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*Sabretache*



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# SABRETACHE



THE JOURNAL OF  
THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
OF AUSTRALIA

OCTOBER, 1970

THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA

(Founded in Melbourne in 1957)

AIMS OF THE SOCIETY

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

\* \* \* \* \*

# SABRETACHE

**JOURNAL AND PROCEEDINGS OF  
THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
OF AUSTRALIA**

(FOUNDED IN MELBOURNE IN 1957)

**EDITED BY**

**B. J. VIDEON, A.A.S.A.**



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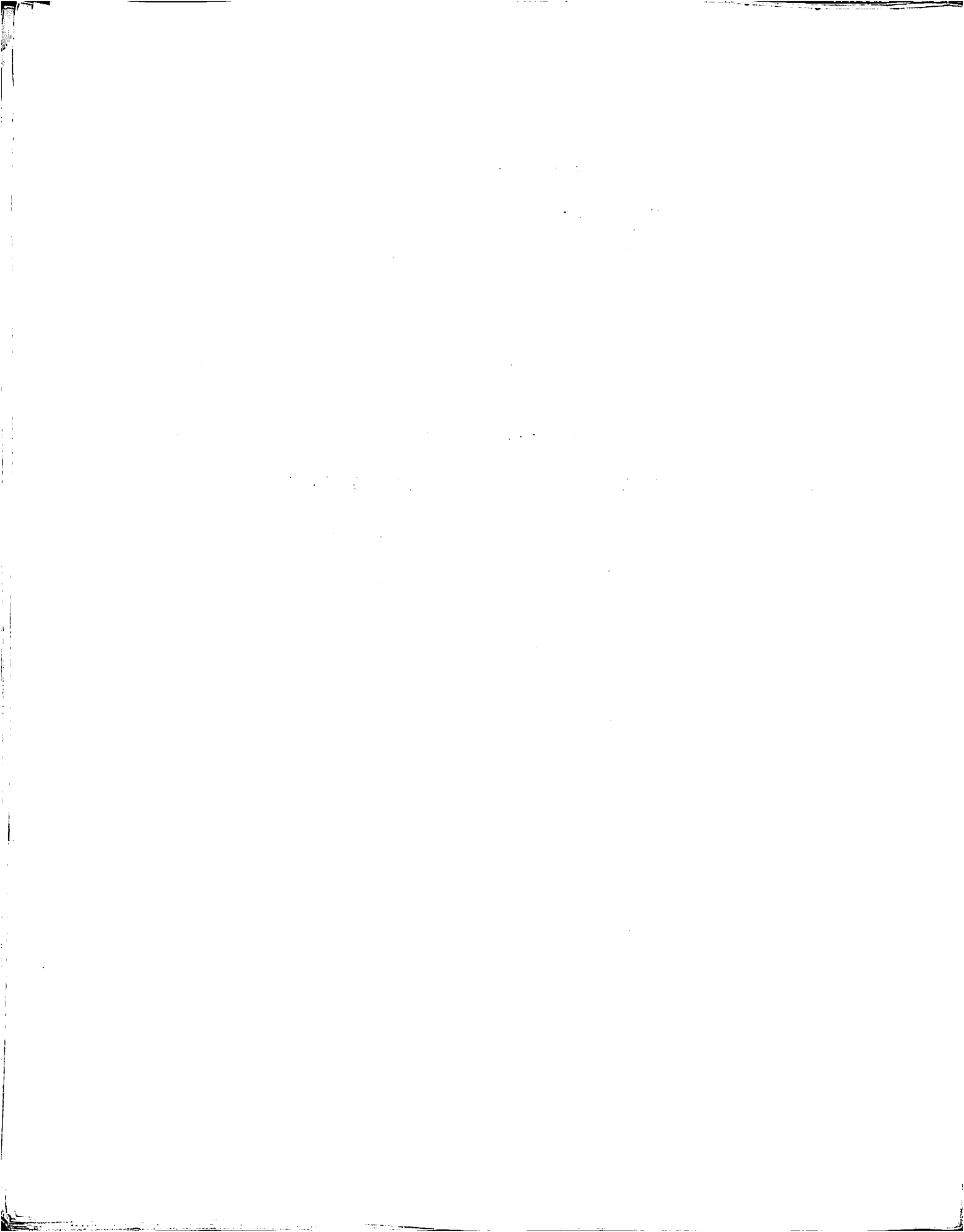
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*The views expressed in the articles in this  
Journal are those of the authors and not  
necessarily those of the Society.*

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THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA COMMEMORATIVE MEDALLION NO. 4 -  
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LEGENDARY WEAPONS

Major J. M. BYRNE, F.P.S., Ph.C., A.A.I.M.,  
R.A.A.M.C.

It has become the custom to think of our own technical civilisation as the greatest achievement in human history; that, in some 5000 years, the human race has risen from savagery to cultured status, and that future centuries can only result in still greater achievements. Anything that happened before about 3000 BC is irrelevant to human knowledge except in an academic sense. Mankind spent the previous million or so years struggling up through the evolutionary stages from a unicellular animal until at some unknown time in the past homo sapiens emerged, and from that point human progress has been a logical progression, pressing ever forward towards our present state. This, of course, is not true.

This train of thought results from a misinterpretation of Darwin's theory of Evolution which incidently did not originate with Darwin but was known to the ancients long before the Christian Era. It may come as a shock to many people to realize that our civilization is not the first technology to exist on this planet but that other peoples in other times possessed a science equal to and in some cases higher than our own.

Before the technical breakthrough of the 20th century, students dismissed any legends dealing with so-called magical weapons as fairy stories suitable only for children. These legends were said to be the wishful dreamings of ancient peoples who were superstitious, afraid of the unknown and who dreamed up these tales in an attempt to explain facts that they did not understand. They were, therefore, not worth serious consideration by intelligent thinkers. Anyone who took them seriously was an escapist and certainly not quite "with it". The tremendous discoveries of the last 50 years, however, have changed all that. To the amazement of many it is now realized that our own discoveries are reported in some detail (in some cases almost word for word) in the age old legends that our fathers relegated to the nursery. These legends are now believed to be reports of historical events that happened many thousands of years ago, and that they were told by people who had lived through these events and had survived some tremendous planetary disaster. They had tried to tell their children what they had seen and known but these children, deprived of any degree of civilization did not have a basis of acceptance for these fireside tales. They had reverted to savagery, and had merely repeated what they had been told without understanding that they were repeating history.

There is evidence that this planetary disaster took place about 20,000 years B.C., although this date is by no means certain. Legends from all over the world speak of a universal deluge, tremendous outbreaks of earthquakes, volcanic fire, hurricane force winds of unbelievable violence, of whole continents being plunged underneath the seas, and of mountain ranges rearing up out of the plains and then climbing up on top of each other. The death rate is reported to be in millions per day - 60 millions in

thirtysix hours says one report on Atlantis. This was followed by a long period of darkness when the sun could not penetrate the thick banks of cloud and debris.

"The Sky came down and touched the ground." Inevitably this was followed by intense cold (one of the ice ages). These conditions are reported to have lasted for years after the seismic convulsion ended. (6,7)

Goldstein, Strangeway and Larson writing in "Earth and Planetary Science Letters" Volume 7, Page 231, report on their researches as follows:

"The geomagnetic field does not turn over, but once in every million years it decreases to zero and then builds up in reverse. The swing-over takes 5000 years. The present figure of 0.5 gauss is reduced to 0.025 gauss; that is, the earth's magnetic field collapses rapidly with time."

The result of this reversal of the earth's polarity would be an alteration of the disposition of the land masses in relation to the seas. The tidal waves, volcanic outbreaks, hurricane force winds etc. mentioned above would have taken place at recurring intervals, reaching a climax when the magnetic field reached its lowest point. For the present paper the most significant feature would be the submerging of the continental shelves. It is known that these were above sea-level 18-20 thousand years ago. Hence any previous civilization must have existed prior to that date, and about that time all traces of organised society must have been wiped out. This dating is by no means accurate, but there is remarkable correlation between various methods of calculation.

Commencing from unknown dates and known periodic cycles of years no less than six racial calendars begin at the period 11,000 B.C. to 11,500 B.C. The pyramid of Gizeh was built, according to astronomical dating, about the year 23,633 B.C. (13) It has recently been proved that the Antarctic land mass was free of ice during the period 6,000-20,000 B.C. (11) A major change in the world's climate, (Klimasturz) took place 10,000 - 12,000 B.C. It can be said definitely that the present World Age began not later than 10,000 B.C. and no earlier than 24,000 B.C.

There is evidence that the onset of this disaster was accompanied by a series of major wars and the legends about magical weapons result from these. Naturally much of this detail is garbled and overlaid with fantasy as the storytellers drew illustrations from their surroundings. In analysing these one must try to penetrate the minds of these ancient story tellers, to realize their limitations and to understand what they meant when they used words to which we attach a different meaning.

For Example: When we write about gods and goddesses, (spelt with a small "g") we do not mean the same thing as did the ancients. They were thinking of other human beings so far above the ancients in abilities, culture, power, beauty, civilization and authority as to be considered god like. That is, gods and goddesses were humans of a superior race to whom our ancient ancestors owed absolute obedience. From this it is obvious that a man could become a demi-god. This means that he could be granted citizenship of the Superior race.

Again: there is an important difference between a myth and a legend. A myth is pure fiction probably based on fact, but told in the same way as we would write a short story. But a legend is remembered history, told in such a way as to make an interesting story, because in the time before history was invented the story was the only way in which past events could be reported. History, as we know the term, did not exist before the Greeks. (1)

This modern interpretation of legends was not possible before World War II because prior to that, we, ourselves, did not have the basis of acceptance necessary to understand what magical weapons could do. But since we have seen the results of atomic explosions we can understand what is meant when the legends speak of mushroom clouds, residual radiation, radiation sickness, etc., not in so many words, of course, but when they describe events that we can understand as resulting only from atomic radiation, it is legitimate to accept that explanation.

In the Indian epic, "Mahabharata" written about 3000 years ago, the use of "Agneya" weapon against an opposing army is described by an eye witness. (4)

"A blazing missile possessed of the radiance of smokeless fire was discharged. A thick gloom suddenly encompassed the host. All points of the Compass were enveloped in darkness. Evil bearing winds began to blow. Clouds roared into the higher air. The Sun appeared to spin round. The world, scorched by the heat of that weapon seemed to burn. Elephants scorched by the energy, ran in terror, seeking protection from it's terrible force. The water in the river became hot. War elephants burned by that weapon fell around. Others roaring in terror ran into the midst of the blazing forest. Thousands of steeds and chariots fell down on all sides. Darkness then hid the entire Army.

Then cool winds began to blow and the darkness blew away. Then we saw a wonderful sight. The forms of the slain could not even be distinguished. We have never before seen or heard of the like of that weapon."

In the "Mausala Parva", there is a weapon described as an iron bolt, through which all the members of the race of Vrishnis and the Adhakas were consumed to ashes. "Canna had produced a fierce iron thunder-bolt .... in great stress of mind the King ordered the weapon to be reduced to a fine powder and cast into the sea." But in spite of all this, people's hair and finger nails fell out overnight. Gales blew all day, Pottery cracked without cause, Birds turned white and their legs became scarlet and blistered. All food went bad within a few hours." (5)

The Brahma Weapon (referred to as the ultimate weapon) could only be used in a last desperate emergency when all else had failed. This could only be used after the operator had "touched water" and then he turned it on. "Immediately a glow came from the mechanism, a shaft of



light growing steadily stronger until the target has been completely consumed. Violent winds began to blow, showers of rain fell, peals of thunder echoed from a cloudless sky. The earth shook, mountains split and the seas swelled up in confusion." There is a most curious thing about that weapon that reminds us of field decontamination. During the rout, among stampeding elephants, run away Chariots and blazing desolation, the fleeing soldiers rush to the nearest water hole where they strip and wash themselves and their weapons; this whilst the rout is still in progress. Only those wearing metal or touching metal were hurt by this weapon. Those who threw away their arms and armour were unhurt. The weapon could be neutralized by using another identical weapon. When this was done, (9)

"The weapon is quieted, the winds cease and blue sky is seen again."

This neutralizing of the Brahma weapon by another of equal force, together with the need to touch water before using it seems to indicate some sort of electrical force.

It is not surprising to find a direct allusion to an atomic bomb in these writings, nor is it surprising to find these people using Aircraft.

"Cukra, riding in his excellent flying chariot proceeded to the destruction of the city of the Three Towers. Surrounded by the Maruts he began to hurl his thunder at the city from all sides. The one terrible missile which contained this basic power of the universe was hurled at the city ---. The city began to burn --- smoke looking like ten thousand suns --- shaped like a huge ball blazed up in splendour" (8)

An eye witness from the ground takes up the description;

"We beheld in the sky a mass of scarlet cloud resembling the fierce flames of a blazing fire. From this mass many blazing missiles flashed and tremendous roars like the noise of the thousand drums beaten at once. From it fell many weapons winged with gold and thousands of thunder bolts."

"Those terrible vimanas (flying chariots) had the shape of great mounds hovering in the sky like a mass of azure cloud surrounded by rainbow." (8)

Then Karna - (the defending commander) took up the tongue of Shiva the Destroyer, sister of Death - a terrible effulgent weapon. The missile soared aloft into the night sky and entered the starlike formation. The enemy craft fell from the sky with a terrible noise." (8)

"The Rakshasa - (attacking leader) came down to earth in his golden vimana - it looked like a beautiful mound of antimony, 12000 cubits in circumference." (8)

Allowing that a cubit is 18 inches, this makes the craft 6000 yards in circumference, which is a big aircraft even by our standards. Other Indian references describes in detail these vimanas and their engines. They drew their power from the earth's magnetic field. Their speed was 1000MPH in air, greater in space. (9) Indian references make the definite statement

they were used as spaceships and that when the wise men knew that the end of the world age was approaching they took their vimanas "and flew away towards the Evening Star."

Turning from India to Arabia we find a story called the "City of Wheels" where in it is said that in olden times there stood in the Arabian Desert a large City built entirely of bronze. The walls were high and the gates stood open but no-one lived there because there were no houses. The city was filled with "vast machinery and great mysteries." Anyone who entered the city died shortly afterwards. "The Spirits killed them slowly" Nearby in the desert was a vast sheet of green vitrious glass. (10) If we remember that the sand under the firing tower at White Sands, New Mexico was fused into green vitrious glass after the explosion of the first Atomic Bomb, the significance of the Arabic story becomes clear. The city of wheels was a power station that had been atom bombed. The people who died after visiting the place died of residual radiation sickness.

From another Arabic Story, "The City of Bronze comes a vivid description (10) of an attack on an island garrisoned by a million troops. The attack was made by a force consisting of infantry supported by metallic beasts on either flank with great birds flying overhead. The story is too long and too detailed to be analysed in this paper. Let it be sufficient to say that the battle opens with the words -

"he came forth, like a great mountain his fires flaming and his smoke ascending and he smote me with a flaming fire ----- and the mountains shook at his voice. Then he commanded his captains and a great battle was fought in the air and the beasts fought in the dust and he filled the land with his troops."

The battle for the beaches lasted for three days. The sequence of the attack is the interesting point of this extract. The noise and the fire opening the battle followed by the airforce and armour followed by moves of infantry sound very much like a combined operation during world war II in the Pacific area. This is particularly significant when one considers the opening words of the tale.

"In an ancient age and period in the olden time."

Turning from Arabia to Europe we find a series of small but particularly clear references to modern weapons in Celtic legends. (12)

Hugh's magic spear is described as a weapon that shoots fire from its tail and flies away to kill great numbers of the enemy. (which is a good description of a rocket).

Self propelled boats are common place in Celtic legends, so is a boat that this is not only self propelled but can travel under the sea as well as on the surface.

Brian, son of Tuirenn, in one of his exploits, wore "water-dress, with a transparent helmet of glass on his head. Thus equipped, he explored the bottom of the sea for fourteen days."

Other inventions commonly mentioned in European legends include a light that is cold to the touch which once started will burn for ever without refuelling. Several of these are reported to have been discovered during the Middle Ages. (6, 7, 14)

### CONCLUSION:

The history of human culture did not begin about 4000 BC in Mesopotamia, but its age can be counted in tens of thousands of years. Whether or not there were civilisations before that again no-one will ever know. The story of man is not a logical development from savagery to the "glory" of the 20th century, but is a series of brilliant achievements followed by a series of disastrous falls back to savagery. If the Chinese encyclopaedia which claims that there have been 10 world ages, each ending in disaster, is fact based on long lost records then the brilliance of our achievements is merely one of many such ascents to culture and it probably will not be the last.

For this reason, if for no other, the study and recording of military history is time very well spent because only the study of the past can we anticipate the future.

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1863 CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE DISTRIBUTION OF HER MAJESTY'S  
TROOPS IN VICTORIA

Copy of a Despatch from the Duke of Newcastle to Governor Sir H. Barkly, KCB.

Sir,

Downing-street, 26th June, 1863.

You are doubtless aware that the attention of Parliament has been frequently directed to the question how far the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain should be required to contribute to their own military defence. A matter of so great and increasing importance has, of course, equally engaged the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and I find myself at length in a position to communicate to you the decision at which they have arrived in regard to the Australian colonies. It is in these colonies (among which for the present purpose I do not include New Zealand) that the question arises in its simplest form. To Western Australia it is not intended to send any regular troops. The force in Tasmania, where the effects of the old system of transportation are not yet worn out, will be maintained for the present at the expense of the Home Government; and in the remaining colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland, there are no exceptional circumstances to prevent the free application on the part of the Home Government of those principles which arise from, or are correlative to, the grant of responsible government. That form of government being unequivocally established, it is, I imagine, admitted on all hands that the Imperial Government has no further responsibility for maintaining the internal tranquillity of the country. Its obligation, therefore, to contribute towards the defence of colonies in full possession of internal self-government, and unaffected by any exceptional circumstances of situation or population, is limited to the contingency of war and danger of war. But in the case of the Australian colonies, free from the presence of formidable native tribes, and free also, as occupying a vast island, from the perils to which a land frontier exposes other communities, those obligations will always be in the main sufficiently discharged by Her Majesty's navy, which must form, both in peace and war, the true Imperial contribution to the security and protection of Australia. With the colonies themselves it must rest to make such other provisions as they may think expedient for the defence of their own capitals and ports in the way of local land forces, together with such fortifications, floating batteries, barracks, and similar works, as may be needed for the efficiency and accommodation of whatever troops may be raised in or sent to Australia. Her Majesty's Government, at the same time, are willing to continue to furnish a certain quota of Imperial troops, as a nucleus for such local forces, upon condition of a fair contribution from the respective colonies towards their cost. It follows, therefore, to consider what should be the number of troops allotted, and what and how the colonies should contribute. With respect to the first point, it has been the desire of Her Majesty's Government to frame such an arrangement as would be most likely to reconcile colonial convenience with the necessities of military discipline; and with this view they propose in future to allot to

the Australian colonies fifteen companies of infantry, consisting of one entire regiment and the head-quarters wing of another regiment, in the following proportions:-

Colonies	Number of Companies	Number of Officers	Number of Men	Officers and Men
New South Wales* ...	4	about 19	340	359
Queensland ...	1	3	88	91
Victoria* ...	5	22	423	445
Tasmania ...	3	11	249	260
South Australia ...	2	6	166	172
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>1,327</b>

\* Head Quarters

The four companies in New South Wales, and the single company in Queensland, will probably be a wing of a regiment, of which the other wing will be in New Zealand. Another regiment will, in that case, furnish the ten companies in Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia. With regard to the mode and amount of the colonial contribution, I have come to the conclusion that, in order to avoid the frequent controversies and discontents which have arisen under the present system, it should take the shape of a single annual payment, either fixed or capable of easy ascertainment, which will, of course, virtually include the "colonial allowance" hitherto provided. A fixed sum would be evidently unfair to the colonies; for as it is impossible for Her Majesty's Government to guarantee under all circumstances a definite number of troops, it would be unjust to the colony to require it to pay a certain sum for an uncertain advantage. I think, therefore, that the best course will be require a stated annual sum, which it has been decided to place at £40 per annum, for every officer or soldier of Her Majesty's infantry on service in the colony, calculated upon the average of the usual monthly returns. Under this arrangement, the maximum payable by each colony, including for completeness' sake Tasmania, would be as follows:-

Colony	Number of Men	Annual Payment
New South Wales ...	359	£ 14,360
Victoria ...	495	19,800
South Australia ...	166	6,640
Tasmania ...	249	9,960
Queensland ...	88	3,320
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>£54,080</b>

In case the Imperial Government should allow these numbers to fall off, the colonial contribution will be proportionally decreased. In case the Imperial Government should increase the force for its own convenience, the colonial contribution will not be increased beyond the maximum above stated. But in case the Imperial Government should, at the request of the colony, send out any infantry in excess of the above number, or any artillery whatever, the annual payment in respect of this extraordinary assistance will be at the rate of £70 per man - a sum which more nearly approaches the real cost to the Imperial Government of each soldier. If the different colonies should accept these terms, it will rest with the Australian Governments to propose to their respective Legislatures laws authorising the Governor, with the advice of his Executive Council, to make monthly or quarterly payments to the Imperial Government at the rate of £40 per annum upon the force employed there, such payments, however, not exceeding the respective maxima set forth in the above table. I trust that this arrangement will meet the concurrence of the different Legislatures, and will have the effect, in the colonies which it concerns, of settling for some considerable period this much-vexed question. I have only to add that, in cases in which it is accepted promptly, Her Majesty's Government will be ready to take a liberal course in dealing with outstanding matters of dispute in respect to military expenditure.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Governor Sir H. Barkly, K.C.B.

NEWCASTLE.

\* \* \* \* \*

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO THE WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH TROOPS  
FROM THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES IN 1870.

By Major Warren Perry, R.L.  
(Patron of the Society)

The history of the British Army in Australia has yet to be written. This is merely a note to keep green the memory of its service and to commemorate the centenary of the withdrawal of its troops from duty in this country in 1870.

Originally the British Army's headquarters in Australia was located in Sydney. But in 1854 the British Government, consequent on the rapidly increasing importance of the Colony of Victoria, regarded Melbourne as the most central point in the Australian command; and so it directed the removal of the headquarters of Her Majesty's British troops in Australia from Sydney

to Melbourne. Accordingly, on the 3 August 1854, the commander of these forces, Major General Sir Robert Nickle, sailed from Sydney in the steamship "Yarra Yarra" with his staff for Melbourne where he arrived on the 6 August 1854.

General Nickle established his headquarters in Collins Street, Melbourne. According to The Argus for the 10 August 1854: "The large house in Collins Street built by Mr. Benjamin and lately sold to Mr. James Stuart, has been rented by the Government as the office for the transaction of all business connected with the military. It is to be, in fact, the Melbourne Horse Guards." At this time Victoria Barracks in St. Kilda Road had not been built<sup>1</sup> and the colony did not maintain any locally raised troops.<sup>2</sup> Henceforth the Headquarters of the British Army in Australia remained in Melbourne until it was disbanded in 1870.

In March 1862 the House of Commons in London resolved that colonies, administered by responsible governments, ought to bear the whole expense of their own internal defence and to assist as well in their external defence. In the following year the subject of the distribution of Imperial troops in the Australian colonies was brought to the attention of the several Australian governments by a circular despatch from the British Government. After having referred to the inauguration of responsible government in the Australian colonies it said: "Its obligation", that is the obligation of the British Government, "to contribute toward the defence of colonies in full possession of internal self-government, and unaffected by any exceptional circumstances of situation or population, is limited to the contingency of war and danger of war." Here then was an expression of the British Government's undertaking to contribute towards the defence of the colonies in times of "war and danger of war". The following proposal was then made in this despatch:

Her Majesty's Government, at the same time, are willing to continue to furnish a certain quota of Imperial troops, as a nucleus for such local forces, upon condition of a fair contribution from the respective colonies towards their cost. It follows, therefore, to consider what should be the number of troops allotted, and what and how the colonies should contribute.

It then laid down a scale by which 359 officers and other ranks would be allotted to New South Wales and 445 to Victoria; and troops in certain proportions were to be allotted to the smaller colonies. But no guarantee could be given by the British Government that troops thus allotted would not be withdrawn in emergencies for duties elsewhere. This condition became a source of dissatisfaction to the Australian governments and it made them consider more seriously the question of maintaining their own military forces.

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1. "Barracks New and Old". The Argus, 21 Mar., 1914, p.10.
  2. Victoria's Act for Volunteer Corps 1854 was assented to on the 30 Nov., 1854. That same day Lieutenant Colonel W.A.D. Anderson, the first officer of the Local Forces to be appointed under the Act, was appointed to command "The Melbourne Volunteer Rifle Regiment." See The Australasian Naval and Military Gazette, 5 Apr., 1887.

In a despatch from the British Government, dated 19 May, 1870, to the Australian colonies all doubts and hesitations about what to do next were disposed of. This despatch informed the Australian governments that: "All Imperial troops will be withdrawn in the course of the ensuing summer from Australia, including the artillery, but that the colonies will be allowed to retain, at their own cost, commissioned or non-commissioned officers for purposes of instruction and also, should they desire it, to take any portion of a regiment, with the officers, on terms to be agreed upon." In the Legislative Assembly of Victoria on the 16 June, 1870, Mr. Fellows, in the opening remarks of a long speech on the withdrawal of the British troops from Australia, said: "I apprehend it is within the knowledge of every member of the House that since the arrival of the last mail from Europe, a General Order has been issued, directing the troops in the Australian Colonies to hold themselves in readiness to leave for England at the end of July or August."

A few days later the Inter-colonial Conference of 1870 began in Melbourne where it opened on the 20 June and closed on the 5 July. It was agreed at this Conference that the conditions which the British Government laid down for the maintenance of British troops in Australia were unacceptable and that the colonies would hence forth have to rely on their own resources for military protection. The conference also accepted the situation then existing that it was primarily a British Government responsibility to provide for the naval defence of the Australian coast-line and of the commerce in its ports<sup>1</sup>.

The withdrawal of the British troops from duty in Australia began soon after the close of this conference. The Victorian detachment of these Imperial troops marched out from Victoria Barracks, St. Kilda Road, Melbourne, at 7.30 a.m. on Saturday 20 August, 1870 and proceeded direct to Sandridge which is known to-day as Port Melbourne. There they embarked for England in the Corona. This ship took home to England, on this occasion, about 320 officers and other ranks of whom about one third embarked in Melbourne<sup>2</sup>.

The disappearance of the "Red Coats" from the cities and towns of Australia, their withdrawal from all guard duties in public places, and their marching away out of the domestic life of Australia of which they had formed a part since the arrival in Sydney in 1789 of two companies of the New South Wales Corps were events felt by many to be like the parting of friends for the last time<sup>3</sup>. The presence of these troops had been a useful symbol of British unity; their departure broke a popular link of Empire. But if this was the general feeling there was also a minority feeling of a different kind which was expressed in the following leader of The Age on the day the British troops embarked in Melbourne:

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1. V.P.P. Vol.2, 1870, pp.635-715 - "Report and Minutes of the Proceedings of the Intercolonial Conference held in Melbourne in the Months of June and July, 1870."

2. The Age, 20 Aug., 1870, p.3.

3. For the departure from Sydney see Perry, "When the Redcoats left". United Service Quarterly, Sydney, Vol.13. No.2. October, 1959, pp.5-8.



The final touch of the new Colonial Office policy, as far as this country is concerned, is given in the departure to-day for Europe of the small military force hitherto stationed in the Australian group.

Thus one absurd superstition is knocked on the head. To have imagined that security from foreign aggression rested, not with ourselves, but with a handful of the traditional British redcoats, not numbering more than two or three hundred, would be so abject and wilful a delusion that we cannot suppose any person of ordinary common sense who happened to think on the matter at all, ever entertained such a foolish fancy. And yet it is not easy to satisfy the query why was such a fragment of a force kept here at all? Everyone could see at a glance, as the detachment stood on parade, that there was something ludicrous in identifying the military defence of the country with such a small body of men. And certainly they were not very ornamental. If it was merely picturesque looking soldiers we wanted for decorative purposes on State occasions, we should have got a few dozen Lancers or Hussars or Zouaves sent out to us from Europe.

But an effective defensive force was just as much absent from the colony, with the fragment of the 18th Royal Irish here, as without that petty pretence of a garrison. Its presence in Melbourne was, in fact, a sham as far as their military utility was concerned. And it had, moreover, the mischievous result that, as long as we saw the British military uniform in our streets, we never thought of taking into consideration the real position of this country in the matter of military defence. That was the delusion and the superstition, namely, that we rested content in inaction, and went on from day to day as if we really had an effective force at our command, simply because the apparition of the British soldier's uniform was visible at times in our streets and we had accustomed ourselves, without reasoning on the matter, to accept the occasional sight of the red coat as a token of military security and protection from foreign attack. That delusion is now dispelled. And its removal awakens us to the necessity of postponing no longer the consideration of the question of our defence against the foe.<sup>1</sup>

After the main body had sailed away a rear party remained in Melbourne. It consisted, apart from the G.O.C., Major General Sir Trevor Chute, largely of staff officers and departmental officers who had remained behind to wind up all the British Army's outstanding business in Australia. The final significant step in the British Army's withdrawal from Australia was taken on Saturday 8 October 1870 when General Chute sailed from Melbourne in the ss Hero for England via New Zealand and the U.S.A.<sup>2</sup>

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1. The Age, 20 Aug., 1870.
  2. The Age, 10 Oct., 1870, p2.

SOCIETY NOTES1. PROPOSED BRANCH OF THE SOCIETY IN QUEENSLAND

Reproduced below are the Minutes of the Inaugural Meeting of the proposed Branch of the Society in Queensland.

Provisional approval to the formation of this Branch was given by the Federal Council on 18th September, 1970.

If no formal objection is received by me within 14 clear days of the distribution of this issue of the Journal, the Federal Council shall confirm the formation of the Branch.

J. E. PRICE,  
Federal Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE PROPOSED QUEENSLAND  
BRANCH OF THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA.

"LOCATION: At the home of Mr. Rod Dux, 61 Ringrose Street, STAFFORD,  
Queensland, 4053.

DATE: Tuesday 8th September, 1970.

PRESENT: Messrs. R. Dux, S. Robinson, H. Trill, S. Trill,  
G. MacMillan, C. Miers, G. VanWyck, D. Dully, T. Wilkins,  
R. Beak.

APOLOGIES: Received from eight potential members.

GENERAL: At 8 o'clock p.m. proceedings were opened by R. Dux, who,  
assisted by S. Robinson, gave an outline of the following  
reasons for calling the meeting.

- (i) A general desire to set up a Queensland Branch of The Military Historical Society of Australia.
- (ii) To aid our Society by adding an extra organised group to exploit the potential membership in the State of Queensland.
- (iii) To more effectively further the interests of our Society amongst kindred groups in the State of Queensland.
- (iv) To commence and foster friendly relations amongst the collectors and members of the other branches of our Society.

ELECTIONS: The following elections took place:-

<u>POSITION</u>	<u>NOMINEE</u>	<u>PROPOSER</u>	<u>SECONDER</u>
President:	R. Beak	T. Wilkins	D. Dully
Secretary:	R. Dux	G. MacMillan	S. Trill
Treasurer:	S. Robinson	R. Beak	C. Miers.

A committee of three were also elected at this meeting.

GENERAL  
BUSINESS:

It was moved by S. Trill and seconded by D. Dully that the next meeting be held at 61 Ringrose Street, STAFFORD, Qld., 4053 on Tuesday 6th October and thereafter on the First Tuesday night of each month. Carried unanimously.

LETTERS:

The Secretary to write to the Federal Council of the Military Historical Society of Australia, requesting that the Queensland Branch and its committee be recognized.

CLOSURE:

Having covered a majority of aspects and duly elected a committee, the Branch's Inaugural Meeting closed at 2100 hours.

R. Beak,  
President of the Meeting.

R. Dux,  
Secretary of the Meeting.

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2. ANNUAL ELECTION OF FEDERAL COUNCIL, 1970/71

The result of the Election of Federal Council for 1970/71 was:-

Federal President	- Mr. B. J. Videon (No ballot required)
Federal Vice-President	- Mr. J. K. Lyons (30 votes)
	Mr. A. N. Festberg (20 " )
	Mr. W. Leonard (15 " )
Federal Secretary	- Mr. J. K. Lyons (41 votes)
	Mr. J. E. Price ( 9 " )
	Mr. O. Robinson ( 3 " )
Federal Treasurer	- Mr. P. Lober (No ballot required)

Mr. Lyons announced that he would decline the position of Federal Secretary (in which position he had served for 11 terms) in favour of Mr. J.E. Price who had polled the second highest number of votes for the position. Mr. Price stated that he would accept the position and was duly declared elected as Federal Secretary.

A. J. RAY, LL.B.,  
Returning Officer.

80 Pounder Muzzle Loading Rifled Guns made in the  
Royal Gun Factories for the Government of Victoria

In September 1866, Major P. H. Scratchley RE reported on tests of an 80 Pounder M.L.R. Gun which was manufactured at the Royal Arsenal Woolwich, following Mr. Frazers cheap construction system of built up coil guns.

The gun was built in 6 parts, an inner tube with length of bore 98" and of calibre 6.3"; an outer tube of 113<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>", 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>" outer diameter or muzzle, increasing 42<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" from the muzzle to a diameter of about 18"; a double coil 38" long of 25<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" diameter; and breech piece, cascable and trunnions. The trunnions were welded at each side of the front end of the double coil, about midway along the Gun.

Weight of Gun 80 cwt.

Overall length 10ft 0<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> inches.

Rifling - Woolwich system (3 grooves).

The guns were tested for use with common shell, chilled shot or shell and shrapnel shell, using both 80 lb., and 70 lb., projectiles.

It was decided to mount these guns on converted 68 pounder garrison and naval sliding carriages, partly replacing the 68 pounder guns in use at that time.

The return of Unmounted Ordnance for 1870 showed 80 pounder guns at  
Sandridge - Lagoon - 3  
- St. Kilda Right - 2  
Williamstown Lighthouse Battery - 10  
Geelong - 1  
Metropolitan Orderly Room - 1  
Emerald Hill Orderly Room - 1  
Total - 18.

Any member who thinks he may know of some of these guns may check the measurements given above and if they appear to tally can refer to the sketch attached to the "Report of Mr. Verdon's Proceeding on the subject of Colonial Defences", Victorian Defence Paper of 1867.

B. J. VIDEON.

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THE VICTORIAN VOLUNTEER FORCE 1865 - 1867

(from Musketry Reports of those years)

The following Corps are listed as having had men who took part in the Musketry Course of Instruction 1865:

Williamstown Naval  
Metropolitan Artillery  
Williamstown Artillery

Sandridge Naval  
East Melbourne Artillery  
Emerald Hill Artillery

St. Kilda Artillery	Geelong Artillery
Queenscliff Artillery	Engineers
Melbourne and North Melbourne Rifles,	
Carlton Rifles	Collingwood Rifles
East Collingwood Rifles	Richmond Rifles
Prahran and South Yarra Rifles	
Pentridge Rifles	Brighton Rifles
1st Ballarat Rifles	2nd Ballarat Rifles
Bendigo Rifles	1st Castlemaine Rifles
2nd Castlemaine Rifles (Maldon and Kyneton)	

In the 1866 Course, the Corps which took part were as above, with the following amendments:

Geelong Artillery replaced by 1st Geelong Artillery and 2nd Geelong Artillery.

Brighton Rifles replaced by Brighton Artillery.

Prahran and South Yarra Rifles replaced by Southern Rifles.

3rd Ballarat Rifles added.

In the 1867 Course the following further amendments appeared:

Drysdale Artillery added.

Western Artillery (Detachments at Portland, Belfast and Warrnambool) added.

2nd Ballarat Rifles omitted.

Creswick Rifles and Clunes Rifles added.

2nd Castlemaine Rifles replaced by Maldon Rifles and Kyneton Rifles respectively.

This list may be of interest to the historian as well as to the lucky collector who has material of these ancient corps.

B. J. VIDEON.

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FIRE POWER OF THE VICTORIAN NAVAL FORCES 1888

<u>Vessel</u>	<u>Guns</u>	<u>M. Guns</u>	<u>Q.F. Guns</u>
H.M.V.S. Nelson	22	2	-
Cerberus	4	4	-
Victoria	2	2	2
Albert	2	2	2
Gannet	3	2	-
Batman	1	2	-
Fawkner	1	2	-
Lady Loch	3	2	-
	<hr/>		
Totals	38	18	4

<u>Vessel</u>	<u>TORPEDO BOATS</u>		
	<u>M. Guns</u>	<u>Whitehead Torpedoes</u>	<u>Spar Torpedoes</u>
H.M.V.S. Childers	2 Hotchkiss	4	-
Nepean	-	2	2
Lonsdale	-	2	2
Commissioner	1	2	2
Customs No.1	1	2	2
Gordon	3	2	-
<hr/>			
Totals	7	14	8

(From the Defence Report of 1888).

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#### EARLY CLOTH BADGES OF THE R.A.A.F.

By B. J. Videon.

The writer recently had the good fortune to acquire a small collection of the first cloth badges of the R.A.A.F., made in and just after 1921 by the Melbourne firm of Chas. Anderson & Coy, who imported into Australia the first Swiss embroidery machines.

The badges in question were pasted into a large old Minute Book, in order of date of manufacture, and were almost obscured among a series of naval rating badges extending from 1911 to World War 2.

As 1971 is the fiftieth year of the R.A.A.F., it is of particular interest to note that these air force badges are as perfect as the day they were made, a rare piece of luck indeed.

Those acquainted with the clothing items of the R.A.A.F. will recognise L5 as the group dealing with insignia etc., and the low numbers of the badges in this small collection are proof of their age.

They are: L5/3 and L5/4--left and right shoulder eagles in cornflower blue thread on a five-sided ("house-shaped") background of heavy quality R.A.A.F. - blue clothing material. In addition to these there were two identical eagles made in a paler and slightly greenish blue thread --- these however did not bear L5/numbers and may have been merely prototypes. The eagle shape of these is much more like the early R.N.A.S. shoulder eagle --- curved wings and deep declivity above the back of the bird --- than was the later type used about WW2, which was almost triangular in outline.

L5/13-- an L.A.C.'s sleeve badge similar to later types but made in two blues. The hub centre and the outer ends of the blades are corn-flower blue, the inner portions of the blades are the greenish pale blue, giving a suggestion of "twist" to the blades.

L5/15 is a four-bladed propellor in the same colour scheme, for wear over the three chevrons of a Technical Sergeant.

L5/17 is the same four-bladed propellor with the addition of an eight-pointed yellow star over the centre of the hub, for wear in the rank insignia of a Technical Flight-Sergeant.

L5/38 is a triangular patch for Citizen Air Force identical in shape and manufacturing techniques to those used in the early post WW2 years, but on the pre-war R.A.A.F. blue heavy cloth.

Unnumbered badges in the same book were a pocket-sized version of the airman's cap badge in corn-flower blue with red inset into the crown, also on the heavy R.A.A.F. blue cloth; a set of war service chevrons to commemorate service in the 1914-18 war, top one blue, and the other three red -- total width of chevrons 2 and 5/8ths inch; and a Wireless Operator badge of Australian Army design in R.A.A.F. blue colours, used about 1938 when a number of Army Wireless Operators transferred to the R.A.A.F.; and a version of the airman's shoulder eagle similar to L5/4 but with better shaped head on the bird and the cloth trimmed to the bird's outline, as worn up to the start of WW2.

As far as the writer is aware, these cloth badges of the R.A.A.F. may well be the only ones of their types in existence today, as he has never seen any in either official or private collections.

For this reason, every praise must go to the person who preserved the book which contained them and the other old badges for so many years past their span of commercial use -- the son of Mr. Chas. Anderson, who made them.

Metal badges can last for many years with no particular care being taken to preserve them, but cloth insignia are subject to the ravages of so many hazards, such as insects, fire, water, dust and light, that it is a very lucky collector indeed who can come up with a "find" such as this.

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#### BATTLE OF BRITAIN COMMEMORATIVE TOYS

Plastic kit assemblers are familiar with the models of Battle of Britain aircraft that are available following the showing of the popular film recently, but those who favour metal toys may not be aware of a first-class Spitfire made by Dinky Toys. This is really a beautiful little piece, with a propellor that can be driven by a small battery engine

inside the fuselage, retracting undercart, and a plastic canopy that makes it look real. These little aircraft are 6" in wingspan, and sell at major toy or hobby shops for about \$A3.25 each, in a cardboard box proclaiming that they are "direct from the epic film 'BATTLE OF BRITAIN'".

The box advertises also a Stuka of the same vintage, and this should also be an interesting machine.

Dinky toys will always be favourites of those who like the feel of a metal model rather than the rather flimsy feel of plastic, and their reputation is truly enhanced by this Spitfire Mk. II.

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#### DESPATCHES

Letters, queries and comments from readers.

From:- Lt. Col. P. V. Vernon ED.

Dear Sir,

Referring to SABRETACHE, XIII,1, do you think that you should mention in the next number that "Australian Mounted Division" in the fourth paragraph on Page 7 should read "Anzac Mounted Division"? As it stands it would be misleading to the uninformed.

In the article commencing on Page 9 there is twice mentioned "Royal Marines 1770". However, the Marines did not receive the title "Royal" until 1802.

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From:- Mr. R. A. Gray

Dear Sir,

In the January 1970 edition of "Sabretache" there appeared a very interesting article by J. M. Wilson under the heading of "The Story behind the trophy of arms in Russell Hill Headquarters". In reading this article the following queries came to light :-

1. "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 "Australian Commonwealth Horse". This is not correct as the first four contingents were known as follows:-



- 1st Battalion Australian Commonwealth Contingent.
- 2nd Battalion Australian Commonwealth Contingent.
- 3rd Battalion Australian Commonwealth Contingent.
- 4th Battalion Australian Commonwealth Contingent.

Later the above units were known as the "Australian Commonwealth Horse" as were the other four battalions when they were raised.

2. "And the first battalion was due to embark and leave Melbourne aboard the S.S. "St. Andrew" about the 12th February, 1902. Actually this was the 2nd. Battalion Australian Commonwealth Contingent. The 1st Battalion Australian Commonwealth Contingent was raised with men from Queensland, New South Wales and Tasmania.

The New South Wales Squadrons and the Queensland Squadron sailed in the transport "Custodian" from Sydney on February 20th, 1902. The Tasmanian Squadron left Hobart in the transport "Manchester Merchant" on February 20th, 1902.

3. "A further slight modification was made later in 1902 when the Australian Contingent was sent to London for the Coronation of King Edward VII".

What was the slight modification made to the badge?

4. "Major Gordon had visited Sydney, as he had been there during his honeymoon".

Major Gordon did not spend his honeymoon in Sydney. This was spent at Gracedale House close to the Blackspur range of hills in Victoria. After the honeymoon they returned to South Australia and became residents of the Largs Bay Hotel.

5. "After the rush and bustle of embarking the 1st Battalion had died away a closer look was taken at the badge" etc. and a slightly redesigned badge was issued to later contingents. I would be very interested to know what this slightly redesigned badge was like.

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From:- H. Ripley, 42 Chatsworth Cres., PUDSEY, Yorkshire, England.

Dear Sir,

I am a keen collector of army buttons and have acquired a fairly large selection. However I have very few buttons of the modern Australian Army.

I have a large stock of spare British buttons, and some badges, and would be delighted to hear from any collectors who would like to exchange Australian Army buttons for British, I can supply lists of my spares on request.

Yours faithfully,

Howard Ripley.

BOOK REVIEWS

BOUTELL'S HERALDRY, revised by J. P. BROOKE-LITTLE, M.V.O., RICHMOND HERALD OF ARMS, 343 pp, 28 color plates, 8. FREDERICK WARNE & CO., LONDON. \$8.15.

The Rev. Charles Boutell's work subtitled "The Manual of Heraldry" was published in 1863, followed by a second and third edition in 1864. He also wrote a shorter work called "English Heraldry".

In 1931, V. Wheeler-Holohan produced a book entitled "Boutell's Manual of Heraldry" for which he drew on both of Boutell's books, but virtually rewriting them. He also discarded most of the original illustrations.

C. W. Scott-Giles, the present Fitzalan Pursuivant Extraordinary, was faced in 1950 with the task of re-editing Boutell. He took the best of the many editions and produced a fine text book. He is the one writer who popularized heraldry more than anybody else. Two more editions (1954 and 1958) were published under his editorship.

The 1963 and 1966 editions were produced both by C. W. Scott-Giles and J. P. Brooke-Little, now Richmond Herald of Arms.

In the new 1970 edition, under the sole editorship of Brooke-Little, various additions and revisions have been made to the text and new drawings by Alison Urwick added. There is also a completely new chapter of recent trends and developments in heraldry. It notes how far more grants of arms are now made to corporate bodies than to private individuals and also discusses the increase in the grants of arms overseas, particularly in the Commonwealth and the U.S.A.

The publishers are to be congratulated for assigning the editorship to J. P. Brooke-Little. I can think of no one more qualified than Mr. Richmond. He is a member of the Corporation of the College of Arms, Founder, Fellow and Chairman of the Heraldry Society, a former editor of "Dod's Peerage" and an author in his own right.

This book is a must in the library of every heraldist for it presents the modern approach of the post-war generation of armorists.

A. N. FESTBERG.

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TANKS AND OTHER ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES 1900-1913 by B. T. WHITE, 199 pages, 192 colour illustrations, BLANDFORD PRESS, \$4.25

In this book the reader will find the development of armour vividly illustrated and documented.

It is the first of a new series on vehicles and follows on Blandford's well-known aircraft series.

I strongly recommend this book to all our members, and can only hope that the new series will prove as popular as the previous one.

The author may not have been aware of the Australian Tank 1912 and to rectify this a copy of an article published in the Army Journal will be forwarded to him.

A. N. FESTBERG.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALDRY by L. G. PINE, 244 pages, 14 line drawings, DAVID & CHARLES, \$6.65

Mr. Pine should not need any introduction to our readers - for years he edited Bourke's Peerage.

Whilst the drawings are terrible the text is commendable. Of special interest should be chapters 5 to 9, dealing with military and continental heraldry.

Did you know that this "Red" Baron and the present Windsor Herald used their ancestral arms for identification - the former on his plane, the latter on his tanks.

If you wish to know more about international heraldry then this book is for you.

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#### MILITARIA COLLECTOR

At last a magazine devoted entirely to Militaria, I have just received the second edition of this English bi-monthly magazine and think it well worthy of comment. It is of attractive format and high quality production. In the first issue, published in June this year, there were informative articles on the 'British Plug Bayonet' by Wilkinson-Latham, his article on bayonets being a continuous feature. There was an extremely interesting feature article on the Lloyds Patriotic Fund Presentation Sword with numerous photographs illustrating a fine piece in detail. Coupled with smaller articles on various facets of collecting it turned out to be readable and enjoyable issue.

The second edition was somewhat expanded in the topics discussed and contained Readers Letters and articles on Collecting Cloth Insignia. Mr. Wilkinson-Latham's article on bayonets covered the Italian Vetterli-Vitali bayonet of 1869 and the Carcano bayonet of 1891. Indian General Service medal with Relief of Chitral bar, Uniform of Sgt. Major of the 6th Dragoon Guards, which I believe the uniform of the South Australian Police

Force to be based upon. The 'CONTRINER' Air Gun. Queen Victorias Boer War Chocolate box, which was an exceptionally interesting article on a gift seldom seen in Australia these days though they must be around somewhere. The feature article of this issue being 'The Daggers of Hermann Goring' with 12 illustrations.

All in all a very good magazine for the militaria collector which I can highly recommend. The subscription price being \$5 per annum by Sea mail for 6 issues.

M. OLEINIKOFF.

(Sole Australian distributors 'The Armoury' 296 Brighton Road, NORTH BRIGHTON, South Australia, 5048.)

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#### MILITARIA FOR SALE BY THE SOCIETY

The Society has for sale a number of goods including the following:-

##### COMMEMORATIVE MEDALLIONS:

- No. 1 Commemorating both the 65th Year of Australian Army regimental designations introduced in 1903 and the tenth year of the Military Historical Society of Australia - \$3 each in bronze finish.
- No. 2 Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the Armistice of 1918 silver and gold finishes for \$3 each.

Both the above medallions are heavy dished medallions of  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches diameter bearing on the front the badge of the Society, and on the back appropriate designs. Lettering is bold and in high relief.

- No. 3 Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the First Flight London to Australia by the Vickers Vimy flown by Ross and Keith Smith and their mechanics Sergeants Bennett and Shiers.

This is a coin-type medallion and can be supplied serially numbered in bronze, silver or gold finishes for \$4.50 each. Diameter is 2 inches, and the designs are front, the aircraft superimposed on a map of the flight route and back, the four intrepid aviators as they appear in the monument erected to their achievement at the Adelaide Airport.

Money and orders stating the finish desired for Numbers 2 and 3 can be sent to the address appearing below.

ARMY INSIGNIA

A limited quantity of Australian Army postwar badges is available as follows:-

large sized "rising suns" in brass with q/c  
 small " " " " " " " "  
 Royal Australian Infantry Corps hat badge q/c  
 Royal Australian Armoured Corps hat badge q/c

The above are priced at 30 cents each mailed.

Also available at 5 cents per button are the following buttons:

Map and crown gilt brass postwar Interim Army  
 Map and crown anodised aluminium q/c  
 Map and crown odd colours back too wvl in some cases.  
 Infantry Corps anodised aluminium  
 Royal Artillery pattern gold anodised brass  
 Royal Australian Artillery anodised aluminium  
 Royal Australian Signals anodised aluminium  
 W.R.A.C. anodised aluminium  
 R.E.M.E. and R.A.E.M.E. anodised k/c and q/c  
 Nursing Corps anodised aluminium  
 Catering Corps anodised aluminium  
 R.A.A.S.C. anodised aluminium  
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## GROUPS AND PAIRS

(V. F. Unless stated otherwise)

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G2	<u>Five</u>	1939-45 Star, Atlantic bar France & Germany, Africa bar North-Africa 1942-43, Italy, War Medal mounted as worn, Probably R.A.F.	SOLD \$12.50
G3	<u>Four</u>	J. Fisher (S. Australian) 39/45 War medal, A.S.M. Defence, Pacific Star.	\$14.00
G4	<u>Four</u>	Pte. H. Paynton, Cape Police Q.S.A. 3 bars 'Transvaal, O.F.S., DEFENCE OF KIMBERLEY' K.S.A., S.A. 01 & S.A. 02 KIMBERLEY STAR, Cape of Good Hope bar "BECHUANALAND" a very rare group all medals are F.D.C.	\$195.00
G5	<u>Four</u>	CAPTAIN Doherty A.S.C. Egypt Bar 'The Nile 1884-85' Khedive Star, Q.S.A. 5 bars Laings Nek, Trans, OFS, Defence of Ladysmith, C.C., K.S.A. SA 01 & 02.	\$50.00
G6	<u>Three</u>	Pte. P. M. Baulderstone 12 Bn. AIF, 1914-15 Star, B.W.M. Victory, Complete with newspaper cutting relating act of bravery from 'Adelaide Advertiser', August, 1915.	\$20.00
G7	<u>Three</u>	LIEUT/CAPT. H. Gibson Army Veterinary Corps, 14/15 Star B.W.M. and Victory.	\$15.00
G8	<u>Three</u>	Pte. A. H. Chipper R.W. Kent, B.W.M., Victory, 1908-35 I.G.S. one bar 'Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919'.	\$17.00
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G18	<u>Pair</u>	Pte. E. Saunders 1/R1 DRAGOONS, Q.S.A. 4 bars, 'O.F.S., Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Trans' K.S.A. 2 bars 'S.A. 01, S.A. 02'. Near F.D.C.	\$25.00
G19	<u>Pair</u>	1/R Suss Regt., Egypt 1882 dated 1 bar 'The Nile 1884-85' Khedives Star 1882. No ribbons F/VF	\$19.00
G20	<u>Pair</u>	Sergt. F. Orchard, 7th C.C. & T.C. Egypt 1882 undated One bar 'Suakin 1885' no ribbon, Khedives Star 1884-86 BOTH EF	\$22.00
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Distinguished Flying Cross	Delhi-Durbar
British South African Company	Queen's Sudan 1896-97
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Khedives Sudan 1910-21	Meritorious Service
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Address of Mr. J. C. R. Morton should read "5 Guthrie Avenue,  
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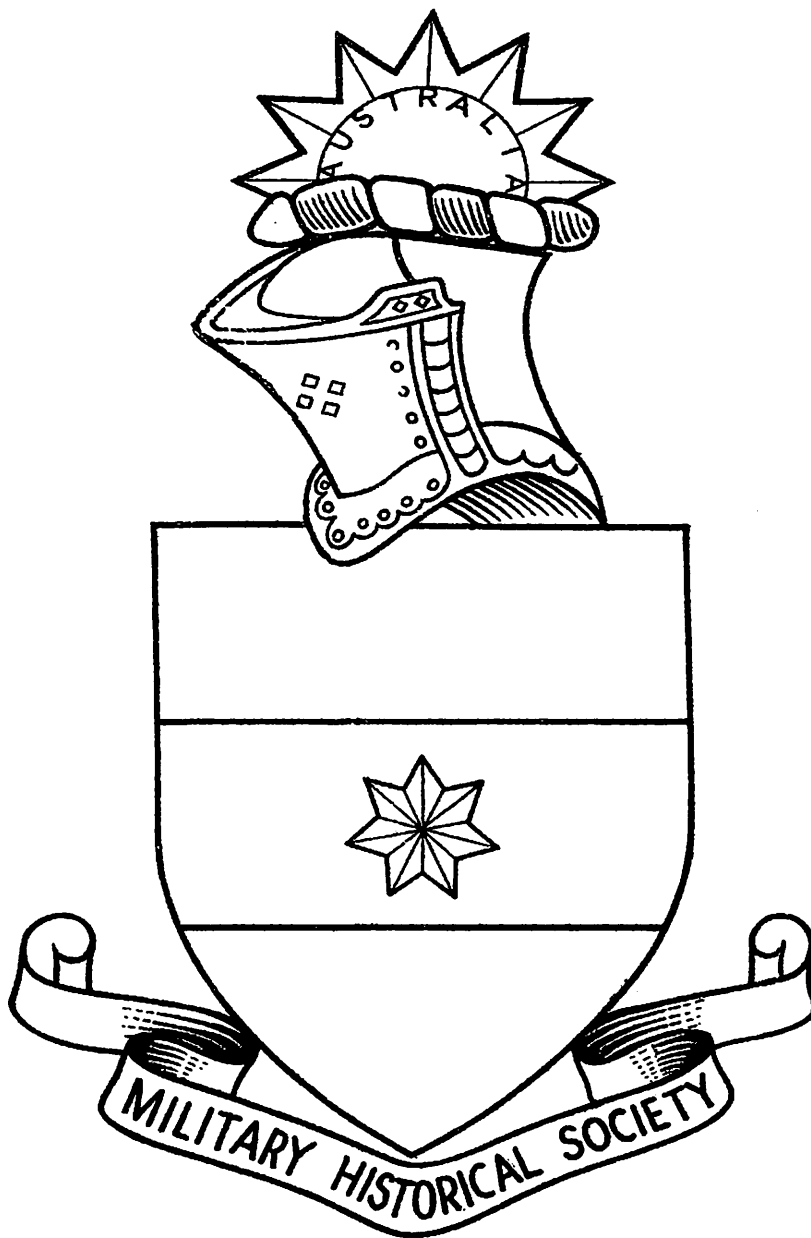
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- Features:**
- A representation of the first "Rising Sun" badge, used as a heraldic crest to the helmet;
  - A wreath in the national colours of Blue and Gold;
  - A mediaeval helmet in Silver;
  - A 3 colour shield of Navy Blue, over Army Red, over Air Force Blue;
  - The Federation Star of Australia;
  - A scroll bearing the Title of the Society.





The following is a list of the names of the members of the Society for the year 1880. The names are arranged in alphabetical order. The names are: [illegible text]