

The Gallipollian

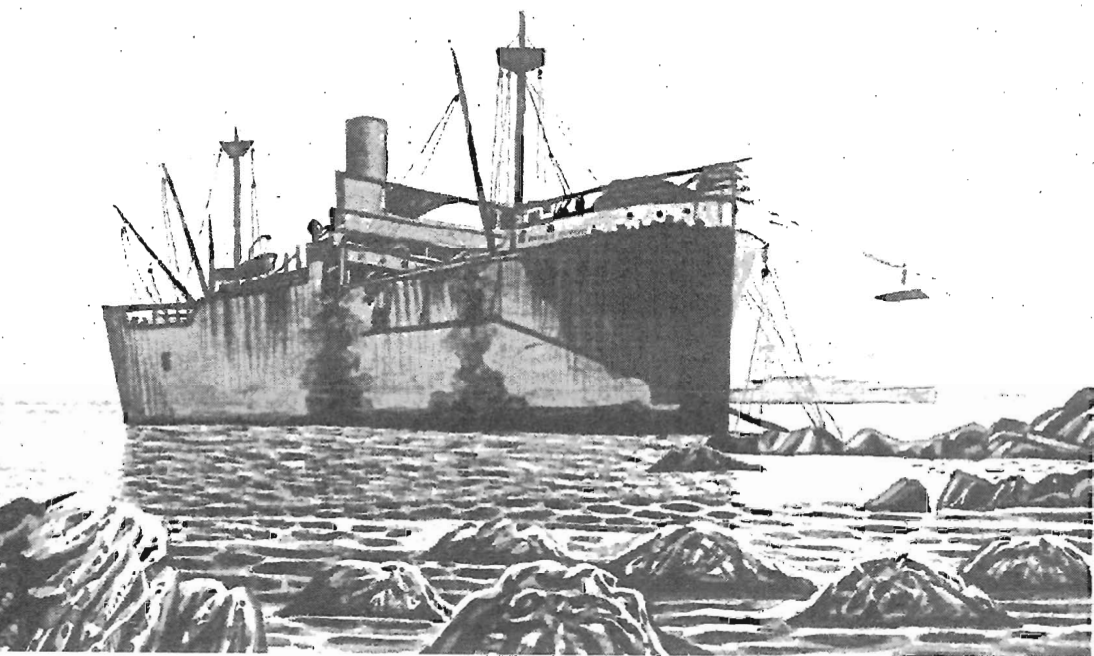
*The Journal of the
Gallipoli Association*

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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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ARE YOU ONE OF THE MISSING?

Are you a missing Member? Not missing in action, but missing from the Treasurer's roll of those who have paid their subscription.

Subscriptions became due on 1 January, if you are one of the missing, those who have still to pay their subscription, the Treasurer would be delighted to hear from you, his address is inside the front cover, while the rates are: £10.00 Member; £15.00 Husband & Wife; £15.00 Overseas Member; £20.00 Overseas Husband & Wife. Thank you for your support.

AUTUMN LUNCH

The Autumn Lunch and Annual General Meeting will be held in the Naval Club on 12 October. Full information in the Autumn *Gallipolitan*.

GALLIPOLI DAY CEREMONIES
25 APRIL
HRH THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
KG KT OM GBE PC
ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

Our Patron HRH The Duke of Edinburgh KG, KT, OM, GBE, PC will lay a wreath at the Gallipoli Memorial in the crypt of St Paul's Cathedral on 25 April. Amongst others, wreaths will also be laid by the First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff Admiral Sir Michael Boyce GB, OBE, the Chief of the General Staff General Sir Michael Walker KCB, CMG, CBE, the High Commissioners for Australia and New Zealand, the Turkish Ambassador and the French Military Attache.

Members and friends are particularly encouraged to attend this service in the crypt arranged by the Association which commences at 0915 for 0930 and is supported by increasing numbers of non-members. Medals should be worn.

Close by the Gallipoli memorial are memorials to General Sir Ian Hamilton, and Lieutenant General The Lord Freyberg VC, while in the Cathedral nave is a memorial to another veteran of the campaign Field Marshal Lord Slim.



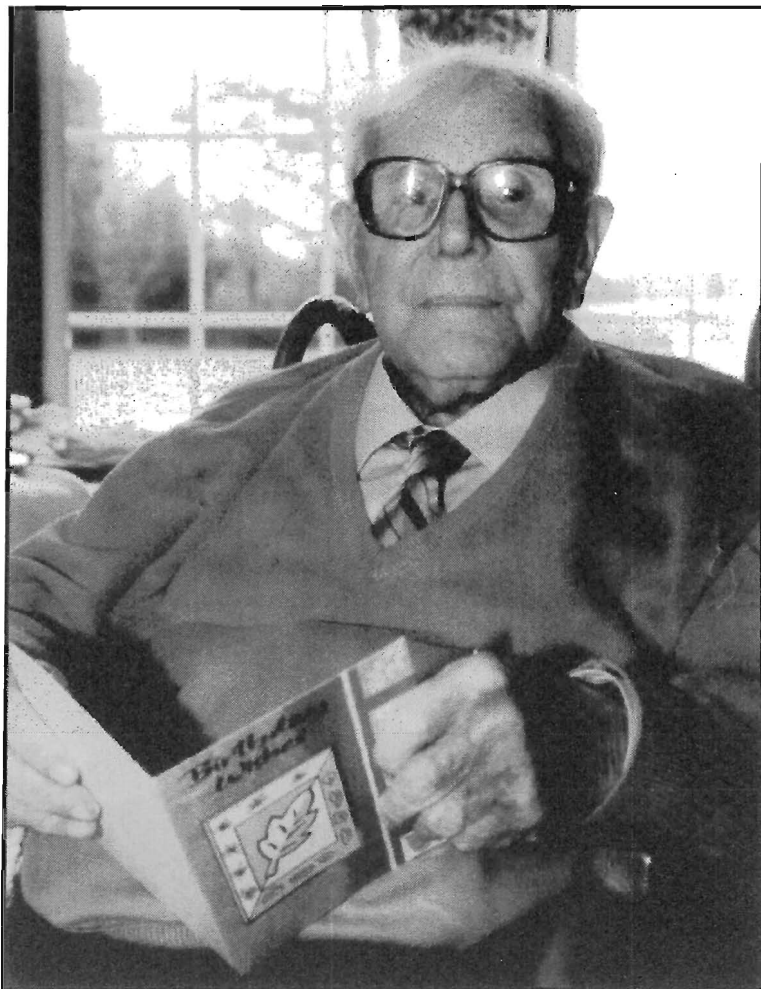
Gallipoli Memorial in St Paul's Cathedral

Details of other Gallipoli events are provided on pages 8 to 12. Please note that because the Sunday nearest to Gallipoli Day is Easter Sunday Gallipoli events range on dates from those held on 16 April at Arbroath and Leighterton to those on 7 May at Stapleford and Sutton Veny.

OBITUARY

DARCY HAROLD JONES

The death of Darcy Harold Jones at Hungerford on 11 January, aged 103, marked the end of an era. Not only was he the last member of the Gallipoli Association to have served at Gallipoli but he was as far as we are aware the last Veteran of the campaign in Great Britain.



Darcy Jones on his 102nd birthday.

His life spanned three centuries and his death in the early days of this, the 85th anniversary year of the Gallipoli landings, was particularly poignant. Not only was he the last veteran of the campaign, but he was the last link to the Veterans who had founded the Association and were its strength for so many years.

Darcy Harold Jones was born at Worcester on 26 November, 1896 having three older brothers, Campbell, Harry and Frank and a sister Laurie. His father was a master potter at the local porcelain factory. Darcy left school at fourteen and was employed as a laboratory technician. At seventeen he joined the Territorial Army with the Worcester Yeomanry, although officially under age it appears one of his brothers was friendly with the squadron-commander at the Depot, so that was that.

The Commander in Chief of the Yeomanry at the time was the Earl of Dudley who had built two riding schools and equipped them with horses and employed former cavalymen to train the local lads including Darcy Jones. Furthermore he provided swords for his recruits at his own expense and it was then that Darcy learned to ride a horse while carrying a sabre. A skill that would later stand him in good stead in Palestine.



Darcy Jones complete with an Earl of Dudley's sabre.

Mobilised in 1914 as a cavalry trooper with the Worcestershire Yeomanry Darcy for a while was stationed at Newbury Racecourse in a huge tented camp. The Yeomanry as part of the 1st South Midland Mounted Brigade, 2nd Mounted Division then moved to Norfolk before recrossing the country to board the *Wayfarer* at Avonmouth on 10 April, 1915 bound for the Mediterranean. During the first days of the month no fewer than 92 trains brought nearly 10,000 men and almost as many horses to Avonmouth from where they were transported in 17 ships. However the *Wayfarer* did not travel very far, when about 60 miles WNW of the Scilly Isles she was torpedoed though fortunately did not sink. After being towed to Ireland the men were transferred to the *Saturnia* and arrived in Egypt as infantry. Redesignated as 1st Mounted Brigade (1st South Midland), they were to spend nearly four months in Egypt before sailing for Mudros in mid-August and on to Suvla, landing on the night of 17/18 August. Four days later they took part in the attack on Chocolate Hill which according to Liman von Sanders was only "repulsed by the Turks after heavy loss and after putting in the last reserves, including the cavalry."

Darcy was to return to England, as "medically unfit" although he was sent again to to Alexandria with 13th draft (via France) 26th December, 1916. In the spring of 1917 to remove the threat posed by Turkish forces to the Suez Canal the Worcester Yeomanry took part in the advance into Palestine. By November British troops faced Turkish and Austrian Forces who were shelling allied positions while machine guns operating at right angles were raking fire from a ridge near Beersheba. To help clear the way Major General Allenby decided on a cavalry charge and on 8 November 1917 in a daring frontal attack 181 cavalymen with sabres drawn, charged 1500 yards to capture the guns at Huj. In the last great charge by British cavalry, two squadrons of Worcestershire Yeomanry and one of Warwickshire Yeomanry routed massively superior forces of over two thousand men with machine guns and artillery. Within twenty minutes the guns and over a hundred prisoners, including a Syrian woman who was married to an Austrian officer were captured while the German commander, Von Kressenstein barely escaped. The British casualties that epic day were rather similar to the 21st Lancers losses at Omdurman. Thirty six Yeoman were killed, including four out of nine officers, and 57 were wounded and over one hundred horses were lost. Darcy Jones recalled, when celebrating his 100th birthday, how "there was machine gun and artillery fire raining down on us, but when they saw us charging towards them with our sabres, they gave up."

After the mounted charge at Huj he exchanged his horse for an aeroplane and on 6 January, 1918, joined the Royal Flying Corps, receiving just one and three-quarter hours solo training before gaining his wings. Commissioned to fly on 1 April, 1918 he was transferred to No 22 Training Squadron Aboukir on the 16 April and appointed temporary 2nd Lieutenant in Royal Air Force with effect from 3 June. Returning to Britain, he was fond of flying his small wooden biplane over his girlfriend Gertrude's garden, so that he could wave to her. Perhaps fortunately before he could be sent to the Western Front his plane caught the top of some trees

and he came down in Epping Forest where he was rescued by some passing German prisoners-of-war.

At the end of the War Darcy returned to civilian life and took up a post as a Pathology Technician, progressing to Chief Pathology Technician at Lewisham Hospital, South-East London. He retired in December, 1956. Despite his short-lived air experience he retained an association with flying and during the Second World War was Commanding Officer of 228 Air Training Corps in Bromley, Kent. He received a certificate of appreciation for his services between April 1941 and December 1956 from the Chief of the Air Staff.

He married Gertrude Eggett, the Gertrude he had waved to from his aircraft, in 1920 and there were three children, Norman, Dorothy and Ann. His surviving daughter Dorothy and her husband Peter Lindley-Jones live in Wiltshire. Darcy had two grand-daughters and five great grand-children. He always remained essentially 'a man's man', playing all the sports he could, except tennis, and only gave up golf in his mid 90s. In later years he was an avid stamp collector, with a collection of over 37,000.

In 1990 he was honoured by his old Regiment for his part in the British Army's last cavalry charge, at Huj, Palestine in 1917, and presented with a painting by Lady Butler commemorating this. In 1991 he appeared on Central TV when he had the opportunity of telling viewers about the charge and how the Earl of Dudley's swords were used to good effect. On 28 November 1995 Darcy was one of the small band of Veterans present at St Pauls Cathedral when the Gallipoli Memorial was unveiled in the crypt, an occasion which gave him great pleasure. Not often has a Veteran of Gallipoli been referred to in the House of Commons, but during a debate on firearms on 19 November 1996 Sir Jerry Wiggin MP, a member of the Gallipoli Association, whose father too had ridden in the charge at Huj, stated that he would be attending the 100th birthday party of Corporal Darcy Jones. Miss Ann Widdicombe for the Government in reply said "We wish him a Happy Birthday and hope that it is a wonderful occasion."

We are most grateful to Mr and Mrs P. Lindley-Jones for providing much assistance with this Obituary of their father. Also to Joan Whateley whose contribution to *The Gallipolian* No 70 Christmas 1992 proved invaluable.

Dennis Greenslade QPM

ERNEST STOCANNE

A full Obituary of Ernest Stocanne, the last French veteran of the Gallipoli campaign will be published in the Autumn *Gallipolian*.

WALTER PARKER

Walter Parker, who died aged 105 on 22 January, was one of the last three Australian veterans of the Gallipoli campaign of 1915, all being commemorated on the latest Australian Legends series of stamps issued on Australia Day, see page 64. Born on 11 August 1884 in Sydney, the son of a small landowner who gave land for both the building of a school and a church, he was the youngest of eight children, three boys and five girls. After leaving school Walter Parker was apprenticed as a commercial art printer.

He enlisted with the 20th Battalion Australian Infantry Force in 1914 and was sent to the Middle East, arriving at Gallipoli, together with his school friend Norm Craven, late in November 1915 as the campaign was drawing to a close. His main memory of those final days before evacuation was the intense cold following the great storm which swept the Peninsula that month causing many casualties. Later, together with his friend he served in France where in 1917 he was badly wounded, tendons in his left arm being cut by shrapnel. Even in hospital the two friends were together, though as a result of his wound Walter Parker was invalided out of the Army. Norm Craven returned to the front only to be wounded again.



After the war and reluctant to take up the printing trade, he headed north along the east coast with his friend Norm, working on dairy and banana farms and both marrying Mullumbimby girls. The Parkers later moved to Glen Innes where he worked first as a market gardener and later, during the Depression, a series of casual jobs before becoming a salesman. There were two children, a daughter, Amy and a son Earle, who as a twenty years old rear-gunner in a Lancaster bomber was shot down and killed over Germany in 1943, barely eight months after leaving home.

Walter Parker's wife died in 1972 after 52 years of marriage while in later years he was looked after by his daughter until he moved into a nursing home. In 1990 he was one of a large party of veterans taken to the Peninsula by the Australian government on the 75th anniversary of the landings. He is survived by his daughter Amy, three grand-children and one great grand-child.

We are most grateful to several of our members in Australia for providing newspaper reports concerning Walter Parker.

GALLIPOLI DAY CEREMONIES TUESDAY 25 APRIL, LONDON

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

See Page 2 for full details of the ceremony commencing at 0915 for 0930.

BATTERSEA PARK

The Dawn Service and wreath laying in Battersea Park will take place at 0500 for 0515 when a new memorial will be dedicated at a site close to the British War Memorial in the park. The existing memorials have been moved from the knoll where the Dawn Service has taken place in the last three years to a new location about 100 yards away and which will be well signed. It is hoped that for early risers a gun-fire breakfast will be available.

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. Medals should be worn here and also in Westminster Abbey.

THE ABBEY

We have as in previous years been invited to join the Anzacs at Westminster Abbey. Please complete the enclosed booking form. Tickets will be handed out by the Secretary at the entrance to King Charles Street before the Cenotaph service and subsequently at the Abbey door. Members should be seated by 1140 for the Service which commences at 1200. Please ensure that on arrival you are directed by the usher to the seats reserved for the Association in the North or the South Transept.

GALLIPOLI DAY LUNCH

The Gallipoli Day Lunch, commencing at 1315 for 1345, will be held in the Union Jack Club, Sandell Street, beside Waterloo Station. The Lunch is held in the Gascoigne Room the entrance to which is in Waterloo Road and directly opposite the station. Hopefully Anzac biscuits will be available prior to the Lunch. A separate booking form with costs is included with *The Gallipolian*. Parking at the Club is extremely limited and must be reserved in advance – phone 020 7928 4814. Otherwise cars should be parked in the car park in nearby York Road.

Members and guests booked for Lunch may use the Club facilities throughout the day, providing means of identity on their arrival.

OTHER GALLIPOLI DAY CEREMONIES

CHEPSTOW

In Beaufort Square at the centre of Chepstow is the splendid memorial to Seaman Williams VC of River Clyde fame. In a Service arranged by the Royal Naval Association wreaths will be laid during a short service at 1100.

CHILWORTH

Members and friends are invited to join the Freyberg family and friends at St Martha's on the Hill at 1600. The Church stands alone on the North Downs above Chilworth. 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

The furthest north where wreaths are laid is the Dallachy Strike Wing Memorial, Bogmoor, Morayside. This is situated beside the B9104 running south from Spey Bay to Fochabers. Information from Derek Smith 01340 820920.

EDINBURGH

A wreath will be laid on behalf of the Gallipoli Association at the Service at 1200 at the Scottish National War Memorial, Edinburgh Castle. Further information on this impressive ceremony from The Earl Haig Fund Scotland, New Haig House, Logie Green Road, Edinburgh, EH7 4HR. 0131 557 5819.

HAREFIELD

A moving ceremony will take place at 1500 at St Mary's Church when the Preacher will be The Reverend Jenny Petersen of Melbourne, following which wreaths will be laid on the graves of Australian servicemen buried in the cemetery. Tea will subsequently be available in the Church Hall.

PETERBOROUGH

A short service attended by The Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire and His Worship the Mayor of Peterborough will take place at 1430 at the grave of Sergeant Hunter "the lonely Anzac", in the Broadway Cemetery.

SHAFTESBURY

The President of the Shaftesbury Branch, Royal British Legion, will hold a short memorial service at the War Memorial Park Walk, Shaftesbury at 1500 when a wreath will be laid on behalf of the Gallipoli Association.

CEREMONIES IN ADDITION TO THOSE ON GALLIPOLI DAY

Special Note: Because the Sunday nearest to the 25 April, Gallipoli Day, is Easter Sunday, the spread of Gallipoli events is much greater than usual.

SUNDAY 16 APRIL ST ANDREWS

The New Zealand Society "Scotland" ceremony will take place at the Western Cemetery, Arbroath commencing at 1130 followed by a retirement to the Royal British Legion club rooms. Poppies are being sold at points throughout Scotland in advance of 25 April with monies going to the Veterans hospital at Erskine. Further information from Peter Leslie 01307 463920.

LEIGHTERTON

Tucked away in the south Cotswolds is the village of Leighterton where 23 men from Australia and New Zealand lie, all killed while training nearby during the First World War. The Parade and Service commences at 1430 and includes a march to the cemetery following which, weather permitting, there is a fly past of vintage aircraft.

SUNDAY 30 APRIL BROCKENHURST

The Service at the New Zealand Memorial, St Nicholas's Churchyard will commence at 1430 for 1500. Major T. Le M Spring-Smyth, whose father served with a New Zealand Field Company at Gallipoli, will lay a wreath on behalf of the Association. A special feature of the service is the participation of local Youth Organisations. Tea will be available following the Service.

BURY

The Gallipoli 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, during which the Regimental Mascot will be present. There will then be a reception and buffet lunch in the Ballroom of the Castle Armoury.

CAMBRIDGE

A service arranged by the Cambridgeshire Branch of the British Australia Society will be held in the Church of St Andrew the Great in the City Centre commencing at 1500. Members of the Association will be most welcome to join the Society at the Service, which lasts about an hour, and is followed by tea.

CANNOCK CHASE

The massive Anzac Commemoration Service will be held in the War Cemetery, Brocton, Cannock Chase at 1000 for 1030. This is the largest service outside Australia and New Zealand with about 150 Standards from all over the country normally being paraded. The Cannock Standard will be absent this year, for it is being carried in Melbourne on Anzac Day by the standard bearer Mr Ansell.

ST ALBANS

Over 200 war dead rest in the Hatfield Road cemetery where a service will commence at 1500.

SUTTON VENY

Since 1919 a Service of Commemoration has been held in the Church of St John the Evangelist and this year will commence at 1500.

Please note that the special service for children will be held on Sunday 7 May, see below.

WALTON ON THAMES

The Anzac Day Service arranged by the Royal British Legion will commence at 1830 in St Mary's Parish Church, Church Street continuing the tradition of such a service in the town since 1920.

SUNDAY 7 MAY STAPLEFORD

The service arranged by the Royal Marines Association will take place at Stapleford

Parish Church, Nottingham at 1130 when the Mayor of Broxtowe is the principle guest and will be followed by the laying of wreaths at the grave of Walter Parker VC.

SUTTON VENY

The special service for children after which they lay posies of flowers on the graves of the 143 Australian servicemen and nurses buried in the churchyard of St John the Evangelist will commence at 1000. See also 30 April for the main service.

GALLIPOLI MEMORIAL LECTURE

The Sixteenth and Final Gallipoli Memorial Lecture Learning the Lessons of Gallipoli will be given by the Bishop of Oxford, The Right Reverend Richard Harries DD FKC FRSL at Holy Trinity Church, Southend Crescent, Eltham, London at 2000 on Thursday 13 April. Tickets which are free, available from the Secretary, Gallipoli Memorial Lecture Trust, 242 Avery Hill Road, Eltham, London, SE9 2JL. *The Straits of War*, published to mark the final lecture in the series and containing all the lectures in the series will be available on the night at the special price of £15.00, published price £20.00. ISBN 0 7509 2408 X.

COLLINGWOOD MEMORIAL

The Annual Service at the Collingwood Memorial on the Downs just east of Pimperne, Dorset, will take place on Friday 2 June at 1500. **Please note the date is Friday 2 June, not the accustomed 4 June.** Members and friends wishing to attend should meet from noon onwards at the Anvil Hotel, Pimperne for introductions. Further information from Roy Adam MBE, Camveere House, Portman Road, Pimperne, Dorset, DT11 7DG. 01258 453797.

MANCHESTER REGIMENT

Members are invited by the Regimental Association to attend the following events, further information being available from the Assistant Regimental Secretary on 0161 273 619 or by e mail rhq@rhqkings.force9.co.uk

Wednesday 24 May Manchester Cathedral: The Leaves of the Book of Remembrance for Gallipoli in the Regimental Chapel will be turned. Coffee and biscuits will be available beforehand in the Dean's Office.

Saturday 3 June Gallipoli Dinner: The Gallipoli Dinner will take place in the officers mess, TA Centre, Ardwick Green, Manchester commencing at 1930.

Sunday 4 June Gallipoli Parade: The short annual parade and service will take place at 1145 at the Ardwick Green Cenotaph, Manchester.

COLLINGWOOD MEMORIAL FIFTY YEARS ON

Although modest in size the eight foot pinnacle of polished marble, the Collingwood Memorial is visible from miles around from its vantage point beside the A354 where it crosses the Downs just to the east of Pimperne, near Blandford, Dorset. The inscription tells the passer by all, for it reads:

“In memory of the Commanding Officer, Officers and Men of the
Collingwood Battalion, Royal Naval Division who fell in action in Gallipoli
on the 4th June 1915 when the battalion was practically destroyed.”
and on the reverse

“The Collingwood Battalion completed its training on these Downs.
This memorial is erected by the survivors.”

The survivors and relatives and friends of those who did not return were responsible for the memorial which was unveiled on 7 June 1919 by Mrs Spearman widow of Commander Alexander Spearman RN, Commanding Officer of the Collingwood Battalion, who was killed at Gallipoli on 4 June. On that desperate day 15 other officers were killed and eight wounded while there were over 500 casualties amongst the men.

The land on which the memorial originally stood was given by Squire Henry Farquharson, but over the years it has been moved twice because of road widening. For many years the memorial was tended by Frederick Adam who had been an Accountant working in Germany at the outbreak of the First World War. Having managed to escape in a coal truck to France he returned to this country and joined the Royal Naval Division at Crystal Palace, later coming to Blandford. Here he met his future wife Amy Dowling, a pupil of the Blandford Grammar School who played the piano and performed in the Pimperne Amateur Dramatic Society. Frederick Adam died in 1958, his wife in 1959 and their ashes scattered around the memorial.

For over 50 years the memorial has been looked after by their son Roy who has also arranged the moving annual service, a unique record of devotion recognised by a well deserved MBE in the Millenium Honours List. The first service took place in 1950 when a handful of local Royal Navy retired officers, and a few former Royal Naval Division members including a Mr Oliver who served in the medical branch and a Mr George Manson a former Petty Officer of the Hood Battalion gathered here. Such was the success of this first service that by the following year the arrangements included a parade of no fewer than 3,000 troops attended by Rear Admiral Royer Dick CB, DSC Flag Officer Portland and the Mayor and Corporation of Blandford.

There have been two services annually, that on 4 June¹ and that on Remembrance Sunday, though in more recent years the latter has not taken place. However Roy



Collingwood Memorial Service 1950. Roy Adam is second from right on the left of the memorial. Photograph Peter Siford.

Adam is always present on 11 November, often a lone figure, but a direct link to those who did not return from Gallipoli. The June service is an important event well attended by a contingent from HMS *Collingwood* in Portsmouth, by troops from the Blandford Garrison, local dignitaries, high ranking officers, diplomatic representatives, local people and others, many of whom travel great distances to be present.

The Gallipoli Association, and all those with connections with the Royal Naval Division, and especially the Collingwood Battalion, owe a considerable debt of gratitude to Roy Adam and his family for his devoted service in connection with the Memorial. So Gallipolians, especially those living in the the south of England, make a note of the date this year, 2 June, and endeavour to attend at the Collingwood

Memorial in this 85th anniversary year of the events at Gallipoli and especially those on 4 June. In the words of the Battalion History when speaking of the disbandment of the Collingwood Battalion "It is hard that a name of which we are justly proud should be lost to memory." Clearly the efforts by Roy Adam and his father have ensured the memory has not been forgotten. So please be present on 2 June, you will receive a warm welcome and your presence will help ensure the Collingwood Battalion and its sacrifice that afternoon in 1915 before Krithia is never forgotten.

¹ This year the service will take place on 2 June, NOT 4 June. See page 12 for full details.



Roy Adam MBE and Dick Annand VC at the Collingwood Memorial 1996.

**CAPTAIN A CEDRIC M COXON TD,
MA, MB, BCH(CANTAB) MRCS, LRCP,
LDS, RCSI,
LATE OF 5TH BATTALION NORFOLK
REGIMENT TA**

**BY HIS SON, LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER
A.J.D.COXON RN RTD**

The showing on Remembrance Sunday 1999 by the BBC of *All The King's Men* starring David Jason in the role of Captain Frank Beck, aroused considerable interest (see *The Gallipolian* No 91 Winter 1999 pages 2-5). The story of the men from the Royal Estate at Sandringham and from elsewhere in Norfolk who took part in the attack at Suvla on 12 August 1915, and especially those who were killed, has been given an air of mystery. Such mystery need not exist, nevertheless the so called disappearance of the men from Norfolk has become part of the legend of Gallipoli.

For my family and for me this is a very personal story, for my late Father seen here probably in 1914 and who died in 1968, was an Officer in the 5th Norfolks, and marched forward with the rest of the Battalion that afternoon of 12 August 1915. Fortunately he survived otherwise I would not be here to write this for you.



My father served in 'D' Company, the Dereham Company, though he actually lived in King's Lynn. His Father was in the T.A., and I have letters written by Captain Beck in 1906 thanking him for help given in raising the Sandringham Company. So it was not suprising that my Father joined the Battalion as a Second Lieutenant in 1907. He was born in Wisbech in 1889, educated at the local Grammar School, and won a Scholarship to Magdalene College, Cambridge. There he settled down to study Medicine while gaining Colours for Soccer, Rugby, Cricket and Hockey. From Cambridge he went to Guy's Hospital in 1911 and continued playing sports, often being in Hospital teams. When the War broke out in 1914 he was near to qualifying but decided to mobilise with his Battalion. By now a Captain he embarked on the RMS *Aquitania* and sailed to the Mediterranean, landing at Suvla Bay on 10 August 1915.

The story of the attack by 5th Norfolks on 12 August is well documented and it would seem that Father was up with the leaders at the end of the attack. His Company Commander Major T W Purdy having been wounded passed command to my father who for a while was in command of two Companies, as much as anyone was in command of anyone in that confused situation. He vaulted over a wall and was shot through the throat. He and the Bugler, who was similarly wounded nearly got back to other British Troops, but by this time the Turks had closed in and they were captured. At this point he might well have been killed but it seems that a German Officer appeared and insisted that he be taken prisoner. The only other 5th Norfolks Officer to be captured was Lieutenant W G S Fawkes of B Company, in addition to which 14 men had been also been taken prisoner.

His luck held, and after an eight day journey on a bullock cart he was hospitalised in Constantinople. Here he did his best to assist other prisoners with his medical knowledge as care was very rudimentary. By Christmas 1915 he was well enough to join others to be transported to Angora in central Turkey. A group of officers were put on parole and allowed to visit shops where he was able to purchase brandy and cigars for Christmas and pay by cheque. Six months later the cheque was presented at Barclays Bank in Kings Lynn, which was rather unexpected.

After a spell at Angora he was transferred to Afion for the rest of the war. There being no Doctors among the prisoners he acted as a Doctor (unqualified) for a year doing great work and saving a number of lives using whatever drugs and supplies he could obtain from the Turks. He never lost a patient, one soldier he sewed up had seventeen bayonet wounds but lived into his eighties. John Still, a fellow prisoner, who had been captured, tells in his book *A Prisoner in Turkey* published by Bodley Head in 1920, of Father's Medical efforts under the nickname of "Bill." Officers were kept in various houses, being allowed so much for rent and food and although everything was scarce they were young and fit and survived. Sadly, out of the 12 other ranks captured from the 5th Norfolks five died in captivity, but the officers, even my Father with his medical knowledge was not allowed to help in their care.

Father spent just over three years as a prisoner in Turkey but returned home alive at the end of the War. His Battalion which had been rebuilt was sent to Palestine and carried out another mad attack that cost some two hundred lives in one day, including many who had survived the action of 1915 in Gallipoli. Two of the surviving Beck nephews were killed. Life as a prisoner-of-war was spartan but safer than fighting in Palestine or even France.



Prisoners of war, Captain Coxon front left and Lieutenant Fawkes front right, both smoking pipes.

While a prisoner Father had maintained his medical studies and on returning home completed his Medical training, qualified, but decided to follow his Father into Dentistry. He joined his Fathers practice, eventually took it over and continued his work until he was seventy. He married the girl he had left behind, who had served as a Red Cross VAD Nurse, being awarded the Associate of the Royal Red Cross. They went to live at Dersingham, near Sandringham, and had two children; my sister in 1923 and myself in 1927. He took a prominent part in village affairs and ran the British Legion Cricket, & Soccer Clubs, as well as being a Churchwarden for many years. My Mother, from Edinburgh, ran the Mothers Union, the W.I. and the local Red Cross.

One of the active people in the village was Mrs Beck, widow of Captain Beck who lived with a married daughter. Her grandchildren often came to play at our house, and I have recently lunched with one of them who lives in South Wales.

After the fall of France in 1940, Father joined with his old Sergeant-Major and formed the village LDV. He became a Captain Mainwaring figure and eventually commanded the company that covered Sandringham, thus becoming in truth one of the Kings Men. Several other members of the Home Guard were from the old 5th Norfolks of the First World War. After the war, in 1946, my parents moved to Abingdon, Berkshire then after retirement to Wye in Kent. My Father died peacefully in 1968. As far as I know he never suffered any after effects of his wound or imprisonment about which he never spoke.

I have recently regretted not having asked more about the time that Father was in Turkey. Like many veterans of the War, he seldom raised the matter and when young I never thought this odd. I was 41 when he died and I had still not talked about the First World War, or taped an interview. I cannot explain this; it was just the way it happened. About the only time Turkey was mentioned was during the Second World War when I did not like the food set before me. 'You would have damned well eaten it if you were in a Turkish prison-camp,' I was quickly told!



Propaganda photograph taken by the Turks 17 September 1915 after new clothing was issued to the prisoners. This was taken away once the photographer had completed his work.

I did not follow my parents into a military or medical career, but became an Officer in the Royal Navy, but they took it very well! So my Sister and I survive into our Seventies. Two years ago I visited Gallipoli and was able to see where the attack of 12 August 1915 took place. I was told that I was standing within a few yards of the place where Father was wounded and captured. It was a poignant moment and later I was able to lay Poppies in the Azmak Cemetry where so many of the 5th Battalion, men from all across Norfolk, now lie. So here is the tale of just one soldier who went out to that most inhospitable piece of territory, and unlike so many of his comrades returned to live a long, happy, and useful life.

CELEBRATE ST GEORGE'S DAY AT GRANCHESTER

The Rupert Brooke Society will be marking the 85th anniversary of the death of Rupert Brooke by presenting two one-man shows at The Orchard, Grandchester on Sunday 23 April. In addition a choir will perform Brooke's War Sonnets set to music by Mike Read. Arrive any time from 1100 onwards to stroll or punt along the Granta, visit Byron's Pool and see the Church. The entertainment commences at 1400. Price £10.00 excluding food and drink, though this will be available on the day. Further information from The Rupert Brooke Society, 45-47 Mill Way, Granchester, Cambridge, CB3 9ND. 012223 845788. E mail susan@callanmethod.demon.co.uk.

A SOLDIER'S LIFE

SPECIAL OFFER FOR MEMBERS

Members will be delighted to learn that *A Soldier's Life*, John Lee's long awaited biography of General Sir Ian Hamilton is to be published by Macmillan on 21 April. With 304 pages and 16 illustrations it is described as a riveting biography of someone whose career has long been overdue for re-assessment. The author is a member of the Gallipoli Association and an executive officer of the British Commission for Military History.

A Soldier's Life, normal price £25.00, will be available to members of the Gallipoli Association in Great Britain at £19.99 including post and packing. Overseas members will need to add £3.00 for postage. Please quote reference Lee 1 when placing orders with Book Post, PO Box 29, Douglas, Isle of Man, IM99 1BQ. Or by telephone 01624 836000. This offer closes on 29 May.

GALLIPOLI PLAQUES PROJECT

ROSS J BASTIAAN OAM RFD

ORIGIN

The Gallipoli plaques project was the first in a large series of bronze plaques that I have placed around the world to commemorate Australia's achievements in war. The concept started in 1987 when I visited Gallipoli to caption a series of photographs that I had located in London during my post graduate studies in periodontics. Four hundred photographs comprehensively cover the activities of Capt Henry Singlewood Taylor, commanding officer of the 3rd Field Ambulance, Royal Naval Division, during his lengthy period of service at Cape Helles. The negatives of these photographs had been thrown out at a sale of an old photograph store in The Strand and were rescued at the last moment by the hospital photographer, Keith Taylor. He sent them to me in Australia 10 years later as he knew I valued them and would not let them pass quietly into history. The best 103 photographs were subsequently published by Oxford University Press in 1988 in a book written in conjunction with Peter Pedersen and entitled *Images of Gallipoli*.

In the week that I worked with the photographs at Gallipoli in 1987, many young Australian and New Zealand visitors approached me for information about the region and the battlefield. From their enquiries and my own experience it was quickly evident that there was a major lack of information for English speaking visitors. I therefore approached the Turkish Government for permission to place ten bronze information plaques at significant locations on the battlefield. Permission was granted and after prolonged negotiation with the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, locations were selected for each plaque.

THE PLAQUES

The text is simple, not referring to generals, battalions or individuals. Only visitors with an intense interest in military history seek such details and these are readily available in comprehensive guidebooks and the abundant literature about the campaign. Because of my annoyance during the 1987 visit to Gallipoli of not finding information in English, I wrote a text in English, Turkish, German and French on each plaque. The number of words was kept to approximately 100 as experience has shown that people are rarely prepared to read more.

The funding for this project was entirely from private sources. The Australian Government through the Department of Veterans Affairs refused any funding in 1988 and therefore I approached major Australian companies such as BHP, AMP, Wormald Coca-Cola Amatil, ANZ Bank and John Allison Monkhouse. These made generous donations with which I was able to cast the ten plaques and negotiate a

price for their cementation by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

Each measured 760 x 580 mm and weighed 52 kg. This considerable weight was air freighted free of charge by Qantas from Melbourne to Athens and I paid for the subsequent flight to Istanbul. A hire car was taken at Istanbul airport and cautiously I lurched the 320 km to Anzac Cove. At the base of the Commonwealth Graves Commission on North Beach Anzac, Kon Baycan, the foreman of the work team, and his son, Erol, had made the squat 150 kg concrete plinths on which each plaque would stand. Using tractors and manpower, the plaques were hauled into place and located at appropriate sites days before Anzac Day 1990.

SITES

Ten sites were selected:

Anzac Cove
Ari Burnu
Chunuk Bair
Hill 971
Lone Pine

Quinn's Post
Shell Green
Shrapnel Valley
Steele's and Courtney's Post
The Nek

Each was carefully selected, as they were areas judged most frequently visited by tourists. The plaques are numbered one to ten and each has a direction to the next in the series. This sequential placement allowed the walker to traverse the old battlefield in approximately 3.5 hours. To complement the walk, I wrote a small book *The Gallipoli plaques – a guide to the Anzac battlefields* which has sold 10,000 copies and in 2000 will appear in a new 3rd edition. This provides greater detail than can be written on the plaques and with a map and old photos presents a broad source of information for the visitor. The 36-page book has proved most popular and profits from its sale have been given to the Turkish National Park to assist them in the maintenance of the area.

UNVEILING 1990

The plaques were unveiled, appropriately in 1990 on the 75th anniversary of the landing, by the veterans of the campaign, at Lone Pine by the Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke and at Chunuk Bair by the New Zealand Governor-General. I was asked to be the guide for the 53 Anzacs who returned that April for the last time to these fatal shores. It was an unforgettable moment moving around the battlefield with the men that had made the story. Frequently they would pause as a long past memory was rekindled in their mind and the events of 75 years ago came flooding back. Each was asked if they had a special grave they wished to visit. These were located with the assistance of young Australian soldiers who guided them to each location. It was a sad moment to watch as they stooped forward, grey haired and frail to lay a sprig of wattle on the grave of a mate, still alive in their memory although

dead three quarters of a century ago. On the battle field many were shocked, especially around Quinn's Post, when they realised for the first time in their life what an excellent view the Turks had of the Allied rear lines.

This single pilgrimage triggered, within the Australian people, a new awareness of the sacrifices that the Australian people have made for the nation and Britain during war. This message of sacrifice was subsequently reinforced throughout the rest of the decade when media coverage focused on many Government sponsored pilgrimages of veterans to old First and Second World War battlefields. Through the mid 1990's "The Australia Remembers" ceremonies focused and held the attention of Australia's young. For them, a generation spared the horrors of war, a stronger understanding of the national identity emerged. From the humble beginnings of the Returned & Services League (RSL) Anzac Day ceremony at Gallipoli in the early 1980's, now many thousands of tourists join others in the dawn light at Anzac Cove to share the strength of the past.

GALLIPOLI MAP

The success of the Gallipoli plaques was mirrored by offers of further private funding. Air New Zealand provided support for a bronze topographical relief map of Gallipoli that I helped sculpt with Australia's then leading sculptor, Ray Ewers. This map was needed as the complex topography of the Anzac battlefield leaves most visitors bewildered and the map with its three dimensional features assists in understanding the layout of the respective front lines. The map measures 890 by 550 mm and weighs 25 kilograms. Centrally in detailed bas-relief the hills of Gallipoli are sculpted looking from the south towards the north and Suvla Bay. A bilingual information panel is at the bottom left and this provides place names and relative distances for the visitor. The Gallipoli bronze was sculpted from the direction that today's tourists come to the old battlefield and not for us the more familiar sea approach. On the map are marked the main Australian and Turkish memorials at Anzac and with the aid of the key at the bottom each place is listed in both English and Turkish. A white dotted line snakes across the hills of Anzac showing the old front line. Also marked are the positions of the 10 multilingual bronze information plaques.

The original map was installed in 1991 and stands on Chunuk Bair, beneath the New Zealand National Memorial. A duplicate is at the main entrance of the Kaba Tepe Museum at Anzac. Subsequently in 1991, additional maps were cast and presented to the Shrine of Remembrance, Melbourne; the House of Commons, London (in recognition of the three Members of Parliament who served at Gallipoli) though this was later moved to Churchill College, Cambridge and the Queen Elizabeth II Military Memorial, Wellington. In 1997, through the initiative of the Duchess of Hamilton, a duplicate map was installed in Battersea Park, London, as part of the new Anzac memorial in that park and the site where many Australians and New Zealanders now annually congregate for a Dawn Service on Anzac Day.

My only disappointment at Gallipoli is that I was unable to provide similar plaques in the British and French sectors. In recent years the focus of historical development has been at Anzac at the expense of the Helles and Suvla battlefields. Although the Commonwealth War Graves Commission continues to maintain these two areas beautifully, when compared to Anzac, fewer people visit each year. If British funding was available I am sure permission to place multi lingual plaques around the remainder of the battlefield would be readily forthcoming.

AUSTRALIAN PLAQUES PROJECT

Although I felt that after Gallipoli that I had “done my bit”, the plaques’ story was far from over. Events and people interceded over the intervening years to induce me to continue with plaques elsewhere. Gallipoli provided the impetus for me to personally sculpt, word and place a further 100 plaques in 16 countries around the world. All Australia’s main battlefields have now been covered with Vietnam and the Anglo-Boer War to be completed in 2000. The plaques record in a very permanent manner, all Australia’s major conflicts from Gallipoli through to the Gulf War.

Although I have a busy professional life as a private practice periodontist, this concept of commemoration has occupied much of my spare time. The time in negotiating privately with foreign Governments for sites and politically correct texts has been the hardest part of the project. If it had been easy, the job would have been done long ago. The generosity of many companies and private individuals in Australia in providing me with over A\$300,000 for these plaques gives testament to the fact that there are many that share my belief in recognising past achievements and acknowledging the impact that they have had on the country’s history. My wife has always supported my endeavours and assisted greatly in proof reading the thousands of words of text so far cast.

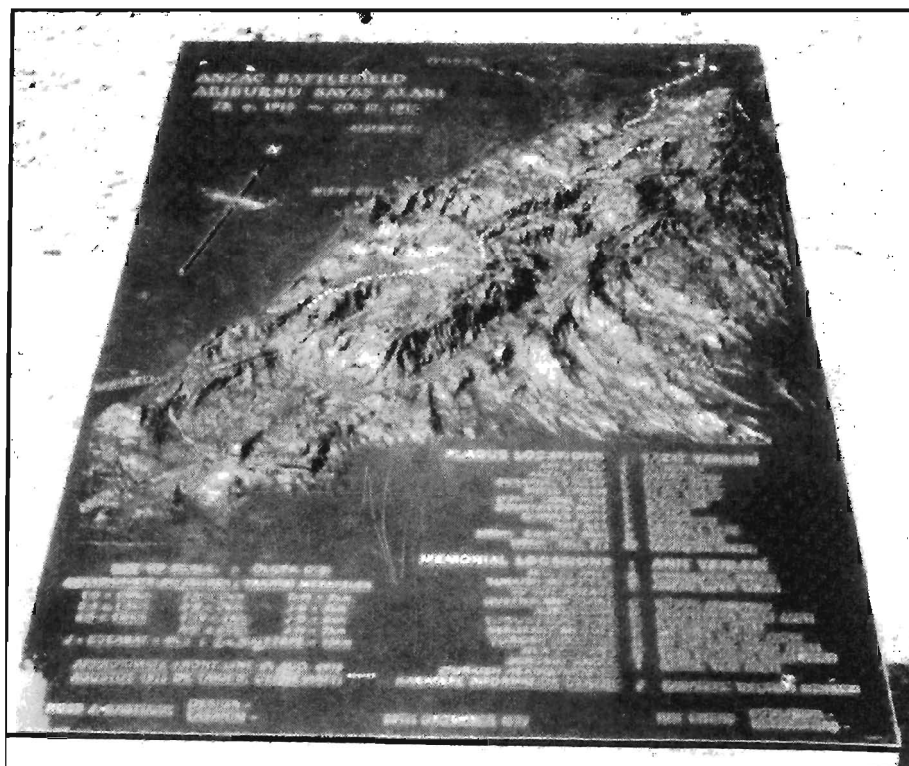
I have always chosen to work independent of government but have received their support to varying degrees over the years. The Commonwealth War Graves Commission has also been most tolerant and understanding. Their assistance in many parts of the world and especially in Tobruk has been invaluable. The numerous people who have seen them and their feedback that passes to me reflects the value of the plaques. Enquiries continue to increase and to assist with these a web site at www.plaques.satlink.com.au was established which includes all the text and many photographs.

In the end, my reward is that you will one day see the plaques, read them and reflect. If in your reflection you become more aware of the achievements and the sacrifices of those who went before us, then my work has been well worthwhile.

LIST OF PLAQUES

TURKEY (1990) – Gallipoli Series – tells the story of Australia's and New Zealand's involvement at Anzac on the Gallipoli Peninsula in 1915.

1. Ari Burnu – at the right of walkway to beach cemetery.
2. Anzac Cove – beside the road and to the right of Turkish sign Anzac Cove.
3. Shrapnel Valley – at right of entrance to cemetery, across creek.
4. Shell Green – to left of cemetery entrance.
5. Lone Pine – to left of main entrance.
6. Courtney's & Steeles' Post – to right of entrance in flower bed.
7. Quinn's Post – at entrance.
8. The Nek – to right of cemetery facing car park.
9. Chunuk Bair – on Anzac Cove side of New Zealand memorial.
10. Hill 971 – on Suvla Bay side of peak next to podium.
11. Gallipoli Map – Chunuk Bair – next to Chunuk Bair plaque.
12. Gallipoli Map – Kaba Tepe Museum – Kaba Tepe Museum, Anzac.
13. Sponsors' Plaque – Kaba Tepe Museum – right wall at Museum entrance.
14. Plaques Guide Plaque – English – right wall at Museum.
15. Plaques Guide Plaque – Turkish – right wall Museum.
16. Gallipoli Map – House of Commons, London – Gallery Walk.
17. Gallipoli Map – Shrine of Remembrance, Melbourne – inside, southeast corner.
18. Gallipoli Map – Queen Elizabeth II Military Museum, Wellington, New Zealand – inside museum.
19. Gallipoli Map – at the foot of The Lone Pine, Sculpture Garden, Australian War Memorial, Canberra.



Map plaque situated beneath the New Zealand Memorial on Chunuk Bair.

GREECE AND CRETE SERIES (1991) – tells the story of Australians, New Zealanders and British in the battles of mainland Greece and in Crete 1941.

20. Thermopylae Pass – Greece – next to Greek statue Leonides by 250 m seaside of highway, atop mound of rocks.
21. Hania – Crete – Botanical Gardens, west side walk.
22. Rethymnon (Rethimno) – Crete – centre town at Ian Ross Campbell St. (Campbell was C.O. of Australian forces at Rethimno)
23. Iraklion – Crete – Crete National War Memorial, centre town.
24. Australian War Memorial, Canberra – mounted in Crete Gallery.

SINGAPORE SERIES (1992) tells the story of the battle of Singapore and subsequent period of captivity for Allied servicemen and women at Changi Prison.

25. Changi Plaque – Changi Prison Main Gate – to right of main entrance with time capsule and plaque.
26. Changi Plaque – Changi Museum – to right of Museum, in front of Changi Chapel.
27. Changi Plaque – Australian War Memorial.
28. Kranji Plaque – Kranji Cemetery, Singapore – to left of steps leading to cemetery.
29. Kranji Plaque – Australian War Memorial.

THAILAND (1992, 1994) – Burma Thailand Series – tells the story of the suffering and achievements of Allied Prisoners of War who built the Burma–Thailand Railway.

30. Bridge on the River Kwai (Tha Makhm) Plaque – to left of east side of bridge.
31. Kanchanaburi Plaque – outside cemetery entrance and to the right.
32. Hell Fire Pass Plaque – on the landing above the staircase leading down to railway track.
33. Nam Tok Plaque – outside the ticket box at station beside telephone booth.
34. Bridge on the River Kwai Plaque – Imperial War Museum, England – Duxford POW section.
35. Hell Fire Pass Plaque – Australian War Memorial
36. Three Pagodas Pass – Border Thailand–Burma – 200 m from border with Thailand–Burma and pagodas.

A small series of plaques placed in Thailand to commemorate Sir Edward Dunlop's ashes being spread on the Railway and the work to preserve the site.

37. Dunlop Plaque – Hell Fire Pass – on rock face inside Pass.
38. Hell Fire Pass Staircase Plaque – on riser of staircase.
39. Time Capsule Plaque – Hell Fire Pass Time Capsule – base of Plaque 32.

BURMA SERIES (1994) – tells the story of Allied Prisoners of War struggle in Burma.

40. Thanbyuzayat Plaque – CWGC Cemetery, Thanbyuzayat, Burma – to right of main entrance and at right corner of cemetery.
41. Time Capsule Plaque – Thanbyuzayat Cemetery – at base of Plaque 40.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA (1992, 1996, 1999) – Kokoda series tells of Australian defence and ultimate victory over the Japanese in the Owen Stanley Mountains (Kokoda Trail), Papua New Guinea, and later with the Americans on the beaches to the north.

I. Large Plaque Series

42. Parliament House Port Moresby Plaque – beneath PNG flagpole.
43. Sogeri and Owers Corner Plaque – road junction Sogeri–Owers Corner beside Australian Memorial cairn.
44. Kokoda Village Plaque – on the Australian National War Memorial.
45. Pongdetta Plaque – on the Australian Memorial main park.
46. Bomana War Cemetery Plaque – to the left of entrance inside CWGC boundary.

Kokoda Village Plaque – Australian War Memorial

Owers' Corner Plaque – 1999 – At the foot of the Kokoda Memorial Arch.

II. Small Plaque Series

49. Efogi Village – to west side of trail 200 m south of village.
50. Templeton's Crossing II – east side of Eora Creek.
51. Eora Creek – east bank of creek in only clearing in area.
52. Alola Village – to west side of trail at north end of village.
53. Isurava Village – in main clearing village.

54. Buna Village – centre village between flagpoles. (1994)
55. Sanananda Mission – centre village. (1994)
56. Gona Village – centre village. (1994)
57. Brigade Hill – atop Brigade Hill. (1996)

MILNE BAY SERIES (1992) tells of the Australian and US defeat of the Japanese at Milne Bay in 1942.

58. Alota, Milne Bay – main street Alota.
59. Gurney Airport, Milne Bay – air terminal Alota.
60. Australian War Memorial

FRENCH SERIES (1993) – tells of Australia's role in the battles on the French portion of the Western Front 1916-1918. All major battlefields on which they fought contain a plaque.

61. Villers Bretonneaux – Town Hall – to left of the left main entrance steps.
62. Villers Bretonneaux – Australian National Memorial – to the left of memorial adjacent to hedge and out building.
63. Pozieres – Windmill Site – behind memorial tablet and before mound.
64. Pozieres – Gibraltar Site – 1st Division Memorial – to left of main entrance on Australian soil.
65. Mont. St. Quentin – 2nd Division Memorial – to west side and behind Digger memorial.
66. Peronne – Historiale Museum – to right of drawbridge into Historiale.
67. Bullicourt – Australian Memorial – to left of entrance on roadside.
68. Fromelles – VC Corner Cemetery – 400 m east of cemetery by car park & near 2 German pillboxes.
69. Mouquet Farm – roadside by track up-hill to the farm house.
70. Hamel – front Village Church by roadside.
71. Villers Bretonneaux plaque – Australian War Memorial

BELGIUM SERIES (1993) – tells of Australia's role from 1916-1917 in the fighting in Belgium during the Great War.

72. Ypres – Menin Gate – adjacent to Australian Roll Honour on ramparts.
73. Passchendaele – centre of town opposite Church.
74. Messines – centre of town in town square.

SPANISH CIVIL WAR (1993) – tells the story of Australians who volunteered to fight in the Spanish Civil War in 1936.

75. Spanish Civil War Plaque – Lake Burley Griffin, Canberra – behind Canberra Hilton in Park.

ISRAEL (1995) – **Beer-Sheva Plaque** – tells of the Australian Light Horse and the capture of Beer-Sheva in 1917.

76. Beer-Sheva – Allenby Park, Beer-Sheva – centre Beer-Sheva adjacent Cultural Centre and Mosque in Allenby Square.
77. Caulfield Park, City of Glen Eira (Melbourne) – by Anzac Memorial.
78. Australian War Memorial, Sinai and Palestine Gallery.

EGYPT (1995) – **El Alamein Series** – tells of Australia's major role in the 1942 battle of El Alamein.

79. 9th Australian Division Memorial Plaque at El Alamein Commonwealth War Graves
80. Cemetery (English-Arabic) – at the foot of 9th Division Memorial.
80. Italian El Alamein Ossuary & Memorial (English & Italian) – at Italian Memorial.
81. Australian War Memorial

PAPUA NEW GUINEA (1995) – **Wewak** – tells of the final campaign in PNG fought by the Australians and Japanese in 1945.

82. Wewak Plaque – at Australian Memorial and where surrender of Japanese occurred August 15, 1945.
83. Kenna VC Plaque – Mission Hill, Wewak.

AUSTRALIA (Melbourne) (1995) – **Sir Edward "Weary" Dunlop Memorial, St. Kilda Road** – series of plaques which were commissioned by the Sir Edward Dunlop Memorial Committee. The Memorial was designed by Ross Bastiaan and the committee and centred around the major sculpture by Peter Corlett of Sir Edward Dunlop.

84. Changi Prison Medical Plaque.
85. River Kwai Medical Plaque.
86. Two plaques telling Sir Edward Dunlop's life history written for the period from 1907-1945 and 1946-93 (facial sculptures by Corlett)

A further eight plaques were made recording the names of all Army and Navy doctors captured by the Japanese from 1941 to 1945.

AUSTRALIA (Melbourne) (1996) – War Cabinet Rooms, St. Kilda Road – displays the disposition of Australia's armed forces during W.W.II and the central role of War Cabinet in these decisions.

87. War Cabinet Rooms Plaque – outside Victoria Barracks.

AUSTRALIA (Melbourne) (1996) – Melbourne Cricket Ground – tells the history of the MCG.

88. Members' Pavilion between World War 1 & 2 Honour boards.

LIBYA (Tobruk) (1996) – tells of Australia, Britain and Poland's role in the 1942 Siege of Tobruk.

89. Tobruk Commonwealth War Graves Cemetery (English, Arabic and Polish).

90. Australian War Memorial, Canberra.

INDIVIDUAL PLAQUES

91. Lt. L. McCarthy, VC Plaque – Vermondovilliers, France (1993) – Hotel deVille wall.

92. Gallipoli Map (Small) – Hamilton, Victoria (1993) – on Lake Hamilton beside Lone Pine.

93. Gallipoli Map (Small) – Moorabbin, Melbourne (1993) – on Turkish Memorial, centre – Dandenong Road Park.

94. Gallipoli Map (Small) – Deniliquin, NSW (1993) – centre town Anzac Memorial.

95. Dunlop Plaque – City of Essendon, Melbourne (1994) – in Essendon Park.

96. Gallipoli Map (Small) – Wesley College, Melbourne (1996).

AUSTRALIA (Upper Fern Tree Gully) (1997-98) Kokoda Walk, Dandenong Rangers National Park – one large (1 metre square) and nine small (410mm2) plaques spaced along the "1000 Steps" walking path up One Tree Hill, Upper Fern Tree Gully. The plaques progressively tell the story of the Kokoda Trail.

97. Kokoda Trail – large plaque with full story at bottom hill

98. Ower's Corner

99. Imita Ridge

100. Brigade Hill

101. Templeton's Cross

102. Eora Creek

103. Alola Village

104. Isurava

105. Kokoda Village

106. Introduction plaque (top hill)

107. Introduction plaque (bottom hill)

GULF WAR PLAQUE (1998) – tells story of Australia's involvement in the Gulf War of 1990-91

108. Maritime Head Quarters, Royal Australian Navy- Potts Point Sydney Harbour.

109. Australian War Memorial, Canberra.

LONDON ANZAC MEMORIAL (1998) – Gallipoli Plaque

110. Gallipoli Plaque at the Anzac memorial in Battersea Park – London.

UNITED STATES of AMERICA (1998) – Gage Accident at Cavandish commemorating the 150th Anniversary of the famous medical case of Phedius Gage's frontal brain damage.

111. Gage Accident Plaque – centre of Cavandish New Hampshire.

BORNEO CAMPAIGN (1998) – tells the story of the Australian liberation of Borneo (Kalimantan & British North Borneo) in 1945.

112. Balikpapan (East Kalimantan, Indonesia) – beside the 7th AIF Memorial main road Balikpapan.

113. Tarakan (East Kalimantan, Indonesia) – Main entrance Tarakan Wharf, Tarakan Island.

114. Labuan Island (Sabah, Malaysia) – Surrender Point adjacent to 9th Div. AIF Memorial.

115. Balikpapan Plaque – Australian War Memorial, Canberra.

SANDAKAN & RANAU DEATH MARCH PLAQUES (1998) – tells the story of the Allied POW experiences in Borneo where, under the Japanese, over 2000 died.

116. Sandakan (Sabah, Malaysia) – at the entrance to the Australian Memorial Park, Sandakan.

117. Kinabalu War Memorial – inside the Australian garden at the large terraced Memorial at base of Kinabalu, Sabah, (near the village of Ranau).

118. Sandakan Plaque – Australian War Memorial, Canberra.

KOREAN WAR (1998) – tells the story of Australia's role in the Korean War of 1950-53

119. United Nations Cemetery, Pusan Korea — plaque mounted on ground just above the Australian section of the cemetery containing the grave stones of all the Australian's buried in Korea.
120. Kapyong Anzac Memorial, Kapyong Valley Korea – site on south side of valley above the area of the famous 1953 battle. Site under preparation for 50th Anniversary unveiling.
121. Pusan Korean War Plaque – Australian War Memorial, Canberra.

KOKODA MEMORIAL ARCH (1999) – Memorial arch at Ower's Corner at the start of the Kokoda Trail, Papua New Guinea. The Arch is 5 metres high and 15 metres long, it weighs 11 tonnes and made of solid steel. On the Arch are plaques that record all the military units that served in the Kokoda campaign including the PNG forces and the National Carriers who fought beside the Australians.

122. Kokoda Memorial Arch – one metre square "Rising Sun" badge and 16 individual information plaques.

GALLIPOLI MEMORIAL BURSARY

This year, the 85th Anniversary of the Gallipoli Campaign sees no fewer than four Bursary holders travelling to Gallipoli. Our links with Merchant Taylors' School are further strengthened as two of the four are pupils – Mark Herbage and Osman Ozturk – will be travelling to the Peninsula in late April in company with Lieutenant-Commander Bridgman of the school's combined cadet force. Their presentations will be made at Merchant Taylors' School on Friday 29 September in the late afternoon, further details to be provided in the Autumn *Gallipolian*.

Also visiting the Peninsula under the auspices of our Medical Bursary will be Major Alastair McCluskey of the RAMC whose Bursary from 1999 was postponed until this year. The Medical Bursary for 2000 has been awarded to Helen Brittan from New Zealand who is presently based at the Harefield Hospital. Details of their presentations will also be provided in the Autumn *Gallipolian*.

SIMPSON BADGE

The Gallipolian Winter 1999 No 91 – page contained details of the Anzac Millenium Badge being produced by the ANZAC Day Commemoration Committee of Queensland. The Badge shows Simpson and his Donkey in this 85th Anniversary Year of the campaign of 1915.

We are pleased to announce that the Association has a small stock of these quite splendid badges, which make not only an excellent souvenir but also a way of supporting our Queensland friends. The Badges are available at £2.50 each plus an s.a.e. per order from The Editor, Woosung, Pointfields, Hakin, Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire, SA73 3EB. Please make cheques payable to The Gallipoli Association.

“THE IMMORTAL 29TH” EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS ON

On 12 March 1915 His Majesty King George V reviewed the 29th Division at Stretton-on-Dunsmore, some 18,000 men with 6,000 horses, before they set off to Avonmouth and so to Gallipoli. On that very same day Kitchener had sent for General Sir Ian Hamilton to inform him that he was to be GOC Mediterranean Expeditionary Force. The 29th Division comprised:

86th Brigade: 2nd Royal Fusiliers; 1st Lancashire Fusiliers; 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers; 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

87th Brigade: 2nd South Wales ^{Borderers} Fusiliers; 1st King's Own Scottish Borderers; 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; 1st Border Regiment.

88th Brigade: 4th Worcestershire Regiment; 2nd Hampshire Regiment; 1st Essex Regiment; 1/5th Royal Scots.

In addition were men of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Field Artillery, Royal Garrison Artillery, Royal Engineers and the Divisional Cyclist Company.

On 24 May 1921 an impressive monument was unveiled by Lord Craven the Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire in the presence of a crowd of between 7,000 and 10,000 strong. This commemorates the occasion of the review, the main inscription reading:

Here
In the Centre of England
Where Telford's Coaching Road from London to
Holyhead
Is Crossed by the Roman Fosse Way
On the 12th March 1915
His Majesty King George V
Reviewed His Troops
Of the Immortal XXIX Division
Shortly before they embarked for Active Service
In Gallipoli
In Memory of their stay in Warwickshire 1914-15
And of their Incomparable service since
The Avenue on this road was replanted and this
Monument Erected by Inhabitants of
The County

Eighty-five years after the Review, nearly 50 members of the Gallipoli Association and friends gathered on the afternoon of 12 March to pay tribute to all the men of the 29th Division, and especially those who did not return from Gallipoli. They were headed by Commander Henry Brooke MBE, DSC, RN, whose father Major George Brooke 1915 while second in command of The First Battalion, The Border Regiment, was killed at Gallipoli on 28 April. This, the First Battle of Krithia was witnessed by General Sir Ian Hamilton from HMS *Queen Elizabeth*. Commander Brooke briefly described the events surrounding the original review and, in particular the valour of the 29th Division during the landings on 25 April and subsequent days. He then spoke Laurence Binyon's words "For the Fallen" before laying a wreath on behalf of the Gallipoli Association, then followed a minutes silence.



The Association is greatly indebted to Commander Brooke, aged 86, who travelled from Bosham near Chichester to lay the wreath on behalf of the Association. To David Ray a member of the Gallipoli Association from Rugby who made all the local arrangements without which the commemoration could not have taken place. To Geoff Wells who organised the Standard Bearers, and to Ian Stephens who laid a wreath on behalf of the Friends of War Memorials. Our thanks are due to all the members and friends who travelled to be present on this important occasion and to those who could not attend but instead sent supporting messages. We appreciate the patience of Dr Bernadette Jenkins for allowing those present to park in her drive. Finally, though no less important, we are indebted to the Warwickshire constabulary for kindly providing officers who ensured crossing the A45 to reach the monument was accomplished in safety.



Commander Henry Brooke (centre) on right David Ray and Geoff Wells with standard, on left Professor G.J.Brooke and Ian Stevens Friends of War Memorials.

THE EXPERIENCES OF AN OFFICER AT GALLIPOLI

25 APRIL TO 24 AUGUST 1915

R.K.MAY

Over the years, Sedbergh School produced a number of officers of The Border Regiment. Amongst them was my father, Geoffrey May, who joined the 3rd (Militia) Bn The Border Regiment in 1905, and was granted a Regular Commission in the Regiment in 1908. He joined the 1st Battalion in Gibraltar, and subsequently served with the Battalion in India and Burma. When war was declared in 1914, the Battalion was in Maymu, Upper Burma. They were anxious in case it would finish before they could be part of it. In November that year, having been relieved by the 1st/4th Battalion Border Regiment, they returned home to Rugby to join the 87th (Union) Brigade of the 29th Division, with the 2nd Bn South Wales Borderers, 1st Bn King's Own Scottish Borderers, and 1st Bn Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.





1st Battalion The Border Regiment on Minesweeper No 6 having disembarked from SS Andania for later transfer to pinnaces and cutters to land on X Beach, 25 April 1915.



1st Battalion The Border Regiment unloading stores on X Beach 26 April 1915. Note the bicycles which were never used. Both photographs courtesy of The Border Regiment Museum.

On 25 April 1915, 1st Border followed 1st Royal Fusiliers, landing on "X" Beach on the west side of Cape Helles. Such was the continuity of a long service regular battalion, that the soldiers in May's Platoon were virtually unchanged since he took command seven years previously. For three days and nights, the Battalion dug in, changed positions, suffered from snipers and dug new trenches. They had little or no sleep.

On the morning of 28 April, May shaved under cover from some shrapnel. With almost no notice, the Battalion was ordered to advance on the left flank of the 29th Division, May's Platoon in reserve. They were carrying full packs, it was hot, and they found they had to cross a steep gully (Gully Ravine) which, at that time, was not marked on any map. After three sleepless nights, with the hot sun, and wearing full equipment, the Ravine exhausted them. May saw some of the Inniskillings on a ridge to his right, so he semaphored them to tell them he was a Company of The Border Regiment in case they fired on him. His Company Commander, Captain Muriel, told him to take off the packs and wait until he sent for him. Meanwhile, he settled the Platoon in the shade of some trees on the edge of a nulla.

Nothing happened for some time, although he could hear firing. Then some men appeared, clambering back along the cliff edge, with a machine gun and tripod. More men came back, obviously in some state. May extended his Platoon into line and as more machine guns came back, he got them settled in and told them to fire at 700 yards over the top of the next ridge, where more men of the Battalion were withdrawing. There was some chaos. The Adjutant appeared and whilst May was talking to him to find out what was happening, he was hit by a bullet in the thigh. By now he had the machine guns and his platoon covering the withdrawal. The Battalion rallied, helped considerably by some excellent shrapnel fire from HMS *Queen Elizabeth*.

May's servant had bandaged his thigh, but he was losing a lot of blood and getting weak. When he saw that he had done all he could, he agreed to being helped to get to the beach. They slid down into Gully Ravine, with bullets from snipers hitting the ground near them. When he tried to climb out of the other side, he found he was too weak, so they went down the gully to the beach. Here he was put onto a stretcher, put into a rowing boat and taken to the Hospital Ship *Caledonia* which took the wounded to Egypt.

The Border Regiment had come up against strong Turkish opposition that day, which halted the advance of the firing line where there was little cover. As they lay there, casualties started to mount alarmingly. Three Company Commanders were killed as well as the Commanding Officer. The Battalion withdrawal, was, in the circumstances, chaotic, but the machine guns and fire from the *Queen Elizabeth* restored the situation. In the first three days, 1st Border suffered 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 2 Majors, 2 Captains, 3 Subalterns killed, 7 officers wounded, 51 NCO's and Men killed and 209 wounded. May was eventually awarded the MC for his action on 28th April.

After a period in hospital and a very social convalescence in Cairo, May arrived back on the Peninsula on 5 June. He found many old faces of officers and soldiers missing, and many new faces to fill their places. Major Nelson, recently promoted, was Commanding, and May found he was a Captain and "C" Company Commander. He was taken straight up to the line to his Company which he found in trenches "bang up against the Turks who were sapping and mining only 30 yards away." His description of the trenches tells it all. "It's beastly in the trenches, no other word for it. They are narrow and sleep for officers is practically impossible day or night. We do 5 or 6 days of this, and then come back to rest, so called. We do have numerous fatigues, but all the same it is a blessed change and we bivouac on a cliff north of X Beach: very dusty, living in holes, dug in, but we have our nights and can wash and eat in comfort. "

In a letter dated 22 June, he describes the trenches as "quite decent to live in, except the very front line. I have made mine absolutely safe and go in for strict trench discipline, which makes matters much better. Phew! the flies are something 'orrid. Thank goodness I sleep early and well. Today, extraordinarily peaceful, only occasional sniper shots. Towards evening this usually becomes heavier. Then after dusk, some Regiments get nerves and have bursts of rapid fire, which gradually gets less as the night wears on. Now lunch time. Mulligatawny, hash or rather bits, bread and jam, butter and tea. This we have at all meals, and I have at last managed to have it made decently weak.

Each Company, when in the trenches, has its own mess. One does not get much sleep, as by day, if not actually in the Fire Trench, one is working at improving the different trenches all day. Then, at night, one officer has always to be awake whether in support or not. So with 3 officers in one Company, it makes 3 hours watch every night. However one thrives on it. I have just fixed up a periscope which I jam into the parapet and use it in combination with Field Glasses – a great aid to spotting snipers with no danger to oneself."

On 24 June, he was writing that they were back at Gully Beach, "Quite comfortable except for the flies, they are horrid. I am now commanding a double company of 200 men assisted by two officers, Rupp and, the first one good, the second one rotten, but he is only 18. I have got electric light in my dug out, the doctor giving me a bulb and wires and I supplied the battery. This morning is too beautiful for words, as calm as a mill pond. It makes one think what a vile game war is, albeit there is a great fascination in it. Forbes-[Robertson] and I mean to ride around to have a look at things this afternoon. Mails are irregular here. I think the postal arrangements are bad at Alexandria. However, I have done well having received 5 parcels I think, and numerous letters. Must stop. Breakfast time, with an aeroplane buzzing overhead." By 26 June he was writing that Captain Georgie Harrison had returned from hospital "and very pleased we are to see him. That makes 5 of the old Battalion. It does make one think a bit when one looks round the mess and think of the fellows that have gone."

On 28 June, 1st Border attacked a Turkish position, called Boomerang Redoubt. Once again. May's "C" Company was in reserve. General Hamilton, in a dispatch, describes The Border Regiment leaping from their trench like a pack of hounds. The Redoubt was captured and held in spite of strong Turkish counter attacks. In his letter to T.S.S. Cassandra on 1 July, which starts "Here we are again", he describes how two of his platoons occupied the lines from which the Battalion advanced. "I was making my way along to have a look at things, when a piece of shrapnel went through my helmet and skimmed the top of my napper, making a wound of about 2 1/2 inches. 2 stitches and lots of iodine soon put it right." Nelson, the Commanding Officer, against May's wishes, ordered his evacuation, and this letter was posted from the Regina Palace in Alexandria. He had been hoping to see his younger brother, Ralph, serving with the 1st/5th Highland Light Infantry in Alexandria, but just missed him as Ralph's battalion had sailed from Alexandria to Mudros on 28 June.

In Alexandria he saw Harrison and Ennis, the Quartermaster, who had both been wounded in the attack on Boomerang Redoubt. "They will be a serious loss to the Regiment. I don't suppose either will see the Dardanelles again." (Harrison later commanded the 11th Royal Sussex in France, much admired by Edmund Blunden, author of *Undertones of War*, who served in his battalion and became a life long friend.). May later heard that the Glasgow and Edinburgh battalions had had "a bad time". His younger brother, Ralph, was killed, serving with the 1st/5th Highland Light Infantry on 12 July.

On 10 July, May was back at Lemnos to be joined by the battalion on the 11th, for a rest. The 6th Battalion of the Regiment arrived in Mudros on 18 July, where it remained for two days before going onto Helles with 33 Brigade of the 11th Division, to be attached to the Royal Naval Division. In the days they were on Lemnos together, the battalions visited each other, and May saw some of his friends with whom he had served before the war.

On 21 July, 1st Border were back at Helles. In a letter dated 29th July, May writes that they were in the firing line near the Gully. "It's rather warm and the flies are troublesome. However, I bought a mosquito curtain from Alexandria which is a help." He saw his cousin, Ivo Edwards (later to be father-in-law to Douglas Bader, of RAF fame) serving with a Gunner Battery. He was later to transfer to the Royal Flying Corps and the cousins were to serve together in France in 1917. May also looked for his brother, Ralph's grave, without success. (Ralph has no known grave. His name is inscribed on the Helles Memorial). He goes on, "I hope the family are enjoying the summer, would that I were with you, not that I am downhearted, but there is not much appeal to one in this type of warfare."

On 31 July, he wrote, "I am glad to get out of my last trench. We were only 25 yards apart, just in bombing distance, which we exchanged with them at intervals. I had 2 killed and 4 wounded, but put some well placed bombs into them. From our trench

the Sappers had run 2 mine saps towards the enemy's trench and then left them. One of 19 yards and the other 22 yards. I explored them, and very hot and exciting entertainment I found it. There were 2 or 3 sniping places in my trench which looked right into a ravine used by the Turks about 850 yards away. We sniped them all day. I spotted an officer's dug out and made him shift and at another place we caught them crossing the ravine and fairly made them get a move on – great fun”.

In an undated letter about this time, he wrote to his elder brother, Hugh, serving with the Cameronians at home. To quote from this letter, “...Talk of smells, some of our trenches have got Turks lying on the other side of the parapet – ye Gods, the niff is something awful. When we captured the trench, we had to walk on corpses for hours before we had time to have them taken away. My Company was suffering from an officer, who to put it kindly, had nerves and ditto the Sergeant Major of the Company. The former has gone for a rest and the latter I persuaded to relinquish his appointment. I have got internal wobbles..... It's most extraordinary how we go to war: there doesn't seem to be any real keenness about it. The men, in some ways, are wonderful, but the way they will sleep in the firing line is perfectly appalling. However, I think things are going all right, but we can't stay here always as the sea becomes so rough in October that the question of supplies will be difficult.... Any hour of the day, you will see men hunting for small game in the vestments, and sprinkling insect powder thereon. The bag is large. Creosole is much used in the trenches. The man who carries it round is called “Creosole”. He is most generous with it and sprays any men who are sleeping, freely. One Dyer, a very portly subaltern attached to us, stepped on a man in the trench, who woke up and said “I say Guvnor, gives us a chance.”

On 6 August he wrote that he had been in the firing line for 10 days – 6 in the fire trenches, 2 in support and 2 in reserve. “Vermin have not visited me yet, so I have passed the paste for some of those who keep lodgers.... Weather is still absolutely gorgeous and not so very hot. As a matter of fact, I dress in Khaki Drill so long as there is no possibility of an attack, then I slip into the same kit as the men. Most of their trousers have been cut down to shorts.....I haven't had a really good wash for 8 days, but I managed to shave every day, and on the surface, look fairly respectable. The messing has improved lately, actually getting prunes, rice and sardines I had a very interesting line to hold with my Company, from the shore to the top of the cliff on our extreme left with a destroyer to help. She kept a searchlight on the cliff in front of my line and helped considerably.

The Turks did not do much, except bomb once or twice. I have one thrower who is a fair caution, and soon put a stop to their tricks. I have now got five officers in my Company. Most of my time is taken up impressing on them that they each have to run their own platoons, not me.... I am writing this lying on my back in a wee gully, having a complete rest for once, but there is a big noise going on elsewhere.... The men are cheerful although do grouse a bit. That luxurious billeting at Rugby

did a lot of harm. Some drafts are good, others bad, but taken as a whole, they will do..... respectable married men should not come out. One..., attached to us is 58 years old, married for 20 years, occupation, hunting and shooting, no business, and he is not the slightest use as he can't stick the hard life. He is very game.....We are all burnt as brown as berries: in fact when the men put on their head warmers, it hard to tell them from the wily Turks.. I suppose this show must be over, when I hope to change to some other spot ...a little quiet golf, not to mention a plate of porridge for brekker and an east coast kipper.

On 16 August, 1st Border embarked for Suvla, arriving in the early hours of the 17th when 87 Brigade were sent to reinforce the Divisions at Suvla, who had not broken through. On the 21 August, 87 Brigade were ordered to attack and take Hill 70. 1st Border were in support of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers with the King's Own Scottish Borderers in reserve. The advance began at 3.30 pm, but the line was soon checked. May's "C" Company moved forward on the left, with "A" Company in support. A message came through from 87 Brigade HQ that "Hill 70 must be taken". Reports went back that the Company was 500 yards short of its objective and urgently needed reinforcements. Indeed of the 15 officers of the Battalion in the firing line, only one remained unwounded.

At 8.00 pm. Major Nelson judged the situation hopeless. Whilst the hill might be held until daylight, it would then be untenable. He was ordered to carry out an evacuation before daylight. May had been wounded in the left thigh, leading his Company in the attack. He would not allow anyone to come out to collect him whilst it was daylight, so it was not until nightfall that the bearers were able to collect in the wounded and take them to the beach. The Battalion had lost 38 NCO's and men killed and 247 wounded with 64 missing, whilst 14 officers had been wounded.

The Medical Services were overwhelmed. It was three days before May was attended to, properly, when he was taken out to a Hospital Ship. The Surgeons found that gangrene had set in and they had to amputate his left leg above the knee. The ship returned directly to England. At Southampton, the wounded were put into Ambulances in the dark, so May's last view of land had been the Gallipoli Peninsula, until the curtains were drawn in his room at the hospital at Feltham, Middlesex, and a view of cows grazing in green fields – one the most wonderful sights of his life.

He was in and out of hospital in 1916 and for most of 1917, until he was fitted with an artificial leg by Roehampton Hospital. Feeling he was out of things in England, whilst his surviving friends were serving in France, he managed to persuade his cousin, Ivo Edwards, now commanding No 5 Squadron RFC in France, to ask for him as his Adjutant. Although, not officially trained as a pilot or observer, he did, nevertheless, fly as an observer on some occasions. He admired the pilots of his Squadron, particularly the Australians of which there were a number in the Squadron. When the RAF was formed, he was transferred, and went on serving on the staff until 1921,

when he handed in his papers. In 1931, he was appointed a Captain of Invalids at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, a position he held until he died in 1956.

Notes on officers mentioned:

Ellis, A.J. (Adj't) Commissioned 1901. Served South African War 1901-02. WAFF(Nigeria) 1905-1910. 1 Border 1910-1916. Landed Gallipoli 28.4.15 (Adj't). Wounded. Evacuated from Gallipoli 9.1.16. Comd 1 Border, France 1916 (DSO & bar) Wounded. 2 i/c 1 Border 1919-1924. Comd 2 Border 1925-28. WAFF (Colonel) 1928-1932 Comd Tientsin Bde 1932-34: Retired 1935 ill health.

Ennis, W. QM Commissioned from RSM 2 Border to QM 1 Border 26.6.09 Landed Galipoli. 25.4.15. Wounded 25.6.15.

Forbes-Robertson, J. Commissioned 1904. Served 1 Border 1904-1915. Landed Gallipoli 25.4.15. (MC). Wounded. Served 1 Border France 1916-17. Comd 16 Middlesex Regt 1917 (DSO). Comd Newfoundland Regt 1917/18 (Bar to DSO). Comd 1 Border 1918 (VC). Comd 5 Border 1918-1920. Joined 2 Border 1920-23. Comd Depot Border 1923-26. Comd 2 Gordon Highlanders 1926-32. Comd 152 Bde (TA) 1932-34. Retd 1934.

Hyde-Harrison, G.H. Commissioned 1899. Served South Africa 1899-1902. 1 Border 1899-1910: Adj't Depot/Militia Bn 1910-1913: 1 Border 1913-1915. Landed Gallipoli 25.4.15. Wounded 3 times. Evacuated UK June 1915. Comd 11 Royal Sussex, France 1916/17: Comd 52nd MMG Bn 1917-18. Comd Bde 52 Div 1918. Instructor Senior Officers School 1919-23. Comd 1 Border 1923-1927 (India, Aden, York, Shanghai) Comd Poona Bde 1928-32: Comd 132Bde (TA) 1932-36. Brigadier-General Retd 1936 Colonel Border Regt 1936-47.

Muriel, S.H.F Commissioned 16.2.98: Served South African War 1899-02 (MID) Served 1 Border 1902-1915. Landed Gallipoli 25.4.15. KIA 28.5.15 believed to be buried in Pink Farm Cemetery.

Nelson, H. Commissioned 26.9.95. 2 Border 1895-1902. Served South Africa 1902. Landed Gallipoli 25.4.15. Comd 1 Border August 1915 (DSO). T/Comd 86 Bde France 1917 & 88 Bde 1918. (Bar to DSO) Comd 1 Border, India 1919 - 1923. Retd 1923 with Hon Rank Brigadier General.

85TH ANNIVERSARY AT GALLIPOLI

The Prime Minister of Australia, Mr John Howard will be attending the Dawn Service at Anzac Cove on 25 April where a new memorial will be inaugurated below the Sphinx. This will enable the increasing number of visitors who attend the Dawn Service each year to be properly accommodated and thus avoid trampling the nearby Ari Burnu Cemetery. It is understood that Mr John Spellar, Minister for the Armed Forces will represent the British Government and the National Assemblies of Scotland and Wales.

WAR LETTERS – A REQUEST

Do you have interesting letters written from, or to Gallipoli, in 1915? If so, Mark Tanner, a researcher for BBC2, would be interested to hear from you. This for a planned series called War Letters. Members who may be able to help should contact Mark Tanner, 36 Primrose Street, Lancaster, LA1 3BN. 01524 389053 or 07932 981143.

A PRELIMINARY BIBLIOGRAPHY OF GALLIPOLI POETRY

ROBERT PIKE

We went in the dark, with never a sound:
The slim destroyers walled us round
And ran before us to clear the way
From Tenedos into Saros Bay;
We crammed the cutters, above an' below,
At the tail of the ships that had us in tow,
With cruisers to shepherd us safely through,
For the Fleet was our father an' mother too;
An' battleships dowsed in the night about,
Fussing like hens when their chicks are out,
Watchfully, warily after us swept –
Till we came to where Gaba Tepe slept.
To Gallipoli by Lance-Corporal Cobber

It had always seemed to me that there was a dearth of poetry connected with the Gallipoli campaign; some Great War anthologies contain none at all and those that do, stick to Dearmer, Lawson, Oxland, perhaps, Shaw-Stewart. I wondered why that was – the only explanation I have found was in *Poems of the First World War: Never Such Innocence* by Martin Stephen who has this to say:

“Poetry about Gallipoli...is less distinctive than that written about the Western Front....similar to some World War Two poetry. A more jokey, off-hand manner creeps into much of it, as if heat, sand, flies were in some vague way not quite so offensive as mud, rain and lice. Perhaps the British and their soldiers had been used to sweating it out in sandy deserts for so long that the experience was not quite so much of a shock.....the treatment of the wounded and prisoners by the Turks was infinitely worse...Sheer boredom comes through as a strong element in much of this poetry...another feature...expressed (is) that of the ‘forgotten army.’”

Although this is obviously true, it seemed to me that one of the main reasons was the relative brevity of the campaign, less than nine months, and, more significantly perhaps, the sheer physical difficulty of writing poetry. There were no rest areas, no ‘behind the lines’ on the Peninsula; what was written tends to be composed on the way to Gallipoli, or on places like Lemnos, or even in hospital recovering from wounds. But despite these handicaps, it came as a surprise exactly how much poetry exists – at the present count over 260 separate poems. This is by no means complete, and I would be grateful for any further suggestions as to what must be included, indeed, comments on what they feel does not count as Gallipoli poetry. I would also welcome opinions on the reasons for the (relative) scarcity of material to me at

66 Victoria Avenue, Saffron Walden, Essex, CB11 3AE or by e mail to Robert@ancr.freeserve.co.uk

Finally, I must thank all those people who have contributed to this study, particularly, David Saunders and Simon Dowsey.

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From My Trench Corporal Comus 2nd A.I.F The Price Corporal Comus 2nd A.I.F.

How I Won the VC 'Crosscut' 16th. A.I.F.

The Everlasting Argument C D Mc R.S.D 11th. Aust. A.S.C.

My Lady Nicotine H G Garland. My Aeroplane H G Garland 16th. A.I.F.

The Silence. Private R J Godfrey 7th. Aust. Field Amb.

From Quinn's Post. Private V N Hopkins A.M.C att.17th. Bn.

The Aegean Wind. H.B.K A Wail from Ordnance. Lieutenant Kininmonth A.O.C.

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Sense or——— ? C.D.Mc Sgt. Killed in Action. Harry McCann H.Q. 4th. A.L.H.

When It's All Over. Harry McCann 4th. A.L.H. Hill 60. C.J.N.

Marching Song. C.J.N. Grey Smoke. R.G.N. 11th. Aust. A.S.C.

The Never-Ending Chase. Am Park

The Reminiscences of a Wreck. Lieutenant A L Pemberton R.G.A

The Happy Warrior (A Soliloquy) Somewhere in the Anzac zone. M.R.

(Malcolm Ross)

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On Water Fatigue. Trooper Geo.H Smith 7th. A.L.H.

My Anzac Home. Corporal Geo.L Smith 24th. Sanitary Sect. R.A.M.C.T.

A Confession of Faith. Captain James Sprent A.M.C att.3rd. Field Amb.

Possies. 'Ben Telbow' To Sari Bair. 'Ben Telbow' 10th. A.I.F.

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Untitled

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Brooke, Rupert 1915 – *The Poetical Works*. Faber & Faber 1946. *Fragments Written during the Voyage to Gallipoli, April 1915*.

Lines for an Ode-Threnody on England Other Fragments

Dysentery (Miller, Peter *The Irregular Verses of Rupert Brooke* Green Branch Press 1997)

Bruce, Sir Michael William Selby 1917 – *Songs from the Saddle A Collection of Rhymes & Songs*. Hodges, Figgis.

The Dying Anzac's Song of the Beaches The Stars of Old New Zealand

A Dream

Burns, Corporal James Drummond 1915 – (21st.A.I.F kia 18 September 1915. Buried Shrapnel Valley Cemetery P2 RD G37)

For England.

The Story of the Anzacs publ. Melbourne Ingram. (For Remembrance. Soldier Poets Who Gave Have Fallen in the War. A St. John Adcock Hodder & Stoughton page 253.

The bugles of England were calling o'er the sea) Also *The Gullipolian*, No. 43 Winter 1983.

In the Dawning of the Day In memoriam. Brown, Prior, Melbourne 1916.

Byles, Charles Edward 1919 – *Rupert Brooke's grave & other poems*. Erskine Macdonald.

Graves in Gallipoli (page 38)

Campbell, Alistair Te Ariki 2000 – *Gallipoli & other poems*. Wai-te-ata Press.

The 29th. British Division Lt-Commander Bernard Freyberg

'Saviour of Gallipoli' Turkish Snipers

Achilles Helen of Troy

Lt-Colonel W.G. Malone Jock Campbell my Father

Burning Lest We Forget

Blindness Stretcher-bearer

Gallipoli Evacuation Gallipoli Peninsula

Campbell, Ethel c 1917 – *Australians*. Written after hearing a wealthy merchant speak disparagingly of Australians. (AWM PR84/1042).

Campbell, R W 1916 – *The Making of Mickey McGhee & Other Stories in Verse*. George Allen & Unwin.

Abdul the Sniper (pages 24-27) Farewell to the Dardanelles (pages 43-45)

Candish, Edward 194 ? – *The Battle of the Dardanelles*. Queanbeyan Age Print N.S.W (AWM A821.2 C217b)

Chesterton, Gilbert Keith 1915 – *The Battle of the Stories*. Cecil Palmer. (Has a stanza entitled, "In the Dardanelles.")

Chiesa, Edouard – *Au Jour Le Jour*. Killed in action Gallipoli 7 August 1915. (AEMG iii, 168)

Churchill, Jack nd

Y Beach

(*The Gallipolian* Spring 1999 & *Gallipoli*. Robert Rhodes James 195)

Cocks, Nicholas John 1915 – *Songs of the Dardanelles*. W A Pepperday & Co., Sydney.

Cook, Augustus Henry 1917 – *The Happy Warrior & other poems*. G Bell & Sons Ltd. (Surgeon-Major, Royal Fusiliers)

No Going Back (pages 17 to 20)

Crawford W J (1/6th. Highland Light Infantry) 1974 – *The Gallipolian*.

Helles Requiem. No. 16 Winter 1974.

Crosland, Thomas William Hodgson ("X" pseud) 1920 – *Valour & Vision. Poems of the War 1914-18* ed. Jacqueline T Trotter. Longmans Green.

Sons (pages 57 to 58. Mentions Suvla Bay)

Coulson, F Leslie 1917 – *From an Outpost & other poems*. Erskine Macdonald. (Sergeant Frederick Leslie Coulson, 12th. London Regt. (Rangers), kia 8 October 1916. Buried Grove Town Cemetery, Plot 1, Row J, Grave 8).

The Call of the Sea (written at Sidi Bishr, Egypt Feb 18 1916)

A Soldier in Hospital (Valetta)

D, 1917 – *Poems from Home, Gallipoli & France*. Jarrold Ltd.

A Memory of Suvla (pages 22 to 24)

Dale, G E (Royal Field Artillery) 1971 to 1979 – *The Gallipolian*.

Echoes of the Gallipoli Tour 1971. No. 7 Winter 1971.

Tommy Come Back – All is Forgiven. No. 17 Spring 1975.

Going, Going – Gone ! No. 28 Winter 1978. No Gallipoli content.

Help, I'm Circumambulating. No.30 Autumn 1979.

Dalton, Moray 1917 – *A Treasury of War Poetry* ed. George H Clarke. Hodder & Stoughton.

Rupert Brooke (In Memoriam) (page 383)

Davey, Allan Norman – *Various Gallipoli verse & songs*. Private, 5th. Pioneer Battalion, AIF. (AWM PR83/070).

Dearmer, Geoffrey 1918 – *Poems*. Heinemann.

The Turkish Trench Dog The Sentinel

A Prayer The Dead Turk

After the Evacuation From ' W ' Beach.

(All six also published in *A Pilgrim's Song: Selected Poems to mark the Poet's 100th Birthday* John Murray 1993)

Derham, Enid 1921 – *Forward With The Fifth. The Story of Five Years' War Service Fifth Infantry Battalion, A.I.F.* A W Keown. The Speciality Press Pty. Ltd.

Gallipoli (page 146) The Return (page 326. Mentions Troy)

Dowsing, William 1918 – *War Cartoon Sonnets. Based on Louis Raemaekers war cartoons*. Northend.

Gallipoli (Volume 4 page 22) Another Australian Success (Volume 5 page 45)

Duggan, George Chester 1921 – *The Watchers on Gallipoli*. Hodges, Figgis & Co. In memory of Captain G G Duggan 5th. Royal Irish Fusiliers, commemorated on Helles Memorial, Panels 178 to 180 & Lieutenant J R Duggan, Royal Irish Regiment, buried Azmak Cemetery, Special Memorial 9. Both brothers died on 16 August 1915.

Ecevit, Bulent 1997 – *The Gallipolian*.

Canakkle. No. 85 Winter 1997.

Elliot, Robert Sidney nd – *The Fallen Anzac*. Poem inspired by the Lone Pine growing at Government House, Brisbane.

Ely, Harold 1933 – *The Desert's Call. Egyptian & Other Poems*. Arthur H Stockwell.

Logic of a Cockney Soldier (pages 57-58) Sunset on the Aegean Sea (page 63)

Ersoy, Mehmet Akif 1995 – *The Gallipolian*

To the Martyrs of Chanakkale. No. 79 Winter 1995.

Ewer, William Norman 1917 – *Five Souls and other war-time verses*.

To Any Pacifist (Page 42. Mentions Gallipoli)

Faber, Sir Geoffrey 1941 – *The Buried Stream – Collected Poems 1908 – 1940*. Faber & Faber.

Died of Wounds (page 20)

Falconer John 1976 – *The Gallipolian*.

K Lighters. No. 21 Autumn 1976. (It is not clear whether this was just sent by Falconer or written by him)

Fallon, Patric (Padraic) nd – *Dardanelles*. CIP.

Field, Henry L 1917 – *Poems & Drawings*. Cornish Bros Ltd. 1917. (Lieutenant Henry L Field 6th. Royal

Warwickshire Regiment kia 1 July 1916. Buried Serre Road Cemetery No 2, P2 RC G10)

The Winds (page 39. Unfinished poem mentions the Dardanelles)

Finch, Frank 1921 – *Poems*. Arthur H Stockwell.

The Oxford & Bucks Light Infantry (page 21) **England & Her Dead** (page 24)

Finn, Joyce Loveland 1997 – *The Gallipolitan*.

Days Spent Remembering. Daughter of veteran Albert Coombes. See obituary *The Gallipolitan* No 84 Autumn 1997.

French, Fred H 1916 – **A.N.Z.A.C (Its Meaning)**. A Postcard.

Friedlander, V H 1931 – *Mirrors & Angles Poems*. Country Life.

Brighton War Memorial (page 12. Mentions the Dardanelles).

Gardner, Bill 1986 – **Gallipoli 1915. Composed in the Trenches**. Listening Post. Official publication of Returned Services League (Western Australia)

Gauthier-Ferrieres, Leon Adolphe Desire 1920 – *Le Miroir Brise*. Paris. (Killed in action Gallipoli 17 July 1915).

Gellert, Leon 1918 – *Songs of a Campaign*. Angus & Robertson.

The Coming of War, 1915 Armageddon Through a Porthole

Lemnos Harbour Lemnos Visited Lemnos Revisited

Again the Clash is East Before Action Now 'Neath the Cool Stars

The Death The Burial In Memory of W.L.E

(Private W L East 10th. A.I.F kia 15 May 1915. Buried Lone Pine Cemetery, P2 RA G17)

A Night Attack The Grey World

One Who Died. In Memory of E.W.T.S.

(Lieutenant E W T Smith 10th. A.I.F died of wounds 30 April 1915. Buried Chatby Military Cemetery, Egypt RQ G431)

The Soldier In The Trench These Men

The Teacher The Diggers The Wrecked Aeroplane

The Jester in the Trench Anzac Cove The Attack at Dawn

The Cross To A Man Who Wished to Die Poppies

The Last to Leave The Dead The Consumptive

Gibson, Wilfrid Wilson 1920 – *Valour & Vision. Poems of the War 1914-18* ed. Jacqueline T Trotter. Longmans Green.

Rupert Brooke. (page 42)

Gladstone, James Jerome 1918 – *The Tragedy of Gallipoli & other poems*. T P Dugan, Osboldstone & Co., Melbourne.

The Tragedy of Gallipoli (pages 7 to 14)

Golding, Louis 1919 – *Sorrows of War – Poems*. Methuen & Co.

Dead in Gallipoli (pages 6 to 8)

Goodricke, Mary nd – **How B.11 raided the Dardanelles Dec 13 1915**. Printed Hove Cliftonville P. A Broadside.

Grantham, Alexander Ethelreda (A.E.G.) 1915 – *Mater Dolorosa*. Heinemann.

Memorial poetry to Second-Lieutenant Hugo Fredk. Grantham 1st. Essex Regiment died 20 June 1915. Buried Twelve Tree Copse Cemetery, P1 RF G17.

Graves, Richard 1931 – *On Gallipoli. An Epic of Anzac.* (AWM PR83/127 & MSS 0795)

Before & After Gallipoli. 1986.

Hadley, A H – Private South Wales Borderers wounded at the Dardanelles 6.8.15

Hall, Arthur Vine nd – *The Submarine & the Aeroplane.* Blackwell & Son. Mentions Gallipoli.

Hardy, Thomas 1915 – *Before Marching & After – In Memoriam F.W.G. Shorter.* Hardy's cousin Lieutenant Frank William George 5th. Dorsets kia 21 August 1915 – Helles Memorial 136-139)

Hardyman, Lt-Col. John M Maitland 1919 – *A Challenge.* George Allen & Unwin. (Lieutenant-Colonel J M M Hardyman D.S.O., M.C. 8th. Somerset Light Infantry kia 24 August 1918. Buried Bienvillers Military Cemetery).

Australia's Prayer – Gallipoli Evacuated Dec 20 1915 (pages 26 to 27)

Hargrave, John 1916 At Suvla Bay. Constable & Company. The author served with the 32nd Field Ambulance and the book contains several of his poems.

To Minobi Crimed Alexandria

Lemnos Harbour Communications Indian Transport Train

Dug-out Yarns

Heald, Ivan – *Hero & Humorist.*

Lieutenant Ivan Heald Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, Hood Battalion, Royal Naval Division kia 4 December 1916. Buried Cabaret-Rouge British Cemetery, P16 RD G11

Evacuation

Herbert, Alan Patrick (A.P.H.) 1916 – *Half-Hour at Helles.* Blackwell.

Twitting the Turk I Twitting the Turk II On Standing To

Rum Digging The Dud

To James (On His Appointment to the Staff at Imbros) In Reserve

Through the Gate of Horn The Paralysis of the Tenth Platoon

The School for Saints The Parcel The Hazards of Home

The Illusion Some Reflections on the Evacuation

The Dug-Out A Memory of Gallipoli Cold Feet

Herbert, Hon. Aubrey 1917 – *The Muse in Arms.* ed. Edward Bolland Osborn. Murray.

To R—— at Anzac. (R is unknown).

Hewlett, Maurice 1914 – *A Ballad of "The Gloster" & "The Goeben".* Poetry Bookshop.

Hogue, Oliver (Trooper Bluegum) nd – *Untitled Eulogy to a soldier killed during the capture of Lone Pine Ridge.* Major, 14th. ALH. (AWM MSS 1331).

Horridge Major George 1982 – *The Gallipolian.*

Last Thoughts on Gallipoli. No. 38 Spring 1982.

Houin, Marcel nd – *Pleine Mer.* Killed in action Gallipoli 7 August 1915. (AEMG iv 409)

Hutton, Thomas W 1919 – *Rhymes of Four Fronts.* Kirkintilloch. The Herald Office & D Macleod Ltd. (13th.(1st. Scottish Horse) Battalion., Black Watch).

On Active Service (pages 11 to 13. Mentions 'Johnny Turk.')

Percy – Abdullah the Sniper (pages 14-20)

For the Second Time of Asking (pages 21-22) Details (pages 23 to 24)

Jim of the Awkward Squad (pages 38-48)

Every Tommy's Sister (pages 49 to 51. Mentions Turks)

Adoption (To H.H., Freemantle, W.A) (pages 54 to 56)

Baksheesh (pages 61 to 62. Mentions Achi Baba)

Jerram Charles Samuel 1915 – *War verses*. Elkin Matthews.

Ode to Empire (pages 30 to 33. One stanza mentions Gallipoli)

Jones, Lieutenant Leslie Phillips 1915 – *Youth A Song & Other Poems*. Nottingham Vice. (9th. Royal Berkshire Regiment att. 2nd. Hampshire Regiment dow 7 June 1915. Buried Redoubt Cemetery, Special Memorial A173. Poems written before killed on Gallipoli)

Kendall, Guy 1917 – *A Treasury of War Poetry* ed. George H Clarke. Hodder & Stoughton.

Mopsus – A September Idyll. (pages 227 to 230. Mentions the Dardanelles)

Kendrim, Ben 1917 – *A Treasury of War Poetry* ed. George H Clarke. Hodder & Stoughton.

The New Zealander.

Monody on the death of a member of the New Zealand contingent who going to rest on the beach was killed in his sleep by a discharge of shrapnel. (pages 69 to 70)

Kerr, Alan James nd – *Farewell to the Fallen at Anzac Christmas 1915*. Lieutenant Alan James Kerr 24th. AIF kia 27.7.16. Buried Pozieres British Cemetery, Plot 1 Row E Grave 27. (*AWM 1DRL/0397*)

Kerr, R Watson 1919 – *War Daubs Poetry*. Bodley Head. (Second-Lieutenant, Tank Corps. Poems do not mention Gallipoli, but book is dedicated to his brother, Private George John Watson, 5th. Royal Scots kia 3 May 1915. Commemorated Helles Memorial, Panels 26 to 30.

Laurens, (Marius Jean Baptiste) Leopold – Killed in action Gallipoli 8 May 1915. (*AEMG iv 454*)

Lawrance, Captain Leslie Briggs (5th. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers & Honorary Lay Chaplain) 1972 – 1980 – *The Gallipolitan*.

The Gallipoli Gamble – We Show Our Hand : The Landing. No. 10 Winter 1972.

Resistance & Advance. No 14 Spring 1974 The New Army. No. 15 Autumn 1974.

Suvla Bay Landing. No. 16 Winter 1974.

Just For Today. No. 25 Winter 1977. No Gallipoli content.

To A War Memorial. No. 32 Spring 1980. No Gallipoli content.

Lawrence, Margery 1997 – *The Virago Book of Women's War Poetry & Verse (Scars Upon My Heart)* ed. Catherine Reilly.

The Lost Army (page 59)

Lawson, Henry 1916 – *Song of the Dardanelles & other verses*. Harrap & Co.

Song of the Dardanelles Fighting Hard.

Laxton, E Faulkner 1929 – *Memories of the Great War 1914-1918 and Other Selected Poems*. Ipswich Smith.

Australia & New Zealand (page 18)

Ledwidge, Francis 1944 – *Complete Poems*. Jenkins. (Lance-Corporal Francis Ledwidge, 1st. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, kia 31 July 1917. Buried Artillery Wood Cemetery, Plot 2, Row B, Grave 5).

In the Mediterranean.

Evening Clouds (Contains a vision of Rupert Brooke's grave)

Lee, Joseph 1917 – *Work-A-Day Warriors*. John Murray.

The Australian (page 100)

Leeson, Lieutenant-Colonel L H – *Memoirs*, Imperial War Museum & *The Gallipolian* No 89 Spring 1999.

Come into the lighter Maude

Letts, Winifred M 1997 – *The Virago Book of Women's War Poetry & Verse (Scars Upon My Heart)* ed. Catherine Reilly.

Screens (In A Hospital) (pages 62-63)

A Treasury of War Poetry ed. George H Clarke Hodder & Stoughton 1917.

The Connaught Rangers (page 59. Mentions Gallipoli)

Littlejohn, C.S.M William H 1917 – *The Muse in Arms* ed. E B Osborn. John Murray. (1/7th. Middlesex Regiment kia 10 April 1917. Buried Wancourt British Cemetery, France, P5 RE.)

Holy Communion Service, Suvla Bay (page 171) Suvla Bay (page 251)

The Hospital Ship (page 289)

Lucie-Smith, Edward nd – **Gallipoli Fifty Years After.**

Lumgair Lieutenant Maurice 1941 – Two sonnets in *My War Diary 1914-1919. Recollections of Gallipoli, Lemnos, Egypt & Palestine* by W Sorley Brown (Lieutenant, 4th. K.O.S.B), publ. John McQueen Galashiels. (4th. King's Own Scottish Borderers).

Gallipoli – 12th. July 1915 (page 91) **Evening at Lemnos** (page 91)

Masefield, John 1915 – *Gallipoli*.

The Island of Skyros

A Treasury of War Poetry ed. George H Clarke. Hodder & Stoughton 1917.

The Island of Skyros (pages 380 to 381)

McCartney, Richard Hayes 1916 – **Gallipoli**. Charles C Cook, New York. (AWM A821.2 M116g)

McJannett,, Robert 1916 – *Heroes of the Dardanelles & other poems*. Age Printery, Queanbeyan.

Mead W George (9th. Corps, Signals, Royal Engineers) 1975 – *The Gallipolian*.

Annie of Troy. No. 19 Winter 1975.

Meagher, J R 1915 – *One Hundred of the Best Poems on the European War by Poets of the Empire*. ed. Charles Frederick Forshaw. Elliot Stock & *The Gallipolian* No 91 Winter 1999.

In Memoriam. The Rev. William Finn.

(Reverend W J Finn Royal Army Chaplains Department killed 25 April 1915. Buried V Beach Cemetery, RF G4.)

Moody Harry (ex 5th. Connaught Rangers) 1973 to 1982 – *The Gallipolian*

The Fairground Organ. No. 16 Winter 1974. No Gallipoli content.

A Landing 1915. No. 16 Winter 1974.

Retirement. No. 19 Winter 1975. No Gallipoli content.

Life Will Be Your Friend. No. 26 Spring 1978. No Gallipoli content.

The Magic Pill. No. 28 Winter 1978. No Gallipoli content.

Whither Bound. No. 31 Winter 1979. **Haunted.** No. 32 Spring 1980.

Memories of Mother's Ship. No. 33 Autumn 1980. No Gallipoli content.

Sour Grapes. No. 34 Winter 1980. No Gallipoli content.

Once More. No. 35 Spring 1981. No Gallipoli content.

Play the Violin. No. 37 Winter 1981. No Gallipoli content.

Promotion of the Dandelion. No. 38 Spring 1982. No Gallipoli content.

Morgan R E (7th. Royal Welch Fusiliers) 1970 – *The Gallipolian*.

Postscripts to 'The Anzac,' scribbled on Chocolate Hill, looking over the Salt Lake, May 1965.
No. 2 Spring 1970.

Morris, Second-Lieutenant Francis St. Vincent 1917 – *The Poems of....* B H Blackwell. (Second-Lieutenant Francis St. Vincent Morris 3rd. Sherwood Foresters (Notts & Derby Regt) att. 3rd. Royal Flying Corps drow 29 April 1917. Buried St. Sever Cemetery, Rouen, PB R6 G5)

To A.W.F. (Killed in Action in the Dardanelles, August 1915)

(page 47. Second-Lieutenant Aubrey William Fyldes, East Lancashire Regt. killed 9.8.15. Buried Redoubt Cemetery, P11 RC G13)

Nesbit, Cecilia 1915 – *A Call from Gallipoli*. Howard College Ltd. Printing Works Adelaide.

Northcote, Hugh & Northcote, Marion A 1918 – *Edith Cavell's Last Thought & other poems*. Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co Ltd.

In Memory of the Anzacs Fallen at the Dardanelles (page 35)

Oliver, R Mill 1918 – *Verses of a Soldier Over There*. John J Newbiggin.

The Men of Australia (pages 7 to 8)

Oxland, Lieutenant Nowell 1915 – **Outward Bound**. First published in *The Times*. (6th. Border Regt. killed 10 August 1915. Buried Green Hill Cemetery, P1 RC G7.

Pakenham-Walsh, William Sandford 1916 – *Chants of War*. Thacker.

Australia (may refer to Gallipoli)

Patrius 1917 – *Hoisting Our Flag on the Anzac Redoubt & other war rhymes & various verses*. Davies & Cannington, New South Wales.

Penrose, Capt.D M (1/7th. Essex Regiment) 1970 to 1981 – *The Gallipolian*

Dulce Bellum Inexpertis. War is Sweet to the Untried. Saturday Night Soldiers

1914 : the Young Man's Tale 1915. No. 3 Autumn 1970.

At Sea, 'Gibraltar' : Malta : Hospital Patients : Alexandria. No. 4 Winter 1970.

Mudros, in the Isle of Lemnos : Off Suvla Bay, Gallipoli Peninsula. No. 5 Winter 1970.

The Evacuation of Gallipoli : Egypt Again. No. 7 Autumn 1971

After Gallipoli ; Egypt ; Giza. No. 8 Winter 1971.

1919. No. 9 Spring 1972.

Anzac and the Man with the Donkey (1915 and After). No. 17 Spring 1975.

Your Old Men Shall Dream Dreams & Your Young Men Shall See Visions..(Job 2 v. 98). No. 23 Spring 1977.

The 'Banner' and the View. No. 25 Winter 1977.

Lest We Forget 1914-1918 (Gallipoli 1915). No. 26 Spring 1978. No Gallipoli content.

Despatch Riders. No. 27 Autumn 1978. No Gallipoli content.

The Dinner 3rd. October at the Royal Air Force Club, London. In the Chair : Our President, Lieutenant-General Sir Reginald Savory KCIE CB DSO DL. No. 28 Winter 1978.

Christmas. No. 34 Winter 1980.

For Christmas & the New Year. No. 37 Winter 1981.

Percy, Thomas 1937 – *The Soul of Anzac in Verse & Prose*. Brisbane.

Petch, Irene 1931 – *The Waiting Room* Basil Blackwell. (page 53)

Phillips, Enid – *The Lancashire Landing* 1915. A Broadside written at the request of Lance-Corporal M Phillips 1st. Lancashire Fusiliers.

Phillipotts, Eden 1917 – *Plain Song 1914-16*. Heinemann & *A Treasury of War Poetry – English & American Poems of the First World War*. ed. George Herbert Clarke. Houghton, Mifflin 1919.

In Gallipoli (pages 215 to 216) **To Rupert Brooke** (page 383)

Philpot, Max 1917 – *Many Moods*. Aberdeen Wm. Smith & Son.

Granny's Prophecy (page 85)

Pinto, Victor de Sola 1918 – *Spindrift*. Chapman & Hall.

Ginger (page 29 written at Suvla Bay. Also *The Gallipolian* No 89 Spring 1999)

In the Line (page 30 written Gallipoli 1915)

Priestman, Second-Lieutenant Edmund Yerbury nd – *Letters & Poems*. (6th. York & Lancaster Regt. kia 19 November 1915. Buried Hill 10 Cemetery, Pl RH G4).

Powell, Sidney Walter 1934 – *One-Way Street & other poems*. Harrap.

Gallipoli (Seventeen page poem also in *Adventures of a Wanderer*)

Quin, Roger 1918 – *Midnight in Yarrow & other poems*. Gowans & Gray.

The Cant of Death (pages 22 to 24)

Rackham, Brigadier B B 1979 – *The Gallipolian*.

The PNT0 & the PMLO. No. 31 Winter 1979.

Returned Anzac 1923 – Fragments from Gallipoli & France. Mitchell & Casey.

Rhind, Betty compiled by 1916 ? – **He maharatanga In memory of the New Zealanders who fought and died in the Gallipoli campaign of the Great War.** "An epic of heroism" from the despatches of Sir Ian Hamilton and the poetry of Rupert Brooke and others. Simpkin Marshall Hamilton Kent, London. (AWM 940.42590993 H432)

Rising Sun, The – *Various Verses depicting the thoughts & experiences of Australian soldiers at Gallipoli.* Magazine that printed contributions rejected by *The Anzac Book*. (AWM MSS 1362).

Robertson, Philadelphia Nina 1916 – *An Anzac Budget & other verses*. Australasian Authors' Agency, Melbourne. (AWM A821.2 R651a)

Rollo, Lance-Corporal W Forbes 1915 – *Stray Shots from the Dardanelles*. Carlisle Thurnam & *The Gallipohan*. (Dedicated To All Ranks of 1st. Battalion, Border Regiment).

The Naval Bombardment preceding the landing on the 25th. April 1915. No. 31 Winter 1979.

The Landing, 25th. April 1915. No. 32 Spring 1980.

The Star Shell. No. 32 Spring 1980.

The Listening Post. No. 32 Spring 1980 & No. 43 Winter 1983.

The Field Gun's Song. No. 34 Winter 1980.

A Broken Melody from Lemnos. No. 41 Spring 1983.

The Capture of Boomerang Trench. No. 46 Winter 1984.

Ross-Lewin, Richard S S & Robert O'D 1917 – *In Britain's Need*. Hodges Figgis & Co.

In Memory of W.G. (page 37)

Ross-Stewart, Lieutenant William (Indian Medical Service 1/4th. Gurkha Rifles) *The Gallipolian* No 77. Spring 1995.

To A Gurkha.

S., M.R.C.S. 1918 – *In the New World & the Old*. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co Ltd.

Anzac (pages 18 to 19)

Sabih, Idris 1998 – *The Gallipolian*.

To My Brother. No. 88 Winter 1998.

Sassoon, Siegfried 1983 – *The War Poems*. Faber & Faber.

To My Brother (page 18)

Originally entitled *Brothers* & written on 18 December 1915 to Second-Lieutenant Hamo Sassoon, Royal Engineers, *kia* 1 November 1915. Commemorated Helles Memorial, Panels 23 to 25)

Shadwell, Bertrand 1918 – *At Antwerp & the Dardanelles*. Reverend H C Foster. Mills & Boon & *The Gallipolian* No 91 Winter.1999.

Untitled poem on Father Finn's death.

Shaw-Stewart, Lieutenant-Commander Patrick 1915 – *Up The Line To Death. The War Poets 1914-1918*. Brian Gardner. Methuen 1964.

Untitled (page 59).

(Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, Hood Battalion, Royal Naval Division *kia* 30.12.17. Buried in Metz-en-Couture Communal Cemetery Extension, France, P2 RE G1.)

Death & the Soldier.

Vain Glory. ed. Guy Chapman. Cassell 1917. (This is the same poem as *Untitled*.)

Shillito, Edward 1916 – *The Omega & other poems*. B H Blackwell.

Inkerman – Gallipoli (page 14)

Skeyhill, Tom 1917 – *Soldier-Songs from Anzac*. Geo.Robertson & Co.

To My Readers Shrapnel The Sniper

Me Brother What Stayed At 'ome The Holding of the Line

The Naked Army My Little Wet Home in the Trench

Fallen Comrades

Skeyhill, Tom 1919 – *A Singing Soldier*. The Knickerbocker Press.

Gallipoli & Troy (pages 12-13)

Lizzie (to H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth the most powerful Super-Dreadnought. Page 37)

Abdul (Written after the evacuation of Gallipoli Peninsula. Pages 52 to 54)

Lodge of Pozieres (Pages 55 to 59. Captain Augustus Lodge, Australian Imperial Forces. Mentions Lone Pine).

Skeyhill, Tom 1915 – *Poems from the Peninsula*. Booklet. With an annotation by 'HGW' ('Gil') describing how the poems were recorded while Skeyhill was a patient in 1st. Australian General Hospital, Zeitoun, Egypt, in 1915. (AWM PRO1024)

Smith, Cicely Fox 1920 – *Valour & Vision. Poems of the War*. ed. Jacqueline T Trotter. Longmans, Green.

Farewell to Anzac (pages 44 to 45. Originally published in *Songs & Chanties*)

Smyth, Dacre 1990 – *Gallipoli pilgrimage an eighth book of painting, poetry & prose*. Toorak (Victoria).

Stallworthy, Jon – *War Story*. OxBC

Stead, Robert James Campbell 1917 – *Kitchener & other poems*. The Musson Book Co.

The Call (pages 8 to 11)

Still, John 1919 – *Poems in Captivity*. John Lane. The author, Lieutenant John Still of the 6th East Yorkshire's was taken prisoner at Suvla in August. The book contains 35 poems written in captivity and dated from 19 August 1915 to 27 February 1918.

Captivity Evening Prayer The Ballad of Suvla Bay

Birthday in Prison Farewell, Angora A Vision of Waste

The Mirage Kara Hissar The Poppy Fields

The Armenian Church The Captives A B C The Cuckoo

Rumours of Peace The Storks The Great Offensive

The Wind in the Prison Chimney The Ballad of Suvla Bay

With the Rearguard Hope Dreams

Christmas Day The Passing of 1916 When All This is Over

To Eileen In the Wooded Carpathians

To Eileen, Aged One The Fourth Man After the War

The Little Owl Spring and Harvest Noblesse Oblige

Letters from Home A Prisoner's Song Beyond the Walls

Release The Door

Stokes Bugler (6th. Highland Light Infantry) 1975 – *The Gallipolian*.

Old Gallipoli (To the tune of *The Mountains of Mourne*). No. 17 Spring 1975.

Streets, Sergeant John William 1916 – Poem in *Made in the Trenches* ed. Sir Frederick Treves 1916 page 156. (12th. York & Lancaster Regt. KIA 1.7.16. Buried Euston Road Cemetery, France, RA G6.)

Stuart, Dorothy Margaret 1923 – *Beasts Royal & other poems*. Chiswick Press.

Gallipoli (pages 56-57).

Poem relates to the return of the British fleet to the Dardanelles. Originally published in *Punch* ?).

Taylor, Philip 1992 – *The Gallipolian*.

A Soldier's Grave. No. 39 Autumn 1992.

Templeton, W F 1917 – *Songs of the Ayrshire Regiment & other verses*. Alexander Gardner. (Captain, Royal Scots Fusiliers).

After (pages 70-71)

Tenedos Times, The – *Various poems relating to the Goeben/ Breslau and Turkey.*

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The Heroes of Gallipoli (page 256)

"The guns were silent, and the silent hills
Had bowed their grasses to a gentle breeze.
I gazed upon the vales & on the rills,
And whispered, "What of these?" and "What of these?"
These long forgotten dead with sunken graves,
Some crossless, with unwritten memories;
Their only mourners are the moaning waves
Their only minstrels are the singing trees
And thus I mused and sorrowed wistfully."

The Last to Leave by Leon Gellert

Abbreviations:

AEMG – Anthologie des écrivains morts à la guerre 1914-18 ed. Thierry Sandre.

AWM – Australian War Museum

A BOER WAR VETERAN AT GALLIPOLI

REV'D DR FRANK GLEN

William Hardham has proved illusive to most biographers and appears to have shunned publicity and been strong on patriotism and humility. There is no known biography of his life apart from the short records noted in the bibliography.

Bill Hardham was born in Wellington during the winter of 1876, at a time of depression. Wool prices had collapsed as did the City of Glasgow Bank in Scotland which held considerable New Zealand assets. The depression had a socially disruptive impact on national employment opportunities for young New Zealanders well into 1896. Not until the 1930s was there again a financial depression of such impact upon the average individual.



William James Hardman 1878-1928

Medals Top Row: Victoria Cross, Queens South Africa Medal (five bars), 1914-15 Star, Colonial Volunteer Long Service & Good Conduct Medal. Bottom Row: 1914-1918 Victory Medal, Coronation Medal Edward VII, 1902., NZ Good Conduct & Long Service.

Hardham was trained as a blacksmith and worked for some years in the Railways workshops at Petone. In sport he was an able rugby player captaining the Petone seniors club and representing Provincial Wellington. Aged 19 Hardham displayed a measure of interest in military matters and volunteered for the Wellington Naval Artillery Volunteers. He served for a year and then transferred to the Petone Naval Artillery Volunteers. Aged 24 in 1900 he volunteered for the Fourth Contingent then being raised for service in the Boer War a unit better known at the time as the Rough Riders. The Fourth Contingent was one of two which were raised and financed through local subscriptions. His speciality was that of a farrier, care of horses with skills in shoeing and saddle ware.

Complimentary to his duties as a farrier Hardham was also a fighting soldier. Some weeks following his arrival in South Africa he rode in one of a three column force on operations harrying Boers in the Transvaal. On the 28th of January 1901 Hardham's column rode along the Witwatersberg Hills ridges near the Magaliesberg Mountains, a position from which the riders had a magnificent view of the valley below. The horses sensed the apprehension of their riders and the proximity of Boers. Suddenly sharp shooters opened fire on the Imperial riders which were on the flank of Hardham's column which promptly went to the assistance of the harried British. The New Zealanders came under direct fire from hidden Boers which resulted in some of their horses rearing in confusion. Private J McRae who was in Hardham's troop had his mount shot from under him which left him exposed to the hidden Boer riflemen. Hardham saw McRae's perilous situation and immediately reigned back and galloped over the exposed ground to rescue McRae

This act was undertaken spontaneously while under accurate and constant fire. The odds against rescuing a fellow trooper under such circumstances were distinctly near impossible. When Hardham reached McRae he found him seriously wounded beside his horse and unable to move. Still exposed to direct fire Hardham dismounted and lifted the wounded man into his own saddle. He then began the long journey back out of range and safety by running alongside his horse holding the reins in one hand and supporting the wounded man in the saddle with the other. When Hardham reached a rocky outcrop he laid the wounded man under its protection and galloped off until more favourable circumstances made it possible to get McRae back to safety.

Bill Hardham was fortunate to have survived either wounding or death, an act of bravery recognized by the immediate award of the Victoria Cross. On consideration of the situation either the Boers were extremely bad shots or Hardham's tactics proved to be his main defence.

He returned to New Zealand in July 1901 with the 4th Contingent, it having completed the one year of service. Hardham re-enlisted once more into the 9th Contingent and was commissioned as Second Lieutenant. The 9th Contingent fired the last shots of the war. The regiment had arrived in South Africa on the 28 April

1902 in time to learn that peace would be declared on the 30 May. Four days after the cessation of hostilities two officers out riding were attacked by a party of Boers and ordered to dismount and remove their clothes. A usual tactic in the taking of prisoners. They refused and exchanged fire with the Boers. Lieutenant McKeich was killed in the firefight and Lieutenant Rayne despite wounds managed to escape. The Boers were later captured and identified but claimed they had no knowledge of the surrender. Their statement was accepted as the truth which no doubt saved them from the firing squad.

Lieutenant Hardham was selected to represent the NZ Army at the Coronation of Edward VII in October 1902 and on his return to New Zealand was posted to the reserve of officers. His unit was disbanded on the passing of the NZ Army Act of 1911 which brought with it the reorganization of the military forces and Universal Military Training, more commonly known as conscription.

On the outbreak of the First World War in August 1914 Hardham, then 40 years of age, enlisted once more with the Wellington Mounted Rifles with rank of Captain and sailed with the Main Body to Egypt in October. He came ashore at Gallipoli on 9 May 1915 and was evacuated seriously wounded on the 20th. By 1916 he was back in New Zealand where he recovered his health and for a third time in war he re-enlisted. He was appointed a Major and commanded the 35th and 36th mounted reinforcements. He found himself in Palestine as commander 6 Squadron Wellington Mounted Rifles and at the end of the war was commandant of the Desert Corps Rest Camp in Cairo. He returned to New Zealand in February 1919 and was finally discharged from the NZEF on the 15 October 1919.

Following his discharge Hardham was manager of the Wellington RSA Club until 1921 and he ended his working life as a newspaper representative. He died on 13 April 1928 and is buried in the Soldiers Cemetery Korori, Wellington.

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EDITORIAL NOTE

This biographical cameo of William Hardman VC, one of the least known and historically recorded of New Zealand Victoria Cross recipients, was originally published in the Boer War Commemorative Issue 1999 Volume 25 No 2 of *The Volunteers* – the Journal of the New Zealand Military Historical Society (Inc). We are most grateful to Dr Frank Glen who is the Editor of *The Volunteers*, and to the Society, for allowing us to reproduce the article. This follows the article which we published in the Winter 1999 *Gallipolian* No 91 pages 48-52 about three Australian veterans of Gallipoli who had previously been awarded the Victoria Cross during the Boer War.

Dr Frank Glen is currently preparing with the aid of an Australian Army History Research Grant an appreciation of Lieutenant Colonel Edmund Bowlers operational criticism of the ANZAC Campaign. Colonel Bowler was the only New Zealander on the ANZAC Staff Corps Headquarters Staff.

THERE'S ANOTHER BLESSED HORSE FELL DOWN

On page 38 of *The Gallipolian* No 91 Winter 1999 we published a marvellous poem under the heading *When You Are Lying in Your Bunk* and asked "Who was the author whose initials were BP."

We are most grateful to Malcolm Orchard of Hawthorn, South Australia, for promptly informing us that the poem with the correct title *There's Another Blessed Horse Fell Down* was written by A.B.(Banjo) Patterson and first published in *The Bulletin* (Sydney) on 19 May 1900. "Banjo" Patterson who wrote *Waltzing Matilda* and many other ballads, went to the Boer War as a war correspondent for the Fairfax newspapers. When he started to publish his poetry, convention was the use of a pen-name, he used "B" or "BP", later "Banjo" the name of his favourite horse. Incidentally *The Bulletin* is still published and in February this year brought out a centenary edition. "Banjo" Patterson served in the Australian Light Horse during the First World War rising to the rank of Major. Did he participate in the Gallipoli campaign?

FLEET AIR ARM MEMORIAL

The origins of Naval aviation stem from the pioneer sea-borne experiments that took place around 1908, which led to the formation of the Royal Naval Air Service in 1914. When the First World War ended this service, the largest air force in the world, then amalgamated with the Royal Flying Corps to form the Royal Air Force. In 1937 naval aviation once again became independent when the Fleet Air Arm was established and two years later entered the Second World War with just 340, mainly obsolete, aircraft. What aircraft though, and what aviators. Their courage at Taranto in November 1940 crippled the Italian battlefleet. It was Fleet Air Arm aircraft that damaged the *Bismarck*, while their pilots bravery when the German battlecruisers *Scharnhorst* and *Gneissau* made their dash through the English Channel is the stuff of legend. There were of course countless other operations large and small, operations which have continued until the end of the 20th century.

To return to the First World War, the Royal Naval Air Service was ever present at Gallipoli in 1915, operating both from airfields on Imbros and Tenedos and with an emergency airfield at Cape Helles itself. The seaplane carriers *Ark Royal* and *Ben-my-Chree* also played a major part in the campaign. A short history of the RNAS at Gallipoli is contained within the book *Royal Naval Air Service 1912-1918* by Brad King published in 1997 by Hikoki Publications.

Over 6,000 men and women have lost their lives while serving in the Fleet Air Arm and Royal Naval Air Service, and to remember them a national memorial is to be placed in the Victoria Gardens between the Ministry of Defence and the River Thames. This will be unveiled by His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales in mid-summer on 1 June this year. Following the unveiling there will be a flypast salute of historic and present naval aircraft over the Thames.

The Memorial was designed by Royal Academy artists and sculptor James Butler, in association with London based architects, Trehearne & Norman, and features a bronze figure of the Greek mythological character Daedalus standing with winged arms outspread on a column of white Portland stone. The Battle Honours of the Fleet Air Arm will be incised on the cheeks of the column, while the dedication concludes with the words "*He rode upon a cherub and did fly: yea he did fly upon the wings of the wind.*"

Further information and donations to Fleet Air Arm Memorial Appeal, 4 St James Square, London, SW1Y 4JU. 0181 9501065. E mail heathertuppen@mcmail.com

RND

Interested in the Royal Naval Division – Antwerp, Gallipoli and the Western Front – if so may we remind you once again of the splendid journal *RND* edited by Len Sellers author of the *Hood Battalion* and a member of the Gallipoli Association. Issue No 12 has just been published, nearly 100 pages A4 with numerous photographs. The items having a direct Gallipoli connection are the poem *The Dud* by A.P.Herbert, and a main feature about the Chatham Battalion. Further information from and subscriptions, £6.00 per issue should be sent to Len Sellers, Honeysuckle House, 17a Bellhouse Road, Eastwood, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex, SS9 5NL.

5TH NORFOLK'S IN STAND TO!

One of our members, Dick Rayner, has written a major article about the 5th Norfolk's at Gallipoli, on 12 August 1915, which is being published in the journal *Stand To!* of the Western Front Association. In view of the interest and controversy surrounding the action of the 5th Norfolk's, as depicted by the television drama *All The King's Men*, quite often with little regard for the true circumstances, the Committee of the Gallipoli Association has arranged for a reprint of the article to accompany the autumn *Gallipollian*. We are most grateful to The Western Front Association, and especially to Ann Clayton, Editor of *Stand To!* for enabling us to further inform members in this way.

BATTLE MAP OF GALLIPOLI

Major and Mrs Holt have recently published a map of the Gallipoli Peninsula, this follows the same format as their best-selling maps of the Western Front. They describe it as their most challenging task and the result is a fine tribute to their labours. The Gallipoli Map, which is double-sided, opens from an A5 format, the same size as *The Gallipollian*, to 19.5 inches (493mm) by 28 inches (710mm) and is well printed in four colours. Actually there are five maps – a location map, one of the whole peninsula and Asiatic shore, and then detailed maps of the Helles, Anzac and Suvla sectors. The numerous location indexes – cemeteries, memorials, where key figures are commemorated, museums and much more make the map essential for all who visit Gallipoli, either in person or as the armchair traveller.

The Gallipoli Map is available at £3.00 to members of the Gallipoli Association (the normal price is £4.00) plus postage rates as follows – 50p in Great Britain; £1.00 Europe; £2.00 rest of the world. Orders with payment to Major & Mrs Holt, Oak House, Woodnesborough, Sandwich, Kent, CT13 0NJ.

THE LAST ANZACS

The 2000 Australia Post Australian Legends Award marked Australia Day by honouring with four 45c stamps the last surviving Australian Anzacs who are representative of all the men whose feats at Gallipoli form the basis for the nation's self-image. The stamps show left to right (top) Walter Parker (see Obituary pages), Roy Longmore, (lower) Alec Campbell and 1914-15 Star. In addition to the First Day Covers, the one shown here includes a \$1 coin, while another has a photograph of Anzac Cove, there is special commemorative folder (postcard size) price A\$2.20 to 30 June and A\$2.25 thereafter. We are most grateful to those members who informed us of this special issue and sent examples.



DO YOU BANK AT HARRODS?

If so Bill Marsh the Treasurer would dearly like to hear from you. No, not to gain access to some extra funds, but just to discovery the identity of the member whose subscription is paid by Bankers Order from Harrods Bank, unfortunately with no name provided. Could this be you? If this is your Bank and you can solve the mystery please contact the Treasurer.

BOOK REVIEWS

ANZACS: THE PAIN AND THE GLORY OF GALLIPOLI

PETER BOWERS

Australia Post* 1999. 44 pages, numerous illustrations. A\$16.95 until 30 June, A\$18.65 thereafter.

A splendidly produced, superbly illustrated A4 size book which features the last three Australian soldiers to serve at Gallipoli: Alec Campbell, Roy Longmore and Walter Parker and through words and pictures celebrates the powerful legacy of all the Anzacs. An inspirational addition to the literature of Gallipoli and especially of the Anzac legend.

*Australia Post, 321 Exhibition Street, Melbourne, Victoria 3000. Note price quoted does not include postage.

NOT ONLY A HERO

TOM CURRAN

Anzac Day Commemoration Committee (Queensland)* 1998. 52 pages numerous illustrations, maps. A \$12.95

Although published in 1998 and only recently brought to our attention, this fine illustrated life of Simpson 'The Man with the Donkey' deserves the widest publicity. The Commemoration Committee are to be congratulated for initiating this publication which will continue to inspire both young and old with the story of Anzac and of Simpson. The book, published in A4 landscape format, is by the author of *Across the Bar*, the detailed biography of Simpson which we reviewed in *The Gallipolian* No 84 Autumn 1997.

PO Box 391, Apsley, QLD 4034, Australia. Postage of A \$15.00 should be added to the purchase price.

BALLYMONEY HEROES 1914-18

ROBERT THOMPSON

Published by the author 2000. 392 pages circa 400 illustrations. ISBN 0 9537583 0 3. £15.00 from author*

Publication of this monumental work is the culmination of the author's detailed research into the lives of the 312 men from the Ballmoney district who were killed in the First World War. A page, sometimes more is devoted to each casualty, with much family history being provided together with information on their service career and eventual fate. Twelve of the casualties were at Gallipoli including John Bellingham Highland Light Infantry, Samuel Casey Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Neil Forbes Royal Naval Division and James Thompson Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. In *The Gallipolian*, No 81 Autumn 1996 we reviewed the author's book *Bushmills Heroes 1914-1918*.

Robert Thompson, 9 Riverside Road, Bushmills, Co Antrim, Northern Ireland, BT57 8TP. Price includes postage.

ROYAL MARINES AT GALLIPOLI

In *The Gallipolian* No 91 Winter 1999 we reported briefly on the visit by HMS *Argonaut* to Gallipoli. Subsequently Vice President Jim Fallon, himself a former Royal Marine, has drawn our attention to the fine report in *The Globe & Laurel* about Exercise Northern Approaches which involved 14 amphibious ships and their escorts, the largest such exercise in Turkish waters for a number of years. In completion over 400 men from both the units and the ships involved toured the Peninsula, mainly to the Helles and Anzac sectors while an evocative service of remembrance and wreath laying ceremony was conducted at the Cape Helles memorial. We are most grateful to the Editor of *The Globe & Laurel* Captain A.G. Newing RM for providing additional information and photographs.



Brigadier David Wilson, 3 Commando Brigade and Commander Niau Kilgour, COMTG lay wreaths at Cape Helles while below Royal Marine Commando's pause for remembrance and reflection. Photographs The Globe & Laurel

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.