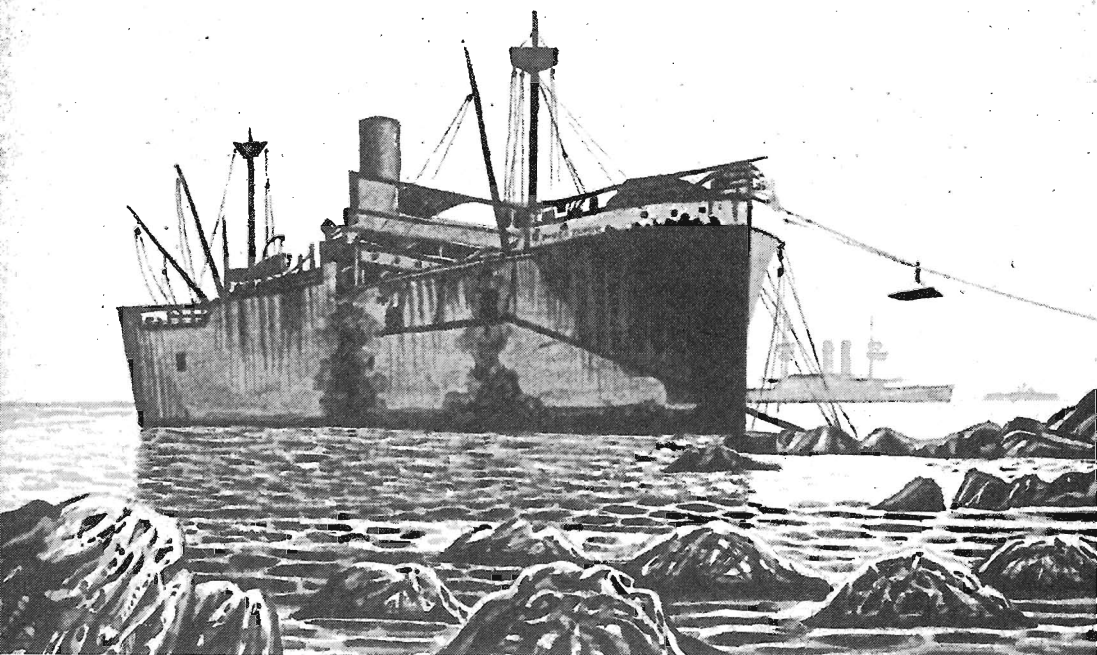


The Gallipollian

*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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PO Box 26907, London, SE21 8WB
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29 DIVISION MEMORIAL

Members and friends will gather at the 29 Division Memorial, Stretton-on-Dunsmore on Sunday 11 March – see page 2 for details.

TELL ENGLAND

Make a note in the diary now: Tuesday 24 April at the Imperial War Museum, commencing at 1600 with talks on Gallipoli by Museum staff followed at 1800 by the historic film about the campaign – *Tell England*. Association members £5.00 including wine and refreshments. Box Office 020 7416 5499.

ANOTHER VETERAN

None of us would have expected that following the death of Darcy Jones last January see *The Gallipolian* 92: 3-6 that another Veteran of the Gallipoli campaign would join our ranks. We are delighted to report that through the good offices of Colonel W Musson GM [Retd] we very recently learned that living in Bunbury near Perth, Western Australia is a British Veteran. Percy Goring, who celebrated his 106th birthday on 19 December, was born in London and served in the Royal Engineers with the 54th (East Anglian) Division which landed at Suvla from 10 August 1915. He is looked after by the Bunbury Branch of the Branch of the Returned Services League (RSL) who take great interest in his welfare. Despite having had his right leg amputated he nevertheless took pride of place in last years Anzac Day Parade in Bunbury, his transport a United States Army Jeep, 1943 vintage.

29 DIVISION MEMORIAL 11 MARCH 2001

Following the success of the short ceremony arranged by the Association at the impressive memorial to the 29th Division, Stretton-on-Dunsmore, 12 March 2000 (see *The Gallipolian* 92: 30-32) the Association Committee has agreed to promote an annual service on the Sunday nearest to 12 March. It was on that date in 1915 when His Majesty King George V "reviewed His Troops of The Immortal 29th Division" before they set off for Gallipoli.

The ceremony will take place at 1430 for 1500 on Sunday 11 March when a wreath will be laid by James Watson Smith, Secretary of the Gallipoli Association. His great-uncle is named on the memorial - Colonel E P Smith who commanded 17th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, killed while co-ordinating artillery fire from the front line trenches on 2 May. Wreaths will also be laid on behalf of other organisations.

Although the ceremony is at 1500 members and friends might like to gather from 1200 onwards at the Three Horseshoes (01926 632345) in Princethorpe, about two miles south of the Memorial. Lunch or other appropriate refreshments can be ordered, John & Lynne Bowen would be pleased to hear in advance from those who may wish to order lunch.

The memorial itself is situated in the centre of a large roundabout on the A45 about 5 miles east of Coventry, grid reference SP415733. Parking for a modest number of cars is kindly being made available off the road on the left just north of the Memorial by Dr Bernadette Taylor to whom we are most grateful.

WE NEED MORE MEMBERS CAN YOU HELP?

You will find with your copy of *The Gallipolitan* the new Membership Brochure and Application Form. We hope this will not only help us to further the objectives of the Association but also enable us to recruit new members. So we invite all members to take up the challenge to recruit one new member each.

Use the enclosed Membership Application to good effect, copy it or ask for further copies if required. And so bring others to join us in the study and commemoration of this fascinating and moving campaign.

Can you help us even further? We would be very pleased to receive from you ideas and information on suitable locations where this attractive new brochure can be placed. Military Museums, and particularly those connected with ships or units which served at Gallipoli or in the Dardanelles, History Faculties and Libraries would be most appropriate. If you can suggest one; better still if you can act as the agent and place the brochures and monitor progress, please contact the Public Relations Officer, Hugh Jenner, 73 Pymers Mead, London, SE21 8NJ. 0208 6707691.

The new brochure has been prepared with advice and assistance from several members and our thanks are due to all of them. Particular mention should be given to Malachi Doyle without whose inspiration and enthusiasm this project may never have aspired to the quality of the finished article. Furthermore, it was through him that we were introduced to Wishbone Creative Solutions, where Alan Heasman and Sumishta Brahm have produced imaginative artwork and painstakingly accommodated all our ideas and adjustments. Let us all join together to make their efforts well worthwhile.

EXCHANGE & WANTS

Have you any items of Gallipoli interest to dispose of? Is there something you require, that elusive book for instance. An obscure article published many years ago? Photographs, badges, books, artefacts, indeed anything to do with the Campaign of 1915. Then why not send details to the Editor to include in *The Gallipolitan*. You may be able to help another Member, or another Member may be able to help you.

OBITUARIES

GEORGE GEOFFREY BARTLETT

George Bartlett of Saskatoon, Canada, who died, aged 101, on 8 July served as a telegraphist with the Royal Navy at Gallipoli. Born in Bradford in 1898 he was brought up by his grandparents, his parents having died when he was very young. His grandfather had been acquainted with Baden Powell and not surprisingly grandson George became a member of the first Boy Scout troop. He joined the Royal Navy in 1915 and served in the Eastern Mediterranean and at the end of the war in the Black Sea.

George Bartlett emigrated to Canada in 1927, working first on a farm, later as an engineer at a newly fledged radio-station from where known as "Uncle Geoff" he also broadcast a children's programme, the *Big Rock Candy Mountain* being his signature tune. Two years after arriving in Canada he married Effie Smith and they had four sons and one daughter, while at the time of his death there were 18 grandchildren and 22 great-grandchildren. From 1934 to 1939 as a radio operator he and his family lived at the Grassy Lake fire tower near the Torch River here they were self-sufficient pioneers, even having a dog-team and sled. Later he was a radio operator at Prince Albert airport, then during the Second World War having joined the Royal Canadian Navy he taught telegraphy to recruits. Afterwards he was employed for some years at a research laboratory at the University of Saskatchewan.



We are grateful to Tom Brooks for providing us with a copy of an Obituary published in *The Globe and Laurel of Canada* from which this information was obtained.

ARTHUR WAGSTAFFE

Many members of the Association were pleasantly surprised to learn in late September of another Gallipoli veteran, Arthur Wagstaffe, though saddened as it was only as the result of his death being reported in *The Daily Telegraph* that we knew of his existence.

Born the son of a baker in south east London on 12 March 1897 he added to his age in order to enlist with the 2/4th London Regiment. The Regiment went to the Mediterranean, later Gallipoli, where they landed in October 1915 and were attached to the Royal Naval Division. They remained on the Peninsula until early January 1916. After a short spell in Egypt he moved to the Western Front where he was wounded. He was then posted to the Zinnia Group, 2nd Field Survey Battalion, Royal Engineers with whom served until he left the Army in March 1919. His duties with the Royal Engineers included the use microphones laid in No Man's Land as a means of locating enemy guns.



On leaving the Army he attended evening classes before taking employment with a firm of hop factors selling hops to the Southwark breweries. He was to remain with them until he retired in 1965 after which he moved to Bexhill where he was an active gardener until he was well over 80 as well as studying languages and classical music. In 1998 he was one of those who participated in the making of the film *Veterans* to commemorate the 80th Anniversary of the Armistice, see *Veterans* by Richard Van Emden and Steve Humphries published by Leo Cooper in 1998. His first wife, Florence Jenner predeceased him, they had two sons and a daughter; his second wife Catherine Cole whom he married in 1959 also pre-deceased him.

GALLIPOLI ASSOCIATION VISIT TO THE PENINSULA

The Committee is arranging a visit to the Gallipoli Peninsula from 19 to 26 May. Our hope is that this will be the first of a regular series which we intend to organise for members. On this occasion the number of places available is 25 and we will focus on the 29th Division and its service at Gallipoli. We are fortunate to have secured the services of Colonel Michael Hickey as our guide. The logistic arrangements including travel to and from the Peninsula, our accommodation and transport have been organised in partnership with Galina International Battlefield Tours who have extensive experience in this field.

The cost will be £690 per person. There is a single supplement charge of £50. It is important to have appropriate travel insurance whilst on tour. You may already have your own but if not it can be provided by Galina for an additional cost of £30 per person. The basic cost includes:

- Return flight via BA London Heathrow - Istanbul - London Heathrow
- Coach transfers to and from the Peninsula and throughout the visit
- Accommodation in Eceabat and Istanbul for 7 nights on a bed and breakfast basis
- Turkish guide and Interpreter throughout

Our accommodation on the Peninsula, a hotel in Eceabat is in the main square near to the Cannakkale ferry. Although it does not have a restaurant serving evening meals, there are many cafes and restaurants nearby. It is also quite feasible to take the ferry to Canakkale to have a meal there. The square has a number of shops where provisions for lunch can be purchased each morning prior to departure. Our hotel in Istanbul is the Hotel Pierre Loti near the Hippodrome. It does have a restaurant serving evening meals, although these are not allowed for in the basic price of the tour. All rooms in both hotels are twin-bedded with WC's and showers. The first full day on the Peninsula will be spent in the Cape Helles – Krithia sector, the second at Anzac, the third at Suvla while much of the fourth will be devoted to Gully Ravine before returning to Istanbul the following day.

We would be delighted if you are able to join us on this trip and I very much hope that you will do so. If you wish to book a place/s please let me have a cheque for £30 per person travelling by way of a non-refundable deposit and a second cheque for the balance of the cost of the tour post dated to 14th March 2001. This cheque will be banked on 15th March 2001. Please make both cheques payable to "Gallipoli Association Tour Account". If you have any queries about this visit, please do telephone me, James Watson Smith Hon Secretary, on 01344 626523.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE GALLIPOLI ASSOCIATION 18 OCTOBER 2000

Since my report this time last year the Committee have met four times.

Autumn Lunch 1999

This was held at the Naval Club on the 14 October. Our speaker was HE Mr. Ozdem Sanberk, the Turkish Ambassador, who gave a moving and excellent talk which certainly enhanced the already excellent relations which we have with his country, and touched on our joint concerns over the harm done by the unfortunate and inaccurate film *All The King's Men*.

As before, we were extremely grateful to the Naval Club for allowing us to hold the function in their splendid premises.

Gallipoli Day 2000

This year the wreath-laying ceremony at the Gallipoli Memorial at St. Paul's was a very special occasion. We were very honoured by the presence of HRH The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. His Royal Highness, attended by Brigadier Miles Hunt-Davis whose Father was at Gallipoli, was received by your Chairman at the gate to the North Transept door, who then presented his wife Mary. A contingent from the Merchant Taylors' School CCF lined the steps. At the entrance to the Cathedral HRH was received by The Rev. Canon John Halliburton. The other wreath-layers were then presented, namely HE Mr. Philip Flood AO, Australian High Commissioner; HE The Rt. Hon. Mr. Paul East, QC, New Zealand High Commissioner; HE Mr. Korkmaz Haktanir, Turkish Ambassador; Admiral Sir Michael Boyce, GCB OBE ADC, First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff; General Sir Michael Walker, GCB CMG CBE ADC Gen, Chief of the General Staff, and Colonel Michel Perrodon, Military Attache, France. Also presented were Mrs. Mary Beattie Scott who had designed and sculpted the bronze reliefs on the Memorial, and her husband Mr. Edward Scott. During the simple ceremony which followed, wreaths were laid at the memorial by HRH and those named above, and by myself on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Government. Commander Henry Brooke, MBE DSC RN, whose father was killed at Gallipoli, recited "They shall grow not old", and the Turkish Ambassador recited the words of Kemal Attaturk. Last Post was sounded by a musician from the Band of The Welsh Guards, and HRH read the lesson. Being a weekday, there were not nearly so many people in the crypt as had attended last year, but even so there were a good number. The very high profile and

level of support that we receive for this ceremony is indeed very gratifying, and I do urge members to attend and ensure that this will always be so.

At the Cenotaph a wreath was again laid by Mr Fred Bunday and as in previous years a number of members marched on together with a contingent of the Merchant Taylors' CCF. After the service in Westminster Abbey our Lunch followed at the Union Jack Club where music was played by a brass quintet from the Band of the Welsh Guards.

The Gallipoli Memorial Lecture Trust

The last annual lecture was given at Holy Trinity, Eltham on 13 April by the Right Reverend Richard Harries, Bishop of Oxford. It is possible that there may be Gallipoli-orientated lectures arranged in future under the auspices of the Royal United Services Institute and we will report on these in future *Gallipolians*.

The Gallipoli Memorial Bursary

This year two cadets from Merchant Taylors' Combined Cadet Force went to the Peninsula under the supervision of one of their officers and subsequently gave a presentation at the school on 29th September which I understand was impressive and attended by some 200 to 300 people see pages 12-15. Also Major Alistair McCluskey RAMC, and Miss Helen Brittan a New Zealander currently working at Harefield Hospital who had two Great Uncles killed together at Gallipoli, went to the Peninsula. Major McCluskey gave an impressive talk at Keogh Barracks, Aldershot on 10th October. We are beginning to see how valuable these bursaries are in furthering the objectives of the Association.

Finance

Our Treasurer Bill Marsh has continued his untiring efforts to ensure the efficient running of our finances, not least in gathering up the subscriptions. Yet again I would urge everybody to pay by standing order. The accounts show a loss this year, but only because we have decided to use the funds so carefully built up over the years to promote the Association and to buy some equipment.

The Gallipolian

We are always seeking ways of improving the appearance, printing and paper of the magazine, but any such thoughts must be balanced against cost. If members have any suggestions about this we would of course be pleased to hear from them. What I believe everybody will agree about is the excellent standard of the content, all due to the dedication of David Saunders and Shirley his wife.

Membership

Membership of the Association now stands at nearly 800 fully paid members. Sadly our last Veteran, Mr. Darcy Jones died earlier this year aged 103 and his obituary appeared in *The Daily Telegraph* in addition to *The Gallipolitan*. We had thought that he was the last British Veteran, but subsequently have learned of two more whose Obituaries are published on pages 4-5 of this journal. (See also page 2 where even more recent information on a Gallipoli veteran is reported.)

Marketing and Management Sub-Committee

Hugh Jenner, Andy Mullen, James Watson Smith and Bill Marsh have continued their good works, and the Website is beginning to be meaningful. In addition there is now a new brochure which is at proof stage and should be in production within the next few weeks. Application forms will be included.

Battlefield Tour

As a pilot scheme, the Committee are arranging a tour to Gallipoli from 19 to 26 May 2001. This is a new departure and places will be limited to 25 people. It promises to be very well organised, albeit on an economic budget, and Colonel Michael Hickey will be the accompanying resident expert. Not only does he have an unsurpassed knowledge of the Campaign but also he is a very good raconteur. If anybody would like to be included on the tour please contact the Secretary James Watson-Smith. Numbers are limited, but if it is successful then the Committee will consider what arrangements might be appropriate for the future.

Committee

It is my hope that all members will appreciate just how much work is put in entirely voluntarily by all the Committee. In addition to the four vital members who I have already mentioned in this report, we must in particular thank James Watson Smith our Secretary, who carries out so many varied tasks on our behalf with such efficiency. Also we must thank Norman Pollitt, Sir Arthur Hockaday, and Denis Pollard for their continued help and wisdom throughout the year.

Sadly, although he has given us at least two years warning, Norman Pollitt has finally decided to step down from the Committee. I hope that everybody will recognise the huge task he performed when he put all membership records on computer, and fielded the very large increase in membership that took place as a result of Jim Fallon's marketing campaigns. As a result the handover to Bill Marsh has been smooth, efficient, and impressive.

Also Denis Pollard has decided that he wishes to step down from the Committee. Denis is by far the longest serving member of the Committee, and has been a

stalwart supporter through good and bad. It was indeed wonderful of him to take on being Treasurer in succession to Donald Bland and, like Norman Pollitt, to cope with the large increase in membership.

We shall miss them very much at our meetings, but look forward to seeing them at the various occasions during the years to come. We thank them very much for all that they have done.

General Outlook

I am delighted to be able to report that the Association is in good heart, with a good sound financial base. The objectives are admirable and easy to understand, and, now that we have no more Veteran members, we must ensure that we make the effort to increase the membership. Please help us to do this by encouraging people to join. Do ask for some brochures if you feel that this would help you to enrol new members.

In addition please consider whether you may have spare time to help us with our many tasks and if so please contact either myself or a member of the Committee.

COMMONWEALTH WAR GRAVES COMMISSION

The Annual Report 1999-2000, a handsome, superbly illustrated publication provides a fascinating insight into the world-wide work of the Commission for the year ending 31 July 2000. Special mention is made of the 85th Anniversary of the landings in Gallipoli and the new commemorative site at Anzac. Single copies of the Report are available free of charge from the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, 2 Marlow Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire, SL6 7DX. E mail general.enq@cwgc.org while the Web Site is www.cwgc.org

AUSTRALIAN MEMORIAL

During a visit in July 2000 to Great Britain by the Australian Prime Minister, the Hon John Howard MP, to celebrate the passage of the Australian Constitution through the Houses of Parliament, it was announced there is to be a memorial in London to Australian service men and women who lost their lives in defending freedom and democracy. The memorial will be informative as well as commemorative, serving to inform future generations of the human endeavour and sacrifice in war fought by like-minded nations to preserve freedom and democracy. More information will be provided in subsequent *Gallipolians*.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1999

The Income and Expenditure Account and the Balance Sheet for the year ended 31 December 1999 were circulated to all members of the Association with the Autumn 2000 edition of *The Gallipolian* and presented to the Annual General Meeting on 18 October together with this Report.

Generally, the Association's finances continue to enjoy good health. The Income and Expenditure Account shows that income has held steady when compared with 1998. There has it is true, been a drop in Building Society interest but that simply reflects the general downward trend in interest rates in the wider economy during 1999. The "Other" element in Sale of Merchandise comprises mainly Association Ties, Lapel Badges and back issues of *The Gallipolian*.

Expenditure during the year has however significantly increased during 1999. The cost of producing and posting *The Gallipolian* increased by 12% when compared with 1998, whilst Donations made by the Association doubled over the period. However, even when taken together these two items account for less than £700 of the overall increase in expenditure in the year of some £4823. Two items account for the bulk of this increase:

IT Equipment and Support	£2639
Marketing	£1239

IT Equipment and Support comprises the costs incurred in the up-rating and on-going support of the equipment which the Association rightly provides to the Editor of the *Gallipolian* in order to render his task less onerous than it would otherwise be. Given the consistently high standards David Saunders has maintained as Editor, it is surely money well spent.

Marketing covers the costs incurred in the design and development of the Associations new Brochure, a copy of which is enclosed. These exceptional items of expenditure have resulted in an overall deficit for the year of £1576. Clearly, when this deficit is carried forward to the Balance Sheet it must inevitably have an adverse effect. And so we see that the overall funds available to the Association are reduced by that amount on a year on year basis. I am reasonably confident however that this current year i.e. 2000, will see a resumption in the general upward trend in the total funds available to the Association.

Finally, I record my thanks for the help and support I continue to receive from the Chairman and my colleague Committee members.

W.J.Marsh
Hon Treasurer & Membership Secretary

GALLIPOLI BURSARY 2000

KEITH BRIDGEMAN

The Gallipoli Bursary 2000 award winners – Mark Herbage and Osman Ozturk – made their presentation on 29 September at Merchant Taylors' School. The event was well attended although the timing unfortunately precluded attendance by very many members of the Association, nevertheless we were pleased to see Colonel Michael Hickey, amongst others. The presentation was held at school so that we could invite about a hundred of the school Combined Cadet Force and cadets from both the Royal Navy and the Army section came. They saw a presentation that outlined the purpose of the trip, moved through a brief history of causes of the campaign and in its broadest outline, the shape of the campaign. Accompanying pictures which had been taken whilst on the Peninsula were shown and the two cadets spoke most effectively of the impact that such a clear memorial had made on them.

The climate of international relations has changed to such an extent that is it now unthinkable that a large proportion of our young men should go off to fight and die for their country. Although this was not the case until even relatively recently, it was remarkable to see and hear the effect that mass graves had on two young men, who in different circumstances might have found themselves on opposite sides of the war on the Peninsula. It was a tremendous help to have Osman Ozturk in the party since he was able to act as our translator, not only in the matter of road signs, but also when asking for directions. Mark Herbage was much more knowledgeable about military history and he had some very interesting and thought-provoking remarks to make about the nature of conflict at the time.

We spent three days touring the battlefields and visited the war graves for both sides, all were striking and were, we felt, a fitting memorial to those who had made the ultimate sacrifice. Without doubt the high spot of our tour was 25 April and attendance at the Dawn Service. Our careful reconnaissance the day before came to nought as at three o'clock in the morning we were directed by the Turkish police to some little travelled back road. We travelled in a convoy of coaches and cars until the line eventually stopped. Parking at the side of the road we set off in the dark for we knew not quite where. It is however fairly easy to find 10,000 other people, indeed we did and shared a moving ceremony with this vast number most of whom had come from the southern hemisphere. It was a powerful occasion and as the light filled in the dark outlines, it was chilling to think how different it must have been 85 years previously.

Later we attended a solemn and somehow more personal ceremony, at the British memorial at Cape Helles before moving on to the Turkish ceremony at midday. This was a multi-national affair and included marching bands, a parade of war veterans

and fine speeches from an array of diplomats. I felt that the cadets made a strong and positive impact on those we met, an effect enhanced no doubt by their smart turn out and bearing. Mark and Osman have written of their feelings about the campaign and the memorial and these follow this introduction. I must express my gratitude to Wing Commander Prescott for enabling me to accompany the cadets and also to Mark and Osman for making the trip so remarkable.

The presentation on 29 September concluded with the obligatory tea and I reflected that a large number of young people had come to hear about Gallipoli in a positive and proper way.



Osman Ozturk, Lieutenant-Commander Keith Bridgeman and Mark Herbage at Cape Helles, 25 April 2000.

OUR FEELINGS ABOUT THE TRIP

MARK HERBAGE & OSMAN OZTURK*

We visited many sites around the battlefields some more impressive than others. On the first day we went to ANZAC Cove and Ari Burnu before travelling to V Beach, which was the site with the most association for us. The following day we visited the Turkish memorial and a number of Commonwealth and Turkish cemeteries including the British Cemetery at Twelve Tree Copse, and after that we travelled to Suvla Bay. On ANZAC day we went to the Dawn Service, then to the British Service and then to the International Service. Afterwards we visited the New Zealand and Turkish memorials at Chunuk Bair and the Australian memorial at Lone Pine.

The trip was one of the most moving experiences of my life. Walking along the beaches one could almost sense the fear that the troops would have had when landing. I would certainly have been afraid if I'd been one of them. Ari Burnu has an amazing sense of peace and calm about it and the memorials in the area are all well kept, a fitting tribute to those who died there.

It was a very interesting experience to visit V beach and to see the place where Midshipman George Drewry performed the actions that led to his VC being awarded, and we were able to read of his exploits while standing right next to the sea. It was however very chilling to stand in the Turkish trenches overlooking the beach and see just how easy it was for them to decimate the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. We were also able to read from a copy of the *Gallipolian* No 91 extracts from the diary of John J. Goate. It was very moving to walk along the beach and read his diary and try to work out what happened where.

The services we attended were also very moving especially the Dawn Service at Ari Burnu. As the sun rose over the cliffs during the minute's silence I got the chilling impression that the ANZACs wouldn't have been able to see the defenders in the shadows on the hillsides until they opened fire.

Having visited the Peninsula I think that it has increased both my knowledge of the campaign and my admiration for those who made the ultimate sacrifice for their country. I don't think that anyone from my generation could begin to imagine what those men experienced and I hope that we never have to learn.

Mark Herbage

I would firstly like to thank the Gallipoli Association for giving us an excellent and rare opportunity to visit such a historical part of the world. As you may have been able to work out from my name, I am Turkish but have lived in England for my entire life. For me, this made the whole excursion doubly significant as I have a warm place in my heart for both nations.

Going to Gallipoli, and standing on the various beaches where so many soldiers from both sides had made the ultimate sacrifice for their respective country, was a deeply moving experience. Much of the terrain at Gallipoli lies preserved and it was therefore easy to see the objectives, and to understand why the invasion had failed. The fact that so many tourists visit the Peninsula each year simply underlines the historical significance of the battle and its importance to all of the nations involved.

While walking around and visiting the cemeteries in which there lay many brave soldiers, it was striking to see how young most of them were. Many were under 20 and some were even as young as 16 years of age. This made it especially disturbing as it focused on the realisation that if we had been alive all those years ago, we most probably would have had an active involvement in the fighting on the Peninsula.

Although war is such a negative act of human behaviour, it was very encouraging to see how a strong friendship has developed between the Turkish and British war veterans and their active contribution in the memorial services. I feel very privileged to have been given such a unique opportunity and I strongly encourage anyone who has not yet visited Gallipoli to do so as it has been an experience that I will never forget.

Osman Ozturk

* Mark Herbage and Osman Ozturk, authors of these short reports, are the pupils from Merchant Taylors' School who were recipients of the Gallipoli Bursary for 2000, see also *The Gallipolian* 93:9. The reference to George Drewry VC in paragraph three is poignant as he was a pupil at the school.

QUARTERMASTER'S STORES

TIES, BADGES, GALLIPOLIAN BINDERS

The **Association Tie** which comprises wide green bands for the land of Gallipoli and blue-grey for the waters of the Dardanelles, with narrow stripes of navy-blue and scarlet for the services is available price £5.00 including post.

A **Lapel Badge** in the same colours is available price £5.50 including post.

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

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

FRED BUNDAY CENTURION

Fred Bunday, Veteran of two World Wars, has regularly attended Gallipoli Association functions for some years, and has, since the death of Jack Gearing in January 1997, laid the wreath at the Cenotaph on our behalf each Gallipoli Day. Fred celebrated his 100th birthday on 28 November and all members will wish to extend their good wishes to him. This impending milestone was marked at the Autumn Lunch, which Fred attended, by an appropriate cake and much congratulatory applause from the members present.

More recently he celebrated his 100th birthday in style throwing open his house to neighbours and friends while his son and daughter-in-law provided heaps of sandwiches and liquid refreshment for all. Among the numerous letters, cards and telegrams were messages of congratulation from H M The Queen, H R H The Duke of Edinburgh and H M The Queen Mother. The following evening he attended a centenary dinner at his local Masonic Lodge before setting off to Hastings for three days of family celebrations. We are most grateful to Barbara Harrod for providing this information.



Fred Bunday and Barbara Harrod after the Autumn Lunch.

THE GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES REPORT ON AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AT CANAKKALE ONSEKİZ MART ÜNİVERSİTESİ

PETER DOYLE

University of Greenwich

In April 2000 I had the honour and privilege of attending an international conference at the university in Chanakkale, organised by Kenan Çelik. This conference was intended to mark the 85th anniversary of the campaign, and brought together academics from Turkey and Australia, but also had contributions from Germany, Poland and the United Kingdom. The audience was predominantly Turkish, with a good leavening of Australians in the city to attend the annual commemorations. Apart from Professor Norman Stone, currently at Ankara University, and a British expert of the Eastern Front, to my knowledge I was the only other British representative at the conference, and my brief report here is simply to bring the proceedings to the attention of the Association.

The conference was run over two days (24/25 April), and included attendance at the Dawn ceremony at Anzac. It was well organised, and each of the papers was translated English to Turkish, and occasionally, Turkish to English. Kenan Çelik, an expert on both English literature and the Gallipoli campaign hosted the conference and translated the majority of the papers, a truly mammoth task!

The conference opened with a general introduction to the campaign by Yulug Tekin Kurat, who gave an eloquent summary in perfect English. The morning was completed by the first of two lectures by Australian colleagues. Bruce Scates gave an emotional survey of what it means to be Australian, and what Gallipoli means to the Australians. His talk examined the background to the growing band of young Australians who make a pilgrimage to Anzac every year. Les Carylton followed with a frank examination of the impact of the Gallipoli Campaign on Australia, and their former enemies. He gave a balanced view, and after pointed questioning by a group of young Australians (one of them appropriately named Troy) about the British role in sending Australians to their death, his answers were fair and considered.

The afternoon had different flavour, and a mixed bag of topics. It was opened by Seçil Akgün Karal, with *Anzac re-evaluated*. A topic of this talk was the nobility and honour of the Australian and Turkish troops; and by the end of it there was a suggestion that perhaps the villains of the piece were the British. A good example of this was the discussion of whether or not gas was used: according to this talk the

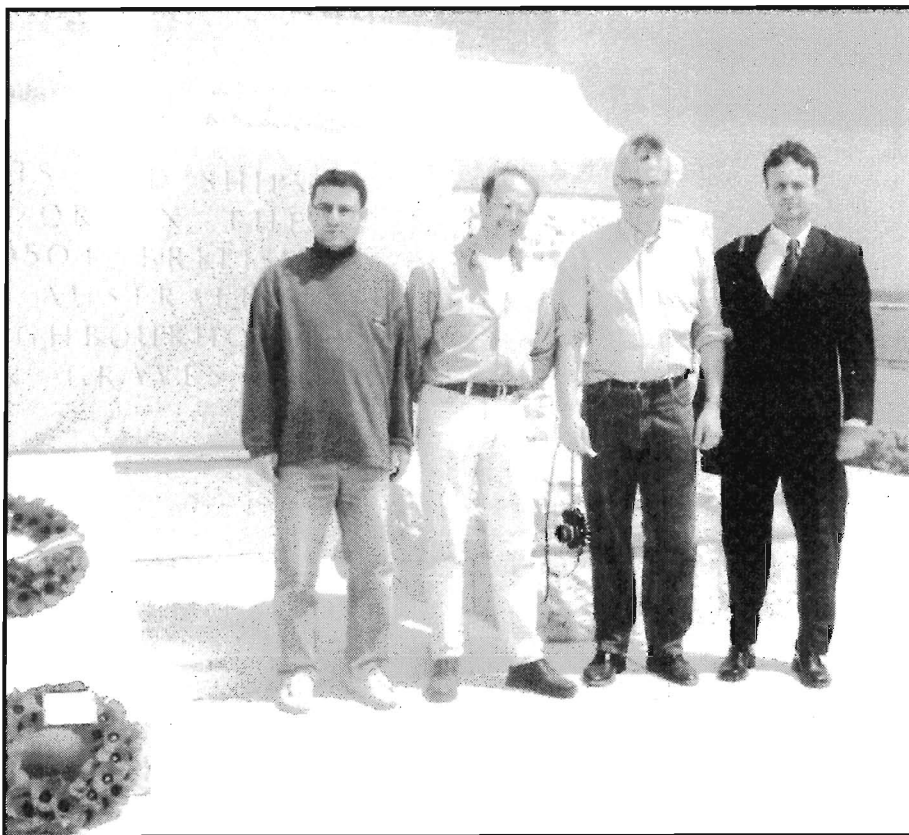
Australians cast aside their primitive masks because they were sure of the nobility of the Turks; again the implication was that the British were not so noble. This point was discussed in some detail. I followed with my lecture on the impact of terrain and geological conditions on the outcome of the campaign. As the conference thus far had mostly been concerned with Australian and Turkish efforts, I was able, in a small way, to try and redress the balance a bit with a reminder of the Helles landings and the subsequent battles for Krithia.

The day finished with two excellent talks; one from Holger Afflerbach, a German academic who discussed the nature of German relations with the Turks. He made some interesting observations about the reluctance of the Turkish soldiery to adhere to the strict discipline and barked orders of the Germans! Closing the day was Ashley Ekins from the Australian War Memorial, whose excellent presentation gave an historians' view of the impact of terrain on the campaign. His talk underlined the point that neither Achi Baba nor Koja Chemen Tepe could really provide adequate views over the Straits! A pleasant dinner in the Straits Hotel, packed with other pilgrims and visitors—the Holts much in evidence—finished the day.

An early rise for the Dawn Ceremony was the order of the day on the 25th. Our vehicle was abandoned on the Suvla-Anzac road (in a huge jam going nowhere) and our trek, in the dark, commenced. And very atmospheric it was, especially as 7th Field Ambulance Cemetery appeared out of the gloom, and eventually, the glowering form of the Sphinx. The Anzac ceremony was held at North Beach this year, at a newly constructed site. It struck me that alongside the Australian, New Zealand and Turkish flags others could have flew, but the ceremony was both moving and solemn, and the vast array of young 'Anzacs' held their breath and each other as daylight fell.

A brisk tour of the battlefields, avoiding presidential helicopters and crowds followed a long wait in an incredibly long traffic jam. It begs the question as to whether this intensive use will leave lasting damage to this historic park. A visit to the *Nusrat* and then on to the afternoon sessions. Mete Tunçoku opening with a consideration of whether the Turks were aware of the evacuation. My attention was still with the ceremony, so I can't report accurately whether or not he thought it the case. Norman Stone followed with an entertaining view of British policy, which, in his view, was simply to get someone else to do the fighting! The closing talk given by Piotr Nyliel of the Polish Embassy considered the question of whether or not the fleet could have forced the Dardanelles alone. New evidence centred on the lack of Turkish shells of the right calibre, but in general, Piotr supported the view that it was not.

The conference had been vastly entertaining and thought provoking. Many if not all of the papers will be posted on the University's web site in the near future, and Kenan Çelik informs me that a book will follow. I am sure that it will have a place in the literature of the Campaign, and I look forward to a follow up!



Cape Helles 25 April 2000. Right to Left Pieter Nykiel (Poland), Holger Affilerbach (Germany) and Peter Doyle (Great Britain) together with a Turkish Guide from Canakkale University.

AT THE NATIONAL ARMY MUSEUM

Forthcoming events in 2001 commence on 11 January and continue on 18th, 25th and 1st February with talks about various aspects of the Zulu War, followed by a Special Events Weekend taking the same theme on 3 & 4 February. The February lectures of the 8th, 15th & 22nd and the Special Events Day, 3 March, are devoted to Soldiers' Lives. The Bowmen of England occupy 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th March and 5th April, culminating in a Special Weekend with the same theme on 7th & 8th April.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC PROJECTS

BOB WYATT EDITOR

BULLETIN OF THE MILITARY HISTORY SOCIETY

MEMORIAL VOLUMES

For many years I have been working on two major pieces of work. The most complete is a *Bibliography of Memorial Volumes of the Great War*, it covers general works, records of Memorials to Schools and Colleges, Memorials to Cities, Towns and Places and Memorials to Businesses, Firms and Institutions. If you have information on such Memorial Volumes just a note of their name would help me to check whether or not they are already recorded. If not, then I can ask you for the full details. Please send to me Lieutenant-Colonel R.J.Wyatt MBE, TD, 33 Sturges Road, Wokingham, RG20 2HG. Meanwhile here are some extracts while on pages 25–28 is a list of Memorial Volumes having a Gallipoli connection:

SCHOOLS and COLLEGES

BATH COLLEGE *Bath College 1878-1909. Record of Members who Laid down their Lives in the Great War of 1914.* Published by the Chronicle and Herald Press, Bath. nd [c1925] 15pp. Frontispiece of the memorial tablet in Bath Abbey listing 79 former Members of the College who fell during the War. Brief biographical notes of service giving rank, unit, theatres served, honours and awards, date and place of death.

BEDFORD SCHOOL *The Old Bedfordian Club Register.* Privately printed 1920. Compiled by Lt Col R. Maclear. Contains a Roll of Honour.

BELFAST ROYAL ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION *For King and Country*, nd 8pp. List by name of those killed in action or died on service, with honours and awards. Roll or service by name only.

BELFAST, QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY *The Roll of Honour of the Queen's University of Belfast.* Compiled by the authority of the Senate, 3rd Edn 1916. Published by Boyd and Son Ltd, Belfast. Corrected to Jan 1916, sm8vo, 51pp. 24 deaths, name, rank and unit only. The rest is a record of service with name, rank, unit, mentions in despatches and honours and awards noted.

BELLAHOUSTON ACADEMY *Bellahouston Academy War Memorial 1914-1919 Volume,*

August 4th 1914 - June 28th 1919. John Cossar, Glasgow, [1920], 4to, 30pp, 30 plates of some 148 portraits. Obituaries and portraits of about 150 old boys who fell, with service rolls of many hundreds.

BERKHAMSTEAD SCHOOL *Roll of Honour* in the *Berkhamsteadian* of Nov 1914, and rolls of service in issues for March 1915 to 1919.

BILTON SCHOOL *Bilton Register 1873-1925.* By S. P. Richardson and J. B. Gedge, published by G. Over, Rugby, 1926. Contains Roll of Honour 1914-1918, pp 12 to 16 giving only rank, name, unit and dates at school.

BIRKENHEAD SCHOOL *Memorials of Old Birkenheadians who Fell in the Great War 1914-1918.* Published for private circulation by Henry Young and Sons Ltd, Liverpool, 1920. 4to (ii) 212pp. Short biographies of 96 of the fallen with parentage, period at school, business, honours, method, date and place of death. Pasted in portraits.

BIRMINGHAM See entry under **KING EDWARD'S SCHOOL**

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY *University Service and Dedication of the War Memorial. Roll of Honour.* Birmingham, 1922.

CORK UNIVERSITY COLLEGE *War Record of University College, Cork.* 1919, paper covers, 20pp. List of about 320 who served giving rank, unit, awards and deaths. List of honours and awards and of the 29 casualties with name, rank, unit, wounded, honours and awards, method of death.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE *Corpus Christi College Roll of Service.* Published by The Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1921. 25pp.

CRANLEIGH SCHOOL *Cranleigh School. The School and the War 1914-1918.* Printed by J. Clarke and Son, Cranleigh. Whitsun, 1919. 8vo paper covers 26pp. List of the fallen giving rank, unit, date of leaving school. Nominal roll of honours and awards. List of service giving basic details with dates of death of the fallen in some cases only. *Cranleigh School Magazine* includes Rolls of Honour and service in issues from Nov 1914 to 1916.

CROWBOROUGH, THE GRANGE *The Grange, Crowborough War Service Roll 1914-1918.* nd card covers, 20pp. A Roll of Honour with honours and awards giving rank name and unit. 182 on roll, 34 of who died.

DARTFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL *The Dartfordian* for Spring Term, 1919 contains War Record of Dartfordians, 60pp with photographs, in wrappers. List of service.

DEAN CLOSE MEMORIAL SCHOOL, CHELTENHAM *The Decanian* includes service lists in issues from 1915 to 1919.

DENSTONE COLLEGE *Denstone College. On His Majesty's Service.* Denstone, Jan 1915. 4to, portraits.

DORKING, ST MARTIN'S C of E SCHOOL *Roll of Honour of St Martin's Church of England Schools, Dorking.* 1919. 4to 3pp.

DOWNSIDE SCHOOL *Downside and the War 1914-1919 Containing Lists of Old Gregorians who Served in HM Forces during the War. Together with Memoirs of those Killed in Action or who Died on Active Service.* Compiled by Dom L. Graham, printed for the school by Hudson & Kearns Ltd, London, 1925. 4to bound in 3/4 maroon calf, xii, 232pp. 506 service records, 109 casualties. Service list gives dates at school, rank, unit, honours and awards. Nominal rolls of the fallen, the wounded, prisoners of war, honours. Citations for DSO, MC, DSC and DFC. Memoirs, some lengthy, with portraits of 109 former students. *The Raven* school magazine contains rolls of honour and some other basic information. *The Downside Review* for Feb and Dec 1918 contains War Supplements with rolls of honour, details of casualties etc.

DRAGON SCHOOL, OXFORD *Memorials of Old Boys and Masters of Dragon School, Oxford who Fell in the Great War.* Privately printed by OUP, 1922. 4to unpaginated (283pp). Full biographies up to 5pp long of the 83 who fell, with their portraits as scholars and in uniform.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY *Dublin University War List. Roll of Honour.* Published by Hodges, Figgis & Co, Dublin 1919. 42pp. *Trinity College War List, Oct 1916.* Published by Hodges, Figgis, Dublin, nd. 8vo, 83pp. *Trinity College War List, Feb 1922.* Published by Hodges, Figgis, Dublin, nd. 8vo, xiii, 255pp.

PLACES

ABERDEEN *Roll of Honour St. George's in-the-West Parish, Aberdeen; August 4th, 1914 to 15th May, 1915.* By Col J. Smith, John Avery, Aberdeen.

ABINGDON *Abingdon Roll of Service 1914-1919.* Anon, nd 16pp. About 1,500 names on the Roll of Service, casualties noted.

ALLERTON AND DAISY HILL *Allerton and Daisy Hill War Memorial and Souvenir to Commemorate the Unveiling of the Memorial July 29th, 1922.* Lund Humphries [1922], 96pp, photographs. Has a detailed Roll of Honour of men from the Bradford area.

ARBROATH *Roll of Honour Arbroath & District 1914-1919*. Anon, Buncle, Arbroath, nd. c1920, vi, 243pp. A large format book with 466 photos and detailed biography of most of the men included –about 700, many of them in the Black Watch.

ARGENTINA *Activities of the British Community in Argentina During the Great War 1914-1919*. Edited and compiled by Arthur L. Holder, Buenos Aires Herald, 1920, 487pp, ill. Portraits and service details of the 528 who fell giving rank name, unit, date and place of death and pre-war employment, with a roll of service with name, rank, unit and some honours and awards. Contains an account of work within the British community.

AYLESBURY *Lest We Forget. The Men and Woman commemorated on the Aylesbury Town War memorial*. By David Pickup, privately produced by the author on A4 paper, ring bound, Aylesbury, 2000, 59pp, ill. All of the memorials in the town are covered, including Queen's Park School. Short biographies and photos of the fallen in both wars.

AYR *Illustrated Roll of Honour Ayr United Free Church, West, AD 1914-15*. Anon, Ayr, December 1915, paper covered boards, 63pp, about 50 portraits. Roll of Honour with portraits of the fallen.

BALLYMONEY *Ballymoney Heroes 1914-1918*. By R. Thompson, published by the author, Ballymoney, Co. Antrim, 1999, soft covers, 393pp many ill. The author's research shows that 300 people from the area died. A page is devoted to most of them, photo, picture of memorial or grave, and a biography. Most served in Irish regiments.

BANDON *Bandon District Soldiers Died in the Great War*. Anon, no publisher, but in Eire, no date [c1996], card covers, unpaginated [76pp], maps and illustrations. A committee was set up to erect a memorial to the men of the area in 1995, lists the 105 who died giving name, rank, number, unit, means of death, date and place of birth. Some photographs, letters from the front and list of decorations. Most of the men served in the Royal Munster Fusiliers. Also contains list of those who died in 1939-45 (16).

BANGOR *Cofeb y Dewrion. Heroes' Memorial 1914-1918*. Gan Y Parch W. J. Owen (Afallen), published for the author by Hugh Evans & Son, Liverpool, nd, viii, 153pp. Many in Welsh, 58 in English. 100 entries with photographs, address, name rank and biographies.

BISHOPSTONE see **STONE**

BOHARM *Roll of Honour of Soldiers and Sailors Connected with Boharm*. By Stephen Ree, Mitchell, Keith, 1915.

BOSTON *A Town Remembers those Commemorated on Boston War Memorial. Vol 1: The First World War.* By Dr W. M. Hunt, Richard Kay, Sleaford, 1999, 238pp. 214 small photographs of the 348 who are commemorated on the memorial. About a third of them served in the Lincolnshire Regiment.

FIRMS, ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER BODIES

ALLIANCE OF HONOUR *Honour. The Quarterly Record of the Alliance of Honour.* Anon, a 40pp booklet issued by The Alliance of Honour, a religious body aimed at "counteracting the manifold temptations to impurity of thought, word and deed". The issue for July to September 1916 (Vol 6, No 23) contained the "Fourth List of Our Roll of Honour", only names and an uncaptioned photograph.

ANGLICAN CLERGY *Roll of the Sons and Daughters of the Anglican Clergy Throughout the World and of the Naval and Military Chaplains of the same who gave their lives in the Great War. 1914-1918.* English Crafts & Monumental Society, nd, 51pp, printed boards, large format.

BANK OF IRELAND *The Great War 1914-1918. Bank of Ireland Staff Service Record.* Compiled by T.F. Hennessey, Thom, Dublin, 1920, xii, 90pp, plates, portraits. Obituaries of the 33 who were killed, with service details of the other 150 men.

BELL, HILLS & LUCAS *Lest we Forget. John Bell, Hills & Lucas Ltd., Oxford Works, Tower Bridge Road, London SE1.* Good & Son, Printers, nd (c1919), obl 4to, decorated wrappers, 48pp, photos. Illustrated record of the company which carried out manufacture of gas masks in 1915, full description of the process of manufacture.

BODLEY HEAD *The Bodleian.* Published monthly, the November 1915 issue contains Bodley Head Roll of Honour.

BOOTS *Boots Comrades in Khaki.* Nos 1 to 12 issued monthly from April 1915 to May 1916 as Vol 1, all issued, suspended due to shortage of paper. 420pp with many illustrations, letters from all theatres, complete roll of service with unit. By May 1916 there were 1,665 serving in the Forces. A *Dead on the Field of Honour* section in each issue gives biographies with photos and details of those who died. Much detail and interest.

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY *B.A.T. Bulletin.* Nos 1 to 26 issued weekly from 17th April 1915 to 9th October 1917. Published in honour of the staff of the company who joined HM Forces. Contains news from headquarters, anecdotes from letters from employees, obituaries. Numerous portraits, includes some Gloucestershire units.

BRITISH EMPIRE NATURALISTS ASSOCIATION *Countryside Leaflet, with which is Incorporated Science Gossip and Country Queries and Notes.* Edited by E. Kay Robinson, 1915, Pam, Hampton Wick. The November 1915 issue contains a list of members of the Association who had enlisted.

BRITISH THOMPSON-HOUSTON *Our Part in the World War 1914-1918.* Printed for the Company, Rugby, nd, printed wrappers, 72pp, ills. Roll of Honour, Honours and awards, complete list of service and some details of the firm's war production.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA Co *British West Africa Staff Magazine. 1915.* Decorated wrappers, 83pp, photos. Detailed Roll of the 58 staff members serving in the Forces, most of them with a small photo, mostly from London regiments. Long letters from the Front included.

CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE *Church Lads' Brigade in Time of War.* Anon, Aldwych House, 1915. Portraits of 13 members who had won decorations.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND *Muster Roll of the Manse 1914-1919.* Edited by Rev D. Cameron, Glasgow, 1919, final edition, 162pp. Roll of service of children of the Scottish clergy and combatant ministers. Casualties and awards given.

ELDERS & FYFFES LTD *Elders & Fyffes, Limited. Roll of Honour. 1914-1919.* nd, no publisher, 43pp. Honours and awards with quite good detail, Roll of Honour gives rank, name, unit, and a few other details in some cases.

INDIVIDUAL MEMORIAL VOLUMES FOR THOSE WHO DIED OR SERVED AT GALLIPOLI

My other much less worked up project is *A Bibliography of Individual Memorial Volumes*. These are very much scarcer and as they were mostly privately printed for the grieving families only small numbers were printed and copies were often not sent to the British Library, so were not catalogued. Below is an extract that contains the few that I have of men who fell at or soldiered in Gallipoli. If readers know of any others, I would be delighted to hear of them. If the information could follow my format, that will be even better. Information on those who died elsewhere than at Gallipoli would be equally useful.

Allen, John Hugh 13/Worcs R Essex R

John Hugh Allen of the Gallant Company. A Memoir. By Ina Montgomery, his Sister, Edward Arnold, 1919, vi, 236pp, frontis portrait. A young barrister commissioned in to 13 Worcs R in August 1914, all his letters home are reproduced, training in Cornwall, moved to Alexandria in May 1915, attached to Essex R, landed

Gallipoli on 25 May and shot dead in the open at 4am on 6 June, three days after he sent his last letter home.

Edward Amphlett Worcs R 2/RF

To the Beloved Memory of Edward Amphlett who was Killed in Action in Gallipoli, June 4th, 1915. 1915, in wrappers, ??pp. Extracts from letters on the death of Captain Edward Maylie Amphlett, newspaper reports, one by Compton Mackenzie describing the action in Gallipoli in which he fell. Served with Worcs and Royal Fusiliers.

Arnold, Hugh 8/NF

Hugh Arnold. An Account of the Special meeting held March 31, 1916, by the Art Workers' Guild. Printed by George W. Jones at the Sign of the Dolphin, (1916), 37pp, in wrappers, portraits and illustrations. A stained glass artist, the report of an exhibition of his work contains letters. Enlisted in the Public Schools Bn in September 1914, commissioned in to 8/Northumb Fus. Killed in action at Suvla Bay on 10 August 1915.

Brown, Cedric C 3/GG

Cedric's Letters During the Great War 1914-1919. Printed for private circulation by William Clowes, 1926, full black calf, ix, 162pp, 4 maps, frontis portrait. Cedric C Brown was a Lieutenant (SR) in the Grenadier Guards. The book is unusual in that it contains the letters from one who survived. Landed at Gallipoli in October 1915, then on to Palestine and France. Contains 36pp of Gallipoli letters.

Cawley, Harold Thomas 1/6 Manchester

In Loving Memory of the Three Sons of Lady Cawley of Berrington Hall in this Parish who Fell in the Great War. Privately printed for the family, (c1919), in full morocco, sm4to, 44pp. Captain Harold Thomas Cawley of 1/6 Manchesters was killed in Gallipoli in September 1915 aged 37. Biography with photograph.

Creighton, Oswin RACHD

Letters of Oswin Creighton, C.F. 1883-1918. Edited by his Mother Louise Creighton, Longmans, Green & Co., 1920, xi, 238pp, 7 ills, index. A Padre with a London Mission who joined up and went to Gallipoli. 30pp of Gallipoli letters from May 1915, later went to France where he was killed in 1918. To be read in conjunction with his diary: *With the 29th Division in Gallipoli*, Longmans, 1916.

Darling, Kingsley 9 and 5/R Scots

Kingsley Darling. A Mother's Tribute. Privately printed, 1919, x, 307pp, frontis portrait, 11 plates. Served with 9th and 5th Royal Scots, served in Gallipoli, killed on the Western Front at Parvillers on 11 August 1918. Contains long extracts from his letters home.

Grant, Ivor Lovat Scouts

Ivor. A Recollection. A Man Greatly Beloved. Women's Printing Society, Piccadilly, (1928), 67pp, portrait and drawing. Served with Lovat Scouts in Gallipoli from September 1915, killed 19 October 1915 whilst reconnoitering a Turkish saphead.

Jones, Edward Wynne Lloyd 7 RWF

July 15th 1915. Sept 24th 1915. Captain Edward Wynne Lloyd Jones 7th Battalion Royal Welch Fusiliers. Fell in Action Suvla Bay, Dardanelles, August 10th 1915. Printed by the Arden Press, 112pp, card covers. Letters and poems. Killed the day after he had landed.

Jones, Leslie Phillips R Berks

Youth: A Song. I & J Vice, Nottingham, nd, 51pp. Leslie Phillips Jones, a medical student who was commissioned in to R Berkshires in October 1914, sailed for Gallipoli in May 1915 and died of wounds in June.

Lister, Charles RM Hood Bn

Charles Lister Letters and Recollections with a Memoir by his Father (Lord Ribblesdale). Unwin, 1917, xv, 252pp, 5 plates. Lieutenant R Marines, served with Hood Bn at Gallipoli, wounded three times, mentioned in despatches and died of wounds in August 1915. There is also a biography of Lister in E. B. Osborne's *The New Elizabethans*, 1919.

Maunsell, W.I.M; T.B.L; J.V.L Lancs Fus

Chips off the Old Block. Reminiscences of my Soldier Brothers, John Vere Lane Maunsell 1882-1915, Thomas Bowyer Lane Maunsell 1882-1915, Wilfrid Innocent Maunsell 1883-1915. Printed privately for the author, (c1920), v, 207pp, 20 plates. J.V.L. Maunsell was a 2/Lt in Lancs Fusiliers and died of illness in Egypt, T.B.L. Maunsell was also in the Lancs Fusiliers and was killed at Lancashire Landing. Contains letters home.

Priestman, E.Y York and Lancs

With a B-P Scout in Gallipoli. A Record of the Belton Bulldogs. By Second Lieut E. Y. Priestman, Routledge, 1916, 311pp, plates. Routledge was a Manchester Scouter who joined York & Lancs Regt and was killed in Gallipoli in November 1915.

Ross, Noel RFA

Noel Ross and His Work. Edited by his parents, E. Arnold, 1919, ??pp. A New Zealander at Gallipoli, wounded, discharged and rejoined RFA and died in December 1917. He was co-author with his father of *Light and Shade in War*.

Scott, Dixon West Lancs RFA

The New Elizabethans. By E. B. Osborne, 1919, contains a short biography and photo of Lieut Dixon Scott 3/West Lancs Brigade RFA who died of dysentery at Gallipoli in August 1915.

Starr, Dillwyn RNAS CG

Dillwyn Parrish Starr. The War Story by his Father. Putnams, 1917, 136pp, portrait. An American who was with the RNAS armoured cars in Gallipoli and at Suvla Bay. Joined the Coldstream Guards in January 1916 and was killed in action on 15 September 1916. Diary and letters.

Stewart, Patrick Shaw Hood Bn RND

Patrick Shaw Stewart. By Ronald Knox, William Collins & Sons, 1920, portrait. A biography with many letters to Knox. Stewart served with the Hood Bn and won the Legion d'Honneur at Gallipoli and went to Salonika as French Liaison officer. Killed in action in France on 30 December 1917.

Stiebel, Charles IMS

Charles Stiebel. Medical Missionary and Temporary Lieutenant Indian Medical Service. By his wife, for private circulation, George Allen & Unwin, 1920, 436pp, 28 photos. Was with 5 Indian General Hospital in August 1915, to Gallipoli with 135 Indian Field Ambulance, thence to Mesopotamia as MO to 62nd Punjabis. Shot through the head near Kut 2 February 1917.

WALTER PARKER VC SQUARE

Walter Parker, a Royal Marine serving as part of the Portsmouth Battalion's medical team at Gallipoli, was awarded the Victoria Cross for his actions between 30 April and 2 May on 400 Plateau, Anzac Cove. Here he showed consistent bravery in charge of the stretcher-bearers including tending the wounded in an isolated position when he himself was wounded. His wounds were so severe that he was eventually invalided out of the services in 1916, indeed he never fully recovered.

Although Walter Parker died in 1936 he has been remembered each April at a service organised by the Royal Marines Association in Stapleford where he is buried. The Gallipoli Association is always represented at the service. More recently the decision was taken to establish a more public memorial and at an impressive ceremony in late July 2000 the New Town Square in Stapleford was re-named the Walter Parker VC Square. Among those present was Walter Parker's daughter, Mrs Connie de Ville who still lives in the town. The occasion was marked by a reading of Walter Parker's Victoria Cross Citation which refers to "his most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty" and how he displayed "extreme courage and remained cool and collected in very trying circumstances." In addition to the main plaque another close by gives details of the action for which he was awarded the Victoria Cross.

We are indebted to Tim Chamberlain and especially to David Chapman of the Nottingham Branch of The Royal Marines Association for providing the information on which this short report is based together with the accompanying photograph.



Mrs Connie de Ville and her husband Harold. Photograph David Chapman.

RND

One of the great delights several times a year is when *RND*, the journal so ably compiled by Len Sellers, arrives. The latest issue lives up to all ones expectations. In addition to several poems by A.P. Herbert including *Through the Gate of Horn* there is a brief biographical sketch of this "larger than life character." Among other Gallipoli items are the letters of The Hon Robert Dundas killed 7 August and three key pieces about the final reunion of the Royal Naval Division Association. Information on RND from Len Sellers, Honeysuckle House, 17A Bellhouse Road, Eastwood, Leigh-on-Sea, SS9 5NL. or e mail leonard@madasafish.com

IN MEMORIAM

Since the short item under this same heading in *The Gallipolian* 93:29 several other *In Memoriam* notices with a Gallipoli connection have been published in *The Daily Telegraph*.

On 13 July Harry Biles Assistant Paymaster with the Royal Naval Division who is buried at Skew Bridge was remembered by his son. Three, by the name Edens on 11 November, one assumes two brothers and a cousin, though cannot be sure from the entries in the Commonwealth War Graves Commission registers, included James, 6th Royal Irish Rifles killed on 11 August and listed on the Helles Memorial. His parents lived at Carrickfergus, Co.Antrim. On 28 November a great niece and her family remembered George Free of the 3rd London Regiment killed that day and also listed on the Helles Memorial.

It would be nice if more of the fallen at Gallipoli could be remembered throughout the year.

GEORGE CROSS HOLDER REMEMBERED

Patricia Barber has kindly drawn attention to a report in the July edition of *Navy News* regarding the successful campaign to provide a headstone on the previously unmarked grave of Anthony Smith at Sheen, Richmond. He had served in the Royal Marine Light Infantry at Gallipoli where he was wounded, and again on the Western Front. In the Second World War he was a member of the Air Raid Precaution Service and was awarded the George Cross in 1944 for his bravery in rescuing a man from a bombed and blazing house in Chelsea.

JAM AND MORE JAM

DEREK HUNT

The frequent references to plum jam in survivors' reminiscences prompts the obvious question, "Why so much jam? Why mostly plum jam and apricot jam? Why not strawberry for a change?"

Perhaps the answer is provided by Lieutenant, later Brigadier Reginald Rathbone, who served with the 6th Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment at Gallipoli. He recalls on tape now in the Department of Sound Records, Imperial War Museum, how the staple jams at Gallipoli were plum and apple. Occasionally unlabelled tins would arrive and sometimes this was strawberry. He didn't realise at the time "that all the strawberry jam had been pinched further back but with the label having come off they didn't know."

John Goate wrote of a meal which included "the eternal plum jam" see his diary entry for 29 April, page 22 of *The Gallipolitan* No 91 Winter 1999. The indomitable Joe Murray of the Royal Naval Division who attended Gallipoli lunches up until his death in 1994 makes several references to jam in his classic account *Gallipoli As I Saw It* (1965). On 24 May his description of the food arrangements he endured at Cape Helles continues thus:

"In the evening we have another mug of fly tea and either a piece of slimy, fly-covered cheese or share a small tin of apricot jam between the lot of us. As one opens the tin the flies are so thick they are squashed in the process. One never sees the jam; one can only see a blue-black mixture of sticky, sickly flies."

On 6 October he jocularly recalled how:

"—— there was a good supply of Huntley and Palmer's cast-iron biscuits, apricot jam, and a piece of cheese that could not stick the jam any more than we could and repeatedly crawled away."

O.E. Burton in *The Auckland Regiment* (1922) writes how:

"Apricot jam was another affliction – that and a detestable mixture known as Deakin's marmalade. "Apricot again!" Why on earth there was not more variety no one knows. One explanation given was that in the clear liquid it was impossible for drowned flies to masquerade as blackcurrants. This is quite the line of reasoning that would appeal to the type of mind responsible for the selection of supplies sent to Gallipoli, and is therefore quite likely correct."

Robert Rhodes James in his book *Gallipoli* (1965) reports that “Plum and apple jam became as nauseating as the bully-beef” while John Hargrave, a Sergeant with 32nd Field Ambulance in his *The Suvla Bay Landing* (1964) writes:

“For breakfast they dished us out with an issue of army biscuit and Tickler’s apricot jam (bah!): or army biscuit and a tin of bully-beef. I always refused the jam issue. Apricot spread with a jack-knife on a biscuit was black with flies the next instant! Even without the flies the warm yellow syrup was a potent stew. More diarrhoea was started at Suvla by this sun-stewed mush than anything else. And with diarrhoea rampant in that temperature, dysentery was certain.”

The legendary C.E.W. Bean in his book *Gallipoli Mission* (1952) recalled how in 1921 when speaking to some 300 Diggers on the *Kildonnan Castle* he told them how he discovered a young tree in blossom growing amidst the rubbish of old jam and water tins at Anzac adding:

“I wondered whether ...” when the words were drowned in general laughter, amid which a clear voice said “There were no stones in that jam.”

There must be many more stories, both in published accounts and in unpublished diaries and letters, which would be worth bringing together about the jam eaten at Gallipoli. While another aspect is that of the source. While researching a non-related subject in Slough Library I discovered in *The Slough Observer* November 1917 an advert, reproduced opposite, for World Stores of Slough. This may provide a hint of why certain types of jam were in use. Tins of 27oz Australian jam were offered at various prices. The most expensive was blackcurrant at 1s 8½d, peach and raspberry were 1s 7½d while plum was the cheapest at 1s 3½d.

So would the choice of jam for use at Gallipoli have been based simply on price? I have been unable to discover earlier adverts for jam. Would prices have remained stable throughout the War? Possibly, as the World Stores advert claims that the jam was on offer “at prices fixed by the Food Controller. Was the cheapest jam in 1917 the cheapest in 1915?

Finally one must not leave the subject of jam without reference to the use made of the empty tins as containers for home made bombs. This was a large-scale practice at Gallipoli and William Forshaw, John Hamilton, Herbert James, Leonard Keyser, James Somers and Gerald O’Sullivan all received the Victoria Cross for actions which involved the use of such devices. The manufacture and use of bombs seems another subject worthy of further investigation by a member and hopefully an article in a future *Gallipolian*.

Meanwhile if anyone has further information regarding the price of jam during the First World War, the steamship *Khiva* which had transported the Slough jam, or the activities of the Food Controller I would be delighted to receive details. Derek Hunt, 9 Harrington Close, Windsor, SL4 4AD.

JAM FROM AUSTRALIA



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The Food Controller

Apple Jelly		1/4
Black Currant	PER	1/8½
Blackberry	27	1/5½
Melon and Lemon		1/7
Peach	OZ.	1/7½
Plum	TIN	1/3½
Raspberry		1/7½

TWICE as sweet as ordinary Jam.



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ASSOCIATION NATIONALE POUR LE SOUVENIR DES DARDANELLES ET FRONT D'ORIENT

JAMES WATSON SMITH

Although it was some time ago, on 18 March to be precise, members may be interested to know that contact has been maintained with our friends in the Association Nationale.

On that day, anniversary of the great naval attack at the Dardanelles during which both countries lost ships and men, I was kindly invited to attend their annual luncheon in the premises of the Senate in the Palais du Luxemburg and travelled to Paris. Here I was warmly welcomed and enjoying an excellent afternoon with approximately 50 of their members, a not dissimilar number to that at our own autumn lunch. Indeed this followed the same pattern to our own, lunch being followed by a guest speaker. I regret to say that having neglected my French at school I only understood a small amount.

My own visit follows that of our Editor, David Saunders, who represented the Gallipoli Association in Paris on 24 April 1999, when a wreath was laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier under the Arc de Triumph, see *Gallipolian* 90: 12-13. It is hoped that such visits will become a regular feature and that we will soon welcome Madame Stocanne their President and other members of the Association to one of our events.

MESSAGE TO THE ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION

Jim Fallon has kindly provided the following message sent by Lieutenant-General Sir Aylmer Hunter-Weston KCB DSO MP at the beginning of 1918:

To: Every Officer, Warrant Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer and man of the Royal Naval Division who served on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

On the first day of the New Year, I send to all my old comrades, who served with me on the Gallipoli Peninsula, my greetings and best wishes.

You did grand service to the State in that historic episode and I esteem myself fortunate to have been associated with the Naval Division in that great enterprise.

Those of us who shared the dangers and difficulties of those days together must always have a closer tie to one another than other than other men and I send to each individual Officer, Warrant Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer and man who was with me then, my heartiest greetings and good wishes for his welfare both in 1918 and always.

Signed Aylmer Hunter-Weston

FROM GREECE AND CANADA

We see less than ten per cent of our members at our twice yearly gatherings so to meet one from overseas is a rare but special event. We were therefore especially pleased when Richard Morrish from Greece was present at the Autumn Lunch.

It is also a rare event to see a photograph of a member, let alone one from overseas, so we do not wish to miss this opportunity of bringing to your attention Tom Brooks, a regular correspondent, from Gravenhurst, Ontario. Here he is on his horse "The Spider" who accompanies him to Remembrance Day Parades "so that he can represent all of his kind who were killed in war." Tom's grandfather Private Thomas O'Brien served with the 6th Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 10th Irish Division and was killed in the Balkans, 3 October 1916.



GALLIPOLI THROUGH THE EYES OF TURKISH ARTISTS

IBRAHIM AKSU (GRAHAM LEE)

Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University

In March 1998, Omer Faruk Bilkan from the Fine Arts Department of our University presented a slide show of paintings by Turkish artists from the Gallipoli Campaign. It struck me that these vivid and dramatic works are probably little known outside Turkey. The following is a summary of my investigations into the lives of these artists and the historical events that affected them.

The first was Sultan Selim III's decision to overhaul the Ottoman Empire's military organisation. In 1795, the Imperial School of Military Engineering was founded, offering courses in perspective, architecture, topography and cartography to train students in technical drawing. Those with a talent for art also began painting. This school thus unwittingly became the birthplace of modern Turkish painting.

This precedent led to drawing and painting being included on the curriculum of other military and naval academies, including Harbiye, established in the first half of the nineteenth century. Organisation of the courses was along the lines of Western fine arts academies. Lessons were taken seriously with instruction given by respected Turkish and foreign teachers. Graduates of these institutions therefore became both military officers and capable artists. An added impetus was provided by the reforms of the Tanzimat era, beginning in 1839, which ushered in a period of Westernisation and the adoption of European social and political institutions.

Only the 'war artists' emerging from the military colleges throughout the 19th century made much contribution to Turkish painting until Osman Hamdi Bey arrived on the scene. Undoubtedly the giant of modern Turkish painting, he had been sent to Paris to study law in 1857, switched to painting and on his return to Turkey founded the Academy of Fine Arts in 1883 and become its first director. Painting in immaculate detail (with the aid of photographs) in the French classical style, Osman Hamdi Bey was the first to introduce human figures into compositions and moved Turkish art away from the favoured genre of landscape painting.

Even artists however are not immune from the sweep of political events. In 1908, a revolt by the Party of Union and Progress restored the suspended constitution of 1876. In 1909 the dictatorial Sultan Abdulhamid II was removed from power. Government passed into the hands of army members - the Young Turks - headed by Minister of Defence Enver Pasha.

In the same year, aspiring young artists joined together to form the Society of Ottoman Artists. Their journal, running into 18 issues between 1911 and 1914, provided a platform for new ideas. This was followed in 1910 by the 'European Examination' organised by the Academy of Fine Arts. Successful students won the chance to study in Paris for four years. While they were earnestly daubing in the ateliers of Cormon, Laurens and the like, war broke out in the Balkans and several military officers who were also trained artists saw action on this front. Generally referred to as the Balkan Wars, they began in October 1912 when Bulgaria, allied with Serbia and Greece, declared war on Turkey. Edirne was lost after a long siege and the Turkish army pushed back to the Catalca lines just outside Istanbul. Six months of peace ensued until the summer of 1913 when fighting between the former allies allowed the Turks to regain Edirne. However, the overall loss of men, prestige and territory considerably lowered morale and pushed the Young Turks towards partnership with the Germans, whose military might had equalled then overtaken that of Britain and France.

In the summer of 1914 Turkish artists in France, a country now in opposition to the Ottoman Empire, were forced to pack up their paintbrushes and board the next ship home. Some were fresh from the exhilaration of Paris culture, others older and more experienced. Our knowledge is limited about what they did during the war. Some were sent to Gallipoli, others posted elsewhere while some taught art at various military or civilian institutions, isolated from the conflict by virtue of status or birth, escaping the call-up thanks to the patronage and protection of the upper class of Istanbul. By now several had retired from the armed forces at a senior rank and chosen a professional painting career. Artistically, the young generation reacted against the classical training favoured by the academies of Istanbul and Paris and brought back new impressionist methods, such as rapid brush strokes, that led to a sudden blossoming of Turkish art after 1914.

During the war it was easier for Turkish authorities to take control of foreign-owned premises. The most famous of these, the large Italian Societa Operaia building in Beyoglu, was converted into a dormitory for Galatasaray lycee students and an exhibition organised by Istanbul artists was held there in 1916. Its success led to exhibitions at the Galatasaray Salon becoming an annual event every August.

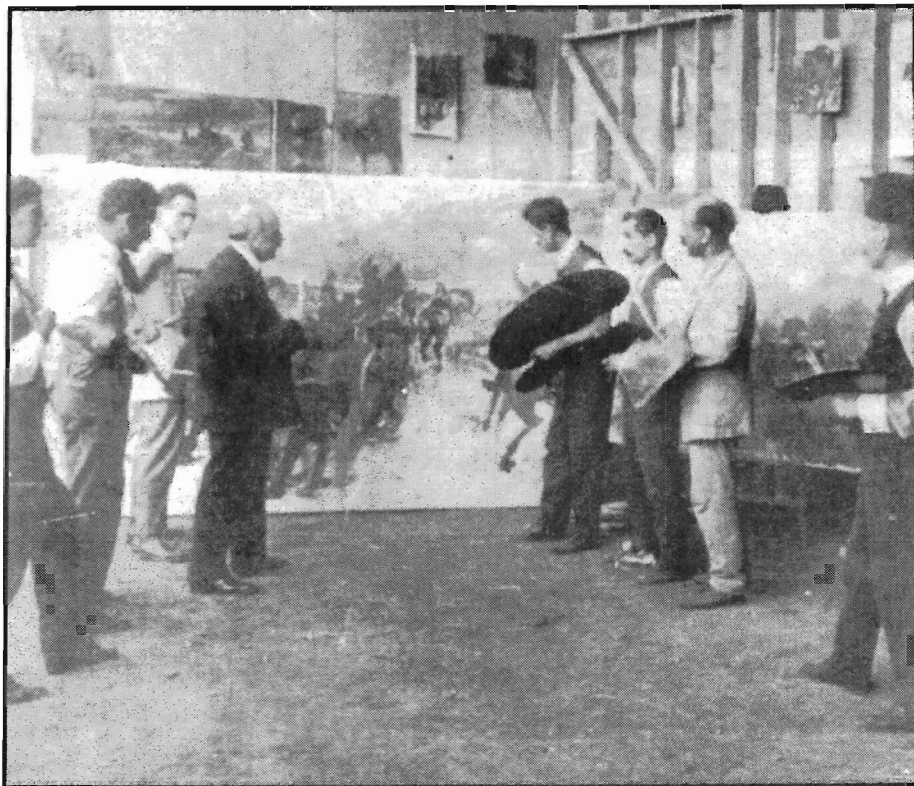
Except for the victory at Gallipoli, the war did not go well for the Ottoman Empire. There were setbacks and defeats in the Middle East, Caucasus and Europe. Celal Esad Arseven, the well-known art critic and former mayor of Kadikoy (where he had organised exhibitions in municipal buildings), met with Seyfi Pasha, Chief of Intelligence, and proposed that an exhibition of paintings by Turkish artists would be good publicity abroad, stressing the achievements of Turks in the field of art. The idea was quickly approved by the General Staff and coalesced into the founding of a studio with the express purpose of producing war pictures that would raise public morale, depict the heroism of the Turkish soldier and arouse feelings of national

pride, since no paintings of this type existed at the time. The commissioned works would be exhibited first in Istanbul then Vienna and Berlin, the capitals of the Empire's allies.

The proposed studio was built in the Sisli neighbourhood of Istanbul on the site of the then-derelict former Bulgarian Bazaar. Enver Pasha is usually credited with initiating the project but personal accounts by the artists indicate Seyfi Pasha was really the prime moving force behind it. And the date of its founding must have been sometime in 1917, not 1914, as is sometimes quoted. The main theme chosen for works to be produced at the Sisli Studio was the Gallipoli Campaign. This was not quite how it worked out given the artistic temperaments and differing experience of the various painters, about eight in number, allocated duties at the studio. Time was short. The campaign had finished several years earlier. Few of them had been at Gallipoli. Several of the artists had never seen war at first hand. The final collection of paintings therefore included authentic Gallipoli scenes, incidents reconstructed in the studio, events that never took place and other works completed by the artists in previous years.

The Sisli Studio was constructed like a large wooden hanger with a glass roof for light. Ditches were dug around to simulate trenches. The artists sat in a row on low stools like the studios of Paris. Paints and oil cloth, in short supply because of the war, were urgently obtained from Germany and distributed to the artists. Seyfi Pasha had war material brought to the studio to act as models - artillery wagons, horses, weapons and a squad of soldiers in authentic Gallipoli uniforms (Enver Pasha had changed the style of army dress in January 1914 so the hats worn at Gallipoli were nicknamed 'Enveriye' hats). In order to finish the works in a short time, the artists worked at night by lamplight and ordered food from nearby restaurants.

Abdulmecid Efendi, son of Sultan Abdulaziz and the last Ottoman caliph, was a painter himself and took a keen interest in the studio, often visiting it. Finally, in December 1917 the works produced at Sisli together with others by the same artists, 142 pieces in all, were shown to the public at an exhibition in the Galatasaray Salon under the title *War Paintings and Other Works*. Shortly after, the paintings were packed up, loaded onto a train and sent to Vienna where the exhibition open on 26 May 1918, an event attended by the Austrian imperial family. This was the first ever exhibition by Turkish artists in Europe so there was extensive coverage in the Vienna press. Celal Esad Arseven, the curator, had colour half-tones of the exhibition pictures prepared for later publication in Istanbul though unfortunately, these were lost. As a result, we have a complete list of the paintings from the Vienna catalogue, printed in German, but no idea what some of them looked like.



*The visit of Abdülmecid Efendi to Sisli Studio showing Ibrahim Calli in front of his
"The Artillerymen."*

As the exhibition was about to end in September 1918, Bulgaria capitulated, a ceasefire was declared and roads through the Balkans closed. Arseven went to Berlin with his assistant Namik Ismail to try and set up the exhibition there but factories were closed and the exhibition catalogue couldn't be printed. Almost a year passed before it was clear that there was no chance of an exhibition there and the idea was abandoned. A tragi-comic situation then developed amid the post-war chaos whereby Arseven found himself left high and dry because he had spent all the cash from the Istanbul Museum authorities on the lost half-tones and Seyfi Pasha was in no position to help because by then he had left his post. Arseven couldn't return to Istanbul because it was now occupied by the British, quite the reverse, he was now joined in Vienna by Turks escaping that city. To get by he painted and sold pictures. The small community of Turks stranded in Vienna began selling their watches and

rings just to survive. Hoping to get better prices, they went to Berlin, found the city in disarray, roved around other cities in Europe and eventually, we don't know exactly when, arrived back in their homeland. The paintings however were still stranded in Berlin and Vienna. The artist Hikmet Onat and Halil Edhem Bey were sent to rescue them and brought them back to Istanbul without mishap. Later a catalogue was published, 56 of the paintings entered the Elvah-i Naksiye Collection in March 1921, and the others were distributed to the artists. The location of those in public collections is known but the whereabouts of many others still a mystery. Hopefully, future cataloguing of collections and access to them on the Internet may bring more to light.

From the beginning of my enquiries I made a point of trying to learn as much as possible about the careers of the individual painters. Were they at Gallipoli or not? How accurately do their works present the events there? Were they primarily interested in documenting what they saw or instilling a message? The following is an encapsulated version of my findings.

Sami Yetik (1876-1945) was born in Istanbul and educated at the prestigious Kuleli Military High School followed by Harbiye War Academy. At these institutions he was instructed by Osman Nuri Pasha and Hoca Ali Riza, both renowned painters of the day. Graduating as an officer in 1898, he was appointed art teacher at Eyup Baytar Lycee and concurrently (1900 to 1906) studied at the Academy of Fine Arts, usually a six year course. He went to Paris, probably in 1908, and spent several years perfecting his painting skills at the Academy of Jean-Paul Laurens. He returned to Istanbul sometime before 1912 because that year finds him serving on the Edirne front in the Balkan Wars. When the city fell, he was captured by the Bulgarians together with his lifelong friend and Kuleli classmate Mehmet Ali Laga and taken to Sofia. Despite their confinement, he and Laga were allowed outdoors where they sketched away from the watchful eyes of the gendarmes. They were even befriended by Mitov, director of the Sofia Fine Arts Academy.

At the Sisli Studio, Yetik produced large-scale works with lively and skilful brushstrokes, one of his trademarks. It is almost certain he was present at Gallipoli because we have three panoramic battle scenes of his showing Turkish troops in the midst of battle that could only have been painted by someone who had witnessed it. The soldiers are firing rifles, charging, wounded or sparring with bayonets, pictured on bare ridges with the sea in the distance. One is entitled *Ismailtepe Savasi* (Battle on W Hill). This and *Hucuma Kalkis*, seen opposite, showing two soldiers with loaded packs and rifles, were shown at the Vienna Exhibition. Sami Yetik henceforth became known as a war artist. His paintings from the War of Liberation against the Greeks (June 1920 to October 1922) echoed the same themes - men in the heat of action with a prominent figure about to throw a grenade or clutching a rifle. He viewed war as a struggle of the people, epitomised by a scene he painted several times - villagers pushing an ox cart loaded with ammunition up a slope.



Sami Yetik's comrade at Gallipoli, **Mehmet Ali Laga (1878-1947)**, is a contrast in personality, style and background. Born into a rich and noble family with Arab roots in Trablus, then in Syria, he was educated in the same class at Kuleli, graduated from Harbiye in 1898, joined the army as an infantry lieutenant then posted to his home town where he remained on duty until 1907. That year he was promoted to captain and attached as a staff officer to the Imperial Guard. He lost his position after the Declaration of the Second Constitution in 1908 and was then appointed art teacher at his old school of Kuleli. Called to duty during the Balkan Wars, he was in captivity for one and a half years in Sofia where his most well-known exploit was rescuing an unfinished painting by Hasan Riza from the Bulgarians by hiding it under his greatcoat. This famous painting of Mehmet the Conqueror and the huge cannons used in the capture of Istanbul was completed by another artist and now hangs in Istanbul Naval Museum. Hasan Riza devoted many years of his life to these historical tableaux; he was killed by Bulgarian artillery fire hurrying down to his workshop just outside Edirne to try and save the pictures.

That Laga was present during the Gallipoli Campaign is not in doubt thanks to a series of 97 sketches drawn between May 1915 and November 1918. Rediscovered in 1982 these are now on display at Canakkale Naval Museum. Some, as he notes in the corner, were drawn while on horseback, walking around, at sea in a motor launch or even with shells bursting nearby. In the sketches we can see explosions from Allied

bombardments, flames engulfing the centre of Canakkale (Chanak), views across the Straits and, after the evacuation, the ruins of Seddulbahir, trenches and artillery pieces. His official duty was on the staff of Cevat Pasha, Commander of the Dardanelles Defences, but when time permitted Laga's greatest pleasure was to wander around the quiet streets and corners of the town or nearby villages. He was even drawing the city shoreline as his boat left for Istanbul the day before the British arrived to occupy Canakkale after the armistice.

While Yetik was over on the peninsula in the thick of it, Laga appears to have been distant from the action. There is a gentleness and introspectiveness about his works; people are rarely present and if so, seen from behind. He was a prolific and well-known 20th century Turkish artist, occupying an unpaid position at the Fine Arts Academy, but had it not been for these 97 sketches his presence here might have been entirely overlooked. His works are to be found regularly on the Istanbul art market but views of Canakkale are rarely credited as such and only two of the nine works he entered in the Vienna exhibition are known.

Hayri Cizel (1891-1950) was probably nearer the fighting than Laga. Again, rather an introverted character, he was born in the town of Dimetoka near Edirne, graduated from the Fine Arts Academy in 1914, underwent training as a reserve conscript officer and was then sent to Gallipoli. He was probably stationed behind the lines as part of logistical support, part of the time on Korudag mountain. All troops and supplies for the front passed over this range; it was, and still is, the only practical overland route from Istanbul. Off duty he made watercolour sketches of the troops at rest and the village surroundings - houses, fountains, tents and bridges. He also did panoramic views; one is of the submarine net across the Straits. Scenes with horses were a favourite. Of the two battle scenes that I have come across, one is pure wartime propaganda, showing the Turks driving the British into the water at bayonet point (compare this with Ruhi Arel's smaller-scale treatment). In the other a trench of Turkish soldiers is firing and throwing grenades at enemy soldiers landing on the beach. Some of the sketches were used to illustrate *Mustafa Kemal's Account of Gallipoli* by Rusen Esref published by Akbank separately in Turkish and English. Cizel later became famous for heroic historical paintings.

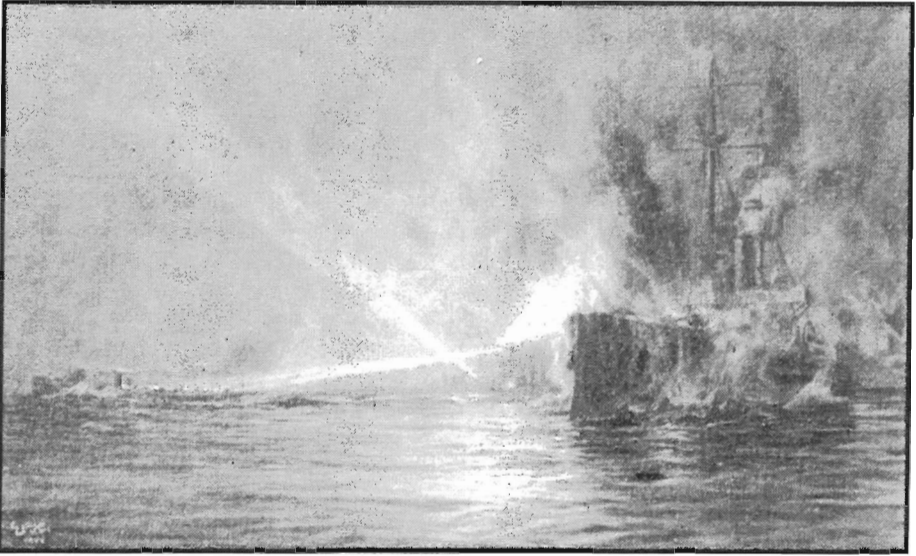
Ibrahim Calli (1882-1960) had such a reputation that the group of artists who returned from Paris at the outbreak of war are often referred to as the 'Calli' or '1914' Generation. Provincial rather than urban in upbringing, he was inspired by a picture on the wall of a Greek shoemaker in Denizli. Anatolia was so conservative at this time that any figurative art was frowned upon as anti-Islamic. Calli headed for the big city with gold in his pocket and was quickly relieved of his savings by a lady of the night. He worked around Istanbul, took lessons at the Fine Arts Academy and studied in Paris. Thereafter, his Bohemian life style, experiments with expressionism and paintings of nudes (daring for the time) made his studio a popular stopping place in Istanbul cultural circles.

Although never on active service, Calli joined a group of writers and artists on a ten day trip to the Gallipoli battlefields in July 1915 and saw for himself the horrifying conditions in the trenches and hospitals. Later he produced several works using his memories, imagination and the models at the Sisli Studio. These show a horse-drawn artillery wagon being pushed uphill by heaving men (see Sami Yetik for comparison), a dazed wounded soldier walking with the support of his mate, a routine morning in the trenches, and *Night Raid*, a demonic scene of hand-to-hand combat. An earlier painting entitled *Comrades in Arms* shows a German and Turkish soldier together in front of a large fountain. Ottoman-German solidarity was a common theme of illustrations and postcards at the beginning of the war. After the war had finished, Calli became famous for his depiction of key moments in the War of Liberation and portraits of Atatürk and İnönü.

For naval battles, the most important name is undoubtedly Ismail Hakki Bey (1863-1926). A graduate of the Naval Academy, his work as a construction engineer took him to the Hamburg shipyards where his job was to observe progress on a new torpedo boat being built there. When he returned to Istanbul, something about the report he submitted to his superiors obviously rubbed them up the wrong way because he was posted to Hamburg again in 1897, forced to resign and had his salary cut. To make a living he continued working in the shipyards and painted watercolours of the dark northern seas, which left a lasting impression. In 1908 he was finally able to return to Turkey and accepted back into the Navy but by 1913 he had other ideas and requested discharge.

Most of his seascapes are immediately recognisable by the high waves crashing against the bows of ships and deep perspective. Pre-war he did pictures of the light cruiser *Mesudiye III* and battleships *Yavuz II* and *Hamidiye III*. In 1915, he produced six postcards that were part of a best-selling series to support the war effort. Following the unsuccessful naval attack of early 1915, he painted the sinking of the *Bouvet* as well as the *Irresistible*, the torpedoing of the *Goliath* at night illuminated by searchlights see page 44, and two variations of the 18th March naval battle. Evidence suggests that his long experience with naval themes and technical expertise enabled him to reconstruct the battle on canvas after the event and from at least one personal visit, since we have an accurate view of the Allied fleet in the distance advancing up the Dardanelles, from the Asian side, published in an Ottoman-German newspaper, and sketch of a local youth sitting outside on a chair. Ismail Hakki's association with Germany continued after his return from Hamburg. He had a German wife and worked after the war as an illustrator for *Illustrierte Zeitung*. In his spare time he constructed small sea craft and until his death in 1926 was as an engineer at İstinye shipyard in Istanbul.

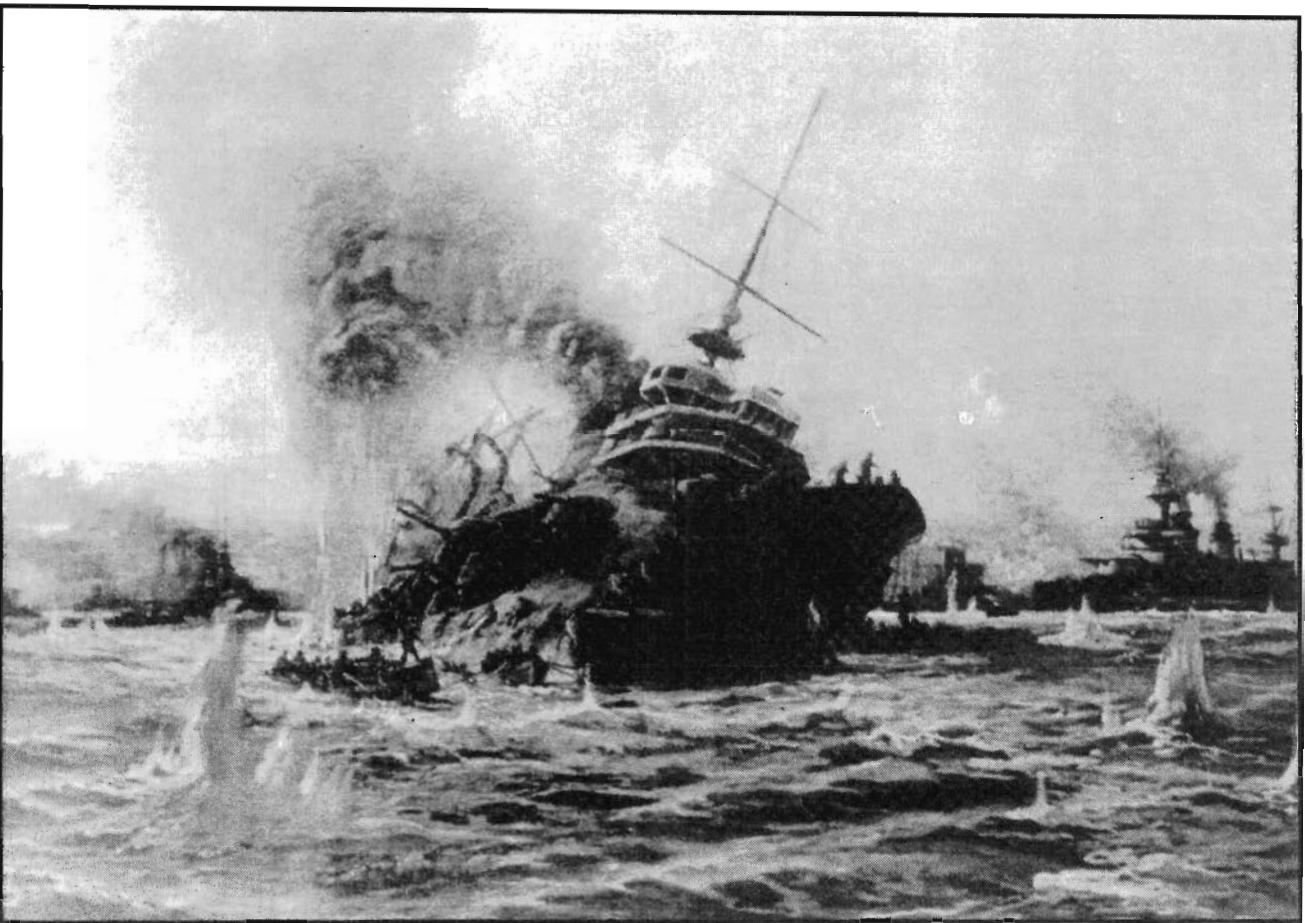
A Turner-like obsession with the sea would also describe Tahsin Bey (1874-1937). Born and educated far from Istanbul in Diyarbakır, he came to the metropolis, graduated from the War Academy as a cavalry lieutenant in 1895 and in 1902



Sinking of HMS Goliath by the Muavenet-i-Milliye (Servant of the Nation). Painted by Ismail Hakki Bey.

attended painting classes at a studio opened in the palace by Osman Hamdi Bey. He didn't stay there long however; he said he was bored in the enclosed surroundings of the school. We know little of his career, just that he worked on the General Staff as a painter from 1902 to 1918, participated at the Sisli Studio, retired in 1918 and worked for a while as art teacher in a Jewish school. Like Ismail Hakki Bey, he was devoted to painting the sea and ships. Though their paintings are very similar in subject, Tahsin Bey brought the action to the foreground while Ismail Hakki preferred a wider vision and greater depth. Among his paintings of warships, there is one of the battleships *Barbaros* and *Turgut Reis* and another of a battle in the Sea of Japan. His paintings of Gallipoli are few, though highly dramatic and much reproduced, notably the *Bouvet* keeling over and *Majestic* about to go down, see opposite, almost certainly reconstructed from oral and written accounts.

Due to distance and wartime transportation hazards, it is unlikely that **Namik Ismail (1890-1935)** ever visited the Peninsula in person. He did several war pictures however and had 17 canvases exhibited at Vienna. His father was an expert calligrapher. Namik Ismail started painting at high school then continued at the Fine Arts Academy and studio of Cormon in Paris. With the advent of war in 1914, he was sent as a reserve conscript officer to Erzurum and the Caucasian front. There he caught typhus (the subject of one of his most unforgettable paintings) and had to return to Istanbul. The works he produced at the Sisli Studio include only one representing Gallipoli, entitled *The Last Shell* (or *Take Another One!*) showing a shattered gun emplacement where the two surviving crew are determined to fight on to the last round. The scene could, in fact, be almost any front during WWI. Namik



Sinking of HMS Majestic. Painted by Tashin Bey.

Ismail was a peaceful but disciplined man who painted quickly and vigorously, influenced both by Impressionism and German Expressionism. He spent time post-war in Germany, Italy and Paris, where he earned 11,000 francs in a competition to illustrate a book by Pierre Loti.

Information on the life of **Ali Cemal Ben'im** (1881-1939) is sketchy but he must have been at Gallipoli while the fighting was on. A painting of his from the Sisli period entitled *From Maydos* authentically portrays a soldier standing by his tent in front of some windmills with houses shattered by Allied bombardments in the background. Maydos is now familiar to all travellers to Gallipoli as Eceabat and the windmills have long gone, replaced by backpacker stopovers such as the Boomerang Cafe. Ali Cemal was born in Beirut then moved to Istanbul where he graduated from Naval School in 1901, became a lieutenant, taught painting at military and civilian schools, attended the Fine Arts Academy then left the Navy in 1904. He painted a picture from the Balkan Wars, a realistic battle scene at Dobruca on the Romanian front in WWI and two of mounted cavalymen, in which war zone we can't be sure, see page 53. Apart from the Maydos painting, three others from the Sisli period should be noted. One shows a soldier reading a letter in the trenches, obviously Gallipoli. Another is of a wounded British soldier, see page 47. He is also incorporated in a more emotive composition showing a Turkish cavalryman dismounting to give water to a wounded enemy soldier. All three were probably studio reconstructions. There is also a peaceful watercolour of the Dardanelles showing Kilitbahir Castle (not very accurately), evidence that he perhaps visited the area later for a second time. This skilful, versatile and underrated artist later became famous for his seascapes (one shows the battleship *Mesudiye*) and portraits of old men. After retirement he kept busy with frescoes, posters, journalism, cover pictures and caricatures. One source states that he was one of the first modern Turkish newspaper illustrators.

The career of **Hikmet Onat** (1882-1977) followed a familiar pattern: born in Istanbul, graduated from Heybeliada Naval Academy on the Princes' Islands, attended the Academy of Fine Arts, went to Paris and returned in 1914. He was appointed studio instructor at the Fine Arts Academy in 1915 and continued there until his retirement in 1949. He never took part in any military ventures, war pictures were a departure for him. He is most noted for landscapes, still lifes and portraits. From the Sisli period we have the carefully-composed *Letter from Home*, showing a soldier seated in the trenches reading a letter while his mates listen (a subject also treated by Ali Cemal Ben'im). There is also a portrait of a soldier and self-portrait in military dress. The other picture of the four exhibited at Vienna is a village scene showing a soldier about to depart for war embracing his father, perhaps for the last time. For the rank and file, being posted to Gallipoli was like a death sentence. Many never came back.

Ali Sami Boyar (1880-1967) graduated from Heybeliada in 1901, two years before Hikmet Onat. He worked in the drawing office of the Naval Shipbuilding Yard,



Soldier reading letter in trench (above) and A wounded British soldier (below).
Painted by Ali Cemal Ben'im.

completed the course at the Fine Arts Academy, then spent four years in France learning to paint and with official duties inspecting the construction of Turkish ships. In 1914 he left the Navy and became director of the Naval Museum where he founded a workshop for construction of model Turkish ships and wax figures of seamen (which are still on display), a technique picked up in Paris. Among many other interests and responsibilities, he designed the first paper money and stamps of the Republican era and when sent to England to supervise their printing, used the opportunity to hold an exhibition of his paintings there. At Sisli Studio he produced four works, the first a full-length study of a bugler, see opposite, the second a half-figure portrait of a fireman soldier in uniform. The titles of his other two paintings also suggest that they were war-related.

Another graduate of the Naval Academy was **Ruhi Arel (1880-1931)**, who served as a shipbuilding engineer from 1901 to 1908 then resigned from the Navy and spent the rest of his life painting and teaching. During WWI, on the orders of the War Ministry, he produced a well-known painting commemorating those lost in the Balkan War, for which Enver Pasha posed, and completed seven paintings at the Sisli Studio. We know only what three of these look like but all are connected in some way with Gallipoli. *After the Evacuation* shows the gathering of wounded Turkish soldiers along the shoreline. Another is a triptych, rare in Turkish art, showing on the left a soldier going off to war saying farewell to his family, in the centre enemy soldiers spilling into the sea in disarray, and on the right the soldier's return to his family in the village. Although well composed, something about them suggests that Ruhi never visited the battlefield himself, though I may be wrong. The third depicts an imam going round the mosque with a Red Crescent box collecting donations for casualties of the war. Ruhi's other works generally pursue non-military themes; scenes of religious devotion, labourers at work and episodes from daily life.

A painter who almost escaped my notice until I saw his name on two captions is **Husnu Tenguz (1874-1950)**. One is a dramatically-lit night scene of the *Goliath* slowly going down with a small Turkish torpedo boat speeding quickly away. The second is the surrender of the *AE2* Australian submarine to the *Sultanhisar* torpedo boat. From his long experience, first at the Naval Academy then Naval Museum and Printing House, where he painted large-scale sea battles from Ottoman history and detailed illustrations of ships and uniforms, the task of reconstructing the above two events from photos and plans would not have been too difficult. Lack of topographic detail suggests that he didn't visit the Dardanelles in person during the war.

Feyhaman Duran (1886-1970) was an expert with figures who became famous for his portraits, including presidents Ataturk and Inonu. It is claimed that he was probably the first Turkish portraitist. He came from a privileged civilian background and does not appear to have done any sort of military service. I was puzzled at first by the fact that though he worked at the Sisli Studio and was a well-known figure in the art world there were no war paintings among his works except one, of a wounded



The Bugler. Painted by Ali Sami Boyar.

officer at home surrounded by his family listening to his war stories. Then I came across an illustration bearing his name of two wreaths, containing 48 immaculately rendered portraits of naval officers lost in the Great War. Several other uncredited but finely executed portraits of high ranking Turkish and German figures at Gallipoli - Cevat Pasha, Von Usedom, Enver Pasha, Admiral Souchon, also the captain of the *Nusret* minelayer and the commander of the torpedo boat which sank the *Goliath* - may have been the work of Feyhaman Duran.

Sermet Muhtar (1887-1957) is an interesting artist and writer who produced quite a few paintings pre First World War, rather stilted but certainly expressive. The Military Museum in Istanbul contains several battle scenes of his depicting earlier Ottoman conflicts, many containing a figure with outstretched arms. This preoccupation with hands extends to the painting he did of Gallipoli that shows troops praying and performing their ablutions (a daily practice for everyone then) by the side of the Dardanelles. This tranquil scene - perhaps from life (information on him is negligible) contrasts with another in the same museum which is cryptically entitled *Kaykirat Savas*. The title is a comment on war itself rather than the name of a real battle. Muhtar creates a sense of unease by having a line of wounded soldiers, some lying exhausted on the ground, struggling up a steep slope towards the viewer away from an area of tent encampments where there is no immediate danger, though large battles are taking place in the far distance. Anyone who has ever been to the top of Hill 971 would immediately recognise that this could only be the Gallipoli Peninsula, with the Dardanelles to the right and the Gulf of Saros to the left.

There are several other artists deserving a brief mention. **Avni Lifij (1889-1927)** produced one of his most famous paintings, an allegory of war, while working at Sisli Studio and another entitled *Yarali treni* (damaged train?) exhibited at Vienna, location now unknown. **Omer Adil Bey (1868-1928)** produced only one painting at Sisli, a woman weeping in her comfortable middle-class home for the son or husband lost in the war. **Cemal Tollu (1899-1968)** belonged to a later generation. His training at the Academy of Fine Arts was interrupted by the War of Liberation in which he served for two years as a cavalry lieutenant. Known as a cubist, he painted a dramatised version of the 18 March 1915 naval battle that depicts with considerable immediacy the batteries duelling with the fleet of warships mid stream. **Ercumen Kalmik (1908-1971)** painted *Bayonet Assault* in 1945, an heroic and patriotic work conveying well the massed rush of infantry across bare hills, with the sea as a backdrop, now hanging in Gelibolu Regional Command Headquarters. **Mehmet Semsettin Sunal (1887-?)** was sent to England in 1911-14 to supervise construction of the battleship *Resadiye* and did a painting before it was launched that was printed as a postcard for the benefit of the Naval Association. While in London, this naval officer and artist entered four pieces in an exhibition and won second prize.

Selahattin Sivga (1885-1945), whose father was in charge of torpedo training at the Naval High School, graduated from the Naval Academy in 1905 and was second

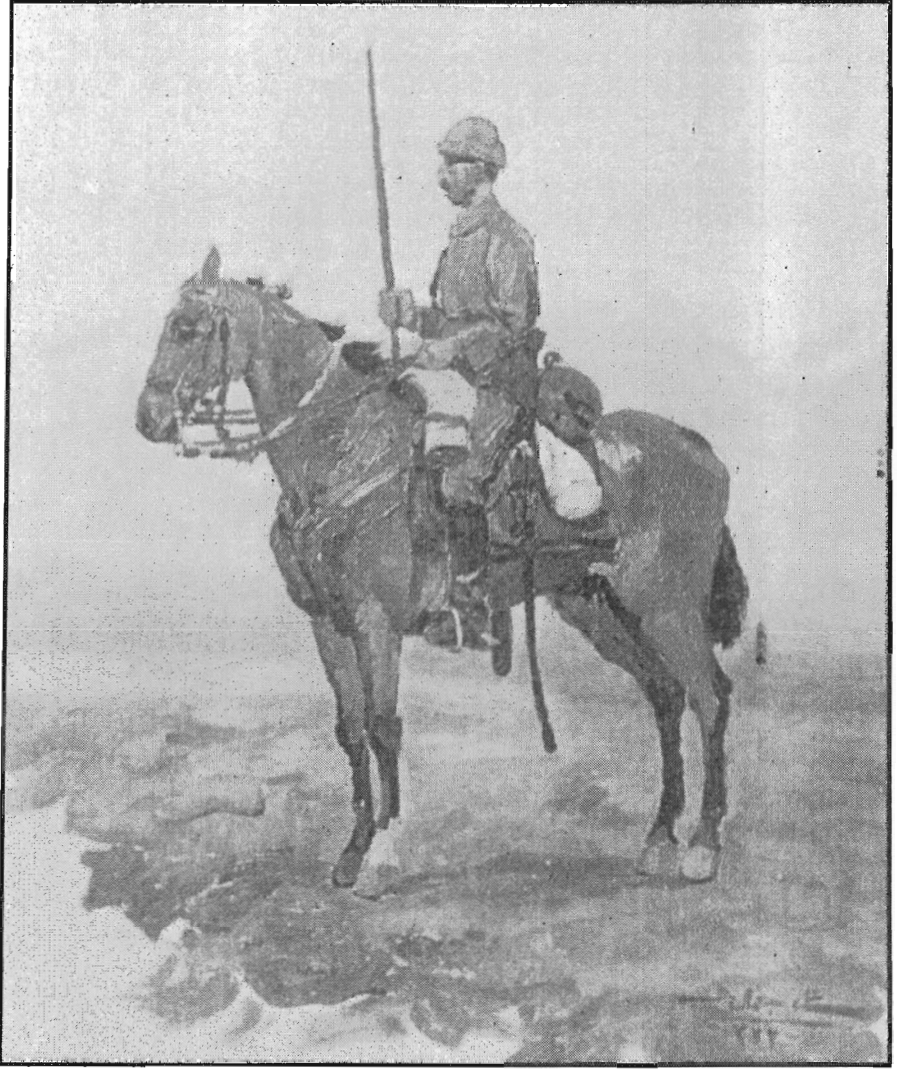
commanding officer on the battleship *Mesudiye* when it foundered during the Gallipoli Campaign. He continued to serve as a navy lieutenant between 1921 and 1926 and when not on duty was often to be found with brush and palette in hand. After retirement, he devoted himself completely to painting. An artist about whom we know very little unfortunately is **Canakkaleli Ishan** (Ihsan from Canakkale) who was born in Kilitbahir in 1888 and died on the other side of the Dardanelles in Canakkale in 1966. Graduating from War Academy in 1907, he became a cavalry lieutenant and saw active service on various fronts. He was taught by the best artists of the day and known as a painter of seascapes. Alas, I have not been able to find any paintings of his connected with the war.

The only artist to do a painting of Ataturk during the campaign was the Austrian **Wilhelm Victor Krausz**, whose 1916 album of portraits and sketches from is in Vienna. At the time of the picture, see page 52, Colonel Mustafa Kemal was commander of the Anafartalar Group on the front facing the Anzacs. If you look at the eyes you will see a slight aberration, a detail without which any portrait of Ataturk is not accurate. I thank my colleague in the Fine Arts Dept, Hakan Yilmaz, often called upon to do portraits of Ataturk, for pointing this out. Other paintings I have seen of this renowned leader during the campaign have all been derived from photographs.

There are several other pictures of the 18 March naval battle, especially the sinking of the *Bouvet*, which I haven't been able to pin down yet. Other problems encountered during research were: incomplete captioning, lack of information about the artists during the war period, variable dates due to conversion from the Moslem calendar, uncertainty about which war was depicted, different titles for the same picture, and question marks about the rank of officers. Nevertheless, I hope that this brief survey will complement the piece on British artists by Peter Ford in *The Gallipolitan* No.86, Spring 1998. Information was gathered exclusively from reference books and museum catalogues published in Turkey. Some have sections translated into English, many do not. Special mention should be made of the book by Ahmet Kamil Goren, *The Sisli Studio and Vienna Exhibition*, the excellent *Paintings of Turkish Naval Officers* by Engin Ozdeniz, publications by Yapi Kredi Bank, Akbank and Ziraat Bank, and works by Adnan Turani, Nuzhet Islimyeli, Sezer Tansug, Seyfi Baskan and M. Izzet Cetin.



A wartime portrait of Mustafa Kemal. Painted by Wilhelm Victor Krausz.



A cavalryman. Painted by Ali Cemal Ben'im.

Most of the Gallipoli paintings mentioned here are in Istanbul at the Naval Museum, Harbiye Military Museum and Museum of Painting and Sculpture. The sketches by Mehmet Ali Laga and one or two other pieces are in Canakkale Naval Museum, with a few in Ankara and the rest in private collections. Correspondence is welcomed at my postal address: Ibrahim Aksu, Ogretim Gorevlisi, 18 Mart Universitesi, Egitim Fakultesi, 17100 Canakkale, Turkey, or by e-mail at: ibrahim.aksu@rocketmail.com

A LAMENT FOR *THE PIFFER*

The November issue of *The Piffer*, the journal of the Punjab Frontier Force Association carried the unfortunate banner "Last Issue." Earlier in the year the 53rd and last Reunion Luncheon was held at the Sloane Club in Chelsea, Lord Slim was the guest. Two of the units from the Punjab Frontier Force served with distinction at Gallipoli. – 21st (Kohat) Mountain Battery FF and 5th Gurkha Rifles FF. The final issue contains references to both and also to former Piffers like Brigadier General Hodson late of the Guides who died in Malta of wounds received at Gallipoli. It seems a pity that the Association and its splendid journal will no longer exist. Members will wish to salute both the small band of former Piffers who remain and all those who have gone before, whether on the beaches and in the hills of Gallipoli, or where they made their name, on the plains of India during the Great Mutiny, and in the mountains and passes of the North-West Frontier.

SAVE THE ROYAL TOURNAMENT

We have been asked to bring to the attention of members a campaign to bring back the Royal Tournament which many consider part of our national heritage, ranking with events like Trooping the Colour. Many celebrities including Dame Vera Lynn DBE, OBE, Spike Milligan CBE and Sir Harry Secombe CBE have given their support. Amongst supporting organisations are The Royal British Legion, Royal Naval Association, Royal Air Force Association, Royal Artillery Association, Light Infantry Association, Korean Veterans Association and many more. Further information is available from the Campaign Secretary, Tony Langham, 21 Hudson Road, Salisbury, SP1 3LR. 01722 328048 or savethe_royaltournament@care4free.net

SALONIKA CAMPAIGN SOCIETY

The September 2000 edition of *The New Mosquito* – the Newsletter of the Salonika Campaign Society includes an item by Alan Wakefield on the 5th Battalion Connaught Rangers. The battalion landed at Anzac on 6 August 1915 and supported the attack on Lone Pine and helped halt the subsequent counter-attack by the Turks. During their short time on the Peninsula, they left on 29 September, they suffered 686 casualties. Further information on the Campaign Society from Alan Wakefield, 4 Watson's Walk, St Albans, AL1 1PA.

MEMORIAL GATES

In *The Gallipolitan* 90: 54 we reported on the launch of an Appeal to raise funds for Memorial Gates to commemorate the enormous contribution made in both World Wars by the armed forces of the Indian sub-continent and by their comrades from Africa and the Caribbean. Very recently the Trust, whose Patron is HRH The Prince of Wales, announced that it had been successful in its bid for planning permission to build the commemorative gates on Constitution Hill near Hyde Park Corner.

The design comprises four rectangular pillars in Portland Stone forming a perfect square, with four bronze lamps forming a smaller square on the traffic islands at the centre framing the Wellington Arch. Each pier is to be topped by a bronze urn and have the six names India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Africa, Caribbean, carved on the outer face.

At right angles to the central axis of the square, a pavilion structure is framed between the piers, with the names of those who were awarded the Victoria Cross and George Cross inscribed inside the dome. The pavilion is flanked on either side by a stone bench listing the major campaigns where troops from the commemorated regions fought. Hydraulic bollards cast from bronze will be used to close the road to traffic on Sundays and Public Holidays, in place of the police bollards currently in use for this purpose.

It is envisaged that the Memorial Gates will be built in time for an opening ceremony in November 2001. Further information from, and contributions to the Appeal should be made to Sophie Renton, Secretary Memorial Gates Trust, 6-7 Great Newport Street, London, WC2H 7JA. 020 7240 9987. E mail srenton@mgt.demon.co.uk

A GALLIPOLI GURKHA

The Gurkha Museum, Peninsula Barracks, Romsey Road, Winchester, SO23 8TS have for sale a figure of a Gurkha Rifles soldier at Gallipoli. This can be purchased at £9.95 plus £1.50 post. Also a booklet *The Gurkhas at Gallipoli* at £2.50 plus £1.50 post. Cheques should be made payable to The Gurkha Museum Trading Company Ltd.

INFORMATION PLEASE

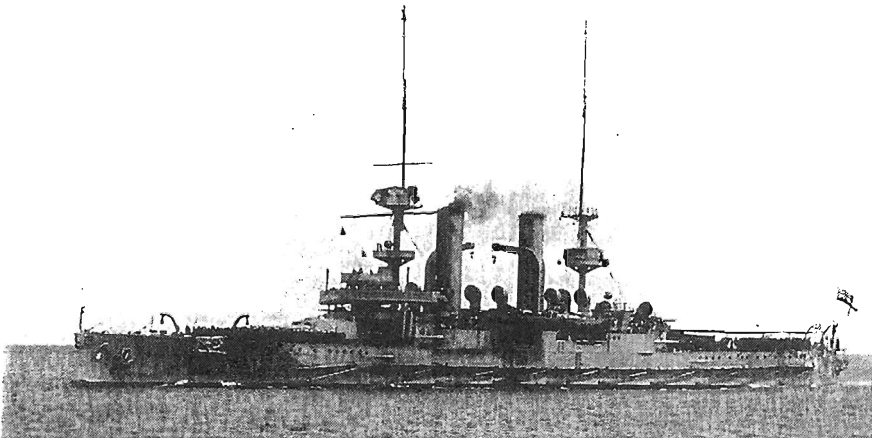
Do you have a question about some aspect of the Gallipoli campaign? Something perhaps you need to know about a regiment, a ship perhaps, an individual, but have so far failed to find the answer. Surely there is someone amongst the nearly 800 members who would be pleased to help? So please do not hesitate to send in your questions, long or short, share your enquiry with the membership, and hopefully someone will provide the answer, or if not the answer another avenue or two to be explored.

HMS *Swiftsure* & HMS *Triumph* - Ian Hunter is preparing a book on the histories of HMS *Swiftsure* and HMS *Triumph* and is hoping that members might have, or know the whereabouts of photographs of the two battleships between 1914 and 1916 during which they participated in the Gallipoli campaign. Of particular interest are photographs taken during the following operations:

HMS *Swiftsure*'s actions as convoy escort for troops from Australia and the Indian sub-continent via Aden and Suez to Mudros. Secondly HMS *Swiftsure* fighting the Turks during the attack on the Suez Canal in February 1915.

HMS *Triumph* transitting the Suez Canal in February 1915 from the Far East where she had taken part in the capture of the German enclave of Tsing-Tau. Secondly HMS *Triumph* sinking after being torpedoed by U-51 on 25 May 1915.

Members may have photographs of other subjects which include in the background one or other of the ships, though may not be named. HMS *Swiftsure* is shown here, HMS *Triumph* was almost identical. Offers of assistance please to the Editor who will forward to Ian Hunter.



RECENT SALES

The Editor is always pleased to hear from members with information about the sale of medals to those who served at Gallipoli or of other Gallipoli memorabilia. Note: Price in brackets are the catalogue estimates.

Dix Noonan and Webb's sale on 29 March included the Chris Murphy Collection of Medals to the Royal Munster Fusiliers. Among those with a Gallipoli connection was the India General Service medal, one clasp North West Frontier 1908 to Private J.McNamara killed with the 1st Battalion on 21 August 1915 which sold for £70 (£70-90). Another 1st Battalion casualty was Private John Raven who died of wounds on 8 September, his War and Victory Medals reached £50 (£40-50).

Medals of two Munster Fusiliers present during the initial landings from the *River Clyde* on 25 April were a Great War trio to Private J.O'Sullivan £130 (£60-80) and Military Medal to Private A. Evans £210 (£2-300). A Victory Medal to Captain Joseph Grant killed on 16 August reached £70 (£50-70). The Great War trio awarded to Private William Pike who had been born in India and was killed in action on 4 October was sold for £160 (£80-100). Captain Samuel Webb having been wounded at Suvla later served in Salonika. Accompanying his 1914-15 Star and British War Medal was detailed research notes and a copy of the *Cork Examiner* entitled *Uncanny Fulfillment of a Premonition* written by a brother officer who was with Webb when he was killed by a sniper. He recalled how Webb had a premonition the night before that he would not survive the following night. These items sold for £230 (£120-150). A Military Cross group of four awarded to Second Lieutenant H.S.Bright, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, later Royal Munster Fusiliers sold for £1,400 (£500-600). He had served at Gallipoli from 9 August 1915 and was awarded the Military Medal for his rearguard action during the Battle of Kosturno, Salonika.

Other interesting Gallipoli items included an Anzac 50th Anniversary Memorial Medallion awarded to Lieutenant H.H.Stephen, 9th Australian Light Horse complete with certificate and original case, and 60 pages of copied service papers. This sold for £150 (£50-70). Seaman James Thomas of Marazion, Cornwall was among the 570 men lost when HMS *Goliath* was sunk in the Dardanelles on 13 May 1915. His Great War trio, Long Service and Good Conduct Medal and Memorial Plaque reached £720 (£250-300). Finally a Great War trio to Captain C.E.Havard, who arrived at Suvla Bay with a draft from the 3/4th Royal West Kent Regiment on 15 November, sold for £220 (£100-120).

At the same auction house on 28 June a mounted group of six miniature medals attributed to Major-General R.L.Petre, CB, DSO, MC who was wounded at Gallipoli, where he served throughout, sold for £120 (£60-80). He was Mentioned in Despatches seven times during the First World War. Two 1914-15 Stars both to Leinster Regiment casualties at Gallipoli sold for £40 (£60-80). Other Leinster

Regiment items included the Great War trio to Private Thomas Lea killed on 11 August £210 (£100-130), the British War and Victory Medals of Sergeant William Roche killed on the same day £50 (£35-45). Described as "An exceptional Great War "Western Front" MC Group of four were the medals of Captain R.Hyde-Sander MC who had served at Gallipoli from August until the January 1916 evacuation. This Lot reached £1,000 (£600-700).

Brigadier Arthur Tufnall who was murdered in mysterious circumstances on the Punjab Mail Train some 70 miles from Calcutta in May 1920 had been wounded at Gallipoli in July 1915. His medals together with many associated documents sold for £2,200 (£1000-1200) while his miniature medals sold for £260 (£60-80). Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Summers served with the Royal Naval Air Service, probably in armoured cars at Gallipoli and later led the original "D" Company of tanks in the attack on the Somme in September 1916. His DSO, DSC group of seven medals sold for £5,500 (£3000-4000). Corporal William Harris, South Wales Borderers Mentioned in Despatches on 5 November 1915 was posthumously awarded the Military Medal following his death on the first day of the Somme, this, together with his War Medal, sold for £500 (£250-300).

Able Seaman David Kerr was awarded one of just 24 Distinguished Service Medals for the original landings at Gallipoli, his being unique to HMS *Ribble*, the northernmost destroyer involved at Anzac on 25 April. His group of four sold for £1,500 (£800-1,000). The DSM awarded to Able Seaman Charles Bird for his actions during the sinking of *UB-27* by HMS *Halcyon* in July 1917 reached £500 (£350-450). Previously he had served in HMS *Cornwallis* the battleship that remained at Gallipoli longer than any other.

Among Gallipoli items at Dix Noonan Webb on 22 September, though unsold on the day was the 1914-15 Star, British War & Victory Medals of Captain A.S.Churchyard of the Rifle Brigade and Royal Dublin Fusiliers who was wounded at Gallipoli on 4 June while serving with the latter. A fine MBE and RVM group of eight to Major J Robinson of the Lancashire Fusiliers, late Sergeant-Major Scots Guards was sold for £680 (400-500). John Robinson had served in the Boer War and landed at Gallipoli on 5 May subsequently being wounded, a post-war edition of the *Gallipoli Gazette* reported that as a result of these wounds "he was away from duty for only fourteen days" during the whole war. Active to the last he died just after winning a bowls match in 1952. Captain Charles McMinamen Laing won his MC while serving with the Royal Scots Fusiliers at Gallipoli, later he served in the Royal Air Force and was awarded the AFC. His five medals sold for £1,600 (1400-1600). Finally a First World War MM and War Medal to Sergeant J Hurley, 1/5th East Lancashire Regiment was sold for £220 (200-300). Joseph Hurley was wounded at Gallipoli, but met his end tragically when as an anti-fascist he attended a fascist demonstration in Accrington in 1934. Here he was knocked down and kicked, subsequently dying from his injuries. His assailant was sentenced to death but reprieved to a life sentence.

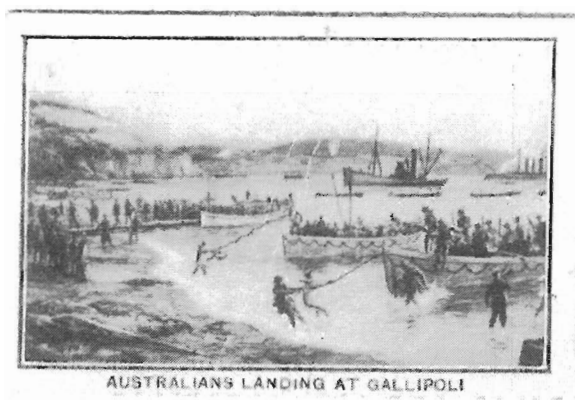
TRIUMPH CARDS

Derek Hunt has sent these two examples of cards from the series *Heroic Deeds of the Great War* originally issued free with *Triumph* comic 1927-1928. The prices currently quoted in *Cigarette Card Values* published by Murray Cards are £36.00 for the 1927 set of 16 cards and £72.00 for the 1928 set of 36 cards, while single cards retail at £2.25.

Members who may have information, or examples of other cigarette cards having a Gallipoli connection are encouraged to provide the Editor with details for inclusion in future *Gallipolians*.



AUSTRALIANS AT THE DARDANELLES



AUSTRALIANS LANDING AT GALLIPOLI

BOOK REVIEWS

LORD KITCHENER AND WINSTON CHURCHILL THE DARDANELLES PART I

The Stationery Office 2000. 212 pages, map. ISBN 0 11 702423 6. £6.99

Have you long wanted access to the *Report of the Dardanelles Commission*, even wondered what it contained? So frequently quoted but so difficult to locate other than on the shelves of specialist libraries. All that is in the past for here is the First Report of the Commission, the Second will follow and we will announce that in due course. How is this possible, well in a new series – *Uncovered Editions* – a paperback format, HMSO are publishing official papers not previously available in book form. Another title will be of interest to members for *British Battles of World War I* includes General Sir Ian Hamilton's despatch of 20 May. The series includes titles as diverse as *The Loss of the Titanic*, *The Amritsar Massacre*, *The R101 Disaster* and *John Profumo and Christine Keeler*. One disappointment is the absence of a contents page and index.

THE RFC/RNAS HANDBOOK

PETER G COOKSLEY

Sutton Publishing 2000. 208 pages numerous illustrations, maps. ISBN 0 7509 2169 2. £19.99.

"They are the knighthood of this war, without fear and without reproach: they recall the legendary days of chivalry, not merely by their daring of their exploits but by the nobility of their spirit" so spoke David Lloyd George of the First World War aviators. Sadly neither the Dardanelles nor Gallipoli figures in the index so you have to search for the occasional reference, but this should not detract from a fact filled volume concerning the war in the air.

SEPOYS IN THE TRENCHES

GORDON CORRIGAN

Spellmount Publishers 2000. 274 pages, 16 illustrations, 9 maps. ISBN 1 86227 054 6. £24.95.

The author, who served with the Brigade of Gurkhas and has travelled extensively in India and Nepal, provides a stirring account of the Indian Corps on the Western Front 1914-1915. His book superbly portrays the part played by a galaxy of Indian Regiments in a continent and in conditions completely alien to them. One dead to every kilometre home is written in the visitors' book at the Indian Memorial at Neuve Chapelle, a fitting epitaph for their immense contribution. The equally dramatic story of the Indian Regiments at Gallipoli deserves similar thoughtful treatment.

VC's OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR THE ROAD TO VICTORY 1918

GERALD GLIDDON

Sutton Publishing 2000. 218 pages, numerous illustrations, maps. ISBN 0 7509 2083 1. £19.99

Another volume in this highly acclaimed series. A long way from Gallipoli, but at least six of the 64 winners of the Victoria Cross described here had seen service at Gallipoli. Definitely another one for the bookshelves.

YOUR COUNTRY NEEDS YOU

MARTIN MIDDLEBROOK

Pen & Sword Books 2000. 176 pages numerous illustrations. ISBN 0 85052 711 2. £18.95.

The author, well known for his earlier books, and for his battlefield tours, including those to Gallipoli is a member of the Gallipoli Association. We are told he "has come out of retirement" to write this book which succinctly tells of the expansion of the British Army in the first two years of the First World War, an expansion from 6 to 65 Divisions.

DIFFICULTIES BE DAMNED

PATRICK MILEHAM

The King's Regiment in association with Fleur de Lys Publishing 2000.

262 pages, 141 illustrations, 15 maps. ISBN 0 1873907 10-9. £45.00**

Only a few pages are devoted to the activities of the seven battalions of the Manchester Regiment who took part in the Gallipoli campaign but the author has succeeded in bringing together most successfully the 315 years of regimental history of the old King's Liverpool Regiment and the Manchester Regiment, today combined as The King's Regiment. Two previously unpublished photographs of the 6th and 7th Manchesters at Gallipoli are from the extensive regimental archive.

The author describes the activities of the various segments of the Regiment in Marlborough's campaigns, the American War of Independence, the saving of Canada, the battlefields of India, the Crimea and South Africa. During the First World War the two City Regiments raised 87 battalions. In the Second World War battalions fought in the BEF, in Burma as Chindits, as 2 Div machine-gunners at Kohima and in the Siege of Malta. Three battalions took part in the Italian campaign, and others in the final onslaught through North West Europe. The beautifully produced 16 page colour section shows a most interesting and varied selection, mainly taken from the regiment's own collection of paintings.

** Gallipoli Association members in Great Britain may order the book post free at a reduced price of £40 from RHQ(I) The King's Regiment, Ardwick Green, Manchester M12 6HD. Email rhq@rhqkings.force9.co.uk

Robert Bonner

IF YOU'RE ALIVE SPEAK, IF DEAD DON'T BOTHER

JOHN HENRY MORCOMBE

Published by the author 2000. A4 spiral-bound, 244 pages, numerous illustrations. Price £20.00 from author, 01494 814787 email jack.clegg@virgin.net

Sub-titled *The Short Life and Assumed Death of Jack Clegg* (a relative of the author) this is a massive volume, a mammoth history of Barnsley's Royal Marine Volunteers part of the Royal Naval Division, and in the author's own words "uncut by any publisher." Jack Clegg served for two years, from Deal in 1914 to his disappearance on the *Ancre* late in 1916. Posted missing, his family made strenuous efforts to ascertain his fate, clinging on for many months in the hope that he had survived. The title is indeed taken from a phrase used by his sisters Alice aged 14 and Christiana when writing to Jack some three weeks after his death, though not knowing this at the time. Jack Clegg could not have wished for a better memorial, this commodious work about his service and that of others from his unit. The pity is that it is so massive that possibly few will ever read it. Hopefully there will be a condensed version for the story unfolded here must reach a wider audience, Jack Clegg and his friends deserve no less. Meanwhile check out the authors' web-site at www.jackclegg.com

INDIAN VOICES OF THE GREAT WAR

DAVID OMISSI

Macmillan Press 1999. 382 pages, 13 illustrations, 3 maps. ISBN 0 333 75145 0. £18.50

The author or rather he, who selected and introduces the letters, is Senior Lecturer in History at the University of Hull. At times poignant, funny and moving, some 650 letters are reproduced, all from the Western Front, from a collection of many thousands. Is there such a material from those who served at Gallipoli? If so their contents will be revealing, meanwhile the present volume should not be missed.

THE VICTOR HEROES

ROBERT PIKE

Ancre Publishers 2000. 175 pages, over 60 illustrations. ISBN: 0-9539507-0-0. £12.99.

Victor Heroes is the story of the 159 men from Saffron Walden, Essex whose names are inscribed on the town's War Memorial. Fifteen of these saw action in Gallipoli. Three are buried or commemorated there, and one on Lemnos. Many of those who survived the campaign had lucky escapes. Perhaps the most remarkable was that of Corporal Alfred Cox, 1st Essex, who was wounded during an attack in the Twelve Tree Copse sector and took shelter in a dugout. The position was overrun in a Turkish counter-attack, but Cox stayed there unobserved until the ground was retaken a month later! Sadly, like the others who survived Gallipoli, his luck did not hold. Cox was killed on the opening day of the Battle of Arras, in April 1917.

The book is the result of eight years research by the author - a member of the Gallipoli Association - who has identified all those commemorated on the Memorial. The names are brought to life through the pages of the book which describes their family background, schooling, pre-war employment, war service, the circumstances of their death (as far as is known) and where they are buried or commemorated. The stories are linked in chronological order to give a wider picture of the war's progress, although the author stresses that the book is not a military history. It is an account of those who marched away never to return. A particularly satisfying result of the author's research is that it has led to two of the men being officially commemorated. The Commonwealth War Graves Commission had no record of Geoffrey Searle, Essex Yeomanry, who was killed in action on 1 April 1918, and Walter Hill, 16th Lancers, who died of wounds on 10 April 1919 and rested in an unmarked grave in Saffron Walden Town Cemetery for 77 years. The author submitted the evidence from his research to the CWGC who arranged for Searle's name to be added to the Pozieres Memorial to the Missing, and for a headstone to be erected on the grave of Walter Hill.

Foster Summerson

A DERBYSHIRE PARISH AT WAR

KEITH TAYLOR & TREVOR BROWN

Country Books 2000. 246 pages, numerous illustrations, numerous illustrations.

ISBN 1 898941 53 X. £8.50.

The Parish, South Darley just north west of Matlock, Derbyshire, has 22 names on the War Memorial, though remarkably no relatives still live in the Parish. Of the fallen, there is just one from Gallipoli, George Derbyshire 9th Sherwood Foresters, who previously had worked in a stoneyard and was a keen footballer. After service at Suvla he contracted dysentery and was evacuated to Lemnos where he died on 18 October. The brothers Charlie and Frank Flint both served with the Sherwood Foresters at Gallipoli, both also suffered dysentery, were evacuated and survived to fight another day, though sadly Frank was killed on the Western Front in August 1918. A well-researched book, South Darley should be proud of their efforts, but why no reference list of those who died and those who did return and why no index?

THE TRUMPETS SOUNDED

PATRICIA UTECHIN

Robert Dugdale 1996. 58 pages, 12 illustrations. ISBN 0 946976 05 8. £3.50 or £4.00 by post from Robert Dugdale, Corpus Christie College, Oxford, OX1 4JF

A fine little book commemorating the war dead in the Parish Churches of Oxfordshire. Of those with individual memorials to their service and their passing eight fell at Gallipoli. These are W.J.N.Cheatle, King's Own Scottish Borderers; J.J.Clarke, 3rd Australian Light Horse; R.Danbridge, Berkshire Yeomanry; W.A.B.Kirwan-Ward, Royal Engineers; M.A.Morris, Hampshire Regiment;

W.E.G.Niven, Berkshire Yeomanry; A.Spearman, Royal Navy; P.A.E.Warburton, New Zealand Engineers.

SNATCHING DEFEAT FROM THE JAWS OF VICTORY

DAVID WRAGG

Sutton Publishing 2000. 246 pages, 31 illustrations. ISBN 0 7509 2474 8. £14.99.

Sub-titled *20th Century Military Blunders* the author takes one from Tsushima 1905 to Serbia 1999, while not surprisingly Gallipoli features, actually as the second example with the title *Tragedy of Lost Opportunities*. Indeed it was that rather than a military blunder, the author suggesting the true culprit to be Kitchener “for he alone decided to send two unsuitable officers, Hamilton and Stopford.” Members will hardly quibble over the latter but hackles will surely rise at the suggestion of Hamilton being in the same league.

WHO SAID THIS?

In the Winter 1999 *Gallipolian* we asked who said:

“I hear that Winston [Churchill] has arrived, and suppose we shall see him in the next few days. He certainly is a plucky fellow, and I think ought to be given a VC and then taken out and shot. I wonder what sort of reception he will get if he comes among the troops, and whether they will cheer, or shoot him. I think the former.”

This clearly refers to a planned visit, first suggested by Kitchener in mid July 1915, which in the end never took place, the statement being made in a letter from Major-General Sir Alexander Godley to Ronald Graham the New Zealand Minister of the Interior. This is quoted by Nicholas Boyack in *Behind the Lines: The Lives of New Zealand Soldiers in the First World War* published by Allen & Unwin/Port Nicholson Press 1989. We are most grateful to Rafal Heydel-Mankoo for this information.

Now another WHO SAID THIS?

Afterwards I went to the brigade office and saw F-, who told me orders had arrived practically pointing to our going to the Dardanelles. Everyone is to be measured for helmets, and heavy draught horses are to be handed in.

Monday, March 8 I went up to London to see the Chaplain-General and get books for the Dardanelles. I also ordered Gospels from the Scripture Gift Office. I stopped off at Rugby on the way back and saw C-, and

discussed the new move. I do hope it is the Dardanelles. It is about time we went somewhere.

Thursday, March 11 We had a big sham battle. Our brigade, with some artillery, went out to attack a skeleton army of cyclists holding a line on the other side of the Avon. I rode out with the R.F.'s. There was the usual waiting about. At last I got away and rode ahead, crossing the Avon and finding myself among the enemy. However, operations ended much sooner than was expected, and we got home about 3 p.m. I heard we were to have an early parade at 7.30 for the whole Division, but purpose and destination were kept entirely secret. However, we all guessed it must mean a Royal Inspection.

Friday, March 12. I rode off with Captain F- at 7.30. We joined the R.F.'s, who had started early, after a bit, and I stayed with them most of the rest of the day. We went seven or eight miles, and got on to a fine road with a wide grass border on either side, in which grew a magnificent avenue of elms and oaks. Every side road was blocked by a policeman, but the whole thing had been kept so secret there was practically no one about. At last the order came to halt, and we all drew up in a long line, four deep, on one side of the road under the trees. The whole line must have stretched three or four miles. After a longish wait the men were called to attention, and a little cavalcade of staff-officers came riding down the road through the trees, with the King at their head. I sat on my horse just between the R.F.'s and the Munsters. The Colonel of the R.F.'s was beside me, and, as did all the Colonels, walked down the line of his regiment with the King. The King seemed very much interested. No one had been told officially he was coming. Then, after another long wait, the march past started. Our brigade simply marched past in fours. I rode with the leading regiment of the leading brigade. The King and his staff were at a cross road, some way down. After we had passed I broke off and got among the little crowd that had collected. It was wonderful seeing the long line of silver bayonets winding through the trees like a stream. It seemed quite endless watching 12,000 infantry pass. Unfortunately, I missed the artillery and other divisional troops, as they had passed ahead of us. There must have been 18,000 men altogether. It seemed vast, and the men were magnificent. The King has sent us a very nice little message.

GALLIPOLI POSTCARDS

Derek Hunt has kindly provided this postcard of Norman Holbrook whose exploits in sinking the *Messudiyeh* in Sari Sighlar Bay, 13 December 1915 resulted in the award of the Victoria Cross being gazetted just nine days later. This was the first naval Victoria Cross of the First World War, the first to a submariner and the first of the Gallipoli campaign. The cards were presented free with the magazines *Yes or No* and *Smart Fiction*. Examples of other Gallipoli postcards will be welcomed by the Editor.

