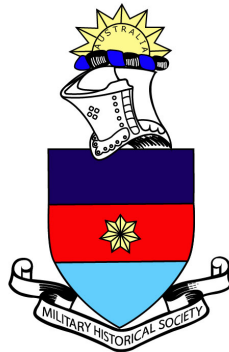


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Sabretache



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SABRETACHE

JOURNAL AND PROCEEDINGS OF
THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF AUSTRALIA

(FOUNDED IN MELBOURNE IN 1957)



JUNE, 1972

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.

* * * * *

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EDITED BY

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



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*The views expressed in the articles in this
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MEMORANDUM

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SUBJECT: [illegible]

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EDITOR'S NOTESCHANGE OF EDITOR

This is the last issue of SABRETACHE that I shall edit for some time at least. Having accumulated many other outside commitments, I find that I am no longer able to bring to the task the fresh outlook and the amount of dedication needed to make and keep SABRETACHE at a high standard.

Therefore, after fifteen years or so as Editor, and with Federal Council's approval, I have much pleasure in handing the task over to Mr. John Lyons, because I know he will do a first-class job.

I hope he will receive from members the support which an Editor needs; and I thank those who have given me this support during my term as Editor.

CHANGES IN EDITORIAL POLICY

Because of ever-increasing costs of all sorts of services and materials, Federal Council recently found it necessary to terminate a series of exchanges of SABRETACHE for journals of kindred societies in all parts of the world. It was with regret that this step was taken, but we simply could not continue to give away copies of SABRETACHE for which no payment in cash could be received. So ends a means of mutual advertisement that may in the past have brought us some credit and a few new members, perhaps.

ADVERTISEMENTS have also been looked at, and it has been decided that a more realistic policy of charges should be adopted. The old rate of charge for a member's advertisement was 50 cents per advertisement of approximately one-quarter of a page, and it has been proven that this charge does not cover the cost of producing the page. One side of one page of SABRETACHE for 300 copies now costs about \$4.90 to produce, and clearly it is foolish to continue to charge a lower rate.

On the other hand, it is recognised that members should receive for their increased subscription this year some extra service. It has been decided that each member henceforth will be entitled to one 15-word advertisement free of charge, not including the name and address which will be charged for at the rate of 5 cents per word.

Advertisements will now be printed in close spacing like the classified advertisements in the newspapers, and the charge will be 5 cents per word with a minimum charge of \$1.00 per advertisement inclusive of name and address, after the first free advertisement has been taken. Cash with advertisement is now required in order to ensure that advertisement is included in the desired issue, and advertisements received after the middle of May, August, November and February have no guarantee of being included in the issues of June, September, December or March respectively, but may be in the next following issue.

Trade or display advertisements will continue to be priced by the Editor, and the cost will be payable prior to publication.

BOOK REVIEWS have also been scrutinised, in view of the growing number now being received. In the past, these have been published free, the book under review being retained by the person to whom it was sent for review by the publisher. Whilst acknowledging that these reviews have provided a service for the members at large, the Society can not afford to continue the present arrangements.

In the future when book reviews are submitted the Editor shall have absolute discretion as to accepting them (as he has in all editorial matters). He will, in general, exercise his discretion having regard to the following guidelines:-

- (i) Books submitted to the Society for review are the property of the Society - but if not required for Society purposes they will be disposed of to members at a reasonable price - bearing in mind the value of the book and the cost of printing the review. The member who reviews the book on behalf of the Society shall have first refusal to purchase the book. The Society will stand the cost of these reviews.
- (ii) Members may submit reviews of books which have been sent to them by publishers for review by private arrangement between the publisher and the member. As the Society is not involved in these arrangements the reviewer may retain the book, but pay the cost of these reviews.
- (iii) Members may submit reviews of books for which they can show that they have paid. These reviews will be published free of charge, but will only be accepted in a very abbreviated form.

It is recognised practice for reviewers to forward a complimentary copy of the journal in which the review appears to the publisher of the book. In (i) and (iii) the Society will stand this cost, but in (ii) the cost will be borne by the reviewer.

Society or Branch publications, i.e., those that are published by and for the sole benefit of the Society or a Branch, will be reviewed free of charge in advertising the research activities of the Society.

The policy determined, as set out above, is designed not only to reduce costs, but also to remove an objection raised by some members that book reviewers have (or may have) solicited free books for review at the expense of the Society.

DIRECTORY

The Directory of members seems to have been received quite well by most members. This Directory is intended to remain in force, with quarterly amendments included in SABRETACHE, for several years. We can not afford to reprint this again for some time to come. It is your responsibility, therefore, to keep it up to date.

Objections by some members that they were not included, or that their interests were shown incorrectly, have been found to result mainly from the facts that details were not at hand when the directory was compiled, or that members did not respond to the Secretary's request recently for updated information to include in it.

Barry Videon,
Retiring Editor.

* * * * *

COLONEL WILLIAM HENRY HALL, VD, AGA

A Biographical Sketch of a Garrison Gunner Officer¹

By Major Warren Perry, ED, RL, MA, BEc.²

i.

Introductory Remarks

Most Australians like to watch a ceremonial parade of troops; they enjoy listening to a recital given at some public place by an Army band; and they enjoy watching a military gymkhana. Nevertheless, despite this kind of spectator interest Australians have never cared for the Army as they have for football, film-stars and horse-racing. Except in time of war the Army has never been front page news in Australia. Indeed, there is a long tradition of public indifference in Australia to its military forces, except when the "blast of war" sounds and individual and national interests are threatened.

It has been fashionable too in Australia in the past, when the only field army the government maintained and the taxpayer paid for was a part-time one, to treat membership of the military forces in peacetime with a mixture of ridicule, contempt and indifference; and in wartime to abuse this part-time army for not having performed, as if every advantage of

1. An address to the Geelong Branch of the United Service Institution of Victoria on Monday evening 23 March 1970.
2. Patron and Past President of The Military Historical Society of Australia. Editor.

training, equipment and working conditions had been freely placed at the disposal of all ranks in peacetime. Fortunately, there has always been a relatively small and dedicated group in the community who have resolutely refused to be discouraged and worn down by this corroding environment. They believed that if you want peace then prepare for war; and so to ensure peace in this way they personally performed part-time military service.

One such person was Colonel William Henry Hall who lived and worked in the early part of his life in the City of Geelong where he lies buried. He was a full-time schoolteacher and a part-time army officer who spent the whole of his very long military service in the garrison artillery in Victoria. He discharged his civil and military duties with zeal and efficiency and with satisfaction to his superior officers; in due course he became the headmaster of an important primary school in West Melbourne and the commander of a fortress in the army with the rank of colonel.³

Hall had no opportunities to distinguish himself on the field of battle. His military service, like that of most of his contemporaries, did not include active service. His name is not connected with any dramatic events in the history of Australia's military forces. One reason for this lack of any such association was that there were few, if any, dramatic events in Australia's military forces during Hall's service. But he played a part, as a commanding officer of an artillery brigade, in training an officer who gained world renown in the War of 1914-18 as a successful and victorious higher commander. That officer was one of Hall's former battery commanders, General Sir John Monash.

At this point let me digress to explain why I decided to talk to you to-night about Colonel Hall in preference to a hundred and one other subjects that would also interest us. My reasons for this choice were twofold:

- (a) Although Australia's published research in all branches of military history compares most unfavourably with the output in England, Canada and the U.S.A., its output in biographical literatures is almost negligible;
- (b) The study of biographical literature to-day has a training value for officers who aspire to higher command and staff appointments.

Let us look at these two points more closely for a moment. First the output in Australia of biographical literature. When General Rowell relinquished the appointment of C.G.S. in December, 1954 he was the 20th occupant of that post. Several more have come and gone since that time. But not one C.G.S. has published his memoirs, except Major General J.M. Gordon. Gordon was Australia's fourth C.G.S. and he relinquished the post as long ago as July 1914.

3. The rank of colonel was the highest rank attained by any Militia officer in Australia's military forces in Hall's time. Indeed when war began in August 1914 the Chief of the Australian General Staff held that rank too, Colonel (later Lieutenant General) J.G. Legge.

His book, "The Chronicles of a Gay Gordon" was published 1921. No permanent head of the Department of Defence has published his memoirs. The present occupant of the position, Sir Arthur Tange, is the eighth permanent head since Federation. Only one Minister for Defence, Sir George Pearce, has published his memoirs. They were published in 1951 and entitled "Carpenter to Cabinet: Thirty-Seven Years in Parliament". Sir George Pearce is also the only Minister for Defence on whom a biography has been published. It is by his last Private Secretary, the late Sir Peter Heydon, and is entitled "Quiet Decision: A Study of George Foster Pearce". The Australian Army has had two commanders-in-chief - General Hutton from 1901 to 1904 and Field Marshal Blamey from 1942 to 1945. No biography has been published of Hutton who was an officer of the British Army; John Hetherington published a biography of the Field Marshal in 1954 entitled "Blamey". Only one Australian corps commander has published a book on his work as a corps commander. That was General Monash who published that brilliant book, "The Australian Victories in France in 1918". Only two biographies have been published of Australian corps commanders. The first was W.B. Russell's There goes a Man: The Biography of Sir Stanley G. Savage. The second was Frank Legg's biography of the late Lieutenant General Henry Gordon Bennett entitled, The Gordon Bennett Story.

Let us turn now to the training value of studying biographical literature. I believe this study forms part of the normal training of students at the Administrative Staff College at Henley in England, where students are trained for higher command and staff appointments in industry and commerce. This study has been one of the most useful and stimulating parts of the training since the College opened in 1949. Humphrey Lloyd's book, "Biography in Management Studies", published in London in 1964 as "An Administrative Staff College Publication" begins by explaining that the book is about the use of biographies in management studies and points out that:

It is about a study that is capable of turning the attention of students to aspects of the higher positions in management and affairs - perhaps the highest positions - in an unforced way. About a study that can prompt them to think in new ways about their masters, their colleagues and themselves, for they themselves may be in more exalted positions before long. It is about a study that is capable of directing minds to reflect on the nature of the tasks of those in positions of the highest responsibility; to have visions of the qualities that may contribute to the carrying of those responsibilities, of the shortcomings that may hinder it; and to speculate on the unanswered question whether there are indeed principles of leadership and whether administration is basically one thing or many."

The applicability of this statement to military training will be readily seen if it be remembered that industry's name for "command" is "management". This paper on Colonel Hall is then a contribution to that much neglected sector of Australian Military History which is concerned with biographical literature.

ii.

EARLY YEARS

Henry Hall - by which name he was apparently known among his friends - was the son of Charles⁴ and Elizabeth⁵ Hall and he was born in London on the 30th November, 1847. No information has been discovered about his early life in England; and when and where he first arrived in Australia, presumably with his parents, is also unknown.

It can be said with certainty, however, that he arrived in the Colony of Victoria sometime before the 1 September 1862 for, on that date, he became a state school teacher. At that time he was fifteen years of age and he began his teaching career, on that occasion, at State School No. 276 at Geelong as a pupil teacher. He followed this profession continuously for the next forty-five years and during this period his professional reputation rose continuously. In 1874 his Inspector reported on him as "A good teacher and superior stamp of man"; and his inspector reported in 1907, which was probably the last time that an inspector reported on him, that he was "A capable man in every department of school work. Is tactful, assertive and assiduous in the discharge of his duties."⁶

Hall's military service was discharged concurrently, of course, with his duties in civil life as a teacher. To discharge these civil and military duties he had to organise his time as did other military members of that group which he described as "busy city men and professional men who burn the midnight oil to snatch time to drill their men, who do their patriotic work at the expense of recreation and holidays; men who sacrifice careers and neglect home ties and who, when all this is done, feel that their success is poor compared with their sacrifices." ^{6a}

iii

SERVICE AS A JUNIOR OFFICER

From the age of 18 years Hall served in the ranks for eight years before he was commissioned. It is probable that he enrolled in a Volunteer unit in Geelong sometime in 1866 and then, when he moved from Geelong to Drysdale in 1870, he transferred to the Volunteer unit or detachment in Drysdale.

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4. Charles Hall died in Geelong, where he is buried, on 18 Dec., 1896, aged 81 years.
 5. Elizabeth Hall, relict of Charles Hall, died on 17 Jan., 1902 and was buried in the Eastern Cemetery, Geelong, Victoria.
 6. When Colonel Hall retired from teaching on 31 Dec., 1907, he had been Headmaster of State School, No.1689, in King Street, West Melbourne since the 1 May 1898.
 - 6a. Lt. Col. W.H. Hall, "Australia's Military Duty to the Empire". Journal of the U.S.I. of Victoria, Vol.4, No.5, Oct., 1895, pp.3-23.

At the age of 26 years, Hall was appointed to the Royal Victorian Volunteer Regiment of Artillery with the rank of Lieutenant i.e. on the 25 February 1874; and he was posted to the Drysdale Detachment of the South Grant Battery of Garrison Artillery.⁷ The battery's other detachment was located at Queenscliffe.

Hall and his brother officers of Victoria's Volunteer Force were largely self-trained. The small permanent instructional, administrative and maintenance staffs consisted mainly of former officers and non-commissioned officers of the British Army. But they had no proper facilities in the Australian colonies for keeping their professional knowledge and experience up-to-date. They were obliged to rely mainly on their own past experience in the discharge of their duties. Thus, in the course of time they tended to get more and more out of touch with the latest trends and developments overseas in military training, organisation, equipment and administration.

A common method of restricting public expenditure in the Colony of Victoria was to cancel the annual camps of continuous training which were normally held during the Easter holidays. For these reasons it is probable that when Hall marched into camp at Queenscliff at Easter in 1882 it was his first attendance at camp since he was commissioned eight years earlier.⁸ The camp was a short one compared with present day camps; it extended from Friday 7 to Monday 10 April. By that time Hall had been a captain since February 1877. Queenscliffe at that time was the centre of much military engineering work. Contractors were actively engaged in the construction of Fort Queenscliff and neighbouring forts. Barracks, gun emplacements and ammunition magazines were being built; and guns were being hauled to their positions to be mounted.

On Easter Monday, 10 April, 1877, Hall became involved in a fatal accident. That afternoon he was on duty with a 40-pounder battery of five guns "on the Esplanade near the verge of the cliff". The battery was commanded by Major Charles Rashleigh of the Geelong Battery; and it was engaged in practice shooting seawards. At one stage the No. 5 gun fired a round which detonated prematurely about 150 yards from the muzzle. Two civilians who were walking in the area were injured and one of them died the following day.

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7. For written statement on the Volunteer Force by Lieut W.H. Hall and Captain McWilliams see V.P.P., 1875-76. Vol. 3. Paper No. 77 - Report of Sir John O'Shannassy Royal Commission on the Volunteer Forces 1875, p.212.
 8. Easter camps of continuous training were not held in Victoria in the years 1874, 1875, 1876, 1879, 1880 and 1881.

iv.

A MILITIA FORCE REPLACES THE VOLUNTEER FORCE

Towards the end of the year 1883 Hall saw the introduction of an era of Military reform. A Department of Defence was created; a Council of Defence was constituted; the Volunteer Force was progressively disbanded; and a force of paid Militia was raised in its place. Enrolments in the new Militia force were made, under the Discipline Act 1870-83, as were also appointments of officers to it. These enrolments and appointments began on the 1 January 1884. Hall was promoted, with effect from that date, to the rank of major and posted to command the newly raised South Grant Battery of Garrison Artillery. It was organised as was the disbanded Volunteer battery, into a Drysdale detachment and a Queenscliff detachment. But as Hall resided at Drysdale he transferred the battery headquarters from Queenscliff to Drysdale.

In May 1886 the Department of Education transferred Hall to State School No. 824 at South Preston. On Saturday afternoon 7 August 1886 he was given a farewell by the residents of Drysdale and henceforth resided in Melbourne. By some means, unknown to-day, he managed to retain command of the South Grant Battery for another 2½ years. He relinquished command of the battery on the 31 December 1888 and was transferred to the Reserve of Officers. The Commandant, Colonel Brownrigg, recorded his appreciation of Major Hall's services in a General Order which said:

Major Hall has carried on the command of the South Grant Battery, often under trying circumstances and with much personal inconvenience, and with credit to himself and the battery.⁹

v.

POSTED TO COMMAND THE WILLIAMSTOWN BATTERY

Militarily, Hall was unemployed for the next 14 months. Then on the 1 April 1890 he was appointed to command the Williamstown Battery vice Major H.W. Perrin who, at his own request, was transferred to the Reserve of Officers. This was a practice battery at Point Gellibrand and it was used by all metropolitan batteries at week-ends and on public holidays for training purposes.

A few days after Hall's appointment he took his battery into the Easter Camp of 1890 at Port Phillip Heads. The camps was held from Thursday evening 3 April to Monday afternoon 7 April; it was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel J. L. Price of the Geelong Battery; and his senior staff officer was Major Daniel, R.A. who was the Officer Commanding the Victorian Permanent Artillery.

9. G.O., No.845 dated 29 Dec., 1888.

It was, from the present day historian's point of view, a good practice in Victoria before Federation to publish the approved establishment of the Military Forces of Victoria in the Victoria Government Gazette. The establishment of the Militia Garrison Artillery for 1892 showed that Hall's Williamstown Battery was fixed at 5 officers and 113 other ranks; the strength of the Militia Garrison Artillery as a whole was shown as 7 batteries, plus 1 Inspector of Metropolitan Garrison Artillery, and consisting in all of 32 officers and 691 other ranks. Obviously this establishment gave little hope to most officers of being promoted beyond the rank of Captain in the Militia Garrison Artillery.

The year 1892 brought hardship and unemployment to many in the Colony of Victoria and in particular to men in Hall's battery. In a special article on unemployment The Age said, on the 22 June 1892 that it was many years since Melbourne and the colony had been brought face to face with such widespread distress as existed at that time; and although steps were taken to provide work in as many directions as possible for Melbourne's unemployed there were no signs at that time in June 1892 that the situation was improving. This bad economic situation reflected itself in the parade states of all Militia units of the colony's military forces. The Government stopped all recruiting in the Militia forces, as from the 20 June 1892, and directed that any vacancies which occurred in particular units be filled by transfer of officers or other ranks from units that were being disbanded.

vi.

HALL BECOMES AN ARTILLERY BRIGADE COMMANDER.

When Lieutenant Colonel J.R.Y. Goldstein relinquished the appointment of Inspector of Metropolitan Garrison Artillery the designation of this appointment was changed to Commanding Officer of the Metropolitan Garrison Artillery; and on the 1 July 1895 Hall was appointed to this command with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. It was said at that time in The Williamstown Advertiser that: "The promotion of Major Hall will give great satisfaction to all ranks in the Williamstown Battery, amongst whom he has made himself very popular."

This new brigade of Militia garrison artillery consisted of brigade headquarters and three batteries - Major R.T. Tope's Williamstown Battery, Major F.L. Outtrim's North Melbourne Battery, and Major J.J. Hanby's Harbour Trust Battery.

Soon after Hall assumed command of this new brigade he was called upon to deal with a difficult, delicate and distasteful situation which was the result of a change in Government policy. The Government cut the Defence Estimates severely. This action created widespread dissatisfaction within the Colony's military forces and it expressed itself to Hall in his old battery, the Williamstown Battery. There it came to a head on Tuesday evening 9 July 1895. It was a half-yearly paid parade and there was a good muster of other ranks. It had been known previously, in some way that troops

have of finding out, that information would be given out on this parade about the reductions in rates of pay which had come into operation on the 1 July 1895. About 60 other ranks were present on parade. They showed great interest when the General Order was read out which set forth the amendments to the "Financial and Store Regulations"¹⁰ of Victoria's military forces.

Hall was present on this parade. It was his first appearance at a parade at Fort Gellibrand as Commanding Officer of the Metropolitan Brigade of Militia Garrison Artillery. He addressed the parade on the reductions in pay which the General Order had set out; and he said that any man who did not wish to continue serving, under the new reduced rates of pay, could take his discharge. Hall also took the opportunity on this parade to present gunnery badges to those who had won them in recent examinations for skill-at-arms badges.¹¹

After the parade was dismissed the senior sergeant of the Williamstown Battery, Sergeant Brodie, interviewed Lieutenant Colonel Hall, on behalf of the men, about the new rates of pay. He informed Lieutenant Colonel Hall that the men were unwilling to accept the reductions in pay, for attendance at drills and other parades, from £7.10 to £6.5 per annum which the Parliament had authorised. Sergeant Brodie asked for permission for the men to hold a meeting to discuss the new rates of pay. But Lieutenant Colonel Hall refused this request. The men, who had decided not to accept the new rates of pay, then handed in, individually and through proper channels, their applications for discharge. This loss was a severe blow to the battery's morale and efficiency. At that time the Williamstown Battery was regarded as the premier battery of Hall's Brigade. At the last examination for skill-at-arms badges the Williamstown Battery had gained the highest total number of marks in the brigade.

In addition to his normal military duties, Hall was taking an active interest, at this time, in the affairs of the United Service Institution of Victoria. This Institution then occupied rooms in the same building as the Naval and Military Club at 178 Collins Street, Melbourne. It had been established five years earlier, at a meeting on Tuesday 15 April 1890, at Victoria Barracks in Melbourne; it was conducted under the chairmanship of the Commandant of the Forces, Major General Tulloch; and it was attended by about 100 naval and military officers.¹² The Institution's object was "the promotion of naval and military art, science and literature", and its first formal meeting was held in Melbourne on Wednesday evening 11 June 1890 when Major General Tulloch, in his dual capacity of foundation President of the Institution and Commandant of the colony's military forces, delivered the inaugural lecture, entitled "Possible Battlefields in the next European War",¹³ to what was described in a press report as a very large audience.¹⁴

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10. G.O., No. 88, dated 21 Jun., 1895.
 11. See The Williamstown Advertiser, 25 Jul., 1896, p.2 which said that Lt-Col. W.H.Hall had presented to the Metropolitan Brigade of Garrison Artillery a trophy, valued at £5, for competition in rifle-shooting.
 12. For a report of this meeting's proceedings see The Age, 18 Apr., 1890, p.6.
 13. For text of lecture see Journal of the U.S.I. of Victoria. Vol.1., (1890-91), pp. 17-40.
 14. The Argus, 12 Jun., 1890, p.7.

For some reason that is to me both strange and inexplicable Hall was not a foundation member of the Institution. His name does not appear in the published list of members for 1890-91.¹⁵ The date Hall joined is not known; but at the Institution's annual general meeting in Melbourne on Monday evening 29 July 1895 he was re-elected to its Council. It was at this same meeting that Lieutenant John Monash was elected Honorary Treasurer vice Major Thomas Brodribb. Three months later, on the 3 October 1895, Hall delivered a lecture at the Institute; it was entitled "Australia's Military Duty to the Empire"; and the meeting was conducted under the chairmanship of the Commandant of the Forces, Major General Sir Charles Hotted Smith. In the course of the address Hall said:

Professional soldiers in Australia must be few; therefore, they must be efficient beyond all cavil. Their pay and prospects must be such as to secure the best material and keep it a reasonable period when trained.

There is absolutely nothing, except crass stupidity to prevent the federation of the permanent forces within a month.

I am inclined to think volunteer enlistment in the Militia a failure. As in Canada, so in Australia, every man from 18 to 60 years ought to be liable to bear arms. ... Let us continue the volunteer enlistment by all means, but let there be the liability to compulsory service behind it. We have paltered with the question too long. I know it would not be popular. Neither is physic, but it has to be taken for all that.

A lively discussion followed the conclusion of Hall's lecture. Those who took part included Commander R. M. Collins, who was the permanent head of the Department of Defence of the colony of Victoria, and Lieutenant Colonel Goldstein who is remembered to-day, if at all, as General Monash's first battery commander.

vii.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR OF 1899-1902

Four years later, in October 1899, Victoria, in common with the other Australian colonies, became involved in the South African War. Hall was then 52 years of age; he had been commissioned for 25 years; and all but 14 months of this time had been spent on the Active List. He then occupied one of the two highest artillery command appointments available to Militia officers. It was said that Hall volunteered for active service in this campaign but his services were not accepted.¹⁶

15. Journal of the U.S.I. of Victoria. Vol. 1 (1890-91), pp. 13-14 for list of members.

16. The Argus, 18 Feb., 1928, p.31.

The War Office in London did not want, initially, senior officers from the Australian colonies. It wanted, least of all, garrison artillery officers because the campaign was a mobile one.

viii.

HALL SEES THE FEDERATION OF AUSTRALIA'S MILITARY FORCES

Hall was of course a serving officer at the time of Federation in January 1901. He saw many radical changes flow from this inauguration. The main changes were in the organisation, administration and training of the Commonwealth's newly acquired heterogeneous military forces of the former Australian colonies. But these changes were gradual and spread over the next three or four years. They did not occur in a matter of weeks or months after Federation and they did not all occur together.

One almost immediate change was a personal one for Hall and many other officers in Victoria. It was the departure from the Australian scene of a gunner officer of the royal Artillery who had worked hard in Victoria during the previous five years to raise the standards of artillery training in the colony's permanent and part-time forces. This officer was Colonel Bingham.¹⁷ He was entertained at a farewell dinner at Melbourne Town Hall on Monday evening 21 January 1901 by Victoria's gunner officers and it was also attended by commanding officers of other arms and services. The dining president was Colonel Hall. The guests included the last Minister of Defence of the Colony of Victoria, the Hon. William McCulloch. Colonel Bingham had held the dual appointment on the Commandant's headquarters staff in Melbourne of staff officer for artillery and Instructor in Artillery. The day following this dinner he sailed from Melbourne for England to resume duty in the British Army.

Hall saw the military forces of Victoria pass to the ministerial control of the Federal Minister for Defence on the 1 March 1901. He was at that time of course still in command of the Metropolitan Brigade of Garrison Artillery. He saw the arrival of Major General Sir Edward Hutton in Melbourne on the 29 January 1902. Hall was one of the party of officers who went aboard the Austral in Hobson's Bay to welcome General Hutton of the British Army to Melbourne. General Hutton had come from England to take command of the Commonwealth Government's newly acquired military forces and to organise them into one homogeneous Federal force.¹⁸

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17. Later Brigadier General Edmund George Henry Bingham, R.A. Born 26 Nov., 1848. Employed in the Military Forces of N.S.W. from 18 Jan. 1885 to 7 Jan. 1890 and in those of Victoria from 4 Apr. 1896 to 3 Apr. 1901. Died 24 Jan. 1904.
18. Perry, "Military Reforms of General Sir Edward Hutton in the Commonwealth of Australia, 1902-04". Victorian Historical Magazine. Vol. 29, No. 1, Feb., 1959, pp. 34-57.

Two months later, in March 1902, Hall saw the last commandant of the military forces of the former Colony of Victoria - by then a State of the new Commonwealth - lay down his sword for the last time and go back into retirement. This officer was General Downes. He had been originally a "gunner" officer of the British Army; and for a few years in the 1890s he had lived in retirement in Geelong.

But with Hall's loss of Major General Downes, as his commandant, he did not immediately get a new commandant. The first commandant to be posted to the State of Victoria, that is after Federation was Brigadier General J.M. Gordon; he had previously been the Commandant of the Military Forces of the Colony of South Australia since July 1892. Gordon, like his predecessor Downes, had been originally a "gunner" officer of the British Army and had later served under Downes in South Australia.

We know nothing to-day of the nature of the relations between Gordon and Hall in Victoria. Gordon was a tuft-hunter; and he was ambitious in a conspicuous way.

Hall had neither of these qualities. He was probably somewhat rigid and unimaginative in exercising his powers of command; and socially he was probably rather "straight-laced". Off the parade ground, therefore, Hall and his immediately superior officer, Gordon, would have had little in common.

But between the departure of Major General Downes into retirement and the coming of Brigadier General Gordon four months later, Hall had a temporary or acting commandant, Colonel Tom Price, who had previously commanded the Victorian Mounted Rifles since the 1 May 1885.

Hall took part in the Empire Day review of troops in Albert Park on Saturday 23 May 1903 by the Governor of Victoria, Colonel Sir George Clarke.¹⁹ This event is of interest for two reasons. First, because Hall and his brigade took part in the review; and second, because of the professional reputation of the Governor. Colonel Clarke was a retired officer of the Royal Engineers; he was a writer of distinction on technical military and naval subjects; and he had been secretary to the Hartington Royal Commission. Later in the year of that review, in November 1903, Clarke left Victoria, before the expiration of his term as Governor, to return to England²⁰ to become a member of Viscount Esher's War Office (Reconstitution) Committee. This committee was instrumental in having the present General Staff system introduced into the War Office in London. Later, from 1904 to 1907, Clarke was the Secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence in London.

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19. Later Colonel 1st Baron Sydenham of Combe. Born 4 Jul., 1848. He disembarked in Melbourne from the R.M.S. Victoria on 10 Dec., 1901. Died 7 Feb., 1933.
20. Colonel Clarke sailed from Melbourne, on 24 Nov., 1903, for London.

It was announced in June 1903²¹ that Hall had donated a trophy to the Metropolitan Brigade of Garrison Artillery for competition among its companies. The trophy's form was that of a silver shield with a silver model of a 5 inch disappearing breach loading gun on a H.P. mounting.²² It was said to have been an excellent specimen of silversmiths' work. The terms of the award are difficult to determine to-day with precision. But it seems that it was to be awarded annually to that company in the brigade which gained the highest marks for shooting in the annual competitions. These were held during the annual camps of continuous training. The first company to win it was Captain Vernon Joseph Whitehead's No. 5 Company of the Harbour Trust Battery. Hall presented the trophy to this winning company at an evening parade on Tuesday, 9 June 1903.

In the following month, July 1903, General Hutton's scheme for the organisation of the Commonwealth's military forces was approved. The scheme was based on a Field Force for the defence of the Commonwealth of Australia as a whole, a Force of Garrison Troops in each State for local defence, and also "a Permanent Cadre Force to provide for certain important military services and for administration, technical and instructional purposes." In this scheme it will be seen therefore that General Hutton organised the Commonwealth's military forces into three main groups - a Permanent Cadre Force, a Field Force, and State based forces of Garrison Troops.

Hall's place in this new organisation was with the Garrison Troops in Victoria. He was accordingly transferred from the Militia Garrison Artillery of Victoria, on the 1 July 1903, to the Australian Garrison Artillery (Victoria) and appointed to command this A.G.A. in Victoria.²³

Hall saw severe cuts in Army estimates after Federation. He also saw severe retrenchment in consequence of these cuts. When Sir John Forrest relinquished the office of Minister for Defence on the 7 August 1903, after having held it since the 17 January 1901, he referred to these cuts and this retrenchment. He said: "The Defence estimates submitted to Parliament for 1903-04 are £259,633 less than the estimates for 1901-02 and it can thus be readily realised how severe has been the retrenchment and how difficult has been the situation. I am glad, however, that the re-organisation of the forces is now practically completed - uniformity of administration and of regulations and orders has taken the place of the six separate systems hitherto existing, and the whole military force has been placed on a uniform basis."²⁴

ix.

HALL BECOMES A FORTRESS COMMANDER

More than three years later, on the 1 October 1906, Hall was promoted to the rank of colonel;²⁵ and on the 1 January 1907 he was reposted from

21. The Leader, Melbourne, 13 Jun., 1903, p.33.

22. For a picture of this trophy see The Leader, 13 Jun., 1903, p.33.

23. C.A.G. No.62, dated 7 Nov., 1903, p.769.

24. G.O. No.188, dated 18 Aug., 1903. See also The Age, 18 Aug., 1903, p.4.

25. C.A.G. No.50, dated 22 Sep., 1906, p.1191.

Commander of the A.G.A. (Victoria) to Commander of the Garrison Troops in Victoria.²⁶

About eighteen months later, in March 1908, it was notified in the Commonwealth Gazette²⁷ that: "His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council has approved of officers being appointed to the command of the Defended Ports in the Commonwealth in place of Commanding Garrison Troops of the respective military districts." The effect of this notification was that Hall's appointment since the 1 January 1907 was cancelled and substituted for it was that of Commander of the Port Phillip Fortress. His duties as a fortress commander were laid down in the following terms:

In peace time an officer in command of a Fortress or Defended Port will be responsible for the combined training of the units allotted to the Fortress or Defended Port.

He will exercise the function of command during the annual continuous training and at special parades in each year which he may order and may be approved by the District Commandant; he is also charged with all the necessary preparations therefor.

He will recommend the promotion to field rank of citizen (force) officers in his command.

An officer in command of a Fortress or of a Defended Port shall not be responsible for the supply and efficiency of stores and material.²⁸

Although these duties are expressed in general terms they do suggest clearly to me that these fortress etc. commanders exercised powers of command over officers and other ranks of the permanent and part-time forces in their commands. But whether these instructions were in fact interpreted in this way at the time is something I do not know.

x.

HALL'S MEMBERSHIP OF THE MILITARY BOARD

It was announced in July 1909 that Hall had been appointed a Consultative Member of the Military Board for the year ended 31 May 1910.²⁹

The Military Board was the Australian counterpart of the Army Council at the War Office in London. The Army Council had been created in February 1904 and the Military Board in January 1905. The Military board's functions in a nutshell were to execute military policy within the military forces it administered and to direct and control this administration.

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26. C.A.G. No.69, dated 8 Dec.,1906, p.1520.
 27. C.A.G., No.14, dated 21 March 1908, p.626.
 28. M.O., No.89, dated 14 Apr.,1908
 29. M.O., No.262, dated 20 Jul.,1909.

Consultative members were not entitled to attend all meetings of the Military Board; they were appointed to attend "such meetings of the Military Board as they may be summoned to attend." How often Hall was summoned to these meetings and what contributions he made to any meetings he attended are questions that historians have not yet answered. It is clear, however, that Militia officers, as consultative members, could not make sustained and continuous contributions to the business of the Military Board; nor could they become effective "watchdogs" there of the interests of the Citizen Military Forces if they were only summoned from time to time to attend particular meetings. It was a strange status to give Militia officers on the Board when numerically they constituted the greater part of the total number of officers in the Australian Military Forces.

xi.

FIELD MARSHAL LORD KITCHENER INSPECTS HALL'S COMMAND

A major event in Hall's military service occurred as it was drawing to a close. It was the visit to Australia of Field Marshal Lord Kitchener. It had been announced in the Melbourne press in May 1909³⁰ that Lord Kitchener would relinquish the post of Commander-in-Chief in India in August 1909, then, after attending army manoeuvres in Japan in November 1909, he would visit Australia.

Lord Kitchener arrived in Australia at Port Darwin which was a remote and unusual place of disembarkation in those times. He landed there a few days before Christmas, on Tuesday 21 December 1909; and he was met there by Australia's Chief of the General Staff, Major General Hoad.³¹

Lord Kitchener arrived in Victoria in January 1910. The annual camps of continuous training in Victoria for 1910 were held in that month at Seymour for the Field Force which was commanded by Colonel Robert Robertson, V.D. and at Port Phillip Heads for the Garrison Troops which were commanded by Colonel Hall. The overall training was directed and supervised by the District Commandant, Colonel John Stanley, R.A.A. The annual camps were normally held in Victoria at Easter; but in 1910 they were held from Monday 10 January to Monday 17 January to cover Lord Kitchener's inspection of the forces and military establishments in Victoria.

Lord Kitchener arrived at Queenscliff on Wednesday evening 12 January 1910. There he was met presumably by the two senior officers there - Colonel Hall who was the Fortress commander and Lieutenant Colonel W.J. Clark, R.A.A.; who commanded the Permanent Artillery in Victoria and had his headquarters at Fort Queenscliff.

30. The Argus, 28 May 1909, p.7.

31. Major W.Perry, "Diamond Jubilee of the Australian General Staff".
Army Journal, Canberra. No. 246, Nov., 1969, pp. 24-28.

The following morning, Thursday 13 January 1910, Lord Kitchener inspected the fixed defences of the Port Phillip Heads area and also the training of Colonel Hall's troops then encamped there. That afternoon, at 2.30 p.m., Lord Kitchener departed from Queenscliff to inspect the Field Force then in camp in the Seymour area.

xii.

HALL PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST

Soon after Lord Kitchener's departure from Australia in February 1910 there was a distribution of "bowler hats" by the Military Board. At this time Hall was almost 63 years of age and by present day standards he was much too old for the command he held. The age for his retirement had been extended from the 30 November 1909 for two years.³² But, on the 14 March 1910, he relinquished his command of the Port Phillip Fortress and was transferred to the Unattached List.³³ It is hard to avoid the conclusion that this transfer was forced on him on grounds of age. Then in the following year, on the 8 July 1911, he was placed on the Retired List.³⁴

Hall was then 64 years of age; he had completed 37 years of commissioned service; and he was rewarded for his services by the Commonwealth Government when, on the 11 April 1902, he was awarded, on its recommendation, the Volunteer Decoration.³⁵ Hall had retired from his civil occupation of a school teacher at the age of 60 years instead of at the normal age of 65 years. That was in December 1907. We can only speculate now on his motives for taking this course. One possibility is that he wished to devote the next five years to military duties without the distractions of civil employment.

xiii.

OUTBREAK OF THE WAR OF 1914-18 AND RECALL TO DUTY

After the outbreak of war on the 4 August 1914, Colonel Hall became a regular contributor to The Argus; his articles were published under the heading "Notes by a Military Expert".³⁶ However, these journalistic activities ceased when, on the 23 September 1914, he became Deputy Chief Censor for Australia at Army Headquarters in Melbourne. He succeeded Colonel John Monash who had vacated the post when he was appointed to command the 4th Infantry Brigade in the A.I.F.

32. C.A.G., No.59, dated 13 Nov.,1909, p.1719.

33. C.A.G., No.22, dated 9 Apr.,1910, p.

34. C.A.G., No.53, dated 8 Jul.,1911, p.

35. C.A.G., No.18, dated 11 Apr.,1902 p.180

36. See from instance, A Military Expert, "Outlines of the Campaign: Meaning of Strategy." The Argus, 24 Aug.,1914, p.8.

Colonel Hall was now 67 years of age. The Deputy Chief Censor's Branch formed part of the General Staff At Army Headquarters. Therefore, Hall was presumably responsible direct to the Chief of the General Staff, who, at that time, as Colonel J.G. Legge. In referring to Hall's appointment to this post the Minister for Defence, Senator Pearce, said: "The new Censorship Regulations with regard to information which is collected in Australia, especially that in relation to the movements of ships or of forces, are about to be introduced. These regulations will provide that naval and military information should be submitted, before publication, for the approval of the Censor in each capital city and arrangements are being made by which it will be possible to do this with the minimum of inconvenience to all concerned. Similarly, all military information which is intended for transmission to country newspapers from the capital cities will be subject to scrutiny before it is despatched." Senator Pearce went on to say that: "The new regulations will be put into force at the earliest possible moment after they have been finally adjusted by the Crown Law authorities."³⁷

Hall served under three Chiefs of the General Staff. In May 1915, when Legge was sent to Gallipoli to take over the responsibilities held by Major General Bridges, who had been mortally wounded there. Hall's new Chief of the General Staff became Colonel G.G.H. Irving, he was an officer with a tall physique and a genial personality, who had previously been the Commandant of the 4th Military District in South Australia. But later in that year Irving also sailed for the Middle East to take up there an appointment in the A.I.F. His successor as Chief of the General Staff was appointed on the 1 January 1916. He was Brigadier General H.J. Foster, psc, a retired Royal Engineer Officer of the British Army, who had previously been the Director of Military Science in the University of Sydney since 1906.

By the time of Foster's arrival at Army Headquarters the burdens of office were becoming too great for Hall and his health began to decline. His age was against him. Ill-health compelled him to resign his appointment on the 31 January 1916 and return to civil life.

In 1918 an article was published in The Argus by Hall entitled "Duntroon: Keystone of Kitchener's Scheme".³⁸ It suggests that after his health had improved he resumed the journalistic work which he had been obliged to lay aside when he resumed military duty in September 1914.

When the military operations of the War of 1914-18 ended on the Western Front in Europe on the 11 November 1918 one of Hall's former battery commanders in the A.G.A. in Victoria, Lieutenant General Sir John Monash, was in command of the victorious Australian Corps on that front.

37. The Argus, 24 Sep., 1914, p.10. See also M.O., No.533, dated 6 Oct. 1914.

38. This article was published in two parts. See The Argus, 27 Apr., 1918, p.7 and 4 May 1918, p.6.

xiv.

POST WAR YEARS AND DEATH

Retirement to Colonel Hall meant days spent in gainful employment. On the 20 September 1920 he became a trustee of the A. I. F. Canteens Funds Trust. This trust had been constituted in May 1920 for the purpose of administering the Australian Imperial Force Canteens Funds. The Federal Parliament had decided that these funds were to be devoted to the provision of assistance and relief of seriously disabled soldiers and of the widows, orphans and other immediate dependents of deceased soldiers. An important addition to the scope of the Trust was made in June 1921. Then the Trustees, at the request of the executors of the Estate of the late Sir Samuel McCaughey³⁹ and in pursuance of their powers under the Act, consented to administer that portion of the McCaughey Estate bequeathed for the assistance of ex-soldiers and their dependents. Colonel Hall's fellow trustees on this board included General Sir Brudenell White. After Colonel Hall's death in February 1928 the Trustees placed on record their appreciation of the "very valuable services" he had rendered as a trustee.⁴⁰

Hall was either a foundation member or one of the earlier members of the Naval and Military Club in Melbourne. This club was founded on the 16 May 1881 by a small group of officers; and its original name was "The Pipe Clay Club". The late Major General Bruche, who was the Chief of the General Staff from 1931 to 1935, told me that he knew Hall well; that he was a good mathematician; and that he was a regular player in the club's billiard room. On the occasion of Hall's eightieth birthday, on the 30 November 1927, a number of his former officers entertained him at dinner. I have not been able to discover much precise information about this function. But I believe the dinner was held at the Naval and Military Club in Melbourne; that the dining president was General Monash; and that General Monash made a presentation to Hall on behalf of all officers present.⁴¹ The "spade work" connected with organising this dinner was done by Lieutenant Colonel Edward Needham Waters, V.D., A.G.A. I have been unable to discover any information about this officer beyond that to be found in the Australian Army List and that is not much in the way of biographical material.

Hall continued to enjoy good health for about three months after this dinner. On or about Friday 10 February 1928 he occupied his seat, as a Justice of the Peace, at the Collingwood Police Court. A week later, on Friday, 17 February 1928, he died at his residence at 164 Spensley Street,

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39. The Hon. Sir Samuel McCaughey, M.L.C. (N.S.W.). Born 1 Jul., 1835 near Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland. Died at his North Yanco homestead on 25 July., 1919.
40. C.P.P. 1926-27-28. Vol.2. Part 1. Paper No.270 - F2190. A.I.F. Canteens Funds Act. Eighth Annual Report by Trustees from 1 Jul., 1927 to 30 Jun., 1928.
41. Geelong Advertiser, 18 Feb., 1928, p.8.

Clifton Hill. Colonel Hall was a widower;⁴² he was survived by his sister, Miss Mary Hall,⁴³ of Swanston Street, Geelong and by his niece, Miss Nellie Hyne.

Hall's funeral was a private one. It took place in Geelong, a city with which he had long and close private and public connections. The cortege left the railway station at Geelong on Saturday afternoon 18 February 1928 at 2 p.m. for the Eastern Cemetery where he was buried in the Church of England portion. He was laid to rest forever, in the city where his military service began more than sixty years earlier, and in the presence of a large gathering of officers with whom he had been associated during his long and meritorious military service. It seems invidious to mention the presence of General Monash and Lieutenant Colonel Speed among the mourners without naming others but our time is running out.

xv.

THE SUMMING UP

Although Hall was in his time one of Australia's prominent Militia Officers it is difficult to-day to paint a satisfying pen picture of him because of the want of sufficient documentary material. I have not been able to find any personal papers belonging to Hall of the kind that historians search for to gain information on the subjects they write about.

In his civil occupation his inspectors reported on him most favourably, throughout his teaching career, for professional competence. They described him as "a superior stamp of man", "an intelligent and capable teacher", and one who "trains his junior teachers well". They said too that: "he manages his school well and has his heart in his work"; that he "maintains vigorous supervision"; that "he is a capable and intelligent school manager"; and that "his organisation and discipline are excellent". It is reasonable to assume therefore that if he was a good teacher he was also a good instructor in the army; that if he managed his school well then he also managed his commands well in the army; that if his organisation and discipline at school were excellent then his organisation and administration of discipline in the army were also excellent; and if he trained his junior teachers well then he would have trained his subordinate officers in the army well also. We saw earlier that Hall was a good mathematician. This ability would have been an asset to him as an artillery officer for it would have enabled him to handle with ease the mathematical aspects of gunnery.

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42. Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, wife of Colonel William Henry Hall, died on 1 Nov. 1911, aged 60 years. She was buried in the Eastern Cemetery, Geelong, Victoria.
43. Miss Mary Hall died on 4 Aug. 1934, aged 85 years. She was buried in the Eastern Cemetery, Geelong, Victoria.

Hall saw many changes of a military character in his time. He lived at Drysdale when the railway line between Geelong and Queenscliff via Drysdale was built and in 1879 opened for traffic. He trained at Port Phillip Heads in the late 1870s and in the 1880s when that area was being built into a modern fortress. He served under eleven commandants in Victoria - Colonel W.A.D. Anderson, Colonel T. B. Hutton, Colonel Disney, R.A., Colonel Brownrigg, Major General A. B. Tulloch, Major General Holled Smith, Major General F. M. Downes, Brigadier General J. M. Gordon, Colonel Ricardo, and Colonel John Stanley. During the War of 1914-18 Hall also worked under three Chiefs of the General Staff - Colonel (later Lieutenant General) J.G. Legg,⁴⁴ Colonel (later Major General) G.G.H. Irving and Brigadier General H. J. Foster.⁴⁵

But the time has come, Mr. President, to close this examination of Colonel William Henry Hall of the Australian Garrison Artillery. I have tried to outline the main feature of his military service, to describe his place in the military society of his time, and to paint a picture of his personality as an officer. But this is always a difficult task for people like ourselves of a later generation; and it has been made more difficult in this instance by the almost complete absence of documentary evidence of the kind required for work of this nature. Tasks of this kind are indeed humbling; they remind us that none of us leave behind anything but faint traces; and that they grow fainter with the passing of the years unless they are, from time to time, re-furbished as we have done to-night in the case of Colonel Hall.

44. Perry, "A Centennial Anniversary - Lieutenant General J.G. Legge". The Victorian Historical Magazine. Vol. 34, No. 1, August, 1963, pp. 3-4.

45. Perry, "Brigadier General Foster: An early Instructor of the A.M.F." United Service Quarterly, Sydney, July 1954, pp. 29-31.

Lt. Commander L.E. ForsytheA most interesting and valuable career

At the Federal Secretary's request, Cdr. Forsythe has provided us with the following brief details of his long career of service to the community.

We feel sure that his fellow members will find them of interest, and will wish him well in the future.

SERVICE. - H. M. FORCES

- 1908 - 1910 Cadet Corps. (naval)
- 1911 - 1914 Universal Military Training. (C.N.F.)
- 1914 - 1919 1st Australian Imperial Expeditionary Force.
(later known as Australia Imperial Force.)
- Enlisted 5th September, 1914.
Sailed from Australia on 18th October, 1914.
Returned to Australia on 30th April, 1919.
- Reg No. 183. Driver. 1st Field Ambulance Transport transferred in 1915 to the, 2nd Battery, Australian Field Artillery as S/SM.
- 1919 Joined Reserve. (Army)
- 1939 - 1940 Friday, 27th August, 1939, requested by the Captain-in-Charge, Garden Island, Sydney to place Snapper Island at the disposal of the Royal Australian Navy, as a guard ship for the Western Harbour area, that evening.
- Also, to provide the three Snapper Island motor boats manned by Sea Cadets, for duty as transportation of the Naval guards to their various posts of duty in Port Jackson.
- During the period of the Naval guard duties in Port Jackson, 27th August, 1939 to 4th May, 1940, served in an Honorary capacity as Officer in Charge of Boat Transportation for the Naval Guard.
- 1940 Enlisted in C.M.F. on 1st July, 1940, with the Records Office. Eastern Command, based at the R.A. Showground, Sydney. Lieutenant Adjutant and Quartermaster.
- 1943 Requested again to place Snapper Island at the disposal of the ARMY, transferred to the Royal Australian Engineers, Land Headquarters. School of Military Engineering (Field) 'B' Wing. Water Transport. Lieutenant, Adjutant and Quartermaster.
- 1945 Placed on retired list of Officers.

1928 - 1971 In between times as above have carried on the "SYDNEY" Training Depot - Snapper Island. (Voluntary Sea Training Establishment.)

OVERSEAS SERVICE. 1914 - 1919

1914	Arrived in	EGYPT.	
1915	EGYPT.	GALLIPOLI LANDING.	EGYPT.
1916	EGYPT.	FRANCE.	BELGUIM.
1917	FRANCE.	BELGUIM.	
1918	FRANCE.	BELGUIM.	ENGLAND.
1919	ENGLAND.		

MEDALS

1914 - 1918 1914-15 STAR.
1914-20 WAR MEDAL.
1914-20 VICTORY MEDAL.

1935 KING GEORGE V. Silver Jubilee Medal.

1939 - 1945 1939-45 WAR MEDAL.
1939-45 AUSTRALIA SERVICE MEDAL.

1948 CADET FORCE MEDAL and BAR.

1953 QUEEN ELIZABETH II Coronation Medal.

1960 2nd BAR to Cadet Force Medal.

1968 ANZAC COMMERATION MEDALLION and Coat Badge.

MEDALS - CIVIL

1932 SPECIAL SERVICE DECORATION. (S.S.D.)
(Navy League of Great Britain)

1940 LONG SERVICE MEDAL
(Navy League of Great Britain, N.S.W. Branch.)

CITATION S.S.D. He is an Honorary Officer of the Sea Cadet Movement and has done invaluable work in promoting the growth of the movement: Building and Equipping a splendid training depot largely from his private resources a depot which recently was inspected by Rear Admiral E.R.G.R. Evans, C.B., S.W.O., R.N., who paid a fine tribute to Mr. Forsythe's work and to the efficient manner in which the training depot was being conducted.

No man in Australia is more deserving or worthy of recognition for his voluntary and valuable services to the League in this part of the Empire.

1956 INSTITUTION OF RADIO ENGINEERS. AUSTRALIA.

The Institutions Award for Long Service to the Institution and Radio Art, awarded on the 24th May, 1956.

WIRELESS AND RADIO TELEGRAPHY

- 1912 - 1914 Experimental Operators Permit, in Wireless Telegraphy Transmissions and Reception.
- 1920 - 1939 Owner operator, experimental Station 2.B.F. at Sydney. NSW.
- 1924 Broadcast regular Sunday afternoon concerts of recorded music, and later of a ten piece live orchestra.
- EXTRACT from Wireless Weekly, 5/9/1924.
- Have you heard 2 B.F.? Those Sunday afternoon concerts of his are becoming quite a feature, and are doing a great deal towards putting Northbridge on the map.
- Listeners in almost every State in the Commonwealth and New Zealand have reported this stations reception as very good.
- 1930 MEMBER. Wireless Institute of Australia.
- 1932 Foundation Member. Institute of Radio Engineers. Aust. (M.I.R.E. Aust).
- 1956 Awarded the Institutes, Long Service Award for Service to the Institution and Radio Art. 24/4/1956.
- 1956 MEMBER of The Institution of Radio and Electronic Engineers. Aust. (M.I.R.E.E.Aust).

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THE "SYDNEY" TRAINING DEPOT (Snapper Island)"The Cradle of Future Seamen"

Over seventy years ago, in 1900, an organisation commenced its activities by the formation of the Parramatta River Naval Cadets, sponsored by the late Mr. Harry Shelly of Hunters Hill, a well-known yachtsman on our harbour for many years. Among the aims and objects of this organisation was the training of youth in the traditions of the sea and the British Navy, whereon the Commonwealth primarily depended for its existence.

These lads, spick and span in naval-type uniforms, could be seen in the vicinity of Hunters Hill at the weekends undergoing training in their gigs.

The organisation flourished until compulsory military service for all male citizens of Australia between the age of twelve and twenty-five years came into force in 1911.

Then, in 1921, the Parramatta River saw a new organisation, whose aims and objects were somewhat similar. It was the NAVY LEAGUE, U.K. (New South Wales Branch), which began to organise cadet units around the foreshores of our harbour. The first unit, "BIRCHGROVE", and the second unit, "DRUMMOYNE", near the Gladesville Bridge, Parramatta River, were both formed in 1921. The Drummoyne Unit continued to function as a Navy League Cadet Unit till 1928, when it was taken over by the present "SYDNEY" Training Depot - Voluntary Sea Training Establishment as its sponsors, but it still remained the "DRUMMOYNE" Unit - Navy League Cadets.

The "SYDNEY" Training Depot was first established on the mainland at Iron Cove; Drummoyne, in 1928, with the idea of keeping alive the sea spirit of our youth and as a practical and lasting memorial to H.M.A.S. "SYDNEY" 1914-1918, her gallant ship's company, and her destruction of the German raider "EMDEN" off Cocos Island on 9th November, 1914.

One of the many small islands which dot the waters of Sydney Harbour rejoices in the name of SNAPPER ISLAND: none seem to know exactly why. This island, in reality only a rock platform, is situated in the abundant waterways above the great Harbour Bridge and adjacent to Cockatoo Island Dockyard.

In 1930, an inspection of the "SYDNEY" Training Depot and the "DRUMMOYNE" Unit - Navy League Cadets was carried out by Rear-Admiral E.R.G.R. Evans, R.N., Commanding Royal Australian Squadron, after which, in a general sea cadet discussion, Snapper Island was mentioned as an ideal position for a training depot. This thought was acted upon by the Commanding Officer.

On 7th July, 1931, a mere 30 boys made a start to clear away the scrub and lantana bushes to make possible a survey of the actual surface of the island. This work was tackled without funds and with little outside financial support but there was no lack of loyalty or enthusiasm.

A fortnight later the ideal depot and future home of sea training was mapped out. It was found necessary to lower the whole surface of the island by nine feet six inches to gain a flat surface on which to construct the necessary buildings.

Further survey revealed that approximately 1000 tons of rock would have to be removed by blasting. Realising that the area of the island was too small, it was decided to enlarge it by reclamation. A wall was built from the blasted rock, with a total length of 279 feet, eight feet high and five feet in thickness. The rock was further utilised as filling and the area of the island was increased by one-third.

All this work was done by the Unit and almost without financial assistance between July, 1931, and January, 1932. It was done in spare time, on holidays, on every conceivable occasion. As soon as the rough spade work was done, a wharf and guardroom, plus a concrete retaining wall on the reef were built, giving further room for reclaiming yet another area of some 69 feet by 150 feet on the western side of the island.

In March the same year, the signal station and other main buildings were commenced and, in spite of the prophecies of many that an impossible task had been undertaken by Commander Forsythe and his intrepid band of young Australians in so short a space of time, a model depot on perfect naval lines was completed. This was officially opened on the 26th November, 1932, by Sir Charles Cox, on behalf of the Minister of Defence.

The financing of the formidable proposition has always been a problem. There has never been any Government subsidy but the move to Snapper Island, even financially, was fully justified on account of the small rental compared with the rental of the shore waterfront of the former depot.

At 8.15 p.m. on Sunday, 3rd September, 1939, we listened to the solemn announcement that Australia was at war with Germany; that the hour had arrived when the Empire must unite and fulfil its pledges, uphold democracy and once and for all overthrow the aggressor, or perish.

Probably few readers know this wrote another chapter in the history of Snapper Island, the "SYDNEY" Training Depot which had come into its own and fulfilled its destiny.

Several days before the outbreak of war this Voluntary Sea Training Establishment, so laboriously won from the sea by voluntary effort had been offered to the Naval Authorities as a depot to accommodate their naval guards of the Western Harbour Area; it was offered unconditionally and gratefully accepted, and the White Ensign for the first time fluttered in the breeze from the mast at Snapper Island.

The Island however, was not to lose its individuality, for the services of an officer and a number of trainees were also accepted to man their own boats and convey the guards as required to and from their respective posts.

The work of the "SYDNEY" Training Depot was proceeding in earnest. Those lads over the age of 17 years were completing their training to enable them to join up as soon as they reached the requisite age, and younger lads were waiting to step into their place. The traditions of Snapper Island fitted them to serve their King wherever they were needed.

In 1954 official recognition was granted. The Navy League Cadets, together with the Snapper Island Sea Cadet Unit, became the New South Wales Division of the Australian Sea Cadet Corps, administered by the Commonwealth Naval Board and the Navy League of Australia.

The original "DRUMMOYNE" Unit became the T.S. "SYDNEY" Unit of the Australian Sea Cadet Corps; at the time of writing this article it is in its 50th year of continuous service to our sea-minded youth, of whom over some three thousand have passed through its ship's company.

The "SYDNEY" Training Depot - Voluntary Sea Training Establishment is now in its 42nd year. Among its many activities are the sponsoring of the T.S. "SYDNEY" Unit, Australian Sea Cadet Corps, Weekend Camps for Kindred Organisations, the building up of a Nautical Museum, which was opened in 1963,

and the maintenance of Snapper Island as a living Memorial to H.M.A.S. "SYDNEY" 1914-1918.

It was a Signal Boy who served on board the "SYDNEY" during World War I who was instrumental in forming the original "DRUMMOYNE" Navy League Cadet Unit, and became its Commanding Officer in 1921.

WORTHWHILE ACHIEVEMENTS

Many celebrated personalities have emerged from the cadet activities alone. One was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his part in the action against the German Battleship "BISMARCK", and was mentioned in despatches for service during the Norwegian Campaign.

He was subsequently posted as missing on Active Service. Another was awarded the British Empire Medal (Civil) for the saving of 150 lives at sea during the Darwin air raid in 1942. Still another started his career as a cabin boy in 1949, later transferring to the Shaw Savill Line, and was chosen as Her Majesty the Queen's dining-room steward aboard the Royal Yacht "GOTHIC" during the 1954 Royal Tour of Australia and New Zealand. On completion of the Tour, Her Majesty made him a member of the Royal Victorian Order, Fourth Class.

PROMINENT LEADERS HAVE SAID

1931. From Secretary to First Naval Member: "Admiral Munro-Kerr and Captain Benson were very interested in their visit to the "SYDNEY" Training Depot and were pleased to note the progress made and the very evident keenness of all ranks."

1935. From Sir Archdale Parkhill, Minister for Defence: "I am very glad to have had the opportunity of going over Snapper Island and seeing the very excellent work."

1938. From the Hon. J. Lyons, Prime Minister of Australia: "Apart from the pleasure derived from my visit, I experienced a feeling of satisfaction in my inspection of the evidence of the wonderful service rendered by your establishmen."

1941. From Rear-Admiral H. J. Feakes, R.A.N.: "Congratulations. Your detachment worthily represented the Navy in the Greek Day Parade."

1947. From the Hon. J. B. Chifley, Prime Minister of Australia: "The activities are appreciated and I desire to express the thanks of the Commonwealth Government to Snapper Island and yourself for this wonderful contribution to the war effort."

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FEDERAL SECRETARY'S NOTES

As mentioned in "Editor's Notes" the editorship has passed to Mr. J. K. Lyons of 262 Tucker Road, Ormond East, Victoria, 3204, as from the next issue (September, 1972).

Members are requested to forward all material to him at the above address.

Subscriptions for 1972/73 at the increased rate of \$5.00 will become due on 1st July, 1972.

Subscription Notices for Branch Members have been sent to the respective Branch Secretaries and those for Corresponding Members have been sent direct to them.

During the course of a year I get several requests for information from both Society Members and the general public. Some answers are readily found on my own bookshelves, or, at the local Public Library. Others, being a shade more technical, take a little longer. I usually check through the Membership Records and having found a Member who specialises in the particular field I send the request on to him. On more than one occasion nothing more has been heard from the Member and I have the nagging doubt that my letter has been put aside and forgotten. Although this is an understandable fault, it does smack of bad manners.

If in future any member gets a research query that they feel is outside their scope, or, simply, that they haven't time to answer it, would they immediately advise so that I can pass it on to another source.

The A.C.T. Branch are considering holding a Society Convention in Canberra, during the Easter weekend in 1973. The exact dates would be from April 20 - 23. Judging from the organisation that they put into their recent Exhibition, it promises to be a huge success. I would be extremely interested to hear from members, both Branch and Corresponding, on whether they would be prepared to attend.

Very reluctantly we have been forced to terminate several Exchange of Journals. In a letter acknowledging our notice, the Hon. Secretary of the Military Heraldry Society has asked me to acquaint our members with his Society. It operates on a world-wide basis and caters for those collectors whose interest is in cloth formation signs, shoulder titles, rank insignia and all aspects of Military Heraldry. Their quarterly publication "Formation Sign" is a mine of information. The subscription rate is in the vicinity of 40p - 50p (Sterling). Information can be obtained from:- Major John Waring, 229 Holt Road, Horsford, NORWICH, NOR 84X, England.

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY BANDS ON RECORDMASSED BANDS R.A.N.

Let's take a Walk	SCXO 7981	\$5.95
Blue Water Men	SCXO 8001	\$5.95
Here comes the Band	SOEX 9569	\$2.75
Sounds from the Sea	SCXO 7772	\$5.95
At Home and Abroad	SOEX 9563	\$2.75
Naval Endeavour	SCXO 7922	\$3.95
Single: Anzac Service	DO 4014	\$1.10
National Anthem	DO 4067	\$1.10

MASSED REGIMENTAL BAND OF THE A.M.F.

Single: Advance Australia Fair, Song of Australia Waltzing Matilda	DO 4075	\$1.10
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R.A.A.F. CENTRAL BAND

March Spectacular	CRT. 12. LP 020	\$5.95
Jubilee	SL 101914	\$6.50

The above list was received upon request, from Brashes Music Shop in Melbourne. If any member has lists of Military Music played by AUSTRALIAN MILITARY BANDS, would they send them to John Price.

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A.C.T. BRANCH NOTES

With our Annual Exhibition behind us we now have time to put pen to paper to report our recent activities and shall commence by congratulating Major Rex Clark on his two recent awards for bravery in Vietnam. According to press reports he has been awarded the United States Soldiers Medal for rescuing two Vietnamese soldiers from a minefield and also the Vietnamese Lifesaving Medal for the rescue of a child from Da Nang Harbour. Full details of the awards are not yet available but will be the subject of a further report in due course.

Our big event of the past six months was our Annual Exhibiton, held on Saturday, 27th May and all those who attended were most impressed with the Display. Very briefly the display covered uniforms and equipment, model soldiers, naval and air force items, wargaming, medals, badges, photographs and a display by 3 RNSWR of modern Infantry weapons. Apart from official guests, visitors from both Sydney and Melbourne were welcomed and a special mention must be made of the fine display loaned by our Federal

President. His display attracted a great deal of attention and without a doubt, represents collecting at its best. Federal Secretary, John Price and wife Nancy were seen to be enjoying the refreshments and the following morning was heard to comment most favourably on the quality of the wines offered, but didn't think much of the cheese and biscuits. Other interstate visitors included Major John Frewen, up from Bandiana, with a fine collection of medals titled Australia in Nine Wars, Dr. John Haken with a wonderful collection of pre-Federation items and Al Cansdell, an old friend, also from Sydney with a good collection of 1903-12 period badges. We missed Rex Clarks fine medal display but look forward to their re-appearance in the future.

Sincere thanks are due to all those members who assisted in mounting the displays and offered other assistance and due for special mention are Hugh Gordon and Phillip Bloomfield, our youngest member, who set up the Wargaming display and then gave a demonstration of the Art. All members participating worked willingly and the Exhibition was a credit to their efforts.

Leaving this subject and turning to other matters, we would commend to all members the Editor's remarks in December issue of Sabretache regarding material and we are happy to report that we are making an effort to prepare some material for future issues.

For the benefit of members who may be visiting Canberra, we would like to advise that our monthly meetings are held on the 3rd Monday of each month, at 8 p.m., in the Library of the Priory of St. John, Canberra Avenue, Forrest, and visitors will be most welcome. An active programme is being prepared for the next six months, combining addresses on many subjects by both guest speakers and members.

K. R. WHITE,

Branch Secretary.

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THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE A. C. T. BRANCH

It is a great pity that the different Branches of the Society are separated by such long distances, for our members miss out on some wonderful functions. My wife and I realised this when we drove up to Canberra for the A.C.T. Branch's Annual Exhibition of Militaria, on Saturday 27 May. Before booking into our hotel we drove to the venue and unloaded the items that our Federal President had so graciously loaned for the occasion. The main hall of the Priory of the Order of St. John was a hive of activity. It was obvious that there had been some tremendous pre-organisation. The theme 'The Australians in Nine Wars' was covered admirably and the Branch can be justly proud of the work its members did to ensure the success of the show. Even in the setting-up there were some eye-openers amongst the exhibits.

As much as we would have loved to renew acquaintances and chat awhile, we realised that we were hindering progress, so leaving the workers to their tasks we headed off, firstly to clean the travel stains from us and then to see some of the National Capital.

We had been invited to the home of the Branch Secretary, Ken White, for a meal before going on to the function. Here we met John Haken, of Sydney and Peter Burness of Goulburn, who were also in town to see the Exhibition. Quite naturally, over our meal, the conversation was centred around our collecting achievements and it is comforting to know that other peoples problems are as frustrating as one's own.

The meal over, a car chase through the darkened streets of the capital and we were there. Beneath the lights, the room was a colourful and impressive sight. There was so much to see that one was at a loss to know where to begin. Claspng a glass of claret in one hand I moved over to the first display at the entrance, but before I could even glance at an item, someone was shaking my hand and we were chatting away, commenting on the unusuality of that medal group, or admiring the uniform of the Officer of the Australian Horse.

The Armed Forces sent their representatives, there were visitors from the appropriate Departments and also the Military Attache of the Embassy of South Vietnam was present. The Army, in the form of the C.M.F. unit, the 3rd RNSWR, put on an impressive display. It was a stimulating experience mingling with the guests and hearing their comments. For a moment there was silence as we were shown the intricacies of a war-game. There was so much to see, so much to talk about, that all too soon it was time to go. It was with great reluctance that I was led away, even though I had been awake for well over forty hours.

A photographer had been engaged to capture the scene and he was to be at the hall at 9 a.m. on the Sunday morning and at that time a bleary-eyed group met. We collected our items, no doubt being watched carefully by a very vigilant group of Branch members. Handshakes all round and we were off, back to Melbourne, but not before paying a flying visit to the Australian War Memorial to see the 'Armed Forces in South Vietnam' display, in which the Branch had a section on the medals awarded to Australians in that conflict. It was a most impressive exhibition and I deeply regretted my reluctance to go to the A.W.M. on the previous afternoon.

I would like to thank the Branch for their warm hospitality and congratulate them on their efforts, which made the Exhibition a huge success and once again placed the Society's name in a prominent position in Canberra.

John E. Price,
Federal Secretary.

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DESPATCHES

(Letters, queries and comments from readers)

From Major T. C. Sargent

Lt. Col. P.V. Vernon in his "Despatch" of September 1971, (Sabretache Vol. XIV No. 2 p. 59) has, in his usual keenness for historical exactitude, put his finger on an old military historical chestnut which has been thrown up in Australian writings for many years. How many of us have seen reference to the arrival in Australia in 1810 of Governor Lachlan Macquarie with his Regiment, the 73rd, the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Highland Regiment, The Black Watch, and how many of us realise that this and similar statements are garbled and inaccurate.

It was interesting therefore to read the two replies in Sabretache (Vol. XIV No. 3, December 1971), and to compare these, and the sources from which they were taken, as they demonstrate a useful assessment of source material. One reply by Mr. D.W. Pedler, page 80, gives us the bare bones of the reply from a reliable source the 'Lineage Book of the British Army'. The other, by Mr. C.R. Coster gives us rather more background but some of the facts given are open to challenge, being derived from another source, which while an authority in its own speciality should not be considered an authority on changes of designation of regiments as the work is difficult to interpret accurately in this sense.

Some comments on Mr. Coster's reply are:

1. Was the 73rd McKenzies' Regiment or Lord Macleods? A quibble perhaps as Lord Macleod was John McKenzie.
2. The 73rd were redesignated 71st while on service in India in January 1786. The 2nd Battalion 42nd were redesignated 73rd at Dinapore in India on 18th April 1786. The 73rd changed its facings at this stage from Royal Blue to Green and became distinctly a separate regiment.
3. A regimental history by Archibald Forbes 'The Black Watch' - The Record of An Historic Regiment' states that a 2nd Battalion of the 42nd "had been placed on the establishment on July 9th, 1803, and further that in 1812" the first battalion met the second, which had already been nearly three years in the Peninsula, and the two battalions were now consolidated". It is therefore quite impossible for the 73rd to have enjoyed at this time the title 2nd Battalion, the Black Watch.
4. Regarding the 71st Regiment. They were transformed into Light Infantry in 1809, but the title "Highland Light Infantry" was confirmed in a Horse Guards letter of April 1810. This title had nothing to do with the authority for the wearing of trews.

All the above does not answer Colonel Vernon's question: Were the 73rd "Royal Highlanders?" It appears not. They were certainly not the Second Battalion of the Black Watch. Several references show them at this time as 73rd Highland Regiment.

The final answer could probably be found in the only reference I have been able to find on the 73rd as a regiment independent of the 42nd. This is "Historic Record of the Seventy-Third Regiment, containing an Account of the Formation of the Regiment from the period of its being raised as the Second Battalion of the Forty-Second Royal Highlanders in 1780 and of its subsequent Services to 1851." This book is one of the series compiled by Richard Cannon, but unfortunately not available to the writer.

The references used in the above have been from:

1. 71st Regiment - "Proud Heritage - The Story of the Highland Light Infantry" Lt. Col. L.B. Oatts DSO, Vol. I - The 71st H L I 1777-1881, London, Thomas Wilson & Son, 1952.
2. The 42nd Regiment - "The Black Watch - The Record on An Historic Regiment" Archibald Forbes, London, Cassell & Company Ltd. 1836.

The whole matter raised by Colonel Vernon seems to emphasise the care which should be taken in assessing the value and accuracy of published material as sources of reference.

Librarian classify source material into two general classes:

1. Primary source material, which in the military historical sphere consists of original handwritten diaries, original reports and returns etc. In the case of the early British regiments in Australia this usually consists of miscellaneous papers held by various libraries, contemporary newspapers and, a very valuable source - the micro film of War Office records (See Sabretache Vol. XIII No. 4 April 1971 - "The General Monthly Returns")
2. Secondary source material.
 - a. First removed - compiled directly from primary sources.
 - b. Second removed - less direct compilations.

The average amateur military historian in Australia will usually be using secondary source material and it is here that care should be taken in evaluating the sources. Good regimental histories will be "first removed", but there are many other books of military historical interest which fall into the "second removed" category and which should be considered carefully before acceptance as authentic sources.

It is a matter of regret to the writer that he has yet to see a complete coverage of definitive military histories of the British Regiments in Australia in any one Australian library. If this exists it would be of value to military historians to know, if not then it appears to be a significant gap in the collection of the National Library at least, and one on which an acquisition programme could well be started. There are, after all, not so many of them.

A most useful guide to anyone who wishes to acquire the best possible British regimental histories is "A Bibliography of Regimental Histories of the British Army" A.S. White, published by the Society for Army Historical Research, London 1965. Careful interpretation of the information given in this bibliography will provide a sound basis for acquisition of a comprehensive library of British Army regimental histories.

A very useful guide on the British regiments was published in Sabretache Vols. VII No. 4 April 65 and Vol VIII No. 1 July 65, entitled "Australian Military History - Some sources for the study of the period 1788-1870". This paper was prepared by Miss Barbara McDonough as a lecture to the ACT Branch of the Society. It is interesting to note that Miss McDonough is now librarian of the Central Army Library at Army Headquarters, Canberra.

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From Capt. S. Kuusk

It was with interest that I read the March issue of Sabretache regarding the subject of the Militia and the Citizen Military Forces. As a contribution of this discussion I would like to quote from the following:-

1. The DEFENCE ACTS 1903 - 1904

PART III - THE DEFENCE FORCE

Division I - CONSTITUTION OF THE DEFENCE FORCE

Section 30. The Defence Force shall consist of the Naval and Military Forces of the Commonwealth, and shall be divided into two branches called the Permanent Forces and the Citizen Forces.

Section 32. (1) The Citizen Forces shall be divided into Militia Forces, Volunteer Forces and Reserve Forces.

(2) The Militia Forces shall consist of officers, soldiers, petty officers, and sailors who are not bound to continuous naval or military service and who are paid for their services as prescribed.

(3) The Volunteer Forces shall consist of officers, soldiers, petty officers, and sailors who are not bound to continuous naval or military service and who are not ordinarily paid for their services in times of peace.

(4) The Reserve Forces shall consist of -

(a) Members of Rifle Clubs constituted in the manner prescribed, etc.

(b) Persons who, having served in the Active Forces or otherwise as is prescribed, are enrolled as members of the Reserve Forces.

2. PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS UNDER THE DEFENCE ACTS 1903 - 1904

THE MILITARY BOARD

Para 2. The Military Board consists of regular members and consultative members. The consultative members, at a meeting of the Board, are such officers of the Citizen Military Forces as are summoned by the President to that meeting.

3. THE DEFENCE ACT 1903 - 1927

PART III - THE DEFENCE FORCE

Division 1 - Constitution of the Defence Force

Section 30. The Defence Force shall consist of the Naval and Military Forces of the Commonwealth, and shall be divided into two branches called the Permanent Forces and the Citizen Forces.

32A - (1) The Citizen Military Forces shall consist of Active Forces and Reserve Forces.

(2) The Active Citizen Military Forces shall consist of Militia Forces, the Volunteer Forces, those undergoing military training under the provisions of paragraph (c) of section 125 of this Act, and officers on the unattached list.

(3) The Military Reserve Forces shall consist of Citizen Forces,

and shall include the officers shown on the Reserve of Officers List, the members of Rifle Clubs who are allotted to the Military Reserve Forces, and all those liable to serve in time of war under section 59 of this Act who are not included in the Active Forces.

From the above evidence it would appear that the term Citizen Military Forces was in use prior to 1948.

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From Brig. M. Austin (R)

In the September 71 issue of Sabretache, page 59, you have raised some queries with relation to various Regiments located in Australia. Most of the information relating to the NSW Corps can be found in the Historical Records of NSW, or Series 1 of the Historical Records of Australia.

The warrant for raising four companies of the NSW Corps was issued on 5 June 89 (HRNSW Vol. 1 Part 2, page 422), while the Muster Roll for the period 5 June 89-24 December 89 is printed on page 433. One company was to be raised locally from Marines (not Royal at this time) although this may not have occurred (see HRA 1/Vol 1 page 289). However, Geo Johnston and 35 marines are shown as being enlisted in April 92 on Public Records Office Micro film WO 12/11028/Reel 417/folios 23/25. Subsequently other marines, who "had snatched their time", but had failed to make successful farmers, were also enlisted - see for example Reel 417, Muster Roll for period ending 24 June 93.

One of the problems facing military historians is that Regimental and other histories are apt to give titles conferred subsequent to the period being discussed. The 73rd is probably an example of this. The Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army of 1 July 44, pages 24/25 shows the 73rd Regiment of Foot, with Devices and Distinctions of Mangalore-Seringapatam-Waterloo; Colour of uniform Red; Facings - Green; but no County or other title. On this date, out of ninety nine regiments of foot, only nine bore the title Royal, and only thirty five had any title, other than - Regiment of Foot. Possibly of some interest are the titles of units which had served in Australia in 1844 -

<u>Numerical and other title</u>			<u>County Title</u>
73rd	..	..	--
46th	..	..	South Devon
48th	..	..	Northampton
3rd The Buffs	..	..	East Kent
40th	..	..	Second Somerset
57th	..	..	West Middlesex
39th	..	..	Dorset
63rd	..	..	West Suffolk
17th	..	..	Leicester
4th The King's Own Royal	..	..	--
50th The Queen's Own ..	..	..	--
21st The Royal North British Fusiliers	..	..	--
28th	..	..	North Gloucester
80th	..	..	Stafford Volunteers

<u>Numerical and other title (Contd.)</u>	<u>County Title (Contd.)</u>
51st The King's Own Light Infantry ..	Second West York
96th	--
99th	Lancashire
58th	Rutland

Another conception which can be misleading is to give a specific year for the "arrival" of a particular regiment. For example the 96th are stated to have arrived in 1841. This is certainly the date of arrival of the HQ, but the first troops actually arrived in the "Barossa" in December 39. Similarly the 99th are given as arriving in 1842; this is the arrival of the first troops in the "Richard Webb" in March 42, whereas the HQ did not arrive until February 43, and the CO in September 43. Departures are much more exact since only a few ships and no convicts are involved. It took 31 ships to "arrive" the 99th, spread over some two years!

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BOOK REVIEWS

GERMAN ARMY UNIFORMS AND INSIGNIA 1933 - 1945
 Brian L. Davis, 224 pp. 350 photographs and
 drawings, suggested price \$13.85, ARMS and
 ARMOUR PRESS.

When I received this book my first reaction was "another crummy book on Hitler's Army." But I changed my mind after having read the first few pages. Here, indeed, is THE reference book on the armies which nearly conquered the world.

This book is composed of three main sections:

RANKS AND RANK INSIGNIA lays the basis by explaining the rank structure and provides extensive tables by which a comparison can be drawn between the German and Allied rank structures. The role of the Wehrmachtbeamten is also explained.

BADGES AND INSIGNIA covers all the badges issued to the German troops. Arm bands and Traditions abzeichen as well as trade, proficiency and specialist badges are illustrated and explained.

UNIFORMS deals with the actual equipment worn by the German soldiers. The reference appendices include a summary of the personal equipment and weapons, and extensive English-German and German-English glossaries complete this book.

All this is well documented by contemporary photographs and I was intrigued to see a medical officer decorated with the tank destroyer badge and a chaplain wearing a cross and a pistol. Congratulations are due to Lionel Levanthal for having published this book.

A. N. Festberg.

"WAR GAMES THROUGH THE AGES - 3000 BC to 1500 AD" by Donald F. Featherstone, published by Stanley Paul, London, 1972. ISBN 0 09 110240 5. Comprises 304 pages including Index, illustrated with drawings, sketches and some black and white photos. English price £2.75.

Donald Featherstone's books are now becoming so well known that we have come to expect a high standard of detail and interest. This is not lacking in this book, which is of more interest perhaps to the non-wargamer than were his earlier works, but which nevertheless will serve as a valued reference work to the wargamer too. Here one can read a condensed history of warfare from the time of the Sumerians, through the Greeks, Britons, Vikings, Chinese, and a whole host of early armies up to the time of the Hundred Years War. Mr. Featherstone has made assessments of the fighting ability of each army, of the commanders involved, and has exposed their weaknesses as well as their strengths. The usual Appendices showing related facts, as well as makers of suitable figures for staging the wargames of the period covered, are to be found at the rear of the book. Recommended reading for all military historians, and a must for wargamers and model collectors.

B. J. Videon.

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"WAR MEDALS OF THE BRITISH ARMY, 1650-1891" by Thomas Carter and W.H. Long, a reprint of the work first published in 1893, now published by Arms and Armour Press, London, 1972. ISBN 85368 072 8. Of 656 pages including Index, with clear black and white illustrations of medals. English price £6.00.

This is a remarkable book, covering the great years of the British Army, when it won the mighty Empire that has since been lost through changing circumstance. The origin of medals to commemorate battles is discussed from the time of King Charles I; and there is a wealth of detail of the early battles and engagements that inspired the issue of such medals as the Indian War Medal, the Turkish Medal for Egypt, the Star for General Roberts' March, and all other British War medals of the period covered. Unlike later works, this one takes the reader into the battles concerned, describing details and incidents that later historians have had to leave out because of the demands of space. And I, for one, find the language in which it is written to be so much more noble than the present style, that the very deeds themselves seem to come to life. A list of winners of the Victoria Cross, with brief details of the actions concerned, will be of interest to the students of this decoration. A small section at the rear introduces regimental medals, a subject not often dealt with in books on medals. This is a fine book on British Medals, and it is a great pity that high costs of printing made it impossible for the medals to be reproduced in their original colours, as they were in the original book.

B. J. Videon.

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"TREATISE ON MILITARY SMALL ARMS AND AMMUNITION, 1888", a reprint of the compilation of that year by the School of Musketry at Hythe, with the help of the Royal Laboratory, Royal Small Arms Factory and the Royal Gunpowder Factory. Now published by Arms and Armour Press, London. SBN 85368 071X. Of 142 pages, plus an index, and including etchings, sketches, drawings and a host of tables. English price £2.50.

This was the text book of the British Army in its day, and it remains a most valued book of reference for today's collectors and students of military firearms. Rifles, revolvers, automatic weapons, projectiles, explosives and history of firearms to that time are dealt with. A bonus in the form of four modern photos of weapons dealt with adds to the already excellent original.

B. J. Videon.

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"MILITARY AIRCRAFT OF AUSTRALIA 1909-1918" by Group Captain Keith Isaacs, published by the Australian War Memorial, Canberra, 1971. ISBN 0 642 99374 2. Of 190 pages, including Index, bibliography and tables. Australian price \$6.50.

Although a specialist in air force uniforms, insignia, and history, I am not particularly interested in books that deal only with the technical details of aircraft, no matter how famous they may be. It was with real pleasure, therefore, that I found that Group Captain Isaacs' book does not make the mistake of appealing only to the enthusiast in aeroplanes, but that it contains a wealth of extremely readable and most interesting historical detail about people and events as well as of the aircraft of this period when military aircraft ranged from the impossible to the classical. I can not recall one book on aircraft that has held me enthralled as has this one, and I say it in all sincerity. Each aircraft dealt with is illustrated by a small black and white line drawings by David Hammond, and the coloured plates of all these aircraft are taken from the gigantic murals of Harold Freedman, now displayed in the War Memorial itself. To cap it all, the author has dealt not only with the Australian aircraft of the period, but also with the enemy aircraft that opposed them. It will be of interest to those who did not previously know it, that one of these enemy aircraft is on display in the War Memorial, along with one of our own, strange sights indeed for the young of today, accustomed to sleek metal jets and to space-craft.

This is Volume 1 in a series of four, which will cover the period up to 1971. May this first volume enjoy the success it deserves, so that the other three will soon follow!

B. J. Videon.

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MEMBERS' ADVERTISEMENTS

(As from next issue new conditions apply - see Editors Notes)

FOR EXCHANGE

I will exchange the following items for Light Horse Hat Badges:-

1. Large Headdress badge - Skull and crossbones design, German. Death's Head Hussars - pre 1918.
2. Two German Helmet shield type Badges WW2.
3. German and Turkish early issue Belt Buckles.
4. Silver Medal presented by Citizens of Sydney to members of Soudan Contingent 1885 - Inscription:- Qt.M.Sergt.W.McMullen, N.S.W.A.
5. Bronze Japanese Naval Medal commemorating sinking of British Battleships off Malaya 1942.
6. Australian Machete Bayonet, complete with Jungle Green Canvas Scabbard. Fits S.M.L.E.

L.H. Hat Badges wanted by me:-

1903-12	-	5 A.L.H.	15 A.L.H.	18 A.L.H.
1912-18	-	2 Q.M.I.	19 L.H.	(Yarrowee)
1939	-	24 L.H.	(Gwydir)	

Enquiries welcomed.

Les. Hornshaw,
68 Hopetoun Circuit,
YARRALUMLA. A.C.T. 2600.

* * * * *

WANTED - Any flying badges (cloth, bullion or silver metal) of the R.A.A.F. or R.A.F.

Will pay best prices and all correspondence will be answered.

At present I am after R.A.A.F. pilots wings (KC) and half wings of the same period.

Reply to:- D. R. Rayner,
Flat 7/1260 Glenhuntly Road,
CARNEGIE. 3163.

* * * * *

The following items, all fine condition, are offered in exchange for Scottish Badges, particularly Australian (pre WWII), New Zealand, Asian, CEF Scottish and interesting British e.g. Scots Guards Pipers, Officers Caithness Home Guard etc.

Fur Cap Grenade Royal Scots Fus. (Brass Q.V.C.).
38th Bendigo Regt. (Bronze 40-41).
Officer's Gordon Hldrs.
17th C.E.F.
North Waterloo (Canada)

79th Cameron Hldrs of Canada (pre 1920)
16th C.E.F.
Indian Padre.

'WANTED, 9th Light Horse - A Kangaroo upon title scrolls without wattle wreath in gilt metal. I will exchange any ONE of the following for it (1903-12 period) 2nd ALH, 4th ALH, 6th ALH, 7th ALH, 10th ALH or 12th ALH."

D. W. Pedler,
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Ex-Queensland Branch member, SAM TRILL has opened up in the business of militaria dealing in England.

Write for details - 59, South Eastern Road, Ramsgate, Kent, England.

WANTED RETURNED PLEASE

My copy of book "The Battle Below" by Wrigley; also Vol. 1 of RAAF Official War History.

B. J. Videon,
20 Thomasina Street,
EAST BENTLEIGH, VICTORIA. 3165.

* * * * *

WANTED: Samurai Swords WW2: Current US - SV - NK and other camouflaged uniforms.

Equipment - Fighting knives, bayonets, Japanese WW2 equipment.

For exchange: German WW2 equipment, badges, US wings, medals, patches, bayonets.

(Illustrated lists for 2 International Reply Coupons. German text)

G. J. de Graaff, De Ruijterkade 110, AMSTERDAM,
The Netherlands.

* * * * *

WANTED: Australian Army Buttons of any period (must be the small type, that was worn on the side of the forage or F.S. cap).

British Army brass shoulder titles, preferably of the Territorial Army (T over a numeral over the units name)

John E. Price,
Flat 7,
16 Barrett Street,
CHELTENHAM,
Victoria, 3192.

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BOOK REVIEWS (Continued)

THE ISRAELI AIR FORCE STORY, Robert Jackson,
256 pp., 27 photographs, \$8.00, TOM STACEY LTD.

In this fascinating book the author tells the whole story - the War of Independence, the Sinai Campaign and the Six Day War.

The Israel Air Force has become one of the most efficient and important and possibly one of the great air forces.

The book not only deals with the I.A.F. but also devotes several chapters to the various Arab Air Forces.

Jackson also discusses the often denied collision between the Allies and the Israelis during the Sinai Campaign.

Every air force buff and historian should buy this book.

A. N. FESTBERG.

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DIRECTORY AMENDMENTSRENEWALS OF MEMBERSHIP RECEIVED AFTER DIRECTORY HAD GONE TO PRESS:-

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- (86) Mr. M. L. GOLDBER, 33 Lean Street, FORRESTVILLE, S.A. 5035.
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- (324) Mr. A. F. HARRIS, 29 Jervois Avenue, MAGILL, S.A. 5072.
(Collects Antique Guns and Bayonets)
- (258) Mr. C. ROBERTS, 45 Buttrose Street, GLENELG EAST, S.A. 5045.
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NEW MEMBERS

- (491) Mr. P. C. CANDY, 460 Burke Road, CAMBERWELL, VIC. 3124.
(Military History esp. that pertaining to the Cadet Forces
of the Commonwealth of Australia: Also collecting
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- (492) Mr. P. E. HALL, No. 1 Transmitting Station, c/- R.A.A.F. LAVERTON,
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(Uniforms, Medals, Rifles, Bayonets)
- (493) Mr. R. A. RICKARD, BA., MA., 255 Foster Avenue, BELLEVILLE,
Ontario, Canada.
(British & Empire Military History from 1800 - 1939;
Collecting of diaries, letters, memoirs, autobiographies
etc., of soldiers in the ranks)
- (494) Mr. M. B. TYQUIN, Mannix College, Wellington Road, CLAYON, VIC. 3168.
(Military insignia; Orders of Chivalry: Uniforms & weaponry
of WW2)
- (495) Mr. H. HUTCHINSON, 34 Boys Street, SWAN HILL, VIC. 3585.
(General Militaria)
- (496) Mr. J. A. RUTTER, P.O. Box 2813, Grand Central Station, NEW YORK,
N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.)
(Painting & collecting 30mm Rounds & Flats: Collecting one
each of all British & Commonwealth Regiments in 54 mm)

NEW MEMBERS (Contd.)

- (497) Mr. A. L. RUSKIN, 27 Holland Road, RINGWOOD EAST, VIC., 3135.
(Uniforms, Equipment & Organisation of the Armies of the
WW1 period)
- (498) Mr. D. CHARLTON, 8 Brown Road, CHRISTIES BEACH, S.A. 5165.
(Model Soldiers & Wargaming)
- (499) Mr. W. I. WOOD, 27 Narcissus Avenue, BORONIA, VIC., 3155.
(Arms & Armour, Swords: Orders, Decorations & Medals:
Rank Insignia & Heraldry)
- (500) Mr. R. C. SWENDSON, 6 Dome Court, SPRINGVALE SOUTH, VIC. 3172.
(Medals, Decorations & Uniforms of the Australian Forces)
- (501) Mr. L. J. LYSTER, Flat 3, King Edward Flats, Bagot Road,
SUBIACO, W.A. 6008.
(Insignia & Military Dress)

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- (30) Miss J. M. ALLEN to Flat 1, 90 Grant Ave., TOORAK GARDENS,
S.A. 5065.
- (308) Mr. J.D.C. BURRIDGE to 9 Albert Street, CLAREMONT, W.A. 6010.
- (274) Rev. J.A. CAMERON to 6 Seymour Street, TAILLEM BEND, S.A.
5260.
- (153) Mr. L. EVANS to 47 Merton Street, ALBERT PARK, VIC.
3206.
- (85) Major J. J. FREWEN to c/- R.A.A.O.C. Centre, Milpo,
BANDIANA, VIC. 3694.
- (445) 311647 Cpl. G. A. MACKINLAY, to c/- 8 Camp Hospital, Milpo,
SINGLETON, N.S.W. 2331.
- (62) Mr. V. J. RAE to 17 Richmond Crescent, CABELLTOWN,
N.S.W. 2560.
- (393) Mr. H. R. S. TRILL to 59 South Eastern Road, RAMSGATE,
Kent, England.
- (394) Mr. S. F. TRILL to 59 South Eastern Road, RAMSGATE,
Kent, England.

CHANGES OF INTEREST

- (413) Miss M. COUPLAND, should now read (Study of the Napoleonic Campaigns: War-Gaming, 18th & 19th Centuries)
- (87) Mr. R. GRAY, should now read (Australian & New Zealand badges, buttons etc., also helmets & swords)
- (482) Mr. I. D. JENKINS, should now read (British & Commonwealth Medals: Badges & Insignia of the R.A.A.F.: German Medals, Badges, Uniforms & Insignia)
- (246) Mr. W. J. SHAW, should now read (Military History esp WW's 1 and 2: Collects Australian Army Cap Badges & British Campaign Medals)
- (227) Mr. J. SULLIVAN, should now read (Australian Army Patches (WW1 & 2), British War Medals and Decorations (esp. to Australians), RAAF flying badges, 3rd Reich Awards).

KINDRED SOCIETIES

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

American Society of Military Insignia Collectors.

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

The Military Heraldry Society.

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

The Military Historical Society.

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

The Military Historical Society of Ireland.

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

Orders & Medals Research Society.

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

The Scottish Military Collectors Society.

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

The South African Military Historical Society.

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

Aviation Historical Society of Australia (Victorian Branch).

17 Corunna Court, Glen Waverley, 3150. Victoria.

