

CENTENARY OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR THE GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN



The National Commemoration of the Centenary of the Gallipoli Campaign
and Anzac Day, The Cenotaph, London, 25 April 2015

THE NATIONAL COMMEMORATION OF THE CENTENARY OF THE GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN AND ANZAC DAY

25 April 2015
Cenotaph, Whitehall

Commemorative Programme

Front cover A shell from 'Asiatic Annie' bursting in the sea. Men resting on the beach road from Cape Helles to Gully Ravine, under the shelter of the cliffs.
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Her Majesty The Queen
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BUCKINGHAM PALACE

**THE NATIONAL COMMEMORATION
OF THE CENTENARY OF THE GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN
AND ANZAC DAY**

A hundred years ago today, Allied soldiers landed on the Gallipoli peninsula in Turkey in one of the most ambitious amphibious assaults in history.

More than 550,000 soldiers from Britain, Ireland, France, Australia, New Zealand, the Indian Sub-continent, Canada and Sri Lanka came together to wage this historic campaign, with over 400,000 coming from Britain alone. Tragically, almost 58,000, together with 87,000 from the forces of the former Ottoman Empire, lost their lives in that harsh terrain.

Anzac Day was established by Australia and New Zealand as an annual day of commemoration to pay tribute to those who died there. The first Anzac Day march in London took place in 1916, when more than 2,000 Australian and New Zealand troops marched through the streets. The day has been commemorated in London on 25 April every year since, and we are proud to be continuing those commemorations today.

On this, the centenary of the start of the Gallipoli Landings, we come together with friends and partners from around the world, to remember the bravery of all those who served, and in particular those who paid the ultimate price for the freedoms we enjoy today.

Many of us have stories from that time that have been passed down through the generations. It is fitting that many of the descendants of those who served have come to the Cenotaph today to reflect on the courage and sacrifice of their ancestors and to march proudly in memory of them.

Elizabeth R.



The Right Honourable David Cameron, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The First World War was a conflict the like of which had never been seen before. It touched all corners of the globe and resulted in many millions of deaths. Countless more were scarred by injury and bereavement.

The war also gave rise to a number of developments which continue to shape our world today. The rapid advance in medicine, industrialisation and the emancipation of women. In the UK it gave rise to the Royal British Legion, and established the poppy as our national symbol of remembrance. Some of the most moving and poignant poetry, literature, art and music was created as a direct response to it. In many ways it paved the way for our modern Commonwealth of friends and equals.

For all these reasons, I believe that the centenary of the First World War presents a unique opportunity to remember the scale of the sacrifice, the effect on those left at home and the huge impact the war had around the world. That is why the British Government is commemorating a number of important events throughout the centenary period.

In many minds, the First World War conjures up images of muddy trenches in the fields of Flanders. The centenary of the Gallipoli Campaign reminds us of the global reach of the conflict by focusing on a major theatre of war outside the Western Front. It also gives us the opportunity to mark and pay respect to the role played by the Royal Navy in transporting and protecting the men during the landings. Above all, it reminds us of the brave men who left their families to travel thousands of miles to fight on a foreign shore. An astonishing 410,000 came from Britain alone. Almost 30,000 British servicemen were never to return, leaving families throughout the country bereaved, and the name of that far away Peninsula forever synonymous with loss and grief.

The scale of the sacrifice of the newly formed Australian and New Zealand Army Corps gave rise to Anzac Day – when all Australians and New Zealanders who served and died in all wars, conflicts, and peacekeeping operations are honoured in services around the world. Today, we stand together with Australia and New Zealand to mark Anzac Day with respect and gratitude as an important part of our centenary commemorations.

The Government is marking this important campaign with two events.

Yesterday at the Helles Memorial on the Gallipoli Peninsula in Turkey, representatives from all the nations involved in the campaign came together to remember the courage and sacrifice of those who landed on those beaches a hundred years ago; and the bravery and determination of the forces of the former Ottoman Empire that met them.

Today, at the Cenotaph in London, we come together with our partners from around the world, standing together as friends to remember and honour those who fought on both sides, giving so much a hundred years ago.

I visited the beaches, hills and monuments of Gallipoli as a student and will never forget what I saw, or the impression they made on me.

I am proud to pay tribute on British soil to all the brave men from so many nations who served with courage and determination on the Gallipoli Peninsula one hundred years ago.

We will remember them.

THE NATIONAL COMMEMORATION OF THE CENTENARY
OF THE GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN AND ANZAC DAY
HOSTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED
KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE HIGH COMMISSIONS OF
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND IN LONDON

IN THE PRESENCE OF:

Her Majesty The Queen

His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh

His Royal Highness The Duke of Cambridge

The Right Honourable David Cameron, Prime Minister of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

His Excellency The Honourable Alexander Downer AC, Australian
High Commissioner

His Excellency The Right Honourable Sir Lockwood Smith KNZM Ph.D,
New Zealand High Commissioner

Representatives of:

The People's Republic of Bangladesh

The Kingdom of Belgium

Canada

The Republic of France

The Federal Republic of Germany

The Republic of India

Ireland

The Republic of Malta

The Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan

The Independent State of Papua New Guinea

The Republic of South Africa

The Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

The Kingdom of Tonga

The Republic of Turkey

Descendants of some of those who took part in the Gallipoli campaign

**MUSIC BEFORE THE START OF THE SERVICE
PLAYED BY THE MASSED BANDS**

Band of Her Majesty's Royal Marines Portsmouth

Band of Her Majesty's Royal Marines Collingwood

Band of the Grenadier Guards

Band of the Scots Guards

The Turkish Air Force Band

All Through the Night, trad. Welsh, arranged by Sammy Nestico

I am Australian, composed by Bruce Woodley, arranged by Anderson (Australian)

Londonderry Air, trad. Irish, arranged by Percy Grainger

Pōkarekare ana, by Paraire Tomoana (New Zealand)

Skye Boat Song, trad. Scottish, arranged by Michael McDermott

Turn Back O Man, composed by Gustav Holst (British) – sung by the Choirs of
Chelmsford Cathedral, accompanied by the Massed Bands

Nimrod composed by Edward Elgar (British)

Solemn Melody composed by Walford Davies (British)

ORDER OF SERVICE

11:00 Big Ben strikes the hour

Two minutes' silence

The Last Post Sounded by buglers from the Band of Her Majesty's Royal Marines

Reading by Michael Toohey, age 22, descendant of Private Thomas Toohey, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, killed in action at V beach on 25 April 1915, aged 22.

The Fallen by Laurence Binyon, 4th verse, published in *The Times* on 21 September 1914

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.

All: *We will remember them.*

Laying of Wreaths

After Her Majesty The Queen has laid a wreath the Massed Bands will play *Elegy* (1915) – in memoriam Rupert Brooke – by F S Kelly (1881–1916) and *Largo* by G F Handel (1685–1759).

Her Majesty The Queen lays the first wreath followed by:

The Right Honourable David Cameron, Prime Minister Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Senator the Honourable George Brandis QC, Attorney General, Commonwealth of Australia

The Right Honourable David Carter MP, 29th Speaker of the New Zealand House of Representatives

A representative of the Republic of Turkey

The Right Honourable Nick Clegg, Deputy Prime Minister Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The Right Honourable Michael Fallon, Secretary of State for Defence

The Right Honourable Sajid Javid, Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport

The Right Honourable Hugo Swire, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Helen Grant, Minister for the First World War Centenary

Dr Andrew Murrison, Prime Minister's Special Representative for the First World War Centenary

The Right Honourable Ed Miliband, Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition

Keith Brown MSP, Cabinet Secretary for Infrastructure, Investment and Cities, Scottish Government

The Right Honourable Carwyn Jones, First Minister, Welsh Government

A representative of the Northern Ireland Executive

Lieutenant General Sir Gerry Berragan KBE CB, Adjutant General

Air Marshal Dick Garwood CB CBE DFC, Director General Defence Safety Authority

Vice Admiral Sir Philip Jones KCB, Fleet Commander and Deputy Chief of Naval Staff

Lieutenant General John Caligari AO DSC, Chief Capability Development Group, Australian Defence Force

Brigadier Antony Hayward ONZ, Head New Zealand Defence Staff, New Zealand High Commission

Colonel Ömer Özkan, Air Attaché, Embassy of Turkey

A representative of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Steven Vandeput, Minister of Defence of Belgium

His Excellency Gordon Campbell, High Commissioner for Canada

A representative of the Republic of France

A representative of the Federal Republic of Germany

His Excellency Dr Ranjan Mathai, High Commissioner for the Republic of India

His Excellency Daniel Mulhall, Ambassador of Ireland to the United Kingdom

His Excellency The Honourable Joseph Muscat, Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta

A representative of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal

His Excellency Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

His Excellency The Honourable Peter O'Neill CMG MP, Prime Minister of the Independent State of Papua New Guinea

His Excellency Mr Obed Mlaba, High Commissioner for the Republic of South Africa

A representative of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

Sonata Tupou, Acting High Commissioner for the Kingdom of Tonga

The Honourable Bronwyn Bishop MP, Speaker to the Australian House of Representatives

Bill Muirhead AM, Agent-General for South Australia

Ken Smith, Trade Commissioner for Europe and Agent General for UK at Trade & Investment Queensland

Kevin Skipworth CVO, Agent-General for Western Australia

Ian Matterson, Representative of the Premier of Tasmania

Mathew Erbs, on behalf of the Agent-General for Victoria

Gary Dunn, Deputy Commonwealth Secretary General

General The Lord Richards of Herstmonceux GCB CBE DSO, Deputy Grand President, British Commonwealth Ex-Servicemen's League

Vice Admiral Peter Wilkinson CB CVO, National President, the Royal British Legion

Right Honourable The Viscount Slim OBE DL, Returned and Services League of Australia

Colonel Andrew Martin ONZM, Royal New Zealand Returned and Services Association

Lindsay Birrell, CEO, London Legacy

Captain Christopher Fagan DL, Chairman, The Gallipoli Association
The Honourable Mrs Ros Kelly AO, Commissioner, Commonwealth War
Graves Commission
Sue Pillar, Director of Volunteer Support, Soldiers' And Sailors' Families Association
(SSAFA)
Captain Jim Conybeare, Master, The Honourable Company of Master Mariners
Lyn Hopkins, Director General, The Victoria League for Commonwealth Friendship
Sir Anthony Figgis KCVO CMG, Chairman, Royal Overseas League

Reveille sounded by buglers from the Band of Her Majesty's Royal Marines

THE PRAYERS

Prayer by The Venerable Ian Wheatley QHC, Royal Navy Chaplain of the Fleet

God our Father, we come together today to honour all those who gave themselves with great courage in service and sacrifice for their country in the Gallipoli Campaign. We pray that their example may continue to inspire us to strive for the common good, that we may build up the harmony and freedom for which they fought and died.

Help us O Lord, to lift our eyes above the torment of this broken world, and strengthen our resolve to work for peace and justice, and for the relief of want and suffering. As we honour the past, may we put our faith in your future; for you are the source of life and hope, now and forever. Amen.

Hymn led by the Choirs of Chelmsford Cathedral and accompanied by the Massed Bands

I Vow To Thee My Country

All:

*I vow to thee, my country, all earthly things above,
Entire and whole and perfect, the service of my love;
The love that asks no question, the love that stands the test,
That lays upon the altar the dearest and the best;
The love that never falters, the love that pays the price,
The love that makes undaunted the final sacrifice.*

*I heard my country calling, away across the sea,
Across the waste of waters, she calls and calls to me.
Her sword is girded at her side, her helmet on her head,
And around her feet are lying the dying and the dead;
I hear the noise of battle, the thunder of her guns;
I haste to thee, my mother, a son among thy sons.
And there's another country, I've heard of long ago,
Most dear to them that love her, most great to them that know;
We may not count her armies, we may not see her King;
Her fortress is a faithful heart, her pride is suffering;
And soul by soul and silently her shining bounds increase,
And her ways are ways of gentleness, and all her paths are peace.*

Prayer read by Grace van Gageldonk (14 years old) from Australia

God of compassion and mercy, we remember with thanksgiving and sorrow, those whose lives in world wars and conflicts past and present, have been given and taken away.

Enfold in your love, all who in bereavement, disability and pain, continue to suffer the consequences of fighting and terror; and guide and protect all those who support and sustain them. Amen.

National anthem *Advance Australia Fair*

Led by the Choirs of Chelmsford Cathedral and accompanied by the Massed Bands

*Australians all let us rejoice,
For we are young and free;
We've golden soil and wealth for toil,
Our home is girt by sea;
Our land abounds in nature's gifts
Of beauty rich and rare;
In history's page, let every stage
Advance Australia Fair.
In joyful strains then let us sing,
'Advance Australia Fair'.*

Prayer read by Kathryn Cooper (11 years old) from New Zealand

God of hope, the source of peace and the refuge of all in distress, we remember those you have gathered from the storm of war into the everlasting peace of your presence; may that same peace calm our fears, bring reconciliation and justice to all peoples, and establish lasting harmony among the nations.

We pray for all members of the armed forces who strive for peace and fight for justice today; bless and keep their families and friends at home awaiting their return. Help us, who today remember the cost of war, to work for a better tomorrow, and bring us all, in the end, to the peace of your presence; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

National anthem *God Defend New Zealand*

Led by the Choirs of Chelmsford Cathedral and accompanied by the Massed Bands

*E Ihowā Atua,
O ngā iwi mātou rā
Āta whakarangona;
Me aroha noa
Kia hua ko te pai;
Kia tau tō atawhai;
Manaakitia mai
Aotearoa*

*God of Nations at Thy feet,
in the bonds of love we meet,
hear our voices, we entreat,
God defend our free land.
Guard Pacific's triple star
from the shafts of strife and war,
make her praises heard afar,
God defend New Zealand.*

Reading Atatürk's message to bereaved pilgrims, 1934, read by Ecenur Bilgiç (14 years old) from Turkey

*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 and the Mehmets to us where
they lie side by side here in this country of ours...
You, the mothers, who sent their sons from faraway 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.*

National anthem *İstiklal Marşı (The Independence March)*

Led by Burak Gülşen from Turkey, accompanied by the Massed Bands

*Korkma, sönmez bu şafaklarda yüzen al sancak;
Sönmeden yurdumun üstünde tüten en son ocak.
O benim milletimin yıldızıdır, parlayacak;
O benimdir, o benim milletimindir ancak.*

*Çatma, kurban olayım, çehreni ey nazlı hilal!
Kahraman ırkıma bir gül! Ne bu şiddet, bu celal?
Sana olmaz dökülen kanlarımız sonra helal...
Hakkıdır, Hakk'a tapan, milletimin istiklal!
Fear not! For the crimson flag that flies at this dawn, shall not fade,*

*As long as the last fiery hearth that is ablaze in my country endures.
For that is the star of my nation, which will forever shine;
It is mine; and solely that of my valiant nation.*

*Frown not, I beseech you, oh thou coy crescent!
Come smile upon my heroic race! Why this rage, this fury?
The blood we shed for you shall not be blessed otherwise;
For independence is the absolute right of my God-worshipping nation.*

Remembering Gallipoli a commemoration created by Michael McDermott

Music composed by Michael McDermott

Reading by James McDermott (17 years old) from the United Kingdom

The Attack at Dawn (May, 1915) by Leon Maxwell Gellert (1892–1977)

*'At every cost,' they said, 'it must be done.'
They told us in the early afternoon.
We sit and wait the coming of the sun
We sit in groups, — grey groups that watch the moon.
We stretch our legs and murmur half in sleep
And touch the tips of bayonets and yarn.
Our hands are cold. They strangely grope and creep,
Tugging at ends of straps. We wait the dawn!
Some men come stumbling past in single file.
And scrape the trench's side and scatter sand.
They trip and curse and go. Perhaps we smile.
We wait the dawn! ... The dawn is close at hand!
A gentle rustling runs along the line.
'At every cost,' they said, 'it must be done.'
A hundred eyes are staring for the sign.
It's coming! Look! ... Our God's own laughing sun!*

Closing prayers by The Venerable Ian Wheatley QHC, Royal Navy Chaplain of the Fleet

*Eternal God,
from whom all thoughts of truth and peace proceed;
Kindle, we pray, in the hearts of all, the true love of peace
and guide with your pure and peaceable wisdom
those who take counsel for the nations of the world,
that in tranquillity your kingdom may go forward,
and all people may spend their days in security, freedom and peace;
through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.*

*Merciful God
we offer to you the fears in us
that have not yet been cast out by love:
may we accept the hope you have
placed in the hearts of all people,
and live lives of justice, courage and mercy;
through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.*

The Lord's Prayer

All:

*Our Father, who art in heaven,
hallowed be thy name;
thy kingdom come, thy will be done;
on earth as it is in heaven.
Give us this day our daily bread.
And forgive us our trespasses,
as we forgive those that trespass against us.
And lead us not into temptation;
but deliver us from evil.
For thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory,
for ever and ever. Amen.*

The Blessing

God grant to the living grace, to the departed rest,
to the Church, the Queen, the Commonwealth and all people,
unity, peace and concord,
and to us and all God's servants, life everlasting;
and the blessing of God almighty,
the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit,
be among you and remain with you always. Amen.

National anthem *God Save the Queen*

Led by the Choirs of Chelmsford Cathedral and accompanied by the Massed Bands

*God save our gracious Queen,
Long live our noble Queen.
God save the Queen!
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us;
God save the Queen!*

They Are At Rest by Sir Edward Elgar (1857–1934), sung by the Choirs of Chelmsford Cathedral (unaccompanied)

THE MARCH PAST

Contingents from:

The Royal Navy
HMS QUEEN ELIZABETH
The Fleet Air Arm
The Submarine Service
Hybrid (HMS OCEAN, HMS ALBION,
Britannia Royal Naval College)
The Royal Marines
Maritime Reserves (Royal Navy
and Royal Marines Reserves)

Representatives from the Armed Forces of
other countries who fought at Gallipoli
invited to join the March Past:

Australia
New Zealand
Canada
Turkey
India
Germany
Ireland
France
Bangladesh
Pakistan
South Africa
Papua New Guinea
Tonga

The Gallipoli Association

Naval Services Associations

The Royal Naval Association
The Royal Marines Association

Army Units and their Associations
The Royal Regiment of Artillery
The Royal Corps of Engineers
The Royal Regiment of Scotland
The Princess of Wales' Royal Regiment

The Duke of Lancaster's Regiment
The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers
The Royal Anglian Regiment
The Yorkshire Regiment

The Mercian Regiment
The Royal Welsh
The Royal Irish Regiment
The Royal Gurkha Rifles

The Rifles
The Royal Logistics Corps
The Royal Army Medical Corps
The Royal Army Veterinary Corps

The Royal Yeomanry
The Royal Wessex Yeomanry
The Scottish and North Irish Yeomanry
The London Regiment

Court & City Yeomanry Association

In-Pensioners of the Royal Hospital
Chelsea

The Turkish Air Force Band plays *Marche Mustafa Kemal Atatürk* by Fazıl Çağlayan

Followed by: Descendants of those whose ancestors were involved in the
Gallipoli campaign and others who march past the Cenotaph every year to
commemorate Anzac Day.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Deputy Chaplain General The Venerable Peter Eagles QHC

Music

Principal Director of Music Lieutenant Colonel Nick Grace OBE BMus(Hons) DMA
FLCM LRSM Royal Marines

The Band of Her Majesty's Royal Marines Collingwood

Major Peter Curtis MBE	Musician Peter Dolby
Sergeant Bugler Caleb Brown	Musician Amy Drinkwater
Band Colour Sergeant Miles Bolton	Musician Ian Ginn
Colour Sergeant Bugler Jonathan Lee	Musician Daniel Harris
Band Sergeant Paul Daff	Musician Gareth Johnsen
Band Sergeant Lisa Keachie	Musician Joe Kemp
Band Sergeant Richard Burbery	Musician Robert Norrie
Band Sergeant Thomas Griffin	Musician Annie Pearson
Band Corporal Matthew Gaylard	Musician Sam Pearson
Corporal Bugler Stuart Warmington	Musician Aaron Pitman
Band Corporal Daniel Westgate	Musician Paul Saggars
Band Corporal Brian Lloyd	Musician Frederick Stokes
Band Corporal Steve Hall	Musician William Thurston
Band Corporal Phillip Bryett	Musician John Walker
Band Corporal Sam Denis Taylor	Musician Charlene Walker
Musician Nicholas Bailey	Musician Charlotte Webb
Musician Katherine Beard	Musician Benjamin Worsfold
Musician Hannah Butcher	Bugler Callum Gordon
Musician Matthew Collis	Bugler Glen McGovern
Musician Maxine Cruise	Bugler Joanna Nelson
Musician Gwilym Davies	Bugler Ben Streeter

The Band of Her Majesty's Royal Marines Portsmouth (Royal Band)

Captain Daryl Powell	Musician Daniel Carter
Warrant Officer Class One Bugler Adrian Piner	Musician Bronwen Deacon
Warrant Officer Class Two Bugler Colin Brown	Musician Peter Eskrett
Band Colour Sergeant Graham Vaughan	Musician Ashley Gibbs
Band Colour Sergeant Andrew Waugh	Musician Alastair Ham
Band Sergeant David Edwards	Musician Alice Hudson
Band Sergeant Paul Farmer	Musician Harrison Marsh
Band Sergeant Annabelinda Hardy	Musician Alexander McKenzie
Band Sergeant David McEnnerney	Musician Liam O'Neill
Band Sergeant Richard Sharp	Musician Sophie Perriam
Band Sergeant Mark Upton	Musician William Rider
Band Sergeant Nicholas West	Musician Jonathan Scott
Sergeant Bugler Christopher Mace	Musician Kelly Sharratt
Corporal Bugler Nathan Crossley	Musician Stephen Skidmore
Band Corporal Iain Ferguson	Musician Emma Tavinor
Band Corporal Eleanor Lomas	Musician Barrie Woolley
Band Corporal Mark Hall	Musician Rachel Wright
Band Corporal Andrew Platt	Bugler Daniel Johnston
Band Corporal Jonathan Rushton	Bugler Mark Metelko
Band Corporal Michael Smith	Bugler Benjamin Paine
Musician Thomas Brock	Bugler William Porter

The Band of the Grenadier Guards

Major Kevin Davies	Lance Corporal Alex Nixon
Warrant Officer Class One Troy Taylor-Smith	Lance Corporal Dean Nixon
Warrant Officer Class One Andrew Wood	Lance Corporal Philippa Matthews
Colour Sergeant Richie Maddocks	Lance Corporal Dawid Venter
Colour Sergeant Mark Hamilton	Lance Corporal Ben Beavis
Sergeant Adrian Starbuck	Lance Corporal Rachel Sadler
Sergeant Mike Altree	Lance Corporal Ian Shepherd
Sergeant Joey Smout	Lance Corporal Pete Batai
Sergeant Jason Burton	Musician Chris Barber
Sergeant Richard Lorimer	Musician Vicky Carter
Sergeant Lewis Henaghan	Musician Helen Clavering
Sergeant John Rowles	Musician Paul Cowley
Lance Sergeant Fiona Shakspeare	Musician Rebecca Ellard
Lance Sergeant Trevor Matthews	Musician Tom Greenhalf
Lance Sergeant Simon Hall	Musician Dan Griffiths
Lance Sergeant Mike Sinclair	Musician Ben Jackson
Lance Sergeant Owen Duffield	Musician Kendall Lee
Lance Sergeant Gavin Hall	Musician Nicole Rushforth
Lance Corporal David Byrne	Musician Adam Scowen
Lance Corporal David Porter	Musician Mike Thomas
Lance Corporal Alan Shellard	Musician David Wong

The Band of the Scots Guards

Major Vernon Yates	Lance Corporal Hazel Coleville
Warrant Officer Class One Richard Burton	Lance Corporal Kayleigh Compson
Warrant Officer Class Two Paul Holt	Lance Corporal David Cook
Colour Sergeant John Beaumont	Lance Corporal Phillip Gurney
Colour Sergeant John Bilby	Lance Corporal Matthew Lawson
Colour Sergeant Simon Harrison	Lance Corporal Peter Noble
Sergeant Graham Atterbury	Lance Corporal Dwight Pile-Gray
Sergeant James Dutton	Lance Corporal Matthew Watts
Sergeant Martin Dean	Musician Mark Blackett
Sergeant Neil Grimwood	Musician Phillip Breeze
Sergeant Mark Lawday	Musician Debbie Findlay
Sergeant Paul Nicholls	Musician Daniel Fox
Sergeant David Thorpe	Musician James Kerby
Lance Sergeant Neil Brocklehurst	Musician Neil Mark
Lance Sergeant Chris Clark	Musician Kristian Pooley
Lance Sergeant Mark Greenway	Musician Andy Robinson
Lance Sergeant Robbie Howe	Musician Zoe Tomlinson-Fox
Lance Sergeant Simon Nesbitt	Musician Nicholas Walker
Lance Sergeant Richard Pemberton	Musician Sam Workman
Lance Sergeant Keith Vertigan	Musician Jordan Wilson
Lance Sergeant Chris Watson	Musician Rosemarie Young
Lance Corporal Stephanie Barry	

The Choirs of Chelmsford Cathedral

Chelmsford is home to the Museum of the Essex Regiment. The Regiment was among those which landed on the beaches of Gallipoli on 25 April 1915.

Master of the Choristers James Davy

Trebles

Jack Budd
Ewan Cacace
Lorenzo Facchini
Angus Foster
Angus Hampson
Elliot Harding-Smith
Zachary Holman
Noah Lucas
Daniel Peters
James Stockton
Matthew Wadey
Adam Warne
Ashlynn Chan
Bethan Evans
Kunmi Fasanya

Adeshope Fashade
Alys Harvey
Isabella Hampson
Esme Hollier
Harriet Kurzynski
Elspeth Manders
Rebecca Minta
Eloise Minta
Georgina Podd
Ria Shah
Bethany Shawe
Bethany Shordon
Zoe Springthorpe
Molly Thompson-McVicar
Isabella Westlake

Altos

Edward Hollier
Connor Devonish

J. J. Robson
Gavin Oddy

Tenors

Vidhyan Vasanthan
Matthew Butt

John Campbell
John McCuin

Basses

Theo Perry
Themba Mvula
William Shorey

Tim Worrall
Phil Cowling
David Sparrow

Turkish Air Force Band

Commander Colonel Murat Öztürk
Captain Tamer Kalfa
Chief Master Sergeant Ecip Ünsal
Chief Master Sergeant Salih Demirözlü
Chief Master Sergeant Erkan Tezel
Chief Master Sergeant Mehmet Ali Aydemir
Chief Master Sergeant Ahmet Üstüner
Chief Master Sergeant Selim Taşçioğlu
Chief Master Sergeant Sinan Uluşen
Chief Master Sergeant Yusuf Yavuztekin
Senior Master Sergeant Recep Bektaş
Senior Master Sergeant Murat Nalli
Senior Master Sergeant Sedat Karabacak

Senior Master Sergeant Yasin Boyraz
Senior Master Sergeant Gökhan Güvenilir
Senior Master Sergeant Fahrettin Biyik
Technical Sergeant Ufuk Sekmen
Technical Sergeant Mehmet Can Kartalkanat
Technical Sergeant Erkan Sönmez
Technical Sergeant Bülent Anil Turan
Technical Sergeant Adem Aygün
Technical Sergeant Murat Kesenbaş
Technical Sergeant Hamdullah Eminoglu
Technical Sergeant Cihan Erdem
Staff Sergeant Yunus Boyraz
Staff Sergeant Muharrem Emre Karafilik

Staff Sergeant Ibrahim Yağar
Staff Sergeant Ümit Şahin
Staff Sergeant Tolga İlhan
Staff Sergeant Murat Çakar
Staff Sergeant Ramis Hakan Ünlü
Staff Sergeant Erol Can Kozanlı
Staff Sergeant Yasin Yavuzcan
Staff Sergeant Çağlar Deniz
Staff Sergeant Alper Can Öncül
Staff Sergeant Eser Kalemci
Staff Sergeant Sualp Berkay Yılmaz
Staff Sergeant Muhammet Fatih Aydın

Sergeant Sercan Danişman
Sergeant Murat Şentürk
Sergeant Metin Güney
Sergeant Sezer Atılmış
Sergeant Ferhat Demirel
Sergeant Burak Günay
Sergeant Ramazan Gültekin
Sergeant Oğuzhan Akkoç
Sergeant Çağatay Çağlar
Sergeant Ergün Saruhan
Sergeant Burak Bulut
Chief Master Sergeant Murat Adiman

TREE SCULPTURE

Gallipoli 1915 by Nadir Imamoglu

Gallipoli 1915 is a small-scale reproduction of one which forms part of the 'Gallipoli 1915' memorial at the National Memorial Arboretum in Staffordshire. The leafless branches symbolise the hands of soldiers on the beaches of the Gallipoli Peninsula, raised to distinguish them from their dead comrades. The oak trees for the sculpture were kindly donated by the Forestry Commission England from Repton Scrubs in Derbyshire.

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GALLIPOLI

The drama of the Dardanelles campaign, by reason of the beauty of its setting, the grandeur of its theme and the unhappiness of its ending, will always rank amongst the world's classic tragedies.

C.F. Aspinall-Oglander, *Military Operations: Gallipoli*, 1932

By early 1915, the fighting on the Western Front had reached a stalemate. With lines of trenches stretching through Flanders and France, Allied leaders debated new ways to break the deadlock and avoid further heavy casualties. In response to a request for aid from Russia, the British War Council sanctioned an attack on the Ottoman Empire.

Championed by Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, the plan was to eliminate one of Germany's key partners by sending Allied warships through

the narrow straits of the Dardanelles to attack Constantinople (now Istanbul), the Ottoman capital. By knocking the Ottoman Empire out of the war, a supply route to Russia could be created, the vital Suez Canal would be secured and the Balkan states might be convinced to join Britain and France.

In February and March 1915, Allied warships attempted to subdue the forts which guarded the Dardanelles and force their way through the narrows, but minefields and powerful shore batteries

The Attack on the Narrows, Gallipoli, 18 March 1915 by Norman Wilkinson, 1915 © Imperial War Museums (IWM ART 249)



Troops of the 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment, landing at W Beach, 25 April 1915 © Imperial War Museums (Q 37880)



proved insurmountable. After the sinking of three battleships on 18 March, the naval assault was abandoned. Allied commanders agreed that the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force (MEF), under the command of General Sir Ian Hamilton, would invade the Gallipoli Peninsula to capture the forts and take control of the straits, enabling warships to reach Constantinople.

Some 75,000-strong, the MEF brought together several different formations: the professional soldiers of the 29th Division, who represented all corners of the British Isles; the Royal Naval Division; the newly established Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC), originally bound for Europe but training in Egypt, to which was attached the Indian Mountain Artillery and the Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps; and the French metropolitan and colonial African troops of the Corps Expeditionnaire d'Orient. The amphibious assault on Gallipoli would be among the most ambitious ever attempted. Yet the invasion plans had been hastily assembled, with little firm intelligence, and Ottoman forces had

spent the weeks since the naval attacks preparing their defences under the direction of German officers.

Early on the morning of 25 April, the 29th Division and elements of the Royal Naval Division landed at five beaches around Cape Helles at the southern tip of the peninsula. Their objective was to advance quickly to the high ground of Achi Baba and then on to the Kilid Bahr plateau, overlooking the Dardanelles.

Meanwhile, the ANZACs came ashore further north, on the western side of the peninsula, with the aim of advancing inland to Mal Tepe, threatening the Ottoman units fighting to the south and cutting them off from reinforcements. Diversionary landings were made by the French on the Asian side of the Dardanelles at Kum Kale, while the Royal Naval Division undertook decoy operations near Bulair, in the north of the peninsula.

Heavy casualties were suffered on the two main landing beaches at Cape Helles. At W Beach the Lancashire Fusiliers

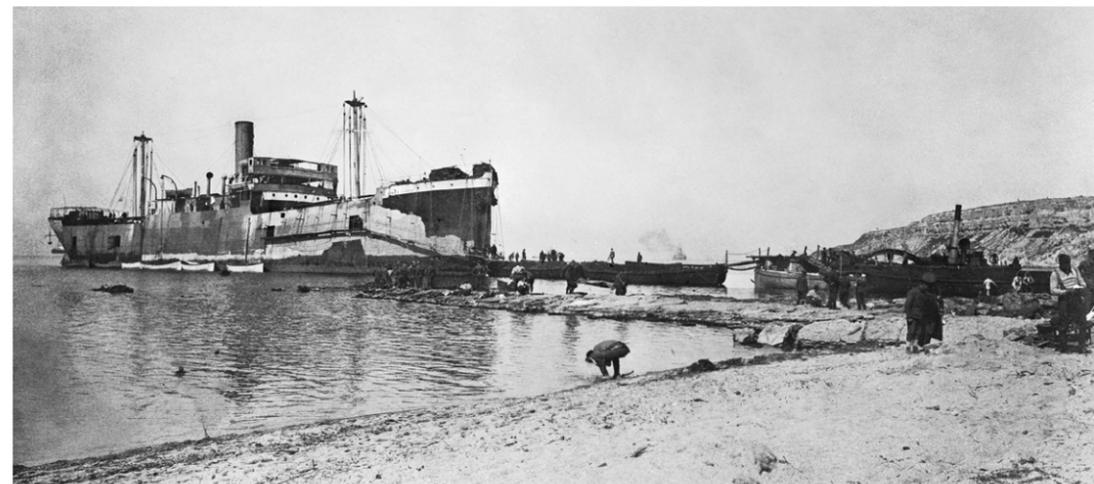


Australians landing at Anzac Cove at 8am, on 25 April 1915; part of the 4th Battalion and the mules for the 26th (Jacob's) Indian Mountain Battery. © Imperial War Museums (Q112876)

fought their way ashore under fire and it became known by the British as 'Lancashire Landing'. At V Beach, relentless gunfire from the surrounding cliffs devastated the Dublin Fusiliers approaching in rowing boats and the Munster Fusiliers, who attacked from the converted collier *River Clyde*, run aground close to the beach. Only after dark could progress be made and the wounded recovered. While the other Helles landings, at S, X and Y Beaches, met lighter resistance, the difficult landscape and communication problems, as well as Ottoman counter-attacks,

prevented British forces from linking their beachheads quickly and advancing inland. Further north at Z Beach, where the first units of the ANZACs came ashore, there were fewer defenders but precipitous terrain. Ottoman troops marshalled by Mustafa Kemal held the Anzacs on the ridges above the beaches where, on the advice of Hamilton, they would 'dig, dig, dig'.

When the exhausted Allies made their first attempt to break through Ottoman lines in Helles three days later, they suffered several thousand casualties.



The converted collier *River Clyde*, run aground at V Beach after the allied landings at Gallipoli, spring 1915. © Imperial War Museums (Q 50468)

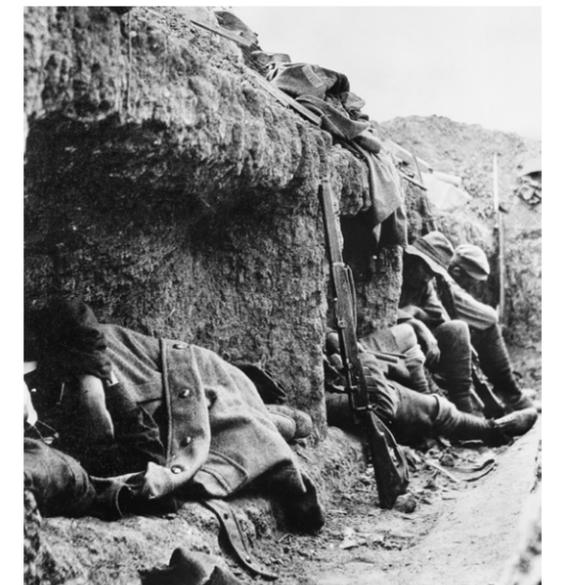
A stretcher bearer of the Royal Army Medical Corps, 42nd (East Lancashire) Division, lighting a cigarette for a wounded soldier. © Imperial War Museums (Q 13385)



Soon afterwards, the Ottomans mounted major counter-attacks in an attempt to dislodge the Allies across the peninsula, suffering heavy losses of their own. On 19 May, some 10,000 Ottoman soldiers were killed or wounded during a failed offensive in the Anzac sector. A formal ceasefire was arranged and on the morning of 24 May the guns fell silent for several hours, as men of both sides buried their dead under grey skies and falling rain.

Throughout May, June and July, Allied forces in Helles made a series of costly attacks, particularly near the village of Krithia and at Gully Ravine to the west. The Anzac sector was besieged by artillery and snipers, with vicious close quarters combat on the ridges above the beaches. Fresh troops joined the campaign, among them the 29th Indian Infantry Brigade, the 42nd (East Lancashire) Division, the Australian Light Horse and the New Zealand Mounted Rifles. Yet the Allies found themselves facing another stalemate. In the oppressive heat, with rampant sickness and disease, casualties on both sides began to mount.

While the fighting continued on land, the sea remained a vital part of the campaign. The Allied navies were responsible for delivering and protecting crucial supplies: from men and machines to arms and ammunition, medical equipment, food and water. Hospital ships evacuated the wounded and doctors and nurses cared for them on board. Reconnaissance by naval aircraft guided land forces and naval guns provided fire support. Allied submarines disrupted shipping and



New Zealand soldiers resting in the trenches on Rhododendron Spur, Gallipoli, a few weeks after it was taken. © Imperial War Museums (Q 112877)



Filtering water before it is put into covered cans. © Imperial War Museums (Q 13448)

A Royal Irish Fusilier reveals his position in an attempt to draw the fire of a Turkish sniper. © Imperial War Museums (Q 13447)

supply lines in the Sea of Marmara, while German submarines and Ottoman vessels sank several Allied warships. As many as 250 French and British naval craft were involved in the campaign at its height, from battleships to monitors, small trawlers and auxiliary vessels.

Those who served at Gallipoli reflected the diversity of imperial warfare. Muleteers and labourers from many nations supported the Allied forces, including the Indian Mule Corps, labour



corps from Greece, Egypt and Malta, and the Zion Mule Corps. The Ottoman army was dominated by Turkish soldiers from Anatolia, but they fought alongside recruits hailing from across the Ottoman Empire, from the Balkans to the Middle East. Many of its senior officers were German, including Otto Liman von Sanders, and its artillery included guns from Austria-Hungary.

A renewed Allied offensive began in August 1915. With Ottoman forces



Men of the 14th Sikhs of the 29th Indian Infantry Brigade examining a piece of shell from 'Asiatic Annie' that fell in their camp. © Imperial War Museums (Q 13372)

A Māori soldier in the Apex trenches, on 30 November 1915. © Imperial War Museums (HU 57430)

strongly entrenched at Helles, the focus shifted to the Anzac sector and another major landing at Suvla Bay. The main objective would be to breakthrough Ottoman lines on the high ground of Sari Bair and open the way across the peninsula. Meanwhile, supporting attacks would be made at Lone Pine and the Nek, with diversionary operations at Helles.

Early on 6 August, explosives were detonated below the Ottoman lines at Lone Pine, which had been bombarded from land and sea, before the 1st Brigade of the Australian Imperial Force began its assault. Within half an hour, key Ottoman trenches had been taken but fierce fighting with bombs and bayonets continued for five days before the position was finally secured.

On the night of 6 August, New Zealand forces – including a Māori contingent – along with British and Gurkha units, began an assault on Chunuk Bair, the southern peak of the Sari Bair ridge. By 8 August, they had fought their way to the summit and began to defend themselves against relentless Ottoman counter-attacks before, on 10 August, a major assault led by Mustafa Kemal recaptured the heights and drove Allied forces back towards the sea.



Since the British Army was fully engaged on the Western Front, many of those who would land at Suvla Bay were members of the Territorial Force or wartime volunteers of Kitchener's 'New Army', fighting for the first time. They were a mixed force hailing from across the British Isles, including Irishmen of the 10th Division, Welshmen of the 53rd, the 'Sandringham Pals' from the Royal Estate who served with the 54th (East Anglian) Division, members of the 11th (Northern) and the 13th (Western) Division, and the 2nd Mounted Division. They would be joined in September by the Newfoundland Regiment, also seeing its first action of the war.

Beginning on the night of 6 August, the Suvla landings had been intended to quickly secure the weakly defended high ground surrounding the bay, but confusion and indecision caused fatal delays. Soon, Ottoman reinforcements had taken up strong positions inland and the opportunity to advance was lost. The final offensives of the summer began on 21 August, with brutal fighting on Scimitar Hill and Hill 60, to the north of Anzac Cove. Although a link between the Suvla and Anzac sectors was secured, thousands more casualties were suffered and Ottoman resistance remained resolute.



French troops en route to Gallipoli. © Imperial War Museums (Q 13411)



Frost-bitten soldiers lying on straw in shelters constructed of biscuit boxes, at a store dump at Suvla, after the frost at the end of November 1915. © Imperial War Museums (Q 13644)

An Australian infantryman gives a drink to a wounded Ottoman soldier. © Imperial War Museums (Q 13285)

British troops and their artillery guns being evacuated from Suvla Bay on rafts in daylight, December 1915. © Imperial War Museums (Q 13637)

In October, Hamilton was relieved of his command and replaced by General Sir Charles Monro. With little hope of securing the Dardanelles and with the imminent onset of winter, the Allies began to consider evacuation. At the end of November, fierce storms and snow blizzards caused severe casualties among those manning the frontlines. In early December men, supplies and animals began to be withdrawn from the Suvla and Anzac sectors, followed later by those remaining in the Helles sector. In the early hours of 9 January,



the last soldiers left W Beach, while stores and ammunition burned on the shores behind them.

More than 500,000 Allied personnel served in the Gallipoli Campaign. They suffered some 250,000 casualties, of whom 58,000 lost their lives, including 29,500 from Britain and Ireland, some 12,000 from France, 11,000 from Australia and New Zealand, and 1,500 from India. Ottoman casualties may have reached 300,000, of whom at least 87,000 died. These losses were felt across the British

Periscope supply depot dug-out 'Splinter Villa', home to two Australians on the Anzac Beach. © Imperial War Museums (Q 13797)



Empire. In England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland communities marked those dates on which their local men had been lost, anniversaries which often became known as 'Gallipoli Day'. After the end of the war, the Battle of Çanakkale would have an important legacy in the newly formed state of Turkey led by Mustafa Kemal (later known as Atatürk). Today, the dates of significant victories over the Allies are marked by the Turkish people on 18 March and 10 August.

The anniversary of the landings became particularly meaningful for Australia and New Zealand, whose forces had experienced their first major campaign and suffered their first heavy losses. As early as 1916, ceremonies and services were held to mark the 25 April, including a march through London by over 2,000 Australian and New Zealand troops. It became known as 'Anzac Day'. Today, in both Australia and New Zealand, it is a national day of commemoration to honour all those who have fought or been involved in conflicts. Memorial ceremonies are held in almost every

town and city, while Australians and New Zealanders gather at locations throughout the world.

Many of those who fought at Gallipoli would go on to serve in other theatres of war: at Salonika, in the Middle East and on the Western Front. Yet the Gallipoli Campaign would remain one of the most evocative, controversial and tragic episodes of the war.

By 4 o'clock on the morning of the 9th of January, the last man had passed the graves of those who had won the beaches. They climbed on board their boats and pushed off... Some felt, as they passed those graves, that the stones were living men, who cast a long look after them when they had passed, and sighed, and turned landward as they had turned of old. Then in a rising sea, whipped with spray, among the noise of ships weltering to the rails, the battalions left Cape Helles; the 'River Clyde' dimmed into the gale and became a memory, and the Gallipoli campaign was over.

Gallipoli by John Masefield, 1916

COMMEMORATING THE FALLEN



Royal Naval
Armoured Car
Division burial
party, Cape Helles,
1915. © Imperial
War Museums
(Q 502170)

Shell Green
Cemetery.
© Commonwealth
War Graves
Commission

On 23 May 1915, while serving as an Intelligence Officer, Compton Mackenzie visited the scene of the 25 April landings. 'I wandered about by myself on V beach,' he wrote, 'looked with awe at the rusted bulk of the *River Clyde*, and knelt for a few moments by those two long graves, at the head of which a painted board commemorated: *Gallant dead of the Dublins and Munsters and others.*'

During the fighting many such burial grounds were created, as soldiers laid to rest their fallen comrades. After the evacuation, these makeshift cemeteries

and battlefield graves were abandoned. Only once hostilities had ceased could a Graves Registration Unit begin to find and officially mark the final resting places of those left behind, and to search for those remains still unburied in the war-scarred landscape. Once this arduous task had been completed, the Imperial (now Commonwealth) War Graves Commission (CWGC) began to construct permanent cemeteries and memorials. Many were built on the original burial sites, but those graves in more isolated locations were moved into enlarged or newly created cemeteries.



Chunuk Bair Cemetery, 1921.
© Commonwealth War Graves Commission



Supervisors and teams from Britain, Australia and New Zealand worked alongside stonemasons and labourers from Turkey, Greece, Italy and Russia over several years to create the sites we see today. Stone was sourced from a local quarry and transported across the peninsula, often using ingenious systems of ropes and pulleys, along with brute force, to traverse the difficult terrain. Mules and ponies helped carry the burden. The grave of one pony, Bill, is marked with a special headstone at the CWGC's base site, north of Anzac Cove.

The Commonwealth war cemeteries on Gallipoli appear very different to those on the Western Front in France and Belgium, reflecting the particular challenges of geography, climate and culture. Distinctive 'ha-ha' stone walls were used to protect the sites from flash flooding. A wall at the back of each cemetery was carved with a cross in relief, avoiding the more prominent free-standing cross used in Europe. Stone markers on low pedestals driven deep into the earth marked the graves of identified casualties. Unlike the practice on the Western Front, the graves of the many thousands of unidentified soldiers were not marked

individually. On the slopes of Chunuk Bair, for example, lie more than 600 graves but only ten headstones.

Memorials to the missing were created to commemorate by name some 27,000 servicemen with no known graves. Among them were those whose remains could not be identified or whose graves had been lost and also servicemen who had been cremated or buried at sea. Those who served with Australian and New Zealand forces were commemorated on memorials erected at Lone Pine, Chunuk Bair, Twelve Tree Copse and Hill 60 cemeteries.

Designed by Sir John Burnet and completed in 1924, the Helles Memorial is the battle monument for the entire campaign, marking the efforts of all those who served here with the forces of the British Empire, whether on land, at sea or in the air, at Helles, Anzac and Suvla.

The Memorial also bears the names of nearly 21,000 servicemen with no known grave. The majority served with British and Irish regiments, but among them are over 1,500 who served with the Indian Army and 249 who served with Australian forces and died in the Helles sector. Some

The Helles Memorial.
© Commonwealth War Graves Commission





The unveiling of the Hellenic Memorial, 1924. © Commonwealth War Graves Commission

10,000 men, around half of those commemorated here, died during the offensive of August 1915. Several panels around the Memorial mark the contribution of the Royal Navy, while most of those sailors who lost their lives are commemorated by name in the United Kingdom, on the great naval memorials at Portsmouth, Plymouth and Chatham.

Each cemetery and memorial tells its own story of the doomed campaign. Those at V Beach and Lancashire Landing recall the struggle of the first amphibious assaults at Hellen. Further inland, the beautiful Redoubt and Twelve Tree Copse cemeteries are testament to the ferocity of the battles fought across the southern sector. At Anzac, many small cemeteries mark the fighting in the valleys and along the ridges and peaks of this unforgiving terrain, their names often inspired by those used by Anzacs themselves: Shrapnel Valley,

Plugge's Plateau, Lone Pine, Quinn's Post and the Nek.

The cemeteries at Suvla feel particularly remote and are a poignant reminder of the experiences of those who fought in this often forgotten area: Azmak, the most northerly cemetery, where many graves were brought from lonely spots throughout the surrounding countryside; Lala Baba, which overlooks the landing beaches; Green Hill, the final resting place of 3,000 men, three-quarters of whom could not be identified, among them many who fell in the ferocious fighting at Scimitar Hill.

Almost 36,000 British, Commonwealth and Irish servicemen are commemorated on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Thousands more died after being taken elsewhere for medical treatment and their graves can be found in CWGC cemeteries across the Mediterranean, including on the nearby island of Lemnos, on Malta and



Lone Pine Cemetery. © Commonwealth War Graves Commission

at Alexandria in Egypt, as well as further afield.

The Gallipoli Campaign was a clash of empires fought by those, in the words of the New Zealand memorial at the summit of Chunuk Bair, 'From the Uttermost Ends of the Earth'. The cities, towns and villages listed in the CWGC's next of kin records are evidence of the scale of the grief: London, Liverpool, Leith, Limerick, Lahore, South Shields, Sydney, St John's, Auckland, Otago, Manchester, Melbourne, Mumbai...

Few of the mothers whose sons lost their lives at Gallipoli were able to kneel before their headstones, or seek their names inscribed on the memorials. It remains the duty of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission to honour them all, regardless of rank, race or religion. The names of husbands, fathers, brothers and sons are preserved in perpetuity,

for those pilgrims who came here to find the final resting places of their loved ones and also on behalf of those heartbroken across the world, who would never see them.

Text © Commonwealth War Graves Commission

PERSONAL STORIES

Captain Henry Croom-Johnson MC and Bar, 5th Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment

Captain Croom-Johnson fought at Suvla Bay, Gallipoli, from 5 September and was evacuated to Malta in December 1915. He wrote in his diary on the 27 November: 'It is pitch black and bitterly cold, I come across awful sights; two men in each other's embrace are frozen to death, they have tried to get the warmth out of each other's bodies.' His Battalion lost four hundred men out of a strength of seven hundred.

2nd Lieutenant Rota Waipara of the 1st Contingent of the Māori Battalion

Lieutenant Rota Waipara, from Manutuke, New Zealand, was born in 1894. He served throughout the war, on both the Western Front and at Gallipoli, where he sustained a gunshot wound to the wrist. He served in the 1st Contingent of the Māori Battalion, part of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force. The Battalion's motto was 'Te Hokowhita a Tū' (the warriors of the war god Tūmataurangi).

Private Norman Woodcock, Northern Signals Company of the Territorial Army, the Royal Engineers Signal Service

Private Woodcock enlisted as a signaller on his seventeenth birthday in January 1914, but did not see service until the landing on V Beach on Gallipoli in 1915. He wrote in his memoirs of the 25 April: 'we saw land before the enemy opened fire. Suddenly all hell was let loose and we were amongst it. ...Then the fire from the Turks got heavier, until it was like hail whipping up the water. Men began shouting and crying out but in our boat all we could do was watch and wait...' Later, he stated: 'On that day I left my boyhood behind'. Private Woodcock ran out cables and repaired communication lines during battles at Gallipoli. He described repairing a signal cable to a naval observation station which had been hit by a shell when, 'a dreadful sight met my eyes, all eight men were dead, they were unrecognisable... I collected myself as far as I could and hurriedly connected my telephone...'. He was evacuated from Gallipoli and later served across the Middle East and at the Somme.

Lance Corporal Roy Lyndon Piercey MC, 5th and 7th Battalion, 2nd Brigade, Australian Imperial Force

Lance Corporal Piercey travelled to Gallipoli from Melbourne, Australia, on The Orvieto and took part in the landings. He wrote in his diary on 25 April: 'we were the first boat to arrive at the beach, about 50 yards from the shore we received shrapnel after shrapnel over our boat and I am telling the honest truth when I say that I felt very frightened.' Piercey was tasked with supplying the firing line with ammunition, running 'up the steep tracks over the cliffs with boxes of ammunition to the firing line to arrive there only to hear the groans and cries of the wounded all round.' He wrote in his diary: 'as long as I live I will never forget Sunday 25th April.'

Lieutenant William John Symons VC, 7th Battalion, Australian Imperial Force

William John Symons was born in Victoria in 1889 and worked as a commercial traveller. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force on 17 August 1914 and landed at Gallipoli on 25 April. By July, he had been promoted to Lieutenant. He was awarded the Victoria Cross for successfully retaking a trench at Lone Pine, despite the fact that the overhead woodwork had been set on fire. He was one of seven Australians to receive the Victoria Cross at Lone Pine.

Captain Richard Osbaldeston Spencer-Smith, the Hampshire Regiment

Captain Spencer-Smith was on board the converted steamer *River Clyde*, when it anchored at V Beach. Landing under fire from her starboard side, as the port side was in flames, he helped to secure Sedd el Bahr fort and prevented a counter-attack that night, but was wounded on 27 April and returned to London to recuperate. He returned, however, in August 1915 with the rank of Major.

Lieutenant Colonel Franklin Macaulay Gillespie, 4th Battalion, South Wales Borderers

Lieutenant Colonel Gillespie landed at Cape Helles in July 1915, before taking part in the Sari Bair offensive as part of the Left Covering Force. He led his Battalion to capture Demakjelik Bair (later renamed Gillespie Hill) on 6 August, but was killed by a sniper on 9 August during a counter-attack. His name is recorded on the Helles Memorial. In a despatch, General Sir Ian Hamilton wrote that the success at Demakjelik Bair was 'largely due to Lieutenant-Colonel Gillespie, a very fine man, who commanded the advanced guard, consisting of his own regiment... a corps worthy of such a leader... here is an encouraging example of what the New Army under good auspices could accomplish.'

Admiral Sir Martin Nasmith VC KCB KCMG

As Lieutenant-Commander, Nasmith commanded HM Submarine E.11 in the spring of 1915 and received the Victoria Cross for undertaking three patrols into the Sea of Marmora, entering Constantinople harbour and sinking some 97 ships, including the battleship *Harradin Barbarossa*. On one occasion, while pursuing a ship, he found himself under rifle fire from a troop of Ottoman cavalry on the cliff above. Merchant ships were often searched and sunk once their crew were put into boats. It was Nasmith's policy to take any passengers who could not find a boat on board and discreetly land them on the nearest shore with a commandeered box of chocolates.

TIMELINE

- 3 August 1914:** Britain confiscates two Ottoman battleships under construction in the UK.
- 4 August 1914:** British Empire and Dominions declare war on Germany.
- 27 September 1914:** Ottomans close the Dardanelles and mine them against shipping.
- 28 October 1914:** Ottoman Fleet bombards Russian Black Sea ports.
- 2 November 1914:** Russia declares war on the Ottoman Empire.
- 3 November 1914:** Royal Navy squadron bombards the forts at the entrance to the Dardanelles.
- 5 November 1914:** Britain and France declare war on the Ottoman Empire.
- 13 January 1915:** Admiralty begins to prepare Gallipoli expedition.
- 19 February 1915:** Royal Navy begins bombardment of the outer forts of the Dardanelles
- 26 February 1915:** Royal Marines raid and disable Ottoman guns at Sedd el Bahr.
- 11 March 1915:** General Sir Ian Hamilton appointed commander of Mediterranean Expeditionary Force (MEF).
- 18 March 1915:** British and French warships fail to force the Dardanelles.
- 22 March 1915:** Conference between Allied commanders on board HMS Queen Elizabeth at Lemnos. Decision to make amphibious landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula.
- 25 April 1915:** British 29th Division lands at five beaches around Cape Helles.
- 25 April 1915:** Anzac Corps lands at Z Beach, later known as Anzac Cove.
- 25 April 1915:** French diversionary attack at Kum Kale.
- 27 April 1915:** Ottoman counter-attack under command of Mustafa Kemal, Anzac.
- 28 April 1915:** First Battle of Krithia, Helles.
- 1–4 May 1915:** Ottoman counter-attacks at Anzac and Helles sectors.
- 6–8 May 1915:** Second Battle of Krithia, Helles.
- 19 May 1915:** Ottoman counter-attack at Anzac.
- 24 May 1915:** Ceasefire to bury the dead from the attack at Anzac on 19 May.
- 4 June 1915:** Third Battle of Krithia, Helles.
- 21 June 1915:** French attack at Kereves Spur, Helles.
- 28 June – 5 July 1915:** Battle of Gully Ravine, Helles.
- 6 August 1915:** Landings begin at Suvla Bay.
- 6–10 August 1915:** Battle of Lone Pine, Anzac.
- 6–13 August 1915:** Battle of Krithia Vineyard, Helles.
- 6–21 August 1915:** Battle of Sari Bair, Anzac.
- 7 August 1915:** Charge of Australian Light Horse at the Nek, Anzac.
- 7–19 August 1915:** Battle of Chunuk Bair, Anzac.
- 21–29 August 1915:** Battle of Scimitar Hill, Suvla.
- 21–29 August 1915:** Battle of Hill 60, Anzac.
- 19–20 September 1915:** Royal Newfoundland Regiment lands at Suvla.
- 14 October 1915:** Bulgaria joins the Central Powers.
- 15 October 1915:** General Sir Ian Hamilton relieved of command of MEF.
- 28 October 1915:** General Sir Charles Monro takes command of MEF.
- 12–14 November 1915:** Lord Kitchener visits peninsula.
- 22 November 1915:** Kitchener advises that Gallipoli should be evacuated.
- 27–30 November 1915:** Severe storms and blizzards across the peninsula.
- 7 December 1915:** British Cabinet orders the evacuation of Suvla and Anzac.
- 8–20 December 1915:** Evacuation of Anzac and Suvla sectors.
- 12 December 1915 – 3 January 1916:** French forces evacuated from Helles.
- 27 December 1915 – 9 January 1916:** Evacuation of Helles.

From 'W' Beach by Geoffrey Dearmer, 1918

*The Isle of Imbros, set in turquoise blue,
Lies to the westward; on the eastern side
The purple hills of Asia fade from view,
And rolling battleships at anchor ride.*

*White flocks of cloud float by, the sunset glows,
And dipping gulls fleck a slow-waking sea,
Where dim steel-shadowed forms with foaming bows
Wind up in the Narrows towards Gallipoli.*

*No colour breaks this tongue of barren land
Save where a group of huddle tents gleams white;
Before me ugly shapes like spectres stand,
And wooden crosses cleave the waning light.*

*Now the sky gardeners speed the hurrying day
And sow the plains of night with silver grain;
So shall this transient havoc fade away
And the proud cape be beautiful again.*

*Laden with figs and olives, or a freight
Of purple grapes, tanned singing men shall row,
Chanting wild songs of how Eternal Fate
Withstood that fierce invasion long ago.*

Geoffrey Dearmer, born in London in 1893, landed on Gallipoli with the Royal Fusiliers in October 1915. His mother died from enteric fever, serving as a nurse in Serbia in July that year, while his brother, Christopher, died at Suvla Bay only a few days before Geoffrey landed on the peninsula. Geoffrey served on the Western Front after the evacuation of Gallipoli and lived to the age of 103.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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From 'W' Beach by Geoffrey Dearmer, W. Heinemann, 1918



The Gallipoli night sky
lit up by the fire of the
guns and star shells.
© Imperial War Museums
(Q 13332)



HM Government

To honour and remember the lives of those who served in and were affected by the war, the Government is leading a national centenary programme of ceremonial events, cultural activity and education.

The Department for Culture, Media and Sport, supported by 10 Downing Street, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the Ministry of Defence, the Department for Education, the Department for Communities and Local Government, and other stakeholders – and working in partnership with its key delivery partners: Imperial War Museums, the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Arts Council England, English Heritage and the Heritage Lottery Fund – is taking forward plans for the commemorations. The Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport chairs an expert advisory panel to oversee the four-year programme, building a commemoration fitting of this significant milestone in world history.

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