

The Gallipolian

The Journal of the Gallipoli Association

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THE GALLIPOLIAN

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The Journal of the Gallipoli Association
founded by Major E H W Banner in 1969 on the Campaign of 1915

The Gallipoli Association

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Members' Contact Details

Members occasionally change their email address without notifying the membership Secretary. As a result notices and information do not reach the intended member. If you do change your email address please confirm the details to the Membership Secretary (contact details opposite), who will change the information on our database.

This edition's cover

Georg Macco (1863 – 1933): *Zu der heldenmütigen Verteidigung der Dardanellen durch unsere türkischen Bundesgenossen: Türkischer Truppentransport vor Gallipoli*

(On the heroic defense of the Dardanelles by our Turkish allies: Turkish troop transport before Gallipoli)

Printed on border: *Nach einem Temperagemälde für die Leipziger 'Illustrierte Zeitung'*
 von Georg Macco. Written on border: *Jan. 27, 1916.*

Source note: *Illustrierte Zeitung*. (Leipzig, Saxony: Publisher J J Weber, 1843–1944)
 The Miriam and Ira D Wallach Division of Art, Prints and Photographs: Picture Collection,
 The New York Public Library. (1915 - 1916), b17247140.

ANZAC / GALLIPOLI DAY 2023

Members who wish to participate in the parade and the cenotaph ceremony or to view it from the west side of Whitehall, and/or who wish to attend the service at Westminster Abbey, are asked to complete the form enclosed with this edition.

If you wish to attend with a guest then please copy the form and complete the second form with their information.

Please post your completed form/s as soon as possible to:

Hester Huttenbach
24 Norcutt Road, Twickenham
Middlesex TW2 6SR

The commemorations are being organised by the Australian High Commission and it will be responsible for issuing tickets.

A lunch will follow the service and will be held in a convenient location.

Details of the lunch to follow along with exact time information for the day.

The service at St. Paul's is excluded because tickets are not required.

Photographic ID will need to be shown and attendees are to be seated by **9 am**.

An email will be sent to confirm receipt of your application.

Details will be confirmed in the Spring but please see below for approximate times.

5 am: Dawn Service at Hyde Park Corner.

(No ticket required).

9.30 am: Gallipoli Memorial Wreath-Laying Ceremony, crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral.

(No ticket required).

11 am: Wreath Laying Ceremony and Parade, the Cenotaph, Whitehall.

(Ticketed event).

12 noon: Service of Commemoration and Thanksgiving, Westminster Abbey.

(Ticketed event).

1.30 pm - 4 pm: Lunch. Venue to be confirmed.

THIRD REGIONAL CONFERENCE 2023

The Gallipoli Association, in Conjunction with the East Lancashire Western Front Association, Third Regional Conference.

We will be holding our third Regional Conference on Saturday, 4th March 2023, at Rosegrove Unity Social Club, Rossendale Road, Burnley, Lancashire, BB11 5DL.

This is a great opportunity to network with fellow members and attendees, and once again we have an exciting range of speakers lined up — Dr. Martin Purdy, Mike Crane, Peter Hart, Andrew Gill and Andrew Mackay.

Topics include ‘Careful of a court martial: The private diary and images of a junior officer at Gallipoli,’ ‘the 1/5th East Lancashire Regiment and the four Bolton brothers,’ ‘The Winter Storm’ and ‘Burnley, Gallipoli and the sinking of the Royal Edward.’

The cost for the conference will be £30 which includes tea/coffee on arrival and a buffet lunch. A bar is available. Registration will take place from 9.30am and the day should finish at 4.15pm. The venue is on the outskirts of Burnley, close to Junction 9/10 of the M65. There is ample free parking on site.

Rosegrove railway station, on the Colne to Blackpool line, is nearby, and Burnley Manchester Road railway station is on the line from Manchester. The number 1 bus goes from the centre of Burnley to the venue.

FIELD OF REMEMBRANCE 2022

Thanks to everyone who donated towards a marker at the Field of Remembrance at Westminster Abbey. Over 40 were requested, raising just under £400.

Clive Summerson planted the crosses in time for the service of remembrance on 10 November, in the presence of the queen consort. Clive continues to be committed to arranging the plot each year since the death of his brother, Foster. Dr Ian Wingfield asked someone to take a photo of himself with Clive and this can be viewed on the Gallipoli Association’s facebook page.

The size of the field has been greatly reduced due to excavation and archaeological works ongoing at the Abbey, so we are only allocated three tickets to attend the actual service. The service was attended by the queen consort who stopped to say hello to Clive and “nice to meet you,” but no time to engage further.

2023

The Gallipoli Association will once again be offered the chance of representation at the march past at the Cenotaph on Sunday 12th November 2023. This honour is open to members and their guests. The Royal British Legion will need to know names of those wishing to attend by the middle of August. Please complete the enclosed form if planning to attend.

“...KNOWS THE PENINSULA VERY WELL...” OR “... NOT RELIABLE AT ALL...”

Aspects of Military Intelligence during the Gallipoli Campaign 1915

Mehmet Kibil

(This article first appeared in the Turkish magazine ‘Anafarta’ and is reproduced here courtesy of the publisher, Çanakkale Savaşları Enstitüsü.)

Mehmet Kibil is an academic historian /author, who has been researching the Gallipoli Campaign for many years. In 2017, his book *The Arıburnu-Anafartalar (Anzac-Suvla) Battles from Landing to Evacuation* was published in Turkey. In addition, he has had articles published on the campaign in international peer-reviewed and popular journals.

Currently, he is in the final phases of his PhD.

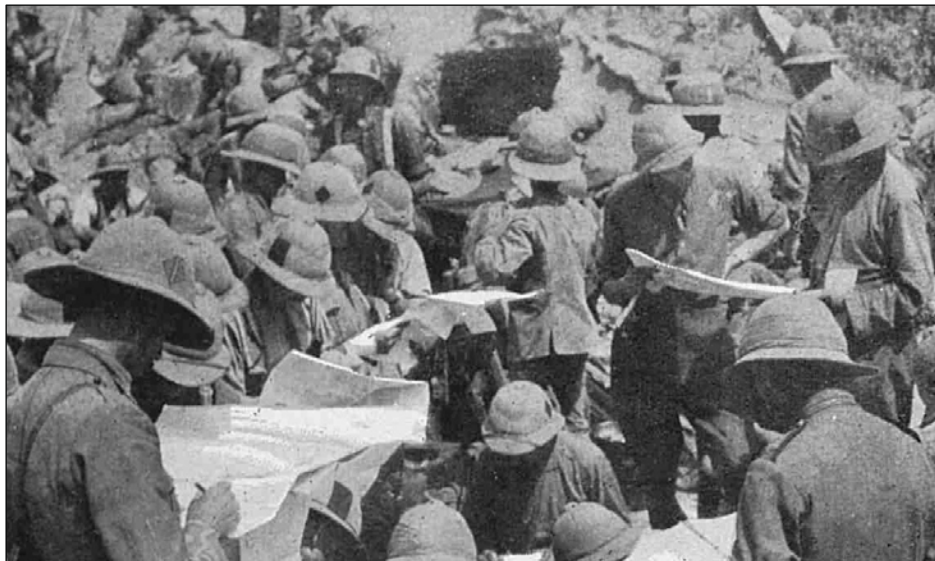
The British Secret Service (Her Majesty’s Secret Service), which is one of the oldest known intelligence units in history, carried out intensive intelligence activities in the Ottoman lands during the First World War, and gathered military, political, economic and geographical information throughout the war and reported them to the relevant authorities. Before the Gallipoli Campaign began and during the fighting, British Military Intelligence prepared detailed reports on many subjects such as the general condition of the Turkish Army, the positions of the troops, the qualities and quantities of these troops, and the geographical features of the Gallipoli Peninsula.

Before the war, intelligence reports were mostly based on open sources and reports, but with the onset of the war, information began to be collected by agents in the field and by secret observations. Towards the end of 1914, with the increase in military activity on the Dardanelles front, British intelligence intensified its work in the region. As of February 1915, important information about Turkish troops and military activities in the Dardanelles began to be collected. For this, a bureau of espionage and counter-espionage was established in Athens. Agents were mostly chosen from minorities and some disgruntled Turks. Much of the information gathered through the agents was collected and analysed in Athens and sent as intelligence reports to the troops fighting at Gallipoli. On the other hand, it is seen that a wide range of information is included in these reports through spies from almost everywhere: the Dardanelles, but also concerning important developments in the Ottoman territories.

The reports that need to be evaluated first are those made on many subjects such as the geographical features of the region, transportation facilities, roads, water resources and the positions of Turkish troops around the Dardanelles; the number and quality of these troops, and the Turkish defence positions before the landings begin. After the battles began, the content of the reports changed. While the conflict continued with all its intensity, intelligence reports were prepared in which general information

about the Turkish army was collected, namely which Turkish troops were facing the Allied forces, the names of Turkish officers at command level, Turkish casualties, morale-motivation and Turkish defence.

It is well-known that the Dardanelles was one of the most strategic and important waterways in the world. Aiming to keep Russia away from the Mediterranean, the British observed and studied the Dardanelles and Gallipoli Peninsula at every opportunity. Therefore, most of the information included in the military intelligence reports regarding the geographical features of the Dardanelles-Gallipoli region in 1915 was correctly identified. The most important source of news for the intelligence reports prepared on the Gallipoli Peninsula were the Greek and Armenian immigrants who lived in the villages and districts here before, but who were evacuated to Greece (Greek islands) and Europe at the start of the Great War. For example, a detailed



British officers dealing with paperwork in Suvla

report was prepared on fresh water sources, the existing roads between villages and towns, and the terrain structure, based on the information given by a Greek who migrated from Krithia on 29 May 1915. The statements of many Greek immigrants on similar issues were included in various reports. In addition, on 18 March 1915, when the naval battle took place, important intelligence support was received from the Greeks in a secret message sent by Fleet Commander Admiral de Robeck to Hamilton (WO95/4263, March 1915, Apdx-10). Greek immigrants who knew the region well and who spoke Turkish were valuable to the British. All kinds of information and guidance given by them in Gallipoli was used throughout the war. Invaluable information was supplied by Athanasios Ballas, one such Greek, and on 16 April was sent to General Headquarters in a report and entered into the records. In the report, the statement “*This man knows the Peninsula very well*” was included as a

note. It is said of the two Greek guides who were sent to the Anzac Corps on April 18, "*Although they hate the Turks intensely, they are not reliable at all.*" It is understood that some Greeks, who were employed by British intelligence officers as translators as well as guides, were never fully trusted. For example, a Greek named Cristo Farvalas, who was sent as a translator to the 30th Brigade of the 10th Division, was transferred from the corps and not sent to the division again, on the grounds that he neglected his duties and did not inspire confidence (WO95/4276, 1 September 1915).

Although Turkish statesmen were aware of these minorities' espionage activities and tried to take some measures (such as closing foreign consulates in the Dardanelles, evacuating Greek villages on Gallipoli), it is seen that the British used their spies in the islands around the Dardanelles and on the mainland effectively. Many documents related to these minorities' espionage activities are also available in the Ottoman archives. On the other hand, when intelligence reports are examined, it is seen that the British did not only benefit from non-Muslims, but also received information from the Turks, and even infiltrated the Turkish Army. In the intelligence diaries of the General Headquarters of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force in March, it is reported that a Turkish staff officer leaked inside information to the British in an extremely striking manner. This staff officer divulged that on 3 March 1915, after reporting that they only had 15cm calibre guns to respond to the fleet, larger calibre guns were brought in on 5 March. This staff officer continued to give information in the following days, and this time he gave information about the locations of some gun emplacements after explaining the situation of the central bastions in the Dardanelles. According to the intelligence diary, this information was obtained from

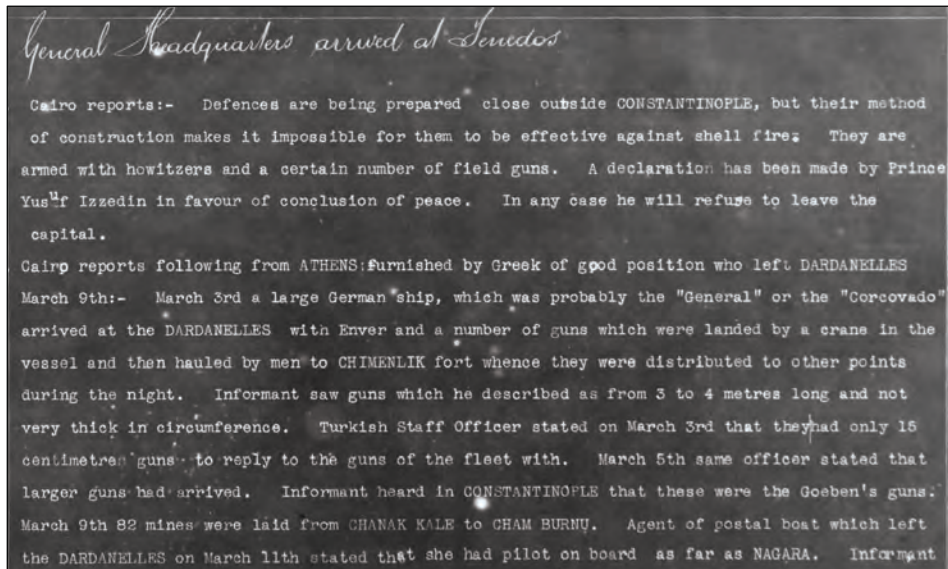
It is evident that the Turks expect our attack to come from the direction of the BULAIR-ISTHMUS. All preparations have been made to meet a landing there. The ISTHMUS is most thoroughly mined, now works have been put up, facing North, and the high precipitous coast of the GALLIPOLI Peninsula facing N.W. as far as Suvla Bay, has been fortified with three lines of trenches.

In addition every possible landing place as far Southwards as CAPE SELLAS has been entrenched, and in places wire entanglement erected.

It is the general opinion that the Turks will offer an energetic resistance to our landing, but when once we are firmly established on the Peninsula, it is thought possible that this opposition may crumble away, and that they may then turn on their German masters. The average Turk has always been most sympathetic to the British Nation, and it is known that many look with envy on the prosperity which Egypt enjoys under the British Rule.

Intelligence bulletin dated 1 April 1915, in which it was determined that the Turks expected the landing from the Bolayır isthmus and had prepared accordingly.

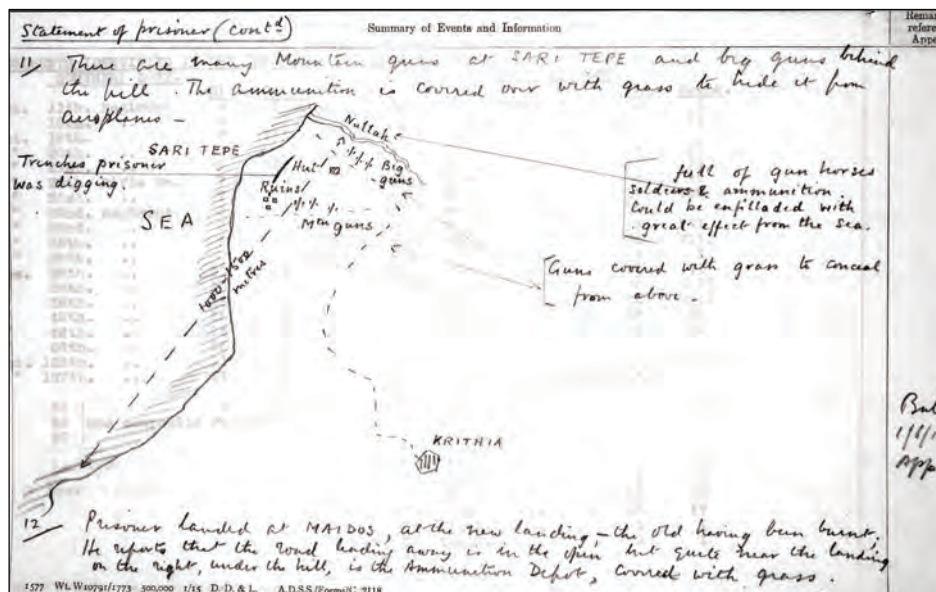
the Turkish officer via an intermediary informant, reported to head office, Athens, and then conveyed to the British garrison in Cairo (WO157/647, 21 March 1915). In the intelligence bulletin dated 8 August 1915, a report was prepared from the information leaked to the informant by a Turkish naval officer. In another report dated 13 August 1915, information was given by a Turkish military doctor fleeing from Sofia **from a Turkish Colonel**. Again, in many documents, the expressions "*according to the information received from the Turkish agent*" stand out (WO157/648, 8 August 1915). It is clear, therefore, that there are Turkish officers and civilians leaking information to the British at various levels, even to staff officer rank.



Information from Turkish staff officer, MEF intelligence diary.

One of the most striking issues of intelligence reports is the information gathered on the presence, number and defence lines of Turkish troops in the Gallipoli region. As might be expected, this information was of vital importance to the British and should be as accurate as possible. In this respect, it is seen that extremely detailed information is given in intelligence bulletins. The most striking findings in the intelligence reports prepared before the start of the landings were made under the title of *Turkish defence*. The first sentence reads: *It is clear that the Turks expect our attack at the Bolayır (Bulair) isthmus. They made all their preparations accordingly to meet the landing.* As can be clearly understood from the sentences above, the British determined, as a result of the observations and the intelligence information received, that the Turks were waiting for the landing at Bolayır and that they had shifted the defence weight from the Gallipoli Peninsula to here. (WO 95/4304, Apdx-2).

Indeed, after the 5th Army Commander Marshal Liman von Sanders Pasha came to the region and took command, he completely changed the defence dispositions of the Turkish commanders and deployed two of the four divisions (5th and 7th



Sketch showing the locations of some Turkish artillery positions behind Krithia, according to information received from a Turkish prisoner.

Divisions) on the Peninsula to Saros-Bulair. One of the other two divisions (19th Division) was deployed back to Bigalı Village (Boghali) as a reserve force, and the other (9th Division) was placed in the southernmost part of the Peninsula, to defend an extremely wide area from Ariburnu (Anzac) to Seddülbahr (Helles). In other words, the force weight of the Turkish defence on the Peninsula is in the Bulair region, as the British correctly determined. Therefore, we can easily make the following determination: Before the landings, the British knew where the Turkish defence was strong and where it was weak. According to the intelligence reports, the British, who had correctly identified the most critical element, the Turkish defence mechanism before the landing began, did not turn their tactical advantage into an advantage after the battles started, and they failed. The same report stated that the Turks were expected to oppose the landing with vigorous resistance, but after a solid landing on the Peninsula, they would turn against their German masters, and that the average Turk was always a friend of the British.

British staff officers, who closely examined the Turkish defence positions, needed detailed observation and intelligence studies on the planned beaches. For this purpose, separate reports were prepared on the extraction possibilities of the coastline stretching from Saros in the north to Seddülbahr in the south. These reports were based on observations from the sea and air, as well as information from spies. Reconnaissance and observation studies were extremely important for the safety of the landings. The information gathered during the observations from the sea and air was combined, and the maps showing the Turkish defence lines were updated and printed with this information. Turkish trenches in Ariburnu and Seddülbahir, communication trenches

(made in zig-zag), the number of guns and gun positions, tracks, roads and forts, in short, all kinds of defensive elements from the hills surrounding the coast to the inner depths were shown (WO157/668, April 1915). The observations made in Ariburnu on April 14 and in Seddulbahr on April 18 were mapped by supporting aerial photographs (WO301/499, 14 April 1915. WO301/500, 18 April 1915). These maps, prepared by General Headquarters, were frequently updated with aerial photographs and provided important tactical information to the British. Again, before the start of the landings, an intelligence report consisting of six pages and 16 topics, titled *The Facilities of Landing Between Kaba Tepe and Cape Helles on the Gallipoli Peninsula*, and a nine-item detailed report of three pages entitled *Landing Facilities and Other Remarks on the Coast and Adjacent Country on the West Side of the Gallipoli Peninsula from Kaba Tepe and Bulair Lines* (WO95/4304, Apdx-7) were prepared. In these two reports, general views and explanations about the land and coastline, recommendations for the positions to be taken by ships to protect the troops to land, and ideas about how to use cavalry and artillery came to the fore. The intelligence studies they carried out on the beaches to be reached on April 25, 1915 are seen in more detail in these reports. No detail was overlooked.

After the 25th April landings, it is seen that the content of the intelligence reports changed as the battles continued and the war dragged on. The reports prepared since May are mostly about the quality of the Turkish defence, which units are deployed where on the Peninsula, the morale of the Turkish army and the daily events that develop at the front. Each division reported daily the events relating to the Turks on the front under the headings of "Movements-Works-General" and sent it to the Corps HQ to which it was attached, and this information was published by the corps as a daily intelligence bulletin. In particular, it was attempted to gather information about the general condition of Turkish soldiers. For example, in the intelligence bulletin of the 29th Division dated May 19, 1915, it was stated that Turkish soldiers in Gallipoli were exhausted and that they would not be able to hold their line unless they were replaced by fresh troops, and reinforcements were brought to the region from Istanbul, Adrianople and Syria. Following this report, another 6-item report was prepared, titled "General notes regarding the morale etc. of the Turkish forces in the southern part of the peninsula (as obtained from units in contact with the enemy)". In summary, these articles stated that the Turks were putting up a very stiff fight and their morale appears to be good, they have a large number of machine guns which they employ with great skill, they have very good snipers, and although the Turks fight cleanly, the Germans taught the Turks *ruses de guerre* (WO95/4304, 19 May 1915). Contrary to this report, in a bulletin prepared in June entitled "What the Ranks of the Turkish Army think about the War", interesting conclusions were drawn:

It is becoming more and more clear that the rank and file of Turkish army are getting 'fed up' with the war and if they could be assured of surrendering with safety large numbers of them would do so. There are several reasons for this. Their casualties have been very heavy. And this is the third war of the Turks in 3 years. Also, besides the fact that the Germans started this last war, even if it

is won, it is not known what the benefit will be for Turkey, and most of the Turks see this war as unnecessary because they know England as their best friend.

REPORT ON LANDING FACILITIES BETWEEN KABA TEPE AND

CAPE HELLES - GALLIPOLI PENINSULA.

General Remarks.

The whole coast under review appears to be fairly steep-to, allowing vessels to approach closely, and the coast is backed by ridges which run generally parallel to the coastline, rising gradually to the summit of the peninsula, which in this portion attains a height of 600 to 700 feet.

2. A remarkable feature is that, with the exception of a break about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southward of Kaba Tepe, and another about 2 miles farther south known as Chana Ovasi, the coast is backed by a ridge about 100 to 150 feet high. Behind this ridge is a valley and then other ridges or slopes rise to the higher ground. In this valley enemy batteries or troops could be placed and moved without any fear of detection and without much chance of being exposed to gunfire from ships.

First page of a 6-page detailed intelligence report titled *Report on Landing Facilities Between Kaba Tepe and Cape Helles-Gallipoli Peninsula.*

After listing the difficulties the Turkish soldiers struggled with and stating that their morale was not good, the determination about how the Turkish army is still fighting is as follows:

It may well be asked how it is that the Turk is fighting so well if he really is not keen on the war? The answer is simple enough: Their men have either got the fight or be shot down by their own machine guns from behind. The Germans serving the Turks have the power of life and death over the men and even officers up to the rank of Captain. The Turkish soldier is truly 'between the devil and the deep blue sea', and fights because it is less risky to do so than to retire. Prisoners captured after each fight so far have stated that if only our troops had pushed on a little further we could have got the Turks on the run.

The nature of the Turk is such that he is quite content to sit in the trench alternately smoking a cigarette and firing a rifle when things are going well, but if he once gets really scared and on the run he takes a lot of stopping. He will forget all he has been told about being shot by his own machine guns, or, if he remembers it, will take the risk. If his tail can once be got down, it will take a long time to get up again. Everything points to the fact that one more good knock, such as we have already given him, will very nearly lay him out. (WO95/4304).

These reports are important in terms of showing British thoughts about the Turks. During the war, this and many similar reports about Turkish soldiers were prepared. These comments are, no doubt, exaggerated and optimistic. Another significant point in the reports about the front is related to Turkish losses after attacks. Estimated Turkish casualties were listed after almost every attack, and the number of wounded, especially those who were evacuated to Istanbul, was closely followed by the spies here. On the other hand, the troops sent to Gallipoli from Istanbul and various regions of the Ottoman Empire were of special interest. The movements of Turkish troops were closely followed with information obtained from reconnaissance, observation and prisoner statements made at the front.

The best example of this is what happened before the Turkish attack at Ariburnu (Anzac) in May. In his report dated 20 May 1915, the commander of the A&NZAC, General Birdwood, mentions reconnaissance and intelligence studies carried out from the air and sea before the Turkish attack of 19 May. He stated that thanks to this, intelligence that the Turks were massing a large number of soldiers at Anzac was received (WO95/4280, Apdx-37). In an aerial observation report sent to Anzac HQ on 18 May, it was reported that a large number of vessels landed troops the size of a division, and that the Anzac troops should be put on alert against a night attack.

Truly, the 2nd Division, which was transferred from Istanbul to Gallipoli by ship on 11 May, was brought to Akbash harbour on 14 May, intact and fully present, and marched from the ridge to the east of Anzac. As can be seen, the 19 May offensive, which was the largest Turkish offensive at Anzac during the entire campaign, was foreseen thanks to observation and intelligence studies carried out by the enemy, and resulted in a great disaster, causing 10,000 casualties within a few hours.

Undoubtedly, one of the most important intelligence sources of the British about what happened on the Turkish side at the front are the statements of captured prisoners. There are many prisoner and deserter statements in the intelligence diaries of the British divisions. The statements of the captured Turkish soldiers were taken carefully following a certain system.; In the statement of the 9th Corps dated 30 July 1915, titled "Notes on the examination of Turkish prisoners and documents", it was said of Turkish officers, "They are not willing to give information except for the regiments to which they belong," and, "*The group most likely to give reliable information is non-commissioned officers, because they are both well-informed by their superiors and as well as officers. Since they do not have honour and dignity, they do not object to the questions asked*" (WO95/4280, Apdx-36). While it was stated that the privates were

open to cooperation, it was determined that "*their capacity to fabricate information is inexhaustible, despite the fact that they have very little knowledge*" about Christian soldiers (WO95/4276, 2 August 1915).



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**INFORMATION ON VILLAGES, ROADS, AND WATER
IN THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA.**

**Villages only inhabited by Greeks in Peninsula, and
probably now partly uninhabited.**

ON GULF OF SAROS:

YENI KEUI. Visible from the sea.

SHEITAN KEUI. Not visible from the sea. All inhabitants
are Greeks. 1 hour's distance on foot
from coast.

BERGAZ. ditto. ditto. ditto.

TAIFUR KEUI. ditto. ditto. ditto.

IN INTERIOR:

KIITHIA. Absolutely evacuated and occupied by troops.

MAIDOS. Probably taken over by Turks.

The other villages are all Turkish and very fanatical.

YENI KEUI.-

The inhabitants of YENI KEUI are distinguishable by a
white handkerchief tied right round their heads and tied
under their chins. Some of the villagers of YENI KEUI
and of BULAIR and SHEITAN KEUI are fishermen but it is not
known whether their boats still exist or not. During the
Balkan War their boats were pulled up on shore.



The first page of the intelligence report "Information on Villages, Roads and Water in the Gallipoli Peninsula"

In intelligence reports, contradictory statements about food, ammunition, equipment, training, officer-men relations, morale and determination to fight stand out, based on the different experiences of each captured Turkish soldier. While some prisoners complained of hunger, the majority state that there is no problem in terms of food. At this point, it should be noted that the claim that the Turkish army fought hungry in Gallipoli, which is still frequently discussed, does not reflect the truth. Looking at the prisoners' statements, it is clearly seen that this claim is not true. When we look at the parts of the intelligence reports on prisoners and deserters, one of the most striking factors is the high number of deserters. Significant among these deserters is the statement given by an Arab-born lieutenant named Sharif el Faruki from the 34th Regiment of the 12th Division. After escaping to the British at Suvla, all Turkish troops in the Suvla region provided extremely detailed and useful information, including the names of Turkish commanders at the head of these units, their defensive positions, and even the artillery units and artillery positions. He gave the names of not only the troops in Gallipoli, but also 11 Turkish staff officers, who were on critical missions of the Turkish army. The most telling information in this Arab officer's statement is that he mentioned the existence of a secret Arab organisation (*Fetat al-Arab*) within the Turkish army. Lieutenant Faruki states that the aim of the organisation was to return to Damascus after escaping to the British and to start a revolution against the Turks there. He himself claimed that he was descended from the prophet and says that he wanted to go to Mecca (WO157/648, 21 August 1915).

As a result, when military intelligence bulletins are examined, it is seen that a substantial amount of intelligence information flow was provided to Hamilton's headquarters before the campaign started, and the intelligence flow continued at every stage after the landings were made. The intelligence centre of the British intelligence network did not focus on a single region, but information was provided from many places from Istanbul to Syria, and from Mesopotamia to various regions of Anatolia. In general, these intelligence reports vary according to who gave them, and although they contain some false information, a significant proportion provide extremely important and useful intelligence. In the years following the Great War, the British continued to gather more and more intelligence about the Turks and the Turkish army. Even from Ankara, the heart of the struggle, during the years of the National Struggle (1919-1922), they received consistent intelligence information through their spies.

All sources: The National Archives, Kew.

Armed Forces (General Administration): WO 95/4276, WO 95/4280, WO 95/4304, WO 157/647.

Intelligence Summaries: WO 157/648, WO 157/668, WO 301/499.

GALLIPOLI BATTLEFIELD TOUR 7-12 MAY, 2023

Following previous tours of Gallipoli, in conjunction with Battle Honours Ltd, we are pleased to be offering trips for members and friends to visit the Peninsula in the company of fellow enthusiasts and authorities. In 2023 will also revisit the island of Imbros.

During May we will run the 'Walking' and 'Hidden' tours concurrently. 'Walking Gallipoli' is designed for those who have never visited Gallipoli, while 'Hidden Gallipoli' is intended for those returning to Gallipoli and who would like to see more of this spectacular battlefield.

Both comprehensive battlefield tours will cover not only the main areas of the campaign, at a relaxed pace, but also some of the seldom-visited spots not offered on other tour itineraries. We believe these tours are second to none, and with all the advantages of like-minded individuals, this intimate group will discover trench remains, old mule tracks, dried up gullies and the quiet beaches of this beautiful peninsula.

Our tours are led by Gallipoli Association and Guild of Battlefield Guides members.

- 'Walking Gallipoli' tour: 7 - 12 May 2023
- 'Hidden Gallipoli' tour: 7 - 12 May 2023

Costs:

- £1,600 with flights (£50 discount for GA members)
- £1,400 non-flight option (£50 discount for GA members)
- Single supplement £130

The distances are not excessive, with our average day covering around 6 miles over undulating ground but at a pace to suit the needs of the group. If you have any concerns, please feel free to give us a call as the coach is never that far away. We will stay in a charming Çanakkale boutique hotel with well-equipped rooms: A/C, TV, en-suite bathrooms and bar facilities. Bed and breakfast basis, with packed or cafe lunches included. Evening meals are not included.

For the full itinerary please visit the Association's website.

See photographs of last year's 'Hidden Gallipoli' Tour on page 34.

‘Walking Gallipoli’ Tour

Helles – Starting at W Beach, Cape Helles. We visit the cemeteries of Lancashire Landing and V Beach. Crossing the fields around Hunter-Weston Hill we arrive at the magnificent Helles memorial to the missing. We then visit Sedd-el-Bahr where the substantial Turkish defences awaited the men assaulting from the famous *River Clyde*. In the afternoon we visit the isolated grave of Lt-Col Doughty-Wylie VC. We then walk ‘up the line’ along the weather-beaten Gully Ravine to Pink Farm, allowing us to visit spots that once housed over-burdened field ambulances and countless billets in the shelter of the ravine, alongside wells sunk by the engineers to quench the parched thirst of the troops.

Anzac – A boat trip around Anzac Cove is undertaken before we land and walk from the stunning Beach Cemetery to the high ground of Lone Pine. Here the AIF stormed ashore and scrambled past the ‘Sphinx’ to breach the Turkish lines. After an optional climb to Plugge’s Plateau, we ascend Bolton’s Ridge via Shell Green, where the briefest of cricket matches was played under fire, and end up at the Lone Pine Memorial with its breath-taking views over the Aegean. In the afternoon we cling to the cliffs above the beaches, and chart the front line held by Anzac troops. Intimate burial spots at 4th Battalion Parade Ground Cemetery and Johnston’s Jolly join preserved trenches and memorials named after courageous and colourful Australian characters. We finish at the tragic site of the attack by the Australian Light Horse on The Nek.

North Anzac - A beautiful walk in the remote area of north Anzac. Leaving Embarkation Pier Cemetery, we follow the path of Monash’s brigade through the notorious Taylor’s Gap and into the Agyhl Dere. From there we ascend onto Damakjelic Spur, passing Australia Valley, before ending the day studying the actions of Hill 60. In the afternoon we have a spectacular walk from the heights of Chunuk Bair to the beaches below. Focusing on Kiwi forces and New Army troops we follow their battle along the Rhododendron Ridge. This walk is on steep, mountainous terrain along a winding trail and is not for the faint-hearted but enormously rewarding. We end the day with an optional dip in the Aegean Sea so do not forget your trunks.

Suvla - Starting at Nibrunesi Point, we follow the initial landings of the New Army troops as they assaulted up Lala Baba and approached the Salt Lake and beyond. We then explore Scimitar Hill and Green Hill as we look at the last great attack of the Gallipoli Campaign. In the afternoon after a stop at Chocolate and Green Hills, we spend the afternoon looking at the ill-fated Suvla landings in August 1915. Our walk begins on the beach before passing Hill 10 and following in the footsteps of the 5th Norfolks to uncover the true story behind ‘The Vanished Battalion.’

'Hidden Gallipoli' Tour

W Beach to X Beach - Starting on Hunter-Weston Hill we will walk down to W' Beach and follow the coastline around Teke Burnu and up onto Hill 114. We then descend back onto Bakery Beach to discuss the actions of HMS *Implacable* before ending on X Beach; the landing site of the 2nd Royal Fusiliers on the opening day. In the afternoon we will walk Gully Ravine. Entering from the Turkish-held Krithia end of the ravine, we will chart its course passing the front lines of 28 June, via the Boomerang and Border Barricade, then through the support lines, before ending on Gully Beach to discuss the eventual evacuation from Helles in January 1916.

The Krithia sector - We begin our full day's study of the Krithia sector by following the Royal Naval Division sector between Skew Bridge and cemetery, rich in RND narrative accounts from Joe Murray to Douglas Jerrold. We visit Romanos Well and the site of the division's costly actions through May and June 1915, ending at Redoubt Cemetery, where a number of those who fell are buried. The afternoon sees us follow the 42nd (East Lancs) Division between the Vineyard and Gully Ravine. Equally rich in written accounts of their time on the Peninsula, anecdotes, and accounts from Arthur Behrend (*Make me a Soldier*) and Alec Riley's excellent *Gallipoli Diary* will be placed in context by visiting the ground before ending at Pink Farm Cemetery.

Suvla Bay and Anzac - This new walk will look at the ground between the Salt Lake line to The Cut, this ground being home for thousands of troops between August and December 1915. We visit an ancient Greek water supply, utilised by the men during the war, and we follow their old defensive line back to the 'B' and 'C' landing beaches, to Nibrunesi Point, where the first Kitchener volunteers of the 11th (Northern) Division landed on 6 August 1915. We then follow their assault up Lala Baba where the Salt Lake and Suvla plain come into sight before ending at the seldom-visited Lala Baba Cemetery, set in its isolated, tranquil grounds overlooking the island of Imbros. In the afternoon we start at Chunuk Bair and drop down to the Farm Cemetery to consider the August fighting for this vital high ground. We then cross the complex northern Anzac terrain, which was a hive of active patrolling and raiding in the final months of the campaign. We pass over Cheshire Ridge, around Bauchop's Hill, and through the Chailak Dere, ending the day at Embarkation Pier Cemetery.

The island of Imbros - seen from almost all parts of the Peninsula, Imbros, the largest Turkish island, guards the Gulf of Saros and was a vital forward operating base for the allied Mediterranean Expeditionary Force during the Gallipoli Campaign. Rich in history, it features prominently in mythology and antiquity through the Byzantine and Ottoman periods before Sir Ian Hamilton's force arrive here in the lead-up to the campaign. Taking the morning ferry we will visit the site of Hamilton's headquarters and the Royal Naval Air Service base, alongside the numerous training areas, supply bases, ports and medical facilities housed on the island in 1915. We then take the late afternoon ferry back to Gaba Tepe, arriving in Çanakkale early evening.

To enquire or to reserve a space, please email: tours@gallipoli-association.org

A TURKISH DESPATCH

The Dardanelles Bombardment

Amsterdam, Saturday.

According to a Constantinople telegram, the latest Turkish official communique on the. operations in the Dardanelles is as follows: — Yesterday evening, an enemy fleet, under a strong fire, attempted to land troops at some points on the coast near Seddul Bahr and Kum Kale, out of range of our artillery. At first we let the enemy proceed, but later replied to their fire.

Sixty enemy soldiers, who disembarked near Seddul Bahr, fled to their boats and retreated, leaving behind 20 dead and wounded. Four hundred enemy soldiers who came ashore near Kum Kale were driven away, losing some 80 dead and wounded.

We lost six men killed and 25 wounded in the two fights. After yesterdays failure, the enemy fleet divided into several parts, and bombarded the open and undefended ports of Dikili, Sarmsak, and Aivalik, on the Aegean Sea.

Two airmen who flew across the Gulf of Saros fell into the sea, and their aeroplanes disappeared in the water. In the other theatres of war there is nothing important to report. (*Belfast Newsletter* 8 March 1915 p5).

KILLED AT THE DARDANELLES

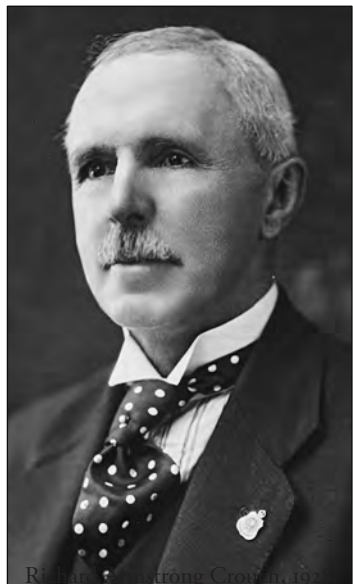
A Belfast Marine's Death.

The official list of casualties sustained in the operations on the Dardanelles on the 4th inst. contains the name of Private J. Scott, 16410, Plymouth Division; killed in action. Private Scott is probably the first Belfastman to lose his life in this part of the. conflict. He was a son of Mr. Wm. Scott, of 42, Cheviot Avenue, Strandtown, and was 19 years of age. Enlisting in the Royal Marines eighteen months ago, he was first sent abroad with the Naval Brigade which was landed at Ostend last year. He was subsequently moved to Antwerp, and saw a considerable amount of fighting in the defence of that city prior to its evacuation. He was one of a party of forty Marines told off to hold a barricade on a road near the city, and for 22 hours helped to defend the post with great bravery. At the end of that time only ten men of the forty were unwounded, Private Scott being one of the number. Scott was later on sent to the East, and was serving with the Royal Marine Brigade of the Royal Naval Division. It is presumed he lost his life with the landing party which was referred to in the despatch of 6th inst., as having taking share in the operations with the fleet. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have received official notification of their son's death, together with a notice from the First Lord of the Admiralty conveying the sympathy of their Majesties the King and Queen. The deceased was an apprentice joiner prior to enlisting, and his brother is a student at Cambridge University. (*Belfast Newsletter* 11 March 1915 p10)

GALLIPOLI REVISITED

Bernard de Broglio

Richard Armstrong Crouch (1868–1949) was an Australian politician and soldier from Victoria. Twenty years' pre-First World War service in the Australian militia saw him attain the rank of lieutenant colonel. In 1914, when the Australian Imperial



Richard Armstrong Crouch
National Library of Australia

Force was raised, Crouch might have commanded the 6th Infantry Battalion of the 2nd ('Victorian') Brigade, which landed at Anzac Cove on 25 April 1915, but he had history with the brigade's leader, James McCay, who chose the battalion's commanding officer. In the 1906 federal election, both men had stood for the seat of Corio. Crouch won the seat after a bitter campaign and ended McCay's political career.¹

Later, when the 2nd Australian Division was formed, Crouch was given command of the 22nd Battalion, landing at Anzac in September 1915. The battalion relieved exhausted troops of the 1st Division at Johnston's Jolly, a position it held until the evacuation. Crouch was transferred to command the Base Camp at Mudros in December 1915, but illness led to his return to Australia in March 1916.

In 1924, Crouch revisited Gallipoli, 'as anxious as a spiritualist medium to see what was on the other side.'

The account that follows is taken from his personal papers² but sections were also published in contemporary Australian newspapers.³

Crouch visited the peninsula as a guest of the Imperial War Graves Commission. He was accommodated at the IWGC camp at Kelia (Kilye in Turkish, also known as Kilia during the Gallipoli campaign) which is three kilometres north of Maidos (Eceabat) on the European shore of the Dardanelles.

Crouch's host was Colonel Cyril Emerson Hughes CBE (1889–1958), a civil engineer and surveyor from Tasmania. In 1915, Hughes had served at Gallipoli with the 1st Australian Light Horse. In December 1918, he returned to Gallipoli, this time at the head of the Australian section of the Graves Registration Unit. Hughes and his team were charged with finding, identifying, recording and temporarily protecting war graves and cemeteries, and interring unburied remains. When that assignment neared its completion, the IWGC offered Hughes control of the Commission's work in Gallipoli as Inspector of Works and Supervising Engineer.⁴ 'The Graves Commission,' wrote Charles Bean, 'had picked a forceful man [...] there was a singular absence of

hesitation or delay.³

Most of the work on the permanent cemeteries was complete when Crouch visited Gallipoli in late 1924. His narrative provides a useful picture of the peninsula at that time. I have transcribed and annotated the account; Bill Sellars has illustrated it.

GALLIPOLI REVISITED

Colonel the Hon. R A Crouch

At Constantinople, I met Colonel C.E. Hughes, the Australian representative of the Imperial War Graves Commission, and he asked me whether I would like to see Anzac again. I certainly would. I had previously interviewed those universal tourist providers, Thomas Cook & Son, as to such a visit, but their English party did not leave till a date 18 days later, when my program required that I should be in Damascus. So his invitation was particularly welcome.

I suppose that every man who has served at Gallipoli is as anxious as a spiritualist medium to see what was on the other side, and how the enemy's actual ground would show whether his opinion of the real Turkish formations and defences opposite him would tally with his daily inspection of opposing trenches and far artillery positions. I know that for about an hour a day at Anzac in 1915, my eye had been glued to the end of a telescope, so that the change of almost a blade of grass between ours and the Turkish trenches had seemed familiar to me. And here was a chance to test, nine years afterwards, my observation.

In Constantinople, I had the good luck to buy, for two pence, two of the propagandist pictures the Turks used during wartime. Very crude but very interesting. The triumph of the Osmanlis over the English and French navies in the Straits was illustrated by big fezzed gunners working a large gun with sinking ships in the distance, and mines blowing up sweepers and gunboats in miraculous numbers, all crowded into a small area to suit the artist's space. And the land fighting was equally vivid! Plenty of red paint to mark the bayonet wounds with which a small group of Turks was driving back the whole of an English army. The distinctive marks of the Turkish fez and the English Tommy's hats were not sufficient, so a Scotchman in kilts was introduced, and although no kilts were worn on the peninsula, the flying Scot was showing a lot of leg. These evidently heartened the Turks in their struggles, and celebrated the final evacuation, which their army regards as its greatest victory. No Australian hats were shown, so my susceptibilities were not offended. Nor were there captured Australian flags in their war museum, but, although colors are no longer carried at war, there were two Union Jacks prominently displayed, upon one of which was a regimental crest, hung too high for me to read it. Amongst the collection were also Servian, Bulgarian and Greek flags taken in war. But, in the arms stand were a large number of Australian rifles, bayonets and war material, which was a triumphant evidence to the Turkish museum visitors of their country's prowess.

I was lucky enough also to get a copy of the Turkish military staff's secret report on

the Gallipoli Campaign. To old Anzac men, this is interesting reading, and sets out many surprising facts and theories completely unknown to us.⁶

We left for Gallipoli by a Turkish steamer, the *New Sea*, from a Constantinople wharf one evening, after an examination of luggage, and of my new expensive passport, for which for the third time I had to get photos taken. Colonel Hughes' orderly, a Turk whom he had cured of lockjaw and ever grateful, always travels about with him, got my passport through in one day, a remarkable performance for Turkish officialdom. The Turks never permit anyone to leave a wharf or station, even to provinces in their own country, without a customs and passport examination; and after being interviewed for about an hour and finally identified by my photo, I got on board. It took us nearly a day to get there, the boat, a government one built in England in 1874, doing only seven miles an hour, and stopping at Gallipoli (a town of about 1,000 people much ruined through bombardments) about two hours. The three meals on board were awful. Everything sour and smelly, with some rancid radishes as an appetising dish in place of olives. There were three first class passengers, and our beds were clean and free from vermin. About 40 second class including several Turkish officers and soldiers, and about 60 third class, who fed themselves on strange fare, and slept on hard boards under the hatches.

At Chanak, the Commission's motor boat was waiting, manned by four Turks, and skippered by Mr Watson, a native of Kensington, Melbourne. By this we proceeded to Kelia Camp, the Headquarters of the Commission of the Dardanelles side, and calling at Maidos where we landed Hakki Bey, and his staff of five, who had been waiting at Chanak for a passage by the motor boat. Hakki Bey is an intelligent Turk who speaks English, and for the 4½ miles to Maidos, gave me his views on Turkish affairs and problems. He said he had been a naval officer during the War, was now the Turkish representative on the War Graves Commission (a position which by the way, is not conceded by them) and regularly visited all the villages on the peninsula to instruct and encourage the peasants in agriculture and production. He hoped very shortly to come to Australia to study cotton production and agricultural development. He is an enthusiastic supporter of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, and told me at last the Turkish people could govern their own land and make and interpret their own laws. This interpretation and the abolition of the capitulations⁷ he regarded as of first importance, not so much for foreign influence, as for the abolition of the Moslem religious courts, which used to interfere so often with the civil courts and set up an encroaching jurisdiction that a Turk never knew where he was, and so resorted to bribery in all courts. He said that until recently, the uneducated Moslem did not know his own law. Like England with the Bible before the Reformation, the Koran, correctly spelt Q'ran, was published in Arabic; and no Turkish translation was permitted. Now the Q'ran was published in Turkish and the people found that the position of women, as to females appearing in mosques, and as to the education of boys and girls, had been largely distorted by the Imams, or priestly class, in their own interests. That previously women could not visit the mosques as the Imams said Mahomet thought that women had no souls. He said further that the Greeks,

whose sufferings through their sudden deportation I had noticed in Constantinople, had to be removed with great loss to the commercial life of the community, because the Turks had determined to rule and keep their own land, whilst the Greeks had openly proclaimed themselves enemies and claimed their old Byzantium as their next conquest. He said very few Turks had more than one wife, that he himself was married once only, and he was glad that his wife and children should meet visitors and Europeans. He knew a good deal of English history, and frequently referred to it to illustrate his arguments. The motor trip was too short, and I was sorry he left at Maidos, where he lives in a modern Europeanised house, frequently visits the Australian camp, and dines as a guest.

Arrived at the Kelia Camp, the first thing one notices is a Union Jack and two Australian flags prominently displayed from flagpoles. There they have been flown daily for five years. At first, Colonel Hughes told me they were a source of irritation to the Turkish police, but he insisted, and being there, they stay there. The whole area around the Anzac, Suvla Bay and Helles battlefields has been granted in perpetuity by the Treaty of Lausanne to the English people, for occupation, and use, but not for territorial possession; and the whole Gallipoli peninsula is now demilitarized. The Anzac area comprises 1,100 acres.

The Camp [at Kelia] consists of a large mess house which accommodates most of the staff, two fine bungalows, and servants' cottages; a beautiful little group of buildings on a high rise about 200 yards from the jetty.



The IWGC camp at Kelia after the end of the occupation, as it would have been at the time of Crouch's visit. (Serpil and Bill Sellars collection)

The Camp has had many distinguished visitors, including myself, Prince George, Mr L. S. Amery, Mr Bruce, the Australian Prime Minister, Earl Beatty, Sir James

Allen, New Zealand High Commissioner, Admiral de Robeck, and numbers of generals and admirals who came to study the Straits question from an after-the-event standpoint. Here also Captain Bean gathered valuable local material for his Australian war history.

The staff consists mostly of old A.I.F. men – Captain Richard Vickery, formerly accountant at the London Bank at Ararat, Mr Jones, a West Australian, Mr Marr, a New Zealand architect, Mr Robert Kett, an expert Kew nurseryman, who has done wonderful work, Mr Watson of Melbourne, Mr Streeter, an English lad born in Constantinople who speaks ready Turkish, whilst the other Australian states have been from time to time represented.⁸ Colonel Hughes is a Tasmanian man from Deloraine, where he owns land, and served in Gallipoli and Palestine in the Light Horse. So that the camp is largely Australian in character. Its area of operation is the control and maintenance of war graves, from the Aegean islands on the coast of Greece, to Baku on the Caspian Sea, and includes the whole of Turkey and South Russia. A more enthusiastic, patriotic, hardworking body of men I never met, and it is some sacrifice to give up prospects in their home land, and to live amongst an alien and sometimes hostile population, to serve our country in keeping green the memories of the men who died for her.



IWGC staff and British occupation forces at the pier below Walker's Ridge where stone for many of the cemeteries was brought ashore. (Serpil and Bill Sellars collection)

Early the next morning, driven by an Albanian called Ramzi (they call him Ramsay, and say the Scotch get everywhere – anyway he speaks English quite as well as a Scotchman) and guided by Mr Marr, I was taken to Anzac, and when we got to the precipitous heights of Lone Pine, left the car. On Lone Pine there is erected a

memorial worthy of our dead. It is a great obelisk 45 feet high in local white stone and Italian marble on an enormous white platform, approached by noble steps. On one side is a cedar door which, when knocked, reverberates with echoes and cries, like the spirits of the dead. In the inner chamber, there is an eastern window looking towards the Dardanelles, under which are two marble steps, on which an altar can be erected; whilst on the front marble base a great Latin cross, 15 feet high, has been carved. Inside the stone fence are the graves with marble stones, slightly inclined like a church reader's desk, each bearing a small cross and the rank, name, and battalion of the man who sleeps below; whilst on most of the others a suitable motto or text has been placed. In line with the obelisk a row of cypresses has been planted, the side of the cemetery has growing pines; and rosemary, arbutus, tamarisks, and native oaks are growing around the walls. When these reach their prime, the resting place will be full of dignity and beauty. There are 33 cemeteries on the Peninsula, and a similar design and planting has been carried out in each case, whilst on all, the text from the Revelations selected by Rudyard Kipling – *Their name Liveth for Evermore* – has been prominently carved in marble on the front wall.

Then my interest centered in my own trenches. From the left of Lone Pine to Quinn's Post, passing over Wire Gully and Owen's Gully and Steele's Post. They appeared almost unknown to me, although I had spent here 103 days. True, I had now for the first time seen our lines from the top, then I walked them under the shelter of 14 feet trenches, and a twenty feet firing line parapet. But nine years of heavy rains, frost, and severe weather, had caused a transformation.

Our old earth dump, where Padres Bennett, Bladen and Godinach had held their church parades, was covered with beautiful arbutus with red berries like a yew. Fig trees grew where the cooks had had their fires. Small oaks and heather, weeds and thistles, covered the whole ground, whilst the tunnels had fallen in, and trenches once 20 feet high had sunk to a depth of two or three feet. The old regimental office, and signaling station, each side of my own dug-out, showed but little depression in a bare face of clay; whilst near the adjutant's dug-out, grew a splendid apricot tree. He was always fond of fruit! Of the old position, the only remaining distinctive feature was a sniping post, still protected by a large tree trunk, overlooking Wire Gully.

But the Turkish lines were the surprise. Where I had thought had existed, and my last Headquarters plans had shown me, three trenches, there were nine; and one old riddle was solved. We had in front of our lines a place called The Crater, and occasionally lights were reported as visible by night in it. So important was this, as it was about 30 yards from us, that one night an officer and two 22nd Battalion men went out over the parapet to it. They reported no opening at any place into it. Now there is visible a large tunnel from the Turkish lines, which evidently had been at the time of their visit sandbagged, and escaped their attention in the darkness, where the display of a torch would have meant enemy fire and immediate disaster. And another thing was surprising. My battalion had to defend the longest line in Gallipoli, because we had been furthest, 110 yards, from the enemy trenches, and

because any advance would have to be made as we thought up Wire and Owen's Gully on our flanks, covered by neighboring battalions. But what did I find? A broad trench twelve yards wide, leading from a great dip behind the plateau, to which many other trenches led, and which would have delivered its attack right against our centre. The actual position would have caused constant anxiety had it been known. Perhaps I am giving too much of my own lines, but I knew these well, and cannot speak of other parts, although I this time visited the whole Anzac position. A small cave which we always suspected by telescopic view to be the site of an unknown gun, and as to which I had frequent visits from Headquarters and artillery officers, proved to be quite innocuous. The Turkish trenches were much better preserved than ours, and in some of them there was evidence that they were not to be held, as they had barbed wire, and iron sharp-pointed stakes screwed in the bottom. But the tunnels were numerous and the communicating trenches curved and very wide. I visited Quinn's Post, the Chessboard, German Officer's Trench, but without previous local knowledge for comparison. The Olive Grove, so described in our maps, turned out to be of Bologna oaks, native to the district. The old sap by which thousands passed from Rest Gully to New Zealand Beach to bathe, has fallen; and its track, by cloudbursts, and severe rains, turned into a stony gully. The Sphinx still stands, but the clothing which fluttered during Anzac days, and was said to be the remains of a Turkish sniper, had disappeared. The very safe plateau of Divisional HQ in Rest Gully has been washed away. Shrapnel Gully with its weary climb and mule track is now a well-made motor road, and is the site of two beautiful cemeteries. Near these I gathered some autumn leaves to send to the friends of dear comrades who rest in its present peace. The old embarkation pier still stands, and the two stranded water tank boats have not yet rusted away. Walker's Ridge is serrated with large gullies. And over all, nature is restoring with a mantle of lovely shrubs the marks of the ravages of an immortal struggle.

I visited Gaba Tepe, the untaken Turkish fort. It seems harmless enough now, and by no means impregnable. It was a constant thorn in our sides when there. It will interest the Lone Pine defenders to know that when the Commission was digging for the site of the obelisk, they discovered a Roman camp, old Roman remains, and coins, and some old skeletons.⁹ I came across, in a Turkish trench, the bones of a man, but the Commission will only report it to the Turkish authorities, as it would cause offence to Moslems for a Christian to touch the remains.

Later I paid a visit to Helles, a place which I had not visited in the war, but whose guns I had frequently heard. The great area gained by the Allies surprised me, over four miles, which seemed enormous after our limited Anzac ground. It was all fairly flat country, honeycombed with trenches; and the village of Krithia [Alçıtepe] destroyed by bombardment, is still uninhabited, and looks like Pompeii, with its complete streets, walls of houses, and roofless dwellings. At Helles a great monument 100 feet high has been erected to the soldiers and sailors of England and Australia, and on its outer walls are places left to record the names of the dead whose bodies have not yet found a named grave. It stands there, visible to every

ship which passes to Constantinople and the Black Sea or on the Aegean side of the Dardanelles – a monument of bravery and sacrifice. From its base, one can see the great places of history. The plains of Troy, which the Germans are excavating, the place where Byron lived for nine years, the spot where Xerxes sat when his 3,000,000 Persians crossed the Dardanelles through Sestos, Boghali, Anafarta, and Suvla Bay and thence again to Greece. The whole place teems with history. Two hundred yards from the Commission's camp at Kelia is Leander's Tower, now used as a Turkish bakery, whilst Leander and Hero's course across the Hellespont is pointed out.¹⁰ Colonel Hughes found two ancient Greek sarcophagi, one at Suvla Bay, whilst the other is used as a horse trough.¹¹ The French at Helles dug up several beautiful statues and ancient inscriptions which are now in the Louvre.¹² Greek, Roman, Persian, Turk and now a country 8,000 miles away has set its mark and its monuments and its inscriptions, in a tongue comparatively modern, in this great historical highway. When one looks at the Straits and their central position and the importance of their command, one can readily accept Napoleon's words: 'the man who owns Constantinople can rule the world.'



Shrapnel Valley Cemetery under construction in April 1923, a year before Crouch visited.
(Serpil and Bill Sellars collection)

But there is another direction in which Australia will set its mark upon Gallipoli. Mr Robert Kett, the Kew expert, was able to receive from Melbourne and West Australia a large number of Australian seeds, as he thought Australian flora would be Anzac's most permanent decoration. He planted and successfully raised 75 varieties of eucalyptus, she-oaks, pepper trees, wattles and tea tree. Of the eucalyptus, three varieties only seemed to have a chance, and these were blue gum, red gum and lemon gum. These he planted out and his experience is very

interesting. He has only been here 19 months, and the most successful, the red gum, grew to a height of 14 feet in its first spring. Then night and day black frost of 21 degrees, and bitter winds came, the worst for 30 years. The gums and she-oaks died down completely, and he thought they were lost. But with the spring the blue gums and the she-oaks sprang up again, and have resumed their original height. He thinks if he has two moderate winters he can regard these plants as permanently acclimatized here. Of the pepper trees only ten percent survived, but he is still hopeful. The Kurrajong, the tea tree and the wattles failed completely, and their introduction to Anzac is abandoned. Mr Kett tried some cotton palms and about 50 percent of these survive. But he does not give up hope, and one of the most charming and unexpected surprises of my visit, was to come across in the gullies and in all the sheltered nooks in the Anzac area, little wire fenced enclosures in which eucalypts of three varieties were at present and, pending the winter, showing vigorous signs of life, and protected by poplars, tamarisk and native plants. Mr Kett is enthusiastic on this subject, and is anxious to have all along the Anzac area, groves of the tree which comes from the land which sent so many to its conquest. In his nursery he carries on a fine work, and to see our old Australian trees carefully tended and watered with every care which professional enthusiasm and devotion can give, made one feel for him a real liking. He has all the gentleness and modesty of a gardener, and has propagated from Lone Pine pines (Turkish 'Tac chum') 10,000 *Pinus maritime*, a number of the seeds of which he gave me.¹³ So Gallipoli and Australia will exchange vegetation.



Lone Pine Cemetery in the 1930s, with not a gum tree in sight after Kett's efforts to establish Australian vegetation failed. (Serpil and Bill Sellars collection)

And he has done all this with no skilled assistance. After training 30 Greeks, the Turkish orders came for their deportation, but one, his foreman, did not get deported, as he was previously assassinated by a Russian. Then for ten weeks he had no assistance. Now he has 30 laborers and 18 casuals, nearly all Russians. Of his

three foremen, one is a Russian prince (a pukka prince I was assured) another a Russian general who once held high position in the Russian army, and who talked to me in fair English. They all get three shillings and sixpence a day, and are divided amongst three stations, Kelia, Anzac and Helles.

And so back to Constantinople by an equally slow government Turkish boat, with better food, with a German who mines copper on an island (Pargos) one mile long near Smyrna; leaving on the Peninsula, with grateful farewells for many kindnesses, Australian men who were there doing great work in comforting our people by their loving and lasting care for our Australian dead.

In conclusion I would like to repeat some lines I wrote last year –

They came, they fought, they died
And though with task undone,
And victory still unwon,
They left the bloody shore;
Yet what could man do more?
Their glory is – they tried.

Acknowledgement

Reprinted with the kind permission of the Royal Historical Society of Victoria.

Endnotes

- 1 Westerman, W. 'Soldiers and Gentlemen: Australian Battalion Commanders in the Great War 1914–1918' (Thesis, The University of New South Wales, 2014), p54.
- 2 Crouch, R A. 'Gallipoli Revisited' (unpublished, 1924), Manuscripts Library MS 000123 Box 47/6, Royal Historical Society of Victoria.
- 3 *The Daily Telegraph* (Sydney, NSW) published the account in two parts, on 26 and 27 May 1925, and it was reprinted by many regional newspapers, like *The Kyogle Examiner* of 13 June 1925. The sections concerning the war museum in Istanbul and the 'secret Turkish report' were not printed. Crouch's poem, that concludes the account, had already appeared in Australian newspapers. For example, *The Herald* (Melbourne, Victoria) printed the poem on the eve of Anzac Day, 1923.
- 4 *Hughes, Cyril Emerson*, B2455 (Service Dossier), ID 7031036, National Archives of Australia.
- 5 Bean, C E W. *Gallipoli Mission* (Crows Nest, NSW: ABC Enterprises, 1990), p330.
- 6 A number of reports were written by Turkish officers during and immediately after the war. Accounts of Ariburnu by Lt-Col Burhanettin Denker, staff officer in Northern Group HQ, and Lt-Col Izzettin, Chief of Staff to M Kemal, were published as Harb-i Umûmide Çanakale Muharebât-ı Berriyesi: Ariburnu Şimâl Grubu Muharebâtı in 1920, but it is not known if this was translated into English. It also had a very restricted printing. The Turkish General Staff published a couple of proto-official histories between 1916 and 1924. Crouch probably got his hands on a book called Cihan Harbinde Osmanlı hareketinin tarihçesi; Çanakale muharebatı – Erkan-ı Harbiye-yi Umumiye Tarihi Harb Kulliyatı - Matbaa-i Askeriye, 1338 [History of the Ottoman Military Operations in the World War: Gallipoli – General Staff Military History Collection (General Staff Military Press), 1922] which was the most up to date account available at that time. (Email to the author from Emre Özmen.)

7 Capitulations were contracts between the Ottoman Empire and European powers. Certain rights and privileges were conferred on European subjects who resided or traded in Ottoman lands. The capitulations were abolished by the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923.

8 Pemberton, T J. author of *Gallipoli To-day* (1926) wrote: 'They looked upon their work as a sacred duty, and their names should be recorded.' He names 28 people (17 Australian or New Zealander), but not Streeter. Pemberton recorded that Vickery was secretary and accountant; Jones may be J W Rule Jones, officer in charge of transport, or F Bennett Jones, clerk; Lt E T Marr (New Zealand) was architect and draftsman; A P Watson (Victoria) was chief clerk 'in later years.'

9 Crouch appears to be the only source for the IWGC making Roman finds at Lone Pine. No mention was found in the CWGC digital archive. During the campaign, Australian sapper Sergeant Cyril Lawrence described tunneling through 'great deposits of pottery' near Lone Pine, while Charles Bean found 'an ancient Greek silver coin' nearby in 1919 (unfortunately lost on the way home). The literary record was confirmed in 2012 when the Joint Historical and Archaeological Survey (JHAS) team, comprising Australian and Turkish archaeologists and historians, made surface finds of late Hellenistic and Roman pottery sherds outside the cemetery's southwest walls. A keen eye will spot sherds still. The heights of Lone Pine once hosted a Roman camp, fort or watching-post. See Sagona et al., *Anzac Battlefield: A Gallipoli Landscape of War and Memory* (Port Melbourne, Victoria: Cambridge University Press, 2016) pp 32–33.

10 In Greek myth, Leander was a young man from Abydos who swam each night across the Hellespont (Dardanelles) to his lover Hero, a priestess of Aphrodite. Hero's tower was in Sestos, about 6 kms (4 miles) north of Kilye. Crouch is probably referring to the ruins of a tower, possibly Byzantine, which was part of a fort or city wall at the southern end of Kilye Bay. It is near the sunken crane.

11 Modern visitors to Suvla will be familiar with the stone sarcophagus, used as a watering trough, beside the well on the track to Lala Baba. A marble slab from another sarcophagus was unearthed near a well at the foot of Lala Baba on the edge of the Salt Lake in 1915. It has since been removed or hidden. Both were well known to British soldiers in 1915. Despite them coming in for 'a good deal of daily shelling,' an RAMC captain, George Augustus Auden (father of the poet W H Auden), made copies of the inscriptions. According to C A Hutton, who published the inscriptions for the British School at Athens, they date from the Roman period about the end of the first century AD. The marble slab names two cities: Alopekonnesos, a city previously known only from ancient texts, now placed on the promontory known as Nibrunesi Point (Küçük Kemikli Burnu); and Koila (or Coela), a port on the eastern coast of the Thracian Chersonese, between Sestos and Maidos – in fact, none other than Kilye, home to the IWGC camp. C A Hutton, 'Two Sepulchral Inscriptions from Suvla Bay', *The Annual of the British School at Athens* 21 (November 1916), pp 166–168.

12 In 1915, French soldiers at Helles struck ancient remains when digging a communication trench on the plateau of Eski Hissarlik, above Morto Bay and S Beach. A formal archaeological dig was undertaken on the battlefield 'for the good name of French science.' For six months to December 1915, the necropolis of Elaeus was excavated, uncovering a wealth of artifacts dating from the eighth century BC to the Roman era, and positively identifying the location of this ancient city at the tip of the peninsula. The French continued excavations for several years after the war (1920–23).

13 In 1926, the Prahran branch of the Returned Soldiers' League was selling saplings, 6 inches tall, from seeds collected by Crouch at Lone Pine. 'GALLIPOLI MEMORIES', *The Canberra Times*, 2 December 1926.



Jüttner, Franz, 1865-1926; Fußball an den Dardanellen (Football at the Dardanelles)

Cartoon of a football match between Turkish and British soldiers at Gallipoli.

(Though not stated, the goalkeeper losing teeth could be a representation of General Hamilton).

Werckmeister's art publishing house, Berlin 1916. Note Arab and English text.

Österreichische Nationalbibliothek: <http://data.onb.ac.at/rec/baa14296093>

War Diaries and Intelligence
collected in F. S. Regs. Part II.
at respectively. Title pages
manuscript.

WAR DIARY
or
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.

Army Form C. 2118.

29th Divⁿ

36

(Brass heading not required.)

Hour	Statement of prisoner (cont ^d)	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
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11 There are many Mountain guns at SARI TEPE and big guns behind the hill. The ammunition is covered over with grass to hide it from

Observation -

Trenches Prisoner was digging.

SEA

SARI TEPE
Nailah
Hut 102
11/4 8 in guns
Rifles
11/4 4 in
Machine guns

1000 metres

Guns covered with grass to conceal from above.

full of gun horses
soldiers & ammunition
could be enfiladed with
great effect from the sea.

KRITHIA

12 Prisoner landed at MARDOS, at the new landing - the old having been burnt. He reports that the good landing owing to in the open, but since then the landing on the right, under the hill, is the Ammunition Depot, covered with grass.

Bulletin
11/11/15
App 37

Sketch showing the locations of some Turkish artillery positions behind Krithia, according to information received from a Turkish prisoner. See pages 4-13.



Bennett, T P. Photo: 'Troops moving through trench at Gallipoli' (appears to be Courtney's Post, Anzac). Glass lantern slide, hand coloured; 8.5 x 8.5 cm: State Library of Victoria H83.103/261.



'Turks bombarded trenches with high explosive & blew some sand-bags down, also Sgt.Mjr. & Capt B. out of their graves.' (Diary, Tpr Joseph Law, Auckland Mounted Rifles, 23 June 1915).



Charles Hobson Whidborne was on leave from Lloyds Bank to travel around the world and to visit his brothers in Buenos Aires. He left England 3rd Feb. 1914 - visited Morocco - Algeria - Ceylon - India - China - Japan. Was in Sydney on outbreak of war and joined the AIF as a private.



Memorial Plaque, PLY/4690, Colour Sergeant, (RMR/A/880). Plymouth Battalion, Royal Naval Division, Royal Marine Light Infantry. See pages 46 – 50.



'Hidden Gallipoli' Tour 2022. Trenches in Kum Kale cemetery. Photo courtesy Tom Iredale. See pages 14–16.



'Hidden Gallipoli' Tour 2022. Artillery guarding the entrance to the Dardanelles.
Photos this page care of Tom Iredale. See pages 14–16.



'Hidden Gallipoli' Tour 12 May 2022: the Newfoundland Regiment Memorial.
This is a new addition to the Gallipoli landscape in the form of a splendid statue of a caribou.



The mouth of the Dardanelles from Asia to Gallipoli/Europe; 2½ miles or just over 4 kms.
Photograph by Bernard de Broglie. See pages 51–56.



Dr. Norbert Schwake and Michael D Robson at Schierholz's grave.
Photograph By Stuart Hadaway. See pages 51 – 56.

Helles Memorial V Beach and cemetery Ruins of Seddülbahir Fort Seddülbahir village



Shoreline at Kum Kale. The view into the British and French positions at Cape Helles.

Kum Kale provided a direct line of fire into 'V' Beach.

Photograph by Michael D. Robson. See pages 51–56.

GEN. BIRDWOOD'S TRIBUTE TO CEYLON CORPS

Served as Personal Escort

The following letter has been received by Sir John Anderson, Governor of Ceylon, (who belongs to Aberdeen), from General Birdwood regarding the Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps Contingent:— 1st Anzac Corps, France. June 18, 1916.

Dear Sir John Anderson,—

As you are perhaps aware, the Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps been with me while I have been in command of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps for the last 18 months and now that, I am sorry to say, it is disappearing, I feel I should like to send you a line regarding it.

They started with me at a strength, if I remember right, of about 250, under Major Hall Brown, in Egypt in December, 1914. I understand it was originally intended that they should have gone to England, but instead of that they were stopped in Egypt, and formed part of my army corps. Many of the members were anxious to see early service in France, and as a number of them were recommended for commissions, it was decided that commissions should be given to those who had been recommended.



Caption: 'Ceylon Officers'

Photo album of 10/663 Lieutenant Bruce Haultain Morison, Wellington Battalion NZEF.
National Army Museum of New Zealand 1992.756

We began by granting commissions to a batch of about 60, several of whom were appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, and were mostly sent out at once to India for attachment to Indian regiments, and I hear that practically all of these have done excellent work. Major Hall Brown was transferred to the Shropshire Light Infantry.

Personal Escort

After this batch of sixty were commissioned further men were granted commissions in turn, leaving a small force of sixty-four under Lieut. Benzie, who came with me to the Gallipoli Peninsula, and who served there throughout as my personal escort. While there they lost seven men killed and twelve wounded, while of those who have been commissioned, I have heard of four being killed and two wounded, and I fear there probably have been more casualties than these.

Before we left Egypt, I am sorry to say, an excellent officer, Captain Galbraith, whom I had appointed to my staff, was killed in a motor accident. The granting of commissions and casualties have gradually reduced the number to twelve men only now, and these twelve are about to proceed to an Officers' School of Instruction with a view to being granted commissions in the British Service, while Captain Benzie is being transferred in his present rank to the Scottish Rifles. This to my great regret means the disappearance of your small corps from my command. I wish to express my gratitude to you for the men who came to us from Ceylon.

Being such a small body, it has never been possible to call upon them to undertake any separate military operations, but they have proved themselves a really useful body of men, actuated by a fine soldierly spirit, and have been marked by their extreme willingness to do anything which they have been called on to perform. I think I am right in saying that not a single case of misbehaviour of any sort has come under my notice, and this alone speaks for itself of the good spirit and discipline of the Corps.

In saying good-bye, I told the last detachment how very sorry I was to be losing their services, for which I have been so grateful, and I sincerely hope that good luck and good fortune may attend them throughout the war.

— Yours sincerely, W. R. Birdwood.

Aberdeen Journal 26 Aug 1916 p6.



JOURNEY OF A GALLIPOLI VETERAN'S WAR MEDALS

The Return of Asia Minor's Hellenic Anzac Private Peter Rados' Medals to Australia

Jim Claven

This year marks the centenary of Asia Minor catastrophe that erupted across the region following the Greco-Turkish War. This article recounts the story of Hellenic Anzac Peter Rados – who hailed from Asia Minor and who was killed at Gallipoli – and whose lost war medals have been found and returned to Australia from where he had departed on his fateful journey to the war.

Peter Rados – The Sydney Anzac from Asia Minor

The Australian archives reveal that Peter Rados was 23 years old when he presented at Sydney's Randwick recruitment centre to enlist in the Australian Imperial Force in August 1914 a few weeks after the outbreak of the war. Peter was of average height for the time – standing 5 feet 6 inches tall – of dark complexion, listing his religion as 'Greek' and his birthplace as Athens. A cook by profession, Peter had arrived in Perth, Western Australia, in 1910. After working in various restaurants as a waiter, after 12 months he had moved to Sydney and was working again as a waiter at Sydney's Greek community social club – the Panellinion Club – in Park Street. The proprietor of the club – Gerasimos 'Jack' Zervos from Cephalonia – wrote in support of Peter's naturalisation as a pre-requisite for his enlistment. In doing so, Jack confirmed Peter's Athenian birth and that he had known him in Greece.

Despite this documentation, Peter had not been born in Athens nor was his father resident at Arcades Street as he had asserted to the army. Post-war correspondence from his brother Nick reveals that Peter was in fact born in Artaky (modern day Erdek) on the southern shores of the Bosphorus, a part of a nation with which Australia was now at war. As his brother wrote after the war, Peter had hidden the fact of his Ottoman origins and nationality so as "not [to] interfere with his enlisting" in the AIF. Supported by Jack Zervos's statement and police having confirmed his 'good character,' Peter's naturalisation was duly approved in September 1914.

The sources also reveal that at some stage the young Peter left Artaky and made his way to Greece. In doing so, he experienced his first taste of military service. His enlistment papers cite his previous 8 months volunteer service with the Greek Army during the 'Balkan War.' It is possible that Peter had met Jack Zervos in Greece



Artist Olive Pink's portrait of Peter Rados, painted in Sydney.¹

around this time, Jack having left Greece for Australia in 1902.

When Peter enlisted in August 1914 he did so on the same day as two other Hellenic residents of the club – 24-year-old carpenter Jack Mark from Cephalonia (whose mother's name was Drakopoulos) and 26-year-old cook George Cretan from Chania, Crete. Both had previous Greek military service, and had arrived in Australia in 1912.

It should be noted that the Australian recruitment and naturalisation documentation for these young men also reflects the racism of the day. Indigenous Australians were not entitled to enlist in the Australian forces in the First World War, although a significant number did so. Both Peter and George's documents include police statements that they were "not a coloured man," no doubt a reference to both applicants being recorded as of "dark complexion." Jack Mark apparently required no such declaration no doubt due to his complexion being recorded as "fair."

To War and Death at Gallipoli

Following his naturalisation, Peter's enlistment into the AIF was confirmed. He was allocated to the 3rd Battalion – as were his fellow Panellinion Club associates Jack Mark and George Cretan – now all privates. After completing their initial military training, Peter and the 3rd Battalion made their way to Fort Macquarie in October 1914 to board a troopship named after the great Greek playwright *Euripides*, the ship that would take him overseas to war.

I wonder what this Hellene from Asia Minor was thinking as he sailed across the Aegean to Lemnos, in waters not unfamiliar to him. Did he mention this fact to his fellow diggers, telling stories of the life of the Greeks of Asia Minor? We'll never know. But we do know that he arrived at Lemnos on 8th April. We know from his battalion's war diary that Peter continued his military training at Lemnos, landing on the shores of Mudros Bay on a number of occasions. Was Peter one of the hundreds of soldiers from the battalion who were given leave to have their clothes washed at Mudros town?

The battalion sailed from Lemnos to take part in the landings at Anzac on 25 April. They were part of some 12,000 Australian soldiers who landed that morning. Nearly 5,000 would be killed, wounded or missing. Peter, along with Jack and George, survived the Landing.

In days following the Landing, there is a tantalising reference to Peter in the battalion history written by Eric Wren. Published in 1935, it refers to Peter Rados as, "a Greek with the battalion, who had lived in Constantinople for some years." He is recorded as having spoken to an Ottoman soldier who had been unfortunately fatally wounded while apparently seeking to surrender as he entered the battalion trench line on 1-2 May. Peter's conversation with him revealed that he had attempted surrender due to the 'very severe' treatment of ordinary Ottoman soldiers at the hands of German non-commissioned officers. This small reference reveals that Peter's Asia Minor background was an important asset to the Allies as well as a hint at his having spent time in the capital of the Ottoman Empire before the war.

Peter himself would be killed soon after. On 19 May he is recorded as having been killed in action, the battalion war diary detailing the Ottoman attack on their positions in the early hours of that morning. Nearly 100 of the Battalion were killed or wounded. 23-year old Peter was one of those killed.

He was buried the same day in Shrapnel Gully, the service conducted by the 1st Brigade's Chaplain William McKenzie, from Bendigo. He now lies near Anzac Cove where he came ashore, in Ari Burnu Cemetery along with another 150 of his comrades. A few years ago I visited Peter's grave.

Peter Rados' War Medals Return to Australia

Following his death the Australian authorities endeavoured to follow Peter's instructions. A package containing his personal effects – 'a disc and cards' – was returned from the Athens address he had given for his next of kin with the notation 'unclaimed'; another message returned marked 'not known'. By mid-1916, the authorities had decided to forward these effects, in accordance with Peter's will, to Jack Zervos.

The Rados story then moves to Atlantic City in the United States. It was from here in 1919 that Peter's brother Nick began to communicate with the Australian authorities to determine the fate of his brother. In these letters Nick confirmed that Peter was not only from Artaky but that his parents had sought advice in late 1916 as to Peter's whereabouts from the US Consul in Smyrna, where they were then living. Nick wrote that around 1917 both parents had died 'through the hardships of the war.' He also informed the Australian authorities in 1919 that Peter had four young sisters – Mareka aged 15, Antho aged 13, Smaro aged 11 and Georgia aged 10 – who were living in Artaky under the guardianship of one Strato Langina. While the town was then under Allied occupation, Nick appealed to the Australian authorities to show 'charity' to Peter's young sisters as their circumstances were 'very poor' due to the war.



Peter Rados' 1914-15 Star,
courtesy David Helfgott

While the Australian authorities passed on this request to Jack Zervos as the sole beneficiary of Peter's will, the files contain no response to this appeal. Given the subsequent history of the region, it is no doubt that these poor young girls would have been uprooted – and most probably killed – in the Asia Minor catastrophe.

Yet Nick's persistence resulted in the survival to this day of a key legacy of Peter's service. Having proven his bona-fides as next of kin, Nick was sent Peter's Australian service medals and other commemorative artifacts. These were his three service medals – the 1914-15 Star, the British War Medal and the Victory Medal – the Memorial Plaque (known popularly as the 'Dead Man's Penny') and the *Where the Australians Rest* memorial booklet prepared by Charles Bean.

Last year I was contacted by David Helfgott, a retired pharmacist, amateur military historian and researcher living in Sydney, who was interested in the Peter Rados story. He had been able to locate Peter's service medals in the United States, and had soon after purchased them. They have now returned to Australia.

The return of Peter's medals to Australia – and to Sydney where he resided and worked prior to his enlistment – is a significant development in the commemoration of Peter Rados' Anzac story. As far as we know he left no writings, nor have his personal effects been located. But along with Olive Pink's evocative portrait, painted during his time in Sydney, these medals are important physical reminders of both his life and his service, providing a tangible connection to this important part of the Hellenic link to Anzac.

Honouring Asia Minor Anzac Peter Rados

It is poignant that during the centenary of the Asia Minor catastrophe the medals of this Hellenic son of Asia Minor should return to Australia. Not only was he an Asia Minor volunteer in the Greek Army during the Balkan wars but his family in Asia Minor were devastated by the tragic experience of war and the subsequent catastrophe visited on the region's Hellenic population.

Peter's family story is a direct Australian connection to Anzac, the Balkan wars and the Asia Minor catastrophe. His life and service should be recognised in this year's Asia Minor catastrophe centenary commemorative services. I am sure that many will join me in warmly welcoming David Helfgott's action in securing Peter's war medals and bringing them home to Australia.

This article draws on archival information regarding Peter Rados (as well as the other Australian soldiers mentioned) held in the National Archives of Australia and the Australian War Memorial, along with the unit war diary of Peter's battalion also held in the Australian War Memorial, Eric Wren's 3rd Battalion history (thanks to Bryn Dolan) and the author's own field research.

Jim Claven is a trained historian, freelance writer and published author. He has been researching the Hellenic link to Australia's Anzac tradition for over ten years, conducting field research in Greece and at Gallipoli. He is the author of *Lemnos & Gallipoli Revealed: A Pictorial History of the Anzacs in the Aegean 1915-16*, a contributor to *Mates & Allies* published by the Australian Embassy in Greece in commemoration of the 80th anniversary of the Greek campaign and author of the forthcoming *Grecian Adventure – Greece 1941 – Anzac Trail Stories and Photographs*. He acknowledges the assistance of Paul Sougleris and the work of the Kythera-family-net website in researching this article. He can be contacted at jimclaven@yahoo.com.au

Endnotes

1. "A Greek who enlisted and was killed on Gallipoli" [Peter Rados], life drawing done at the Julian Ashton School in Sydney by Olive Muriel Pink, c.1913. University of Tasmania Library, Special and Rare Collections, P6/24. Drawing and photograph by the University of Tasmania and Gillian Ward. Reproduced with permission.



Gravestone of Private Peter Rados, Ari Burnu Cemetery. Photo Jim Claven 2015.

SAPPER REYNOLDS' LAST LETTER

HMS Elizabeth

"Dear Dad and Mother, —

"Just a hurried line to let you know where I am. We are on the flagship. There are 34 of us attached to the 8th Battalion as a demolition party. I will be on the first boat to go ashore. Quite an honour. You will know by the time this letter reaches you whether I've been unlucky or not. Of course, we know we will not all come back, but what of that? We are soldiers, and British, and quite prepared to take our chance ..."

Sapper Frederick Austin Reynolds is the son of Mr. Arthur Philip Reynolds and Mrs. Reynolds, of 'Greyfells,' Queenscliff, our esteemed residents, and Manly should be proud to think that one of our own town boys, a member of the Seagull Club, should have done an act worthy of the greatest honour, and I am sure all will be ready to congratulate his parents while sympathising in their sorrow. (*Scrutineer and Berrima District Press* (NSW) 21 July 1915 p2).

Awarded Corps Complimentary (Australian Military Orders 570, 1915). Special Mention, Divisional Orders.

Mentioned in Despatches, Commonwealth of Australia Gazette 28 October 1915 p2736.

The citation for his MID states:

Three times he went to the assistance of men who were in difficulty or wounded when getting out of the boats on 25th April. Sapper Reynolds was killed in assisting the third man ashore. (Reported by O.C. 1st Field Company)

Sapper Reynolds is considered one of the first fatal casualties at Anzac, and it has been claimed that it is his body in the photo of the beach during the landing of part of the 4th Battalion (<https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/C1000756>).

A TURKISH TRUCE (?)

Major Hugh McKinley Whittall DSO RND
(Association Member No. 240)

(Extract of a letter written on the 23rd June 1915)

Dear ...

I was down on the beach the other day and met Aubrey Herbert and in fact brought him up to this camp. You must have heard of him as he was at the Embassy at Constantinople and has always been a great backer of the Turks. He says that it is all wrong that we are fighting the Turks. He is a regular 'Deli Fishenk*', was wounded at Mons, captured by the Germans and left in a hut between the German and French lines and then recaptured by the French. Is now an interpreter here.

A man was going over to Mitylene t'other day and he told me there were some Whittalls there so I gave him my card to help him get some rose jam for me (which he did) and I got a card from Fred Whittall.

A day or two back the Colonel told me I was wanted by the Chief of Staff: I duly reported. He told me some Turks had been seen waving a white flag on our right and would I go up to the trenches and see what they wanted. I

was to report to Brigade H. Q. I got a guide and moved at once, i.e. at about 11 am and after some twenty minutes walking reached the H.Q. where I reported to the Brigadier. He explained me all details and it was agreed that by means of a megaphone I could try and find out what these Turks wanted and warned me laughingly not to put my head out above the trench (quite unnecessary I can assure you!) Gave me a note to OC Battalion and an orderly to take me up the communication trenches. We walked up the bed of a stream, banked up on either side to stop stray bullets and after a few minutes got into the CT known as Regent Street. Once in this I felt as safe as possibly could be, much safer than in our open camp down below. The maze of trenches is marvellous, all named after streets. They are two feet broad and



Hugh McKinley Whittall : www.wikitree.com



Aubrey Herbert : www.ladycarnarvon.com

five feet deep. The further up one goes the more the maze, simplified by notice boards so that even a stranger can get along. I reported to the OC Battalion and got another orderly, who took me to the firing line. I there reported to a Lieutenant-Commander, who said he knew nothing about this white flag affair. He passed the 'word' for the men to keep a lookout; I should like to describe the fire trench, but must not do so. The men had been up here some time and looked pretty fagged. There is very little room to sleep in.

Well, I had hardly been there for half an hour when Captain Deedes from GHQ arrived and as there was nothing doing we retired to the officers' dug-out. After waiting for two hours Deedes left but I had to remain. From what I had heard and from what the officers up there told me there is absolutely no doubt that the Turks are fighting straight and clean.

After lunch a French officer came along and we asked him about this white flag business. He said yes but as they thought it was a ruse they had fired on it.

It was decided that the Turks might try again later in the evening so I remained and spent the night in Commander Campbell's office. He is the man who was with Scott's expedition to the South Pole.

I was up at 5 next morning and all I had for breakfast was a cup of cocoa and it was not till after lunch that I received orders to return back here. From up there I got a fine view of the point down here, of the sea and the islands. So much for my adventures!

Everybody is still very optimistic but I do not share in this optimism.

* Literally translated = 'Mad Cartridge' or 'Madcap'

(This article originally appeared in *The Gallipolian* No 18, Autumn 1975).

Hugh McKinley Whittall, Gallipoli Association member 240, was born in 1896 in Constantinople. He was educated at Rugby school, in Warwickshire, where the family lived during the Great War. After the war the family returned to Constantinople where Hugh worked in his father's company, J W Whittall & Co Ltd. In 1926 he married Mercy Lawson. In WWII Hugh was in Intelligence in Greece and Syria and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order. He died in Istanbul in 1976.

ROYAL MARINES: LANDINGS OF 4 MARCH 1915

Extract from Gaskell, A. (Surgeon Rear Admiral), *History of the Medical Unit of the Royal Naval Division from its inception to the Evacuation of Gallipoli, c.1916*

Medical Report of Landings at Seddel Bahr and Kum Kale of the Royal Marine Special Service Force from HMT *Braemar Castle*, March 4, 1915.

To: ADMS RN Division

HMT *Royal George*,

HMT *Franconia*

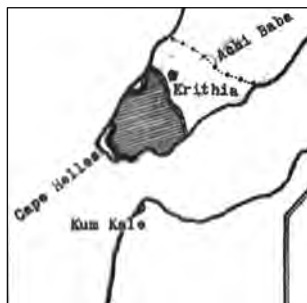
March 16, 1915

Submitted: —

I was informed by Brigadier General Trotman, R.M.L.I., that on March 4 two detachments of one company each, would be landed at Seddel Bahr and Kum Kale. The Plymouth Battalion on Board H.M.T. *Braemar Castle* would supply the two companies. The object was to cover demolition parties from H.M. ships and the distance to be covered from either landing place would not exceed two miles.

The following were the medical arrangements

Each company to bring stretcher-bearers consisting of four regimental stretcher-bearers with two stretchers. The regimental bearers to land without rifles or ammunition and wear Red Cross brassards. Surgeon Mellor to land at Kum Kale, with instructions to act as Regimental Surgeon to No. 3 Company. Surgeon Calthrop with one N.C.O. and sixteen men with six stretchers had instructions to establish a dressing station near the landing place at Kum Kale and act as a bearer subdivision between Surgeon Mellor and the company aid post, and the dressing station near landing place. Surgeon Knowles to land at Seddel Bahr and act as Regimental Surgeon to No. 4 Company, and myself with one N.C.O. and sixteen men with six stretchers to form a dressing place and work as a bearer subdivision between Surgeon Knowles and his aid post and the dressing station.



Medical Stores. — Each medical officer to have his pocket case and hypodermic case, morphia tablets, morphia in bottles with rubber caps, and book of identification labels, and his haversack filled with first field dressings, wool, lint, gauze and roller bandages. Each stretcher-bearer to have half a dozen first field dressings, four roller bandages, wool, gauze and lint in his haversack. Each No. 4 of squad to carry two splints. Each No. 4 to have a packet of identification labels and pencil. One field service valise to accompany the bearer subdivision of each landing party.

Method of Landing. — Each company with medical unit were brought from *Braemar Castle* by destroyers to the entrance of the Dardanelles and then in H.M. ships' boats to the landing places at Seddel Bahr and Kum Kale. Each landing party were subjected to sniping and shell fire from the enemy on their way to the landing place.

I attach Surgeon Calthrop's account of landing at Kum Kale with southern party.

When the northern party with medical unit landed at Seddel Bahr, the advance party were immediately sniped at by the enemy and were unable to make any advance to the forts which were intended to be demolished.

Consequently as they did not proceed further than about 300 yards from the landing place, the regimental stretcher-bearers with Surgeon Knowles were not allowed to leave the landing place, and I established a dressing station there under cover, and when word was passed of casualties I sent a squad forward to bring back the killed and wounded to the dressing station.

The northern party had three killed and one wounded. The three killed had bullet wounds through the skull, the one wounded had flesh wounds through the left thigh, caused by a bullet which must have struck some hard object first, and then ricocheted and entered his thigh. Pieces of lead were taken out from the wounds which were superficial and he is now convalescent.

The northern party landed at 9 am. and retired at 4.30 p.m. in ships boats to destroyers which conveyed them to H.M. Transport *Braemar Castle*.

The boats when going back to the destroyers were fired at by the enemy but no further casualties occurred.

The bearer subdivision with the northern party, although it was their first experience of being under fire, behaved very well, and performed their duties efficiently.

Surgeon Calthrop reports the same to me of the bearer subdivision with the southern party. The southern party had seventeen killed and sixteen seriously wounded and one slightly wounded.

The sixteen seriously wounded were transferred to hospital ship *Soudan*.

The southern party having met with strong opposition by the enemy on landing, it was found inadvisable for the regimental stretcher-bearers to advance and form an aid post, consequently all wounded brought in were treated at a dressing station which was established at the landing place.

I have forwarded to you a casualty list of all killed and wounded, and a similar list has been sent to the Director General, Royal Navy.

Total Casualties

Killed	20
Seriously wounded	16
Slightly wounded	2

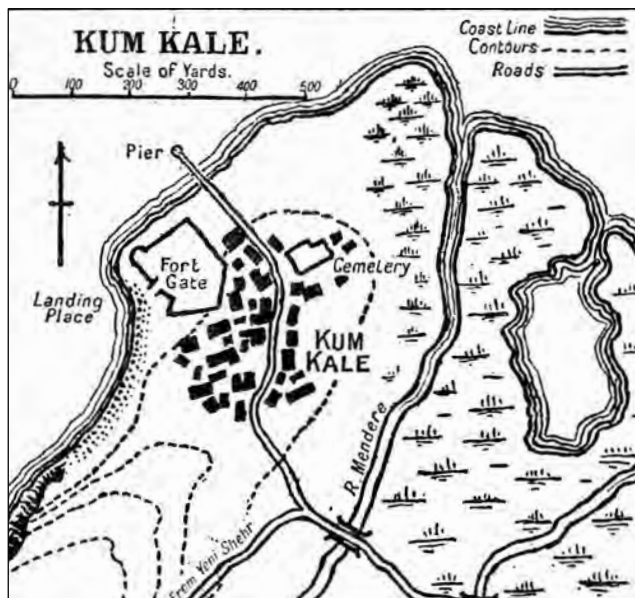
Surgeon Calthrop's Report of Landing of Southern Party.

To Staff Surgeon Fleming, March 4, 1915.

The Landing at Kum Kale.

Reveille sounded at 5.30 am. and by 7 o'clock we boarded four destroyers, two being attached for the transport of each company undertaking operations that day.

The stretcher party, sixteen men and one sergeant in number with six stretchers, were accommodated in the Wolverine and we were not long traversing the fifteen miles from the Island of Imbros to the mouth of the Dardanelles.



Off Cape Helles we were transported to cutters and towed by a picket boat. The objective of the southern undertaking was a certain fort situated on Yeneshir Hill, a short distance from the Greek village of that name and one-and-three quarter miles from the landing place. The advance party, including the demolition party, patrols and senior command landed before we did at the pier B at the foot of Kum Kale, and when all had left the boats, were subjected to a heavy sniping from one or two partially demolished buildings at A. Several casualties

occurred and the machine-gun section left their charges at the end of the pier and the demolition party most of their gear.

All the remainder concentrated under cover on the stone quay at E. The presence of E under splendid cover although utilised before twice by Marines (landed successfully after a day's bombardment for the purpose of blowing up Kum Kale Fort) had not been notified us.

Patrols of scouts were then sent out in batches of four into the fort and round each flank of the fort; 75 per cent were killed almost immediately by snipers. These snipers had not been dislodged by the somewhat perfunctory bombardment of fifteen minutes which occurred prior to any landing, and certainly were excellent shots.

The main body which had been towed about meanwhile were landed at E at 12.5 p.m., and on account of sniping less than 100 yards away on either flank, I remained with my party of sixteen men, one sergeant and six stretchers under the shelter of the wall of the fort.

The main body had a rather narrow escape on the way to the beach, my boat getting splashed by consecutive shrapnel shells. A rescue party then gallantly went forward and saved the machine-guns under heavy rifle fire. Various sections were then deployed towards K, but everybody came under a very heavy fire from under 100 yards range from snipers secreted in G for a zone of about 50 yards on the sea shore. The right flank was splendidly held by twenty men and one machine-gun section. Many were wounded. Red Cross men were sent out alone and were fired at the whole time. At K, beyond this zone the edge of the shore gave considerable shelter, being quite sheer and only a few were wounded in this post. Later

stragglers and wounded could be seen creeping back along the shore, but no permission was obtained to use a picket to go round and land at K. In the dusk of the evening, many got back soused and shivering along the shore and a whaler from the destroyer landed and picked up the remainder, five or six were taken back from a shelter of a stream on the hill, but several dead were left. Wounded had the first field dressing applied in the majority of cases at E, and were transferred to any boat leaving for the following ships: Lord Nelson, Cornwallis, and as there were so few boats present and the position so critical, it was determined to send all away as soon as possible. The wounded were certainly of an exceptionally serious character, chiefly, I think, on account of the close range and the effect of the high velocity on the bone, and also the better mark consequent upon this.

Two exceptionally interesting cases came under my notice; one a wound in the lower lumbar region without an exit and explosive in character: this, I think, was produced by the bullet having traversed the entrenching implement carried over that region, several pieces having been driven in with the bullet, forming thus secondary projectiles. The other wound was a bullet wound where the entrance was over Ludwigs angle in the mid-line and where the exit was in the dorsal region, just to one side of the spinous process. No signs of haemorrhage or dyspnoea were seen and little inconvenience. Since then I have ascertained the man is recovering fast.

So much opposition was encountered that it was deemed unsafe to force a passage beyond the foot of the hill and the party withdrew having had seventeen killed, sixteen wounded and three missing.

At 5 p.m. the order came and one squad was told to remain in the boat as the village had been reoccupied in force just behind the fort, and a hurried evacuation might be necessary.

At between 5.45 and 6 p.m. all were ordered to leave the shore and we were taken to the Cornwallis, being subjected to considerable sniping. The boats returned to the quay in case they were needed.

I reported the presence of forty-one men and Surgeon Mellor and myself to the Captain and we were transferred to the Braemar Castle at 7.45 am. next morning.

After my departure, just before the last boat, it was reported that some of the wounded were put aboard the cutters, for which eventuality stretchers had been left.

In conclusion, one cannot help feeling that had the Turks shown any initiative, nothing could have saved the whole party.

A list of the wounded has been handed in already.

The Diary of Lieutenant C.R.W. Lamplough RM (age 19), platoon commander, No.4



Private Bertie Whitwam
Plymouth Battalion, RMLI
Killed in action 4 March 1915

Company Plymouth Bn. 4 March 1915 states:-



Lance Corporal Wilfred Samson Allkins,
Plymouth Battalion, RMLI
'Missing' at Kum Kale 4 March 1915

Well this has been the day of my life. We were called at 5am. I had breakfast at 6.30am and got onto the destroyers at 7am and sailed off at 18 knots. When we got just off Sedd ul Bahr the fleet started bombarding like blazes. It looked very nice and as if we should have no opposition.

Well, we got into our cutters and finally got ashore and everything looked in our favour. The patrols got out and went up the cliff. One went to the top through the fort and the others straight up. When they got to the top they got it thick - Poor old Baldwin was very soon caught. He got one through the head and died a little time after. Then we had a good deal of firing. I finally found we could not get up there as they were in the ruined houses sniping us, so we found where they were. I came down to the beach and signalled which houses we wanted shelling and they let them have it.

Then I took my patrol up and we did not have much opposition. Dickinson got hit in the leg and had to be taken off but he is alright - but Jones of 14 Platoon was killed and also Dyter of 13 Platoon. We had quite a nice little scrap and then they sent a lot of

shrapnel over, but they did not get us. A sniper killed one man in the picket boat. We found several Turks, some dead and one wounded, and sent for a stretcher party. The old fool flung himself off the stretcher down the cliff - he died on the way to the Braemar.

We got back about 3.30pm having had nothing to eat since 6.15am? I quite enjoyed the day although we were lucky to get out as we did, three dead and one wounded. (Diary courtesy of Matthew Little, RM Museum).

The man mentioned as killed in the picket boat was Ch/189635 Petty Officer William John Eagle Newland RN, cutter's crew, HMS *Lord Nelson*. Buried at sea 5 March 1915.

Lieutenant Lamplough was awarded the DSC for the Zeebrugge Raid in April 1918:- Was in the Marine storming party. In spite of great difficulties, showed the greatest dash and determination in leading his men. He covered the retirement with great resource.

See photo on page 33 of the memorial plaque for PLY/4690(RFR/A/880) Colour Sergeant Alfred Barnett BALDWIN RMLI No.4 Company, Plymouth Battalion, R.N.D. Died of wounds at Sedd-ul-Bahr, Helles, (Gunshot wound to head) 4 March 1915. No known grave. Name commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial (MR 2).

See the excellent photo by Michael D Robson on page 36 of this edition, showing the view from the shoreline at Kum Kale across to the V Beach area of Cape Helles.

KUM KALE TO NAZARETH

Rudolf Schierholz

21 May 1874 – 8 December 1917

Michael D. Robson

Just ten days after his 21st birthday Rudolf Schierholz became a *portepeeführich* (*ensign*) in the 8th Company, 107th Infantry Regiment of the Royal Saxon Army, and only eight months later, on 21 January 1896, he was promoted to Leutnant. Further promotions carried him to Oberleutnant in 1903 and Hauptmann in 1910. Later he was reassigned to the 182nd Infantry Regiment, first formed in 1912.

In February 1914 Hauptmann Schierholz transferred to the reserves, but the next month he was appointed to the German Military Mission under General Otto Liman von Sanders, who had been in Constantinople since December 1913.

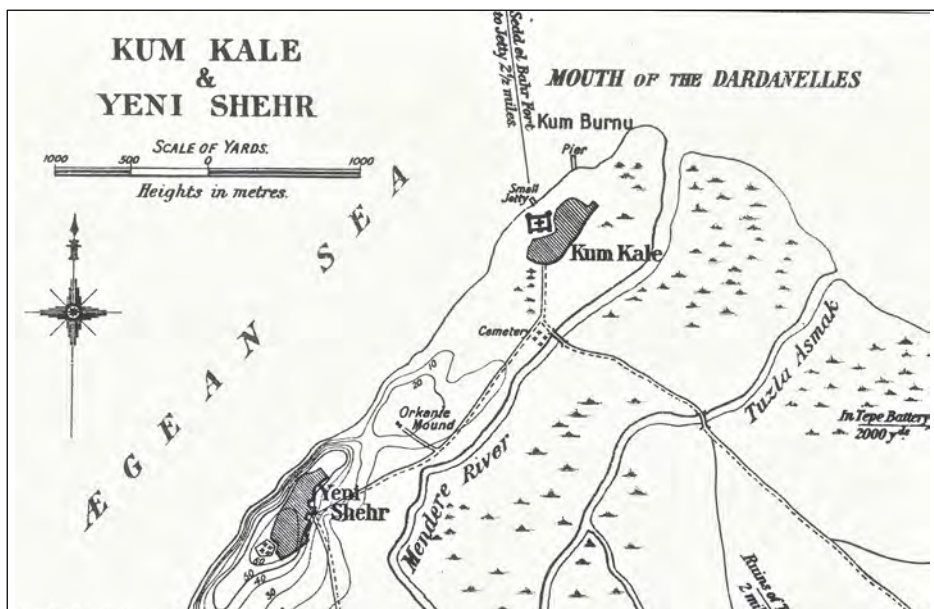
With the Military Mission, Schierholz became an instructor at an infantry staff officer school at Haidar Pasha. At the outbreak of hostilities he was given the Ottoman rank of *Kâ'im-makâm* (*Lieutenant Colonel*)¹ and appointed to command one of the 3rd Division's infantry regiments. The 9th I.R. was responsible for coastal protection with the Menderes Western Force. When the 9th I.R. was reassigned to another command, however, Schierholz was not sent with them, but reverted to a staff appointment and remained with the forces overseeing the Ottoman defence of the Asian side of the entrance to the Dardanelles.²

'*Force Order No.1, GHQ, 13 April 1915*' states that "the French Fleet will make a demonstration at Besika Bay, in combination with which a landing will be effected by a portion of the French Expeditionary Force near Kum Kale."³ Sir Ian Hamilton's thinking was that this landing would be a temporary one, with the object of safeguarding the landings at Cape Helles from the fire of Ottoman artillery in the vicinity of Kum Kale. One of the revelations disclosed by the Gallipoli Association's visit to Kum Kale during the 2022 *Hidden Gallipoli Tour*, was just how well Ottoman gunners who were positioned at Kum Kale could observe and fire upon the Helles beaches, especially 'V' and 'S'. While 'W' Beach was not under the direct observation from Kum Kale, nevertheless the ground surrounding it was, and this would have provided a point close enough to the target for them to range upon. As Sir Ian put it to Général de Division Albert d'Amade, Commandant le Corps Expéditionnaire d'Orient, on 18 April 1915: "With a view, however, to safeguarding the landing of the troops in Morto Bay, it is important to prevent the enemy from placing field batteries in the neighbourhood of Kum Kale, whence they could bring fire to bear on transports anchored in the bay."⁴



Major Rudolf Schierholz in Ottoman uniform

The French made their diversionary landing at Kum Kale on 25 April 1915, under the protective fire of the allied fleet's *Sixth Squadron* commanded by Contre-Amiral Émile Guépratte.⁵ This squadron's three battleships and three cruisers were supported by fire from the pre-Dreadnought battleship HMS *Prince George*. She took up her station at the entrance to the Dardanelles Straits, 2,000 yards north of Kum Kale at 04:30, before opening fire on the Asiatic batteries at 05:07. Her 12" and 6" (305mm & 152mm) guns were at times assisted by aeroplane spotting.⁶ The French orders for the *Sixth Squadron* included "It is important to demolish all houses which might serve as a shelter to the enemy, also the concealed trenches around and between Yeni Shehr and Kum Kale. Ships' fire will continue as long as possible without endangering the tows approaching the beach"⁷



From the time the French troops arrived on shore, to nightfall and on through the next day, the ships' fire was directed by order of the artillery commander on shore. In addition to the navy's guns, at 15:15 on the first day, the French landed a battery of 75mm field artillery, three pieces of which came into action a few minutes later.⁸ Despite this heavy bombardment, however, the landing by the 6th Régiment mixte Coloniale was fiercely opposed, with the defending Ottoman forces suffering very heavy casualties. By nightfall on the 25th, nearly all of the officers of the Ottoman 39th Infantry Regiment were *hors de combat* and at this point Kâ'im-makâm Schierholz was given command of that regiment's remnants who were formed into a provisional detachment.

General Eric Paul Weber Paşa commanded the Ottoman XV Corps, and under him, Major General August Nicolai Paşa the 3rd Division, of which the Ottoman 39th I.R. was part. They recognised Schierholz's actions with the award of the Iron Cross 2nd class and the Ottoman İmtiyaz medal.

Nicolai was not only Schierholz's immediate superior, but like him he too was a Saxon, and it seems probable that it was he who made the recommendation for the award to Schierholz of the German Empire's oldest military order: Knight's Cross of the Saxon Militär-St. Heinrichs-Orden.⁹

The citation for this latter award translates as follows:

In the fighting for the Dardanelles, Hptm. Schierholz was the first officer to set foot in the recaptured Kum Kale after French troops had attempted to land on April 25, 1915. Immediately after the battle, for 1 day and 2 nights in the burning village and under heavy enemy shell fire, he personally supervised the retrieval of all the wounded. Because he, as the independent detachment commander of the coastal defences of the 3rd Ottoman Division, opposed the landing attempts of two enemy reconnaissance detachments, he saved the Asian shore from further attacks. He then spent months on the Gallipoli Peninsula monitoring the establishment of defensive positions on one flank near Anafarta under constant enemy fire. In all these combat actions, he distinguished himself by outstanding gallantry and boldness.

With the diversion successfully concluded, the French completed their orderly withdrawal from Kum Kale in the early hours of 27 April 1915. Their casualties were 778. This was substantially fewer than those of the defending Ottomans who lost over 2,300 killed, wounded or captured.¹⁰

After Gallipoli, in 1916 Schierholz commanded the Ottoman 146th Infantry Regiment at Serres (*Serrai*) on the Macedonian front. There he was joined by Mulazim-i-sani (2nd Lt.) Moshe Shertok who served as his interpreter.¹¹

In 1917 Schierholz was transferred (*with 146th Inf. Regt., and interpreter Shertok*) to the Palestine theatre and was based at Ma'an from 1 August 1917. As Edward Erickson describes in his '*Palestine – the Ottoman Campaigns of 1914-1918*'; "The loss of Aqaba to Lawrence and the Arabs on 6 July 1917 seriously damaged the Ottoman operational posture in the Arabian Peninsula by creating a direct threat to Ma'an. ... [it] forced Cemal (*Ahmet Cemâl Paşa*) and Fahrettin (*Ömer Fahrettin Türkkan Paşa*) to revise the Ottoman command architecture in lower Palestine." Ma'an was the northern terminus of the Medina railway and Fahrettin, as commander of the Hejaz Expeditionary Force, was charged with the defence of Medina.

On 8 December 1917, Rudolf Schierholz died of dysentery (*Ruhr*) and was buried at Ma'an (*today in the Kingdom of Jordan*) in a stone tomb, near the railway station outside the town.¹² A memorial stone was erected in his home-town of Roda (*today Stadtroda*) in 1918, and in 1932 he found his final resting place when his remains

were transferred to the German War Cemetery in Nazareth.

In October 2022 the Gallipoli Association were pleased to recognise Rudolf Schierholz's part in the 1915 campaign when, on their behalf, Michael D. Robson placed a wreath on his grave in Nazareth.



Notes

¹ When on active service with the Ottoman armies, German officers were always granted one rank above their substantive rank. In this text these higher ranks are used from this point on.

² *The Struggle for the Dardanelles – the memoirs of a German Staff Officer in Ottoman Service* by Dr Philip Rance, p225.

In mid-December 1914 the three regiments of the 3rd Div. (including the 9th Inf. Regt.) were transferred to other fronts and the 3rd Div. reconstituted with replacement regiments: 31st, 32nd & 39th. Schierholz, however, did not move away from the Dardanelles with the 9th Inf. Regt., but remained in the Gallipoli theatre on the staff of the newly reconstituted 3rd Div.

³ *Report of the Committee Appointed to Investigate the Attacks Delivered on and the Enemy Defences of the Dardanelles Straits*, 1919 (hereafter *Mitchell Report*) p134.

⁴ *Mitchell Report*, p138.

⁵ The Sixth Squadron comprised the *Jauréquiberry*, *Henri IV*, *Charlemagne*, *Jean D'Arc*, *Askold* (Russian) and *Savoie*, plus seven destroyers and five torpedo boats. [At 08:00hrs on 25 April, the *Jean D'Arc* was withdrawn to join the demonstration at Besika Bay, a few miles to the south.]

⁶ *Mitchell Report*, p168.

Naval Review, Vol IV, part 2, *Dardanelles Notes. HMS Prince George* by Lt Cdr A R Hammick RN.

No 3 Sqn Log IWM Doc 12080 - Of the RNAS flights on 25 April, nine were for spotting on behalf of the navy, including the *Prince George*.

14-18 *Journal*, Australian Society WWI Aero Historians, 2018, Vol.2: Bernard de Broglie. The French also had two Neuports (French pilots, British observers) overflying the Kum Kale landing.

Fights and Flights - Commander C R Samson RNAS states that the *Prince George* was one of their 'favourite ships' to spot for: "There was little doubt that with certain ships we always seemed to get better results."

⁷ *Mitchell Report*, p169.

⁸ *Mitchell Report*, p169.

⁹ This was the oldest military order of all the states of the German Empire. The citation appears in *Der Königlich Sächsische Militär-St. Heinrichs-Orden 1736–1918*, by G Richter, Frankfurt, 1964.

¹⁰ The Ottoman casualty figure is from Klaus Wolf's *Victory at Gallipoli 1915* (T P Iredale, translator, Pen & Sword Military, 2020).

¹¹ Moshe Shertok, who was awarded the Iron Cross, later changed his family name to Sharett, and went on to become the foreign minister and then prime minister of Israel. He died in 1965.

¹² On opening the tomb at Ma'an it was found that robbers had broken into the coffin at the head end – nevertheless the body remained whole. The exhumers were shocked, however, to find a hand grenade between Schierholz's feet. [from *Deutsche Soldatengräber in Israel* by Dr. Norbert Schwake.]

See photographs pages 35, 36

ARTICLES FOR *THE GALLIPOLIAN*

Articles and items of interest about any aspect of the Gallipoli campaign are always welcome. These should be submitted direct to the editor, preferably as an e-mail attachment, at the email address shown on the inside front cover. It is not always possible to feature articles in the issue following submission although where there is an element of topicality the editor will try to accommodate them, or refer them to colleagues responsible for the Association website. For those considering the submission of articles the editor can provide notes for the guidance of contributors on request.

A NOTE ON THE ANZAC MEDICAL SOCIETY

John Dixon and Ritchie Wood

By September 1915 the medical services on the Gallipoli Peninsula were well represented by field ambulances, casualty clearing stations and later in the autumn one stationary hospital was also present. At Anzac each of the four divisions present during the autumn had three field ambulances attached and there were three casualty clearing stations through which evacuations were made. To these should be included the 108th Indian Field Ambulance (IFA) and the temporary casualty clearing station it set up which served the 29th Indian Brigade also then serving at Anzac. All of these medical units came under the direct control of the DDMS Anzac, Colonel Neville Howse VC. With each field ambulance staffed by between six and ten medical officers and each casualty clearing station having not fewer than eight medical officers this meant that at Anzac there was, at any one time, a large reservoir of medical knowledge available. It should also be remembered that each infantry battalion also had its own Medical Officer (RMO) to tend to the immediate needs of the unit in the line. With all this availability of medical know-how it is, perhaps, unsurprising that formal meetings were instigated to discuss the problems facing the medical officers across Anzac. What is more surprising, perhaps, is that there is so little information about the formal meetings or their outcomes when so much else is available on so many aspects of the campaign as a whole.

It appears that during the late summer and early autumn there were a small number of so-called conferences which dealt largely with the issues of sanitation. The sanitation officers were all medical officers assigned to the task of controlling the sanitation requirements in their areas. They did not necessarily have any expertise in sanitation and were not in command of sanitation squads. From these conferences recommendation and suggestions were made to improve sanitation such as the type and use of covered latrines or the purification of well water and so on. A number of reports on such issues were prepared by the sanitary officers, notably by Captain Kenneth Fry of the 3rd AFA, for the DDMS during September. It is, perhaps, in these conferences that the



Neville Howse VC

origins of the more formal medical meetings and discussions can be found. Since the sanitation officers were also medical officers it would seem an obvious extension that in their meetings both interests and topics were broadened as their usefulness was recognised. The war diary of the 108th IFA records on the 27th October:

A Conference of O's C units and sanitary officers was convened today by the DDMS at No 1 Australian Casualty Clearing Station. After an introduction by the DDMS the Sanitary conference was left to be carried on by the Sanitary Officers and O's C units and the four Divisional AD'sMS and I was representing the Independent Indian troops adjoined to a separate discussion elsewhere, on the question of medical comforts, evacuation, winter and the issue of rum substitutes.



1. MEDICAL OFFICERS ASSEMBLED FOR THE INITIAL MEETING OF THE "ANZAC MEDICAL SOCIETY" AT NORTH BEACH, 15TH OCTOBER, 1915
 Sir Victor Horsley lectured on gunshot wounds of the skull.
 t by Lieut.-Colonel B. Quick, A.A.M.C.
 t. War Memorial Collection No. C1603. To face p. 30

Official History, Australian Army Medical Services 1914-18 p393

Since the topics of this meeting seem to have covered things other than sanitation perhaps this can be considered to be the first meeting, in all but name, of the Anzac Medical Society or Association as it is called in some records. Although Major W R Battye, CO of the 108th IFA, has given details of the topics discussed in his diary entry, there is little further information as to the resolutions or recommendations made. The issue of rum to soldiers as the weather became colder was a matter in which Battye took some interest since some days prior to the meeting he had recorded his objection to the rum issue and made recommendations to replace it with an issue of "hot tea and milk with sugar". Following the conference of the 27th Battye was to record:

With regard to yesterday's conference of Administrative Medical Officers,

opinion was not unanimous but was generally in favour of a restriction of the rum issue and the sanction of substitutes such as soup, tea, coffee and cocoa to be passed round at the “Stand to arms” in the early morning.

The matter of providing hot drinks for soldiers on their way to or from the line became more important as the weather worsened and at least one field ambulance set up a kiosk to provide the same to the men in its area.

In conjunction with these gatherings of medical officers there was a lecture delivered by Sir Victor Horsley on the 15th October on the topic of the treatment of head wounds at field ambulances which according to Lieutenant Colonel A D Carberry of the New Zealand Medical Corps, set out “the principles ...not subsequently modified to any great extent.” At least it would appear that from the point of view of the senior medical officers the meetings were proving to be of some considerable benefit in setting standards of care across Anzac if not across the whole of the peninsula.

According to the war diary of the ADMS 1st Australian Division the meeting called by Colonel Howse on the 7th November was when the “Anzac Branch of the British Medical Association was formed.” The meeting was held, as were the others, at the No 1 Australian Casualty Clearing Station. The first order of the meeting seems to have been to formalise its organisation with Colonel Howse becoming the president and the AD’sMS of the divisions becoming vice-presidents with the inclusion of Major Battye to represent the Indian units on the peninsula. Each ADMS then nominated a representative to become a committee member. It is clear from this formality that none of the medical services were expecting any significant change to their situation in the near future.

The first talk presented to the Anzac Medical Society was given by Major Arthur Graham Butler, MO of the 9th Battalion, later responsible for much of the official history of the Australian Army Medical Services during the war. Butler’s talk dealt with the problems associated with lice at Anzac. Of course, infestation with lice was wide-spread during the Great War and Anzac was no different. According to Lieutenant Colonel Carberry the issues concerning lice were taken up as:

... one very enthusiastic officer of the Indian Field Ambulance demonstrated specimens of the body louse, which he carried in an inner pocket in test tubes with gauze coverings and...had nurtured with his own blood twice daily; the characteristic differences in pigmentation of the two types – the grey-black of the white man and the black louse of the Gurkha – were ably demonstrated to a hushed audience.

It would seem likely that this officer was Captain E S Phipson, MO of 1/6th Gurkhas who “...gave quite the best contribution of the day all based entirely on his own observation.” The final speaker of the day was Colonel L S Dudgeon, a pathologist of St Thomas’s Hospital, London, who was one of the Sanitary Commission appointed to examine and report on the conditions in the Mediterranean Theatre. In the course of his address he said that “...during all his inspections the best and cleanest place was the Suez Canal Area which was run entirely by the IMS and was as near to

perfection as it could be. There they are using “Solar Oil” to combat pediculosis.” The discussion which followed appears to have resulted in a number of recommendations or suggestions for dealing with the problem including “patient hunting of the clothes, SO₂, mineral oils in spray were all mentioned as useful, steam sterilisation and regular washing of clothes” were noted by the ADMS of the 1st Australian Division. All of these suggestions were likely to improve the situation but the use of SO₂ (sulphur dioxide) and steam sterilisation required equipment that was not widely available or in sufficient quantities at Anzac, or for that matter the peninsula, to make a significant impact on the overall situation. Nevertheless, the first meeting of the Anzac Medical Society seems to have been a considerable success with between 80 and 100 medical officers in attendance.



Captioned “108th I.F.A. on 26th September 1915”

An unidentified contributor to the Great War forum stated that in 2012, while going through the 29th Indian Infantry Brigade's War Diaries at the National Archives (Kew.) discovered 4 sheets of photos taken by the CO of the 108th Indian Field Ambulance - Major W R Battye IMS, SMO at Anzac for the Indian Brigade.

Two weeks later, on the 21st November, the Society convened once more and again about 100 MO's attended. The topic for discussion on this occasion was epidemic jaundice, also known at this time as epidemic catarrhal jaundice, which was one of the many maladies sweeping the peninsula in the autumn. Major R J Millard of the

1st AFA recorded in his personal diary:

In afternoon 2nd meeting of the Anzac Medical Society – good attendance and discussion on “Epidemic Jaundice” of which we are getting a great many cases just now. It is always more or less present in Egypt and has probably come thence to Anzac. Fortunately, the cases are seldom severe and recover in about 14 – 21 days, but during that period they feel pretty cheap, cannot eat and some of them vomit. The discussion shewed that all ranks and units have suffered, both officers and men of Australian, English and Indian forces.

Major Battye, 108th IFA, opened the meeting and was to comment:

This afternoon there was a meeting of the Anzac Medical Association for a discussion on the prevalent epidemic jaundice. About 100 medical officers were present. I was called on to open the discussion and Captain Drake followed. I dealt only with officers of our brigade. He dealt with cases occurring amongst our Gurkhas and Sikhs. Several Australian MO's followed with their experiences. The conclusion I drew was that the jaundice epidemic here now is clinically different to that described in previous campaigns (American Civil and Franco-Prussian) and not the same as Weil's disease.

Major Battye's observations on the disease were to prove to be sound. Although similar outbreaks of the disease in armies had been linked to Weil's disease Battye was suggesting that this was not the case on Gallipoli and that there was a different vector for the diseases than the leptospira bacteria causing Weil's disease. Research more than a generation later tended to show that the Gallipoli outbreak “...was clinically and bacteriologically different from the predominant form of epidemic jaundice.” Whilst Battye's observations and conclusions were first rate they could only be aired as a result of the Anzac Medical Society and it did not significantly change the treatment of those suffering from it. Since recovery was usually reasonably quick, as pointed out by Major Millard, there was a recommendation that cases should be retained on the peninsula unless there were further complications.

The meeting of the Society held on the 5th December turned out to be the last meeting. The topic of discussion at this final meeting was “Treatment of Wounds on the Peninsula”. Presentations were given by representatives from MO's, field ambulances and casualty clearing stations who spoke on their specific part in the treatment of a casualty as he was moved from the front line to eventual evacuation. It is presumed that at this time representatives of the 1st Australian Stationary Hospital were also able to give their point of view since the hospital had been on the peninsula since early November. Although there seems to have been some discussion following the presentations there is no record of the content of either the talks or the conclusion and recommendations arrived at during the course of the meeting. Attendance was rather lower, at about fifty, than earlier meetings, but perhaps that is to be expected since by that time it was clear that evacuation was imminent; in fact the 108th IFA left the peninsula a week later.

Lieutenant Colonel Carberry was to comment:

Of the few pleasant memories of Anzac which medical officers retain, most

will agree that the meeting of the Anzac Medical Society organised by the ever-resourceful Colonel Howse, were the chief; and the hours of deliberation spent in the 1st Australian CCS, now moved to safer and more commodious quarters south of the Sphinx in Reserve Gully, will ever be remembered.

In the absence of minutes of the meetings or records of the papers delivered it is perhaps difficult to understand how useful these meeting were to medical officers practising their profession under the most difficult conditions. Nevertheless, what remains tends to suggest that, even on Gallipoli, the medical services were evolving to cope with the new challenges that faced them. It is, perhaps, surprising that such a move was not made before October and one wonders what may have come from a longer life of such a society.

LIEUTENANT F M D MORROGH

Died in Action

A Cork gentleman has received letters from friends in the Dardanelles, stating the facts of Lieut. F. M. D. Morrogh's death. The letters state that he was killed in the firing line, and express the regret felt by his brother officers and men. One of the writers, E. Keogh Cullen, says:

I was talking to him ten minutes before. He was going to his machine gun and when it got a bit dark went to creep out to a dead Turkish officer, from whose pockets there were papers showing. However, he never got to the gun, as shrapnel got at him and killed him on the spot.

Both writers pay tributes to the bravery and devotion of Lieut. Morrogh, and speak of the mercy of his death, which was instantaneous and without agony. (*Irish Examiner* 10 July 1915 p12).

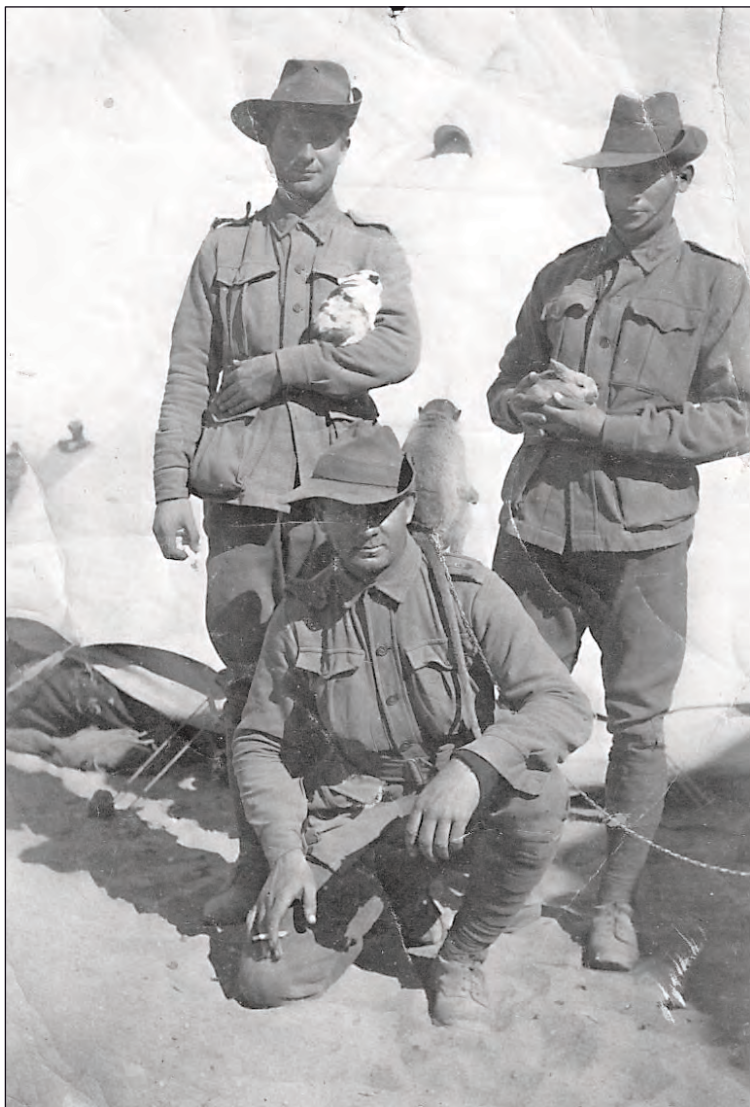
Mrs Morrogh, of Mount Grange, Douglas, received a wire yesterday from the War Office conveying the sad news that Lieutenant Francis M D Morrogh, of the Munster Fusiliers, had been killed at the Dardanelles.

Lieut Morrogh, who was a son of the late Mr. John Morrogh, was a member of the Cork District Council, and some years ago had occupied a seat in the County Council. He had been prominently identified with the South Union Hunt, and had participated 20 cricket matches for Cork County C. C. A popular gentleman possessed of many amiable qualities, his death is deeply deplored. (*Freemans Journal* 24 June 1915 p5).

2nd Lieutenant Francis Mathew Dominick Morrogh. 1st Bn. The Royal Munster Fusiliers. Killed in action 19th June 1915. Buried in Twelve Tree Copse Cemetery.

IDENTIFICATION PLEASE

Douglas Johnstone has written inquiring about the photograph below.



I have attached a photograph which my grandfather, 847 Thomas Watt Johnstone, sent to his family from Egypt before the Gallipoli campaign which I thought your readers may be interested in. It shows my grandfather and fellow members of the old 'G' Company, 8th Battalion AIF, in a typical 'tourist' photograph.

On the back of the photograph my grandfather has written,

“Mena Camp 1914-15

Alex Myself

H. Bair

Six friends. The mauk is still alive but the rabbits died. The ordeal of having their photo proved too much. X X X X X"

I have researched the people in the photograph and found that H. Bair is Harold Bair (service number 756) but found that there were three Alex's in 'G' Company of the 8th Battalion: Alexander Crawford (763); Alexander James Ferguson (782); and Alexander Walter MacPherson (848).

As I never knew my grandfather it would be nice to know about the people he spent such a critical time in his life. He had a brother Donald in the 5th Battalion and another, Archibald, in the 14th Battalion. They all fought at Gallipoli but unfortunately Donald and Archibald were both killed in France.

Hopefully, there may be a reader who appreciates this photograph.

Editor's note:

Can anybody assist in possibly identifying which of the three 'Alexes' of the old 'G' Company of the 8th Battalion is in the photo? Based on service numbers and enlistment dates, I have my own favourite for the position!

THE WESTERN FRONT ASSOCIATION

TrenchMapper

Over the Spring and Summer, a number of volunteers have been hard at work adding to the WFA's 'TrenchMapper' portal which we launched with just over 1,000 maps. We are delighted to say that we now have 5,500 maps loaded up and available to view. These cover the Western Front as well as Gallipoli. We are actively seeking out other fronts in order to broaden the scope of what we have available. Please remember that individual maps can be downloaded from the portal at just £4 per map although WFA members can download two free maps per month.

Disclaimer

Readers are reminded that the observations and opinions expressed in articles published in *The Gallipolian* are those of the authors, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the editor, or of the Association.

LAST POST

It is with regret that the Association learnt of the deaths of the following members:

Ariel Elizabeth Foulds (nee Morris), Member number 1054, died on 2 August 2022, aged 95. Her father, Harold Deacon Morris, served in the Campaign and survived unscathed. She was proud to be a long serving member of the Association and attended, with great enjoyment, many of its special events.

On one occasion she visited Gallipoli and found the visit very moving. Ariel enjoyed reading *The Gallipolitan* and on several occasions found herself in group photographs, including one with the Duke of Edinburgh, captioned, by mistake, with another lady's name.

Her daughter, Miranda, also a member, treasures these. In the 1950's and for ten years, Ariel served with British European Airways as a stewardess (First Class). She was a delightful person with a good sense of humour who entertained many with her amusing anecdotes, often about her flying days." (Written by Ariel's husband and daughter).

Anthony Gibbon - Member number 7232, died on 19 October 2021.

Mr **Tony Church** - Member No 2364, died in December 2020

John Wallace Meyers, AOM, died, after a 32-year fight against cancer, on 2 September 2022, aged 80. He was, among other things, a warrant officer with a fearsome reputation, a businessman, and the founder and curator of the Maryborough Military and Colonial Museum in Queensland, which is widely regarded as holding the most extensive Gallipoli collection outside of the Australian War Memorial.

John, Patrick Gariepy and I (usually with Bill Sellars) trudged the unfashionable back areas of Gallipoli, worked on research projects, communicated by letter, then by electronic means, and got together when the rest of life allowed.

I drove for two days each way to attend John's funeral, and I know that, of all those attending, I wasn't even close to being the one who travelled the greatest distance to be there. There's a lot I could say about John and the difficulties and tragedies he faced and overcame, but my greatest memory, and something I am proud to be able to say, is that he was my friend. 'Moving On, Meyers.' - Editor.





OBJECTIVES

To advance education for the public benefit by raising public awareness of the Gallipoli Campaign of 1915 and by encouraging and facilitating the study in the legacy and lessons of that campaign. To keep alive the memory of the campaign and to ensure that all who fought or served in it, and those who gave their lives, are not forgotten by applying such means as the Trustees deem fit.



*The River Clyde at V Beach, 25 April 1915, William Lionel Wyllie.
National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, London, Caird Collection*

The Gallipoli campaign is characterised by countless deeds of heroism and endurance. It took place in an area smaller than Southampton amid appalling conditions - heat, flies, lack of water, equipment and proper sanitation. Later on rain and a freak spell of sub-zero temperatures had to be endured, to say nothing of the desperate close-quarter fighting throughout the campaign. Some 559,000 Allied personnel were committed, of whom 420,000 were British and Empire troops, including 50,000 Australians and 9,000 New Zealanders, and 80,000 French. The cost in human terms was terrible. The Allies had 250,000 casualties, of whom approximately 58,000 were killed, with only 11,000 having known graves. Ottoman forces, with some Germans, numbered between 300,000 and 400,000 and of these some 87,000 were killed. The evacuations in December 1915 and early January 1916 were masterly operations – one of the great feats of military history.