

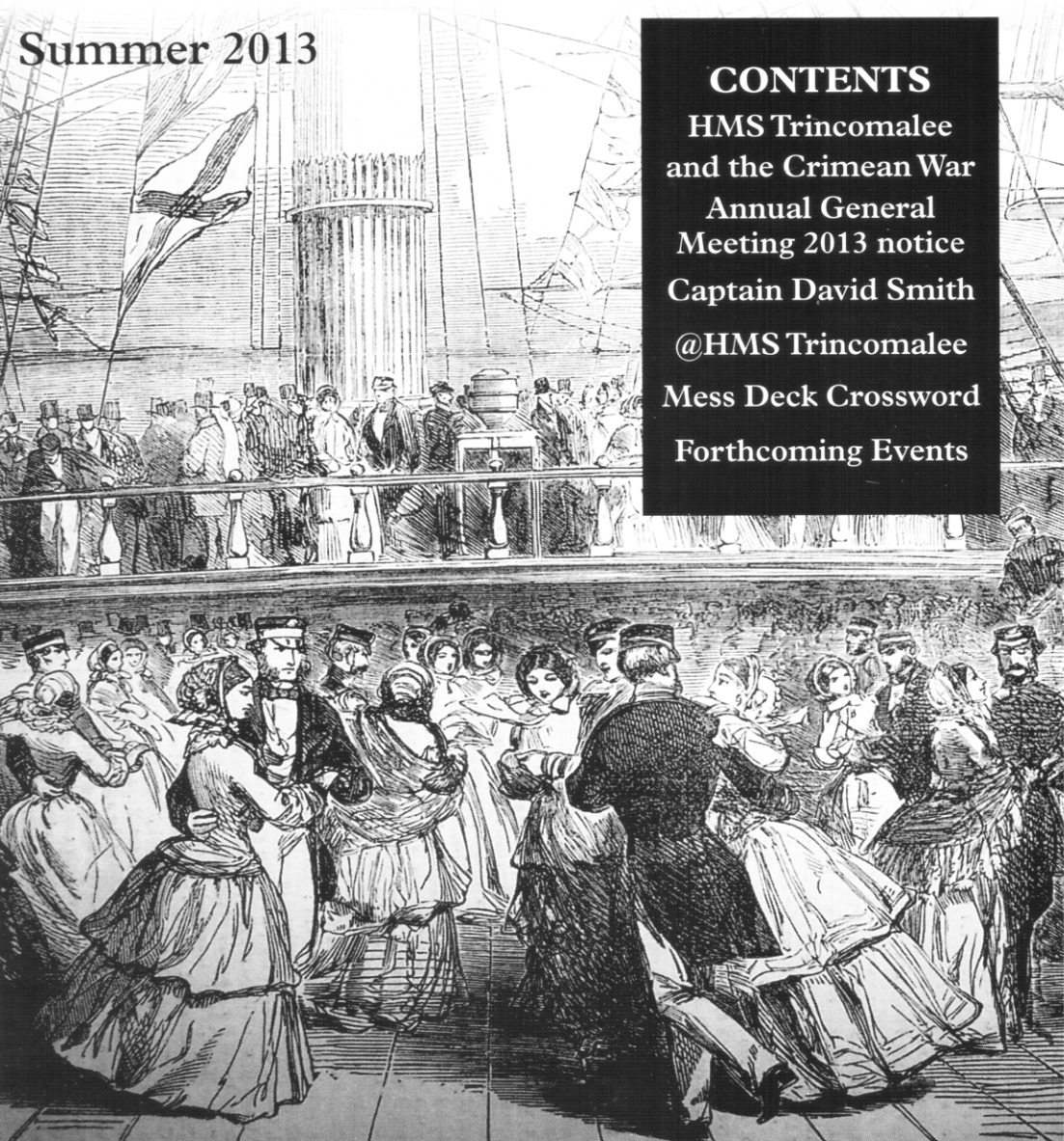
Quartermasterdeck

FRIENDS OF HMS TRINCOMALEE

Summer 2013

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Notice is hereby given of our:
Annual General Meeting 2013

Wednesday 25th September 2013 at 7.30pm
Baltic Suite, Historic Quay, Hartlepool

AGENDA:

1. Welcome and apologies for absence.
2. Minutes of the last Annual General meeting held on 22nd September 2012.
3. Chairman's report.
4. Honorary Treasurer's report and accounts for the 12 month period ending 31st March 2013.
5. Election of Trustees and Officers for 2013-2014.
6. Appointment of Honorary Auditor.
7. Any other business (Notified to the Secretary prior to the meeting).

Members interested in joining the Committee are warmly encouraged to make themselves known to the Secretary of the 'Friends'.

All candidates for election need at least one nominee from the present Committee.

The closing time for all nominations to be submitted to the secretary is 7.00pm on 25th September 2013.

Ruth Turner Hon. Secretary

Presentation material available to Friends

The committee of the Friends of HMS Trincomalee have been building up a collection of presentation material relating to the ship, ranging from individual digital photographs to complete scripted talks with powerpoint presentation. If any Friends are in a position to help promote the ship using this material, for example by arranging a talk to a group local to them, then please contact the Secretary, Ruth Turner.

Editorial

In the last issue of Quarterdeck we looked at the ship as it was in the 1950s and 1960s, we now go back a further century to its second commission, in particular HMS Trincomalee's involvement in the naval wars against Russia in association with the Crimean War.

You will find enclosed with this issue a copy of four pages from the Lyttelton Times of Saturday, November 10, 1855. On the inside pages of this New Zealand paper is an account of 'The Evacuation of Petropaulovski' (Petropavlovsk) with mention of our ship. I cannot however vouch for the efficacy of 'Holloway's Pills and Ointment' as advertised in the paper.

The front cover is taken from the London Illustrated News, and shows dancing on board HMS Caesar at the Grand Review of the British fleet at Spithead in 1856.

The Annual General Meeting of the Friends this year will be held in the comfort of the Baltic suite in the Historic Quay, the notice for this appears on the opposite page. The trustees will combine to give the talk on 'Artists and Artisans associated with HMS Trincomalee' and we hope many of you will come and support us and guests are welcome. Our Chairman, Ian Purdy, and Secretary, Ruth Turner are stepping down from their present posts at this meeting, if any member is interested in joining the committee, which has four committee meetings a year in addition to the Annual General Meeting, then please get in touch with Ruth.

Hugh Turner (*Editor*)

Any correspondence concerning the Friends Association should be sent to:

The Secretary, Ruth Turner

Correspondence and contributions for the magazine to:

The Editor, Hugh Turner

Both at:

Chevin House, 30 Kingfisher Close, Bishop Cuthbert, Hartlepool TS26 0GA

E-Mail: TrincomaleeFriends@tiscali.co.uk

Membership matters directed to:

Membership Secretary, Tony Blades

The Friends of HMS Trincomalee,

Jackson Dock, Maritime Avenue, Hartlepool TS24 0XZ

Tel: 07951 156607 E-Mail: membership@hms-trincomalee-friends.org.uk

HMS Trincomalee and the Crimean War

The Crimean War with its associated naval campaigns against Russia occurred during the second commission of HMS Trincomalee, our ship having been recommissioned at Devonport on 24th June 1852 for service on the Pacific station and later decommissioned in September 1857. During this period the ship sailed over 110,000 miles, spending 944 days at sea and 882 days in harbour. It also had a part to play in those naval campaigns against Russia.

The origins of the war related to Britain and France being concerned about Russia's expansion to the south-west, the Balkans and the Mediterranean. The prospect of a Russian naval base in the eastern Mediterranean would threaten French security on its Mediterranean coast and Britain would find her important trade routes to India and the Far East under threat.

The more immediate trigger for the war related to a long-standing dispute between France and Russia over the Christians in the Ottoman Empire. In 1850 Louis Napoleon, the French President, put pressure on the government of Sultan Abdul Medjid II to increase the influence that the Roman Catholic had in managing the Christian Holy Places in Palestine. This was strongly opposed by Tsar Nicolas I of Russia who supported the Ottoman Empire's fourteen million Orthodox Christians having authority over these Holy Places.



Louis Napoleon



Nicolas I

In January 1853 the Tsar demanded the establishment of a Russian 'protectorate' over Slavic Christians in the Balkans, together with 'substantial and permanent guarantees on behalf of the Orthodox Church'. His demands were rejected and diplomatic relations between France and Russia were broken off. In July 1853 Russian troops invaded the Ottoman provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, Britain subsequently led the unsuccessful diplomatic attempts of European powers to broker a peace and force Russia to withdraw.

On 4th October 1853 Turkey declared war on Russia, and nineteen days later Commander-in-Chief Omar Pasha led his Turkish troops across the Danube to engage the Russians. In anticipation of becoming involved in a war against Russia, a combined Anglo-French fleet was moved into the Bosphorus and in January 1854 entered the Black Sea, the objectives being to support the right flanks of the Turkish positions in the Balkans, aid the defence of Constantinople and keep the Russian Black Sea Fleet in check. Britain declared war on Russia on 27th March 1854, with France following suit the next day.

Whilst popular knowledge of the Crimean War centres on the land-based battles on the Crimean Peninsula, these being the Battles of the Alma, Inkerman, Balaklava (with the Charge of the Light Brigade), and the subsequent siege of Sebastapol with its fall on 9th September 1855, for Britain the war with Russia was viewed as primarily a naval concern.

HMS Trincomalee played a role in the War, being part of the Pacific Fleet at the time.

The June 1855 edition of the twice yearly produced Royal Navy List informs us ten officers amongst the crew of HMS Trincomalee were:

Captain	Wallace Houstoun
Lieutenants	William C. Chapman
	Alexander C. Ballingall
	Charles Parry (acting)
Mate	Horatio Norway
1st Lieutenant Marine	G.T.J. Haverfield
Surgeon	John Gray (acting)
Paymaster	W.J.R. Hall
Assistant Surgeon	P.W. Dillon
Clerk	H.T.W. English

Amongst the other crew members was the midshipman Lambton Loraine.

HMS Trincomalee and the Crimean War - continued

At the time of the Crimean War there were few major Russian settlements on the Pacific coast, the only three of any significant size being the towns of Okhotsk and Petropavlovsk, along with the fish trading port of Sitka in Alaska. The largest settlement was the port of Petropavlovsk which in 1854 was an anchorage of the Russian Pacific squadron. It was because of the existence of this squadron, and the perceived threat it posed to 'injure' British whaling and trading vessels in the Pacific, that in summer 1854 it was decided that Anglo-French naval forces would operate against Russian interests in the area. This meant seeking out and destroying Russian warships (in this case the small Russian 'Okhotsk' squadron), attacking shore-based military targets and disrupting trade.



Yevfimy Putyatin

The Russian naval fleet in the north-western Pacific turned out to be small. It was under the command of Rear Admiral Yevfimy Putyatin and consisted of the aged 60-gun frigate Pallas (or Palladas), the frigate Aurora and the armed transport vessel Dvina. Putyatin decided that it was best to avoid engaging in battle with a superior force and sent the Pallas far up the River Amur for safety, the Aurora and Dvina were sent to Petropavlovsk both for shelter and to help defend the port if necessary.

The allied squadron to operate in the north Pacific collected together at Honolulu towards the end of July 1854. The combined fleet being:

British:

President (flagship), 50-gun frigate, Captain Richard Burridge
Pique, fifth-rate frigate, Captain Sir F.W.E. Nicholson, Bart.
Trincomalee, Leda-class frigate, Captain Wallace Houston
Amphitrite, Leda-class frigate, Captain Charles Fredericks
Virago, paddle-steamer, Commander Edward Marshal

French:

La Forte (flagship), frigate, Captain de Miniac
L'Eurydice, frigate, Captain de la Grandière
L'Artémise, corvette, Captain L'Evêque
L'Obligado, brig, Captain Rosenat

Rear Admiral Auguste Fébvrier-Despointes (1796-1855) led the French contingent, with Rear Admiral David Price (1790-1854) leading the British and having overall command of the combined force.

Having received instructions from the Admiralty, on 9th May Price issued his instructions.

The Trincomalee, Amphitrite and Artémise were sent to the Californian coast to protect commerce, the remaining squadron of over 200 guns and 2,000 men heading first to Alaska, and later, having found no suitable targets there, arrived off Petropavlovsk on 29th August. Price used the steamer Virago to reconnoitre the port, finding it defended by four small batteries and a larger defensive structure, Fort Schakoff, which had five heavy guns and flanking batteries each of twelve 36-pounders.

Early the next morning the port was attacked, but only a few rounds were fired before the attack was aborted on the death of Admiral Price. The Admiral had retired to his cabin on the President and shot himself in the heart. Whether this was an accident or suicide will never be known. Command of the British ships passed to Captain Sir Frederick Nicolson of the Pique, who postponed the attack. The French Admiral Auguste Fébvrier-Despointes now took overall command, and on 31st August the bombardment of Petropavlovsk recommenced. On 4th September a combined land and sea assault was launched, however this was repulsed by the Russians with 107 British and 101 French, sailors and marines, having been killed or injured. Subsequently the British squadron sailed to Vancouver as its winter station, the French to San Francisco.

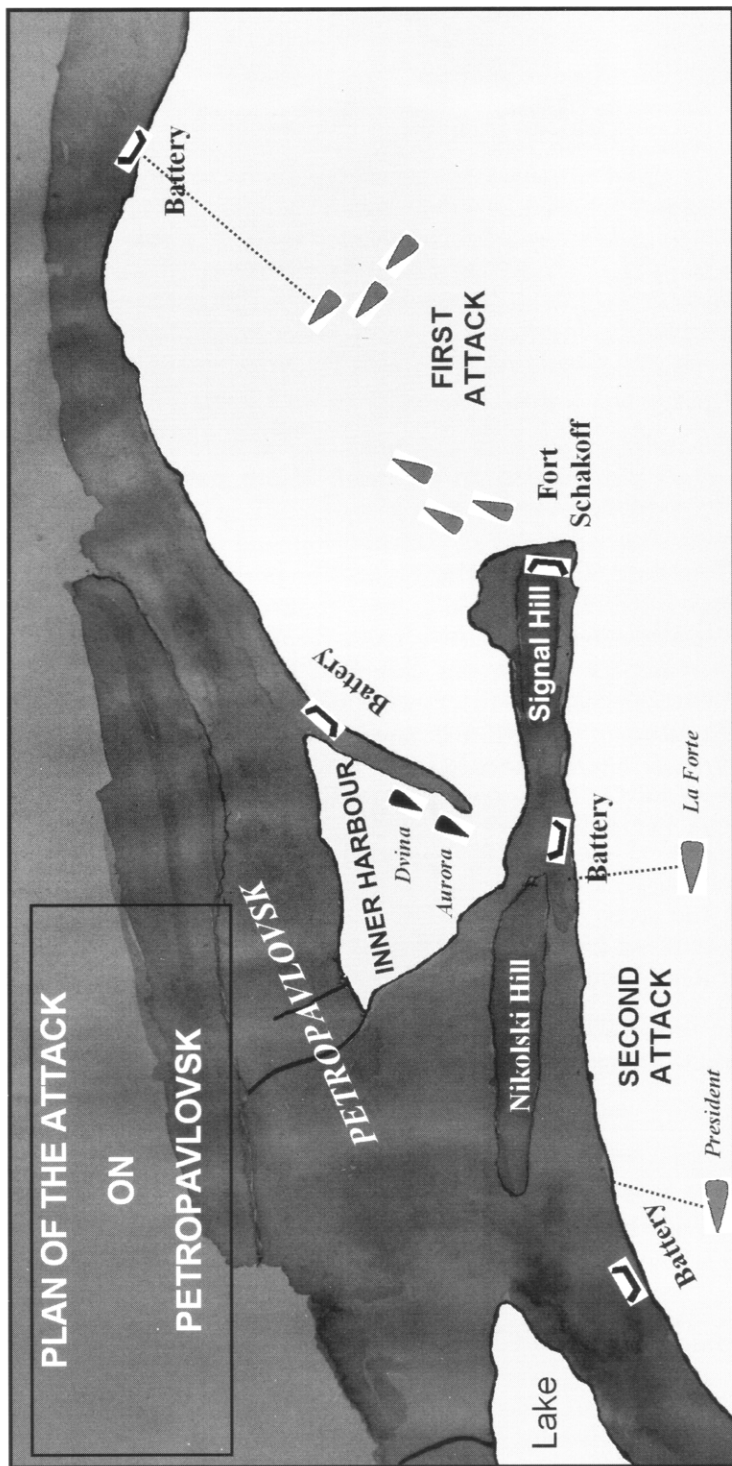
In May 1855 a new allied squadron under the command of Rear Admiral Henry William Bruce sailed into Petropavlovsk to find that the town had been deserted. The squadron consisted of the British vessels President, Pique, Trincomalee, Dido, Amphitrite, the screw ship Brisk, Encounter and Barracout. The French ships remained unchanged from the first bombardment, however they were under the command of Rear Admiral Martin Fourichon.

Rear Admiral Bruce wrote the following to the Secretary of the Admiralty on 17th July 1855, whilst on board the President off Sitka, Alaska:

“Sir,

I request you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that before leaving Petropaulovski I succeeded in opening a communication with Captain Martinhoff, the temporary Governor of that place, who had retired into the interior, having for its object the release of two prisoners taken last year, as reported in my general letter of the 15th ultimo, No.44.

Having forwarded a safe conduct to Captain Martinhoff, through the kind offices of an American resident in Petropaulovski, that officer sent 150 versts inland for them, and on their delivery on the 25th ultimo, delivered them up to Captain Houstoun, of Her Majesty's ship Trincomalee, and three Russians that had been detained on board the French brig Obligado since last year, were given in exchange.



HMS Trincomalee and the Crimean War - continued

The two men proved to be William Garland, ordinary seaman, of Her Majesty's ship Pique, and Pierre Langois, of the French frigate Forte. The latter will be handed over to the Forte on my arrival at San Francisco, and the former will, at his own request, be appointed to the Brisk, his proper ship having sailed for the China Station. Both appear to have been treated with much kindness during the time they have been in the hands of the enemy.

I have &c.,

H. W. Bruce"

Charles Parry, Lieutenant on HMS Trincomalee, wrote a letter whilst on board the ship which was forwarded on to his mother, Lady Parry, from Valparaiso on 27th March 1855:

"At sea, February 16, 1855

...What our destination will be we cannot imagine, but I think Petropaulovski, in which case we will start directly, and before long try our guns in real earnest; we have boasted so much of them in practice, and we shall see if we have overrated their powers.

The English papers evidently think us something superior to the common run of ships, and it is astonishing what a good effect this opinion has had on our men; for Jack, though an honest fellow, likes flattery quite as much as many of his shore-going brothers, and maybe a 'leetle' bit more."

Charles' brother, Edward Parry, comments that:

"The voyage to Petropaulovski was full of expectations for the crew of the 'Trincomalee', who hoped to share in hostile proceedings which might redeem the British defeat at that place the preceding year; but their actual employment was of a very peaceful yet interesting nature. They visited it under a flag of truce, spending the last week of June in an interchange of hospitalities with the Russians, whilst effecting an exchange of prisoners. They then joined the allied squadrons, whose rendezvous was off Sitka, reaching Vancouver, much in need of anti-scorbutics for the crew, on the 18th August 1855."

In June 1855 Rear Admiral Bruce wrote a dispatch to the Admiralty from HMS President at Petropavlovsk which included the following:

“I desire to add that although it has necessarily been a great disappointment to the squadron under my command to find upon arrival at this space, more than 2,000 miles outside their station, that the enemy has escaped, and the batteries were deserted, yet their Lordships will not fail to observe that not less credit is due for the great zeal and anxiety that has been shown by each of the ships in pushing onward, in the hope of being in time to take part in the anticipated operations at this port.”

HMS Trincomalee had no further direct involvement in the Crimean War, although other ships continued to play a part after the fall of Sebastopol in September 1855 with operations in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff. Hostilities in the Crimea were not ceased until 28th February 1856 three days after the first meeting of the peace conference in Paris. The Treaty of Peace was signed at Paris on 30th March. On 23rd April there was a Grand Review of the British fleet at Spithead in which 240 vessels took part, peace formally being announced in London on 29th April with the last British troops leaving the Crimea on 12th July 1856.

Mess Deck Crossword Solution

Spring 2013

Solution:

	C	A	P	T	A	I	N	S	C	A	B	I	N	
I	B	E			N		T		S		S			
S	H	O	R	E		B	O	A	T	H	O	O	K	
L		D		N		R		N		E		L		N
E	L	E	V	A	T	E		D	I	S	D	A	N	E
O				G		E		U				T		A
F	R	O	Z	E		D	E	P	L	E	T	I	O	N
W		R		R					X		O			D
I	M	P	A	S	S	I	V	E		C	A	N	O	E
G		H				D		M		E				R
H	E	A	L	T	H	Y			B	A	L	L	A	S
T		N		R		L		R		L		M		H
	W	A	T	E	R	L	O	O		E	V	I	T	A
		G		N		I		I		N		N		L
	G	E	S	T	I	C	U	L	A	T	I	O	N	



CAPTAIN DAVID TERENCE SMITH OBE FNI RN

President, HMS Trincomalee Trust



Capt. David Terence Smith OBE FNI RN

It was with great sadness that we learned that Captain David Smith died on 23 March 2013, after a short illness, whilst on holiday in Malta. He was aged 86 years.

David had a long and distinguished career in the Royal Navy, starting as a cadet in the training ship HMS Conway. He had a number of sea-going appointments including being navigating officer on HMY Britannia and Commander on HMS Eagle.

On retiring from the Royal Navy he became an Elder Brother of Trinity House and was a full time officer of this important organisation.

He became Chairman of the Foudroyant Trust in 1976, and when it was decided to stop using the Ship for training, he was instrumental in bringing the Ship to Hartlepool for repair and renovation, risking all the Trust funds in hiring a submersible barge to effect the journey north.

The Ship was restored to her original name of HMS Trincomalee in 1992, and David remained as chairman of the new Trust. Ensuring that all repair and restoration work was done correctly, meant frequent visits to Hartlepool from his home in Southsea, all on a voluntary basis. Under his chairmanship the Trust raised over £10.5 million for this work, and with the work taking 11 years, and over 750,000 man hours of skilled labour, over £8 million was poured into the local economy in wages and purchases.

As we know, the restoration retained more than 60% of the original fabric, and the ship subsequently became included in the Core Collection of the National Register of Historic Vessels in the UK, and the first affiliate of the National Museum of the Royal Navy.

David retired as chairman in 2004, after 24 years in the post, and was promoted to President of the Trust, so retaining an involvement in the ship he had done so much for.

Our magnificent ship is a splendid testament to his long and dedicated work, for which he received an OBE, recognition by the World Ship Trust, and the award of a VICTORY medal by the Society for Nautical Research for “the monumental achievement which is HMS Trincomalee”.

David Smith married Daphne Lidiard in 1953. She died in 2008, and he is survived by their two sons Christopher and Richard.

David will be a huge miss to all concerned with the ship, for his commitment, his enthusiasm, and his knowledge of all things Trincomalee. He was always a great supporter of the Friends.

Our deepest sympathies go to his family.

Ian Purdy Chairman - Friends of HMS Trincomalee

@HMSTrincomalee

As I write, the weather is a bit variable here in Hartlepool and we await the onset of summer. However, this hasn't deterred visitors from arriving to enjoy the memorable experience of visiting Britain's oldest warship afloat.

We've been busy refurbishing the Mess Deck and checking all the electrics on board. After decorating, refinishing the mess tables and a bit of remedial work here and there, I'm pleased to report that all's in fine shape.

The new paint system we used on the port side of the outer hull last year has stood the test of a long, cold winter and passed with flying colours. So this year, as the weather improves, we're planning to repaint the starboard side.

Recent functions and events - The Ship is also busy with functions from private dinners in our magnificent Captain's Cabin to a folk group launching a new album to an invited audience on our atmospheric Mess Deck. We've also welcomed the northern branch of the Nautical Institute on board for their AGM for the second year running. Interest in hiring the Ship for paranormal investigations is flourishing and we're getting a lot of bookings this year. Groups who've been here so far reckon they've had successful events with plenty of evidence of paranormal activity onboard.

Our relationship with the Sea Cadets has developed recently with groups from the region coming on board for training days in gun drill and semaphore for example – to the delight of visitors. School groups are arriving most mornings at the moment and filling the Quay and Ship with the sounds of excitement and enthusiastic chatter.

Live at the Trinc - our onboard live music programme has recently welcomed The Young'uns, 2 Bob and Richard Grainger with the programme proving as popular as ever. The acoustics of the Mess Deck are magnificent and these events prove to be remarkable experiences. Guests travel from as far as York, West Yorkshire and Tyneside and increasingly they stay over in Hartlepool and return the following day for a good look round.

We've also hosted Pebbsfloat – our first seaglass festival. Back in the 1850s, around the time of the second commission of HMS Trincomalee, there was a large glassworks at Seaham, just up the coast from Hartlepool. At the end of the working day, the 'end of day' seaglass – i.e. all the scraps of glass left that day were gathered together and thrown into the sea. When Seaham docks were built, the glass was dredged up and dumped further out at sea. Since then, tumbled by the action of the waves, it has been thrown up on Seaham beach twice a day. Seaham seaglass is considered the most collectable in the world and is especially popular in the USA.



*Looking further ahead, the
HMS Trincomalee Trafalgar Night
Commemorative Dinner is to be held on
Saturday 19 October.
Tickets, £42 each, are already 50% sold, so
please let us know if you'd like to attend.*

*Trincomalee Sea Cadets provided the ceremonial at the 2012 Trafalgar Night
Commemorative Dinner on board Photo: © Christopher Armstrong*



*Birthrite, who are performing live at Tiffin on the Trinc
on the evening of Sunday 16th June*

Future events - Tiffin on the Trinc – a Steampunk convivial - is a dramatic new event on board on Sunday 16 June, Father's Day. Steampunk can perhaps best be described as a genre where Victoriana meets science fiction. Visitors will be able to engage in book signings and readings with an opportunity to chat with authors of Steampunk literature, buy Steampunk jewellery and clothing, meet contraptors and buy contraptions, take part in competitions and participate in the

Steampunk's favourite pastime - tea duelling! The day will be finished off by an evening concert on the quay featuring live music from Birthrite and BB Blackdog. Detailed event and ticketing information is available from the organisers, Keep Calm Events at <http://tiffinonthetrinc.blogspot.co.uk>.

Friends and followers - Much is going on here at HMS Trincomalee and our social media friends and followers are kept right up to date with everything that's happening. Since I last wrote to you, our Twitter followers have increased by around 40% and now number 1396. We now have 600 Facebook friends, up by around 35% over the same period. These levels of interest are a remarkable achievement in 2 years with spare time activity only and reflect the level of interest in the Ship.

So please follow us @HMSTrincomalee, be our friend on Facebook at 'HMS Trincomalee Hartlepool', get involved, join the conversations and keep up to date with the latest news and events from the Ship.

In a related activity, we're building an electronic database so we can communicate directly with those who don't use social media. If you'd like to receive ship news and information from us, please send your full name and email address to office@hms-trincomalee.co.uk and add the text 'Please add my details to your database' in the subject line.

2013/14 Brochure - Our 2013/14 visitor brochure is available now. We are very grateful to the Friends for supporting this financially and making publication possible. A copy is enclosed. If you can help us distribute them in your locality, we'd much appreciate it. Your support in this is very important and I hope you can assist us. Please call the Trust office on 01429 223 193 or email us at office@hmstrincomalee.co.uk and we'll send some out to you.

So, all in all, a very busy few months on board. If you haven't visited recently, we'd love to see you over the summer. Bring family and friends, all welcome!

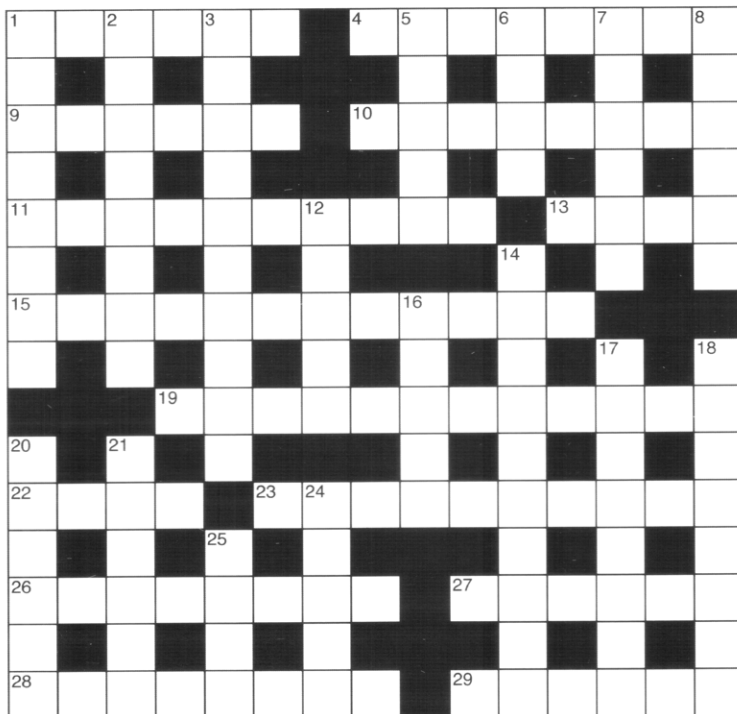
With my warmest wishes to you all,

David McKnight General Manager, HMS Trincomalee Trust



Mess Deck Crossword

Summer 2013



HDT

ACROSS

- 1 Huge mess (6)
- 4 Fort near Petropavlovsk (8)
- 9 The Tsar wished to protect these Christians (6)
- 10 Frigate in Russian Pacific squadron in 1854 (8)
- 11 Captain of HMS Amphitrite (10)
- 13 Ship in Bruce's allied squadron 1855 (4)
- 15 Ocean environment study (12)
- 19 Land-based conflict of 1854 (6,2,4)
- 22 Gone (4)
- 23 Fast dogs (10)
- 26 Point in the middle of ship's mast (4,4)
- 27 Marshal commanded this paddle-steamer (6)
- 28 Nelson's was Lady Hamilton (8)
- 29 Country in dispute with Russia in 1850s (6)

DOWN

- 1 Quick meal (4,4)
- 2 Roused (8)
- 3 Conflict of 1854 to 1856 (7,3)
- 5 Fundamentally different from cheese (5)
- 6 Type of seaman (4)
- 7 To order officially (6)
- 8 Joining together (6)
- 12 Block of metal (5)
- 14 A low cupboard (10)
- 16 Mimicry (5)
- 17 Common lawn weed with green spike (8)
- 18 Can form the top of a wall (8)
- 20 Six feet of water (6)
- 21 Alternative to 10 across (6)
- 24 Perils (5)
- 25 21 down was sent to this river (4)

Solution next issue

APPLICATION FORM
to join
THE FRIENDS OF HMS TRINCOMALEE

Membership categories and twelve monthly subscriptions:
(Fixed until 25th September 2013)

Adult	£20.00
Concessionary *	£15.00
Joint Adult	£35.00
Joint Concessionary *	£27.00
Family Group +	£45.00

* Children, students, senior citizens and those unwaged
+ Two adults and up to three children in a family

Please complete, detach and return this form to:

The Friends of HMS Trincomalee
Jackson Dock, Maritime Avenue, Hartlepool, TS24 0XZ

MEMBERSHIP CARDS ARE NOT TRANSFERABLE

YOUR DETAILS:

Title Surname

First Names

Address

.....

..... Post Code

Tel.

Membership Category

Cheques made payable to 'HMS Trincomalee Trust'

AMOUNT

☐

GIFT AID DECLARATION. As a UK taxpayer I
would like the HMS Trincomalee Trust to claim back
the tax on this and all future donations.

Please tick the box.

SIGNATURE

THE FRIENDS OF HMS TRINCOMALEE

Autumn and Winter Events 2013

- 25 September *Annual General Meeting*
Wednesday *Baltic Suite, Historic Quay, Hartlepool*
7.00pm refreshments,
7.30pm *Annual General Meeting followed by a talk:*
"Artists and Artisans associated with HMS
Trincomalee" given by the Trustees
- 23 October *"A hundred years after –*
Wednesday *Reflections on the Titanic Memorial Cruise"*
with Drs Bill and Andrena Telford
- 27 November *Wine tasting*
Wednesday
- 16 December *Carols in the Captain's cabin*
Monday

Unless otherwise stated all events take place in the Captain's Quarters on board HMS Trincomalee at 7.00pm – Talks starting at 7.30pm after refreshments

These events are free for Friends, with guests charged £1 each.

Friends receive free entry to HMS Trincomalee and Hartlepool's Maritime Experience for one year, can attend talks and presentations on board, receive the Quarterdeck magazine which is published three times a year and receive a 10% discount on items in the Ship Shop.

An application form is overleaf.