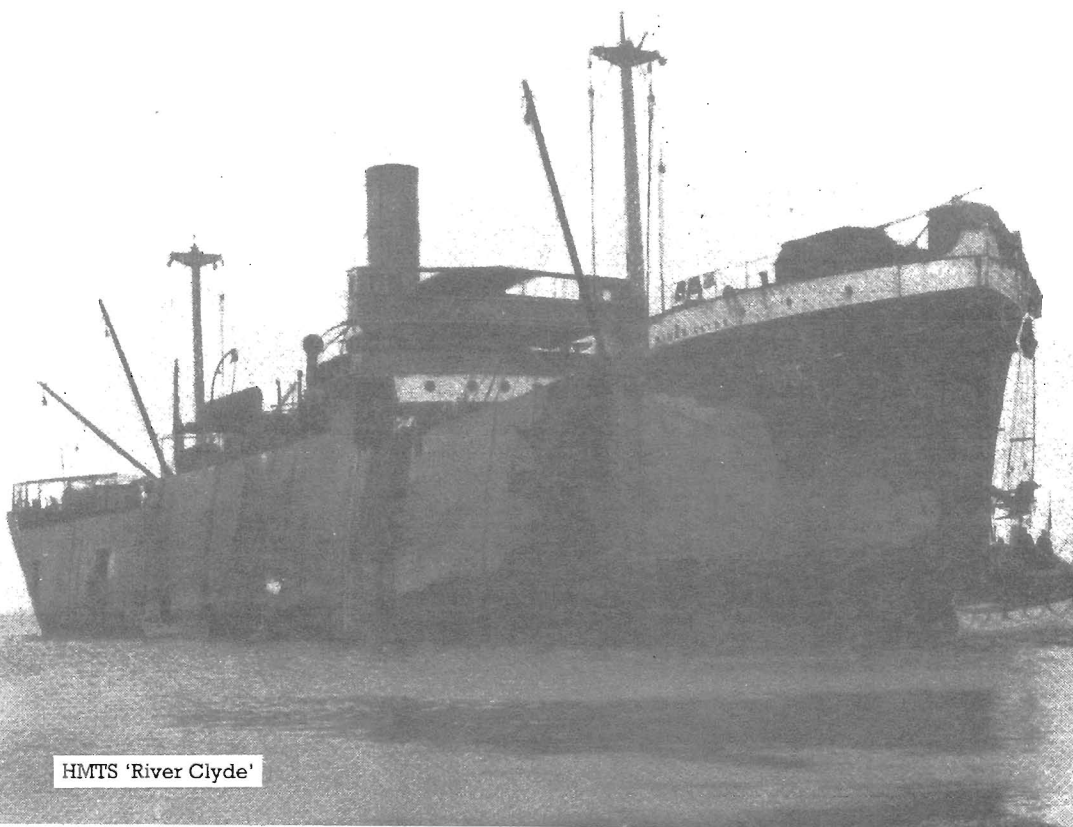


The Gallipollian

*The Journal of the
Gallipoli Association*

No. 77
SPRING 1995



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

PATRON	HRH The Duke of Edinburgh KG KT OM GBE PC	
PRESIDENT	The Lord Granville of Eye	
PAST PRESIDENTS	Vice-Admiral E. W. Longley-Cook CB CBE DSO Lt. General Sir Reginald Savory KCIE KGMG DSO MC Brigadier B. B. Rackham CBE MC Lt. Colonel M. E. Hancock MC	
CHAIRMAN	Captain C. T. F. Fagan	
SECRETARY	J. C. Watson-Smith Earleydene Orchard, Earleydene, Ascot, Berkshire SL5 9JY [0344 26523]	
TREASURER	D. A. Pollard Yew Tree House, Westfield Road, Oakley, Beds MK43 7SU [0234 822209]	
MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY	N. Pollitt 9 Garnet Court, Marlow-on-Thames, Bucks SL7 2AB [0628 483038]	
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER	J. Fallon 2 Sunnyfield, The Ryde, Hatfield, Herts, AL9 5DX [0707 265812]	
COMMITTEE	N. Anthony D. F. Bland F. J. Dooley J. R. H. Stopford	Sir Arthur Hockaday H. Jenner L. Jones
EDITOR	D. R. Saunders Woosung, Pointfields, Hakin, Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire SA73 3EB [0646 692316]	

CONTENTS

Page 2	Gallipoli Day Ceremonies in London
Page 3	Other Gallipoli Day Ceremonies
Page 4	Gallipoli Memorial Lecture
Page 4	Collingwood Day
Page 5 – 9	Obituaries: Hugh Barclay, Major John Ford, William Hargreaves, Cynfryn Jones.
Page 10	A Royal Telegram
Page 11	Information Please
Page 12	Book Reviews
Page 16	Membership Cards
Page 16	Gallipoli Exhibition
Page 16	Commemorative Tankard
Page 17	Gallipoli – The Maps Part 6
Page 30	Monuments of War
Page 30	Historic Photographs Wanted
Page 32	The National Memorial Arboretum
Page 33	Who Said This?
Page 34	To a Gurkha
Page 35	HMS <i>Euryalus</i> at W Beach
Page 36	William Diedrich Gundel Army Ordnance Corps
Page 36	Bequest by Veteran
Page 37	Lieutenant David MacDonald

AUTUMN LUNCH & AGM

The date of the lunch and Annual General Meeting has been provisionally set as Tuesday 10 October, at the Naval Club in Hill Street, London. Full details will be announced in the Autumn *Gallipolian*.

GALLIPOLI DAY CEREMONIES

1915

80th ANNIVERSARY

1995

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

THE CENOTAPH

Members should assemble at the entrance to King Charles Street, which is just to the south of the Cenotaph, by 1030. Members are encouraged to join with us to march to the Cenotaph behind the Veterans, Hugh Jenner will act as Marshal. Wheelchairs will be available at the Cenotaph for those Veterans who require them.

THE ABBEY

Please complete the enclosed booking form if you intend to be present at the Abbey. Please be seated by 1140 for the Service which 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 at the Abbey 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 1315 for 1345, will be held at Chelsea Barracks by kind permission of Lieutenant Colonel S.J.L. Roberts OBE, Officer Commanding 1st Battalion Irish Guards. Music will be provided by a brass quintet from the Regimental Band of the Welsh Guards by permission of Brigadier C.F.Lewry CBE the Regimental Lieutenant Colonel. A separate booking form with costs, VETERANS ARE FREE, is included with this copy of the journal.

Cars may be parked at the Barracks from 0900 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 costs in connection with attending on Gallipoli Day and should contact the Secretary concerning this when booking.

OTHER GALLIPOLI DAY MEMORIAL SERVICES

In addition to the ceremony in Whitehall and the service in Westminster Abbey, services will take place at several other locations. The organisers of these cordially invite members of the Gallipoli Association to attend, and to make themselves known.

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 at 1200 on Tuesday 25 April.

BROCKENHURST

The annual Anzac Service will be held at the New Zealand Memorial in St Nicholas's Churchyard at 1445 for 1500 on Sunday 23 April when a wreath will be laid on behalf of the Gallipoli Association. A special feature of the Service is the participation of local Youth Organisations. Further information from Major John Alexander, Brackenbridge, Sway Road, Brockenhurst, SO42 7RX, 0590 622088.

BURY

The Parade will muster at Drill Hall at 1040 on Sunday 23 April before marching to the Parish Church for the Service which will commence at 1130. Following this, and the wreath laying at the War Memorial, the Parade will march past, Gallipoli veterans at its head. A buffet luncheon will then be taken at the Castle Armoury. Further details from the Regimental Secretary, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, Wellington Barracks, Bury, BL8 2PL.

CANNOCK CHASE

The Annual Anzac Day Commemorative Service will be held at the British War Cemetery, Brocton, Cannock Chase, Staffordshire, at 1100, Sunday 30 April. Several thousand ex-servicemen and women, families and friends are usually in attendance at this the largest such event outside Australia. There is a short service, and after the Last Post and Reveille there is a wreath laying ceremony. Members wishing to attend should contact W.S.Harris (1544) 29 Norwood Road, Brierley Hill, Staffs. DY5 3XF. 0384 70720.

SHAFTESBURY

John Freeman (1422) has ensured that the 80th Anniversary of the landings are

remembered at Shaftesbury, Dorset. He has arranged for the Mayor together with members of The Royal British Legion to be present on 25 April at the War Memorial. Here wreaths will be laid in memory of those who fought and died on the Peninsula, the Standards of local ex-servicemen organisations will be paraded, and the Last Post will be sounded after the service which will be conducted by the Chaplain of the local Branch of The Royal British Legion. Other members of the Association are urged to support the event, further details from John Freeman, Hunter's View, 9 Pix Mead Gardens, Shaftesbury, SP7 8BZ.

STAPLEFORD

A service organised by the Royal Marines Association will take place at the grave of Walter Parker VC, Stapleford Parish Church, Nottingham on Sunday 30 April. This the 80th anniversary of the actions of Walter Parker at 400 Plateau, Anzac, where he "displayed conspicuous bravery and energy while under fire" for which he was awarded the Victoria Cross. Wreaths will be laid after morning service which commences at 1130.

GALLIPOLI MEMORIAL LECTURE

The eleventh Gallipoli Memorial Lecture will be given in Holy Trinity Church, Southend Crescent, Eltham, SE9 at 2000 on Wednesday 26 April 1995. The lecturer will be Mr Martin Gilbert CBE, FRSL the official biographer of Sir Winston Churchill: his subject will be Churchill and Gallipoli. Admission is by ticket only, obtainable from Wing Commander J.V. Towey, OBE RAF (retd), Secretary, Gallipoli Memorial Lecture Trust, 242 Avery Hill Road, Eltham, London, SE9 2JL. 081 859 2952.

Special Note: The collection will be donated to the project for a Gallipoli Memorial in St Paul's Cathedral.

COLLINGWOOD DAY

The Annual Service at the Collingwood Memorial just east of Pimperne will take place on Friday 2 June at 1500. Those wishing to attend should meet from noon onwards at the Anvil Hotel, Pimperne for introductions and meeting old friends. Among those attending will be Dick Annand VC whose father was Adjutant of the Collingwood Battalion and among those killed on 4 June 1915. Further information from Roy Adam, Camveere House, Portman Road, Pimperne, Blandford, DT11 7DG. 01258 453797.

OBITUARIES

HUGH BARCLAY OBE MC

“A remarkable and unique man” is how The Standard of Nairobi described Captain Hugh Barclay (0917V), aged 99, who died in November 1994, the last survivor of the soldier settlers who went to Kenya after their service in the Great War.

He was born in Lanarkshire in May 1895, but aged six, following the death of his father, the family moved to Cumberland. However he returned to Scotland to attend school in Edinburgh, and was subsequently awarded a place at Edinburgh University where he was to take a science degree.

A year later, at the outbreak of war, he joined the Royal Artillery, becoming a Second Lieutenant in the Cumberland Artillery, 42nd East Lancashire Division. He was to spend the first months of the war on the Northumberland coast, to guard against any German landing that might take place.

The Division was based for a while near Alexandria, and eventually moved to Gallipoli in May. As the junior officer, Hugh Barclay had to remain behind with the Veterinary Officer to look after most of their horses. Here the main problem was to prevent them eating sand for its salt content, from which some died. Sand muzzles were used and sentries posted in an effort to minimise the habit.

However Hugh Barclay soon joined the rest of his unit after a journey during which there was much talk of enemy submarine activity. On the Peninsula they occupied ground on the Cape Helles front with their 4.5” Howitzers. He was to remain there until the evacuation at the turn of the year, being told to make a will as it was not expected that the Unit would get away from the beaches before a mass of Turks attacked. However, with very few casualties in the last days, they were safely taken off by the Royal Navy.

Subsequently he served for a while in Sinai before going to France. On the Somme he was wounded in the the left shoulder, and subsequently gassed at Paschendale and at Ypres. In 1917 he was awarded the Military Cross, and in 1918 as a temporary Major commanded his Battery.

At the end of the war because of health reasons, he didn't return to Edinburgh, but went to Kenya in 1919 to farm at Rongai in the Rift Valley. Subsequently he farmed near the edge of the Menengai Crater, the second largest in Africa, north of Nakuru about 100 miles north-west of Nairobi, where he became a highly respected landowner with at one time the largest pedigree Friesland herd in East Africa.

Here aided by Professor Orr of Aberdeen University he was instrumental in identifying a cobalt deficiency that exists in that area; a feature that prevented the Masai grazing there. Until the discovery this was only possible provided the stock was moved every six weeks to fresh grazing away from the deficient area, a journey on foot of over 20 miles. In 1961 he received the OBE for his services to agriculture. In the post-colonial era Hugh Barclay was recognised by Presidents Jomo Kenyatta and Daniel arap Moi as the sort of benevolent and productive white farmer who should be encouraged. Indeed President Moi on hearing of Hugh Barclay's death sent a message of condolence to the family and friends and spoke on both Kenya television and radio, praying that God rest his soul in eternal peace.

After his retirement from active farming he still took an interest, regularly visiting his son who continued to farm some 5,000 acres at Menengai. He then devoted his considerable energy to charitable works. In 1930 he married Patricia Kilkelly who predeceased him, they had a son and two daughters, one of whom also lives in Kenya, 10 grandchildren and 13 great grandchildren. We are most grateful to Mrs Liza Crisp for assistance with her father's Obituary.



Captain H.B. Barclay OBE, MC, Anzac Day Nairobi 1993

JOHN FORD

John Ford was born on 5 October 1899 at the families hospital at Woolwich, his father serving in the Royal Army Medical Corps in South Africa at the time. The first years were spent in Gibraltar, where his father was subsequently posted before the family returned to live at Folkestone.

At the outbreak of war John Ford was called up, having registered to join the RAMC as a boy. He enlisted on 12 August 1914 being posted to the Depot which was then in Aldershot, here he was taught to blow a bugle and in December passed out as a bugler. With the 15th Stationary Hospital he embarked for overseas service at Avonmouth in March 1915. He was an extremely bad sailor, becoming so ill during the first part of the journey that he was put into the second class with the Warrant Officers, so that he could be properly attended to.

After a short while in Egypt the Hospital embarked for Mudros where their ship ran aground. Just before the landings they were transferred to the *Arcadian*, spending the night on deck as they sailed for Cape Helles. Here they were moved by destroyer to the *Dongola* which was being used as a temporary hospital ship. The Headquarters Section, of which he was part, put their folding beds on the decks and were soon receiving men who had been wounded during the first landings.

John Ford was 15 at the time, and had no real medical training except for a little he had learned as a Boy Scout. Nevertheless he assisted two naval doctors who carried out more minor operations. They remained off Cape Helles for about ten days before moving round to Anzac, eventually sailing to Alexandria with the more serious wounded. Here they left the *Dongola*, returning to Mudros on another vessel to establish a hospital on shore.

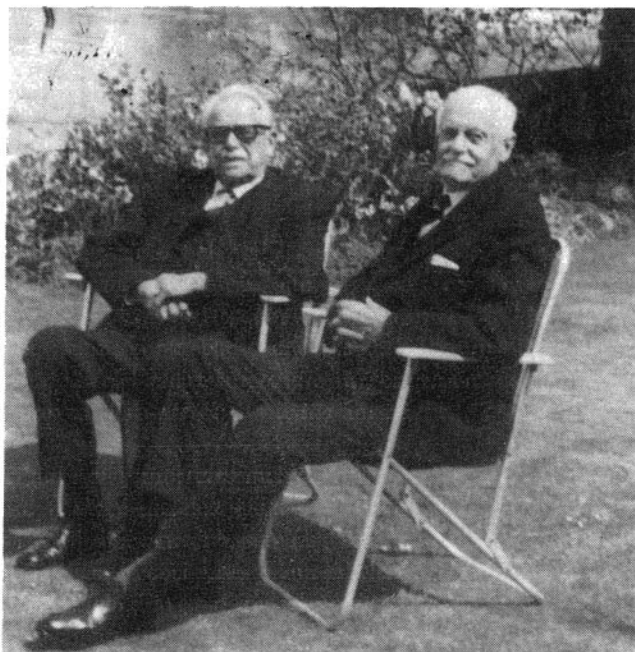
There were two Stationary Hospitals, No 15 which dealt mainly with stomach cases, with No 16 nearby. Dysentery was rife and John Ford was to be a patient in his own Hospital for a time, being visited by his father, now a Lieutenant Quartermaster who had arrived as a reinforcement for No 16 Hospital. Unfortunately he too became ill, and together they were sent back to Egypt, to the General Hospital in Cairo. He subsequently returned home on a hospital ship and after a spell in a hospital in Tooting rejoined the Depot at Aldershot, and later with it to Blackpool where he was stationed when the war ended.

John Ford then joined the North Russia Relief Force and sailed on a very slow journey from Southampton to Murmansk, and eventually in the wake of an ice breaker through to Archangel. Here they camped in the grounds of a convent in which there was a hospital. Later they moved some 200 miles inland on a wood-fuelled tug to a hospital on two barges moored in the river, though they themselves lived on the river bank.

During the evacuation in September 1919 the ship he was on encountered a violent storm off the North Cape and he recalled that his dining card which had to be punched whenever you took a meal had no punch marks for several days at a time. Eventually they reached Liverpool and a camp at Knotty Ash on the outskirts. John Ford subsequently saw service between the wars in Aden, India where he was at Jubbulpore, Sialkot and in Kashmir, and in Egypt where on the outbreak of war in 1939 he was a Warrant Officer Class 1 at the Military Hospital at Lake Timsah on the Suez Canal.

Returning to Great Britain in February 1940 he was commissioned as a Quartermaster in a Field Ambulance Unit with 20th Armoured Brigade, part of the 6th Division. Later as a Captain and then Major he saw further service in Egypt, in Iraq, where his hospital was about 110 miles north-east of Bagdad. Then a return to Egypt and finally Sicily and to Naples where he spent the remainder of the War. His last overseas posting was Trieste.

On his retirement aged 55 John Ford was appointed Secretary of the RAMC Benevolent Fund, and later Secretary of the RAMC Association, a post he held for eleven years.



*Major John Ford (left) with the founder of the Gallipoli Association
Major Edgar Banner, April 1983.*

In recent years John Ford had not been in good health but continued to lay the wreath of the Gallipoli Association at the Cenotaph each 25 April. He was a devoted member of the Association Committee, and it was through his good offices that the Committee for many years has been able to meet at the splendid RAMC Headquarters in Millbank, London. Committee members will long remember John's chuckle as after the business was over we enjoyed our lunch together.

We are most grateful to John's brother Oliver Ford MBE, and his daughter Mrs Mary Pinkney, for assistance with this Obituary which is based largely on an interview recording made by Mrs Eve Essex (1152).

WILLIAM HARGREAVES

William Hargreaves (322V) died in a Newton Abbot nursing home on 23 January aged 99. A full Obituary will be published in due course.

CYNFRYN JONES

In the Autumn 1994 *Gallipolian* page 11 we published a short Obituary of Cynfryn Jones of Caerphilly, further information has now become available and we are able to provide this more complete account.

Cynfryn Jones (1439V) the last surviving Welsh soldier to take part in the Gallipoli campaign, died suddenly in August 1994, just two weeks short of his 97th birthday. He had been planning to visit Gallipoli with Nevin Anthony and Dragon Battlefield Tours in April 1995, sadly this last wish was denied him.

He enlisted in 1914 when he was only 16, joining the 2nd (Welsh) Field Ambulance which formed part of the 53rd (Welsh) Division. Within twelve months he was in action at Gallipoli where he was a stretcher bearer with the 1/5th Welsh Regiment. During his time on the Peninsula he was constantly in action in the Suvla sector and was one of the last to be evacuated from the beaches in December. He subsequently served in Egypt and Palestine/ including the battles of Beersheba and Gaza. He also had a claim to fame in that he had met Lawrence of Arabia fully resplendent in his Arab dress, during his service in Palestine.

After the war he worked as a shipping clerk at Cardiff Docks before losing his position at the time of the great slump. Later he found employment with the Great Western Railway until his retirement in 1965. He remained extremely active until his death, and belonged to the Western Front Association, regularly attending meetings of the South Wales Branch as well as a number of other local organisations.

Jim Fallon
Public Relations Officer

A ROYAL TELEGRAM

Shortly before the Autumn Lunch, held in the Naval Club on 11 October 1994, we were honoured to be joined by Mrs Vicky Banner, wife of our Founder, the late Major Edgar Banner, accompanied by Mrs Lynch-Watson whose husband had also served at Gallipoli.

Mrs Banner had kindly arranged for a radio telegram sent to the Association by Her Majesty The Queen during the occasion of her State Visit to Turkey in October 1971, to be framed in the colours of the Association. This she was very pleased to present to the Association for safe-keeping.

The telegram reads:

FROM The Royal Yacht Britannia via Portishead Radio

TO Major E.H.W. Banner Chairman of the Gallipoli Association

I have spent today among the peaceful beaches hills and monuments of Gallipoli. My mind turned irresistibly to the very different scene of 1915 when so many brave lives were lost in conflict with an honourable and tenacious opponent. Today with my husband and daughter and representatives of the Turkish government I have been proud to pay tribute to the courage and self sacrifice of all those who fell here 56 years ago.

Elizabeth R



Captain Christopher Fagan with Mrs Mary Fagan (left) receiving the Royal Telegram on behalf of the Gallipoli Association from Mrs Vicky Banner (right).

INFORMATION PLEASE

Ceylon Planter's Rifles: Colin Hague, 8 Franklyn Crescent, St Leonard's Park, Windsor, SL4 4YT is researching a Corporal in the Ceylon contingent 1914-1916.

At least five units of expatriate volunteers existed in Ceylon before the war, many of them English tea or rubber planters. The man, whose service is being sought was a member of the Ceylon Mounted Infantry. According to the Rifle Brigade Chronicle, this was refused permission to serve as such in 1914, so, together with 31 others he transferred to the Ceylon Planters Rifle Corps.

Following a period in Egypt they landed at Z Beach on 25 April as a personal escort to General Birdwood. Further details of their activities is scanty, while after evacuation most obtained commissions in other regiments and served on the Western Front. Any information or references regarding this unit would be valuable.

9th Notts & Derby Regiment: The Regiment served at Suvla until December 1915, suffering heavy losses on 9 August and again on the 21st where they attacked the north end of Hetman Chair, on the southern flank of Green Hill. There seems little recorded about the Regiment, but if members can provide additional material then A.Clay, 36 Littlegreen Road, Woodthorpe, Nottingham, NG5 4LN would be pleased to hear from them.

5th Battalion East Lancashire Regiment: David Evison (1496) is visiting Gallipoli in June and wishes to learn more about the Battalion and particularly his father's cousin, Lieutenant Alan Rodgers who was killed at Krithia on 5 June. The Battalion was indeed commanded by his father Major Robert Rodgers who shortly afterwards was invalided home. Information please to 7 Norris Acre, Hinton-in-the-Hedges, Brackley, Northants, NN13 5NN.

Airship Heritage Trust: N.Walmsley, Editor of the *Dirigible*, the journal of the Airship Heritage Trust, Tryddyu, Horning Road West, Hoveton St John, Norwich, NR12 8QJ, seeks information concerning the SS ships stationed at Mudros in 1915. Can members help?

Turkish Literature: Professor Erkan Turkmen of Seyh Sadrettin Mah, Turgutoglu Sok. 52/4, 42040 Konya, Turkey, is working on a book *The Gallipolian Wars in the Turkish Literature 1915-1916* and would be pleased to hear from members who might have information or suggestions.

BOOK REVIEWS

VCs OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR - GALLIPOLI

STEPHEN SNELLING

Alan Sutton Publishing Limited 1995. 264 pages, 107 illustrations, seven maps. £17.99.

This long awaited book by a member of the Gallipoli Association provides detailed accounts of the 39 men who were awarded the Victoria Cross during the Gallipoli campaign. It is a fine publication, lavishly illustrated with many contemporary artists impressions of the exploits for which the award was given. These are supplemented with memorial and family photographs, and of course those of the heroes themselves. All with an interest in the Gallipoli campaign should ensure they have a copy on their shelves.

The award winners are broadly in chronological order, starting with Commander E.G.Robinson "foremost of Keyes thrusters" and his actions in destroying Turkish guns at Kum Kale in February 1915. Then follows the six Victoria Cross's awarded to the Lancashire Fusiliers at W Beach, and the six at V Beach and the *River Clyde*, during the never to be forgotten landings at Cape Helles on the morning of 25 April.

Lieutenant Colonel C.H.M. Doughty-Wylie and G.N.Walford fell among the ruins of Sedd el Bahr the following day, while not far away that giant of a man, Corporal Cosgrove of the Royal Munster Fusiliers led his section "with great dash." Although his actions spanned the end of the month and early May, the Victoria Cross awarded to Lance Corporal William Parker of the Royal Marines was not announced until June 1917.

The breaking through of our submarines into the Sea of Marmora resulted in the Victoria Cross being awarded to Lieutenant Commanders Boyle and Nasmith. Both survived the hazards of several passages through the Dardanelles and were subsequently to rise to high rank in the Royal Navy.

The first Australian of the war to win the Victoria Cross was Lance Corporal Albert Jacka whose diary account of this particular action recorded that he "bayoneted two Turks, shot five, took three prisoners and cleared the whole trench. I held the trench alone for 15 minutes against a heavy attack."

Second Lieutenant George Moor of the Hampshire Regiment, who for his "conspicuous bravery and resource – saved a dangerous situation" near Krithia in early June, was the youngest Army officer awarded the Victoria Cross during the war. Herbert James, G.R. O'Sullivan and J. Somers were all in actions near Gully Ravine during June and July for which they were awarded the Victoria Cross.



*Private F.W.O. Potts VC, an oil on canvas by P. Harland Fisher dated 1917.
Reproduced by kind permission of Reading Museum and Art Gallery.*

The fierce fighting at Lone Pine in early August resulted in no fewer than seven Victoria Cross's being awarded, Alexander Burton being the first Australian to receive the award posthumously. Another, Alfred Shout, was described as "one of the gamest officers that ever lived, from the first day of any adventure, plunging into the thick of it, light-hearted and laughing . . ."

The first New Zealander of the war to be awarded the Victoria Cross, Corporal Cyril Bassett, "not for one brilliant act of bravery, but for a whole week of ceaseless devotion" on the slopes of Chunuk Bair. Bassett himself was later to record his disappointment at being the only New Zealander to be so honoured at Gallipoli, saying that "All my mates ever got were wooden crosses."

Then followed Percy Hansen and Trooper Potts on Scimitar Hill, the bomb-throwing William Forshaw, and David Lauder from the Vineyard, the latter the first Royal Scots Fusilier to be awarded the Victoria Cross during the war. "Jim" Throssell of the 10th Light Horse, the only Light Horseman to be awarded the Victoria Cross during the war was severely wounded on Hill 60 at the end of August, but by "his personal courage and example kept up the spirits of his party and was largely instrumental in saving the situation at a critical period."

Squadron Commander Richard Bell Davies was awarded his Victoria Cross for landing and rescuing a downed comrade during an attack on a key rail link with Turkey's ally Bulgaria. The last Victoria Cross awarded was to Lieutenant A.V. Smith of the East Lancashire Regiment, who at Fusilier Bluff on 22 December threw himself on a bomb that landed in the trench, giving his life he saved those about him.

What a pity room was not found for two other heroes, surely they should not have been omitted. I speak here of Norman Holbrook who was awarded the first naval VC of the war for having sunk the elderly Turkish battleship *Messudiyeh*. This during an attempt to force the Narrows in December 1914, while commanding the submarine B-11. Then there is Geoffrey Saxton White, posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross when E-14, the first submarine to penetrate the Dardanelles for over two years, was sunk in January 1918.

JAI SIXTH!

JAMES LUNT

Leo Cooper 1994. 216 pages, 101 illustrations, 9 maps £18.95.

In *The Gallipolitan* Autumn 1990 we carried a review of *Allanson of the Sixth*, the biography of Cecil Allanson who so gallantly led the 6th Gurkhas during the assault on Sari Bair in August 1915. Now here is the complete story of the 6th Queen Elizabeth's Own Gurkha Rifles, now amalgamated to form the First Battalion of the Royal Gurkha Rifles. Very appropriately the dust wrapper illustration is the painting by Terence Cuneo of the 1/6th Gurkha Rifles with Major Allanson leading the attack on 9 August 1915.

The 6th Gurkha Rifles were founded in 1817 and no regiment in the Brigade of Gurkhas has a finer record. Alas in a book of this wide scope one cannot be too disappointed to learn that just nine pages are devoted to their service in Gallipoli. Here, in the opinion of one of our late Vice Presidents, Lieutenant General Sir Reginald Savory they were "the outstanding Battalion of the Gallipoli campaign." Sir Ian Hamilton is quoted as saying "if he had been given more Gurkhas at the Dardanelles he would never have been held up by the Turks."

During their service on the Peninsula "179 of their number had been killed including seven British and three Gurkha officers; 668 had been wounded. Including one man taken prisoner after losing his way on the night of the evacuation, the Battalion's total casualties amounted to 848."

This then is the spirit of the whole book, of service in many fields of conflict, of many operations where the cry "Jai (Go) Sixth! was heard, and which brought so much success and so much honour to the Regiment. All royalties from sales of the book have been donated by the author to the 6th Gurkha Benevolent Fund. So "Jai" and purchase a copy and make sure of increased contributions to this most worthy cause.

DEFEAT AT GALLIPOLI

NIGEL STEEL & PETER HART

Macmillan Paperback Edition 1995. £10.00

We reviewed the hardback edition of this book by two members of the Gallipoli Association in *The Gallipolitan* 74: page 34. It is pleasing to note its appearance now in a cheaper edition, so if you didn't purchase a copy the first time round here is your chance again. As one reviewer said "Their tale never dulls in the telling."

MEMBERSHIP CARDS

A membership Card valid until 31st December 1996 is enclosed with this copy of the *Gallipolian*. Members should sign it immediately as legibly as possible. Be aware that it will not be regarded as proof of identity, but as evidence of membership of the Association.

Potential Benefits. It is possible that, on presentation of the card, discounts can be obtained on militaria, entrance to military events ,etc. There must be no expectation of this; however, members may like to make tactful local enquiries and report successes to Hugh Jenner who will follow up and inform other members in the *Gallipolian*.

Take care of the card. Although we will try to replace lost cards as soon as possible, there is only a very limited supply of spares. In the event of a lost card, or any other card related enquiry, contact Hugh Jenner, 73 Pyers Mead, West Dulwich, London, SE21 8NJ.

GALLIPOLI EXHIBITION

An exhibition relating to the Gallipoli Campaign, and especially that part played by the Lancashire Fusiliers, will be open from 17 April to 1 May. This will be in the Lancashire Fusiliers Museum, Wellington Barracks, Bury, and will include artefacts, medals, photographs, diaries and other material.

Further information from the Curator, A.C.Sprason, 0161 764 2208.

COMMEMORATIVE TANKARD

To remember the 80th Anniversary of the Gallipoli Landings, and in particular the exploits of the Lancashire Fusiliers at W Beach, for which six Victoria Cross's were awarded, a limited edition of 200 bone china tankards is being produced. This will include the names of the six VC's, the cap badge of the Lancashire Fusiliers and the crest of HMS *Euryalus*, the cruiser from which they landed.

Tankards, price £20.00 including postage, can be ordered from the Lancashire Fusiliers Museum, Wellington Barracks, Bury, Lancs.

GALLIPOLI - THE MAPS - PART 6

M.A. NOLAN [1147]

OTHER BRITISH LARGE SCALE MAPS OF THE HELLES SECTOR

8TH ARMY CORPS MAP SHOWING BRITISH & FRENCH TRENCHES GALLIPOLI PENINSULA SOUTHERN ZONE 7 JULY 1915 SCALE 1:10,560

The Helles 1:6,000 scale maps described in Part 5, *The Gallipolitan* No 76: 11–25, produced by the Mapping Section in VIII Corps Headquarters went some way towards meeting the need for maps of the Turkish lines for offensive operations. They were of little use for those involved behind the Allied front line and could not meet the need for maps showing dispositions of Brigade and Divisional units within the Corps and the progress of trench construction and the like. This need was initially met by a map produced independently by the Divisional Engineers of the Royal Naval Division.

The first edition, which became available in early July, was based on a network of fixed points derived by traditional field survey methods but supplemented with extra detail shown on aerial photography. A baseline was measured by range finder, triangulation carried out by a box-sextant and detail filled in by prismatic compass and aerial photographs. Additionally, the detail of the French sector was taken directly from a map produced by the Section de Topographie of the Corps d'Expeditionnaire d'Orient, the activities of which will be described in a future part of this series.

The only complete example of the Royal Naval Division map so far found is one held in the Royal Marines Museum and this copy which includes the initials J.H.L., H.D.G., B.L.J. and H.E.W. was actually signed by Captain J.Hanson Lawson RM on 20 December 1915. He is listed as a Temporary Captain Royal Marines in the RND in List Tempy 2 [PRO ADM 196] and in No 3 Field Company in the 1916 Navy List. The initials H.L. and J.H.L. appear on many small-format maps and situation diagrams used within the Division and sometimes later adopted by other Divisions for their use. Another almost complete example is in the Salmon collection in the Royal Geographical Society.

This map shows not only the front line Allied trenches but also all the rear trenches and detail as far south as X Beach, the Torres Line and Morto Bay. Symbolology includes traversed communications and other trenches, tracks, wells, survey stations, advanced dressing stations and regimental aid posts. According to a marginal note the

8TH ARMY CORPS.

MAP SHOWING BRITISH

GALLIPOLI F

SOUTHERN ZONE



Royal Naval Division Map reduced to about 1:30,000 scale. (Royal Marines Museum Acq 48/88 reproduced with kind permission of the Curator)

SCALE - 6 INCHES TO A MILE.

SPRING 1995

FRENCH TRENCHES.

ENINSULA.

7th JULY 1915.

REVISED	DATE
28 th July 1915	
31 st Aug. 1915	
25 th Sep. 1915	
25 th Oct. 1915	
25 th Nov. 1915	
20 th Dec. 1915	

(Scale 1/10,000)



REFERENCE

- Traversed Trenches.
- Main Communication Trenches.
- Other Trenches.
- Roads.
- Tracks.
- Wells.
- Survey Stations.
- Advanced Dressing Stations.
- Regimental Aid Posts.



(NOTE: Walls of Rooms and Halls, only Approx.)

Surveyed by Div Eng. R.N.Div. (except right, of which plan was supplied by French H.Q.)
 Base measured by Range Finder.
 Triangulation fixed by box-sextant
 Detail filled in by prismatic and photographs.

map was revised (except for the French areas) on 28 July, 31 August, 25 September, 25 October, 25 November (left), 20 December (right).

It is believed that this map was the basis for the map reproduced at a scale of approximately 1:15,000 in *The Dardanelles Campaign* by the war correspondent H.W.Nevinson, published in 1918. The example is unclassified but during the campaign most examples were of course classified because they showed the allied rear areas in some detail. A different map but in a very similar style and possibly based on the RND map is that drawn by LCpl J.Mort RE (T) and reproduced on page 34 of *The 42nd East Lancashire Division 1914-18* by F.P.Gibbon published in 1920.

8TH ARMY CORPS MAPPING SECTION MAPS AT 1:10,000 SCALE – MS 29-31 1:10,000

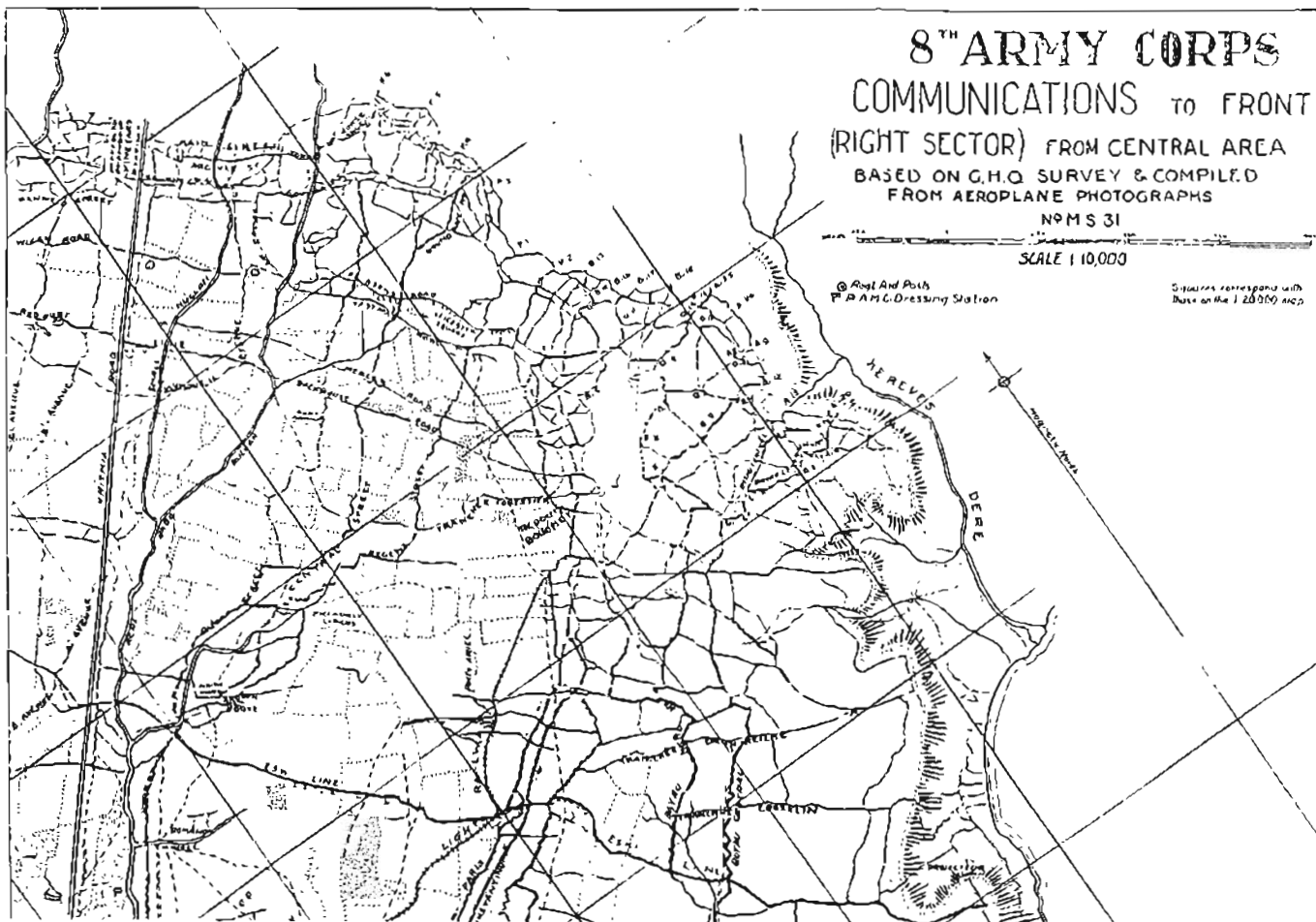
Dowson refers to one of the survey aims being a general 1:10,000 scale operational map. The aim was only met in the Helles sector towards the very end of the campaign by the 8th Army Corps 1:10,000 map produced in three sheets by the Mapping Section of that headquarters.

These sheets at last provided some standardisation with the Series GSGS 4000 1:20,000 scale maps of Krithia in that the detail is partly shown against a background of 1:20,000 scale map squares. The sheets have a skewed format, the north orientated map squares being about 35 degrees from the sheet edge.

The detail on these sheets stops at the Allied front lines and it is clear therefore that the series was not seen as a replacement for the Helles 1:6,000 trench maps described in Part 5, *The Gallipolian* No 76: 11–25. It is more likely that this series was conceived with the aim of providing a map to meet the administrative needs in the “Communications Zone” behind the front lines and it is even possible that it was initiated with a possible evacuation in mind.

The detail, apparently wholly derived from aerial photographs, is quite different from the RND map indicating either a new survey or at least a new compilation by the Maps and Survey Section. It is possible that this series is the “cover of the whole peninsula” referred to by Sykes in his accounts of the use of aerial photographs referred to in Part 5. Many examples survive and many of these are annotated to show evacuation routes, Divisional RV's and the like. How necessary these sheets were may be questionable for Jerrold, D. 1923 *With The Royal Naval Division*, page 166 writes:

“With no more than a look, men passed by landmark after landmark familiar in earlier battles, till they reached those beaches, so nobly won, which it was now so important to abandon with quickness and precision. Hardly a shell came from Asia, and those that did fell harmlessly. Each



Part of MS31 reduced to approximately 1:16,400 scale

party, as they arrived, were marched along one of the piers, packed into lighters or destroyers, so many, methodically counted, into each, and moved off to the larger transports waiting off the coast.”

MS 29. 8th Army Corps Map Showing Communications to Central Area 1:10,000 [PRO WO 301 608]

Based on GHQ Survey, compiled from aeroplane photographs and printed by the Printing Section RE with the number 173. This sheet only shows the major squares of the 1:20,000 Krithia sheet and square numbers are noted in the corners of these squares. This map shows a fair amount of planimetric information taken from photographs such as tracks and field boundaries, and it also shows the numerous wells in the area. There is no legend or reference.

MS 30. 8th Army Corps Map Showing Communication to British Front from Central Area 1:10,000 [PRO WO 301 609]

Based on the GHQ Survey, compiled from aeroplane photographs and printed by the Printing Section RE with the number 193, this sheet is dated 28 December indicating its introduction only days before the final evacuation. This sheet has a legend showing Regimental Aid Posts, RAMC Dressing Stations, but like the previous map no legend for normal topographic features. This sheet is fully squared and a note states that squares correspond with those on the 1:20,000 map but it bears no square numbers.

MS31. 8th Army Corps Communications to Front (Right Sector) from Central Area 1:10,000 [PRO WO 301-610]

Based on the GHQ Survey, compiled from aeroplane photographs and printed by the Printing Section RE with the number 194 but undated. This also shows Regimental Aid Posts and RAMC Dressing Stations in the legend but nothing else. Squares correspond with those on the 1:20,000 map but again there are no square designators on the map face.

Composite Maps Of Three Joined Sheets [PRO WO 153-1199-107]

Numerous examples survive. Typical of many used during the evacuation and catalogued by the author is a composite of three sheets showing 13 (Western) Division, 52 (Lowland) Division HQ, Royal Naval Division HQ, 52 (Lowland) Division, 87 Bde, Royal Naval Division and 13 (Western) Division “Rendezvous” and “Forming Up Places” B, C and D. Evacuation routes are shown in green (87 and 88 Bdes), blue (52 Div), red (RND) and yellow (13 Div).

HELLES SECTOR – SMALL FORMAT SITUATION DIAGRAMS – TRENCH DIAGRAMS – SKETCHES – TRACES

In Part 4 *The Gallipolian* No 74: 10-24, the 1:20,000 scale situation diagrams submitted by HQ VIII Corps at Helles to GHQ on Imbros Island were briefly described. These were the end-result of a system of periodic situation reporting by Divisions and it is clear that the process was carried out further down the chain of command, Divisions calling for Brigade situation diagrams, themselves probably compiled from simple sketches submitted by Battalions.

Memo No 3 of the 52 (Lowland) Division War Diary for July [PRO WO 95-4317] asks:

“Inf Bdes will send a statement of numbers etc. Will be accompanied by sketches or tracings on a scale of 1/6,000 (TD Scale) which will show the position of Bde, Bn and Coy HQs and of MG as well as trenches of Bde and neighbouring sub-sections and of the enemy . . . ”

These small-format large scale maps and diagrams produced by subordinate headquarters to show the trench situation in their sector of the line on a particular date come in many forms. Many are spirit duplicated on field duplicators such as those held by the RE Printing Section. The spirit-duplicated products used combinations of purple, violet, blue and green inks or a single colour and sometimes carry additional pencil, ink or crayon annotations. Many are now very faded. These receive passing mention in one account of the campaign, see R.Thompson 1923 *The Fifty Second (Lowland) Division 1914-1918* page 35, and below.

“The limited number of trench maps that were available for the infantry were drawings reproduced by a gelatine process, and under the circumstances they were most clever productions, without which the trenches would have appeared an inextricable maze. They were, however, not always accurate, and could not possibly show every turn and blind alley. It had been possible to put up sign-boards (often only of card-board or paper) in very few places in the trenches, and, if anyone lost his way, it was risky to look for a landmark over the top; snipers were everywhere, and, naturally, the worst labyrinths were near the front line. If he did peep over the the top along the ground level he usually saw a grisly world, strange and unrecognisable. Useful landmarks were few and far between. There were a few printed maps, but they did not reach the infantry until later”

Some of these spirit-duplicated diagrams are extracts or “windows” from the Helles 1:6,000 series of trench diagrams thus also showing the enemy lines. Many others use

the Royal Naval Division map as a base from which foolscap or smaller size windows were reproduced. Typical sheet titles being "Left Sector", "Central", "Right Sector" and "Left and Centre Sector".

A multitude of other sheet titles or designations exists including named or numbered maps issued by VIII Army Corps, Royal Naval Division, 42 (East Lancs) Division and 52nd (Lowland) Division. Many of the catalogued examples can be found in the Public Record Office [PRO WO 153-1199 and PRO WO 153-1051]. Numerous other examples survive in the Royal Marines Museum, the South Wales Borderers Museum, the Duke of Edinburghs Regiment Museum, the Royal Newfoundland Regiment Museum, the Imperial War Museum, and the Liddle Collection (Wettern and Gillot papers in particular) to mention but a few of the sources so far researched.

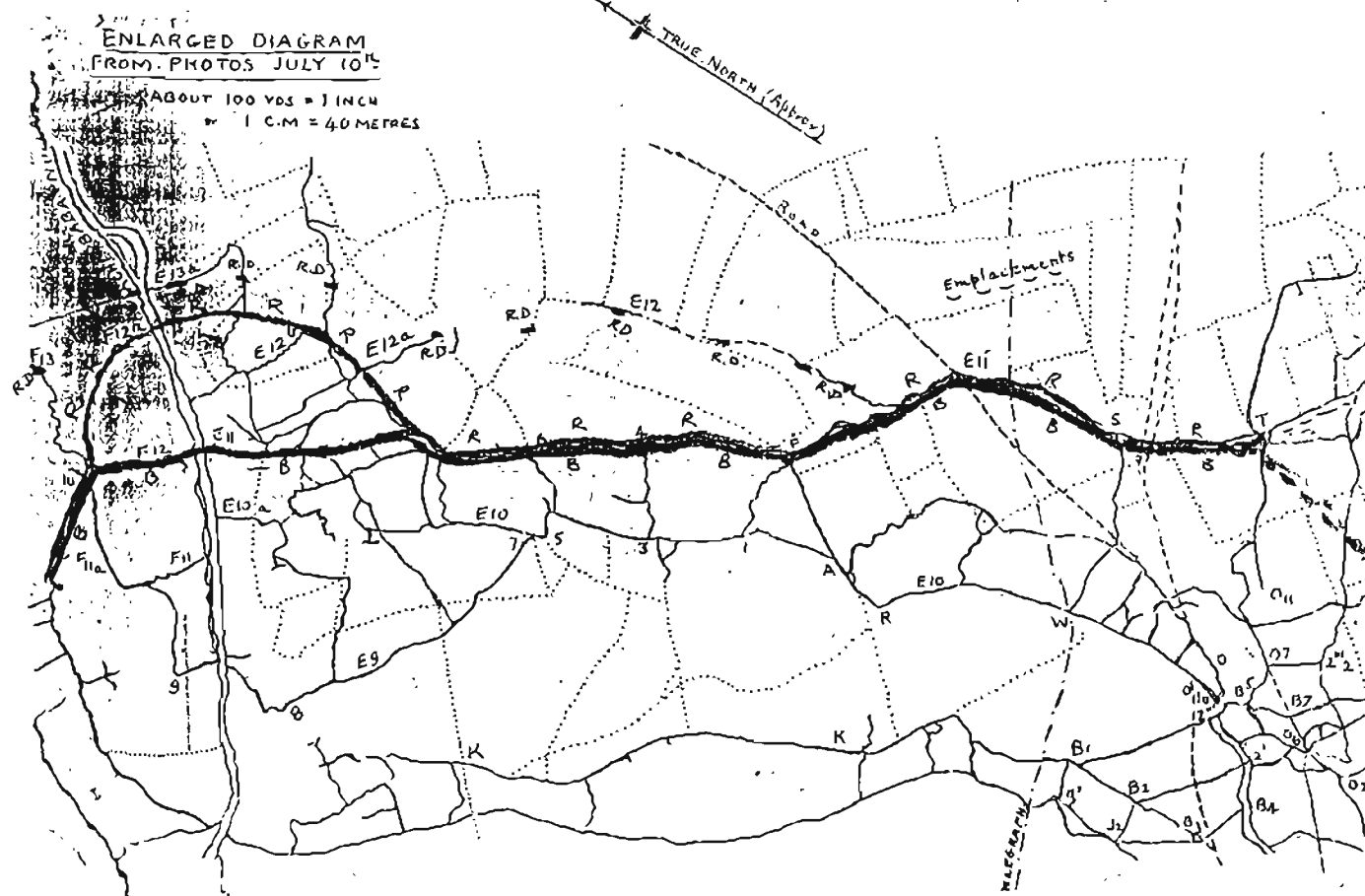
Since these small format trench diagrams and sketches of different and often overlapping parts of the Helles sector were issued by different formations and exist on a variety of bases and at different scales, the author has simply catalogued all the examples so far found in approximate chronological order with undated examples listed separately. About 300 different examples of these simple situation diagrams have already been catalogued and these also include many Battalion or Company pencil sketches made on field notebook pages.

ENLARGED DIAGRAM FROM PHOTOS JULY 10TH 1:3,600

A poignant example to illustrate this Part is that produced from aeroplane photographs for the action of the 12 July, "The Action of Achi Baba Nullah." This was initiated to maintain the pressure on the Helles front while planning and preparations for the new August offensive and landings at Suvla were in progress, and involved the recently arrived 52nd (Lowland) Division.

In early July the current Helles 1:6,000 scale operational trench map of the Turkish lines was Sheet 5 dated and presumably issued on 5 July. The use of aerial photographs for producing trench diagrams, novel in early June, had presumably already by then become a standard procedure. New aerial photographs taken on 10 July were hastily used to produce an enlarged trench diagram of the specific objectives of the proposed attack. The new diagram was sent to Headquarters 52 (Lowland) Division on the evening of 11 July attached to the following letter:

ENLARGED DIAGRAM
FROM PHOTOS JULY 10th



Reduced to about 1:5,660 scale and annotated to indicate the colours used on the original as referred to in Brigadier Street's letter.

R = Red, B = Blue, RD = Red Dots

Headquarters
8th Army Corps
11-7-15

Dear General,

I have been talking to General Hunter Weston about the developments of E 12 b and its junction with E 13 a which is shown in the new photo and how this effects the line which you should hold.

He is of the opinion that E 13 a is too far for you to hold and that your line should if possible run as shown in red in the attached copy of the enlarged diagram.

An extra allotment of Howitzers has been made to deal with E 12 b and E 13 a and an extra Field Battery has been put on this part.

The General considers that endeavour should be made to get advanced posts in E 13 a and also others as shown by red dots in the diagram and that these should be held as long as possible while the other line is being consolidated.

It may later be found possible even to connect them together and back, if the Turk gives way badly as he may.

In any case the General wishes a second line across this part, as shown in blue, to be made particulariy secure and strongly held as well as the red line.

7.30 pm

Yours sincerely
(Sgd.) H.E.Street

(The 52nd (Lowland) Division War Diary & Reports [PRO WO 95/4318] contains several copies of the example map showing the situation before the attack on 12 July, 1800 on 12th, night 12th, night 13th and morning 14th.)

Personal experiences of this controversial action are quoted in one of the latest accounts of the campaign, *Defeat at Gallipoli* by Nigel Steel and Peter Hart, 1994, see pages 208-213

The Official History Volume 2 102-103 provides the "official" description:

"Finally, it must be noticed that on the 10th July a new British air photograph disclosed the fact that on the front of the 157th Brigade the

Turkish trench E12, which had hitherto been described as the Turkish reserve line and had been shown as such on the trench diagram for the battle, consisted merely of a few unconnected lengths of shallow trench which would offer little cover. A new trench diagram was made at once; copies of it were sent to the 52nd Division headquarters next day, the eve of the battle; and at 7.30 p.m. General Egerton was informed in a letter from the corps that the final objective for the 157th Brigade should now be the trench E11, which formed, on that part of the front, the Turkish second or support line. The brigade was to try, however, to establish posts in E12, to cover the final consolidation of E11. On the front of the 155th Brigade, it should be noticed, no change of plan was entailed. In that sector E11 appeared to be the Turkish third or reserve line; even on the new diagram it was shown as a deep continuous trench, and it had always been named as the final objective for the 155th Brigade.

These new orders reached divisional headquarters about 8 p.m., but by some grave misfortune the battalions concerned never received them. The orders to the assaulting troops of the 157th Brigade were not amended; and, as will be seen later, the two leading waves of the 1/7th Highland Light Infantry charged forward to occupy a trench which nowhere offered any cover, and in many places did not exist at all.

In order to prevent any maps or sketches falling into the enemy's hands, stringent orders had been issued that all sketches, including diagrams of the Turkish trenches, were to be destroyed or sent to the rear before the battle began. This unfortunate, and indeed unnecessary, order may explain the omission to issue the new trench diagram to troops in the line on the evening of the 11th. In any case, with all subordinate commanders trusting to their memories of a not completely accurate diagram, it was unavoidable that in the heat of battle the assaulting waves should lose their bearings and be unable to send back an accurate indication of the various points reached. This was one more reason for the confusion that occurred in the course of the battle, and for the inability of divisional headquarters to keep the corps commander informed of the actual progress made."

The 52nd (Lowland) Division attack on 12/13 July, its first major action is naturally described in great detail by R. Thompson 1923 *The Fifty Second (Lowland) Division 1914-1918* pages 83-128, part of which is reproduced below:

"Now, apart from the 6th HLI of the 157th Bde, who were to advance up Achi Baba Nullah, and the French, who were to clear the trenches on the western edge of Kereves Dere, all the assaulting troops were ordered to take three lines of Turkish trenches. It is of extreme importance that the

reader should mark well this point, because the official printed map, dated 5th July 1915, (presumably Helles 1:6,000 Trench Diagram Sheet 5 author) only shows two main Turkish fire-trenches, and all the evidence shows that there were only those two.

From the southern corner of the Vineyard the British line ran towards the south-east. The Turkish front trench facing it was about 350 yards away, but, when it reached the north bank of the Achi Baba Nullah, it turned in until the opposing lines were separated by less than fifty yards. The Turks had blocked this nullah with seven lengths of heavily wired trench, laid across or on either side of the water-course. They swept it with cross-fire. On the northern bank it was flanked by a strong earthwork, and the Turks had commenced a redoubt set back a little on the southern bank. This latter was actually a crescent shaped trench with ends pointing to the east. Later it became known as the Horseshoe. All of these trenches were linked up by the lesser ones.

From there, two main lines of heavily-wired Turkish fire-trenches ran for about 700 yards across open grass and moorland, to the south-east generally but curving gradually southward with many twists, and being linked up with numerous lesser trenches. The front line was separated from the British front line by No Man's Land, varying from 100 to 200 yards in width.

The right or southern halves of these two trenches were to be taken by the 155th Brigade, and the left or northern by the 157th Brigade.

For descriptive purposes it is convenient to follow them again from left to right, that is from north to south.

Behind these trenches the aeroplane photographs showed marks which were interpreted to mean a third trench (E12) running from the unfinished Horseshoe to the south-east for about 350 yards, after which it joined up with the the second fire-trench (E11). The left and centre of this third Turkish trench came into the objective of the 157th Brigade; the right into the objective of the 155th Brigade. This third Turkish trench (E12) is marked as a communication trench in the GHQ printed map dated 5th July 1915, but is not marked on the multigraph reproductions of the map showing communications, dated 2nd July 1915, and issued to battalion commanders prior to this battle.

This "third Turkish trench (E12)" did not exist.

Some marks on the ground as if a trench had been planned, a few short

lengths of not more than eighteen inches in depth, even a few short lengths of over two feet in depth; those were all the signs of digging that were found. Whether the Turks had commenced to dig a trench for their own use, or whether it was intended as a dummy trench will never be known, but it is certain it deceived the staff of the British Higher Command.

The second matter was as follows. Behind the most southern 350 yards of the first Turkish fire-trench (E10) is a loop communication trench, sometimes referred to as A-O. Its northern end joined to the first Turkish trench approximately in its middle, almost opposite to the point where the third trench (E12) was supposed to join the second (E11). This loop-trench was so shallow and narrow to begin with, was so blown about in places by artillery fire, and was so confused by minor trenches in a like condition, which had not been separately numbered in the orders for the attack, that the assaulting troops passed on without recognising it.

From this it will be seen that, according to the official maps and orders issued, the second Turkish trench (E11) in front of the 157th Brigade, and the left of the 155th Brigade, became the third Turkish trench for the remainder of the front of the latter Brigade – provided the loop communication trench (A-O) was counted in, and that the lesser was not.

At the risk of tedium the writer has taken pains to make it clear that there were only two main Turkish fire-trenches on these parts of the respective fronts of the two Brigades, because of the succession of cruel blunders which arose out of the idea there was a third.

The second Turkish trench (E11) bent back or eastward slightly until it reached a declivity, which ran into Kereves Dere. The first Turkish trench (E10) bent forward or southward until it lost itself in a maze of trenches in which no one could imagine three distinct lines of trenches of any kind. In several places there the barricades and trench-blocks of the opposing troops were only a few yards apart.”

Thompson did not, unfortunately, include copies of any of the maps he referred to in his history, hence the detailed descriptions. He rightly quotes the Helles 1:6,000 map as the “official” operations map. The map of 2 July which he quotes has not been identified. However there is no doubt that on the eve of the battle General Egerton in 52 (Lowland) Division was sent the diagram based on photographs dated 10 July. Brigadier Street’s letter also shows that the photographs had been interpreted correctly at Corps Headquarters. It appears that lack of time, failures in communication of orders, and the over zealous policy on the issue and use of trench maps in operations all played a part in what was to be a confused and costly operation.

DIAGRAM SHOWING TURKISH TRENCHES OPPOSITE JUNCTION OF FRENCH AND BRITISH LINES JULY 4TH 1915 1:6,000

This is a typical example of a spirit-duplicated situation diagram produced by HQ VIII Army Corps this being the nearest in date to the 2 July diagram referred to by Thompson. This particular diagram initialled W.V.N. indicates that it was produced or authorised by Major Walter Nugent RFA, the officer in charge of the Mapping Section. It is debateable how many distinct "lines" of Turkish trenches this map can be interpreted as showing on the left of the 157 Bde front. Like the map of the 10th July a complicated pattern of trenches is shown west of Ell. However what is clear is that this map does not show any E12 or E13 trenches north of E11.

To be continued.

MONUMENTS OF WAR

Members might like to know that Colin McIntyre, author of *Monuments of War - How to Read a War Memorial* is selling copies of his book at a bargain price of £7.50 including p&p. Originally selling at £18.95 the author bought up the remaining stock to prevent it being turned into a paperback edition. Cheques for £7.50 should be made payable to Colin McIntyre at 47 Smith Street, London, SW3 4EP.

Colin McIntyre is a former Press and Publicity Officer of the Western Front Association. He served as a Company Commander with the Lovat Scouts in Greece in 1946 - a regiment which as part of the Highland Mountain Brigade fought as infantry at Gallipoli.

HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS WANTED

The Editor would be pleased to hear from members who may have photographs or colour transparencies of Gallipoli Association reunions, the Cenotaph Service and other gatherings for the years prior to 1990. Members willing to donate such items, or loan them for copies to be made, should contact the Editor, Woosung, Pointfields, Hakin, Milford Haven, SA73 3EB.

THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL ARBORETUM

In November 1994 the Prime Minister launched an Appeal to create a National Memorial Arboretum to be a living tribute to the wartime generations of this century and in their memory, a gift for future generations to reflect upon and enjoy. In January HRH The Duchess of Kent graciously consented to be the Patron of the Appeal.

The Arboretum is to be established on 150 acres of reclaimed gravel workings at Croxall in Staffordshire. The site, which has been gifted for this purpose, lies within the National Forest, for which it will become a major visitor centre.

The Arboretum will emphasise the twin concerns of "Remembrance and Reconciliation": the first through a large poppy field, sponsored by The Royal British Legion, the second by way of a circular avenue of United Nations. It is intended that a two minute silence accompanied by the Last Post and Reveille will be observed here every day of the year in perpetuity.

As well as the poppy field it is hoped that other organisations will wish to plant a suitable commemorative tree or grove. The Indian Army Association is to have a group of trees and shrubs native to that land, while the Royal Navy will have a "flotilla" of oaks.

It is felt that a living Gallipoli Memorial should be established on the site. Perhaps this might consist of a lone pine surrounded by *Quercus ilex* the scrub oak, eucalyptus and Indian chestnut. The site would also have a suitable text, while information leaflets available from the proposed visitor centre will retell the story to future generations. All of this will be discussed with the Association beforehand.

The Director of the Appeal, Commander David Childs, is a member of the Gallipoli Association and is determined that this particular memorial will be established. He is of course aware of the memorial already planned by the Association.

The existence of such a memorial does not preclude the possibility of individuals donating money for a tree in memory of a relative or friend or group they would wish to be remembered. Further information concerning these opportunities and the Arboretum itself may be obtained from:

The National Memorial Arboretum
Europa House
13/17 Ironmonger Row
London EC4V 3QN

WHO SAID THIS?

In the Winter Gallipolian we asked who said: What was the dominant motive that impelled them?

It lay in the mettle of the men themselves. To be the sort of man who would give way when his mates were trusting to his firmness; to be the sort of man who would fail when the line, the whole force, and the allied cause required his endurance; to have made it necessary for another unit to do his own unit's work; to live the rest of his life haunted by the knowledge that he had set his hand to a soldier's task and had lacked the grit to carry it through – that was the prospect which these men could not face. Life was very dear, but life was not worth living unless they could be true to their idea of Australian manhood. Standing upon that alone, when help failed and hope faded, when the end loomed clear in front of them, when the whole world seemed to crumble and the heaven to fall in, they faced its ruin undismayed.

The answer is C.E.W. Bean in *The Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918: The Story of Anzac* Reprint 1981 Volume 1 pages 606-607.

Now another WHO SAID THIS?

Some of our enemies have said that “the campaign was a defeat for the British navy.” It is true that we lost two capital ships, from mines, in the early part of the campaign, and I think, in all, two others, from torpedoes, during the campaign. Such loss is not very serious in eleven months of naval war. For the campaign was a naval war; it depended utterly and solely upon the power of the navy. By our navy we went there and were kept there, and by our navy we came away. During the nine months of our hold on the Peninsula, over 300,000 men were brought by the navy from places three, four, or even six thousand miles away. During the operations some half of these were removed by our navy, as sick and wounded, to ports from five hundred to three thousand miles away. Every day, for eleven months, ships of our navy moved up and down the Gallipoli coast bombarding the Turk positions. Every day during the operations our navy kept our armies in food, drink, and supplies. Every day, in all that time, if weather permitted, ships of our navy cruised in the Narrows and off Constantinople, and the seaplanes of our navy raided and scouted within the Turk lines. If there had been, I will not say any defeat of, but any check to, the navy, we could not have begun the campaign or continued it. Every moment of those eleven months of war was an illustration of the silent and unceasing victory of our navy's power. As Sir Ian Hamilton has put it, “the navy was our father and our mother.”

TO A GURKHA

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM-ROSS STEWART INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE, 1/4th GURKHA RIFLES, GALLIPOLI 1915.

When God first chose a Gurkha
As a vessel of his own,
He took a chunk of cheerfulness,
And laid on flesh and bone,
A face, well some deny it
But a soul that no one could,
For anyone who's seen it
Wishes his was half as good.

Faith there's little small about him
Save the question of his size.
From the mountains which begat him
To the laughter in his eyes.
His sport, his love, his courage
Preserve the sterling ring
Of the simple-minded Hillman
With the manners of a King.

He has given of his thousands
And he hasn't finished yet,
There's never been a murmur
Of what he himself will get.
That's not the way he looks at things
But in a simple trend.
He heard the "Sahib-log" call him
So he's with us to the end.

I have seen him broken, mangled
With his life's tide running low,
And the tears welled deep within me
As I watched the last thing go.
But it triumphed ere it left him
And stifled every moan,
'Twas the little chunk of cheerfulness
Being gathered to its own.

This poem is reproduced with the permission of the Gurkha Museum, Winchester. Thanks are also due to Mrs Carol Mason, Achivist for the Museum. However, who was William Ross-Stewart, can any member throw light on this officer and his subsequent career?

HMS *EURYALUS* AT W BEACH

J.J.FALLON (1200)

Thanks to the generosity of G.A. Overy of Worthing, the Association has received a copy of a letter written by James Brightmore who served as a rating on HMS *Euryalus*, the cruiser which landed the Lancashire Fusiliers at W Beach on 25 April. The letter is a personal one to his mother, but an extract, likely to be of interest to members is given below.

"It was on a Sunday morning very early about 3 or 4 am, we started to land the troops, we had between 1,500 and 2,000 on board. It was a lovely morning and we took the troops to within a few hundred yards of the shore when they embarked in smaller boats while we covered the landings. The boats got almost to the shore when the Turks opened up fire and our chaps were shot down in their hundreds but the remainder struggled on and eventually reached the shore. It was a sight not to be forgotten. Our chaps charged up the slopes and dislodged the Turks from their trenches, all the while the ships were raking the ground with shells and Turks were also killed by their hundreds as they retreated. Most of the wounded were brought to our ship and it was a terrible sight to see some of the wounded. When our chaps got a footing they were able to make things warm for the Turks, but they paid heavily for it for out of the 1,500 we had on board the night before there were only about 200 not killed or wounded. I shall never forget the charge of our troops, it was as brave a thing as you could wish to see. The soldiers deserve all the credit they can get for their splendid work.

It was a very warm night following the landing, the Turks made a great attack but were eventually driven back, the ships were firing all night and did splendid work. After that our troops steadily advanced and took up fresh positions. We were firing at a Turkish Battery and eventually destroyed it with the help of an aeroplane."

Mr Brightmore, who died in 1956, served in the Royal Navy in both World Wars, was awarded the DSM, commissioned, and finally retired with the rank of Lieutenant Commander.

By coincidence, we have received a letter from A.J. Spain a former Royal Marine, who mentioned that while serving on the subsequent HMS *Euryalus*, also a cruiser, in 1948 they passed through the Dardanelles and on behalf of the Lancashire Fusiliers and with full ceremony they laid wreaths off W Beach. The HMS *Euryalus* Association maintains close links to this day with the Lancashire Fusiliers Association.

WILLIAM DIEDRICH GUNDEL
ARMOURER STAFF SERGEANT ARMY
ORDNANCE CORPS

R.G. MANSELL (1204)

William Gundel enlisted in the Army in late 1911 and arrived at the Armourer section of the Army Ordnance Corps early in 1915. He embarked for the Egyptian theatre on 17 May 1915 and eventually landed at Gallipoli attached to the 1/4th Battalion of the Welsh Regiment (T.F.).

He was Mentioned in Despatches in the *London Gazette* of 28 January 1916, and awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal in the *London Gazette* of 11 March 1916. The citation stated:

“For conspicuous gallantry on the 14th August 1915 at Suvla when he went out under heavy fire and assisted to carry a wounded officer and three wounded men to safety.”

He was later awarded the Russian Cross of St George, 3rd Class on 15 February 1917.

On 28 January 1925 he was commissioned Lieutenant as Assistant Inspector of Armourers. He became a Lieutenant Colonel, 17 November 1945 and was possibly the first Armourer to make Lieutenant Colonel after being commissioned from the ranks. He retired from the REME on 11 November 1945 and died sometime between 1963 and 1966.

BEQUEST BY VETERAN

Just as this issue of the *Gallipolitan* was going to press we were informed that John Ford (0653V) see Obituary on pages 7–9 has made a generous bequest to the Association in his Will. We are most grateful to John Ford for remembering the Association in this way.

LIEUTENANT DAVID MACDONALD

LEN CHANDLER (1210)

In King's Park, Perth, Western Australia, many hundreds of trees planted in the early 1920's were dedicated to the fallen servicemen of that State.

One such tree is a beautiful gum-tree, now 75 feet high, a living memorial to Lieutenant David Henderson Macdonald of the 11th Battalion Australian Infantry, aged 26, who was killed in action on 28 June 1915. He came from Sydney, New South Wales, while his parents lived in Reginald Street, Cottesloe, Western Australia. By coincidence I found I was staying only 200 yards or so from this address, although the house has long since gone. The street is a quiet leafy thoroughfare within sight and sound of the Indian Ocean – a far cry from the Peninsula where he died, and possibly had never heard of.

Lieutenant Macdonald had landed on 25 April and was among the first to reach the summit of what subsequently became known as Plugge's Plateau. Here he was wounded in the shoulder, while Captain Annear, also of the 11th was hit in the head, the first Australian officer to be killed at Gallipoli. Macdonald himself was killed, when a Turkish shell carried away his shoulder and arm as the 11th attacked on Bolton's Hill on 28 June.



Plaque to Lieutenant David Macdonald on his gum tree memorial, Perth, Western Australia. Photo: Len Chandler.



*Lieutenant David Macdonald's gum tree memorial, Perth, Western Australia.
See Page 37. Photo: Len Chandler.*