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The wreck of the Royal Navy submarine E15 being inspected by Turkish soldiers, sailors and a German officer on the Asian shore of the Dardanelles. On 17 April 1915, the E15, under the command of Lieutenant Commander Theodore Brodie, became the first British submarine to attempt a passage of the Dardanelles. E15 got caught in a current and ran aground near Kephez point on the Asian shore under the guns of a Turkish shore battery. Brodie was killed in the coning tower and six others died of chlorine poisoning inside the submarine. The rest of the crew became prisoners of war.

The E15 was one of the latest British submarines and the Royal Navy went to great lengths to stop it remaining in tact in enemy hands. Numerous attempts were made to sink it until finally it was hit and wrecked in a torpedo attack launched from two 'picket boats' launched from the British battleships *Triumph* and *Majestic*. Journalist Granville Fortescue, in a visit to the area in mid-1915, described the wreck of the E15:

*Past Dardanos the land falls back into a small bay where the ill-fated E15 lies stranded. The grey line of her bow and her coning-tower with a cruel hole through it are all that now show above the water. By the whim of fate this submarine lies in the harbour where the British anchored in 1853 [during the Crimean War]. Time and again I turn to gaze back at the little grey hulk forsaken on the waters. It stands for a monument to modern bravery, for it was brave indeed to defy the many forts in so frail a craft. [Granville Fortescue, *Russia, the Balkans and the Dardanelles*, London, 1915, pp.236]*

Lieutenant Commander Theodore Brodie, commander of the E15, age 31, lies buried in the Chanak Consular Cemetery, Çanakkale, Turkey. [Photograph from Granville Fortescue, *Russia, the Balkans and the Dardanelles*, London, 1915]