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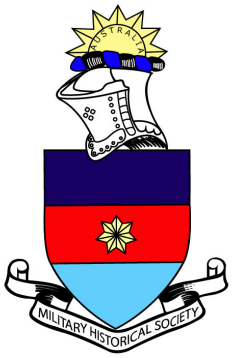

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SABRETACHE

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The Military Historical Society of Australia

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Contributions in the form of articles, notes, queries or letters are always welcome. Authors of major articles are invited to submit a brief biographical note, and, where possible, submit the text of the article on floppy disk as well as hard copy. See the last page for further guidelines.

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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. The annual subscription to the Society is $30. A membership application is on the back page.

Organisation

The Federal Council of Australia is located in Canberra. The Society has branches in Brisbane, Canberra, Albury-Wodonga, Melbourne, Geelong, Adelaide and Perth. Details of meetings are available from Branch Secretaries whose names appear below.

MHSA Constitution and Rules

The constitution of the Society adopted 1 August 1993 appears in *Sabretache* January-March 1993. The Society's rules adopted on 14 April 1997 appear in *Sabretache* April -June 1997.

Sabretache

The Federal Council is responsible for the publication of the Society Journal, *Sabretache*, which is mailed to each member of the Society quarterly.

Members' notices

Society members may place, at no cost, one notice of approximately 40 words in the 'Members' notices' section of the Journal each financial year.

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Beersheba Veteran — Driver Oliver Stewart Courtney, 4th Australian Light Horse Field Ambulance

Greg Swinden

Oliver Stewart Courtney, known as 'Ol' to his family, was born at the family property of Ashgrove at Swan Vale, near Inverell NSW, on 23 May 1895. He was the ninth child born to Thomas and Isabella Courtney. He died in Glen Innes NSW on 14 July 1969 and was buried there. During his life he was a farmer, school teacher, shop assistant, husband and father of two children, but from 27 November 1916 until 31 October 1919 he was 2102 Driver Courtney of the 4th Australian Light Horse (ALH) Field Ambulance. In October 1917 he was serving with this unit when it took part in the famous battle at Beersheba. This is his story.

Oliver Courtney applied to join the 1st AIF on 28 September 1916 and declared medically fit the same day. His occupation was listed as farmer and he was 21 years and 4 months old. He was single with no prior military experience, six feet and one-half inch tall with blue eyes and a fair complexion. He weighed in at 12 stone and was of the Church of England faith.

Courtney enlisted on 27 November and was posted the next day as a Trooper to the 1st Squadron Australian Light Horse at Menangle Park (near Campbelltown in Sydney's southwest) for further training. It was not unusual for recruits from the country to join Light Horse units as they already knew how to ride, which was a prerequisite for these units. On 3 January 1917 he was transferred to the Camel Corps and allotted as part of the 7th Reinforcements for the 4th Camel Regiment.

Camels were being used extensively in the campaign in the Middle East and camels from Central Australia were being used for training at Menangle Park, which was the main training base in NSW for Light Horse and Camel units.

On 3 February 1917, after only a few months training, Oliver Courtney embarked at Sydney in the troopship *Karmala*, bound for the Middle East. The troopship stopped at Adelaide, Fremantle and Colombo in Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) before docking at Suez on 11 March. Oliver was a prolific letter and postcard writer and corresponded regularly with his family. The younger members of his extended family often received colourful postcards of the places he had visited.

After arriving at Suez, Courtney was sent to the Details Camp at Moascar near the Suez Canal. The Details Camp was a holding barracks for newly arrived troops until they were sent out to join their new units. At Moascar, the troops became acclimatized to the conditions in the Middle East and underwent further training. While at Moascar Courtney was transferred from the Camel Corps to a newly formed unit — the 4th ALH Field Ambulance. On 3 May 1917 he marched out to join this unit.

The 4th ALH Field Ambulance had been formed in early 1917, and consisted of six officers and 118 other ranks. Its men comprised veterans from other Field Ambulances and new reinforcements. The 4th ALH Field Ambulance was part of the 4th ALH Brigade, which consisted of the 4th, 11th and 12th ALH Regiments, which was, in turn, part of the Australian Mounted Division, under the command of Lieutenant-General Chauvel.

Courtney arrived at the units camp at Sha'uth (about 10 miles from Abasan-el-Kebir) on 12 May. On 10 June he was appointed as a Driver in the unit. A description of his duties is provided by the unit's history, *Riders of Destiny*:

> The drivers are the men who drive the ambulances and the transport wagons. They have two horses each to care for, as well the vehicle they are driving. They are mainly experienced country men and all excellent horsemen. They ride one horse with the other right hand 'off side' horse beside them. Alternatively they drive their vehicle, two, four or in heavy country six horses in hand. Driving is heavy exacting expert work.

The 4th's role was to collect the wounded from the battlefield. The 32 stretcher-bearers would render first aid and then the ambulances would remove the casualty to an area behind the immediate front line where the 'Tent Division' (dressing station) would give further medical treatment. Tending to the wounded was the unit's more 'glamorous' role. However, they spent most of their time dealing with the sick and injured from the 4th Brigade.

When Oliver Courtney joined the 4th, the unit had already seen action at the second battle of Gaza (14-23 April 1917). Many of her men had also seen action in other Light Horse units at the battles of Romani (August 1916), Magdhaba (December 1916), Rafa (January 1917) and the first battle of Gaza (March 1917).

From May to October the 4th operated along the frontline from Gaza in the west to Beersheba in the east, with a short rest period in July/August at Abasan on the coast some 20 miles south of Gaza. Although there was little actual fighting the campaigning was hard as the 4th Brigade conducted patrols along the frontline. The unit's history describes this period:

> Without any regrets we left Tel-el-Fara on Friday 6 July and moved back to Abasan. Our time at Tel-el-Fara was the most strenuous campaigning we have done yet. Much broken sleep, tough living conditions, continual bombing from the air, terrible dust, sick horses, flies and endless routine. Also there has been much sickness in our ranks, which has left us short handed and hence more work for the others.

It was during this time that Oliver Courtney received news that his father had died. Thomas Courtney had died on 21 July at the age of 73, but it was several weeks before news of his death reached Oliver. His letters home at this time indicated that the death of his father had affected him quite deeply and he was worried about how his mother was coping. On 3 October, Driver

Courtney went on 10 days leave to the AIF Rest Camp at Port Said. He had been at the front line for five months. On 13 October he rejoined the 4th, which was then back at Tel-el-Fara.

By late October 1917 the Allied forces in Palestine were preparing for an all out assault on the Turkish front line which stretched from Gaza in the west to Beersheba in the east; a distance of about 25 miles. On 28 October the 4th Brigade moved out from Tel-el-Fara and proceeded east to the town of Asluj (some 18 miles south of Beersheba). This involved a series of night marches and Asluj was reached on 30 October. After a brief halt, the 4th Brigade moved out to approach Beersheba.

At dawn on 31 October 1917, the 4th Brigade was six miles south of Beersheba. By 10am they were only a few miles from Beersheba and could see the great mosque and minaret in the town. It was imperative that Beersheba was captured from the Turks as the horses from the 4th Brigade had now been without water for nearly 48 hours. If Beersheba and its wells were not captured the Allied force would have to retire and admit defeat.

The Light Horse attack on Beersheba commenced at 4pm, following the shelling of the town. The 4th and 12th Light Horse Regiments made their now famous charge across the open plain and succeeded in capturing the town with only minimal losses (officially 31 dead and 36 wounded).

The 4th Light Horse Field Ambulance came in behind the charge to recover the dead and wounded, who were conveyed from the battlefield in the unit's ambulance wagons, and taken back to the dressing station for treatment. Oliver Courtney was one of the men driving those wagons. The first wounded began to arrive at the dressing station at about 8 pm and it took six hours before all the wounded had been treated. The unit's history states that 45 men were treated, although some had only slight wounds, and that five of the more serious cases died of their wounds.

The next day the 4th ALH Field Ambulance suffered its own casualties when Gennan aircraft heavily bombed their camp. Four men were killed and eight wounded (three seriously, including one Light Horseman who had his right arm blown off). Several horses were also killed or had to be destroyed because of wounds.

For the remaining months of 1917 the 4th took part in the Allied advance into Palestine. The Turks were in full retreat, but still offering stiff resistance, and by late November, Jaffa (some 60 miles north of Beersheba) had fallen and the whole of southern Palestine except Jerusalem was in Allied hands. Jerusalem was captured, without opposition, on 10 December 1917.

Courtney continued to serve with the 4th ALH Field Ambulance in its campaigning in Palestine, but it appears the unit's long and hard work was beginning to take its toll on him. On 18 March 1918 he reported sick while the unit was at Belah, and for the next four months he was in and out of hospital before he finally rejoined his unit in late June, when it was located at Solomon's Pools. As a result of his illness he missed the unit's disastrous action at Es Salt (a raid on the village during the period 30 April – 3 May 1918) where the 4th lost several of its wagons and had 12 men captured by the Turks.

By early July, the 4th was sweltering in the heat of the Jordan Valley, which was at the very eastern extremity of the Allied frontline. On 13 July, Driver Courtney reported sick again and was sent to hospital. He was destined never to return to the 4th ALH Field Ambulance.

On 19 July he marched into the 14 Australian General Hospital (AGH) at Port Said and soon had his medical classification downgraded from A1 to B2. He was deemed to be suffering from neurasthenia — a general term for fatigue, anxiety and listlessness. He was eventually attached

to the staff of the hospital for general duties and stayed there for the remainder of 1918 and 1919. Courtney's illness was not unusual as the harsh climate and difficult campaigning in Palestine affected nearly all in the Light Horse Regiments and few Light Horsemen escaped without some time in hospital.

Courtney with another Light Horseman

On 2 August 1919 Driver Oliver Courtney embarked in the troopship *Delta* at Kantara (a port on the Suez Canal). *Delta* sailed for Australia on 9 August and docked in Melbourne on 3 September 1919 (the members of the 4th ALH Field Ambulance had embarked at Suez on 24 July in the troopship *Moroodor* and had arrived in Fremantle in mid August).

Oliver Courtney was sent on his final leave and officially discharged, as medically unfit for further service, from the AIF on 31 October 1919. Driver Courtney was subsequently issued the British War Medal 1914-18 and the Victory Medal.

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Canadian Provincial Awards of Merit

Graham Wilson

Australia began to distance itself from the Imperial Honours system in 1975 with the establishment of the Order of Australia. A single national order of merit has much to commend it, especially in an ostensibly egalitarian society such as Australia. On the other hand, in a country with a political system such as Australia's, distinguished as it is by several tiers of government, often with overlapping powers and responsibilities, a national order of merit has some drawbacks, not the least of which is that one of the important levels of government, namely state, is left largely out in the cold when it comes to awarding honours. State governments may often feel the need or the desire to reward residents of their particular state for services specifically to that state and its people. Within the constraints of the national system, administered from Canberra, it is not always possible to do this and anyway, the award of the honour can never be seen to be within the gift of the state government.

The Canadian System

Our sister dominion of Canada has a federal system of government much like our own, with the federal government, sitting in Ottawa, having overall responsibility for such things as defence, foreign affairs, overseas trade, some taxation, customs and excise, etc, while the second tier of government, that of the states, known in Canada as provinces, is responsible for various non-federal activities. One of the responsibilities of the federal government is the establishment and administration of the Canadian Honours System which is built around a national order of merit, the Order of Canada.

With the Order of Canada, which, incidentally, was the model for the Order of Australia, as its centrepiece, the Canadian Honours System is a comprehensive system including awards for both civil and military merit, civil and military gallantry awards, campaign medals and service awards for various groups.

With such a comprehensive system, in many ways more comprehensive than Australia's, it would seem that there would be little reason for any quibbles about the system. Over the years, however, a number of the provinces have expressed dissatisfaction with elements of the Canadian Honours System, in particular with the Order of Canada as it relates to them. As a result of this dissatisfaction, a number of the provinces have, very much against the will of the federal government, established Provincial Honours Systems to recognise service and achievement by their residents directly related to the well-being and advancement of the province or its people. The aim of this article is to introduce readers to this interesting system, describe the individual awards, and briefly discuss the relevance of such a system to Australia.

The Provincial Honours

Between 1984 and 1988 Quebec, Saskatchewan, Ontario and British Columbia established their own provincial honours systems. Reasons for establishing provincial systems, which are described below, ranged from a chauvinistic desire to be seen as distinctly separate from the main stream of Canadian life (as in the case of Quebec) to a general dissatisfaction with the ability of the Canadian system to adequately recognise the contribution of the province's citizens to the life and well-being of the province, rather than to Canada as a whole.

The first of the Provinces to establish a provincial award was Ontario, which established the Ontario Provincial Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal (LS&GCM) in 1950, the first Canadian provincial police award and the second Canadian, as opposed to.British, police medal established in Canada following the Royal Canadian Mounted Police LS&GCM.

Quebec

The honour for establishing a provincial 'order,' however, goes to Quebec which established L'Ordre national du Quebec by Act of parliament in 1984 ('An Act Respecting l'Ordre national du Quebec, 1984'). Originally a single class order, the statutes of L'Ordre national du Quebec were amended in 1985 to give it three grades, namely: Grand Officer (post nominals 'GOQ' Grande Officier de l'Ordre national du Quebec); Officer ('OQ'—Officier de l'Ordre national du Quebec); and Knight ('CQ'—Chevalier de l'Ordre national du Quebec). The design of the award is based on a very square Latin cross on which appears on the obverse a stylised map of the St Lawrence River surmounted by a fleur-de-lis (in gold for Grand Officer and silver for Officer and Knight) and the order is suspended from a blue and white ribbon. In the case of the Grand Officer and Officer, the order is worn on a neck suspension, while Knights wear the award, in which the cross design is mounted on a medallion, as a breast decoration. In concept and structure, the Quebec order is, not very surprisingly, very reminiscent of French orders such as the Legion d'Honneur and Ordre National du Merite.

The existence of three grades makes the Quebec order unique among the Canadian provincial honours. Additionally, unlike the other provincial honours described below, the Quebec order has no links with the Crown and is awarded by the Prime Minister (note the title) of Quebec, rather than by the Lieutenant-Governor of the province. The institution of the order itself was very much an indication of Quebec's desire to separate itself as much as possible from Anglophone Canada and its status is a fairly good indication of Quebec's ambivalence to the Crown in Canada.

Up until 1994, 203 residents of Quebec Province had been admitted to L'Ordre national du Quebec in the various classes. Additionally, four prominent French citizens had received honorary awards of the order. Unlike the other provincial orders, the statutes and regulations of L'Ordre national du Quebec provide for posthumous nominations and awards.

Saskatchewan

Following the lead of Quebec, Saskatchewan decided to establish its own provincial honours system and an Order-in-Council by the Lieutenant-Governor in 1985 established the Saskatchewan Award of Merit. Three years later, in 1988, after a thorough review of the award, the Order-in-Council was replaced by legislation ('Provincial Emblems and Honours Act, 1988') and the title of the award was amended to the Saskatchewan Order of Merit, an award designed to 'identify individual excellence and outstanding contributions to the social, cultural and economic well-being of the province'.

Awarded in a single class and worn as a neck decoration (although female recipients may opt for a breast bow mounting), this very attractive award consists of a six-pointed white enamel star (representing a stylised western red lily, the floral emblem of Saskatchewan) bearing the shield of the provincial coat of arms of Saskatchewan and the Royal Crown and is suspended from a ribbon of green and gold (the provincial colours of Saskatchewan). Recipients, of which there are a maximum of ten per year, are entitled to use the post-nominals 'SOM'.

The Chancellor of the Order is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province and investitures are made at Government House in Regina between October and December each year. Unlike Quebec, the Saskatchewan order is, by law, 'an official order of the Crown in right of Saskatchewan', in other words, the award of the honour stems from the Queen and it is awarded in her name by her representative in Saskatchewan, the Lieutenant-Governor. Uniquely among the Canadian provincial honours, the statutes of the Saskatchewan Order of Merit places a limit on the number of living members of the order (seventy-five).

Ontario

As previously noted, Ontario had established the Ontario Provincial Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1950. With this precedent in mind and having now seen Quebec and Saskatchewan figuratively thumb their noses at Ottawa, Ontario decided to follow suit and in 1986, by Order-in-Council, established the Order of Ontario.

As with the Saskatchewan Order of Merit, the Order of Ontario is a single class award, worn as either a neck decoration or as a breast bow by ladies. The design of the award is similar to Saskatchewan's and is based on a stylised rendition of the provincial floral emblem, the trillium, bearing the Province's shield of arms surmounted by the Crown. Recipients are entitled to use the post-nominals 'O Ont'.

In common with the other provinces, the Order of Ontario is awarded in recognition of contributions to the economic, social and cultural well-being of the province. Unlike the other provinces, however, Ontario's award is not covered by legislation but is dealt with, including nominations, via Order-in-Council. There is no Chancellery of the Order as in the other provinces, rather there is an Advisory Council comprising the Chief Justice of Ontario, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Cabinet Secretary, with the Lieutenant-Governor as honorary chairman.

British Columbia

This most 'English' of Canadian provinces established an order entitled the 'Order of the Dogwood' (named after the province's floral emblem) in 1966. Over the 22 years of its existence, only 13 awards of this order were made, and in 1988 it was discontinued. In its place, in 1988, the Order of British Columbia was established by legislation (*Provincial Symbols and Honours Act*, 1988) which was given Royal Assent in 1989. The Act established a seven-member Advisory Council which assesses and decides on nominations. About ten to fifteen orders are awarded per year, investitures being made by the Lieutenant-Governor in June.

The Order of British Columbia is, like the Saskatchewan Order of Merit, a very attractive decoration depicting a stylised dogwood, again with the Province's shield of arms and the Crown. Worn as a neck decoration (with the option of a breast bow for ladies) it is suspended from a ribbon of green, gold, white and blue (the provincial colours). Recipients are entitled to use the post-nominals 'OBC'.

Other Provincial Awards

In addition to the orders discussed above, a number of other provincial awards exist which are worth mentioning in passing. The first of these is the Alberta Order of Excellence, established in 1979, making it in fact the first of the provincial awards (disregarding British Columbia's Order of the Dogwood). The Alberta award differs markedly from those of the other provinces in that it is not designed to be worn, but is instead presented in a display case. The reason for

this, apparently, was Alberta's sensitivities to the response of the Canadian Chancellery to the establishment of a provincial award. The legislation establishing the award, *The Alberta Order of Excellence Act*, 1979, provides the framework for an official honour of the provincial Crown and the insignia could, presumably, be changed by regulation to a medal, but, to date, Alberta has made no such moves.

Besides the Provincial Police LS&GCM instituted in 1950, Ontario has established the Ontario Medal for Good Citizenship in 1973, the Police Bravery Medal in 1975, the Firefighters Bravery Medal in 1976 and the Ontario Police Auxiliary Medal in 1984. Recipients of the Ontario Medal for Good Citizenship are entitled to use the post-nominals 'OMC'.

Finally, Newfoundland, once a Dominion in its own right but now a Province of Canada, established the Newfoundland and Labrador Award for Bravery in 1981. Like the Alberta Order of Excellence, the Newfoundland award, although it is fitted with a blue neck ribbon, is not meant to be worn and is provided with a display case. Again, the reason for this was Newfoundland's sensitivity to the objections of Rideau Hall in Ottawa. Newfoundland does, however, boast one official award which has been recognised by Ottawa, the Newfoundland World War 2 Volunteer Service Medal, which was created in 1981 to fill a gap in the medals of Newfoundland veterans of the Second World War. After initial objections, the Department of National Defence and the Canadian Chancellery accepted the medal as legitimate, and in the official Canadian order of precedence it ranks equally with the Canadian Volunteer Service Medal.

Provincial Orders Within the Canadian Honours System

The Canadian government, in particular the Chancellery of Orders in the Governor General's office, have raised strong objections to the creation of provincial awards. Particularly strong pressure was brought to bear on Ontario in an attempt to dissuade it from establishing its quite comprehensive system. Failing that, Ottawa raised strong objections to the use of the crown on Ontario, not to mention Saskatchewan and British Columbia, awards, but Ontario (and the others) went ahead anyway. Despite objections, Ottawa was unable to legally bar the provinces from establishing their own awards as under Canadian law each of the provinces comes directly under the crown and all of the provincial awards are established, to a greater or lesser degree, in right of the crown of the province.

Faced with provincial intransigence, Ottawa finally gave in, though not all the way and with some ill-grace, when, in 1991, Rideau Hall granted status to the orders of Quebec, Saskatchewan, Ontario and British Columbia within the Canadian precedence system. Ottawa did not, however, go so far as to recognise officially the provincial orders as part of the Canadian Honours System. It is also of interest to note that to date Ontario has refused to accept the (Canadian) Police Exemplary Service Medal until Ottawa recognises the Ontario police medal, a step which, so far, Rideau Hall has refused to take.

Relevance To Australia?

Having discussed the Canadian Provincial honours, the question arises, could such a system or systems by introduced here in Australia? The answer is, why not? If personal opinion counts for anything, my opinion is that it is an eminently commendable concept.

Consider: the Order of Australia is restricted to a set number of awards per year. Inevitably, a large number of deserving people miss out on an award because there are only so many to go around. Many people, myself included, view the Order of Australia to be somewhat elitist, noting the number of high profile people, people who have already been rewarded for their

achievements and contributions in other ways, who figure in bi-annual awards lists while many others, lower down the social or economic 'pecking order' have their achievements and contributions unrecognised. Establishment of state honours would enable the individual states to recognise the achievements of residents who would otherwise go unrecognised.

One argument which could be raised against the establishment of State honours is that of cost. A look at some figures (in Canadian dollars), however, for the Saskatchewan Order of Merit, are quite illuminating. Initial start up costs for the order in 1985, including the all-important design and production of individual awards, was $95,500. Since then, the annual cost of administering the order has averaged $75,400. When one considers the reasoning behind establishing a State honour and the benefits to be accrued and then considers that $75,400 is less than the annual payments to one politician or senior public servant, it can be seen that the provision of a State order to recognise excellence and achievement is an inexpensive exercise.

With the current push for a Republic, however, it is doubtful whether any of the States would be prepared to make any moves in this direction until they see which way the country is going. It is also unlikely that, given the sensitivity of successive Australian governments in recent times to federal power and prerogative, any federal government would allow a state to get away with establishing its own honours system without a very stiff fight, and one which would be unlikely to be as restrained and gentlemanly as the disagreements between Ottawa and the Canadian provinces have been. Finally, should a republic in fact become a reality, it is doubtful that the individual States, if they survive, would retain the degree of legislative independence and power that could see them effectively establish their own honours system.

Acknowledgments

This article could not have been written without the assistance of a number of people in Canada and I gratefully acknowledge the generous assistance of the following: Mr Yves Gautron from the Chancellery, Rideau Hall, Ottawa, Ontario, for information on the Canadian Honours System; Mme Denise Grenier, Secretariat de l'Ordre national du Quebec, Quebec, for information on and photographs of L'Ordre national du Quebec; Mr George Baker, Honours and Awards Secretariat, Victoria, British Columbia, for information on and photographs of the Order of British Columbia; and last, but by no means least, Dr Michael Jackson, LVO, Secretary of the Advisory Council for the Saskatchewan Order of Merit, Regina, Saskatchewan, both for information on and photographs of the Saskatchewan Order of Merit and for provision of a copy of and permission to quote from his excellent work *The Development of Saskatchewan Honours*.

Notes on some Queen's South African medals and associated items

Don W Pedlar

This article consists of notes on some Queen's South African medals and associated awards relating to six servicemen of the South African War.

T Gilchrist

Queen's South Africa Medal bars Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal to 6108 Pte Gilchrist, Seaforth Highlanders Mounted Infantry. It is contained in a fitted case with coins of the Boer Republics ie 1 penny, 3 pence, 6 pence, 1 shilling, 2 shillings, 2½ shillings, ½ pound, 1 pound (2, showing obverse and reverse) and 1 crown or 5 shillings with the case but not set in.

J Hamilton

Distinguished Conduct Medal 6272 Pte J Hamilton 2nd Seaforth Highlanders,[1] Queen's South Africa Medal bars Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Dreifontein, Transvaal and Wittebergen 6272 Pte Seaforth Highlanders, King's South Africa Medal bars South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 6272 Pte Seaforth Highlanders.

On 13 October 1900, Captain Stewart with A, D and E Companies, 2nd Seaforth, arrived at Jagers-fontein. Early in the morning of the 16th of October, a party of Boers crept past the piquets and attacked at daybreak. The enemy were finally driven off, but not before they had released prisoners from the town goal and taken prisoners of their own, so shielding themselves as they retired. In this affair Lance Sergeant Hamilton behaved with great courage, seizing a kopje with a few men and holding it throughout the action. He was subsequently awarded the DCM.[2]

George Henry Goodall

Edward VII Coronation medal in bronze, unnamed. Queen's South Africa Medal bars Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast and South Africa 1901 to 26 Farrier Sgt G H Goodall SAMR (2nd South Australian Contingent), Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal, No 517 Wt Officer G H Goodall 16/ALH Regt. (Regimental Sgt Major at the time of issue)

An account of G H Goodall's service can be found in *Sabretache* vol XXXIV Jan/Mar 1993, pp 27-32. A further note of interest concerns the presentation of the Boer War King's Banners. On 14 November 1904, 20 were presented: 18 to ALH regiments and one each to the RAA and

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1 MID *London Gazette*, 10 September 1901, p 5949. DCM *London Gazette*, 27 September 1901, p 6319.
2 Details of the action from *The Seaforth Highlanders in South Africa, 1899-1902.*

AAMC. Three men from each unit were selected to receive the banners. From the 16th ALM Regt (SAMR), Major A E Cooks, QM Sgt G Goodall and Sgt S N Kidman were chosen.[3]

Charles Wesley Whitborn

Queen's South Africa Medal bars Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, 1429 Pte C Whitburn Rly Pnr Regt (Railway Pioneer Regiment).

The Cape Copper Company's Bronze Medal for the Defence of o'okiep, C W WHITBURN (O'okiep volunteers attached to the Namaqualand Town Guard Battalion W0100/284 Pte Whitburn C W White. Engaged with enemy at O'okiep. Medal and four clasps issued off roll 2/Rly P R No 1429.

The Queen's South Africa Medal roll shows his residence to be Moonta, South Australia.

C W Whitburn came to South Australia in 1874 with his mother and four siblings, the father having preceded them to Moonta.

Charles maried Alice Maud London. Five children were born between 3 May 1893 and 14 December 1900. Upon this last date, Whitburn enlisted in the Railway Pioneer Regiment.

He apparently remained in South Africa until his death in 1908. His wife and children had, in the meantime, returned to Cornwall. The story becomes complicated as a sixth child was born to the couple in 1906. Alice Maud returned to Australia with her children, residing at Broken Hill until her death in 1924.

The medals are in EF condition. How they returned to South Australia is a mystery.

Albert Victor Temby

Queen's South Africa Medal, bars Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, 39752 Tpr A V Temby, Scottish Horse.

1914-15 Star, 355 Pte A V Temby, 3/LH RGT AIF

British War Medal, 355 Pte A V Temby, 3/LH RGT AIF

Victory Medal, 355 Pte A V Temby, 3/LH RGT AIF

Framed certificate issued by the South Australian Branch of the South African War Veterans Association to perpetuate the memory of A V Temby.

Identity discs: 355 TEMBY AV 3ALH CE; A TEMBY D 16 AIF 355A CE

Trench art butter knife engraved 'From Vic TEMBY 16 BN (LATE) 3 ALH'. Side 2, 'SOUVENIR LE GUERRE'.

He was born at Magill, South Australia. At the age of 21, he was a single, protestant, farmer at Lower Light.

Trooper Temby sailed from Sydney on board SS *Britanic* on 20 August 1901, disembarking at Durban on 20 September. He served in E Squadron, 2nd Scottish Horse until time expired in Johannesburg on 20 March 1902. He re-engaged and his service was terminated on 6 July 1902.

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[3] From Melbourne newspapers and *Australian Army Guidons and Colours*, A N Festberg. Corrections to page 24 of this book. The 16 ALH Regimental Banner is laid up in St Augustine's Church, Victor Harbor, South Australia, and the 17 ALH Regimental Banner is held in Jamestown, South Australia.

Temby enlisted in the AIF on 24 August 1914 and was allocated No 355, B Squadron, 3rd Light Horse Regiment. He transferred to the 16th Battalion AIF, and Casualty List No 314 reported him as wounded and a prisoner of war, previously reported wounded. He was reported as interned at Soltau, Germany, later exchanged to Murren, Switzerland.

He returned to Australia on 6 June 1918.

Temby died at Cheltenham, South Australia, on 6 December 1958, aged 78 years.

Certificate issued by the South Australian Branch of the South African War Veterans Association

Walter Mansel Balfour-Ogilvy

Gallantry Award, South African Constabulary, unnamed.

Queen's South Africa Medal, bars, Rhodesia, Orange Free State, Transvaal, 465 SERGT MJR W M B OGILVY 3 VICTORIAN BSHMN

King's South Africa Medal, bars South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, 43 T S MAJ W M B OGILVY SAC

British War Medal, name erased, original probably named Capt W M B OGILVY

Walter Mansel Balfour-Ogilvy was born in Castleton, County Cork, Ireland on 29 January 1875. The family resided in the Renmark district of South Australia and he worked there until leaving to manage a station at Wycheproof, Victoria.

Ogilvy joined the 3rd Victorian Contingent (Bushmen) with the rank of Company Sergeant Major.[4] He served with the unit until 19 December 1900 when he joined the South African Constabulary as 43, Troop Sergeant Major.

He was mentioned in despatches for special good service in Captain Wood's attack on a laager south of Bronkhorstspruit on 16 August 1901.

The Gallantry Award was presented to Ogilvy by General Baden Powell.[5]

At the close of the war he joined the Police Service and served as instructor at the Heidleberg, Pretoria and Potschefstroom depots. Promoted to Warrant Officer, he served in the Barberton and Swaziland districts and during 1906 he patrolled the Portuguese East African frontier.

In 1909, he returned to Australia and in January 1912, he married the lady to whom he had been engaged since before leaving for South Africa.

During the period prior to the First World War, he was a reporter for the Renmark Pioneer newspaper. He applied to join the Military Forces and, on 7 November 1914, he was allocated to D Company, 3rd Battalion, Australian Naval and Mitary Expeditionary Force as a Second Lieutenant. He embarked for Rabaul from Sydney on HMAT *Eastern* on 28 November 1914.

He was promoted to Lieutenant on 1 January 1915 and appointed District Officer and Commanding Officer Madang Garrison on 22 February 1915. The rank of Captain was attained on 22 October 1915. He returned to Australia on furlough on 31 January 1916 and resumed duty in Rabaul on 20 April 1916. He was discharged on 30 June 1917 to the Reserve of Officers, 4th Military District.

Noted as a hard worker, journalist, supporter or the Scouts and Military Forces, Walter Balfour-Ogilvy died on 3 May 1944, aged 69 years.

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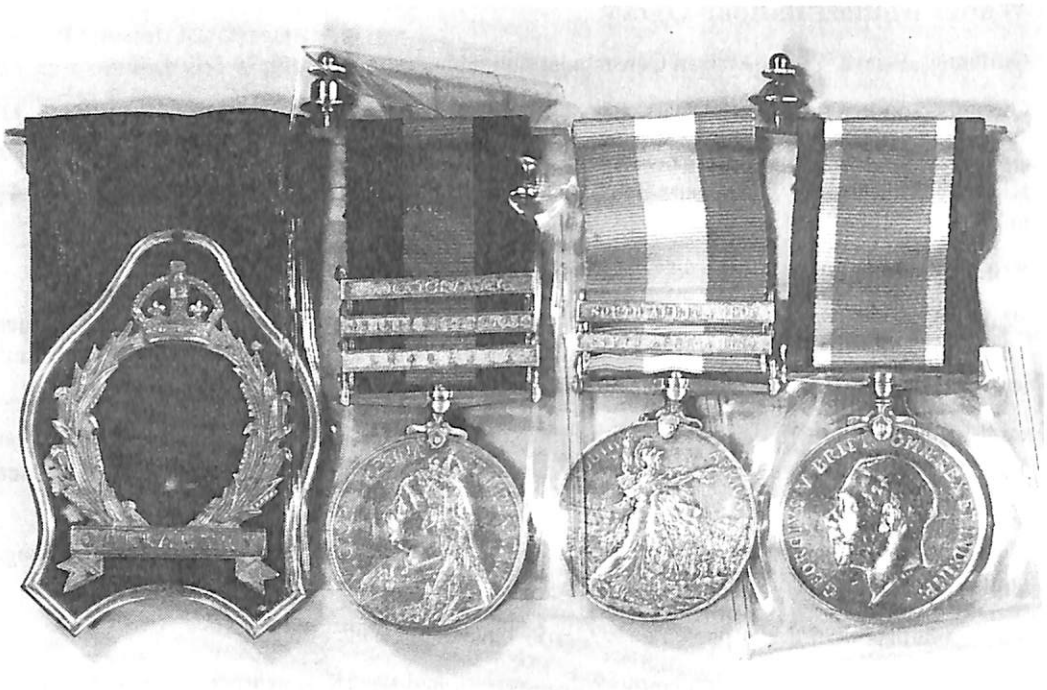
4 W M Balfour-Ogilvy's brother, Harry Lort Spencer Balfour Ogilvy served in the 2nd South Australian Contingent and was awarded the DCM. In World War I, he was a Major with the ANMEF. Details of the brother's World War I service can be found in the *Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918 Vol X, The Australians at Rabaul*, S S Mackenzie.

5 Although notes and letters exist for Ogilvy's service throughout this period, I have been unable to connect the award with any particular action. The Award (medal or badge) is mentioned briefly in Baden-Powell's *Letters from the Varsity of Life* and Tim Jeal's *The Boy Man*. Unknown to any Society, Museum, Auction House, Dealer, Collector or Researcher I have contacted, it is hoped that papers on the award might come to light. It is rumoured that they might be found in some 40 boxes of non-indexed material in Pretoria.



Awards to Walter Mansel Balfour-Ogilvy

Sources not mentioned in the text or footnotes

Various South Australian and Victorian newspapers.

Southern Cross Scots, John Price.

Records of Australian Contingents to the War in South Africa, 1899-1902, Lt Col P L Murray, editor.

South Australians and the South African War, G A Newbury.

Acknowledgements

The South Australian Genealogy and Heraldry Society.

Members of the Military Historical Society of Australia.

Mr Gordon Bickley of the South African Military Medals Society.

Lastly, those many people who replied to my requests for information on the Gallantry Award: your interest was tremendous.

The British Garrison in Australia 1788-1841— Part 2: Governors Versus Garrison

Clem Sargent

Up to 1817 each governor of the Colony of New South Wales experienced difficulties in his relationships with the military garrison. For the first three naval governors their commissions had not clearly stated their powers of command, initially over the Marines and later the New South Wales Corps. The governors' efforts, Phillip's as well as Hunter's, and later King's, to contend with the multifarious administrative problems in the colony were complicated by the tangled lines of control. The governor was responsible to the sovereign, through the Secretary of State for Colonies, the military garrison to the Horse Guards, controlled financially by the Secretary at War, the control of convicts lay with the Home Office, but their transport was an Admiralty responsibility, Treasury was responsible for financial control, and the Master-General of Ordnance for military barracks and armaments and, in the first settlement, the Admiralty wished to maintain control over the Marines. The position was alleviated with Macquarie's assumption of office in 1810 as he was senior in army rank to all the commanding officers of his garrison regiments, but clarification of command and control did not occur until 1824 when *Instructions for Officers administering the Government of Colonies and Settlements Abroad* were promulgated.

During Captain Arthur Phillip's term of office, Major Robert Ross, commander of the marine detachment forming the military garrison, proved, from the inception of the first settlement, antagonistic, disloyal and uncooperative with his superior, displaying none of the spirit of cooperation that was required to facilitate Phillip's command responsibilities. Although Ross had in his detachment marines who were carpenters, masons and sawyers, he would not allow his men to be employed as overseers of convict labour even though no provision had been made in the planning of the new settlement for skilled overseers to accompany the expedition. Ross corresponded directly with the Admiralty Office questioning and criticising Phillip's decisions and denigrating the governor's views on the viability of the colony.and he created dissension amongst his subordinate officers. Bickering within the marine detachment, and with the governor, did not cease until Phillip sent Ross to command the settlement at Norfolk Island.

The replacement of the marine detachment by the New South Wales Corps, which arrived from June 1790 to February 1792, made life easier for Phillip. The commanding officer of the Corps was the easy going Major Francis Grose and his officers, during Phillip's term had not yet developed the taste for trading, the cause of much dissension with later governors. Ill health forced Phillip to return to England, sailing from Sydney on 11 December 1792, leaving the administration of the colony in the hands of Lieutenant Governor Grose until the arrival of Phillip's successor Captain John Hunter, RN. Grose acted only until December 1794, when he returned to England to restore his health and to seek promotion, leaving the administration of the colony to Captain William Paterson until Hunter arrived in September 1795.

During this interregnum the military officers established an oligarchy, entrenching themselves as land owners and monopolistic traders. They controlled particularly the import and trading of

rum, which in the absence of coinage in the colony, became one of the main mediums of payment and exchange. This enabled the Corps officers to amass large profits. The efforts of Hunter and the succeeding governors to control this trade placed them in direct conflict with the monopolists who spared no efforts to denigrate all possible vice-regal activities in order to bring about the removal of reforming governors. Also, Grose, during his term of office, had replaced all civilian magistrates by military appointees, Hunter's removal of the military and reinstatement of civilians as magistrates, diminishing the influence of the Corps, also served to incite the military junta.

Hunter's administration was undermined by continual correspondence by Macarthur, other officers of the Corps, and their fellow trader cronies to the Secretary of State for Colonies and other influential friends in England. These activities finally influenced the Secretary, the Duke of Portland, to issue orders for Hunter's recall in November 1799, replacing him by the then Lieutenant Governor, Philip Gidley King who assumed duty as governor in September of that year. Paterson had returned to England in 1796 but arrived back in Sydney as a lieutenant colonel in 1799 with instructions to investigate the trading activities of the Corps officers. When King assumed the post of Governor in September 1800 he appointed Paterson to the office of Lieutenant Governor.

King proved no more successful than his predecessor in controlling the monopolistic traders and rum purveyors of the New South Wales Corps. He achieved some administrative and economic reforms, many of which irritated the junta. Early in 1803, King's restriction on the import of a cargo of rum resulted in anonymous scurrilous attacks upon him, which led to the admission by Colonel Paterson that one of the major problems in the colony was due to the mix of military and civil duties.

King sent home for court martial the great 'Perturbator', John Macarthur, who used the visit to strengthen his influence in England and returned more arrogant and demanding than before. The sensibilities of the New South Wales Corps were also upset when governor King appointed an ex-convict to command his Mounted Bodyguard and ex-convicts to man it, although the Bodyguard proved its capabilities at the 1804 Irish up-rising at Castle Hill. Dismayed by the continual correspondence to England which attacked his administration and his character King applied for leave while an inquiry was conducted into the state of the colony. His application for leave was interpreted as a request to be relieved and he returned to England on 10 February 1807.

The fourth naval governor suffered a worse fate than his predecessors — he was deposed by the junta of the New South Wales Corps led by Macarthur who, although he had resigned his commission, wielded undue influence amongst his former associates. Captain William Bligh obtained his post through the influence of Sir Joseph Banks and was considered by the executive to be a sufficiently strong personality to resolve the problems in the colony. He reached Sydney on 6 August 1806, bearing instructions, amongst other matters, to curb the rum trade in the colony. Bligh, like his predecessors, embarked on a program of reform which was quickly perceived by the junta as impinging upon their vested interests. Identifying the nub of his problems, Bligh, early in his term, recommended the replacement of the New South Wales Corps as the garrison.

Bligh's autocratic personality alienated many of the leading citizens and his personal abuse of the soldiery quickly lost him any respect in that area. Influenced by John Macarthur, Major George Johnson, the senior member in Sydney, led a detachment of the Corps in mutiny against the governor on 26 January 1806. Bligh was exiled to Van Diemens Land where he waited the appointment of his successor.

In Britain, perhaps recognising the antipathy the army garrison felt towards a naval superior, the decision was made to appoint, for the first time, a senior soldier as governor, believing that he would be more likely obeyed by the military garrison. The Horse Guards, too, recognised the need to replace the New South Wales Corps and took the first step by removing the title which identified it with the colony; a Government and General Order issued by Headquarters in Sydney, on 14 August 1809, promulgated that the 'New South Wales Corps had been renumbered 102nd Regiment of the Line.' The writing was on the wall for the traders and rum merchants of the Corps.

The replacement for the 102nd was the 73rd Regiment whose Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Lachlan Macquarie, was, by default, elevated to the post of governor. Macquarie was instructed to re-instate Bligh for twenty-four hours, to have Macarthur tried before a NSW Criminal Court, to return Major Johnson to England to face a court martial, to ensure that no members of the rebel administration received salaries and to annul all their transactions, particularly land grants. It could be expected that Macquarie's previous command of the 73rd would give him an ascendancy over the officers of that regiment but to reinforce this he was promoted Colonel on 25 July 1810, Brigadier-General in November 1811, and Major-General in June 1813. These promotions firmly established the responsibility and line of control of the military in the colony. Nor were there any vested interests in the 73rd upon which Macquarie's reforms were likely to impinge.

Nevertheless, Macquarie was later to express dissatisfaction with his old regiment, believing that it had become contaminated by its association with convicts and its discipline allowed to deteriorate due to the indolence of its commanding officer, Maurice O'Connell. In 1812 a soldier was hanged for the murder of a fellow soldier's wife and in June 1813 two officers of the regiment were found guilty of the manslaughter of a civilian.

The punishment imposed by the military court on the guilty pair, six months imprisonment for what could more rightly be judged murder, would have done credit to the military courts of the New South Wales Corps. Macquarie was enraged; The *Sydney Gazette* of 17 July published his General Order to the garrison in which he castigated the '...life of Drunkenness, Debauchery, and Riot, which inevitably tends to the Debasement and Degradation of the upright and manly Character of the British Soldier'. Macquarie believed that the 73rd was now due for replacement.

His problems with the regiment had been exacerbated by the attitude of O'Connell's wife, the daughter of the deposed William Bligh, who had shared her father's exile in Van Diemens Land, and who, on return to a position of influence in the colonial society, waged a campaign of hostility against those who had overthrown her parent.

Macquarie expected better things with the arrival of the 46th Regiment in February 1814 to replace the 73rd; its commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel George Molle, was a fellow Scot

and an old friend from the days of the governor's service in India. However the officers of the 46th vehemently opposed Macquarie's policy of acceptance of emancipists in colonial society; they refused to entertain them in their mess and declined invitations to government house if emancipists were present. This attitude soured relationships between Macquarie and Molle who became particularly difficult when he was lampooned in a 'pipe', the situation leading, in turn, to the officers ridiculing the governor publicly. Molle's intransigence reached its peak at the time of arrival of the 48th Regiment in August-September 1817, as relief of the 46th. Macquarie bundled the 46th onto the transports which had brought the 48th and rid himself of them.

The arrival of the 48th was a welcome relief for the embattled governor. The commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel James Erskine, and two of the senior officers, Druitt and Morisset, readily concurred in Macquarie's policy of acceptance of emancipists and although some of the junior officers expressed strong reservations on the presence of emancipists in their mess, the situation was not allowed to become one of confrontation. The only problem with the 48th occurred when Erskine, as Lieutenant Governor acting on legal advice, authorised a regulation to be promulgated during Macquarie's absence in Van Diemens Land and the latter, on his return, cancelled the regulation, believing its approval by Erskine had been an usurpation of the governor's authority.

The replacement of Macquarie by Major-General Sir Thomas Brisbane, KCB, KCH, established clearly, by rank and record of the incoming governor, his authority over the garrison and the promulgation of *Instructions for Officers administering the Government of Colonies and Settlements Abroad* issued by the Secretary of State for War and Colonies on 20 November 1824 defined the roles of both governor and commander-in-chief The text of this Instruction, promulgated in General Regulations of 1837, follows below.This authority was to continue even when Major-General Sir Maurice O'Connell in 1838 was appointed Commander-in-Chief of forces in the colony during the term of Major Sir George Gipps as governor.

Phillip, no doubt, would have been pleased to have had his responsibilities so clearly defined.

References

Australian Dictionary of Biography entries for Phillip, Hunter, King, Bligh, Macquarie, Ross and O'Connell.

John Moore, *The First Fleet Marines 1786-1792,* St Lucia, 1987.

M H Ellis, *Lachlan Macquarie,* Sydney, 1947.

John Ritchie, *Lachlan Macquarie,* Melbourne, 1986.

Clem Sargent, *The Colonial Garrison 1817-1824,* Canberra, 1996.

Instructions for Officers administering the Government of Colonies and Settlements Abroad.

Downing Street, 20th Nov 1824

SIR,

THE King having taken into his consideration the necessity of laying down some definite Regulations, by which the Governors or Officers administering the Government of His Colonies and Settlements Abroad, and the Officers in Command of His Military Forces in those Colonies and Settlements, may the more clearly understand their relative duties and authority, I have received His Majesty's Commands to communicate to you, for the guidance of yourself, and of your successors in the Government of the Colony of ..... the following Instructions:–

1. Whenever it may seem fit to His Majesty to intrust the Civil Government of the Colony to an Officer, holding a Commission in His Majesty's Land Forces, of the rank of Colonel, or of any superior rank, and whenever, in pursuance of His Majesty's standing Instructions, the Civil Government may devolve upon any such Officer, he will consider himself as invested, by virtue of that appointment, with the Military Authority and Command over His Majesty's Forces within the Colony, unless His Majesty should specially appoint some other Military Officer of higher rank or of the same rank, but bearing a Commission of earlier date, to take the Command of those Forces

2. But when His Majesty shall see fit to confide the Civil Government of the Colony to a person who does not hold any Commission in his Land Forces, or who holds a Commission of inferior rank to that of a Colonel, and whenever, in pursuance of His Majesty's standing Instructions, the Civil Government may devolve upon any such person, the following rules are to be observed, for preventing any conflict of authority between any such Civil Governor and the Military Officer who may be appointed to the Command of His Majesty's Land Forces in the Colony.

3. It will be the duty of any such Civil Governor, or person administering the Civil Government, to issue to the Officer having the Command of His Majesty's Forces within the Colony, such Orders respecting the marching of the Troops, or the distribution of them, or the making and marching Detachments and Escorts, or respecting any other military service, as the safety or welfare of the Colony may render necessary. It will be the duty of the Officer in Command of His Majesty's Forces to carry all such Orders into execution, and he alone will be responsible to His Majesty for the prompt and efficient performance of any such service in all its details.

4. If, however, the Colony should be invaded, or assailed by a Foreign Enemy, and become the scene of active military operations, the power of the Civil Governor or the person administering the Civil Government to issue any such Orders, will be suspended, and during any such emergency, the Officer in Command of His Majesty's Land Forces will, upon his own responsibility, and without reference to the Orders of the Civil Governor, or Person administering the Civil Government, act in such manner as he may consider necessary for the defence and security of the Colony.

5. It will be the Duty of the Governor, or Person administering the Civil Government of the colony, as representing His Majesty, to give the word in all places within his Government, except only during the continuance of such active military operations as are noticed in the preceding paragraph.

6. The Officer in Command of His Majesty's Land Forces will make to the Governor, or Person administering the Civil Government of the Colony Returns of the state and condition of the Troops under his Command, of the Military Departments, and of the Stores, Magazines, and Fortifications within the Colony.

7. The Officer in Command of His Majesty's Forces will consider himself as charged with the single and exclusive superintendence of all details connected with the Military Department, with the Regimental Duty and Discipline of the Troops, with the Inspections, and with summoning and holding Courts-Martial, Garrison, or Regimental.

8. The Sentences of Courts-Martial will be carried into execution without the previous sanction of the Civil Governor, or Person administering the Civil Government, except only in cases where Sentence of Death may he pronounced, in which case, execution of the sentence will be suspended, until the sentence shall have been approved on His Majesty's behalf, by such Civil Governor, or other Person or Persons administering the Civil Government.

9. The Officer in Command of His Majesty's Forces will render to the Civil Governor, or Person administering the Civil Government of the Colony, a Duplicate of such Returns as he may, from time to time, make either to the Commander-in-Chief at Home, or to any Military Officer, upon whose more general Command his own local Command may be dependent, so far as such Returns relate to the detail of the Military Department, the Regimental Duty, the Discipline of the Troops, the inspections, or Courts-Martial, General, Garrison, or Regimental.

10. The preceding Instructions will form the Rules for your guidance upon this subject in the performance of your Duties as Civil Governor of His Majesty's Colony of

The Commander-in-Chief will issue, as occasion may require, corresponding Instructions for their guidance, to the Military Officers in Command of His Majesty's Forces within your Government.

I have, &c.,
BATHURST

New South Wales Corps 1790 - 1810

(102nd Regiment from August 1809)

Background

1789 — Raised under the command of Major Francis Grose, for the specific duty of replacing the Marines as a garrison in the newly formed convict establishment at Botany Bay. The Corps was to be responsible for the control of convicts, to guard Sydney and other settlements from attacks by Aborigines and bushrangers (escaped convicts) and to resist foreign invasion.

June 1790 — The first body of the Corps, 192 officers and men, arrived in Sydney with the Second Fleet in June 1790. Two further detachments arrived in September 1791 and February 1792. At this time the strength was 400, rising to 800 in 1808 by the arrival of further dets as guards on convict transports. The recruitment of 40 soldiers from the Savoy Military Prison in London has tended to create an unbalanced view of the character of the

	Corps in NSW as after arrival in NSW almost 100 ex-convicts were also recruited over a period of time. Marines who wished to remain in the colony were allowed to transfer into the Corps in 1792-5.
<u>In New South Wales</u>	
December 1792	Major Grose, acted in his capacity as Lt Gov after the departure of Gov Phillip and before the arrival of Gov Hunter. Grose replaced civil magistrates by military officers and appointed Lt Macarthur Inspector of Public Works. He opened up the Hawkesbury region for settlement and made grants of land to officers and men of the NSW Corps.
1792-1810	Officers of the Corps were involved in farming and trading activities.
September 1803	Det NSW Corps with Lt Bowen RN to establish settlement in VDL at the Derwent; began at Risdon Cove but moved to present site of Hobart after arrival of Lt Col Collins following his unsuccessful attempt at Port Phillip Bay.
January-May 1795	Punitive actions against natives in Hawkesbury region.
March 1804	Suppression of up-rising of Irish convicts at Vinegar Hill.
	Settlement of Coal River (Newcastle); access only by sea.
November 1804	Lt Col Paterson to Port Dalrymple to establish settlement in northern VDL
January 1808	The 'Rum Rebellion'—members of the NSW Corps depose Gov Bligh.
August 1809	Designation of New South Wales Corps changed to 102nd Regiment.
January 1810	Arrival of 73rdRegiment as replacement for 102nd.
May 1810	102nd Regiment embarked for England.
<u>Exploration</u>	
September 1793	Capt Paterson attempted, unsuccessfully, to find route through the Blue Mountains but discovered the Grose River.
March 1801	Ensign Barrallier with Lt Grant RN, in *Lady Nelson* undertook survey of southern coast, mapping between Wilsons Promontory and Western Port Bay.
July 1801	Barrallier surveyed Newcastle harbour.
1802	" discovered the Nattai River.
November 1802	" with 4 soldiers and 5 convicts searched unsuccessfully for a crossing of the Blue Mountains but discovered Burragorang Valley. He also identified the Aboriginal call 'coo-ee'.
February 1807	Lt Thomas Laycock, son of QM Laycock made first overland journey from Port Dalrymple to Hobart and return.

Locations

During its tour of duty in NSW the Corps had detachments at the following locations:

January 1802	January 1807
Batteries	Gabbramatta [sic]
Cumberland	Georges Head
Georges Head	Georges River
Georges River	Hawkesbury
Half Way House	Newcastle
Harrington	Norfolk Island
Hawkesbury	Parramatta
Hunters River	Port Dalrymple
Norfolk Island	South Head
Parramatta	
Seven Hills	
South Head	
Supply Hulk	

Relief by the 73rd Regiment

When relieved by the 73rd Regiment in 1810, from a Corps strength of 783 all ranks, 265 transferred into the incoming regiment.

111 joined the specially-formed NSW Invalid Company instituted by Governor Macquarie.

80 were discharged in the colony.

336 returned to England with the then 102nd Regiment which went on to serve firstly in Guernsey before going to Bermuda and taking part in abortive raids along the North American coast, returning to Bermuda in 1813. In 1814 the 102nd took part in the capture of Moose Island between New Brunswick and Maine and then saw out the war at St Johns in Newfoundland, before returning to England in 1817; the regiment was renumbered 100th in 1816 and disbanded in 1818.

Consequently there is no regimental museum in Britain.

References

In spite of its place in early Australian colonial history no definitive history of this regiment has been published. The following throw some light on the activities of the Corps;

P Statham (ed),*A Colonial Regiment, New Sources relating to the New South Wales Corps 1789-1810,* Canberra, 1992. Chapter 6 of this publication is a chronolgical record of every officer and soldier who served in NSW to 1810. Page 242 of the publication states 'From a genealogical point of view, the Register provides new, consolidated evidence of dates and locations of deaths, children, landholdings, and occupations of many of the soldiers who arrived in Australia as part of the NSW Corps'.

Geoffrey A Laycock, *The New South Wales Corps, an Examination Of Its Roles In Early Colonial History,* unpublished thesis, October 1964, available Mitchell Library.

Neither of the above references investigate employment of the Corps as convict guards. Several articles, mainly on the composition of the Corps, have appeared in various historical and genealogical society journals.

Soldiers of the 102nd Regiment transferred to the 73rd March/April 1810

With payment of a bounty of three guineas.

Extracted from Muster Book and Pay Lists, 73rd Regiment, December 1808 to December 1811, (WO 12/ 8000)

Pte Aldridge William
Allum William
Ambrose John
Anderson James
Anderson Robert
Anderson Thomas
Ash James
Cpl Ashford Peter
Pte Ashton John
Axtell Joseph
Baker James
Bamford John
Sgt Barnes Richard
Pte Barratt John
Bates Thomas
Baylis Joseph
Beachey Samuel
Bentley John
Benton Thomas
Bolton Peter
Brammer John
Briscoe Patrick
Broard Cornelius
Brooks Samuel
Brown John
Bryant Jeremiah
Burgess John
Burns Hugh
Butcher Benjamin
Butcher John
Cassidy John
Chamberlain William
Clarke George (1)
Clarke George (2)
Collighan James
Collins Hugh
Collins Michael
Connor Charles
Connor James
Connor John
Cooper Josiah
Cooper Edward
Cormick William
Sgt Cotton Nathaniel
Pte Cotton Henry
Cpl Cox James
Pte Coy Prentice
Coyle Frederick
Craddock Joseph
Croft John
Pte Croker John
Cronley John
Cross Robert
Cunningham Michael
Cupit George
Davis Evan
Davis John
Davis John
Day Thomas
Dean Thomas
Delott Phillip
Dennis William
Develling Patrick
Dubois John
Dunford William
Drighter Giles
Dyer James
Eadney John
Eagles Edward
Earley Henry
Evans William
Fentona Marino
Ferguson Alexander
Fewtrill Theopholis
Fewtrill Joseph
Flynn John
Foreman John
Fowler Nathaniel
Frawley Patrick
Frewin Charles
Gallagher Dennis
Gallon William
Gilbert Richard
Sgt Goldsborough Edward
Pte Gould John
Greaves James
Green James
Griffin George
Griffin Nathaniel
Griffiths Morris
Griffiths William
Gullidge Thomas
Hainsworth John
Hale Seyer
Hall Samuel
Hamilton William
Hammell James
Cpl Hammond John
Hanniford William
Harkness James
Harris Thomas
Pte Hasler George
Hawke William
Haywood Benjamin
Hazzard John
Herring Samuel
Higgins Robert
Hill James
Hinder John
Sgt Hobbs John
Holligan George
Hollis William
Hoyle Henry
Hubbard John
Hughes Lawrence
Sgt Hughes Thomas
Pte Humphries Patrick
James Richard
James William
Jeffs John
Joiner Henry
Sgt Jones Benjamin
Pte Jones Daniel
Jones John
Jones William
Jones William
Kanaan James
Kanaan James
Keen Thomas
Kellow William
Kenny Patrick

Kilmartin Thomas
King Miles
Lacey James
Landsley Thomas
Lawler John
Lawson George
Leary Jeremiah
Lloyd Thomas
Lock Daniel
Lodick James
Lomas John
Lowrie John
McCarthy Charles
Cpl McCarthy John
Pte McCarthy John
McCullum Dougal
McDonald Francis
McDonald Ronald
McGuire John
McGuire John
McIntyre Phillip
Pte Madden John
Madden Peter
Manning James
Mansell James
Marlborough Michael
Matthews Benjamin
Matthews John
Matthews John
Meadow William
Mellon Charles
Mellon George
Merry William
Moade William
Morris William
Mortimer Richard
Munday Edward
Neval John
Nowland Charles
Nicholson William
Nixon James
Noon Michael
O'Brien William
O'Donnell Lawrence
Osburne William
Owens Hugh
Packsman Obediah
Page William
Parker George
Partridge Richard
Patten Richard
Peachman Stephen
Cpl Place John
Plant George
Cpl Platt George
Pte Price John
Price John
Priestley Abraham
Pugh Edward
Pte Radcliff Thomas
Rankin George
Rayner William
Reid Richard
Rhodes William
Richards Lawrence
Richards Samuel
Richards William
Richardson John
Sgt Ricketts John
Pte Robinson John
Robinson Peter
Rowan Michael
Rylie Thomas
Sampson Ebenezeer
Saunders William
Scott John
Sexton Partick
Shanglow James
Sharp Thomas
Sheane Bartholomew
Shellenburn Michael
Shaughnessy Martin
Short John
Singleton Thomas
Skeane Alexander
Skeane Bartholemew
Smith John
Smith John
Spannel Matthew
Spears William
Spencer Francis
Stafford Joseph
Staikes James
Steaf Andrew
Stepp Daniel
Stimpson William
Stivelling George
Pte Stivell Jacob
Stokes Joseph
Sturt John
Sullivan William
Syms John
Syms William
Syms William
Tarrant Henry
Teaton John
Ternan William
Tolhurst William
Tolle William
Cpl Tollis Thomas
Pte Townsend William
Trainor John
Cpl Trump Noah
Pte Turncliff John
Turner Hugh
Urch Benjamin
Urch Benjamin
Walburn James
Walburn William
Ward Barnaby
Watkins William
Webb Thomas
West James
Sgt Whalan Charles
Pte White Matthew
Wilford William
Williams John
Willis William
Wilson Peter
Winton John
Woods John
Wright Thomas
Wright William
Young Samuel

The Trathans of Tambellup

John R Sweetman

During my research into the men of the Ist West Australian Mounted Infantry (WAMI), who were the West Australian who fought in this state's first overseas conflict, the South African War or the Anglo-Boer War of 1899 - 1902, I found what appeared to be the basis for an article on these men. The article titled 'Hands Up! Hands Up!, You Karkee Devils', the story of The Vaal River Piquet – Four West Australians, Prisoners of the Boers, appeared in *Sabretache*, Vol XXXVI, No 4, October - December 1996. This article tells of a four man piquet or outpost, which was captured by the Boers and sent to a Prisoner of War Camp in Pretoria until escaping during the British advance and capture of Pretoria. The piquet of four 'West Australians' was most unusual in the composition of the men making up the piquet, these being:

No 60, Corporal John Edwin Trathan

Aged 22 years and 4 months, born in Riverton, South Australia, occupation was that of a Secretary. He had previous military service, consisting of 2 years in the South Australian Infantry (Volunteers) and 12 months in the South Australian Garrison Artillery (Volunteers).

No 50, Private Alexander Bedwell

Aged 27 years, born in Rushworth, Victoria, occupation was that of a Butcher. He had previous military service, consisting of 12 months in the Victorian Naval Brigade Volunteers.

No 59, Private Arthur Green

Aged 21 years and 7 months, born in Tamworth, Staffordshire, England, occupation was that of a Station Hand. He had previous military service, consisting of 2 years in the Geraidton Rifle Volunteers.

No 7, Private Adam Mountjoy

Aged 33 years and 1 month, born in Albion Town, Western Australia, occupation was that of a Farmer. He had previous military service, consisting of 16 years in the Guildford Rifle Volunteers.

I was able to learn the subsequent details of these men from their escape from the Prisoner of War Camp, return to duty in the field and return to Australia and their discharge from the West Australian military forces.

At this point, John Edwin Trathan disappeared from the records and despite my checking the cemetery records in Fremantle and Perth, 1 was unable to locate any more detail on him. 1 now assumed that perhaps he had returned to South Australia or even to South Africa, here joining a locally-raised unit to continue his war against the Boer.

While in Adelaide to present this paper at the Military Historical Society's Conference in 1996, 1 decided to check if there were any Trathans living in the Adelaide area that 1 could contact in regard to John Trathan. This proved to be unsuccessful however and 1 ceased my search for him.

The following year while researching the membership roll of the South African and Imperial Veterans' Association, I was suprised to find a letter in the late 1920s from John Trathan, who was living in Tambellup[1] and the search began again.

John Edwin Trathan

It is not stated what John did immediately upon his return to Western Australia and subsequent discharge from the Ist West Australian Mounted Infantry, but in the book *Country Cavalcade—A History of the Shire of Tambellup*, by Judith Parnell, it states that his brother, Gilbert, had established a saddlery in Tambellup in 1900 and therefore, he went to join him in the business.[2] This decision probably influenced the fact that his father and family, with the possible exception of one brother, moved to Western Australia from South Australia, taking up land in the district in 1902.[3] (C) Here his father and and family farmed, with his father also serving as the district's first Justice of the Peace until he died in 1920.

In 1903, John took up land with his brother Gilbert and began farming in addition to running the saddlery, although Gilbert may have been running the saddlery side of the business. He quickly became involved in the social activities of the district, joining a cricket team, which was formed to play teams from the other local towns.

On 8 August 1903, a public meeting was held to form a Tambellup Progess Association, with John being elected as one of the committee and his father, Henry, being elected Chairman. One of the aims of the Progress Association was the formation of a separate road board district centered on Tambellup and this aim was worked toward by the committee. Another aim was the building of a District Hall and so, a committee including John and Henry was formed to raise funds for a hall and this was completed in 1906.[4]

John became involved in the formation of the Tambellup Road Board which was formed in 1906 and was elected Chairman of the Board for 1906-1907.

Along with his brothers, John continued with his farming and they would gain distinction at the 1912 Tambellup Pastoral and Agricultural and Horticultural Society's show, by winning the prize for 'Merino sheep - open class'.

He was again elected to the Road Board and served from 1922-1924 and during this time, served on a committee formed in 1922 to raise funds for an isolation ward at the hospital. This was successful and a cottage hospital was opened in 1926, this being run by a Hospital Board, of which John was Chairman.

John had been a member of the South African and Imperial Veterans' Association and when this organization was taken over by the newly-formed Returned Services League of Australia (RSL), he became a member of the branch formed in Tambellup in 1929. In 1931, as the RSL's representative at a meeting held to discuss the future of the hospital as the committee of

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1 Tambellup is situated in the central great southem region, 328 kilometres from Perth.
2 As he was not discharged from the Ist WAMI in Fremantle until 29 March 1901, he would not have arrived at Tambellup until 1901.
3 This date appears to he confirmed by the fact that his brother, Henry, quoted his father's address as Tambellup, on his enlistment form for the Australian Commonwealth Horse to serve in South Africa.
4 The management of this hall was finally taken over by the Tambellup Road Board in 1914.

management had resigned, he recommended that the RSL take over the management of the hospital and this was done. Permission was given for the RSL to form a board of management and this they did until 1949.

In 1937, in response to a circular sent by the Australian War Memorial, to all branches of the RSL, John wrote:

> In your circular of April 9th last you do not state whether relics of the Great War only would be acceptable. I have in my possession a dispatch from Major General Bruce Hamilton to General Ian Hamilton dated 1st May 1900, during the Boer War.
>
> After the Boers retired at the fight near Thaba Mountain it was my job to try and keep in touch with them and report the direction of the retirement In endealouring to do so I came across a Brigade under Gen Bruce Hamilton who on finding I belonged to Gen Ian Hamilton's Command, asked me to deliver the dispatch to him or failing him, to Smith Dorian who was also with our column.[5]
>
> I came across Smith Dorian first and handed him the dispatch and he told me to tell Bruce Hamilton to halt and handed the dispatch back. By the time I found B Hamilton again he had come in touch with Ian Hamilton so 1 kept the dispatch.
>
> I enclose a copy. I was a Corporal in first Contingent WAMI.

The Dispatch from Major General Bruce Hamilton stated:

> 4.26pm, 1st May 1900.
> General Ian Hamilton,
>
> Have arrived with 21st Bde — 2 Batteries RFA. and two five inch guns at a farm 1½ miles N of Thaba Mountain (Steyn Spruit Farm).
>
> Have marched 17 miles today & have halted here for the present.
>
> Broadwood's Brigade is about 2 miles N of me — working NE but I have not heard from him for 2 hours — Do you wish me to push on a few miles further tonight if possible or will it do to march in the morning.
>
> I am under your orders. Men are rather done.
>
> Bruce Hamilton
> M. General

The response from Major J E Treloar, the Director of the Australian War Memorial, dated 14 December 1937, was as follows:

> I have to acknowledge with grateful thanks receipt ofyour letter of the 8th December in which you have been good enough to offer to present to the Australian War Memorial, if it is acceptable, an interesting message which came into your possession during the South African War.
>
> As you surmise might be the case, the collection housed in this institution is restricted to relics and records of the Great War. This was deemed to be advisable as this is not a general war museum but a memorial to Australian's effort during the war of 1914-1918 and it is therefore fitting that the collection should be limited accordingly.

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[5] This officer was in fact, Horace Smith-Dorrien.

> I have no doubt that there are Commonwealth authorities who would gladly accept the message if you would be willing to make it available to them Have I your permission to make enquiries with a view to suggesting to you the name of a Commonwealth institution to which this historic message might be presented?

After responding that he would 'be pleased to hand it over to any Authorized Institution for inclusion in the history of Australia's fighting units', Treloar wrote back saying that he 'will make some enquiries and write to you further at an early date'.

Treloar, acting upon his promise to Trathan, sent the following letter on 5 January 1938 to Mr Peacock, Librarian in the Department of Defence:

> The War Memorial has been offered an interesting document relating to the South African War. Its history is given in the enclosed letter which I should like you to return after you have read it.
>
> As the War Memorial collection is restricted to relics and recordy of the Great War, I have not been able to accept the document and Mr Trathan has therefore asked if I could suggest a Commonwealth Institution to whom it might be offered.
>
> Will you therefore please let me know if it could be of any value to your library? If not, can you suggest any other institution which might be glad to receive it.

Peacock replied on 19 January 1938 as follows:

> In reply to your letter, dated 8th January, 1938, regarding the disposal of a document offered by Mr Trathan, Western Australia, I desire to inform you that the despatch in question is only an ordinary Field Message issued during the South African War.
>
> It is of no use to the Department of Defence Library, and, in the absence of any Commonwealth Institution for it to repose in, I would suggest, if agreeable to the donor, that it be sent to the Secretary of the United Service Institution of Western Australia, Francis Street, Perth, where it could be held for safe keeping.
>
> The copy of the document is returned herewith.

On 24 January 1938, the following was sent to John Trathan by Major Treloar:

> With further reference to the disposal of the interesting document relating to the South African War which is in your possession, it has been suggested that it would be appropriate for it to be offered to the Secretary, United, Services Institution of Western Australia, Francis Street, Perth.
>
> I do not know very much about the scope of the collection in the possession of the Institution and cannot, therefore, be sure that it will be able to accept your document. You may, however, care to offer it in case the Institution may be in a position to accept it.[6]

In 1938, John Trathan was presented with a Certificate of Service from the State Executive of the RSL's West Australia Branch, in appreciation of valuable services rendered as Honorary Secretary, of the Tambellup Branch, from February 1935 to February 1938.

Awarded for his service. in South Africa Queen's South Africa Medal (QSA), with clasps, Johannesburg, Cape Colony and Orange Free State.

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[6] I have not been able to establish if in fact, the dispatch was ever donated to the United Services Institute, as it is now known.

He died at the age of 63, of Myocardial Infarction and was buried in Grave No. 91, Church of England Section, Tambellup Cemetery on 16 October 1940. Today, he lies there with no headstone to tell the public that he was a soldier and a pioneer.

Henry Harold Trathan

It is not known if Henry was in South Australia when volunteers were called for service in the 4th South Australian contingent to be formed or if he made his way to Adelaide to join them.[7] On acceptance into the contingent, to be known as the 4th South Australian Imperial Bushmen's Contingent (SAIBC), he was given the rank of Corporal and the number 135.[8]

After a period of training at the old Exhibition Grounds, in Adelaide, the contingent was considered ready to take their place in the war in South Africa and so, preparations were made for the contingent to be embarked. The contingent departed aboard the transport *Manhattan*, at Port Adelaide, on 1 May 1900, calling in at Fremantle to embark the 4th West Australian contingent. Disembarking at Port Elizabeth, the contingent combined with the West Australian and a Tasmanian squadron to form an Australian regiment, consisting of some 400 bushmen.

Henry was promoted to Sergeant in the field (date unknown). He was invalided back to Australia with the reason not stated but possibly due to enteric fever, which struck a large number of troops in the contingent. Arriving back in Australia on 31 May 1901, he returned to Tambellup (date unknown).

He volunteered for service in the 2nd Battalion, Australian Commonwealth Horse, in South Africa, at Northam, 9 January 1902. On his Attestation Form, he gave the following details:

Name: Henry Harold Trathan.
Age: 27 years.
Birthplace: Riverton, South Australia.
Occupation: Accountant.
Marital Status: Single.
Address: Tambellup, Western Australia.
Religion: Church of England.
Next of Kin: Mr Henry Trathan. (Father). Tambellup, Western Australia.
Previous Service:: 14 months, South Australia's 4th Contingent (Imperial Bushmen).
Discharged with rank of Sergeant, 14 August 1901.
Height: 5ft 8¼ ins.
Chest Measurement: 34½ ins.
Complexion: Dark.
Eyes: Black.
Hair: Black.
Distinctive Marks: Tattoo, I.B.C., on Left Forearm.

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7 He may have volunteered for the West Australian contingent, but may not have been selected or the contingent could have already been up to strength.

8 I have been unable to learn if he had any previous military service. If he had some, this could have accounted for his being made Lance-Corporal.

On acceptance into the contingent on 9 January 1902, he was given the rank of Lance-Corporal and the number. After a period of training, the contingent embarked on 26 February 1902 aboard the transport *Manchester Merchant*, at Fremantle, for South Africa.

The contingent disembarked at Durban, in Natal, on 14 March 1902 and were then entrained for Newcastle where they joined the Victorian component of the 2nd Battalion, on 18 March 1902. He was promoted to Corporal, in the field (date unknown).

After service in South Africa, the contingent boarded the transport *Norfolk* for return to Australia, at Durban and sailed for Australia on 5 July 1902.

Disembarking at Albany on 25 July 1902, the contingent was discharged soon after, with the men returning to their civilian life. It is not stated what Henry did on his return to Tambellup, if he resumed his occupation as an Accountant or took up land as did his brother, John, or combined the two.

For his service in South Africa, he was awarded the Queen's South Africa Medal with clasps, Wittenberg, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, and South Africa 1902.

In 1914, he was elected to the Tambellup Road Board and served until 1917, during which time, he served as Chairman, from 1915 to 1917.[9] Like his brother, he had been a member of the South African and Imperial Veterans' Association, joining the RSL's Tambellup branch on its formation in January 1929. He was a member of the RSL from 1929 to 1933 and from 1936 to 1938.

During World War Two, Henry did his bit for the war effort, as a spotter at the aircraft observation post. The RSL records show that he rejoined as a member from 1943 to 1950, receiving a Certificate of Service for his services as Secretary of the Tambellup Branch from 1948 to 1950. He also served as Secretary in 1952.[10]

He died at the age of 84, of coronary occlusion and was buried in Grave No. 94A, Church of England Section, Tambellup Cemetery on 22 September 1958. Today, like his brother, John, he lies without a headstone to tell that he too, was a soldier and a pioneer.

Gilbert William Trathan

Gilbert volunteered for service in the 4th Battalion, Australian Commonwealth Horse, being raised for service in South Africa, in Adelaide, on 7 February 1902.[11] On his Attestation Form, he gave the following details:

Name: Gilbert Wifliam Trathan.

Age: 20 years 6 months.

Date of Birth: 31 August 1881.

Birthplace: Riverton, South Australia.

Occupation: Saddler.

Marital Status: Single.

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9 Tambellup's Roll of Honour shows him serving in World War One, but I have not been able to confirm this. It is unlikely that he did serve in the AIF, as he was on the Road Board from 1914 to 1917.

10 Have not found a date of his rejoining the RSL, after 1950.

11 He may have been living in Western Australia and had volunteered for service in Commonwealth Horse and not being accepted, made his way to South Australia to volunteer again, as 'Country Cavalcade', states that he opened his saddlery in Tambellup in 1900. Thomas Street, Unley, may have just been the address at which he was staying after his arrival in Adelaide.

Address: Thomas Street, Unley, South Australia.
Religion: Church of England.
Next of Kin: Mr Henry Trathan (Father), Tambellup, Western Australia.
Previous Service: Nil.
Height: 5ft 5ins.
Chest Measurement: 33ins.
Complexion: Fair.
Eyes: Brown.
Hair: Fair.
Distinctive Marks: Nil.

On acceptance into the contingent on 7 February 1902, he was given the rank of Saddler and the number 2718. After a period of training, the contingent embarked on 1 April 1902 aboard the transport *Templemore*, at Port Adelaide, for South Africa.

The contingent disembarked at Durban, Natal, on 21 April 1902 and moved inland to take up their duties, but due to the war ending on 31 May 1902, returned their horses to the Remount Camp and prepared for return to Australia. Returning to Durban, the contingent was divided for their return to Australia, with one section embarking aboard the transport *Norfolk* on 5 July 1902 and the other section aboard an unnamed transport, date not specified, returning to Australia.[12] With the *Norfolk* returning to Port Adelaide on 24 July 1902 and the second section on 31 July 1902, the contingent was disbanded on 15 August 1902.

For service in South Africa he was awarded the Queen's South Africa Medal with clasps Transvaal and South Africa 1902.

Gilbert joined his family in Western Australia (date unknown). In addition to his saddlery, he took up land with John. Along with John, he joined the cricket club formed in 1903, to play against teams from the local area. He was one of the committee formed to establish t6e Tambellup Boat Club in 1912 and took part in the 1913 competition, winning the open canoe race section.

In 1915, along with many other men of the district, Gilbert volunteered for Active Service in the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) at Blackboy Hill Camp, 6 August 1915. His Attestation Form, and other military records give the following information:

Name: Gilbert William Trathan.
Age: 33 years 11 months.
Birthplace: Riverton, South Australia.
Occupation: Saddler.[13]
Marital Status: Single.
Religion: Church of England.
Next of Kin: Mr Henry Trathan (Father) Tambellup, GSR, Western Australia.[14]

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12 Records do not show if Gilbert returned aboard the *Norfolk* or the unnamed transport.
13 On his Demobilisation Form, he states that his occupation at time of enlistment was Farmer.

Previous Service: 7 months, Commonwealth Horse, Africa, termination of war.

Height: 5ft 5ins.

Weight: 125lbs.

Chest Measurement: 33ins.

Complexion: Fair.

Eyes: Grey.

Hair: Little, Brown and Bald.

Distinctive Marks: Nil.

Accepted: Blackboy Hill Camp, 7 August 1915.

Posted: 3rd Depot Squadron, with the rank of Private and the number 1745, 7 August 1915.

Pay Allottee: Mr Henry Harold Trathan, Tambellup, Western Australia.

Pay Book No: 235845.

Pay Card No: 14705, W.A. 28894.

Nominal Roll Page: 1131.

Posted: 11th Reinforcements, 10th Light Horse, AIF, 20 October 1915.

Embarked: Aboard His Majesty's Australian Transport (H.M.A.T.) *A24 Benalla*, as part of Convoy Number 13, at Fremantle, with the rank of Provisional Corporal, 1 November 1915.[15]

Disembarked: Port Said, Egypt, 29 November 1915.

Hospitalised: 4th Australian Auxiliary Hospital (A.A.H.), Abbassia, with Measles, 18 December 1915.

Discharged: To duty, 10th Light Horse, Heliopolis, 23 December 1915.

Reverted: To rank of Private, 23 December 1915.

Posted: With 10th Light Horse, Serapeum, 26 February 1916.

Hospitalised: At Serapeum, with Tonsillitis, 4 May 1916.

Discharged: To duty, 9 May 1916.

Promoted: Lance-Corporal, Masaid, 24 February 1917.

Furlough: Posted on leave to Rest Camp, Port Said, from Shellai, 15 September 1917.

Posted: 10th Light Horse, Shellal, 25 September 1917.

Hospitalised: In the field, reason not specified, 7 May 1918.

Transferred: 14th Australian General Hospital (AGH with what was now diagnosed as ulcers to neck and arms, Port Said, 13 May 1918.

Discharged: To duty, 24 June 1918.

Furlough: Rest Camp, Port Said, 24 June 1918.

Posted : 10th Light Horse, in the field, 3 July 1918.

Joined : 10th Light Horse, Moascar, 6 July 1918.

Promoted: Temporary Corporal, to replace Corporal Flint, evacuated to hospital, 19 July 1918.

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[14] As Tambellup was on the route of the Great Southern Railway, this was how their mail was delivered, hence the inclusion in the address.

[15] This was usually a rank for the voyage only, however, he may have retained the rank on arrival in Egypt, due to the casualties suffered at Gallipoli.

Reverted : To Lance-Corporal, on return of Corporal Flint, 20 July 1918.

Promoted: Temporary Corporal, to replace Corporal Hiscox, promoted to Sergeant, 20 July 1918.

Reverted : To Lance-Corporal, on reversion of Sergeant Hiscox, to Corporal, 23 August 1918.

Promoted: Temporary Corporal, on hospitalisation of Corporal Hiscox, 23 August 1918.

Furlough: Posted to Egypt on leave, 5 February 1919.

Applied: For early demobilisation from the AIF, while on leave in Egypt, quoting family and business reasons, 20 February 1919.

Embarked: Aboard HMAT *A15 Port Sydney*, at Kantara, for return to Australia, 5 March 1919.

Returned: To Australia, 29 April 1919.

Discharged: From the AIF, 18 June 1919.

Forfeitures: Nil.

Days of Service: 1247 days.

For service in World War One, Gilbert was awarded the 1914-18 Star, British War Medal and Victory Medal.

On his return to Tambellup, Gilbert resumed life where he had left it, on his departure for service in the AIF. In 1921, along with many other areas, the men from Tambellup formed a troop of the 10th Light Horse (Militia), with Gilbert being one of these. At the 1924 training camp, the Tambellup Troop under the command of Lieutenant Paisley and Sergeant Trathan won the Boan Shield for the smartest and most soldierly turnout. They would also win seven first places and two second places out of the twelve events in the tent pegging, boxing and alarm and rush events.

Like his brothers, Gilbert joined the RSL in 1929, with the RSL records showing that he was a member from 1935 to 1941.

He was elected to the Road Board from 1937 to 1941.

Gilbert departed from Tambellup on date unknown, but possibly after 1941 as the RSL records show him as a visitor to the Tambellup Branch in October 1946 and February 1952 from the Albany Sub Branch.

He died at the age of 71 years, of coronary thrombosis, arteriosclerosis and myocardial degeneration, at Tambellup Hospital on 19 December 1952. He was buried in Grave No. 1391, Anglican Section, Memorial Pioneer Cemetery, Middle Road, Albany, on 22 December 1952.

Book Reviews

Conquest and Settlement, the 21st Regiment of Foot (North British Fusiliers) in Western Australia 1833-1840, Geoffrey Blackburn, Hesperian Press, PO Box 317, Victoria Park WA, 6979. Pages xiv, 328, 3 colour plates, 15 black and white plates, 3 maps. RRP $65, available direct from the publishers to members of kindred societies and institutions for $50 plus $6.50 pp (interstate) or $4.00 within WA.

Conquest and Settlement falls in two parts. Part one is a detailed description of the work of the 21st Regiment during its time in Western Australia, including its part in putting down the Aboriginal Insurrection of 1836-1840. Part two of Conquest and Settlement includes biographies of all the 141 men who served in Western Australia with more substantial biographies for the 24 men and their families who took their discharges in Western Australia. *Conquest and Settlement* contains seven appendices, containing a wealth of information of value to historians in general and family historians in particular. The nominal roll follows the career of each soldier, including all those who served in either Tasmania or New South Wales, roughly 1000 of them, from the time he left England until he either returned to England, was discharged, or died.

Conquest and Settlement is a chronicle of the part played by the men and women of the British 21st Regiment of Foot in the early settlement of Western Australia.

Conquest and Settlement provides a description of the Aboriginal European conflict in the South West of Western Australia during the early period of European settlement. Including a detailed description of the Battle of Pinjarra and the Aboriginal Insurrection in the Avon Valley.

Detailed Appendices contain: lists of guards drawn from the 21' that embarked on Prison Ships for New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land Detailed Roll of the Detachment sent to the Swan River; detailed Biographical Nominal Roll of the 21s' Regiment ca. 1833 - 1840; and details of approximately 1000 men who served with the Regiment in Western Australia and Tasmania during this period. The average length of each entry is about 80 words.

❖❖❖

Geoff Blackbum, the author of *Conquest and Settlement*, is well known in West Australia as a participant in a variety of community affairs. A graduate geologist, he is now semi-retired (which means he works a little harder and longer) after a 30 year career in the mineral exploration mdustry. He has also worked in isolated countries such as Eritrea, Sudan and Ethiopia. An ardent conservationist he awakened public interest in the plight of native fishes and managed to get the governments of the day to implement changes. He has always had an interest 'm West Australian history. An earlier book, *The Children's Friend Society*, was a real gem of a story that was well put together and an enjoyable read so I already had a foretaste of what was to come with *Conquest and Settlement.*

At the risk of being called a heretic, I have always thought that the study of genealogy was somewhat akin to watching paint dry, and can never understand why people spend hours each

day in front of a computer monitor tapping away for some hidden link in the ancestral chain. Having said that, I confess the author has somewhat changed my thinking on that matter as he has linked the results of genealogical research to what used to be called a 'rattling good yarn'.

The book is 328 pages with good illustrations (some in colour) and is the product of much research. Geoff has brought the people in the story to life. He has used original records, both here and in London, with many references to the newspapers of the day to put clothing on the skeletons of the past. Historians often tend to be too academic or too dry. However, like Sir Arthur Bryant's writings (and I have no problem coupling Geoff's name to the very famous British historian) Geoff's work is very readable. He also tends not to make judgement and instead he just reports the facts of the day and leaves the reader to form his or her own conclusions.

Conditions in those early times were very difficult. Australia was, and still is, environmentally a harsh and unforgiving country and there was not a great deal of government infrastructure to support the colony. The Author has also tackled the difficult subject of the 'Aboriginal Wars'

A friend of mine, Sherry Anne Jacobs (a.k.a. Anna Jacobs) an historical fiction writer of some note (17 novels to date) and one who researches her novels to the nth degree gives this advice to budding writers when asked the question 'What makes a good writer ?' She only gives one answer: 'You have to have passion!' Geoff Blackburn is an experienced and talented wordsmith and certainly has passion in abundance. — Peter Bamforth.

Around the Water Cart

by 'Joe Furphy'

The Army Museum of South Australia is preparing a series of new displays recognising the Centenary of the outbreak of the Boer War and South Australia's commitment to it. Our SA Branch member, Sven Kuusk, the principal coordinator of the display, is seeking items for temporary loan; it all has to be concluded by October as the first SA contingent sailed on 2 November 1899. If you feel you can help in some way, contact Sven on (08) 8379 3477. (*SA Branch Newsletter, July 1999)*

On 1 May 1999, the Minister for Veterans' Affairs, Mr Bruce Scott, opened the 12/16 Hunter River Lancers (12/16HRL) and 24th Light Horse (24LH) Museum in Armidale. The museum contains memorabilia dating back to the 1880s connected with 12/16HRL and its predecessors: 12 New England Light Horse; 12 LH AIF; 16 HRL; and 24 LH (Gwydir Regiment). Included in the displays is memorabilia from the charge at Beersheba. (*ACT Branch Newsletter, May 1999*)

Designer Tours of Constantia in South Africa has retrieved information about MHSA from the Internet and has written to let us know about tours they are organising out of Cape Town later this year to coincide with the Centenary Commemorations of the Anglo-Boer War (Western Campaign) in Kimberley. Their brochures contain too much detail to pour into the Water Cart, but there are four separate nine-day inclusive tours covering the South African Centenary Commemoration Ceremonies of the Battles of Belmont, Graspan, Modder River,

Magersfontein, Paardeburg and the relief of the siege of Kimberley. Each tour visits at least four battlefields and is accompanied by a historian and a registered battlefield guide. The tours are: Orange River Station, Belmont, Graspan, 20-28 November 1999; Graspan, Modder River, 23 November – 1 December 1999; Magersfontein 7 – 15 December 1999; and Kimberley Siege Relief, Paardeburg, 12-20 February 2000. Designer Tours say each tour costs around R5000 Cape Town to Cape Town (current exchange is roughly $A1= R3.40) and they have pre-tour packages including flights to and from South Africa for overseas visitors. Contact Designer Tours (Mrs Dale Hartmann) at PO Box 373 Constantia 7848, South Africa or telephone 0011+27+21+788-8440 or fax 0015+27+21+788-4375 (*Letter from Designer Tours*, 24 June 1999). There is an article on the Anglo-Boer War Centenary Celebrations in South Africa in the *Arms & Militaria Collector* issue No 16 by Dave George which gives some more detail of various ceremonies between October 1999 and May 2002.

John Irwin of Queensland Branch has drawn Joe's attention to what sounds like an interesting World War I reprint: *The War the Infantry Knew* 1914-1919 by Capt J C Dunn DSO MC & bar DCM, 613pp, $24.95 from Angus & Robertson. A history of the 2nd Bn Royal Welch Fusiliers, compiled by over 60 contributors from private to brigadier-general. Capt Dunn, who was the editor, did not include himself by name in the 1938 original, referring to himself as 'one of the medical officers'. One of the classics of World War I. Both Robert Graves and Siegfried Sassoon served in this unit. John comments that it would be interesting to know what rank Capt Dunn held when he won the DCM. Any information to Joe, please. (*Queensland Branch Newsletter*, May-June 1999).

A nominal roll of Australians who served during the Korean War has been officially released and is available from Ausinfo bookshops (formerly Commonwealth Government bookshops). It contains the names of 10,974 Australian Army, 1,115 RAAF and 5,959 Royal Australian Navy personnel who served in the Korean Operational Area from 27 June 1950 until 19 April 1956. One of the purposes of this draft nominal roll is to allow veterans and other interested members of the community to check the list and report errors or omissions: Contact DVA on 1800 502 302. (*TSOH News Update* June 1999).

Sgt I Polanski of 1RAR Townsville Queensland is researching the history of 46th Battalion, 1st AIF, with the hope of having it published as a biographical and photographic history at the end of 1999. He would like to hear from anyone who had a relative in the 46th or has other information about the battalion. Telephone (07)47735808) . (*Army*,10 June 1999).

Pleasing to be able to report on an initiative of the Victorian Branch, which is supporting commemoration activities of the 6th Brigade 1st AIF as the numbers of veterans dwindle. President Steve Gray, Gus Guthrie, Bill Black and Neil Smith at the Trustees' Monthly Commemoration Service represented the Branch at the Melbourne Shrine of Remembrance in May, when 8th Field Artillery Brigade and other Army and Navy units and vessels were remembered. A Branch wreath will be laid at future services and liaison has been established with some of the Brigade unit associations. If anyone comes across anything related to 6th Brigade, such as an anniversary or a published article, please let the Victorian Branch Committee know. (*Victorian Branch Newsletter*, June 1999).

Surviving Australian World War I veterans have been presented with a special 80th Anniversary Armistice Remembrance Medal, which is the first commemorative medal in the

Australian system of honours and awards. The medal features the figure of an Australian soldier copied from a statue in Bullecourt Memorial Park, France; an inscription 'Lest We Forget' surrounded with wattle and topped with the Federation Star appears on the reverse. The black and red ribbon represents the colours of the Flanders red poppy. (*Their Service Our Heritage (TSOH) News Update,* Department of Veterans Affairs, June 1999).

When the Zululand invasion force was annihilated at Isandhlwana in 1879, two officers of the 24th Foot fled the battlefield with the Queen's Colour. Zulus pursued and killed them at the Buffalo River, where the colours were lost in the river current and later found, with the bodies, further downstream. The next year, a British MP queried the practicability of carrying Colours in battle. While the debate was in progress, the 58th Northamptonshire Regiment carried their colours into action at the Battle of Laings Nek on 28 January 1881 during the first Anglo-Boer War. The Colours provided a conspicuous target for Boer snipers and Lt Baillie carrying the Regimental Colour was repeatedly wounded before being killed. This was the last time British Colours were carried in battle. In 1882, the British Army decreed that colours would not be taken with troops on active service. *(Army*, 29 April 1999).

For sale: 'The Service Rifle and How to use it'. Reprint of a rare 1930s Gale & Polden training manual for the SMLE, covering all aspects of care, maintenance, training and shooting, 52pp printed & bound to same quality as the original. Stg £9.50 including p&p. Peter Bloom, Kenton Hill Cottage, Kenton, Exeter EX6 8JD UK. (*Arms & Militaria Collector,* Issue No 16).

If any member has a photograph of the troopship *Port Lincoln* which transported the AIF in World War 1, or knows of a source of photographs, please advise the Secretary Geelong Branch, who has a research request from a lady for a photograph. (*Geelong Branch Newsletter*, June 1999).

The Vietnam Veterans Association of Australia (VVAA) at http://www.vvaa.org.au/ is recording on its website details of memorials located throughout Australia dedicated to those who served, suffered and died in Vietnam. So far they have details of memorials at City of Charles Sturt, South Australia; Kallangur, Queensland; Maryborough, Victoria; Rutherglen, Victoria; VC Park, Stafford, Queensland; Wollongong, NSW and Bowral, NSW. They would like details of others. Phone and fax 03-5721-9078 or e-mail vvaasec@netc.net.au. (*VVAA Newsletter*, April 1999).

Gail Gunn of SA Branch has an interesting query. A book *The Hotel Tacloban* was published a few years ago (Douglas Valentine, Angus & Robertson, 1984) telling the story of the author's father, a young American POW of the Japanese, held in a camp at Tacloban on Leyte Island in the central Philippines. The crux of the book is the murder of the senior British officer (regarded as a collaborator) by inmates of the camp, the isolation of the young soldier (who participated in the murder) and the subsequent determined and absolute 'hushing up' of the incident by the American authorities. The veracity of the story has been questioned because the alleged cover-up was ruthlessly efficient. The publisher even says 'It has not been possible to prove that the events did occur – or that they did not'. Australian troops were also held in (and executed at) Tacloban. Can any reader throw any light on the story or give any Australian references? Contact Gail at 6 Bernard St Hawthorn SA 5062 or telephone her on (08) 8271 8619 (*SA Branch Newsletter,* July 1999).

Lesley Uebel has written to advise us of a book he has published which contains a list of all the convicts who arrived in New South Wales between 1788 and 1813 on all 80 convict ships. To his knowledge, this is the first time an index has been published based on convict names rather than ships. This list is sorted alphabetically by name; details for each convict include the ship, year of arrival, place and year of trial, sentence received and age if recorded. It also includes another 26 ships after 1813. The cost of the book is $60 plus $6.50 p&p. Further details from (02) 9498 7786 or e-mail ckennedy@nsw.bigpond.net.au or fax (02) 9418 4962.

A member of the staff of the Brisbane office of National Archives of Australia, John Winterbotham is compiling a nominal roll of Queenslanders who served in the Army in World War 2. He is combing through allotment and pay records, enlistment registers and militia records held mostly in the Brisbane Archives office. He gathers, where available, names, ranks, serial numbers, unit, date of enlistment, date of departure overseas, date of return, date of discharge, awards and decorations. He also records details of death (supplemented by burial details from the website of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, next of kin details and 'other comments'. So far, he has devoted three years to his project and has recorded the details of over 20,000 Queensland enlistees in the Second AIF and thousands of militia. He has over 40,000 AIF enlistees to go, and thousands more militia. Contact John through National Archives of Australia, Brisbane, telephone (07) 3249 4222. (*Memento,* National Archives of Australia Newsletter, May 1999).

As we try to focus more closely on the Boer War this year, Joe noticed an item about a memorial to Lt G Grieve, killed in action during the battle of Paardeburg. There is a monument in his memory in Gap Park near Old South Head Road, Sydney. Mr Tom Martin, who lived at 248 Old South Head Road in the late 1920s and early 1930s, recalls that in those days Lt Grieve's monument had a stone statue of him in Scottish uniform on top of the present stonework and was equipped with a small drinking fountain. The statue was wrecked by vandals and thrown over the nearby cliff top. Lt Grieve had been involved in the formation of the Scots College Cadet Unit in 1899. (*Despatch,* Journal of the NSWMHS, March/April 1999)

A copy of an Operation Order for 2/2nd Battalion's attack on Bardia on New Years Day 1941 has been located in the Centre for the Storage of Historic Documentary Collections (Gestapo Archive) in Moscow. It was almost certainly captured by the German in Greece when German tanks overran the 2/2nd Battalion in April 1941, returned to Germany and then seized by Russian troops after the fall of Berlin in 1945. The copy in the Moscow Archives is No 12 of 18 copies and was issued to Headquarters Company, which was sited to the rear of the battalion when it was overrun in Greece. Sir Frederick Chilton commanded the battalion at Bardia and in Greece (and escaped from Greece through Turkey, leading a party that included Charlie Green, later killed commanding 3RAR in Korea). The only other copies of the Order to have survived the War are in the war diaries at the AWM. Other documents located include Routine Orders for the 2/2nd's sister 16th Brigade battalion, the 2/3rd. The Brisbane Courier-Mail's Moscow researcher located the documents and the paper hopes they can be retrieved for the AWM.(*The Australian,* 12 June 1999).

The Secretary of the Queensland Branch is anxious to hear from anyone who can document the nature of *rifleite*, a propellant used by the Colonial Ammunition Company in the loading of early .303 (about 1900 or before) ammunition. Believed to be something like ballistite or

cordite, but cannot find any reference to it in technical books. Any information please to Syd Wigzell, 17 Royal Street, Alexandra Hills, Qld 4161 ([ph (07) 3824-2006).

And some books of possible interest from K R White Books, Canberra (telephone (02)6292 6600):

The Naval General Service Medal 1915-1962 to the Royal Navy and Royal Marines. Fevyer & Wilson (compilers), Naval & Military Press 1995. 239pp. Large format, as new. $50.

The Army of India Medal Roll 1799-1826. Gould & Douglas-Morris. Hayward, London, 1974. 123pp. As new. $65.

The Major Operations of the Navies in the War of American Independence. A T Mahan. London 1913. 280pp. Illustrations and maps. Good condition. $40.

Souvenir of 1st Bn 5th Aust Infantry Regiment, South Africa 1899-1902. Photo copy. 24pp of photos with text. Paper cover, foolscap size, good condition. $30.

Garrison Gunners Part I: The Legends of a Subaltern. Part II: The Portcullis. Early History of Australian Garrison Artillery up to 1914. Fronsac, Published Tamworth 1929. 164pp. Good condition. $75.

They Proved to All the Earth. List of Victorians who died during Boer War 1899-1902. Published by author, our late member J E (John) Price, 1981, 119pp. Illustrated. $15.

With the Volunteers. Historic Diary of Volunteer Military Forces of NW&W coast of Tasmania 1886-1986. 348pp. Illustrated, large format, good condition, limited edition, signed. $95.

Three Years War (October 1899 – June 1902). DeWet C R (Presumably the Boer Commando leader, says Joe) Constable London 1902. 520pp, fold out map, index. V/fair condition. $50.

Bethune's Mounted Infantry. Nominal Roll since formation of Corps, October 1899. Photo-copy of original, foolscap sized pages, very good condition $40.

Casualty Roll for the Zulu and Basuto Wars, South Africa1877-79. Tavender I T (compiler). Hayward Polstead 1985. 53 typed pages. Large format, as new. $50.

Letters

Addendum to article on Harry Groom

In the article 'Harry Groom — a Migrant Soldier' mention was made of the fact that he was possibly entitled to the award of the 1939-1945 Civilian Service Medal. The results of the research were presented to the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet and the award was granted posthumously.

A photograph of him was also found among the 6,000 glass photographic negative plates that were recently donated to the Battye Library in Perth.

The research material and all the memorabilia for this project will be donated by the family—in its entirety—to the Army Museum in Fremantle. It is possibly the most complete record for any 44th Battalion member. In part, it includes: Commission document, Officers' training school report, original platoon commander's recommendation, officers' field note book, trench maps, aerial photographs of the Somme area, personal photographs, original medals, badges of rank and other uniform trappings, original work references from the time he left school, income tax records and semi-official documents in respect of his time as a Soldier Settler in the years immediately following the Great War. The handing over of the material will be sometime towards the end of the year. A nice touch for the millenium perhaps.

Pte Walter Tracey DCM, Regt No 2718

We have had an enquiry through Captain Wayne Gardiner (MHSA Member and Curator of the Army Museum in Fremantle) in respect of the above soldier on behalf of Mr. Frank Maher. The enquirer is anxious to glean any information about the family and also the whereabouts of the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

I think the text of the recommendation for a VC award to Pte Tracey (on behalf of Captain Oates) as written by Lieut Bowtell-Hards may well be worth publishing in *Sabretache* together with the brief biographical notes on Tracey, Oates and Bowtell-Harris.

If anything proves the egalitariamsm of Australian society it is the example seen here. How many former bricklayers became Company Commanders in the British Army ? Even in WW1, where the attrition rate defied belief I doubt if it would ever have happened.

Peter Bamforth
Hon Secretary and Treasurer
WA Branch MHSA

Pte Walter Tracey, Regimental No 2718

Walter was half brother of Edmond Tracey, maternal Grandfather of Frank Maher. He served in the First World War with distinction, wounded in France, and was sent home in 1917. The following is the text, verbatim, of the original recommendation written in the trenches by his Captain:

> 7th. batt. 2nd Australian Infantry Brigade. 1st Australian Division. At Pozieres on 25 July 1916, 7th batt. was employed in repulsing German counter attacks and No 2718 Pte. Tracey W. of the 7th batt. one of a party was conspiciosly (sic) brave in repelling and delivering counter attacks.
>
> With this party (whose name has been submitted for awards) Pte Tracey endangered his life time and again under fussilades of grenades and sniper fire while building barricades and bombing and constantly got the enemy on the run by rushing along the parapet throwing grenades and sniping down on the enemy.
>
> With this party Pte Tracey did excellent work in bombing and detonating regardless of the great danger he was in.
>
> Pte Tracey remained with Capt. Oates holding the trench while a barricade was built in the rear when our attacking party had to fall back owing to lack detonated bombs.

While with Capt. Oates Pte. Tracey displayed of coolness and judgment in a very dangerous position.

On Capt. Oates return to trenches prior to going forward to front line in answer to request from 9th batt for his assistance Pte. Tracey volunteed to accompany Capt. Oates again.

VC recomended by Captain A Oates

Lieut Bowtell-Harris.

Private Tracey was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal: Routine Order 281 by General Birdwood on 19 August 1916. He enlisted in the AIF on 19 July 1915 at 32 years of age, an unmarried labourer. His sister, Mrs C J Thompson is listed as his next of kin. Tracey suffered gunshot wounds to both legs and was returned to Australia in 1917.

Captain Oates had been a bricklayer in civilian life.

Lieutenant Bowtell-Harris was promoted to Captain and received the Military Cross.

Members' Notices

Queensland Irish Volunteer Corps

Does anyone have any information on the Queensland Irish Volunteer Corps, c. 1888, such as regarding Dress Regulations, hat badge (if any), collar badges, etc.

Greg McGuire
2-77 King Street
Gympie Qld 4570
ph (07) 5482-9523

MHSA Biennial Conference 2000

The 2000 Seminar

Queen's Birthday Weekend

13 to 15 June 2000

Canberra

The next Society Biennial Conference entitled *The 2000 Seminar* will be hosted by the ACT Branch, and in the Centenary year will have a primary focus on the centenary of the war in South Africa, and the 100 year history of the Australian Army.

The primary themes for the 2000 Seminar will be:

- Colonial Period
- South Africa War 1899-1902
- 100 years of the Australian Army

Planning is well underway and besides a stimulating program of presented papers at the Seminar venue in the RSL Club, Moore Street, other activities will include:

- a welcoming session on the Friday evening;
- observance of the Queens Birthday Trooping of the Colour Ceremony at the RMC Duntroon on Saturday;
- a conference dinner; and
- a visit to the recently renovated Australian War Memorial Research Centre.

Members suggestions or comments to allow us to make the 200 Seminar a particularly memorable event are most welcome

Call for papers

MHSA Members who are interested in presenting a paper at the 2000 Seminar on the listed themes, or any other aspect of Australian military history, are invited to submit details of their proposed title to the Conference Coordinator.

Further details will be published in forthcoming issues of *Sabretache.*

Please address all enquiries to the Conference Coordinator:

S H Pyne
9/27 Jinka Street
Hawker ACT 2614
Tel: 02-62545319

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Notes from the Editor on contributions to *Sabretache*

While the following are merely guidelines, it certainly helps the Editor in preparing copy for publication if these guidelines are followed. Nevertheless, potential contributors should not be deterred by them if, for example, you do not have access to computers or typewriters. Handwritten articles are always welcome, although, if publication deadlines are tight, they might not be published until the next issue.

Typewritten submissions are preferred. Material should be double spaced with a margin. If your article is prepared on a computer please send a copy on a 3.5' disk (together with a paper copy).

Please write dates in the form 11 June 1993, without punctuation. Ranks, initials and decorations should be without full-stops, eg, Capt B J R Brown MC MM.

Please feel free to use footnotes, which should be grouped at the end of the article (however, when published in *Sabretache* they will appear at the foot of the relevant page). As well as references cited, footnotes should be used for asides that are not central to the article.

Photos to illustrate the article are welcomed and encouraged. However, if you can, forward copies of photos rather than originals.

Articles, preferably, should be in the range of 2,000-2,500 words (approx 4 typeset pages) or 5,000-7,000 words (approx 10 typeset pages) for major feature articles. Articles should be submitted in accordance with the time limits indicated on page 2. Recently, lateness in receiving articles has meant that the Journal has been delayed in publication. Nevertheless, where an article is of particular importance, but is received late, the Editor will endeavour to publish the article if possible and space permitting.

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Elizabeth Topperwien
Editor

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