

Military Historical Society of Australia  
*Sabretache*



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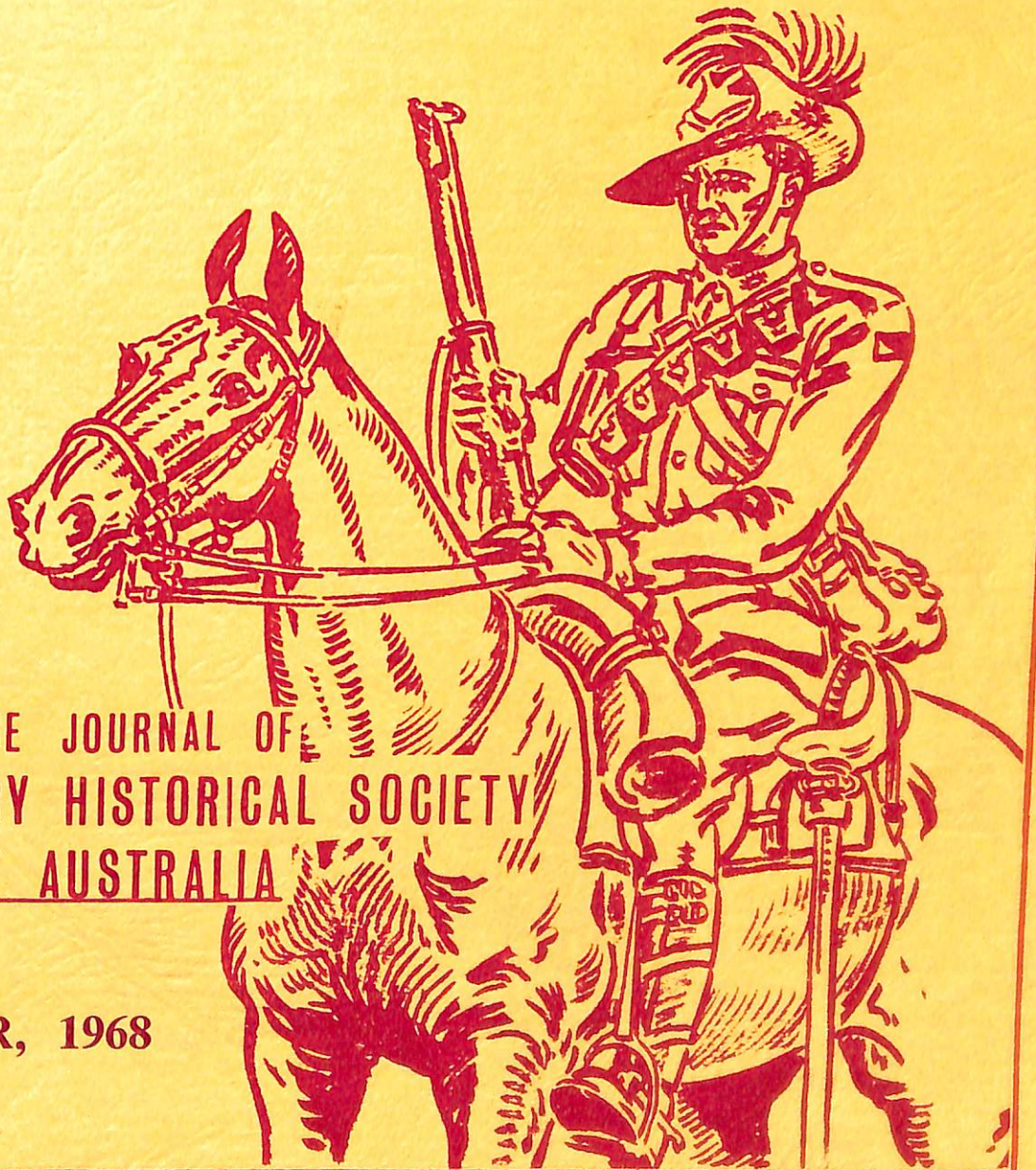
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# SABRETACHE



THE JOURNAL OF  
THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
OF AUSTRALIA

OCTOBER, 1968



THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA  
(Founded in Melbourne in 1957).

HONORARY OFFICE BEARERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th June 1969.

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We regret to advise that no Branch at present exists in N.S.W.

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MONTHLY MEETINGS

Monthly meetings are held in Melbourne, Perth, Canberra and Adelaide. Details of times, places, etc, may be obtained from the Branch Secretaries concerned.

Members travelling Inter-State are welcomed at any meeting of the Branches of the Society. It is recommended that, prior to travelling, arrangements be made with the Branch Secretary in the city being visited.

"SABRETACHE"

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

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OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
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### EDITOR'S APOLOGY.

The Editor regrets that the present financial state of the Society does not permit the production of this edition of SABRETTACHE in the usual high standard of typing and presentation.

This cash shortage is due to the unusually high costs of administration during the last financial year, partly due to the internal problems which culminated in the closure of the New South Wales Branch of the Society, and partly due to the fact that we simply have not received enough revenue to continue spending in the way we have been doing.

Thus, this issue has been prepared under some hardships, by a two-finger typist on a machine which has been temperamental, to say the least.

In the typing there are strange gaps which have not been noticed until it has been too late to correct them. These gaps are a fraction of a percent of the total that occurred, and the Editor regrets any inconvenience which may be caused in reading these broken words.

By way of compensation, it has been possible to put a little more in the issue than usual, because the Editor could see the actual size of each article in its final form, as distinct from the varied shapes and sizes when articles are submitted in either handwriting or typing, large or microscopic script, single, double or treble spacing, etc, etc!

Illustrations being costly, it has not been possible to include any in this issue, but with renewal of membership subscriptions at present overdue, a number of new members, and close attention to budgeting for a few months, it is hoped that we may be able to return to our previous high standard.

It has always been realised by Federal Council that the Society's mirror is its paper SABRETTACHE, and that the image projected by that paper is the one that sells the Society.

So, please accept the Editor's regrets for the inadequacies of this issue.

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SECRET

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

2. It is noted that the [redacted] has been active in the [redacted] area since [redacted]. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area on [redacted].

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No. 2.

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THE MEDAL COLLECTION  
of the  
UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

( A talk given to the Members of the Western Australian Branch of the Society on 16th May, 1968, by Capt. J.J.Le Tossier, E.D.)

In its present format, the medal collection of the United Service Institution was established in August 1959, when the writer was approached by the Secretary of the Institution with the invitation to convert the contents of two ancient biscuit tins into a display.

The story, of course, does not begin there. Some of the pieces were several generations old, e.g., three Waterloo Medals. At one time, the United Service Institution had a very fine display of military impedimenta which had been collected over the years by Colonel G.F. Wieck, D.S.O., O.B.E. This was spaciouly housed and displayed to form a good private museum by any standards, but the floor space was required to accommodate the Swan Barracks "Q" Store, so the collection was taken down and the uniforms, badges, helmets, swords, bayonets, rifles, machine guns, photographs and miscellaneous personal mementoes of two world wars were bequeathed to the Western Australian Museum. Here they were to be housed in a special part of that establishment, named the George Wieck Gallery, opened in April 1960.

It is regrettable to record that today not one item from this collection is on display, though a plaque at the doorway records the work of Colonel Wieck, and the fact that the Gallery was named in his honour in recognition of his services to the United Service Institution Museum. A great quantity of interesting Uniform pieces and some early pre-Federation photos lie within steel cupboards in the storeroom that is adjacent to the Gallery. The lack of interest shown in these articles by the Museum authorities is quite extraordinary.

When the contents of the U.S.I.Museum were transferred from the chamber below, the Secretary of the Institution, Captain Frank Bryce Morris, O.B.E., R.A.N.(Ret), saw the particular value of the medals, and he retained them with the view that they should ultimately form a display

in the Library. His foresight has been rewarded, and today we see a most interesting and valuable arrangement in an appropriate setting.

When I was asked to plan the display, I was considerably helped by Capt. Bryce Morris who, an excellent amateur carpenter, produced the first six of the present eight 39" x 24" jarrah frames, glass fronted and backed with blue baize.

The contents of the two salvaged biscuit tins were then investigated and what an el Dorado, albeit tarnished, was discovered! One tin was completely filled with South African War Medals, Queen's and King's, awarded to soldiers who fought under such colourful regimental titles as Bethune's Mounted Infantry, Brabant's Horse, Roberts' Horse, West Australian Bushmen, West Australian Mounted Infantry and Western Australian Infantry Battalion. In addition to these campaign medals were two Distinguished Conduct Medals awarded to Pte. I. Angel (W.A. Bushmen) and Sgt. G.J. Dale (Western Australian Mounted Infantry). To date, no service number is available for either man. The former medal is of the early trophy of arms type, the latter an Edward VII issue. All the South African Medals were in mint condition, as, the claimants not having presented themselves, the Royal Mint had had care of them for a number of years, subsequently placing them in the hands of the Institution in 1957. With the medals was an assortment of clasps. When the writer has time, these will all be mated up, and a special feature made of just these two types, some seventy in number.

The other tin presented more variety. A Belgian Order of Leopold, 1st and 2nd Class Iron Crosses, An Austrian "Der Tapferkeit", Austro-Prussian and Franco-Prussian War Medals, D.S.O.'s, M.M.'s, Long Service medals and campaign medals--Crimea, Sutlej, Indian Mutiny, Egypt, N.W. Frontier, and so on. The most intriguing task, however, was the fitting together again of groups of medals which, over the years, had become separated, the arrangement in the old U.S.I. Museum being on the basis of one of each type in chronological order. The writer feels very strongly that groups of medals must never be broken up, despite the chance of repetition of certain campaign medals where they appear within a frame of groups. One has only to glance through Spink's Numismatic Circular and similar publications to see how often a single decoration comes into a saleroom. As an instance, we have Spink's Circular dated April 1968, offering a Victoria Cross for £856. The letterpress says that the recipient was also awarded the Medaille Militaire. As the Cross was awarded for an action in the first month of the Great War, where is his "Mons Star" and the two other medals, to say nothing of the French decoration? No one decries the value of a V.C., but how much more valuable would the whole group be to a collection? A soldier's service story may be gained from studying his medals. How valuable would Churchill's medals, or those of Montgomery, be if either group were incomplete?

Some weeks of planning went into the type of layout that the collection should present. New ribbons to older pieces were purchased from London, and more common issues locally. A careful cleaning programme was initiated, and hours of work went into scripting white lettering on small black cards, considered to be the most effective against the dark blue backing.

The first frame to be completed shows Foreign Awards with, at the top, the Austrian and Prussian medals, and across the base the full issue of American World War campaign medals, presented by the United States Government. The second frame contains awards for valour and service. The two D.C.M.'s mentioned earlier, two Military Medals showing obverse and reverse--the same treatment shows off the old Volunteer Long Service Medal. A Long Service and Good Conduct Medal also has the trophy of arms obverse as seen on one of the D.C.M.'s. In the third frame were placed the miscellaneous campaign medals from Waterloo to the Victory Medal. The remaining frames have been filled with groups of medals.

Early groups, though small, were of particular interest, the two oldest being a Military General Service Medal with bar for SALAMANCA and a Waterloo Medal, both extra fine condition, awarded to Serjt. R.J.Grines, 11 Regiment Light Dragoons, and a Military General Service Medal with bars for PYRENEES, NIVELLE, NIVE, ORPHES, TOULOUSE, and a Waterloo Medal fitted with PENINSULA clasp, both very good condition, awarded to James Harvey (also spelled Harvie), 91st Foot. Then we have a C.B. (with breast and not neck suspension), Indian Mutiny, an Afghanistan Medal awarded to Maj.-Gen. C.T.Heathcote of the Bombay Staff Corps; British South Africa Company's Rhodesia Medal 1896, Queen's South Africa Medal and Natal Rising Medal of 1906 of R.S.M. A.R.W.Birt of the Natal Rifles. These are typical of small groups. Of the same period a larger group is of interest in its variety--Afghanistan Medal, clasps CHARASIA, KABUL, KANDAHAR; Kandahar Star, Queen's South Africa Medal with clasps CAPE COLONY, ORANGE FREE STATE, JOHANNESBURG, DIAMOND HILL, Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Edward VII with early Australian ribbon of purple with green central stripe, South Australian Public Service medal with Imperial Service Order ribbon awarded to W.O. T.Hanley of the 92nd (Gordon) Highlanders.

As the display attracted the attention of members visiting the Library, some larger groups were offered to the Institution, on either gift or loan basis. We have 2 groups occupying one whole frame--one group of 15 pieces including three neck decorations, and in the other group, 12 pieces with one neck order. The most recent group to go up, and almost completely filling one frame, consists of the decorations and medals awarded to the late Brigadier J.E.Lloyd, O.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (and bar), E.D., 14 pieces and his miniatures. A photo of this officer appears between pages 322 and 323 of the Australian War Memorial Official

History, "Australia in the War of 1939-45, Series one, Volume V, South West Pacific Area, First Year". When informed of the task being undertaken, the R.S.L. shop kindly donated all ribbons, full-sized and miniatures, for this frame. These pieces have been treated to prevent tarnish as some of the earlier frames are now showing signs of some moist air having entered.

For the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Gallipoli landing some of the frames were displayed at the R.S.L. War Veterans' Home. Though all medals are fitted in so that moving a frame will not put them out of alignment, the frames are not frequently moved.

A few years ago, the Institution, whose funds are, perforce, limited, embarked on a short term policy of purchase from overseas dealers. This was aimed at completing interesting series of medals. One such series is the variation of design of Victory Medals awarded by the Allied Powers after the Great War. We have the medals struck by the British Government, naturally enough, and those of Belgium, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Roumania and the United States of America. Many people would be surprised to learn that the following also struck a medal:- Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Portugal, Siam and the Union of South Africa. These last-named medals have yet to be obtained. I understand a Chinese Victory Medal was struck, but this does not appear to have been an official award. The Allied Powers agreed on a similar format and yet we see a considerable difference between the very "classic" style of the Angel of Peace on the Greek medal and on the Japanese version. All hang from a similar style of watered silk "rainbow" ribbon. In a footnote to page 311 of his book "BRITISH BATTLES & MEDALS", Major L.J. Gordon gives further information (U.S.I. Reference Library). These medals in the U.S.I.'s possession have not yet been set up, but a vacant frame is available for this. Although the Campaign Stars of the World War are already mounted, these may later be re-set in the same frame as the Victory Medals, along with the special Commonwealth countries' war Medals--those of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, India and Africa--to give a complete series. We could even foresee a time when the several medals struck by non-Communist forces for the Korea War might be collected. Canada awarded a medal slightly different from that awarded to British and Australian troops. The United States of America, Belgium, France, Phillipines and South Africa awarded a campaign medal in addition to the United Nations Bronze medal.

Whatever the future growth of the medal collection might amount to, it is felt that, with 320 pieces already in its care, the United Service Institution is making a unique and valuable contribution to Australian military historical documentation.

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SUBMARINE MINING IN THE COLONY OF  
VICTORIA.

(Extracted from the Engineer-in-Chief's Liaison Letter of 1st June 1960).

In 1871, in consequence of the development of the appliances and practice of modern war, the Government of the Colony, at the instance of the military authorities, resolved to form a Volunteer Corps to undertake all matters connected with the making, loading and submerging of submarine mines, or torpedoes, as then named. This corps, with an establishment of 26, was organised under the title of "The Volunteer Torpedo and Signal Corps".

The command of the corps was entrusted to Capt. Couchman, an experienced officer of the Volunteer Force, and it was considered desirable that the corps should consist of men of good education and more or less professional standing.

The opportunity of belonging to a scientific Volunteer Corps had the effect of bringing applications from the professional branches of the Lands, Mines, Telegraph and other Departments of the Public Service.

During the early years of the corps, economy was the order of the day. As a result, no mining practice was done for want of material. The work of the corps consisted almost entirely of practice in flag signalling and telegraphy, with theoretical instruction in electricity.

The first officers of this Volunteer Corps were:-

Major Couchman (afterwards Public Service Commissioner),  
Captain Ellery (Government Astronomer), and  
Lieutenant McGowan (Superintendent of Telegraphs).

Towards the end of 1877 funds were provided for the purchase of some mining material, most of which was manufactured locally. For the storage of this material, two old prison hulks, the SACRAMENTO and the DEBORAH, were made available and handed over to the corps on April 1st, 1878. The SACRAMENTO was used as a magazine ship, and the DEBORAH as an equipment store ship.

Between 1878 and 1882, acting on the recommendations of General Sir William Jervois and Lieut.-Colonel P.H. Scratchley, R.E., the equipment was placed on a satisfactory basis, and the corps reorganised into a Militia force with a permanent section. This organisation was brought into force on the 17th July 1882, the establishment being 87 all ranks. This included a Permanent Staff of six, part of which formed the crew of a mining launch, the MINER.

During 1882 storhouses were provided at Williamstown, and most of

a real position is sketched of a "torpedo field", i.e. torpedoes in position when an enemy is expected. It will be seen that a hostile ship or ships would have a very difficult task to run the gauntlet of such a formidable array of submarine mines, especially under a raking fire from heavy battery guns. "Putting down mines" is the subject of another sketch, and shows the corps at work putting their engines in position. The spots are already planned out, and as a steam launch is used, a "field" could be placed in a very few hours. From these drawings it will be seen that our "torpedo line of defence" is most important and formidable, and if properly carried out, renders our port simply impregnable.

#### TORPEDO WORKS AT THE SOUTH CHANNEL FORT.

(Extracted from The Australian Sketcher 1st June 1885).

One of the most important parts of the scheme of defence of Port Phillip Bay recommended by Sir William Jervois, and carried out by the Victorian Government is the fort to command the South Channel. Unfortunately it is a part which has been neglected for some years. The stone annulus which is to serve as a foundation for the fort has been in existence for some time, but no beginning has been made with the fort itself. Under these circumstances an essential part of the defence scheme is deficient, and the Government, acting under the advice of our military authorities, has constructed a temporary wooden platform to carry two large guns so that the channel may not be left quite unprotected. It is of the progress works for this temporary battery that our artist has given a sketch.

#### THE DEFENCES AT PORT PHILLIP- SWAN ISLAND FORT.

(Extracted from The Australian Sketcher 19th April 1887).

The Swan Island Fort was first established for the purpose of preventing vessels of shallow draft which may have successfully run the gauntlet of the Queenscliff and Point Nepean batteries from passing up the West Channel. From seaward only the earthworks on the coast side are visible, but notwithstanding the rural aspect of the place, the position is a strong one. The battery is encircled with high pallisades and wire entanglements of such a nature as would hold back a storming party for some time under a close range fire. The armament of the fort consists of four 80-pounder Armstrong guns, one 9-inch piece, a 6-inch breach loading 4-ton gun mounted on the Vavasour carriage. There is a raised keep in the centre of the fort which commands all the landward approaches in the event of the battery being attacked from that direction. In addition to the barracks for Artillerymen, accommodation is provided for a section of the Submarine Mining Company of Engineers, and in a bomb proof building are enclosed the electrical appliances for firing the whole of the West Channel mines. Our engraving is from a photo of Mr. Fred Krurer, of Geelong.

\*\*\*\*\*

TORPEDO AND SIGNAL CORPS.

Description of uniform, etc.,  
From Dress Regulations of the Victorian Forces, 1875.  
Dress for Officers.

1. TUNIC.- Blue cloth, scarlet collar and cuffs, the collar edged all round with square black cord,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch black lace round the collar, with the badges of rank embroidered in gold at each end, the cuffs pointed and ornamented as described below according to rank; the skirt closed behind, with a plait at each side, and lined with black, two olivets at the waist behind; edges plain; on each side of the breast 5 loops of square black cord, with eyes in the centre of each loop, terminating in crows' feet, and fastening with black olivets; hooks and eyes to fasten tunic in front; back seams plain; on each shoulder a black square cord loop, with small button.
- Field-officers have a figured braiding below the lace on the collar, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch black lace round the top of the cuff, with figured braiding above and below the lace, extending to 11 inches from the bottom of the cuff.
- Captains have a row of braided eyes below the lace on the collar, and an Austrian knot of black square cord on each sleeve, 7 inches deep, traced round with black Russia braid 8 inches deep and figured.
- LACE.- Black mohair, rifle pattern on tunic, &c.; round cap, silver, Victorian pattern.
- BUTTONS.-Silver burnished, with the Royal Cypher and crown.
2. TROUSERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS.- Blue cloth, with scarlet stripes  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches wide down the side seams.
3. PANTALOONS, &c., For Mounted Duties.- Blue cloth, with stripes as on trousers.
4. OVERBOOTS.-Regulation pattern, with steel spurs, with straps and buckles for all ranks.
5. SPURS, with Trousers.-For all ranks, steel (box).
6. CAP.- Blue cloth kepi,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches high in front, and six inches deep behind, plain tracing of silver Russia braid round the crown, with flat netted button and figure (as for artillery) in silver Russia braid in the centre thereof; a line of Russia braid reaching from bottom of cap to top on each side, and one behind; a line of  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch silver lace all round the bottom of the cap; with an edging of scarlet cloth  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch wide showing below all round; peak horizontal (convex), edged with narrow silver embroidery  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch wide; a small button on each side of the peak, to which is attached the chinstrap, which is of black patent leather (up-and-down pattern); Badge in front of cap—silvered metal, mounted on scarlet cloth, the globe with St. George's cross (cut through showing beneath) thereon, with a star in the centre encircled with laurel wreath, a scroll bearing the letters "T. & S.C. (in Gothic) beneath, the whole surmounted by a crown.



- 7.UNDRESS CAP.-Same size, colour and shape as the dress cap, plain tracing of Russia braid round the crown, with flat netted button in the centre, without figure; a line of Russia braid reaching from bottom of cap to top on each side, and one behind; two lines of Russia braid round the bottom of cap, no scarlet cloth edging; peak, plain patent leather; chinstrap and small buttons at each side of the peak the same as on the dress cap; no badge in front.
- 8.GLOVES.-White leather.
- 9.SWORD,- As for artillery.  
SCABARD.-For all ranks, steel.
- 10.SWORD-KNOT.-Silver cord, with silver acorn.
- 11.UNDRESS SWORD-KNOT.-White buff leather,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide, with runner and silver acorn.
- 12.SWORD-BELT FOR ALL OCCASIONS.-Black enamelled leather,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, with slings an inch wide, silvered snake clasp and mounting, to be worn over the tunic in review order.
- 13.SABRETACHE.-Black leather, with a device in silvered metal in the centre the roof, similar to that on the pouch-belt for all occasions when mounted.
- 14.POUCH-BELT FOR ALL OCCASIONS.-Black enamelled leather,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, with a breast ornament in silvered metal as follows:- a galvanometer with the words "TORPEDO AND SIGNAL CORPS" on the outer circle, surrounded by a submarine electric cable, surmounted by a transit theodolite, with a signal flag on either side; no buckle, tip or slide.
- 15.POUCH FOR ALL OCCASIONS.-Black enamelled leather, with the same badge on the flap as on the cap (kepi).

Then follow other items of undress and mess dress wear, which are not sufficiently interesting or commonly likely to be seen in photos, etc, to warrant reproduction here.

It is suggested that, in view of the small membership of this corps, those collectors who are lucky enough to have any of the items described are indeed fortunate.

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THE FIRST RECORDED EFFICIENCY REPORT IN THE FILES OF THE WAR  
DEPARTMENT.

August 15th, 1813.

From RSME, Chatham.

"

Lower Seneca Town,  
August 15, 1813.

Sir,

I forward a list of the officers of the 27th Regt. of Inftry. arranged agreeably according to rank. Annexed thereto you will find

all the observations I deem necessary to make.

Respectfully,  
I am, Sir,  
Yo. Obdt. Servt.

Lewis Cass  
Brig.Gen.

Alex Denniston-Lt.Col.,Comdg.- A good natured man.  
Clarkson Crohins-First Major- A good man, but no officer.  
Jesse D.Wadsworth-2nd Major- An excellent officer.

Capt.	Christian Martel Arson T.Crane Benj. Wood Maxwell	) ) ) )	- All good officers
Capt.	Shotwell		- A man of whom all unite in speaking ill. A knave despised by all.
Capt.	Allen Reynolds		- An officer of capacity, but imprudent and a man of most violent passions.
Capt.	Danl. Warren Porter		- Stranger but little known in the Regiment.
First Lieut.	Jas Kerr Thos Darling	) )	--Merely good, nothing promising.
First Lieut	Wm Perrin Danl. Scott Jas. I.Ryan Robt. McElwrath)	) ) ) )	- Low vulgar men, with the exception of Perrin, Irish and from the meanest walks of life--possessing nothing of the character of officers or gentlemen.
First-Lieut.	Robt.P.Rose		- Willing enough--has much to learn--with small capacity.
First Lieut	Hall		- Not joined the Regiment.
2nd Lieut	Nicholas G.Carder		- A good officer but drinks hard and disgraces himself and the service.
2nd Lieut	Stewart Elder		- An ignorant unoffending Irishman.
2nd Lieut	McConkey		- Raised from the ranks, ignorant, vulgar and incompetent.
2nd Lieut	Piercy Jacob J.Brown Thos. G.Spicer Olive r Vance	) ) ) )	- Come from the ranks, but all behave well and promise to make excellent officers.

- 2nd Lieut James Garry - A stranger in the Regiment.
- Third Lieut Royal Geer }  
Mears }  
Clifford }  
Crawford }  
McKeen } - All Irish, promoted from the ranks, Low vulgar men, without one qualification to recommend them, more fit to carry the hod than the epaulette.
- Third Lieut John G. Scholts }  
Francis T. Wheeler } - Promoted from the ranks, behave well and will make good officers.
- Third Lieut Darrow - Just joined the Regiment--of fine appearance .
- Ensign Behan - The very Creg of the earth, unfit for anything under heaven. God only knows how the poor thing got an appointment.
- Ensign John Brown }  
Bryan } - Promoted from the ranks--men of no manner and no promise.
- Ensign Charles West - From the ranks, a good young man who does well.

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AN ANCIENT RECRUITING NOTICE FOR ARTILLERYMEN.

Submitted by Mr. B. Mulheron.

" V.R.

MDCCCXCV

FINE YOUNG MEN

of respectable parents and good character, have an opportunity if not married or Apprentices of joining the

ROYAL ARTILLERY

in which Superior Service they will be made gentlemen of and treated accordingly. They must measure 5 feet 8 inches in height and be between EIGHTEEN and TWENTY-TWO years of age. Growing lads not more than SEVENTEEN may be admitted.

They will all receive the same liberal bounty of FIVE POUNDS FIFTEEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

On their arrival at Head Quarters they will be taught the Art of Riding, Driving, Fencing, Gunnery and the Mechanics, the making and use of Gunpowder, Skyrockets and other Fireworks, and by the power of the lever to move 42 pounder Battering Gun with the same facility as a PENNY-WHISTLE. The cannon used in the Field are called "FLYING ARTILLERY" from the astonishing rapidity of their movements.

The GUNNERS (for so are Artillerymen so called) wear a **SPLENDID UNIFORM** and are well mounted on taking the field. They are lodged in the finest **BARRACKS** in the **WORLD**. They have light work and Godd Pay, the best Beef that kent can afford, and a comfortable place in the Barracks called **THE CANTEEN** set apart for them to see their Friends in and take a cheerful glass. Also a splendid **LIBRARY** and **READING ROOM**, a **PARK** and **PLEASURE GROUNDS** with a select number of horses for their instruction and amusement. After their **EDUCATION** is completed they will have a opportunity afforded them to travel to foreign countries, where they may drink their wine at Two-pence per bott.by the new tariff. If well conducted they will be pro moted to **NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS** from whom the Quarter Masters are selected, who are the best paid in the Army, and return to see their friends with **MONEY-MANNERS** and **EXPERIENCE**.  
Apply to **RECRUITING SERJEANT** at the Battalion at **WOOLWICH, KENT**.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

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**THE CHANGE IN THE MOTTO OF THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN ARTILLERY AND HOW IT CAME ABOUT.** --

Submitted By. Mr. B.Mulheron.

Prior to Federation, most of the States had their own regular artillery, the first unit being in New South Wales in 1870, and some States had volunteer artillery. In 1890 a Federal Regiment of Garrison Artillery was recommended by a meeting of Military Commandants.

The Colonial Office in England approved of the amalgamation of the artillery in the States in 1889 and the Royal Australian Artillery was formed and became a Commonwealth unit in 1901.

Volunteer units were re organised in 1903, and became Australian Field Artillery. The title "Royal" was authorised in 1936 by AAO 12/1936.

After the second world war the artillery became one regiment, bearing the title Royal Australian Artillery. Late in 1949 the Master Gunner of the Regiment was approached with a view to seeking the approval of the King for the change of the motto of the R.A.A. to that of the R.A. "Consensu stabiles" was adopted in the early days of the artillery in Australia, and as R.A.A. was affiliated with R.A., and had s ervice in two world wars, it was recommend ed that the R.A.A. be permitted to adopt the motto of the R.A.—"Quo fas e t gloria ducunt" (Whither right and glory lead), instead of the existing motto.

This was achieved by the issue of A.A.O No. 6 of 1950 , in which the Royal approval to the change was promulgated.

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SALUTING AND THE AUSTRALIAN SOLDIER

Submitted by Mr. J.L.Morton.

(Whether deservedly or otherwise, the Australian soldier in the first world war, and early in the second world war, attracted a reputation for disregard of the military courtesies.

Mr. Morton has sent in the following Order and the attached sketch, to illustrate this point. Although the sketch is undated, there is no prize for doing so!)

" AM 99

AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE

INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL CONCERNED  
REGARDING  
SALUTING AND DISCIPLINE

Complaints are still being received that Australian soldiers on leave in England do not salute officers in the streets. This is, of course, not only contrary to orders, but gives a very bad impression, as people in England judge smartness and soldierly bearing of any troops very greatly by their manners in the streets; and this matter of saluting is the most obvious and noticeable test that comes within their daily observation.

The Army Corps Commander realizes that the majority of our men are doing their best to maintain the good name of the A.I.F. for smartness, but a certain number of men are slack and careless, and make disciplinary action necessary.

He therefore directs that orders shall be issued in all Australian Units calling attention to this matter. Officers will be instructed, when in England, to take the name of any man failing to salute, and to report him to A.I.F. Headquarters. Any man so reported will lose the balance of his leave and will be at once returned to duty. It must be impressed on all officers that it is their duty to report these cases. The reputation of the A.I.F. is suffering more than those serving in France understand or appreciate, through the slackness of certain men in this respect, and all must do their utmost to get this set right.

This order will be read out by the Officer in Charge of leave men, to all parties before entraining.

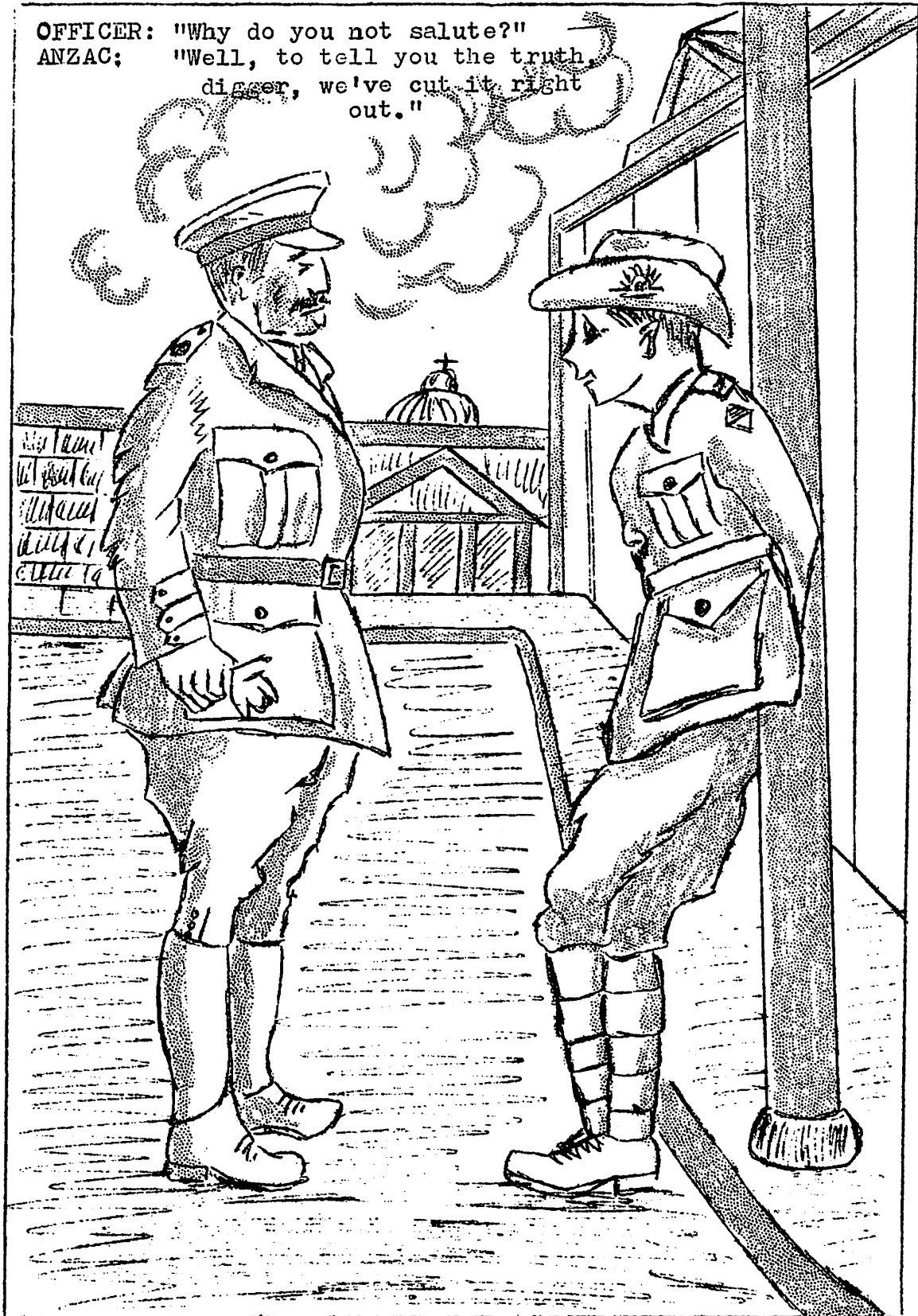
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ARE YOU FINANCIAL?

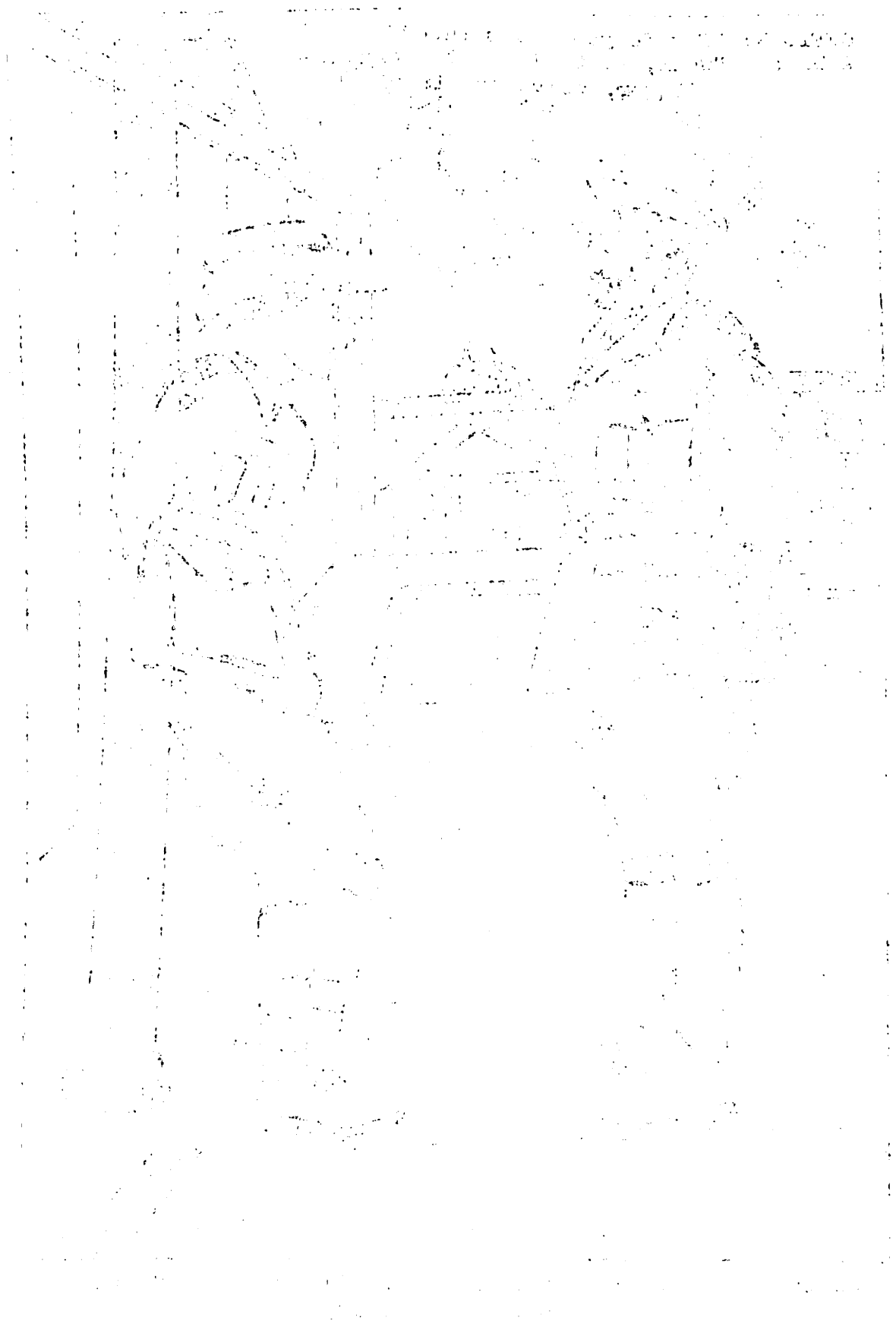
Remember that the Society can only run on the funds it receives from its members, as the number of donations received are remarkably few!

OFFICER: "Why do you not salute?"

ANZAC: "Well, to tell you the truth,  
digger, we've cut it right  
out."



Submitted by Mr. Jock Morton, from "Shrapnel and Smiles from  
the Australian Front".



## CAPTAIN WILLIAM MAIR'S JOURNAL

Extracts from a journal kept by William Mair, Captain in Her Majesty's 99th Regiment of Foot. Probably about 1885 he decided to destroy old diaries and papers; before doing so he was persuaded by his youngest daughter Helen to allow her to write, at his dictation, supplemented by entries from the diaries, a brief account of his career in the Imperial Army, the Volunteers and the Civil Service.

The following material is reproduced by kind permission of the great-great-grandson of Captain (later Colonel) Mair, Mr. W.W.Edgar.

It is not to be re-produced without Mr. Edgar's permission.

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Captain William Mair, V.D., was a son of Hugh Mair, an officer who served in the British Army for fortysix years, being with the Black Watch (42nd Highlanders) from 1793 until the peace of 1814, including the Egyptian campaign of 1801, and the whole of the Peninsular War under the Duke of Wellington.

Born at Glasgown Scotland, on 31st August 1806, his journal tells us that "in 1814, when seven years of age, I went by sea to Inverness by way of Edinburgh to meet my father.....who had returned with the second battalion of his regiment.....a short time previously. I went to school in Inverness for a few months under a cle rgyman who treated his pupils very severely. They nearly all spoke Gaelic and I was obliged in self-defence to adopt the same language.

On the reduction o f the 2nd Battalion of the 42nd Highlanders my father and other officers, being placed on half-pay, returned with his family to Glasgow, travelling with two other officers of the regiment overland by Blair Athol, Perth and Stirling, where we visited in those towns the French prisoners retained there since the peninsular war and purchased articles of bone, ivory, etc, made by them.

In 1815 I distinctly re member the rejoicings and illuminations for the victory gained by the English at the battle of Waterloo. From that date until 1824 I remained in Glasgow and was a pupil of Mr. Dowie at the opening of the new Grammar School 1821.

In 1824 my father, having joined a Veteran battalion proceeded with his family to the north of Ireland and was stationed for some time at Dungiven in the County of Londonderry in command of a detachment of his regiment to aid in suppressing illicit distillation. Here my principal occupation was coursing, shooting and fishing. We subsequently removed to the City of Londonderry where I attended School until 1830. Early in this year, whilst waiting a Commission in the army for which I had been trained since 1825, I was promised an appointment in the Island of St. Lucia , West



Indies, by the late General Stewart of Garth, then Governor of the Islands, and in May of that year embarked at Liverpool for St. Lucia.

On my arrival at Castries I found to my great disappointment that the General had died a few days previously. I remained in the island for a few weeks as a guest of the Commissariat at General and then, hearing that the late General Stewart had a brother in Trinidad, I decided to proceed there and visit him. I sailed for Trinidad in a French Chasse-marre and, on my arrival at Port of Spain, went to Mr. Stewart's agents in the city from whom I learnt that he had died on his estate at Napperima two days previously. I need scarcely say that I felt utterly disgusted with the West Indies and determined to take an early opportunity of returning to England. Before doing so, however, I thought it advisable to go back to St. Lucia where, on my arrival, I was offered an appointment by the acting Governor as Marshall of the Vice-Admiralty Court, which I accepted and held for a short time.

Whilst thus employed I was attacked by Colonial fever from which I became so debilitated that the medical officer who attended me advised my immediate return to England. On the voyage home we experienced very stormy weather, ran short of fuel and provisions, had to break up the hen coops for firewood and for two or three days before reaching the west coast of Ireland the only other passenger and myself were reduced to living upon a ham bone.

I arrived in Scotland sometime in October and learnt from an aunt with whom I stayed that my Mother had died about a week before I arrived.

On 26th November 1830 the influence of Sir George Murray, then Master General of the Ordinance Dept. procured my gazettal to an Ensigncy in Her Majesty's 99th Regiment of Foot and ordered to join at Claire in Ireland. My health, however, not being sufficiently re-established, Sir George obtained for me from the Horse-Guards six months leave of absence, the principal part of which I spent on the west coast of Scotland in the island of Arran etc.

In June 1831 I joined the depot of my regiment, then quartered at Nans in Ireland and commanded by Major Philip Mair. After having completed my drill an order was issued for a draft of officers to proceed from the depot to join the headquarters of the regiment at Mauritius. I was given by Major Mair the option of going on foreign service and accepted it. The draft consisted of Lieut. O'Leary and Ensigns O'Connell, Anderson and myself with our soldier servants.

We left Nans in October 1831 and embarked at Portsmouth on board the Royal George, an old East Indiaman. On the voyage out when beyond the Cape de Verde Islands we fell in with a piratical schooner which kept following the ship for two days, evidently waiting an opportunity to attack her but doubtful of her character as she was a very large ship

and carried guns. At last we adopted the expedient of making our soldier-servants dress in their uniform and show themselves on deck, when the pirates, supposing it was a troopship at once sheared off and we saw nothing more of her.

I landed at Port Louis in January 1832, and served in the island until 1836 having been stationed at various outposts during that period, viz: Powder Mills, Cannoneer Point.....

Whilst in Port Louis in 1836 a serious disturbance occurred in the emancipation of the slaves. After the arrival of Mr. Jeremie the Attorney-General, when he was being sworn in at the Supreme Court a strong guard was told off for duty owing to riotous proceedings of the French inhabitants. The Captain in command took one half of the Guard into the Courthouse leaving the other half under my command at the outside entrance .

My men were drawn up under a verandah facing the street, a very large and excited crowd had assembled and was with difficulty prevented from forcing an entry into the Courthouse. They pelted the guard with stones and were very violent in their conduct and language. I succeeded in keeping the peace as well as possible although I was obliged more than once to make a pretence of charging them with the bayonet.

I had no idea that anything I had done on this occasion had merited the approval of the authorities until the following day, when my Commanding Officer, Lieut.Col. Johnstone delivered to me a message from the Governor General, Sir Charles Colville, thanking me for my conduct on the occasion and this afterwards appeared in general orders, followed by an invitation from Sir Charles to spend a week at Reduit.....

When the ascent of Peterbolt (a lofty mountain overlooking Port Louis) was made by Messrs Lloyd, Philpott, Taylor and another, it was watched by the inhabitants and officers of the garrison—99th, 89th and 87th. We were seated in the verandah of the barracks facing the mountain most part of the day and saw the whole proceeding with our glasses, as well as the descent on the following day, which was quite as perilous as the ascent. One of the party, Lieut. Philpott, was a sleepwalker, and whilst they slept in the neck of Peterbolt, had to be strapped to another officer lest he should walk over the precipice during the night.

The French inhabitants were greatly exercised in their minds by this undertaking as none of them had succeeded in getting up the mountain, and their astonishment was great when they saw the Union Jack hoisted on top of it by a party of British officers.

When at Mahebourg.....a French ship was wrecked and we made up a party of four to board and examine her. It was rather difficult to get on board as the vessel rolled against a reef with every sea and her large

spars were lying alongside. However, we managed it and visited the cabin where we found a lot of playing cards strewn on the floor showing evidently that the vessel had gone on shore through carelessness whilst the people were playing cards. She was laden with very costly merchandise consisting of silks, satins, jewellery, wine, etc., and a great deal of plunder had apparently taken place. After the crew had made their escape to Isle Maryanne(?) close by, for weeks afterwards the negroes of the place were to be seen parading about with silk parasols, etc. The French inhabitants armed themselves and established military posts in several parts of Port Louis, showed such determined opposition to Mr. Jeremie's remaining in the colony that the Governor, fearing a collision with the troops, allowed Mr. Jeremie to leave the island and proceed to England. Shortly after, however, he returned accompanied by the 9th Regiment of Foot and Sir Charles Colville was recalled from his command and replaced by Sir William Nicolay.

In October 1836, I received my promotion to Lieutenancy and left Mauritius for England. The vessel in which I sailed was a small merchant ship deeply laden with sugar. When off Cape St. Marys, the west point of the island of Madagascar, we encountered a terrific storm carrying away our jib-boom, royal masts, etc., and narrowly escaped foundering. On arrival at the Cape of Good Hope I learned that a ship which had preceded us from Mauritius with invalid officers and soldiers had been wrecked off Cape Agulhus and every soul lost, amongst others, Lieut. Walker of my regiment and his wife. I identified several articles of his that were recovered from the wreck.

After leaving Cape Town, the ship, having been so strained in the previous storm, sprang a leak, and we had to put in to St. Helena to have it stopped. We arrived off Deal about Christmas of the same year, where I landed in an open boat with great difficulty as it was blowing a hurricane at the time and two or three wrecks were visible on the Goodwin Sands.

On reaching London I obtained leave of absence until the return of the headquarters of the regiment which was then under orders for England. I spent my leave principally in Ireland and joined the depot under Major Mair at Fermoy in November 1837.

The regiment shortly afterwards arrived from Mauritius. After a short time it marched to Kilkenny, when I was stationed on detachment at Callan for several months. The Church of England clergyman, Mr. Stephenson was an old military officer, having served in the Scotch Greys as a Captain at the battle of Waterloo, and was very fond of relating to his guests after dinner a number of military anecdotes. He was very hospitable and usually entertained frequently the officers stationed at Callan and any military officers passing through the village. From Callan I went to headquarters at Kilkenny and during part of the time that I was stationed there acted as adjutant under Sir Gaspard Le Marchant.

Some time before leaving Fermoy I was on detachment with Captain Maxwell and Lieut. Jauncay at Mitchelstown where we received some attention from Lord Kingsborough whose castle was in the immediate neighbourhood. From Kilkenny the regiment relieved the 46th at Athlone, where we remained for about two years, boating, fishing, and hunting being the principal amusements. The scenery on the Shannon and especially near Lord Castlemain's residence being very fine.

In 1839 the regiment was ordered to Dublin, and whilst there it was called out for the election of Daniel O'Connell at which serious rioting occurred and subsequently when Mr. O'Connell held a large political meeting at Belfast a wing of the regiment under Sir Gaspard Le Marchant was ordered there and proceeded by sea in the month of December. I accompanied it, and when we anchored in Belfast Lough, I was ordered by the commanding officer to take over the barracks for the men. I landed in an open boat and we had to cut our way through the ice to reach the town. On the night before the meeting we were stationed in the market-place along with a troop of cavalry. It was desperately cold and we passed the time smoking and talking. Owing to the preparations for keeping the peace, O'Connell's address the next day, immediately opposite where the troops were placed, passed off quietly. After a few days we were ordered to return to Dublin, marching overland through Armagh, Dundalk, Drogheda and Balbriggan. The march was a very severe one, the whole country being covered with snow; but I travelled very comfortably having the use of a private outside jaunting car belonging to my Captain Alston.

Before leaving Athlone I was stationed on detachment for some months at Maryborough in Queens county under Captain Currin a very sporting character with whom I visited the Curragh several times.

Whilst in Dublin Lieut. Le Winton and myself went on a walking tour through the county of Wicklow to the Vale of Avoca, which we enjoyed very much.

In this year I had leave to England and spent a few weeks in London with an Uncle. I also had leave a second time, which I spent in Lancashire where I was present at the Chartist riots and on one occasion saw the mob burn down the Court House at Bolton.

During my tour of duty in Dublin, Lord Normanby was Lord Lieutenant and the time was principally passed in mounting guard at the Castle and Bank of Ireland, varied by occasional visits of hounds and sham fights in the Phoenix Park under General Sir Edward Blakeney. Prince George of Cambridge, the present Commander in Chief, being then attached to the 12th Lancers, which were stationed in the Royal Barracks with the 99th Regiment. The 98th under the late Lord Clyde, then Colonel Colin Campbell, was also stationed in the same square with us.

Prince George's barrack room arrangements were of the simplest kind, a small iron cot with a leather bolster and the usual table, two chairs, etc. He was in the habit of riding out to Phoenix Park in the early morning and looking at our drill.

In 1841 the regiment was ordered to Chatham and from Liverpool I went by rail to Manchester, being the first railway line, then just opened, in England. I had been but a few weeks only in Chatham when a draft was ordered to escort prisoners to New South Wales and as one of the senior Lieutenants, it came to my turn for this duty and with a guard of one sergeant and twenty-nine rank and file I embarked at Deptford on the 13th October 1841 on board the ship "Richard Webb" (486 tons) commanded by Thomas McLaughlin. We sailed on the 15th and from that date until the 1st November were knocking about in the Channel having nearly the whole of the time constant gales and head winds off the coast of Cornwall and Lands End. We anchored in Kingston Harbour, Dublin, on 1st November and from the 5th until 11th embarked 204 male convicts and sailed for Hobart Town, Tasmania on 15th November.

During the passage four convicts died and were buried at sea. On the 4th of January 1842 an intended meeting amongst the prisoners, with the object of seizing the ship and putting the officers and guard to death, was overheard by Private Fitzgerald when on sentry in the main hatch and reported to me, upon which I put convicts Cuddy and McCabe in irons. Anchored in Hobart Town Harbour on 4th March 1842, and landed prisoners on the 9th, two days previously being occupied in registering them. I had the irons taken off the two mutineers and sent them on shore with the other prisoners not wishing to be detained in Hobart during their trial. Sailed for Sydney on 15th March with detachments of the 28th and 96th regiments, arrived on 22nd, disembarked and went into barracks.

Shortly after my arrival I forwarded to Sir Gaspard Le Marchant a report of the voyage and some observations on the conduct and discipline of the military at that time in Sydney.

As it came under my notice, and I learnt afterwards, that he was so disgusted with the prospect of service in Australia that he effected an exchange with Colonel Despard then recruiting in Cork. By degrees the regiment arrived in Sydney by detachments having brought out prisoners to Tasmania. At this time, and for about two years after, my work was very heavy having in addition to my own duty that of paymaster to the regiment as well as the mounted police duties as Adjutant and Paymaster.

One of the most serious episodes of my military life was a mutiny which occurred in my Regiment which was quartered in Sydney. On the 15th November 1845, I was in the Barrack Square superintending the drill of mounted police recruits under the Sergeant Major (Feeny) an old Life Guards man, when I noticed some unusual excitement at the gateway of a

back square where corporal punishment was being inflicted on a 99th soldier. I went to see what it was, when I found the Regiment under Bd.Lt.Col. Jackson, standing in hollow square with fixed bayonets, the Col. and Adjutant in the centre apparently quite nonplussed. The punishment cuts were over, but when the order to unfix bayonets was given, not a man moved—a file on the right flank was then ordered to unfix without effect. The two prisoners then marched to the Guard-room and Col. Jackson leaving the square went to the Orderly Room, and sent off a message by one of mounted men to the General, Sir Maurice O'Connell. On his arrival he ordered the two men in confinement to be brought and said he hoped the men would return to their duty, as we had no power to disobey the Order from home, discontinuing the issue to the troops under his command of liquor in kind and substituting for it ordinary allowance. The men were eventually marched off to their private parades, but still continued refractory. One Company, No. 2 throwing their loaves of bread into the Barrack Square at breakfast hour and refusing to go on guard when ordered.

The General a second time came to Barracks and visiting a Barrack room asked the men for Guards individually, if they would go on duty, they all refused and said they wanted their grog. He said he could not give it to them and that if they did not at once return to duty he would send for the prisoners from Hyde Park Barracks and disarm the Regiment. Upon that, No. 2 Company rushed to their arms and fell in outside, saying they would not let themselves be disarmed.

On the following day, the General, finding that the men were beyond control, ordered their grog to be issued and some few days afterwards the original order discontinuing the issue of grog was again published in an amended form which appeared to satisfy the men and they received from that date a money allowance in lieu of liquor. Not a man was punished for his mutinous conduct and the regiment took up its duty as previously.

The headquarters of the regiment having moved to Parramatta, I had to visit that place generally twice a week, the duties of Quarter Master as well as Paymaster devolving upon me then for some time. In the absence in England of those Officers I performed my journeys in a light gig, drawn by a very powerful and handsome Arab entire horse, called "Silvertail", doing the fifteen miles generally in an hour and ten or fifteen minutes.

When I arrived in Sydney, the Adjutancy of the Mounted Police was held by Lt. Fitzroy, 51st. Regiment, son-in-law of General Sir Maurice O'Connell until February 1843, when through the influence of the late Col. Shadforth in whose Regiment the 57th, Sir Gaspard Le Marchant had served as a Captain, I succeeded to the appointment. The Corps was under command of Major Hunn of the 86th Regiment, an easy-going, and rather eccentric old man who was fond of a little show and a great deal of gold lace.

I found, therefore, that my duties were very light and easily performed and whenever I got tired of Sydney I had only to say so to the Major that I was going off to visit the out Stations. When I started with a mounted orderly and went up country remaining as long as I felt disposed. My visits comprised Maitland, Jerrys Plains, and as far as New England on one side, Parramatta, Penrith and Bathurst, Liverpool, Berrima, Goulburn and Yass.

On the 7th December 1843 I left Sydney by Steamer and arrived in Melbourne on the 11th December in order to visit the Stations in the Port Phillip District. I waited upon Superintendent Mr. Latrobe whom I found at his office, a miserable wooden building on the top of Batman's Hill. He was dressed in a blue frockcoat with silver buttons like a Police Officer and standing writing at a high desk. Everything inside the room was covered with dust. I told him I intended visiting all the police stations in the district. He was very civil but expressed a doubt as to my being able to carry out my intentions, however, he gave me letters to some of the principal persons in the Western District and I started, accompanied by a mounted orderly, on the 15th for Portland via Geelong where I arrived on the 22nd December visiting Port Fairy and intermediate stations, and returned to Melbourne on 30th December, distance travelled 264 miles. The blacks were then numerous especially about Mount Rouse and at Colac and the Hopkins, the native grass was up to my horse's shoulder.

Left Melbourne on the 4th January 1844 on return journey overland to Sydney passing through Albury, Murrumbidgee, crossing Yass, Goulburn, Berrima etc., and arriving at Sydney on 19th January. Distance travelled 594 miles.

In October 1846 Mr. Superintendent Latrobe arrived in Sydney in order to see the Governor Sir Charles Fitzroy on the subject of serious riots which had commenced in Melbourne on the 12th July of that year between Orange and Ribbon factions and had continued without interruption until the date of Mr. Latrobe's leaving; he reported his utter inability to keep the peace, even with the assistance of a military detachment of the 80th Regiment stationed in the town and urged upon the Governor the necessity of additional assistance. He had a detachment in Port Philip of military mounted police of about 25 men but they were scattered all over the district and there was no commissioned officer in charge.

After Mr. Latrobe's interview with the Governor, he dined with me at mess in barracks and during the evening asked me if I would care to take command of the Port Philip Mounted force, remarking that as I knew the country well it would, under the circumstances, be a very desirable arrangement and that if I agreed to go I would require to start overland at once, taking with me en route all the mounted men on the line of road. I agreed to go, resigned my position as adjutant of the Sydney force to Lieut. Cooper, 58th Regiment, and started on 13th October for Goulburn travelling by Yass, Murrumbidgee and Albury to Melbourne, where I arrived on 27th,

bringing with me all the available mounted force I could muster. I found the town in a very disturbed state, the opposing parties having had recourse to the use of firearms on several occasions.

As soon as I possibly could I brought my mounted party into town from Jolimont and stationed it in the stable yard of the old Melbourne Club, Collins St., from whence on disturbances arising outside I was enabled to appear with it at once on the scene of rioting and to disperse the mob and in the course of four or five days, by pursuing this system, order was at length restored to the city, very much to the satisfaction of the Superintendent who stated that previous to my arrival, for three months, all attempts on the part of the infantry detachment to check rioting had been futile. The soldiers being simply drawn up on the footway in Collins Street when riots occurred and unable to pursue the offenders.

From this period I continued to hold the appointment of Commandant of Mounted Police visiting the whole of the country districts from Albury to Portland every three months until the end of 1849 when the force was recalled to Sydney and there disbanded.

On my arrival in 1846 I was appointed a Magistrate of the City and in December 1849 was appointed by Sir Charles Fitzroy a commissioner of disputed boundaries for Gippsland.

I left Melbourne for Sale about the end of December taking with me an old mounted policeman as servant and groom. Mr. Wm. Dana, then an officer of native police, also accompanied me with a party of his men. The road at that time to Gippsland was something frightful, passing through scrub a badly defined track and crossing rivers without bridges. When Mr. Dana left the open country and entered the scrub, he began to undress: first taking off his epaulettes, sword, spurs etc. He handed them to his black troopers. On reaching Sale I had a double Indian Marquee pitched close to the Creek in which I remained during my stay of some months. My duty was a very unpleasant one as I had to deal with several men who had taken up large tracts of country far beyond their requirements, and up on which they had put cattle and huts in different portions of it so as to make good their claim to possession of the land. The consequence was that a lot of evidence of a very conflicting kind had to be taken for and against the claimants.

Under such circumstances although repeatedly invited to the houses of these individuals I decided not to avail myself of their invitations until I had completed the whole of my duties lest any suspicion of favouring one or another should have been created. Before leaving the district and when I had quite finished my work, I visited the principal parts of it—Lake Wellington, Lake Tyers, Bairnsdale, Mitchell River, etc., and on my return to Melbourne and submitting my report to the Superintendent in 1850 I found that of the eight commissioners appointed at the same time with myself, I was the first who had furnished the required information and



was complimented by Mr. La Trobe upon the expedition with which the work had been completed as well as its accuracy.

Being still on half pay as an unattached Captain in H.M. Service, I was appointed by Mr. Superintendent La Trobe on 16th January 1851 as Stipendiary Magistrate for the Western District with instructions to form police Benches at Belfast, Warrnambool and Horsham and to do duty at each of these places which I continued to do until September of that year when the first gold discovery was made at Ballarat. I was then, on 1st October 1851, appointed Police Magistrate for Buninyong and Ballarat, and subsequently Commissioner in Charge of the Gold Fields there, which position I continued to hold till 31st December 1851.

At this period by an order in Council, the Gold Licence Fee was raised from thirty shillings to three pounds and such excitement was caused by this amongst the diggers that it was openly stated that the increase in the fee would be resisted. My own opinion at the time, however, was that if enforced, it would have been collected, and that a serious mistake was made by the Government in cancelling the order and thereby showing its inability to enforce its regulations. There is no doubt that the Government felt itself in a position of extreme difficulty being at this time entirely destitute of any properly organised Police Force. Under the circumstances I was requested by the Governor to undertake the enrolling, equipping and drilling of a mounted Police Force for escort and other duties at the gold fields, with instructions to make Karlsruhe, near Ayneton my headquarters.

I accepted the appointment as Commandant, gave up my position as Police Magistrate and Gold Commissioner at Ballarat, formed a recruiting depot in Melbourne at Collins Street West, and in a short time succeeded in enrolling a mounted Corps consisting of twelve Officers eighteen Gentlemen Cadets and two-hundred and fifty troopers and during the year 1852, organised and carried out the gold escort duties between Sandhurst, Castlemaine and Melbourne, besides affording protection to the inhabitants of the Gold Fields. The duties were most arduous owing to the difficulty of retaining men in any employment during this time, even at the highest rate of wages. I was fortunate however in securing the services of very good officers and a superior lot of young men as Cadets, many of whom were gentlemen and younger sons of good families in England, the Governor having at my suggestion authorised their employment in this way and it was the first cadet corps which was raised in the Colony.

At the end of 1858 it was decided by the Government to amalgamate the several bodies of police and form them into one general police force of which the corps under my command with its officers and cadets formed the nucleus.

The position of Paymaster and Commissioner at a salary of Seven hundred per annum was offered me by the Government in recognition of my previous services under it and which I accepted. My salary in 1854 was raised to eight hundred per annum with an allowance of four hundred for quarters.

The general Police Force was raised under an Act of Parliament which made provision for a liberal retiring allowance after thirty years' service and believing my position to be one of perfect security under it I sold out of the army sacrificing future promotion. The Act was subsequently however repealed and in 1856 my salary was reduced to six hundred per annum and without any allowance for forage or quarters although all the officers junior to me retained these privileges, and my retiring pension after thirty years' service was thus reduced to three hundred and sixty per annum.

In October 1860 when there was a probability of a Russian attack on the Colony and the Volunteer Force was raised under the late Major General Pitt, I enrolled and commanded a rifle corps at Brighton and on 8th February 1868 I was appointed Lieut-Colonel in the local Forces. On 8th April 1867 promoted to the command of the St.Kilda Military District and on 26th January 1875 to that of the Home or Melbourne District and on 26th January 1884 when I joined the present Militia as Lieutenant Colonel on the unattached list.

On 1st January 1886 I retired from the Victorian Militia with the Honorary rank of Colonel under the Act of Council. I retired from the Imperial Service by sale of my commission as Captain in the 99th Regiment on 13th May 1855 after a military service of 25 years.

Retired from the Civil Service on 1st January 1875 after 30 years Colonial Service.

On the first introduction of local Government in the Colony I organised the Moorabbin original road board in 1862 and held the office of Chairman for five years. My father was an old officer in the Imperial Service in which he served with the 42nd Royal Highlanders.

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#### EMERALD HILL ARTILLERY UNIFORM DISCOVERED.

Recently in Melbourne an interesting uniform was handed in to the Artillery Depot in Batman Ave. We understand this has now gone to the School of Artillery, in Sydney.

On the sleeve were the following insignia, from the Austrian knot on the cuff upwards:-

- four chevrons, point uppermost;
- gun;
- crown;
- musketry badge of crossed rifles with date;
- scrolls with dates for three previous years of winning the badge;
- a silver metal "Five year badge" for winning the badge in the five previous years;
- Rifle Association badge;

an over-sized replica of an officers rank star, in silver bullion.

The significance of all badges except the last-named is understood, but we would be glad to have any information that any reader can give on it. The Editor has a sample of this badge in his personal collection, but has never known anything about it beyond the fact that it was obtained from an old Melbourne Military outfitter's shop some years ago along with numerous artillery and some other military insignia.

On the shoulder of the subject tunic, were the letters "EH" and the bursting grenade badge of the artillery. This arrangement is the one usual for the Volunteer Artillery of those times (about 1875), but the letters "EH" have never, to the writer's knowledge, appeared in any of the Australian collections.

The other uniform items with the tunic were a crossbelt and pouch, and a pillbox cap.

B.J.Videon.

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#### UNIT HISTORIES IN PREPARATION.

It is understood that units of the Australian Army have recently been given the task of preparing or bringing up to date their unit histories.

As a result of this instruction being given, after years of official neglect, many unit historians appear to be valiantly tackling the task of trying to bridge the gap of the years when history was of little or no interest in the army.

It is suggested that, if any reader or member of this Society feels that he has in his possession, or knows where to find, any information on the army unit in his area, he might like to contact the unit for the purpose of talking to the unit historian, who may in his turn be very glad of some help.

In some cases, perhaps even a book reference may start off a train of useful reading. Photos may be of great help, and old regulations and orders could also be valuable.

The present authorities are to be commended for having realised that history has an important function in an army, and for having taken the trouble to do something about it, even at this late date.

B.J.Videon.

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THE ACTION AT WILMANSRUST.

By W.M. Chamberlain

Not long ago an old stone memorial in St. Kilda Road, Melbourne, was dismantled and re-erected on the lawns near the Shrine of Remembrance. The old stones are at rest once more, for the passers-by to see.

But few who read the odd place-names engraved around the crests of its pillars could tell the stories that they represent. For they are the names of the battlefields on the South African veldt in 1901-2, and the memorial commemorates the actions of the 5th Victorian Mounted Rifles.

To a generation unborn at the time of Tobruk, these battles are as remote as Agincourt. They read:- Rhenoster Kop, Wilmansrust, Kambuladraai, H'Lobane, Glenfillan and Onverwacht. This is the story of Wilmansrust.

During the first year of the war the Boers had had marked success in action against the British, until, under Lords Roberts and Kitchener, the columns subjugated their lands and took their capitals. However, by late 1900, the regular campaign was superseded by desperate guerilla warfare, and it was clear that the war was not over. Enormous numbers of men were needed to bring the Boers to a realization of the futility of their efforts, and further Australian contingents were sought to replace those returning after hard campaigning around Colesberg and at places like Kimberley and Diamond Hill.

In Victoria the 5th Victorian Mounted Rifles was enrolled in February 1901, consisting of eight companies. Men were engaged for twelve months or the duration. No man over 12 stone was accepted, and even then a ballot was necessary to select the 1000-odd men of this, the largest single unit sent by an Australian Colony or State to the war. Many who had passed all the tests for the 5th V.M.R., but were not selected in the ballot, enrolled for service in the Scottish Horse, which was part-recruited in Melbourne.

The 5th V.M.R. left on 15th February 1901, aboard the vessels Orient, Argus and City of London, the latter two mainly transporting the horses. They landed at Port Elizabeth, entrained for Pretoria, and mobilised there by 4th April 1901.

They joined Major-General Beatson's column, and started trekking, contacting the enemy at Leeuwfontein, Rhenoster Kop, Klippan, Hornfontein and Drivelfontein. The Regiment was operating in two wings, the left wing being 350 men of E, F, G and H Companies serving detached from the column, under Major Morris. They were accompanied by 30 gunners and 2 pom-poms under Captain Watson. At dusk on 12th June 1901, this force camped at a place called Steenkoolspruit, on the Middelburg-Ermelo Road, which was close to Wilmansrust. They were to attack Muller's commando at 4 a.m. on 13th June, but the Boer intelligence was on the alert. This was their country and the Kaffirs were their spies. Also, defective sentry posting left

gaps in the Victorian picket line. The Boer scouts infiltrated close enough to hear the plan announced. The Victorians lay beneath blanket tents reading home mail by candle light, the horses feeding, while 400 Boers left their mounts in a nearby gully and silently crept towards the camp. A veldt fire to the west silhouetted the resting troops. The commando chose its position and prepared to attack from the north-east.

At 7.45 p.m. on 12th June, Mauser rifle fire suddenly broke out, killing many horses in H Company's lines. Most of the Victorians' rifles were stacked and the men scrambled for them, while those who could returned the fire. Captain Watson was shot and the pom-poms could not be brought into action. The horses stampeded through the camp, over the tents and the soldiers. Then, 180 of the Boers, in khaki uniforms, which made recognition difficult, rushed the camp, forcing surrenders. The Victorians resisted in a sharp fight, firing and clubbing until they were shot down and their leaders eliminated. About 50 escaped, but the rest were taken prisoner. There were one officer and eighteen N.C.O.'s and men killed, and 5 officers and 36 N.C.O.'s and men were wounded. The officer killed was their Medical Officer.

Boer casualties were stated to be 11 killed and 14 wounded. In addition, there were over 100 dead horses and mules. For two hours the camp was looted. All the stores and weapons, including the pom-poms, were taken, and the prisoners were forced to march a couple of miles out and were then released, to make their way back to the column.

This was the worst disaster to befall Australians in the war, and a recent writer (3) has said that the Victorians, like most Colonial irregulars at this stage of the war, were not up to the standard of earlier contingents, and that their independent attitude had caused friction with the commander of the column, who was used to cavalry discipline.

The General was furious. He mustered the Victorians and accused them of cowardice. Some Victorians threatened to throw down their arms, and not march with him. Three of them were arrested, court-martialled and sentenced to death. Lord Kitchener commuted this to 10 years' imprisonment in England for Sergeant J. Steele, and one year each for Pte. A. Richards and Saddler H. Parry. The incident provoked concern in Australia and the matter was debated by the Australian Government. After representations were made to the British Government, another enquiry was held, and the King ordered the release of the men, with a complete pardon. They returned to the war and subsequently reached home. (It is thought that they are probably the only Australian servicemen to have been sentenced to death on active service, if Lt. Morant and Lt. Handcock are regarded as serving with a non-Australian unit at the time of the incident that led to their execution in 1902).

In defence of the contingent on this occasion against the charge that

it was not up to standard, it should be remembered that the Australians were under Imperial Command, and the wisdom of the policy of detaching small units was not for them to question. Three days after the tragedy they gallantly helped to beat off another such attack at Nooitgedacht. One member of the 5th later won the Victoria Cross, and there were only three other units out of the 50-odd sent from Australia which could claim a V.C. The 5th did excellent work after Louis Botha's commando in Zululand and elsewhere before returning home in April 1902. If further evidence were needed, the Scottish Horse, whose ranks were filled by those ballotted-out Victorians who had passed the same standards as the 5th, gave a fine account of themselves in an heroic defence of the guns at Brakenlaagte, on 30th October 1901. When relieved, there were only 6 unhurt out of 96 engaged.

Finally, there is the mute testimony of the roll of their dead on the stone memorial that proclaims to the passer-by that theirs was not a bad standard.

#### REFERENCES:

1. Sir A. Conan Doyle—The Great Boer War
2. Donald MacDonal—The Australian Contingents in the South African War
3. Rayne Kruger—Goodbye Dolly Gray
4. Melbourne "Age" of Saturday 28th September 1901
5. Hansard 1901.

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#### BOOK REVIEW

by A.N. Festberg.

"ORDERS AND DECORATIONS" by VACLAV MERICKA, 250 pages—95 full colour illustrations, 100 black and white illustrations 10 5/8" x 8 3/4". Paul Hamlyn Ltd., £9.50.

From the Roman Phalerae to the early twentieth century all orders and decorations are not only listed in this book, but all relevant information regarding the badges and ribbons is given.

This encyclopaedia deals with equestrian orders as well as with the later, and often lesser-known secular orders of chivalry.

Mr. Mericka, a world authority on the subject, takes the reader step by step through the development of the many and varied orders and their derivatives, the military orders and the orders of merit.

How many readers know the difference between the Constantinian Order of St. George and the Tsarist one?

It is unfortunate that the author did not explain why British orders are out of step with the older European ones.

In Britain, why does the Knight rank above the Officer or the Commander? I, for one, would like to know the answer.

Neither the British nor the German Orders of St. John are mentioned—perhaps the only omissions.

The illustrations are from the Military Historical Museum in Prague, from the author's personal collection, from the State collection at Orlik Castle, or from an unnamed collection.

Perhaps the only valid criticism I could make is that the illustrations are not in chronological order, and that no cross-reference is made in the text.

When Consul Bonaparte founded the Legion of Honour the inscription on the badge could not have read: "Napoleon Emp. Des Francais", nor could the second type have read "Bonaparte 1er Consul". Surely the typesetter erred here.

Anyway, it is a book which every medal collector should have in his library, if only for reference purposes.

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BOOK REVIEWS  
by Major J.B.Gale.

Vaclav Mericka, "ORDERS AND DECORATIONS", London, Paul Hamlyn, 1967, pp. 316 (\$9.50).

Recently in SABRETACHE this reviewer described a book on Orders and Decorations as the best seen for many years, but this new work is at least its equal and in some ways is superior. Although published by Hamlyn in London, it has been produced by Artia in Prague, and those readers whose interest may include fine-art books produced by this Czech firm will realise the excellent quality of the production. It is a large book, 11 x 9½ inches and contains 200 pages of beautiful illustrations the majority of which are coloured, of the higher Orders and Decorations awarded by both great and small nations. A number of gallantry awards are also illustrated. All illustrations are printed on a black background which highlights both the brilliance of the coloured illustrations and the clarity of those not coloured.

However, despite the magnificence of the work, there are one or two criticisms, or, rather, caveats, for the medal collector. First, the book falls into the "coffee table category, rather than that of a collector's handbook, in that although there are approximately 100 pages of text, this is in the form of a general historical essay (albeit a very interesting one) and there is no detailed description of each Order, etc.,

and its grades, as in, say, "Taffrail", Irwin, or Mayo, to quote a few fairly well-known books. Secondly, the items from each country are not kept together. Thirdly, different grades of an Order are not kept together, e.g., illustrations of the Legion d'Honneur appear in plates 69, 72, 89, 122, 123), and, finally, there are some errors in the Index (e.g., again referring to the Legion d'Honneur, the index refers to examples on plates 138 and 139, but these plates contain orders from other countries).

These criticisms, however, are minor and do not detract from the book in any significant way. One distinct advantage is that many of the higher Orders of Chivalry do not become available to collectors, and the excellent illustrations here are the nearest collectors are likely to get to them. Finally, while the price may seem high, it is no more than the price of an average campaign medal, and the medal collector should not miss that amount.

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E.E. Kerrigan, "AMERICAN BADGES AND INSIGNIA", New York, Viking Press, 1967, p p.XVIII + 286, (\$9.86 Aust.)

This book is, in effect, an encyclopaedia of badges and insignia, the text consisting almost entirely of badge titles with descriptive detail in each case, and over 1100 illustrations are included.

The illustrations are all drawn by the author (no doubt cost prevented the inclusion of photographic plates of so many badges), but this is no real disadvantage in this case, as the craftsmanship is excellent. This is not always the case with hand-drawn illustrations of this type, but the detail here is fine and clear, and the printing is good.

It is a pity also that unit insignia badges are not in colour, but this again was, no doubt, a cost factor. Nevertheless the descriptive text gives the colour details, which is of some value, although in the case of this type of insignia a number of publications are available in colour and are of more use to the specialist.

However, despite this, the book should be an essential reference for the collector of U.S. badges and insignia.

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Peter Young, "THE BRITISH ARMY 1642-1770", London, William Kimber, 1967, pp. 286 (\$8.15).

Brigadier Young, Reader in Military History, R.N.A., Sandhurst, should need no introduction to readers of military history, having published several books ranging from a biography of Oliver Cromwell to an account of the Israeli-Arab War of 1967. This survey of the history of the standing army from the New Model until the present day, although it is



necessarily selective, is an admirable account by a professional military historian.

The book ranges over a wide field and covers many well-known and some lesser-known engagements, tactics, organisation, equipment, personalities, and has an epilogue on the army of the 1970's. Some useful chronologies and statistics are included as well as 24 pages of illustrations, including eight in colour. The text is in eight parts and covers the Army under the Stuarts, Marlborough's Army, the Army in the Eighteenth Century, Wellington's Army, Raglan's Army, the Army in 1914-18, the Army of World War Two, and the epilogue (the Army of the 1970's), the last being of particular interest in view of the fact that the British Army again faces its only consistently successful enemy, the politicians at Westminster.

Brigadier Young's style is lucid, racy and entertaining as it always is, and the book is recommended as a good addition to any military library.

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#### ASIAN BATTLE-DIARY.

Due to the interest in the first edition of this publication, which has been sold out, Federal Council has decided to publish a second edition, which will include the events of 1968, in January 1969.

Any member who may have additional entries is invited to forward them to Mr. W.M. Chamberlain, 18 Taylor Ave., BURWOOD EAST, Victoria 3151.

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#### DESPATCHES,

comments, queries and letters from our readers and/or members.

From Capt. J.H. Robbins, 3 RAR:

Dear Sir,

I would like to express my appreciation of the work done by Mr. W.M. Chamberlain in compiling "ASIAN BATTLE-DIARY". Recent military history is most difficult to compile due to a lack of material, official restrictions upon classified information and a lack of timeliness, as Mr. Chamberlain has suggested.

I believe that many serving soldiers see the need for documentation of the role of our forces in the recent "little wars". As a member of 3 RAR during the Borneo campaign, and also presently in South Vietnam, I intend to pass on to Mr. Chamberlain any historical facts of interest from my own memories, and I recommend to any members of the Society in a similar position to do the same.

Yours faithfully, J. H. Robbins.

## DESPATCHES (continued).

From Lt. Col. D.V.Goldsmith:

Dear Sir,

A member of the Canberra and District Historical Society has bought from an old estate at Bungendore an interesting piece of antique ware called a "military chest". It is built on the lines of the more familiar sea chest, but in smaller dimensions. It consists of four separate wooden drawer boxes, brass bound at the corners, and with flush fitting brass handles. Each drawer measures about 2' x 1' x 6". They are designed to stack one on top of the other to form a chest of drawers. The top section is designed as a writing desk, with drop flap and internal partitions. In all, it is a fine piece of work.

Faintly marked on one section in copperplate hand (and almost sandpapered away before discovery during renovating operations) are what appear to be the words "A (?) SALTER SURGEON". Using these few details the owner has carried out some research, and discovered the following facts about one Arthur Salter:

Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Dragoons (Lt, Gds, ?) 14.7.1854  
Born Exeter England 29.5.1830  
Died on passage Cape Town to Natal in July 1861.

The foregoing is of course no proof that the chest at one time belonged to this officer, but there seems a strong possibility that it did so. The chest could have come to Australia in a number of ways. For example, it could well have been sold in South Africa as part of the dead officer's effects, and picked up for a song by some emigrant on his way to Australia. Who will ever know?

However, the main reason for stating the above background facts is to ask whether any reader happens to know anything about military chests generally. Were they normal field equipment for officers, were they standard issue, were certain firms, say, "purveyors of military chests to Her Majesty's Forces", and so on?

I should be grateful for any information anyone has on this subject, which I think comes fairly in the military history field.

Yrs sincerely, D.V.Goldsmith.  
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From Mr. B.W.Ellis:

Dear Sir,

For the last two years I have been trying to compile a complete list of the decorations and medals awarded to Baron Manfred von Richtofen, from books, articles and photos, but without success.

Finally, I wrote to Dr. Kurt Klietmann, Director of Institute of Orders & searches in Berlin, and he informed me that "all the records were destroyed during World War 2. Articles about these orders do not exist but I can inform you which decorations von Richthofen had, which has been possible for me after many years".

Enclosed please find a copy of the list, as there appears to be great interest in the "Red Baron" in Australia; the German is Dr. Klietmann's and the translations (probably slightly inaccurate) my own.

"DECORATIONS AND MEDALS OF HAUPTMANN FREIHERR MANFRED von RICHTHOFEN,  
former C.O. No. 1 Air Squadron K.I.A. 21.4.1918.

1. Orden Pour le Merite-
2. Koniglich Preussischer Roter Adler, Orden 11. Kl, mit Krone und Schwertern-Royal Prussian Red Eagle Order Class 2 with Crown and Swords.
3. Eisernes Kreuz 1 Kl.- Iron Cross Class 1.
4. Lippe Kriegsverdienstkreuz-1 Kl.- Lippe War Merit Cross Class 1
5. Koniglicher Hausorden von Hohenzollern: Ritter mit Schwertern- Royal House Order of Hohenzollern: Knight with swords.
6. Koniglich Sachsischer Militar St. Heinrichs-Orden Ritter mit Schwertern- Royal Saxon Military St. Heinrichs Order Knight with swords.
7. Sachsische Hertzogtumer Hausorden Ritter 1 Kl. mit Schwertern- Saxon Dukedom's House Order Knight Class 1 with swords.
8. Koniglich Bayrischer Militarverdienstorden Ritter mit Schwertern- Royal Bavarian Military Merit Order Knight with swords.
9. Koniglich Wurttembergischer Friedrichs Orden Ritter mit Schwertern- Royal Wuttemberg Friedrichs Order Knight with swords.
10. Sachsen Coburg Gotha Carl Eduard Medaille mit Krone und Schwertern- Saxe-Coburg-Gotha Carl Edward Medal with crown and swords.
11. Schaumburg-Lippe Kreuz fur Treue Dienste- Schaumberg-Lippe Cross for Loyal Service.
12. Die Hanseaten Kreuz von Lubeck, Bremen und Hamburg- The Hanseatic Cross of Lubeck-Bremen-Hamburg.
13. Osmanisches Reich Kriegsmedaille (Eiserner Halbmond)- Ottoman Empire War Medal (Iron Crescent).
14. Bulgarien Tapferkeitsorden 111 Kl, 2 Stufe- Bulgarian Bravery Order Class 111 Grade 2.
15. Osterreich-Ungarn Orden der Eisernen Krone: Ritter mit Kriegsdekoration- AustrO-Hungarian Order of the Iron Crown, Knight with war decoration.
16. Osterreich Kriegsverdienstkreuz mit Kriegsdekoration- Austrian War Merit Cross with War decoration.
17. Osmanisches Reich Intiaz Medaille mit Schwertern-Ottoman Empire Intiaz Medal with swords.
18. Osmanisches Reich Liakat-Medaille mit Schwertern-Ottoman Empire Liakat Medal with swords.
19. Osterreich-Ungarn Fliegerabzeichen-Austro-Hungarian Pilot Badge.
20. Preussen Deutsches Reich Flugzeugfuhrerabzeichen-Prussia, German Empire Pilot Badge.

Yrs. Faithfully, B.W. Ellis.

ELECTIONS.

The following result of the recent Annual Elections for Federal Council are Notified for information.

FEDERAL PRESIDENT:	* Mr. J.K.Lyons	53 votes
	Mr. J.K.Haken	19
	Informals	nil
VICE PRESIDENT:	* Mr. B.J.Videon	57
	Mr. L.L.Barton	15
	Informals	nil
FEDERAL SECRETARY:	* Mr. J.B.Hirsh	53
	Mr. J.K.Lyons	19
	Informals	nil
FEDERAL TREASURER:	* Lt. P.Lober	57
	Mr. J.Lock	15
	Informals	nil
FEDERAL COUNCILLORS (3):	* Major J.B.Gale	22
	* Mr. A.N.Festberg	19
	* Mr. R.K.Cooper	12 ***
Unsuccessful-	Mr. J.B.Hirsh	6
"	Mr. J.I.Lock	5
"	Mr. J.B.Hopley	4
"	Mr. R.Millyn	nil
	Informals	4

FOR CLOSURE OF THE N.S.W. BRANCH OF THE SOCIETY.

As a result of a Ballot conducted to decide the future of the New South Wales Branch, the result was a majority in favour of closure, and the Branch is closed as from 30th August 1968.

J. B. Hirsh  
FEDERAL SECRETARY.

NOTE \*\*\* The election of Mr. R.K.Cooper to the Federal Council will be dependent upon his becoming a fully financial member of the Society.

SOCIETY CONSTITUTION & RULES.

Federal Council has appointed a Sub-Committee with Mr. Andrew Ray, LL.B. as Chairman, to review the Society's Constitution and Rules.

Constructive suggestions from any Branch or member should be sent to me.

J. B. Hirsh,  
FEDERAL SECRETARY.

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PUBLICATIONS BY HAMISH HAMILTON, LONDON.

We have just seen a copy of "THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS", by Herbert Fairlie Wood, Edited by Lt. Gen. Sir Brian Horrocks, and the first in a series entitled "FAMOUS REGIMENTS" to come to our notice.

Printed on good glossy paper, this is a first-rate book, with plenty of illustrations, and it does what it sets out to do, namely, 'to preserve the identity of one of the famous regiments now facing disbandment or amalgamation under the new army re-organisation.'

The 149 pages, in hard covers, trace the whole history of the KRRC, including a wealth of interesting detail, right down to the music of the Regimental March. The dust jacket is well printed on strong glossy paper, and shows a large representation of the Regimental Badge, on the Regimental colours of green and red.

Excellent value at 21/- sterling. Australian price not known.

Titles listed are:-

The Royal Fusiliers	The Royal Norfolk Regt
The Queen's Royal Regt (West Surrey)	The King's Royal Rifle C.
The South Wales Borderers	The Green Howards
The Suffolk Regt	The Royal Flying Corps
The Royal Berkshire Regt	The Scots Guards
The Highland Light Infantry	The Gordon Highlanders
The Somerset Light Infantry	The 17th/21st Lancers
The 11th Hussars	The Black Watch
The Royal Hampshire Regt	The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Watch for them!

SOCIETY COMMEMORATIVE MEDALLION

As sufficient orders have been received to warrant proceeding with this project, it has been decided to have the medallion struck, and an order has been placed with the manufacturer.

Would those members who have ordered the medallion please forward their remittances of \$3.30 (incl. postage) made payable to THE SOCIETY, to Mr. J. K. Lyons, 262 Tucker Road, Ormond East, Victoria, 3204, as soon as possible.

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DIRECTORY AMENDMENTS

(October, 1968)

NEW MEMBERS

- (267) 35060 WO II, M.E. YOUL, 167 Eastern Rd., WAHROONGA, N.S.W. 2076.  
Collects militaria of the world.
- (268) Mr. L. NOBLE, 17 White Ave., SINGLETON HEIGHTS, N.S.W. 2330.  
Collects badges and insignia.
- (269) Mr. D. FOSTER, Address and Interests to be advised.
- (270) Mr. V. G. HARVEY, 17 Comley St., BRIGHTON, S.A. 5048.  
Medals and decorations.
- (271) Mr. A. SMITH, 17 Joanna St., LARGS BAY, S.A. 5016.  
Collects military weapons.
- (272) Mr. R. M. OBST, Regal St., POORAKA, S.A. 5095.  
Collects military firearms.
- (273) Mr. C. W. SOAR, 42 Oxford St., HILLCREST, S.A. 5086.  
Collects military headdress and Australian badges.
- (274) Mr. J. A. CAMERON, 18 Para St., SALISBURY. S.A. 5108.  
Collects British decorations and medals.
- (275) Mr. J. GRIFFITHS, 7 Pitherton Road, ELIZABETH WEST, S.A. 5113.  
Collects British militaria.
- (276) Mr. W. H. HALM, 23 Angle Road, ANGLE PARK. S.A. 5010.  
German forces of WWII.
- (277) Mr. C. ROBERTS, Flat 19, 2 Tarlton Rd., SOMERTON PARK, S.A. 5044.  
Collects Commonwealth military badges.
- (278) Mr. R. PARKINSON, Flat 6, 23 Elizabeth St., EAST BENTLEIGH, VIC, 3165.  
Badges.

NEW MEMBERS (Contd.)

- (279) Mr.K. GORDON,"Willow Mound", Private Bag, COHUNA, VIC., 3568.  
Military medals of all nations; & Nazi items.
- (280) Mr.P.C.CANDY, 460 Burke Road, CAMBERWELL, VIC, 3124.  
A general interest in all aspects of military history;  
and a specific interest in the collection of insignia  
(military) of all types. (Junior Member)
- (281) Mr. Miguel A. DONDOGLIO, Yermal 2939 (2-A) Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA.  
Collects cap badges of the 1939 period.
- (282) Mr. Jose BELAGUER, Besares 3,944 (Dto, 1º) Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA.  
Interests unknown.
- (283) Lt. Col. L. J. HAYDEN, ED, (RL), AFIM,JP, P.O. Box 2435,  
DARWIN, NORTHERN TERRITORY.  
Interests - C.M.F., Ex-Service Association, Military History.

DECEASED

- (88) Mr. R. HARVEY, 37 John St., EASTWOOD. S.A. 5063.

CHANGE OF ADDRESSNEW ADDRESSES:

- (243) Mr. T. DUNLAP, 2 Combarton St., BOX HILL NORTH, VIC., 3129.
- (62) Mr. V. J. RAE, 37 Belmore Road, PEAKHURST, N.S.W. 2210.
- (3) Mr. R. CHAPMAN, 2 Bernice Street, DONCASTER, VIC. 3108.
- (95) Major H. J. ZWILLENBERG, Flat 10, Block 20, Northbourne Flats,  
BRADDON. A.C.T. 2601.
- Mr. J. A. Mowbray D-127 Bristol Court Apts., 1106 Douglas St.,  
Durham, North Carolina. 27705. U.S.A.





