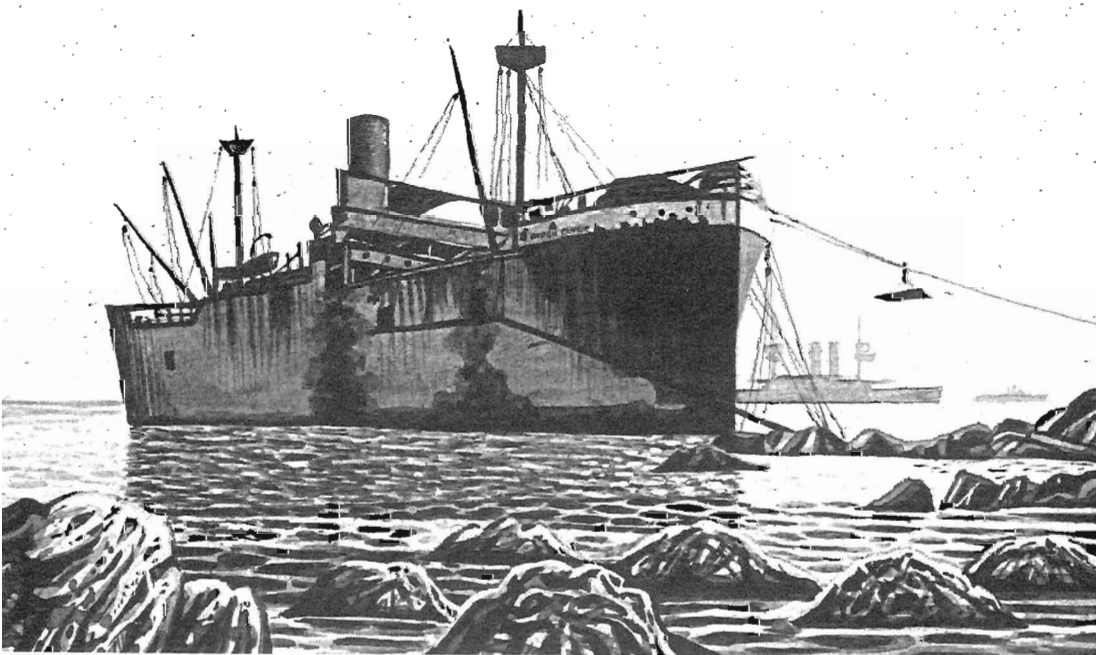


The Gallipollian

*The Journal of the
Gallipoli Association*

No. 86
SPRING 1998

ROYMAN
BROWNE
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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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WELCOME TO A VETERAN

We were recently pleased to welcome as a new Member of the Association Major R.R. Barron of Caterham, aged 103, who served as an RAMC Orderly Corporal at Gallipoli.

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GALLIPOLI DAY AND OTHER CEREMONIES

Full details of Gallipoli Day ceremonies, and other ceremonies near to 25 April, are given on pages 5 to 9. As Gallipoli Day falls on a Saturday this year, we do urge Members to make every effort to share this special occasion with us, at St Paul's, at the Cenotaph and at the Abbey, followed by our Gallipoli Day Lunch, always a special occasion. We look forward to seeing new faces and to meeting old friends. A booking form is enclosed.

OBITUARIES

LORD GRANVILLE OF EYE

Our President since 1989, Lord Granville of Eye died on 14 February just two days after celebrating his 100th birthday. This included attendance at the House of Lords where generous tributes were made by the leaders of all parties. The festivities nearly did not take place as Lord Granville always thought he was born in 1899, but recent investigations revealed it was really 1898.

He was educated in High Wycombe but the family were in Australia when war broke out and he promptly joined the Light Horse. He was later to recall the riding test he had to take as “Hell’s bells.” Saying how “you were put on a horse and had to clear four jumps in a row. At each a Sergeant would crack a stock whip to frighten the horses. Mine bolted, I still don’t know how we got over the jumps but I lost my hat in the process. I rode back to pick it up and the Sergeant said ‘Okay, son, you’re in’.”

So began a lifelong association with, and admiration for all things Australian. He remembered how his friends in the Light Horse included sheep station squatters, boundary riders, bushwackers and cattle men. Tough looking but the best riders in the world. Being the youngest and the smallest they would put him in front then sing *And A Little Child Shall Lead Them* when setting out on training marches.

He served for several months at Gallipoli where he was slightly wounded, then contracted dysentery and jaundice before returning to Egypt in a very poor shape. He subsequently saw service in Egypt and Palestine and took part in the famous charge of the Light Horse during the battle for Beersheba on 31 October 1917. Here, while covered by artillery fire, and using bayonets in place of swords, the Light Horse charged some 3,000 yards to take the Turkish trenches, some continuing to the heart of the Turkish base in Beersheba itself. Many years later, Lord Granville, using cutlery to explain the Light Horse tactics that day, said he was not surprised at their success, for “eight hundred horses galloping in line is some sight, particularly if they are coming at you.” Their exploits were later brought to the attention of today’s generation by the film released in 1988, *The Lighthorsemen*.

After the war he returned to Great Britain and became involved in politics and gained Eye for the Liberals in 1929. A popular constituency MP he was to retain his seat until 1951 when he was ousted by the Tories in the general rout of Liberals. In the 1930’s he was parliamentary private secretary to Sir Herbert Samuel, then Home Secretary, and later served the Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, in the same capacity.

Later he became a respected back bencher, and after losing his seat he joined the Labour party. Some Liberals thought him a traitor, others attacked him as a

carpetbagger. While greatly increasing the Labour vote he failed by narrow margins to regain Eye in either 1955 or 1959. He was created a Life Peer in 1967 and remained an active member well into his nineties, in later years sitting as a cross-bencher.

Lord Granville also had a successful career in industry being a director of several firms including Dowty Equipment as well as establishing his own company. He published several thrillers. That, with the title *The Domino Plan* included the bugging of 10 Downing Street, and was published in 1975 at a time when rumours were rife that the Cabinet room had been bugged by a device concealed behind the portrait of Gladstone.

In March 1993 Lord Granville represented the Association at the event at the Imperial War Museum to mark the 100th birthday of Geoffrey Dearmer (see *The Gallipolian* No 82 Winter 1996) on the occasion of the publication of *A Pilgrim's Song*.

Lord Granville married in 1943 Elizabeth Hunter daughter of the Reverend William Hunter, of the British Missionary School in India, they had one daughter, Linda.



Lord Granville of Eye at the Imperial War Museum on the occasion of Geoffrey Dearmer's 100th birthday. Jim Fallon (1200)

DOUG DIBLEY

As mentioned on page 4 of the Winter *Gallipolian* Doug Dibley, last of the New Zealand Gallipoli Veterans, died on 18 December at Rotorua aged 101. A deeply religious man he had said, "The good Lord has been very good to me but I hope the next place is even better than this."

Born in Wellington on 26 June 1896 he was working for an oil company when war broke out and after seeing an advertisement volunteered as a helper at a military hospital. He was quickly posted as a stretcher bearer with the New Zealand Mounted Corps and reached Gallipoli towards the end of the campaign where he remained until the evacuation. One of his casualties was a gunner who had lost a leg when his gun backfired, and Doug Dibley remembered meeting him many years later.

After service in Palestine he was sent to France, and here contracted spinal meningitis, something which possibly even saved his life amongst the carnage of the Western Front. He was first invalided to England before returning home in April 1918. After his discharge he took up farming, the farm is still in family hands. Doug Dibley married Suzanna Karl with whom he had 11 children, ten of whom survive, as well as 52 grandchildren and more than 80 great-grandchildren. "It's okay as long as they don't all come at once," he said.



Doug Dibley in October 1997. Phil Doyle.

GALLIPOLI DAY CEREMONIES

SATURDAY 25 APRIL 1998
LONDON

BATTERSEA PARK

Members of the Association are invited to attend the Dawn Service at the RAAF Remembrance Stone in Battersea Park at 0515 when the Reverend Tim Gaden, an Australian, and Vicar of St Mary's, Battersea will lead the Service. The Memorial is situated just off the North Carriage Drive, not far from the Park Restaurant which will be open for early breakfast.

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

A short Service and Wreath Laying will take place at the Gallipoli Memorial in the crypt at 0915 for 0930. This is attended by high ranking officials from the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and France, and Members are particularly encouraged to come and give their support.

THE CENOTAPH

A wreath will be laid at the Cenotaph on behalf of the Association. Members and guests should assemble at the entrance to King Charles Street, which is just to the south of the Cenotaph, by 1025. Members are encouraged to join with us to march to the Cenotaph, Major Hugh Jenner will act as Marshal. Members are asked to wear medals at the Cenotaph and at the Abbey.

THE ABBEY

Once again we have been invited to join the Anzacs at Westminster Abbey. Please complete the enclosed booking form. Members should be seated by 1140 for the Service which commences 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 North or South Transept you are directed by the usher to the seats reserved for the Association.

THE LUNCH

The Gallipoli Day Lunch, commencing at 1315 for 1345, will be held again at the Officers Mess of the Royal Army Medical Corps at Millbank by kind permission of Colonel John Swanton. A separate booking form with costs is included with this copy of *The Gallipolitan*.

Access to the RAMC College is by means of the security gate in John Islip Street not far from the junction with Ponsonby Place. The nearest Underground Station is Pimlico. Cars may be parked at the Headquarters from 0900 onwards, but occupants must be booked for lunch and be able to provide means of identity. Members and guests may gather at the Officers Mess from 1230 onwards.

GALLIPOLI DAY CEREMONIES

SATURDAY 25 APRIL 1998
OUTSIDE LONDON

CHEPSTOW

In a Service arranged by The Royal Naval Association wreaths will be laid at 1100 on the memorial gun in the centre of Chepstow to Seaman Williams VC who fell at V Beach on 25 April.

CHILWORTH

Members and friends are invited to attend the laying of a wreath at 1600 on the grave of General Lord Freyberg VC, GCMG, KCB, KBE, DSO at St Martha's on the Hill. The Church stands alone on the North Downs above Chilworth near Guildford and is clearly marked on the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 map. Reg Miles, President of the Guildford Branch of the Royal British Legion, on 01252 715191, will be pleased to provide access details to anyone wishing to attend.

DALLACHY STRIKE WING

A wreath laying ceremony will take place at 1000 at the Dallachy Strike Wing Memorial, Bognoor, Morayshire. This is situated in Bognoor beside the B9104 running south from Spey Bay to Fochabers.

HAREFIELD

A moving ceremony will take place at 1100 at Harefield Parish Church located between Northwood and Uxbridge, immediately north of the M40 and west of the M25 (junction 17). Refreshments will subsequently be served in the Church Hall, in the High Street.

During the First World War an Australian Military Hospital was established in Harefield Park. On the occasion of the first death, a Union Flag was borrowed from Harefield Council School to drape the coffin. As subsequent deaths occurred so the same flag was used. After the war the flag was sent to the children of Australia and now hangs in Adelaide High School, while in return the children of Australia sent two large flags – a Union Flag and an Australian Flag. These arrived in November 1921, and every year since then, on Anzac Day, a service has been held during which children from the school lay posies of flowers at the graves of Australian servicemen buried here.



Children laying flowers at Harefield, Gallipoli Day 1997. Photo Colin Hague (1573).

OTHER GALLIPOLI MEMORIAL SERVICES

THURSDAY 23 APRIL

SHAFTESBURY

The President of the Shaftesbury Branch, Royal British Legion, will hold a short memorial service at the cenotaph in Park Walk, Shaftesbury at 1500 on St George's Day, Thursday 23 April, when a wreath will be laid.

FRIDAY 24 APRIL

EDINBURGH CASTLE

Gavin Richardson (1077) will lay a wreath on behalf of the Gallipoli Association at the Service at 1200 on Friday 24 April at the Scottish National War Memorial, Edinburgh Castle.

SUNDAY 26 APRIL

BROCKENHURST

The Service at the New Zealand Memorial, St Nicholas's Churchyard will commence at 1500 when Major Tom Spring-Smythe (707) will lay a wreath on behalf of the Gallipoli Association. A special feature of the Service is the participation of local Youth Organisations who will assemble from 1430. Tea will be available.

BURY

The Gallipoli Sunday Commemoration Service will commence at 1040 when the Parade will form up at the Drill Hall before marching to the Church for the service at 1130. Wreaths will be laid at the War Memorial at 1240 followed by a March Past.

CANNOCK CHASE

The Anzac Commemoration Service will be held in the British War Cemetery, Brocton, Cannock Chase at 1030 for 1100, Sunday 26 April.

KING'S LYNN

A Service of Commemoration to mark Anzac Day will be held at St Margaret's Church, King's Lynn commencing at 1500 on Sunday 26 April after which the congregation is invited to a reception in the Guildhall of Holy Trinity, opposite the Church.

A lunch is being arranged beforehand at the Globe Hotel, King's Lynn by the King's Lynn and West Norfolk – Bayside (Sandringham) Australia Friendship Society. They hope that members of the Britain Australia Society and the Gallipoli

Association, their friends and families will also attend, especially those who have connections with the 1/5th (Sandringham Company) known as the "Vanished Battalion" of The Norfolk Regiment.

Blue Badge Guides will be available at 1130 in the Tuesday Market Place, to show visitors around the historic centre of the town.

Lunch is available, cost £12.00, please contact Mrs Brenda Moore, the Friendship Association Secretary on 01553 692722 ext. 2391 to reserve your ticket/s.

STAPLEFORD

A service organised by the Royal Marines Association will take place at Stapleford Parish Church, Nottingham, Sunday 26 April, commencing at 1130, followed by the laying of wreaths at the grave of Walter Parker VC.

SUTTON VENY

A Service of Commemoration of Anzac Day will take place at 1500 on Sunday 26 April in the Church of St John the Evangelist, Sutton Veny near Warminster. This Service has been held each year since 1919.

A separate service for the children of the village is held during the morning when they lay posies of flowers on the graves of the 143 Australian servicemen and nurses who are buried in the churchyard.

COLLINGWOOD DAY

The Annual Service at the Collingwood Memorial on the Downs just east of Pimperne, will take place on Thursday 4 June at 1500. Members and friends wishing to attend should meet from noon onwards at the Anvil Hotel, Pimperne, for introductions. Further information from Roy Adam, Canveere House, Portman Road, Pimperne, Blandford, DT11 7DG. 01258 453797.

MAJOR-GENERAL'S REVIEW

We have been able to obtain tickets for the Major-General's Review on Saturday 31 May. The Review is a full dress rehearsal for Trooping the Colour and is always well attended. To reserve a place see the enclosed booking form.

GALLIPOLI MEMORIAL BURSARY 1998

The Memorial Bursary for 1998 has been awarded to Britannia Royal Naval College Dartmouth and two Cadets will shortly visit the Peninsula. They will make a presentation to Members and guests on 12 May on board HMS *Belfast*. For full details and to reserve a place at this prestigious event see the enclosed booking form.

AUTUMN LUNCH

The Annual General Meeting followed by the Autumn Lunch will take place at the now traditional venue of the Naval Club on Thursday 15 October, NOT the 14th as previously announced.

The speaker will be General Sir Charles Guthrie GCB, LVO, OBE, ADC Gen, Chief of the Defence Staff.

More details and a booking form will be provided with the Autumn *Gallipolian*.



The Anzac Day Service on Norfolk Island, which lies 930 miles to the north-east of Sydney and 660 miles north-west of Auckland. Photo Nulma Turner.

LANCE CORPORAL HUGH PARMITER A TRIBUTE AT LAST

ROY ADAM

I have always lived in the village of Pimperne near Blandford, Dorset, in fact five generations have enjoyed a quiet village life, participating in various activities such as the cricket team which has existed for well over a century. Now, in advancing years I get enjoyment from meeting people and sometimes visit the wards of the Blandford Community Hospital.

One evening about seven years ago I walked down the mens' ward and a familiar voice said "Yer ain't you goin' to speak to I then?" I had a closer look and saw Fred Parmiter, an old cricketing colleague and born Pimpernian. "What are you doing here, Fred" I asked "Got ticker trouble, I don't like it in here" to which I replied "You are not supposed to."

Now Fred was in his 80's and I had known him all my life, likewise his Mother, and when attending school used to walk by their row of agricultural cottages in School Lane four times a day. Fred was a regular cricketer for Pimperne and it had been my pleasure to play with him, his outstanding qualities being as a bowler and brilliant fielder. Naturally we talked about cricket and then my family. He could remember my Grandparents and when my Royal Naval Division Father married my Mother in Pimperne in 1915, and numerous other events in a long village life.

"Well," I said "Fred I think of you every Remembrance Day when we gather around the War Memorial at St Peter's Church and among the names called out is H.N.T.Parmiter." "Yes, he was my elder brother Hugh, put his age on to get a shirt on his back and a pair of boots on his feet, remember Roy he was a lot older than me and my memory is very vague about him." Then Fred told me how poor the family was, his Dad apparently had emigrated to Australia with another son.

Eventually I said to Fred "that I supposed he was buried in France" to which in a strong voice he replied, "no, he is in our Churchyard on the left side near the mud wall." The conversation then ensued with me asking why, with his name on the Memorial there is no Commonwealth War Graves Commission headstone. He said "we were the poorest family in the village and the struggle to bring us up probably prevented Mother from making the proper application."

I felt very sad and humiliated to think this gallant son of the village had been neglected and asked Fred where and in what he had served. "For the life of me I cannot remember, he was alot older than me." I enquired as to whether he would like a War Grave Commission headstone to be provided, to which he replied "I would love to think Hugh has been recognised like the others with a stone." I said

that I would make enquiries, but sadly Fred died before these were completed.

I started by writing to the Royal British Legion and Service Record Offices, but the first clue was in the village burial records where Churchwarden Griffin found the entry: H.N.T.Parmiter Grave No.63 with date of death 6 May 1918, though alas no cause. General Sir John Archer late of the Dorsetshire Regiment made numerous enquiries, and eventually, acting on my brother's advice, a Registrar who served in the Dorsetshire Regiment, we contacted the Registrar at Poole, who was able to tell us that Lance Corporal Hugh Parmiter of the 5th Dorsetshire Regiment had died at his home in School Lane, Pimperne, the death being registered by his Sister, Beatrice Pope.

We obtained a copy of the death certificate and subsequently were informed that Hugh's Mother, Mrs Anne Parmiter, who I remember well, had received official payment as a War Dependent including the Silver War Badge No 336659. We also learned that in July 1915, by now a Lance Corporal, Hugh Parmiter and the 5th Dorsets had sailed for the Mediterranean on the *Aquitania*. Subsequently they landed at Suvla on 6 August remaining there until evacuation in December. Hugh Parmiter suffered from pneumonia and pleurisy besides being wounded and was evacuated, subsequently reaching England and being discharged as "no longer fit for military service."

With such information assembled after a six and a half year search, and with the support of General Sir John Wilsey KCB, CBE Colonel of the Devonshire and Dorset Regiment, a request was made to the Commonwealth War Graves Commission to erect a memorial stone over Hugh Parmiter's grave. This was eventually accomplished, and in May 1996 a ceremony took place in Pimperne churchyard to mark the successful conclusion of the quest. The Last Post and Reveille was sounded by The Regimental Association Bugler while the Regimental Flag fluttered overhead. It was sad that Hugh Parmiter's brother Fred did not live long enough to see his wishes fulfilled, but his widow – Hugh's sister-in-law and other members of the family were present.

My sincere thanks are due to Major Eric Schmidt, General Sir John Wilsey, particularly General Sir John Archer, Canon Gerald Squarey and Church Warden Dick Griffin, and the many others who assisted my researches to ensure this Gallipoli veteran received the honour and respect to which he is so rightly entitled.



Roy Adam by the headstone to Lance Corporal Hugh Parmiter. Photo Brian Moore.

THREE WAR ARTISTS AT GALLIPOLI

PETER FORD (1768)

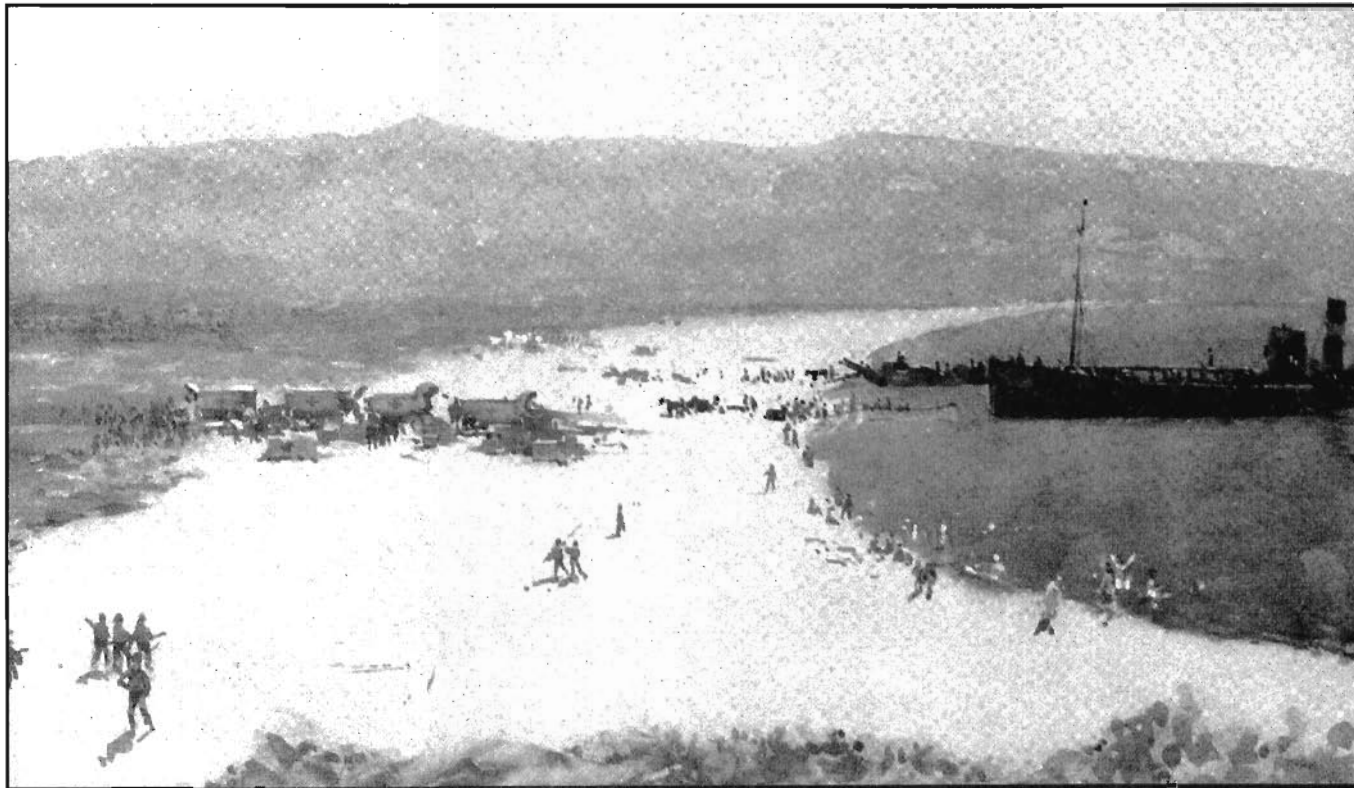
From an early stage in the First World War the importance of officially documenting and recording it was appreciated. Members of the Association will be well aware of the coverage of the Gallipoli Campaign by the press and official war photographers. Less well known perhaps is the work of some of the Official War Artists.

Norman Wilkinson was born at Cambridge in 1878. A renowned marine painter and etcher, he devised the technique of dazzle paint on ships to confuse enemy submarines. In 1916 he published a series of pictures and sketches in a book *The Dardanelles* (Longmans). In it he bemoans the lack of "records made by artists of experience, who actually witness the scenes they portray". Wilkinson himself was not sent to Gallipoli until long after the April landings, probably in late July 1915, as he describes the anti submarine precautions and the presence of the balloon ship *Hector* which arrived on the 9 July.

His book contains 36 coloured plates of action off Helles and Suvla Bay. While the pictures may not have the dramatic impact of later artists they vividly portray the hustle and bustle offshore and on some of the beaches. "C" Beach, August 8' shows men bathing in the sea in the foreground while further along the beach troops are landing from naval cutters. At the top of the beach are the ambulances and tents containing the wounded ready for evacuation. Among the ships paintings are *HMS Exmouth*, the submarines *E11* and *E2* and the Hospital Ship *Aquitania*. The views of the coastline, such as 'Off The Left Plank at Helles' and 'Monitors Shelling Yeni Sher Village and Asiatic Batteries', have a compelling beauty and evoke the clear Mediterranean air of that summer.

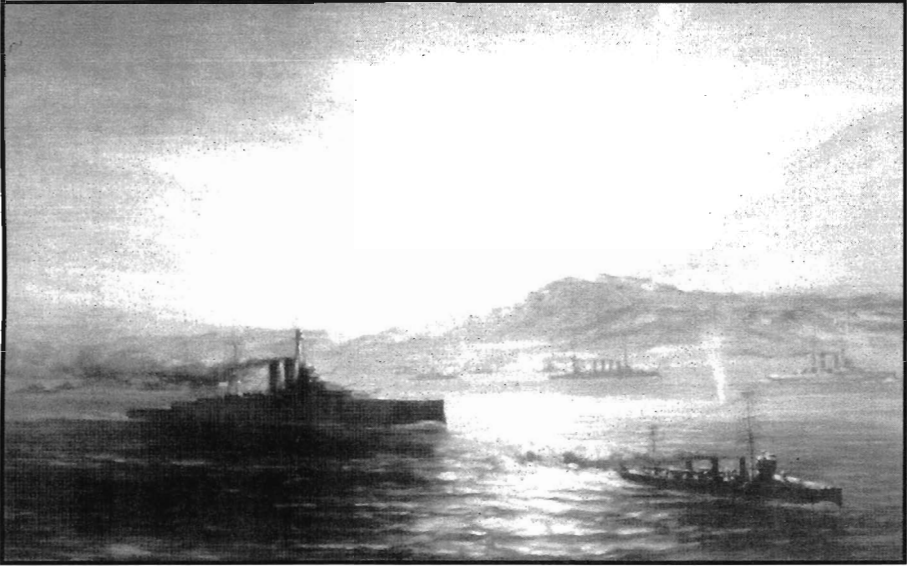
Wilkinson also did a number of pen and ink sketches of fragments of action. These have a particular charm showing shell bursts, smoke drifts and many of the individual ships. His sketch 'Entrance To Dardanelles' is a simple panorama of the coastline from Cape Tekeh to Kum Kali on the Asiatic shore. The kite balloon in flight from the *Hector* was sketched a number of times as well as being the subject of one of the colour plates. (IWM:ART 2453. See *The Gallipolian* No 80 page 35).

The work of Herbert Hillier may be less well known. He had an exhibition after the war, and is known as a minor etcher, but I cannot find any reference to his work having been published. A number of his original pictures are in the Imperial War Museum. The watercolour 'The Dawn of Anzac Day' shows *Manica's* kite balloon aloft off the beaches with sunlight streaming up over the hills of Samothrace. There is a luminescence to the scene that gives it a special quality, and the picture deserves to be better known.



"C" Beach, August 8 by Norman Wilkinson

This beach was extensively used for landing stores and ambulance wagons. In the distance can be seen the Sari Bair range which runs down to the Australian position at Anzac.

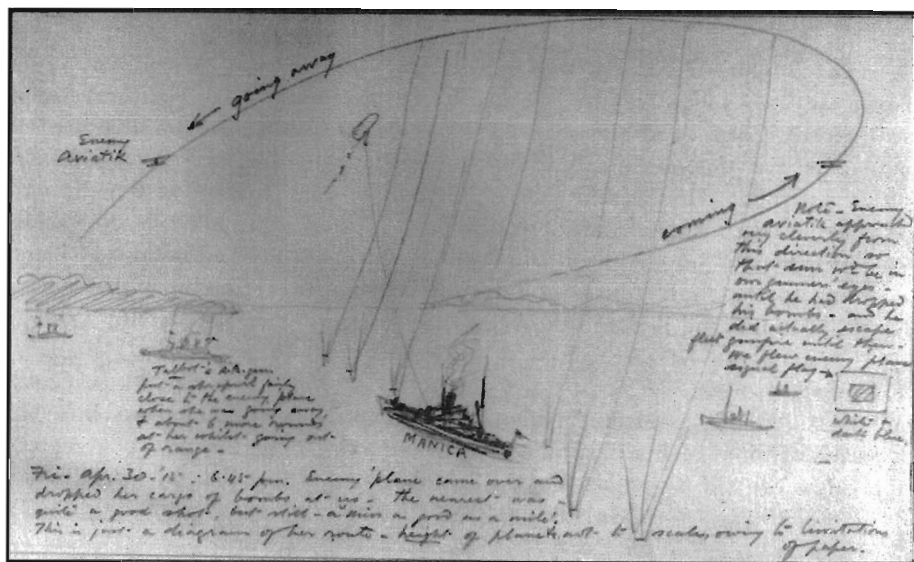


Dawn of Anzac Day by Herbert Hillier. Imperial War Museum.

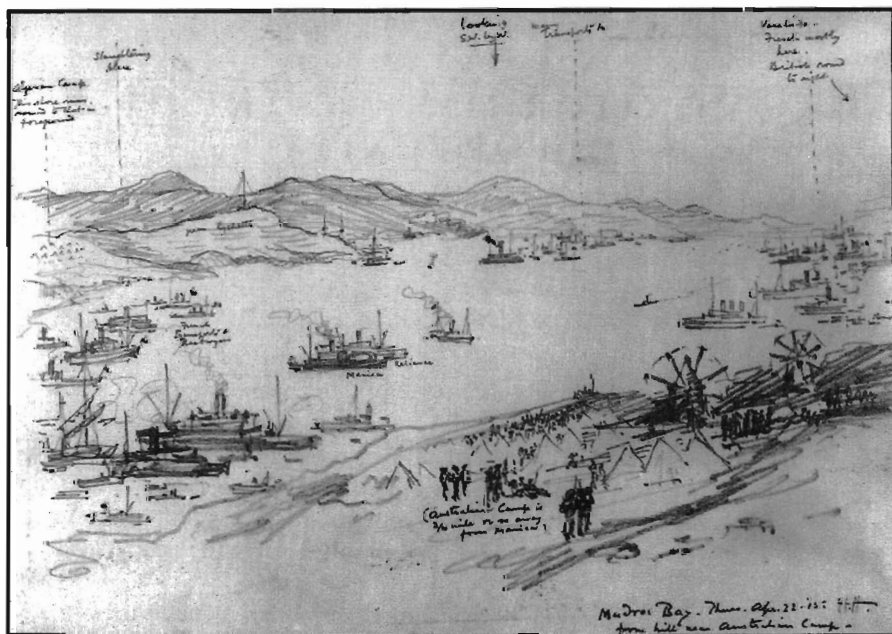
While Hillier also did some bold crayon sketches, it is a series of pencil and watercolour sketches and annotated vignettes of incidents drawn from the Kite Balloon ship *Manica* that are the most delightful. These show the ships, the shore and the everyday incidents affecting the *Manica* as she went about her duties supporting the Fleet. One shows the *Manica* on the 30 April with the line of flight of a hostile aircraft and bomb splashes. The title and accompanying caption reads "6.45pm Enemy Bombing Plane misses us with his entire cargo of bombs one after the others. He straddled us as well. In practice manoeuvres any umpire would probably have marked us put 'out of action' this day!" Another reads, "Mudros Bay Thurs April 22 from hill near Anzac Camp".

Early in the war, before the work of such artists as Paul Nash, John Nash, David Bomberg, Ivor Gurney and John Singer Sargent became well known, *The Times* stated that the war had not produced any worthwhile artists. That this view was incorrect is shown by the work of Norman Wilkinson and Herbert Hillier, as well as the work of the Australian War Artists, at Gallipoli.

There was another British artist at Gallipoli for whom I can find no examples of his war work. William Wiehe Collins was born in 1862 and educated at Epsom College.



6.45pm *Enemy Bomber Plane Misses Us* by Herbert Hillier. Imperial War Museum.



Mudros Bay Thursday 22 April 1915 by Herbert Hillier. Imperial War Museum.

He was elected R I in 1898. In peacetime he was a painter of street scenes, publishing and illustrating a number of books on Cathedral Cities and rural scenes. After the war he lived in Wareham, Dorset and Bridgwater. He died in 1951.

Although 52 years old at the beginning of the war this did not prevent Collins joining up. In October 1914 he volunteered for the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Anti-Aircraft Corps, and was part of No 1 Kite Balloon Section that went to Gallipoli on the *Manica*. Initially Collins was not an official artist, but his skills were quickly recognised. He was sent aloft as an Observer soon after the first landings and was able to sketch many of the subsequent actions. After being officially designated a War Artist he left the *Manica* in late summer 1916 and travelled to Egypt to work. According to the *Daily Mirror* of the time he held an exhibition of his work in Gallipoli, Mudros and Egypt in the Walker Galleries at the end of October 1916.

Acknowledgements: The Trustees of the Imperial War Museum and particularly Jenny Wood for her assistance in allowing access to the work of Herbert Hillier, and for enabling three of his illustrations to be reproduced here. Peter F Wright for supplying a copy of his article Kite Balloon Observer at Gallipoli published in *Cross and Cockade (US) Journal* Vol 23 No3 1982.

Note: The author has made a special study of the work of kite balloons. He would be pleased to hear from anyone with information or pictures of the *Manica*, or the war work of William Wiehe Collins.

MONITOR M33 (*MINERVA*) OPPORTUNITY

Over the August Bank Holiday weekend, 29 to 31 August, the International Festival of the Sea will be held in Portsmouth in conjunction with Navy Days in the Historical Dockyard.

Among the many attractions will be Monitor M33 situated in Number 1 Dock adjacent to HMS *Victory*. Although not yet ready to be opened to the public the ship is on view from the dockside and a display of the conservation and restoration progress and future plans will be housed in a marquee alongside. The display will also include her role at the Dardanelles and the Gallipoli Association has been invited to provide membership information. It is hoped that Members will avail themselves of this opportunity to see progress on the project and to meet the people involved.

Further information from the Restoration Supervisor, Brian Wines MBE, c/o Royal Naval Museum, HM Naval Base, Portsmouth, PO1 3NU. 01705 722508

THE BORDER REGIMENT & ANZAC

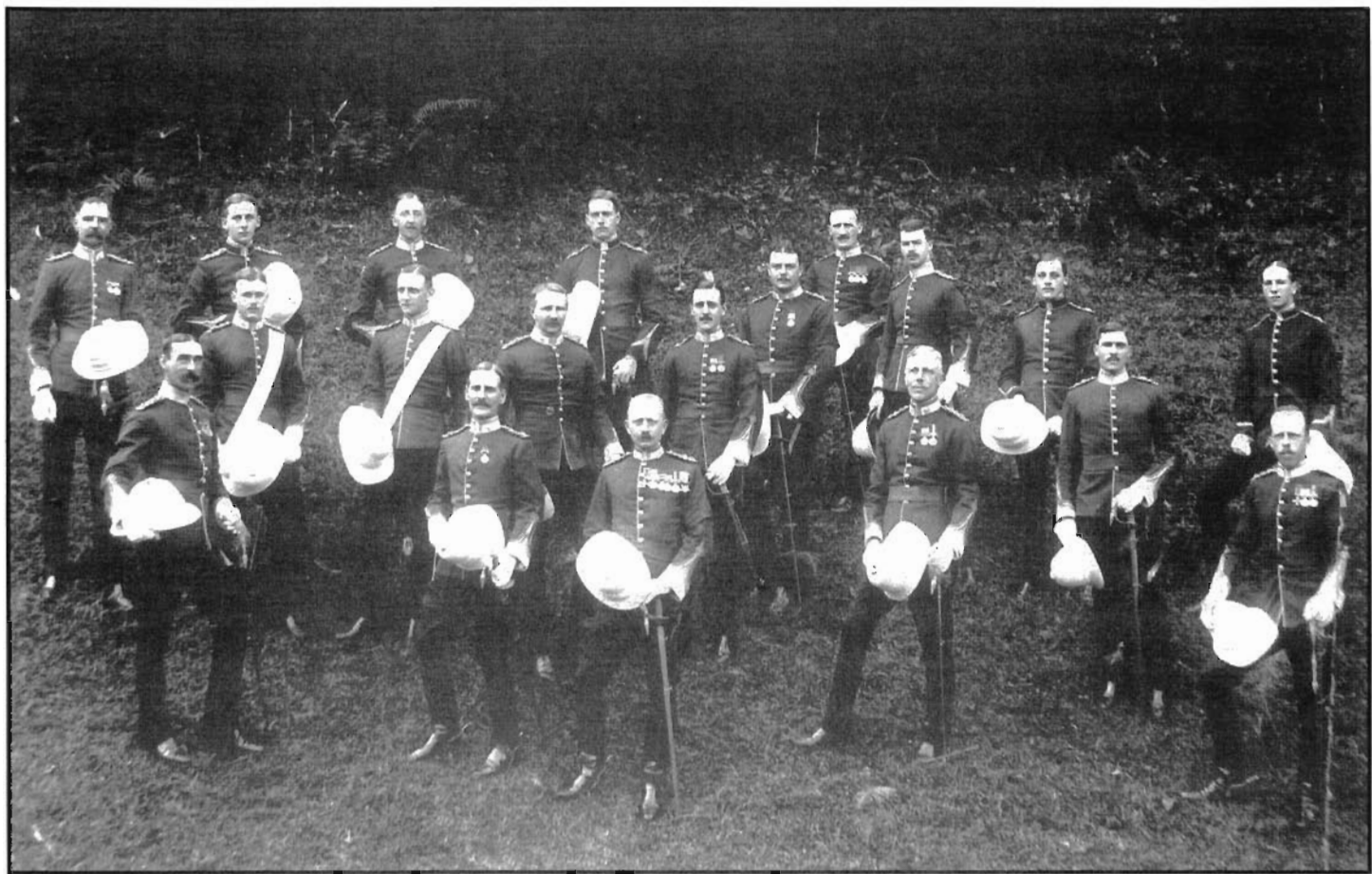
R.K.MAY (725)

Len Chandler's interesting photographs in *The Gallipolian* No 84, pages 49-50, of the 1st Battalion The Border Regiment Machine Gun Section in Burma in 1914 and of the officers in Rugby prior to embarking with the 29th Division for Gallipoli, is a reminder of two Border Regiment officers who made their mark at ANZAC. Walker's Ridge was named after Major General H.B.Walker, and MacLagan Ridge was named after Colonel E.G.Sinclair MacLagan, both of whom had served in The Border Regiment.

General Walker KCB KCMG DSO was commissioned into the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, in 1884. He transferred into The Border Regiment in 1904, and was appointed Second-in-Command of the 2nd Battalion, then in South Africa. In 1908, he was appointed to command the 1st Battalion in Gibraltar. He had seen active service in the Sudan 1884-86 and on the North West Frontier 1897-98. He commanded a Mounted Infantry Battalion in the South African War and had been awarded the DSO "In recognition of services during operations in South Africa."

It was not a popular move to have a "Foreigner" take over command of the 1st Battalion The Border Regiment, but he soon appreciated that the Battalion was in excellent shape and acted accordingly. When he handed over command of the Battalion in Rangoon in 1912, General Harrison, then a Captain and later Colonel of The Border Regiment, wrote: "Colonel Walker was one of those "milestones" which crop up from time to time in the history of most Regiments. He was an outstanding soldier who brought his Battalion to the highest state of efficiency. As he himself admitted, he had found solid foundations upon which to build. He was the right man at the right time."

On the outbreak of war, he was GSOI Burma Division, until posted to the ANZAC Corps as Chief of Staff to General Birdwood at the Landings. John Laffin has this to say about him in his book *Damn The Dardanelles* !: "Only one Divisional General of all who served at Gallipoli deserves unqualified commendation – Major General H.B.Walker, commanding the 1st Australian Division from 15th May . He succeeded in whatever he was asked to do and his casualties were no higher than could possibly be avoided. Walker was unlike any other general at Gallipoli. He really cared for his troops and he became angry when he thought that his superiors were putting them into ill-considered actions. Walker asked a lot of his men – but only after giving them every chance of fighting and winning. He hated 'glorious' frontal assaults of the old style. When officers failed in leadership, Walker got rid of them promptly, he was full of sympathy for exhausted officers, but they too had to leave – an exhausted officer could not adequately lead his men. In no way awed by rank, Walker spoke to Birdwood in a way that startled other officers, particularly when he considered his



THE GALLIPOLIAN

*Officers of Battalion Headquarters and three Companies 1st Battalion The Border
Regiment Wellington, South India, 1910.*

Left to right back row: *Major C.D.Vaughan DSO (kia 25 April), IA** Lieutenant
R.Head (kia 28 April), IA** Lieutenant (QM) Ennis, Second Lieutenant
A.F.C.Rutherford (kia 10 August) IA**, IA***

Centre: *Second Lieutenants R.H.Mylne & G.C.May, Captain T.W.H.Boulay,
Lieutenants A.J.Ellis, S.H.Worrall & F.ForbesRobertson.*

Front: *Major G.C.Brooke (kia 28 April), Major H.M.S.O'Brien, Lieutenant-Colonel
H.B.Walker DSO, Major A.E. StV Pollard, Captain G.H.N.Fackson DSO.*

IA** = Indian Army attached officers, names not known.

Photograph opposite by kind permission of the
The King's Own Royal Border Regiment Museum.

plans faulty. In conversation with the rank and file, Walker was extraordinarily courteous, even gentle, though when needed to outswear a tough ANZAC, he did so."

John Laffin's opinion is reinforced by Robert Rhodes-James in his book *Gallipoli*. In explaining Walker's objection to the frontal attack on Lone Pine on the afternoon of August 6th. "Walker was appalled by the prospect of a headlong charge on the Lone Pine position, and begged that his men could be given another task, Walker was outspoken almost to a fault with senior officers when he thought their plans were bad. His remarks to Bridges on April 25th when the latter proposed evacuation had not been recorded, but Major Blamey, who was present, later remarked that no one ever spoke to Bridges in such terms before or after. Walker did not give a damn for anyone except his troops; he was ruthless in getting rid of inefficient or even exhausted officers, and his gentleness and tact when dealing with the men was in marked contrast to the outspoken bluntness with which he often addressed his superiors. He liked and respected Birdwood, but there were several furious exchanges between them before he eventually submitted to the Lone Pine attack." The Australians lost over 2,000 men in the fighting at Lone Pine, and the Turks nearly 7,000.

Walker later commanded the 1st Australian Division in France and in 1918 was appointed to command the 28th Division in Italy. After the war he commanded 48th South Midland Division TA, before returning to India as GOC-in-C Southern Army. He retired as a Lieutenant General KCB, KCMG, DSO in 1930. His son was knighted as an Admiral and his grandson knighted in the Diplomatic Service and was our Ambassador to Iraq during the Desert War.

Colonel E.G.Sinclair MacLagan was commissioned into The Border Regiment in 1889, and served with the 2nd Battalion in India, taking part in the Waziristan

operations of 1894-95. He was cross posted to the 1st Battalion in 1897 and sailed with them from Malta to South Africa in September 1899. He fought throughout the Natal Campaign; wounded at Spion Kop, he returned to duty in time for the Battle of Tugela Heights and the Relief of Ladysmith in February 1900. For his services in South Africa, he was awarded the D.S.O. "for services during operations in South Africa." In 1901, he accepted a training post in New South Wales, and rejoined the 1st Battalion The Border Regiment in Plymouth in 1905, shortly afterwards going to the 2nd Battalion in South Africa as Adjutant. In 1908, he was given accelerated promotion into the Green Howards, and posted once again to Australia, this time as the first Director of Drill at the RMC Duntroon. In 1914, he mobilised with the Australian Imperial Forces as a Brigade Commander. His Brigade acted as the Covering Force at the Landings at ANZAC on 25 April. He served with his Brigade throughout the Gallipoli Campaign and was later promoted to Major General and given command of the 4th Australian Division in France. He was awarded the CB, CMG, French Croix de Guerre, White Eagle of Serbia and American Distinguished Service Medal. In 1919, he was appointed to command the 51st Highland Division TA. He retired in 1922, and was Colonel of The Border Regiment 1923-1937.



Major-General E.G. Sinclair-MacLagan CB, CMG, DSO.

CODFORD CAMP

There's an isolated, desolated spot I'd like to mention,
Where all you hear is "Stand at ease," "Slope Arms," "Quick March," "Attention."
It's miles away from anywhere, by Gad, it is a rum'un,
A chap lived there for fifty years and never saw a woman.

There are lots of little huts, all dotted here and there,
For those who have to live inside, I've offered many a prayer.
Inside the huts there's RATS as big as any nanny goat,
Last night a soldier saw one trying on his overcoat.

It's sludge up to the eyebrows, you get it in your ears,
But into it you've got to go, without any sign of fear,
And when you've had a bath of sludge, you just set to and groom,
And get cleaned up for the next Parade, or else, it's "Orderly Room."

Week in, week out, from morn to night, with full Pack and a Rifle,
Like Jack and Jill, you climb the hills, of course that's just a trifle,
"Slope Arms," "Fix Bayonets," then "Present," they fairly put you through it,
And as you stagger to your Hut, the Sergeant shouts "Jump to it."

With tunics, boots and putties off, you quickly get the habit,
You gallop up and down the hills just like a blooming rabbit,
"Heads backward bend," "Arms upward stretch," "Heels raise,"
then "Ranks change places,"
And later on they make you put your kneecaps where your face is.

Now when this War is over and we've captured Kaiser Billy,
To shoot him would be merciful and absolutely silly,
Just send him down to Codford, there among the Rats and Clay,
And I'll bet he won't be long before he droops and fades away.

BUT WE'RE NOT DOWNHEARTED YET

The poem was kindly loaned by D.W.Theakston, son of the late Veteran Member, Bill Theakston (see Obituary in The Gallipolian No 83, Spring 1997).

In the First World War the whole area around Codford in the Wylde Valley extending west to Warminster was one vast conglomeration of camps, indeed there were 15 around Codford itself. A convalescent camp for New Zealanders evacuated from Gallipoli was also established here, and a number of New Zealand and Australian soldiers are buried at Codford St Mary Church.

We are grateful to Lieutenant-Colonel H.D.H.Keatinge OBE (1766) for providing information on the Codford camps.

PURPLE CROSS FOR GALLIPOLI DONKEY

On 20 May 1997 *The Daily Telegraph* reported on its front page that the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals had awarded a Purple Cross to Murphy the Gallipoli donkey used by Private John Simpson Kirkpatrick. Enquiries with the RSPCA revealed that it was not the RSPCA based in Horsham, England, but one of the seven in Australia.



Bruce Scott, Minister for Veteran's Affairs, "Murphy", Private Eric Driessen in front of Peter Corlett's sculpture of Simpson and his Donkey. Australian War Memorial.

James Orton (847) who resides in Cammeray, New South Wales kindly followed up the story on behalf of the Association and to him we are most grateful for the following information. The RSPCA Purple Cross Award honours the work of the Purple Cross Society, which was formed during the First World War to raise funds to supply gear and veterinary treatment for the Australian Light Horse. Although the Society was disbanded in 1971 the Victorian branch of the RSPCA was charged with preserving and displaying the flag of the Purple Cross. The Purple Cross Award is given to animals which show exceptional bravery. The RSPCA in honouring Murphy acknowledged the efforts of all donkeys at Gallipoli which so faithfully carried the wounded to safety.

The presentation at the Australian War Memorial on 19 May was attended by the Deputy Prime Minister, Tim Fischer, the National President of the RSPCA, Dr Hugh Wirth, and the Director of the Army Medical Corps, Brigadier Paul Buckley. Pride of place at the ceremony in front of the statue of Simpson and his donkey was "Simpson" the donkey which currently serves as the Corps Mascot.

QUARTERMASTER'S STORES

TIES, BADGES GALLIPOLIAN BINDERS

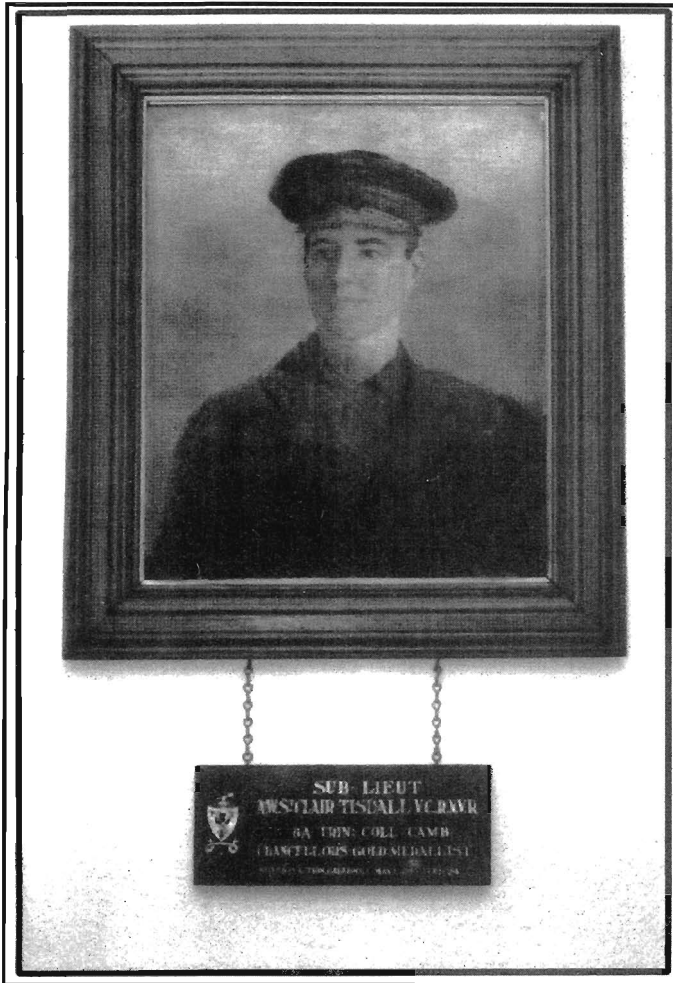
The **Association Tie** which comprises wide green bands for the land of Gallipoli and blue-grey for the waters of the Dardanelles, with narrow stripes of navy-blue and scarlet for the services is available price £4.90 including post.

A **Lapel Badge** in the same colours is available price £5.25 including post.

Binders, which hold 12 copies of *The Gallipolian* are available finished in an attractive simulated leather, coloured maroon, with the title blocked in gold on the spine. Price per Binder is £5.25 including post in the United Kingdom and £6.25 including post for overseas.

Orders with payment, cheques and postal orders made out to The Gallipoli Association, to the Secretary, James Watson-Smith, Earleydene Orchard, Earleydene, Ascot, Berkshire, SL5 9JY.

SUB-LIEUTENANT ARTHUR TISDALL VC A RESCUED PORTRAIT



The fine portrait reproduced above of Sub-Lieutenant Arthur Tisdall VC, killed at the Second Battle of Krithia, 6 May 1915, hangs in the Royal British Legion Downs Club in Deal. It was fortunately rescued from a tip some years ago though its origin and previous home are unknown. Now, complete with original wooden plaque, it hangs in pride of place in the Club, while nearby a bronze plaque repeats the wording. For further information on Arthur Tisdall VC see *The Gallipolian* Spring 1993 No 71. and Winter 1995 No. 79. We are most grateful to David Heald for drawing our attention to the portrait and obtaining photographs from Mr Desmond Bloy Chairman of the Downs Club.

TISDALL DIVISION

On 21 January Commodore Muriel Hocking RD* ADC the Head of The Royal Naval Reserve was invited to rename the Reserves Accomodation Block at HMS *Raleigh*, Torpoint the Tisdall Division in memory of the first Reservist to be awarded the Victoria Cross.

She said, "It was a great honour and privilege to be invited to rename the Accomodation Block after such a courageous and dedicated reservist. Sub Lieutenant Arthur Tisdall set a fine example for the young men and women of today's Royal Naval Reserve of the commitment, loyalty and leadership expected of them."



Commodore Muriel Hocking RNR presenting the photograph of Sub Lieutenant Arthur Tisdall VC to Lieutenant Commander John Ward the Reserves Course Administrator at HMS Raleigh Royal Navy

HMS Raleigh is the Royal Navy's New Entry Training Establishment at Torpoint, Cornwall. All new entries to the Royal Navy, Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service and Royal Navy Reserves begin with general naval training, during which they are introduced to naval customs and traditions. They learn to march and salute, to feel at home in a naval environment and to begin to think and act as a member of the disciplined service. Once this has been successfully completed, a reservist will go on to train in the more specialised areas appropriate to their future branch.

ROSEMARY FOR REMEMBRANCE

Each year an increasing number of those attending at the Cenotaph and other ceremonies wear a sprig of Rosemary.

“There’s rosemary, that’s for remembrance; pray, love, remember.”

Thus, the words of Ophelia to the King and Queen of Denmark and Laertes, son of the Lord Chamberlain, in Hamlet, Act 4, Scene 5:

Will more Members and friends wear Rosemary this year?

INDIAN MOUNTAIN BATTERIES

In *The Gallipolian* No 85 Winter 1997 at the conclusion of the article Gallipoli 1915 by Major A.C.Fergusson we included a reference note to an apparent lack of photographs of the 21st (Kohat) Mountain Battery in action at Gallipoli. Subsequently Norman Smith (1424) has kindly drawn our attention to photographs of “the Indian Mountain Battery on Gallipoli” published in *The Great War. The Standard History of the All Europe Conflict* Edited by H.W.Wilson and published in London by the Amalgamated Press Ltd, 1915 onwards. The photographs were published in Volume 4, and Volume 6 and although we cannot tell whether they are of the 21st (Kohat) Mountain Battery or the 26th (Jacob’s) Mountain Battery they will be of interest to Members.

In his *History of the Royal Regiment of Artillery – The Forgotten Fronts and the Home Base 1914–18* published in 1988, General Sir Martin Farndale, KCB, concludes the section on Gallipoli with the following paragraph.

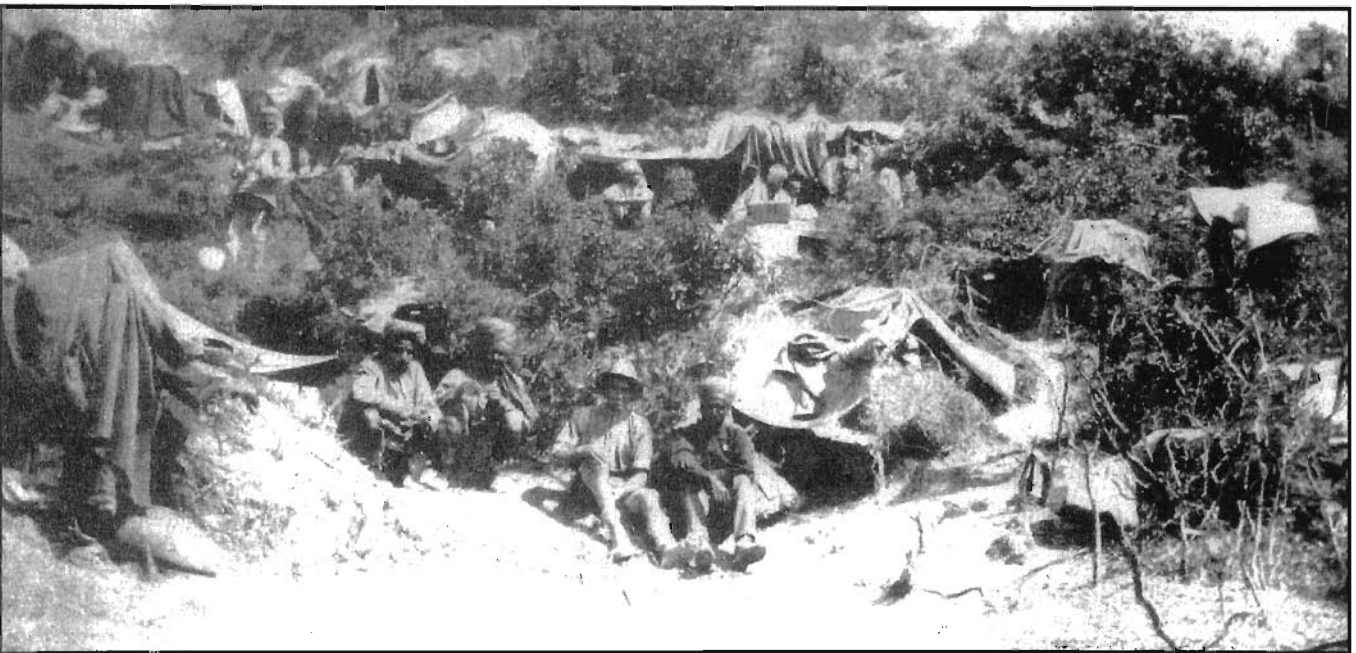
As 7th Indian Mountain Brigade left Suez for Basra on 19th February 1916, they received a signal from General Birdwood which stressed the magnificent work of 21st and 26th Indian Mountain Batteries. ending “. . . You will never be forgotten by the Australians and New Zealanders”. Both these Batteries were authorised to wear on their colours and appointments the Battle Honours: “The Landing at Anzac”; “The Defence of Anzac”; “Suvla”; “Sari Bair”; “Gallipoli 1915”. But perhaps the greatest honour of all was granted to 21st (Kohat) Mountain Battery by Indian Army Order No 59 of 1922 which stated “His Majesty the King Emperor is graciously pleased to confer the title “Royal” on the 21st (Kohat) Mountain Battery in recognition of the distinguished service and gallantry of the Indian Mountain Artillery in the Great War. This great honour has never before, or since, been conferred on a battery of artillery.



*With an Indian battery among the sandy scrub on the heights of the Gallipoli Peninsula.
The gun is screened and protected by sand-bags and foliage.*



Men of an Indian Mountain battery on Walker's Ridge, Gallipoli, where in June 1915, their position was within 75 yards of the Turkish trenches.



Picturesque view of the dug-outs occupied by men of the Indian Mountain Battery on Gallipoli.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE IRREGULAR VERSES OF RUPERT BROOKE

PETER MILLER

Green Branch Press 1997. 124 pages, 3 illustrations. £6.95.

We have reviewed the authors two previous books – *The Rugby Centenary Brooke* in *The Gallipolian* Autumn 1987 No 59 and *The Cross of Skyros* in *The Gallipolian* Autumn 1994 No 75. Now comes this attractively presented volume which brings together the numerous doggerel rhymes, parodies, limericks and snatches of verse which he used to amuse both himself and his numerous correspondents.

They commence in 1904 with his seven verse contribution to a supplement to the Rugby School magazine, titled *From a New Boy* and terminate with his last known work, which we reproduce below, written shortly before his death on 23 April 1915.

Dysentery

My first was in the night, at 1
At half-past 5 I had to run,
At 8.15 I fairly flew:
At noon a swift compulsion grew,
I ran a dead-heat all the way.
I lost by yards at ten to 2.
This is the seventh time today.

Prince, did the brandy fail you, too?
You dreamt that arrowroot would stay?
My opium fairly galloped through,
This is the seventh time today.

Each piece is linked by Peter Miller's authoritative text. For the final verse we are told of Rupert Brooke's last days, of how he fell ill with dysentery in Egypt and been offered a place on the staff by General Sir Ian Hamilton. This was refused, and still in a weak condition he had boarded the *Grantully Castle* on 9 April for Lemnos. He died on 23 April and was buried on Skyros.

BATTLEFRONT – THE FALL OF PASSCHENDAELE

Public Record Office 1997. 19 maps & documents. £12.99.

This is the second in the Battlefront series to be published by the Record Office and draws both on their extensive archives, and the archives of others to provide copies

of maps and orders, plans, photographs and reports for this one day, 6 November 1917. A fascinating opportunity to see material otherwise not easily accessible.

There is a proposal that some aspect of the Gallipoli campaign be similarly covered. For members of the Association, and especially those living in Great Britain, there is surely no other choice than the events on the 25 April and the landings from the *River Clyde* at V Beach.

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS

In the Spring 1997 *Gallipolian* we asked for information concerning three comrades of Private J.S. Lord of A Company 5th Battalion, The Lancashire Fusiliers. In the book by George Bigwood *Lancashire Territorials in Gallipoli – An Epic of Heroism* he had inscribed the words “In affectionate remembrance of my three comrades Tom Toothill, Fred Porter, Teddy Lee, who gave their lives in the common cause for Liberty & Justice. Greater love hath no man than he layeth down his life for his Friend.”

Patrick Gareipy (1323) has provided the following details:

LEE, Private Edward (Teddy), No 1479 A Company, 1/5th Battalion (TF). Born at Bury, Lancashire, a son of John Lee of 8, Holly Street, Brooksbottoms, Lancs. He was a member of the Walmersley Church and Sunday School, and the church social and cricket clubs. Private Lee was unmarried. In 1912 he enlisted at Bury, and on June 26, 1915, he was wounded in June 1915, and killed in action at Fusiliers Bluff, Helles, on December 6, 1915, while mining towards the Turkish lines, aged 21 years. Buried Twelve Tree Copse Cemetery, Helles. Report of his wound in *The Bury Times* of June 26, 1915; report and photo in the issue of January 12; report, obituaries, and photos in the issue of January 15, 1916.

In the January 12, 1916, issue of *The Bury Times*, a letter from the battalion chaplain, the Rev. S.H. Hare, is quoted:

It is with very great regret and sympathy that I am writing to tell you of the death of your gallant son. He was killed in a Turkish mine explosion in a part of the trenches called Fusilier Bluff on Tuesday, December 7, 1915. I read the burial service yesterday evening at his grave in Y Ravine, among his officers and men. His grave is on the side of a hill which slopes down to the sea. We offer you our deep sympathy in your sorrow. We know he died at the post of duty, where a soldier should be, and we know that the merciful Father who has called him will receive him as a son.

In the same issue, a letter from Second Lieutenant C. Clarke is quoted:

He was one of the few remaining men whom I knew intimately. I knew him at Aldershot and all the time at home, in Egypt, and all the time here. He was always the most cheerful lad I knew. Since coming out here he has shown himself to be one of the bravest. He met his death down one of our mines, which was blown up by the enemy. It was a dangerous job, and he forfeited his life for his country like a true Briton.

PORTER, Private Frederick Milton (Fred) No 1477 A Company, 1/5th Battalion (TF) Born in September 1896 at Bury, Lancashire, the only son of Frederick William Porter, contractor, timber merchant and proprietor of the Walmersley Road Sawmill, Ada Porter of Walmersley Road, Bury. He was educated at Walmersley School. In 1912 he enlisted at Bury and prior to his death had been wounded in action. He returned to his battalion on June 14 and was killed in action while the battalion was in support near Krithia, Helles, on June 16, 1915, aged 18 years. Buried Skew Bridge Cemetery, Helles. A memorial service was held for Private Porter on Saturday evening, July 10, 1915, at Christ Church, Walmersley, and was officiated by the Rev. G.P.A. Acworth. Report and photo in *The Bury Times* of July 10, 1915; report of his memorial service in the issue of July 14, 1915.

In the July 10, 1915, issue of *The Bury Times*, a letter from Private J. Beswick, 1st (East Lancs.) Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C., is quoted:

I am now going to tell you a bit of sad news. Maybe you have heard that Fred Porter has been shot in the head and instantaneously killed. He suffered no pain. When I heard I went and found him; they were just digging his grave. Tell his parents he was nicely laid away, and at the first chance I will make a decent cross for his grave. When I looked where he had been hit I found that the base of his skull had been fractured.

TOOTHILL, Private Tom, No 1644 A Company, 1/5th Battalion (TF). Born at Bury, Lancashire, the only son of the late Thomas Tootill and Mrs. Tootill of 419, Walmersley Road, Limefield, Bury. He was educated at Bury Municipal Secondary School, and was a member of Walmersley Church and Sunday School. In February 1914 he enlisted at Bury. Before the war he was employed at Chadwick's Walmersley Brewery. Died of wounds and buried at sea on June 12, 1915, aged 19 years. Name commemorated on the Helles Memorial. Private Tootill's parents received the news of his death on the morning of Tuesday, June 22, 1915. Report in *The Bury Times* of June 23, 1915, photo and report in the issue of June 26, 1915.

WHO SAID THIS?

In the Winter Gallipolian we asked who said:

“The New Zealand and Australian mounted brigades of my division also arrived, leaving their horses in Alexandria; and later, the Maori contingent, who were mad to serve alongside their “pakeha” comrades. Their advent gave rise to an amusing exchange of messages. The headquarters of our line of communications at Mudros, having, no doubt, the special requirements of Indian troops in mind, wired to ask if any special rations were to be provided for them. To this, after due consultation with my staff, among whom were several New Zealanders, I replied to the effect that no special arrangements were necessary, as we were expecting shortly to make an attack on the Turkish positions, and the result would doubtless supply the contingent with all the rations they would require! I believe that the recipients of this message were somewhat puzzled, and we had to give further explanations to the effect the Maoris had given up their cannabilistic habits for some sixty years.”

The answer, General Sir Alexander Godley in his book *Life of an Irish Soldier* published by John Murray in 1939.

Now another WHO SAID THIS?

“The month sped swiftly by. Each of the actors was occupied in his own way. Liman von Sanders was collecting information, urging forward his defensive preparations. His Turkish allies inflamed their martial ardour by the massacre of three-quarters of a million Armenians in their midst. The Royal Navy was working out the details of landing an army on a hostile shore without any special equipment. The Naval Air Service was probing the Turkish defences. The Australians, in the intervals of hard training, were terrifying the population of Cairo. Sir Ian Hamilton was searching for everything from ships to horseshoes. Through his whole force ran an extraordinary exhilaration, often matching the feeling, if not the words, of the poet Rupert Brooke: ‘Oh God! I’ve never been quite so happy in my life I think.... I suddenly realise that the ambition of my life has been – since I was two – to go on a military expedition against Constantinople.’ But Rupert Brooke died of blood poisoning as the expedition sailed; neither for him nor for his comrades was there more than a distant vision of the Sublime Porte in store.”

A SPIKED GUN AT HELLES

NIALL CHERRY (1739)

It had been an intention of mine to go to the Gallipoli Peninsula for a number of years – not only to satisfy my own curiosity but to see where my grandfather's brother served during part of his service in the First World War. My own main interest in military history is the medical services as I served for a number of years in the Royal Army Medical Corps including in my mind the highlight of my career the parachute field ambulance branch.

However it was in June 1997 that I found myself at Gatwick Airport accompanying a party led by Martin Middlebrook to the Dardanelles. It was later discovered over a few beers (at less than 50p a glass) in Cannakale that other Gallipoli Association members were also on this tour. When you read this cheers Ian and Wlodek and thanks for the company.

Where possible when battlefield touring I try and a bit of research before I go and spend a little effort looking at the medical services role. It is fairly well known at Gallipoli the medical services for a number of reasons failed but I feel lessons learnt were later applied in the treatment of casualties especially in the airborne field ambulances in WW2—a particular speciality of mine.

It was during my pre-tour research that I found out that 17 Stationary Hospital RAMC was landed at Helles and set up shop on the inland slopes of Guezji Baba just inland from V Beach. Indeed there is quite a famous photograph often printed in books about Gallipoli showing Achi Baba (a first day objective) from their front door (IWM Photo Q13546). I thought it would be appropriate for me to stand on this spot and to think of my previous colleagues and of the guys who made it there but didn't get out and also to take my own present day comparisons.

The first three touring days were basically spent on a day in each of the three sectors and on the fourth it was a by-request day which was spent at Helles and Anzac. We visited some places again and also some hard to reach places (for the foolhardy or just ex-airborne) like the Farm Cemetery. In the morning after visiting Skew Bridge Cemetery and Observation Hill we went back to the V beach area.

Everybody else seemed to disappear off to the cafe on the beach while I visited the Helles Memorial area to take a couple of photos with no-one else around and also to check out the 17 Stationary Hospital location. After taking suitable shots of the Memorial I retraced my steps and walked down the left hand wall of the Memorial and entered the scrubland behind it. By referring to the 1915 photograph I felt I found almost the same spot and took my 1997 comparisons. I was also delighted to find near this spot a spiked German/Turkish gun in the undergrowth. The gun itself

is of 1898 manufacture by Krupps of Essen and in my opinion is a 3" gun. I currently work for Royal Ordnance and I am closely involved in the manufacture of 105mm Light Guns so feel I know what I was looking at! Only about six feet of the breech end is exposed and the rest is buried in the ground. After having seen Turkey at close hand I feel it would take about a battalion of Turkish women to dig it out with a dozen Turkish men cracking the whip and supervising.



It would be nice to hear from any member who has any more information on this 'undiscovered' gun as it does not get a mention in any of the Gallipoli battlefield guides.

All in all it was an excellent trip except the sea at Lancashire Landing was a bit cold. If any member who hasn't been and is thinking of going-don't hesitate just go. The week went by very quickly and I'm looking forward to going back soon and meeting my friendly taxi driver from Istanbul again. He tried to charge me 2 million lira (£10) for a 250,000 (£1) taxi ride but thats another story.

Note: Members may be interested to learn of the author's recently published book *Red Crosses and Red Berets* the story of the medical services in the 1st Airborne Division during the Second World War. Enquiries to N.Cherry, 17 Brendon Gardens, Nottingham, NG8 1HY.

Those English, French, Australian, New Zealand and
Indian heroes who shed blood on the soil of this
country

Here you are in the soil of a friendly country

Rest in peace.

You are side by side and lying together with the
Mehmetcik's.

You, the mothers who sent their sons to war from far
away countries!

Wipe away your tears. Your sons are lying on our
bosom.

They are at peace and they will rest in peace

After having lost their lives on this land.

They have become our sons as well!

1934

K. Ataturk

The message of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, given to the visitors from Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand in 1934, and inscribed on the memorial in the main Turkish War Dead Cemetery on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

We are grateful to M. Scott (1487) for drawing our attention to the wording and for providing photographs of the memorial.