



The Spire Sentinel



**The Newsletter & Magazine of The
Chesterfield Branch of The Western Front
Association**



ISSUE 91 - September 2023

Our aims are 'Remembrance and Sharing the History of the
Great War'.



Western Front Association Chesterfield Branch – Meetings 2023

Meetings start at 7.30pm and take place at the Labour Club, Unity House, Saltergate, Chesterfield S40 1NF

January	4th	. AGM + `British League of Help` by Dudley Giles. Nearly 90 towns, cities, and organisations in the UK, Australia, Canada and Mauritius signed up in the period 1920-1922 to 'adopt' a village, town or city in the Devastated Zone of France.
February	7th	` The First AIR War` ` by Grant Cullen. Based on a collection of rare photographs acquired over 20 years ago at a yard sale in Hazelwood, Missouri, US, this will look at the various protagonists in WW1 - people and Planes
March	7th	` Voie Sacree` by Roy Larkin. The story of the road that connects Bar-le-Duc to Verdun It was given its name because of the vital role it played during the Battle of Verdun in World War I.
April	4th	" For Home and Honour` by Yvonne Ridgeway and James Kay. A bit of a history of our local community in North Sheffield during WW1, from their own research, looking at recruitment, the 1st Sheffield blitz, the tribunals for those wishing to avoid military service and some of the local soldiers' stories.
May	2nd	The First World War contribution of Dulmial Village, in present day Pakistan by Dr Irfan Malik. His Gt. Grandfathers experiences in WW1, and the wider role of muslim soldiers during that conflict
June	6th	Stepbrothers in Arms: the Conscript Experience in 1918 By Tim Lynch who will examine the myths and realities of the army of 1918 and what the evidence actually tells us about ideas of cohesion, morale and professionalism in the BEF.
July	4th	Dr Rebecca Ball ' Daddy, what did you do in the great War? ' Drawing upon fifty working-class autobiographies, this talk examines the impact of the Great War on fifty English families with a particular focus on fathers.
August	1st	Dr. Adam Prime - a newly appointed WFA Trustee who will talk about ' India's Great War ' This talk looks at India's contribution to the First World War in every sense of the word.
September	5th	"Dark Satanic Mills - How Britain's Industry Went to War". By Andy Rawson This is an insight into the wide range of factories across the country, which worked around the clock to keep up with the expanding requirements of the armed services.
October	3rd	Hedley Malloch ' Left Behind - the fate of British soldiers trapped behind German lines in Belgium and France after the Retreat of 1914
November	7th	Peter Hart - Trench Humour -a look at how soldiers use humour to get through the horrors of trench warfare.
December	5th	David Blanchard - The Casualty Evacuation Chain from Hill 60, Ypres, in early 1915

Issue 91 - list of contents

- 2 Branch Meetings Calendar
- 3 Contents Page & Secretary`s Scribbles
- 4 & 5 Cpl Thomas Highton - Headstone Commemoration Service
- 6- 21 August Meeting
- 22 - 23 Construction of Russian Trench System
- 24 - 25 `Rags`
- 26 - 35. Lancashire Landing - `W` Beach Gallipoli

Any opinions expressed in this Newsletter /Magazine are not necessarily those of the Western Front Association, Chesterfield Branch, in particular, or the Western Front Association in general



Secretary`s Scribbles

Dear Members and Friends,

Welcome to the issue 91 of our Branch Newsletter for September 2023...my doesn`t time march on !

This coming Tuesday, September 5th, we have Andy Rawson making a welcome return as guest speaker. **"Dark Satanic Mills - How Britain's Industry Went to War"**. By Andy Rawson This is an insight into the wide range of factories across the country, which worked around the clock to keep up with the expanding requirements of the armed services. As someone who worked in manufacturing for nearly 45 years, Andy`s topic is `right up my street`

In August Andy Rawson conducted two `expeditions` on the hills west of Sheffield, exploring the sites of the Redmires Camp where the Sheffield Pals did their basic training in the Great War. This year Andy tells me, they had two good evenings at Redmires. Four of the first and six on the second. Each took about 3 hours and the weather behaved itself. Feed back during and after has been positive. That is about 20 people who have been to Redmires over the four visits (this year and last year). So we`ll worth doing.

Thanks, Andy, for arranging these and to those members for supporting.

I sent out by separate e mail a `heads up` by Marc Macartney on the 2024 Western Front Association Calendar - another very professionally produced edition. As a branch we will be selling these when they become available but can also be obtained via the WFA website.

Onward now to our next meeting on Tuesday!

Best regards,

Grant. Grant Cullen Branch Secretary 07824628638 grantcullen@hotmail.com

As previously mentioned in a separate e mail all members are invited to attend this special commemorative event in Worksop, Retford Road Cemetery



**Cpl Thomas Highton - Headstone
Commemoration Service**

**Tuesday 19th September Retford Rd
Cemetery Worksop**

Thomas Highton
Service number: 11174 and 39606
Rank: Lance Sergeant (Cpl)
Military Units: Notts & Derby the Sherwood
Foresters) 1909 - 1917
The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire
Regiment) 1917 - 1919

10:30 - Arrivals at the Cemetery
10:40 - Welcome and Introduction by
Gary Kyriacou
10:45 - Service by Father Spicer
11:00 - Unveiling of the Headstone
by removal of the Coffin Drape
11:00 - Last Post

11:01 - 2 mins Silence
11:03 - Reveille followed by the 3 Volley Salute
11:04 - Fall out the firing party
11:05 - Removal of the Wooden Cross and present back to Men in Sheds
11:15 - Depart the Cemetery
11:30 - Small Buffet reception of thanks by the Council.
12:30 - Vacate the Town Hall and Depart.

A small buffet has been generously offered by Bassetlaw Council and will take place in the Ceres Suite between 11:30hrs and 12:30hrs

This service aims not only to unveil the Commonwealth War Grave headstone that will finally mark Cpl Thomas Highton's resting place but also to celebrate his service, courage, and unwavering dedication to his duty. As we gather, we will be joined by individuals who share a deep appreciation for his story, honour, and remembrance.

Please let me know if you are proposing to attend as numbers are limited at the Town Hall Reception.

A little bit about Thomas`s military history

Thomas, a coal miner from Worksop was born in 1892. In 1909, he enlisted into the special reserves of the Sherwood Foresters (regimental number 1174) and later transferred to the regular army and was placed under orders for service in India with the 1st Bn. During his time there, he became ill and was hospitalised and subsequently returned to the UK. Following being deemed fit for service, he was sent to France

when in September 1914, he received a gunshot wound to his right elbow and was medically evacuated back to the UK in the October. He then spent the next few years in the UK where he got married. It is believed that he served in the 2nd Bn and the 14th Bn and on the archives is logged as a Sgt although this is thought to be an acting rank.

In 1917, Thomas transferred to the North Staffordshire Regiment (regimental number 39606) and sent to Mesopotamia where he fell ill and returned to the UK. He was medically discharged in September 1918. Upon discharge, Thomas returned to Park Street, Worksop and later moved to Bradwell, Derbyshire. He worked in the laboratory at Firth's steelworks. He died on 29 April 1919 of an Internal Haemorrhage and military honours were accorded for his funeral. Thomas was awarded the Silver War Badge and the 1915 Star, British War Medal and Victory War Medal His grave remained unmarked until 2021 when a temporary wooden cross was placed on the site by 'Men in Sheds' whilst an application was made to the CWGC by enthusiastic local historian, Adie Platts. Adie has been instrumental in arranging the headstone and the unveiling ceremony.

All members of the Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters Regimental Association and the Staffordshire Regimental Association, including Standard Bearers, are invited to the unveiling ceremony which will be attended by the Deputy Lord Lt of Nottinghamshire, Civic Dignitaries and other guests including the Regimental Mascot. Standards from the local Royal British Legion branches will also be presented. This service aims not only to unveil the Commonwealth War Grave headstone that will finally mark Cpl Thomas Highton's resting place but also to celebrate his service, courage, and unwavering dedication to his duty. As we gather, we will be joined by individuals who share a deep appreciation for his story, honour, and remembrance.



David Boswell of 'Men in Sheds', veteran of the Royal Tank Regiment and member of Worksop Royal British Legion with the cross which has been the temporary grave marker since 1st May 2021.

August Meeting.

On Tuesday 1st August, we welcomed a first time visitor to the Branch Dr. Adam Prime.

Adam is a historian of the Indian Army with a PhD from the University of Leicester. Between 2016 and 2020 he lectured in Military and International History at the University of Salford. He has published book chapters on the Indian Army's defence of the Suez Canal in 1914 & 1915 and on the makeup of the Indian Army Officer Corps in the late Victorian period.

Adam has been on the WFA National Executive Committee since 2021.

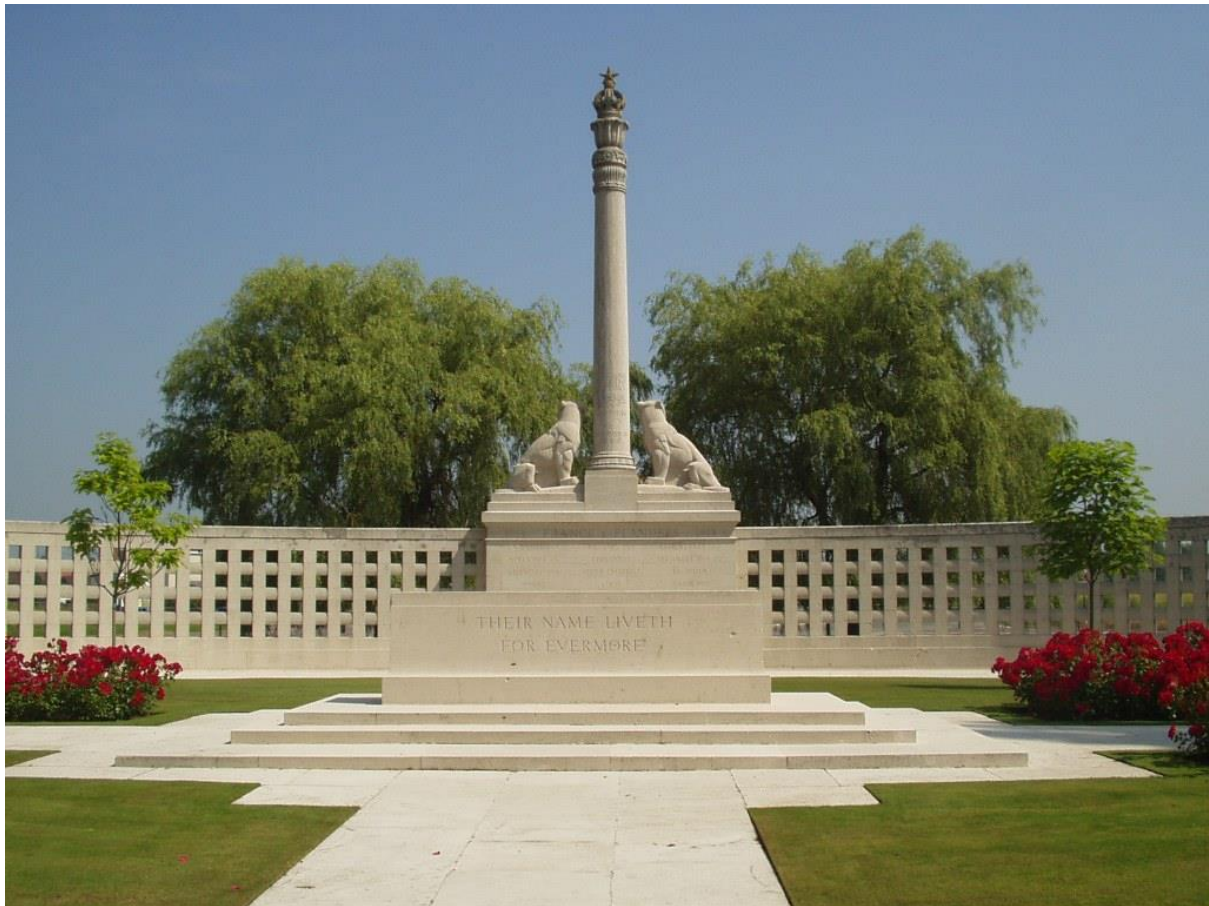


'India's Great War' this talk looks at India's contribution to the First World War in every sense of the word. It takes in the huge recruitment boom. It also looks at the experiences of Indian soldiers (and their British officers) on the Western Front, in Gallipoli, in Mesopotamia and in the Middle East. Finally, it looks at India itself; and the actions undertaken there to defend the North West Frontier. Of particular interest, and based on his recent research, is Kitchener's willingness to risk Indian security entirely in order to defeat Germany. This talk comes from part of Adam's PhD thesis. Like Rebecca Ball last month it is good to see younger people coming to the fore. Adam's

talk was complimentary to that given by Dr. Irfan Malik a couple of months ago. Adam started by showing pictures of the magnificent memorial to the Indian Army in WW1 at Neuve Chappelle in Northern France, saying that he expected many of the members attending had visited on outings to the Western Front



The first picture showed the unveiling, the second as the magnificent structure as it is today.



The column in the middle is supported by two carved tigers with two domed Chattris at each end, roughly east to west. Engravings saying `To the Honour of the Indian Army who fought in France and Belgium, 1914 to 1918 are on the plinths with added words to the memory of those whose names are recorded but who have no known grave.

Of course when we refer to the contribution of the Indian Army, we are not just looking at present day India, we include Pakistan, Bangladesh and parts of Burma. Not forgetting, of course, the Gurkhas of Nepal.

Adam went on to tell how this talk would reflect his own research interests, the defence of India itself, the defence of the Suez Canal and the /Singapore Mutiny of 1915. The talk was to be an overview of the Indian Army`s involvement, supported by personal testimony.



British India in 1914

The Indian military consisted of three separate armies, Lahore, Bombay and Madras, each representing the areas of recruitment of the same name. In 1857 units of the Bengal army mutinied, the reason being most widely reported was the issue of cartridges coated with pig or cow fat, offensive to Muslims and Hindus respectively. In truth though, none of those cartridges made it a single soldier's ammunition pouch but the rumour was enough to spark off the rebellion. The rebellion lacked leadership and failed to spread to the armies of Bombay or Madras and was put down by the summer of 1858.

Reprisals, as shown by the next picture were severe with many of the mutineers being blown to bits by being tied to the mouth of a cannon.



Once things had settled down the primary function of the Indian Army was to guard the North West Frontier to prevent incursions from Czarist Russia and training was geared towards this defensive concern.

By the late 1800s, there was about 240000 Indian soldiers and 77000 British troops in the army of India at any one time and in light of the mutiny in Bengal there was a ratio of two Indian to one British soldier. In other two areas the ratio was 3 to 1. British soldiers came under the authority of the Indian military during their time in India, and this could be quite a lengthy time - up to 15 years in some cases.

For example 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment fought in the Boer War, then were sent to India where they remained until 1919.

The Indian Army was effectively the Imperial `Fire Brigade` but the First World War drew Indian troops much further away than they had been previously . The Indian Army was made up of the 7th Meehruts and 2nd Lahore and was sent to Egypt and then on Marseilles in the opening weeks of the war. It was decided, that, for political reasons, to send Indian troops to the main front of the war rather than have them languish on garrison duty in Egypt.



Captain Roly Grimshaw (left) noted in his diary in October 1914 that when he joined the Indian Army in 1902, he never expected to serve outside of the North West Frontier or Afghanistan, never expecting to be in Calais with the Poona Horse. Grimshaw was actually on leave in England when war broke out and he was ordered back to Southampton along with hundreds of other Indian Army officers who were on furlough in Britain when war was declared. Grimshaw expected to be posted to a British Army unit, as many of his Indian Army colleagues had done, but he was sent to Egypt to rendezvous with the Poona Horse and then to France and Flanders with them.

The Indian Army that went to war in 1914 was a typical Victorian Army recruited on race lines, Nepal, the Punjab and the North West Frontier, essentially they were recruited from Northern India and were regarded as the martial races and were regarded as having the best fighting pedigree. Other races were considered `unmartial` and hadn`t seen conflict since the nineteenth century and had performed so poorly in the Anglo Burma wars that Sikhs and Gurkhas were

sent south to police the areas after the war. Bengalis were also marginalised following poor showings on the North West Frontiers in late 1890s. The `martial races` situation was fluid some falling out of favour, others coming forward.

The Indian Army had British Officers, service was popular with British soldiers for a number of reasons - better pay and allowances, lower living costs and there was ample time for sports and social issues. The officers would pass out of Sandhurst then spend their first year serving with a British regiment in India and this was so that any simple mistakes that a subaltern would make could be corrected under the watchful eye of a British NCO rather than in front of their Sepoys which could damage their reputation...it was often referred to as a year's `apprenticeship`.

Competition to get into the Indian Army after passing out from Sandhurst was stiff, indeed Claude Auchinleck who made his name in WW2 just scraped in passing out in 44th with 45 places being available. Around the same time Bernard Montgomery applied but didn't get in. Officers could also transfer to the Indian Army but there was a maximum age of this of 26 although if you were `the right sort` you could get in if you were a bit older.

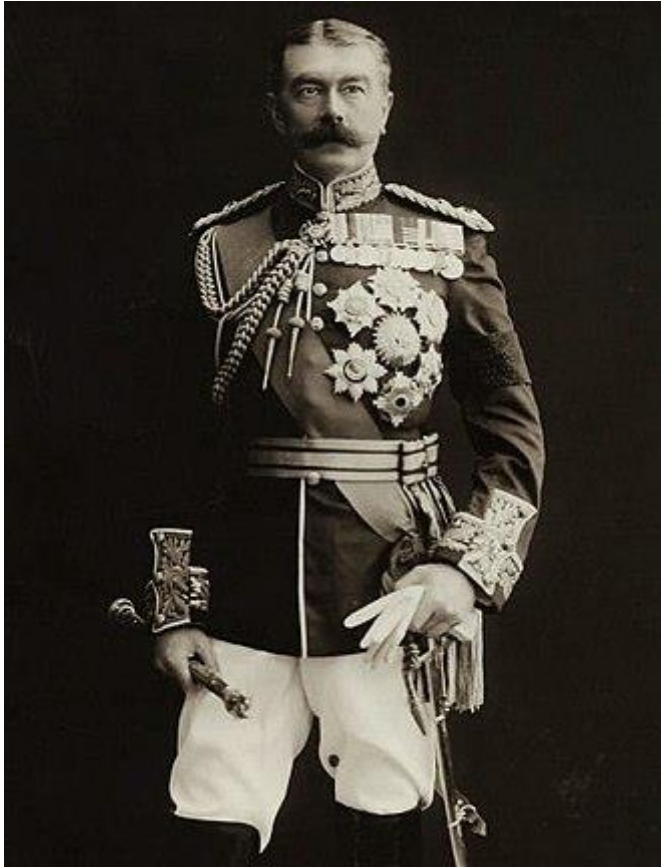
The military authorities in India began to think about regular warfare in the 1890s but prior to 1914 they had only fought in small, or frontier wars.

The following three men reorganised the Indian army and prepared it for regular warfare against a European enemy.

Viceroy Curzon (1899 until 1905)



Lord Kitchener



Kitchener was appointed Commander-in-Chief in India in 1902. He re-organised the Indian Army, merging the three Presidency armies into a unified force with enough troops for internal security needs alongside a striking force of nine divisions and five cavalry brigades.

Promoted to field marshal in 1909, Kitchener then turned his attention to reforming the colonial and dominion forces.



Haig was appointed Inspector-General of Cavalry in British India (he would have preferred command of the cavalry brigade at Aldershot, where French was now General Officer Commanding (GOC)), but had first to spend a year on garrison duty at Edinburgh until the previous incumbent completed his term).^[60]

Haig's war service had earned him belated but rapid promotion: having been a captain until the relatively advanced age of thirty-seven, by 1904 he had become the youngest major-general in the British Army at that time. He was present at the Rawalpindi Parade 1905 to honour the Prince and Princess of Wales' visit to India. At this time a great deal of the energies of the most senior British generals were taken up with the question of whether cavalry should still be trained to charge with sword and lance (the view of French and Haig) as well as using horses for mobility then

fighting dismounted with firearms. Haig prepared a plan whereby an Indian Army expeditionary force was prepared for service overseas. Curzon and Kitchener believed that Indian taxes should pay for the defence of India and opposed Haig's plan but due to his position Haig secretly kept the plan alive. Here we see Haig and some of his staff during time for sport.



Through the first world war the Indian army recruited by volunteers, conscription was never used. 1.3 million Indians served in The Great War of which around 1 million served overseas. When war broke out the Indian army numbered 240000 with a yearly intake of around 15000. By the time of the armistice the Indian Army was 548000 with an annual recruitment of 200000.

Officering was an issue early on in the war as many experienced officers were seconded to the British Army in Europe. In all 253 Indian Army officers were on leave in Britain in 1914 when war broke out and many more followed from India as the BEF needed casualty replacements and the New Army and the Territorials needed seasoned officers. New cadet officers had to learn the skills of command...and the languages of the various groups in their command...generally Hindustani and Ghurkali, but there were others as well. One solution was to recruit men already working in India - from the civil services, railways etc...people who were used to dealing with Indians on a daily basis.

The Indian Corps arrived in Marseilles on the 24th September 1914 and were introduced piecemeal into the fighting at the 1st Battle of Ypres. The 129th Baluchis was the first Indian unit to see action. The German opposition was well equipped whilst the Indians had unsuitable uniforms, was transported to the front in red London buses and had grenades made from jam jars and guncotton. In artillery the German forces outnumbered the Indians in guns by 2 to 1 and in heavy artillery by as much as 10 to 1. Despite this the BEF with the Indian Corps, under Sir James Wilcox held the line who said that it was incredible that the Germans didn't break through a thinly held line and put this down to the pluck of his men. Haig didn't like Wilcox as he felt Wilcox lacked the offensive spirit and had failed to grasp trench warfare. He was eventually removed from his post by Haig in September 1915. Wilcox reappears as Governor of Bermuda in 1917 - not a bad retirement job!

The early months of the war saw many Indian soldiers injure themselves purposely in attempts to be sent back to India and be given a pension. Of 1848 soldiers admitted to hospital by November 1914, 57% had wounds to the left hand. In India a soldier with such injuries would be retired with a pension but in Europe such men were patched up and returned to active service.

By 1915 the Indian Corps consisted of 90000 troops and they were involved in action at Neuve Chappelle, Loos and 2nd Ypres. At the former the Indian Corps provided over 50% of the attacking force.

After the battle, Sir John French visited the Gurkhas and paid tribute to them. French commented on the weather in his statement and this was an important point as the Sepoys had embarked for Europe without their warm clothing. A charity was set up in London raise money to buy warm clothes for the Indian soldiers.

At the defensive battle of 2nd Ypres, the Lahore Division was badly mauled in the battle which saw the Germans use chlorine gas for the first time. Subsequently the two infantry units were transferred to Mesopotamia on Boxing Day 1915. It has been argued that this was due to poor performance and / or poor morale but Adam said he felt that by transferring to Mesopotamia it was easier to resupply and/or reinforce the Indian battalions from India than it was had they remained in France.

Indian soldiers were avid letter writers during their time on the Western Front although most will have needed help owing to their rural, agricultural background. These letters were censored by the authorities which caused the sepoys to `code` them.....for example...`The black pepper is finished so the red pepper is used...but the red pepper is occasionally useful`...in this case the `black pepper` is the sepoy and the `red pepper` is the British soldier.

The use of censorship was two fold....to ensure that letters sent back to India could not impact negatively on morale on the home front but it was also to monitor the mood of the Indian soldiers in France. For historians these letters are invaluable as they now reside in the British Library - because they were censored.

The two cavalry units and the artillery unit of the Indian Army remained in Europe until 1918 and participated in battles such as Flers in 1916, Arras and Cambrai in 1917.

The next slide was that of a group of men outside the Brighton Pavilion which was used in WW1 as a hospital for men of the Indian Army.



It was used between 1914 and January 1916. It was chosen because of the Indian style architecture as it was felt it would make them feel more at home and also Brighton had a fairly mild climate. The hospital had two operating theatres and over 720 beds.



Over 2300 wounded Indian troops were treated in this hospital, there was 9 different kitchens so that meals could be prepared by cooks of the same caste or religion and

there was space on the front lawn where muslims could pray in the direction of Mecca.

Both King George V and Kitchener visited Brighton and the place became somewhat of a propaganda tool.



Indian troops were also deployed to German East Africa early in the war 30



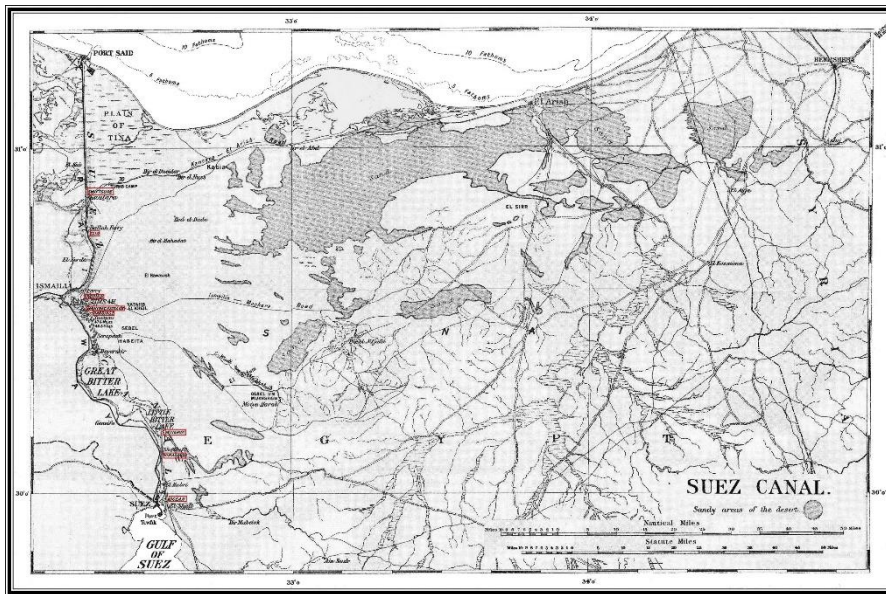
The South African racial issues are well documented and many South African soldiers viewed the Indian troops in much the same way as they viewed their native labourers, but the Indian troops served with vigour and aggression in East Africa. Adam mentioned the 130th King George Baluchis and they had had a very different start to the war when, in 1914, in Bombay a Sikh attacked the second in command, Major Anderson and killed him. They were then posted to Burma where two Pathan companies mutinied, announcing that they were unwilling to fight against fellow muslims. These companies were disbanded and the men detained as it was felt unwise to release such religiously charged men back to the North West Frontier. The 130th performed admirably particularly on one occasion in East Africa, South African troops broke and fled in the face of a German advance. The 130th stood firm and recovered the situation. Adam went on to recount several instances of exemplary performance by the Baluchis.

Here we see Indian Army sappers on trucks in East Africa.



One of Ottoman Turkey`s main action sin WW1 was the attempt to cut the British supply line through the Suez Canal an action, if successful would have significantly

helped the German war effort. The canal was defended by two Indian Army Divisions supported by British Army artillery.



Several Indian soldiers deserted to the Ottoman forces across into Sinai. Further attempted desertions by Pashtun Indian soldiers resulted in several being hanged as a warning to the others.

The Turks attacked on the 9th February 1915 after dragging boats across the desert. Officers of the 62nd Punjabis in Ismailia, Egypt, 1914. Captain Claude Auchinleck is standing on the far right.



In his memoirs Auchinleck described how his men repelled the Turks when they attempted to cross the canal. After this failure the Turks made no second attempt to make the crossing.

As we all know the Gallipoli campaign is forever associated with the ANZACs but about 5000 Indian troops served on the peninsula. The 14th Sikhs suffered 82% casualties in the 3rd Battle of Krithia and in his diary, published in 1926, Allied Commander Sir Ian Hamilton gave fulsome praise to this battalion.

In order to protect Middle East Interests and deny the Germans access to that areas oil, it was decided to invade Ottoman held Mesopotamia. Indian Expeditionary Force D was given the task and enjoyed initial success, Basra being taken in 1914 but 1915 was not so successful. Initial victories had encouraged the authorities to add Bagdhad. 6th Indian Division was tasked with the job but their advance was stopped at Ctesiphon and they retreated to Kut al Mara. This division was commanded by Sir Charles Townshend who had an impressive record at Chitral on the North west Frontier, Omdurman and in the Boer War. The Ottomans pursued Townshend`s force to Kut where, surrounded they surrendered on the 29th April 1916. As supplies ran low many Indian soldiers refused to eat horse-flesh and the troops became malnourished and ineffective with much sickness. Townshend was reluctant to order the men to eat horse meat as he feared a mutiny as happened in 1857. It was a capitulation not seen again until Singapore in 1942.

An investigation commission was put in place headed by Lord George Hamilton and blamed IEF Force D commanded by George Nixon for attempting to advance on Bagdhad despite the lack of transport and other resources. This ended Nixon`s military career although he had already suffered a mental breakdown on his return to India in March 1916. There was also heavy criticism of the poor medical arrangements made for the IEF. Townshend was not considered to be at fault but spent the rest of the war as a POW in Constantinople living a relatively luxurious life compared with the deprivations suffered by his men



Sir Frederick Stanley Maude took charge after the disaster at Kut and he brought success in 1917 by having a slower more systematic advance. Kut was re-taken in February, Bagdhad in March.

1918 was much quieter and many troops were moved to the Palestinian Front. Maude himself died in November 1917 having contracted cholera. Months before Von Goltz the German commander had too died of cholera - in same house in Bagdhad that Maude died in.

Sir Edmund Allenby was now in command of Indian Army Infantry and ANZAC cavalry in Palestine.



Allenby led his troops successfully and entered Jerusalem on Christmas Day 1917 which Lloyd George called a 'Christmas present for the British people'

Allenby's advance continued in 1918 and concluded with the Battle of Megiddo in September 1918 which effectively ended Turkey's war.

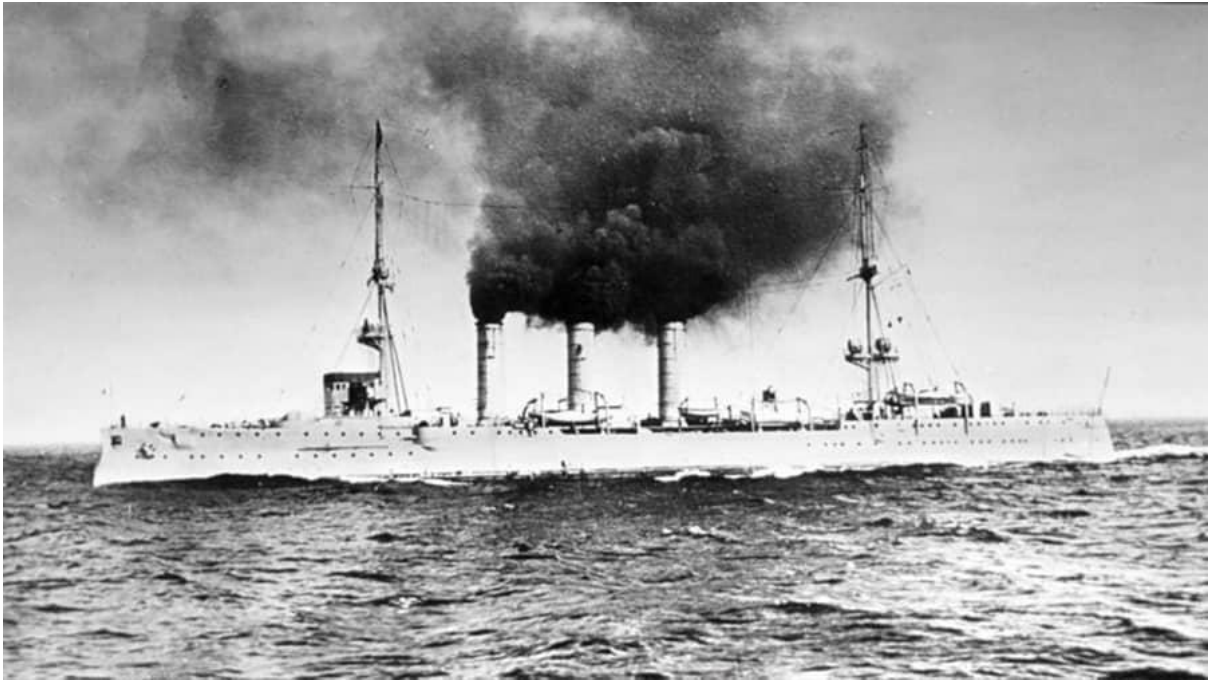
Whilst the advance was taking place in Palestine there was another outbreak of self-mutilation and Sir Percy Lake wanted to start flogging and having exemplary executions but was advised to ease off, patch men up and return them to the front.

Adam now moved to discuss the defence of India itself during the Great War period. The Ottoman Sultan (Muslim) had declared a global jihad but this had never materialised...there was also the issue on nationalist politics stirring inside India. Many depleted Indian regiments were kept away until many of the wounded had recovered so as not to give the impression of lack of success in the war.

The capitulation at Kut rekindled Whitehall's interest in India's defence with Austen Chamberlain (Secretary of State for India 1915-1917) particularly worried and he wrote to the Viceroy saying that any uprisings should be met with an energetic response. Two divisions were returned from Egypt to add to India's defence, particularly as there were concerns that the Emir of Afghanistan may invade India via the North West Frontier.

India itself did come under attack from German shells in September 1914 when the cruiser SMS Emden shelled and burned the oil tanks at Madras in September 1914.

With Captain Karl von Müller in command, on the night of 22 September 1914, SMS *Emden* quietly approached the city of Madras on the southeastern coast of the Indian peninsula. As he later wrote, "I had this shelling in view simply as a demonstration to arouse interest among the Indian population, to disturb English commerce, to diminish English prestige." After entering the Madras harbour area, Müller illuminated six large oil tanks belonging to the Burmah Oil Company with his searchlights, then fired at a range of 3,000 yards. After ten minutes of firing, *Emden* had hit five of the tanks and destroyed 346,000 gallons of fuel, and the cruiser then successfully retreated.



SMS Emden



Adam wound up his talk by discussing briefly those VCs won by members of the Indian Army and concluded by listing these men.

Rank		
Subadar	Mir	<u>DAST</u>
Lieutenant	Frank Alexander	<u>DE PASS</u>
Sepoy	Khudadad	<u>KHAN</u>
Lieutenant	William Arthur	<u>MCRAE</u> <u>BRUCE</u>
Naik	Darwan Singh	<u>NEGI</u>
Rifleman	Gobar Singh	<u>NEGI</u>
Lance Dafadar	Gobind	<u>SINGH</u>
Lieutenant	John George	<u>SMYTH</u>
Rifleman	Kulbir	<u>THAPA</u>

Mesopotamia 1914 - 1918

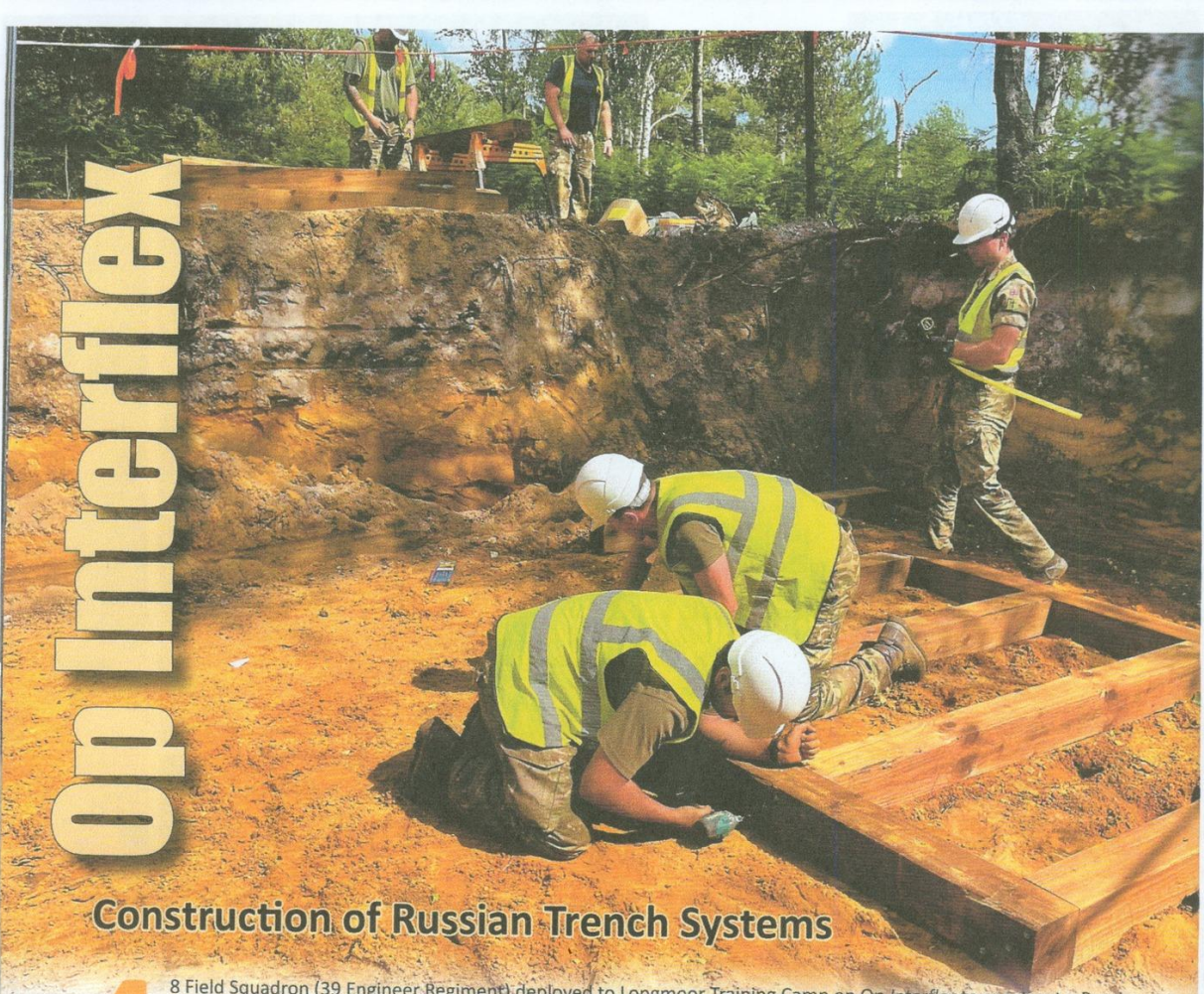
Rank	First Name	Last Name
Naik	Shahamad	<u>KHAN</u>
Lance Naik		<u>LALA</u>
Sepoy	Chatta	<u>SINGH</u>
Captain	John Alexander	<u>SINTON</u>
Lieutenant Colonel	George Campbell	<u>WHEELER</u>
Major	George Godfrey	<u>WHEELER</u>

Palestine 1914 - 1918

Rank	First Name	Last Name
Rifleman	Karanbahadur	<u>RANA</u>
Ressaidar	Badlu	<u>SINGH</u>

The meeting concluded with an enlightening Q & A session, with Adam responding to some very interesting questions

WFA Chesterfield Branch Member - and WFA Parade Marshall, Rob Nash - Royal Engineers (and Falklands conflict)veteran has contributed the undernoted interesting article....



Op Interflex

Construction of Russian Trench Systems

4 8 Field Squadron (39 Engineer Regiment) deployed to Longmoor Training Camp on Op Interflex to construct a Russian Trench System that stretched over 200m. We also gave combat engineering expertise and knowledge to 2 RIFLES who were training the Ukrainian trainees. A few members of the Sqn were also hand-picked to teach principles of trenching, houses in defence and fighting in built up areas to syndicates of the Ukrainians. The RTS (Russian Trench Systems) had two large underground bunkers, seven firing bays, eight shelter bays, three communications trenches and finally the main frontage of the fighting trench.

The area in which the trench was constructed was within a wooded area overlooking low ground working in small areas not easily accessible to plant machinery and took in total three weeks to complete. The plant section started the task off by breaking ground, digging the first communications trench, and fighting trench so the field sections could get on with the construction of the side walls and revetment. The main trench was 1.9m deep and then had 200mm of aggregate put in the bottom for drainage so the trench would not flood.

Once the trench was excavated, 1 Section would make the trench walls whilst 2 Section would fit and install them into the trench. Whilst 2 Section were fitting the trench they had the C&J Workshop Section working under Cpl "Tez" Kelly build A-frames to hold the shape of the trench walls as it was narrow at the bottom and wider at the top. Once 2 Section had built 20m of the trench 1 Section would come along behind and put 6ft pickets in to hold the walls in place and then backfill so the windlassing could take place. The windlassing had to be 2.7m back from the trench and 0.3m down. Construction continued in this order until the whole trench had been dug and revetted.

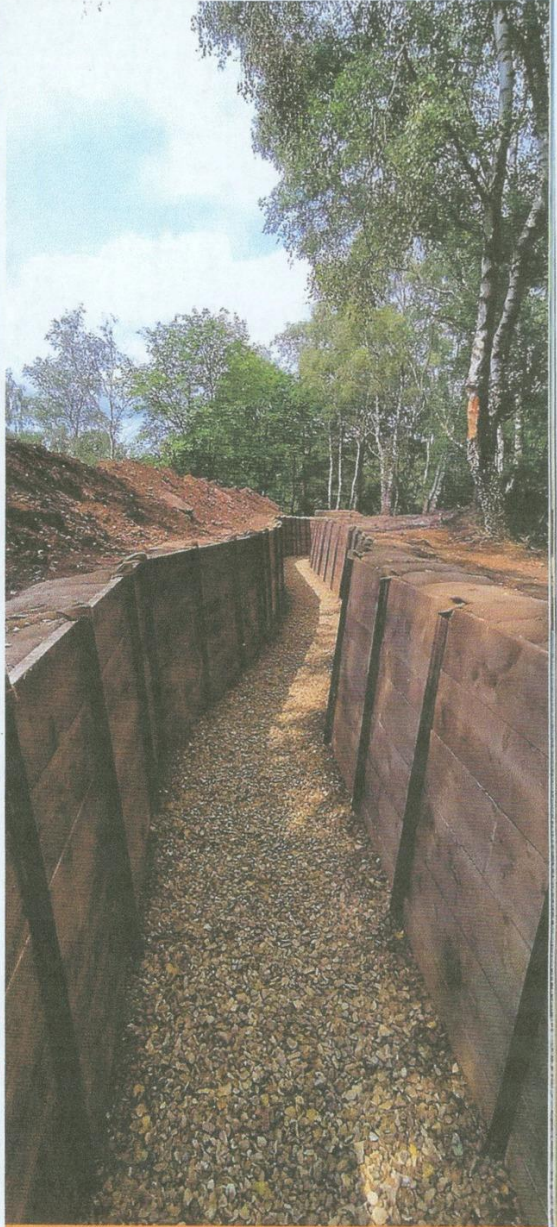
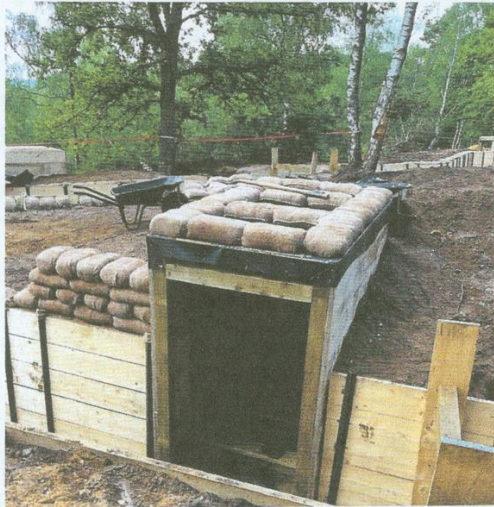
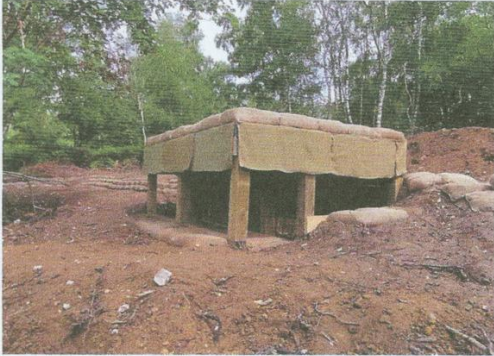
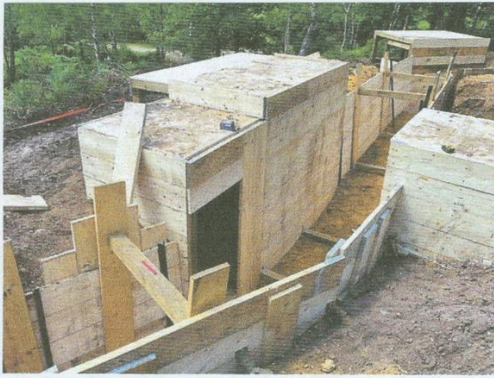
The Workshop (C&J) Section had to build the bunkers, fighting bays, shelter bays and A-frames all from scratch so that they could all be fitted in the trench. They built frames and constructed the fire and shelter bays in position. They also constructed the bunkers to be used as communications shelters using large timber beams. The top of every structure had to have sandbag walls and be backfilled for concealment and strength. Along the side of each structure a sandbag wall had to be constructed for strength and protection. Inside the bunkers hessian had been draped from the roof to separate the inside for living areas and in case the bunker got compromised.

One of the last tasks, but key to the build was to do the parapets and elbow rests for fire positions and concealment. These consisted of a row of sandbag headers for the elbow rest and then two rows of stretchers at the bottom and one row of stretchers on top of the two rows for strength and height. Finishing touches to the design was to drape sandbags off every entrance to the bays for cover and protection, which also helps protects against blast shrapnel.

Once the build was completed the troop management handed over the trench systems to a collection of personalities from 2 RIFLES, DIO and the Ukrainian hierarchy who were very grateful for our contribution in supporting them. Every comment was extremely positive, and everyone was impressed on how well 48 Field Squadron had undertaken this task with such little time to prepare.

LCpl Harry Johnstone, Sect 21C, 48 Field Squadron, 39 Engineer Regiment

‘The Workshop (C&J) Section had to build the bunkers, fighting bays, shelter bays and A-frames all from scratch so that they could all be fitted in the trench.’



We deployed to Longmoor with very little notice and only had a short period of time to complete the construction of the Russian Trench System (RTS). The experience was invaluable to maintain basic combat engineering techniques, and despite the time pressure the finished product was superb. The task was a brilliant opportunity for the troops to have a meaningful impact on the conflict and it gave us the chance to interact with Ukrainian trainees and learn more about their tactics and doctrine. We also developed a great working relationship with 2 RIFLES, supporting their lessons to the Ukrainians and teaching their JNCOs. Overall, we thoroughly enjoyed working with multiple stakeholders to ensure that our Ukrainian partners receive the highest quality training.

Lt Francesca Keenlyside, Tp Comd, 48 Field Squadron, 39 Engineer Regiment

sappermag.com

623



‘RAGS - WAR HERO’ (Inscription on his monument).

Rags (c. 1916 - March, 1936) was a mixed breed terrier who became the U.S. 1st Infantry Division's dog mascot in WW1.

He was adopted into the 1st Division in July, 1918, in the Montmartre section of Paris, France. Rags remained its mascot until his death in Washington, D.C., in March, 1936.

He learned to run messages between the rear headquarters and the front lines, and provided early warning of incoming shells. Rags achieved great notoriety and celebrity war dog fame when he saved many lives in the Meuse-Argonne Campaign by delivering a vital message despite being bombed, gassed and partially blinded. His adopted owner and handler, Private James Donovan, was seriously wounded and gassed, and returned to a military hospital in the United States.

Members of the 1st Division smuggled Rags by train and ship from Brest in France to Fort Sheridan in Chicago. He accompanied James Donovan, who was placed in the Fort Sheridan Base Hospital, which specialized in gas cases.

Rags made his home at the base firehouse and was given a collar with a tag that identified him as 1st Division Rags.

In early 1919, James Donovan died and Rags became the post dog, living in the firehouse and eating at various mess halls that he carefully selected. He was watched over by a number of soldiers on the post.

Rags was adopted by the family of Major Raymond W. Hardenbergh in 1920, moving with them through several transfers, until in Fort Hamilton, New York, he was reunited with members of the 18th Infantry Regiment who had known him in France. Rags was presented with a number of medals and awards.

In addition to his message-carrying skills in France during WW1, Rags had a number of other unique behaviours.

When Rags was first in the front lines and came under shellfire, he simply imitated the men around him who would drop to the ground and hug it tightly. Before long, the soldiers observed Rags hugging the ground with his paws spread out before anyone heard the sound of an incoming round.

The men soon realized that Rags' acute and sensitive hearing was telling him when the shells were coming well before they could hear them. The doughboys learned to keep their eyes on Rags, and he became an early-warning system for artillery shell fire.

During a rest period behind the lines, James Donovan taught Rags a method of dog saluting that Rags would use for the rest of his military life. Instead of extending his paw out to shake hands, as most dogs were taught, Rags would raise his paw a bit higher and close to his head.

For many years afterward, Rags would appear at the flag pole at various military bases for the retreat ceremony. As the flag was lowered and the bugle played, Rags could be seen saluting with the assembled troops. He was observed doing this at Forts Sheridan and Hamilton.

Another lifelong activity was Rags' daily tour of whatever army base at which he was living. Early on, he would identify the mess halls with the best food and most hospitable staff. He would visit them each day for treats, and most had a special water bowl placed out for him.

Rags died in March 1936, aged 20 years and was buried with military honours, and a monument was erected at the Aspin Hill Memorial Park in Silver Spring, Maryland near the Hardenbergh home.

Historical Research: Gallipoli Landings from the perspective of the Lancashire Fusiliers.



‘W’ Beach - (in September 2017)

Although much has been written about the ill-fated Dardanelles campaign, not so much has been told solely on the involvement of the Lancashire Fusiliers. It is a story of great sacrifice and heroism- Indeed no fewer than six Victoria Crosses were awarded to the men of the 1st Battalion. Entrusted with the assault upon W Beach, these local men under Major Bishop (mentioned in Dispatches) fought gallantly- indeed such were the prominence of their assault, the operation on W Beach became known as the “Lancashire landings”. In this essay the origins of the Gallipoli Campaign will be discussed, as well as highlighting the early naval failures that led to the all-out assault by Allied forces. In addition the topography of the Gallipoli Peninsula will be provided in order for the reader to get an appreciation of just how difficult the task of gaining a foothold in the Dardanelles was due to the geographical obstacles that gave the Turks an immediate advantage. The main brunt of the essay

will of course be the story of the Lancashire Fusiliers, using both primary and secondary sources to highlight the account of the Lancashire's that allowed them to win the famous "six VC's before breakfast".

The Gallipoli Campaign lasted some nine months between the 25th April 1915 and the 9th January 1916. The campaign was born out of a resounding failure of Churchill's somewhat arrogant and politically motivated plan that the Dardanelles could be taken with a purely a naval force. The importance of knocking out the Ottoman Empire out of the war held great tactical importance. Efforts on the Eastern Front relieved pressure on the Western Front. Germany and Austria-Hungary blocked Russia's land trade routes to Europe, and no easy sea route existed because the White Sea in the north and the sea of Okhotsk in the Far East were too distant from the Eastern Front and often icebound, making transit very difficult and The Baltic Sea was blocked by the German Imperial Navy. The Black sea's only entrance was through the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, which were controlled by the Ottoman Empire. When the Ottoman Empire joined the Central Powers in October 1914, Russia could no longer be supplied from the Mediterranean Sea; therefore a military plan was inevitably required in order to take advantage of the might of the Russian Forces in hope of bringing the Great War to a swift and victorious conclusion. (taken from Gallipoli Disaster documentary, YouTube)

The immediate origins of the Allied campaign began with an appeal by the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia to Britain on January 2nd 1915 for a demonstration to help against the Turks, who were attacking in the Caucasus. (Travers, 2004, pg 19). The next day Kitchener and Churchill met to consider the situation and later that same day Kitchener wrote to Churchill saying that troops were not available, due to being tied up on the Western Front. This did not dissuade Churchill about the possibilities that a naval campaign could succeed, albeit with heavy losses. Indeed this was considered by Churchill, as his concern about mines in the straits was highlighted in his telegram to Admiral Carden:

"It is assumed older Battleships fitted with mine bumpers would be preceded by Colliers or other merchant craft as bumpers and sweepers" (Travers, 2004, pg 20).

So, on the 18th March the main attack was launched. Most unfortunately for the Allies, the Dardanelles were reported clear of mines to within 8,000 yards of the narrow forts, which meant that the area in which the fleet would have to manoeuvre

was presumed safe. This was not the case as only ten days before, on 8th March the Turkish minelayer *Nousret* had successfully laid a line of twenty mines after observing the British fleet manoeuvring there on the previous day. (Steel, 1995, pg 23). The fleet comprising of 18 battleships sought to target the narrowest point of the Dardanelles, where the straights are only a mile wide. The operation was a resounding failure- The French battleship *Bouvet* was sunk by a mine whilst HMS *Irresistible* and HMS *Inflexible* both sustained critical damage. HMS *Ocean* too was sunk due to its futile attempt to rescue the *Irresistible*. So, the Royal Navy had been defeated- Commander Worsley Gibson RN, highlighted the dismay of allowing political wrangling and wishful thinking to rule over the advice of the commanders in the field (or sea for that matter):

“This is just what one might expect, and what we really did more or less. Every book on war ever written always states the fact that politicians (That is Churchill) interfering with Commanders in the field always lead to disaster but still they think they are born strategists and know all and do it again and again” (Gibson, diary, 18th March, 1915).

Therefore, out of this initial defeat came the inevitable requirement that in fact, landing troops was indeed a vital requirement if the path to Constantinople was to be cleared. However upon this realisation came the fact that such a campaign would prove to be one fraught with problems. Not only should the furiousness of the adversary be paramount in considering the operation- after all the Turks were defending their homeland, the geographical difficulties were not to be underestimated:

From the sea the Gallipoli Peninsula was a sight of remarkable beauty. Beyond the narrow bays and escarpments at the toe of the promontory, at Cape Helles where the Dardanelles met the Aegean Sea, a low plain rose behind the seashore village of Sedd-el-Bahr, cupped in a saucer between low cliffs, and stretched north to the inland village of Krithia. Beyond it crouched Achi Baba, a deceptively unimposing hill with a broad-breasted summit just high enough to command a view of the Aegean across its western shoulder and the narrows of the Dardanelles to the east. Further north on the western coastline, the land took on a wider aspect. Sheer cliffs scarred with deep gullies and ravines swept down almost to the water’s edge and towered up to rugged heights of formidable grandeur. (Macdonald, 1997, pg 346).

So, from a military perspective any landing on Gallipoli would indeed prove to be extremely arduous. This was highlighted by General Sir Ian Hamilton, Commander Mediteran Forces. As mentioned in his graphic dispatch, the three dominant features in the southern section of the peninsula were first the Sairbar mountain, a series of escarpments running to the height of 970 feet, capable of being easily defended owing to its wooded nature and also because of the number of ravines that scarred its sides; secondly, Kild Bahr plateau, which is nothing more or less than a natural fortress to which the Turks and Germans had added their own fortifications; and thirdly, Achi Baba, the 600 feet hill that featured so prominently in the fighting after the landing had been accomplished. (Princess Catherine Radziwill et al, circa 1920, pg 767)

To the regular Lancastrian soldier, such complexities of the geographical situation were not such an issue that was considered, many can be said to have been blissfully unaware that they were about to embark on a bloody campaign that would cost the lives of so many. Alarming and a prelude to such disaster was the distinct lack of military intelligence from the so called military greats. Hamilton, speaking on March 24th, merely a month before the operation began, said his personal knowledge of the Turks and the Dardanelles area “was nil”. Indeed it was not until April 11th that Hamilton’s administrative staff arrived in Egypt, by which time the entire burden of drawing up the landing and administrative plans had been borne by the General Staff officers, few of whom had little experience. To add to this the naval and military staff were now divided by several hundred miles of water, which obviously made planning even more difficult. With regards to the Navy, at a comparatively late stage in the preparations it was discovered that the 18- pounder guns, vital for Naval Gunfire Support for the troops, were only supplied with shrapnel shells and the Navy also was running short of high-explosive ammunition. So, this coupled with the Army’s lack of preparation with no engineers, no signal company, no trench stores, and no materials for the construction of piers and jetties was indeed a recipe for disaster, that would contribute significantly to the death toll- 44,000 allied troops were killed with many more wounded. (James, 1965, pg 79).

The landing operation was to comprise of two distinct areas- The 29th Division (including the Lancashire Fusiliers) landed at Helles on the tip of the peninsular with the intention of advancing upon the Forts at Kilibahir whilst the Anzacs landed north

of Gaba Tepe on the Aegean coast, with the intention of advancing across the peninsula, thereby cutting off retreat from or reinforcement of Kilitbahir.

The Helles landing was made by the 29th Division under the command of Major-General Aylmer Hunter-Weston, on five beaches in an arc about the tip of the peninsula, designated from east to west as S, V, W (1st Battalion Lancs Fus), X and Y beach. The Jewish Legion also landed at Helles on the 25th, as well as a regiment of British Gurkhas, the 6th Gurkha Rifles; this unit took and secured Sari Bair above the landing beaches. (Griffin 2012, Britishempire website)

W Beach consisted of a narrow strip of deep powdery sand, some 350 yards long and from 15 to 40 yards wide. On either flank of the beach the ground rises to high cliffs, and in the centre there are gradually rising ridges of sand dunes. The beach had received careful attention from the Turko-German engineers, and elaborate barbed wire defences had been erected. In addition to this, the Turks had constructed entanglements concealed under the sea surface of the shallows. The Turks were well dug in, and well-armed with machine guns concealed within holes in the cliffs. Indeed the Naval bombardment in prelude to the attack at W beach made little impact therefore making the job of taking the beach near impossible. (Princess Catherine Radziwill et al, circa 1920, pg 771).

The Lancashires, embarked from the *Euryalus* on eight strings of boats, towed abreast by eight steam picket boats made for the shore. It is apparent by the first-hand accounts at the time that the Turks lay in wait for the Lancashire's until they unleashed their attack that cost the lives of so many local men. Major Willis of the Fusiliers, one of the regiment's recipients of the Victoria Cross spoke of the apparent lack of opposition right up until the boats were about to land on the beach:

“Not a sign of life was to be seen on the peninsula in front of us...it might have been a deserted land we were nearing in our little boats. Then, crack! The stoke oar of my boat fell forward, to the angry astonishment of his mates”.

Under a hail of murderous fire the Lancashires disembarked their boats. Of particular interest is the account of Captain Clayton who was present at the initial landing and it highlights the grim reality of the task bestowed to the 1st Battalion:

There was tremendously strong barbed wire where my boat landed. Men were being hit in the boats and as they splashed ashore. I got up to my waist in water, tripped

over a rock and went under, got up and made for the shore and lay down by the barbed wire. There was a man there before me shouting for wire cutters. I got mine out, but could not make the slightest impression. The front of the wire by now was a thick mass of men, the majority of whom never moved again...The noise was ghastly and the sights horrible. I eventually crawled through the wire with great difficulty, as my pack kept catching on the wire, and got under a small mound which actually gave us protection. The weight of our packs tired us, (the average weight of a British private's accoutrements was about 60 lbs. The official history points out that it is a well-known fact that the optimum weight for a man to carry is one third of his own weight. On average, a British recruit weighed 132 lbs and was therefore grossly overloaded) (Ellis, 1976, pg 33) so we could only gasp for breath. After a little time we fixed bayonets and started up the cliffs right and left. On the right several were blown up by a mine. When we started up the cliff the enemy went, but when we got to the top they were ready and poured shots on us” (Lancashire Fusiliers Website, 2012)

This source is particularly useful as this account was written just after the landings, as in fact, Captain was killed at Gallipoli six weeks later. (James, 1965, pg 118).

Interestingly, more official contemporary accounts do not encompass such harsh realities, in contrast, with a somewhat political motives, much is said of the “glory” of the landings. Indeed in the antique book circa 1920, *The History of the Great War*, a much more glorious account is recorded for the benefit of the reader:

“The whole mass of Khaki clambered upwards and went with a deep roar of sound charging down the first Turkish trench that was enfilading the beach. With their bayonets flashing they went right in with an irresistible rush, using the cold steel with such effect that in a moment the Turkish infantry were on the run”.

This account has a common theme with many books of the day- they do not dwell upon the number of men killed, nor those injured. Indeed in this particular account there is no mention of the great number of Fusiliers who lost their lives on that fateful day. The furthest the book goes is to say is “a long line of men were mowed down” and “men fell in dozens”. In fact, the Lancashire Fusiliers lost on W beach landing 6 officers and 183 men killed 4 officers and 279 wounded and 61 men missing, a total of 533 casualties. Furthermore, it can be said that the “deep roar” of the troops in their charge may be hard to imagine if Captain Claytons account is to be

considered- it appears that such would be impossible as many were “gasping for breath” due to the weight of their packs and the physical difficulties in getting on the beach.

However, the bravery and professionalism of these men cannot be underestimated. The 1st Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers were army regulars and therefore more experienced and professional than their conscripted counterparts. This can be said to be a factor when considering the initial successes that the battalion enjoyed, albeit with heavy losses.

Indeed such was the bravery of the men, Sir Ian Hamilton spoke of them very highly:

“All day and night Beach W had been the scene of bloody fighting; at times mowed down and killed to a man, others rushed up without a moments hesitation to the attack...So strong were the defences of W Beach that the Turks may well have considered them impregnable, and it is my firm conviction that no finer feat of arms has ever been achieved by the British soldier- or any other soldier- than the storming of these trenches from open boats on the morning of April 25th” (Princess Catherine Radziwill et al, circa 1920, pg 775).

As previously mentioned, six Victoria Crosses were awarded to the Lancashire Fusiliers, an event hailed in the allied press as the winning of “six VC’s before breakfast”. The men awarded with the medal were Captain Cuthbert Bromley, Corporal John Grimshaw, Private William Keneally, Sergeant Alfred Richards, Sergeant Franks Stubbs and Captain Richard Willis.

An extract from "The London Gazette" (No. 29273) dated 24th Aug., 1915, records the following:

"On 25th April, 1915, three companies, and the Headquarters of the 1st Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers, in effecting a landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula to the West of Cape Helles, were met by a very deadly fire from hidden machine guns which caused a great number of casualties. The survivors, however, rushed up to and cut the wire entanglements, notwithstanding the terrific fire from the enemy, and after overcoming supreme difficulties, the cliffs were gained and the position maintained. Amongst the many very gallant officers and men engaged in this most hazardous undertaking, Capt. Willis, Sergeant. Richards, and Private Kenealy have been

selected by their comrades as having performed the most signal acts of bravery and devotion to duty.". (Commonwealth War Graves Commission, 2012).

The citation for Bromley, Stubbs, and Grimshaw was not issued until March 15, 1917, due to War Office regulations and red tape.

Sergeant Richards in particular highlights the modest attitude of the recipients. When he was told he had received the VC through the votes of his fellow soldiers, he said "*I am proud my comrades chose me as one of the three bravest, but we all did our duty even though luck may have helped some to more notable acts, had it been a comrade selected instead of me I should feel just as proud*"

Once the successful landings had been achieved the intention was to push on, however famously Gallipoli became yet another stalemate just like the Western Front. This was due to both the Allied underestimation of the Turks and the lack of planning and co-ordination between the Army and the Royal Navy. In addition it can be said that terrain is a magnificent munition of war- the combination of all these factors along with the limited amount of boots on the ground led to the resounding failure that cost the lives of so many men. By January 1916, a total of 50,133 Allied were killed along with an estimated 86,000 Turks. The sheer numbers are hard to comprehend- Indeed in today's modern theatres of war the loss of just a handful of men will make the headlines- In this bloody war sometimes thousands were killed in a single day.

Interestingly the general conclusions of the Dardanelles Commission basically laid blame on the Governments in London. Here there is no mention of the steadfastness of the Turkish military, or indeed the terrain:

We are of the opinion that, with the resources then available, success in the Dardnelles, if possible, was only possible upon condition that the Government concentrated their efforts upon the enterprise and limited their expenditure of men and material in the Western Theatre of war. This condition was never filled. (Travers, 2004, pg 297).

Therefore it can be said that the whole campaign was doomed to failure from the start. One success of Gallipoli was in fact the retreat- The final act of evacuating some 90,000 men, with 4,500 animals, 1,700 vehicles and 200 guns was carried out with great skill and ingenuity, under the very noses of powerful Turkish forces. Not a

single life was lost. The evacuation was carried out at night-time. During the day, however, ships riding at anchor under Turkish observation could be seen disembarking troops and unloading guns and stores. The trick was that more men and materials were evacuated during the night than had been ostentatiously brought ashore during the day.

(<http://www.guardian.co.uk/news/1915/dec/20/mainsection.fromthearchive>).

The story of the men of the Lancashire Fusiliers and indeed all other forces, including the Turks is one of remarkable sacrifice and bravery. Perhaps the most emotional monument bears words spoken in 1934 in the Meclis (Turkish Assembly) by Ataturk, President of Turkey, formerly Mustafa Kemal:

Those heroes that shed their blood and lost their lives...You are now lying in the soil of a friendly country. Therefore rest in peace. There is no difference between the Johnnies (Allied Soldiers) and the Mehments (Turkish Soldiers) to us where they lie side by side here in this country of ours...You, the mothers, who sent their sons from far away countries, wipe away your tears, your sons are now lying in our bosom and are in peace. After having lost their lives on this land they have become our sons as well". (Travers, 2004, pg 312).

It is with that quotation that the essay comes to a thoughtful end, with hope that conflicts such as the Great War that have now past, with the death of the great Harry Patch, out of living memory will never be forgotten. It is our duty to pass on these stories of sacrifice to future generations. They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old. Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn. At the going down of the sun and in the morning, we will remember them.

Bibliography

Tim Travers (2004). Gallipoli 1915. 3rd ed. London: Tempus. Pg 20, 297, 312.

Nigel Steel and Peter Hart (1995). Defeat at Gallipoli. 2nd ed. London: Papermac. pg 23.

Commander Gibson RN. (1915). Naval operations in the Dardanelles Campaign.

Available:

http://www.enotes.com/topic/Naval_operations_in_the_Dardanelles_Campaign. Last accessed June 2012.

Lyn Macdonald (2000). 1915: The Death of Innocence. 2nd ed. London: Penguin. pg 346.

Princess Catherine Radziwell et all (circa 1919-20). The History of the Great War. London: The Waverley Book Company. pg 767, 771, 775.

Robert James (1965). Gallipoli. London: B.T. Batsford Ltd. pg 79, 118.

Charles Griffin. (2012). 6th Gurka Rifles. Available:
<http://www.britishempire.co.uk/forces/armyunits/gurkha/6thgurkhas.htm>. Last accessed June 2012.

John Ellis (1977). Eye Deep In Hell- Life in the Trenches 1914-1918. 2nd ed. London: Fontana. p 33.

Captain Clayton 1st Battalion, Lancs Fus. (2012). 1st Battalion at Gallipoli. Available:
<http://www.lancs-fusiliers.co.uk/gallerynew/WW1/Gallopoli%20ww1/gallipoli.htm>. Last accessed June 2012.

(2012). Casualty Details. Available: <http://www.cwgc.org/search-for-war-dead/casualty/600033/KENEALY,%20WILLIAM%20STEPHEN>. Last accessed July 2012.

The London Gazette No. 29273 dated 24th Aug., 1915.

Author not known (Monday 20 December 1915). Allies retreat from Gallipoli disaster. London: The Guardian Newspaper.