

Military Historical Society of Australia  
*Sabretache*



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

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

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

[www.mhsa.org.au](http://www.mhsa.org.au)

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

SABRETACHE

FEB 1970



PATRON

Major E.W.O. Perry, R.L., M.A., B.Ec.

HONORARY OFFICE BEARERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1970.

FEDERAL COUNCIL

PRESIDENT

Mr. J.K. Lyons

VICE PRESIDENT

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

ACTING SECRETARY

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

TREASURER

Capt. P. Lober  
(7 Margaret St., BRIGHTON EAST, Victoria, 3187)

COUNCILLORS

Mr. A.J. Ray, LL.B. (Victorian Branch)  
To be appointed (A.C.T. Branch)  
Mr. P. White (S.A. Branch)  
To be appointed (GEELONG (Vic.) Branch)

\*\*\*\*\*

EDITOR

Mr. B.J. Videon, A.A.S.A.  
(20 Thomasina St., BENTLEIGH EAST, Victoria, 3165)

LIBRARIAN

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

BRANCHES OF THE SOCIETY

VICTORIA

PRESIDENT

Mr. L. G. Ryan

SECRETARY

Mr. A.J. Ray, LL.B.  
(87 Tooronga Rd., MALVERN EAST, VIC., 3145)  
\*\*\*

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

PRESIDENT

Mr. N.S. Foldi

SECRETARY

Mr. K.R. White  
(156 Miller St., O'CONNOR, A.C.T., 2601)  
\*\*\*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PRESIDENT

Mr. P.B. Harvey

SECRETARY

Mr. G.B. Tunstill  
(40 Katoomba Rd., BEAUMONT, S.A., 5066)  
\*\*\*

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PRESIDENT

Capt. J.J. Le Tessier, E.D.

SECRETARY

Mr. P.A. Shaw  
(25 April Rd., DIANELLA, W.A., 6062)  
\*\*\*

GEE LONG (Victoria)

PRESIDENT

Major I.L. Barnes, E.D. & Clasp

SECRETARY

Mr. J.C.R. Morton  
(5 Guthrie Ave., GEE LONG WEST, VIC., 3218)  
\*\*\*

"SABRETACHE"

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

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
MAHOGANY INN AND THE 21st FOOT Major T.C. Sargent	64
MONUMENT TO THE 99th REGT. OF FOOT AT HOBART, TASMANIA Submitted by J. K. Lyons	68
LT. GEN. SIR T.H.E. HUTTON, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. J. M. Wilson	71
TROPHY OF ARMS AT RUSSELL HILL HEADQUARTERS J. M. Wilson	72
FATHER GUSMAO REMEMBERED B. J. Videon	76
H.M.A.S. PROTECTOR Navy Office	77
S.A. BRANCH NOTES G. B. Tunstill	79
BOOK REVIEWS B.J. Videon & A.N. Festberg	80
ASSOCIATION OF THE R.A.A.(N.T.), DARWIN Lt.Col.L.J.Haydon, (RL)E.D., AFAIM, J.P.	83
IN THE NEWS B. J. Videon	85
DESPATCHES	87
MEMBERS ADVERTISEMENTS	89
A.C.T. BRANCH NOTES - STOP PRESS:	90
DIRECTORY AMENDMENTS	i

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

CONTENTS

Page

64

THE STATE FOOT

Major T.C. Sargent

68

THE 30TH REGT. OF FOOT AT HOBART, TASMANIA

Submitted by J. K. Lyons

71

THE 1ST BATTALION, 1ST BRIGADE, R.A.M.C.

J. M. Wilson

72

THE 1ST BATTALION, 1ST BRIGADE, R.A.M.C.

J. M. Wilson

76

THE 1ST BATTALION, 1ST BRIGADE, R.A.M.C.

B. J. Vidson

77

THE 1ST BATTALION, 1ST BRIGADE, R.A.M.C.

King Office

79

THE 1ST BATTALION, 1ST BRIGADE, R.A.M.C.

G. B. Threlkell

80

THE 1ST BATTALION, 1ST BRIGADE, R.A.M.C.

B. J. Vidson & A. N. Teasdale

83

THE 1ST BATTALION, 1ST BRIGADE, R.A.M.C.

By Col. R. J. Haydon, (Rtd) E.D., A.M.I.C., J.P.

85

THE 1ST BATTALION, 1ST BRIGADE, R.A.M.C.

B. J. Vidson

87

88

90

91

MAHOGANY INN AND THE 21ST FOOT

By Major T. C. Sargent.

On Sunday, 9th March 1969, Brigadier N.A.M. Nichols, OBE, Commander, Western Command, unveiled at Mahogany Creek, Western Australia, a plaque commemorating the establishment of a military barracks at Mahogany Creek in 1839, and the later conversion of the barracks to an Inn. The ceremony was organised by the Royal Western Australian Historical Society who extended an invitation to W.A. Branch members of our Society to attend.

The Inn has now been established privately as a museum, and the following history, to 1842, is taken from the guide-book by permission of the Curators, Mr. and Mrs. R. Barnacle. The notes on the 21st Foot were compiled from the following sources:

"The History of the Royal Scots Fusiliers" - John Buchan.

"Historical Records of the Twenty-First Foot" - Cannon.

Some further information on the 21st, and other garrison units in W.A. can be found in - 'A Short History of the British Regiments in Western Australia' - Sabretache Vol. III No. 3 pp 1 - 19.

THE HISTORY OF THE OLD MAHOGANY INNThe Old York Road

The Mahogany Inn is the oldest Inn remaining on the Old York Road. This road began in 1829 when Ensign Dale blazed a track from the port of Guildford to Yorkshire in the Avon Valley.

The "Halfway House", two miles south of "the Lakes", was the first Inn opened on the road (1832). Unfortunately however, being built of mud-brick, once fallen into disrepair it soon weathered away and is now completely lost.

This road, a primitive track through an almost entirely unknown wilderness, led the hopeful English farmers to their "promised land". The going was not easy. Apart from threats to the settler of many strange and poisonous plants should his stock stray from the track, there was the terrifying thought of an aboriginal, with spear poised, awaiting him behind every tree or rise.

In 1839 John Chipper, a flour carter plying between Guildford and York, was speared by natives on Greenmount and escaped by jumping down a sheer cliff face - only to die upon reaching Guildford. The lad accompanying him was also killed.

Five years later two more travellers were attacked, this time near "Halfway House", one later dying of spear wounds.

In 1839, in consternation at incidents such as these, it was decided to build a military outpost at Mahogany Creek to protect settlers and postmen from the aborigines.



Early History of the Mahogany Inn

Three buildings were erected - a long, granite "barracks" with cellar beneath and separate kitchen and storehouse. The barracks (now the nursery) were built over a natural spring, which still runs, to ensure fresh water in case of siege by natives.

An escort was now arranged for postmen. The military would start off from Guildford, change hands at the Mahogany Creek depot, meet a York escort at the "Halfway House" and from there go safely on to York.

However it was soon deemed unnecessary to keep a garrison at 'the creek', and in 1841 the military were withdrawn.

The buildings, with 320 acres of land, were granted to the Habgood Bros., merchants, who then leased them out as the "Prince of Wales" hotel.

It is not known of earlier lessees, but in 1842 Edward Byfield was issued with a roadside inn licence.

SOME NOTES ON THE 21ST FOOT

- 23 Sep 1678 - Raised by Charles Erskine, 5th Earl of Mar, as Colonel of the Regiment, for service in Scotland; became known as 'Earl of Mars Grey-Breeks'.
- 1685 - Armed with fusils (a light musket) and became commonly known as 'Fusiliers'.
- 1691 - Styled 'O'Farrells Fusiliers' after custom of calling Regt. after Commander.
- 1695 - Received precedence in the Army as 21st Regt., although regiments were not generally referred to by number until the reign of George II.
- 1707 - Became the North British Fusilier Regt. of Foot.
- 1713 - First mention by official documents and historians by title 'Royal North British Fusiliers' "but the date when the honorary distinction of 'Royal' was conferred upon it, has not been ascertained". (Cannon's History).
- 1 Jul 1751 - Royal Warrant to regulate colours, standards and clothing of British Army refers to:
  - 'The Twenty First Regiment or Royal North British Fusiliers'.

- 1873 - Royal authority given to assume name of the 21st Royal Fusiliers. "'Scots', indeed had always been its popular title, the words 'North British', rarely appearing except in official documents and on formal occasions". (Buchan.)
- 1 Jul 1881 - Royal Scots Fusiliers.
- 20 Jan 1959 - Amalgamated with the Highland Light Infantry (City of Glasgow Regt.) (late 71st & 74th Foot) to form the Royal Highland Fusiliers (Princess Margaret's Own Glasgow and Ayrshire Regt.).

#### Battle Honours.

Blenheim, Ramilles, Oudenarde, Malplaquet, Dettingen, Martinique 1794, Bladensburg, Alma, Inkerman, Sevastapol, South Africa 1879, Burma 1885-87, Tirah, Relief of Ladysmith, South Africa 1899-1902, Mons, Marne 1914, Ypres 1914, '17, '18, Somme 1916, '18, Arras 1917, '18, Lys, Hindenburg Line, Deiran 1917, '18, Gallipoli 1915-16, Palestine 1917-18.

#### Regimental Marches.

Band - The British Grenadiers (Official March for all Fusilier Regts.).  
Pipes - Highland Laddie.

At Dettingen (1743) Sir Andrew Agnew, C.O. of Regt. used the phrase - "Dinna fire till ye see the whites o' their een". (Buchan p.90.)

#### Service in Australia.

- Moved to Colony of N.S.W. from Chatham in 1832/33 by detachments in charge of convicts.  
Regtl. history says - "dreary task of escorting convicts to Botany Bay and Tasmania".  
Regt. historian (John Buchan) describes their police duties in other States as "difficult incessant, and laborious, and brought no honour with them".  
(Service in Australia was not looked upon as an attractive posting for British Regts.).  
As there were no convicts in W.A. at this time (transportation to W.A. started 1850) the duties of the 2 Coys. in W.A. were probably more pleasant than those of the detachments of the Regt. at Sydney, Port Philip and Tasmania. Their duties were the protection of settlers from attacks by hostile natives. (For details of this see "The Battle of Pinjarra" R. Aust. Historical Journal Vol. XXXVII Part VI 1951 pp 344-350.  
The 21st were involved in this incident).

- 9 Sep 1833 - 2 Coys. of 21st under command of Captain R. Daniel arrived Perth on the 'Jane' from Hobart. On board were:
- |                           |                                   |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Capt. Daniel.             | Capt. Bette                       |
| 1st Lts. King & Duff      | 2nd Lts. Anderson & Stewart       |
| Lady of Lt. King & family | Dr. Davidson - Asst. Surgeon      |
| 4 Sgts., 4 Cpls.,         | 116 Ptes., 20 women & 30 children |

The 21st arrived to replace a Detachment of 63rd which had been the first garrison in W.A. The 63rd Det. departed Perth on the 'Merope' for Madras on 28 Apr. 1834.

Capt. Daniel acted as Lieutenant-Governor on departure of Irwin (he was sworn in on 14 Sep 1833) until return of Stirling. He was a sick man and died in the Colony in 1835.

His obituary notice in the Perth Gazette of 8 Aug. 1835 - "Died at Perth Friday 7 August, 1835, Captain Daniel age 43. He obtained his commission in 1814 but did not join his regiment until 1821 at Domerara. He signalled himself in many actions during the period of his lifetime and on his person bore the honorable marks of an active participation in the achievement of the victories gained in the Peninsular and other campaigns".

A personality of the 21st was Lt. William Henry Bunbury (1812 - 1875) - he was the first white man to travel by land from Pinjarra to the Vasse (Busselton) in December 1836.

The establishment of a barracks at Mahogany Creek was part of a programme to provide military protection to the settlers of the rapidly expanding colony. This programme was initiated in 1837. (There is no proof that Mahogany Ck. Bks. was established then or that the 21st were there, until 1839.)

It is possible that the first detachment stationed there lived in shelters constructed in the shape of an inverted V (thus A) from bush timber and leaves, as did Bunbury's detachment at Wonnerup. Bunbury himself was involved in actions against the natives in the York district in mid 1837.

The 21st left W.A. in 1840, sailing on 23 July 1840 in the "Runnymede" (Capt. Edward) for Calcutta. The following numbers were discharged in W.A. and became settlers -

24 Ptes, 9 women, 25 children. (Perth Gazette on departure.)

After leaving Australia the Royal Scots Fusiliers saw service in India, Crimea, South Africa. During WWI battalions fought at Gallipoli, and Sinai (Bir el Dueidar, Romani), 1st Battle of Gaza, Beersheba, Jerusalem.

\*\*\*\*\*

THE MONUMENT TO THE 99th REGIMENT OF FOOT (THE WILTSHIRE REGIMENT  
AT ANGLESEA BARRACKS, HOBART (TAS.))

(The Centenary (1850-1950) of the only monument in Australia erected by British troops to the memory of fallen comrades.)

(Submitted by J. K. Lyons)

ADDRESS BY THE COMMANDANT, TASMANIA COMMAND (BRIGADIER E. M. DOLLERY,  
O.B.E., M.C.)

at the Service to Commemorate the Centenary of the 99th Regiment of Foot  
Monument

at Anglesea Barracks, Hobart, on 12th November, 1950.

"Your Excellency, Mr. Premier, My Lord Mayor, My Lord Bishop, Ladies and  
Gentlemen -

We are gathered here today to celebrate the centenary of the erection of  
this Monument in 1850.

Here you see a column of stone which is intimately connected with the  
history of this State. Many famous British Regiments of the Line formed  
the early garrisons of Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land as it was then called,  
from the year 1803, in which the Colony was founded, until 1870, when the  
last of them, the 18th Royal Irish, departed for India.

Not least among them was the 99th Regiment of Foot. This regiment was  
sent to New South Wales in 1842, and whilst there the Maori War broke out in  
1845. Help was called for from the Governor of N.S.W., Sir George Gipps,  
who despatched detachments of the 58th and 99th Regiments to New Zealand.  
The detachments from the 99th consisted of the Grenadier and Light Companies  
under Col. Henry Despard. This detachment took part in the storming of  
Heke's Pah, or Compound, with a combined English force of 600. This  
action was a failure, as half of the storming party of 200 were struck down  
without a breach being made in the pallisade. Very probably the men of the  
99th to whose memory this monument was erected died in this attack. I  
understand that a model of this Pah is housed in the Tasmanian Museum.

The 99th Regiment, with the other troops, fought with such determination  
and gallantry that they received the highest praise from the Commander-in-  
Chief. The Governor of New Zealand was also very generous in his thanks.  
The Regiment fought in other conflicts with the Maories including a stren-  
uous engagement at Ruapekapeka in 1846. On peace being restored, the  
remnant of the Regiment returned to Sydney. For its services in the New  
Zealand campaign the Regiment was awarded the Battle Honour "New Zealand  
1846".

It is interesting to note the Medal for the Maori War was not awarded  
until 23 years after the campaign, and only 48 recipients of the medal are  
recorded in the Annals of the Wiltshire Regiment. One of these medals is  
laid on the base of the Monument for your inspection.

The Regiment was sent to Tasmania in 1848, and remained here until 1856. It was during its period of service here that this pillar was erected by the voluntary subscriptions of its officers and men to perpetuate the memory of 24 of its members who paid the supreme sacrifice in the New Zealand War. It is the only monument in Australia erected by British troops to the memory of their comrades who fell in the service of their Country, and is therefore unique in this respect. It was designed by A. Dawson, of the Public Works Department, stands about 40 feet high, and is an excellent example of early Victorian architecture.

In 1853 the Colony ceased to be a penal settlement, and this involved a reduction in the military establishment. Some 400 men of the 99th voluntarily remained in this country to swell the numbers of the settlers, and their descendants must now be scattered over the length and breadth of the island. In 1856 the Regiment left here for service in India, and their departure is thus recorded. -

"Outside the Town Hall on January 9th, 1856, the Regiment drawn up in a hollow square, was given a rousing send off by the citizens."

There were apparently some broken hearts, as records say the soldiers had formed "ties of the tenderest nature".

On that day the Mayor (William Gore Elliston), who incidentally, was but the second occupant of that office, presented the regiment with an address on behalf of the people. A copy of this reads as follows :-

"To the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the 99th Regiment:

"The time at last has come when you are summoned to quit our shores at the call of duty. In bidding you adieu, we desire to place on record our estimate of the claims which you possess upon our recollection and esteem.

"In seasons of peculiar anxiety, when the city was assailed by fire and by flood, you were foremost in your endeavours to save life and property. No regiment within our remembrance has similarly endeared itself to the inhabitants of Tasmania by forming so many ties of the tenderest nature. No regiment stationed in this colony has more distinguished itself by a steadfast recognition of the various duties of the citizen, as well as of the soldier.

"We know you too well not to feel assured that the same manly dignity which has characterised you here in all the relations of life will accompany you to the field, and that the gallant 99th will be second to no regiment of Her Majesty's service in deeds of noble daring.

"We earnestly pray the God of Battles to shield you amidst all the trials which you may be called upon to undergo for your country's honour.

(Sgd.) Wm. GORE ELLISTON.

"On behalf of the Citizens of Hobart Town, Mayor"

TASMANIA, Jan. 4, 1856.

About 15 years ago, Tasmanian members of the British Ex-Service Legion of Australia were responsible for arousing public interest in this memorial, which had been allowed to fall into a bad state of disrepair. Eventually the State Government effected the necessary repairs, and in 1936, a re-dedication service was held. From that time the monument has been kept in a fitting condition by the Army, and its surroundings, though severely restricted by the Repatriation Hospital, have now been laid out with the object of ensuring the maximum atmosphere of dignity and culture for this historic column. You will note that a hedge of Rosemary has been planted around it, to symbolise Old England and Remembrance.

In 1891 the 99th Regt. of Foot was embodied in the Wiltshire Regiment, which absorbed also the 62nd Regt. Hence the interest of the Wiltshires in the monument. Their Old Comrades' Association provides a wreath which is laid annually in memory of those to whom the memorial is raised, and the Regiment has maintained a keen interest in the monument ever since it was brought to their notice. They have provided a bronze plaque to commemorate this centenary, and it is fitting that it should be presented and unveiled by a serving officer of the Regiment, at present on duty in Australia.

This monument stands as a testimony to those qualities of self-sacrifice, courage and endurance which were demanded that men should display, a demand that has been met by our race through long history. However deplorable war may be, and however much we may wish and pray that we may be delivered from its menace, let us nevertheless remember that the qualities which it calls for in taking part in it are among the noblest qualities of the human race. That war may cease is the hope of all right thinking men, but the teaching of history and the state of the world today does not encourage us in the belief that the cessation of armed conflict is yet a practical reality.

We as a Nation and an Empire have worked for peace, but there are those who seem bent on putting their ambitions to the test of human conquest. Adequate preparation for defence is today the best bulwark of peace, and the call to the young men of the nation has never been stronger than it is today if we are to retain our freedom and all that we cherish as the British way of life.

I now have much pleasure in requesting Capt. R. P. Royle, of the Wiltshires, to perform the ceremony of presenting and unveiling this plaque."

PRESENTATION OF PLAQUE OF REMEMBRANCE ON THE 99th MEMORIAL IN HOBART ON 12th NOVEMBER, 1950.

"Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have been instructed by General Sir William Platt, Colonel of the Wiltshire Regiment (Duke of Edinburgh's) to present, on behalf of all ranks of the Regiment, this Plaque of Remembrance, and to convey to Your Excellency, to you, Sir (Brigadier Dollery), to the British Legion of Tasmania, and to the people of Hobart, our profound appreciation that the memory of those Wiltshiremen who gave their lives in the service of England, is so fresh and alive, so respected, one hundred years after they ended their days.

The kindness and the sympathy of this enduring memory forge another link in our bond of comradeship, which must aid the cause of right in today's troubled world.

In the name of the Wiltshire Regiment, I thank you all sincerely.

As a small example of the comradeship and bond which exist between the British Army and the Australian Army, I, as a serving officer of the Wiltshire Regiment, have the honour and privilege to present and unveil this plaque."

Spoken by Capt. R. P. Royle, MC, Wiltshire Regt., who is on duty in Australia.

\*\*\*\*\*

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR THOMAS HENRY EDWARD HUTTON K.C.B. K.C.M.G.

By J. M. Wilson

At the funeral of this officer, which took place in England on Thursday, 9th August, 1923, the Australian Government and the Australian Army was represented by a single officer, a Captain G. T. Row. One floral wreath was the sole tribute.

Yet this officer was the founder of the Australian Army as we know it today, and there can be very little doubt that it was his capabilities of organisation that produced the Australian soldier of Gallipoli and France. At the time of his funeral, communications were received by his widow, Lady Hutton, from several Australian sources which gives the impression that the Military and Government people of the day were of this opinion.

In a letter to Lady Hutton, Major General Brand who, at that time, was Commandant of the 2nd Military District said, in part:-

"The old comrades of your late husband in this State desire to offer tribute to the magnificent services he rendered to Australia and the Empire, in laying the foundation of our Military organization upon which was built the structure that made possible the not inconsiderable assistance that Australia was privileged to render in the Great War."

And also :-

"The late General's comrades feel that his work in Australia constitutes an everlasting monument to his splendid powers, and that his distinguished services to the Empire will not readily be forgotten."

An extract from the Australian Parliamentary Debates (Hansard) of the 7th August, 1923, had this to say:-

"Minister for Defence :- I wish to inform the House of the death of Lieutenant General Sir Edward Hutton."

"He had already shown great organizing ability during his period in command in New South Wales from 1893 to 1896."

"It is to him that Australia is indebted for the organization and system of training which enabled her to put the Australian Imperial Force into the field at the beginning of the Great War."

At a memorial service held in St. Andrews Cathedral, Sydney, New South Wales, the Archbishop who conducted the service, Archbishop Wright, had, among other things, this to say :-

"A grand old soldier, one to whom Australia owes a debt that can never be forgotten." and, in a later part of his tribute,

"He laid the foundation stone so true that when the strain came in the sudden demand of the Great War, the Australian edifice stood firm."

A writer once described him as the "Father of the Australian Army", and there can be very little doubt that this is true. Yet today his name is almost forgotten, even in Army circles.

The recent finding and restoring of the trophy of arms from which the "Rising Sun" badge was designed, has brought his name into prominence once more and it is hoped that something will be done to keep it in its rightful position.

The most customary method is to name something of a military nature after the person to be honoured; Lavarack Barracks is an example. For a man of the Military stature of General Hutton, something large and well known would be appropriate. The renaming of Russell Hill Offices, where the trophy now resides is one suggestion. The present name has no military significance, as it is the name given by the original surveyor. Or the Royal Military College could be renamed to incorporate his name.

Something, whatever it may be, should be done to ensure that the name of General Hutton, who was probably one of our greatest soldiers, does not become forgotten again.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### THE STORY BEHIND THE TROPHY OF ARMS IN RUSSELL HILL HEADQUARTERS

By J. M. Wilson

On the 29th Jan. 1902, Major General Sir Thomas Henry Edward Hutton, a British officer of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, at the invitation of the Australian Commonwealth Government, set up his headquarters at Victoria Barracks, Melbourne. Room 52A was his personal office. Over the doorway of this room the General hung a trophy of arms consisting of Martini-Henry socket bayonets alternating with cut and thrust bayonets, all of which radiated around a cut outbrass crown.

The duty given to the Major General was to coordinate the then existing State Military Forces into a single Commonwealth force. At this time the South African War was still in progress and one of General Hutton's first official acts was to set up a Commonwealth contingent to be sent to South Africa. This contingent was given the title of the "Australian Commonwealth Horse" and the first Battalion was due to embark and leave Melbourne aboard the S.S. St. Andrew about the 12th Feb. 1902.



General Hutton decided to issue a new badge to the A.C.H. and a number of drawings were inspected. However none of these drawings seemed to have pleased him as most of them depended upon the unique flora and fauna for their appeal. The General suggested that something of a martial nature would be more suitable and finally approved a design based on the trophy of arms over his doorway. From the evidence available it would appear that the General probably did the design himself. However he did authorise the manufacture of the approved badge. This was done by means of a telegraph message, (Original held in Army Headquarters file), addressed to Colonel A. G. Hoad, who was Deputy Adjutant General.

The telegraph message, numbered 1194, was lodged at Sydney, New South Wales, at 3.10 p.m., 7th Feb. 1902, and read -

RE BADGES DESIGNS ONE AND TWO APPROVED - PLEASE CARRY OUT IN BRONZE OR DARK METAL.

The numbers designated the drawings sent to the General for approval, and designs one and two were for a large cap badge and a smaller badge for wearing on the collar. Colonel Hoad had, at an earlier date, sent to General Hutton a letter enclosing the various designs and had indicated that he had a duplicate set of the drawings which were also numbered. This badge was hurriedly manufactured and issued to the 1st Battalion, A.C.H.

After the rush and bustle of embarking the first battalion had died away a closer look was taken at the badge given to the first troops to leave, and a slightly redesigned badge was issued to later contingents. A further slight modification was made later in 1902, when an Australian Contingent was sent to London for the Coronation of King Edward VII.

In 1903, still during Major General Hutton's period in command, a new Commonwealth uniform was authorized and it was decided to have a General Service Badge designed at the same time. This task was given to J. R. Gaunt & Sons, Warstone Parade Works, Birmingham, England, and the final choice, which naturally would have been made by General Hutton, was the "Rising Sun" badge as we know it today.

Apparently by this time the badge was commonly known as the "Rising Sun", as part of a letter, written in 1938, by J. R. Gaunt & Sons seems to indicate :-

"We were told to embody the Rising Sun, Crown and the lettering Australian Commonwealth Military Forces."

As the design of this badge does not contain a true heraldic representation of a rising sun, it may be reasonably assumed that the common name had been accepted by this time. A General Williams, who was a Surgeon General, brought the designs back with him, when he returned from England.

This is the badge which, with minor wording alterations, has existed to this day and, in conjunction with the slouch hat, is probably the image of the Australian soldier to most people of the world.

After the departure of General Hutton for England on the 21st Nov. 1904, no further interest appeared to have been taken in the whereabouts of the trophy until 1919. In that year a newspaper, probably the Adelaide Advertiser, requested some information about the badge. The actual trophy was not located but some of the story of the origin of the badge was made available.

A minute by General Legge who, in 1919, was the Chief of General Staff, is typical:-

"As far as I can ascertain here, the Australian Military Badge was based on a design prepared for the Australian Commonwealth Horse at the end of the South African War. This was prepared by adding a crown and the word Australia to a design copied, at General Hutton's suggestion, from a trophy of arms on his office wall. The "Rising Sun" was not suggested at the time."

This report and description was, to say the least, somewhat confused. The crown had been part of the design from the beginning, as had the word "Australia". And, when the major alteration was made in 1903, the crown was retained and the word "Australia" deleted.

A minute by Brigadier General Forsyth, Quartermaster-General in 1919, and dated 19th Feb., would appear to be in answer to the same question :-

"Although the badge has come to be known as the "Rising Sun", to which it may be said to bear a resemblance - the available evidence indicates that the badge was not conceived with the idea of embodying the Rising Sun as a symbol. The points forming the outer portions of the badge are intended to represent bayonets and sword bayonets and surrounding the Crown, to indicate rather, in a purely military sense, the support of the Crown (by bayonets and swords - symbolical of military weapons) by the Armed Forces of the Commonwealth. The design was originated by Major General Hutton, who got the idea from a semicircle of bayonets arranged for decorative purposes, which hung in his office during his period as Commander of the Australian Forces."

A search for the original trophy was then undertaken, without success, by many people who were interested in the history of the "Rising Sun" badge. One person well to the fore was Mr. R. K. Peacock (Dept. of Defence Librarian). In a letter to the Dept. of the Army, dated 26th Feb. 1936, he wrote -

"At present there are only two people in the Barracks (Victoria Barracks, Melbourne) that were members of General Hutton's original staff in 1902 - Colonel A. J. Wilson and myself.

The other two persons who know anything of the badge, still living, are Major J. C. Ormiston and Brigadier T. Griffiths. The latter agrees with my version except that he is of the opinion that General Hutton designed the badge himself. This may well be so as I know that he was an artist of some talent and frequently relied on myself to mount and border a number of his paintings.

As regards the badge in it's present form, this was made by Gaunt and Sons, Birmingham, England. Sir Edward Hutton did not leave Australia until 21st Nov. 1904 and would have had ample time to approve the designs brought back from England by General Williams."

In spite of all the searching being carried out, the whereabouts of General Hutton's trophy remained unknown till 1968. In August of that year, the writer, whose occupation is concerned with telephones, was given the task of maintaining the telephonic system at Albert Park Barracks, Melbourne, Victoria. In the normal course of duty a visit was made to the office of the Military Artist, Mr. E. Garrett. At the completion of the telephone repairs a discussion took place about a number of different types of "Rising Sun" badges on the office walls. Mr. Garrett explained the origins of the "Rising Sun" badge and also said that the original trophy had been lost. The writers knowledge of the whereabouts of this trophy was imparted to Mr. Garrett and the search was commenced once more. After much work and travelling the trophy was re-located in it's resting place for the last 48 years - at the Flinders Naval Depot (HMAS Cerberus) in Victoria, and eventually returned to the Army. This transfer was made in a correct and official manner so that there can no longer be any doubt about the ownership of the trophy. The knowledge of it's whereabouts had been with the writer since the early 1930's, when the trophy, known in Naval circles as the "Soldier's Badge" or the "Anzac Badge" was hanging over the entrance to the Gunner's Store in the Drill Hall at the Naval Depot. Part of the duties of the writer, then a New Entry trainee, was to clean and polish the trophy. It was sighted on a second occasion in 1942, when it was still hanging in the same place.

When the trophy was returned to the Army a considerable amount of re-furbishing was necessary, as it had been in storage since 1960. On the completion of this work, the trophy, now in first class condition, was sent to Canberra and hung in the entrance foyer of the Russell Hill Offices (Army Headquarters). A suitably inscribed plaque was mounted beneath the trophy so that the general public could understand it's significance.

The newspapers, television, and radio stations throughout Australia gave some publicity to the recovery and restoration of the trophy and, as a result, the whole of the history became known. A Mr. P. B. Smith of Adelaide, South Australia, wrote a long letter to the Minister of the Army, disclosing the facts of the early history of the trophy and the reason why it had been held so long by the Royal Australian Navy.

It all began in South Australia, prior to Federation and some time before 1895. The beginning was a drawing made by a Mr. F. Bartels to a design suggested to him by a Major Jose Maria Gordon of the South Australian Army. Evidence points to the fact that Major Gordon first saw the design for the trophy in a Drill Hall at Ryde, Sydney, New South Wales. A stage backdrop had been painted with a similar design. Major Gordon had visited Sydney, as he had been there during his honeymoon and, at the same time, to search for a higher military appointment than was available in South Australia.

The completed drawing was shown to Commander Cresswell who, at that time, was the Captain of HMCS "Protector" a ship in the South Australian Navy. He agreed to have the trophy made up aboard the "Protector" if Major Gordon supplied the materials. On completion of the work, Commander Cresswell gave the trophy to Major Gordon, who displayed it on an easel in his quarters at Fort Glanville, South Australia. He made use of the trophy during recruiting tours of the State and frequently told audiences that he had called the trophy "Australian Rising Sun" as a reply to the Japanese Rising Sun Flag as he considered that nation to be a danger to Australia.

Major Gordon, promoted to Colonel, was allowed to proceed to South Africa as a Special Service Officer, where, for a time, he commanded troops under the control of Major General Hutton. After his return to Australia, Gordon was given a further promotion to Brigadier General and, as this rank was higher than the Establishment in South Australia required, he took up an appointment as Commandant of Victoria. He took the trophy with him and presented it to Major General Hutton.

The trophy was hung in General Hutton's office and there it remained until the time of the General's departure for England. Shortly before he left a private dinner was given in his honour, by the Senior Officers of the Navy and Army. Captain Cresswell was present, but not, due to a personal difference with General Hutton, Brigadier Gordon. General Hutton had apparently intended to return the trophy to Brigadier Gordon, but, in his absence, presented it to Captain Cresswell, together with the original drawing, which was titled "Australian Rising Sun". The trophy remained as Captain Cresswell's personal property until his retirement, as a Vice Admiral, in 1919, when he handed it over to the Royal Australian Navy. It was held in safe keeping at Williamstown, Victoria until the Flinders Naval Depot came into being in 1921. The trophy was then handed over to the Captain of the Depot and all Army contact with it was lost.

During 1928 a serious attempt was made by Mr. P. B. Smith to have the trophy handed back to the Army, but this was met with failure, for a number of reasons; one being that the Navy had no official knowledge of it. After several years of work and research Mr. Smith gave up his attempt but fortunately kept records of all his actions in this matter.

Thus the trophy remained with the Royal Australian Navy for many further years and, except for the fortunate coincidence of the meeting in the Military Artist's office, would probably have been lost forever.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### FATHER GUSMAO REMEMBERED

by B. J. Videon.

In the year 1709, Friar Bartholomew Laurence de Gusmao, the Chaplain to the King of Portugal, designed an aircraft which he called a flying ship.

Father Gusmao's creation comprised a boatlike hull, with a sail spread above it like a canopy; it had a figurehead the shape of a bird's head, a rudder above which the Portuguese flag was to fly proudly, and feathered wings set into the sides in a fashion reminiscent of the oars of an ancient galley.

The intrepid aviator was to be protected by a canopy; and he had a telescope and navigational aids of the time to aid him in his course through the skies.

The machine was of course preposterous, but Father Gusmao did succeed in making a small hot-air balloon fly, without, however, attracting any support for the idea. This may have been because it was said to have set fire to the curtains in the king's audience room! Be that as it may, Father Gusmao did not make for himself a name as an aviator.

It is pleasing to know, however, that his imagination was not entirely forgotten, because today the Portuguese Air Force honours him in a way which could be unique. The collar badge of the Air Force's Enginheiros Aeronauticos is a miniature replica of Father Gusmao's ship, very nicely struck and finished in antique gold-bronze colour, like the remainder of the Corps badges of the Portuguese Air Force.

Birds, wings, national motifs and symbolic designs figure largely in the badges of the world's air forces, but Father Gusmao seems to have distinguished himself over other better-known designers in this, that his machine alone is featured on a uniform badge of a current air force.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### HMAS PROTECTOR

(Supplied by courtesy of Navy Archives, Navy Office, Melbourne)

Type: Gunboat (steel) Twin Screw (1500 IHP).  
 Displacement: 920 tons (gross tonnage 555).  
 Length: 180 feet 6 inches.  
 Beam: 30 feet.  
 Draught: 12 feet 6 inches.  
 Speed: 14 knots (maximum).  
 Armament: Original:  
 1 x 8-inch Woolwich-Armstrong Rifled Breech-Load gun;  
 length 18.8 feet; weight 13 tons.  
 5 x 6-inch Woolwich-Armstrong Rifled Breech-Load guns;  
 length 14.4 feet; weight 5 tons each (two each broad-side  
 and one stern mounted).  
 4 x 3-pdr 1.85 calibre Hotchkiss QF guns; length 6.72 ft.;  
 weight 0.25 tons each.  
 5 x 10-Barrel Gatling Machine guns.  
 Small Arms: 200 x 0.45-inch Martini-Henri rifles Mk IV;  
 100 Breech-Load revolvers; 100 cutlasses; 30 boarding  
 pikes.

Armament: As re-armed World War I  
(Contd.) 2 x 4-inch guns, 2 x 12-pounder guns, 4 x 3-pounder guns.  
Builder: Wm. Armstrong and Company, Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
Cost: £65,000.  
Commissioned: 19th June, 1884 (Captain J.C.P. Walcot, RN).

"Protector" was built for the South Australian Government when that State decided in 1883 to establish a naval force for the protection of its coasts and harbours. For her size she was an exceptionally heavily armed vessel. To conserve fuel (coal) she was originally rigged as a topsail schooner. "Protector" arrived at Port Adelaide from England, flying the red ensign, on 30th September 1884 and remained in South Australian waters for the following fifteen years.

In 1900 she was offered to and accepted by the Imperial Government for China service as part of the Colonial Naval Forces raised to assist in subduing the Boxer Rebellion. She sailed from Adelaide (flying the white ensign) on 6th August 1900 under the command of Commander W. R. Creswell (Commandant, Queensland Marine Defence Force) who was later to play a major role in the formation of the Royal Australian Navy. "Protector" reached Hong Kong on 11th September 1900 and proceeded for Shanghai a week later.

In China waters, the expected use for shallow draught vessels of "Protector's" type was not called for but she performed useful work as a Survey Vessel and in carrying despatches in the Gulf of Pechili. She returned to Australia in time to take part in the ceremonies inaugurating the Australian Commonwealth on 1st January 1901. On 1st March 1901 "Protector" and all other naval forces of the various Australian States were transferred to the Commonwealth.

As a Commonwealth Naval vessel "Protector" was used to train the Naval Militia Forces of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. Her role as a training ship continued following the foundation of the Royal Australian Navy in 1911 and during the period 1911-13 she was constantly on sea-going service on the Australian coast.

In September 1913, "Protector" became a Tender to HMAS "Cerberus" (Williamstown) and was thus serving at the outbreak of World War I, when she was sent to Sydney to act as parent ship to the RAN Submarines AE1 and AE2. On 28th August 1914 she sailed from Sydney as escort to the submarines and as a unit of the Australian Naval Forces assembled to capture the German-New Guinea Colonies. Following the surrender of these Colonies on 17th September 1914 "Protector" remained at Rabaul as one of the guard ships until 4th October 1914 when she sailed for Sydney in company of HMAS "Fantome".

"Protector" remained in Australian waters mainly at Melbourne for the first eight months of 1915 but in October 1915 she was sent off to the Cocos Islands in the Indian Ocean to report on the wreck of the German cruiser "Emden" which had been driven ashore on North Keeling Island by HMAS "Sydney" on 9th November 1914. She returned to Australia in December 1915 and thereafter for the remainder of the war period "Protector" was employed as Tender to HMAS "Cerberus" with at various

periods sea-going duty as a coastal patrol vessel (Sydney-Cape Howe) and as a minesweeper in Victorian waters.

In the post-war period (1919-1920) she continued to serve as Tender to HMAS "Cerberus" at Williamstown. In May 1920 she carried the advance party to Flinders Naval Base on Westernport Bay in preparation for the official opening which took place on 1st September 1920. On 1st April 1921 she lost her thirty-seven year old identity as "Protector" when she ~~was renamed HMAS "Cerberus" and became Tender to Flinders Naval Depot, Westernport.~~

In June 1924 she paid off for disposal and was sold to Mr. J. Hill of Melbourne for £677.10.0d. She was re-sold in 1931 to the Victorian Lighterage Co. who renamed her "Sidney" and who used her as a wool lighter for many years. In July 1943 she was requisitioned for war service with the USAFIA (US Army). Subsequently she was damaged in a collision with a tug off Gladstone, while under tow en route to New Guinea, and abandoned. What remains of the old gunboat is now serving a useful purpose as a breakwater on Heron Reef, Queensland.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BRANCH NOTES

A brief outline of our activities may be of interest to Members in other localities and encourage other Branches to participate in an exchange of information and ideas for the benefit of Members and the Society generally.

Formed in January 1966 by a handful of Corresponding Members, the South Australian Branch has grown slowly to its present membership of thirty. Its small size is, however, to some extent offset by the Members' enthusiasm and interests which cover many aspects of military history and collections in most fields. Monthly meetings are held in the library at Central Command, Keswick Barracks, the Branch enjoying the co-operation of, and recognition by, the Dept. of Army. These meetings are as informal as possible, most members bringing newly acquired items for inspection, identification, comment and sometimes pure envy! After a light supper, the evening is concluded only by the eviction of Members. It is hoped that the growth of the Branch will continue to accelerate due to the efforts of Members, who have laid a solid foundation upon which its future can be built.

Two major undertakings are at present being investigated. One is a large display of items from Members' collections, to be held in a major city store in mid-1970. It is hoped that this will create some favourable publicity for the Society, encourage interested persons to join or become more conscious of military history and possibly uncover items which have been neglected.

The second, more ambitious project, is the restoration of Fort Glanville to something like its original state. Situated on the seafront 8 miles from Adelaide, the Fort was built in 1878 at a cost of £15,000

to the design of Major General Jervois R.E. and Lieutenant Colonel Scratchley R.E., to protect the Colony of South Australia from an invasion by a Russian squadron which was known to be in the Pacific.

The main structure of concrete and brick is remarkably sound although much of the external woodwork has been destroyed. The former barracks and Commandant's quarters are partly occupied by the caretaker of the adjoining Government controlled caravan park. Main armament was two 10-inch Armstrong rifled M.L. guns and two 64 pounders, the former being on the site but without mountings and the 64 pounders standing in the gardens at North Adelaide.

Television and newspaper publicity resulted in an inspection by the Premier of South Australia, the Minister of Tourism and the Director of the S.A. Government Tourist Bureau.

After a deputation to the Minister from the Society, we have been informed that the erection of a new amenities block in the caravan park in the near future will allow "foreign" buildings inside and outside the Fort to be removed. It is hoped that the next stage will be the construction of a caretaker's house and office thus allowing the former barracks and remainder of the area to become available for restoration. We shall continue to strive for the complete restoration of this, the first major defence works of any consequence erected in South Australia and sincerely hope that the sympathetic attitude of the responsible Departments shall help us to attain this aim.

The year's activities were concluded with the December meeting, held at a city restaurant to enable Members, wives and friends to meet in a festive atmosphere. Highlight of an enjoyable evening was a selection of appropriate tunes presented on the pipes by Member Don Pedler.

The Branch extends to all Members, any assistance it may be able to render and a sincere invitation to any visitors to Adelaide to attend meetings or meet fellow Members.

G. B. Tunstill  
Hon. Secretary.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### BOOK REVIEWS

By B. J. Videon

"HANDBOOK FOR MODEL SOLDIER COLLECTORS", by Donald Featherstone, Publishers Kaye & Ward Ltd., 194-200 Bishopsgate, London EC2, Published 23.10.69; 156 pp.; illustrated; 30/- net in U.K. only.

Here is a book that is exactly what its title suggests. It is truly a handbook for the collector of model soldiers.

Mr. Featherstone has covered the field from A to Z in a very thorough way, and he has set the book out in a fashion that can not fail to appeal to even the comparatively uninterested reader.



In a brief introduction he explains the interest that is inherent in the hobby, and he then sets out to list manufacturers of the world, suppliers of military plates and prints, places of military interest, military museums, interesting military events around the world, and collectors' organisations and their journals.

He also talks about military music, wargaming, photographing models and dioramas and military chess sets. In short, this is what every beginner will need, and what every advanced collector will find useful and interesting.

A nicely bound volume with a colourful dust jacket, this is great value for the money. We understand it is also available from major Australian retailers at a comparable price.

\*\*\*\*\*

"BADGES OF THE BRITISH ARMY 1820-1960", by F. Wilkinson, Publishers Arms and Armour Press, 677 Finchley Road, Childs Hill, London NW2, Published 30.10.69; 25 pp.; 416 illustrations; 21/- set in U.K.

The subtitle of this book is "An Illustrated Reference Guide for Collectors". Although Mr. Wilkinson has explained in his introduction the problems that beset the collector in dating and identifying badges, he has not materially improved the position by the production of his little book.

True, the illustrations are very good and fairly comprehensive, but unfortunately there are many badges that do not appear; and some on the other hand that have appeared should not be covered by the title, for example, the R.A.F. and the Royal Observer Corps.

The layout is somewhat confusing, as although the book is said to be arranged so that the badges appear in approximate chronological order, there is no index to enable a badge of a regiment to be found without the need to plough through the pages and look for it.

It is good to see some of the pre-1900 badges featured, even though they are all too few, and the fact that a few badges other than cap badges appear is also refreshing.

Whilst the problem of obtaining sufficient badges for the purpose of having them photographed to compile a comprehensive book is fully appreciated, it is a pity that more of the larger collections could not have been made available to swell the numbers of badges shown.

The book is good value for the money, notwithstanding the card covers, but although it claims to be a reference book, it can not claim to be a fully comprehensive one. Good value for the beginner however, and interesting at the price for any collector. This is the right price and the right printer; a larger selection of badges would have made it a winner, but we must be grateful that Mr. Wilkinson took the trouble to present for our information the material that was available to him.

\*\*\*\*\*

"TANKETTE", the magazine of the Miniature Armoured Fighting Vehicles Association, publishers Miniature A.F.V. Association, C/- C.E.G. Williams, Secretary, 15 Berwick Ave., Heaton Mersey, Stockport, Cheshire SK4 3AA, England.

The issue received is Volume 5, Number 1, of October 1969. It has 16 pages positively crammed with text in a miniature type-face and with useful and clear photographs and line drawings showing a variety of subjects from vehicles to uniform details of crews. The text seems to be factual and precise, and the presentation is clearly aimed at the enthusiast who demands "good gen".

The annual subscription for overseas members is 35/- plus exchange variation; 30/- for British members; and six issues of the magazine are received post-paid for this sum. Airmail subscription to Australia is 43/-, and the reviewer has little doubt that some of our members will be interested in taking out the airmail subscription in order to get quickly this useful little magazine.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### BOOK REVIEWS

By A. N. Festberg.

"INFANTRY UNIFORMS 1742-1855", by Robert and Christopher Wilkinson-Latham, Blandford Press, 199 pp.; 96 illustrations; \$5.10.

Once again has the combination of Wilkinson-Latham, Cassin-Scott and Blandford produced a beautiful book comparable to their "Cavalry Uniforms".

Historians as well as model soldier collectors will appreciate the illustrations and the informative text accompanying each uniform. Let's hope that this series continues.

\*\*\*\*\*

"GREAT REGIMENTS", by Vezio Melegari, Weidenfels and Nicholson; 256 pp.; 160 colour illustrations, 70 black and white; \$17.50.

This coffee-table size book was originally published in Italian and has been translated by Ronald Strom.

The writing and/or publication was supervised by an "International Advisory Board". Unfortunately no German and Australian adviser sat on this Board. Serious mistakes occurred in both chapters. On page 115 Melegari states that the 17th Hussars were stationed in Danzig and they wore the Death Head only during the First World War. Both statements are wrong, the 17th came from Brunswick and they wore the Death Head on the Peninsula and also at Waterloo.

I still have not recovered from the shock I received whilst reading page 220 - "The Two Wars of the Anzacs". Here are two choice bits :-

"In the fortress of Tobruk an Australian battalion was stationed until November 1941. It was part of the Sixteenth Brigade, together with three British battalions."

"The Sixth Australian Division, ... was in Syria together with the Seventh and Ninth Divisions."

I am sorry, but at this price the reader can demand that writers check their facts before going into print.

\*\*\*\*\*

"GUNS", by Dudley Pope, Spring Books, 255 pp.; 59 illustrations in colour and about 300 in black and white. \$8.50.

At the price this is the best book on this subject published. Mr. Pope covers the whole history from the discovery of gunpowder through fourteen chapters right up to the Second World War and the re-introduction of rockets. He deals with artillery as well as hand guns.

He writes in an easily readable style, and the illustrations are a pleasure to behold.

A must for any of our readers who collects weapons or just subject books.

\*\*\*\*\*

"FIGHTER SQUADRONS OF THE R.A.F. AND THEIR AIRCRAFT", by John Rawlings; MacDonald & Co. (Publishers) Ltd., \$17.95.

At last the long awaited companion volume to "Bomber Squadrons" has been released. If you are interested in the R.A.F. or their aircraft or their badges - here is your book.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Rawlings omitted not only a number of badges for which he provided the blazans, but also the whole histories of the various Fighter Groups. This is unforgivable.

In spite of these omissions go and buy this book and if you have not already got it, buy "Bomber Squadrons" as well.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### ASSOCIATION OF THE R.A.A.(N.T.) DARWIN

By L.J.Haydon, Lt-Colonel (RL)  
ED. AFAIM. JP.  
President.

#### 1. FORMATION OF THE ASSOCIATION

1967 was a year of decision for Ex-Gunners and Gunners alike, for it was during the early part of this year that earlier thoughts of forming an R.A.A. Association in Darwin became fact.

Resulting from two earlier steering Committee Meetings "Chaired by J.B. Tiernan, MBE", an inaugural General Meeting was convened by the

writer on Wednesday the 5th of July, 1967 at Emery Point, Larrakeyah Barracks, for the purpose of establishing the Association and adopting a Constitution.

## 2. CONSTITUTION

The General Meeting of interested Gunners, both Ex and Serving, un-animously decided to form an Association based on the Constitution of the Artillery Association of New South Wales.

## 3. MEMBERSHIP

The main difference between the New South Wales Constitution and the Association in Darwin was that, unlike New South Wales, Membership was extended to include serving Members of the R.A.A./CMF and ex-Gunners, Other Ranks.

There were 44 members present at the initial Meeting. Today a total of 73 Ex and Serving Gunners are Members.

## 4. AIMS

- (a) Generally to assist Ex and Serving Gunners in times of stress and matters of education.
- (b) The maintenance of Legacy Wards.
- (c) The establishing of a War Museum at East Point, Darwin.
  - (i) East Point was the site of 9 CA Battery consisting of 2 x 9.2" Guns and 2 6" Guns. The Battery subsequently became 26 Med Coast Battery and 121 Med Coast Battery. Going off the O.O.B. in 1960.
- (d) A project designed to write the History of the R.A.A. in the Northern Territory.
- (e) The support of our Gunners in Vietnam by the forwarding of suitable reading matter.

## 5. LADIES AUXILIARY

A Ladies Auxiliary was formed on the 6th of November, 1968, with the aim of assisting the Association with the overall aims mentioned.

## 6. COMMEMORATIVE CEREMONIES

Each year the Association is active in matters of Public tribute to fallen Comrades, Ceremonies being held at the following locations. :-

- (a) Bombing of Darwin - 19th February each year. First raid 19th February 1942. Held at Darwin War Memorial Cenotaph.
- (b) Remembrance Day. Held at the War Graves Commission Cemetery, Adelaide River. 72 miles south of Darwin.

- (c) Anzac Day - 28th April. Held at Darwin War Memorial Cenotaph.  
 (d) St. Barbara's day - "Patron Saint of Gunners". Ceremony held in December each year to mark the demise of the Saint.

#### 7. CENTENARY YEAR MUSEUM OPENING

1969 Darwin Centenary Year was a year of triumph for the Association, for it was during August 1969 that our Museum was opened officially to the Public. An occasion fitting Darwin's 100 years of History. The museum was officially opened on the 16th August by Mr. Ken Waters, Chairman of the Northern Territory Museum and Art Galleries Board. His Honour, Mr. R.L. Dean, C.B.E. C. St. J. also an Ex-Gunner "who served in Darwin" was present at the Ceremony. Our Patron Lt. Colonel P. J. Morton, Commander, N.T. Command also attended the Ceremony.

121 LAA Battery R.A.A. under the command of Captain R. Horton conducted a Seaward shoot to add colour to the occasion.

#### 8. MUSEUM LOCATION

The Museum proper occupies portion of the now historic concrete edifices once manned by 9 CA Battery. The main exhibits are displayed in the old Command Post, a huge concrete square shaped building with an O.P. on top. One of the 9.2" Gun emplacements is being rehabilitated as a Social Centre as well as a showpiece for Military artifacts.

Obsolete weapons from the Army are to be made available to the Association for display at East Point, sometime in the future, and negotiations are at present under way for the repositioning in the Association Museum grounds of the 2.6" Guns of 121 Med Coast Battery still in their old location at East Point proper.

Relics from as far back as 1815 are displayed midst those of War Time Darwin, and although in its infancy, the opening of the Museum is a project which I feel sure will ultimately be a valuable part of the cultural and educational advance of the Northern Territory as a whole.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### IN THE NEWS

By Mr. B. J. Videon

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF 4/19th PRINCE OF WALES LIGHT HORSE REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

This Museum is being established in the 'A' Squadron Depot at Clifton Hill, Victoria, and is keen to receive on loan, or by donation, any items relating to the Regt. or its predecessors.

The items most needed are :-

- Breeches & Leggings of Light Horse, WW1.
- Officers Winter-weight Service Dress Trousers, WW2.
- Colour Patches (2 each) of 4th Light Horse, WW1.
- Colour Patches (2 each) of 2/4th Armoured Regt., WW2.

Slouch Hat (Light Horse with Plumes), WWI.  
 Black Berets (2) Armoured Corps, WW2.  
 Summer (cotton) Titles Embroidered "Prince of Wales Light Horse" circa 1948-58.  
 Anklets Webbing (post-WW2) British Pattern as worn by Aust. Army.  
 Bandolier, Light Horse Pattern, WWI.  
 Belt, " " " "  
 Bayonet & Scabbard, Light Horse Pattern, WWI.

All enquiries should be addressed to the Curator, (Lt. L. Evans), 64 Gordon Street, Balwyn, Vic., 3103.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL POSTCARD

I have received from Mr. Mark Hays a sample of a postcard sold at the Australian War Memorial, Canberra. It shows a group of helmets from the excellent collection of German helmets held in the War Memorial, and it is a very nice card indeed.

The helmets are shown mounted on their branched metal stands, and a good view of at least 28 varieties can be had. It is understood that the card in question may be the only one of its type available for sale, and if this is so, it is most regrettable, because a good set of cards of War Memorial subjects is long overdue.

Members close to Canberra are advised to enquire after this card and any others that may be available. The writer would be glad to "review" any more that might be available in this class, but NOT the old "fuzzy-finish" sets available some three or so years ago.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### FIRST FLIGHT FROM U.K. TO AUSTRALIA MEDALLIONS

A satisfactory number of orders having been received, this medallion has been ordered and should be available for mailing about the end of the first week in February 1970.

As mentioned in the brochures mailed late last year, there is a limit of 250 to this striking, and the medallions will be serially numbered and recorded.

Orders may still be sent to the Society's Headquarters, accompanied by the sum of \$4.50 for each medallion ordered.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### ARGENTINE COLOURED MILITARY PLATES

Some excellent coloured plates showing troops of the Argentine Army have been received from member Sr. Doctor Miguel A. Dondoglio, of Buenos Aires.

The artist, E. Marengo, has done a fine job and shows all kinds of unusual and line troops in action or resting poses, with plenty of

good detail. The period covered by those so far seen by the writer is 1810-1911.

Size is approximately foolscap, and the subjects vary from single figures to series of groups, in some cases odd items of equipment are also detailed.

Details of price and availability are not known, but those who are really interested will find it worth their while to make their enquiries by air mail, in order to acquire these first-rate and interesting productions.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### PROPOSED NEW UNIFORMS FOR THE R.A.A.F.

It is understood that there is a distinct possibility that new uniforms will be introduced into the R.A.A.F. in the not-too-far-distant future. The most probable colour is a grey-blue somewhere near that of the U.S.A.F., and the cut of the uniform very probably will be similar to the U.S.A.F. also. Officers' rank devices may be worn on the shoulders, and a whole new range of N.C.O. rank insignia, patterned on the last-worn patterns of the R.C.A.F. may be adopted. Cap badges for airmen showing sky-blue enamel behind the letters "RAAF" may be introduced with these new uniforms.

After 50 years of the old R.A.A.F. blue, it will be a pity to see it go, but many wearers consider the lighter colour will be more serviceable. The R.A.A.F. was the only dominion air force to wear this dark colour, with the exception of the Canadian Air Force which had dark blue with silver insignia before the formation of the R.C.A.F. All other dominion air forces wore R.A.F. grey, with the exception of the South African Air Force, which wore army khaki.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### DESPATCHES

(Letters, Queries and Comments from Readers.)

From Mr. A. Ray:

I wonder if any reader can suggest who was the first Australian killed in action in the Second World War, and when.

I imagine it would have to be an Australian serving in the forces of another country.

I would appreciate any help in this matter.

\*\*\*

From Mr. P. Burness:

Further to recent correspondence re the Prince of Wales Light Horse Hussars, you may be interested in a small print I recently purchased.

Entitled "BALLARAT - A CORNER OF LYDIARD & STURT STREETS - THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT 1865", the print shows the Governor in his carriage escorted by 11 cavalymen. The print does not show the uniforms in any detail, but they appear to be the P.O.W. Hussars.

If so, the uniform particulars may be of interest. (Mr. Burness then includes a sketch showing a soldier in a white peaked cap with a neck-cloth, shaped like the wellknown French Foreign Legion cap but with a drooping peak; scarlet blouse with high collar tucked into blue trousers with single gold stripe. White waist- and shoulder-belts are shown, but no insignia of any sort.) \*\*\*

From Mr. C. Cook:

The D.R.A., Canberra, has asked all Artillery units to try to locate any information on the present location of any items which might once have been in the possession of the well-known "A" Field Battery.

Trophies, pennants, photographs, mess Visitor's Book, etc., are wanted, and, as this year is the 100th Anniversary of the Unit, the D.R.A. is keen to assemble a reasonably comprehensive display to show the history of the Unit, particularly in its early days.

If any reader is in a position to help with information, the loan of material, or in any other way, I would be very glad to hear from him at my home, 10 Foch Street, Ormond, 3163, or telephone 58-1773.

The various unit designations or names included the following:-

1871 - N.S.W. Artillery; 1910-1 - Battery Aust. Fd. Regt.;  
 1927 - 1 Fd. Bty. R.A.A., 1 Fd. Cadre R.A.A.; 1939 - A Bty.;  
 1942 - 2 Mountain Bty. A.I.F.; 1945 - 6 Indep. Fd. Bty.;  
 1946 - A Bty.; 1954 - 100 A Fd. Bty.; 1958 - A Fd. Bty. \*\*\*

From Major E.W.O. Perry:

#### Guns of South Channel Fort at Port Phillip Heads

With reference to Mr. Garrioch's letter on page 53 of the October 1969 issue of "Sabretache", the following course of action may be of assistance to him in trying to solve his problem:

- (a) Examine Northcote local newspapers after World War I to see if there is any reference to the placing of the guns in the garden reserve in High Street, Northcote.
- (b) Ask the Queenscliff Historical Society if it has any information on the Army's disposal of these two guns.
- (c) Go to the State Library of Victoria, Melbourne, and consult "The Argus", 31 May 1887, page 4 where will be found the full text of a report, dated 24 May 1887, by Major General H. Schaw, R.E. of his inspection of the Port Phillip Defences. In this report he discusses the guns mounted on South Channel Fort at that time.

It seems incredible to me that the Northcote City Council could not supply the information Mr. Garrioch asked for from its Minute Books or other sources of information which it presumably maintains for administrative purposes. After all the placing of two guns in one of this Council's parks is not something that the park attendant would have authorised. \*\*\*



From Mr. B. H. Herbert:

I am compiling a history of the military connection with the Victorian Railways up to and including the Second World War.

In this task I would appreciate any help which any reader may be able to give me in the shape of photos, badges, documents relating to this subject. All items would be treated with care and promptly returned to the owners. Nothing is too small for consideration, as it is my intention that this subject shall be dealt with adequately and properly.

Any assistance will be very much appreciated, and I may be contacted at 116 Rowans Road, Moorabbin, 3189, or at Telephone 95-6838. \*\*\*

From Mr. A. Ray:

I would like to bring to the attention of readers the existence of the Australian Cartophilic Society, Flat 6, 373 Wattletree Road, East Malvern, 3145.

The Society is for the benefit of collectors of Postcards, Cigarette Cards, Christmas Cards, Valentines, Trade cards and Cartes de visite. The annual subscription is \$2, and meetings are held every second month. \*\*\*

From Mr. A. Ray:

Members may be interested to know that "The New Zealand Herald" of 5th January 1970, carried a writeup of the sale of a New Zealand Cross for £1700 to Spink and Son, the well-known British medallists. The medal was that awarded to Pte. Thomas Adamson of the Corps of Guides for service during 25 engagements against the Maoris.

One of only 23 medals minted, this is the medal which incurred the displeasure of Queen Victoria because it was instituted without the Royal consent. As it had already been issued, however, Her Majesty recognised the award and permitted it to be awarded as if it had been instituted by her authority.

The paper goes on to say that the New Zealand Cross in 1941 was worth £200, and that despite the vast increase in valuation placed on it at the sale, Pte. Adamson's was sold in a matter of seconds.

\*\*\*\*\*

MEMBERS' ADVERTISEMENTS

(50 cents per advertisement)

J. B. HIRSH BOOKS AND MILITARIA

is happy to announce that it is now trading full-time in a shop.

Business Hours: Mon.-Fri. 9 am to 5.30 pm;  
Sat. 9 am to 2 pm.

145 Chapel Street, WINDSOR, Victoria, 3181.

Phone: 51-5444

\*\*\*\*\*

Contd.

MEMBERS' ADVERTISEMENTSWANTED:

Swiss Air Force buttons of World War 2 Period -- 4 large and 6 small size. These are blue/greenish grey plastic buttons with a Swiss cross in the centre on a background of vertical lines; a raised rim around the edge. Required to complete a tunic. Also collar patches of same period with officers rank devices -- a pair of any rank to Captain needed.

B.J.Videon, 20 Thomasina St., EAST BENTLEIGH, 3165, Victoria.

\*\*\*\*\*

STOP PRESS

A.C.T. BRANCH NOTES

After a long period in recess the Branch held a pre-Christmas Meeting on 9th December, the main purpose of which was to get the Branch back on an active basis. The meeting served to re-unite a number of older members, and to welcome new members; John Frewen, who had recently transferred from Melbourne, and Brad. Golding, a very keen war-gamer.

The main display was provided by Gary Quigley who showed a large number of books and other publications obtained whilst recently in the U.K.

Our next meeting was held on 31st January and was by way of a visit to John Gorman's home "Bunyip" at Queanbeyan to view his unique collection of cavalry models. This visit brought together the entire Branch (except for 2 members with prior engagements) and at long last we were able to welcome Hans Zwillenberg to the Branch, and also introduce Mike Cartner to the rest of the members. Apart from a delayed arrival due to poor map-reading by myself, the afternoon proved a great success and it was with great reluctance that we finally left his home at close to 6 pm. John turned on a wonderful display which kept those present interested for the full afternoon.

As the major model enthusiasts of the Branch it was natural that John & Don Goldsmith should spend a great deal of time on the technicalities of their art. However, for some of us the thrill of the afternoon was when John handed out 5 mounted prints. These prints, which were of Portuguese & French infantry types, were of no real interest to John, even though one of the prints featured a mounted infantry officer. At this stage it should be mentioned that John manufactures his own models & is always on the lookout for any details on cavalry uniform, customs, etc., so if any members of the Society have information please let him know. Our next meeting will be held in March, & we hope to have another good roll-up, & arrange a programme for at least the next 6 mths. Interstate members are always welcome & should make every effort to contact the Branch when in Canberra.

K.R.White, Branch Secretary.

DIRECTORY AMENDMENTS

(January, 1970)

RENEWED M'SHIP AFTER DIRECTORY PRINTED

- (1) Mr. I. Anderson, 1 Broughton Street, GLENSIDE, S.A. 5065.  
(Continental Military Arms (esp. German), 1886 to present.)
- (57) Mr. M. D. Little, 33A Lindsay Street, ENFIELD, N.S.W. 2136.  
(British War Medals & Modern Military Rifles.)
- (63) Mr. J. R. S. Thompson, Police Station, MT. HAGEN, T.P.N.G.  
(Aust. Light Horse from Federation to Disbandment.)
- (76) Mr. N. S. Foldi, 21 Ingamells Street, GARRAN, A.C.T. 2605.  
(British Military History, 1873-1914.)
- (86) Mr. M. L. Golder, Kingscote, KANGAROO ISLAND, S.A. 5223.  
(Military History and Medals.)
- (181) Mr. P. White, 27 Fenfield Street, ALTONA, VIC. 3018.  
(Collects Firearms and Cartridges.)
- (201) Mr. C. Falk, P.O. Box 138, GRAFTON, N.S.W. 2460.  
(Dealer in Medals and Badges.)
- (251) Lt. Col. J. McCallum (R), 86 Wichmann Road, ATTADALE, W.A. 6156.  
(Histories of A/A Units of Aust. Army.)
- (261) Dr. J. H. Phillips, 18 Creswick Street, CLAYFIELD, Q'LD. 4011.  
(British & Aust. Military History, etc.)
- (265) Capt. J. Antoine, Flat 6, Varsity Flats, Stirling Highway,  
NEDLANDS, W.A. 6009.  
(History of Military Aviation, Development of Tactics.)

NEW MEMBERS

- (339) 2/Lt. P. J. Denham, 4 Malaya Road, PUCKAPUNYAL, VIC. 3662.  
(British Militaria.)
- (340) Mr. E. Pabich, 5110 W. Eddy Street, CHICAGO, Illinois,  
U.S.A. 60641.  
(Military History, Aust. & N.Z. Militaria.)

NEW MEMBERS (Contd.)

- (341) Mr. D. A. Dawson, 6/9 Simmonds Court, SOUTH YARRA, VIC. 3141.  
(Collects Militaria of the World.)
- (342) Mr. N. J. Moore, 10 Taldra Street, BOX HILL NORTH, VIC. 3129.  
(Collects medal ribbons, metal badges and helmets.)
- (343) W.O.I. O. A. Robinson, 33 Gabonya Ave., WATSONIA, VIC. 3087.  
(General interest in matters military.)
- (344) Mr. D. W. Pedler, 24 West Beach Road, KESWICK, S.A. 5035.  
(Collects Scottish Militaria.)
- (345) Mr. R. M. Gall, 8 Bonshore Street, MILLICENT, S.A. 5280.  
(German & British Badges, Medals & Military History.)
- (346) Mr. R. Campbell, 1749 Quinnipiac Ave., NEW HAVEN, Conn., U.S.A.  
(Military Firearms (Esp. British Flintlocks) & Aust. Army.)

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- (299) Mr. G. T. Field, TO 39 St. George's Road, ELSTERNWICK,  
VIC. 3185.
- (309) Mr. J. Grant, TO 41 Kelton Road, THORNIE, W.A. 6108.
- (310) Mr. D. P. Legg, TO 128 Rosalie Street, SHENTON PARK,  
W.A. 6008.

\*\*\*\*\*





