

THE TURKISH FRONT:
GALLIPOLI

AN FRONTA TURCACH:
GALLIPOLI

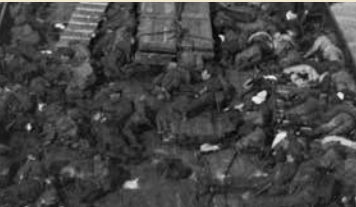
GALLIPOLI



In April 1915 the Allies attacked the Gallipoli Peninsula in Turkey in an effort to open a new front in the Mediterranean Sea, due to the stalemate in France.

Today it is remembered as an Australian war, while the Irish contribution is largely forgotten; 15,000 Irish men served there from April to December 1915.

Dead and wounded Munster Fusiliers on a barge beside 'River Clyde' during the first landing at V-Beach



In Aibreán 2015 d'ionsaigh na Comhghuallaithe leithinis Gallipoli sa Tuirc, ag iarraidh fronta nua a oscailt sa Mheánmhuir, toisc an leamsháinn a bhí i réim sa Fhrainc.

Tá cuimhne air inniu mar Chogadh na nAstrálach agus is beag cuimhne atá ar an méid a rinne saighdiúirí Éireannacha ann: bhí 15,000 saighdiúir Éireannach ar fiannas ann idir Aibreán agus Nollaig 1915.

Fiúsailéirí na Mumhan, idir mharbh agus ghonta, ar bháirse láimhe leis an 'River Clyde' le linn an chéad chur i dtír ag Trá V.

V-Beach, 25th April

Two battalions of Irish soldiers were chosen to be part of the hazardous first landing at Gallipoli. Men of the Royal Munster Fusiliers and Royal Dublin Fusiliers were packed into the converted collier ship, the River Clyde, and into open boats rowed by sailors.

As they tried to land on the tip of Gallipoli (at a place designated V-Beach) the soldiers were slaughtered by the fire of the Turks manning the high ground, or drowned trying to reach the beach. Their casualties were so great that the two reduced battalions were joined together, and became known as the *Dubsters*.

Trá V, 25 Aibreán

Roghnaíodh dhá chathlán de shaighdiúirí Éireannacha le bheith ar na saighdiúirí a chuirfí i dtír ag Gallipoli. Brúdh fir as Fiúsailéirí Ríoga na Mumhan agus as Fiúsailéirí Ríoga Bhaile Átha Cliath le chéile i long guail athchóirithe, an River Clyde, agus isteach i mbáid oscailte, a d'iomair mairnéalaigh.

Agus iad á gcur i dtír ar cheann leithinis Gallipoli (áit a bhí ceaptha mar Thrá V) scaoil na Turcaigh a bhí ar an talamh ard leo agus maraíodh iad ina mílte, nó bádhdh iad ag teacht chun trá. Maraíodh an oiread sin gur cuireadh an dá chathlán laghdaithe le chéile. Na *Dubsters* a tugadh orthu in éineacht.



The 'River Clyde' after the battle at V-Beach, Gallipoli
An River Clyde tar éis an chatha ar Thrá V, Gallipoli.



A Royal Irish Fusilier attempts to draw the fire of a Turkish sniper to reveal his position
Déanann Fiúsailéir Ríoga Éireannach iarracht scaoileadh snípeara Turcaigh a tharraingt ionas go nochtfaidh sé cá háit a bhfuil sé

Suvla Bay, 7th August

Poor staff work and inaccurate intelligence meant more soldiers had to be sent out in August 1915. Less than a year after being formed, the 10th (Irish) Division landed at Suvla Bay on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

The troops fought bravely, but also failed to capture the high ground needed to break the stalemate; the 10th Division was essentially destroyed within two months. The Irish soldiers who served at Gallipoli all experienced a brutal and hostile environment. Water was always in short supply, and the flies made life a misery.

Bá Suvla, 7 Lúnasa

De dheasca obair easnamhach foirne agus faisnéis neamhchruinn b'éigean tuilleadh saighdiúirí a sheoladh amach i Lúnasa 1915. Laistigh de bhliain ó bunaíodh é, cuireadh an 10ú Rannán (Éireannach) i dtír ag Bá Suvla ar Leithinis Gallipoli. Throid na trúpaí go cróga, ach theip orthu an talamh ard a ghabháil, a theastaigh chun an leamsháinn a bhriseadh; scriosadh an 10ú Rannán, a bheag nó a mhór, laistigh de dhá mhí. Áit bhrúidúil naimhdeach ab ea Gallipoli agus bhí sé thar a bheith dian ar na saighdiúirí ann. Bhí an t-uisce gann i gcónaí agus bhí na fir cráite ag cuileoga.



Map of Europe showing distance between Ireland and Gallipoli
Léarscáil den Eoraip ag taispeáint an fhaid idir Éire agus Gallipoli



Map of the Gallipoli Peninsula
Léarscáil de leithinis Gallipoli.



Andrew John Horne

one of the last to leave Gallipoli

‘Nobody can believe we had such a time
and came through it alive, but here we are.’

So wrote Andrew Horne, a doctor in the Royal
Army Medical Corps in Gallipoli, and one
of the last officers to leave the peninsula during
the evacuation of January 1916.

His photograph album (viewable on the iPad)
presents a very personal view of the famous
campaign. Andrew continued his service in Egypt,
India and Mesopotamia, treating wounded soldiers
in field hospitals and on hospital ships.

Photograph album, tropical helmet and ashtray belonging to Andrew Horne. IHA:2014.1

Andrew John Horne

i measc na saighdiúirí deireanacha in Gallipoli

‘Ní chreideann daoine go bhféadfaimis teacht
slán as an anachain, ach seo muid anois.’

Seo an méid a scríobh Andrew Horne, dochtúir
i gCór Leighis an Airm Ríoga in Gallipoli, a bhí
i measc na ndaoine deireanacha a d’fhág an leithinis
tar éis an aslonnaithe in Eanáir 1916. Gheofar
tuairisc phearsanta ar an bhfeachtas cáiliúil sin ina
albam grianghraf.

D’oibrigh Andrew san Éigipt, san India agus sa
Mheaspatáim ina dhiaidh sin, ag cur cóir leighis
ar shaighdiúirí gonta in ospidéal mhachaire agus
ar longa ospidéil.

Albam grianghraf, clogad tesbriúach agus luaitheadán a bhain le Andrew Horne. IHA:2014.1



Shell exploding on beach at Gallipoli Peninsula,
photographed by Lt Andrew J. Horne.

Sliogán ag pléascadh ar thrá ar Leithinis Gallipoli
grianghraf a ghlac an Lt. Andrew J. Horne.