

Basic Detail Report



00045226

Title

Gallipoli Medallion awarded to Douglas Ballantyne Fraser

Date

1967

Medium

Metal

Dimensions

Overall: 75 x 50 x 5 mm, 125 g

Name

Medallion

History

Bronze medallion struck by the Australian Government in 1965 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the landing at Anzac Cove. It was issued to surviving veterans or their next of kin. Obverse is surmounted by St Edward's crown and shows Simpson and his donkey carrying a

wounded soldier, a wreath of gum leaves and a scroll bearing the word 'ANZAC'. Reverse shows the Southern Cross constellation superimposed on a map of Australia and New Zealand beneath which is a wreath of fern fronds. Engraved on reverse scroll 'DB Fraser'. Conditions of eligibility were stipulated as to who could be awarded the medallion: "All members of the Australian Defence Force who served during the Gallipoli Campaign are entitled to receive the ANZAC Commemorative medallion. The campaign lasted from April 25, 1915 to January 8, 1916. The award will be made for service on the Gallipoli Peninsula and service in support of the operations in an area off-shore eastward of a line drawn from Yukyeri Point (lat 39 50' 40" N long 26 9' 45" E) through a point in lat 39 53' N long 26 0' E thence to Cape Greame (lat 40 35' N long 26 6' E). The award will also be available to members of philanthropic organisations and the Press who were accredited to the AIF, and to Australian members of the crews of merchant ships or hospital ships which operated in direct support within the defined area. Note: The boundary line would run just off-shore from the land masses north and south of the Dardanelles, and is estimated to be within about 5 miles from the beach at ANZAC Cove." Thus, the men who served in the 1st RANBT were included as Suvla Bay lay within the five mile radius. Australia's role in World War I is well known. The men who fought at Anzac Cove, in the Middle East and on the Western Front have received the lion's share of attention for their heroic deeds and sacrifice. Yet it was a small, all but forgotten naval engineering unit, the 1st Royal Australian Naval Bridging Train (1st RANBT), which was the most decorated unit in the Royal Australian Navy during the war. From their commander, Lieutenant Commander Leighton Seymour Bracegirdle, who

was awarded a DSO (Distinguished Service Order) and through the ranks, the men of the 1st RANBT were decorated more than twenty times for their service at Suvla Bay, the Suez Canal and in the Sinai during 1915-1917. The origins of the 1st RANBT lie with the Royal Australian Naval Brigade (RANB) which was the RAN's - primarily non-seagoing - reserve organisation. Nearly 3,000 men served in the Brigade's ranks during the war; in its heyday it included 2,817 officers and men (Australian War Memorial figures) The brigade provided over 1,500 men for overseas service. An RANB contingent was sent as part of an Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force (ANMEF) to assist with the taking of German New Guinea and other German Pacific Territories in September 1914. The bulk of the men served in the Naval Bridging Train (RANBT) operating at Gallipoli and Egypt; while another contingent of some 300 men was later sent as reinforcements for the AIF. Other naval reservists in the RANB served mainly in Australian defended ports and carried out a variety of non-seagoing duties, e.g. guarding naval installations, operating harbour patrols, providing inspection ('Examination') services, manning boarding parties, lookouts and wireless stations. Following the loss of the steamship Cumberland to a mine off Gabo Island in July 1917, the Naval Brigade was also tasked with mine-sweeping in waters around Australia's principal ports. The RANB operated more than 60 vessels and small craft in Australian waters during the First World War and was renamed Royal Australian Naval Reserve. Towards the end of 1914 information received from England indicated an acute need for engineers and other skilled men ('artificers') to provide logistical support in the expanding trench warfare along the Western Front. In February 1915 the Naval Board and Commonwealth Government of Australia offered to the Imperial War Council a mounted engineering and logistics unit - a Naval Bridging Train - made up of naval reserves. This offer was immediately accepted and RAN lieutenants Bracegirdle and Bond were appointed to command it; both officers had served in the ANMEF's New Guinea campaign, but Lt. Bracegirdle was more senior in terms of active service, as he had also served as a midshipman in the Australian naval brigade contingent that was sent to China during the 'Boxer' rebellion in 1900. The RANBT was officially formed in Melbourne on 24 February 1915 and set up a camp in the Domain Gardens that would eventually house the unit's 350-odd strong initial complement; here they also received (loaded on horse-drawn carts and wagons) their first pontoons that were built at the Cockatoo Island naval dockyard in Sydney. The unit immediately began training in horsemanship, engineering, and pontoon bridge construction, but an acute shortage of material led to delays in training. When the men finally departed from Melbourne on June 3rd 1915 in the PORT MACQUARIE, they had not received all their training, most importantly no training in pontoon construction; it was decided that they would complete training on arrival in England. Immediately problems arose when the ship sailed into tropical waters in the Indian Ocean; many of the recently stalled horses, acclimatized to the Melbourne winter, began to die from heat stress. When the ship pulled into Bombay on 28 June, 79 of the unit's 412 horses were dead. The remainder were offloaded for use by the Indian Army. The ship proceeded from Bombay through the Suez Canal to Port Said where Lt.Cdr. Bracegirdle received new orders; the Bridging Train was being diverted to the Dardanelles to assist the British IX Army Corps' landing at Suvla Bay on the Gallipoli Peninsula. From Port Said the unit went to the island of Lemnos, was attached to the IX Army Corps and subsequently underwent six days and nights' of intensive training in pontoon-bridge construction on the nearby island of Imbros. On 8 August 1915 the RANBT landed under fire at Suvla Bay, several miles to the north of the Australian and New Zealand units fighting at Anzac Cove since 25 April 1915. The unit's talents at bridge and pier building were evident from the moment they arrived, when they

were ordered to 'Old A' beach in Suvla Bay to install a pontoon pier. They had the pier operational within twenty minutes of towing it to 'Old A' beach, facilitating the speedy evacuation of wounded soldiers from the beachhead to offshore hospital ships. The Bridging Train continued its operations at Suvla Bay until mid December 1915 and in that time the men were responsible for a variety of logistical support tasks which included building and maintaining the wharves and piers they had constructed, unloading stores from lighters, delivering and controlling the potable water supply for combat troops ashore, and repairing damaged equipment and plant. During their time at Suvla Bay they were constantly under Turkish artillery fire which, miraculously, only killed two men. But sixty RANBT men were wounded at Suvla Bay. Several more men died from disease or accident. Despite the occasional arrival of groups of reinforcements from Australia, the unit remained under strength for the remainder of their service overseas. Eventually the Allied forces were evacuated from the Gallipoli Peninsula; the bulk of RANBT men had left by 18 December, except for a group of 50 men who were assigned to LaLa Baba Beach to maintain the wharf from which the British rearguard units would be leaving. Those fifty men of the RANBT guarded the wharf and at 0430 on 20 December 1915 they were the last Australians to be evacuated from the Gallipoli Peninsula, twenty minutes after the last Australian Light Horse troops left ANZAC Cove. Upon return to the island of Lemnos, the RANBT was stationed in Moudros for the rest of December 1915 and January 1916. The unit received high praise from the English Brigadier General E H Bland, but did irreparable damage to its reputation when 189 men mutinied on 13 January 1916 after not receiving pay for over five weeks. The men were eventually paid and the situation was resolved. In February 1916 the unit was sent to the Suez Canal to operate 'swinging' pontoon bridges across the canal and was once again placed under British command. It is at this point that many of the men began to request transfers to other units, either because of lingering resentments from the mutiny or because they found operating and maintaining the Suez Canal bridges boring, menial and beneath them. Eighty eight men were allowed to transfer to the 1st Australian Imperial Force (AIF) and departed for the Western Front, but a second, similar request two months later by another group was refused by Bracegirdle, who was keen to receive orders that would see the unit transferred to England to join up with the Royal Navy Division, per the original intention in February 1915. Action for the men of the RANBT finally came in December 1916 when a detachment of 50 men was ordered to participate in the attack of El Arish by constructing a pier to unload supplies onto the beach. The RANBT detachment also performed well at El Arish and as a result the unit was withdrawn from duty on the Suez Canal to be attached to forces advancing from El Arish into Palestine. However, they were soon withdrawn because of earlier complaints the men had made about their service on the Suez Canal. It was decided by Federal Parliament to disband the unit and allow the men to join the AIF or the RN or return to Australia. On 27 March 1917 the 1st RANBT was officially disbanded; men transferred to the AIF, the Royal Navy or to other combat units. On 29 May 1917 the remaining 194 men embarked at Suez in HMAT BULLA bound for Melbourne. They arrived there on 10 July 1917 and were dispersed. Bibliography - Bean, Charles. Official history of Australia in the War of 1914-1918, Vol. IX-The Royal Australian Navy: 1914-1918, 9th ed. Sydney: Angus and Robertson, 1941. - Frame, T.R. and Swinden, G.J. First In, Last Out: The Navy at Gallipoli. Kenthurst: Kangaroo Press, 1990. - Frame, Tom. 'The Shores of Gallipoli: naval dimensions of the Anzac Campaign'. Sydney, Hale & Ironmonger, 2000 - Swinden, Greg. 'The Royal Australian Naval Bridging Train', General RAN History. Sea Power Centre Australia. Copyright Commonwealth of Australia 2006. <http://www.navy.gov.au/spc/history/general/rain.html>. Accessed 13 February 2007.

