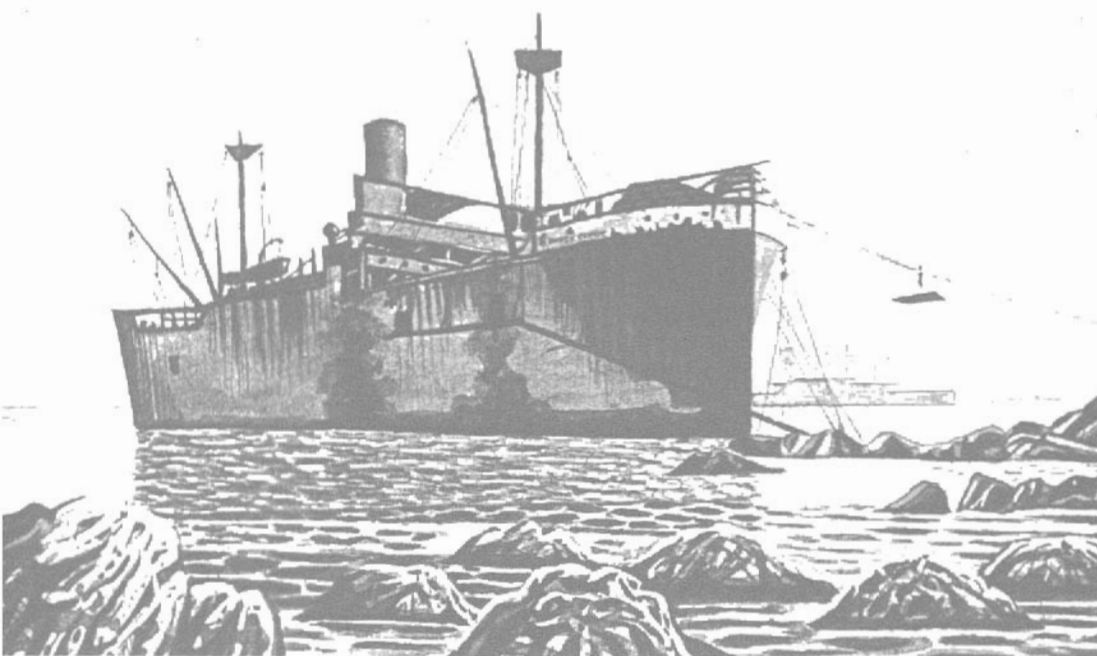


The Gallipollian

*The Journal of the
Gallipoli Association*

No. 84
AUTUMN 1997

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THE GALLIPOLIAN

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

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ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Gallipoli Association will be held on Wednesday 22 October commencing at 1130 at the Naval Club, 38 Hill Street, London, W1. Directions for the Naval Club are included on the enclosed booking form.

AGENDA

- 1 Apologies for absence
- 2 Minutes of the AGM held on 23 October 1996, printed on page 3
- 3 Chairmans Report including Memorial Fund
- 4 Treasurers Report
- 5 Secretary & Membership Secretary's Report
- 6 Election of Officers
- 7 Election of Committee
- 8 Any other business. Members wishing to raise any item should do so in writing to the Secretary at least 21 days before the date of the AGM.

AUTUMN LUNCH

The Autumn Lunch, 1230 for 1300, will follow the Annual General Meeting, see enclosed booking form for details.

The speaker will be John Lee MA, of King's College, London, his subject General Sir Ian Hamilton. John Lee is working on a biography of the General, who died 50 years ago on 12 October 1947, and who is buried in the cemetery at Doune, near Dunblane, Scotland.

VETERANS

We are pleased to remind Veterans and their families that the Association will, within reason, be pleased to meet all expenses incurred by any Veteran wishing to attend the Autumn Lunch, including travel and overnight stay. Any Veteran wishing to avail himself of this is requested to contact either the Treasurer, or the Secretary, whose addresses and telephone numbers appear inside the front cover of *The Gallipolian*.

**MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF
THE GALLIPOLI ASSOCIATION
HELD AT THE NAVAL CLUB, HILL STREET
LONDON W1, 23 OCTOBER 1996**

The Chairman, Treasurer, Secretary, Membership Secretary, Public Relations Officer and Editor together with Committee members Sir Arthur Hockaday, N. Anthony, F. Dooley and H. Jenner, and 21 members were present.

Apologies for absence were received from C.F. Baylis, Lady Moira Browne, T. Chamberlain, Colonel Michael Hickey, Lewis Jones, M. Middlebrook, Dr P. Pederson, J.R.H. Stopford, N. Welch and M. Williams.

- 1 The Minutes of the AGM held on 10 October 1995 were approved and signed as a correct record.
- 2 The Chairman presented his Report which was subsequently published in *The Gallipolian* No. 82 pages 15-19, drawing particular attention to the success of the Memorial Appeal and the placing of the Memorial in St Paul's Cathedral. He also emphasised the need for volunteers to assist with the work of developing the Association and for ensuring it continues from strength to strength.
- 3 The Treasurer presented his Report which together with the Annual Accounts was adopted by the meeting.
- 4 The following were elected officers for the year:

Chairman	Captain C.T.F. Fagan
Treasurer	D.A. Pollard
Secretary	J. Watson-Smith
Membership Secretary	N. Pollitt
Public Relations Officer	J. Fallon
Editor	D. Saunders
- 5 The following having agreed to serve on the Committee in addition to the officers were then elected:

N. Anthony	Sir Arthur Hockaday	F.J. Dooley	H. Jenner
M. Doyle	J.R.H. Stopford	Colonel S.M.W. Hickey	

An additional member was elected to the Committee: J. Rae
- 6 M.O. Rixon asked if the Committee had considered producing a new Membership List for distribution to members. The cost of producing a list and its distribution to about 750 members would be considerable, though after a show of hands when about half the members present indicated they would like to have such a list, the Committee agreed to bear the request in mind.

- 7 A brief resume was given of the work of the Marketing and Membership Sub-committee.
- 8 The suggestion was made that the Association should arrange a visit to the Peninsula, either a serious study, or a more general tour, the latter was more popular amongst those present.
- 9 The Memorial Bursary of £1,000 for 1997 had been awarded to Sandhurst who would be sending two cadets to the Peninsula.
- 10 The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman for the tremendous hard work that he had put in over the past year, especially concerning the Gallipoli Memorial.

WHO SAID THIS?

In the Spring *Gallipolian* Colin Hague (1573) asked who said:

It seems a perfectly desperate undertaking. I can hardly expect to see many of my men alive again. My present feeling is that the whole thing has been bungled. The Navy should never have started the bombardment without the Army. Now there has been no bombardment for some weeks. Meanwhile the Turks, under German direction, have perfected their defences. The aerial reconnaissance reports acres of barbed wire, labyrinths of trenches, concealed guns, maxims and howitzers everywhere. The ground is mined. In fact everything conceivable has been done"

The answer, the Reverend O. Creighton in his diary for 22 April 1915, and subsequently published in *With the 29th Division in Gallipoli* by Longman in 1916. He was killed in action on 15 April 1918.

Now another WHO SAID THIS? It is by another Chaplain who served at Gallipoli:

"They tell us that we left behind many thousand wooden crosses in and around Gallipoli. Perhaps, in the future, the Turkish shepherd will pause as he passes, and try to read the names inscribed upon some of them. Will the day come when parents will climb the cliffs at Cape Helles and Anzac, which were stormed so gallantly from open boats on that ever-memorable April morning by their sons? Will they stand one day by the graves of their dear ones and pray that God will grant them perpetual light and eternal rest? Time alone will tell."

OBITUARIES

ALBERT WILLIAM COOMBES (1550V)

The Gallipolian Winter 1996 contained a short report with a photograph of Bert Coombes celebrating his 100th birthday, sadly, just four months later he passed away on 21 February, in Victoria, British Columbia.

Bert was one of five children, and was born in Kensal Green, London, on 10 October 1896, though shortly afterwards the family moved to Hammersmith. In 1913, aged 17, he enlisted in A Company, 1/10th Middlesex Regiment at Stamford Brook Armoury and a year later transferred to the 2/10th.

The 2/10th Middlesex, part of the 160th Brigade, 53rd (Welsh) Division, sailed in July 1915 for the Mediterranean, first to Egypt, then to Imbros, and finally to Suvla on the 9 August where they landed at C Beach. They were to remain at Suvla until evacuated on 13 December. Bert Coombes was wounded at Gallipoli and sent to Alexandria to recuperate before returning to the Peninsula where he received further injuries and shell-shock, the result of being blown-up and buried. Back in Alexandria again, he was subsequently declared medically unfit and after release from hospital was employed at the Cairo Telephone Exchange. On his return to this country he entered the Ashurst Military Hospital.

His life took an upward swing when, in 1928, while attending a band concert at Worthing, he met his future wife Elsie. This was the beginning of 64 years of married life which sadly ended when Elsie died in 1992. In 1946, they emigrated with their daughter Joyce, to Canada, and in 1970 their only grandchild, Laura was born.

In 1987, as the result of extensive research by Joyce and Laura, on one of their frequent trips to England, they were able to put Bert in touch with the Gallipoli Association. It was not long before Bert began a long distance friendship with another Gallipoli veteran, also from the Middlesex Regiment, Arthur Scudamore, better known as Scudy, whose Obituary was published in *The Gallipolian* No 76 Winter 1994. As a result of their correspondence Bert and Elsie were invited to the Sixty-First Reunion Luncheon of the "Die Hards" at the Victory Services Club. They often spoke of the warm welcome they received and the lasting impression of the day's events. It was indeed a highlight of their lives.

In his long life, Bert Coombes saw many changes, which he was remarkably able to cope with since he was a very progressive individual. He moved with the times, and one of his favourite expressions was "I'm game for anything." During his life time he worked at many occupations but he was primarily a machinist. He loved dancing and as a young man spent many hours paying a professional to accompany him around

the Hammersmith Palais Ballroom. He and Elsie attained medal status, and on the occasion of his 100th birthday Bert had his wish of waltzing on this auspicious occasion. He told his daughter Joyce he could do anything just as long as she held him up!

His interests were many and varied. He enjoyed gardening, and prided himself in growing his vegetables organically, long before this term was in vogue. Indeed he rotated his garden into his mid-eighties. At 96 he had his driving licence revoked and was at a loss to understand why the authorities took such action to stop him using his car. He devoured books, though read only nonfiction. Bert Coombes had a great zest for life which he had lived to the very full.

We are extremely grateful to Joyce Finn (1585) for providing this Obituary and the photograph of her father below.



RON KYLE

Ron Kyle who died in October last, aged 99 was a 17 year old bank clerk not long out of Ballarat College when he joined up. He had his 18th birthday at Lone Pine on Gallipoli and was evacuated in the December. Subsequently he served in Egypt before moving to the Western Front where he lost a brother and a brother-in-law. Following a shrapnel wound received at Passchendale he was invalided home and eventually discharged. He returned to the Bank rising to serve as a manager during 44 years service in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. In 1920 he married Jessie Johannsen, sharing nearly 74 years together, having two children, five grandchildren and 13 great grandchildren. He returned to Gallipoli on the great pilgrimage of veterans in 1990 and used to say jokingly that he "would march on Anzac Day when I am the last Anzac left alive." Alas, although he marched to the end he was not quite the last.

CHARLES LOCK MM

We first heard about Gallipoli Veteran Charles Lock when the Portsmouth paper, *The News*, of 16 October 1996, carried a report of the celebrations of his 102nd birthday, a party attended by some 60 friends at the Ashley Manor Nursing Home, Shedfield. Sadly he died just over a month later, shortly before the arrival of his Gallipoli Association tie which at the funeral was placed upon his coffin.

Charles Lock, one of six brothers and four sisters, came from a farming family which moved from the Isle of Wight, first to Bishops Waltham where Charles was born, and then to Church Farm, Lavant, at the turn of the century. All the sons followed farming careers after attending Hurstpierpoint School where Charles excelled at cricket, including playing against an MCC team which included Conan Doyle, during which he scored 28. His memories of the first term were pretty grim, he was later to recall how being "shown round by some old boy in itself was pretty tough. All he seemed to want was to help with our Tuck box which he had carried into the crypt where all the boxes were. My mother had filled ours with a nice lot of goodies – jam, Shippam paste, biscuits and cake, a lovely lot. I think he wanted some of it. That was the beginning of my learning the hard way of life, only I did not realise it at the time."

At the outbreak of the war First World War, Charles together with his brothers Frank and Jack joined the Sussex Yeomanry. He enjoyed the Army but considered the compulsory Church Parades a bind. Sailing from Liverpool on the *Olympic* they arrived at Cape Helles in early October 1915. Subsequently Frank had his ankle shattered by a shell and was invalided home, Charles later recounting how pleased he was that his brother had been wounded as he knew that at least one of them would

return from the Peninsula. However he did survive the last weeks, including a bizarre incident when following one shell the air was filled with flying black legs. A dump containing waders had been hit.

He remembered the smell on the Peninsula until the end of his life, describing it as being like the smell of wet rags burning. For a while he was involved in mining operations, spending two hours underground and four off before returning for another stint. Above ground, while looking through a periscope he received some facial injuries and the loss of a tooth when it was shattered by a bullet. While resting out of the line they swam in the sea, while much time was spent removing lice, which they called "Jubee's", from their clothing. Lady March sent food parcels, those for the officers being supplied from Fortnum & Mason's. In the final days the Sussex Yeomanry saw service at Geoghegan's Bluff and Gully Beach before moving to V Beach from where they were finally evacuated.

Charles Lock subsequently served in Egypt and in Palestine, being awarded the Military Medal for "Bravery in the field" at Sheria, during the Battles of Gaza 1917. Commissioned in June 1918 in the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry he subsequently left the Army in 1919.

He went back to the family farm, later taking a tenancy of a farm at Storrington. He subsequently became responsible for the several thousand acres of the Warnford Estate belonging to his friend and golfing partner Rex Chester, until he retired in his seventies. As a lad while sheep herding on the Downs he had first played golf on a nine-hole course with a home-made club. Indeed he continued to play, and get round in 80 when he was 80 and was always happily talking about his games. His love of cricket remained with him and he enjoyed organising matches against the local farmers on the beautiful Warnford pitch. Charles Lock was always good company and had a wonderful sense of humour. He was a wonderful raconteur, always so interesting to listen to, especially about his early days in farming.

Charles Lock married Monica Watts from Arundel in 1924, indeed two of his brothers married sisters of Monica, so three brothers married three sisters. Mrs Lock died in 1983. They had two daughters, six grandchildren and eight great grandchildren.

We are most grateful to Charles Lock's daughter Mrs P.M.Gilbert-Harris, Jack Bartholomew of Chichester whose father John Bartholmew MC was a great friend and served with him at Gallipoli, and Anne Cox, Matron of the Ashley Manor Nursing Home for kind assistance with this Obituary.



Charles Lock, a photograph taken in 1931.

TOM EPPS

Tom Epps the last Gallipoli veteran from South Australia died on 26 February aged 99. Having put his age up he arrived at Anzac Cove with the 27th Battalion in September 1915 just before his 18th birthday and spent the next three months in trenches towards the northern end of the Australian line. Hit by a stray bullet in the foot and taken to the beach for treatment he later recalled that the injection hurt more than the bullet. On leaving Gallipoli he went to France to a cyclists' battalion, here he met up with his father, who had reduced his age so that he could go to war.

He was married to his wife, Ada Matilda, always known as Till, for over 70 years, they had three daughters and two sons, one of whom was killed in the RAAF during the Second World War, 12 grandchildren, 27 great grandchildren and two great, great grandchildren. In 1985 he was in London on 25 April, while in April 1990 he made the historic pilgrimage of veterans back to Gallipoli. His attendance at the Anzac Day parade in Adelaide continued right up until the end of his life.

We are grateful to Jenny Nairn (1676) of Largs North, South Australia, for providing information concerning Tom Epps.

GUS BRITTON MBE

Those, who over the years, have had reason to enquire with the Royal Navy Submarine Museum about submarine activity at the Dardanelles will be saddened by the death in July of Gus Britton. His real name was Ernest which he hated, the name "Gus" coming from the comic-strip character, Gus the Ancient Briton, during his days at HMS *Ganges* before the war. An ex-submariner, he served in submarines "following in my dear old Dad's footsteps," from 1941, carrying out 17 operational war patrols, mostly in the Mediterranean, then remained in submarines until he left the Navy in 1953.

He then pursued a varied and colourful life, including accompanying Commander Buster Crabbe in an unsuccessful attempt on the Tobermory gold, as a bar bouncer in Soho, a Redcoat and life guard at Butlins and a swimming and PT instructor at a girl's convent near Lille. He was a strong swimmer, holding Navy records, while aged 65 he swam the Solent and back to raise funds for the Submarine Old Comrades Association.

Gus Britton became involved in the Submarine Museum in its early days, and for many years right up until his death was the archivist. From his office he answered queries about submarines from all over the world. His knowledge was encyclopedic and his friendship so widespread that whenever there was any question about

submarines, the cry would go up: "Ask Gus, he knows everything and everybody." The Editor from his own experience of enquiries about submarines at the Dardanelles can confirm the veracity of this. He was a special person, a colourful character, who will be much missed, and quite irreplaceable.

VICTORIA CROSS AND GEORGE CROSS GALLERY

On 28 May HRH The Prince of Wales opened a new permanent exhibition at the Imperial War Museum devoted to the Victoria Cross and George Cross. Over 40 VCs and GCs are shown, together with personal mementoes relating to the deeds of bravery for which the awards were made.

Among the exhibits are a fragment from one of the original ingots of bronze from which all VCs are cast; a 13-pounder field gun belonging to 'L' Battery, Royal Horse Artillery which took part in the famous action at Nery, France, in 1914 when three VCs were won; the medals of the double VC winner, Captain Noel Chavasse; the VC awarded posthumously to sixteen-year-old Boy 1st Class Jack Cornwell, who despite his injuries remained at his gun during the Battle of Jutland; the first George Cross to be announced, awarded to Thomas Alderson of Bridlington in 1940 for his bravery in rescuing victims from bombed buildings; the George Cross awarded to Lieutenant Robert Davies, who helped to save St Paul's Cathedral from destruction during the Blitz by removing an unexploded bomb; the first VC to be awarded in the war against Japan, won in Burma by an Indian soldier, Havildar Parkash Singh; the medals and flying log books of Wing Commander Leonard Cheshire; a revolver carried by Violette Szabo, a Special Operations Executive agent who was awarded a posthumous GC; and a jacket worn by another SOE agent, Odette Sansom, while imprisoned by the Gestapo, along with her GC and other mementoes.

Coverage of heroism in more recent times includes the uniform worn by Major George Styles, a bomb disposal officer in Northern Ireland; and the beret worn by Colonel 'H' Jones of the 2nd Battalion, The Parachute Regiment, who was awarded a posthumous VC for his actions during the Falklands conflict of 1982.

The only Gallipoli Victoria Cross exhibited is that awarded to George Drewry, see *The Gallipolitan* No 82 Winter 1996. This describes the presentation on loan of his Victoria Cross to the Museum by Merchant Taylors' School. Also exhibited is a sword presented to George Drewry, a letter from him to his father in which he describes the landing on 25 April, and a copy of the *Daily Mirror* recording his heroism.

GALLIPOLI DAY LUNCHEON 1997

ADDRESS BY CAPTAIN AHMET ERDOGAN

The Lunch on 25 April was held in the splendid mess of the College of the Royal Army Medical Corps at Millbank, one of our guests being Captain Ahmet Erdogan, Naval Attache, The Embassy of the Republic of Turkey, London. We were delighted when Captain Erdogan gave a short address which we reproduce below.

We meet this day to commemorate an event 82 years past, when the strategy of the Western allies – the British and French Empires had an objective of a second front in south-east Europe to counter the stalemate of the Western Front and capture the Turkish Straits. The doorway to the objective being the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Gallipoli Peninsula the strategy. To implement and to oppose the strategy committed one million young men British, French, Australian, New Zealanders and Turks. You will have learned of the Western allies part in the campaign. I wish to tell you of the legend of Mehmetick – the Turkish soldier who fought at many campaigns and was inspired by a commander alongside and in battle with him – Mustafa Kemal (Ataturk).

In the words of Winston Churchill “This is one of the great campaigns in history. Think what Constantinople is to the east as London, Paris and Berlin, as one, is to the west. Constantinople has dominated the east, think what its fall will mean.” In the words of Ataturk “I do not order you to attack – I order you to die – in the time that passes before we die, other commanders and soldiers are ready to take our place. The 57th Regiment died! “All the soldiers fighting with me must know, we will not take one step back – this is our honoured duty – our failure to do our duty will cause the deprivation of our people for ever” 3 May 1915. The diary of Ataturk 14 – 15 May:

“The fighting at Bombasirt – the forces opposing us are but twenty-six feet from us in their trenches death is certain – our first trench is motionless, all dead. The soldiers of our second trench storm to the first trench – our soldiers are calm, death is three minutes away – no hesitation. Those who can read have the Holy Koran and prepare for paradise – Those who cannot read say their prayers. If hell is to be known we know it, we know it, we are outnumbered – hand to hand fighting you are dead or dying.”

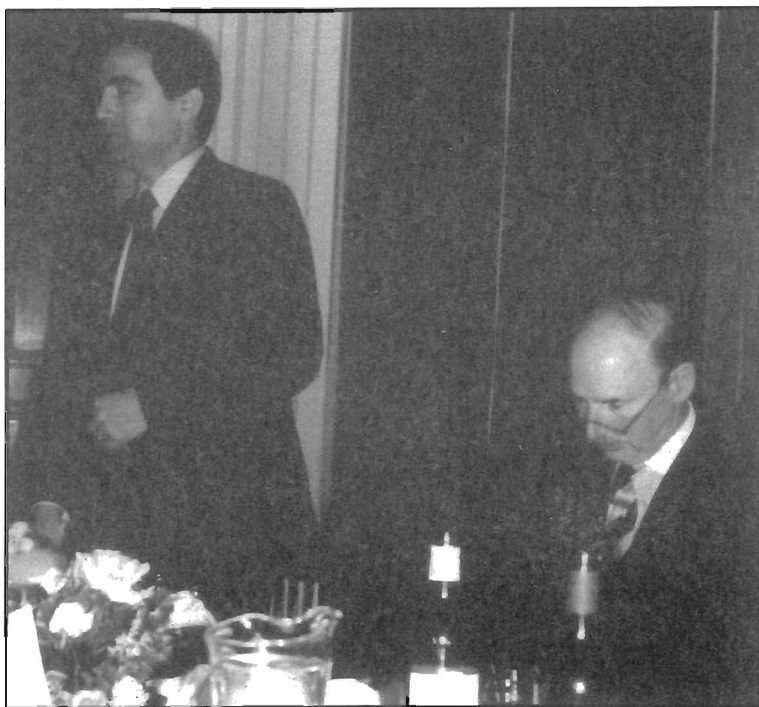
The qualities of the Turkish soldier held the day – they gave their lives for victory at Gallipoli. Gallipoli was 259 days of hell and of the half million Allied troops that landed half became casualties. The Turks suffered the same casualties. The Turkish army as defenders of the nation, assured its place in the history and the future of our country. Ataturk again:

“The Martyrs lying here – we commemorate you with respect and gratitude – Had you not been here and stretched your chests against steel castles, the straits would be trespassed, Constantinople occupied and our Homeland invaded.”

Ataturk in 1934 of the enemy:

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

Chairman, Members of the Gallipoli Association, Ladies and Gentlemen, this day honours the patriots of our countries. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to pay my respects to your patriots.



Captain Erdogan giving his address, the Chairman, Captain Christopher Fagan on right. David Saunders.

GALLIPOLI DAY CEREMONIES

For several members the day started very early, indeed at dawn when they attended the service at the RAAF Remembrance Stone in Battersea Park. Here several hundred, mostly young Australians and New Zealanders had gathered. Our own wreath was laid by Tom Miles.

Later, over a hundred were present at the wreath laying at the Gallipoli Memorial in St Paul's Cathedral, many then made their way to Whitehall for the service at the Cenotaph and then to a packed Westminster Abbey. Afterwards members and friends moved to the College of the Royal Army Medical Corps for lunch. Sadly, this was the first Gallipoli Day when we were not honoured by the presence of a Veteran of the Campaign.



Some members of the Gallipoli Association marching in Whitehall. Shirley Saunders.

From elsewhere we were pleased to receive reports of Gallipoli Day ceremonies at Edinburgh Castle, where Gavin Richardson (1077) laid a wreath on behalf of the Association, at Shaftesbury where John Freeman (1422) represented the Association, and at Chepstow where a wreath was laid at the Memorial in the town centre to Seaman Williams VC. The Royal Naval Association in Chepstow have kindly agreed to host the wreath laying as an annual event.

Also on the 25th, and reported to us by Derek and Esther Smith (1129) was an Anzac Day service at the Dallachy Strike Wing Memorial at Bogmoor, Morayshire. During the Second World War the Wing was part of Coastal Command and included squadrons from Australia and New Zealand. The Memorial at the entrance to the former airfield is shaped like a Beaufighter's tail and honours more than 70 aircrew lost on missions flown from Dallachy.

The service for the substantial congregation, which also included John and Pat Cameron, members of the Association from Stranraer at the other end of Scotland, was led by the Anglian Chaplain of RAF Lossiemouth and other local clergymen, while a Guard of Honour and Piper came from the RAF Stations at Lossiemouth and Kinloss. The address was given by Group Captain Peter Ilbery RAAF (ret'd) who flew from Dallachy during the war. He spoke of the origins of Anzac Day and the services held at Dawn throughout Australia and New Zealand. The Deputy Lord Lieutenant Lieutenant-Colonel G.S. Johnston OBE, TD, DL laid a wreath on behalf of Her Majesty The Queen, while among the other wreaths was a floral tribute from the Gallipoli Association.



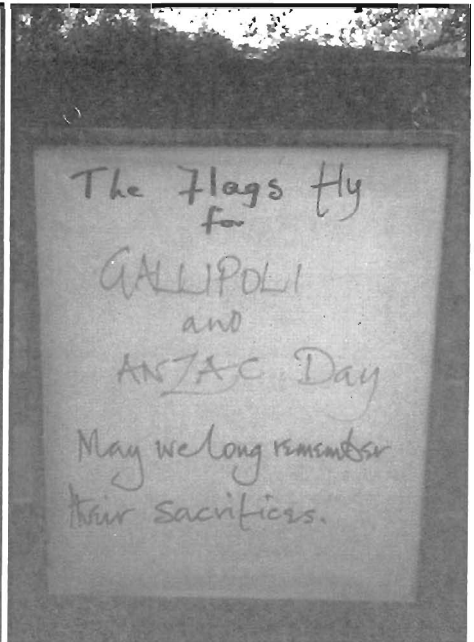
Derek Smith lays the Gallipoli Association wreath at the Dallachy Strike Wing Memorial. John Cameron.

On the Sunday following the 25th services took place at several venues. Tom Spring-Smyth (707) reported on the well attended service at Brockenhurst where he laid a wreath on behalf of the Association. One of the features of this occasion was the excellence of the Southampton Youth Brass Band, "their rendering of the Last Post and Reveille would vie with any Regular Army Buglers."

In East Anglia the Chairman Mrs E. Trafford, and Press Officer Mrs I. Ducker of the Norfolk Section of The Britain Australia Society, reported how the day started in Great Yarmouth when members of the Society and guests were welcomed in the magnificent Ball Room of the Town Hall by the Mayor. They were later escorted aboard the replica of the *Endeavour* which fired a cannon to mark the two minutes silence. After lunch a procession led by two bands and eight standard bearers marched from the Town Hall to the Church of St Nicholas for a Service of Commemoration for Anzac Day.

FLAG FLYING FOR GALLIPOLI DAY

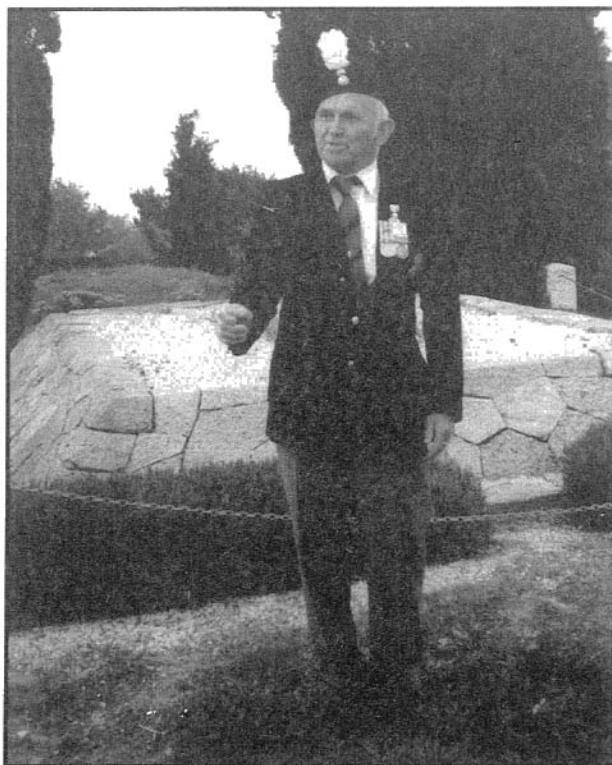
Sir John Lea of Hayling Island regularly flies flags on request, and in return for a donation to a charity, from the flagpole in his garden. Mrs Jennie Stringer, to whom we are most grateful, kindly asked for flags to be flown on Anzac Day, hopefully this can become an annual event. An event to be emulated elsewhere even.



GALLIPOLI DAY ON GALLIPOLI

Members of the Association were much in evidence on the Peninsula in April, especially those on the visit arranged by Major Huw (1256) and Mrs Jill Rodge (1257) of Dragon Tours whose guest lecturer was Nevin Anthony (0796), seen here on 25 April at the lone grave of Colonel Doughty-Wylie VC above V Beach.

Mrs Pat Evans (1674) sent an account of the tour, among whose many highlights was a cricket match at Shell Green. This to commemorate the Australians who played during the winter withdrawal in order to encourage the Turks to believe all was normal. She tells how attempts were made to lure a passing Australian into joining us, but was unwilling to risk us beating them. The day's honours went to Ulster, whose representative was later awarded the prestigious Gallipoli Cup, but despite the general hilarity we did not forget why we were there, and a toast was drunk to the boys of 1915 as we munched our Anzac biscuits.



Nevin Anthony will be accompanying the 1998 Dragon Tours visit to Gallipoli, from 21 to 29 April inclusive, including a boat tour of the Peninsula. Further details from Dragon Tours, Botcoet, 56160 Ploerdut, Morbihan, France.

GALLIPOLI MEMORIAL BURSARY 1997

RUPERT BARTHORP & RICHARD COATES

Gallipoli Day 1997 saw Officer Cadets Rupert Barthorp and Richard Coates from the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst struggling to find their feet at Dawn on Anzac Beach amongst approximately 3,000 young Australian and New Zealand travellers. We were in Turkey researching the 1915 campaign with support from the Gallipoli Memorial Bursary. On 19 June we presented our work to members of the Association and friends gathered at Sandhurst, and are now pleased to provide this short summary for a wider audience.

The focus of the trip was a ground study of two specific battles. Richard was concentrating on the 25 April 1915 landing by the First Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers at W Beach and Rupert upon the August Offensive, in particular the Northern breakout from Anzac by the 29th Indian Infantry Brigade in which the Gurkhas played a distinguished role. We approached the campaign from rather different viewpoints. Richard had studied the wider aspects of the campaign at university, this was an opportunity for both Richard and Rupert (who had read around the subject before leaving) to walk the ground and actually see the tactical problems which faced the junior commanders.

As mentioned we made some effort to do as much work as possible before we left for Turkey in our Spring Leave. This included excellent advice from the Gurkha's Museum in Winchester and the Fusilier's Museum in Bury. Once in Turkey we spent two nights in Cannakale orientating ourselves and looking at the museums there before moving onto the Peninsula. We spent 25 April attending all the national ceremonies which was quite an experience and during this we were lucky enough to meet members of the Association. We worked from a pension in Sedd-el-Bahr and through a combination of taxis, dolmuses and foot saw a great deal of the Gallipoli Peninsula in a week.

We walked the coast between all the Helles beaches working from S Beach around to what we think was Y Beach. It is still very difficult to locate things exactly but we are certain that we stood on Fusilier Bluff having found everywhere. This route demonstrated the difficulties faced by the landing forces. It also opened up an opportunity for us to appreciate the opportunities that were missed using our limited military experience and that vital historical tool, hindsight. The potential of Morto Bay was ignored and the Lancashires as a result landed at one of the best-prepared defensive positions around Helles. Richard sat in one of the Turkish trenches which are still discernible. The waterline is less than fifty metres distant but they are twenty metres above the sand up a steep scramble. From this machine-gun position they would have looked directly into the landing boats and the reason for the horrendous casualties and the "Six VCs before breakfast" is clear. We then made the

trek up Gully Ravine and down the spine of the peninsula via Krithia which simply emphasised the unfortunate decision to land at the Cape where high ground faced the beaches rather than at Morto Bay with its direct route to the farm land beyond.



Officer Cadet (now Second Lieutenant) Rupert Barthorp (left) and Officer Cadet (now Second Lieutenant) Richard Coates (right) with HM Ambassador to Turkey at the French War Cemetery, Morto Bay. A photograph taken by the wife of the Australian Defence Attache for southern Europe.

In the northern area we tramped up many hills especially when we followed the route taken by the Gurkhas in August up the Aghyl Dere to attack Hill Q. The difficulties facing them were clear. The ground is treacherous and poorly mapped. This was compounded by a lack of reconnaissance, a failure to take account of the condition of the men after months of campaigning, and inadequate logistic support for an attack of this size and duration. The Gurkhas' own determination meant that they took the summit of Hill Q but without immediate support they were soon driven off. The planning and preparation of the assault limited the chances of its success.

We learnt a great deal from the tour of the Gallipoli Peninsula, both academic and in the appreciation of the ground which will aid us with our professional studies. We would both like to visit again in the future, perhaps combining a battlefield tour with adventure training for our soldiers. Since the trip we have written essays for the Academy and provided an article for the Sandhurst journal, written articles for regimental journals and given presentations to officer cadets from our company and to the Association. We would both like to thank the Gallipoli Association for the opportunity that the bursary offered.

GALLIPOLI MEMORIAL BURSARY 1998

The Memorial Bursary for 1998 has been awarded to Britannia Royal Naval College Dartmouth and two cadets will visit the Peninsula early in 1998. On their return a presentation will be given to the members and friends of the Association in London, at the Admiralty on a date in May to be announced in the Winter *Gallipolian*.

R.N.D. – A NEW JOURNAL

A member of the Gallipoli Association, Len Sellers (1155) will be well known to many as the author of the highly acclaimed *Hood Battalion* about which we carried a review in *The Gallipolian* No 78 Autumn 1995. This was quickly followed by *For God's Sake Shoot Straight* and more recently *Shot in the Tower*. In his retirement from the police force Len Sellers has now commenced the production of a new journal – *R.N.D. Royal Naval Division* “a small idea which slowly took shape and its blossoming has resulted in issue number 1.” Indeed shortly before *The Gallipolian* was completed number 2 arrived.

R.N.D. is published quarterly in an A4 format. We are told that the two issues contain no fewer than 46,708 words, while in addition there are numerous illustrations and maps, some in colour. It will clearly build into a formidable source of reference for those seeking information regarding the Royal Naval Division.

The articles in the first two issues have included one on the R.N.D. Depot at Crystal Palace as reported in the *Crystal Palace District Advertiser* during the autumn of 1914. The official reports of the landings at Sedd-el-Bahr and Kum Kale in March 1915 make especially interesting reading, while a modern incident, a visit to Gully Ravine by Len Sellers himself confirms what many feel about that part of the Peninsula, it is a very special part of the battlefield. Among non Gallipoli articles is a major one concerning the R.N.D. on the Ancre in 1918, and the start of a roll of the officers who died while serving with the Division.

R.N.D. is available on subscription at £12.00 per two issues from Len Sellers, 17a Bellhouse Road, Eastwood, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex, SS9 5NL.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL CHARLES KENNEDY CRAUFURD-STUART CVO, CBE, DSO

LIEUTENANT COLONEL J.I. CRAUFURD-STUART

Charles Kennedy-Craufurd-Stuart was a descendant of the Craufurds of Baidland and Ardmillan, his lineage going directly back to 1068. It is believed that his ancestor, Chief Thorlongus, was driven from his lands in Northumberland by William the Conqueror and took refuge with King Malcolm Canmore of Scotland who befriended him. On the Stuart side of the family, it is probable that Charles was descended from the Royal Stuarts of Scotland through his great-grandfather Lord Castlereagh but this is not proven.

Charles was the eldest of four children and grew to be a lofty six foot two. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School where he showed a considerable talent for music and later published two songs. At the age of 18, he went into his father's business on the London Corn Exchange but the City did not appeal to him. His chance for an adventurous life came when the South African War broke out in 1898 and he volunteered to join the army and was commissioned into the Manchester Regiment.

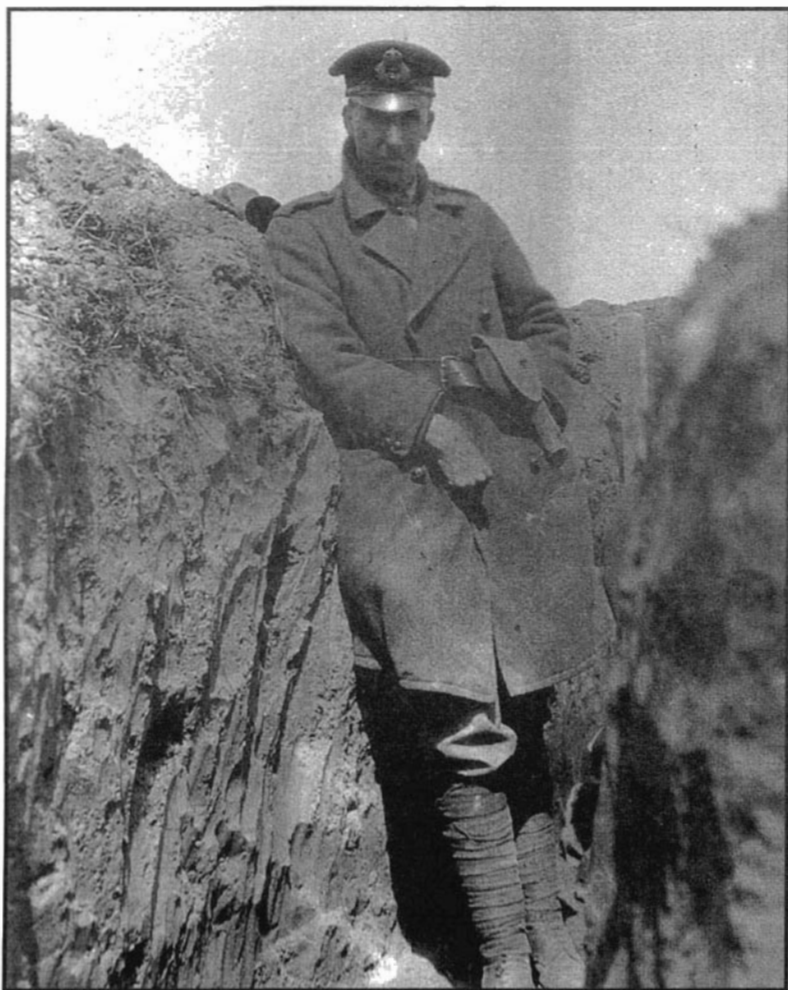
In this Campaign, he distinguished himself, receiving the campaign medals and being Mentioned in Despatches. In 1902 he transferred to the Indian Army and joined the 21st Cavalry (Daly's) later Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry and saw service on the North-West Frontier. Although no "ladies man", he was much in demand and cut a very fine figure in his cavalry mess kit. Having avoided being ensnared by the ladies, he transferred to the 10th Baluch Regiment for several years, mostly on the North-West Frontier. During this time he perfected his knowledge of Pushtu and Urdu.

He then went to serve with the Burma Military Police in Upper Burma, remaining in Myitkyina until 1914. Desperate to be involved in the war against Germany he managed to return to Great Britain and obtained a commission in the Royal Marines who had suffered severe casualties in the first weeks, and was posted to the Hood Battalion of the Royal Naval Division.

In 1915 the Hood Battalion sailed for the Mediterranean where after the diversionary actions in the Gulf of Saros they landed at W Beach on 29 April. During the Second Battle of Krithia on 6 May their commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Quilter, was killed as he led his men into battle, Charles Kennedy-Craufurd-Stuart replacing him. During the great attack on 4 June, when so many of the Royal Naval Division fell, he was badly injured by a shot through the jaw. Charles Lister who also served

with the Hood Battalion wrote to his father in late June 1915, saying:

“Stuart, by the way, who took Quilter’s place, may be coming to see you. He is a charming fellow and a fine officer, and, while he will have little to tell you about me, he will be able to yarn to you about *les faits et gestes* of the 2nd Brigade and the battalion in general.”



Lieutenant Colonel Charles Kennedy Crauford-Stuart at Gallipoli.

Charles eventually recovered from his wounds but was declared unfit for further active service. In 1916, he did a spell as Commissioner with the Egyptian army in the Bahr el Gazal and the following year he was fortunate enough to be selected to accompany Lord Reading, the newly appointed Ambassador to Washington, as his

Military Secretary. For the next two years his work was mainly connected with arms supplies to Europe and fund raising for the Allied cause. Some unfriendly gossip attached to Colonel Craufurd-Stuart during his stay in Washington, it being asserted that at a private dinner he made disparaging remarks about conditions in the White House, though on investigation this was unfounded. In December 1919, he married an American, Amelia Rumsey Wheeler, of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company and, in 1921, they accompanied Lord Reading to India on his appointment as Viceroy.

In his capacity of Military Secretary, Charles was a great success particularly with all the Rajah's, the Viceregal staff and provincial Governors. He was already an interpreter in Pushtu the language of the North-West Frontier and spoke fluent Burmese and Yunnanese. For relaxation, he played polo with some of the finest players in the world so, with his wealthy wife and liberal expense account life was certainly good.

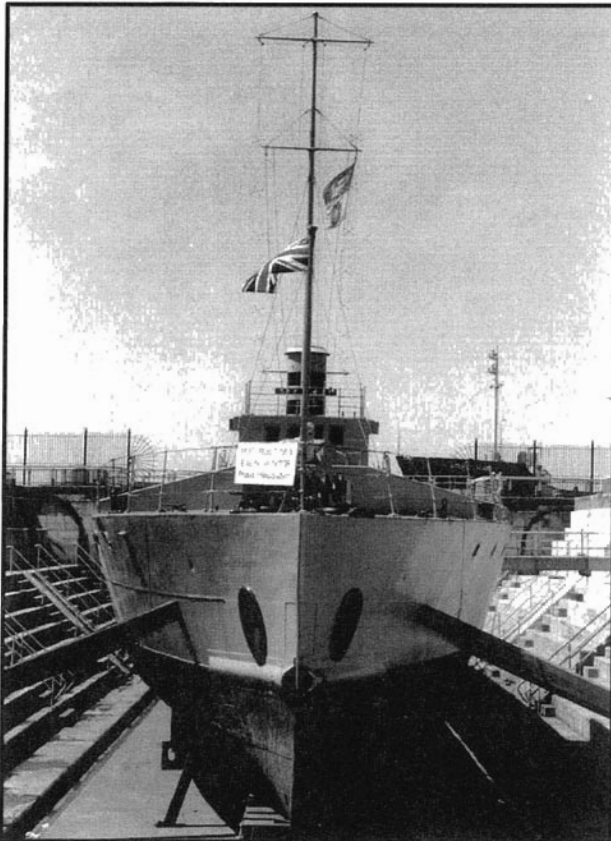
In 1924, his role as Military Secretary came to an end and he was appointed to command the Burma Rifles at Maymyo, Central Burma. He and his wife considered life in this beautiful hill station not far from Mandalay to be their happiest posting. They returned to Folkestone and retirement in 1928. Sad to relate, from then on things went wrong. The great economic "crash" in the United States meant that money from Wheeler Enterprises dried up. Then his wife developed a lingering cancer and died in 1939.

Paradoxically, the threat of invasion a year later was a temporary salvation and he joined the Home Guard being appointed Commandant of the Cinque Ports' Battalion. Once again he was in uniform and in his element. Alas, on 22 August 1942 he was killed outright during an air-raid. He would not have wanted to die in any other way, in the Service of his country to the end. A man of immense courage, very generous and with an enormous zest for life, he would have hated to sink into useless old age. At his funeral, the Church was crowded with representatives from all walks of life and he lies in peace, in the Hawkinge Cemetery, high on the cliffs over-looking the sea.

* Authors Note: In 1921, when I was six, my mother died leaving a family of seven children. My father, who had served in the Boer War with the Gloucestershire Regiment, was now Private Secretary to Charles Kennedy-Craufurd-Stuart, who with his wife Amelia, adopted me. They had no children of their own. I subsequently pretty well lost touch with my family, and later by Deed Poll changed my name from John Irwin de la Hey to Craufurd-Stuart. Thanks to my Guardian's kindness I was educated at Uppingham and Sandhurst, and joined the Somerset Light Infantry and later the 1st Gurkha Rifles with whom I served in Waziristan during the Faquir of Ipi operations and later in the Western Desert and Burma in the Second World War.

M33 *MINERVA* IN NEW HOME

In *The Gallipolian* No 83 Spring 1997, we reported upon both a setback and the progress being made with the restoration of Monitor M33, later HMS *Minerva*, at Portsmouth. On 23 April she was moved to No 1 Dry Dock alongside the Royal Naval Museum at the Portsmouth Historic Dockyard, and just yards away from HMS *Victory*. Although not yet ready to be open to the public nevertheless good views can be obtained from the surrounding walkways. Newspaper reports of the move were under such headings as *New Home for Gallipoli veteran*, *Lucky Warship awaits revamp* and *Minerva's the young Turk of the dockyard*. Members requiring more information on *Minerva*, or wishing to make a visit during the next three years or so of re-fitting, are encouraged to contact Brian Wines MBE, the restoration supervisor, M33 (Minerva), c/o Royal Naval Museum, HM Naval Base, Portsmouth, 01705 722508.



Photograph P. Lawton.

THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS MUSEUM

STUART W. ALLAN (CURATOR)

On 7th April 1997, the refurbished and extended Gordon Highlanders Museum in Aberdeen was officially opened by HRH The Prince of Wales, last Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment. The opening was the culmination of a huge effort to preserve and enhance the Museum which began in 1994 when the amalgamation of the Regiment itself placed the Museum in jeopardy. With the Ministry of Defence unwilling to support two Museums for the new Regiment, The Highlanders (Seaforth, Gordons and Camerons), despite the huge part of Scotland now designated as Highlanders country, the prospective closure of the Aberdeen museum would have left nothing of the heritage of the Gordon Highlanders its home country in the North East of Scotland. Unwilling to accept such damage to the heritage of the North East, the Regimental Trustees stepped in to save and develop the Museum. A fund-raising appeal raised over £1,000,000. Much of this sum came from companies, trusts and agencies, but a significant proportion from private donations by those many people in the North East and beyond who were not prepared to stand by and allow the story of this famous old Regiment to be lost. In addition, the museum was successful in obtaining substantial financial support from the Heritage Lottery Fund.

The remarkable sum raised allowed the Regimental Trustees to purchase the museum premises (a historically significant building in itself) from the Ministry of Defence, to set aside a capital sum to offset running costs, and to develop the museum by extending the building into one capable of attracting visitors with high quality exhibitions and facilities. Construction of a new building linked to the existing 'B-listed' house was carried out by Sir Robert McAlpine Ltd from August 1995 to March 1997 and new exhibitions were installed with the design input coming from the National Army Museum in London. The result is a museum which boasts immaculate visitor facilities including a tea room, gift shop, audiovisual theatre, conference facilities and beautiful gardens, in addition to striking new exhibitions. Conservation and security have also been taken to a high level, with airconditioned and well-defended stores and display areas.

The proud history of the Gordon Highlanders spans over two hundred years of service throughout the world. The compelling story is brought to life in displays of the best of the Regiment's collection ranging from relics associated with the raising of the original recruits in 1794 by the Duchess of Gordon, to twelve of the nineteen Victoria Crosses won by officers and men of the Regiment. These treasures are supported by interactive and audiovisual displays, handling exhibits and striking scenes of Gordons at war in life-size and scale reconstruction. Fine and decorative art are strongly represented in the Museum, with the Regiment's fine collection of paintings, silver and china, displayed to particular effect in the recreated Officers' Mess setting.

The artistic element extends to the story of St Luke's, the listed building which houses the Museum, developed in the late nineteenth century by prominent Scottish artist Sir George Reid PRSA as his home and studio. A collection of Reid's work, including works painted at St Luke's, form an additional element to the displays. Indeed, the Museum offers a variety of attractions unusual in military museums. The gardens at St Luke's have been beautifully designed and laid out by museum volunteer Dr Tom Smith and will offer increasing interest to visitors as they mature. The "Duchess Jean Tea Room" provides high quality and home-made refreshments in an attractive and unusual setting. The tea room is already proving a success in attracting custom not only from Museum visitors, but from those who seek out the tea room for its own merits.

Significantly, the tea room, and the museum itself, are staffed by volunteers whose friendly enthusiasm ensure that visitors are well looked after. The Museum enjoys the support of some 90 volunteers who give of their time not only in supervising the public areas, but also in all aspects of the museum's activities including cataloguing and research, technical support and fund raising. The Gordon Highlanders Museum is also unique among Regimental Museums in Scotland in employing a professional curator. This post, with support from a full-time retail manager and part-time secretary, represents the job creation element which the scheme has produced, in addition to the work carried out by an array of local contractors in the development project.

The purpose of the museum is to preserve the heritage of the North East's famous local Regiment for the people of the area and beyond. The exhibitions have been designed with a strong educational theme demonstrating that the great reputation enjoyed by the Gordon Highlanders was no accident – that it was the result of the dedicated, professional, steady approach to the job in hand which was characteristic of the men of the Regiment, and indeed typical of the people of the Gordon country from where recruits traditionally were drawn.

An education service has been developed, involving local school teachers in the creation of a resource pack designed to benefit school visitors by linking the Regiment's story to curriculum requirements.

The Museum is a place of activity, housing as it does the Regimental office of The Highlanders (Seaforth's, Gordons and Camerons), the new Regiment of the North and North East of Scotland, and also the Regimental Association caring for the welfare of old Gordon Highlanders and their families. Functions, small conferences and meetings are also catered for, and the Museum will run its own programme of temporary exhibitions and evening lectures.

The staunch support of the people of the North East and beyond has resulted in the creation of a new tourist attraction, a facility for the local community, an education

centre, and a focal point for all parts of The Highlanders (Seaforths, Gordons and Camerons). The Gordon Highlanders, described in 1900 by Winston Churchill as "the finest Regiment in the world", now has a Museum worthy of its famous name.



Within the Museum is the Hamilton Room, seen here, Sir Ian Hamilton being one of the foremost Gordon Highlanders and an enthusiastic supporter of the Regimental Museum when it was first established during the 1930's. He was a popular and energetic Colonel of the Regiment from 1914 until he retired in 1939 aged 86. The portrait shows him as Commander of Third Brigade, Tirah Field Force, 1898, while the bust is by Sigismund Strobl 1932. Elsewhere is the jacket he wore at Majuba in 1881, cut open up the sleeve as he had been wounded in the wrist.



THE ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS ASSOCIATION

TOM BURKE

The 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers disembarked from a steam collier, the *River Clyde*, at V Beach off Cape Helles on the 25 April 1915. The Dubs suffered terrible losses, out of a Battalion strength of 25 Officers and 987 other ranks, what was left after 36 hours of continuous fighting was, one officer (Lieutenant Desmond O'Hara) and 374 other ranks. During the fighting the men did not receive any food. On 2 January 1916 when the Dubs left the Gallipoli Peninsula, of those who had stormed ashore from The *River Clyde* there remained at the final evacuation no more than 11 non-commissioned officers and men who had served continuously through the campaign. Lieutenant O'Hara from Co Ballincollig, Co Cork, having died on the 29 August 1915 from wounds received in action.

At Suvla Bay, in August 1915 the 6th and 7th (Service) Battalions of the Dubs suffered a similar fate as their comrades in the 1st Battalion. A famous Pals "D" Company of the 7th Battalion were made up mainly of Footballers from Dublin. With little ammunition, they were reduced to throwing stones at the Turks. The 6th and 7th Battalion of the Dubs were part of the 10th (Irish) Division which was the first Volunteer Division to be raised in Ireland. The Division served in Gallipoli, Salonika, and Palestine.

In total 269 Officers and 4508 Other Ranks died in the Great War. They served in every major theatre of the war on the Western and Eastern Fronts. They came from both Protestant and Catholic traditions and won 3 Victoria Crosses, they should have been awarded many more.

To keep the spirit and memories of these forgotten men alive, The Royal Dublin Fusiliers Association was set up in March 1995. Their first achievement was a series of lectures and an exhibition in the Dublin Civic Museum from November 1996 to March 1997. The Tanaiste, Irish Minister for Foreign Affairs, and The British Ambassador to Ireland were among a large gathering when the exhibition opened.

The Association publishes a Newsletter, appropriately named *The Blue Cap*, which

was the "Nickname" of the 1st Battalion. The 2nd Battalion were called "The Old Toughs". *The Blue Cap* was first published in February 1922, after the disbandment of the Regiment in June 1922 the publication ceased.

Members requiring more information about The Royal Dublin Fusiliers Association, the annual subscription is £Ire 5.00, are invited to contact The Secretary, The Royal Dublin Fusiliers Association, The Dublin Civic Museum, 58 South William Street, Dublin 2. Ireland. Telephone Dublin 01- 6794260 Tues to Sat.

Note: The term "*The Blue Cap*" being the name of the Battalion Magazine first published in February 1922, and, which is the title of the present association's newsletter, originates from the nick-name given to the 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers which was "Neill's Blue Caps". The Royal Dublin Fusiliers were originally known as the 102nd (Royal Madras) Fusiliers. On 26 September 1857, during the relief of Lucknow in India, the commanding officer of the 102nd (Royal Madras) Fusiliers, named General J.G. Smith Neill C.B., was killed. The rebel leader at Lucknow, Nana Sahib, ordered his men to "Kill all the men in the blue caps and dirty shirts". As a matter of interest, the nick-name of The Royal Munster Fusiliers is "The Dirty Shirts". The regimental motto of the Dublin Fusiliers is "Spectamur Agendo", – We are judged by our deeds.

FREYBERG VC MEMORIAL

COLIN HAGUE (1573)

Following the mention of Bernard Freyberg in the article Observation Hill *The Gallipolian* Spring 1997, readers may be interested to see the memorial plaque in St George's Chapel, Windsor.

The story of his daring swim at Bulair, to light diversionary flares, will be well known to members. However contrary to a widespread belief, it was not for this exploit that he won the Victoria Cross. Rather, he was awarded the first of four DSO's, three in the First, and one in the Second World War. The Victoria Cross was gazetted in December 1917 "For most conspicuous bravery and brilliant leading as Battalion Commander. —" This during the attack on Beaucourt when he was described by one of his men as being "a giant in stature, as strong as an ox, brave as a lion, yet gentle, kind —."

Bernard Freyberg was a New Zealander, his escutcheon bears the rather laboured motto "New Zeal and Honour." He served in the Hood Battalion RND at Gallipoli, and later commanded 88 Bde, 29 Division. In addition to the Victoria Cross and four Distinguished Service Orders, he was awarded the Croix de Guerre and was

Mentioned in Despatches on seven occasions. During his military service he was wounded nine times.

As my photograph, which is published by kind permission of the Dean and Canon of St George's Chapel, Windsor, shows, his civilian career was no less outstanding. He was never far from controversy, particularly during his service in the Second World War. A fine biography *Bernard Freyberg VC: Soldier of Two Nations* by his son, Paul Freyberg, was published by Hodder & Stoughton in 1991.



THE BLIZZARD SOME EXPERIENCES OF A FIELD AMBULANCE

ROBERT MURPHY

There has been a great deal written about the Gallipoli Peninsula, describing the Campaign and its many peculiar characteristics, but little has been said, at least in Eastern papers, about the disastrous blizzard which swept the Peninsula towards the end of November 1915, causing many thousands of casualties and untold suffering. It is concerning this last great trial in Gallipoli that I am about to write. The description must in no way be taken as a full one, because my observations are chiefly confined to the area of the Field Ambulance with which I was then working, in effect the front held by the 40th Brigade of 13 Division, in the vicinity of Chocolate Hill.

The Division, including the Field Ambulance had lost heavily in men and materials at Sari Bair in August and although there was not much fighting during September and October the line still had to be held by, and fatigues found from, a smaller number of men. This led to much hardship and the men were already tired when the blizzard struck. It dealt a staggering – but not final – blow to our men: fortunately for us, the enemy was even worse off and the effect for him was correspondingly severe.

At the beginning of November the weather was cool, with some frost in the mornings – a pleasant change after the great heat of the summer and one which brought about a welcome reduction in the number of flies. We all wondered what a Gallipoli winter would be like: some said it would be severe, others said not so bad as England, while still others said a mild one was the rule. While we considered these vague forecasts the month wore on and suspicious clouds began to appear in the sky. We tried to strengthen the roofs of our dugouts and pitched all our available tents for the sick.

On 25 November dark clouds closed in about us and sheet lightning could be seen on the horizon; next morning it was even more threatening and towards evening a thunder storm broke with bitterly cold winds and sleet. Within an hour our dug-outs were knee deep in water. We hung our few belongings from the roof and left them. The “thunder shower” continued through the night and all the next day. The whole camp was in flood – no dry place could be found even inside the tents. Men, suffering chiefly from exposure and exhaustion, began to pour in, some carried or helped by comrades, some on stretchers, while others actually crawled into the tents.

The place was crowded and no help could be obtained from neighbouring



Ambulances, their plight was the same as ours. Some patients were passed on to the Casualty Clearing Station on the Beach, but this soon became full and could take no more. An attempt was made to send casualties to the Hospital Ships that lay in the thick mist, far out at sea, unable to come nearer to land, but the tenders had no chance in such a sea and soon capsized. It became evident that the line of evacuation was cut and all patients would have to be kept on land until the sea calmed down.

The night was a terrible one, and on the morning of the 28th the ground was white with snow. Trenches were waist deep in icy water. Turks and British sat looking at one another on the parapets of their respective trenches. Firing had practically ceased. Many men died there from exposure. Five of our men found a wagon cover, pulled it over them for protection – all five were frozen to death by morning.

By this time the tents were full of frost-bitten and wounded men lying close together and on top of one another for warmth. The ground had become so soft that tent pegs would not hold so that from time to time tents fell down on the unfortunate occupants beneath, adding much to their misery. The small stream behind the camp was in high flood, occasionally dead, frozen bodies of Turks could be seen floating down towards the Salt Lake. The broad flat stretch of plain extending from the hills to the beach at Suvla was dotted with soldiers in ones and twos and threes, struggling towards the Field Ambulances, from which stretcher parties were sent out to bring in the worse cases. Hourly the Ambulances became more and more crowded with cases of all kinds, chiefly exposure, frostbite and pneumonia, many of whom died before they could be evacuated.

These conditions lasted for four days, followed by three days of severe frost. Roughly speaking the number of casualties caused by the blizzard was about equal to that of the battle of Sari Bair, running into several thousands. The largest number in the Ambulance on any one day was 800, although with extra tents our accomodation was intended for a maximum of 200. How our three cooks managed during those four days and nights was the wonder of all and to their untiring efforts in such desperate conditions, many men owe their lives.

Biographical Note: Robert Walpole Murphy OBE, MA, MD, was born in 1888 in Mountreath, Queen's County, Ireland, and started his career as Assistant Medical Officer in Middlesborough. In 1914 he volunteered for the RAMC and served in Gallipoli, and later in Mesopotamia where he was wounded. Invalided to Quetta he was appointed to the military hospital and Cadet College and married Maimie (Mary) Wigan, a volunteer (English VAD) nurse on his wards. He took part in the Afghan War of 1918 and was awarded the OBE "for valuable services rendered in the field." On return to Middlesborough he became a much loved family doctor. At the outbreak of the Second World War, when many younger doctors were called up, he played his part through service on Army Medical Boards, to industries on Teeside, and public health inspection of water supplies. As Zone Medical Advisor to the Home Guard he accompanied them on exercises and trained medical orderlies. In 1943, he was awarded the Long Service Medal of the British Red Cross Society, of which he was an Honorary Life Member. He died in January 1950 and is survived by two of four daughters, one of whom, Elinor Murphy, kindly made this account by her father available to us. We are also most grateful to John Freeman (1422) for first bringing this contribution to our attention.



JEWISH SOLDIERS AT GALLIPOLI

PATRICK GAREIPY (1323)

My roll of the Jewish Soldiers who died at Gallipoli was published in *The Gallipolian* No 82 Winter 1996. Since then various corrections and additions have been drawn to my attention, in particular by Martin Sugarman of the Association of Jewish Ex-Service Men and Women, and to Harold Pollins, to whom I am most grateful. The current corrections to the original list are given below followed by some additional casualties. Investigations are still continuing with a small number of others and will be reported upon in due course.

ABRAHAM, Private Frank should be FRANK, Farrier Corporal Abram (referred to as Abram Frank by Lieutenant Colonel Patterson, Commanding Officer of the Zion Mule Corps), No.288, Zion Mule Corps

The entry on page 24 concerning Private Abraham therefore needs to be moved to page 29 and amalgamated with the above.

FRANKS, 2nd Lieutenant Braham Alfred. A commemorative plaque, formerly in the Synagogue of the Tottenham Home for Aged Jews, is now at the AJEX Military Museum.

GLUCK, Private Leopold Joel, should be GLUCK, Private Leopold Joel, No.42, "A" Company, Main Body, 11* Battalion, A.I.F.

GOROMSKY, 2nd Lieutenant Alexander. He was actually a Sergeant Major (No.1) and had been appointed 2nd Lieutenant by Lieutenant Colonel Patterson, Commanding Officer of the Zion Mule Corps. He was never commissioned but, following a petition, his mother was granted an officer's pension for her son's death. He died of acute pancreatitis on H.M. Hospital Ship Dunluce Castle on September 11, 1915, and is apparently not commemorated by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (he is one of seven members of the Zion Mule Corps which this author is working to verify commemoration for by the Commission).

GOLDRING, Private Gordon should be GOLDRING, Private Montague Gordon (known as Gordon), No.140 "A" Company, 156 Battalion, A.I.F.

GOLDSACK, Private Alfred George. This man was not Jewish after all. Interestingly enough, his descendants were under the impression that the name *was* Jewish.

HAINS, Private Morris, No.2150, 3rd Battalion, A.I.F., was a member of the 6th Reinforcements

HALIMI, Private M., Zion Mule Corps, was No.131

HART, Lance Corporal Heruy, No.1354, 7th Battalion, A.I.F.7 was a member of the 2nd Reinforcements

JACOBS, Private Louis William, No.1772, 7th Battalion, A.I.F., was a member of the 4th Reinforcements

JUDELL, Quartermaster Sergeant Elias should be JUDELL, Quartermaster Sergeant Elias Max (known as *Lidy*), No.213, "B" Squadron, 9th Light Horse Regiment, A.I.F.

LAZARUS, Private Isaac, No. 1 578, 7th Battalion, A.I.F., was a member of the 3rd Reinforcements

LIGGI, Sergeant R. Was Liggo, R. and served as Legge, dying of wounds from Gallipoli on 18 January 1917 at Kantara

LYNES, Private Augustus, No.259, 18th Battalion, A.I.F., was a member of "A" Company, Main Body

MARKS, Private Alfred, No.1586, 1st Battalion, A.I.F., was a member of the 3rd Reinforcements

MARKS, Lance Sergeant Lionel, No.413, 13th Battalion, A.I.F., should be MARKS, Marcus Bernard (known as *Nello*), was a member of "D" Company

MITCHELL, Private Alan David, No.1323, 1st Battalion, A.I.F., was a member of "D" Company, 2nd Reinforcements

NORMAN, Sergeant Alfred, No.1303a, 4th Battalion, A.I.F., was a member of the 2nd Reinforcements

ROTTMAN, Private Jacob, Zion Mule Corps, should be ROTMAN No 363 who is buried at Lancashire Landing Cemetery.

SHERMAN, Private Godfrey John, No.206, 9th Battalion, A.I.F., was a member of "B" Company, Main Body

SIMON, Private Oscar, No.105, 9th Battalion, A.I.F., was a member of "A" Company, Main Body

WERINGOTT, Private Alexander (known as Alec), No.695, 13th Battalion, A.I.F., was a member of the Main Body

WEINGOTT, Private Samuel, No.127, 15th Battalion, A.I.F., was a member of "A" Company, Main Body

The following casualties are additions to the list published in *The Gallipolian* No 82 Winter 1996.

COHEN, Sergeant Ernest Henry Melmott (served as Ernest DRUMMOND), No.12/1048 Main Body, Auckland Battalion, N.Z.E.F. Son of L.H. Cohen, Darley Chambers, 156 King Street, Sydney. Killed in action 10 August 1915 and buried in Embarkation Pier Cemetery

COLLINS, Private Lionel
No.936, 2nd Battalion, A.I.F.

FUNKENSTEIN, Private Hemy
No.846, 2nd Battalion, A.I.F. 2nd (New South Wales) Battalion A.I.F. Died 2 May 1915.

GABRIEL, Private Frederick George
No.22, "A" Company, Main Body, 186 (New South Wales) Battalion A.I.F. Died 22 August 1915.

HOJEIN, Private Lauritz
No.268, 16th Battalion, A.I.F.

HOWITZ, Lance Corporal Maxwell
No.151, 15th Battalion, A.I.F.

JACOBS, Private Louis
No 2756 6th Highland Light Infantry (Territorials) Died 11 September 1915.

JACOBS, Able Seaman Lewis
No.J/4801, H.M.S. *Lord Nelson*, Royal Navy

A pupil of Stepney Jewish School whose home was 66c Stepney Green Buildings, Lewis Jacobs received a special recommendation in Vice-Admiral de Robeck's Despatch reporting the landing of the Army on the Gallipoli Peninsula, April 25-26. "He took his boat into V beach unaided, after all the remainder of the crew and the troops were killed or wounded. When last seen Jacobs was standing up and endeavouring to pole the cutter to the shore. While thus employed he was killed."

LIONE, Private Ernest Arthur

No.1552, 4th Reinforcements, 1st (New South Wales) Battalion AIF. Died 29 May 1915.

LOVEGUARD, Lance Corporal Cyril

No S/S1568 Army Service Corps Died of wounds 17 September 1915. Photo in Adler, M. 1922 *British Jewry Book of Honour*.

MARQUIS, Private Gordon

No.1577, 13th (New South Wales) Battalion A.I.F. Died 17 August 1915. From 1 Chestnut Street, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool

MOSS, Private Edward Elias

No.1585, 3rd Reinforcements, 4th (New South Wales) Battalion AIF. Died 8 August 1915. From 49 Cambridge Street, Stanmore, New South Wales.

ROUAH, Y.,

No.480, Zion Mule Corps (NOTE: This is one of the 7 members of the Zion Mule Corps whom this author is trying to verify with the Commonwealth War Graves Commission). Died of wounds 3 June 1915.

RUSSELL, Bugler Phillip Henry (served at Tibby WATTS)

No.661, "B" Company, 20th Battalion, A.I.F.

SASSOON, Second Lieutenant Hamo

Royal Engineers

Died of wounds 1 November 1915 aged 28 and buried at sea. Commemorated on the Helles Memorial.

SINGER, Private Samuel

No.1621, 3rd Reinforcements, 2nd (New South Wales) Battalion AIF. Died 25 July 1916 from wounds received at Gallipoli. From 49 Cambridge Street, Stanmore, New South Wales.

SNIDERS, Private Solomon

Royal Bucks Hussars.

Killed 21 August 1915. Photo in Adler, M. 1922 *British Jewry Book of Honour*.

SOLOMON, (Sullivan) Lance Corporal Harry

1st Border Regiment.

Killed 11 June 1915. Photo in Adler, M. 1922 *British Jewry Book of Honour*

STODEL, Private John (Jack)

8th Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment) Missing on 10 September 1915.

STRAUSS, Private Rudolph Armand

No.3325, 2/2nd (City of London) Battalion (T.F.) Died 13 November 1915 aged 21. Buried in Redoubt Cemetery. Son of Ben and Victorine Strauss, 2 Dalehurst Gardens, Hampstead, London.

WHITFELD, Sergeant Charles Stanley

No.1792. MSM. No 1792 4th (New South Wales) Battalion AIF. Died 17 April 1918 from wounds received at Gallipoli. From 78 Voord Street, Johannesburg, South Africa.

Since the original list was published in the Winter 1996 issue of *The Gallipolian* several photos and a great deal of information has come into the hands of the author, from official and historical sources as well as from family members. The author would greatly appreciate information not only on Jewish servicemen, but all servicemen who died at Gallipoli, or as a result of their service there. He would also be happy to provide information on specific servicemen who lost their lives at Gallipoli. Please write to me, Patrick Gareipy, 3966 Robin Ave. Eugene OR 97402, USA.

BOOK REVIEWS

ACROSS THE BAR

TOM CURRAN

Ogmios Publications 1994. 395 pages, 12 colour, 68 black & white illustrations, 25 maps. Price*.

The book, sub-titled *The Story of "Simpson" The Man with a Donkey: Australia and Tyneside's greatest military hero* is dedicated "For the folk of Tyneside, to show them what one of their sons did. And for the folk of Australia." Like its hero, the author of the book is a Tynesider, his father a shipyard painter. Like its hero the author worked his way round England, and Australia, before enlisting in the Royal Australian Army Medical Corps, with whom he was later to serve in Vietnam.

The author, in his own words, tells how

"In order to rescue Simpson from the dusty pages of history, and show him as he was, I have written this work as a biographical, non-fictional narrative, in keeping with Simpson's own non-conformist example. To this end I have re-created the occasional scene, with added dialogue. Such reconstructions have never been arbitrarily conceived, but are based on

either written, oral, historical or sociological testimony, the evidence for which can be found within the Acknowledgements, Footnotes and Bibliography.”

The opening chapters are concerned with John Kirkpatrick’s (he took the name Simpson when he enlisted in 1914) early life and family background in England, followed by others on his wandering years and in the Merchant Marine. The author then provides a very detailed account of the events at Anzac during the first weeks after the landings, interweaving it with information about John Simpson, who from 26 April until he was shot on 19 May carried wounded who were unable to walk down to the dressing stations. Colonel (later General Sir John) Monash was to write of him “that he knew no fear and moved unconcernedly amid shrapnel and rifle fire, steadily carrying out his self-imposed task day by day.”

The author concludes by saying:

“It says a great deal for the Australian character, that the people of Australia should have chosen for their national hero, not a successful general or admiral – not a Wellington, or a Nelson; nor a Napoleon, or a Frederick the Great – but a simple private soldier, and one who wasn’t awarded a single military medal.

Yet very few nations would have erected more statues to their hero. At the present time, throughout Australia, there are five statues honouring Simpson, the Man with the Donkey.”

This is a book that should be on the bookshelves of all those with an interest in the Gallipoli campaign. Well researched, and with plenty of illustrations and maps, it is a superb record to Simpson, who is also not forgotten in his home town of South Shields, where there is a monument to both his and his donkey’s immortal memory. *Across the Bar* will help ensure an even wider audience comes to hear of, and appreciate this unique story.

* Members wishing to purchase the book can do so by sending a bank draft to the value of \$40.00 (£20.00) to Ogmios Publications, PO Box 3100, Yeronga, Queensland 4104, Australia. This price is for despatch by economy airmail. The price for despatch by sea is \$35.00 (£17.70).

LEAVING ALL THAT WAS DEAR

J.DEVEREUX & G.SACKER

Promenade Publications 1997. 706 pages, 1,014 illustrations. £29.95 plus £5.00 post*.

This is a massive book in every respect, over 700 pages, measuring twelve inches by eight and a half inches, and weighing nearly three pounds. It concerns Cheltenham

and the First World War, with nearly 636 pages devoted to biographies of the fallen of the town, nearly 1,600 in all. The authors have undertaken an impressive amount of research, then the equally impressive task of publication, a model which others who write such memorial volumes must surely aspire, though possibly few will equal.

Sixty-three sons of Cheltenham were killed at Gallipoli, of which 22 serving with the 7th Gloucesters fell on the 8 August on the heights of Chunuk Bair when the Battalion was almost completely destroyed. Every officer and most NCO's being either killed or wounded, at the end of the day only 181 men remained alive and unwounded. One of these was Private William Hawkins who sadly was subsequently killed during the last hours of the final evacuation on 8 January.

Lieutenant-Commander Theodore Brodie of the submarine E-15 is remembered here, as is Lieutenant Ivor Forsyth-Grant who died apologising to the doctors for the trouble he was giving them, and is buried in Lala Baba Cemetery. Another officer casualty was Lieutenant James Grogan of the King's Own Scottish Borderers who is remembered each 4 June with an In Memoriam notice in *The Daily Telegraph*. One of the oldest officers to die at Gallipoli was Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Vanrenen, aged 52, of the 5th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers who was killed at the head of his men on the Kiretch Tepe Ridge. Previously he had served with the Malay State Guides.

There are some unusual casualties, though not Gallipoli. A Sergeant Major killed while attempting to imitate playing the violin with a rifle and poker in the mess, and Captain Francis Izard murdered during the Singapore Mutiny of 1915. Private Valentine Fry was more fortunate than the others in the book. He was reported as "missing with no hope of being found alive" and subsequently his name was inscribed on the Cheltenham War Memorial. However he had only been wounded and taken prisoner, and was able to gaze at his name until his death in 1977 aged 81.

* Promenade Publications, PO Box 407, Cheltenham, GL53 7ZB.

FROM DUNTROON TO THE DARDANELLES

JUDITH INGLE

Published by the author 1995. 319 pages, 109 illustrations, 6 maps. .

The author, whose father was killed during the Japanese invasion of Singapore, has written this memoir of her uncle, William Henry Dawkins the first officer of his Company to be killed. His grave marker in Beach Cemetery is incorrect with its date of 20 May, it should read 12 May.

Lieutenant Dawkins was just 22, and had been a cadet at Duntroon where at the outbreak of war he occupied the highest place in his class. He was subsequently posted to No 2 Field Company of Engineers and landed early on the morning of 25 April. One of his tasks was to sink tube wells, and thus establish a good water supply

system, for both men and the numerous mules brought ashore to provide transport. Charles Bean reported how "A most useful water service had been completed, when, on May 12th the gallant Dawkins went out to cover one of his pipes. The first shell of the day burst low in front of him and he was killed."

The author had access to a treasure trunk of material, letters, notebooks, diaries, which had been kept by William's mother, and which the author first had access to in the late 1980's. We are fortunate that she did, and not only that, had the fortitude to bring it together in this book, which is now in its second edition, and which we commend to members. Perhaps others with similar archives to hand will be encouraged to follow this fine example, though for the sake of library shelves can we make a plea to authors for a more modest size than the A4 adopted here?

Soft cover edition available from J.A.Ingle, 124B Liverpool Road, Islington, London, N1 0RE at £20.00 including postage.

TUMULT IN THE CLOUDS

NIGEL STEEL & PETER HART

Hodder & Stoughton 1997. 382 pages, 35 illustrations, map. £20.00.

The same team, both members of the Gallipoli Association, who gave us *Defeat at Gallipoli* published by Macmillan in 1994 have combined to write about the British experience of the war in the air, 1914-1918. In addition to published work they have drawn extensively on the written and oral archives of the Imperial War Museum, where both work, to produce this fine account. This account strong on personal experience linked by well researched supporting text, provides readers with an excellent resume of this often overlooked part of the conflict.

One would have liked to have seen more included about air operations over other fronts than just the Western. Even Gallipoli is barely mentioned, and clearly there is an opportunity here for research and hopefully an authoritative book as the end result.

THE LAST ANZACS

TONY STEPHENS

Allen & Kemsley 1996. 96 pages, 63 illustrations, map. Price *

One might well ask why didn't we do something similar in respect of our last Veterans? For here, following introductory chapters, is an excellent biographical record of almost all those special band from Australia and New Zealand who served at Gallipoli and who were still alive in 1995. Seventeen in all, the youngest 98, the oldest 104, each superbly photographed by Steven Siewert, while for most there is also a photograph from their service days.

Several other veterans refused to be included, one declined to be interviewed because

he refused to wear a hearing aid. Another because he would never speak about the wars, yes, wars, for after Gallipoli and the Western Front he was taken prisoner by the Japanese in the Second World War.

This is a lovingly produced and illustrated book, a fine tribute to all those who survived and lived long and happy retirements, one refusing to move into a nursing home because "they are full of old people." The book also provides a poignant reminder of all those much less fortunate and who did not return from Gallipoli.

* The publishers have kindly offered copies of the book at a heavily discounted price of AUD \$49 by economy Air Mail, or Sea Mail at AUD \$39. Orders by credit card (Visa, Mastercard, American Express or Diners) or international post office money order to Allen & Kemsley Publishing, Suite 336, 656 Military Road, Mosman, NSW 2088, Australia.

COLLINGWOOD MEMORIAL 4 JUNE

There was an even larger gathering than usual on 4 June at the Collingwood Memorial on the downs to the east of Pimperne, Dorset. The ceremony was ably organised once again by Roy Adam, seen here in the photograph standing next to the Army officer, whose father served in the Royal Naval Division. Others laying wreaths included Lord Freyberg (right) Captain Annand VC, whose father fell on 4 June while serving with the Collingwood Battalion (4th from right) and David Saunders of the Gallipoli Association (6th from right).



Photograph Shirley Saunders.

INFORMATION PLEASE

Chanak & Gallipoli 1919-1923: Ibrahim Aksu, a member of the Association, is seeking information in the form of memoirs, photographs and regimental records concerning the Allied occupation of Chanak and Gallipoli 1919-1923. He would be interested in corresponding with anyone with a similar interest. His address is Ogretim gorevlisi, 18 Mart Universitesi, Egitim Fakultesi, 17100, Canakkale, Turkey.

Poetry & Prose: Omer Cakir is a Research Assistant in Canakkale studying the Gallipoli campaign in the poetry and prose of Turkish literature. He is also interested in the literature of Australia, France, Great Britain and New Zealand and wishes to make comparisons with the Turkish literature. He is anxious to make contact with others interested in this subject. Those who can assist should write to him at the Dept of Turkish Language & Literature, 18 Mart Universitesi, Egitim Fakultesi, Turk Dili ve Edeb. Bolumu, 17100 Canakkale, Turkey.

Naval Gunfire at Gallipoli: Can members contribute information on the naval bombardments at Gallipoli, or suggest sources of information to Major Tom Dixon RD, RA (V), 13 Blenheim Road, St Alban's, Hertfordshire, AL1 4NS. who is writing a history of naval gunfire support.

Darts at War: Patrick Chaplin is undertaking post-graduate research into the social history of darts and has turned his attention to the part played by the game during this century's conflicts. Dart-playing members, or those with memories and stories about playing darts, the serious and the not so serious, during their service life are asked to contact Patrick Chaplin at 50 Norfolk Road, Maldon, Essex, CM9 6AT.

T.C. Bridges: The Editor has recently purchased *On Land and Sea at the Dardanelles* written by T.C. Bridges and published by Collins, circa 1918. Although it is a boys' story book illustrated with line drawings there are also 13 photographs. Some of these will be familiar to members as they have been used elsewhere, like that of V Beach from the *River Clyde*. Has anyone information about the author?

Salonica 1915-1918: A number of units which served at Gallipoli later moved to Salonica. Alan Wakefield (1495) is researching the campaign and hopes to present as complete a picture as possible of what it was like to serve in Macedonia during the First World War. He needs to consult personal documents – diaries, notebooks, photographs etc and is anxious to hear from anyone with knowledge of such material. Write to 40B Chicle Road, Cricklewood, London, NW2 3DD.

Peter Holloway, Swn Y Nant, Rowen, Conwy, LL32 8YP is seeking information on the 7th Highland Light Infantry at Gallipoli and especially his great uncle Lieutenant George Weller, kia on 12 July 1915. Any help would be greatly appreciated.

GALLIPOLI AT SANDWICH

John Holland-Hobbs (1734), who is National Secretary of the British Army Association, had the inspiration to arrange a small permanent display in the Heritage Centre at the redundant St Peter's Church, Sandwich, concerning local men who served at Gallipoli. The photograph by Albert Gearing shows the panel which includes both photographs and information regarding those who did not return.

Three of the casualties occurred before the landings on 25 April. Leading Seaman George Wellard, who had joined the Royal Navy aged just 15, had seen seven years service when HMS *Agamemnon* was hit by Turkish fire on 10 February. Barely a month later and on board the same ship First Class Boy Walter Mockett was a further casualty. Frederick Taylor died during the naval bombardment of 18 March as he occupied his post as range finder in the foretop of *Inflexible*, a position in which he had previously served at the Battle of the Falklands.

Lieutenant Arthur Tisdall VC killed in action on 9 May 1915 is remembered, his father was the Vicar at nearby St George's Church. Others from the Royal Naval Division and Royal Marines who became casualties included Joseph Bax, Morris Curtin, John May, Thomas May and James Moxham during May, while Philip Jermain, James Sutcliffe and H. Reay were all killed during the June fighting. Reginald Goodwin died of wounds in October.

Frederick Harlow who enlisted in the Royal Engineers on 31 May married Hilda Spicer of Sandwich shortly before he sailed for the Dardanelles in October, he was to die in early December from wounds received there. Robert Bennell who served with the 17th New Zealand Rifles was wounded during the May fighting, but returned from Malta to the Peninsula where he was killed on the slopes of Sari Bair during early August.

Members wishing to visit St Peter's, or learn more about the exhibit and those remembered should contact John Holland-Hobbs, 6 Burch Avenue, Sandwich, CT13 0AX.



F. G. Taylor



J. F. Moxham



R. M. Goodwin

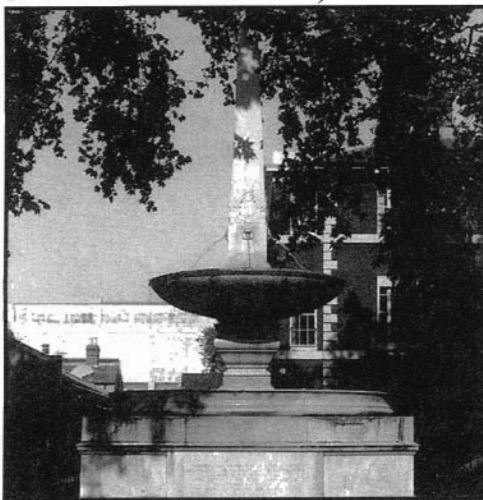


ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION MEMORIAL

Hidden away at the eastern end of the Royal Naval College Greenwich, is a very important memorial fountain, one designed by Sir Edward Lutyens in memory of the Royal Naval Division. Originally it stood on the Horse Guards Parade at the corner of the Admiralty, and when it was unveiled on 25 April 1925, Winston Churchill said:

“Everyone, I think, must admire the grace and simplicity of this fountain, which the genius of Lutyens has designed. The site is also well chosen. Here, under the shadow of the Admiralty building, where, eleven years ago, the Royal Naval Division was called into martial life, this monument now records their fame and preserves their memory. Their memory is thus linked for ever with the Royal Navy, whose child they were, of whose traditions they were so proud, and whose long annals, rich with romantic and splendid feats of arms contain no brighter page than theirs.”

Early in the Second World War the memorial was placed in store where it remained until 1951 when it was erected at its present location and rededicated. Alas few know of the existence of the memorial, fewer still manage to see it, however moves are afoot which hopefully will result in the memorial being brought back from obscurity to an honoured place in central London. A small working group is being established, on which the Gallipoli Association will be represented, and we will be pleased to report on progress in future issues of *The Gallipolian*. Meanwhile if you would like more information, perhaps had a relative who served in the RND, even contributed to the previous RND Memorial Fund, please write to Len Sellers, 17a Bellhouse Road, Eastwood, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex, SS9 5NL.



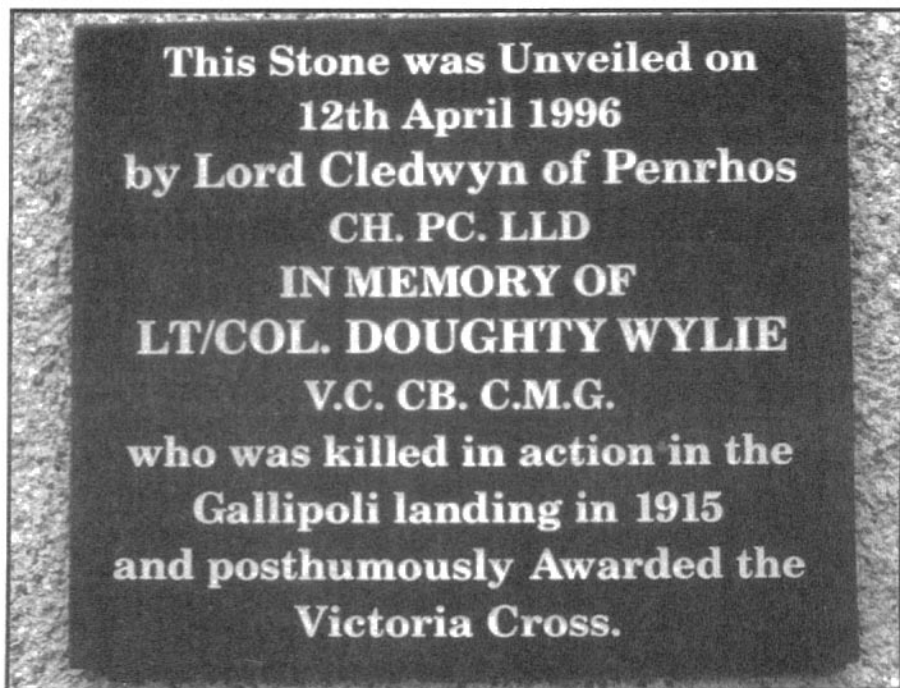
Royal Naval Division. Royal Naval College Greenwich.

THE CYBI HALL & LIEUTENANT COLONEL DOUGHTY-WYLIE VC

During the bleak years of the 1930's depression Holyhead on Anglesey was a particular black spot. In 1932 the Holyhead Unemployed Association was formed, and in 1934 while staying locally with friends, Mrs Doughty-Wylie, widow of Colonel Doughty-Wylie VC heard of their needs. She donated £650 to the Association in order they could build a club, her only request being that two memorial foundation stones should be part of the property. One to her late husband, the other to Captain John Fox Russell VC who had been killed in Palestine in 1917.

By the 1980's the building had sadly fallen into disrepair, and the memorial stones so badly eroded that the inscriptions were no longer legible. In the spring of 1996, the culmination of much hard work saw the building completely refurbished, including restoration of the memorial plaques which are situated either side of the main entrance. Inside are photographs of the heroes.

We are most grateful to Jeffrey Evans and C. Manning, both of Holyhead, for keeping us informed of progress with this marvellous project and the Doughty-Wylie connection, and for providing photographs and historical material.



THE GURKHA STATUE

The Gurkha Brigade Association Trust which represents all Gurkha Regiments, both past and present, is erecting a Statue of a Gurkha Soldier in Whitehall as a permanent memorial of Gurkha service to our Nation. Gurkha soldiers having been laying down their lives in the service of the British Crown since 1815, with the East India Company, the Indian Army, and the British Army. The Gurkha soldier has proved to be the most constant friend and ally that Britain has ever known.

“Bravest of the brave, most generous of the generous, never had a country more faithful friends than you.”

The statue, one and a half times life size, will be unveiled in December. Members wishing to make a donation to the Appeal should send to The Gurkha Brigade Association Trust, PO Box 167, Fleet, Hants, GU13 0GQ.

MYSTERY MEDALLION

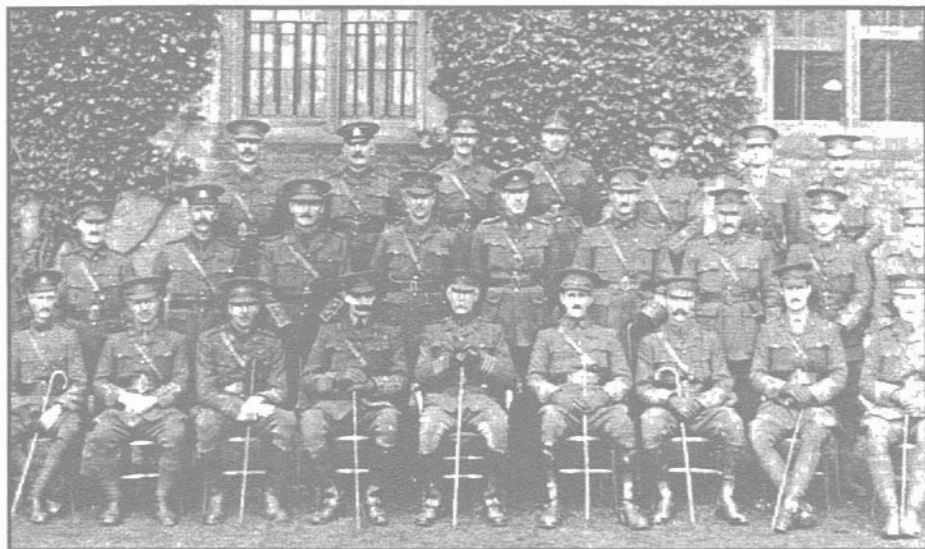
E.C.White has sent these photographs of a “mystery medallion” struck in connection with the Gallipoli campaign. No information is available from usual sources like the Imperial War Museum concerning the medallion which measures some six inches in diameter and is about one-eighth of an inch thick. One side includes the names of those awarded the Victoria Cross for their heroism during the landings from the *River Clyde*, the reverse shows the vessel itself. Members who can throw light on the origin of the medal should contact the Editor.



SONS OF THE REGIMENT

LEN CHANDLER (1210)

The 1st Border Regiment sailed for Gallipoli in March 1915 and landed at X Beach on 25 April. They were to remain on the Peninsula, for the most part in the Helles sector, until the January evacuation. My father served with the Regiment at Gallipoli, as did the fathers of two other members of the Association. The upper photograph shows the 25 officers at Rugby shortly before leaving for Gallipoli. Of these, nine did not return, including Major George Brooke, killed before Krithia on 28 April, (front row third from right) father of Commander Henry Brooke (588). Among the survivors though wounded three times, was Lieutenant May (second row second from right) whose son is Lieutenant Colonel R.K. May (725). Shown at Maymyo, Central Burma in 1914, is the Machine Gun section. The officer (centre front) is Lieutenant J.G. Heyder, in the Rugby photograph middle row fourth from right, who served at Gallipoli and returned. My own father, also a Gallipoli survivor, though wounded in August 1915, sits on the extreme right of the front row.





“Those heroes that shed their blood and lost their lives,
you are now lying in the soil of a friendly country
therefore, rest in peace.

There is no difference between the Johnnies
and the Mehmets to us here; they lie side by side
here in this country of ours.

You, the mothers
who sent their sons from faraway countries
wipe away your tears;
your sons are now lying in our bosom and are in peace,
after having lost their lives on this land they have
become our sons as well.”

The message of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, given to the visitors from Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand in 1934, and inscribed on the memorial at Anzac Cove.