

The Gallipolian

*The Journal of the
Gallipoli Association*

No. 74
SPRING 1994



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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OBITUARIES

With regret the following names are recorded:

- 0713V C. A. Bennett RAMC Field Ambulance 29 Division
- 0416V R. C. Chadwick HMS *Edgar*
- 0242V J. Murray RND *Hood* Battalion
- 0250V H. V. L. Tubbs XI London Finsbury Rifles

Full Obituaries will be published in the Autumn *Gallipolian*.

GALLIPOLI DAY CEREMONIES

1915 79th ANIVERSARY 1994

We have been invited to join the Anzacs at the Cenotaph and at Westminster Abbey on Monday 25 April. A wreath will be laid at the Cenotaph on behalf of the Association.

THE CENOTAPH

Members should assemble under the arch at the entrance to King Charles Street, which is just to the south of the Cenotaph, by 1030. H.Jenner will act as Marshal for those members who wish to march behind the Veterans to the Cenotaph. Wheelchairs will be available at the Cenotaph for those Veterans who require them.

THE ABBEY

The Abbey Service will commence at 1200. Tickets will be handed out by the Secretary at the entrance to King Charles Street before the Cenotaph wreath laying and at the Abbey door prior to the service. Please ensure that on arrival you are directed by the usher to the seats beyond the choir stalls reserved for the Association.

THE LUNCH

The Gallipoli Day Lunch commencing at 1345, will be held at Chelsea Barracks by kind permission of Lieutenant Colonel S.J.L. Roberts, Officer Commanding 1st Battalion Irish Guards.

Cars may be parked at the Barracks from early morning onwards, but occupants must be booked for lunch and be able to provide means of identity. Members and friends may gather at the Barracks from 1230 onwards.

Veterans are asked to wear medals. Other members may wear medals at the Cenotaph and at the Abbey.

SPECIAL NOTE FOR VETERANS

Veterans are reminded that the Association has a fund to assist with travel costs in connection with attending on Gallipoli Day and should contact the Secretary concerning this.

OTHER GALLIPOLI DAY MEMORIAL SERVICES

In addition to the ceremony in Whitehall and the service at Westminster Abbey, services will take place at several other locations.

The organisers of these services cordially invite members of the Gallipoli Association to attend, and to make themselves known.

Please note that all services, except that at Edinburgh Castle, will take place on Sunday 24 April.

Edinburgh Castle: Gavin Richardson [1077] will lay a wreath on behalf of the Gallipoli Association at the Service held at the Scottish War Memorial, Edinburgh Castle on Monday 25 April commencing at 1200.

Brockenhurst: A service will commence at 1500 on 24 April at St Nicholas Church during which wreaths, including one on behalf of the Gallipoli Association by Major T. Spring Smythe [0707], will be laid at the New Zealand memorial. Members wishing to attend should ring Major Spring Smythe on 0703 282478.

Bury: The Parade will muster at the Drill Hall at 1030 on 24 April, marching to the Church at 1105 where the service will commence at 1130. Wreaths will be laid at the War Memorial at 1240 after which the Parade will march past with Gallipoli veterans at its head. At 1250 the veterans will meet the Deputy Colonel, the Mayor of Bury, and others behind the saluting base.

Cannock Chase: A service will be held at the War Cemetery at Brocton, Cannock Chase, commencing at 1100 on 24 April. There is a short service, the Last Post and Reveille followed by a wreath-laying ceremony. Members wishing to attend should contact W. S. Harris, 29 Norwood Road, Brierley Hill, Staffs, DY5 3XF. 0384 70720.

Stapleford: A service organised by the Royal Marines Association, will take place at the grave of Lance Corporal Walter Parker VC, at Stapleford Parish Church, Nottingham on 24 April with wreaths being laid at 1130.

COLLINGWOOD DAY

Please note that this year the service at the Collingwood Memorial near Pimperne, Dorset, will take place on 3 June commencing at 1500. Anyone attending is invited to meet at the Anvil Hotel, Pimperne from 1200 onwards, the Hotel being on the A354 Blandford to Salisbury road. Further information from Roy Adam 0258 453797.

REMINISCENCES OF 1914-1918

SQUADRON LEADER F.H. BUGGE AFC [1177V]

Note: Squadron Leader Bugge died on 27 July 1992 aged 92. Although a member of the Association for only a short time he took a great interest in its affairs and was sorry not having an opportunity of joining earlier. He made some brief notes of his experiences which have kindly been made available by Mrs Bugge [1178].

I enlisted in the RNVR Royal Naval Division in 1915 and was posted to Crystal Palace. The buildings and grounds had been used for the Empire Exhibition some time previously and the temporary buildings [plaster] for each country still remained, such as South Africa and Canada. These were used as sleeping quarters and wooden pens were fitted, on which we slung our hammocks. The training was the usual PT, musketry drill, and square bashing.

After some weeks I was posted to Blandford Camp, Dorset. Here we were trained as infantry and wore the usual khaki army uniform, except for the cap which remained the round naval pattern and black tally band with the name of ones battalion. The names of which were those of celebrated sailors of the past – Collingwood, Howe, Nelson, and my own which was Drake.

Eventually we sailed for the Mediterranean and on reaching Mudros transhipped into small lighters which landed us at night at Cape Helles. Turks from the Narrows swept the channel continuously with search-lights. The *River Clyde* was aground on the beach, together with a number of barges, which were used in getting ashore.

We were met by the Beach NCO, who conducted us through numerous gullies to our quarters, fox-holes, which became our permanent home. Flies, ants and lice were thrown in, and every night we passed the time chatting and de-lousing ourselves. I remember having a little bag of Keatings Powder tied around my neck; this was of great attraction to the little so-and-so's.

Water was very scarce – a forgotten ration actually – and obtained mostly from wells. I remember being on water fatigue, festooned with water bottles and a couple of tin cans, walking it seemed miles through communication trenches only to find the first well dry, but luckier with the second, although pretty foul. What a contrast with World War II, when we had water carts which produced clean water from a tap; also I might add, I never became lousy.

I suffered badly from dysentery and was finally evacuated to hospital in Alexandria via Mudros. There my condition improved, but then unfortunately deteriorated again. I was sent back to Mudros, where I was transhipped to the *Mauretania* then being used as a hospital ship. A few miles out to sea she heeled over to starboard at an

alarming angle to avoid two torpedoes fired by a German submarine, which fortunately passed harmlessly astern by a matter of yards, thanks to an alert and efficient look-out on the bridge. Then full speed ahead to Southampton and Haslar Hospital. When fit I was posted back to Blandford for further training, but was discharged from the RND on 13 April 1916.

In June I started as a fitter and also worked in the drawing office at Cowper Coles, Sunbury, but in the following January I was engaged by the War Office as a clerk in the Casualty Department. During this time I joined the London Volunteers as a Private, being awarded a couple of gongs and a cup for being the best shot in the Battalion. I also attended Clarks College to cram for Sandhurst, but was too young to sit for the examination.

In September 1917 I joined the Royal Flying Corps and trained as an Observer. Having passed out at the Gunnery School, Lyme, I was commissioned as 2nd Lieutenant on 13 June 1918 and posted without farewell leave to 218 Squadron then based at Dunkirk. At least when I went to Gallipoli I did get two days' leave.

I flew with various pilots; one passed out on a raid but managed to get back to base and passed out again just before touch-down so that we ended up in a heap, I didn't see him again. Fortunately the damage only required a new undercarriage and the odd repair to the wings, a new propellor and a few camber ribs. While I only got one black eye!

That evening whilst in the hangar inspecting the damage a chap in the US Marine Corps came up and introduced himself as Captain Chamberlain and informed me he was looking for "a guy named Bug." We examined the aircraft and he was surprised to find it had a stationary engine – he had only flown rotaries. We flew together for some time and I found myself running the engine most of the flight. He made a bad landing once, breaking the undercarriage, and I found it easier to step out instead of climbing out. He was attached to us for war experience and later returned to a U.S. Squadron.

After a raid when the Squadron found itself short of air crew, the Adjutant or Records Officer would telephone the St Pol Pilots Pool and in a few hours we would be up to strength again.

Later I flew with Lieutenant Pearce, who had not much experience of flying, but nevertheless was a very good pilot. We flew together for some time until we were shot down by anti-aircraft fire over Zeebrugge, with a wing damaged and engine seized, in the afternoon of 31 July 1918. Owing to the westerly wind we were unable to glide back and land on our side of the Schelde, but with great skill Lieutenant Pearce made a perfect landing on the beach at Valkonisce, near Flushing. We were then interned by the Dutch authorities for the remainder of the war.

A KING-SIZE BIVOUAC

COMMANDER IAN HAMILTON RN [1304]

On 3 August 1915, Gunner Henry McNab* wrote home from Imbros:

"We are now resting out of the danger zone – It is glorious to be on this spot and to think there is no shrapnel floating around and that stray bullets can't come this length.

We received £1 of our "Lying Money" and for the past day or two have been living like Lords. There are several canteens run by Greeks giving us the advantage of spending it. We can have very good eggs at 1/4d [per doz], tomatoes 5d, pears 6d, grapes 6d. The grapes are excellent. Tinned fruit 2/6d, condensed milk 1/- and any amount of chocolate, sardines etc."

Later he writes:

"Our cooking arrangements are progressing great. Last night we had a lovely tea of one fried egg and fried tomatoes. It was a great dish, fit for the King himself. For supper we had fried steak. Of course one has to be in with the cook to secure a nice bit of beef, fat etc.

Another of those idiotic orders that marred the Gallipoli campaign is revealed in McNab's letter of 21 August:

"We were put out of our tents a fortnight ago as we were not supposed to be resting, so we are completely in the open and we had to erect bivouacs the best way we could."

McNab, who was a joiner in civilian life, was equal to the task and built a bivouac of which he was justly proud sending a sketch, with dimensions, home to his sister, see next page.

"I trust it will withstand the storms in winter. You will notice I have made the doorway as big as possible to give us lots of headroom. You may wonder where we got the wood it was all mainly washed up on the beach and with the use of the wheelers saw and hammer we have knocked up our little bivouac.

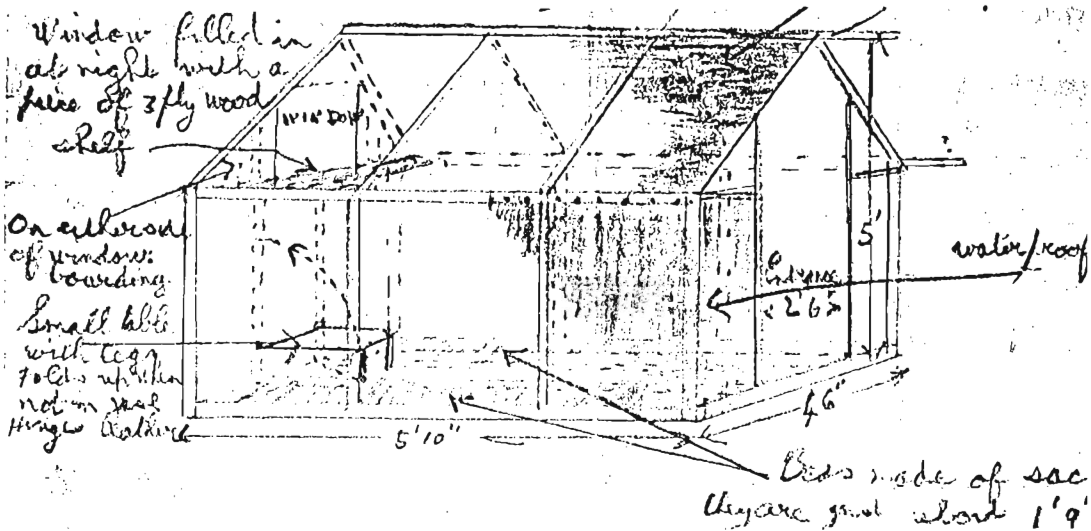
It will be seen from his notes reproduced which follow that he was no less ingenious in manufacturing ersatz candles.

Saturday 15.9.15 Necessity is really the mother of invention. Candles are sometimes very difficult to secure, & we thought of a plan of getting light in some other way. I got the small slades toffee tin that Jessie sent me & securing some bacon fat melted it and used the grease for oil a piece of cotton rope serves as wick which goes through a small hole pierced in the lid. It gives a splendid light better than any candle, & gives off a good heat.

I think we are about as up to date as we can be under the circumstances."

*Gunner Henry McNab joined the Bute Battery of the 4th [Highland] Mountain Brigade, Royal Garrison Artillery in 1912, winning the medal for the "Best Recruit". He mobilised with battery in 1914, and when the Brigade reorganised in early 1915 was transferred to Brigade Headquarters.

He served in the Gallipoli Campaign landing on 25 April and remaining until the last. Later he served in Egypt and Salonika where he contracted malaria. After hospital in Malta and a brief home leave he rejoined the Brigade, eventually being discharged in 1919, when a grateful nation showed its gratitude by awarding him a pension of 5/6d [now 27.5 pence] per week.



A FAMILY JIGSAW

JIM FALLON [1200]

In April 1993, a letter in the *Southern Echo* publicising the Association struck a very sympathetic chord with Mrs Margaret Samways of Southampton. She had just learned, as she researched her family history, that her grandfather James Austin had died at Gallipoli. As a result she contacted me in an effort to learn more about her grandfather and at the same time joined the Association.

From this chance beginning she has successfully obtained pieces of the jigsaw on her grandfather's life. It has led to contact with previously unknown cousins, while developing an ever growing and fascinating story which shows what can be achieved as the result of dedicated family research.

Investigations with the Records Department at the Duke of York's Military School at Dover revealed that James Austin had served in the Boer War and in India for a period of seven years and eight months. He worked at the Academy for a time and then joined the Post Office at Farnham, Surrey, where he acted as a rural postman. When war broke out he gave a false age to enlist, having reduced it by four years, and was accepted in the 2/4 Battalion The Queens Royal West Surrey Regiment.

James Austin had married in 1897 and he and his wife initially lodged with a very well known Farnham character, Harry Hole, who later became a Chelsea Pensioner. They had seven children, one son aged 13, saved the life of an Aunt from under the hooves of a runaway artillery team but was trampled to death in the process. Mrs Austin died in 1913 and is buried in Farnham Churchyard, the tombstone includes "Also of James Austin, husband of the above, who died of war wounds received in action in the Dardenelles, August 1915, aged 45 years."

James Austin is also commemorated in Farnham with three other Post Office employees who lost their lives in the War, while his name also appears on the town War Memorial.

The War Graves Register for Hill 10 Cemetery, Suvla records "Pte James Austin, 3249, 2/4 Bn. The Queen's. Died of wounds 12th Aug., 1915. Age 45. Son of the late James Austin, of Stone, Staffs; husband of the late Emily Maggie Austin."

A Farnham newspaper of the time reports a letter from Bugler W.Kite of the 2/4 Bn. The Queen's:

"On the last day of four days of glorious fighting there were four wounded comrades lying in the open who could not be moved because of the intensity of enemy fire. Rations were delivered and included milk and

jam to accompany the usual biscuits. Pte Austin volunteered to go out to the men with food and water and made two journeys and at all times he was the subject of heavy sniping by the Turks. On the second trip he was crawling back to the trench when he was hit. The men of his Platoon, number 16, saw him hit and hardly expected him to survive as he was so badly wounded. When things went a bit quiet his mates jumped out and laid him down with the ones he had been succouring and they were placed in a small hollow for protection and then stretcher bearers were able to come up, at night and take them away."

The Queen's Roll of Honour and *Soldiers Died in the Great War* state: J.Austin [enlisted at Farnham], Died of Wounds HMT *Transylvania*: believed drowned 12/8/15.

This last entry is a puzzle and Margaret Samways would be pleased to hear from anyone who might throw more light on her grandfather and of his service and subsequent death in Gallipoli. Information please to Mrs Margaret Samways, 35 Cedar Avenue, Shirley, Southampton, SO1 5GX.

EIGHTY YEARS ON

Next year witnesses the 80th Anniversary of the Gallipoli campaign and a number of initiatives are being investigated by your Committee to mark this special occasion. These will be reported upon in subsequent *Gallipolians*.

One contribution is to be made by the National Army Museum whose Director Ian Robertson MA FMA, has agreed to prepare new displays relating to the campaign which will be incorporated into the existing Great War gallery. It is hoped to further support the occasion with a special publication. The Museum recognise the significance of the Gallipoli campaign and consider it entirely proper that they should mark the 80th Anniversary in an appropriate manner.

They would welcome donations of material for inclusion in these proposed permanent displays. Unfortunately they are unable to accept material on loan for inclusion in the permanent display, anything donated must be a gift to the Museum, but Ian Robertson assures any donor that the gift will be publicly acknowledged in the 80th anniversary year.

Jim Fallon

GALLIPOLI – THE MAPS – PART 4

M.A.NOLAN [1147]

GALLIPOLI 1:20,000 KRITHIA [PROVISIONAL] & KRITHIA EXTENSION [PROVISIONAL].

The Nicholas report to the GSGS dated 12 June [PRO WO 301-46] and referred to in Part 3, continued:

“Finally during the last few days we have captured 6 sheets of yet another Turkish map on the 1/25,000 scale, differing considerably from the first, and as these extend to Eyelmer Bay and Ak Bashi Lemain, the C.G.S. decided that they should be sent off at once to Cairo for reproduction, and issued as the operations map in substitution for sheets 1 and 2 of the 1/40,000 map, so we are faced with another impending change of map.”

These newly captured sheets were almost certainly the standard Turkish 1:25,000 scale sheets described in Part 3.

The intention to produce a new series of maps of the whole operational area was promulgated within the MEF in July as follows:

“A new issue of maps will shortly be made in substitution for Sheets 1 and 2 of the 1/40,000 map of Gallipoli

The new map will be on the scale of 1/20,000 and will be issued in 7 sheets. Five of these are reproduced from captured sheets of a newly surveyed Turkish map while the 6th and 7th sheets [Krithia and Sedd-el-Bahr] are a provisional edition taken from the present S.Gallipoli 1/20,000 map, and will be replaced by a more correct edition as soon as the necessary material is collected. Other sheets will be prepared if the originals can be obtained. The system of squares has also been improved and 600 yards adopted as the unit in place of 675 yards.

These maps will be issued throughout the Med.Exped.Force and on a given date of which due notice will be given they will be taken into use as the Operations Map and substituted for sheets 1 and 2 of the 1/40,000 map and for S.Gallipoli 1/20,000 and 1/10,000 which will then be withdrawn.

Rough Index to New Maps. on scale 1/20,000.

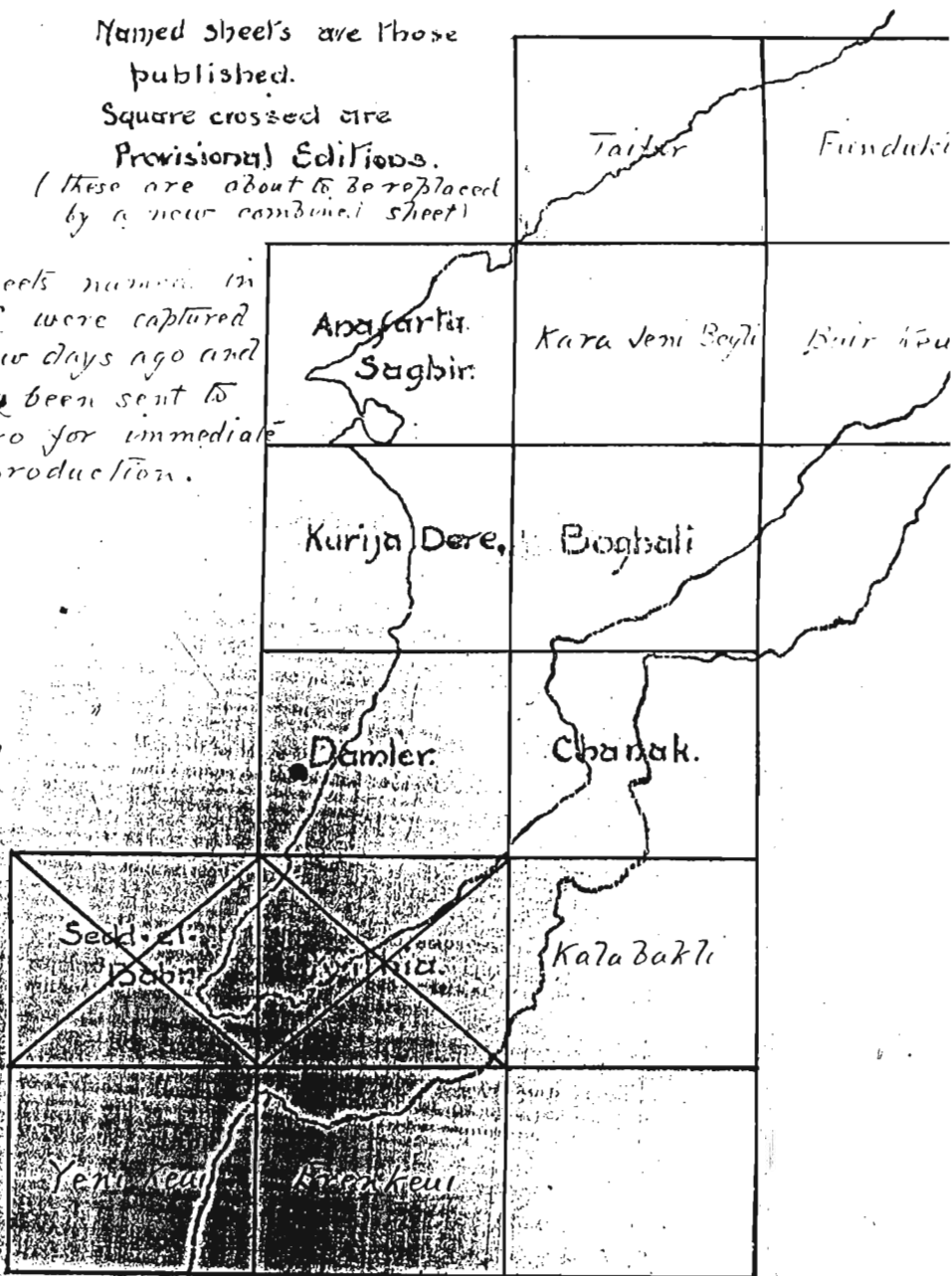
Named sheets are those
published.

Square crossed are

Provisional Editions.

(these are about to be replaced
by a new combined sheet)

Sheets named in
red were captured
a few days ago and
have been sent to
Cairo for immediate
reproduction.



Index of sheets in the GALLIPOLI 1:20,000 series
circulated in M.E.F. in July 1915

7 sheets:- Anafarta Sagir
Kuriya Dere
Boghali
Dainler [A misprint for Damler]
Chanak
Sedd-el-Bahr
Krithia
[PRO WO 157/681 Appendix No Jy 21]

An index was circulated showing the seven sheets on which it was noted that:

"Named sheets are those published. Squares crossed are Provisional Editions, [these are to be replaced by a new combined sheet.] Sheets named in red were captured a few days ago and have been sent to Cairo for immediate reproduction." PRO WO 95-4276.

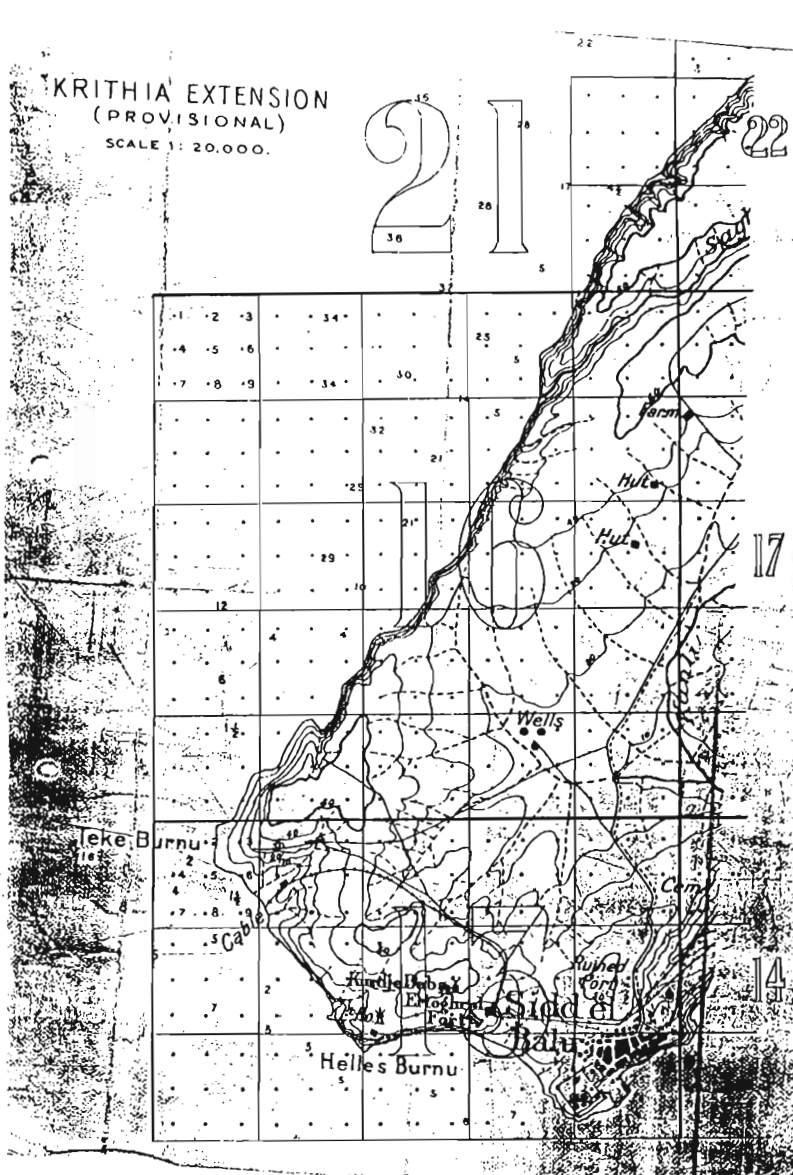
The large Southern Gallipoli sheet [PRO WO 301-385] already described [Part 3 page 17] would not have been easy to handle in field conditions and its accuracy had already been doubted. As soon as the contiguous series of standard sized Turkish 1:25,000 sheets of the whole operational area was captured it would have been logical to adopt them, and their "sheet lines", as the basis for the proposed new British series.

It was however necessary, as explained by Nicholas, to continue to use the Southern Gallipoli sheet, already in the Survey Department of Egypt, to produce the Krithia Provisional [Turkish Kirte] and Krithia Extension Provisional [Turkish Seddulbahir] sheets and in effect these became pilot or trial sheets for the new series maps.

The production of these two sheets heralded a new system of sheet lines and map squares with a completely new numbering system which was used on subsequent 1:20,000 scale series.

On these two sheets the detail is in black and the squares in red. The map squares instructions note is identical to that on PRO WO 301-385 except that the sides of the small squares are stated to 600 yards. Place names are few and identical to those on the earlier map except that Atch Tepe has been changed to Achi Baba. The deres are named from west to east Saghira Dere, Kanli Dere, Mal Tepe Dere, Kereves Dere, and Chomak Dere for the next valley north-east previously un-named on PRO WO 301-385.

A glossary of 54 Turkish geographical feature names is incorporated and this was to be included on all future medium scale maps. Soundings in fathoms have been added.



GALLIPOLI 1:20,000 Krithia Extension Provisional
sheet reduced to about 1:40,000 scale

Part of the GALLIPOLI 1:20,000 Krithia Provisional
sheet reduced to about 1:40,000 scale



Reproduced at the Survey Dept Egypt 1915

The production and use of these sheets were not without problems. By direct comparison with PRO WO 301-385 the Krithia Provisional sheet is quite obviously larger in scale. The 3,000 yard map squares on the Krithia Provisional sheet correctly measure 5.4" on the map but by comparison with the PRO WO 301-385 sheet, it is apparent that the map detail and scale line have actually been enlarged to about 1:18,500. Surprisingly nothing has yet been found in any artillery or other records in the PRO querying this discrepancy in scales.

[Krithia Provisional PRO WO 301-419, Krithia Extension Provisional PRO WO 301-420].

SERIES GSGS 4000 GALLIPOLI 1:20,000

The Nicholas tape [Imperial War Museum, Recording 10475] includes the following passage:

"The Staff were very anxious of course to get the maps as soon as possible and each consignment of maps arrived by ship one or two at a time. Evidently Lawrence had made up his mind that the right tactics of the Commander in Chief ought to be a landing on the Asiatic shore and he sent – all the early maps that arrived were of the Asiatic shore. The Staff were getting more and more touchy as the date of the offensive was getting nearer and asking when the right maps would arrive. I said nothing at all, it was entirely in Lawrence's hands. Eventually they arrived only a week or two before the actual offensive in Suvla."

No records of the work carried out in Egypt have yet been located. Those in Egypt involved in the map production would have been in ignorance of the required priorities for the Suvla landings. The pressure of work in Cairo is indicated by a letter from Lawrence to Captain G.Lloyd in the Headquarters at Gallipoli [Churchill College, Cambridge.]

"29 June 15 – Syria is a wash-out, & we all sit here & cipher & decipher telegrams, & print maps, & wonder when you will push. Apparently you will now, or when your new men come. Which is a new reason for capturing more Asiatic maps and a few other parts of the world. By the way, it isn't necessary for the GHQ to sit on new maps till it has a set, & then send them all down for immediate reproduction. We can draw piecemeal, and so perhaps not work overtime at 110 degrees in the drawing office & 119 degrees in the Printing Office: as last week. The above paragraph is a grouse. Incidentally most of the Printing Office are now dead. That is why Cairns, your printer, is wanted back. The photographer is dead also, and one of the draughtsman."

Nicholas, like most of the staff at GHQ on Imbros, may have been kept in some ignorance of the full details of the offensive and the early arrival of sheets of the Asiatic shore, whatever these were, was more probably part of a deception plan involving 11 Division at Mitylene.

It is possible advance stocks had arrived earlier than bulk stocks for on 14 July Sir Ian Hamilton wrote to the Vice Admiral commanding the Eastern Mediterranean Squadron requesting aerial reconnaissance of certain areas with particular emphasis on the high ground in squares 93 and 80 with which request "New 1:20,000 scale map series forwarded herewith." [PRO WO 158-576].

The arrival and distribution of bulk stocks was confirmed by Force Order No 21 dated 27 July which introduced:

"The new operational Map of Gallipoli issued in seven sheets with effect from midnight 31Jul/1Aug. After that date all references in orders, reports, or other documents will be understood to refer to this map unless another map is specifically mentioned. All previous orders regarding the maps to be used by the MEF will be cancelled as from midnight 31Jul/1Aug." [PRO WO 95-4263].

It is believed that the Krithia Provisional and Krithia Extension Provisional sheets may have been issued in advance of the rest of the Gallipoli 1:20,000 series. It is not known if the outsize Gallipoli 1:20,000 Krithia sheet were issued on 31 July with the other sheets in the series or soon afterwards.

The outsize sheet is something of a puzzle since it has very generalised smoothed contours and these and the rest of the detail differ from that on the standard Turkish 1:25,000 series. Nothing has been found in any records indicating what the source material for this sheet was. On this sheet some English names such as Lancashire Landing and Gully Beach appear for the first time. Sotiri Farm and Haji Ayub Farm are probably direct translations of the names appearing on the Turkish map. The deres are named from west to east Saghir Dere [Zighin Dere], Kanli Dere [Kirte Dere], Maltepe Dere, Kereves Dere and Chomak Dere. The telegraph lines from Sedd el Bahr to Gallipoli have been omitted.

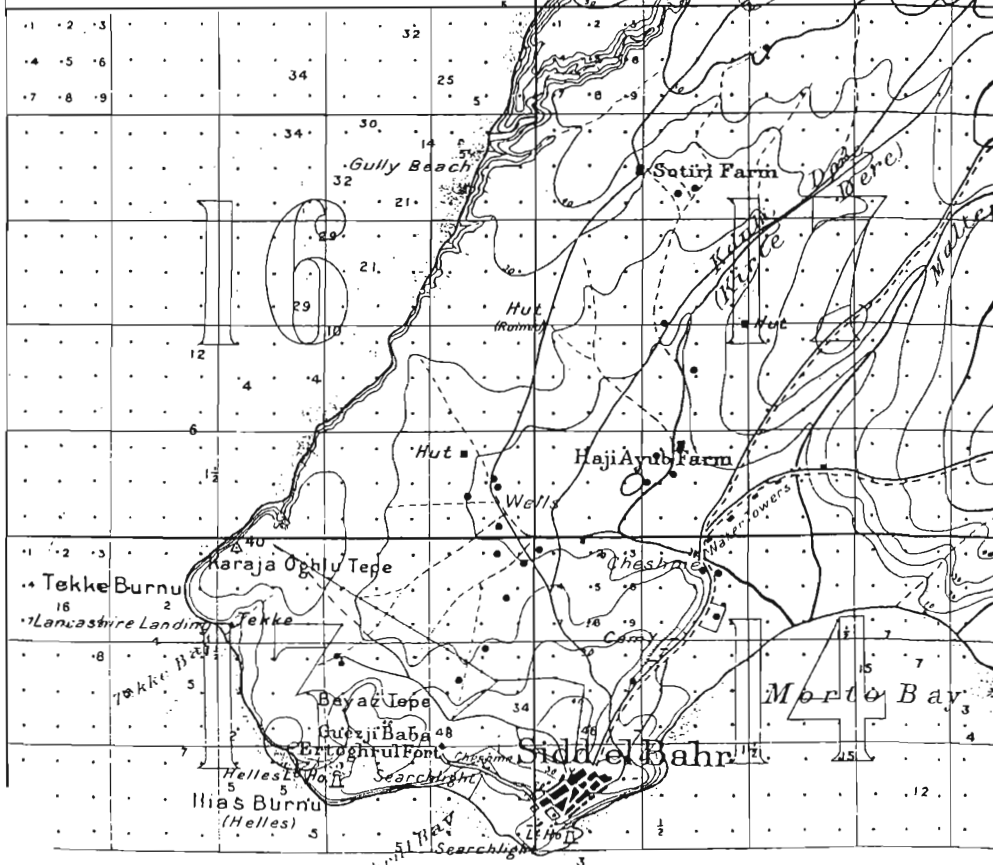
Inconsistencies between names on the new sheets and those that appeared on earlier maps must have caused problems. Force Order No 23 issued on 30 July attempted to rectify matters with instructions to insert, by hand, some familiar existing names against un-named features eg. Eski Hissarlik Point and De Tott's Battery, and to retain existing names for some features eg. Helles Burnu to be retained for what was now shown as Ilias Burnu. Examples of such hand-amended outsize Krithia sheets exist.

GALLIPOLI Scale 1:20,000

Part of the later GALLIPOLI 1:20,000 outside Krithia sheet reduced to about 40,000 scale

Note:

SQUARES POINT
TO THE
MAGNETIC NORTH



It will be noted from the index that none of the seven sheets in the Gallipoli 1:20,000 series that arrived in July actually covers the Asiatic shore, or rather, any part of the Asiatic shore which might have been feasibly subject to a landing.

The stocks that arrived as part of the deception plan were thus probably not 1:20,000 sheets but pre-war 1:250,000 or 1/4" to the mile sheets.

The effort put into the deception plan is demonstrated by the distribution to some units of IX Corps on the 24 July of 240 copies of a *Report on the Smyrna District* and 40 copies of a companion document *Defences and Troops*. This elicited at least one response, that from 10 Division, on 29 July.

"Your GS 80 ack. We have however no maps of the district concerned except the 1/4" sheets which are not of much use, a great number of the places mentioned not being shown on them."

These 1/4" maps probably being those recorded in their War Diary for 27 July.

"New maps have been issued to Division and are now being distributed to units." PRO WO 95-4276 and 4294.

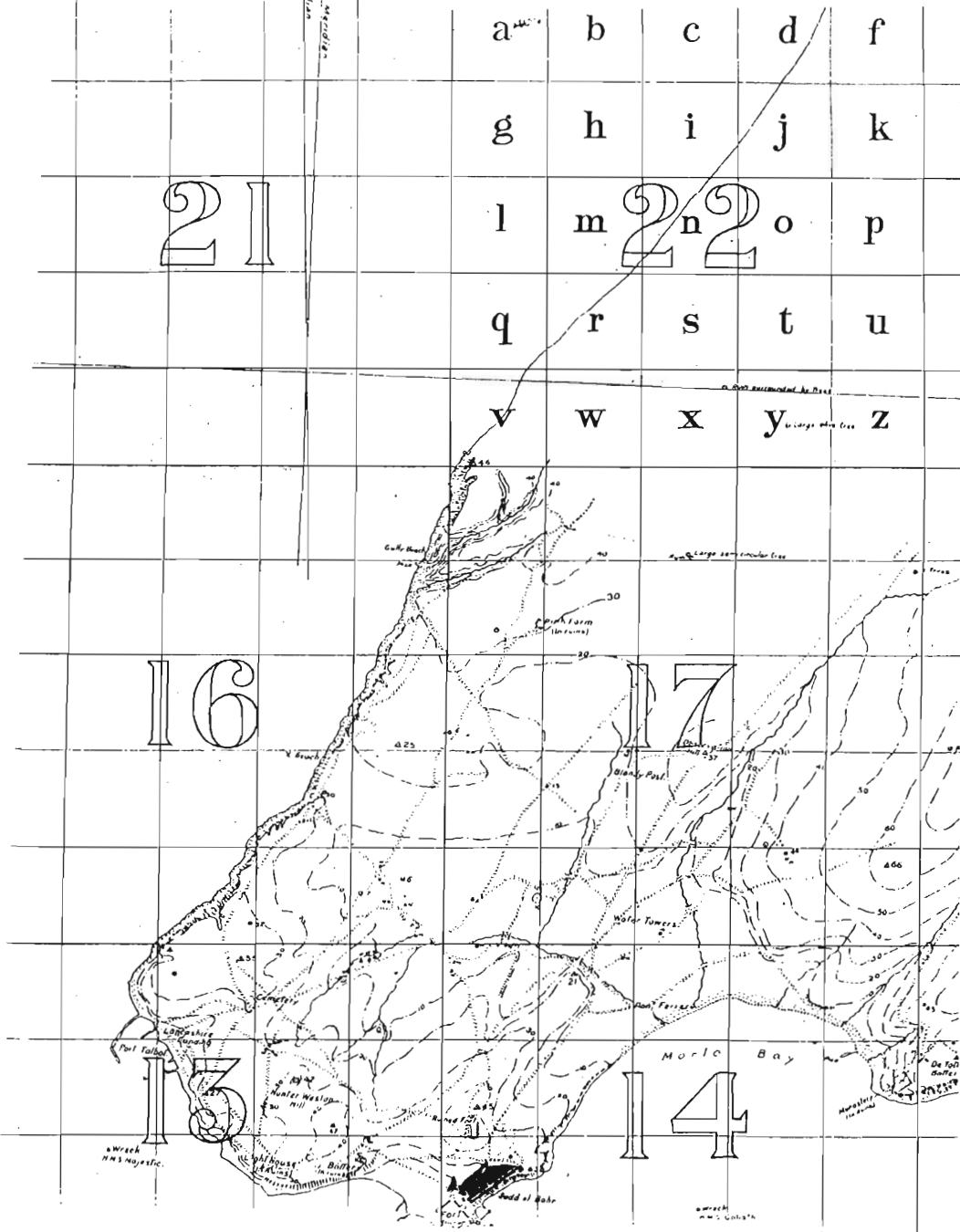
GALLIPOLI PENINSULA - PROVISIONAL ANGLO-FRENCH MAP 1:20,000

Nicholas's reports to the GSGS in May and June expressed his and the General Staff's concern about the lack of fixed and identifiable detail on the Turkish maps and the discrepancies in both detail and scale between different captured sheets. The derived British maps, improvements that they were on the 1:40,000 scale map, nevertheless retained these discrepancies.

The attempts to produce "Artillery Maps" mentioned briefly in Part 3 were not successful and it must have been realised at an early stage of the campaign that the only solution to the artillery requirement was to produce a map, based on an observed triangulation network, from which enemy emplacements and significant points of visible detail could be intersected and thus coordinated and which could be used by allied batteries whose positions had also been co-ordinated.

A joint Anglo-French survey was initiated sometime in June and by 11 July a base and eleven triangulation points had been surveyed. By October at least 60 points of detail had been fixed. The earliest dated example of the resulting map is dated 3 August and later editions were produced, one being dated 3 October. On this map some newly surveyed contours were produced in the immediate vicinity of Cape Helles. [PRO WO 153-1060-24.]

Part of the 1:20,000 Provisional Anglo-French Map
reduced to about 1:40,000 scale



The Provisional Anglo-French Map was utilised to improve naval bombardment procedures in the Helles sector. A lengthy report on this has survived in PRO WO 95-4263:-

"The Edgar There were happily in this ship as Executive and Gunnery Officer, Cdr C.V.Robinson, lately of HMS *Natal*, and as Navigating Officer, Lt Bowen, who had spent two years in the Surveying Service. These two officers working together – and associated with Lt W.Park RNVR, HMS Ark *Royal*, an architect by profession and a very skilful and accurate observer from the air, soon produced remarkable results. Lt Bowen's first care was to ensure that he could fix the ship with an error not exceeding 25 yards. For this he got in touch with the Anglo-French Survey then proceeding, noted on his chart the points already determined and, starting from these, cut in by a series of sextant angles outstanding features of the ground – etc."

SERIES GSGS 4000 DARDANELLES 1:20,000

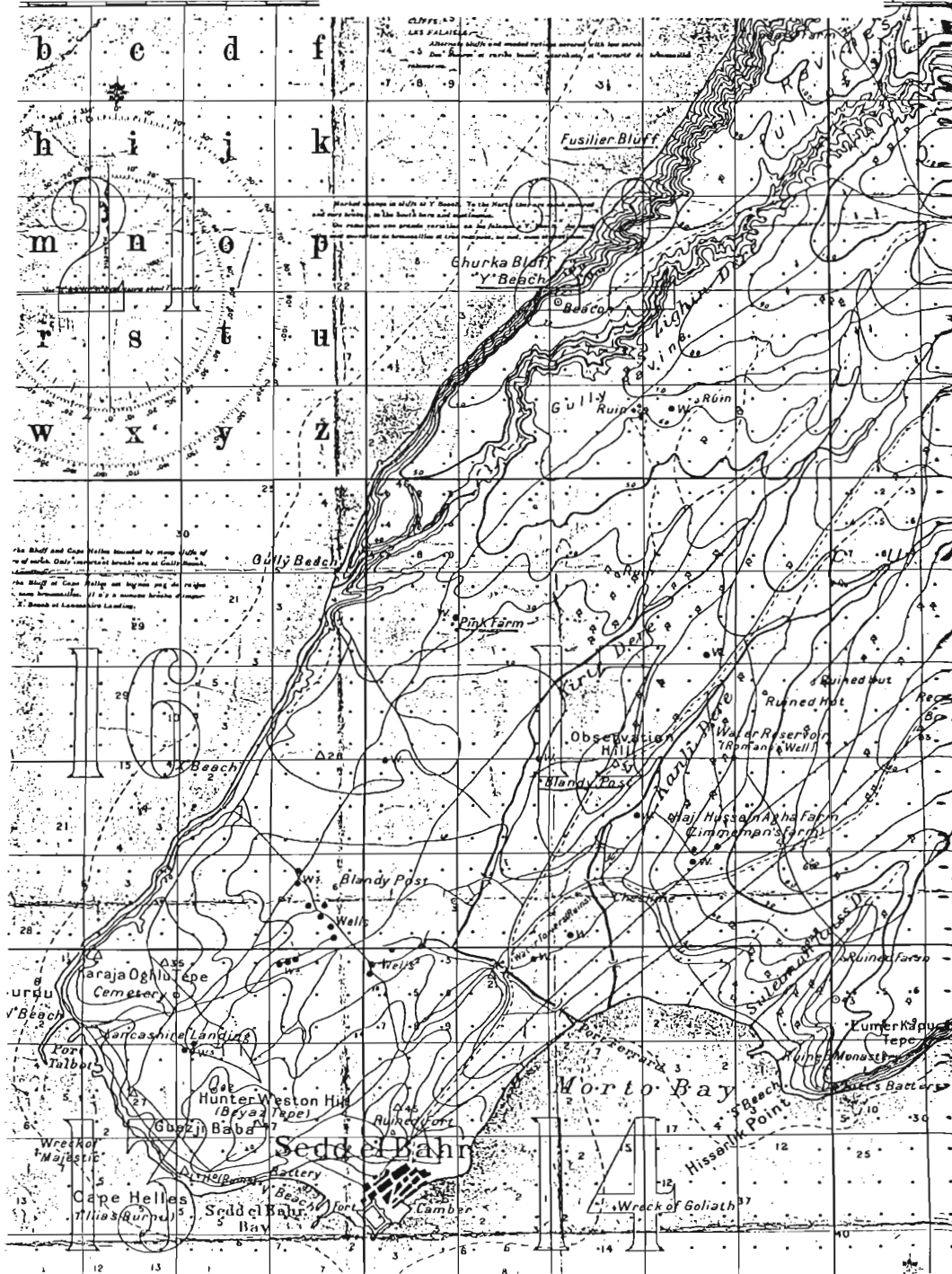
Stocks of the Series GSGS 4000 GALLIPOLI 1:20,000 map sheets arrived just in time for the August offensives and the Suvla Bay landings. Unfortunately their availability was not matched by thorough preparations for their issue to all the troops who needed them, the lack of maps in some units of IX Corps, particularly 53 Division, being well documented in the British Official History and other accounts.

The Survey Department of Egypt continued to produce further sheets from captured Turkish 1:25,000 scale sheets to extend the cover beyond the immediate operational areas. A more appropriate series title of DARDANELLES 1:20,000 was adopted for this extended cover of the northern peninsula and the Asiatic shore and this new series title was also given to later new editions of the six sheets in the existing GALLIPOLI 1:20,000 series.

Eighteen sheets were ultimately produced in the series which incorporated many changes including a geographic graticule around the neatline, a scale of slope, bilingual notes on the topography and vegetation, three green compass roses, a note on heights originally incorrectly given in feet but since adopted as feature identifiers eg. Hill 971 for Koja Chemen Tepe and numerous English names.

The Krithia sheet is the first such to show a part of the Asiatic shore. It also incorporates the results of the Anglo-French survey and thus some of the contouring in the southern part of the sheet differs from that on the Gallipoli 1:20,000 Krithia sheet. The contouring on the northern half of the sheet is the same as the Turkish standard 1:25,000 scale sheets but differs appreciably from the generalised contours on the outsize GALLIPOLI 1:20,000 sheet. The Deres are named from west to east Gully Ravine, Zighin Dere, Kirte Dere, Kanli Dere, Kereves Dere and Chomak

Part of the DARDANELLES 1:20,000 Krithia sheet
reduced to about 1:40,000 scale



Dere. More campaign names have been included such as Fusilier Bluff, Gurkha Bluff, Y Beach, Gully Beach, Pink Farm, Observation Hill, Blandy Post [twice in different places] Redoubte Bouchet, X Beach and Hunter Weston Hill [Beyaz Tepe]. The telegraph lines are re-introduced.

The Kuriya Dere sheet covering the Anzac sector now includes about 40 of the English feature names adopted during the campaign. The first edition sheet in the GALLIPOLI 1:20,000 series only included about seven campaign names.

No reference to the introduction of these new sheets has been found but some surviving copies carry War Office Library receipt stamps indicating that some sheets were introduced as early as August.

Sheet names and piece numbers of maps in Series GSGS 4000 DARDANELLES 1:20,000 in PRO Roll WO 301 are as follows: Kavak 387, Chenarli Dere 389, Bulair 390, Inje Burnu 391, Taifur 393, Fundukli 395, Gallipoli 396, Anafarta Sagir 399, Karnabili 401, Bair Keui 403, Kuriya Dere 407, Boghali 409, Damler 413, Chanak 414, Krithia 418, Kalabakli 423, Yeni Keui 425, Eren Keui 427.

MEDIUM SCALE SITUATION MAPS & TRACES

Although the 1:20,000 scale was still not an ideal scale for showing the trenches in detail, as soon as the 1:20,000 scale map series became available the 1:40,000 scale Identification Traces were replaced by a new 1:20,000 scale Identification Trace designated Z.2022.

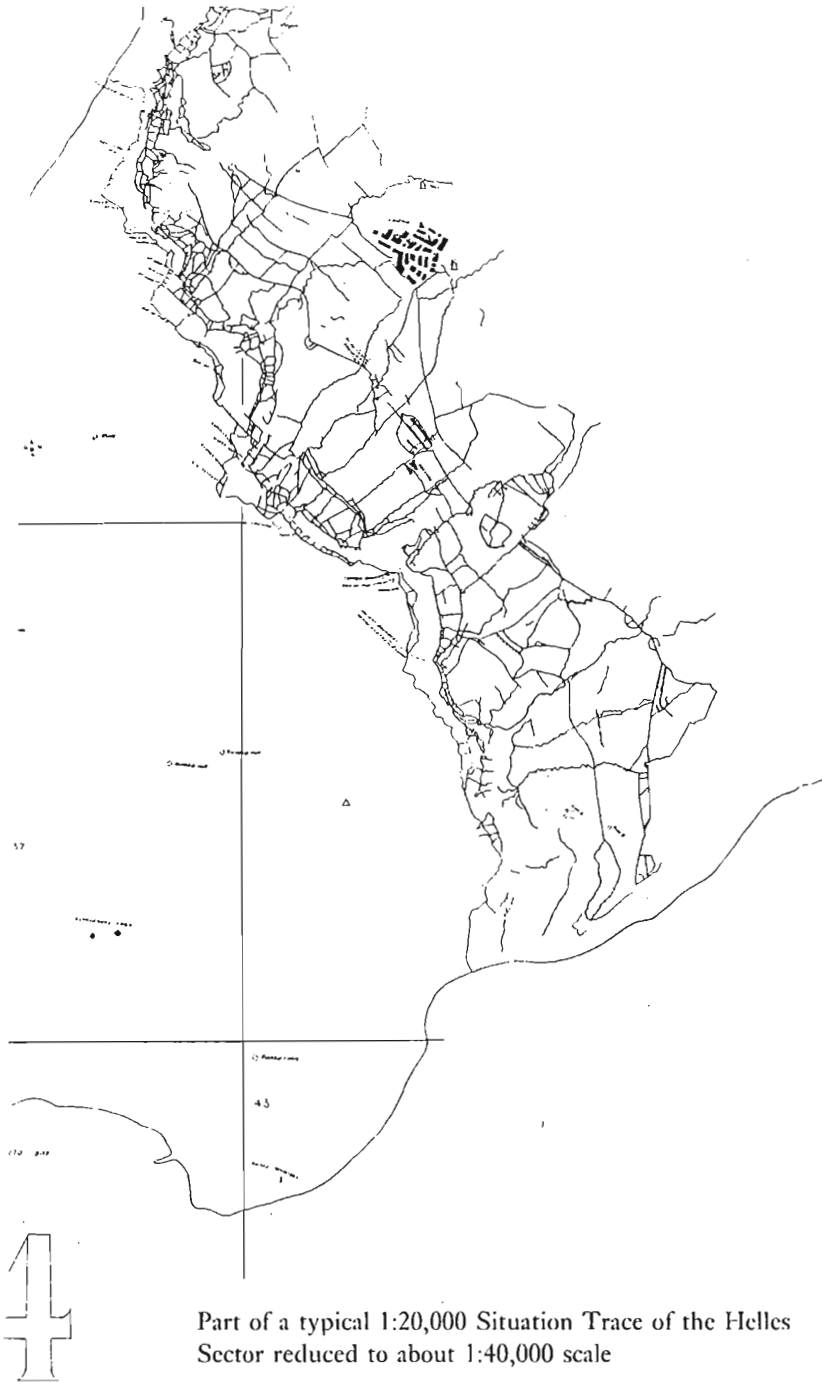
These, and later plain tracing linen traces, were used to show the trench situation across the whole of VIII corps front at Helles. These Corps situation diagrams were submitted regularly to GHQ. At this scale however the depiction of the trench detail is limited.

The outline detail on at least one of these has clearly been taken off a Dardanelles 1:20,000 sheet indicating that the Dardanelles 1:20,000 sheets were introduced operationally sometime in the autumn.

About 40 of these 1:20,000 scale situation traces of the Helles sector exist in various PRO Rolls. In the Anzac sector they were not used and as will be described later, the 1:10,000 scale was adopted there for Section situation maps.

SERIES GSGS 2805 - MAP OF THE POSITION TO ILLUSTRATE SIR IAN HAMILTON'S DESPATCH 11 DECEMBER 1915.

The DARDANELLES 1:20,000 series completes the sequence of British medium



scale mapping of the Peninsula. However most of the 1:20,000 scale sheets found in war diaries and other documents are of the earlier Gallipoli 1:20,000 series and this series was to be used once more at the end of the campaign.

Harry Davies, author of *Allanson of the 6th* page 101 writes:

“On 16 December 1915 Sir Ian Hamilton had written his official despatch covering the Anzac and Suvla campaign. In releasing it for publication the War Office stated that its issue had been delayed for the preparation of an official map. This it had been found could not be done pending further clarification, and the dispatch which appeared as a supplement to the *Times* of 7 January 1916 was therefore without it.”

This map is a special composite of the Anafarta Sagir and Kuriya Dere sheets of the Gallipoli 1:20,000 series showing Allied and Turkish trenches as red and blue overprints and with an inset location map at 1:250,000 scale. This map went on public sale at one shilling per copy. [PRO WO 301-548.]

To be continued.

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]. His theme will be Echoes of Gallipoli – an ANZAC view.

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.

INFORMATION PLEASE

Colonel S.M.W.Hickey [1319], Pipersmead, Springvale Avenue, Kings Worthy, Winchester, SO23 7LH, is writing a book about the Gallipoli campaign – *In Dire Straits*. This will be published in 1995 by John Murray. His aim is to present the impressions of men of all nations and ranks who served on the Peninsula and to this end he has consulted archives in both Australia and Great Britain. He seeks further letters, memoirs, diaries, and good photographs previously unpublished. He would welcome hearing from anyone able to assist, all material loaned will be acknowledged and returned.

VICTORIA CROSS WINNERS HONOURED

JIM FALLON

A most moving ceremony took place recently in Wigan which can proudly boast that four of its citizens were awarded the Victoria Cross in the Great War. Two of these had served in the Lancashire Fusiliers and won their awards during the landing on W Beach, 25 April 1915. Corporal John E. Grimshaw who survived the campaign and died in London in 1980, and Private John Keneally, who was killed on 29 June and is buried at Lancashire Landing Cemetery.

The other award winners were Thomas Woodcock, 2nd Bn Irish Guards for his actions at Broenbeck, Belgium in September 1917. He was killed at Bullecourt, France in March 1918. Alfred Wilkinson 1/5th Manchester Regiment was awarded his Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery at Marou, 20 October 1918. He died in 1940.

Les Corns, local Secretary of the Grenadier Guards Association, and a very good friend of the Gallipoli Association, was determined that the four Victoria Cross winners should be remembered in an appropriate fashion. Accordingly a display was prepared at the Royal British Legion Branch in Wigan. This incorporates photographs of the heroes and framed below their regimental plaques citations.

The Mayor and Mayoress of Wigan were among the guests of honour, while Captain T.M. Pugh of the Grenadier Guards Association introduced the principal guest, Colonel The Earl of Derby MC who unveiled the display. The Vicar of Wigan the Reverend Canon M.K. Forest led the Service supported by clergy from other Churches in the town, during which the display was dedicated.

Drummers from the King's Regiment sounded the Last Post, the Silence was observed, and an Irish Guards Piper played the lament. Reveille was sounded by the Drummers after which representatives from ex-servicemen organisations paid their tributes. A number of Standards were on parade including those of the Irish Guards, Lancashire Fusiliers and Manchester Regiment. Musicians from the Bands of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers and the King's Regiment provided music, including the Regimental Marches of the Regiments in which the Victoria Cross holders had served.

None of the forgoing would have been possible without the enthusiasm, dedication and hard work of Les Corns who ensured such a fine ceremony took place. He paid particular tribute in the press to the men from the area who had served on Gallipoli, and the excellent reputation enjoyed by the Gallipoli Association in their efforts to ensure the memory of all those who participated in the campaign is preserved and honoured.

QUINTINSHILL RAIL DISASTER

J.H.CAMERON [1248]

The Scottish Area of the Western Front Association is proposing to commission a memorial at the Gretna Tourist Centre and Museum to those who died as a result of the rail disaster at Quintinshill. The memorial will be positioned so that the disaster site can be seen about half a mile away to the north.

At this point sidings had been installed to allow express trains to overtake local services and goods trains. These would remain in the sidings while faster trains passed on the main line.

On 22 May 1915 the early morning down [northbound] local from Carlisle had been allowed to precede the down sleeper express which would pass it at Quintinshill. With both sidings occupied by goods trains the signalman decided to place the local on the up [southbound] line, unfortunately without taking proper precautions or informing his colleague who had just relieved him.

The troop train, on route from Larbert to Liverpool, crashed into the local and then promptly caught fire, shortly afterwards the express ploughed into the wreckage which blocked both lines. Of the 227 who were killed, 214 were members of the 1/7th Royal Scots on their way to Gallipoli. The remainder being railwaymen and passengers. The Caledonian Railway Company is said to have refused to erect a memorial, now the Western Front Association [Scotland] hopes to remedy this omission. A memorial will be unveiled in May 1995, the 80th anniversary of the tragedy which remains Great Britain's worst railway accident.

Members wishing to make donations should send these to the Scottish Area Chairman of the Western Front Association, J.H.Cameron, Lochiel, 9 Smithy Road, Stranraer, Wigtownshire, DG9 8LP. Cheques should be made out to the Quintinshill Memorial Fund.

A short article on the disaster was published in the November 1993 journal of the Military Historical Society, pages 92-95.

AUTUMN LUNCH

The Autumn Lunch will be held after the Annual General Meeting on 11 October at the Naval Club, Hill Street, London. Full details in the Autumn *Gallipolian*.

THE LOVAT SCOUTS AT GALLIPOLI

MICHAEL LESLIE MELVILLE

Reproduced by kind permission of the author from his book *The Story of the Lovat Scouts 1900-1980* published by the Saint Andrew Press, Edinburgh, 1981. The author's father served at Gallipoli as did three of his uncles including the Hon Ian Campbell DSO one of the last to leave the shore at Suvla Bay.

On 8th September 1915, the Highland Mounted Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Lord Lovat and including the 1st and 2nd Lovat Scouts, embarked on the 'Andania' at Devonport, bound for the Mediterranean.

At Malta they lay alongside a hospital ship with fifty Scottish Horse casualties from Suvla Bay. By semaphore, the Scottish Horse asked for pipe music. As the 'Andania' slipped out of harbour at dusk, her crew perpetually on the look-out for U-boats, the Scouts' Pipe Band started to play; but not for long. The English Captain demanded complete silence and 'threatened to put them all in irons' (Colonel Campbell). During three days coaling at Alexandria, they went ashore for a route march. They also handed over all their cavalry kit, and were issued instead with infantry packs and web equipment. On 20th September, they sailed to the Greek Island of Lemnos where, although Greece was still officially neutral, Mudros Harbour was the base for the Allied forces fighting at Gallipoli.

The great strategic plans for the Balkans, so strongly advocated by Churchill, required first that the Allies should force the narrow passage of the Dardanelles. Both sides of it, the mainland on the east and the long, narrow peninsula of Gallipoli on the west, belonged to Turkey. Control of the Dardanelles would then enable a British fleet to be sent through the Sea of Marmara to command Constantinople (Istanbul) and so drive Turkey out of the war. An extension of this plan was for the fleet next to go through the Bosphorus into the Black Sea, linking up with our Russian allies.

The British and French fleets began bombarding the western forts of the Dardanelles on 19th February 1915, but there was strong retaliation. A more determined effort to force the passage a month later resulted in considerable Allied losses, including the sinking of three battleships. It was decided that land forces would have to be used as well.

British, French and Anzac (Australian and New Zealand) forces, under General Sir Ian Hamilton made their historic landings on 25th April; the British 29th Div. at Cape Helles, the western tip of the peninsula, and the Anzacs at a small bay on the northern shore, known ever since as 'Anzac Cove'. Gallipoli is rugged country with steep cliffs rising from the shore and the Allies were pinned down by unexpectedly

strong and stubborn Turkish forces on the higher ground. There was bitter fighting with very heavy casualties on both sides and little progress. An even stronger effort was made to capture the Gallipoli peninsula on 6th August with a three pronged attack from Cape Helles, Anzac Cove and a new landing at Suvla Bay. This renewed attack developed into a great and bloody battle, which soon turned into stalemate and trench warfare of an appalling kind, with rampant disease and terrible casualties.

Such was the battlefield which the Highland Mounted Brigade, equipped as dismounted Yeomanry, approached during the night of 26th/27th September aboard S.S. 'Sarnia' and S.S. 'Abassieh'. 400 yards out from Suvla Bay, they trans-shipped everything into 'beetles', special landing lighters, and came ashore. In the dark they took over some reserve trenches near the Salt Lake. They were part of the 2nd Mounted Division (dismounted) with the Scottish Horse Brigade and several Brigades of English Yeomanry.

At dawn, they could see the dominant positions, which the Turks held above them, a huge semi-circle overlooking the whole of the Allied trenches, except for a small area under the cliffs of Anzac Cove. They spent twelve days in the Salt Lake reserve trenches with every available man on night fatigue duties, unloading and carrying ammunition and stores, drawing water and rations, and digging trenches. They toiled throughout the hours of darkness with a half-hour break at midnight. Major McCorquodale wrote:

Anyone on the shore fatigues at Gallipoli will never forget them . . . It was difficult to sleep during the day because of the heat, the sun and the flies. They crawled all over you and must have spread disease everywhere, as the sanitary arrangements were very bad. There were open latrines, rubbish dumps all over the place and, between the lines, a large number of unburied corpses. After about two days, men began to go sick, mostly with stomach trouble, dysentery and heat stroke. Water was scarce and bad and had to be boiled and rationed. The Scouts also had several casualties, including the 1st Regt's M.O., badly wounded in the head. The best thing in life was a bathe in the sea, which we were able to get every day or so (although having a shell drop near you, when naked, makes you feel more vulnerable than ever)!

On 6th October, the Scouts moved up into the front line trenches, where they were to be for the next month. At some points, the Turkish lines were only about 200 yards away. There were frequent engagements with the enemy during night patrols, much sniping and occasional night attacks to straighten the line. The Scouts killed and captured a number of Turks and had a few battle casualties themselves, but sickness—particularly dysentery — took a much heavier toll. Lord Lovat himself became dangerously ill and was evacuated to Malta, as were a great many other Scouts, including both Lt. Colonel Willie Macdonald, C.O. of the 1st Regt. and his

Second-in-command Major Ewen Grant. Lt. Colonel Archie Stirling took over the Brigade and was promoted to Brigadier-General; Major A.J. McNeill succeeded him as C.O. of the 2nd Scouts, and Major Kenny Macdonald commanded the 1st Regt.

The most outstanding night attack occurred when E Sqn. commanded by Major I M. Campbell, and the Du Pres Sqn. of the Fife and Forfar Yeomanry captured a very important strong point. It was a barricade built and held by the Turks across a steep dried up watercourse (or 'dere'—pronounced 'derry'), called the Azmac Dere barricade. It had to be taken before the British line could be advanced. The ground was very carefully reconnoitred by night patrols during one of which Lieut. Forsyth Grant, 'an exceptionally fine officer', was killed. The attack, brilliantly planned by Major Allhusen, was a complete success. Fourteen Turks were killed and the remainder fled. They counter-attacked but were driven off, one Scout being killed and three wounded. By dawn, Major Campbell's men had turned the barricade round and dug adequate new trenches. The position was re-named 'the Highland barricade'.

There was a great deal of sniping on both sides and the Scouts soon achieved mastery over their Turkish opponents. They became very keen on it and Colonel Campbell records that when the 2nd Regt. was moved slightly to its left and had to give up a particularly good sniping position, Cpl. Carver, one of the best snipers, 'complained that we had given up all the best of the ground as though it were the best beat on a deer forest'. There was one renowned Turkish sniper operating in that area and nick-named 'Percy', who had shot dead several troopers of the Scottish Horse and of the Fife and Forfar Yeomanry. Some Scout snipers were detailed to find and deal with 'Percy'. They soon located him: he was stalked and killed by L/Cpl. Angus Mackay from Strathnaver.

Early in November, they were relieved by a Welsh Infantry Brigade and returned to the Salt Lake reserve trenches and the back-breaking work of shore fatigues. There had been further casualties – particularly from snipers and broom-stick bombs – but 'dysentery, para-typhoid and now jaundice of a very nasty kind were widespread especially among the younger officers and men. . . The number of troops went down daily and very few who went to hospital returned to duty' (Major McCorquodale).

The Gallipoli campaign had become a costly and hopeless stalemate with huge Allied losses. The question for the higher command was whether to attempt another large-scale attack – Sir Ian Hamilton estimated that 100,000 new troops would be required – or to abandon the enterprise altogether. Rumours were rife. Kitchener himself had been out there, and General Sir Charles Monro had taken over supreme command. Finally, on 25th November 1915, officers were informed that the peninsula was to be evacuated. It was explained that the evacuation might prove as difficult and as costly as the original landings. Sir Charles Monro, although in favour of total evacuation, estimated that casualties would probably be 30 to 40% of the Army. Luckily, he was

proved wrong.

One of the greatest tributes ever paid to the Lovat Scouts is that they were chosen to cover the retreat from Suvla Bay. That they did it successfully is something of which they and the Highlands may always be proud; but during the next three weeks, before 20th December, circumstances were to change and they were to suffer almost indescribable hardships.

On the morning of 26th November, the Highland Mounted Brigade received orders to take over the front line from an Infantry Brigade on the night of 27th. That very afternoon, 26th, the weather broke with a heavy thunderstorm and torrential rain at 5 p.m. There was a second and worse storm between 7.30 p.m. and 9.15 p.m., and by 8.30 p.m. all the reserve trenches had become completely flooded. The trouble began with flood water pouring down the Azmac Dere and piling up against the barricades built by both Turks and British. The barricades burst and a river, carrying dead Turks, their dead pack ponies and every kind of filth and debris, rushed down into the British trenches below. Colonel Campbell wrote:

Just below the barricade, the communication trench which we had worked on crossed the Dere. We, knowing something about mountain streams and their spates, had, when digging this part, not crossed the Dere, but some other enthusiast had completed the bit we had omitted and the trench crossed the Dere about three or four feet below the bottom of the stream. The natural result was that the water swept down the trench, instead of going down to the sea, and in a very few minutes all the trenches in the back areas were full of water. Bde. H.Q. were said to have been four ft. deep in water five minutes after the first drop arrived. A battery of guns near Bde. H.Q. were buried in mud and water

The Scouts sheltered as best they could in sandhills near the sea. Much kit was lost: everyone and everything were soaked. The next day, 27th November was one of almost continuous and heavy rain. The Scouts' relief of the front line that night had to be made 'over the top', as all the communication trenches were flooded, and it took over two hours through deep mud. Flooding had been severe in the front line trenches too, parapets had collapsed and the units relieved by the Scouts had found conditions almost unendurable.

Then the snow came, and soon after it, there were eighteen degrees of frost. Rations were in desperately short supply and the water was unfit to drink. Soaked clothing froze into hard boards. Colonel Campbell wrote of these hardships:

The worst of it was that one could do so little for the men, but they were splendid, remaining cheerful in spite of very real discomfort. In spite of the snow which fell all day on the 28th, we got a lot of sniping, the men

taking full advantage of the many targets presented. The Turks must have been in an even worse plight than we were. They were to be seen, all over the place, walking about, trying to keep warm and, in the early morning, there were a lot sitting, like scaups on a rock, along the top of their parapet. We accounted for about thirty by midday. One of the men told me it was better fun than hind shooting.

It was really a very trying time for a bit, and I never was as proud of the Squadron, who took everything with a smile. We were mostly more or less frostbitten; I removed my boots about three days after the flood for the first time, and it was a fortnight or so before I could put them on again; so I went about in the canvas shoes which I fortunately had put into my pack. My fingers were bad too, and peeled for about half their length: they were still sore and swollen when we left.

Casualties from exposure and jaundice were fearful. Some units lost half their strength in two days, and one Army Corps alone had to evacuate 6,700 men. Only the hardiest and fittest survived. The two Regiments of Scouts continued to hold the front line for the Brigade, all three Squadrons of each Regiment being required for the job because of their reduced strength. The Fife and Forfar Yeomanry, who had suffered even more severely, went into reserve. Lieut. K. McCorquodale, who at that time was the only officer left in G Squadron, except his Squadron Leader, Major Brodie of Brodie, wrote later:

The Scouts stood up to the conditions better than many other Regts., and although a number of our men went to hospital with frost-bite, none were drowned in the trenches or died of exposure, as happened in several Regts... A certain number of casualties occurred from snipers and artillery fire, including Capt. Hon. Alastair Fraser and Lieut. J. Dewar, both wounded, the latter seriously. Two men, mess orderlies, carrying tea to the front line, missed their way and walked into the Turkish trenches. They were taken prisoner and were the only Lovat Scouts captured in the whole war.

The evacuation of Gallipoli was brilliantly and successfully handled over a period of three weeks. It was greatly helped by the fact that the sea remained calm at night with fine, cold weather. The general plan was to withdraw troops and stores gradually at night so that the Turks would not realise that our forces were dwindling. There were intervals of complete 'cease-fire' during darkness, in the hope that when the final silence came the enemy would have no immediate suspicions. Many mechanical devices were used to imitate the sound of sporadic rifle fire. Prominent in such inventions was Lieut. Joe Pease (later Lord Gainford) of the Lovat Scouts. He had been a mine manager before the war and his knowledge of and enthusiasm for explosives, although sometimes a grave danger to his comrades and,

on one famous occasion, to himself, were of great value. He had used explosives effectively on night patrols and now invented a way of attaching the fuses of detonators to the wicks of candles so that they kept exploding at irregular intervals, like occasional rifle fire. Another stratagem was to arrange damaged rifles so that they were fired off automatically when sufficient water fell from one tin into another, the second one being connected to the trigger. Such devices and dummy figures on the firesteps were successfully employed by the Scouts and the Gurkhas, who were on their right, in the last week and particularly, on the last night of the evacuation.

The Highland Mounted Brigade was the rearguard at Suvla Bay and the Lovat Scouts were to provide the rear party to cover the final withdrawal. By 11th December, the Scouts remaining on Gallipoli had been reduced by stages to 188 men. On 18th December came the final order to evacuate Suvla Bay and Anzac Cove on the night of 19th/20th December, provided the weather remained calm. Major Hon. I.M. Campbell was detailed to command the Scouts' rear party with two officers and seventy other ranks, half of them from each Regiment. Naturally, the fittest and best were chosen. The two officers selected were Lieut. J. Pattersen and Lieut. J. Ross, the latter having only recently received his commission on promotion from Sgt. Major of G Squadron.

Last-ditch defences had been constructed at the hill called Lala Baba, where the rear party were to make their final stand, should the Turks attack. Just after dusk on 19th December, the rest of the Regiment withdrew and Major Campbell and his small but formidable force took over the whole of the front line, formerly held by the Brigade. On his right, and also under his command, was a rear party of fifty Gurkhas. It was considered easier to embark them with the Scouts at 'C' Beach of Suvla, rather than at Anzac Cove further west. Colonel Campbell wrote:

The trenches seemed strangely deserted. At the head of each communication trench there was an N.C.O. and a double sentry group. Everyone else was moving about during the periods when we tried to keep up the usual part of many. For the rest of the time we had sentries looking out and small patrols going up and down the trenches. After 10 p.m. we had silence, except for one final burst of activity just before the M.G.s left... One was rather on edge, although I did not realise it until I was safely on the boat going to Imbros, when I suddenly felt dead tired. Once during this wait, a couple of rats fell, fighting, into the dug-out and I almost jumped out of my skin!... At 1 a.m. I saw the two M.G.s off, reporting their departure to Division. The various wheezes were started about now, and they were working well as we passed out of earshot of the trenches. The Gurkhas had made up some good dummy figures on the firestep...

At 1.30 a.m. on 20th December 1915, the rear party moved silently back from the

front line, Troop by Troop. They met at a rendezvous in the Dere and, with a small rearguard, made for the beaches. By 3.10 a.m. everyone was aboard ship: Major Campbell was the last soldier to leave the shore of Suvla Bay. As they sailed away, the Scouts' final sight of Gallipoli was that of the blazing dumps on the beaches.

The Lovat Scouts, had been there, mainly in the front line trenches, for nearly three months. They had missed the early battles, which had cost so many lives; but they had fought well, had distinguished themselves in patrolling and sniping, had been chosen to provide the vitally important rear party and, above all, had shown their exceptional toughness and resolution in the face of many hardships. Major F.H. Allhusen, Major Hon. I.M. Campbell and Major Kenny Macdonald received the D.S.O. and Major Brodie of Brodie (who had won the D.S.O. in South Africa) was awarded an M.C.

Gallipoli, with its half million total of Allied and Turkish casualties, has been described as a holocaust second only to the carnage of the Somme. Yet, strangely, British soldiers never really hated the Turks. As early as October, Lord Lovat wrote in a letter home, 'They fight wonderfully fairly, allowing parties out to fetch in the wounded and never shoot at hospital ships'. In the cruel and disgusting game of war, the Turks were at least considered honourable opponents. In ten months time, they and the Scouts were to meet again.

PHOTOGRAPHS AVAILABLE

Mrs D.E.Maltman, 97 Carlton Road, Littleover, Derby, DE23 6HE, has kindly offered to make available to members photographs of the following war graves from Gallipoli which she took at Ari Burnu Cemetery, Anzac, during a recent visit to the Peninsula:

Squadron Sergeant Major William Harvey
 Lieutenant Colonel Albert Meill,
 Trooper George Seager,
 Trooper Frederick Smith
 Private T.Morton
 Rifleman George Weaving

all 9th Australian Light Horse

 Norfolk Yeomanry
 Hampshire Regiment

BOOK REVIEWS

DEFEAT AT GALLIPOLI

NIGEL STEEL & PETER HART

Macmillan 1994. 480 pages, 32 illustrations, 4 maps. £17.99

With second-hand books of the Gallipoli campaign becoming increasingly difficult to find, is this a measure of the interest in the campaign and the growth in our membership, it is a relief when a new book becomes available. As Lyn Macdonald [1053] says "This fresh study of the Gallipoli campaign is a welcome event."

The authors, both members of the Gallipoli Association, work in the Department of documents and the Department of Sound Records respectively at the Imperial War Museum. They are thus singularly well placed to bring together this new account.

In their Preface they report that "To a large extent the book is based on the extensive archive holdings of the Imperial War Museum in London, and the nature of the Museum's collections means that it concentrates in greatest detail on the experience of the British soldiers at Gallipoli. Many previous books have dealt in similar detail with events at Anzac, which have become almost legendary with the passage of time. *Defeat at Gallipoli* hopes to redress this imbalance, without in any way disparaging the efforts of the Anzacs, through its recognition of the pre-eminent role of the British forces and the fact that, although the Anzacs suffered severe casualties and terrible privations, the ordinary British soldiers suffered in far greater numbers from the mistakes of the High Command in London."

Proper tribute is paid to three veterans, much loved members of the Association who alas are no longer with us, Captain Eric Bush DSO** DSC RN, Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm Hancock MC and Joe Murray, without whose efforts "the Museum's Gallipoli holdings would be much less rich and comprehensive than they are." While on the dust jacket there is a picture of another of our departed members – Harry Baker in October 1914 and at the Cenotaph in 1991. How nice that along with other veterans they are remembered in this way.

This is a book to be sipped like a fine brandy. The numerous extracts from diaries, letters and other personal accounts mean that one can go to almost any page and waiting there will be individual gems of information on what it was like to be at Gallipoli in 1915, all linked with the authors' own guiding text. One disappointment however, at the end of the final chapter, page 418, those who served surely deserve a much more positive statement. Members of the Association must judge this for themselves for none should fail to have *Defeat of Gallipoli* in their library.

WHO SAID THIS

In the Winter *Gallipolitan* we asked who said:

“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 is Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher, writing in his letter of resignation as First Sea Lord, to the First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, 16 May 1915.

Now another WHO SAID THIS?

“The scene of battle was staged near that of the Trojans. In reading the histories and the epics of long ago one used to marvel at ancient deeds of valour and medieval heroism. We can never so marvel again. They have been surpassed by shopkeepers from Antrim, Dundee, and London; by navvies and farmhands and miners from Kent, Clare, Argyll, and Glamorgan; by men and boys from every nook and corner of our Empire – Australia, Canada, Africa, India, a thousand islands, that used to mean to us geography and the map: they mean brotherhood now! Think of the picture they made in this wild, picturesque place!”

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM REVIEW

Review No 8 has just been published, price £9.50 plus £2.50 postage from the Mail Order Dept. Duxford Airfield, Cambridge, CB2 4QR. Alas there are no articles dealing specifically with the Gallipoli campaign, can we hope that No 9 on the occasion of the 80th anniversary will rectify this omission? Having said that issue No 8 lives up to the high standards set by its predecessors with well illustrated articles on a wide range of subjects including the later career of Sir Roger Keyes. A study of his part in the naval actions at the Dardanelles is surely long overdue.

HONORARY TREASURER'S REPORT

A copy of the Certified Accounts and Balance Sheet for 1993 is submitted with this issue of *The Gallipolian* representing the results and financial state of the Association at the close of my first year in office as your Honorary Treasurer.

I am pleased to report that funds continued to be in a healthy state although it will be noted that the modest increase in income, when related to higher expenditure resulted in a smaller surplus for the year particularly by comparison with achievements in previous years.

By way of explanation it is obvious that the increase in administration costs was attributable to several factors; the increase in production costs of *The Gallipolian* together with higher postage charges, additional sundry expenses covering promotional costs incurred in attracting new members and for the first time, a charge for Professional services. Such increases were only partly offset by new membership subscriptions plus an exceptional surplus from the April lunch. Furthermore the continuing fall in interest rates reduced earnings from the Reserve Fund in the Building Society.

It can be seen however that again the Balance Sheet shows an improvement over the previous year and with future growth I am confident of the financial stability of the Association.

Finally, I have made two changes in the presentation of the accounts. As will be noted the accounts are now detailed in letter form "down the page" and to conform to new accounting practices the inclusion of pence in all totals has been discontinued. I trust these small alterations meet with the approval of members.

D. A. Pollard

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.

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.

SAINT ANN'S CHURCH, DUBLIN

MARTIN STAUNTON 1223

St Ann's [Church of Ireland], Dawson Street, Dublin contains memorial windows to men lost at Gallipoli, see overleaf.

The upper window is "In loving memory of George Frederick Dobbin 2nd Lieutenant Royal Irish Fusiliers. Born August 18th 1894. Killed in action, Suvla Bay August 16th 1915. Greater love hath no man than this that a man lay down his life for his friends."

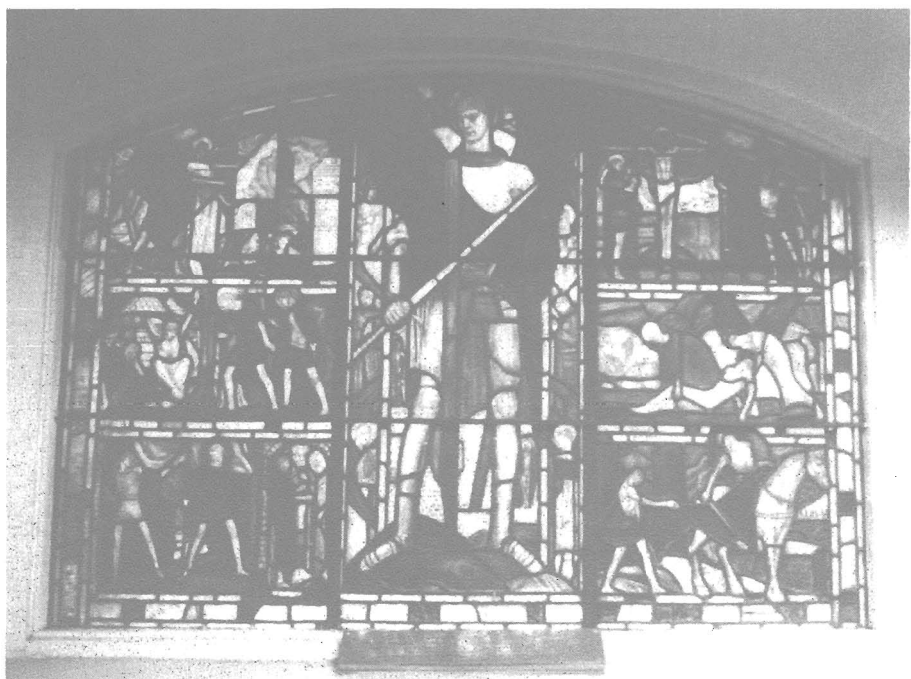
Second Lieutenant George Frederick Dobbin who was killed within two days of his 21st birthday was the son of Mr and Mrs Dobbin, 115 Morchampton Road, Dublin. He was educated at Strangeways School and entered the Medical School, Trinity College, Dublin in 1912 where he was a member of the Officers Training Corps. On the outbreak of war he at once offered his services and obtained his commission in the Royal Irish Fusiliers in September 1914. *Our Heroes* page 114. George Dobbin has no known grave and is commemorated on the Helles Memorial.

The lower window is "In loving memory of Ernest Lawrence Julian: 7th Dublin Fusiliers and of Robert Hornidge Cullinan 7th Munster Fusiliers who died for their country at Suvla Bay in August 1915. They were both members of the Irish Bar. This window was erected by some of their friends *Non sibi sed patria.*"

Lieutenant Ernest Lawrence Julian was the only surviving son of Mrs Julian, 28 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin and had a distinguished career in Trinity College. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1903 and was Reid Professor of Law in Trinity. When the war broke out he was quick to answer the country's call and obtained his commission in the 7th Royal Dublin Fusiliers with whom he went to the Dardanelles where he fell in action. *Our Heroes* page 128.

He suffered a gun-shot wound in the back on 7 August at Suvla Bay and was taken to the hospital Ship *Valdivia* where he died the following day, being buried at sea. *The Pals at Suvla Bay* by Henry Hanna. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Helles Memorial.

Captain Robert H. Cullinan, BA, 7th Royal Munster Fusiliers, was killed in action at the Dardanelles on August 8th, 1915. He was the second son of Mr John Cullinan, Ennis, and was called to the Bar in 1904. He was one of a number of young barristers who at the outbreak of the war offered their services to their country. He obtained a commission in the 7th Royal Munsters, and in February 1915 was promoted Captain. *Our Heroes* page 116. Robert Cullinan has no known grave and is commemorated on the Helles Memorial.



*See St. Ann's (Church of Ireland), Dublin on Page 37
Photos Martin Staunton*