

Johnson, Robert Inglelow Bradshaw^{ASC}

1891

ASC honour role has him as Johnson, but is listed as "Johnson" in College Register.

As Editor, one has taken the view, that whilst this Australian, who served in the English army at Gallipoli and is not an "Anzac" as we know it. He has nonetheless, been included with this group.

Note that the Welch Fusiliers (dating back to 1689) is spelt with the archaic "c" not "s."

ROBERT INGELow BRADSHAW JOHNSON, D.S.O. (Bean and Tracey periods)

Born November 1874. He left All Saints' in 1891, and received his commission in the Imperial Army as second lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers 6 June 1896 (lieutenant 1898, captain 1905, major 1912, lieutenant-colonel 1915). Served in the occupation of Crete (1898), and in China, including the actions at Peitsang and Yangtsan and relief of Peking (1900-2, medal and clasp). From 1902 to 1914 he was stationed in India and Burma. In the Great War he served with the 8th Battalion of his regiment at Gallipoli until the Evacuation. He commanded the 8th Welsh Pioneers on the Mesopotamia front and took part in the operations at Kut and Baghdad (despatches, D.S.O.). In 1918 he commanded a battalion of the East Lancashire Regiment in the 40th Division in France. Upon retirement he lived some time in England but later returned to New South Wales.

Robert Bradshaw Ingelow **Johnson** (1874-? in College 1893). He had enlisted with a commission in the 2nd Regiment, NSW infantry, in February 1895, aged 20. In 1896 he passed the University's examination qualifying him for a commission in a British regiment, and in June was gazetted second lieutenant in the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. Having transferred briefly to the Suffolk Regiment, in July 1899 he became a full lieutenant in the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons. He went with his regiment to South Africa and in December 1901 was **Mentioned in Despatches** (with another Australian), "For gallant and dashing conduct on Vaal river on 23rd September, 1901, in killing two Boers, wounding one and capturing 15 before they could get to cover." He was promoted captain in April 1902 and appointed **Companion of the Bath in the King's Coronation Honours, June 1902**. In **May-June 1906 he retired to half-pay**, as major in the 18th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps, but by 1908 had returned to full pay as captain in the Royal Welch Fusiliers. Also World War One.

St Paul's College Uni Syd. Boer War Listing

English index cards indicates "Served in Gallipoli Possibly *the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Maj and Lt Col.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment Robert Inglelow Bradshaw Johnson, Gentleman, from the University of Sydney, to be Second Lieutenant vice F.W. Woodward promoted. Dated 6th June, 1896.

London Gazette Issue 26746 5th June, 1896

8th (Service) Battalion (Pioneers) Aug 1914 Formed at Cardiff as part of the First New Army (K1) and then moved to Parkhouse, Salisbury Plain to join the 40th Brigade of the 13th Division and then moved to Chiseldon and then Bournemouth. Jan 1915 Became a Pioneer Battalion of the 13th Division and then moved to Aldershot.

15.06.1915 Embarked for Gallipoli from Avonmouth via Mudros

05.08.1915 Landed at Anzac, Gallipoli and engaged in various actions against the Turkish Army including; The Battle of Sari Bair, The Battle of Russell's Top, The Battle of Hill 60.

Dec 1915 Evacuated from Gallipoli to Egypt due to severe casualties from combat, disease and harsh weather. The Division then moved to defend a section of the Suez Canal.

Feb 1916 Deployed to Mesopotamia.

1917 The Battle of Kut al Amara, The capture of the Hai Salient, The capture of Dahra Bend, The passage of the Diyala, The pursuit of the enemy towards Baghdad, Capture of Baghdad.

31.10.1918 ended the war at Delli Abbas area N.E. of Baghdad, Mesopotamia

Internet source. Forces War Records Welsh Regiment.

Regimental Records of the Royal Welch Fusiliers (23rd Foot)

COMPILED BY MAJOR C. H. DUDLEY WARD, D.S.O., M.C.

Lt.-Col. Robert Ingelow Bradshaw Johnson

Lived at Mataban, Avalon Beach, NSW He gained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the service of the Royal Welch Fusiliers.

Child:

1. Brigadier James Robert Johnson

1. Internet extract from "the Peerage"

NEW SOUTH WALES DEFENCE FORCE GAZETTE.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following appointments, transfer, &c, in the New South Wales Military Forces, viz. : -Infantry :
Second Lieutenant George Nicholas Roche is transferred to the 3rd Regiment. 2nd Regiment:
Second Lieutenant Robert Ingelow Bradshaw Johnson is seconded;

SMH 22/4/1896 P.3

Died 1953

The Military Order of the Dragon.

Byron S. Adams,
Washington, D. C.

The relief of the foreign legations in Peking, for which the China Relief Expedition was organized, having been accomplished, a formal final review of the American troops in Peking was held on October 1st by Major-General Chaffee, in honour of the Honourable E. H. Conger, Minister of the United States of America; and, to perpetuate the memories of the campaign, the officers of the expedition organized The Military Order of the Dragon.

This volume has been prepared as a souvenir for the Members of the Order.

The Military Order of the Dragon was organized to perpetuate the memories of The China Relief Expedition of 1900. This expedition was organized for the relief of the foreign legations in Peking, and the following is a resume of the different campaigns:

May 26th. The envoys accredited to the Chinese Government applied to their governments for guards for the protection of the legations in Peking.

May 29th. American sailors and marines, under command of Capt. B. H. McCalla, U. S. N., landed at Taku, China, and proceeded to Tientsin.

May 31st. Guards for the legations at Peking, consisting of 350 sailors and marines from American, British, French, Italian, Japanese and Russian warships, arrived at Peking. Of this force fifty were officers and men of the United States Marine Corps and five were United States seamen under command of Capt. J. T. Myers, U. S. M. C, who took stations guard for the American legation. This detachment of Americans participated in the defence of all of the legations from June 20th until the relief column arrived on August 14th and held the Tartar wall between the Chien Gate and the canal, and thus saved the legations. Casualties, six killed and ten wounded.

June 10th. An expeditionary force commanded by Vice-Admiral E. H. Seymour, R. N., consisting of over 2,000 sailors and marines, the American, Contingent of about 100 men being under the command of Capt. B. H. McCalla, U. S. N., left Tien-Tsin for Peking. After numerous engagements with

Boxers and Chinese troops, both during the advance, which reached Langfang, and the retirement, the command returned to Tien-Tsin on the 26th. American loss, four killed and twenty-five wounded.

July 13th. The combined forces, of which about 900 were Americans (Ninth Infantry and marines), attacked the walled city of Tien-Tsin, which was entered and occupied on July 14th. The American casualties included the commander of the American forces, Col. E. H. Liscum, Ninth Infantry, and Capt. A. R. Davis, of the U. S. Marines.

August 4th. The combined forces of about 16,000 men, of which over 2,000 were Americans (Ninth Infantry, Fourteenth Infantry, Troop M Sixth Cavalry, Light Battery F, Fifth Artillery, U. S. Marines), under command of Maj-Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, left Tien-Tsin for the relief of the legations in Peking.

August 5th. Battle of Peit-tsang. August 6th. Battle of Yang-tsun; American casualties nine killed and sixty-four wounded.

August 14th. The American troops fought their way through the Chinese city of Peking and entered the Tartar city through the sluice gate. The Fourteenth United States Infantry was the first to scale the wall of the Tartar city,

August 15th. The American troops attacked and carried in succession all the gates leading to the Forbidden City from the Chien Gate, and established guards to hold them. Capt. H. J. Reilly, Fifth Artillery, killed.

August 16th. The city of Peking was divided for police and administrative purposes into four sections under the American, British, Japanese and Russian commanders, and the permanent camp of the American troops was established in the Temple of Agriculture.

August 19th. Expeditionary forces, of which 400 were Americans (Sixth Cavalry) under command of Lieut. -Col. T. J. Wint, Sixth Cavalry, defeated several thousand Boxers six miles southwest of Tien-sin.

During August and September, 1900, the American troops sent out minor expeditions in the vicinity of Peking. They retained administrative control of nearly one-fourth of Peking till May, 1901, by which time all American troops, except one company, as legation guard, had left China.

The relief of the foreign legations in Peking, for which the China Relief Expedition was organized, having been accomplished, a formal final review of the American troops in Peking was held on October 1st by Major-General Chaffee, in honour of the Honourable E. H. Conger, Minister of the United States of America; and, to perpetuate the memories of the campaign, the officers of the expedition organized The Military Order of the Dragon.

CONSTITUTION OF THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE DRAGON

Article I. This association shall be known as the "Military Order of the Dragon."

Article II. The purpose of the Order shall be to record the history and conserve the memory of the military campaign in China in the year 1900.

Article III. The membership of the Order shall consist of four classes:

Section 1. ACTIVE MEMBERS: All regular and volunteer commissioned officers of the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps

Acting Assistant Surgeons and authorized Volunteer Staff Officers, who served as such, or as an enlisted man, in North China or in the Gulf of Pechili in connection with or as a part of any military operation and under the orders of the respective Army and Navy Commanders thereof between June 15th and December 31st, 1900, and all members of the Diplomatic and Consular services of the United States in Tientsin and Peking during said period shall be eligible as Active Members in the Order, and shall become such upon payment of the fees and dues hereinafter provided.

(Frontier Force), Indian Army.

Johnson, Robert Ingelow Bradshaw, (Captain. .Royal Welsh Fusiliers. P.62.

Battalions of the New Armies

8th (Service) Battalion

Formed at Wrexham in August 1914 as part of K1 and came under orders of 40th Brigade, 13th (Western) Division. Moved to Salisbury Plain but by February 1915 was at Blacktown. Moved to Mudros in July 1915 and subsequently served in Gallipoli, Egypt and Mesopotamia.

Service during the Great War 1914 - 1915]

The 13th Division was formed as part of the First New Army at Salisbury Plain in August 1914. During the formation of the division, Major-General Robert Kekewich was appointed as its first commander. However, on 5 November 1914, he committed suicide although initially meant for service in France, with the rest of the Kitchener New Armies, it was detailed to be sent to the Mediterranean as reinforcements for the Anglo-French expedition at Gallipoli.

The 8th Battalion was, as its number implies, the first "Service" Battalion to be raised, and it was posted to the 40th Brigade, 13th Division.

It has been noted (Vol. III) that as the war-years passed there was a steady depreciation in the quality of men drawn from the training battalions in England. But the first volunteers of the War were the cream of the nation, and of such was the 8th Battalion composed. The physique of the men was good, they were willing and keen, and it is not too much to say that the type of man was of a higher standard than that of the Regular Army.

A certain number of officers were from the Regular list: Major A. Hay (in command). Captains M. D. Gambier-Parry (Adjutant), G. H. Gwyther, M. L. Lloyd-Mostyn, M. I. H. Anwyl; but the Reserve of Officers and the Oxford and the Cambridge Officers' Training Corps supplied the bulk : Major R. C. B. Throckmorton ; Captains G. W. D. B. Lloyd, **R.B..Johnson. ----.**

1915: Gallipoli

Lieutenant General Sir Stanley Maude, KCB, CMG, DSO. Photograph of Sir Stanley Maude after his elevation to commander of Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force. Maude, as a Major-General, commanded the 13th Division during Gallipoli Campaign and the unsuccessful relief of Kut in the Mesopotamian Campaign

The 13th Division had landed at Anzac on the Gallipoli peninsula in July 1915 in preparation for the August Offensive that was launched on 6 August. Although all of its component infantry battalions arrived, the Division's artillery would not arrive for some months. Initially in reserve to the main breakout from Anzac by units of

the New Zealand and Australian Division, the 38th and 39th Brigades were sent in as reinforcements as the attack stalled.

The 7th Gloucesters and the 8th Royal Welch Fusiliers were sent to support the Wellington battalion of the New Zealand Infantry Brigade when it made the decisive assault on Chunuk Bair on the morning of 8 August.¹

Battalions of the division formed the core of the force (known as "Baldwin's Brigade" after the commander, Brigadier General Anthony Baldwin) to capture Hill Q on 9 August but were not in position in time and so spent the day encamped on a small plateau beneath Chunuk Bair known as "The Farm". When the Turks counter-attacked on the morning of 10 August the division's troops on Chunuk Bair and at The Farm, about 3000 men, were decimated.

By September 1915, the 13th Division as a whole had suffered nearly 6,000 killed, wounded, or missing out of its original strength of 10,500. Of the thirteen battalion commanders, ten had become casualties. During September, Major-General Sir Stanley Maude had been assigned to take over the shattered 13th Division.

View of Gallipoli from the battleship HMS Cornwallis. The smoke is coming from the British and Commonwealth stores being burned during the evacuation.

At the beginning of October the Division was moved from Anzac to Suvla Bay. Even though the Division was once again in reserve, it was still taking daily casualties from the Turkish Artillery. However, by this time the high command already realized that the Dardanelles Campaign was a lost cause. To Maude fell the task of making sure that the 13th Division slipped away in the night during the evacuation of the Suvla Bay positions. Maude, ever the methodical commander, would record,

I do not think we left behind us £200 worth of stuff worth having. I got away all my guns and ammunition and we even destroyed the sandbags which we had to leave in the parapets by ripping them with bayonets or clasp knives to make them useless. The withdrawal was apparently a complete surprise for the Turks, for nothing happened on either night beyond the usual sniping and firing. In a way I could not help feeling a little sorry that they did not find us out, for my division had two strongly prepared lines, each with an excellent field of fire to fall back upon, and if they had only come on we should have given them a real good dressing

After being evacuated from Suvla, the 13th Division was ordered to reinforce the British forces at Cape Helles. However, no sooner than the division had arrived through W Beach, than the decision to evacuate this last foothold. As the Division was preparing to fall back to the beaches, it was attacked by Turkish units in the late afternoon and evening of 7 January 1916. The main thrust of the attack, the first action under the Division's new commander, fell on the 39th Brigade, and in particular the 7th North Staffords defending Fusilier Bluff, who drove off the attackers.

The British evacuation from the Helles would occur on the night of 8–9 January 1916. Maude's division, fresh from its defensive victory began to fall back to Gully Beach at 5 p.m. By 1:15 a.m., the last detachments holding the division's trenches were on the beach waiting to be loaded onto the transports. However, at 2:30 a.m., Maude was informed that there would not be enough transports coming to

Gully Beach to carry off the 13th Division. Maude and his headquarters staff, as well as the pickets that had been covering the beach site, had to make the two mile run in the dark to W Beach in order to be transported out of the Helles.

In evaluating the units under his command, General Birdwood wrote that he considered the 13th Division was the best division in the Dardanelles Army. Following its withdrawal, the 13th Division was sent to Egypt to refit and reequip while higher command would decide where it was needed. Upon arrival in Egypt, the 13th Division was finally reunited with its artillery units, many of which had been stationed in Egypt while the rest of the division had been fighting in Gallipoli. By the time the Division was concentrated in Egypt, a need had already been identified for it. In February 1916, the division would be sent to Mesopotamia (modern day Iraq) to reinforce the Tigris Corps.

1916 - 1918 Mesopotamia [

British troops, possibly from the 13th Division, on the march in Mesopotamia. This picture, possibly taken in 1917 because of the prevalence of steel helmets, show British soldiers on the march in Mesopotamia.

Relief of the Kut Garrison (March to April 1916)

After a brief refit in Egypt where the Division's battalions were being brought back up to strength, the Division was dispatched to Mesopotamia (modern day Iraq), as reinforcements for Anglo-Indian forces attempting to relieve the siege of Kut. It would take until the end of March for the entire division to make the journey from Egypt to Basra and then from Basra up to the Tigris to join the rest of the Tigris Corps.

Once in theater, the 13th Division would discover that the logistical situation in Mesopotamia was a mess. The port facilities at Basra were inadequate. Lacking good roads or a railway, virtually everything traveled by river. However, there were insufficient numbers of boats to keep the Anglo-Indian force which the 13th Division was joining adequately supplied. However, what the 13th Division did bring with it was the modern, heavy artillery, including howitzers.

The 13th Division, as the strongest unit available, became the spearhead the Tigris Corps' attempt to relieve the Kut garrison beginning on 6 April 1916. The division would fight at Hanna, Fallahiya, and Sanniyat. After taking the first two, the 13th Division would be stopped by the Turkish forces under the overall command of Khalil Pasha at the Battle of the Sanniyat on 9 April 1916. During the fighting 5–9 April 1916, the 13th Division would see four of its soldiers be awarded the Victoria Cross. The first was Captain Angus Buchanan for his actions on 5 April 1916. On 9 April 1916, Lieutenant Edgar Myles, Private James Fynn and Chaplain William Addison would all be awarded the Victoria Cross for saving wounded soldiers. In three days of battle, the division would be reduced to 5328 effectives.

Exhausted by its three days of fighting, the 13th Division became the reserve for the Tigris Corps during the next phase of the operation. On 16 April 1916, it

supported the 7 (Lahore) Division on the right bank of the Tigris, as it captured the Bait Isa line, part of the Es Sinn defenses supporting the Sanniyat position on the opposite bank. Taking the Bait Isa line would expose the flank of the Sanniyat position to enfilading artillery and machine-gun fire. However, on the night of 16–17 April 1916, the Khalil Pasha committed his reserves to a counter-attack to retake Bait Isa. The counter-attack struck as the 13th Division was preparing to storm the Turk's next defensive position. Although the 13th Division and 7th (Lahore) Division hung on to their gains, the Turkish counter-attack had taken the steam out of the Anglo-Indian offensive

With the 13th Division's ranks depleted, it was reduced to providing machine-gun and artillery fire for the 3rd (Meerut) Division when it made the final push to break the Turkish lines at the Sanniyat. On 22 April 1916, the division's artillery and machine-guns were used to support the 3rd (Meerut) Division's doomed attack

On 29 April 1916, following the Tigris Corps' failure to break the Turkish siege and the sinking of the steamer *Julnar* as it attempted to steam upriver past the Turkish defenders, the Kut garrison surrendered. The 13th Division would spend the rest of the spring, summer, and early fall recovering from the fighting, and preparing for further operations to capture Baghdad.

Capture of Baghdad (December 1916 to March 1917)[

Between May and December 1916, the 13th Division would refit and re-equip in preparation for the drive northward to capture Baghdad. In July, Major-General Maude would be elevated to command the expanded and renamed Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force. In his place, Brigadier General Cayley, formerly the commander of the 39th Brigade, would be elevated to command of the division.

On 12 December 1916, the division would advance from Sheik Sa'ad on Kut. At the Second Battle of Kut, the division would help drive the Turkish forces from the town. After a brief pause, the division would drive north, crossing the Diyala River, and finally participating in the capture of Baghdad on 11 March 1917.

Following the capture of Baghdad, the 13th Division fought a number of battles to consolidate British control over the Baghdad ----. This included fighting at Dellis Abbas (27–28 March 1917), Duqma (29 March 1917), Nahr Kalis (9–15 April 1917), the passage of the Adhaim (18 Apr 1917) and the Action of the Shatt al 'Adhaim (30 April 1917). Despite the relative inaction of the British to advance further, the division also fought at the Second and Third Action of Jabal Hamrin (16–20 October 1917 and 3–6 December 1917).

Advance to Mosul (February 1918 to October 1918)[

Along with the rest of the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, the 13th Division would remain in the Baghdad area for the rest of 1917 and the early part of 1918. The division would fight its last engagement as a whole at the Action of Tuz Khurmatli in 29 April 1918

3 AUGUST 1915

During the nights of 3–5 August, an extra 20,000 soldiers of the British 13th Division were secretly brought ashore at Anzac for the proposed August offensive.

8 AUGUST 1915

On 8 August 1915, the New Zealanders, backed up by British units — 7th Battalion, Gloucester Regiment and 8th Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers — captured Chunuk Bair. Fierce Turkish counter-attacks throughout 8 August failed to drive them off.

(Ed. A number of place names in this dossier have been highlighted for correction by “Spellcheck.” This has not been carried out,)

Campaigns [

- Battle of Gallipoli
 - Battle of Sari Bair 6-10 Aug 1915.
 - Battle of Chunuk Bair
 - Russell's Top. 7 Aug 1915.
 - Hill 60. 21 Aug and 27-28 Aug 1915.
 - Evacuation of Suvla. 19-20 Dec 1915
 - Last Turkish attack at Helles. 7 Jan 1916.
 - Evacuation of Helles. 7-8 Jan 1916.
- Mesopotamian campaign
 - Siege of Kut
 - Capture of Hanna and Fallahiya. 5 Apr 1916.
 - Second attack on Sannaiyat. 9 Apr 1916.
 - Action of Bait 'Isa. 17-18 Apr 1916.
 - Third attack on Sannaiyat. 22 Apr 1916.
 - Fall of Baghdad
 - Capture of the Hai Salient. 25 Jan-5 Feb 1917.
 - Capture of the Dahra Bend. 9-16 Feb 1917.
 - Passage of the Diyala. 7-10 Mar 1917.
 - Occupation of Baghdad. 11 Mar 1917.
- Dellis Abbas. 27-28 Mar 1917.
- Duqma. 29 Mar 1917.
- Nahr Kalis. 9-15 Apr 1917.
- Passage of the 'Adhaim. 18 Apr 1917.
- Action of the Shatt al 'Adhaim. 30 Apr 1917.
- Second action of Jabal Hamrin. 16-20 Oct 1917.
- Third action of Jabal Hamrin. 3-6 Dec 1917.
- Tuz Khurmatli. 29 Apr 1918.

40th Brigade

(G.O.C: Brig.Gen.A.C. Lewin)

- 8th Battalion, Cheshire Regiment
- **8th Battalion, Royal Welch Fusiliers**
- 4th Battalion, South Wales Borderers
- 5th Battalion, Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)
-

Died 1953