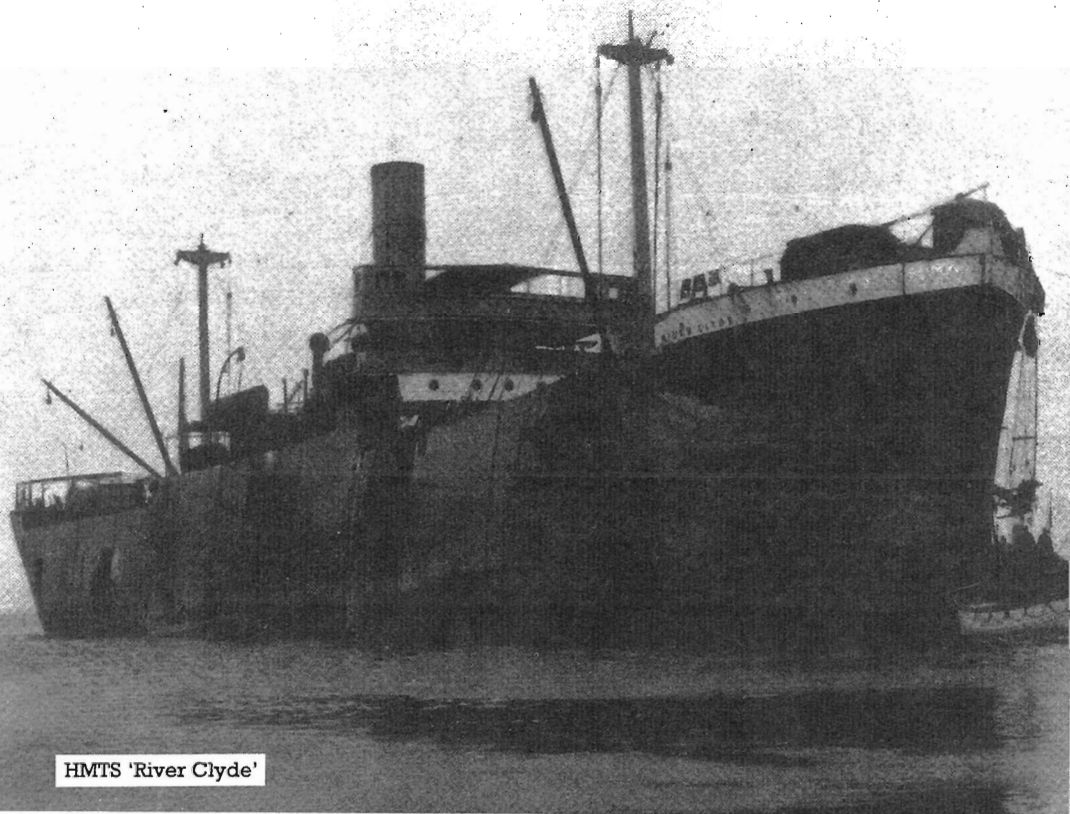


The Gallipolian

*The Journal of the
Gallipoli Association*

No. 73
WINTER 1993



HMCS '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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AGM GALLIPOLI ASSOCIATION

19 OCTOBER 1993

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

The Committee met in January and July at the RAMC Mess, Millbank. Major John Ford and his brother, Oliver, kindly made the arrangements for this which are greatly appreciated. An additional meeting of the Committee had taken place prior to the AGM.

THE AUTUMN LUNCH

This was held at the Cavalry & Guards Club immediately following the AGM on the 29 October 1992. The lecture was given by Professor Keith Simpson, with comments by the veterans present afterwards. Mr. Winston Churchill, MP, also addressed us before Professor Keith Simpson's talk. At the subsequent January meeting, the committee discussed the high cost of the Cavalry & Guards Club lunch. It was felt that our Autumn Lunch needed to be held in a place which had nice surroundings and atmosphere and which was in the West End of London. Therefore there was not much scope for reducing the cost, but at the suggestion of Mr. Jim Fallon your Chairman and he visited the Naval Club and decided that this gave better value. Hence the change for today's meeting.

25 APRIL 1993

This fell on a Sunday this year and the ceremony at the Cenotaph was well attended and the Chairman had the honour of presenting the veterans to their Excellencies the High Commissioners for Australia and New Zealand respectively. After the service at the Abbey we were then transported to Chelsea Barracks with the kind help of the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards where our lunch was attended by 56 people including 4 veterans. Our thanks are due to Lt. Colonel Anthony Biggs, commanding 2nd Bn. Coldstream Guards, for allowing us to use the Officers Mess. Music was provided by an excellent brass quintet from the band of the Grenadier Guards. We are particularly grateful to everybody who made the arrangements for the lunch and the transport, especially as the fact that it was a Sunday caused significant difficulties.

THE GALLIPOLI MEMORIAL LECTURE TRUST

A number of members of the Association attended the lecture at Holy Trinity Church, Eltham on Wednesday, 28 April where Mr. Enoch Powell gave the lecture. Major John Ford laid a wreath in the 29th Division Chapel. We are very grateful to the trustees of the Gallipoli Memorial Lecture Trust for the excellent buffet which was provided afterwards.

FINANCE

As you will hear from the Treasurer, our finances are in a very satisfactory state. I would like to repeat that funds are available to assist veterans to attend our functions. Please also could I give the annual reminder of the importance of paying subscriptions promptly, and by banker's order if possible. Our financial position depends on this and banker's orders save the Treasurer from having to chase up unpaid subscriptions.

It was with great sadness that we finally allowed Donald Bland to retire as Treasurer, a post which he has held for some 17 years. During this time he has given us the benefit of an immense number of hard-working hours, with all matters always promptly attended to with meticulous efficiency. Without such dedicated voluntary help we simply could not have managed and the accounts would certainly not be in their present immaculate healthy state. His quiet efficiency, and his friendliness coupled with his sense of humour have endeared him to us all and we owe him a great debt of gratitude. We thank him from the bottom of our hearts and are very happy to know that he is to continue to serve on the committee.

Denis Pollard, who has been a member for many years and who has been on the committee in the past, has very kindly agreed to take over the duties of Treasurer and we welcome him most warmly.

MEMBERSHIP

Last year I mentioned that Jim Fallon had launched a publicity exercise and that he had been very active indeed in approaching all sorts of different museums, organisations, press, T.V. etc., and that as a result of this the membership has increased most gratifyingly. We now have 511 members of whom 40 are veterans. Jim Fallon deserves a tremendous thank you for the immense amount of time and trouble which he has taken and continues to take in promoting the Association. In this respect I would ask you all to encourage suitable new members, especially those who had ancestors or any relations who fought there.

THE GALLIPOLIAN

I am sure you will have noticed that the standard of the Gallipolian goes from strength to strength and David Saunders continues to perform the feat of producing three magazines a year. Please remember that he is always interested in any material that anybody is able to produce. Being an editor is an unenviable task and we are so lucky that David Saunders is prepared to spend so much of his personal time on our behalf. We are most grateful to him.

GALLIPOLI MEMORIAL

At the committee meeting in July it was felt that it would be fitting to mark the 80th Anniversary of the landings in some way. Therefore it is proposed that we should make every effort to erect a suitable memorial in some central place in London to commemorate all those British troops, and others, who fought at Gallipoli. Plans are afoot and we will keep you informed. In the meantime if anybody feels that they are able to give us specific help in this matter they are urged to get in touch with either myself, Jim Fallon or David Saunders.

CONCLUSION

Finally, on your behalf, I would like to thank all the Officers and Members of your Committee for all that they have done in the past twelve months involving a lot of personal effort and hard work. In addition to the work done by the Treasurer and the Editor and Jim Fallon, which has already been mentioned, we should also give a special thank you to our Secretary, James Watson-Smith, and our Membership Secretary, Norman Pollitt, both of whom have done a tremendous amount of work for us which has taken up a great deal of time and we are indeed grateful to them. Once again I have much pleasure in reporting to you that your Association is in very good order.

INTERNATIONAL 1914-18 COMMEMORATION WEEK

In September Leeds will host the International 1914-18 Commemoration Week at the heart of which is a four day Conference 7-10 September to mark the 80th anniversary of the outbreak of the First World War. This will include many distinguished speakers including John Terraine, Keith Simpson, Peter Simpkins, Peter Liddle, Gary Sheffield. Geoffrey Till will be speaking about *British Naval Perceptions at the Dardanelles* and John Lee will be speaking on *Sir Ian Hamilton after the War*.

In addition to the Conference there will be some 20 exhibitions, showings of rare films, music hall performances, concerts, poetry readings and much else. Clearly a week not to be missed. Further details from The Liddle Collection, The University Library, University of Leeds, Leeds, LS2 9JT. 0532 335566.

DONALD BLAND – AN APPRECIATION

Our Founder and past Chairman, the late Major E.H.W.Banner in the Autumn 1977 *Gallipolitan* No 24, stated "I have been well supported by the Committee and especially by our Treasurer Donald Bland. He is most co-operative and he's only an associate member, not able to devote his full time to it as I can. Thank you Donald."

In those earlier days, members of the Association were of course mainly Veterans of the Gallipoli Campaign, and associate members tended to be viewed with some reservation as "new boys." Donald had in fact received warm acclaim for his work at a previous reunion, and Edgar Banners remarks were very appropriate. He was expressing the appreciation of members for the efficient manner in which Donald had re-established proper control of the Associations finances following a period of some neglect.

Donald had assumed the responsibilities of Honorary Treasurer at a difficult time following the death of Andy Kirk, the first elected Treasurer who had landed as a Lieutenant with the 6th Battalion AIF on 25 April. It was entirely due to Donalds conscientious hard work, and insistence on maintaining correct accounting procedures, that he soon had the financial affairs under full control to the satisfaction of the Committee and of members.

For almost 17 years Donald Bland has held the post of Honorary Treasurer, only standing down at the AGM in October 1993, sadly for reasons of ill health. We have very good cause to be grateful to him; not only did he undertake a daunting task all those years ago, but he has continued to conduct and manage our financial affairs, including the establishment of a reserve fund, to the undoubted benefit of the membership.

Thankfully Donald remains an active member of the Committee, where we can be sure his opinions and advice based on his long experience of our affairs will be readily available. Something that has always been much appreciated by his fellow Committee members.

On a personal note this appreciation of Donald Bland's work for the Association would not be complete without mention of the valuable assistance he has given to me, his successor, during the time of change of Treasurer. Thanks to his help and support during the transition, the task of "keeping the books" will be carried on in accordance with his high standards.

On behalf of all our members we wish Donald improved health and many more years of enjoyable activity in his well earned retirement.

D.A.Pollard

GALLIPOLI - THE MAPS - PART 3

M.A.NOLAN [1147]

MILITARY SURVEY RESOURCES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

Within the MEF the Intelligence staff of GHQ and subordinate headquarters were responsible for Survey and Mapping. Detailed responsibilities in GHQ are not known but for the ANZAC an organisation chart exists showing two Intelligence branches under the Brigadier General GS Ig[a] Information sub-section and Ig[b] Topographical sub-section. Under IG[b] are listed the responsibilities of:

“Special reconnaissances own troops, Issue of codes and ciphers, Information on theatre of war, provision, revision and issue of maps, Provision and distribution of plans and sketches, Photography, Censorship, Control of Press and Correspondents, Enciphering and deciphering General Staff messages, Marking of positions on maps, Collection of information on position of enemy and neighbouring Allied forces.” [PRO WO 95-4284, Anzac GS War Diary December].

The need for some integral survey support may have been partly anticipated but it was expected that most requirements would be met from the resources of the Survey Department of Egypt. There was no professionally qualified RE Survey Officer on the staff and it is doubtful if any were available since most were already serving on the Western Front. However a Maps Officer was found and gradually more and more personnel were engaged on field survey, the use of aerial photographs for drawing trench maps and of course their printing and distribution.

The Royal Engineers Corps History summarises the survey effort at Gallipoli:

“It is probably true to say that in no other theatre of war were overlapping and lack of touch in survey matters so marked.”

Despite this damning summary, a considerable amount of in-theatre mapping was carried out. Although many of the early products were fairly crude sketches, by the end of the campaign some of the larger scale topographical maps produced were comparable with those produced in other theatres of war.

GHQ MAPS OFFICER AND GHQ PRINTING SECTION

Shortly after T.E. Lawrence left the Geographical Section of the General Staff for Egypt, Tressilian C. Nicholas also found employment in the GSGS as a Maps Officer. Interviewed by the staff of the Imperial War Museum in 1988 at the age of 100 he recalled his own enlistment:

"A fellow geologist, a bit senior to me in Cambridge, had found a job in the War Office in MI4 – M04, it became MI4 later, under Colonel Hedley, to be trained as a Maps Officer to issue copies of maps printed at the Ordnance Survey at Southampton and so on to the different units of the British Army in France. They wanted someone to take on the job when the Second Army was created and so I went up to the War Office wearing a bowler hat in January. I had been in the War Office a few weeks learning about the number of maps to issue to a Battery and so on when I was suddenly told to get a uniform because I may have to go to the Dardanelles. I remember going to the Tower of London in civilian clothes to draw a revolver in February and on 20 March 1915 I joined a military train at Paddington. At Portishead we boarded a small black ship called the *Arcadian* which arrived in Alexandria on 1 April.

"I was then sent to Cairo to meet Lawrence who was appointed as my Liaison Officer and who would get any maps we required at Gallipoli printed by the Survey Department of Egypt. The *Arcadian* was to be Sir Ian Hamilton's headquarters ship. We proceeded to Mudros just when the landing was being planned. I remember people going about with diagrams showing what troops were going to land in what place. The only map we had showed nothing really but the coastline, the interior topography was almost a blank and what was invented was completely wrong. I was told it was a survey made in the Crimean War.

"I didn't go ashore myself till a day or two after the landings when I went to W Beach and made a compass survey of the Turkish defences which existed there. I was in charge of a small printing section in GHQ. The personnel were all civilians and one or two were not even English. They had a small lithographic press which they brought on board for printing things off and they had a letter press outfit and one or two compositors and a Turkish chap and Turkish type in case of having to print proclamations and the like, but I was very much a small part of the General Staff. On 31 May we disembarked from *Arcadian* and were sent into a tented camp on Imbros."

Imperial War Museum, Recording 10475, 8 November 1988.

ANZAC PRINTING SECTION

On 1 July 1915 General Birdwood sent the following signal to GHQ on Imbros:

"The ANZAC Printing Section was sanctioned by the GOC in Chief in Egypt when it was intended that I should command the Force proceeding from Egypt to this peninsula. On arrival of General Headquarters this Section was naturally handed over to you and I have since had nothing more to do with it, nor do I know any details about it."

This cryptic signal is one of the few clues to this Section. It must have arrived in Imbros before 12 May but how it was initially employed is not known. A nominal roll exists for this Section dated 13 August showing it comprised three draughtsmen, three compositors, a Turkish compositor, a clerk, two cooks and the artist Sapper Moore-Jones whose water colour views of different aspects of the Anzac battlefield were later widely published. It seems likely that the resources of the Anzac and GHQ Printing Section were soon amalgamated and that maps bearing the GHQ Printing Section imprint were joint efforts. It is not known if the Anzac Printing Section had its own printing equipment.

"A" PRINTING SECTION RE

According to the single page retrospective War Diary:

"This section was raised at Chatham under command of Lt T.C.Nicholas [General List] embarked for the MEF on 22 March and arrived at Imbros on 12 May where it joined the ANZAC Printing Section already at work there."

The Section consisted of three photographers, six lithographers, three compositors, three drivers and one unspecified. Its principle equipment was probably a No 1 Field Litho Press with stones able to print 22.5x17.5 inch sheets, a CBD copier for producing "spirit duplicated" drawings of foolscap size [13.5x8.0 inches], a Ronco duplicator, a Panros 5x4 inch camera and a field developing box.

NO 2 RANGING AND SURVEY SECTION

Only on the 31 May was the following signal sent from GHQ MEF to the War Office:

"No M101 1010 pm. Can you provide us with a survey section, as we will shortly require one to carry out the triangulation and correction of our present map, which is hopelessly inaccurate? Captain Nugent is [word missing] and is available for appointment to IC to take charge of the sub-section."

[PRO WO 33-731 Signal serial 1032]

Only a single retrospective War Diary exists for this Section which indicates that it was raised at the Ordnance Survey under the command of Major Nugent GS02 whence it was employed on a trigonometrical survey at Cape Helles and Suvla, and a trench survey at Suvla until the evacuation. The only indication of the strength of the unit is in a photograph in the *Sapper Magazine*, August 1915, showing eight NCO's and men. However the Corps History states:

“Early in 1915 a field survey section was got ready for the expedition but it was not eventually taken. As a consequence, operations and particularly artillery co-operation were hampered by the lack of any reliable survey.”

The author is at a disadvantage compared to the author of the Corps History writing between the wars. However there is abundant evidence that there was a Maps and Survey Section in 8th Army Corps. It is open to discussion as to whether this was provided by the Ordnance Survey as indicated by the *Sapper Magazine* photograph, or possibly formed from local suitably trained manpower. This is a possibility since half of the pre-war 19th Survey Company based at Ordnance Survey, Southampton was, on mobilisation, drafted to Egypt where it was later employed on water pipeline construction in the Gaza and Palestine Campaigns.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT OF EGYPT

In addition to the above it is believed the Survey Department of Egypt provided several other individuals notably Captain D.R. Meldrum, later DSO, who was certainly engaged on trigonometrical survey work in the Anzac sector, and a Lieutenant Hayes who was involved in the development of the use of aerial photographs for mapping.

EARLY MAPS OF THE HELLES SECTOR

As the inadequacy of the 1:40,000 scale maps became apparent during the final planning and reconnaissances before the landings the requirements presumably arose for better and larger scale maps showing more information. The sequence of map production is not easy to unravel because there are no surviving production records and few of the maps themselves carry any consistent system of imprints.

Tracing “B” 1:21,120 [PRO WO 301-521]

This must have been one of the earliest maps produced by the GHQ Printing Section on *Arcadian*. It simply shows the outline of the southern peninsula annotated with what are described as good landing places, later to be known as V, W and X Beaches.

Tracing “A” [PRO WO 301-520]

Tracing B must have been produced contemporaneously with “A” and sketches 1-5.

Tracing “A” shows six offshore positions from which “sketches 1-6” were produced

Sketches 1-5 [PRO WO 301-522 & 523]

Only five related sketches have been found:

1 Showing general view from proposed position of covering ship from Gaba Tepe to the south.

2 Looking into the Chana Orasi valley.

- 3 Showing position WNW of Cape Teke to cover Karethia Plain.
- 4 Showing suggested landing places at Cape Helles and position of covering ship.
- 5 Showing position for covering ship and landing places. .

Other sketches and plans printed by GHQ Printing Section before the landings include:

Sketch A [PRO WO 301-624]

Showing the approximate positions of the beaches on the west coast of the Peninsula and numbered landing places V1-4, W1-6, X1-2, Y1 and Z1-8.

Diagram B [PRO WO 301-624]

Showing the ships allocated to Beaches V, W and X and their tows.

Diagram A1 [PRO WO 301-625]

Issued with Instructions for covering Force 29 Division. Later incorporated in the Official History.

Plans P & Q [PRO WO 301-626]

Showing the positions and numbers of berths in the Inner Anchorage [Plan P] and the positions and numbers of the outer berths [Plan Q] off Cape Helles.

Rough Sketch of Trenches seen from HMS *Queen* [PRO WO 157-668]

From Biyuk Anafarta and including Boghali, Mal Tepe to Gaba Tepe.

Diagram showing positions of supporting ships and arrangements for aerial observations [PRO WO 157-678]

Including *Ark Royal* and *Manica*.

Enemy's Positions [PRO WO 301-508]

This at 1:25,000 scale shows the positions of traversed and untraversed trenches, gun emplacements with numbers of guns, roads and tracks south of Krithia. It probably collates information already shown on 1:40,000 scale Identification Traces.

Cape Helles [RGS S.14]

This 1:5,280 map of the immediate vicinity of Cape Helles appears to be a Survey Department of Egypt enlargement of the 1:40,000 scale map with some additional soundings shown. Only one example has been found which indicates that if it was conceived and produced as a large scale tactical map of the Cape Helles landing area it was decided not to issue it operationally. It demonstrates nicely the futility of map enlargement.

THE TURKISH DEFENSIVE SURVEY OF THE DARDANELLES

While the Allied command and formations were struggling to make use of the inadequate 1:40,000 scale map derived from an original French survey in the Crimea War dated 1854, the Turkish defenders of the Gallipoli peninsula were about to receive an up to date series of maps at 1:25,000 scale, the sheets of the operational areas having been surveyed in 1912-1913.

After the conclusion of hostilities Lieutenant-Colonel H.Wood, OC of 8 Field Survey Company, Royal Engineers in Salonica, visited both the Turkish Survey Department and the Gallipoli Peninsula. He reported on the Turkish 1:25,000 scale survey to the GSGS in London as follows:

“The work purports to be more in the nature of a reconnaissance than a deliberate survey, but I found it to be quite good work. It is not as accurate as the work I inspected at Chataldja, but it is a good deal better than most of the old 1:20,000 survey around Salonika. The detail wherever checked, was found accurate but some of the tracks shown have gone out of use and new ones have appeared. On close examination these old tracks can be found, but they are difficult to trace and a non-expert map reader might imagine the tracks shown were those now visible, and a false impression of inaccuracy might arise... . The hill features are well shown and in general where these features are well marked I do not think it possible to improve these maps on the same scale. Where the ground is more featureless, the contouring is not so good. The lesser under features and undulations have been somewhat slurred over, showing either that the less capable surveyors have been employed in the more open area, or that sufficient time was not taken in the survey. This class of country, though to general appearance featureless, always requires very careful survey if it is to be well done and in rapid work it is liable to be poorly depicted.”

Wood's remarks are particularly apposite regarding the Suvla area on the sheets of which the topography and its “under-features” are not so well depicted as on the sheets of the Anzac area.

The maps are in fact extremely detailed. A separate conventional signs sheet contains approximately 170 different symbols. The sheets were printed in four colours with 10 metre and enhanced 50 metre contours, cliffs, watercourses and wadi spreads, sand and on some sheets vegetation, in brown, vegetation in green, coastline and sea in blue, and graticule, settlements, tracks, trig points, spot heights, telegraphs and place names in black.

The sheets were constructed on a Bonne projection with a datum in Istanbul and

Extract from the standard Turkish 1:25,000 scale sheet, entitled "Seddul Bahir" enlarged to about 1:20,000 scale. [PRO WO 301355]

each standard sheet covers approximately 12.5x10 kilometres. A total of 61 sheets was produced in this series.

The following sheets, which have PRO WO 301 roll piece numbers suffixed, cover the operational area. Anafarta I Sagir-341, Karainbeyli-342, Kurucadere-341, Bigali-348, Damlar - not held, Canakkale-352, Seddul Baihr-355, Kirte-356, Kalabakli-357, Yenikoy-359, Erenkoy-360.

THE CAPTURE AND EXPLOITATION OF TURKISH MAPS

The acquisition of Turkish maps from prisoners and from dead bodies is recorded in the *Official History* Volume 2 page 20:

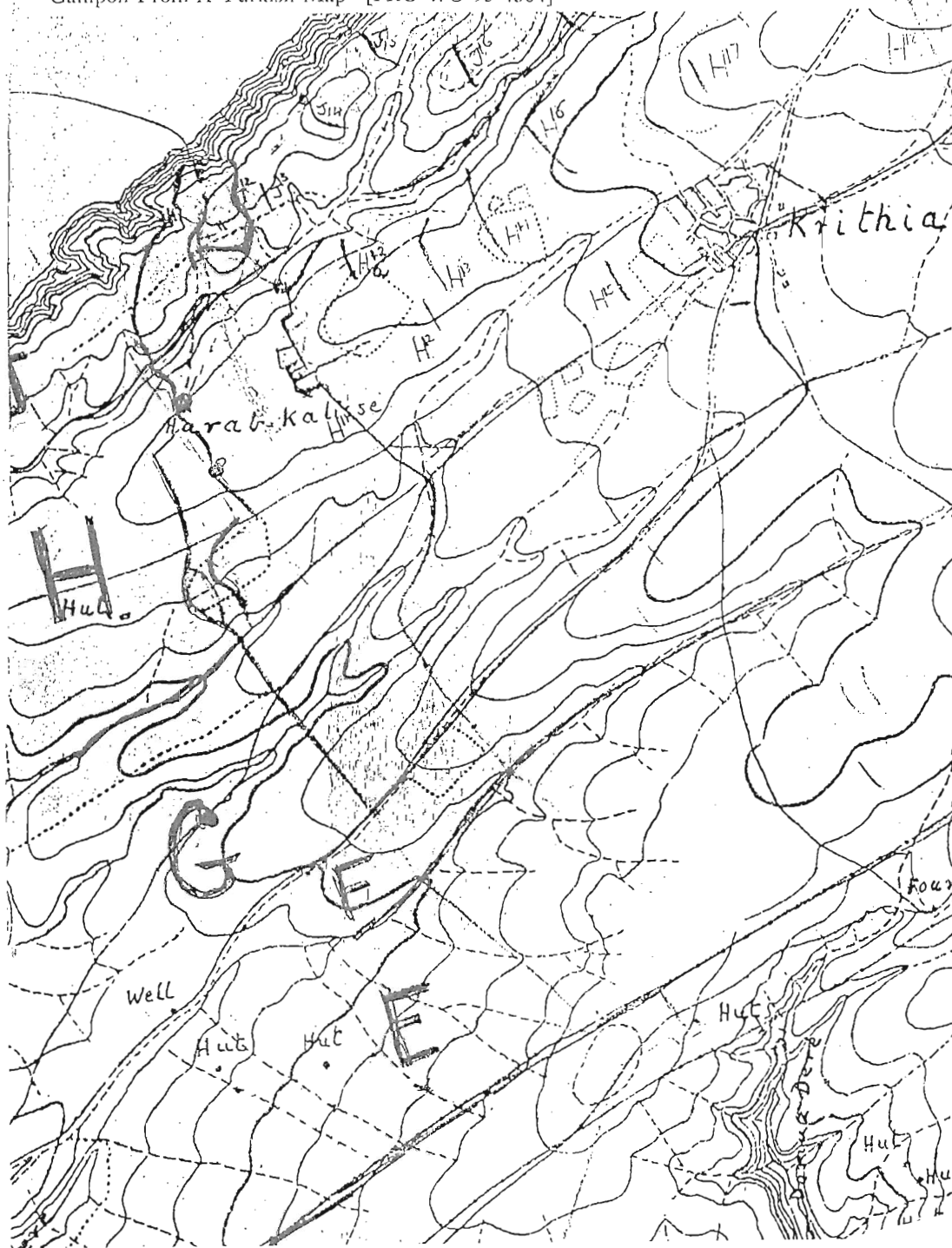
“Not the least important advantage gained by the Australians on the 19th [May] was the capture of several more sheets of a Turkish map of the peninsula, some portions of which had been captured at Helles a few days earlier. Up to this date the maps of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force had been very inaccurate and misleading, but, with the help of these sheets it was soon possible to issue an excellent map to all units. A Turkish officer, who was serving on Essad Pasha’s staff, and has read these pages of typescript, adds the information that at the beginning of the campaign the Turks, too, had only an indifferent map of the Anzac area, and that the sheets captured by us on the 19th had been issued to Turkish units the day before.”

In a report [PRO WO 301-46] to the GSGS dated 12 June 1915 Nicholas wrote:

“On the peninsula we were now working with 1/20,000, 1/10,000 and even 1/5,000 maps, and if operations extend to other areas there will certainly be a demand for a larger scale map than 1/250,000. Since I wrote to you on May 8th a great deal has happened, and the map question has become very acute. We started with the 1/40,000 squared maps in 3 sheets as an operations map. Had we been able to push on rapidly after landing and the operations had been of a fairly open character this map might have sufficed, though it is extremely inaccurate and the contours give only a rough suggestion of the topography. We were however unable to push on inland, and under these circumstances the 1/40,000 map was useless, even dangerous, as the positions of trenches were often quite wrongly placed upon it, and there has been, and is at present a crying need for an accurate large scale map.

Not long after landing we began to capture maps, which proved the

Extract from the British 1:20,000 scale sheet entitled "Provisional Edition Southern Gallipoli From A Turkish Map" [PRO WO 95-4304]



Turks to be far better equipped in this regard than we were. We captured a copy of a map on the scale 1/25,000, extending from Cape Helles to the north edge of the Killid Bahr Plateau where it was finished off in a manner which suggested strongly that the survey had been continued further north. The map bore evidence of having been produced in a hurry, and was printed entirely in brown, except for the names, but it was contoured at 10 metre intervals, and, as far as could be judged from inspection, the contouring seemed well done and highly detailed. This map was at first received with enthusiasm on shore, and when the second was captured it was at once sent off to Cairo for reproduction. The squaring proved a difficulty from the outset, for the map differed very widely from the 1/40,000 operations map.

Cairo worked manfully and produced and despatched a provisional edition of 1000 copies in 12 hours, but their speed was to some extent nullified by the failure of the post to deliver the maps to GHQ until 7 days later.

Meanwhile Cairo produced a better edition on the scale of 1/20,000 and one in four sheets on the scale 1/10,000, really an admirable piece of production which was completed in 5 days."

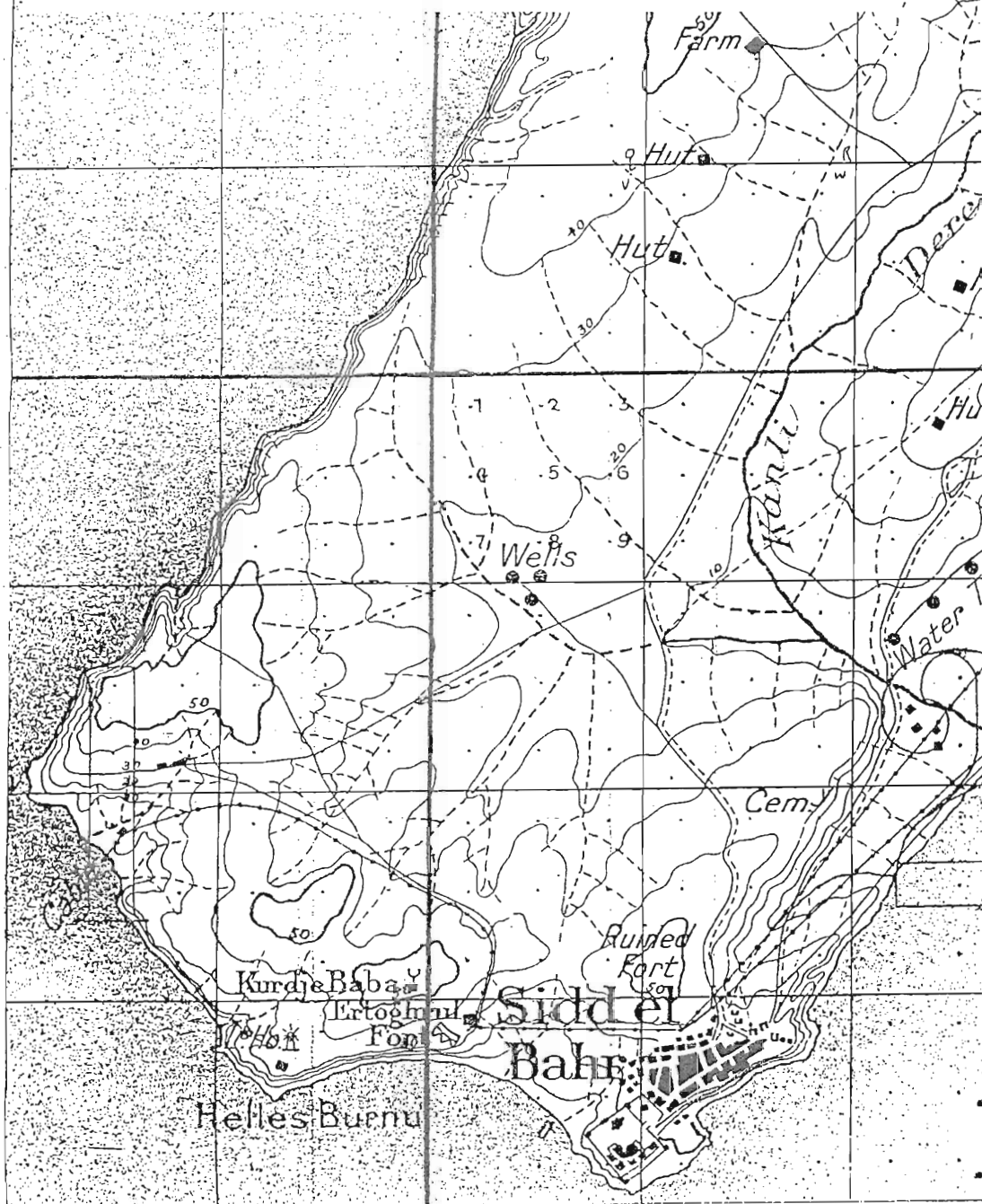
In fact sheets from different Turkish surveys were captured and the large Turkish map sheet covering much of the southern portion of the Peninsula first exploited by the Survey Department of Egypt for the following sheets differs from the standard Turkish 1:25,000 scale sheets described above which were captured and utilized later and which will be described in Part 4.

PROVISIONAL EDITION SOUTHERN GALLIPOLI FROM A TURKISH MAP 1:20,000, [PRO WO 153-1199-154]

This is probably the first map referred to in Nicholas' report. Only two complete examples have been found which suggests that stocks were scrapped when the later edition was received. Both examples were annotated "Positions Francaises Le 24 May Au Soir." On this unsquared map the detail and contours are in blue and only the scale line elevation notes and compass rose are in black. English place-names are few and hand-annotated in ink. The Kereves Dere is incorrectly named Domuz Dere.

Portions of this map were used as situation maps, one such entitled "Positions Of Enemy's Trenches As Known 21 May" shows the beginnings of trenches J11-J18, H12-H18 and the sector letters AJ behind the Allied lines. [PRO WO 95-4304 29 Div GS War Diary June.]

Extract from the British 1:20,000 scale sheet entitled "Map of Southern Gallipoli from a Captured Turkish Map" [PRO WO 301-385]



MAP OF SOUTHERN GALLIPOLI FROM A CAPTURED TURKISH MAP 1:20,000 [PRO WO 301-46]

This is probably the second map referred to in Nicholas's report which continued:

"When these maps arrived at GHQ the question of scale of issue became important. As they differed so considerably from the 1/40,000 map it was urged that Sheet 1 of the latter should be withdrawn and the 1/20,000 substituted, but CGS was unable to sanction this, chiefly because the map did not extend far enough northwards. All that was allowed therefore was a strictly limited issue to Divisional and Brigade Staffs, Artillery and the Navy, and barely half the maps available have been issued. The 1/40,000 map, though condemned by all, and for the present purposes quite useless, remains the operations map, and must alone be referred to in all orders etc."

The map [PRO WO 301-385] was introduced for HQ use in Force Order No 18 dated 30 May 1915 just in time for the Third Battle of Krithia and was probably one superseded by Force Order No 21 dated 27 July. It is a handsome large format sheet printed in black, with drainage, drainage names and sea stipple in blue, and contours and map squares in red. There is no geographic graticule information. The map squares bear no relation to those on the 1:40,000 scale map differing in size, numbering and positioning. The instructions for their use and other marginalia were given in both English and French, a practice which was to continue on many later products.

MAP OF SOUTHERN GALLIPOLI FROM A CAPTURED TURKISH MAP 1:10,000 [BL 43335 [95], all four sheets, Liddle Collection - Sylvestre Documents Sheet 3 only.]

This map consists of four sheets which are simply enlarged quadrants of the derived 1:20,000 scale map just described. The map was also introduced by Force Order No 18 for artillery and naval use only. As each sheet measures 95x72 cms and map squares are not incorporated its suitability as a joint artillery/naval bombardment map must have been doubtful. Only five sheets have been found.

PLAN OF SOUTH WEST OF GALLIPOLI PENINSULA SHOWING TURKISH DEFENCES AT 25 APRIL 1915 1:9,000 [PRO WO 301-527]

This must have been one of the first maps to have been commenced after the landings. This was surveyed and drawn by Commander H.P. Douglas RN with the date 5.5.15 and includes a panorama of the south-west end of the Peninsula drawn

LA

feet above Sea level.
roads or paths thus

1000 yards

C. Tekke

"W" Beach
(Lancashire Landing)

Precipitous cliffy slopes

C. Helles

Extract from the British 1:9,000 scale sheet entitled "Plan of SW End of Gallipoli Peninsula showing Turkish Defences as existing April 25th 1915" [PRO WO 301-527]





before the landings. Commander Douglas is mentioned as having been involved in beach surveys from 24 March in more than one account of the campaign. He was later to become Hydrographer to the Navy.

The map is an attractive hill shaded coloured product the outline and contours on which have been taken from the Turkish 1:25,000 scale map. The plan shows clearly the relationship between the hills of Ay Tepe, Kourji Baba and Kharab Kala [Fort Doughty Wylie] which confused the attackers on 25 April; and may have been the first map to do so. The Turkish defences illustrated include the guns at Fort No 1 and the Old Fort and the locations of machine guns, trenches, and wire entanglements. The map was later reproduced for the Official History without the hill shading.

Prior to the production of the three sheets above, attempts had been made to exploit the captured Turkish mapping using the limited cartographic and lithographic resources available on the Peninsula and these attempts include:

Preliminary Map of Portion of Gallipoli Peninsula 1:25,000 [PRO WO 301-505, 506, & 507].

Compiled by the Intelligence Staff and reproduced by the Printing Section, a rough skeleton map in three overlapping sheets which probably never went into use outside the Headquarters.

Z 2015 ARTILLERY MAP 1:25,000 [PRO WO 301-509]

A trace of the Turkish map with 1:40,000 squares superimposed.

Z 2018 ARTILLERY MAP 1:10,000 [PRO WO 301—510,511, 512, 513.]

A four sheet map, again based on a tracing of the Turkish map with 1:40,000 map squares superimposed. It probably never went beyond the draft stage.

To be continued.

OBITUARIES

ALBERT GADSBY

Albert Gadsby [1153V] of Swinton, Manchester died on 1 September 1993. Born in Darwen, Lancashire on 2 June 1896 he was orphaned when aged 10. Four years later on leaving school he started work as a miner. On 27 August 1914 he enlisted with the 10th Border Regiment. Following his service at Gallipoli, he went to France where he was wounded on the Somme. After his war service he returned to Darwen. He was married in 1925 having one son and four daughters, later 14 grandchildren and great grandchildren .

We are most grateful to Mrs L.Gadsby, daughter-in-law for providing this Obituary.

DUNCAN McASKILL

Duncan McAskill died on 6 July 1993, having lived at Ardhasaig, Isle of Harris since his birth on 23 September 1895, save for his war service, his honeymoon, and a few days in an Inverness eye clinic.

During his last year at the Nicolson Institute, Stornoway he joined the Ross Mountain Battery [TA] together with 35 of his class mates. It was with this Battery that he served at Gallipoli, and later in Salonika. I well remember him telling the story of how, in Salonika, he was sent with a pony to bring rations up to the gun positions. Fired at by a sniper he finished up running alongside the sheltered side of the pony which he wondered why was snorting loudly. On reaching the guns it was discovered the animal had been hit in the neck, but nevertheless made a full recovery.

After his return to Harris in January 1919 he joined his mother in her General Merchants and built the "New Shop" from which he traded right up to Christmas 1992. He had looked after his croft and animals until his late 70's.

He married Morag MacLeod MA, second daughter of Kenneth MacLeod, Tweed Merchant and Pier Master at Tarbert, Isle of Harris.

As far as is known Gunner McAskill, who served in the Home Guard 1939-1945, was the last surviving member of the Ross Mountain Battery, 1914-1918.

We are most grateful to N.K.Campbell [1252] for providing this Obituary of his uncle.

IVAN NEWMAN

The death occurred on 8 July in his 95th year of Ivan Hector Newman [0538V] of Worthing. He will be remembered by many members of the Association as he regularly attended the 25 April and autumn lunches, and was indeed with us at Chelsea Barracks in 1993.

Born at Hectorage Farm, Tonbridge, Kent in 1898, he worked first as a junior clerk at the Baltic Saw Mills at Tunbridge Wells before joining the Army on 10 May, 1915, the day after his 17th birthday. Enlisting in the Royal Engineers he joined 2 Company, 1/2 Kent 496 Field Company and landed at Suvla Bay in October 1915, remaining ashore until the evacuation in December. During this time he was employed on such tasks as mine laying, the setting of barbed wire, as well as acting as a runner.

After the evacuation he was a company clerk in Egypt and in Palestine, and in 1917 helped with the lifting of the Shellal Mosaic. This mosaic floor of an ancient Christian Church was found at Shellal near Beersheba in 1917 by Australian troops when advancing on Turkish trenches. It was taken up by the 496 Field Co Royal Engineers and eventually transported to Australia and is now installed in the Medical Gallery of the Australian War Memorial, Canberra. Bones found at the same time were said to have been those of St George of Cappadocia, Patron Saint of England.

Following the war he worked for over 30 years in South America, first with W.R.Grace & Co shipowners and nitrate manufacturers, and later with British Controlled Oilfields in Venezuela where he became their real estate & legal representative.

In 1937 he married Miss Irene Mason, a cousin of the actor James Mason, in Colon, Panama, and in Canada in 1940 they adopted two children, Barbara and Harold.

Ivan Newman travelled widely, was fluent in Spanish and Italian, loved books and had a wide range of interests including art, antiques, tennis, wood working and genealogy, in addition to which he was an avid writer.

We are indebted to a cousin, Thomas Hardy for the information for this Obituary. He is bringing together a detailed biography of Ivan Newman, illustrated with some of Ivan's photographs, which should be available at about £16.00 plus post in April. More details from Thomas Hardy, 75 Lexden Road, West Bergholt, Colchester, CO6 3BW.

FRED ROWLEY

Veterans of two world wars were present at Martley Church near Worcester in September to pay tribute to Fred Rowley aged 97. Born in India, he came to Martley in 1902 where he was to attend the village school.

Whilst working as a coalman he tried to join the Life Guards but was rejected because he was too short. Instead he joined the Witley Troop of the Queen's Own Worcestershire Hussars some 11 months before the outbreak of war. He experienced his first action in Norfolk when the unit was bombed by a Zeppelin.

Sent first to Egypt and then to the Gallipoli, he was later captured by the Turks and spent nearly three years as a prisoner of war. In World War II he joined the Royal Engineers where he became a sergeant in a maintenance workshop.

In 1962 he married Lena Wilcox, a widow from Birmingham, his first wife Lily having died several years before. For 70 years Fred Rowley was involved with the British Legion becoming Life President of the Martley Branch in 1972.

We are grateful to Nigel Steel [1036] for providing a newspaper report from which this obituary was prepared.

ROBERT PROCTOR SPENCER

With the death of Bob Spencer, on September 9 at the age of 97, a long tradition in the old depot town of the Lancashire Fusiliers has come to an end. For he was the last surviving Bury man who had been at Gallipoli with the regiment. In fact, he joined the 1st/7th Battalion in Salford shortly after the outbreak of war because Bury's own Territorial battalion, the 5th, had reached its establishment figure by the time he volunteered and recruiting for the 2nd/5th had not yet begun. Private Spencer was invalided off the peninsula with a leg wound after the Third Battle of Krithia, but returned later in the campaign and continued to serve in the 1st/7th until the end of the war without further injury.

He had been an engineering apprentice in 1914, but turned to baking after 1918 until the Second World War, when he became a storekeeper at a local maintenance unit of the RAF. A lifelong bachelor, he lived alone in the village of Walshaw until he was well into his nineties, when he moved into a Bury nursing home. As the number of Gallipoli men dwindled at each annual commemoration of Lancashire Landing, Bob Spencer became an increasingly prominent figure in the parade which still follows the Gallipoli Sunday service in Bury Parish Church. For the last two years, however, he had been trundled past the saluting base in a wheelchair. His funeral on September 15 was held in the old garrison church, with a guard of honour provided by members of the Fusiliers Association. He was buried with full military honours

provided by the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers. It is thought that George Peake of Manchester (also of the 1st/7th) is now the only surviving Lancashire Fusilier who was at Gallipoli.

Geoffrey Moorhouse [1012]

J. DOUGLAS STOTT

It is with sadness and a great sense of loss that I have to report the death on 8 September of my brother Douglas Stott, a valued member of the Gallipoli Association and a regular contributor to *The Gallipolian*.

Douglas Stott died just three days after presenting an illustrated talk at the Western Front Association/Essex Seminar on the role played by the British 57th Division in the liberation of Cambrai – a battle during which our father was awarded the Military Cross.

John Douglas Stott, though always known as Douglas, was born on 12 July 1924 at Rochdale. His war service began as a very junior member of the Home Guard in Rochdale, in a company commanded by his father John Stott MC. At 17 he joined the Army and was posted to the 63 Reconnaissance Regiment, originally a territorial battalion of the Lancashire Fusiliers.

Later he transferred to the REMÉ and with them took part in the Anzio landings, advancing through Italy until, at the cessation of hostilities, he was based at Klagenfurt, Austria. Later he moved to Hamburg where he ruled the Orderly Room with great precision. This period of organisation was later to be of considerable value when he moved into business on his own.

It was when he retired that he began to devote his energies to the Gallipoli Association and the Western Front Association, and to research all the campaigns of 1914–1918, the fruits of which will long be of use to others.

He was in demand throughout the WFA to speak on the Gallipoli campaign, and as a result regularly recruited new members to the Association. He also made many visits to see for himself the Gallipoli battlefields and recently had led several parties there, an experience which will be long remembered by all those who participated.

His abiding interest in all the campaigns of the Great War and the long hours of research he devoted to them resulted in a treasure house of knowledge second to none. This he was always more than ready to share with both professional researchers and writers, and the amateur enquirer seeking information about a long-lost relative.

He made a major contribution to the BBC television documentary *All the King's Men*, the story of King George V's own Sandringham company of the 5th Norfolk which "disappeared" when sent into battle at Suvla on 12 August 1915. The producer, Nigel McCrery was later to use this material in his book *The Vanished Battalion*.

From the Spring 1990 issue of *The Gallipolian* until that for the Autumn of 1992 Douglas Stott had contributed a serialised account of the prisoners of war from Gallipoli. At the time of his death he had been revising this, bringing in fresh information, with a view to its publication as a special volume by the Association. His family are hoping that this can still be accomplished.

He was also involved in establishing a relationship between the Gallipoli Association and *HMS Minerva*, now part of the historic ships collection at Portsmouth, and which is to develop the Gallipoli story as its primary theme.

Closer to home in Crookham Village, Hampshire, Douglas Stott was busy conducting tours around the sites of military history in the Aldershot area. Latterly he had begun a campaign to preserve artefacts of World War II in the same area, which are in danger of being lost to development.

Many members will have happy memories of Douglas Stott, as tour leader, as lecturer, as mine of information so readily given. His loss to his family, to his friends, and to the Association is very hard to bear.

Mrs Margery West [1226]

GALLIPOLI MEMORIAL LECTURE

The tenth Gallipoli Memorial Lecture will be given in Holy Trinity Church, Southend Crescent, Eltham, SE9, at 8pm on Wednesday 27 April. It will be given by Lieutenant-General Sir Leonard Thorton, KCB, CBE. [Former Chief of Defence Staff, New Zealand].

Admission by ticket only, obtainable from Colonel [Retd] C.S.Kirby, Secretary, Royal Army Educational Corps Association, Block 3/18, The Old Military Academy, Woolwich, London, SE18 4BB. Telephone 081 781 5921.

AUTUMN LUNCH

A change of venue this year to the Naval Club in Hill Street for the Annual General Meeting and Autumn Lunch. This was enjoyed by three Veterans - Francis Ching, Jack Gearing seen below and Jimmy Page - who as always made their own unique contributions to the day, together with over 40 members and guests.

On the retirement of Donald Bland as Treasurer, a post which he has held for 17 years [see page 5], the Chairman, Christopher Fagan, warmly thanked him for his outstanding contribution to our affairs and to acclamation presented him with a fine cut glass decanter. Grateful reference was also made to the retirement of Walter Chapman as Auditor, and to the work which he has carried out each year.

Our speaker Field-Marshal Sir John Stanier GCB, MBE, DL, Constable of HM Tower of London in his address with the theme "Trooper Callaghans Prophecy" drew attention to the tremendous changes in the reporting of wartime news. The open nature of recent conflicts like the Gulf War and the Falklands compared to WWII and even more so with earlier ones like that at Gallipoli. As Trooper Callaghan of the Auckland Mounted Rifles had said on seeing the dead lying in front of the trenches at Gallipoli "If only their Mothers could see them now, then this war would end today." Is it too much to hope that such images will bring an end to human conflict and the savagery of war?



NAVAL BOMBARDMENT IN SUPPORT OF THE ARMY

COMMANDER H.J.BROOKE, MBE, DSC RN [RTD] [0588]

During the fascinating lecture by Field Marshal Sir John Stanier following the Autumn Lunch reference was made to the relative ineffectiveness of naval guns [which were designed for anti-ship purposes] against shore targets, at the Cape Helles landings on 25 April 1915.

While this is accepted, may I just quote part of a statement by Lieutenant Colonel H.G.B.Newenham Commanding Officer of the Royal Fusiliers whose battalion landed from HMS *Implacable* as the first wave at X Beach.

“At about 5.15am we started off in our tows, with our mother ship *Implacable*, in the middle, like a most majestic eagle with her brood. The Captain of the *Implacable*, Lockyer, was splendid – they were all tophole, ... he took his ship right in along with our boats... we all thought it splendid, and it most undoubtedly saved us many losses in the boats and landing... As we got ashore the *Implacable* raised her sights and fired further over our heads. We got off very lightly while getting ashore; I can only put it down largely to the way our mother-ship plastered the beach for at close range...”

From *Battlefields of Gallipoli – Then and Now* by Nigel Steel.

Another reference may be found in *Gallipoli* by Eric Bush where Chapter 13 is headed by a quotation from Stoker Petty Officer Chas. R.Cook of HMS *Implacable* who stated “The splendid manner in which our Captain handled his ship makes me feel about ten feet tall to serve under him.” While Eric Bush was to write:

“...The soft cliff here is – and was – 100 feet high, but not too steep, with a soft, indeed crumbling surface. This was X Beach, referred to in history as Implacable Landing. It had been well prepared for defence, and only a brilliant feat of seamanship, combined with the gallantry of the 2nd Fusiliers, commanded by Lt Colonel H.G.B.Newenham, turned a near impracticability into a success.”

In World War II, great efforts were made technically to improve the effectiveness of naval gunfire in support of Land Forces, and a special bombardment range was established for this purpose, where Army Bombardment Liaison Officers were trained with HM Ships.

This was put to good effect at the North African landings Operation Torch in

November 1942 at which I was present, although not in a ship detailed for bombardment tasks], and at the subsequent landings in support of the Army in the Mediterranean in Sicily and at Salerno and elsewhere.

Above all this effective fire from naval guns in support of the Army was manifest at the Normandy landings in June 1944, where as the Field Marshal mentioned, one of his four "S's" - "Support" was achieved.

Naval gunfire is still relevant today in support of Amphibious operations and is constantly under review, bearing in mind the capabilities of weapons available for this purpose.

WHO SAID THIS

In the Autumn *Gallipolian* we asked who said:

"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."

The answer is General Otto Liman von Sanders in his book *Five Years in Turkey* first English edition 1927. He served in Turkey as head of the German military mission 1913, and was in charge of the Turkish Fifth Army which was responsible for the defence of Gallipoli.

Now another WHO SAID THIS?

"Ever since [as I fear, to your great annoyance!] I have been, as you truly said the other day, in the unpleasant position of being antagonistic to your proposals, until the series of fresh naval arrangements for the Dardanelles you sent me yesterday morning convinced me that the time had arrived for me to take a final decision, there being much more in those proposals than had occurred to me the previous evening when you suggested some of them.

YOU ARE BENT ON FORCING THE DARDANELLES AND NOTHING WILL TURN YOU FROM IT - NOTHING. I know you so well!"

The answer in the next issue.

DARDANELLES 1915

SOUVENIRS OF CONTRE-AMIRAL L.LUCAS THEN ENSEIGNE DE VAISSEAUX IN CHARGE OF THE 305mm AFT TURRET ON BOARD F.S. GAULOIS

BY COURTESY OF VICE-AMIRAL J.P.LUCAS FN, RTD
[0996]

After cruising for three months between Tunisia and Sicily at the beginning of the war, *Gaulois* was despatched to join a British squadron in the Aegean Sea. On 14 November 1914, she arrived at the Tenedos anchorage and was joined later by the French battleships *Charlemagne*, *Saint Louis* and *Bouvet*; by six destroyers *Cognee*, *Trident*, *Fanfare*, *Poignard*, *Coutelas* and *Sabretache*; and by four submarines *Le Verrier*, *Circe*, *Faraday* and *Saphir*.

In December, the French and British ships started patrolling near the Straits and the Gallipoli peninsula. Sometimes the ships were engaged, usually without damage, by the forts or the field artillery ashore. However the submarine *Saphir*, having suffered some failure as she was trying to get through the Straits, had to surface; she was then sunk by gunfire with the loss of her commanding officer, Lieutenant Fournier, of the first lieutenant and most of the ship's company.

In our opinion, the sole result of these shows along the coasts was to alert the Turks, urging them to reinforce the defence and supply ammunitions to the forts. All these manoeuvres seemed so ridiculous to us that we thought there were just ingenious devices to delude the enemy while a major operation was being prepared somewhere else. As a matter of fact the Allied Forces had been sent into the Eastern Mediterranean just in order to survey the Turkish coasts and ports, including Smyrne and Alexandrette. It was only in January 1915 that the idea came to attack Dardanelles: on 28 January 1915, it was decided that the Navy should force the passage.

The real operations finally started on 25 February, more than three months after the squadrons had joined. In accordance with the British operation order the battleships were moored fore and aft and fired successive rounds. For each of them a small ship was tasked to observe the hits. *Gaulois* distinguished herself in bombarding the fort of Koum Kaleh. As she was bracketed by the enemy's fire, she had to be manoeuvred under fire and the anchors weighed. Then Helles fired at her, the target was changed and *Gaulois* fire silenced the battery definitely. Admiral Carden signalled his congratulations immediately.

By the evening of that day, the four forts protecting the Straits entrance were out of

action. Teams were sent ashore and checked that the defences were unusable from now on. If Army forces had been available, they might have landed easily and no doubt have occupied the Gallipoli Peninsula.

From 4 March on, a dozen British and French minesweepers started operating at the Straits entrance. The field artillery fire, though not lethal, hindered them despite their protection by the battleships. A land operation was contemplated then, but abandoned as none was available at that time.

On 7 March, *Gaulois* came close to the Straits entrance to fire at Dardanas fort. She was hit by two 150 mm shells, without damage, as one of them did not explode. On 17 March, we were most amazed to hear that Admiral Carden was leaving for health reasons, being relieved by Admiral de Robeck.

It was on 18 March that the main action was to take place in destroying the forts all along the Straits as a preparation to force the passage to the Marmara Sea. The operation had been lengthily planned and was well carried out. It was presumed that the minesweepers had cleared the way up to 6.000 meters off Chanak narrows. Unfortunately unsuspected mines appeared along the Asiatic coastline: their action was successful and the effect on morale was disastrous.

At 11.25 am on 18 March, four British battleships HMS *Queen Elizabeth*, *Agamemnon*, *Lord Nelson* and *Inflexible*, in line facing Chanak opened fire at 11.000 meters. The French battleships passed through the line and cleared their fire range, *Suffren* and *Bouvet* along the Asia coastline, *Gaulois* and *Charlemagne* along the Gallipoli coastline. Then started a gunnery duel between land and sea with extraordinary intensity and power: on land, all the forts, the field batteries and the howitzers were firing in their full capacity; at sea eight battleships with at least four 305 mm guns each and a lot more of 138.6 mm guns were involved. High sea gerbes bracketted the ships, although few were hit: *Queen Elizabeth* and *Inflexible* once each probably; *Suffren* received a hit in a casemate which killed all the gun crew and set fire to the cartridges; luckily the shaft to the powder magazine was closed in good time. On *Gaulois* an exploding shell on the quarter deck damaged only the superstructures but caused a few casualties in the after 305 mm turret; more seriously another one hitting beneath the armour plate opened up a wide hole and water rushed into the fore compartments.

On the other side, the Turkish defences were soon overthrown. Two huge fires broke out at Chanak and the batteries were obscured by clouds of dust. The enemy firing, which had been quite accurate when the action started, decreased progressively and, after an hour, its intensity was reduced by ninety per cent. Like those at the entrance of the Straits after the 25 February attack, the forts were put out of action.

At 3 pm, HMS *Vanguard*, *Irresistible*, *Albion* and *Ocean* followed by *Smifisire* and *Majestic* relieved the French battleships. As the latter were making their way out of the Straits, *Bouvet* which was near the Turkish coast hit a mine, heeled over to starboard and sank within a minute. With her disappeared Captain Rageot de la Touche and 638 men.

Despite his ship's poor conditions, Captain Biard did not hesitate to take *Gaulois* back into a possible minefield to rescue a few survivors. He later continued out of the Straits. With her fore compartments flooded, the safety of *Gaulois* relied upon the strength of a bulkhead. Captain Biard had the choice either to go aground on the nearby Turkish coast or to proceed at slow speed out of the Straits, hoping that the bulkhead would hold up. He chose the second option, protected from the enemy's firing by *Charlemagne* which took position between *Gaulois* and the land. On the bridge, he remained very calm, taking great care in manoeuvring his ship which was already heavy by the bows. And perhaps to stay in good form, just in case, he required his steward to bring him his no.1 jacket.... and a glass of port!

Meanwhile half of the ship's company was evacuated by her boats and on R N destroyers. Tables, chairs, benches, spars, everything which could float was taken up on the decks. Despite that mess, when Rear Admiral Guepratte, commanding the French Squadron, came aboard, the guard was assembled and honours were given with a bugle. An officer on board *Suffren*, the actual flagship staying nearby, mentioned a feeling of proud admiration for everyone on board as that sounded like a "morituri te salutant". It was in fact a natural response of professional behaviour in danger.

Two British destroyers were tied alongside astern, ready to embark the rest of the crew. Captain Biard was patient enough to keep this poor convoy at slow speed. Everyone knew that the bulkhead might fail at anytime. But luck was with him as he drove *Gaulois* to the small island Drepano, just outside the Strait. When he was told that his ship was sinking, he ordered helm full port and *Gaulois* went slowly aground on the only sandy beach.

As *Gaulois* was safe, all on board felt a sense of victory. The attack was obviously a success: all the enemy's guns were out of action and fifteen minesweepers were on stand-by to clear the passage. On the evening of that day, three sub-lieutenants Muiron, Vallet and myself were on the quarter deck talking together, thinking of our good friend Aubert who had been lost with the *Bouvet*: he had just been transferred from *Gaulois* a few days before. To sum up that day's events, we concluded "It is dearly paid but sacrifices are the price of a great success. We do hope that the British will go on to-morrow." We were convinced that nothing could prevent the Fleet from getting through the Straits.

Sadly, the Royal Navy did not see fit to ask French sub-Lieutenants for their advice!

DIE MONDSUCHTIGEN AUF GALLIPOLI

(“The sleepwalkers of Gallipoli”)¹

PHILIP DUTTON

REGISTRAR, ROYAL ENGINEERS MUSEUM

Although a British campaign medal was proposed to commemorate the Gallipoli campaign no such medal was ever issued. Ironically, a German medallist was to produce a bizarre work which at the same time as encapsulating a profoundly German attitude towards the military operations, combined real and important insights into the nature of events on the Peninsula.

In May 1915 an eccentric and tendentious cast iron medallion was produced by the Munichbased sculptor and medallist, Karl Goetz (1875-1950). Using ambiguous and profoundly disturbing imagery the artist sought to lay the blame for the sinking of the ‘Lusitania’ squarely on the shoulders of the British government and the Cunard Steamship Company. The history of the piece and subsequent British anti-German propaganda campaign is well known. But Goetz’s Lusitania medallion was not a one-off; in fact the piece was but one in a large series² of satirical works by which this patriotic and prolific artist attempted to defend his country’s cause and pour scorn on the actions and standpoints of the Allied powers. “Die Mondsuchtigen auf Gallipoli”, whose tightly packed imagery reveals Goetz’s consummate skill as artist, chronicler and propagandist, formed part of this extraordinary medallic corpus.

Historical background:

By early 1915 the difficulty of breaking the trench lines of the Western Front led Britain into a grave strategic conundrum. The essence of the problem was identified in a letter Secretary of State for War Field Marshal Earl Kitchener wrote to C-in-C of the BEF, Sir John French, in January 1915. “The feeling here”, Kitchener observed, “is gaining ground that although it is essential to defend the line we hold, troops over and above what is necessary for that service could be better employed elsewhere. . . the German lines in France may be looked upon as a fortress that cannot be carried by assault, and also cannot be completely invested - with the result that the lines can only be held by an investing force while operations proceed eldewhere.” But French strongly opposed employing British or French troops away from the Western Front “until the impossibility of effective action in France and Flanders was fully proved.” His analysis in terms of “siege warfare”, perhaps reflecting his Royal Engineers background, was representative of the ‘orthodox’ school of thought which supported a holding action in the west until sufficient suitable troops and new weapons could be brought to bear to break the deadlock resulting from the increasingly efficient deployment of machine guns and barbed wire. This was the so-called “Western” view of strategy and its adherents, including Sir William Robertson and Sir Douglas Haig, believed that the war could only be

won by defeating the main body of the German armies in France. That France was the main area for the battle allowing for the most direct communications and supply lines. If war turned to attrition the only thing to do was 'slog it out'; new fronts opened elsewhere would only end up in the same deadlock and any dispersal of effort (derided as a strategy of evasion) only served to weaken the Army in the vital theatre in order to support campaigns which could not be decisive.

In contrast, the "Eastemers", including Admiral Fisher, Churchill and Lloyd George, sought to overcome the stalemate in Flanders by a strategy of "indirect approach"; while holding the Germans in the West they planned to defeat or seriously distract them elsewhere with combined naval-military operations. Three main areas were identified by the Easterners for the delivery of an outflanking attack. Admiral Fisher advocated an attack via the Baltic; Lloyd George proposed an attack upon Austria from Salonika or the Dalmatian Coast in conjunction with the Serbs, Rumanians and Greeks. Churchill (originally much attracted to an attack on the north German coast) and Hankey (Secretary of the War Council) pointed to the merits of an offensive against Turkey with Constantinople as the objective; the prospect of territorial gains would be used to win over sympathetic neutrals like the Greeks, whilst Bulgaria could be made to see the dangers of her flirtation with Germany. A successful attack would knock out Turkey and free considerable numbers of British and Russian troops in Egypt, the Persian Gulf and the Caucasus for employment elsewhere. A warm water route would be opened to Russia, through which surplus French and British munitions (when once available) could be exchanged for Russian wheat.

In the face of such powerful arguments the British government selected the Turkish "option"; the result was the Gallipoli Campaign and military defeat disguised in the end by an impeccably ordered withdrawal. Goetz's bronze medallion commemorates this strategic failure, depicting it as a consequence of arrogant and ill-conceived Allied planning; an episode of heroic folly.

The obverse design shows a distorted caricature of a firmjawed kilted British soldier – a grotesque stereotype which regularly occurs in Goetz's wartime medallion output and possibly reflects the powerful influence of the type of imagery portrayed within the contemporary German satirical magazine "Simplicissimus" in which pipe-clenching burlesques of Englishmen and Scots were held up to ridicule. (Such abusive concern with the apparent absurdities of national dress was perhaps linked to the strong German resentment of the Allied use of "native" and "Imperial" combat units; a resentment which in some instances comes close to overt racism.) The kilted figure stands facing right, wearing a glengarry bonnet and heavily stylised puttees. He carefully cradles a miniature steam yacht in his arms. Below this awkward and unwarlike form is the figure of a French infantryman, much smaller in scale, kneeling and aiming his rifle to right. The two "Allies" are enclosed within a massive, though slender, Turkish crescent moon, arranged at the right edge of the piece, suggestive of a gaping and menacing bladed trap. The accompanying text, in

four lines at left of centre, "DIE MONDSUCHTIGEN AUF GALLIPOLI", is translated as "The sleepwalkers of Gallipoli"; the Allies are compared to guileless sleepwalkers, hopeless dreamers unwittingly making a fatal step.

The size discrepancy between the two figures is possibly a reference to the different levels of representation in the campaign. Although between 70,000 and 80,000 French troops³ fought on the Peninsula by far the greater number of combatants came from Britain, India and the fledgling Dominions, Australia and New Zealand. Goetz has the kilted soldier symbolically carrying a naval vessel which may relate to the perceived altered role of the land forces as events unfolded. Originally the Army was only supposed to tidy up and occupy after the Navy had cleared away the opposition. (How this feat was to be performed in a ships alone attack was never formulated precisely). A reversal of roles occurred. The Navy's failure to force the Straits in February and March 1915 meant that the Expeditionary Force was left with the whole task with clearing a way for it (destination Constantinople) overland; the soldier is holding a boat; the Army was left holding the baby! Goetz equates the Allied expedition to Constantinople via the Dardanelles with a madly dreamt-up, near-lunatic, scheme and one with little or no chance of success. His appraisal was echoed by a later historian in the phrase: "Britain drifted into the campaign and muddled trance-like through it". The campaign witnessed heroic sacrifice and valiant efforts with casualties in relation to ground gained extremely high; nevertheless a definite breakthrough, though tantalisingly near at times, was never achieved. The absence of breakthrough signified failure; military defeat.

The medallion's reverse design starkly defines the Allied achievement: two skeletons (satisfying Goetz's penchant for the macabre and bizarre) lie at the sea's edge. Casualties of the landings their first and last footholds were in sand. In the distance may be seen a formidable and vast entanglement of barbed wire. Above the grim scene the star and crescent, emblems of Islam and the Ottoman Empire, remain in imperturbable ascendance. Perhaps the skeletons are those of the two "sleepwalkers" of the obverse design; their once vigorous forms now reduced to bones as a consequence of the lunatic scheme. It is a powerful and harrowing image and one which might have given great comfort to the Central Powers; but the design is highly selective and the tale it tells is not necessarily the whole story.

True, the campaign in no way seriously hit at or distracted the Germans, the principal enemy. Again, as the "Westerners" predicted, the fighting manifested all the conventional elements of trench warfare which were on a far greater scale the feature of tactical operations on the Western front. The campaign got bogged down, at first in sand and flies and then, as winter approached, contrary to all informed expectations, in freezing blizzard conditions and ubiquitous and appalling mud. But failure in no way proved the invalidity of the scheme. The idea of an attack on Turkey was sound; the manner in which it was attempted was all wrong. Planning regarding all aspects of operations was belated and rudimentary; information when it



"The Sleepwalkers of Gallipoli" reproduced by courtesy of the Trustees of the Imperial War Museum



existed (e.g. regarding the Straits and the precise positions and condition of the defensive batteries) was strangely ignored. Conflict and indecision at Cabinet and War Council level resulted in vague or contradictory instructions to the MEF. Hamilton had only forty days in which to create a force from the random units he had to hand in the Middle East. Coordination between Army and Navy was poor. During the landings lack of training, mistakes by officers in key positions and Hamilton's own diffidence resulted in missed opportunities and an accumulation of corpses on little known beaches. But it is easy to be all-knowing after the event. Once the front lines had hardened the nature of the terrain and shortage of artillery on both sides made stalemate inevitable. Despite the haphazard conduct of the affair Hamilton was close to success on a number of occasions. Certainly Goetz's skeletons relate to the tragic preliminary follies of the campaign and not to the brilliantly conducted evacuation of the peninsula in December 1915 and January 1916. The image of abandoned skeletons as the inevitable fate for all trespassers on the Turkish shore must be matched against an ANZAC veteran's valedictory remark:

"Goodbye Johnnie! Remember you didn't push us off - we simply went." This was true; there was no purpose in their staying.

Notes 1. "The Sleepwalkers of Gallipoli", Catalogue No MED/190, held by the Department of Art of the Imperial War Museum. Illustrations reproduced by courtesy of the Trustees of the Imperial War Museum. 2. Karl Goetz's total medallie output has been estimated at 633 separate works (see G W Kienast, "The Medals of Karl Goetz", Artus Company, Cleveland, Ohio, 1967). 3. France sent troops because the French government was not prepared to let the British dismember the Ottoman Empire on her own.

HOOD BATTALION

A book on the Hood Battalion, Royal Naval Division by Association member Leonard Sellers [1155] is due to be published by Leo Cooper [Pen & Sword Books] during the Spring. Further details in the Autumn *Gallipolian*.

A BIG SURPRISE

The November issue of *Navy News* carried the news that naval divers on the multi-national Exercise Damsel Fair 93 had "found more than they bargained for - among the practice mines lurked a real live British contact mine." The live mine, a reminder of the Gallipoli campaign was successfully countermined by Turkish divers.

Contributed by Cdr Ian Hamilton RN Rtd [1304]

BOOK REVIEWS

1915 THE DEATH OF INNOCENCE

LYN MACDONALD

Headline 1993. 625 pages, 72 illustrations, 20 maps. £19.99.

A massive book in every sense, and one which certainly lives up to the expectations nurtured by the author's earlier titles like *They Called it Passchendaele*, *Somme*, and *1914* which if you have't yet read should rectify immediately.

This is the story of a year like none other, or so they thought at the time, but then alas there were to be others. Told by the soldiers themselves, from their letters, from their diaries, and in their own quiet memoirs, of how they were at Neuve Chapelle, at Ypres, at Loos, and at Gallipoli. Some survived not just 1915, but the years that followed, but for many it was not to be. They would hardly credit the value we now place on their writing, and thank goodness so much has been collected, and here some of the best reproduced with supporting narrative to tell us of 1915.

In the Part 5 "Damin the Dardanelles they will be our grave" survivors recall with grim details the train crash when a large number of men of the 7th Royal Scots were killed near Gretna. These same men were a few weeks later fighting and dying at Gallipoli, and as the author records, in the five weeks since they had set out with 1,100 officers and men now only 224 remained "It was crushing to reflect that of those five weeks three had been spent at sea." Can we hope that at some time Lyn Macdonald [who is a member of the Association] will be moved to devote a whole book to the Gallipoli campaign. Meanwhile all our members should make sure they read *1915*.

THE STORY OF THE GURKHA VCs

Gurkha Museum* 1993. 83 pages, photographs and line drawings. £9.50 [postage extra]

Although no Victoria Cross was awarded to a Gurkha at Gallipoli members will wish to read these stirring accounts of the 26 Victoria Crosses awarded to the Gurkha Brigade. The first to Lieutenant J.A.Tytler in 1858 at Charpura, the most recent to Lance Corporal Rambahadur Limbu in Sarawak, 1965. In addition an appendix provides accounts of the three Gurkhas awarded the George Cross.

Also available from the Gurkha Museum*, price £2.50 plus postage is a booklet *Gurkhas at Gallipoli* which provides a brief outline of their service there from May to December 1915, during which 25 British officers and 730 Gurkha officers and men were killed, in addition to which 191 were lost when their troopship was sunk.

* Peninsula Barracks, Romsey Rd, Winchester, SO23 8TS



Memorial to John Child Morris, St Mary's Church, Billingham, Sussex, who has no known grave and is also commemorated on the Cape Helles Memorial.

Photo C. A. Lowe