

Military Historical Society of Australia
Sabretache



Copyright © 1957-2019 Military Historical Society of Australia on behalf of the Society and its authors who retain copyright of all their published material and articles. All Rights Reserved.

Sabretache policy is that the submission of material gives the Society permission to print your material, to allow the material to be included in digital databases such as the MHSa website, Australian Public Affairs-Full Text, INFORMIT and EBSCO. Reprints to non-profit historical and other societies will be approved provided suitable attribution is included and a copy of the reprint is sent to the author. Copyright remains with the author who may reprint his or her article or material from the article without seeking permission from the Society.

The Society encourages the download and distribution of *Sabretache* for personal use only and *Sabretache* can not be reproduced without the written consent of the Society.

www.mhsa.org.au

Military Historical Society of Australia
PO Box 5030, Garran, ACT 2605.
email: webmaster@mhsa.org.au

xv 2

SABRETACHE

JOURNAL AND PROCEEDINGS OF
THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF AUSTRALIA

(FOUNDED IN MELBOURNE IN 1957)

EDITED BY
JOHN K. LYONS



PRICE - \$1.00

Vol. XV.

DECEMBER, 1972

No. 2.

AIMS OF THE SOCIETY

The aims of the Society are the encouragement and pursuit of study and research in military history, customs, traditions, dress, arms, equipment and kindred matters; the promotion of public interest and knowledge in these subjects and the preservation of historical military objects, with particular reference to the Armed Forces of Australia.

* * * * *

PATRON

Major E.W.O. Perry, E.D., M.A., B.Ec., F.R.H.S.V.

HONORARY OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1972/73

FEDERAL COUNCIL

PRESIDENT

Mr. B. J. Videon, A.A.S.A.

VICE-PRESIDENT

Mr. J.K. Lyons

SECRETARY

Mr. J. E. Price

(Flat 7, 16 Barrett Street, CHELTENHAM, Victoria, 3192)

TREASURER

Capt. P. Lober, E.D.

(7 Margaret Street, BRIGHTON EAST, Victoria, 3187)

COUNCILLORS

Mr. A. J. Ray, LL.B. (Victorian Branch)
Mr. J.C.R. Morton (Geelong (Vic.) Branch)

EDITOR

Mr. J.K. Lyons
(262 Tucker Road, ORMOND EAST, Victoria, 3204)

LIBRARIAN

Mr. L. G. Ryan
(14 Dean St., MOONEE PONDS, Victoria, 3039)

BRANCHES OF THE SOCIETY

VICTORIA

SECRETARY

Mr. P. M. Thomas
(7 Lindrum Road, KARINGAL, VIC.
3199)

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

SECRETARY

Mr. K. R. White
(P.O. Box 67, LYNEHAM, A.C.T., 2602)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

SECRETARY

Mr. S. Kuusk
(480 Portrush Rd., LINDEN PARK, S.A. 5065)

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

SECRETARY

Mr. J.D.C. Burridge,
(9 Albert St., CLAREMONT, W.A.
6010)

GEEELONG (Victoria)

SECRETARY

Mr. J.C.R. Morton
(5 Guthrie Avenue, GEEELONG NORTH, VIC. 3215)

QUEENSLAND

SECRETARY

Mr. J.H. Irwin
(13 Borva Street, DUTTON PARK, QLD, 4102)

"SABRETACHE"

Published by Authority of the Federal Council of THE
MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA by John E. Price
Flat 7, 16 Barrett Street, Cheltenham. Vic. 3192.

The views expressed in the articles in this
Journal are those of the authors and not
necessarily those of the Society.

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
LT. COL. J.A. CAMPBELL	
<i>By R. Clark</i>	41
A LETTER FROM FLANDERS	
<i>By J.E. Price</i>	42
A CAIRN AT CORINELLA, VICTORIA	
<i>By J.E Price</i>	47
AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY BATTALIONS 1914-1918	
<i>By W. Leonard</i>	48
QUEEN VICTORIA'S OWN CORPS OF GUIDES	51
RELICS OF THE AUSTRALIAN FLYING CORPS	
<i>By B.J. Videon</i>	53
FEDERAL SECRETARY'S NOTES	56
DESPATCHES	58
BOOK REVIEWS	61
MEMBERS' ADVERTISEMENTS	65
OBITUARY	66
DIRECTORY AMENDMENTS	i

"PUBLICATIONS"

Published by the Council of the Royal Society of Medicine
11, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.
Printed by the Royal Society of Medicine, 11, Bedford Square, London, W.1.

This journal is published in the English and French
languages and is the property of the authors and not
of the Royal Society of Medicine.

CONTENTS

Page

1	THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE
2	By R. Clark
3	A PAPER FROM THE
4	By W. H. Jones
5	A PAPER FROM THE
6	By W. H. Jones
7	A PAPER FROM THE
8	By W. H. Jones
9	A PAPER FROM THE
10	By W. H. Jones
11	A PAPER FROM THE
12	By W. H. Jones
13	A PAPER FROM THE
14	By W. H. Jones
15	A PAPER FROM THE
16	By W. H. Jones
17	A PAPER FROM THE
18	By W. H. Jones
19	A PAPER FROM THE
20	By W. H. Jones
21	A PAPER FROM THE
22	By W. H. Jones
23	A PAPER FROM THE
24	By W. H. Jones
25	A PAPER FROM THE
26	By W. H. Jones
27	A PAPER FROM THE
28	By W. H. Jones
29	A PAPER FROM THE
30	By W. H. Jones
31	A PAPER FROM THE
32	By W. H. Jones
33	A PAPER FROM THE
34	By W. H. Jones
35	A PAPER FROM THE
36	By W. H. Jones
37	A PAPER FROM THE
38	By W. H. Jones
39	A PAPER FROM THE
40	By W. H. Jones
41	A PAPER FROM THE
42	By W. H. Jones
43	A PAPER FROM THE
44	By W. H. Jones
45	A PAPER FROM THE
46	By W. H. Jones
47	A PAPER FROM THE
48	By W. H. Jones
49	A PAPER FROM THE
50	By W. H. Jones
51	A PAPER FROM THE
52	By W. H. Jones
53	A PAPER FROM THE
54	By W. H. Jones
55	A PAPER FROM THE
56	By W. H. Jones
57	A PAPER FROM THE
58	By W. H. Jones
59	A PAPER FROM THE
60	By W. H. Jones
61	A PAPER FROM THE
62	By W. H. Jones
63	A PAPER FROM THE
64	By W. H. Jones
65	A PAPER FROM THE
66	By W. H. Jones
67	A PAPER FROM THE
68	By W. H. Jones
69	A PAPER FROM THE
70	By W. H. Jones
71	A PAPER FROM THE
72	By W. H. Jones
73	A PAPER FROM THE
74	By W. H. Jones
75	A PAPER FROM THE
76	By W. H. Jones
77	A PAPER FROM THE
78	By W. H. Jones
79	A PAPER FROM THE
80	By W. H. Jones
81	A PAPER FROM THE
82	By W. H. Jones
83	A PAPER FROM THE
84	By W. H. Jones
85	A PAPER FROM THE
86	By W. H. Jones
87	A PAPER FROM THE
88	By W. H. Jones
89	A PAPER FROM THE
90	By W. H. Jones
91	A PAPER FROM THE
92	By W. H. Jones
93	A PAPER FROM THE
94	By W. H. Jones
95	A PAPER FROM THE
96	By W. H. Jones
97	A PAPER FROM THE
98	By W. H. Jones
99	A PAPER FROM THE
100	By W. H. Jones

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOSEPH ALEXANDER CAMPBELL -WEST AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES 1884-1902

(Prepared by his son in 1902)

Submitted by Rex Clark

Born 1842.

Joined the 79th Queens Own Cameron Highlanders on the 8th August 1857, and embarked the same day for India; served through the Indian Mutiny Campaign 1858-1859 until its termination, and subsequently remained with his regiment for fourteen years in India.

He was present with his regiment throughout that stirring period, including the siege of Lucknow (2nd to 21st March 1856), the passage of the Gogra at Fyzabad, capture of Rampore, Kussia and subsequent operations in Oude across the Gogra and Raptree Rivers to termination of mutiny (Medal with Lucknow clasp).

He served in divisions under such famous Generals as Sir Colin Campbell, Sir Hope Grant, Sir James Outram, G.C.B., Lieut. General Walpole, Brigadier General Jones and Brigadier General Weatherall, C.B.

Extracts from "Historical Records 79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders".

Page 131. "The Governor General-in-Council was pleased to express in general order his approbation of the conduct of Colonel Douglas, Colonel Taylor, and the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the 79th, on the occasion (expedition from Allahabad to follow up Mutineers - engagement at Secundragunge - accomplished a remarkable march of 48 miles in 23 hours)".

Page 139. "During this days march (25/5/58), the regiment suffered terribly from the heat and 110 men were struck down by the sun".

Page 135 "Every man who has been employed in the old Garrison of Lucknow, in the relieving Force, or at the Siege, which has now terminated, may rest assured that he has deserved well of his country".

Address by Sir Colin Campbell. 22/3/58".

Page 142. "During the Indian Mutiny Campaign, the Cameron Highlanders lost 158 Non-Commissioned Officers and men from disease, or in action. For its conduct during the suppression of the Mutiny, the regiment received the thanks of Her Majesty the Queen and both Houses of Parliament".

On 1st May 1882, the rank of Warrant Officer was introduced in the line regiments of the British Army, and he was among the first batch so appointed, and served in that capacity with his regiment throughout the Egyptian Campaign in 1882, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, which was preceded by the memorable night march through the desert (mentioned in despatched, silver medal for Distinguished Conduct in the field, medal with clasp, and Khedives Star).

Extracts from "Historical Records 79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders".

- Page 173. "Sergeant Major Joseph Campbell at once (i.e. immediately after the battle of Tel-el-Kebir) set out with volunteers to give such assistance as they could to the wounded".
- Page 175. "The following Officers were reported to Major General Sir Archibald Alison for having specially distinguished themselves Sergeant Major J. Campbell".
- Page 175. "Sergeant Major Campbell ... were mentioned in Sir Garnet Wolseley's despatches, dated 2nd November 1882".
- Page 176. "For their gallant services Sergeant Major Campbell ... received medals for 'Distinguished Conduct in the field'".

He was appointed Chief of the Instructional Staff in Western Australia, 1884, Chief Staff Officer, 1886, accompanied a detachment of West Australian Volunteers to Queen Victoria's Jubilee 1897, and was appointed Staff Officer to the Commandant of the Colonial Contingents, London, (Colonel Ivor Herbert C.B., C.M.G., Grenadier Guards).

He was Camp Commandant and Chief Instructor at Karrakatta 1899-1902, and personally supervised the raising, equipment and training of every contingent sent from Western Australia to South Africa, in addition to which he carried out the full duties of Chief Staff Officer to the W.A. Defence Forces. During this period he rose daily at 4 a.m. and worked incessantly to the small hours.

His physical and mental endurance during this period were phenomenal. He was invariably the first on the parade ground and certainly the last in the Camp to retire.

He was frequently the subject of favourable mention in Parliament and was officially thanked by the Government.

Two of his three sons served in the Boer War, one as a Subaltern in the first and later in command of the sixth contingent.

He was appointed Acting Commandant of the Commonwealth Military Forces of Western Australia with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, 1901, and retired on the 30th September 1902, after having completed 45 years service as a soldier, a term which has rarely been exceeded even by distinguished soldiers.

He received the official thanks of the Government on his retirement.

In 1907, His Majesty conferred on him an Honorary Associateship of the Grand Priory of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England.

In addition to this decoration he wears the Diamond Jubilee Medal - Indian Mutiny (clasp), Medal for Distinguished Conduct In The Field (DCM) - Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct, Meritorious Service Medal, Egyptian (clasp) and Khedives Star.

He compiled, at the request of the W.A. Government, the service record of every Indian Mutiny Veteran in Western Australia, for the purpose of additional pension, offered by the Indian Government, and has been instrumental in obtaining long deferred and disputed pensions from the War Office, not alone for Indian Mutiny, but other Veterans.

He holds the highest rank of any Indian Mutiny Veteran resident in the Commonwealth.

NOTE: Does any member have a copy of his report on Mutiny Veterans in West Australia?

- - - - -

A LETTER FROM FLANDERS

(Submitted by J. E. Price)

Michael Lamb is a Corresponding Member of our Society, an Englishman and a teacher of languages who, until recently lived in Lyons in Central France. A few months ago he took up a position of Lecturer at Brussels University. A keen student of Military history, he has written and told me of his many travels around the battlefields, chiefly in Flanders. Here are a few of his impressions.

Ypres (Flemish Ieper) is both fascinating and horrifying. You hear people talking of a million dead, but it is not until you see the endless rows of graves in the literally hundreds of Military cemeteries which are all crammed into an area about 70 miles in circumference that you realise just what it means. From the ages on the gravestones most of the dead were still kids.

The monuments and memorials, that dot the countryside, are showing signs of mellowing, but the Commonwealth War Graves Commission keeps the cemeteries in spotless order. They consist of a lawn, beautifully maintained surrounded by a low, grey, stone wall. At the far end is a cross with a bronze sword upon it and, nearby, an altar-like stone bearing the words 'Their Name Liveth Forever More'. Into the lawns are cut long, narrow, beds planted with roses and other flowers. The gravestones, also grey, stand side by side in the flowerbeds. The overall effect is for all the world like a battalion on parade. The stones are identical, at the top is the man's Regimental crest, immediately below are all known details. Beneath these are a Cross (or a Star of David, as applicable) and in some cases, at the bottom, a small personal message. Where identification is incomplete you have either 'A Soldier of the X Regiment, Known unto God', or simply, 'A Soldier of the Great War, Known unto God'. Australian troops have the 'Rising Sun' badge at the head of the stone - though I noticed that the scrolls read 'Australian Imperial Force'. The New Zealanders have a Fern leaf and the Canadians, the Maple leaf.

The cemeteries have an ornamental gate with a bronze safe let into the wall, containing the Cemetery Register and Visitor's Book. They are all named after the W.W.I feature near to which they lie - Mud Corner, Polygon Wood, Tyne Cot. etc. Those 55,000 with no known grave are commemorated on the rebuilt Menin Gate, which spans the main road out of Ypres, on the eastern side of the city. Here they are grouped by country, by regiment in order of seniority and within formation, by rank. The Australian section covers part of the left hand wall, as you leave Ypres, continuing under the arch and up either side of the balustrade. The Canadian dead are listed on the opposite wall. There is an internal arch, with an ornamental stairway leading onto the ramparts on either side. There is a large rack for hanging poppy wreaths on. The Australian Battalions run from 1st to 48th inclusive. The Menin Gate memorial covers the first three years of the war. The fourth year's missing are commemorated on the rear wall at Tyne Cot cemetery, this is sited on the slopes of the ridge, upon which Passchendaele Village is perched, and takes its name from a nest of five German pillboxes which were finally overrun by Australian troops of the 2nd Australian Division. One of the German pillboxes is used as a base for the Cross. They have left a panel out so that you can see the original box, this is surrounded by a bronze wreath dedicated to the Australians who stormed the position, two more of the boxes are also incorporated into the memorial.

During the time I was in the area a good 50% of it was spent groping around in thick fog. I now know what is meant by the term 'All Quiet on the Western Front', - and the meaning of Flanders mud. I had to cross several ploughed fields and for days later was still scraping the stuff off my shoes.

Ypres itself was completely flattened, the civilian population having moved out in 1915, but has been rebuilt in its old style. If you look closely, however, you can see that the buildings have a curious uniformity,

age-wise. They have even rebuilt the Cathedral and the medieval Cloth Hall. Plumer's H.Q. was, unfortunately, closed but I managed to get a preview of the new Salient Museum which is soon to be opened, by walking into the Tourist Office and talking to the official in charge. He introduced me to his colleague, who was an authority on the Salient, and was taken on a personal guided tour. They haven't much stuff - mainly old French notices, helmets, weapons etc.

That evening I went to the Menin Gate. At 8 p.m. the locals sound the Last Post, in honour of the dead. There was a little knot of spectators by the time the two worthies appeared with their silver bugles. It was very impressive, with the fog swirling around, the group of people in the dark and the mournful notes of the call echoing around the walls. The buglars gave an excellent rendering.

The following day I journeyed out to Passchendaele, via Tyne Cot. The fog was still too thick to see any of the surroundings, but Passchendaele struck me as about the last place one would want to fight for. It consists of a Church, a large square and a few streets of characterless, red brick terrace houses, fanning out - all suspiciously new. It appears that its appearance was strategic, for it provides a good view over the plain, which was ideal for artillery purposes - and also blocked Allied attempts to break through to the sea and capture Zeebrugge, which the Germans were using as a U-boat base. On the wall of the village hall is a series of plaques, commemorating units involved there, and then outside the village is a wooded grove with the Canadian memorial - an inscribed slab of stone in a beautiful garden, shaded by maple trees.

The next day the fog was worse. In an attempt to get away from it I struck south to Comines. There is an empty canal linking Comines with Ypres, which was also the scene of a lot of fighting. Comines turned out to be another characterless, red-brick industrial town on the river Lys which forms the frontier between France and Belgium. The fog was so thick that I almost blundered into France by mistake. The smell of the Lys reminded me where I was. I tried Ploegsteert, down the road. This is another rebuilt village, with little to recommend it. The site of interest is Ploegsteert Wood, about a mile outside. Again the scene of bitter fighting and there is a huge cemetery and memorial to the missing to remind you of it, but in the thick fog I could just make out the memorial and the trees of the wood in eerie outline. I had to return to Ypres in the dark in a series of local buses.

The final day I was more fortunate and visibility had increased to about two miles. I walked along the Menin Road from Ypres. I passed Hellfire Corner and White Chateau, where Haig had his H.Q., and out to Hooge, where the flamethrowers were used for the first time, the Chateau Wood. This has been converted into one of those safari sanctuaries and is full of lions and tigers. Then on to Clapham Junction and two

obelisks - the 18th Divisional and the Gloucestershire Regimental memorials. From there I struck off, across country, in my capacity as a member of the M.H.S.A., towards Polygon Wood which contains the Memorial of the 5th Australian Division. They stormed it in 1917. The Polygon is an old rifle range in the wood, and the range has been converted into the cemetery and the Memorial is an obelisk with a bronze tablet in it, standing on top of the butts. These have been nicely planted with bushes and there is a stairway leading to the top. The surrounding countryside is flat and given over to sugar-beet. Apart from waterholes, looking suspiciously like shell-holes, and the youth of the trees in the woods, one would never know that anything had changed. The trenches are all gone. From Polygon I went back to Clapham - where there Germans put up quite a resistance in 1917 - and down past the side of Sanctuary Wood and Hill 62, to the remains of Hill 60. It was 60 meters high, hence the name, but all that is left is a pitted mound. It changed hands so many times and was mined so many times mainly by members of the 1st Australian Tunnelling Company, whose memorial is there, that it has been left in its original state and consecrated as a cemetery. There are too many men below, in collapsed galleries, to get them out. The Australian Memorial has a couple of bullet holes in the bronze plaque - the Germans in W.W.2 blew up the British memorial. The tunnellers monument is a stone pillar with the Rising Sun badge on the front and the bronze plaque below.

There are a couple of old pillboxes up there, plus some mine craters. There are a lot more around, but they are on private property and no so accessible for inspection - and the Belgians, understandably, seem keen to forget about it all.

From here I set off across country, via Maple Copse, rows of Maple trees and a cemetery, to Hill 62. It too is little more than a mound, having been 62 meters high once. It is set out in a garden with a Canadian memorial in it and an avenue of Maples leading to it. They have a small museum, in the wood, full of all sorts of junk and an old section of the trench system, which has been preserved.

From there I literally staggered back to Ypres, in the gathering fog and floom and so ended my pilgrimage.

A CAIRN AT CORINELLA, VICTORIA

By J.E. Price

In 1826, the British Government became alarmed at the prospect of possible French settlement on the shores of Bass Strait. Acting under instructions from Britain, Governor Ralph Darling, in New South Wales, formed an expedition under the command of Captain Samuel Wright, which was instructed to establish a new settlement on the shores of Western Port Bay.

A detachment from the 3rd Regiment (The Buffs), a group of convicts, and a few civilians made up the expedition party which sailed from Sydney on November 9th, 1826, on board the brig 'Dragon', escorted by H.M.S. 'Fly' and arrived at the present site of Rhyll, Phillip Island, on December 3rd.

On landing there, the British flag was run up to the masthead, a salute of 21 guns fired, and Fort Dumaesque was established on a hill overlooking the Bay.

After a thorough exploration of Western Port Bay, it was decided that the settlement would be made on its eastern shores close to the present site of Corinella, and the party landed at this spot on December 12th, 1826, taking formal possession on behalf of the British Crown.

The group of convicts, which contained many skilled tradesmen, was immediately put to work felling trees and producing timber for the building of barracks, storehouses, and Commandants residence (Government House).

A battery of two 6-pounder guns was established on high ground at Settlement Point, a vegetable garden and orchard laid out on the flat adjacent to Guy's Creek, with potatoes, beans, radishes etc. soon planted to supplement the diet of the settlement.

Later a brick kiln was built and bricks from the excellent clay found nearby, were manufactured. A lime burners camp was also set up and soon producing quantities of lime for building, from shells collected on the beach.

During the ensuing year, many more buildings were erected and the convicts kept busy ploughing, fencing, shearing and planting further crops of wheat, maize and other foodstuffs.

The original garrison was relieved by a detachment of the 57th (West Middlesex) Regiment, in October 1827.

Exploration of the surrounding countryside was undertaken by William Hovell, of Hume and Hovell fame; he made several journeys from the

settlement which took him south to Cape Patterson and north to the head of Western Port Bay and also to the shores of Port Phillip Bay.

Notwithstanding his favourable report on much of the country he had traversed, His Majesty's (King George the Fourth) Government considered it inexpedient to continue the settlement and the ship 'Isabella' took off the last members of the expedition on February 19th, 1828.

One hundred and fortysix years after the flag-raising at Settlement Point, almost to the day, a party of 300 people were present at Corinella to witness the unveiling of a cairn to commemorate this almost forgotten aspect of Victoria's early history. The able organisation had been planned by the South Eastern Historical Association, an active group of Historical Societies, located in the region, which considered that it was most fitting that this pioneer settlement, of which no trace remains, be commemorated by the cairn which was unveiled on this historic occasion by Dr. Keith Bowden, whose book 'The Western Port Settlement and its Leading Personalities' should be on the shelf of any keen student of Australia's Military History.

Local dignitaries, descendants of early settlers, representatives of Historical Societies, including our Society, holiday-makers and even a herd of cows, watched as two Boy Scouts dressed in an arguable replica of the Buff's uniform, raised the Union Flag.

It was a quietly moving occasion, in very pleasant sunshine, and it was pleasing to know that another piece of Military History was acknowledged. The plaque on the Cairn read - 'This Cairn which incorporates original Convict made bricks, commemorates the Settlement established near here from December 12th, 1826 to February 19th, 1828 by a party of soldiers and convicts, commanded by Captain Samuel Wright. Unveiled on December 10th, 1972 by Dr. Keith Bowden on behalf of the South Eastern Historical Association and the Shire of Bass'.

- - - - -

AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY BATTALIONS 1914-1918.

(Submitted by W. Leonard)

<u>Battalion</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>Brigade</u>	<u>Division</u>
1st Btn.	N.S.W.	East Sydney Regt.	1st	1st
2nd Btn.	N.S.W.	City of Newcastle Regt.	1st	1st
3rd Btn.	N.S.W.	Werriwa Regt.	1st	1st
4th Btn.	N.S.W.	Australian Rifles	1st	1st
5th Btn.	Vic.	Victorian Scottish Regt.	2nd	1st
6th Btn.	Vic.	Rl. Melbourne Regt.	2nd	1st
7th Btn.	Vic.	Mount Alexander Regt.	2nd	1st
8th Btn.	Vic.	City of Ballarat Regt.	2nd	1st

<u>Battalion</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>Brigade</u>	<u>Division</u>
9th Btn.	Qld.	Moreton Regiment	3rd	1st
10th Btn.	S.A.	Adelaide Rifles	3rd	1st
11th Btn.	W.A.	Perth Regiment	3rd	1st
12th Btn.	Tas.	Launceston Regt.	3rd	1st
13th Btn.	N.S.W.	Maitland Regiment	4th	4th
14th Btn.	Vic.	Prahran Regiment	4th	4th
15th Btn.	Qld.	The Oxley Regt.	4th	4th
16th Btn.	W.A.	Goldfields Regt.	4th	4th
17th Btn.	N.S.W.	North Sydney Regt.	5th	2nd
18th Btn.	N.S.W.	Kuring-gai Regt.	5th	2nd
19th Btn.	N.S.W.	South Sydney Regt.	5th	2nd
20th Btn.	N.S.W.	Parramatta and Blue Mountains Regt.	5th	2nd
21st Btn.	Vic.	Victorian Rangers	6th	2nd
22nd Btn.	Vic.	Richmond Regiment	6th	2nd
23rd Btn.	Vic.	City of Geelong Regt.	6th	2nd
24th Btn.	Vic.	Kooyong Regiment	6th	2nd
25th Btn.	Qld.	The Darling Downs Regt.	7th	2nd
26th Btn.	Qld.	The Logan & Albert Regt.	7th	2nd
27th Btn.	S.A.	South Australian Regt.	7th	2nd
28th Btn.	W.A.	Swan Valley Regt.	7th	2nd
29th Btn.	Vic.	East Melbourne Regt.	8th	5th
30th Btn.	N.S.W.	City of Sydney Regt.	8th	5th
31st Btn.	Qld.	Mount Kennedy Regt.	8th	5th
32nd Btn.	Vic.	Footscray Regt.	8th	5th
33rd Btn.	N.S.W.	New England Regt.	9th	3rd
34th Btn.	N.S.W.	Illawarra Regiment	9th	3rd
35th Btn.	N.S.W.	Newcastle's Own Regt.	9th	3rd
36th Btn.	N.S.W.	St. George's Rifle Regt.	9th	3rd
37th Btn.	Vic.	Henty Regiment	10th	3rd
38th Btn.	Vic.	Bendigo Regiment	10th	3rd
39th Btn.	Vic.	Hawthorn-Kew Regt.	10th	3rd
40th Btn.	Tas.	Derwent Regt.	10th	3rd
41st Btn.	N.S.W.	Byron Regiment	11th	3rd
42nd Btn.	Qld.	Capricornia Regt.	11th	3rd
43rd Btn.	S.A.	Hindmarsh Regiment	11th	3rd
44th Btn.	W.A.	West Aust. Rifles	11th	3rd
45th Btn.	N.S.W.	St. George Regiment	12th	4th
46th Btn.	Vic.	Brighton Rifles	12th	4th
47th Btn.	Qld.	Wide Bay Regiment	12th	4th
48th Btn.	S.A.	Torrens Regiment	12th	4th
49th Btn.	Qld.	Stanley Regiment	13th	4th
50th Btn.	S.A.	Barrier Regiment	13th	4th
51st Btn.	N.S.W.	Field of Mars Regt.	13th	4th
52nd Btn.	Vic.	Gippsland Regt.	13th	4th
53rd Btn.	N.S.W.	West Sydney Regiment	14th	5th

<u>Battalion</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>Brigade</u>	<u>Division</u>
54th Btn.	N.S.W.	Lachlan-Macquarie Regt.	14th	5th
55th Btn.	N.S.W.	N.S.W. Rifle Regiment	14th	5th
56th Btn.	N.S.W.	Riverina Regiment	14th	5th
57th Btn.	Vic.	The Merri Regiment	15th	5th
58th Btn.	Vic.	Essendon Rifles	15th	5th
59th Btn.	Vic.	Coburg-Brunswick Regt.	15th	5th
60th Btn.	Vic.	Heidelberg Regiment	15th	5th

LIGHT HORSE REGIMENTS

<u>Regiment</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>Brigade</u>	<u>Division</u>
1st L.H.	N.S.W.	Royal N.S.W. Lancers	1st	1st A&NZ Mtd. Div.
2nd L.H.	Qld.	Moreton L.H. (Q.M.I.)	1st	" "
3rd L.H.	S.A.	S.A. Mounted Rifles	1st	" "
4th L.H.	Vic.	Corangamite L.H.	4th	Aust. Mounted Div.
5th L.H.	Qld.	Wide Bay & Burnett L.H.	2nd	A.&N.Z. Mtd. Div.
6th L.H.	N.S.W.	N.S.W. Mounted Rifles	2nd	" "
7th L.H.	N.S.W.	Australian Horse	2nd	" "
8th L.H.	Vic.	Indi Light Horse	3rd	Aust. Mounted Div.
9th L.H.	S.A.	Flinders Light Horse	3rd	" "
10th L.H.	W.A.	W.A. Light Infantry	3rd	" "
11th L.H.	Qld.	Darling Downs L.H.	4th	" "
12th L.H.	N.S.W.	New England L.H.	4th	" "
13th L.H.	Vic.	Gippsland L.H.	1st	Anzac Mounted Regt.
14th L.H.	Qld.	West Moreton L.H.	5th	Aust. Mounted Div.
15th L.H.	N.S.W.	Northern Rivers Lancers	5th	" "
16th L.H.	N.S.W.	Hunter River Lancers	A.M.F.	South Africa
17th L.H.	Vic.	Prince of Wales' L.H.	"	" "
18th L.H.	S.A.	Adelaide Lancers	"	" "
19th L.H.	Vic.	Yarrowee Light Horse & Armoured Car Regiment	"	" "
20th L.H.	Vic.	Vic. Mounted Rifles	"	" "
21st L.H.	N.S.W.	Illawarra Light Horse	"	" "
22nd L.H.	Tas.	Tas. Mounted Infantry	"	" "
23rd L.H.	S.A.	Barossa Light Horse	"	" "

- - - - -

QUEEN VICTORIA'S OWN CORPS OF GUIDES (FRONTIER FORCE)

(Reproduced from the Journal of the Scottish Military Collectors Society)

Of all the famous regiments in the Indian Army, none, perhaps, had a finer record of service to the Crown than the famous Queen's Own Corps of Guides.

Raised at Peshawar in 1847, by Lieut. (later Lieut. General) Sir Harry Lumsden, they originally consisted of one troop of cavalry, and two companies of infantry.

From the start they were "different". The title "Corps of Guides" was a new departure in the British Army. Instead of scarlet jackets, tight trousers, and heavy shakos, they wore loose-fitting, comfortable clothing, and were the first organized troops in the world to wear khaki (from a Persian word meaning "dust"). In addition to their normal soldiering duties, they were to be "trustworthy men, who could act as guides to troops in the field; men capable, too, of collecting trustworthy intelligence beyond, as well as within, our borders."

Soon to make a name for themselves, the strength of the Guides was increased to three troops of cavalry and six companies of infantry. Such was the popularity of the unit, and such was their renown on the frontier, that there was usually up to thirty men attached to the Corps, receiving no pay, and maintaining themselves and their horses, so that they would be on the spot should a vacancy occur in the establishment. Vacancies were usually filled by those volunteers shooting it out on the rifle range.

Many are the tales that could be told of the Guides - of how a troop of the Guides Cavalry drove from the field a brigade of Sikh Cavalry - of the noted outlaw who was offered the alternatives of being hanged, or joining as a trooper, and who later became an officer in the Corps - of the water-carrier of low caste who so distinguished himself at Delhi by attending the wounded under fire, that the soldiers petitioned that he should be allowed to join as a fighting soldier, and how he too eventually became an officer, holding the highest decoration for bravery - of how there were serving in the Corps at the same time 34 holders of the Star "For Valour" the highest award open then to the Indian soldier for bravery - of how they held more decorations for valour in the field in the post-World War 1 period than any other unit in the Indian Army - of how 77 members of the Guides fought to defend the British Residency at Kabul, against thousands of Afghans until only three survived - and they were wounded.

Noted for their marching powers, perhaps their greatest feat was their march from Peshawar to Delhi in 1857 on the outbreak of the mutiny. When ordered South, they marched 580 miles in 26 days, at the height of

an Indian Summer, fighting a battle en route, and being held for about 48 hours on temporary garrison duty. Donovan Jackson in his "India's Army" claims this as "a feat of movement unparalleled in military history." As they marched into Delhi, one witness wrote "Their stately height and martial bearing made all who saw them proud to have such aid. They came in as firm and light as if they had marched but a single mile". In action within half an hour of arrival, their services in defence of Delhi are legendary. During the seige their whole strength of British officers had been renewed four times over and lost 350 out of 600 men. On their eventual return to Peshawar, a Royal Salute was fired by the artillery, and cavalry and infantry came to the salute while massed bands played. After a glowing address by the General, the Guides, taking the place of honour at the head of the line, marched past the flag.

In 1922, on the reorganization of the Indian Army, the Cavalry became the Guides Cavalry (10th Queen Victoria's Own Frontier Force), and the Infantry the 5th and 10th Batts. of the 12th Frontier Force Regiment.

For anyone wishing to model a Sowar (Trooper) of this famous Corps, there is a painting by Lovett illustrated in McMunn's "Armies of India", a black-and-white drawing in Jackson's "India's Army", photographs in Younghusband's "The Story of the Guides", and a photograph and drawing in Carman's recent "Indian Army Uniforms". Major Sandford produces a coloured postcard of a Daffadar, Guides Cavalry, 1905..

Russell Gammage produces a suitable casting, requiring only the addition of the shoulder belt. I would recommend the use of the head B.46a "Bengal Cavalry Sepoy, without beard".

Uniform for a Sowar, 1910, is as follows:-

Kurta - Khaki, red collar, red pointed cuffs. Patch pockets with silver buttons.

Steel shoulder chains on red cloth.

Lungi - Dark blue and very light blue-grey. In the centre of the blue-grey sections four dark blue stripes, the inner ones much thinner than the two outer ones.

Red kullah (but not if Sikh head is used).

Breeches - Khaki Cummerbund - Red, ends hang down on right.

Puttees - Dark Blue.

Boots - Untanned leather. Steel spurs.

Shoulder belt - Brown leather. Over left shoulder. Silver ornaments and chain.

Waist-belt - Brown leather, with square silver plate in front. (Sam Browne type).

Sword - Brown leather sheath. Steel guard and tip.

RELICS OF THE AUSTRALIAN FLYING CORPS

by B.J. Videon

The Australian Flying Corps was Australia's air force of the First World War. Like the Royal Flying Corps, it was a part of the Army, and, in general, the uniform worn by its members was that of the Australian Army. But, inevitably, the new art of flying brought with it a new brand of men and new requirements for those little differences that seem to have characterised the air forces of most countries since military flying began.

In Australia, military aviation began at Point Cook in 1914, when four Army officers, of whom three were militiamen, began the first-over course of military flying to be conducted in this country. This was the culmination of a series of decisions and plans which resulted in the promulgation in 1912 of Military Order Number 570 of 1912, approving the formation of a Flying Corps in Australia. The first four trainee pilots were Lt. Richard Williams, Capt. T.W. White, Lt. D. Manwell and Lt. C.P. Merz and their instructors were Lt. H.A. Petre and Lt. Eric Harrison.

White, Petre and Merz were three of the four pilots sent to Mesopotamia as the "Half Flight", and they served there in conditions of almost incredible hardship from May 1915 to April 1916, when, with the fall of Kut, the last of the members of the Half Flight fell into the hands of the enemy, where seven died in captivity.

In 1916, No. 1 Squadron A.F.C. was formed at Point Cook and sailed for Egypt to become the first of the four squadrons that served in operational roles overseas during the first world war. In addition, there were in Australia the personnel of the Central Flying School, at Point Cook, while in England four Training Squadrons were formed during 1917.

From the above, it will be seen that Australia's air force in the first world war was not a very large one, and it may be expected, therefore, that the passage of time will have left few relics of its existence, beyond the inevitable photos, histories, and a very few of its members (can they be called relics?) who still survive, the most famous being Sir Richard Williams. KBE.CB.DSO. who retired from the Royal Australian Air Force with the rank of Air Marshal, after years of honorable and valued service.

Contrary, however, to expectation, there are comparatively large numbers of relics to be found still of the A.F.C. These include, naturally enough, a number of badges. Examples in private collections are:

Shoulder patch of the Australian Flying Corps - a pale blue felt triangle, with vertical dark blue stripe edged in red;

- Metal shoulder title "AFC" for wear above the curved "AUSTRALIA" title;
- Identity disc of fibre stamped with number, name, religion and corps abbreviations of the wearer;
- Pilot badged comprising double wings with crowned letters "AMF" as approved by Military Order No. 801 of 1915;
- Pilot badge as above but without crown, as approved by MO 85/1916;
- Pilot badge comprising double wings with crowned letters "AFC" as approved by MO 68/1918;
- Observer badge comprising double wings with letter "O" in blue in a white wreath, as approved by MO 801/1915;
- A badge similar to the above but with crown, not apparently approved by Military Orders;
- Unofficial brass versions of the "AFC" and Observer badges, probably made by squadron dental mechanics in the Middle East and intended for use on summer clothing, but possibly never used;
- Civilian brooch similar to "AFC" pilot badge, both in bronzed finish and in gilt and enamels;
- Hat badge, collar badge and metal shoulder title of the "CFS".

In addition to enjoying possession of some of the above items, the writer is fortunate in having a small selection of other relics in his collection that are from the A.F.C. These include:

- Flying helmet of the type worn in 1916, made of soft leather with a cord to pull it tight around the face, and a shape generally reminiscent of a bag with a hole in the side for the face to look through. This helmet, as a matter of interest, belonged to a pilot who served as one of the pallbearers at the funeral of Germany's fighter ace, Captain Baron Manfred von Richthofen;
- Three notebooks that were written up and owned by a trainee at the Royal Flying Corps school at Aboukir, one Lieut. G.O. Matthews, ex-9th Light Horse, who eventually operated an airline between Tasmania and Victoria (Matthews Aviation Pty. Ltd.).
- A leaflet calling for applications for courses of instruction at the Central Flying School. This is a two-page, purple-printed foolscap typescript setting out the requirements and conditions for selection and is headed "Applications close 20th July 1918";
- A selection of aerial photographs taken by the A.F.C.;
- An aircraft compass of 1917, British-made, that came from an A.F.C. aircraft;
- and A small wooden propellor that drove the wind-driven generator of a Bristol Fighter used in early wireless developmental work.

Almost without exception, these relics are in first-class condition, the aircraft compass (Model Type 5/17) for those interested) having been completely renovated by an ex-RAAF instrument mechanic.

It is known that there are other relics of the A.F.C. in existence. In a collection in Sydney there is an Australian Army-type officers tunic of the 1914-18 pattern, with the A.F.C. insignia upon it; while it is believed that there is in existence at least one example of the so-called "maternity jacket" copied by the C.F.S. and, later, by the A.F.C., from that of the Royal Flying Corps.

Official museums at the Australian War Memorial and at the R.A.A.F. Base Point Cook, of course, include many relics of the A.F.C., from uniforms to aircraft (including one Deperdussin, used in the early days of the C.F.S. for training).

Medal collectors no doubt have numerous medals or groups to A.F.C. members. The writer has in his possession a D.F.C. to an A.F.C. officer; and it is probable that a fair number of these exist in the possession of private persons who retain them for reasons of sentiment.

When making a collection of relics of the A.F.C., it is important to remember that not all objects used or worn by the Corps were of an essentially "air force" nature. Thus, the uniforms at first worn, and retained throughout the majority of the life of the A.F.C. were normal Army uniforms of the day, with the addition of the shoulder title, or shoulder patch mentioned above, plus, in the case of flying personnel, the appropriate flying badges when they became authorised. Thus it would be quite appropriate to build up an A.F.C. uniform using authentic uniform items of the period, such as breeches, leggings or puttees, hat cap field service; Sam Browne belt (of proper age), 1908 pattern Web Equipment in the case of other ranks, boots, tunic, etc. The badges worn by the A.F.C. were the normal "rising sun" type in bronzed finish of a manufacture that is relatively easy to distinguish after a little practice, and the buttons were either the bronzed "map and crown" Australian Military Forces' type or the plaited leather button as sometimes used by officers. The appropriate "gear" can be distinguished by a close study of photos of the time, and the writer has a reasonable number of the generally used items mentioned above.

Items also used were a four-bladed cloth propellor badge worn on the upper sleeve of NCO Mechanics, a cloth shoulder title reading "CENTRAL FLYING SCHOOL" in the early days of that unit, and a cap band in blue with a white centre stripe, worn by Cadets of the A.F.C. (These cost fourpence in their day!)

The special double-breasted jacket was initially prescribed for Aviators (at a cost of Two pounds eight shillings and sixpence), but appears to have been adopted universally by the Staff of all ranks at the C.F.S., judging by old photos. The sample in the Australian War Memorial collection shows that it was of a fawnish coloured woollen material, well cut, and of somewhat smarter appearance than its R.F.C. prototype, which was darker in colour, and of a less "woolly" material. Leather leggings were of the spiral strap type, like those of the Light Horse. Helmets,

solar topee, were worn in tropical areas. Flying gear changed in styles as the war progressed----there were three or four different patterns of flying helmets, and at least two types of flying goggles, while leather coats, and other warm clothing developed quickly, as is always the way in wartime.

Suffice it to say that, for the ardent seeker after relics of the A.F.C., there can be some rewards, even a surprisingly large number when one considers the relatively few members, and the fact that in the case of flying gear and aircraft instruments, civilian flying was responsible for quite heavy usage for many years after the end of the War.

Beware, however, of being misled into using fakes, i.e., items which, while of superficial similarity to the original, were not in fact contemporary with the A.F.C. Hold out for the real thing, and if you are lucky, in due course it will turn up.

FEDERAL SECRETARY'S NOTES

Undeterred by the complete lack of interest to my note in the June, 1972 issue of the journal, I repeat that the A.C.T. Branch is now well ahead with its plans for a Society Convention, to be held in Canberra during the Easter weekend, 20-23 April, 1973. (See notice elsewhere in this issue).

Cadet Branches:- Following a suggestion by the A.C.T. Branch, Federal Council has decreed that Cadet Branches may be formed within Branches of the Society, if the Branches so desire. Such Cadet Branches would comprise those young persons aged up to 16 years who do not wish to become financial members of the Society, but who wish to take part in Branch activities with little or no financial obligations. In this case the Cadet Branch, if formed, would be required to be a financial member of the Society, by remitting the cost of one adult membership to cover all the Branch Cadet Members who, in return, would receive one copy of each issue of the journal 'Sabretache' for circulation amongst themselves. The matter of any Branch subscriptions would be a matter for the Branch concerned to determine when it formed a Cadet Branch. Any proposal for the formation of a Cadet Branch to be approved by Federal Council on Branch recommendation. Members of Cadet Branches to be referred to as 'Branch Cadets'. These members are not to be confused with any junior members of the Society who may wish to subscribe at any time under any future rule permitting Junior Members.

Visiting members of the Society are still arriving without giving prior warning, and while we are always delighted to see them, it is impossible to make suitable arrangements for their entertainments.

A most attractive set of cuff-links, in the same design as the Society lapel badge has been produced. If there is sufficient interest we hope to sell a quantity for \$1.25. Contact the Federal Secretary if you would like a set.

Commencing on the first Friday in February, I am planning to hold a monthly series of Military Historical Study Circles at my home. It is not intended to be on a Branch basis. Collecting and trading will not be discussed at these functions. I am hoping that if this move is successful it will be taken up in other centres. The Last Directory Amendments mention a new Society that has joined our ranks. It is the British Military Historical Society of the United States. They have extended a welcome to any of our members to subscribe to their journal. Full details can be obtained from Mr. F.J. Timoney, 407 Bernice Drive, Bayport, New York, 11705, U.S.A.

I have had a letter from a South African serviceman who collects military cap badges of the Commonwealth. He wishes to exchange South African for Australian. Address is:

S/Lt. A.G. Soderland S.A.S. SALDANHA,
Saldanha, Cape Province,
Republic of South Africa.

MILITARIA DISPLAY BY A.C.T. BRANCH OF THE SOCIETY

The ACT Branch of the Society will be holding a display of Militaria and associated items on Easter Saturday 21 April, Easter Sunday 22 April and Easter Monday 23 April at the Citizen Military Forces Depot, London Circuit, Canberra City.

There will be an official opening ceremony on Easter Saturday evening by a distinguished personage.

The following organizations will be represented:-

- (a) St. John's Ambulance Brigade.
- (b) Eastern Command Recruiting Unit.

- (c) 3 Btn. Royal New South Wales Regiment.
- (d) Royal Military College, Duntroon.

The Branch will also welcome members from other Branches and Corresponding Members of the Society.

DESPATCHES

(Letters, queries and comments from readers)

From P.A. Shaw

The Editor
"SABRETACHE".

Sir,

DO WE REALLY FUNCTION AS A SOCIETY ?

Having recently received the publication "Australian Army Guidons and Colours" by A.N. Festberg I would first of all like to commend the author on making this addition to his other series of publications which I consider to be of value to both the military historian and collector.

However there are several points in Mr. Festberg's introduction to his book which I would like to comment on. The author states:
"It has not been possible to give all data about each particular Colour because in many instances official documents are no longer in existence. Therefore, wherever blank spaces occur, I hope the reader will forgive me and if he has any information not contained herein will contact me at the publishers".

"At the end of each chapter the reader will find a list showing the relevant data concerning the presentation and laying up of colours. I do apologise for the blank spaces in these lists. The fault is the Army's, not mine."

The Australian Army certainly has shown a lack of interest in its past Colours and keeping proper records of them and I agree that in compiling a book of this nature covering the whole Commonwealth of Australia it would be almost impossible to obtain complete information on the subject matter, however does the writer maintain that the Army Departmental records and archives are his only reliable source of information? Has the writer considered other sources of information such as the State Branches of our Military Historical Society? It appears the latter is not the case.

The reason for making this point is that I firmly believe the Society with its widespread knowledge amongst many members on different subjects is not used to its fullest advantage by writers in carrying out research. Although many members may not have the time to carry out research on behalf of writers, they would have access to existing information which I feel sure most would pass on if approached, or they may be able to put the writer in contact with another member who has good knowledge on certain aspects of the subject.

For the past 2 or 3 years I have been gradually recording details of the Guidons, Banners and Colours of W.A., Army Units. With the assistance of one or two other Branch members I have been able to locate most of the Colours, Banners etc. which are laid up or in storage. Had Mr. Festberg bothered to contact our Branch during his research many of the blank spaces for the W.A. units could have been filled, and this information gladly passed on to him. No doubt there are members in other Branches who could have assisted in filling some of the blank spaces for their own local units, had the Branches been contacted.

I acknowledge the fact that this book is not a Society publication, but the writer is a long-standing member of the Society and should realise the value of membership, particularly in collating and verifying information between fellow members. I will certainly pass on the information regarding the W.A. Colours to Mr. Festberg, but it seems a pity that this has to be done after publication of his book.

In conclusion I would like to make it clear that the above comments have not been intended as a direct criticism of Mr. Festberg or his book, but have been used to illustrate the point that in certain cases the Society could function on a more co-operative basis and perhaps gain better recognition as a more unified authority on Military historical matters.

From J.N. Tidey

The Editor
"SABRETACHE"

Sir,

Before it is too late I am gathering the songs and ballads that Australian servicemen wrote during World War II. I am looking for words and tunes of any such compositions as well as any material relating to when and where they were written.

And I am particularly anxious to obtain all the words of a song called "Blamey's Boys".

From G.A. Vazeury

The Editor
"SABRETACHE"

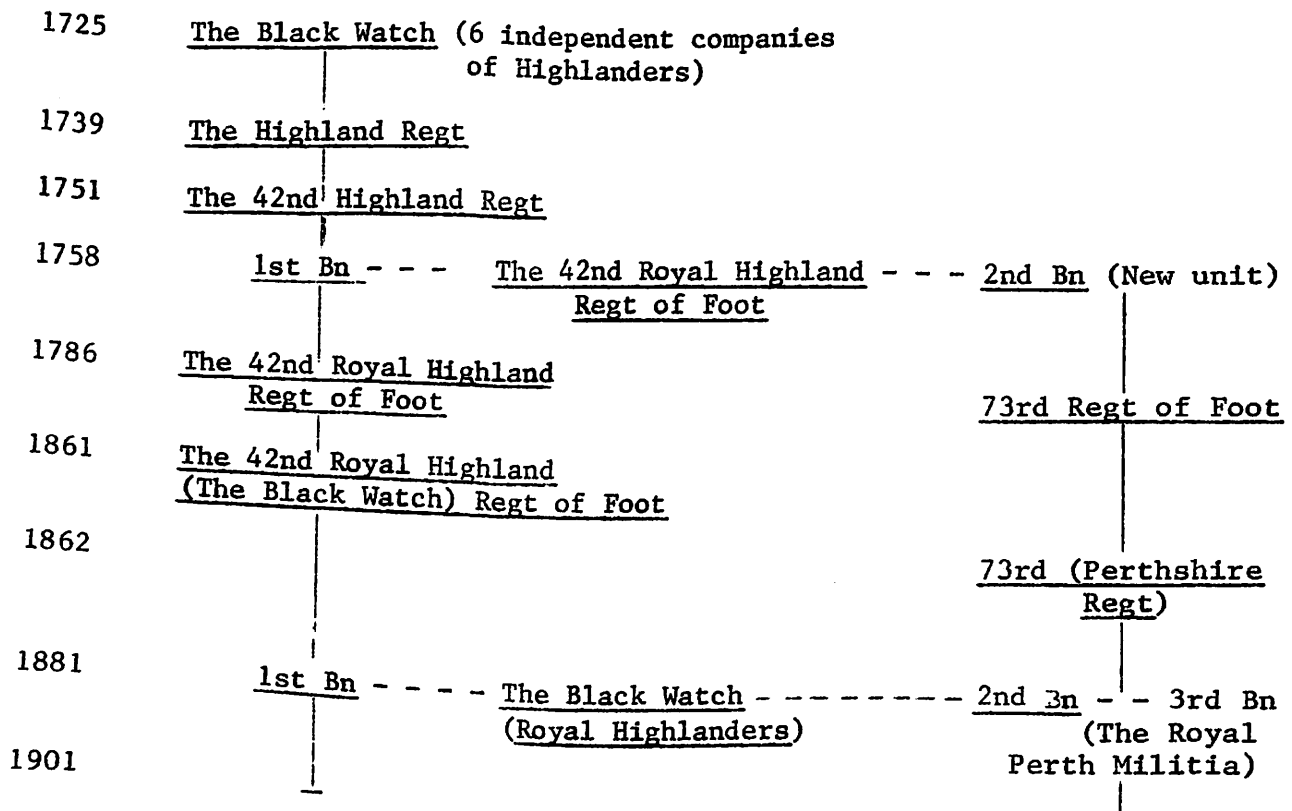
Sir,

Lt. Col. Vernon's Despatch (Sabretache Sept. 71) seems to have caused a problem.

To further confuse the issue, the below family tree is submitted. This information was obtained from "Regimental Records of the British Army", by J.S. Farmer, published by Grant Richards, 9 Henrietta St, London, in 1901. The information was obtained by Farmer from "Historical Record of the 42nd, or Royal Highland Regt of Foot", and "Historical Record of the 73rd Regt".

As will be seen, the 2nd Bn was part of the Royal Highlanders, or Black Watch, from 1758 to 1786, and from 1881 onwards. During the period 1786 to 1881 they were a separate entity, the 73rd Regt, having no territorial title until 1862.

Please note that R.K. Peacock compiled a list of British regiments which had served in Australia and shows the "73rd (Highlanders)" serving from 1810 to 1814. However I feel that his inclusion of "Highlanders" was his way of connecting the 73rd to the Black Watch, a bad habit of many historians.



1st & 2nd Bns were Regular; 3Bn, raised in 1881, was militia.

BOOK REVIEWSUNIFORMS OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES

By A.N. Festberg and B.J. Videon

Some years ago members of this Society conceived the idea that the military paintings of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Carl Jess should be published for the interest and benefit of military students and collectors who have waited for so long for a book on Australian military uniforms.

It is due to the generosity of the Trustees of the Australian War Memorial in Canberra that a selection of Sir Carl Jess's work is now published by Hill of Content Publishing Company. Twelve paintings from the Sir Carl Jess collection are beautifully reproduced with discreet attention to every detail and each illustration is supported with carefully researched information from the dress regulations of the first Australian regiments.

Some regiments clothed themselves handsomely in fashions borrowed from the British Army; some Cavalry units copied the fashions of the Lancers, Hussars or Dragoons at "home" and it was only gradually, and with experience of the Australian climate and conditions, that the simple, functional uniform that has become the hallmark of the Australian "digger" evolved. UNIFORMS OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES traces some of that evolution and the transition from sartorial glory to military practicality.

While it has been acknowledged that the paintings made by Sir Carl Jess are not, perhaps, of the greatest artistic merit, their value as a meticulously accurate record of Australian soldiers in full uniform cannot be over-estimated. Australian regiments from 1872 to the beginning of the Boer War are represented here.

Military enthusiasts have been waiting for just such a book for a long time. It is unlikely that they will be disappointed because this book presents a genuine pictorial survey of the uniforms of the Australian colonies with marvellous accuracy, colour and finesse. There are 12 plates in full colour. Recommended retail price is \$24.50.

J.K. Lyons

"AUSTRALIAN ARMY GUIDONS AND COLOURS" by Alfred N. Festberg, Allara Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd., 142 pages, fully illustrated. Price \$6.50. Obtainable from the publishers at 34 Queens Road, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Unlike most other countries, Australia does not seem to have displayed towards its military colours that spirit of dedication that

results in the almost universal veneration and care of these symbols of a regiment's proud traditions. Thus we find in some cases that colours have been lost, damaged or destroyed, through ignorance, apathy and carelessness.

This is not always the case, of course, as individual officers, certain regiments, or, in some cases, ex-unit associations, have ensured the safe preservation of a great many of our regimental colours of bygone days. The tally of those that have not been so preserved is, however, a sad and long one.

For the preparation of his book, Mr. Festberg spent a great deal of time researching through official files, newspaper clippings and various histories, visited many towns and churches, and enlisted the aid of a number of "spotters". The result is a very well-presented book in which the majority of the old Colonial colours have been dealt with, and a very complete record of all those of the Commonwealth period has been compiled.

Many interesting facts and photos appear, and the book will serve as a valuable work of reference for both army and civilian historians alike. There has been some criticism concerning the omission of pre-Federation Western Australian colours, because it has been held that information on these could have been obtained from sources within our own Society. Mr. Festberg has countered this criticism with the observation that past reliance on similar assistance has not always proved satisfactory, and in the present case he felt it necessary to confine his sources to those which he has acknowledged. To any unit or colour has been omitted as a result, the author could hardly fail to regret it, particularly after the hours of research that have been devoted to trying to ensure completeness. Suffice it to say, however, that any omissions must be remarkably few, because, in the Commonwealth period, at least, unit by unit, all colours have been taken into account, whether or not they were able to be found and photographed.

Some Addenda and Corrigenda were necessary, due mainly to printing mistakes, and these are included in the front of the book.

The majority of pictures are very clear, probably due to the type of paper used, which is a roughish but rather expensive material recommended for this publication.

All in all, this is a useful book for the collector of badges, as well as for the historian, as there are many unit badges worked on colours, thus providing some help in dating and identifying some badges which may have been problems otherwise.

Hard covered, and with an interesting jacket, this is good value for the money.

B.J. Videon

"UNITED STATES MILITARY MEDALS AND RIBBONS" by Philip K. Robles, Charles E. Tuttle Company, and distributed in Melbourne by Paul Flesch & Co. Pty. Ltd., 259 Collins Street, Melbourne, 3000, Victoria. Australian price \$13.50. 187 pages, fully illustrated in colour and with black and white area map of the world.

Although most of us have seen plenty of works dealing with decorations and medals of the U.S.A., this book gives within the confines of one cover all you need to know about the medals and decorations of the U.S.A. since General George Washington established in 1782 the Badge of Military Merit.

The text is well arranged, and the coloured illustrations are all clear and very true to colour. The paper is of good quality, and the book cannot fail to please until you look under the dust jacket, where you find a hideously coloured hard cover with a red-white and blue motif of stars and stripes. Keep this hidden by the attractive and durable dust jacket, and you have a book to be proud of on your shelves. Not cheap, but you have to pay for colour, and the value is there.

B.J. Videon

"NEW SOUTH WALES SOUDAN CONTINGENT, 1885" by Major R. Clark. Revised 2nd Edition. 54 pages, including plates, published by the A.C.T. Branch of the M.H.S.A. National Library of Australia Card Number and ISBN 0 909859 04 3. Price \$2.50, postage extra. Branches ordering in bulk will gain a discount. Available from Mr. K.R. White, P.O. Box 67, LYNEHAM, ACT., 2602.

Upon reading through the Bibliography of this exciting booklet, I was struck by the fact that there has been so very little published concerning Australia's first Military involvement. Major Rex Clark has achieved an admirable task in collecting most of the available material and, together with two of the participants, retelling a fascinating story. As he states in the first chapter, the very name echoes the rifle fire of desert battle squares and flying squares and flying spears!

We are shown the departure from Sydney, in those days of the thin red band of Empire, of the troops in the field, and their arrival home to a tumultuous welcome, in spite of a torrential storm.

There is a photograph of a group of medals that will make the collector envious, and for those interested in the human element, Major Clark has endeavoured to tell a little of what became of those of the Contingent, in the wars that followed. A welcome addition to an aspect of Australian military history that could easily be forgotten.

John E. Price.

"AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCES 1914-1920 DATA" published by the A.C.T. Branch of the M.H.S.A. National Library of Australia Card Number and ISBN 0 909859 05 1. Price \$2.00, Postage extra. Branches ordering in bulk will gain a discount. Available from Mr. K.R. White, P.O. Box 67, LYNEHAM, A.C.T. 2602.

Who was Australia's first V.C. in World War 1? Who was Australia's most decorated soldier? How many men enlisted in New South Wales, Queensland, or South Australia? How many marriages were contracted outside of Australia, by Service personnel? What do the initials A.E.M.M.&B. Coy stand for? Who gained the Military Medal four times? The answers to these questions and many more will be found in the twenty-six pages of this fascinating booklet. A document of decorations, a catalogue of casualties. It puts all the statistics of the conflict that was once called the 'War to end all Wars' at one's finger tips. For once I was intrigued by figures. The Branch is to be congratulated for making this publication available to our members.

John E. Price.

"THE COSTUME OF THE 46TH REGIMENT" This fascinating publication reproduces watercolours, executed in 1837, by Michael Angelo Hayes, an Irish military artist, which are now in the possession of the National Army Museum. The text is by the Deputy Director of the Museum, W.Y. Carman, who is well-known for his many works dealing with British Army uniforms. There is also a preface by the Director of the Museum.

This small booklet, of some 24 pages, includes two coloured prints and eight monochrome reproductions. Although the figures depicted may not be considered great works of art it is, however, a most comprehensive pictorial account of any regiment's uniform as they were worn at the commencement of the Victorian era. Especially of interest to students of Australian Military History for, in the period 1814-1818, the Regiment was in New South Wales. An invaluable aid to the model soldier enthusiast, for the wealth of detail. As an introduction to the many works produced by the National Army Museum it is ideal.

Price 60 pence (postage extra). Available from the National Army Museum, Royal Hospital Road, London SW3 4HT. England.

John E. Price.

MEMBERS' ADVERTISEMENTSFOR EXCHANGE

Canadian Cap Badges. CEF. K/C, 5th, 6th, 10th, 20th, 32nd, 35th, 44th, 45th, 55th, 62nd, 79th, 82nd, 90th, 93rd, 107th, 110th, 112th, 124th, 138th French Canadian, Royal Montreal, Royal Rifles, Saskatoon, Prince Albert Volunteers, - Mounted Regts., K/C, 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 10th, 12th, - Corps, K/C, Sigs., Engrs., ASC, Ordnance, 1st Pioneers Artillery (Bursting Bomb), Machine gun, RCAF, also large Maple Leaf Canada QVC, Royal Canadian Regt. (VR1), also various collars, will exchange at least three Canadian for one Australian, my wants see "Sabretache" September, 1972, or write Les Hornshaw, 68 Hopetoun Circuit, Yarralumla, ACT. 2600.

WANTED:

Information as to where I may acquire a khaki drill summer-weight flying suit of the RAAF of the Second World War; a RAAF Nursing Service officer's tunic (low buttoned type); and a WAAAF uniform of WW2 or any part thereof.
B.J. Videon, 20 Thomasina Street, EAST BENTLEIGH. 3165. VIC.

"AUSTRALIAN ARMY INSIGNIA, 1903-1966"

A number of copies of this book are still available. Please write to Mr. Videon enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for details.

FOR SALE BY TENDER:

A Queen Victoria Officer's scarlet Mess jacket and Companion waistcoat of the 4th Regt. (no rank badges). A RAF Pilot Officer's Mess jacket and Companion waistcoat (K.C. buttons) and a Royal Naval Lieutenant's Mess jacket (K.C. buttons) with trousers. All in excellent condition.
J. Price, P.O. Box 113, Cheltenham, 3192. Victoria.

WANTED TO BUY:

Any type of Hospital or Nursing - Badge - Medal - Qualification Certificate - Nurses hats, - in fact any part of uniform.

Also collect all types of women's Army - Navy & Air Force uniforms and all types of Air Hostess hats and uniforms.

I will pay top price for any of the above in any condition.

B. Higgs, 175 Lower Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe. 3079. Vic.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

An Italian Croci di Guerra (War Cross) 1914-1918 War. Condition immaterial.
J. Price P.O. Box 113, Cheltenham, Victoria, 3192.

O B I T U A R YCAPTAIN JOHN JAMES LE TESSIER, E.D.

John Le Tessier was one of the very early members of the Military Historical Society, joining in the days when it was known as the Military Research and Collectors Society. His death in Perth on 3rd January 1973 has taken from the Society a colourful, enthusiastic and learned member.

I first met John in Perth in 1967 when he, Peter Shaw and I got together to form the Western Australian Branch of the Society, but his name had long been known to me by his contributions to Sabretache. As a result of our meeting the WA Branch was formed - John became the inaugural President and it was largely due to his enthusiasm and effort that the Branch progressed so well. He was able to arrange a most desirable meeting place in the Library of the United Service Institution.

On the walls of this Library is a magnificent example of John's interest in military history. It is the USI medal collection which he refurbished, identified, and arranged for display. In no better way could be shown his meticulous attention to detail and his desire to preserve what he described as 'a unique and valuable contribution to Australian military historical documentation'.

But there was much more to John Le Tessier than an interest in military history. A friendship developed over five years showed him to be a fine family man. He will be sorely missed by his wife, Anne, and their four small boys. John was commissioned into the Western Australian University Regiment in December 1954, and was still serving with the Regiment at the time of his death. He was awarded the Efficiency Decoration in January 1966. He was a keen and very capable photographer, some of his photographs of badges were the best I have seen. Ranking with his interest in military history were his efforts in restoring his Rover car. It was finished with the same care and attention to detail with which he undertook all his tasks.

John Le Tessier will be much missed in the Western Australian Branch of the Society. To his wife, Anne, and his family we extend our deepest sympathy.

T. C. Sargent.

DIRECTORY AMENDMENTSNEW MEMBERS:

- (523) Mr. P.J. ROSENFELD, State High School, HOME HILL, QLD. 4806.
(Guerilla warfare, Israeli history, The Boer War).
- (524) Miss G.D. THORNEYCROFT, C/- Southside Motor Park, Canberra Avenue, SYMONSTON, A.C.T. 2609
(Badges and Medal Collector, Member WRAAC/CMF).
- (525) Mr. B. HAIGH, 34 Goodall Street, KEDRON, QLD. 4031.
(Interests Unknown).
- (526) Mr. A. CULL, 288 Railway Parade, CANNINGTON, W.A. 6107.
(German W.W.2.)
- (527) Mr. G. HOLMAN, 73 Aurelian Street, PALMYRA, W.A. 6157.
(Bayonets).
- (528) Mr. R. CHAPMAN, 2 Bernice Street, DONCASTER, VIC. 3108.
(Military firearms, bayonets, Military history: Australian "Rising Sun" badges).
- (529) Mr. R.G.E. MARCHANT, 60 Ligar Street, BAIRNSDALE, VIC. 3875.
(The British Army from the 18th Cent., Australian Army from its formation, partic. Light Horse, Model soldiers & Wargames).
- (530) Mr. S.M. KAPLAN, P.O. Box 132, GERMISTON, Transvaal, R.S.A.
(Military history, Military medals)
- (531) Mr. J.W. COURTNEY, 19 Chevalier Street, WESTON, A.C.T. 2611
(Medal Collecting, part. Australian, British, U.N. & Korean medals, Australian Military history & militaria).

AWARD OF THE E.D.:

- (17) Capt. P.O. Lober, has been awarded the E.D.

CHANGE OF INTEREST:

- (98) S/Sgt. D. ALLAN, should now read (Collecting cloth Army formation signs & titles on a World wide basis, Cloth W.O.1' rank badges: Medals to the Grenadier Guards).

CHANGES OF ADDRESS:

- (98) 311428 S/Sgt. D. ALLAN to 6 Bn. R.A.R. Anzuk FP05,
c/- G.P.O. SYDNEY, N.S.W. 2890.
- (265) Capt. J. ANTOINE, to 341 Stirling Highway, CLAREMONT,
W.A. 6010.

ii.

DIRECTORY AMENDMENTS

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: (cont'd.)

- (6) Sgt. R.V.M. DUX, to 21 Toowoomba Road, OAKEY, QLD. 4401.
- (314) Lieut. R.W.G. HUME, RANR, to 55 Indooroopilly Road, TARINGA EAST, QLD., 4068.
- (463) Mr. J.M. LAMB, BA., FIL., to Residence Campus Flat 107, 297/309 Ave. de la Couronne, 1050 Ixelles, BRUXELLES, Belgium.
- (449) Mr. R. ROBINSON, to 36 Otira Road, CAULFIELD, VIC. 3162.
- (497) Mr. A.L. RUSKIN, to 27 Holland Road, RINGWOOD EAST, VIC. 3135.
- (185) Mr. I.L. THOMPSON, to c/- Australian Embassy, 323 Silom Road, BANGKOK, Thailand.
- (58) Mr. D.C. MEARNS, to, P.O. Box 79, ORANGE, N.S.W. 2800.

THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA

CHANGE IN FEDERAL MANAGEMENT

This is an interim advice to members that Federal Council has invited the A.C.T. Branch of the Society to submit proposals to substantiate opinions that the Federal Council of the Society might be more suitably located in Canberra than in Melbourne.

Federal Council supports in principle the idea of such a change and requires only to be assured that it will be beneficial to the Society. If so, the change will be effected rapidly.

Further details including those of the necessary Constitutional changes will be notified as soon as possible in the Journal.

Branches have been notified of the content of the discussions that took place on this subject at a special meeting of the Executive Committee of Federal Council held on 5th February 1973.

B. J. VIDEON
Federal President.



KINDRED SOCIETIES

The following list of Kindred Societies is published for the benefit of those members who may wish to contact them.

The American Society of Military Insignia Collectors.

Secretary: Mr. I. L. Duncan,
744 Warfield Avenue, OAKLAND, California, 94610, U.S.A.

The Military Heraldry Society.

Secretary: Major J. Waring,
229 Holt Road, Horsford, NORWICH, NOR 84X, Norfolk, England.

The Military Historical Society.

Hon. Secretary: Mr. J. Gaylor,
7 East Woodside, Leighlands, Bexley, Kent, England.

The Military Historical Society of Ireland.

The Secretary, Newman House, University College, 86 St. Stephens Green,
DUBLIN, Ireland.

The Orders & Medals Research Society.

Mr. N. G. Gooding, 11 Mares Field, Chepstow Road, CROYDON, CRO 5UA, England.

The Scottish Military Collectors Society.

Mr. W.J.E. Mullan, 9 Meadow Place, EDINBURGH, EH9 1JZ, Scotland.

The South African Military Historical Society.

Mr. P. Rice, P.O. Box 52090, Saxonwold, Transvaal, R.S.A.

The Aviation Historical Society of Australia (Victorian Branch).

17 Corunna Court, Glen Waverley, 3150. Victoria.

