

Special points of interest:

- Branch Lines is a bi-monthly magazine (February to November each year)
- Issued for the members of the Southland Branch of the Society.
- The views expressed within are those of the contributors and not necessarily representing the views of the Branch or the Society.
- Send copy for publication to beck.of.beyond@stra.co.nz or by handing to Geoff at the next meeting.

Issue 29

**January/February
2001**

SOUTHLAND BRANCH OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS

BRANCH LINES

Ed's Ramblings

Welcome to 2001 the Chinese Year of the Snake – purportedly anyone born this year in Chinese Mythology will be wise with a keen business sense.

Most noticeable, is a marked increase in request for research data in this issue. I attribute this to the release of version 2 of the Society's CDROM with our Branch's School Admission Register's Indices on it.

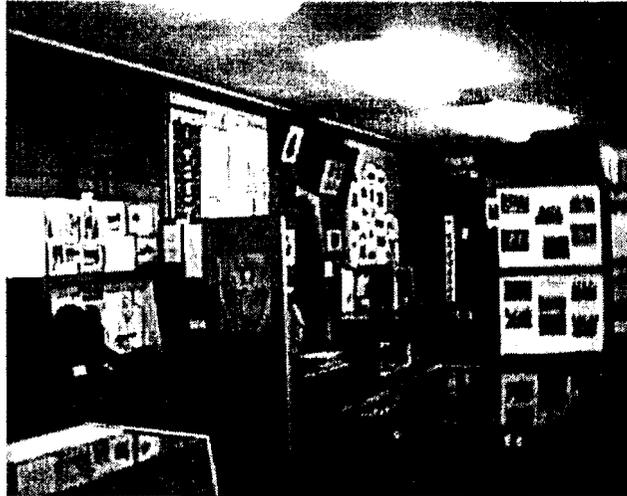
Well I hope you all had a good time with family over the 2000/1 festive period. My eldest daughter was married on 5 January so we had a great time catching up on the "living ones".

A contact I made 4 years ago supplied me with two much sought after photos of a great uncle and a great aunt. I almost have the full set for that family (two to go), so I'm feeling quite "flush" at the moment re research successes. Hope you are too !

In this issue are also some interesting general contributions by members but my vessel is almost empty – so I seek more material to publish from you folks please. A reminder; I just love electronic "copy" because I am basically always looking for the easiest way to insert articles, but the older fashioned typed sheets which I transcribe are welcome too. They just take a bit longer to get in. Some of that material has made it in this time, because I've had a bit of spare time at the weekend to type, when my partner has been away (shush don't tell her !!).

To another successful year

Geoff



**WAIKAWA MUSEUM
A VISIT WELL WORTH MAKING**



Having spent a very enjoyable 2 to 3 hours in the company of Ruth Hayes and another at the Waikawa Museum, I can but only recommend a visit for other members, especially if you have some history you wish to pursue in the Waikawa, Quarry Hills, Waipawa, Tokanui etc vicinity.

This museum and the volunteer people that support it is very good.

The picture at the bottom of the previous page shows a small sample of the most expansive (and growing) collection of photograph portraits of the folk that worked the mills, farms, fishing boats etc in this district. All can be ordered upon payment of a reasonable fee for copying.

I was particularly interested in some of the records held there. Some most unusual source documents. One that tempted my taste buds was a register of locals who contributed to a fund to set up what was to be the first (I think) medical service for the district. This is a great snapshot of those who were approached at the time (first decade of the 1900's I think) and listed in area order - that is; as the person doing the rounds traveled; the names corresponded.

One of the main reasons for my travel down there on a wet holiday day was , no; not to fish in the Catlins River, but to secure a copy of the book "The Waters of the Waikawa River. A history of the Quarry Hills and Amalgamated Schools and District by Ruth Hayes and Heather Buckingham." ISBN 0-908720-05-X Published by the Quarry Hills Schools' Centennial Committee November 1991. Reprinted January 1995 by Sycamore Print. They have a few left at the museum - price \$35.00. I am yet to do a full read but what I have read to date, impresses. Plus one or two photos ordered are eagerly awaited - plus one or two donated as well, of some relatives who touched the district briefly as they wended their way around the farming areas of Southland.

H'mm with this and all those overseas historical calendars and books I received over Christmas, I wonder why Di has been suggesting we all give more time to the living - maybe time to balance the ledger again old boy !

Geoff *see over for further information on museum*

WAIKAWA MUSEUM

Antrim Street, Waikawa

The museum is housed in a disused school, set in garden surroundings with a picnic area available, overlooking the Waikawa Harbour. It is on the South Catlins tourist route. We tell the story of the pioneer settlers and their lives locally in this end of the country and have a good photograph and written material collection as well as household and work related artifacts. Housed in an outside building is a Blacksmiths shop.

The museum holds a good collection of articles used by the districts early settlers, in their home, their play and at their work including a good photographic display. A photographic written and visual display on the districts activities, beginning with a whaling station, beach goldmining, sawmilling, fishing, through to present day farming, township, development, schools, shops, hotels.

Hours of opening

Mon-Fri Oct-April 1pm-5pm

Sat-Sun 1pm-5pm

Closed May-September

Admission

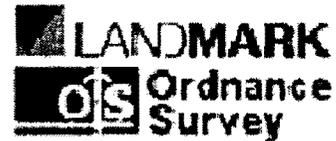
Donation

Postal Address

No.1, R.D. Tokanui, Southland

Facilities

Wheelchair access / Reference library / Tourist brochures / Parking



OLD-MAPS.co.uk

Check out <http://www.old-maps.co.uk> for those ordinance maps

Welcome to
Census UK



For those who do not have access to the 1881 census CDROMS but can access the internet try:-
<http://www.censusuk.co.uk>

These are not "online" like the Morman Site is; but by way of a lookup request, which gets answered by email

I haven't tried it, so I will leave it to others to evaluate.

GALLIPOLI

The Gallipoli campaign took place between April and December 1915 in an effort to take the Dardanelles from the Turkish Ottoman Empire (an ally of Germany and Austria) and thus force it out of the war. Some 60,000 Australians and 18,000 New Zealanders were part of a larger British force. Some 26,000 Australians and 7,571 New Zealanders were wounded; and 7,594 Australians and 2,431 NZs were killed. In numerical terms Gallipoli was a minor campaign but it took on considerable national and personal importance to the Australians and New Zealanders who fought there.

The Gallipoli Campaign was New Zealand's introduction to the Great War. New Zealanders fought on the Peninsula from the day of the landings (April 25 1915) until the evacuation of 20 December 1915. The 25th April is the New Zealand equivalent of Armistice Day. It is marked throughout the country with Dawn Parades and other services. Shops are closed in the morning. It is a very important day to New Zealanders for a variety of reasons that have changed and trans-

World War I

Turkey (Ottoman Empire) by the end of October recovered from its Turkey's treasury was three year-old military



is a very important day to variety of reasons that muted over the years.

Enver Pasha, saw the war in Europe as an opportunity for Turkey to take back lands that had been absorbed by the Russian Empire. Enver dreamed of reinvigorating Turkey's empire. And Enver feared that if Britain, France and Russia won against Germany and Austria-Hungary, they might deprive Turkey of more of its empire. So he decided to take Turkey into the war on the side of Germany.

Ottoman Government ordered two battleships to England just before the war broke out and paid for them. But close relationship between Turkey and Germany scared the Allies and thus Britain decided to not to deliver those battleships which have already been paid. This caused an uproar among the Turks against Britain and their friends. This would be a great opportunity for Enver Pasha to use it against the Allies. Turkey cooperated with two German warships in the bombardment of two Russian seaports: Odessa and Nikolayev. Russia responded three days later, on November 2, by declaring war on Turkey. France declared against Turkey on November 5, and so too did Britain. And Britain found this an opportune time to annex Cyprus and Egypt, lands that had been nominally a part of Turkey's empire while under British authority.

Turkey closed the straits (Bosphorus and Dardanelles) between the Mediterranean and Black Seas, preventing Russia from exporting her wheat or receiving shipments of materials from her allies. To protect its oil wells in the Middle East, Britain moved a military force up the Persian Gulf to Iraq, where it began engaging Turkish forces. And in December, Turkey began an assault into Russia's Caucasus Mountains.

Frustration came with Turkey's failed offensive against the Russians in the Caucasus Mountains. In a five-day battle ending January 3, the Russians smashed Turkey's offen-

sive, and of the 95,000 men that Turkey sent on the offensive only 18,000 returned, about 50,000 of them having frozen to death. The shocked Turkish people wondered who to blame for this disaster.

Gallipoli Campaign

Meanwhile Winston Churchill, responsible of the navy at that time, planned an offensive against Gallipoli to capture Dardanelles, open a secure passage for the navy on their way to Istanbul, capital of the Ottoman Government. Allies gathered their battleships in front of Dardanelles Strait under the command of Admiral De Robeck. The Allied fleet chasing the German warships blockaded the Dardanelles, began bombarding the Turkish batteries at the entrance to the Straits on 3rd November 1914. This bombardment continued intermittently until 12th March 1915.

Naval Battle

On 17th March they sent some boats into the strait and the military intelligence reports said that there were no sea-mines creating a risk for their attack. But the same night a small Turkish mine-layer Nusrat laid many sea-mines into the Dardanelles.

On 18th March 1915, at the beginning of the Dardanelles campaign, the commander of the Allied fleet, Admiral de Robeck divided the fleet into three sections. The first section entered the straits at 10.30 am. and penetrated as far as the row of mines. The Intepe batteries started a heavy fire.

The Intepe, Erenkoy and Tengertepe batteries intensified their fire and a fierce bombardment continued for three hours. In the afternoon Admiral de Robeck withdrew his ships in the third section and threw forward six warships waiting in the rear. During the withdrawal, one of the ships hit a mine and sunk after a terrible explosion.

The naval battle continued in all its intensity for seven hours. In the face of the dogged resistance of the Turkish Straits Defence, Admiral de Robeck decided that nothing further could be done that day. During this operation three ships from the Allied Fleet had been sunk and three badly damaged. It was under these circumstances that Admiral de Robeck, at 17.30 brought the days' operation to a close with the order, "All ships, general withdrawal.". The Allied assault stalled, and the British withdrew to Egypt to prepare for another, bigger assault.

On 18th March eighteen battleships entered the straits. The fleet included Queen Elizabeth, Lord Nelson, Agamemmon, Inflexible, Ocean, Irresistible, Prince George and Majestic from Britain and the Gaulois, Bouvet and Suffren from France. At first they made good progress until the Bouvet struck a mine, heeled over, capsized and disappeared in a cloud of smoke. Soon afterwards two more ships, Irresistible and Ocean hit mines. Most of the men in these two ships were rescued but by the time the Allied fleet retreated, over 700 men had been killed. Overall, three ships had been sunk and three more had been severely damaged.

Land Battles

In spite of all the efforts in the Dardanelles from 19th February to 18th March nothing had been gained by the Allied Forces. Now, alongside the Naval bombardments and amphibious operation was under consideration in order to capture the peninsula.

RESEARCH REQUESTS

Let me see now; we have quite a few requests to record received in the last 2 months. Looks like the new Society CD with the school indexes has promoted a rash of requests. As usual, if you can assist please tell Lesley Instone our Secretary. So here goes:-

- Nancy of Auckland wishes to ascertain where Feldwick School was. She is researching the Frederickson name.
- Margaret of Christchurch is seeking any further information on the Andersons:-

Minnie	Inv Middle	1877
Agnes	Inv Middle	1885
David	Inv Middle	1881
David	Inv Middle	1882
Euphemia Jessie	Otatara	1880
Thomas	Otatara	1880
Mary Jane	Otatara	1880
Maggie	Otatara	1882
David	Otatara	1889
Wilhimena	Otatara	1880
Thomas George	Otatara	1881
William	Otatara	1879
Thomas	Otatara	1879

- Margaret of Pakaranga is trying to trace who Captain Stevens was mentioned in a book found in the Christchurch Museum about the History of the Southland Salvation Army. It named a Capt AE Stevens as Commanding Officer in Gore. Any clues anyone?
- The Pukekohe Branch are compiling a Pioneer Register for all the people living in the Franklin area (ie the old Franklin County and the new Franklin District prior to 1900. Lesley has the form.
- Merle of Greenlane writes following an article in the May/June 1999 Genealogist. Her request is for information on:-
 Mary McClelland born 1878
 William McClelland born 1880 Arrowtown, Lower Shotover, Queenstown
 Margaret Undine George
 Isobel Stewart George

James George
 Thomas George
 All Queenstown School 1899 + the Lumsden and Winton

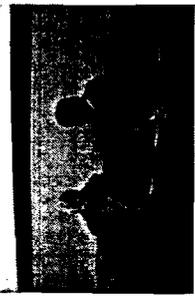
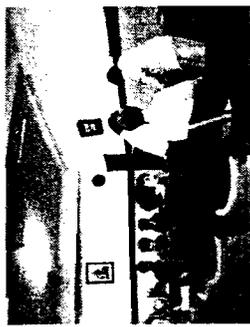
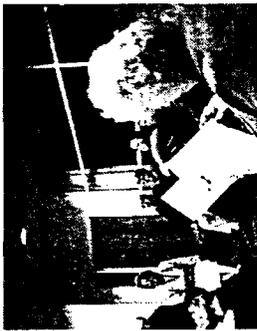
Schools

While at Lumsden School these were joined by Mary George born 1899 William George born 1903 ?, Stewart, Dorenn, Jean Seddon and Ellen Lloyd GEORGE.

- Helen of Feilding seeks information on
 William G Hair born 27/8/1918
 Gladys D.M. Hair born 14/4/1920
 Ernest E Hair born 18/5/1924
 Parents William and Alice Hair
 Mataura Island, Mataura, Makarewa and Waihopai.
- Mary of Geraldine seeks more on
 Herbert Samuel and William Ernest CAMERON Lumsden School 1880. Interested in the destination after leaving Lumsden.
- Elsie Cumming b 1864; Eiza Cumming nee Ross School teacher late 1800's. George William Stuart b 1896 Ardlussa c 1908
- Trail family Colac Bay/Riverton
- Shirley from Woodridge Australia has a photo of William TUBBY which she believes was taken circa 1898 seemingly in Lumsden. The photographer has written some details on the back including William's address c/- Crosbies Hotel. Anyone know of this Crosbie's Hotel and of a photographer in Lumsden then and whether negatives have been preserved – *I suppose if you don't ask you don't get !! Ed.*
- Rachel of Walton (in NZ somewhere) looking for James William Smith and wife Elizabeth Hearne – came to NZ to Riverton. Children Ada, William James b 1884, Ebeneze b 1879 were born in Riverton before they moved to Nelson.
- Nancy Hoffmann (nee Johnston) of Queensland Australia who is visiting NZ in Feb/Mar this year is seeking more information on Frederick Wentworth Wade b 1838 place unknown, a barrister at time of the birth of his youngest in 1874 married to Adela Macclusky born 1848 d 1874. All their children except the first were born in Invercargill. Anne b. unknown m. Beere, Adela b 1868 never married, Robert b 1869 no other details, Frederick Wentworth b 1870, Alice b 1872 and Bertha Elizabeth b 1874 m Alexander Johnston in Melbourne. Email Nancy.Hoffmann@accinfo.net.au

Continued on page 12

A few shots out of that FIENDISH camera of the last two meetings of 2000 - the main branch and also the computer group



Research requests continued *(from page 9)*

- Shona Holloway from Queensland researching John Flint Clark b 1887, Andrew Clark b 1889 and Alexander Clark b 1885. Andrew m Marion Flint Also looking for somewhere to research further on this line (excuse the pun) re railways.
- David Rowe of Christchurch looking for more on; Fred (erick) Naylor circa Lumsden School 1903 and 7, John Greenough Naylor 1904 Lumsden School, Dulcie Naylor 1903 Lumsden School – all had parent Frederick Naylor. He is also looking for the surname Rowe (around Waikaka, Otautau, Gore and Invercargill) and Woodhouse (Nightcaps).
- Dorothy Black ACT Australia is tracing descendants of John Black (c. 1836-1880) and Isabella Paterson (c. 1842-1922) came on the City of Dunedin in 1875 and at some point some offspring were born in Nightcaps.
- Margaret Dowling of Te Puke has found entries in the Springhills School Admission Indices:- Daughters of Samuel Ferguson in 1917 Janet, Jane, Alexandrina and Annie. She also found Mary Isabella Ferguson which she thinks could be a sister:- Marybell Eastern Bush 1919 and Mary Bella Ferguson Otahuti 1926.
- Renee Ashby of Napier Waikaka Valley School 1895 John Smith Johnston was wanting to know if this child's parents were John Fleming and Eliza Johnston.

FUTURE NZSG CONFERENCES

The 2001 Conference is in New Plymouth.
The 2003 Conference will be hosted by the North Shore Branches.
The 2002 Conference Site has not been booked yet.

The Anzac Corps, the 29th British Territorial Infantry Division, the 1st Royal Naval Infantry Division, the 29th Indian Infantry Brigade and the French 1st Infantry Division were to take part in this action. These forces were to be split into two groups, the first group was to seize the Seddulbahir area and open the Straits whilst the second was to land in the Kabatepe region, seize the Conkbayir area and obstruct the Turkish Forces moving down from the north.

The Commander of the Ottoman 5th Army had evaluated the defense of the Gallipoli peninsula as of secondary importance. Thus out of six divisions he allocated two divisions and one cavalry brigade to the defence of the Gulf of Saros, two divisions to the defence of the area between Anafartalar and Seddulbahir and the remaining two divisions to the defence of the Asian coast.

Of the two divisions deployed on the Gallipoli peninsula one was the 19th division which served as the Chief of Command Reserve Force in Bigali. The commander of this brigade was Mustafa Kemal.

At the beginning of the 1st WW, Staff Lieutenant Colonel Mustafa Kemal was Military Attaché in Sofia. Preferring to participate personally in the struggle of his country against invading super powers of the time, rather than watching from the sidelines, he requested active military duty from the Chief of Staff. Upon his insistence, he was appointed to the 19th Divisional Command founded in Tekirdag on 1st February 1915.

In less than one month, Mustafa Kemal had the division prepared for war. On 25th February, his division was at Eceabat (across Çanakkale) and ready for combat.

The Seddulbahir Battles

At dawn on the 25th April, the Seddulbahir coast was seen to be surrounded by several ships and landing crafts.

At 5.30 am. a hellish fire was opened from the allied warships. Bombardment from the sea held the tip of the peninsula under fire from three sides. The 29th British Infantry Division attempted to move into the land.

The defending forces broke the first wave of the invading forces with success. Then, with the reinforcements which were later brought in, the operation was extended on the land without much success.

The 1st., 2nd., and 3rd Battles of Kirte and Kerevizdere continued from 25th April until the end of May when it turned into chronic local clashes.

In June 1915 the battle again intensified and after the bloody Zigindere Battles which began on the 28th June continued for eight days.

Ariburnu Battles

The area chosen by the Anzac Corps as a landing area was the coast to the north of Kabatepe. However, the Anzacs had landed in the steep, inaccessible area of Ariburnu (later it was called as Anzac Cove) due to their boats having been carried by the strong current. First landing group consisted of 1500 men with the same number again in a following wave. The first target to be captured after the landing was the "Karacimen Bloc".

One of the battalions of the 27th regiment of the 9th Turkish Division in Ariburnu was guarding the coasts of the area. One company of the battalion had spread from the



Fabulous photos!

Of West Coast History

Discover how early pioneers built a life on the West Coast.



Gold was discovered in 1864 and over 30,000 hopeful diggers poured in to the Coast from all parts of the world. Canvas towns were erected complete with bars, stores and court houses. Little remains today except for our photographic displays.



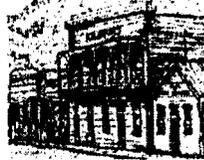
Vessels sailed and steamed into the port from Australia and many New Zealand Ports. There were up to 30 boats in port at any one time.

The pioneers milled timber for use in housing and used a series of bush trams and steam engines to get the timber out of the bush.

HISTORY HOUSE MUSEUM GREYMOOUTH

Capture the spirit of yesteryear with our photographic display of Greymouth and the surrounding area.

Early pioneers battled the elements and several severe floods washed away houses, businesses and structures.



Coal was first exported from the Port of Greymouth in 1865 and grew from there to be a major industry.

Do you have an Ancestor who lived on the Coast ?

The Museum has directories, photographs, published histories on Greymouth, hotels, gold mining towns, coal mining towns, timber mills, some shipping records, videos, sports history.

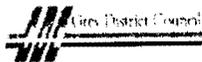
If you can't visit us personally we can do research for you. Contact us for further information.

HOURS OPEN
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Some summer Weekends and Holidays
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AFTER HOURS ARRANGEMENTS
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Copies of our Photographs are also available

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Grasson St, Ph (03) 768 4028

TECHNOLOGY CORNER

Avoid cut but practice copy and paste – it's safer

Try learning key stroke commands as well as using the mouse – it speeds things up and sometimes mouse activities cannot be used anyway

Learn about the toggle switches eg CTRL + S for "save" in a lot of programmes. (not all though – be aware of that)
Try ALT + PrintScreen followed by CTRL + V into your document and see what happens



Right mouse click (if you use Win 95/98) over a web link will give you options – the one I use most is to open the URL in another window. This allows you to surf many sites at the same time – that allows slow loading pages to load in the background while your time is spent more productively not watching pages load.

Download Windows Media Player 7 – it's a must if you want to see and hear multimedia on the net. You will see it publicised everywhere so it shouldn't be hard to find to download – and it's free ! Just check out that your machine can handle it though eh?

And remember.....
One person's ceiling is another's floor

2001 Programme

- 21 February *Insight into you Branch*
- 21 March *Workshop on Certificates
(Bring your certificates)*
- 18 April *Research night*
- 28 April *Introduction to Family Trees
10am - 4pm*
- 16 May *Archivist from Southland District
Council*
- 20 June *Rosemary Bigwood
Scottish Genealogist from Edinburgh*
- 18 July *Old Handwriting*
- 15 August *Local Historian*
- 19 September *"County Cork to the Colonies"
Toni Grafton and Carol Todd*
- 17 October *AGM and Speaker*
- 21 November *Pot Luck Supper and talk on 1901
census.*

Programme subject to change if circumstances arise which will benefit members.

Convenor ... Mary Stuart (03) 2174560
 Secretary... Lesley Ir. (03) 2178825
 Treasurer.. Suzanne Ballinger (03) 2174569
 Editor.... Geoff Amos
 e-mail back.of.beyond@xtra.co.nz
 Postal Address.. P.O.Box 1329 Invercargill

The Southland Branch of the New Zealand Genealogy Society holds a meeting on the third Wednesday of each month except December and January at 7.30 pm. A wide range of research resources owned by the Branch are available from 1.30pm on the meeting day to Branch Members only. Visitors are welcome at the meeting and also to some research material from 7.00pm on meeting day at no cost for one introductory meeting. Full membership would be necessary thereafter. Venue: First floor Scottish Hall Esk Street Invercargill. Supper and photocopies provided at the meeting (each for a small charge).



The Treasurer
 Southland Branch of the
 New Zealand Society of Genealogists,
 P.O.Box 1329, INVERCARGILL

I attach my subscription for the 2000/2001 year of \$ _____, being a single/couple subscription.

My/our :-
 Surname _____

Christian names _____

Address _____

Phone/e-mail contact details _____

Check with Suzanne as to the sub rates

A NON E MOUSE

The following material was donated by an anonymous member:-

About two weeks ago I attended the Regional Meeting of N.Z.S.G. at the Hokonui Musum in Gore. At lunch break, I took a wander through the museum to see if I could find something of interest. On a wall there were some model sailing boats of yesteryear. As I was admiring them. My eye caught a caption on the wall beside them. Here is what I read:-
Very vague ideas were held about the Murihiku (the South Island). It was known that a few whales were stationed around the South Coast, but beyond this, the only observation was from an 1838 report which stated:

The Southern part of the South Island was very bleak and cold and not fit for human settlement.

A MERE BOG UNFIT FOR HABITATION

I thought this article would be of interest to all hardy Southlanders.

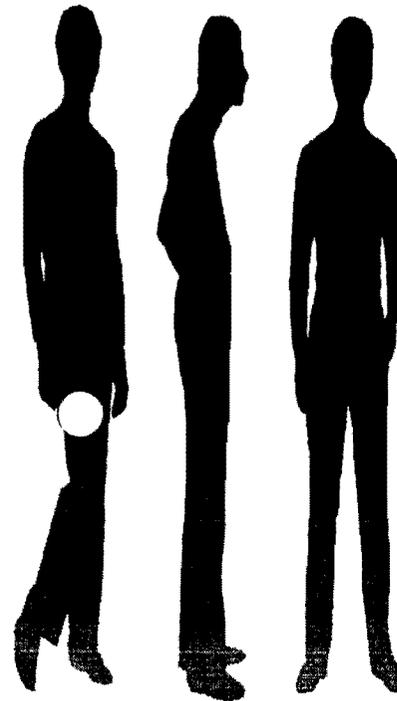
And the following poems/prose as well:-

SUNDAY DINNER

For Sunday's dinner I can boast
I have a leg of mutton roast:
On Monday, If the truth be told,
I eat it with some pickles cold,
On Tuesday I some slices fry:
On Wednesday I make a pie:
On Thursday I cut a dash,
Do make of it a savoury hash:
And that my joint may longer last,
On Friday I proclaim so fast
On Saturday it's gone so narrow
I crack the bone and eat the marrow.

PUPPY LOVE

Housework is not my forte.
Few buttons have I sewn.
My sad attempts at baking
Make family and friends groan.
My lawn has weeds; my diet
Sends laughter through the land.
Yet I can hold my head up high.
My pets think I'm just grand.



THE VOLUNTEER

A rare breed they – the volunteers
Opposite to the profiteers
They give their time, seek no return
Of gratitude they little earn.

They give their cash and talents too
Their gifts are known by very few
They rarely hear the accolades
Day after day they help mankind
A better lot in life to find

They lead the young, assist the old
And yet their story's rarely told.

Unlike the greedy of this earth
Who count their gold to fix their worth
The volunteers with hearts of gold
Can count their wealth a million fold

PROGRESS

by JAK

What the heck is happening to this old town of mine?
 It seems to keep on changing, when I go in each time,
 There's pillars standing in the street,
 What they stand for I don't know,
 And there's boarding house at the Grand Hotel
 Where I drank, years ago

There's a rendezvous called Wachner Place.
 It is a new creation
 But you can't look down Esk Street now
 And see the railway station
 There's not many people up the street,
 It's as quiet as a mouse
 Cause everyone has parked their car
 Outside the new Warehouse

The old Civic Theatre still stands proud,
 It is the Smith's Palladium
 But Rugby Park has changed it's name,
 It's now the Homestead Stadium.
 The Clyde and Dorschlers have all gone now.
 But there's a bar called Molly O'Grady's
 If that's supposed to be an Irish bar
 I'd say they're bloody crazy.

The things I loved have all gone now,
 They're what you'd call past tense,
 And some things they're erecting now
 Of them I can't make sense.
 The young ones call it progress
 And say "Forget about the past,
 We're building a vibrant city
 And we'll build it to last".

But we had a vibrant city,
 And it sometimes makes me laugh
 Cause we old folks had what it takes
 And that was in the past

Ariburnu hills to Agildere. This company consisted squads: one on the Ariburnu hilltops, one in Balıkcıdamlari and one other in reserve on Haintepe.

The Anzac attack began at 4.30 on 25th April. They landed at Ariburnu in the form of a surprise attack. The defending squad opened fire on the invading forces, but the Anzacs advanced. The Turkish company defending the coast immediately reported the situation to 27 regimental Command to the west of Eceabat.

While the Regimental Commander was giving his report to the 9th Division, at the same time he informed the 19th Division. The 8th Company Commander brought up reinforcements to counter the first wave of attacks, however, the heavy losses caused by the intense cannon fire from the ships and the lack of ammunition led him to retreat.

Although Staff Lieutenant-Colonel Mustafa Kemal had sent reports to the army and the Corps Command at Gallipoli, he received no reply. Using his initiative he attacked the Anzacs. Reinforcing the 57th Regiment with a hill-top cannon battery, he advanced towards Ariburnu via Kocacimen. In a critical moment Mustafa Kemal gave the order for a company to rapidly reach the area and for the forward battalion to immediately enter the fray. With their arrival, the Turkish forces attained the initiative. The 57th Regiment completed their battle preparations by noon and moved southwards from Conkbayiri to the Anzac forces. This strike could not advance any further than Duztepe because of the effective cannon fire from the ships. He arrived at Korucakoy and reported the situation to the Army Headquarters. He met the commander of the 3rd corps at Maltepe from whom he received permission to deploy the entire 19th Division after explaining to him the situation. He moved those forces forward. Mustafa Kemal's decision, on the night of 25-26th April was to take the command of the 27th Regiment and to attack the Anzacs with two regiments from the south and two regiments from the north and to drive them that night at whatever cost into the sea. Same night the attack was deployed. Since the majority of the 27th Regiment which arrived from Aleppo (Halep) was composed of aged soldiers, the action on the southern flank did not develop as hoped. The 57th and 72nd Regiments forced the Anzacs to retreat further south from the Cesarettepe hill-top. The Anzacs were in great difficulty to defend their positions with this latest assault. The allied commander decided to evacuate his forces into Hamilton.

Due to the lack of necessary vehicles, the evacuation move was suspended. Dig-in and defend order was given instead.

As time passed both sides were gradually reinforced. The 16th Division was rushed from Thrace and the 2nd Division from Istanbul. Fierce Anzac assaults on Ariburnu continued readily and the fighting went on until the end of May. Finally, from the end of May onwards it turned into a French warfare.

The clashes of Seddulbahir and Ariburnu in June and July of 1915 were typical of stationary warfare. The opposing forces were extremely close to each other, indeed as close as eight meters (25 feet) on certain locations.

The Anafartalar Battles

General Hamilton, unable to achieve any success on the Seddulbahir and Ariburnu fronts in the past five months decided to open a third front in Anafartalar bay in order to encircle and destroy the Turkish Army from the rear. He assigned this task to the 9th British Corps.

The aim was to immediately seize the Conkbayiri and Kocacimen blocs, advance from there and take control of the Straits. During this landing limited action was to be taken in order to keep the Turkish forces in the Seddulbahir and Ariburnu regions pinned down.

British Army Corps began landing on the night of 6-7 August, to start the final attack against the Turkish troops approximately on the 9th of August. They landed to the south of the Buyuk-kemikli and Kucukkemikli headlands. Due to the hot weather and exhaustion of the British soldiers, 9th corps spend a day on the beach front instead of moving to the target hills immediately. During this time two Ottoman divisions were transferred to the front with Mustafa Kemal as commander. One of these divisions pushed the 9th corps into the sea while the other one prevented the Anzacs to reach to the battle front.

The 12th Division attacked the 9th Corps front lines. The most critical point was over for the Turks. The 9th Corps, under the fire of the Turkish Forces, fell in great numbers on the beaches and were left totally ineffective. Even though the 9th Corps, that was later reinforced, attempted more flank attacks from Ismailoglu Hill to Anafartalar and from Mt. Karakol to Ece Harbour and Tekke Hill, they could not succeed.

The pinning-down and encircling action against the Northern Group was halted but some sections did come within 25 meters of the crest-line. The 9th Turkish Division, which had counter-attacked for two days in order to alleviate this dangerous situation was not able to achieve a success. Then, Liman Von Sanders, Commander of the 5th Ottoman Army reinforced the 8th Division with two regiments and put it under Mustafa Kemal's orders.

Colonel Mustafa Kemal arrived at the headquarters of the 8th Division, the night of 9-10th August and ordered his soldiers to attack using only bayonets at dawn on the 10th of August. The attack succeeded and even the British Brigade Commander was among the dead. Upon the seizure of the land that would guarantee the security of the defense line, the order to dig-in and defend was given. The British operation that had been carried out with strong attack groups in high hopes on Ariburnu and the landings at Anafartalar were paralyzed and as in the other regions were brought to a standstill.

Thus the allied forces clearly saw that no possibility remained either of breaking the Turkish defense in the Dardanelles or of achieving any result in the Gallipoli Campaign, above all of achieving their ambition of taking Istanbul. On 20th December 1915 they ordered the evacuation of Ariburnu - Anafartalar and on the 9th January 1916 Seddulbahir. Mustafa Kemal was stationed at Edirne and Diyarbakir after the Çanakkale wars and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General on 1 April 1916.

Over 33000 allied and 86000 Turkish troops died in the eight month Gallipoli campaign which achieved none of its objectives. A British royal commission later concluded that the operation had been ill-conceived. Gallipoli cost 8700 Australian dead and 19000 wounded. Large numbers of the dead have no known grave. The story of Anzac has had an enduring effect on the way Australians and New Zealanders see themselves.

Turkish nation who lost about 253.000 men at battle, had managed to emerge in honour against the Allied forces. Actually the fate at trenches changed when Mustafa Kemal addressed his soldiers with the words "I am not giving you an order to attack, I am ordering you to die!". This was the biggest failure of Churchill and of the Allies of course, they underestimated the military skills of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and his brave soldiers. Both sides suffered heavy loss of lives.

Today Gallipoli (Gelibolu) peninsula is a national park nearby Canakkale and there are many war memorials and cemeteries belonging to Turks, Australians, New Zealanders, British and French. Every 25th April war veterans (few left today) from both sides and their children meet here to commemorate the Gallipoli Campaign. It is also possible to dive at the shipwrecks along the shores.

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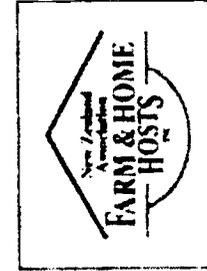
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