

The Gallipollian

*The Journal of the
Gallipoli Association*

No. 135 - AUTUMN 2014



The River Clyde at V Beach, 25 April, 1915

*by Charles Dixon - reproduced by kind permission
of The Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment (Queen's and Royal Hampshires)*

THE GALLIPOLIAN

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

The Gallipoli Association

Registered Charity No. 1155609

Mailbox 630, Wey House, 15 Church Street, Weybridge KT13 8NA
WEBSITE <http://www.gallipoli-association.org>

PATRON

HRH The Duke of Edinburgh KG KT

PAST PRESIDENTS

The Lord Granville of Eye

Vice-Admiral E W Longley-Cook CB CBE DSO

Lt. General Sir Reginald Savory KCMG KCIE DSO MC

Brigadier B B Rackham CBE MC

Lt Colonel M E Hancock MC

TRUSTEES

Chairman: Captain C T F Fagan DL

Secretary: James C Watson Smith, Earleydene Orchard, Earleydene, Ascot SL5 9JY
Tel: 01344.626523. E-mail: secretary@gallipoli-association.org

Treasurer: Mrs Vicki Genrich, 66 Brodrick Road, London SW17 7DY
E-mail: treasurer@gallipoli-association.org

Membership Secretary & General Enquiries: Mr Keith Edmonds
4 Duck End, Godmanchester, Huntingdon PE29 2LW Tel: 01480.450665
E-mail: membershipsecretary@gallipoli-association.org

Webmaster & Historian: Stephen Chambers
E-mail: webmaster@gallipoli-association.org

Major Hugh Jenner, Brigadier J R H Stopford

Other appointments:

Editor: Foster Summerson, 23 Tavnaghan Lane, Cushendall, Ballymena BT44 0SY
Tel: 028.217.72996. E-mail: editor@gallipoli-association.org

Historian Panel: Enquiries should be directed to: historian@gallipoli-association.org

Gallipoli 100 Sub-Committee: Lt. Colonel Gordon Birdwood (Chairman)
Lyn Edmonds (Executive Officer) E-mail: contactus@gallipoli100.co.uk
4 Duck End, Godmanchester, Huntingdon PE29 2LW

29th Division Memorial. The concluding chapters cover the division's departure and how news of the fighting was received with both pride and sorrow in the billeting areas; and finally the background to the erection of the memorial monument where, as noted elsewhere in this issue, services continue to be held. The author has also helpfully included tables showing the overseas locations of the returning battalions, the Order of Battle as at April 1915, and the main dates when the constituent parts of the division arrived in the billeting areas. The text contains many reports from local newspapers and is illustrated with an array of photographs drawn from those and other sources. As Professor Peter Simkins notes in the Foreword, the book is a valuable addition to the historiography of the British Army in the 1914-18 conflict.

Foster Summerson

LAST POST

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

Cdr. Ian Hamilton (Hon Member). He was aged 103 – our oldest member.

Denis A Pollard (No. 0636) Treasurer of the Association from 1992–1997.

Miss Robina E M Common (No. 0983)

Mr Derek Bollon (No. 1076) whose father served in the Gallipoli campaign.

Mr David Lockwood (No. 1297)

Mrs Claire Bogan (No. 1478) Claire was a grand-niece of Private Edward D'Arcy 5th Bn. Royal Irish Fusiliers (K.I.A. Gallipoli 29.8.1915).

Matthew Hutchinson (No. 1659)

Mr D P Lawrence (No. 6166)

Mr Ian Whitby (No. 6866)

Mr Richard Ringer (No. 6951)

DISCLAIMER

Readers are reminded that the observations and opinions expressed in articles and letters published in *The Gallipolitan* are those of the authors, and do not necessarily reflect those of either the Editor, or of the Association.



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, keeping alive the memory
of the Campaign and ensuring 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 Gallipoli Campaign is characterised by countless deeds of heroism and endurance. It took place in an area smaller than Southampton amid appalling conditions, such as 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, 80,000 French, 50,000 Australians and 9,000 New Zealanders. The cost in human terms was terrible. The Allies had 250,000 casualties, of whom 50,000 were killed with only 10,000 having known graves. Turkish forces with some Germans, numbered between 300,000 and 400,000 and of these some 87,000 were killed. The evacuation in December and early January 1916 was a masterly operation – one of the great feats of military history.

CONTENTS

Page 2	From The Editor's Chair
Pages 2–3	Subscriptions
Pages 3–4	A Message from The Chairman
Pages 4–5	An Update on Our Centenary Plans from Gallipoli 100
Page 5	Wanted – An Editor for <i>The Gallipolian</i>
Page 6	The 29th Division Memorial
Pages 6–12	Anzac/Gallipoli Day Services
Pages 12–14	Victorian Students Commemorate The Lemnos Contribution to Australia's Anzac Story
Page 14	The Gallipoli Association Conference – 2014; Autumn Lunch; Field of Remembrance: Westminster Abbey
Page 15	Remembrance Sunday: 9 November 2014; Christmas Cards
Pages 15–17	The Road to War against Turkey: 1912–1914
Pages 17–28	The Gallipoli Maxims
Page 28	Association Tours to Gallipoli – 2105
Pages 29–36	Coloured Photographic Section [Photographs are submitted by contributors of the article unless otherwise stated]
Pages 37–38	Obituary: Commander Ian Hamilton
Pages 38–46	The Lee Brothers in The Great War
Pages 46–48	Further Information on Published Articles
Pages 49–54	The Last Man at Suvla Bay?
Pages 54–55	Hidden Gallipoli
Pages 55–59	The Gallipoli Sonata
Pages 59–60	Information Please
Pages 60–61	Quartermaster's Stores
Pages 61–65	Book Reviews
Page 65	Last Post

FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Since taking over as Editor from David Saunders in 2008, I have followed the precedent he set of not producing an Editorial. However, given that this issue of *The Gallipolian* will be published soon after the centenary of the outbreak of the First World War, and that in November 1914 war was declared on Turkey, it seemed timely to refer to this, and to include a brief record of some of the significant events that led to the conflict. This can be found on pages 15–17.

On a more personal note, given the many kind messages of thanks I received from readers after it was announced that I wished to stand down at the end of 2013, and more recently tactful enquiries as to whether I was still the Editor, I thought I should clarify the position! Unfortunately, it was not possible for the Trustees to fill the Editor's post which was advertised in the Autumn 2013 issue (No. 132). I therefore agreed to continue until the end of the 2015 unless a successor could be found before that date. The post is being advertised again in this issue (see page 5) and on the Association Website and I hope members who feel they might be able to take on the role will give serious consideration to putting themselves forward. It is an interesting and rewarding post and one that I have enjoyed. I would be happy to answer any questions about what is involved and to offer support to any successor for as long as this might be required.

In the meantime, I am most grateful to contributors and to the Trustees for their continuing support.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Chairman's Report to the Special General Meeting held on 27 September 2013 and the minutes of that meeting (published in the Winter 2013 and Spring 2014 issues of *The Gallipolian* respectively) drew attention to the likelihood of a subscription increase being inevitable in the future. We held subscriptions at their previous rates for existing members in 2014 but the Trustees felt it necessary to increase subscriptions in 2015. The only change for UK members is that the 10% Direct Debit discount has been withdrawn, in part because of the bank charges we have to meet for this form of payment. Members paying by Direct Debit are advised that this is the notice of a change in a payment amount as required under the Direct Debit Guarantee.

Subscriptions for 'Overseas' membership have had to rise because of the significant increases in postal charges in recent years. Following approaches from a number of organisations who have enquired about Group or Institutional membership, the Trustees have also introduced a tiered structure of subscriptions which reflect the potential usage of membership services, most notably access to the 'members area' of the Association website and the on-line *Gallipolian* Archive. In line with the Gallipoli

Centenary Education Project, we would like to increase our memberships from schools and accordingly have established relevant categories.

The increases for existing members will come into effect on 1 January 2015. For new members the fees will be introduced with immediate effect.

Annual Membership Fee (£):	UK		Overseas	
	Cheque or		Cheque or	
	Direct Debit	PayPal	Direct Debit	PayPal
Individual Membership	20.00	21.50	30.00	31.50
Primary School	25.00	26.50	35.00	36.50
Secondary School	35.00	37.00	45.00	47.00
Regimental Associations/Museums	50.00	52.50	75.00	78.00
Other Museums/Libraries/Associations	100.00	105.00	125.00	130.00

If you are paying via an automated, recurring PayPal arrangement, please ensure that you update your payment amount accordingly before your renewal is due. To do this, log on to your PayPal account, click on 'My Account', 'Profile', 'My Money', 'My Pre-approved Payments' and amend the amount payable to the Association as per the above. If you pay manually via PayPal, please ensure that you pay the relevant amount when your renewal is due.

If you have a Standing Order in place, please amend this with your bank to ensure that the correct amount is paid. If you pay via Direct Debit, your payments will be adjusted in line with the above when due and you need take no action.

A MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Members will remember that at the Special General Meeting of the Association on 27 September 2013, the Association voted in favour of applying to the Charity Commission with a proposed Constitution for Charitable Status as a Charitable Incorporated Organisation (CIO). Ratification took longer than expected, but we were finally given approval by the Charity Commission on 3rd February 2014. Our Constitution and changed status as a CIO therefore started from that date. The Constitution states that an AGM must be held within 18 months from then, i.e. not later than 3 August 2015. If we were to have an AGM this year, notices, together with accounts for approval and voting papers would have had to be prepared by 30 June in order to get them to members with the Autumn issue of *The Gallipolian*. We were advised, since the accounts and activities of the new CIO would only be reporting on a period of four months at most, that it would be inappropriate to hold such a meeting this year.

We therefore propose to hold the AGM at a date to be notified within the timescale

mentioned above. However, the Trustees would like to invite members to join them at 11.30am on 1 October (i.e. prior to the Autumn Lunch) in the Cunliffe-Owen Room at the Naval Club, 38 Hill Street, London W1 so that we can provide an update on the Association's plans for the Centenary and other matters.

The Association Accounts for the year 2013 and covering the period to 2 February 2014 (when the former unincorporated Association was wound-up), together with the Independent Examiner's Report and Treasurer's Report are enclosed with this issue of the journal.

Christopher Fagan

AN UPDATE ON OUR CENTENARY PLANS FROM GALLIPOLI 100

Members will recall that in the last edition of *The Gallipolian*, we reported on plans to seek a Heritage Lottery Fund grant in support of our Gallipoli Centenary Education Project. We are delighted to let you know that our application was successful and we have been awarded a grant of £100,000 to help fund our project. Thanks to the generosity of some members and friends of the Association who have made additional donations and pledges of support, this has been increased to £135,000. Thank you to all those who have been so generous and supportive.

We have now recruited a National Coordinator for the Gallipoli Centenary Education Project, **Mr. Robin Clutterbuck**. Robin is already very busy implementing our plans and we will continue to update you on our progress in future editions. We hope you share our excitement that we are able to engage with school children to keep alive the memory of the Campaign and of those who served in it. This is a key objective of the Association.

In meeting our second major objective to support local communities and commemorations, we have made a small grant to the planned refurbishment of the Gallipoli Memorial in the National Memorial Arboretum. Also, we have been able to assist a Gallipoli project in Bolton, which has engaged young people in researching local soldiers who died in Gallipoli.

We are continuing to have positive and productive meetings with Government officials about the national services of Commemoration in 2015, and will notify you as soon as we have further information.

Our 'Images of Gallipoli' photography competition is ongoing and consideration is being given to extending the closing date to accommodate photographs taken during the centennial year.

The keen gardeners amongst you will recall our successful launch last year of ‘Gallipoli Dawn’. Those lucky enough to obtain some bulbs last year enjoyed stunning blooms this spring. To ensure you don’t miss out this autumn an order form can be found on www.gallipoli100.co.uk or on www.qualitydaffodils.co.uk. We have also made representations to the appropriate authorities and hope that the Royal Mint and Royal Mail will recognise Gallipoli in their respective commemorative plans for 2015.

For information about all of our projects please see www.gallipoli100.co.uk. Our contact details are inside the front cover, or we can be e-mailed at contactus@gallipoli100.co.uk

Lyn Edmonds and Gordon Birdwood, Gallipoli 100

WANTED – AN EDITOR FOR *THE GALLIPOLIAN*

As indicated in the Autumn 2013 issue of *The Gallipolian* (No. 132), Foster Summerson, who has been Editor since Autumn 2008, wishes to stand down. Unfortunately, it did not prove possible to fill the post when it was advertised in August last year and Foster kindly agreed to continue in post until the end of the ‘Centenary’ year (unless a successor can be found in the meantime). The Trustees therefore have the task of finding a successor **and are again inviting applications for this post**. The post is unpaid although expenses incurred in producing the journal are reimbursed.

Applicants should have a working knowledge of the campaign, word processing and basic IT skills. A knowledge of desk-top publishing would be an advantage, although not essential as this is currently out-sourced as part of the publication process. Because it is desirable for the Editor to attend Trustee meetings in London, the post-holder should ideally be based in the UK. Moreover, a considerable amount of background material (and that potentially suitable for publication) is held by the Editor in hardcopy and such material can only be conveniently transferred to someone based in the UK.

A summary of the role /job description can be obtained from the Editor who would be happy to deal with any questions potential applicants might have. He has also undertaken to offer support to any successor for as long as this might be required.

The Trustees would like to hear from anyone interested in filling the post with details of themselves and relevant experience. Please write to or e-mail **Keith Edmonds** at the address shown inside the front cover.

THE 29TH DIVISION MEMORIAL

James Watson Smith

On Sunday 9 March, in glorious early spring sunshine, we assembled at the 29th Division Memorial, Stretton-on-Dunsmore for the annual wreath-laying ceremony in memory of the 29th Division. The Royal British Legion paraded with 12 Standards and we were delighted to welcome, for the first time, the Coventry Sea Cadets. A Living History Unit was also present.

Wreaths were laid by Councillor Tony Gillias, Mayor of Rugby, on behalf of the Borough, by Isobel Watson Smith on behalf of the Gallipoli Association, by Lyn Edmonds in memory of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers (see photograph on page 29), by David Lovell on behalf of 1st London Signal Company, Royal Engineers and by Noel Doolan on behalf of the Coventry (No.) 1 Branch, Royal British Legion.

Personal Wreaths were laid in memory of Colonel E P Smith RFA and Captain R B Taylor, 1st Bn. Border Regiment.

Looking towards the Centenary, we very much hope that the 'King's Inspection' will be suitably commemorated in 2015 on **Sunday 15 March** with a reception after the event. All are more than welcome and we would be delighted for as many people to attend as possible. If you would like further details please do not hesitate to contact me.

ANZAC/GALLIPOLI DAY SERVICES

The Editor is grateful to all correspondents who provided the following reports on Remembrance Services held on or about 25 April at locations in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

London

ANZAC Day began as usual with the Dawn Service where some of our members were among the large crowd at Hyde Park Corner where the service was held following which wreath-laying took place at the Australian and New Zealand War Memorials.

The Association's annual wreath-laying ceremony at The Gallipoli Memorial in St Paul's Cathedral took place at 9.30am. The short but moving service was conducted by The Revd. Canon Michael Hampel after which wreaths were laid at the foot of the memorial by representatives of HM Government and the Armed Services, by the High Commissioners for Australia and New Zealand, the French Defence Attaché, the Turkish Ambassador, and by our Chairman on behalf of the Association. The Exhortation was given by James Watson Smith and the words of Kemal Ataturk were

delivered by H.E Mr Unal Cevikoz, the Turkish Ambassador. *Last Post* and *Reveille* were sounded by L/Sgt. Christopher Clark, Band of the Scots Guards, and the *Lament* played Pipe Sgt. Rob Williams, London Irish Rifles Pipes and Drums.

At 11.00am, we joined the ‘Anzacs’ at the Cenotaph where ‘The Gallipolians’ formed one of the contingents on parade, with our Chairman laying a wreath on behalf of the Association. At the conclusion of the wreath-laying, the *Last Post* was sounded by a trumpeter from the Band of the Blues and Royals who also played *Reveille* after The Silence. A short service conducted by Canon John Cullen followed the wreath-laying which concluded with the playing of the National Anthems of the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand. Later, at the invitation of the Australian and New Zealand High Commissions, Association members were able to participate in the Service of Commemoration and Remembrance in Westminster Abbey. The Association’s Gallipoli Day Lunch was held in ‘The Albert’ in Victoria Street, which was enjoyed by those attending. Photographs of some of the commemorations held during the day are on pages 29–30.

Brockenhurst

There was a large turnout for the annual commemorative service for the 93 New Zealanders and one Australian buried in the Commonwealth War Graves Commission plot in the churchyard of St. Nicholas’, Brockenhurst. The simple service, held in spring sunshine amongst swathes of bluebells, was led by the town’s Vicar, the Revd. Neil Smart. Guests included the New Zealand High Commissioner and representatives of the Royal New Zealand Navy and the Royal Australian Navy and their families. Standard Bearers of the Brockenhurst Branch of the Royal British Legion paraded their colours supported by the Army Cadet Force and Air Training Corps. Children placed posies of flowers on the graves during the service and wreaths were laid on the memorial.

Editor’s Note: I am grateful to **Clare Church** who sent me a copy of a report in the *Lymington Times* which was used used to compile this item. Although the newspaper report focused only on the ANZAC casualties it should be remembered that 9 UK, 3 Indian and 1 Canadian casualty from the First World War are buried in the churchyard, together with 5 UK casualties from the Second World War.

Bury, Lancashire

For the first time in many years, professional commitments prevented my attendance at the ANZAC Day remembrance events in London so I attended the Lancashire Fusiliers annual ‘Gallipoli Sunday Parade’ in Bury. Not being familiar with the area, I thought the best course would be to follow the gentlemen sporting regimental blazers and hackles which led me to a local hostelry named, somewhat strangely for Bury, after the founder of the Metropolitan Police! Although still relatively early, I felt that it would be

churlish not to join my new-found friends for a couple of cold ones (!) before making my way to Castle Armoury, (the Fusiliers' Army Reserve Centre, which saw the declaration of war in 1914 and the departure of the 5th Bn. (TF) of the Lancashire Fusiliers to Gallipoli), where the parade was to form up. To my surprise and delight, on arrival at the Armoury I met one of my countrywomen, Agnes, a delightful lady, resplendent in a hat of khaki fur felt and wearing her late husband's medals.

I was delighted to see the size of the turnout on parade, formed not only of members of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers' Regimental Association and Band and Corps of Drums of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers (Lancashire) but also the Fusilier Army Reserve Detachment from the Drill Hall, Bury Grammar School's Combined Cadet Force (CCF), Sea Cadets from Training Ship *Euryalus*, who come up from Oxford every year as well as the local Sea Cadets, and a contingent of Fusilier Cadets from Greater Manchester Army Cadet Force. Altogether there were some 450 on parade – see photograph on page 31.

Before the parade, Colonel Mike Glover, the Regimental Secretary of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers (Lancashire) and Commandant Greater Manchester Army Cadet Force, presented Regimental commendations and medals for outstanding service. The parade then moved off for the short march to the Parish Church of St. Mary the Virgin (the garrison church of the Lancashire Fusiliers, where the Colours of the Regiment hang proudly around the walls of the nave) for a service and the blessing of the Fusiliers' Association new Area Standard.

Following the laying of wreaths at the Cross of Sacrifice outside the church, the parade reformed and I was pleased when my new 'cobbers' invited me to march with them, rather than with the other officers, as had originally been intended. Led by Colonel Mick Moran the parade marched to the Town Hall and into the Haymarket. Salutes were taken en-route by Brigadier Paul Nanson (the representative Colonel for the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers in Lancashire), Mr Warren Smith (Lord-Lieutenant of Greater Manchester), and Councillor Sharon Briggs (the Mayor of Bury). I was pleased to see the large number of people lining the route and the appreciation which they showed. The Fusiliers' Association then peeled off to the Fusiliers' Museum where its old standards were handed over for laying-up, followed by the Association lunch in the Fusilier Museum.

It was a dignified and enjoyable event, which served admirably to mark the 99th Anniversary of the landings on the Peninsula and the distinguished part played by the Lancashire Fusiliers. It was the first remembrance event that I have participated in outside Australia and London, and one that I certainly will be attending again. Surrounded for the first time by non-Antipodeans, it brought home to me that whilst we Australians and Kiwis have claimed ANZAC Day as our own, it also had a profound effect on communities in the UK and left its mark on many other countries. Lest we forget.

Michael Williams

Cardigan

The Service of Remembrance, led by our Padre Revd. John Powell, was held at the Cardigan Cenotaph on a bright, fine day.

The service was attended by the County Council Chairman, local associations and members of the local community along with people from various parts of England and Wales. Wreaths were laid by the County Council Chairman, representatives of the Royal British Legion and by Mrs Richard Watson. St John's Ambulance personnel laid wooden Remembrance Crosses.

Richard Watson

Edinburgh

The ANZAC Day service was held at the Scottish National War Memorial, Edinburgh Castle on a cold misty morning. The officiating Chaplain was the Revd. Dr Roderick Campbell and the music this year was played by The Band of the Royal Regiment of Scotland and one of their pipers played the *Lament*.

The Consul General of France joined the representatives of Australia, New Zealand and Turkey and the National President of the Royal British Legion Scotland, all of whom laid wreaths. Wreaths were also laid on behalf of The Armed Services, The Scots-Australian Council, The Gallipoli Association, The Merchant Navy, The English Speaking Union, The Royal Overseas League and The Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

Over 300 people – a mixture of locals and Australian and New Zealand visitors – attended this year which is about the maximum number which can be accommodated in the Chapel. Plans are in hand for a large screen to be provided in 2015, either in Crown Square adjacent to the Scottish National War Memorial, or on the Esplanade as even more people are expected to attend next year.

Thanks are due to Mr Kevin Gray and his team from the Royal British Legion Scotland for organising the event.

Alan Dowell

Harcourt, Australia

Member Peter Trounson and his son Lachlan laid a wreath on behalf of the Gallipoli Association at the War Memorial in Stanley Park, Harcourt, Victoria – see photograph on page 31.

Jerusalem

The 99th anniversary of the Gallipoli landings was marked in Israel by the Australian embassy holding their ANZAC Day Commemoration Service at the Mount Scopus CWGC Cemetery in Jerusalem (see photographs on page 32). Unseasonably hot weather, including unusually high humidity, did not prevent a record number of people from gathering at 10.00am to pay their respects and participate in the wreath laying.

H.E. The Australian Ambassador, Mr David Sharma, gave the ANZAC Day address and mentioned how important his own recent trip to the Gallipoli peninsula had been for him and for his family. Pastor Evan Thomas and Rabbi Dr Raymond Apple led the prayers and the psalm. Lt.-Col. Vern Bennett (UNTSO New Zealand Contingent) read *In Flanders Fields* by John McCrae. The Honorary Consul of New Zealand, Mr Gad Propper, led the recitation of Binyon's immortal lines, and a trumpeter from the Fijian army gave a perfect rendition of *The Last Post* and *The Rouse* bracketing the One Minute's Silence.

The laying of wreaths and floral tributes was led by Ambassador Sharma who was supported in this by two of his small daughters. In all, over thirty wreaths were laid, and it is good to note that each year more and more youth groups and organisations are taking part in this. The wreath which I laid on behalf of the Gallipoli Association was donated by my father Lewis J. Robson in Northumberland, as he and I both celebrate 20 years of GA membership.

The Australian embassy did a wonderful job organising this event, providing everyone with bottled water at the beginning and light refreshments at the close. Mr Paul Price and his CWGC staff also deserve a mention for the excellent preparations which they made at this beautiful cemetery.

Michael D Robson

Kabul

On 25 April, I attended a most moving ANZAC Dawn Service here in Kabul – about 150 attended including the Ambassadors of the major contributing nations (see photographs on page 33). I was particularly moved by the precision and solemnity of the Australian Honour Guard and the almost harrowing singing by the Turkish contingent of their national anthem – it was stunning. The Australians did an excellent job.

The previous day I attended a lecture on the Gallipoli Campaign given by Lt. Col. Simon Andrews, Royal Anglian, who is on loan to ISAF from the Turkish NATO Rapid Reaction Corps based in Istanbul. He gave a very good and warmly received synopsis of the campaign and I was delighted with the questions from the audience. The discussion that followed covered topics such as 'A Turkish victory rather than an Allied failure', the continued importance and relevance to ISAF of expeditionary, austere

operations at strategic distance and a most interesting comment raised by a US academic on the way the US Marines studied Gallipoli and used the lessons learned to achieve success in their Pacific island hopping ventures of 1945.

James Stopford

The National Memorial Arboretum, Alrewas, Burton-on-Trent

The 99th Anniversary Remembrance Service was held at Gallipoli Memorial, within the National Memorial Arboretum (see photograph on page 34) It was attended by around 100 guests in incessant rain. Guests included the Deputy Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire, Colonel Christopher Comport OBE TD who read out a message from Her Majesty, The Queen, Australian Major Kirsty Biggins, Canadian Major Lynette Mac Kay and the First Secretary of New Zealand High Commission all of whom laid wreaths. I laid a wreath on behalf of Turkish people and Government. Other wreaths were laid by representatives of the Staffordshire County Council and District Councils, the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Roger Pepper of Gallipoli Association and by other organisations. At the end of the service, the area in front of the Memorial was a sea of poppies.

During the service I spoke about history of lands surrounding Gallipoli Peninsula. This part of the world has been a melting pot for conflicts over countless centuries – wars fought for religious, nationalistic and other reasons where often fact and fiction were interwoven. It was almost as if the history had determined that young men from so many different nationalities should create their own legends on this land; and they did not disappoint. By the time Allied armies withdrew in January 1916, a new legend – Gallipoli – was born. Following this conflict Australia and New Zealand were strengthened as young new nations and Turkey too emerged as a new nation.

Mrs Chris Ward then read out Kemal Ataturk's words of welcome and forgiveness in English and I read them in Turkish. Miss Sue Plant read Patrick Shaw-Stewart's poem *Untitled*. Following the *Last Post* and one minute's silence wreaths were laid and guests retreated to the shelter of the visitor centre. There Lucy Ward sang Eric Bogle's *The Band Played Waltzing Matilda*. Guests were also told that in order to refurbish the Gallipoli Memorial an appeal has been launched and Gallipoli Association had already pledged £500 towards it.

Nadir Imamoglu

Editor's Note: Should members wish to contribute to the Memorial Appeal they can do so through the Gallipoli Association and donations will be added to the £500 already pledged. Cheques should be made payable to 'The Gallipoli Association' and sent to the Editor at the address shown inside the front cover. All donations will be recorded and acknowledged.

Russell, New Zealand

I had the honour of attending a Dawn Service near Russell, on the North Island, organised by the local Maori community. Some 200 people attended the service including local representatives of the New Zealand armed services. The local Maori community then welcomed the congregation into their community house to view an enormous photographic record of past members and all those who had seen service in the two World Wars. A magnificent buffet breakfast then followed with one veteran celebrating his 90th birthday!

Ian Harrison

Weymouth, Dorset

A service of remembrance was held at the ANZAC Memorial on Weymouth Seafront. (see photograph on page 34). It was attended by the Mayor of Weymouth and Portland and members of the council together with representatives of the Australian and New Zealand High Commissions. The Royal British Legion, Royal Naval Association and members of the local community were also present. Wreaths were laid by the Mayor and by Lieutenant Neil Amey, Royal Australian Navy, by Lieutenant Josh Aperahama, Royal New Zealand Navy and by Capt. Harry Mossop.

The memorial, which was erected in 2005, commemorates the many thousands of Australian and New Zealand servicemen who were sent to the town to convalesce from the Gallipoli campaign and other theatres, or who passed through Weymouth to camps and hospitals elsewhere in Dorset. The memorial is situated opposite the Russell Hotel, which was used as a hospital during the First World War.

Editor's Note: I am grateful to Michaela Weishaar, Events Assistant, Weymouth & Portland Council and to the *Dorset Echo* for the information used to compile this report.

VICTORIAN STUDENTS COMMEMORATE THE LEMNOS CONTRIBUTION TO AUSTRALIA'S ANZAC STORY

Jim Craven

An important milestone in Greece's build up to the Centenary in 2015 took place in April. For the first time an official delegation of Victorian school students was welcomed to the northern Aegean Island of Lemnos to appreciate its connection to the Gallipoli campaign.

The twelve secondary school students, who came from across Victoria, were selected by the Victorian Government as the *Premier's Spirit of Anzac Prize Winners* for 2014.

Along with the students and two teachers, the delegation was led by Dr Bill Sykes, MP, representing the Victorian Government. The Tour historian was Professor Bruce Scates, Chair of History and Australian Studies at Monash University. The students were made very welcome on Lemnos – with one of the students ending her blog post in Greek.

The students were welcomed to Lemnos on arrival at a special dinner. Demetri Boulotis, Deputy Mayor of Lemnos, welcomed the students on behalf of the Lemnian municipality. The dinner was held at the beautiful Myrina harbour – where the original ANZAC's sat and enjoyed Lemnian hospitality in 1915. Dr Sykes presented the Municipality with a specially framed picture of the Melbourne Shrine of Remembrance – the design of which was based on the famed ancient Greek Mausoleum of Halicarnassus.

The students were also welcomed during their visit by the Moudros Senior High School community, including head teacher Ms Papapanagiotou and her students. Hopefully this will be the first of many links between Victorian and Lemnos students researching the Anzac and Gallipoli story.

On 7 April, the students took part in the annual ANZAC commemorative service conducted at East Moudros Military Cemetery. Ms Jenny Bloomfield, Australian Ambassador to Greece, and Australian Deputy Chief of Navy, Rear Admiral Michael van Balen were in attendance, along with senior representatives of the Hellenic Military as well as local Lemnian authorities and church and representatives. A moving part of the service was an address prepared by Bianca Gerrard, a Beaufort Secondary College student. She recounted the story of an Australian soldier from Beaufort, 19 year old Pte. Donald Chisholm of the 23rd Battalion AIF, who is buried at East Moudros Military Cemetery along with 97 other Australians and some 700 other casualties. A photograph of Bianca at Donald Chisholm's grave can be found on page 35.

Bianca's speech included a moving poem she had written for the occasion, ending with the following words:

*On the beautiful island of Lemnos a safe haven was found,
The relief of relaxing on a temporary sporting ground,
Wounds were tended to,
And the nurses touch a blessing,
We remember you today,
Thank you for your sacrifice and service,
The ANZAC's that fought for us,
Lest we forget.*

Commemorative wreaths were then laid, including two by Australian veterans of more recent conflicts who accompanied the tour, Peter Colliver and David Gilroy. Visits were also made to the Portianos Military Cemetery and to the sites of the Australian Military

Hospitals. The latter was of particular interest to Bianca Laura Bishop, who attends Westbourne Grammar School, as she had researched Nursing Sister Catherine McNaughton who served as one of the 130 Australian nurses on Lemnos. The students were also able to appreciate some of the island's history, with a tour of the ancient settlement of Poliochni the hot baths of 'Therma' and Myrina's Venetian castle.

The next stage of the tour was a visit to Gallipoli before the students visited the Western Front. Readers wishing to follow the student's tour can read their tour blog at: <http://premiersspiritofofanzac2014.blogspot.com.au/2014/04/tired-weary-and-happy-we-arrive-in.html>

THE GALLIPOLI ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE – 2014

The third Gallipoli Association Conference was held on 21 June just as *The Gallipolian* went to press. It was an excellent day, much enjoyed by those who attended. A report will be given in the Winter (December) issue.

AUTUMN LUNCH

The Autumn Lunch will be held at The Naval Club, Hill Street, London W1 on **Wednesday 1 October** commencing at 12.30 for 1.00pm. See enclosed booking form for details.

FIELD OF REMEMBRANCE: WESTMINSTER ABBEY

The Gallipoli Association will again have a Memorial Plot in the Field of Remembrance at Westminster Abbey. Details of the Gallipoli Association plot and how to arrange for crosses, or other symbols of remembrance, to be placed there are given in a leaflet accompanying this issue.

We encourage members to avail themselves of this unique opportunity to remember family and others who served at Gallipoli. Crosses/emblems can also be laid in the plot in remembrance of those who went on to serve in other theatres, and for Gallipoli veterans who survived the war.

Tickets for the Opening Service: Information is awaited from the Royal British Legion but this usually takes place on the Thursday morning before Remembrance Sunday. If you wish to apply for a ticket, please contact the Editor. Tickets are limited and will be issued on a 'first come – first served' basis.

REMEMBRANCE SUNDAY: 9 NOVEMBER 2014

Although demand for tickets to participate in the Remembrance Day Parade is likely to be particularly heavy this year, the Association hopes to be invited to participate as one of the marching contingents. This is now a significant and memorable event in the Association's calendar; our involvement highlights the significance of the Gallipoli campaign and more importantly recognises and remembers all those who took part in it.

Members wishing to take part in the parade should write to the Editor (or e-mail) at the address given inside the front cover of the journal as soon as possible. Tickets will be allocated on a first come – first served basis.

Those applying for tickets should be aware that they are likely to be standing in Whitehall for at least 1½ hours prior to the March Past, then marching for a distance of over a mile, possibly in inclement weather.

A similar notice will be published on the Association website.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

This year, the Association Christmas card will feature a painting of '*Poppies at Suvla Bay*'. A photograph and details of how to order the card are contained in the attached leaflet.

THE ROAD TO WAR AGAINST TURKEY: 1912-1914

1912

Baron von Wangenheim appointed German Ambassador to Turkey^[1] and continues the work of his predecessor to encourage closer diplomatic and military ties with Germany and to undermine the previously strong British influence.

1913

14 December 1913 – German Military Mission under General Liman von Sanders arrives in Constantinople.

1914

27 July – Enver Pasha and the German ambassador meet secretly to discuss a Turkish-German alliance.

August-October – Intense but belated British and French diplomatic efforts to secure Turkish neutrality.

2 August – Secret Turkish-German alliance is signed.

3 August – British Government issues a Proclamation authorising the requisition of shipping. Turkey informed that the two dreadnought-type warships ordered from Britain (*Sultan Osman I* and *Reshadieh*) have been requisitioned and will not be released.

4 August – Britain declares war on Germany.

10 August – The German battle-cruiser *Goeben* and escorting cruiser *Breslau* having bombarded the French North African ports and evaded the British and French Mediterranean Naval Squadrons, enter the Dardanelles.

12 August – The *Goeben* and *Breslau* arrive at Constantinople and, with their crews, are handed over to Turkish Navy. Entrance to the Dardanelles and the Gulf of Smyrna patrolled by British and French Naval Squadrons.

16 August – The Turkish Navy begin mine-laying in the Straits which are finally closed on 27 September following the British Squadron's refuse to allow a Turkish torpedo boat to enter the Aegean.

28/29 October – Three Turkish torpedo-boats with German crews attack Odessa. The *Goeben* fires on Sebastopol, drawing Turkey further into the war at Germany's side. Britain and France send ultimatum to Turkey.

30 October – Britain and France sever diplomatic relations with Turkey.

1 November – First ships carrying the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) leave Australia.

2 November – Russia declares war on Turkey.

3 November – British ships bombard the forts of Seddulbahir and Kum Kale. The French Squadron patrolling the entrance to the Dardanelles is reinforced by the battleships *Gaulois*, *Charlemagne*, *St Louis* and *Bouvet*.

5 November – Turkey joins the Central Powers. **Britain and France declare war on Turkey.** British destroyers are attacked by Turkish gunboats which are driven off. Britain annexes Cyprus, held by Turkey since 1878.

1 December – The AIF begins disembarkation in Egypt.

13 December – British submarine *B11* dives under the minefields in the Straits and sinks the old Turkish battleship *Messudieh* in The Narrows.

17 December – Turkish offensive launched against Russians forces in eastern Anatolia

[the Caucasus campaign] against the advice of Liman von Sanders (see also 29 December).

18 December – British Protectorate proclaimed in Egypt, where a Turkish threat to Suez Canal is perceived. The AIF, en route to Europe, is held in Canal Zone to stiffen defences.

21 December – Major General Birdwood takes command of the newly formed Australian & New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC).

29 December – The Battle of Sarikamish. Turkey's 100,000 strong army is heavily defeated by Russian forces.

30 December – Russia suggests a British expedition against Turkey to assist the situation in the Caucasus.

Notes

1. For simplicity reference is made to Turkey rather than the Ottoman Empire which remained in being until 1922.

Main Sources:

The Gallipoli Association Website [Timeline : 1914–16]

The Great War Timeline – 1914 [www.greatwar.co.uk/timeline/www1-timeline.htm]

The Official History of the War. Military Operations – Gallipoli Vol. 1

THE GALLIPOLI MAXIMS

Murray Ewen

One aspect of the Gallipoli Campaign which has divided military historians and others in recent years is the belief in the existence, or non-existence, of Turkish Maxim machine-guns at the pre-dawn Anzac landings. Not surprisingly, this debate has overflowed to the Cape Helles sector where the British landings took place. If the recent emergence of books by historians claiming there were no Turkish machine-guns present is anything to go by, then it appears this theory has already gained some staunch converts.

This theory appears to have originated from an entry in a diary kept by a Turkish officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Sefik Aker, the commanding officer of the 27th Infantry Regiment. Aker's diary, or rather his collection of reminiscences and reports, was published (in Turkish) in 1935, and parts of it have been translated into English, though whether this was officially done is unknown. In either case, it seems that his statements concerning his regiment's four machine-guns has become the hot topic of discussion over the past decade.

Belonging to the Turkish 9th Division, Aker's second battalion of the 27th Regiment (the 2/27th under Major Ismet Binbasi), was assigned to coastal defence of the Gaba Tepe sector where the Turkish Staff anticipated the British would attempt an amphibious landing. Aker stated that the other two battalions under his command, (the 1/27th and the 3/27th) and the regiment's machine-gun company were to be kept in reserve in the vicinity of Maidos until such time it became clear where the British intended to land their troops.

If Aker's information is correct, then the 27th Regiment's machine-guns played no part in opposing the pre-dawn landings in the Anzac sector on 25 April 1915. This contradicts numerous first-hand accounts from Allied military and naval personnel who noted the strong presence of enemy machine-guns during the initial landings and it begs the question, if not from the 27th Regiment, then where did these machine-guns come from?

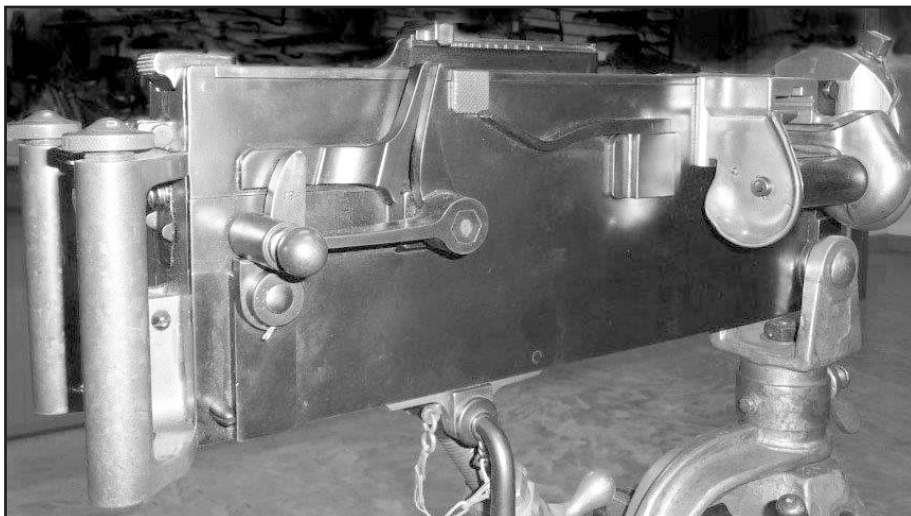
Having purchased four Maxim-Nordenfelt guns in 1892, it is believed that Turkey was the first Balkan state to trial machine-guns. One gun was chambered for the .450/577 inch Martini-Henry cartridge and the other three were chambered for the .450 inch Peabody-Martini (11.43 x 53mm Turkish) cartridge. The choice of calibre is curious because the Turkish army had adopted the more efficient 7.65 x 53mm calibre cartridge for its rifles in 1890. That said, early pattern machine-guns generally did not use the same calibre ammunition as the infantry did in their Mauser rifles. It was not until advances in machine-gun design with closer machining tolerances did it become commonplace to be able to use the same ammunition in both these weapons. The Turkish Army eventually adopted the German DWM Model 1909 machine-gun in 7.65 x 53mm calibre. This was the commercial export version of the Model 1908 in 7.92 x 57mm calibre with which the German Army was equipped. The Turkish MG09 differed from the MG08 in that it was mounted on a lightweight tripod as opposed to the heavier and cumbersome German 'sled mount' or *Schlitten* 08.

The Turkish 7.65 x 53mm calibre cartridge was initially loaded with 40 grains of nitro-cellulose propellant, and a 211 grain round-nosed projectile. Ammunition manufactured after 1913 was loaded with 46 grains of improved nitro-cellulose and new pointed (Spitzer) 154 grain projectile which produced a higher muzzle velocity, flatter trajectory and greater range. Turkish rifles and machine-guns already in service were subsequently upgraded to fire this new ammunition, the most obvious modification being to the rear sights due to the variance in the flight characteristics between the new Spitzer and the older round-nosed projectile.

In 1910 the Turkish Army implemented a new triangular organisational model whereby an army corps would consist of three divisions instead of four. Each division would now be comprised of three regiments and each regiment would contain three infantry battalions and one machine-gun company. Each machine-gun company of 160 men, (including mule transport drivers) was to be equipped with four Maxim machine-guns.

Turkish infantry regiments were responsible for incorporating these machine-gun companies into the new three-battalion organisation; however these changes had still not been fully implemented by 1912.

Thus when the First Balkan War began in October 1912 the Turkish Army possessed in the region of 388 machine-guns, organised into ninety-seven companies. By the cessation of the Second Balkan War in August 1913 not only had Turkish standing in the region declined following numerous military reversals, but they also suffered the loss of vast quantities of war material. As a consequence the Turkish Army needed at least 200 machine-guns just to re-equip the regimental machine-gun companies. The Turks were still in the process of re-equipping their army when they entered the First World War in 1914.



An 1898 Naval Model DWM Maxim gun (photographed from the rear).^[1] This is similar to the early model Maxims as mentioned in the text.

Gallipoli

On 25 March 1915 the Turks formed the Fifth Army in response to Allied attempts to force a passage through the Dardanelles. This army, under the command of German General Liman von Sanders, was tasked with the defence of the Gallipoli Peninsula against an amphibious landing. Fortunately, much work had already been done, some of it dating back to 1912-1913 when the Turks expected the Greeks to make a landing on the peninsula. In his book *The Young Atatürk*, George Gawrych discusses von Sanders' role in the defence scheme:

Arriving the day after his appointment, Sanders quickly inspected the defences and found them unacceptable. Ottoman troops had deployed forward with the aim of defeating any Allied landing attempts on the beaches, but Sanders assessed the forward deployments as too thinly spread out to offer a robust defence. Instead, he ordered the establishment of light warning forces at the coastline, with larger forces stationed in the rear. Success of this defensive concept required accurate and timely intelligence, as well as quick response to foil any major landings.

This explains in part why the bulk of Aker's regiment, including his machine-gun company, was kept in reserve near Maidos. But it did not preclude the deployment of artillery and machine-guns to critical areas of the coastline where landings could be expected, like the Gaba Tepe (Anzac) sector.



Turkish Machine Gunners under German Command near the Dardanelles^[2]

Despite numerous defeats during the Balkan Wars, Turkish resolve to defend their homeland should not be underestimated. Their defence planning between Gaba Tepe and the Sazli Beit Dere (Fisherman's Hut area) was nothing short of brilliant. They utilised the rugged terrain to great effect when constructing the numerous machine-gun and infantry rifle positions, and prepared accurate artillery and machine-gun range tables. The infantry were trained in day and night defence, familiarised themselves with the tracks to fall-back positions, and were drilled in how best to delay their enemy and slow his advance until such time as reinforcements could be brought forward. In *Ottoman Army Effectiveness in World War I*, Edward Erickson wrote:

While not landing in the exact centre of the pre-planned killing zone, there were enough Australians inside the Turkish range fans to validate the target planning that had previously been done.

Returning to the ‘no machine-gun’ theory, several suppositions have been put forward to support the claim. The first of these is that the Anzacs were untried in battle and could not differentiate between the fire of British Maxims mounted on the Royal Navy’s steam picket boats and massed Turkish rifle fire. This supposition can only be described as speculative because each Australian infantry battalion contained a machine-gun section with two Maxim guns. Surviving battalion war diaries indicate that the troops would have seen and heard these weapons being fired previously during musketry training in Australia and Egypt. Whilst it might be argued that the landing troops might not have been able to audibly detect where a machine-gun was being fired from, visually they would have been left in no doubt. The prolonged muzzle flash/flame of a Maxim firing short or sustained bursts in the half-light of dawn would have been unmistakable, and could not have been confused with instantaneous flashes of the rifles. Evidence that this was so can be found in the testimony of Commander Charles Dix, RN, who was in overall command of the Royal Navy’s twelve picket boats. He wrote of the efforts of No.3 picket’s gunners to silence an enemy machine gun:

One of the picket boats fired a belt or so at the crest of the hill and the flickering flame of a hostile Maxim [that] was coming from a little look-out station half way up the ridge of Ari Burnu.

Ten of these twelve picket boats used in the initial landings mounted machine-guns forward, the other two were fitted with 3-pdr Hotchkiss guns. Naval ratings manning these machine-guns were instructed that ‘under no circumstances’ were they to engage the enemy until ordered to do so. The ammunition box was to be at the ready, but the ammunition belt was not to be inserted into the gun. No doubt similar orders were given to the ratings manning the two Hotchkiss guns. It should be understood that the Royal Navy’s Maxims were only briefly in action as the pickets slipped their tows and turned out from shore. According to another witness, Midshipman Charles Dixon, only two crews opened fire:

About 50 yards off the shore the enemy opened fire with rifles and quick firers [machine-guns] and bullets were everywhere. Two boats opened fire with Maxims for about half a minute till we landed. I was in the third boat to land my tow but in some boats only about a dozen troops landed, the rest being killed or wounded and dead men were laying over the gunwales. I kept my boat’s crew well under cover and none were hit although the boat was being hit everywhere.

There are numerous first-hand accounts from the troops who landed in the first wave who also describe enemy rifle and machine-gun fire. Putting aside for the moment the question of where they came from, where were the enemy machine-guns located? Survivor statements indicate the presence of enemy machine-guns in the sector where the first Australian troops went ashore. At least one Maxim was encountered by the troops who stormed Ari Burnu, whilst another is believed to have been in position somewhere on MacLagan’s Ridge. One or more machine-guns fired from the direction

of Fisherman's Hut/No.1 Outpost, and two machine-guns were encountered on 400 Plateau.

Various accounts from those who were at the following locations can now be presented as evidence.

The Ari Burnu gun(s)

Staff Sergeant Major Alexander Steele of the 9th Battalion's machine-gun section heard the opening fusillade from the deck of the destroyer HMS *Beagle* south of Ari Burnu. He was clearly able to differentiate between the sound of massed Mauser rifle fire and machine-gun fire. *'Some sentry was woken, then it comes fast and furious, the rattle of the Mausers merging into a roar and directly after their machine guns chip in.'*

The hostile Maxim identified by Commander Dix appears to have been located on Ari Burnu itself, perhaps in the sentry/observation post on the knoll behind Ari Burnu, and shown in the photograph opposite page 351 of, *The Story of Anzac* Volume I by Charles Bean. The caption for this photograph describes the position as the *'post first rushed on Ari Burnu by [the] 9th, 10th and 11th [Battalions]'*. Members of the 9th Battalion noted a machine-gun firing from here when they landed in Anzac Cove. One Boer War veteran, Private George Tabart, wrote:

The Turks opened with rifle and machine-gun within about 20 yards on our left. Bayonets were fixed as we left the water or as the men waded on shore, and we scrambled across the heath and made up the hill, next to no order being kept, there being a general mix-up of sections and companies. A few of us rushed to the left to stop the machine-gun, which we captured, and left to be picked up by the boats following us, the Turks in charge running up the hill in front. They had no time to do us much damage, and their firing was mostly too high. [This is an indication that by firing high the Turkish defenders had intended to stop the troops in the boats before they had an opportunity to land.]

This machine-gun, appears to be the same gun mentioned by Private Percival Young, also of the 9th Battalion. Young describes the fate of this weapon:

Smashing the gun so that it could not be used again, we dashed forward to storm the next trench, the line growing stronger as the boys rushed up to reinforce. On and on we went right up the cliff to the summit.

In 'smashing the gun' someone perhaps struck the sheet-metal fusee [operating] spring cover and broke the fusee spring off the receiver with the butt of a rifle, thereby rendering the gun inoperable. Alternatively, the feed cover might have been smashed open so that the feed block could be pulled out and tossed into the thick scrub.

The Fisherman's Hut/No.1 & No.2 Outpost gun(s)

Another reliable eyewitness with more than a passing knowledge of Maxim guns was Captain Dixon Header, the 11th Battalion's machine-gun officer. This officer, who had extensive pre-war militia service, landed on North Beach during the second stage of the landing and came under fire from machine-guns located in the vicinity of Fisherman's Hut. Header wrote, 'At least two Maxims were on us and a whole mob of riflemen. The outburst was so sudden that our men were momentarily checked.'

The ship's log from HMS *Ribble* records this ship coming under heavy rifle and machine-gun fire. This evidence is undeniable, and it would be ludicrous to suggest this ship's log could have been falsified. Bullets entering soft flesh is one thing, but the unmistakable rattle of machine-gun bullets striking steel plates on a destroyer is quite another. Captain Douglas McWhae of the 3rd Field Ambulance, who landed from the *Ribble*, stated:

The row boats returned to the destroyer and we entered under heavy fire. Then we rowed to shore under a frightful fire [from] a machine-gun a few hundred yards north near Fisherman's Hut.

Undoubtedly McWhae is referring to a machine-gun (or guns) which later decimated almost the entire complement of officers and men from 'B' Company, 7th Battalion, who landed opposite Fisherman's Hut from the transport *Galeka*. At least one gun appears to have been positioned to enfilade the beach as far as Ari Burnu. According to Bean, so troublesome was the machine-gun firing along North Beach, that two parties were independently sent out to silence it; one under Lieutenant Frederick Strickland of the 11th Battalion and the other under Lieutenant Rupert Rafferty of the 12th Battalion. Bean noted that the bullets were coming from some lower slope of Walker's Ridge, but what appears to have been occurring was that the fire was coming in over this ridge from No.1 Outpost. Strickland and Rafferty failed to locate the gun(s) but both parties sustained casualties in the attempt. Rafferty did manage to identify some Turkish trenches on No.1 Outpost though getting up onto this ridge would have been an impossible task under fire. This incident never really had closure in Bean's narrative, so it is thought that the Turks crewing this machine-gun or guns were in the act of retiring by the time these two groups reached their objectives.

New Zealander Captain Brereton of the 12th Nelson Company of the Canterbury Battalion later found evidence of where the guns had been located. In a June 1922 letter to Bean, he wrote:

On 30th April my company occupied No.'s 1 and 2 Posts and the little hill over Fisherman's Hut. The dead were still unburied. One enemy machine-gun had been firing from this hill and two from No.2 Post, judging by the heaps of empty cartridges. I counted 40 bullet holes in an Australian's hat here showing the terrible fire. Two men had escaped

from the beach and had been killed in the attitude of running some 100 yards towards No.1 Post.

The massed rifle-fire verses the machine-gun theory

In order to present a convincing argument it has been claimed by the 'no machine-gun' advocates that the 80 riflemen known to have been in the vicinity of Fisherman's Hut, firing at a rate of up to 20 rounds per minute were solely responsible for the carnage unleashed upon 'B' Company from the 7th Battalion. Drawing on *The Book of the Machine Gun* by Longstaff and Atteridge, some information which might just refute this theory is presented:

In 1904 Captain Vuilleumier of the Staff of the Swiss Army, published a very interesting study of the action of machine guns against infantry. When it is a case of keeping up prolonged and rapid fire the machine gun at once asserts its superiority over the man who becomes tired, nervous, or excited when he has to keep up a rapid fire for any length of time.

In addition it is suggested that:

A body of infantry soldiers firing the same number of bullets will include a wide diversity of temperaments. As each man reloads and brings his rifle to the shoulder he will have to take a new aim; and experience shows that there are few men who, in the excitement of battle, fire with anything approaching the steadiness of a fairly good shot on a rifle range.

The 400 Plateau gun(s)

When the first wave of Australians reached the 400 Plateau they encountered a battery of field guns [actually a battery of four Krupps 75mm mountain guns from the 3/9 Artillery regiment] protected by machine-guns. Evidence of machine-guns on the 400 Plateau coming into action on the morning of 25 April, can be found in the 9th Battalion history *From Anzac to the Hindenburg Line*:

In the meantime, Lieutenant [George] Thomas with a platoon of Jackson's company had reached 400 Plateau and was re-organising in the scrub at its edge. Reaching Owen's Gully, Thomas saw, about 200 yards ahead, some newly turned mounds of earth which he thought were machine-gun emplacements. He saw too some Australians in the scrub to his right going straight in the direction of them. Thomas tried to warn this party but every time that his signaller stood up to semaphore the message, an enemy machine gun fired at him. Thomas then recognised the party. It was Harrison's section which had reached the plateau about 300 yards to the south of him. Harrison, going to the north-east through the scrub, had just caught sight of a cup-shaped depression in front of him, when he came under machine-gun fire from the scrub beyond it. His men fell flat and crawled through the bushes to the edge of the depression in which, immediately below them they saw some tents.

Harrison at once began to move towards these tents. At that moment two field-guns fired close above his head. He called together his nine men and all crawled up the steep bank and found the guns just above them. There were seven Turks around the guns and fifty yards behind were others, loading machine-guns on mules. They had not seen Harrison's party, and he told his men each to pick a member of the gun's crew, fire together, and rush the guns. All seven men round the guns fell. A Turkish officer appeared at the entrance of the gun pit and raised his revolver, but Harrison fired first, with the rifle from his hip. The Australians next fired on the men loading the mules, and only one of them seems to have escaped. Then Thomas came up with his platoon and joined Harrison. There were either two or three [field] guns, and mules had already been harnessed to one of them. In a small roofed shelter was a quartermaster's store, containing books, papers and spare parts for machine guns.

The above mentioned Lieutenant Thomas of the 9th Battalion, in a letter to Bean, recalled this action:

After going forward about 100 yards, we came upon one Krupp gun and a quantity of ammunition, and saw one Turk make a quick exit down the gully. I left Corporal Bell in charge of this gun with a few men, and made towards the earth-works. On reaching same, Harrison and his section came forward. I found in this locality another gun and much ammunition, and laying about were several dead Turks, including one Turkish officer who died just as I reached him, having been shot by Harrison through the head. Also lying about 50 yards in front of the gun were 2 dead mules and a dead Turk with the reins still clasped in his hands. Both mules carried packs, and in one of them was a quantity of SAA [small arms ammunition] and on the other, a machine-gun.

As for the inexperience of the Australian troops and their inability to identify enemy machine-guns, it seems that the 9th Battalion was already becoming quite adept at doing so.

Evidence of casualties

One of the key issues of the 'no machine-gun' argument is the alleged lack of evidence of bodies on the beaches. The theory goes that no machine-guns were brought into action during the initial ANZAC landings because there are no photographs of blood-stained beaches littered with the bodies of the dead and wounded. This is reasoned to be why, at Anzac, casualties were lighter than we have been led to believe. If we have no photographic evidence, there are at least written accounts of the carnage. Sergeant Frank Arthur Kennedy from 5th Battalion Headquarters wrote:

When we arrived at the beach about 6am on 25 April 1915 the scene was indescribable, wounded, dead and dying on all parts of the beaches. I was in charge of stretcher bearers and was asked to do what I could to get the bodies away from the gunfire coming over. For over two hours we were carrying the bodies and placing them in positions so they could be marked off, identified and prepared for burial.

Also, a post-war interview with a Turkish veteran of the Gallipoli Campaign, Captain A Ozgen supports Sergeant Kennedy's statement. This veteran served as a 2nd Lieutenant in the 2/27th Battalion, and said that he was in a position near Ari Burnu on the morning of 25th April. When asked about the number of Australian casualties he replied, "The Anzacs had a lot of casualties. The chief reason was our position. We could see them but they could not see us." When asked where he was positioned, he replied, "In front of the Allies on MacLagan's Ridge."

So where did the machine-guns come from?

Clearly, Turkish machine-guns were deployed in the Gaba Tepe defence sector at the time of the ANZAC landings on the morning of 25 April. It is also clear that a number of these guns came into action and were responsible for a large number of casualties amongst the first Australian battalions to land. The question therefore, is where did they come from?

There are a number of clues. Intelligence reports based on Turkish prisoner-of-war statements provide the following:

The 9th Division [comprising the 25th, 26th and 27th Regiments] formerly at Maidos and Krithia was decimated by 30 April and [that] machine-guns from Barbarossa were sent to this division.

The Barbarossa referred to above was the Turkish battleship *Barbaros Hayreddin*. She, like her sister ship *Torgud Reis*, had been purchased from Germany in 1910. In addition to their main and secondary armaments, each battleship was equipped with twelve machine-guns and having been purchased from Germany there is a strong possibility these guns were DWM MG07 models, the commercial designation for the improved naval model MG01. From John Walters' book *Central Powers' Small Arms of World War One*, we learn that: 'The older MG01 Maxims were restricted to training and fortification use after the MG08 became available in quantity, though survivors remained in service in 1914, shipboard guns having been issued with tri-pods instead of army-style sleds'. Recognised as being 8mm, the actual cartridge was 7.92 x 57mm calibre, but it is yet to be established if these Turkish Navy guns fired the older round nosed Patrone 88/8 cartridge or the newer Spitzer nosed S-Patrone (1905) cartridge. According to an earlier intelligence report the *Barbaros Hayreddin's* machine-guns were removed prior to 22 April 1915. In other words, due to the shortage of machine-guns in the Fifth Army, the Turkish Navy was required to send these weapons to the peninsula to supplement the army's critical shortfalls, and if the date is anything to go by, there appears to be some urgency connected with this matter.

In his book *Five Years in Turkey*, Liman von Sanders wrote of the navy's contribution to the defence of the peninsula, 'The Turko-German Navy took no direct part except that it furnished the Fifth Army with two machine-gun detachments with about

twenty-four machine-guns which were of great benefit.' These appear to be the guns stripped from *Barbaros Hayreddin* and *Torgud Reis*. It should also be noted that a number of other Turkish warships were equipped with Maxim machine-guns, and these were probably stripped of their small armaments also.

This policy was repeated in May when another eight machine-guns and thirty-two German Kaiserliche-Marines from the *Goeben* and *Breslau* were sent to Krithia. It was customary that German cruisers and battleships carried four Maxims each and these German naval machine-guns could either be mounted on ships' boats or used ashore on a tripod mount. It was relatively easy to identify these guns because the majority of the external metalwork was manufactured from corrosion-resistant bronze which is better suited to salt laden environments. One source also suggests these naval model machine-guns were equipped with longer ammunition belts than were their army equivalents.

Brigadier-General Cecil Aspinall-Oglander also acknowledges the presence of navy machine-guns at Helles in Volume 1 of the *British Official History* of the campaign. Writing of the enemy defences, he stated:

The southern or Sedd-el-Bahr sector comprised the toe of the peninsula from Gully Beach (exclusive) to Sedd-el-Bahr (inclusive) and was held by the 3rd/26th Battalion, with one company of engineers attached for work on the defences. This battalion had four 'old-pattern' Maxim guns.

As Turkish Army machine-gun companies were normally equipped with MG09 Maxims, this reference to 'old-pattern' Maxims at Sedd-el-Bahr strongly suggests they might have been DWM MG07 naval model machine-guns as previously mentioned.

Further proof that navy guns were used for coastal defence again comes from the Turks themselves. In remembrance of Liman von Sanders on the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of his death, a lecture was presented on 12 May 1932 by retired Colonel Harun-el-Raschid Bey, formerly of the Osman Imperial Army. Colonel Rashid stated that:

Liman von Sanders, according to his own idea had ordered barbed wire to be drawn below the water along the shore. In this his assailants got entangled and suddenly the machine-guns of the death-defying Turkish garrison which one had believed smashed, held a rich harvest in the confusion. All available 'machine-guns of the fortifications of the Dardanelles and of the fleet' were disposed of.

Britain's biggest stick was her naval firepower, which could be utilised either in support of the troops as they came ashore or to soften the enemy's defences before the landings. The Turkish defenders knew this, and whilst they had an excellent appreciation of the best locations for attempted amphibious landings, what they did not know was when and how this would be played out. Therefore, placing the main forces in rear positions

and locating smaller company and platoon sized units forward, was sensibly the correct decision. Given the scarcity of machine-guns it was perhaps prudent to retain the 27th Regiment's four machine-guns at Maidos and utilise the 'older-pattern' naval Maxims for coastal defence, even if it meant sacrificing these guns to enemy action.

Turkish machine-guns did come into action at Anzac on the morning of 25 April 1915. Intelligence reports and information gleaned from Australian, New Zealand, British, Turkish and German sources clearly reflect this. When all this information is taken into consideration it points to the fact they were quite possibly the 'older-pattern DWM MG07 naval Maxims'. The most interesting aspect of this scenario is the question of how many of these naval Maxims could have actually played a role later in the morning and during the day.

Finally, **focusing now on the Helles sector**, it is also interesting to note that the *Torgud Reis* and *Barbaros Hayreddin* were both equipped with two anti-aircraft guns. In Dolf Goldsmith's book, *The Devil's Paintbrush* a photo appears of a 3.7cm (37 x 95R) calibre Maxim Pom Pom manufactured by Krupp of Essen in 1898. The caption says that; 'In 1903 the German Navy adopted the Pom Pom as the Maxim FLAK M1903 (Navy).'

Now that we likely know the origin of the 'old-pattern' naval Maxims it is not beyond the realms of possibility that this is also where the four 3.7cm Pom poms, so often mentioned at Helles may have originated.

Notes:

1. Author's Collection
2. Authors Collection, courtesy of The National Firearms Centre Leeds UK.

ASSOCIATION TOURS TO GALLIPOLI – 2015

The Association is planning three battlefield tours of Gallipoli during the 2015 centenary year.

The tours will take place on **3-8 May**, **5-10 August** and **6-11 September**. The exciting new itinerary to be published shortly, so please e-mail tours@gallipoli-association.org for details.

Stephen Chambers



The 29th Division Memorial. Lyn Edmonds lays a wreath in memory of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers [See page 6]. Photograph by Keith Edmonds



ANZAC/Gallipoli Day – St Paul's Cathedral. The Turkish Ambassador, H.E. Mr Unal Cevikoz recites the words of welcome to Mothers and Widows given by Kemal Ataturk in 1934 [See pages 6–7]



ANZAC/Gallipoli Day – St Paul’s Cathedral. The Gallipoli Memorial is flanked (L to R) by Pipe Sgt. Rob Williams, London Irish Rifles Pipes & Drums and L/Sgt. Christopher Clark, Scots Guards [See pages 6–7]



ANZAC/Gallipoli Day – The Gallipoli Association contingent assemble in King Charles Street before the Parade to The Cenotaph. [See page 7]



The 'Gallipoli Sunday Parade' at Bury, Lancashire. Member, Michael Williams is wearing the 'slouch hat'. [See pages 7–8]



Harcourt, Australia. Member Peter Trounson and his son Lachlan, lay a wreath on behalf of the Gallipoli Association at the Harcourt War Memorial [See page 9]



ANZAC Day Service at Mount Scopus Cemetery, Jerusalem, Israel. Lt. Col. Vern Bennett UNTSO, New Zealand contingent reads 'In Flanders Fields' [See page 10]



ANZAC Day Service at Mount Scopus Cemetery, Jerusalem, Israel – the trumpeter from the Fijian army who sounded The Last Post and The Rouse [See page 10]



ANZAC Day Service at Kabul . HM Ambassador Sir Richard Stagg KCMG and Major General Jim Hockenhull OBE lay the British wreath. [See pages 10–11]



ANZAC Day Service at Kabul. Lieutenant General Kenan Hüsnuoğlu, Turkish Army, Chief of Staff HQ ISAF addresses the Parade. [See pages 10–11]



ANZAC/Gallipoli Day at The National Memorial Arboretum. Sounding of the Last Post
[See page 11] Photograph by Alan Breward



The Anzac Day Service at Weymouth Seafront, Dorset. [See page 12] Photograph
courtesy of the *Dorset Echo*



Bianca Gerrard at the grave of Pte. Donald Chisholm, 23 Bn. AIF, East Mudros Military Cemetery, Lemnos [See page13]



The site of the memorial to General Gouraud at Sedd el Bahr today . Member, Dale Hjort stands at the approximate location shown in the 1920s photograph on page 48. The remains of the original memorial can just be seen on the left.



Hidden Gallipoli. The Sarcophagus dating from the late 1st or 2nd century AD. The inscription states a fine of 1,500 denarii payable to the Roman Government if the grave is robbed! [See pages 54–55]



Hidden Gallipoli. Stephen Chambers points out Green Knoll and The Boot, from the crest of Kiretch Tepe Ridge. [See page 55] The Salt Lake, the ANZAC sector and the Aegean coast can be seen in the background.

OBITUARY: COMMANDER IAN HAMILTON

Commander Ian Hamilton – our oldest member, passed away peacefully in his sleep at Bishopton, the Erskine home for former service personnel, on 9 February at the age of 103. He was piped on board MV *Argyle*, en route to his funeral at Greenock Crematorium.

Ian Hamilton, who lived in Rothesay until October 2011, joined the Clyde Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in August 1932, and served in the Royal Navy from 1936 until 1957. He saw Second World War service in the Atlantic, the South Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the battles of Taranto and Matapan and the D-Day landings as well as the infamous Arctic convoys.

Commander Hamilton (originally No.1304) was a longstanding member of the Gallipoli Association and contributed a number of articles to *The Gallipolitan* mainly relating to the Highland Mountain Battery. He was granted honorary status by the Association in his centenary year. In addition to his membership of the Association, Commander Hamilton was an enthusiastic supporter of many local organisations, including the Rothesay and District Pipe Band, whose members visited Erskine to play on the commander's 102nd birthday in January 2012.

Member **Mike Morrison** writes from California:

I was only privileged to know Ian Hamilton for the past 10 years or so, but was fortunate that he accepted me as a friend and colleague in the research of the 4th Highland Mountain Brigade which provided the first guns ashore and in action at Gallipoli. His intellect was keen as long as I knew him, even though his eyesight and hearing were diminishing. His interests were varied and he was passionate about them all. When I returned to the USA a few years ago, he presented me with a book that he said he found in an antiquarian shop long ago. It is a copy of Nevinson's *'The Dardanelles Campaign'* with an inscription 'To Freddie in memory of many adventures shared, from Ian Hamilton, Xmas 1918'. Glued to the inside front cover is a review from *The Manchester Guardian* of the book dated 14 November 1918. Naturally, I was stunned by his gift.

When I asked Ian about his name, he told me that he was not related to General Hamilton. He was born on 31 January 1911 and grew up on a croft in Scotland. I was introduced to him by mutual friends in Rothesay as I was interested in my grandfather's unit, the 4th Highland Mountain Brigade, RGA (TF) as was he. He had already researched the Bute Mountain Battery and provided me with his written work which he allowed and encouraged me to use, and to continue the research

which I have done. We co-authored an article on the Brigade at Gallipoli which was published in *The Gallipolian* and in the RA's journal *The Gunner*.

His stories about WWII were fascinating. When I asked him about Normandy, he told me that he had been ordered to the bridge of HMS *Rodney* by the Captain as he could write in shorthand and the Captain wanted him to document the action there. He said that they sailed back and forth firing constantly in support of the troops that had landed. I wonder if that wasn't the start of his hearing problems!

Commander Hamilton touched a good many people and did his duty even into his 90's. He laid many a wreath around the UK. He was a pleasant, kind, humble man and I am pleased that I knew him.

Editor's Note: I am grateful to Mike Morrison for his reminiscences about Commander Hamilton. In preparing the obituary I also drew on information published in *The Buteman* and Secret Scotland.www.secretscotland.wordpress.com

THE LEE BROTHERS IN THE GREAT WAR

Michael Lee (Great Nephew)

'He fell in front of the line bravely leading his men'. This inscription commemorates my Great Uncle Joe on the Lee family grave in Deansgrange Cemetery, County Dublin. It was the catalyst for me, many years ago, to find out about the terrible events that befell my family in the Great War.

As a child I looked in wonderment at the handsome young men in the sepia photographs and I wanted to know more about them. But my father's uncles, Robert and Joe were rarely spoken about and Dad would only give me the barest information. Actually, I don't think he really knew much about them as I think even in the 1960's the loss of the boys was still too painful for the family to talk about. I know also that Alfred would never talk to his own children about what happened to his brother and himself on the Kiretch Tepe Ridge all those years ago. The loss of Robert just a month before the Armistice was the final blow to an already traumatised family. As the family grew old and eventually passed away, the two boys were doomed to fade into oblivion, as if they never were. But with the passing of the old generations and with the benefits of modern research technology, I now bring you the proud but tragic story of the Lee brothers.

Joseph Bagnall Lee was born in Bray, Co Wicklow, Ireland on 3 May 1888. His brother **Alfred Tennyson Lee** was born on 6 October 1892. They were the younger sons of Edward Lee JP a successful businessman and Annie Lee of Tyrrellspass, Co. Westmeath, Ireland. Edward Lee was the son of a farmer and Annie Shackleton (originally Sheckleton) was from Dungar, Roscrea, King's County, now Co. Offaly.

Annie was also from a farming family. They had married in Blackrock Methodist Church Co. Dublin on 25 July 1878 and would eventually have nine children, but only four would survive into adulthood. Joe and Alfred's older brothers were **Edward Shackleton Lee**, born 11 April 1879 and **Robert Ernest Lee** born 14 January 1883.

The two eldest boys were educated at Wesley College, but Joe and Alfred were sent to a Methodist Boarding School, Epworth College in Rhyl, Wales. After his schooling, Joseph entered Trinity College Dublin to study law. He was a brilliant student, gaining a 1st class honours and a gold medal in moderatorship, legal and political science; BA, LLB, Hiernalis, in 1908 and LL.D Aestiva in 1914. He was a member of Trinity OTC. In 1905, Joe was admitted as a student to the King's Inns, Dublin and he was called to the Bar on 11 June 1909. In 1910, he was Auditor of the Law Students Debating Society in the King's Inns and won a prize for legal composition. For his inaugural address at the King's Inns, he read a paper on '*Law and the Problems of Poverty*', the audience included the chief secretary for Ireland, Augustine Birrell, who was heckled by suffragists. Joe was the author of a Handbook, '*Shops Acts, 1912, and Irish regulations, notices and forms*' in 1912 and with his friend and fellow Barrister, Henry John Moloney, he co-wrote '*The Law relating to compensation for criminal injuries to person and property*' also in 1912. He practised as a Barrister on the North East and North West Circuits. At this stage, Joe was living at No. 15, Upper Fitzwilliam St, Dublin, meanwhile Alfred and the rest of the family were now living at 'Bellevue', a large house on Cross Avenue, Booterstown, Co. Dublin. Alfred was at this time also studying in Trinity College and was also a member of the OTC.



Brothers Joseph Bagnall Lee & Robert Ernest Lee – both would die in the Great War

1914

When Britain declared war on Germany on 4 August 1914 there was a rush to the colours by many young men. Kitchener realising that the war would probably be protracted, knew that the regular army was too small and had called for 100,000 volunteers. The famous picture of Kitchener looking and pointing at YOU must have had quite an effect. Soon, Britain and Ireland were mobilised with keen young men from all classes eager to do their bit although in Ireland, because of the political situation, enlistment was slower in some quarters, particularly in the country. However, even today, it's not hard to see the motivations for joining up, especially, amongst the middle and upper classes. Just to be with your friends and work mates and not to be left out of the great adventure. This allied to a sense of patriotism, both 'For King and Country' and for the freedom of small nations was a powerful motivation. Also, the leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, John Redmond, had supported the British war effort in return for the promise that Home Rule for Ireland would be finalised at the war's end. For the working men joining up meant a regular wage and a separation allowance and food in the mouths of their children.

It would seem that the Lee family were keen supporters of the British War effort, as Joe's older brother, Robert Ernest Lee, a doctor, had joined the RAMC in Dublin in September 1914 and was soon with the BEF, in the 5th Division, 14th Brigade, as part of the 14th Field Ambulance. He would serve four years in France and Flanders, gaining his Captaincy for his field ambulance work at Hill 60, during the second battle of Ypres. Their father Edward Lee had made his premises available to the Red Cross as a depot for the distribution of food and comforts to the soldiers in Dublin hospitals and his wife, Annie, had offered her services to the Order of St John and the Red Cross. Edward Lee would also be on the committee for recruiting of the 10th (Commercial) Battalion of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. So it was not a surprise that Joe and his younger brother, Alfred Tennyson, would look for commissions in the first New Army. On his application for a temporary commission, Joe had stated that he had 'put in about 60 to 70 squad rifle and field drills and practises' and that he had 'lectured on tactics and fire control etc.' He was so keen to 'Do his Bit', that he wrote to the Director of Military training, to inform them that he had '... omitted to state that I am a cadet of that corps (Trinity OTC) and I should be much obliged if my application can be amended in that respect'. He goes on to say 'I would also be obliged if you could inform me whether in the event of the Special Reserve of Officers being full, my application will be transferred for a commission in Lord Kitchener's Army'. In the event Joe needn't have worried as on 28 September 1914 both brothers were recommended for temporary commissions, as 2nd Lieutenants, by Lt. Col. V T Worship, of the 6th (Service) Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, possibly on the advice of Captain H T Goodland, 6th RME, who seems to have been a family friend. This Battalion formed with the 7th Royal Munster Fusiliers and the 6th and 7th Royal Dublin Fusiliers in 30th Brigade, along with the 29th and 31st Brigades of the 10th (Irish) Division, the first of the three Irish Divisions which included the 16th (Irish) and the 36th (Ulster) Divisions. So

began the transformation into soldiers, as the 30th Brigade began training at the Curragh in Co. Kildare.

1915

By May of 1915, the whole of the 10th (Irish) Division was concentrated at Basingstoke, Hampshire, where for the next few months, intensive training was given. It must have been some small comfort to Annie Lee, that her two sons were serving in the same battalion of the regiment, it would mean that Joe could keep a protective eye on his younger brother Tennyson, the apple of his mother's eye and anyway, surely they would be home to Bellevue in the near future, with many tales to tell. Joe's sense of humour at this time is reflected in a post card he sent to his eldest brother, Edward Shackleton Lee, from Basingstoke. It shows Joe, now a Lieutenant, and Lt. J L G Fashom, who was reputed to be one of the smallest officers in the 10th Division, outside a tent, both looking slightly dishevelled, probably from living in tents, standing side by side, Joe, rather taller than most and Lt. Fashom, rather smaller. All the card says, in Joe's handwriting is 'The long and the short of the 6th Munsters'. Joe's demeanour in this photograph shows a man who is enjoying the new experience of being a soldier, a quiet confidence, his hands at his back. The Division, under Lieut-General Sir Bryan Mahon, KVCB DSO was inspected by H.M. George V, on 28 May, and on 27 June the long expected order to hold itself in readiness for service at the Dardanelles was received.



'The Long and the Short of the 6th Munsters' - Lts. J B Lee & J L G Fashom at Basingstoke

To Gallipoli

On 9 July 1915 the Cunard ship '*Mauretania*' left Liverpool for Mudros, on the island of Lemnos. On board were Divisional HQ, 30th Brigade HQ, the 6th Bn. Leinster Regt, the 5th Bn. Connaught Rangers, detachments of the 5th Bn. Royal Irish Regiment and the 6th and 7th Battalions, Royal Munster Fusiliers. Also on board was Lt. James Vernon Yates Willington, of the 6th Leinster Regiment, who was also from Blackrock. I like to imagine that Joe, Tennyson and James would have met and that they would have had some fun together, sharing stories and a few whiskeys.

Also on board was the Wesleyan Chaplain to the 10th (Irish) Division, Robert H. Spence, another friend. What did these four young men know of this strange place called the Dardanelles? Probably very little, except what they would have heard of the fate of the Irishmen of the 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers and the 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, of the 29th Division, who were landed from boats and the beached collier, '*River Clyde*' at Helles, into murderous Turkish fire on 25 April 1915 and who were virtually wiped out. Perhaps there was a sense of foreboding, we'll never know. The *Mauretania* docked at Mudros on 16 July.

6 – 7 August

As the troops embarked on the *Hazel* at 2pm on 6 August, they must have been wondering just where they were headed. The junior officers, including Joe and Tennyson, had no more clue as to their destination than the men they were expected to lead in the coming days. Sir Ian Hamilton, Commander in Chief of the MEF was already in the throes of a military disaster. The April landings at Helles and Anzac had been a failure and in human lives expensive. Although there had been much bravery shown by the Australian and New Zealand troops and the British and Irish soldiers, the bravery and valour of the Turks, who were defending their homeland was breath-taking. After three months, the invading troops had hardly gained a foothold on the peninsula. It had been decided that a new landing, by the untried New Army would be needed to help make a breakout by the ANZACs and the regular British troops. These landings would take place at a new location, a few miles to the north of the Anzac Sector. Over a period of hours on the night of the 6-7 August, the 10th and 11th New Army Divisions were landing on B and C beaches and also at the new A beach, inside what was now known as Suvla Bay, a name that would soon become synonymous with sorrow in many an Irish home.

At 12 noon on 7 August, Sir Bryan Mahon and the troops of 30th Brigade, which included the 6th RME, landed to the east of an isolated peak called Ghazi Baba. As the boats approached the shore, some ran aground, which meant that Officers and Men had to wade ashore waist deep in water. The 6th Munsters found to their cost that mines had been sown and there were some casualties. At the same time, to Sir Bryan Mahon's fury, he found that the 10th (Irish) Division had been split up and his 29th Brigade had been sent to Anzac to reinforce the New Zealanders; amongst them was the 6th Leinsters and

Lt. Willington. He would be killed on the 11th August at Rhododendron Ridge in the ANZAC sector. Meanwhile, the Munsters task on landing was to make their way up the Kiretech Tepe Ridge and to relieve the 11th Division, which had landed earlier and had sustained many casualties. At this point both Joe and his young brother Tennyson would have taken command of their respective platoons and moved towards the ridge.

From a distance the Kiretech Tepe Sirt looks harmless enough, however as one advances up the ridge, you realise that it is much steeper and full of gullies and dense prickly scrub, added to that were Turkish snipers, shrapnel bursting overhead and a complete lack of water with a blazing sun; all this on new inexperienced troops, must have been hell. The troops advanced from the western side, the 6th RMF on the left and the 7th RMF on the right of the northern side of the ridge, whilst the 11th Division was on the southern side, advancing eastwards. As the troops advanced they came upon numerous corpses of Manchesters, what awful sights that greeted these citizen soldiers can only be imagined. Turkish snipers picked off officers and men and the Turkish soldiers, although not numerous at this point, fought bravely. They were under no illusions as to what they were defending as their Commanding Officer Mustafa Kemal (later Atatürk) had reputedly told his men “I don’t order you to fight, I order you to die”. The Turks were holding a rocky mound and by the evening of 7 August the two Munster battalions were within about 100 yards of them, although at a great cost.

Throughout the day the Revd. Robert H. Spence had been tending to the dead and speaking words of comfort to the dying and as evening approached, through a downpour of rain, he followed the attacking troops up onto the ridge accompanied by stretcher bearers. He was gathering the wounded and dying and later wrote:

We were nearing the firing line, when, close by, in the gathering light of the early dawn, I saw a man lying face downwards, motionless, lifeless. On looking closely at the features, I found it was my good friend Lieutenant Lee, a young fellow whose successful college career promised a future of rare brilliance. He had laid all on his country’s altar. Twenty Four hours before we were laughing and chatting together on the troopship, where he was so full of life and spirit. Now I was looking through tears on his lifeless body. A grave having been dug on our return from the firing line later, we laid his broken body in its last resting place, on a rocky slope over-looking the Aegean sea, confident that by his very willingness to die for the cause of right, he had proved his title to that unending life ‘when eternal morn shall rise and shadows end’.

The next day, Sunday 8th, the rocky mound was stormed and taken by the 6th Munsters, led by second in command Major J N Jephson. The knoll was named after him – Jephson’s Post. But what of young Tennyson Lee, it is said that he saw his brother being carried in. What state of mind was he in? Wasn’t his older brother supposed to look after him? This wasn’t supposed to happen, weren’t they supposed to return home in triumph with tales to tell. What could he say to his mother! On 9 August, Lt. Tennyson Lee was wounded in the right shoulder and sent home on a

hospital ship; unlike his brother, he had survived, at least physically. The Lee brothers Gallipoli Adventure had lasted two days. On the morning of 13 August 1915, a post boy rang the bell of Bellevue, on Cross Avenue, the Lee family home. What awful terror must have crossed Edward and Annie minds, what of the sorrow of their eldest brother Edward Shackleton Lee. As they opened the envelope, they knew what to expect, *'Deeply regret to inform you that Lt J B Lee 6th Munster Fusiliers killed in action on 7th August. Lord Kitchener expresses his sympathy.'* That same day, Joe's father, Edward Lee, in obvious shock, wrote a distressing letter to the Secretary of the War Office in London, *'Dear Sir, The dreadful news of the death of my son Lt. J B Lee 6th Royal Munster Fusiliers received. Words cannot convey to you the gratitude I would feel for any further particulars of his death'*. Lt. Col. V T Worship replied on the 19th.

Dear Mrs Lee, What can I say. I have no words that can express my sympathy with you and Mr Lee and all your family.' He continued, *'Circumstances have prevented me from getting any tidings of the younger one. I hope with all my heart that he is doing well. The body of the elder one was recovered and he was buried by the Chaplain where a cross marks the place'* he finishes by saying, *'All I want is to express my very deepest sympathy, yours , V.Worship'*.

There was also a letter from Capt. HT Goodland, but that is now lost.

Although originally Lt. Joseph Bagnall Lee had a marked grave, it was later lost. However, he commemorated on the Helles Memorial, Gallipoli (panels 185-90). More importantly, his name is inscribed on the family grave, along with his brothers and sisters, including Captain Robert Ernest Lee, RAMC, beside his father and mother. The inscription reads, Joseph Bagnall Lee Lieutenant 6th Royal Munster Fusiliers Killed in Action Gallipoli August 7th 1915 aged 27 years *'He Fell In Front Of The Line Bravely Leading His Men'*. A tribute from the Select Vestry of Newtownfertallagh Church of Ireland, Tyrrellspass, Co. Westmeath recorded:

'That we the undersigned members of the select vestry of the parish of Newtownfertallagh, do hereby tender our most sincere sympathy to Mr and Mrs Edward Lee upon the death of their son Lieut Joseph Bagnall Lee of the Royal Munster Fusiliers who was killed in action in the Dardanelles while fighting gallantly for his King and Country'.

After some months in hospital, young Alfred Tennyson would return to the Munsters and would end the war as a Captain in charge of a labour camp at Arquetta, north of Genoa, Italy.

There would be a further tragedy for the Lee family. On 10 October 1918, one month and one day before the Armistice, the Kingstown to Hollywood Mailboat *Leinster* was torpedoed in the Irish Sea by German Submarine UB123. Amongst the over 500 casualties was Joe's elder brother Capt. Robert Ernest Lee RAMC. He was returning from leave to his unit in France when the tragedy occurred.

On the 9th Jan 1920, Captain Alfred Tennyson Lee received a letter from his old friend Capt. H T Goodland, late of the 6th Munsters, now working for the Imperial War Graves Commission:

'My Dear Tennyson, It does seem a long time ago since I saw you and I hope one day if I am ever in Dublin again I shall come and see you. I did call on your father and mother in 1916, but have only been in Dublin once since then. I do not suppose there are many of our old friends left now. I am afraid they will all slip away and that there will be no likelihood of any old 10th Division reunion. Will you give my very kindest regards to your father and mother, in which Mrs Goodland joins. She, as well as I do, remembers their very great kindness to us in the old days and the jolly evenings we spent at your house. Yours very sincerely, H T Goodland'.



[L to R] Alfred Tennyson Lee (holding his wounded right arm), mother Annie, Robert Ernest Lee (drowned when the Leinster was torpedoed), father Edward Lee, and Edward Shackleton Lee at Bellevue in 1915

By the Autumn of 1915, the old friends were already slipping away, by 1920 not many would be left.

Sources:

Lee Family Archive

Family History research: Edward Lee

History of the Royal Munster Fusiliers Vol. 2 by Capt. S McCance. Gale and Polden (1927)

Field of Bones. An Irish Division at Gallipoli. By Philip Orr Lilliput Press (2006)

The Tenth (Irish) Division in Gallipoli. By Bryan Cooper. Herbert Jenkins London (1918)

Wigs and Guns. Irish Barristers in the Great War. By Anthony P. Quinn. Four Courts Press (2006)

Service Record of Lieut Joseph Bagnall Lee 6th Royal Munster Fusiliers. Nat Archives Kew (WO95/16291)

Service Record of Lieut Alfred Tennyson Lee 6th Royal Munster Fusiliers. Nat Archives Kew (WO95/16290)

War Diary 6th Royal Munster Fusiliers. National archives Kew. (WO95/4296)

FURTHER INFORMATION ON PUBLISHED ARTICLES

Robert Gibbings – Artist & Gallipoli Veteran

The Winter 2012 issue of *The Gallipolian* (No. 130) featured an article by **Timothy Daunt** about the artist, Robert Gibbings (see pages 54 – 56). More recently, **Shaun Gibbings**, the son of the artist, has provided further information about his father, which will of interest to readers. He writes:

‘As noted in the article by Timothy Daunt, my father was an artist, author and publisher; he was also a broadcaster. He was born in Cork in 1889. When war broke out in 1914, he joined the 4th Bn., Royal Munster Fusiliers and was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant on 15 August. He sailed for the Dardanelles in late April 1915 as part of the reinforcements for the 1st Battalion and was in the trenches by 5 May.

By June he was second in command of his company under a Captain Smithwick. On 28 June when taking part in a major attack in the Gully Beach area he received a shrapnel bullet through his neck. From a dressing station he was taken by boat to a hospital in Lemnos and two weeks later was moved to a hospital in Alexandria. Six weeks later he was on his way home on the hospital ship *Llandoverly Castle* which was torpedoed on her next trip. As noted in the article he also saw service in Salonika.

In early 1919 he arranged for Moira Pennefather (later to become his first wife) to deliver three prints to the Imperial War Museum on approval. These included a coloured wood engraving of the *Llandoverly Castle* (priced at 3 guineas) and a small etching of a view of ‘W’ beach (priced at 15 shillings). The museum bought them all but demanded a considerable discount! The museum then wanted to commission a painting on a Gallipoli theme. It was to be about 30 x 24 inches unframed and they agreed to pay £50. On 6 August 1919 ‘*Sunset over Lemnos*’^[1] was delivered. It was based on a view from near ‘W’ beach. The IWM committee had wanted the painting to include a road and dressing station but my father argued that this would have ruined the composition and anyway he had insufficient drawings for these details. Because of this the museum only paid 35gns., to include a frame!

Some months later my father found three drawings of Gallipoli which he offered to the museum but they declined. One of these was a view of Achi Baba from the reserve trenches in 1915 which had also been made into an etching. In *The wood engravings of Robert Gibbings*, published by J M Dent in 1959, there is a small section on etchings (engravings on copper). One of these, 'W' Beach, was made in 1918 from a sketch of the scene in 1915. The plate size is 99 x 89mm and was featured in Timothy Daunt's article. The etching, the wood engraving of *Llandoverly Castle* and the painting '*Sunset over Lemnos*' should all still be held at the Imperial War Museum. As noted in Timothy Daunt's article, they are all reproduced in '*The Life and work of Robert Gibbings*' by Martin Andrews, published by Primrose Hill Press in 2003.

My father married twice, Moira was his first wife. Elisabeth, my mother, was his second wife. I am the youngest of seven children. My father died in January 1958, when I was 11 years old'.

Note:

1. The painting '*Sunset over Lemnos*' was featured on the Association's 2009 Christmas Card, copies of which Shaun Gibbings sent to his sister in Australia.

Zimmerman's Farm Memorial

Following my last visit to the peninsula I would like to update several facts in my article '*The Mysteries of Zimmerman's Farm*' which appeared in the Autumn 2011 issue (No.126), pages 13-17. This followed a group tour led by Len Sellers and Kieran Hegarty in 2008.

I now realise that the background shown in the old image of General Gouraud's Memorial (on page 15 of issue No. 126), is in fact the slope leading to the heights above V Beach at Sedd el Bahr. Using the famous picture of the recovered general inspecting his memorial (reproduced on page 48 below), I located the battlement wall of the old fort, similar to that shown behind him. This is just below the old ruins of the mosque at the edge of the village, on the left walking toward the Aegean – see photograph on page 35 of this issue. The location was confirmed when I discovered the remains of the original memorial beside the main road on the right.

As noted in the earlier article, the original marble descriptive plaque to General Gouraud (shown on page 16 of the previous article) had obviously been removed to the French Memorial at Morto Bay. For now, the purpose of what I previously termed 'Kieran's Memorial' (after Kieran Hegarty who discovered it) at Zimmerman's Farm still remains a mystery, although as it seems French in design, the answer may lie in one of the other plaques set into the memorial at Morto Bay, the most likely being the one which reads: '*To the heroes of the Zimmerman's Farm and Maltepe Ravine battles – April 1915 – 4th Mixed Colonial / 175th Infantry Regiment*'.



General Gouraud inspecting the memorial (c. 1920s)



Plaque to the heroes of the Zimmerman's Farm and Maltepe Ravine battles

The old memorials may have been transformed, but their glory and those they commemorate live on.

Nick Fear

Editor's Note: Michael D Robson's report (on pages 54–55) describing the 2013 Gallipoli Walking Tour also refers to earlier memorials being displayed on the base of the lantern tower in the French Cemetery at Morto Bay.

THE LAST MAN AT SUVLA BAY?

John Howell

I recently followed up a photograph of *HMS Louis* which featured on page 43 of the article ‘*Project Beneath Gallipoli*’ by Tim Smith in the Autumn 2011 issue of *The Gallipollian* (No.126), and found that the young midshipman who took the photograph had his own fascinating story. The information below came from Michael Griffith in Melbourne, the photographer being his great uncle **William Llewellyn Griffith**. William joined the Royal Navy as a 12 year-old in 1910 and went to Gallipoli as a teenage midshipman aboard *HMS Glory*.

HMS Glory was a Canopus class battleship built in 1900 for the China station. Early in the war it was off the coast of North America and the West Indies, and so only arrived at Gallipoli in June 1915. It therefore took no part in the unsuccessful naval attacks in March, when it's sister ship *HMS Ocean* was one of those that struck mines in the Dardanelles. As a 17 year old, William was one of the older midshipman (compared to someone like Eric Bush, who was about two years younger) and so was sometimes chosen for a few special duties, and got to rub shoulders with very senior officers.



William Griffith

William was well-educated and his letters to his mother were nicely written and almost without error. On 8 November he wrote home saying:

'While we were still hard at work on that destroyer I told you about, [i.e. the stripping of the stranded HMS Louis] the Huns started shelling the bay & put a transport full of hay on fire. She got quick out of the bay smoking like a good'un & beached herself out of sight underneath a high cliff. I had to take our captain and the King's Harbour Master (whose boat I run) out to her in the evening & a strange sight she was in the dark with her nose up on the beach & the high overhanging cliff all lit up by the glare.

At about nine o'clock the captain of the transport ship said he had a supper ready for us so I sat at the top of the table with Capt. Corbett^[1] on my right and Capt. Unwin V.C. on my left. Aren't I a knut?

A few days later he had another interesting experience, which indicates that he was considered reliable and well thought of. This time he got to explore the trenches at Suvla, when the normal expectation would have been to ferry some officers ashore and wait with the boat for their return. His letter from *HMS Glory* dated 17 November gives a fresh view of the trenches, through the eyes of a first time visitor:

'Last Friday I had one of the best walks I ever had & I only wish Father had been there with us. One of the Generals was going to inspect the Suvla Left Flank trenches & invited our captain to go with him & our skipper took the padre & me with him. After passing a lot of dressing stations we got down into a Communication trench & walked & walked & it is surprising how boring it is to walk in a deep trench where there is not room to swing ones arms properly. It is not unlike one of the Dartmouth lanes as the tops of the trenches were covered in blackberry briars (with very poor dried up fruit) and like bushes. Then at length we got into the 2nd line which were apparently very comfortable & not over crowded. All the men were asleep in little dugouts in the side of the trench. Here it was like a maze & we soon lost all sense of direction as one cannot look over the top and fix one's position. The front line trenches were wonderful. We went through a length of between 2 & 3 miles of them varying between 300 & 30 yards from the Turks. There were funny old catapults throwing 'cricket ball' bombs which made horrid big explosions. One of them was a beautiful shot but did not explode so we went away full speed for fear the Turks might throw it back again. Also we threw bombs at them with trench mortars which made a horrid bang & are not half as nice & gentlemanly as catapults. The flies up there are terrible, although of course there are practically none there now compared to the hot weather. Even on board ship in summer one could hardly get a mouthful safely in without one or two flies.

We could only look at the other trenches through periscopes which give rather a limited view. If anything shows above the parapet it will certainly get several bullets at it & quite possibly a bomb so one has to be careful. One of the many accompanying brigadiers just showed his head for a moment & we got a volley overhead. You may be sure little Willie was careful after that. Also we went up a new & therefore rather shallow trench & just as we got out of it again a Turkish bomb dropped plop into that trench. Luckily no one was near enough to be hurt but it was most upsetting. On the way back I managed to pick up a most battered Turkish shrapnel fuse marked with Turkish characters & also a shell case. I will polish the former up and it will make yet another paper weight. I will turn the shell

case up, polish it & it will do for a flower vase. We had quite a nice tea in General Byng's dugout^[2] & so back to the ship.

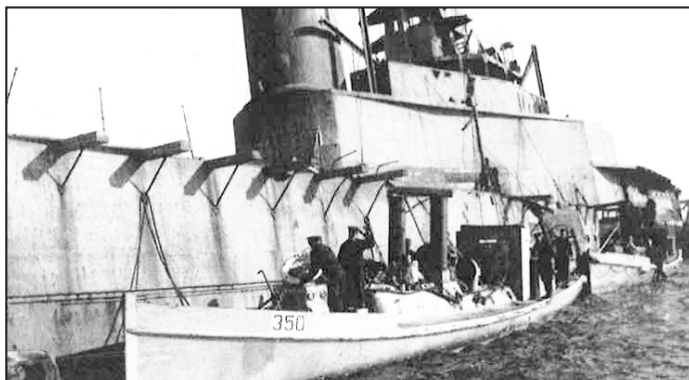
There are men on the lower deck that are prepared to give 5 pounds to 1 that we have Christmas in dock at Portsmouth but I think they will lose it. However it is nice to have optimists in the ship. But probably we shall soon have a refit at one of the dockyards out here which will be a nice change. We have had Kitchener out here & I saw him through a telescope. Let us hope he will move things on a bit.

*With love to you & Father
your loving son William*

On 22 December 1915 William wrote an even longer letter home and described the successful evacuations. Earlier in the letter he also described an evacuation dress rehearsal that was held just before, and he enclosed two photographs which are reproduced below.



The 'Dress Rehearsal' for the Suvla Evacuation



On the back of this photograph, William wrote 'My boat for the evacuation. In the background is a dummy dreadnought.'

Little has been written of this rehearsal, and these photographs (like all but one of his letters) have never been published before. He started the letter in his usual way: 'My dear old Mother' and then detailed what his 18 year old eyes saw as an amusing prelude to the great adventure of the evacuation:

'Last Tuesday we all went up in picket boats ... and spent two lovely days in Kephalo getting all our gear, boats, guns etc. ready. There were about 15 boats and we had a very jolly party of fellows from other ships, all of whom I knew & it was awfully nice being with them again. We had lovely weather so it was quite a picnic, living in our boats, though very cold at night. I was very lucky to get about the finest boat of the lot, a two funnelled picket boat which had been the Vice Admiral's barge & was beautifully fitted up with a huge cabin where we used to congregate and have bangers (tinned sausages) fried for supper.'

On the back of the lower photograph he wrote: 'My boat for the evacuation. In the background is a dummy dreadnought.'

He then went on to describe the real business at hand – the complete evacuation of Suvla Bay:

'Friday evening we all went to get our orders from Capt. Corbett who was in charge of the whole Suvla operations. Next day we started off for Suvla and spent a very uninteresting night patrolling on the left flank. ... As nothing happened untoward, the soldiers all got off in big ships & we spent a most dull night. The Turks utterly failed to savvy what was going on & were as quiet and peaceful as mice though if they had attacked they could have driven the small remaining force off (about 10,000) as easy as anything.'

On the final night, circumstances found the young man as perhaps the last man ashore:

'Then came the last night and we went on our patrol again & waited again all night, expecting every minute to see soldiers running for the boats. But again the Turks were quite quiet & our men were all off the place by 4 a.m. with only 5 casualties. Before they left they piled up a lot of stores which were not worth taking & about 5 a.m. these were lit & made 5 huge great bonfires. This stirred up the Turks a bit & at last they realised what was happening & started to shell like anything. But the funny part was they shelled our trenches & beaches which were quite empty & let the ships full of troops get away quite happy. The last thing I was sent into a pier to see if I could find any stragglers & waited about 1/2 an hour till nearly daylight. Then a message came to clear out quick as a lot of Turks were coming down. It was a pity as if they had come I had my maxim on the only road & could have mowed them down (as the papers say) & then got away quite happily. Then we all scudded away down to Kephalo, leaving the Turks quite mystified & shelling our trenches quite happily. It was a wonderful sight with the shells & the huge fires & the clouds of smoke.

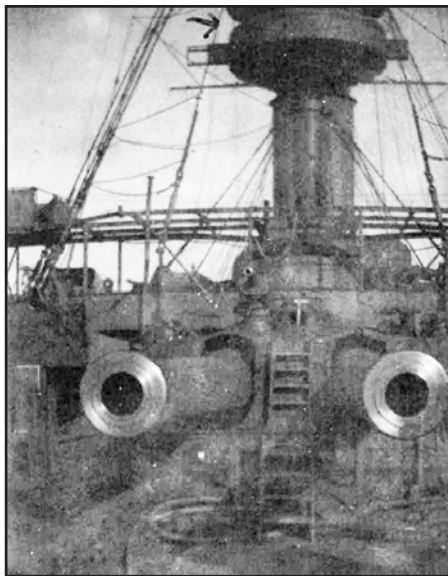
I should think Capt. Corbett will get much kudos as it was wonderfully well organised.

Everyone thought there would be far more casualties than there were in the landing. I and Capt. Unwin V.C. both claim to be the last English to leave Suvla & I believe I won so I am very pleased.'

The letter home was circulated to family, and on 24 January, 1916 it was published verbatim on the front page of *The Morning Post* as *'A MIDSHIPMAN'S STORY.'*

William Griffith survived the Gallipoli campaign, but didn't survive the war. At some stage he sent his parents the photograph below. It is of the quarterdeck of *HMS Glory*. At the top left he had drawn a small arrow, and on the back of the photo he wrote: *'Half way up the mast you see a little house which is where I am 'in action' & helping to control the 12" guns. So you know where I will die.'*

By May 1916 he had finished some well-earned home leave, and had now joined the crew of *HMS Indefatigable*. As readers will be aware, when war was declared, *Indefatigable* was one of the ships loosely shadowing *Goeben* and *Breslau*, before the two ships managed to slip away to Constantinople; it was also one of the ships that shelled the Turkish forts. During the Battle of Jutland, *Indefatigable* was struck by three of a four-shot salvo from *SMS Vonn der Tann* and two from the next salvo. A shell penetrated the forward turret and ignited the magazines below. Thirty seconds later the ship blew up and the shattered remains quickly sank.



The quarterdeck of HMS Glory – the arrow marks the gun control station where Griffith undertook his duties

As on *HMS Glory* William Griffith's station was aloft in 12 inch gun control, and it was

here that he was killed on 31 May. From the complement of 1019 men there were only two survivors. He had prophesized the details of his own death to his parents, and was killed six weeks before his 19th birthday.

William Griffith is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial. The CWGC record indicates that he was the son of Arthur Foster Griffith and Caroline Griffith of 3 Evelyn Terrace, Brighton.

Notes:

1. Captain Charles F Corbett, Chief Naval Officer, Suvla who was appointed to superintend the withdrawal.
2. Lt. Gen. The Hon. Sir Julian Byng arrived from France on 23 August to command IX Corps in place of Lt. Gen. The Hon Sir Frederick W Stopford.

HIDDEN GALLIPOLI

Michael D. Robson

Stephen Chambers and *Battle Honours Ltd* specifically designed this walking tour for those who had been to Gallipoli before and now wished to widen their experience of the peninsula. It was given its initial trial run in September 2013.

We commenced with the too often neglected French sector and saw the remains of some of their original memorials which were erected before they concentrated their burials, post war, at the French National Cemetery above Morto Bay. The plaques from these earlier memorials are now displayed on the base of that later cemetery's lantern tower. The Quadrilateral (Kudsi Bey Hill) and the Haricot (Kemal Bey Hill) were then visited, illustrating how these relatively low (max. 86m) Turkish positions nevertheless dominated sections of both the French and the Royal Naval Division's lines.

Next to ANZAC and Taylor's Gap. Having previously given my thoughts on General Monash and the August offensive [see the Winter 2002–2003 issue of *The Gallipolian*, (No.100), pages 26–38] I was most anxious to walk the short cut suggested to Major P J Overton by his two Greek farmer guides. Perhaps it had indeed been a short cut for a man, his donkey and a dog: but for a brigade of infantry? Believe me, unless you have seen it for yourself, then you cannot fully appreciate the futility of this diversion. Hill 60 was our next objective and again this tour gave us the chance to visit somewhere significant in the campaign, but nonetheless missing from nearly all the regular itineraries.

At a well near Lala Baba we had the opportunity to share with Captain G A Auden RAMC [the father of the poet W H Auden] the Greek inscription which he found carved on an ancient sarcophagus which then, as now, was being used as a water trough

(see photograph on page 36). Thankfully, unlike Auden, we were not troubled by the Turkish artillery. We also visited a second well nearer to the Salt Lake, but alas did not discover the other Greek inscription seen by Dr. Auden in 1915^[1].

Sulajik is a familiar name from the war diaries of IX Corps. At the beginning of August 1915 a group of farm buildings stood here, providing a rare recognisable feature on the central Suvla plain, and eventually giving its name to this section of the front line. Here too was one of the original battlefield grave plots which were later concentrated at Azmak Cemetery. Sulajik concluded our first day at Suvla.

Like the trainer of would-be Olympic athletes, Stephen saved the best walk till last, and our final day was spent traversing the Kireçtepe Ridge (see photograph on page 36). We started near the IX Corps HQ and wound our way eastwards covering the Karakol Gap, Jephson's Post, the Benchmark and the Pimple, before dropping down from the ridge and continuing east to the Turkish Gendarme Cemetery, one of the few original 1915 Turkish cemeteries still to be seen.

The above are my personal highlights and by no means represent the whole itinerary. Despite my having been on the peninsula several times previously, the *Hidden Gallipoli* tour nevertheless provided me with something new to see and experience on every single day. I do hope that this tour will be revived in the future for the benefit those who, while they may know this battlefield well, still wish to explore further those of Gallipoli's gems which are hidden off the beaten track.

Note 1. *The Annual of the British School at Athens, Vol.21, p.166*

THE GALLIPOLI SONATA

Ken Wright[©]

When Sub-Lieutenant Frederick Septimus Kelly, Royal Naval Division, wrote a beautiful violin sonata in G major during August 1915 in a trench on a Gallipoli beach, he could never have imagined the sonata would not only be played at his memorial service but would become a valuable piece of Australian history ninety five years later.^[1]

The sonata was penned for Jelly D'Aranyi, a lovely young Hungarian female violinist in London that Kelly had met in 1909 when she was 16. Their common passion for music bound them together in concert almost immediately and they regularly played music and performed on stage together. Kelly is reputed to have treated D'Aranyi more like a sister but over the next few years of their professional relationship, she fell madly in love with him.

Kelly was born in Australia and educated at Sydney Grammar School then went to England to study at Eton. After leaving Eton, he was awarded a Lewis Nettleship



Frederick Septimus Kelly



Jelly D'Aranyi

musical scholarship at Oxford and attended Balliol College. During his time there he took up sculling and became an excellent oarsman winning many prestigious competitions including Gold for England at the London Summer Olympics of 1908 as a member of the Leander crew in the Coxed eight. Also, while at Oxford, Kelly became president of the university musical club and a leading spirit at the Sunday evening concerts at Balliol. ^[2]

Kelly had a natural flair for music and had learned to play the piano at an early age

performing Mozart and Beethoven to a very high standard. After Oxford, Kelly entered into the world of music he was so passionate about and where his obvious talent could be expressed to the full. He made his formal debut as a pianist and composer with the London Symphony Orchestra in 1910. He returned to Sydney in 1911 to play many of his own compositions then returned to London to give a series of concerts. Experts predicted a great future for this virtuoso composer and pianist but sadly, the dogs of war were about to be unleashed.

When England declared war on Germany on 4 August 1914, there was a surplus of about 20,000 to 30,000 men from the Royal Naval Reserve and the Royal Fleet Reserves who could not be assigned to a ship of war. The men were formed into the Royal Naval Division comprised of two Naval Brigades and a Brigade of Marines to fight on land not at sea. Called 'Winston's Little Army' after its founder Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, the RND comprised of eight naval battalions named after famous British naval commanders – Anson, Benbow, Collingwood, Drake, Hawke, Hood, Howe and Nelson plus the Royal Marine Brigade of four battalions from the Royal Marine depots at Deal, Chatham, Portsmouth and Plymouth. The naval character and unit compositions of the RND would change over the course of the war due to heavy casualties as more infantry battalions were included.

Kelly, like so many thousands in England and throughout the then Empire and Dominions volunteered for service for King and Country. Commissioned as a Sub Lieutenant in Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve he joined the Drake Battalion of the Royal Naval Division (RND) to begin training as an officer. Kelly's organisational skills came to the attention of higher command and he was assigned, under protest, to the position of Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General to the battalion. When rumours spread that the Royal Naval Division was about to embark for the Dardanelles, Kelly, not wishing to be left behind, requested and was granted permission to go and was placed in charge of No. 5 platoon, Hood Battalion. The RND was part of the Gallipoli expedition that, with the possible exception of the Crimean War, was, in the author's opinion, the most poorly mounted and ineptly controlled operation in British military history.

To the Turks, it was no secret that foreign troops were preparing to invade their homeland. It was not a matter of when but where? The Turkish High Command had time to prepare their defences and watched with amazement as Allied forces comprising mainly of British, Australian, French, New Zealand and Indian troops began the invasion by landing on the beaches of Gallipoli on 25 April 1915. The RND were not, however, landed until late April when the division was temporarily broken up, with the Marine Brigade and the 1st Naval Brigade going to the ANZAC sector, and the remainder of the division being used to support the 29th Division at Helles.

On 4 June, during the third Battle of Krithia, Kelly suffered a gunshot or shrapnel wound to his right heel. After a spell in hospital in Alexandria and later was promoted to Lieutenant, Kelly returned to Gallipoli and on 7 January 1916, was one of three men

to remain at an observation post while the Allied troops went about their highly successful night evacuation and was one of the last to leave. Lieutenant Kelly (RND) Captain Weller, (RMLI) and Temp. Lieutenant Riley (Royal Marines) were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for their services on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

After the evacuation the division returned to Lemnos where they were based until the May 1916 when it embarked for France. During this time the division's future was in doubt and was the subject of much discussion in the Admiralty and War Office and on 19 July 1916 the RND was redesignated the 63rd (Royal Naval) Division although it was not until much later that it left the authority of the Admiralty and became formally part of the British Army.

On arrival at Marseilles, the battalions moved north where they were re-fitted and undertook an extensive period of training following which they were gradually introduced to front line duties in the Arras sector, with periods in the front line and in reserve. It was during a period out of the line, in a wood near Souchez, that Kelly conducted the Hood Battalion band in the playing of Tchaikovsky's *1812 Overture*, with nearby guns firing in anger!

The Division had played no part in the early stages of the Somme offensive but took part in its final phase, known as the Battle of the Ancre, which commenced on 13 November. In peacetime, Kelly had studied music in Germany but he was killed leading men of the Hood Battalion forward in a successful attack on a machine-gun emplacement which threatened to hold up the whole advance. The battalion doctor found him shot through the back of the head. After much heavy fighting the division eventually smashed through the German Third Line taking Beaucourt Village.

Lieutenant-Commander Frederick Septimus Kelly DSC, MiD, aged 35, Hood Battalion, Royal Navy Division, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve is the only Australian buried in the British Cemetery at Martinsart, not far from where he fell. Fortunately, his rich legacy of compositions to the world of music has been archived for posterity. They include:

Two Songs, Op.1 [1902] Waltz-pageant Op.2 for piano; arranged for two pianos [1905 revised 1911] Allegro de concert, Op. 3 for piano [1907] A Cycle of Lyrics, Op.4 for piano [1908] Theme, Variations and Fugue, Op.5 for two pianos [1907-11] Six Songs, Op.6 [1910-13] Song 3 was dedicated to the great English Tenor Gervase Elwes 1866-1921. Serenade for flute, harp and strings, Op. 7 [1911] String Trio [1913-14] Two Preludes for organ [1914] Elegy, In Memoriam for Rupert Brooke, for harp and strings [1915] Violin *Sonata* in G Major 'Gallipoli' [1915] Piano Sonata in F minor-unfinished [1916]^[3]

With the passage of time, interest in Frederick Kelly faded into virtual obscurity until January 2009 when Chris Latham, a violinist and director of the Canberra International

Music Festival in Australia read about the Gallipoli sonata in Kelly's recently discovered war diaries. After some excellent detective work, he found the violin sonata in Florence, Italy, with Jelly D'Aranyi's grandniece ^[4] and brought a copy back to Australia. The Gallipoli Sonata, thought to have been lost forever, has now not only taken its rightful place in the Australian music repertoire but has helped revive interest in Kelly, the man, the musician and the soldier and hopefully, the daring exploits of the Royal Naval Division with whom he fought and died. ^[5]

Notes/References

1. A sonata is a music composition for one or more solo instruments, one of which is usually a keyboard instrument usually consisting of three or four independent movements varying in key, mood and tempo.
2. Radic. Therese. Associate Professor, Hon. Principal Fellow, Faculty of the Victorian College of the Arts and Music, University of Melbourne. *Race Against Time – The Diaries of F S Kelly*. National Library of Australia, 2004.
3. Wikipedia
4. Jelly D'Aranyi never married.
5. In Bisham, Berkshire [UK] where Kelly lived, there is a memorial sculptured by Eric Gill commemorating his sacrifice near the gates to Bisham Abbey.

Acknowledgement: Special thanks to Chris Latham Director, Pro Musica, Canberra for his valuable assistance.

Editor's Note: Further information about Lieutenant-Commander Kelly is given in the article by Mr C L W Page which appeared in the Winter 1995 issue of *The Gallipolian* (No. 79).

INFORMATION PLEASE

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

We have two requests for this issue. The first comes from **Shirley Williams**, Education Officer at the Royal Welch Fusiliers Museum who writes:

We at the Royal Welch Fusiliers (RWF) Museum in Caernarfon are starting the mammoth task of looking for photographs of individual soldiers from the RWF who were killed in the Great War. Gallipoli Association members will be aware that the 1/5th, 1/6th and 1/7th Bns. (TF) and the 8th Service Bn. all served at Gallipoli.

We are trying to put each man's name on display on a screen on the centenary of his

death and would dearly love to be able to add a photograph of each man to go with his name. It is a huge undertaking as there were over 10,400 men from the RWF who were killed. But even if we only get a fraction of the photographs we believe it is worth doing. Many of the RWF were from all over so we are asking please could you help.

Many families have photographs tucked away so this might prompt them to seek them out. We accept scans or copies and any that appeared in newspapers, which often carried obituaries including photographs. We would like as much information as possible to go with each photograph – but a name and date of death will suffice.

Please e-mail us on rwfmuseum1@btconnect.com for more details or to send us a photograph. You can also follow our progress on *Twitter*, *Pinterest*, *Flickr* and *Facebook*.

The second request comes from **Zeynep Dilek**, the Project Manager of the ‘*Descendants Project*’. Zeynep writes:

‘*Descendants*’ is a special art project which aims to commemorate Anzac history. It involves the descendants of those who took part in the Gallipoli Campaign posing for the Sydney based Turkish/Australian contemporary portrait artist Mertim Gokalp. The project will seek to explore the reflections of a war on the generation of the present.

Participants must be related to someone who served in the Gallipoli campaign, have at least one item/object from the veteran, and be prepared to dedicate up to 2 hours posing for the portrait in Sydney.

If you can help, please contact me at: zeynep@descendantsproject.com.au

QUARTERMASTER’S STORES

The following items are available from the ‘Stores’.

Standard Ties – in Association colours are available price **£8.50** including UK postage. [Europe £10.30. Rest of the World £10.90]

Silk Ties – silk, non-crease ties in the Gallipoli Association colours – green bands for the land of Gallipoli and blue-grey for the waters of the Dardanelles, with narrow stripes of navy-blue and scarlet for the services – are available at **£17.50** including UK postage. [Europe £19.30, Rest of the World £19.90]

Blazer Badges – hand embroidered wire and silk blazer badges are available at **£8.00** including UK postage. [Europe £9.80, Rest of the World, £10.40]

Lapel Badges in the Association colours are available, price **£6.50** including UK postage. [Europe £8.30, Rest of the World £8.90]

Simpson Badges – produced by the Anzac Day Commemoration Committee of Queensland. The badge is oval in design and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in size showing Simpson in classic pose with his donkey. Each badge costs **£4.20** including UK post. [Europe £6.00, Rest of the World £6.60]

Binders, which hold 6 copies of *The Gallipolian* are available finished in attractive simulated leather, coloured maroon, with the title blocked in gold on the spine. Price per Binder is **£7.25** including post in the United Kingdom [Europe £9.20, Rest of the World £10.00]

Polo Shirts in ‘Green’ or ‘Maroon’ with Association badge. Sized: ‘Small’, ‘Medium’, ‘Large’ and ‘X Large’. Please state colour and size required with order. Price: **£14.50** [Europe £16.50, Rest of the World £19.00]

‘Gallipoli Trench Map CDs’ – includes over 400 maps and 10 Watercolours, the latter by Sapper Moore-Jones, the New Zealand Official War Artist. **Price £17.00** including UK postage & packing. [Europe £18.80, Rest of the World £19.40]

Orders with payment, cheques and postal orders made payable to ‘The Gallipoli

Association’, should be sent to the Secretary, James Watson Smith, Earleydene Orchard, Earleydene, Ascot, Berkshire, SL5 9JY.

BOOK REVIEWS

GARDENS OF HELL

Author: Patrick Gariepy. Publisher: Potomac Books 2014. 368 pages, 16 illustrations
Price US \$29.95. ISBN 978-1-61234-683-0

It was a terrible shock in 2012 to learn of the death of Patrick Gariepy, aged just 49 – see the Winter 2012 issue of *The Gallipolian* (No. 130), pages 13-14. A good friend to me and to many members of our Association, though a friend few of us had met personally as he lived in Eugene, Oregon, USA. As he told us in an introductory article in the Autumn 1993 issue of *The Gallipolian* (No. 72), pages 25-34, he had started, some five years earlier, a massive project to compile a Register of all those on the Allied side who fell at Gallipoli or subsequently died of their wounds or illness.

What prompted such a task I sadly never discovered, but I quickly learned that he had amassed a vast amount of information, far more than the bare bones of that contained in the Commonwealth War Graves Commissions Registers. Ask Patrick a question about a Gallipoli casualty and he invariably was able to promptly provide the answer, usually with much supporting detail. Some sense of this can be obtained by reference to the article already referred and to those published subsequently – see ‘*Jewish Soldiers at Gallipoli*’ published in the Winter 1996 and Autumn 1997 issues of *The Gallipolian* (Nos. 82 and 84 respectively) and *Telegraph Office Casualties*, published in the Spring 2008 issue (No.116) .

I knew he planned a book based on his researches, I knew also that like many an author he was having difficulty in finding a publisher. Then eventually to learn that his long awaited book was to be published posthumously was welcomed with much eager anticipation and grateful thanks to his widow Karlann for seeing it through the publishing minefield.

An initial disappointment, the book was not, as I had expected, an extension of the splendid biographical notes which over nearly a quarter of a century he had amassed, and which a tiny sample had been published in *The Gallipolian*. Nevertheless, the contents proved sufficient to whet the appetite of this reviewer hoping to see more. *Gardens of Hell* with the sub-title *Battles of the Gallipoli Campaign* is a broad history drawing extensively on the diaries, letters and personal accounts, most previously unpublished, which, despite living the opposite side of the Atlantic, he had brought together.

A glance at the 53 pages of notes, bibliography, the diaries, letters and personal accounts consulted, the unit war diaries, the periodicals and newspapers, ranging from the *Aberdare Leader* (Wales) to the *Young Chronicle* (New South Wales), three hundred and sixty two titles in all, titles as varied as *The Ibis*, *Pelorus Guardian* and *Miner's Advocate* and *Sea Breezes* it is immediately apparent that Patrick Gariepy left no stone unturned.

So no longer a disappointment, we have here yet another book on the campaign of 1915, a book that deserves a place on every members bookshelves. Not just for the history so brilliantly described but as a tribute to those who served and toiled and often died on the Peninsula, whose stories are for the most part never heard. Also as an inspiration to readers, that they might too be encouraged to research their own local Gallipoli casualties from almost a century ago. Our dear friend Patrick Gariepy would not have wished for more.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE GREAT WAR – The Generation Lost

Authors: Anthony Seldon & David Walsh. Publisher: Pen & Sword.

Hardback 317 pages, 35 illustrations, 3 maps. Price £25.00. ISBN 978-1-78159-308-0

Some 35,000 old boys from public schools in Great Britain and the Dominions became casualties in the Great War. A small proportion of the total casualties, yet a fifth of former pupils were killed; indeed public schoolboys were to die at twice the average for all who served, mostly those not long out of school, with nearly a third being second lieutenants. The majority were generally taller than their men which meant, when leading from the front, they were especially conspicuous.

A short section of the book is devoted to Gallipoli, the first to fall being Rupert Brooke (Rugby) while two days later six public school VCs were won at Cape Helles. One of the photographs shows eleven Glasgow Academy officers serving in the 8th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) of whom eight were killed on 28 June. An appendix lists most schools and their losses, though I was saddened to read that no fewer than eighteen schools failed to respond to the authors' request for details; the thirty-two pages of notes and

references is a testament to the authors quest for information. Looking at a precious grandson thinking of his university years I cannot help think of the young men a century ago with similar thoughts suddenly finding themselves storming ashore at Gallipoli, their sacrifice highlighted in this excellent and most poignant book.

INTO TOUCH – Rugby Internationals Killed in the Great War

Author: Nigel McCreery. Publisher Pen & Sword: Hardback 260 pages, numerous illustrations. Price: £25.00. ISBN 978-1-78159-087-4.

A biographical dictionary of the 135 Rugby Internationals killed during the war, or who subsequently died of their wounds. Internationals from Australia, England, Wales, Scotland, France, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and the USA. Of these fourteen died at, or as a result of their service at Gallipoli. Five Australians, four Scotsmen two Englishmen, two New Zealanders and one Irishman. Between them they had been capped sixty-nine times. Surgeon David Revell (Darkie) Bedell-Sivright had the most caps, twenty-three, before war service took him to Gallipoli where an insect bite quickly followed by acute septicaemia, resulted in his death. Whether you are a rugby fan or not this is an absorbing book with an incredible amount of information, might one see similar volumes about other sports? The author, Nigel McCreery will be familiar to many members as the result of his book *The Vanished Battalion* and the subsequent BBC drama *All The King's Men*.

David Saunders MBE

CLIMAX AT GALLIPOLI: The Failure of the August Offensive

Author: Rhys Crawley. Publisher: University of Oklahoma Press 2014 Hardback, 364 pages Price: c. £21 ISBN-10: 0806144262, ISBN-13: 978-0806144269

There is little written in a single volume on the August Offensive, the allies' last great effort to try and break the deadlock at Gallipoli. In his book, Dr Rhys Crawley takes a fresh, but analytical approach to the battle, setting out not only to re-tell the events of that battle, albeit in one chapter, but also to re-evaluate it, and it is here that this book has its strength. Crawley uses over sixty pages of source material to challenge the 'what if's' of this offensive with evidence that exposes many of its flaws, and ultimately the failure of the whole campaign. We hear "if only the Allies had held out a little longer, pushed a little harder, had better luck". Crawley argues that the outcome was not a close run thing, but flawed from the very start, a foretold disaster even before the operation had begun. Even though a foothold was gained on the Sari Bair Ridge, the lack of foresight in the planning made these amazing feats of arms a forlorn hope and its eventual undoing. In another chapter, an examination of the subsequent phases of the operation, which are often overlooked in other books, really puts the last nail into the coffin of success.

Crawley does not seek to blame the generals (or at least most of them), but states '*contrary to what many believe to be the case, the British officers in charge of the campaign were not bumbling fools who joyfully sent men to their death in ill-conceived plans, rather,*

they were experienced men who had an intimate knowledge of their profession'. Putting the Gallipoli operation into context of what was happening on the Western Front at the same time, is valuable, and highlights the common but steep and costly learning curve of the early war, as commanders slowly adapted to this new kind of warfare.

As well as Planning and Mobility, Crawley examines Fire Support, Combined Operations, Supply and Transport and the often-overlooked Lines of Communication, which Hamilton described as 'the longest since the days of Xeres'. The huge seaborne logistical lines and complex supply and transport were a feat in their own right, but nevertheless caused an ongoing issue for the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force.

Crawley's meticulous research and attention to detail has allowed him to pull together desperate sources for the first time into this wonderful work which stands alone in the literature of the campaign. His chosen publisher is the University of Oklahoma Press, which will give you a hint to its rich academic content. *Climax at Gallipoli* may not be for the casual reader, however I cannot recommend it highly enough for anyone seeking more on Gallipoli's last great offensive.

Stephen Chambers

BEFORE GALLIPOLI

Author: Chris Holland. Publisher: Warwickshire Great War Publications.

Softback. 143 pages. Price: £9.95*. ISBN 13 978 0 9574216-2-2.

*GA members can obtain copies at £9.00 (plus £1.60 postage etc.) from the author at
Plott Bungalow, Plott Lane, Stretton-on-Dunsmore, CV23 9HR

Before Gallipoli is the story of the 29th Division in Warwickshire and North Oxfordshire in the four months before it embarked for Gallipoli in March 1915. It traces the formation and training of the division which was a significant organisational undertaking given that all but one of the infantry battalions were brought back from overseas postings as far away as Burma, India, Mauritius and China.

The book focuses on the billeting of the troops, many of whom had been overseas for a considerable period, in communities situated in the Heart of England. The billeting scheme was well-prepared and successfully implemented, providing a useful economic boost to the places selected which included Banbury, Coventry and Nuneaton. But perhaps more important was the way the troops were received; the book highlights the excitement in the localities and the kindness and generosity of the people towards their new guests with many friendships being made. There are also chapters on 'problems' of which there appear to have been comparatively few, and 'soldiers and local girls' where again fears and criticisms expressed by the Bishop of Worcester and certain of the clergy were found to be much overstated.

The author also deals with the building of the division, the training programmes and the concentration of the division in the final two weeks before the departure to Gallipoli, with the inspection by King George V on 13 March at the site of the present