 16 and arrived on Apr. 18.

On Saturday Apr. 24, 28 officers and more than 900 other ranks left Mudros Harbour, Lemnos, on the *S.S. Southland*. "A" and "B" Companies transhipped to the cruiser H.M.S. *Amethyst*, while "C" and "D" Companies, the M.G. Section, and the battalion H.Q. transhipped to the cruiser H.M.S. *Sapphire*. The cruisers departed the harbour at 7 p.m.

At 2 a.m. the 1st Bn. K.O.S.B. transhipped, along with "A" Company, South Wales Borderers, to four trawlers manned by fisherman, which were supposed to ground 100 yards apart on "Y" Beach. Five boats manned by sailors of the Royal Navy were tied to each trawler. The battalion landed at 4:45 a.m. with no opposition, the only casualties being two men of the K.O.S.B. killed by a short round fired from one of the British ships.

On the night of Jan. 8/9, 1916, the battalion evacuated the Gallipoli Peninsula from the Helles sector without casualties.

When war was declared on Aug. 4, 1914, the 1/4th (The Border) Bn. (T.F.) the K.O.S.B. was headquartered at Galashiels, Selkirkshire. On Aug. 11 the battalion moved to Cambusbarron, near Stirlingshire, where it joined the 155th Brigade, 52nd Division. On May 21, 1915, the 1/4th Bn. (T.F.) entrained for Liverpool on the first leg of its journey to the Dardanelles. (It had originally been destined for service in France, but, due to an outbreak of measles, was prevented from going and the 6th Bn. Scottish Rifles was sent in its place.) At Liverpool the men embarked on H.M.T.S. *Empress of Britain*, arriving at Alexandria on Jun. 4. The battalion then entrained for Aboukir, where it set up camp. On Jun. 9 the men returned to Alexandria, where, on Jun. 11 they once again boarded the *Empress of Britain* and set sail for Mudros, the British base on the Greek island of Lemnos.

While anchored in Mudros harbour the *Empress of Britain* was bombed by a Turkish airplane, but no casualties were suffered. On Jun. 13 the 1/4th Bn. (T.F.) transhipped to two steamers, and landed at dawn on the following day (Jun. 14) at "W" Beach, Helles, with no casualties.

On Jan. 2, 1916, 80 men of the 1/4th Bn. (T.F.) evacuated the Peninsula at "W" Beach, Helles. At 1:30 a.m. on Jan. 8 the remainder of the battalion evacuated the Peninsula, also at "W" Beach, on board the transport *Prince Abbas*. The evacuation was completed with no casualties.

The 1/5th (Dumfries and Galloway) Bn. (T.F.) K.O.S.B. was headquartered at Dumfries, Dumfriesshire, when war was declared on Aug. 4, 1914. On Aug. 11 the battalion moved to Bannockburn, Stirlingshire, and on May 11, 1915, joined the newly formed 155th Brigade, 52nd (Lowland) Division.

On May 19, 1915, the battalion entrained for Liverpool, where it embarked for the Mediterranean on the steamer S.S. *Mauritania* on May 21. The British base of Mudros on the Greek island of Lemnos was reached on May 29.

On the evening of Jun. 5, 1915, the 1/5th Bn. (T.F.), minus "D" Company, embarked on the torpedo destroyer H.M.S. *Harpy* with 28 officers and 929 other ranks, and 10 men of the Army Ordnance Corps (attached to the battalion), arriving at "V" Beach, Helles, the next morning. "D" Company followed later in the day onboard the S.S. *Immingham*.

At 7 p.m. on Jan. 6, 1916, the 1/5th Bn. (T.F.) evacuated the Gallipoli Peninsula at "V" Beach, Helles, onboard the S.S. *Partridge*.

Officers:

ALEXANDER, Lieutenant Thomas Mitchell 1/4th Bn. (T.F.)

He was born in 1885 and was educated at Edinburgh University. Killed in action in the attack on the Turkish trenches E10, E11, and E12, east of Achi Baba Nullah, Jul. 12, 1915. Commemorated on the Helles Memorial.

ANTROBUS, Captain Charles Alexander 1st Bn.

Born at Eaton Hall, Congleton, Cheshire, on Dec. 16, 1880, the seventh son of John Courtts Antrobus and Mary Egidia Antrobus of Congleton, Cheshire. Brother of Captain Cecil Hugh Antrobus, 6th Bn. Cameron Highlanders (killed in action at Loos, Sept. 25/27, 1915). He was educated at Charterhouse and at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst. Gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in Aug. 1900, and promoted to Lieutenant in 1902; Captain in 1908. Prior to the war, Captain Antrobus saw service in India, Burma, Egypt, and Aden, and had served for one year as A.D.C. to the G.O.C.-in-Chief, Scottish Command.

Prior to leading his men in a charge against Turkish positions on the bluff above "Y" Beach on Apr. 25, 1915, he shook hands with some of his men. He was killed as his company reached the enemy position, and was buried next to his friend, Capt. Marrow (services were performed by the battalion chaplain, the Rev. D.A. Reid). Buried Twelve Tree Copse Cemetery, Helles.

ROONEY, Lieutenant Bruno Martin 9th Bn., attached 1st Bn.

Sixth son of Robert Alexander Rooney and Frances Rooney of Streatham, London. Before the war he was engaged in business in India. Killed in action near Gully Ravine, Jun. 25, 1915, aged 29 years. Buried Twelve Tree Copse Cemetery, Helles.

SANDERSON, Captain Archibald James 1st Bn.

Born at Aldershot, Hampshire, on Feb. 1, 1886, the elder son of Colonel Patrick Sanderson, Royal Scots Greys, and Mrs Mary M.R. Sanderson of Ardlaggan, New Galloway, Kircudbrightshire. He was educated at Cordwalles and at Uppingham. Gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in The K.O.S.B. in Oct. 1907 and promoted to Lieutenant in 1908; to Captain in 1914. In 1909 he served at Khartoum. He was mortally wounded on the bluff above "Y" Beach on Apr. 26, and died of wounds on board H.M. Hospital Ship *Sicilia* on May 2, 1915. He was buried at sea. Commemorated on the Helles Memorial.

SANDERSON, Captain Hugh 1/4th Bn. (T.F.)

Husband of Christian St. Clair Sanderson of Bylands, Galashiels: Killed in action during the attack on the Turkish trenches E10, E11, and E12, east of Achi Baba Nullah, Jul. 12, 1915, aged 32 years. Commemorated on the Helles Memorial.

SANDERSON, Captain Philip Noel 1st Bn.

Born May 24, 1887, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northumberland, the second son of William John and Amy (nee Wright) Sanderson of Eastfield Hall, Warkworth, Northumberland. Husband of Doris (nee Jordan) Sanderson (married at Lucknow, India). He had no children. He was educated at Marlborough and at the R.M.C., Sandhurst. On Oct. 9, 1907, he was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the 2nd Bn. K.O.S.B. and was promoted to Lieutenant on Mar. 24, 1909, following which he transferred to the 1st Bn. While with the battalion in India he made a special study of signalling, and, when ordered to Ismalia in Oct. 1914, he was appointed to General Wilson's staff. He was promoted to Captain in Nov. 1914. On Apr. 25, 1915, he was mortally wounded on the bluff above "Y" Beach, Helles, and died of wounds the following day onboard H.M. Hospital Ship *Guildford Castle*. On Apr. 27, 1915, he was buried at sea a mile off Cape Helles, with Lt. Col. Koe and six of his men. Commemorated on the Helles Memorial. Photo in du Ruvigny, Roll of Honour, page 318.

SHORT, 2nd Lieutenant William Innes "B" Company, 1st Bn.

Son of George and Anne Short of Berwick-on-Tweed. He originally enlisted as a Private in The Ceylon Planters Rifle Corps. Killed in action Aug. 11, 1915, at Gully Ravine, Helles, aged 31 years. He was last seen charging the Turkish trenches H13b and H13c after a British mine had been blown in an effort to push forward the barricades at Gully Ravine. However, the mine was out of place, and only the forward British trench was damaged. Lieutenant Short's body was never recovered. Commemorated on the Helles Memorial.

ROBERTSON, Lance Corporal Adam No.4459 1/4th Bn. (T.F.)

He was born at Earlston, Berwickshire, and enlisted at Galashiels, Selkirkshire. Killed in action in the attack on the Turkish trenches E10, E11, and E12, east of Achi Baba Nullah, Jul. 12, 1915. Commemorated on the Helles Memorial.

ROBERTSON, Private James No.20225 1st Bn.

Born at Kircudbright, and enlisted at Dumfries, the son of Robert and Bessie Robertson of Eglinton Mains, Irvine, Ayrshire. Died of wounds in the Helles sector, Nov. 22, 1915, aged 23 years. Buried Lancashire Landing Cemetery, Helles.

ROBERTSON, Private John No.7172 1/4th Bn. (T.F.)

Born at Morebattle, Roxburghshire, and enlisted at Kelso, Roxburgh. Killed in action in the attack on the Turkish trenches E10, E11, and E12, east of Achi Baba Nullah, Jul. 12, 1915. Commemorated on the Helles Memorial.

ROBERTSON, Acting Company Sergeant Major John Edmund No.9072 1st Bn.

Born Nov. 5, 1884, at St. Nicholas, Aberdeenshire, and enlisted at Aberdeen, on Dec. 8, 1904, the second son of George Robertson, baker, and Isabella Milne Robertson of Tillydrone, Old Aberdeen. Husband of Bella (nee Rothnie) Robertson (married Dec. 19, 1911, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Bombay, India) of Aberdeen. Father of Ian Alexander (born Sept. 18, 1912) and Audrey Elizabeth (born Sept. 11, 1914). He was educated at King Street Public School and at Central Higher Grade School, Aberdeen, and had a strong interest in literature. On Apr. 25, 1915, he landed with his battalion at "Y" Beach, and was promoted to Acting C.S.M. for his bravery during the actions of that and the following few days. Killed in action at the Battle of Gully Ravine, Jun. 28, 1915, aged 30 years. Buried Twelve Tree Copse Cemetery, Helles.

ROBERTSON, Private William No. 10293 1st Bn.

Born at Greenock, Renfrewshire, and enlisted at Berwick-on-Tweed, the brother of James Robertson of Greenock. Killed in action at the Third Battle of Krithia, Jun. 4, 1915, aged 24 years. Commemorated on the Helles Memorial.

ROBERTSON, Private William No.17485 1st Bn.

Born at Old Monkland, Lanarkshire, and enlisted at Coatbridge, Lanark, the husband of Agnes Robertson of Coatbridge. Killed in action at the Third Battle of Krithia, Jun. 4, 1915, aged 24 years. Commemorated on the Helles Memorial.

ROBINSON, Private Charles Edward No.10591 1st Bn.

Born and enlisted at Birmingham, the son of Harry Robinson. Killed in action on the bluff above "Y" Beach, Apr. 26, 1915, aged 28 years. Commemorated on the Helles Memorial.

THE BEDFORDSHIRE REGIMENT

ANDERSON, Private Edward No.4386 "A" Company, 1/5th Bn. (T.F.)

He enlisted at Luton, Bedfordshire, the husband of Rose Maud Anderson of Luton. Killed in action at Kidney Hill, Suvla, Aug. 15, 1915, aged 30 years. Commemorated on the Helles Memorial.

BACCHUS, Private Charles No.4414 1/5th Bn. (T.F.)

He enlisted at Luton, Bedfordshire. Killed in action at Kidney Hill, Aug. 15, 1915. Commemorated on the Helles Memorial.

BAKER, Private William John No.4177 1/5th Bn. (T.F.)

He enlisted at Luton, Bedfordshire. Died of wounds Sept. 17, 1915, received at Left Sap Trench, Anzac. Buried Embarkation Pier Cemetery, Anzac.

BARTON, Private Bert No.3120 1/5th Bn. (T.F.)

He was born and enlisted at Luton, Bedfordshire. The first man in the battalion to die as a result of enemy action, he was mortally wounded while digging reserve trenches near Kidney Hill, Suvla, on Aug. 14, 1915. He died of his wounds on Aug. 17, 1915. Buried Hill 10 Cemetery, Suvla.

BERRY, Private Harry No.4087 1/5th Bn. (T.F.)

He enlisted at Luton, Bedfordshire. Killed in action at Kidney Hill, Suvla, Aug. 16, 1915. Buried Azmak Cemetery, Suvla.

BILLING, Corporal Thomas No.3684 1/5th Bn. (T.F.)

He was born and enlisted at Wooton, Bedfordshire. Killed in action at Kidney Hill, Suvla, Aug. 17, 1915. Commemorated on the Helles Memorial.

BLAYDON, Private Albert Edward No.5073 1/5th Bn. (T.F.)

He enlisted at Luton, Bedfordshire, the son of Sidney and Lilly Blaydon of Leagrave, Luton. Killed in action at Kidney Hill, Suvla, Aug. 16, 1915, aged 18 years. Buried Azmak Cemetery, Suvla.

BOWYER, Lance Corporal Leonard Edward No.5008 1/5th Bn. (T.F.)

He enlisted at Luton, Bedfordshire. Died of wounds Dec. 2, 1915, Alexandria. Buried Chatby War Memorial Cemetery, Alexandria.

BROWN, Private George Henry No.4350 1/5th Bn. (T.F.)

He enlisted at Luton, Bedfordshire, the son of Mrs. Louisa Willis of Luton. Died of wounds Sept. 9, 1915, Cairo, aged 26 years. Buried Cairo War Memorial Cemetery.

THE ESSEX REGIMENT

STEVENS, Private Alexander No.12744 1st Bn.

He was born at Edinburgh, and enlisted at Chelmsford, Essex. Died and buried at sea, Sept. 18, 1915. Commemorated on the Helles Memorial.

STEVENS, Private Jess Montague No.9204 1st Bn.

Born at Shoeburyness, Essex, and enlisted at Southend-on-Sea, the son of Samuel and Adelaide Stevens of 20, New Married Quarters, Shoeburyness. Killed in action May 2, 1915, aged 23 years. Commemorated on the Helles Memorial.

STEVENS, Private William No.9326 1st Bn.

He was born at North Weald, Essex, and enlisted at Warley, Essex. Killed in action Jun. 6, 1915. Commemorated on the Helles Memorial.

STEWARD, Private Walter Henry No.20681 1st Bn.

He was born in 1891 at Gorleston-on-Sea, Norfolk, the son of Walter Henry Steward, fisherman and shrimper (later Second Hand, H.M.S. *Abergeldy*, R.N.R.), and Ellen Sarah (nee Woollard) Steward of 7, Excelsior Terrace, Southtown, Great Yarmouth. Brother of Signaman John Edward Steward, H.M.S. *Edmardian*, Royal Naval Reserve (drowned in the North Sea on the west coast of Scotland while trying to save a drunken mate, Oct. 13, 1917). He was engaged to a young lady named Polly, and had at one time worked as a fisherman and as a newsboy at the Gorleston office of *The Yarmouth Mercury*. On Jan. 7, 1915, he enlisted at Great Yarmouth in the 3rd Bn. The Norfolk Regt. (No.17964), but later transferred to the 1st Bn. The Essex Regt. in order to go overseas. In Aug. 1915 he embarked on the transport *Royal Edward* with a draft of reinforcements for the 1st Bn. When the ship was sunk by a German submarine on Aug. 13, 1915, Pte. Steward survived in the water for four hours before being rescued. (He was apparently injured in the disaster, as he was evacuated to Alexandria, Egypt, instead of proceeding to Mudros with other survivors.) He eventually arrived on Gallipoli with a draft of 248 men under Major Clutterbuck on Sept. 19, 1915, and was detailed as batman to Mr. Thackery. He was getting tea in a trench with two other men at Jefferson's

Post, Suvla, on Oct. 2, 1915, when he was killed by an aerial torpedo. He was 24 years old. As a newspaper cutting from the *Yarmouth Mercury* was taken from Pte. Steward's body after his death (and was returned to his mother with a letter from Mrs. Thackery), it may be safely assumed that he was buried. However, following the Armistice in 1918, his grave was unable to be identified by the Imperial War Graves Commission, and so his name is today commemorated on the Helles Memorial, Gallipoli. When Mrs. Steward received the news of her son's death she became seriously ill. Upon receiving the news of the death of a second son, John Edward, two years later, she went into mourning and wore black for the rest of her life.

STEWART, Private George No.3078 1/7th Bn. (T.F.)

He enlisted at Walthamstow, Essex. Killed in action Oct. 9, 1915. Buried 7th Field Ambulance Cemetery, Anzac.

THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE YEOMANRY

FOWLER, Private Osman Karl No.1908

He was born at enlisted at Gloucester. Killed in action Aug. 21, 1915. Buried Green Hill Cemetery, Suvla.

FREEMAN, Private Charles Stow No.2346

He enlisted at Gloucester, the son of George and Caroline Augusta Freeman of Sherborne, Gloucestershire. Died of wounds and buried at sea Aug. 28, 1915, aged 20 years. Commemorated on the Helles Memorial.

HOLBOROW, Private Henry Lambert No.1982 "D" Squadron

Born at Felling and enlisted at Tetbury, Gloucestershire, the son of Emma Holborow of Tetbury. Died of wounds Oct. 11, 1915, aged 26 years. Buried Lala Baba Cemetery, Suvla.

HONEY, Sergeant Albert Tom No.1144

He was born at Usk, Monmouthshire, and enlisted at Winchcourt. Killed in action Aug. 21, 1915. Buried Green Hill Cemetery, Suvla.

HULBERT, Lance Corporal Robert No.1798

He enlisted at Stroud, Gloucestershire, the son of Thomas W. and Annie Hulbert of Claypitts Farm, Eastington, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire. Killed in action Oct. 10, 1915, aged 28 years. Buried Green Hill Cemetery, Suvla.

HUNT, Private Thomas Norman No.1991 "D" Squadron

Born at Clifton, Bristol, and enlisted at Bristol, the son of Thomas Villiers Hunt and Ellen Caroline Hunt of Clifton. Killed in action Aug. 28, 1915, aged 28 years. Buried Green Hill Cemetery, Suvla.

JENNER, Private Nathaniel William No.2244

Born at Newent and enlisted at Gloucester, Glos, the son of Ernest Jenner of Newent, Gloucestershire. Killed in action Aug. 21, 1915, aged 20 years. Buried Green Hill Cemetery, Suvla.

JENNINGS, Private William John No.2381

He enlisted at Gloucester. Died of wounds and buried at sea Oct. 24, 1915. Commemorated on the Helles Memorial.

KEARNEY, Private James John (Jimmy) No.2241

Born on Oct. 29, 1883, at Fortune Gate House, Willesden, Middlesex, the son of James Patrick, surgeon, and Sarah (nee Patten) Kearney of Dublin, of Benchley, Kent, and of Morpeth, Northumberland. (In 1886 Sarah Kearney married George William Brown, snuff merchant, of Leeds, Yorkshire). He was educated at Downing College, Cambridge, and enlisted at Gloucester. A descendant, Jean K. Brown of Thornton, Bradford, W. Yorks, writes: "My father, who was nine years younger than Jimmy, was very fond of him, saying that though he was frankly not very reliable by strict Victorian middle-class standards, having no desire to be 'steady' or responsible, he was always honest, kind, generous, and happy by nature, being a benevolent, amusing and beloved brother. This view was shared by all his several step- and half-siblings. Perhaps his Irish ancestry had something to do with it? I believe that for a time he was employed by the family firm, as a traveller and a business representative. He was certainly sent at some time to work abroad, possibly in South America, but suddenly reappeared with his suitcase on the Hampstead doorstep of his step-father, saying he really didn't like the job so much, so had decided to come home. No furious recriminations followed, which says a great deal for the patience and affection shown to him by George William Brown". He was killed in action at the Battle of Scimitar Hill, Aug. 21, 1915, aged 31 years. Buried Green Hill Cemetery, Suvla.

PEARCE, Private Dudley No.2162

Born and enlisted at Bristol, the son of Henry C. Pearce of Winscombe, Somerset. Killed in action Aug. 28, 1915, aged 30 years. Buried Green Hill Cemetery, Suvla.

ROGERS, Private Richard Hugh Coxwell No.2234

He was born at Dowdeswell, Gloucester, and enlisted at Gloucester. Killed in action Aug. 21, 1915.

ROWE, Lance Corporal Arthur No.2092

He was born at St. James, Bristol, and enlisted at Bristol. Died of wounds and buried at sea Aug. 25, 1915. Commemorated on the Helles Memorial.

TAYSUM, Private Harry No.1985

Born at Stroud, Gloucestershire, and enlisted at Tetbury, the son of William Taysum of Chalford, Glos. Husband of Ada Taysum of Tetbury. Killed in action Oct. 12, 1915, aged 42 years. Buried Lala Baba Cemetery, Suvla.

WALKER, Corporal Henry Benjamin No.1634 "A" Squadron

Born at Dundy and enlisted at Ledbury, Herefordshire, the son of Benjamin and Anna Maria Walker of Much Marcle, Gloucestershire. Died of wounds and buried at sea Oct. 14, 1915, aged 30 years. Commemorated on the Helles Memorial.

WOODWARD, Private Harold No.1584

Born and enlisted at Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, the son of Mr. W.D. and Mrs. H.S. Woodward of Bristol. Died of wounds Sept. 4, 1915, aged 24 years. Buried Hill 10 Cemetery, Suvla.

WHO SAID THIS

In the Spring *Gallipolian* we asked who said:

“These Australian trenches are the most wonderful thing in the world and far better than anything I have seen in France. The men are also wonderful – huge, strong, intelligent soldiers, devoid of nerves, full of wonderful cunning, every man thinking of nothing but how to beat the enemy. I don’t believe we have anything to touch them In the trenches one is absolutely safe, but the beaches are dangerous to the last degree, for sudden death stalks abroad there.....

The answer was Maurice Hankey, later Lord Hankey, Secretary of the Committee for Imperial Defence who visited Gallipoli in July 1915. The above is an extract from a letter which he wrote to his wife Adeline on 28 July 1915, and is reproduced from *Hankey Man of Secrets* by Stephen Roskill Volume I 1877-1918.

Now another WHO SAID THIS?

“The adjutant of the military mission informed me from a reliable source that the success of this new enemy enterprise was counted on with such certainty that already windows were being rented in Pera Street for the entry of the British troops and that the British Embassy was being put in order and the beds newly covered. I merely replied that I requested him to order a window for me too in Pera Street.”

Note: The “new enterprise” referred to were the landings at Sulva.

The answer in the next issue.

SOUTHERN CROSS SCOUTS

One of our Australian members and a regular contributor to *The Gallipolian* John Price [0952], is the author of two books concerning the Boer War which may be of interest to members. The first, *Southern Cross Scouts* details the story of the Australians and New Zealanders who served in the Marquis of Tullibardine’s Scottish Horse, 1901–02. Price \$Aust 31.00. The second *They Proved to all the Earth* is a source book of those 262 Australians from Victoria who died during the Boer War. Price \$Aust 13.00. Both prices include surface post and are available from J. Price, Villa 7, 16 Barrett Street, Cheltenham, Victoria, 3192, Australia.

GALLIPOLI DAY

L.R.Chandler [1210] has contributed this letter from the Daily Telegraph 27 April 1935 or possibly 1936:

“Sir - No one can grudge the honour which is due to the gallant troops of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand which made up the Australian New Zealand Army Corps for the important part which they took in the Gallipoli campaign of 1915.

At the same time people in this country seem to overlook the fact that the Anzacs only formed a portion of the Expeditionary Force and think of April 25 as “Anzac Day.” The Anzacs actually landed on the Peninsula without opposition, though they dropped in for some tough fighting afterwards.

The infantry of the 29th Division, consisting of battalions representing England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales had to suffer severe losses before they established themselves on land.

Many a bluejacket was killed or wounded while rowing the landing parties or attempting to connect the *River Clyde* with the land. Cannot we of the Mother Country think of April 25 as “Gallipoli Day”? For us to change would, I am sure, be no slight on the gallant Anzacs.

Yours faithfully

Note: I wonder what correspondence followed in respect of the opinion expressed in the second paragraph? Editor.

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM REVIEW

Review No 7 while not including any papers on Gallipoli will nevertheless be of interest to members. Articles include Early Paintings of the Great War, Two Fusiliers: the friendship of Robert Graves and Siegfried Sasoon, “Large Slow Targets” the Royal Navy’s LST Fleet in the Second World War, El Alamein revisited and “The most lion-hearted man I ever met” Commander J.W. “Tubby” Linton VC. Copies are available from the Museum £9.50 add £2.50 for post or £3.50 overseas.

A full catalogue of Museum publications is available on request from the Department of Printed Books, Imperial War Museum, Lambeth Road, London, SE1 6HZ.

JOHN SIMPSON KIRKPATRICK OF SOUTH SHIELDS

DAVID SAUNDERS [0928]

Although the exploits of Private John Simpson Kirkpatrick took place with the Australians at Anzac his home was in South Shields, Co Durham. Here he is remembered by a fine statue in King Street, beside the inn known as Kirkpatricks, at the very heart of the shopping area. Photographs of both the statue and the inn sign are on the next page.

He was born in 1892 and after school worked on a milk round, but on 14 October 1909, two days after the funeral of his father, he sailed away from South Shields on the SS *Heighington*. A series of letters to his mother, and to his sister Annie, provide an insight to his life in Australian waters.

In August 1914 he enlisted at Perth, being posted as a bearer in "C" section of the 3rd Field Ambulance, it is said because of his strength. At the landings on the 25 April he was second ashore out of the boat, the man in front having been killed. He quickly found a donkey in one of the gullies which "responded to the sure touch of a friendly man with the experience he had gained as a boy in far-away summer holidays on the South Shields sands and probably welcomed his company after the terrors of the Landing and the pandemonium that followed. They were a quaint pair and from that day they were inseparable."

He called the donkey by many names, Abdul, Duffy, Murphy even Queen Elizabeth after the battleship, and carried on his work with it day after day, earning the admiration of everyone, and the undying gratitude of all he carried down to the dressing station. The official record for 1 May records that "Pte Simpson has shown initiative in using a donkey from the 26th to carry slightly wounded cases and has kept up this work from early morning to night every day since."

Alas, even those with the most charmed lives, could not go on forever, and on the morning of 19 May he was shot and killed instantly. His grave in Beach Cemetery, Anzac, carries the inscription "He gave his life that others may live."

Colonel, later General Sir John Monash wrote "Private Simpson and his little beast earned the admiration of everyone. They worked all day and night throughout the whole period since the landing, and the help rendered to the wounded was invaluable." The Indians of the 21st Kohat Mountain Battery to whom Simpson attached himself called him "Bahadur" that is "The Bravest of the Brave."

Note: I am most grateful to Leonard Constable [1242] and David Royal [1238] for providing the photographs and Jim Holdcroft [0937] for assistance, most especially the loan of his precious copy of *The Man With The Donkey* by Sir Irving Benson.



John Simpson Kirkpatrick statue in King Street, South Shields.

Photo Dr L. Constable



Inn sign of Kirkpatrick's public house beside Simpson's statue.

Photo David Royal

The inscription below the statue reads John Simpson Kirkpatrick "The Man with the Donkey" 202 Pte. J. Simpson Aust. Army Medical Corps born South Shields 6 July 1892 died Gallipoli 19 May 1915. A hero of the Great War.