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*Sabretache*



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XV

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# SABRETACHE

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AIMS OF THE SOCIETY

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

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THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY HAS REVIEWED THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2014 AND HAS APPROVED THEM FOR ISSUANCE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS HAVE BEEN PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 AND THE COMPANIES (ACCOUNTS) REGULATIONS, 2014.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

EDITOR'S NOTES

The Federal Secretary has asked me to inform our readers that the Society, as a service to members, has arranged for the following books on U.S. military historical topics to be obtained direct from the publisher.

UNITED STATES MILITARY MEDALS AND RIBBONS is perhaps the most complete and attractive work of its kind. It covers nearly two centuries, beginning with the establishment in 1782 of the Badge of Military Merit by Gen. George Washington, and contains 138 colour plates. It includes all 56 decorations and campaign medals created by the United States since World War II, as well as the new insignia, uniforms, and qualification badges occasioned by new war machines and techniques. There are 188 pages, measuring 7½" x 5". It is bound in cloth, has a laminated dust cover, bibliography and index. A\$14.00

THE PICTORIAL FIELD-BOOK OF THE REVOLUTION is an exact reprint of the original edition. It is the story of the American revolution, told by pen and pencil of the history, biography, scenery, relics and traditions of the War of Independence. It is, in the true sense of the word, a classic, and extremely difficult and expensive to find in the original edition. It contains over 1,000 delightful wood engravings, and the cumulative index has more than 10,000 entries serving as ready reference to specific facts. There are two volumes in one pictorial box. Volume I contains 788 pages and volume II has 772 pages. Size is 6" x 9", cloth binding, laminated dust cover. A\$25.00

Orders, accompanied by your remittance, must be received by me not later than 15th November, 1972.

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Following representations from a number of Branches of the Society, Federal Council has decided to revert to its previous practice of receiving Book Reviews for publication at the Editor's discretion. (Refer Editor's Notes for June, 1972).

J. K. LYONS,  
Editor.



MACQUARIE'S REGIMENT

By Colonel D. V. GOLDSMITH (Rtd)

Author's Note. This article is the result of minimal research on my part as the information it contains comes mainly from published works which are for the most part readily available in any good library. One exception perhaps is Cannon, printed in 1851. A great deal more information is no doubt hidden in such places as files of contemporary newspapers. My history is particularly sketchy over the period between the Seventy Third's leaving Australia and its amalgamation with a more famous Regiment in 1881. In this regard I acknowledge the kind assistance given by the Curator, Regimental Museum of the Black Watch. All these gaps I hope to fill someday through more detailed research, time and life span permitting. The article here presented is therefore, I hope, an interim effort. Perhaps in this form it may give encouragement to other members of the Society who, like me, have qualms about submitting a "half baked" effort to "Sabretache".

In General Orders dated 17th March, 1814, Major-General Lachlan Macquarie, Commander of the Forces in the Colony of New South Wales, said good-bye to his Regiment, the Seventy Third. In the ponderous and resonant phrases of the times, he paid tribute to its useful service to the young colony, to its bearing and discipline preserved despite the dulling effects of garrison life, and to its past fighting record in another part of the world. For the reader interested in the full text of the order, it is annexed to this article.

The Unit which was one day to become the Seventy Third Foot was raised in Perth, Scotland on 21st March, 1780, as the Second Battalion of the Forty Second Royal Highlanders.<sup>(1)</sup> Its establishment was "one lieutenant-colonel, one major, eight captains, twelve lieutenants, eight ensigns, one chaplain, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one surgeon, one surgeon's mate, thirty sergeants, forty corporals, twenty drummers, two pipers, and seven hundred private men".

The Battalion was soon ordered to India in anticipation of troublesome times due to activities of the usurper of Mysore, Hyder Ali, and his son, Tippoo Sahib, supported by the French. Lead time in mounting operations was certainly a major factor in those days! The Battalion embarked at Portsmouth in January 1781, the main body landing at Bombay some 13 months later. Action against the forces of Tippoo and the French followed quickly, action which was to continue intermittently for the Battalion for nearly 17 years. In 1784, the Battalion won its first battle honour of "Mangalore", and in 1799 there followed "Seringapatam", which saw the downfall and death of Tippoo. This war was no more pleasant for the soldier than any other. India and its ways must indeed have seemed fearsome to eighteenth century youngsters fresh from the Scottish

Highlands. Snippets from the official record leave us a few impressions, such as before the siege of Pondicherry, "where tigers were so numerous that the natives durst not travel in the night". Tippoo himself added his share of horrors. Among his prized toys was a model of a tiger eating a British soldier, and emitting realistic mechanical growls in the process.

On 18th April, 1786, during its Indian service, the unit became a regiment in its own right, and was redesignated the Seventy Third Highland Regiment. (2)

There also arrived in India, in 1788, Captain Lachlan Macquarie, Seventy Seventh Regiment, after some years service in North America. He too saw much action against the troublesome Tippoo, and was present at his downfall at Seringapatam. He was promoted major to the Eighty Sixth Regiment, and sailed with it for Egypt and action in the battle of Alexandria in 1801. He was back in India with the Eighty Sixth in 1805 as a lieutenant-colonel. In 1807, Macquarie was appointed to command the Seventy Third Regiment, which the year before had returned home to Scotland after its long sojourn in India.

A name more illustrious in British arms appears very briefly in the Regimental List. In May 1787, an eighteen year old Irishman was gazetted ensign in the Seventy Third Regiment, his widowed mother having decided he was "food for powder and nothing more". However, his family decided that soldiering in India must be cancelled in favour of strengthening his military social connections at home, and in January 1788 he transferred to another regiment without ever seeing the Seventy Third. Nevertheless, by 1799 he was a colonel and also in action with the Thirty Third Regiment at Seringapatam. In fact, India was to know him well, and there he earned the title of "The Sepoy General". His name was Arthur Wellesley, later Duke of Wellington.

The 1801 rebellion of the New South Wales Corps against Governor Bligh had little impact on the British public, absorbed as it was with the French and the Peninsula War. Nevertheless, the busy Government found time to decide on the replacement of the recalcitrant Corps by a normal line regiment. In early 1808, the Seventy Third received its warning for New South Wales, and in December of that year came the movement order. It was also decided to replace the line of Naval governors with an Army officer, and the initial choice fell on Brigadier Nightingall, a seasoned soldier with extensive service in the Napoleonic Wars. The choice was not lightly made, Wellesley being among the notables consulted. However, exile to Botany Bay did not appeal to the Brigadier, who eventually declined on the grounds of chronic rheumatism. This malady did not, however, prevent his commanding a division with distinction in the Peninsula shortly afterwards.

Service in the Antipodes did not appeal to Commanding Officer Seventy Third Regiment either. He wrote to a friend that he was "shortly to be transported to Botany Bay". Nevertheless, on the withdrawal of Nightingall he sought successfully the patronage of Castlereagh, the Colonial Secretary, to secure the Governorship of New South Wales, with

the rank of colonel in the colony. Command of the Regiment then passed to Lieutenant Colonel O'Connell, who carried the additional appointment of Lieutenant Governor.

I once fondly imagined men of the Seventy Third Regiment bringing a touch of Caelic colour to early nineteenth century Sydney and its outposts, with the skirl of pipes, swirl of kilts and other colourful attributes of Highland regiments. Alas, this is a picture which must remain in my imagination, for during its sojourn in the colony, the Seventy Third was not a Highland regiment. The story which follows is enough to sadden any heart with roots north of the Tweed. Most units in those days returned home to Britain much depleted in strength and the Seventy Third was no exception after its Indian service. Recruiting was intensified in 1808 with the warning order for N.S.W. This drive was not restricted to Scotland. "A - - - - - volunteering from the Militia took place in April 1809, by which the 73rd received a considerable increase in numbers, particularly from the Stafford, West Middlesex and Durham Regiments". There was a strong leavening of Irishmen, too. But there were not enough Scots. In modern Australian experience Scottish units of our Citizen Forces have always had a strong appeal, as reflected in recruiting figures. Apparently this was not by any means the normal attitude in Britain at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The following memorandum dated April 1809 from the Horse Guards is self-explanatory:

"As the population of the Highlands of Scotland is found to be insufficient to supply recruits for the whole of the Highland corps on the establishment of His Majesty's Army, and as some of these corps laying aside their distinguishing dress, which is objectionable to the natives of South Britain, would, in a great measure, tend to facilitate the completing of their establishment, as it would be an inducement to the men of the English militia to extend their preference in great numbers to those regiments:- it is in consequence most humbly submitted, for the approbation of His Majesty that His Majesty's 72nd, 73rd, 74th 75th, 91st and 94th regiments should discontinue, in future, to wear the dress by which His Majesty's regiments of Highlanders are distinguished, and that the above corps should no longer be considered as on that establishment.

(Signed) HARRY CALVERT

Adjutant-General".

Apparently His Majesty gave his approbation; the Seventy Third dropped the title "Highland" and adopted the uniform of an English line regiment. (3) It retained its old green facings. Many years were to pass before it again wore the kilt.

Macquarie was satisfied with the Battalion's state of readiness for the task ahead. He wrote "we shall go out a very respectable Battalion, and complete in a very good and genteel Corps of Officers; several of whom are married, which will add much to our comfort and society in our exile to the "Land of Convicts". The unit concentrated for embarkation on the Isle of Wight, where its strength was brought to about 800 all ranks. It sailed from

St. Helen's on the 21st May 1809, in His Majesty's Ships "Hindoostan" and "Dromedary".

H.M.S. 'Hindoostan' was under the command of Captain Pascoe, R.N., who had been Nelson's flag-lieutenant at Trafalgar four years before. No aspersions have been cast on his seamanship or other naval qualities during the voyage. However, a more important matter in the eyes of the soldiery of the Seventy Third was the fact that the good captain's purser appears to have been less than honest in his victualling, resulting in such failings as short rations and fuel for the galleys. Macquarie and his staff sailed on the 'Dromedary', where things were better, according to first hand accounts by himself and his lady. There was little sickness. Macquarie was always diligent in the care of his troops. There was a twice daily inspection aboard the "Dromedary", and a morning and evening parade. "The women were also obliged to appear clean and well-dressed at regular parades appointed for them". Comfort, too, appears to have been very reasonable by the standards of the times. Rations were good. In cold weather stoves burned below decks.

Ports of call en route were Madeira, Cape Verde Islands, Rio de Janeiro, and the Cape of Good Hope. At Rio and the Cape, the monotony of the voyage was broken, for the officers at least, by balls given by the British consul and governor respectively. The regimental band, resplendent in their green tunics with red facings<sup>(4)</sup>, took the opportunity to blow the sea-rust from their instruments at these affairs, which were thoroughly enjoyed by Mrs. Macquarie, for one.

On 10th December, 1809, seven months out from England, the ships sighted Van Dieman's Land. The band turned out to play God Save the King, an item it was to render quite a few times in the next week or so. On 30th December, Macquarie and his staff disembarked at Port Jackson, and the Regiment performed its first ceremonial parade on Australian soil by providing a guard, in conjunction with the retiring New South Wales Corps, to receive the new governor at his formal reception at Government House. Volleys were fired to another rendering of the National Anthem. Disembarkation was completed on New Year's Day 1809.<sup>10</sup>

The turbulent New South Wales Corps returned to England as the One Hundred and Second Regiment, but transferred several hundred men to the relieving unit, including a "Veteran Company"<sup>(5)</sup>. This swelled the establishment to about twelve hundred all ranks. Detachments were quickly moved out to Van Dieman's Land (Hobart and Macquarie Harbour), to Norfolk Island, and to Newcastle "whence Sydney, the capital of the Colony, was supplied with coals, lime and cedar wood, for building and making furniture".

Regimental histories of British units usually dismiss their period of Australian service in a few lines. This is understandable, as their sojourn here saw few of the events of military importance with which their records abound. A few snippets have been revealed, but no doubt many more interesting details are still locked away in such places as newspaper

files of the day, awaiting discovery by the researcher. Some information on how the troops forestalled the boredom of garrison life is given in the following extract from "Short History of the Military Forces in New South Wales".

"The officers of the 73rd were apparently keen race goers, for in October 1810 they combined with the better class of people in Sydney and arranged a race meeting which was announced in the "Sydney Gazette". A track was prepared on what is now known as Hyde Park with the straight laid down along what is now Elizabeth Street. A stand was erected on the present junction of Market and Elizabeth Streets. The meeting was most successful and it is reported that "the attendance was the largest ever collected in the Colony". In the following year a three day race meeting was held on 12th, 14th and 16th August and the officers of the 73rd were successful in training the winners of some of the more important races. Lt.-Col. O'Connell's "Carlo" won the Ladies Cup of fifty guineas and the presentation was made by Mrs. Macquarie. All this appears to be the origin of the first Race Club known as the Sydney Turf Club, the foundation of which might be placed to the credit of the officers of the 73rd Regiment. The Sydney Turf Club has been revived in recent years and bids fair to rival the A.J.C.

"It is worthy of note that the 73rd Regiment carried out many important tasks that were of considerable benefit to citizens and defences. For example, early in 1811 a party from the 73rd were detailed to build a road from the hamlet of Sydney to South Head and completed the task in ten weeks. (This thoroughfare considerably helped in the development of the Eastern suburbs of Sydney and is now known as Old South Head Road). A small obelisk now stands on the Watson's Bay water front to commemorate the event and bears the following inscription:

"This road was made by subscription. Was completed in ten weeks from 25th March 1811 by 21 soldiers of His Majesty's 73 Regiment".

"This monument had been enclosed with an iron railing by the Vaocluse Council but was apparently not maintained, for at the present time there is hardly any trace of the railing."

From early 1810, the inactivity of garrison life, coupled with the ample opportunities for mischief with the thieves and vagabonds who abounded in the colony, was beginning to have its effect on the moral fibre of the Regiment. However, in judging its behaviour, it must be remembered that many of the happenings, frowned upon by later generations in which different standards prevailed, were accepted, and indeed necessary, activities for that time and place. The Officers' Mess, along with other powerful organizations in the colony, became heavy traffickers in rum. This practice was accepted, but under control, by Macquarie, as a necessary evil to bridge the gap between the era when this beverage was almost the only form of viable currency, and the development of a more stable and conventional system. The tap had to be turned off gradually, as it were. This did not stop Macquarie expressing his concern at the "trading habits" of officers, as well as

civilians. Such logical reasons for acceptance of this and other practices did not of course satisfy the Governor's critics, official and otherwise. The Seventy Third Regiment, as an instrument of his authority, naturally drew its share of fire. Further, the seeds of disruption between the enlightened Macquarie and his military officers were germinating with his encouragement of social acceptance of emancipated ex-convicts of worth. A Lieutenant McNaughton, Seventy Third Regiment, on one occasion rose in high dudgeon from the Governor's table rather than eat in the company of an emancipist. Lieutenant Wright (same regiment) was cashiered (temporarily!) for sitting down with a gentleman of similar record. Yet the Mess entertained without qualm one Sir Henry Brown Hayes, transported for abducting a Quaker girl. These were the double standards of the day, and Macquarie was merely ahead of his time in opposing them. In 1811, Mr. Campbell, the Governor's Secretary, and his Commissary each managed to shoot a military officer in a duel. Lighter relief was given down in Van Dieman's Land by the scandal of a lieutenant's dalliance with the wife of his Officer Commanding.

Other events more sombre and disturbing were occurring. Acts of violence among the soldiery were attracting adverse attention. In February 1811, Private John Gould of the Regiment murdered a woman in brutal circumstances. Punishment was swift and sure. The body was found on 25th February, Gould was court-martialled and found guilty, and hanged before his Regiment in hollow square on 9th March. Champions of the cause for abolition of capital punishment would no doubt find solace in the fact that Gould's execution apparently had little salutary effect. A couple of officers of the Regiment next take the scene. In 1812, a Lieutenant Connor and the worthy Lieutenant McNaughton already mentioned were charged with the murder of a civilian of good repute in a street fracas. A military court found them each guilty, with a fine of one shilling, and six months in gaol. Macquarie was not pleased with these exploits, nor with the general leniency of the military courts. He expressed his grave concern at "the intemperate and disgraceful conduct" of Connor and McNaughton. He addressed strong words to all ranks of the Regiment on the evils of intemperance, and its results, and exhorted it to remember the honour of Mangalore.

A Select Committee of the House of Commons sat in 1812 to examine affairs in New South Wales, including alleged misbehaviour of the troops. It had before it Macquarie's sober report, which recommended that the Seventy Third be replaced, and that in future a regular regiment should not spend more than three years in the colony. Before the completion of the deliberations of the Commons Committee, it seems that the War Office had already decided on relief.

The misdemeanours of the Regiment were probably no worse or numerous than those of other regiments of the day, but they were highlighted against the general aura of the harsh life of a convict colony, together with the absence of any real martial activity in which it could display its worth. Such martial occasions as are recorded cover mainly routine

inspections and parades. For example, as a new brigadier, Macquarie reviewed the troops in Hyde Park in 1812. In the same year, he climbed Mt. Nelson, Hobart Town, with Captain Antill, and ordered a guard-house built there. Later, he complimented the garrison at Launceston on their smartness on parade.

Macquarie's record does not suggest the habit of giving praise lightly. It seems safe to assume, therefore, from the eloquent words of his valedictory address to his old regiment that he still held them in high regard, and did not fear that the misdemeanours committed as garrison of the lusty colony would have lasting effect. The credit side of the ledger seems endowed heavily enough with the names of men of the Seventy Third to more than offset the misdeeds of others. Colonel O'Connell, though not regarded as a particularly able colonial administrator, held the reputation of a competent soldier. He married in Australia the widowed daughter of Governor Bligh, Mary Putnam, who had remained in the colony after her turbulent father's return to England. In the summer of 1811, Macquarie stood godfather to their son, who was one day to become the first Australian born president of a Legislative Council. O'Connell served a second term in New South Wales from 1838 to 1847, as Major-General Commanding. He died at Sydney in 1848 as Lieutenant General Sir Maurice O'Connell, K.C.B. Ironically, among the detractors of Macquarie was Mrs. O'Connell, "that imperious and pretty little lady", who saw in his administration a symbol of the Army regime which had toppled her father, Governor Bligh. At Mangalore, the Colours of the Seventy Third Regiment were carried into battle by Ensign Antill. He was appointed aide to Macquarie before embarkation for Australia, and remained a close and valued member of his staff throughout his period of governorship. Antill accompanied the vice-regal entourage on its official travels, as evidenced by several places in Eastern Australia which bear his name, such as Antill Ponds. As a major, he settled on his estate at "Jarvis field", near Sydney. He was, incidentally, a nephew of Bligh. On the historic exploration trip of 1813 across the Blue Mountains to the site of Bathurst went Messrs. Blaxland and Wentworth and Lieutenant Lawson of the Veteran Company of the Regiment.

Details of personalities among the Other Ranks are meagre. Macquarie made frequent and affectionate reference in his writings to one Sergeant Whalan. He does not mention the good NCO's regiment, but it seems probable that he belonged to the Seventy Third. For some years, he was in command of the Governor's military guard, including a mounted escort which clattered in the train on travels and ceremonial. The cost of maintaining this personal guard, incidentally, caused the British Treasury to look down its parsimonious nose. Whalan and his family became personal friends of the Macquaries, an event unusual in the military class consciousness of the day. He and his sons spent the last night with Macquarie aboard ship in Sydney harbour before the latter sailed for England.

To swell the ration strength of 1812, there were 500 soldiers' dependants. Apart from Mrs. Macquarie and Mrs. O'Connell, there seems to be little remembered of them. This is a pity. However reluctant or resigned their efforts, forming as they did a significant proportion of the population

of the colony they could not have failed to make their impression on our history.

About the end of 1813, the Regiment was ordered to Ceylon, on relief by the Forty Sixth Regiment. Alas, this time there appears to have been no chronicler aboard with the interest, status or ability of the Macquaries to record details of the voyage from Australia. The frugal official record states that three companies sailed from Sydney on 24th January 1814 in the "Earl Spencer", a further detachment in the "General Brown" on 26th January, and the rest of the N.S.W. garrison less rear party in the "General Hewitt" and "Windham" on the 5th April. The "Windham" sailed via Hobart to pick up two companies. The "General Hewitt", with the C.O. and the two flank companies, had a circuitous voyage round New Guinea, New Britain and the Molucca Islands, and did not arrive at Colombo until the 17th August. The "Windham" arrived on 6th November. The rear details severed the final link with Australia and Macquarie by departing in a "colonial brig", appropriately named "Kangaroo", which arrived in Colombo in August 1815. Colombo did not appeal to many. Paymaster Birch of the Regiment for one who wrote nostalgically of the social life in Macquarie's far New South Wales.

In 1815, a third battle honour was added to the green colour of the Regiment. It was "Waterloo". Back in 1808, when the First Battalion of the Seventy Third was warned to move to New South Wales, the Napoleonic Wars were at their height. A Second Battalion was raised at Nottingham on 3rd April 1809, the nucleus being furnished by the First Battalion. In 1813, the Second Battalion took part in Allied operations in "Swedish Pomerania" against Marshall Bernodotte, then marched into Hanover to receive honourable mention at the battle of Gorde, where it was the only British battalion present. It was on operations in the Netherlands on the conclusion of the Peace of 1814, being held there on garrison duty until June 1815. It fought with distinction at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, where the casualties among officers were very high. Of twenty-three who marched into action on the 16th June at Quatre Bras, twenty-two were killed or wounded there and at Waterloo. Their square "was ultimately reduced to a very small size, from the casualties occasioned by round and grape shot. Lieutenant Robert Stewart - - , commanded the battalion at the termination of the battle, and in consequence was some years afterwards promoted to a company without purchase".

With the close of the Napoleonic Wars, the Second Battalion was disbanded on 4th May 1817. Its members reinforced the First Battalion in time for further vigorous action in the interior of Ceylon, in which the Regiment lost 10 officers and 366 men. Of these, only 1 officer and 66 men were killed in action. The rest were dead from disease - not an unusual proportion in those days. A tragic sidelight on these grim figures is given by the following extracts from Official Records, speaking of the gallantry of a particular detachment under a junior NCO:



"For this gallant conduct, medals were struck by the Ceylon Government for the following men, who, however, died of fever before they could be issued, namely, Lance-Corporal Richard McLoughlin, Privates John Wilson, Christopher Sheppard and William Connor".

In 1821, the Regiment returned to England, and it remained on various stations in the United Kingdom until 1827. From 1827 to 1838, it served at Gibraltar, Malta and the Mediterranean. Canada was its home from 1838 to 1841. The Regiment was at Monte Video in 1846, from where it moved to South Africa and action in the Kaffir Wars, there earning the battle honour "South Africa 1846-7, 1851-2-3". (5)(6)

In 1862, the Regiment recovered a territorial title, and the designation "Seventy-Third (Perthshire) Regiment (8)". On 1st July 1881, under Cardwell's reorganization of the British Infantry into the 'link-battalion' regimental system, it was linked with the Forty Second Royal Highland Regiment (The Black Watch), to become once again the Second Battalion of that famous regiment from which it had been severed almost a hundred years before. Since 1881, its fortunes have been amply recorded in the histories, official and otherwise, of The Black Watch.

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#### FOOTNOTES

- (1) An earlier Second Battalion had been raised in 1758 for service in the Seven Years' War. It earned battle honours in the West Indies and North America before being disbanded in 1762. The Black Watch now lists that battalion's achievements also as part of the record of the 73rd Regiment.
- (2) The tidy mindedness of the Army authorities in the mid-eighteenth century causes some headaches to the modern researcher into infantry regimental histories. With the disbanding of certain units, junior units were usually re-numbered and moved up in seniority to fill the gap. As new units were raised, they were normally given numbers at the end of the line. At that time also, territorial titles, an aid to identification, were few. The Seventy Third Regiment here discussed was the second to bear that number.
- (3) Cannon. This information conflicts in timing with Frederick's 'Lineage' which states inter-alia "sub title disused period 1816 to 1845".

- (4) It was customary for infantry bandsmen to wear coats of the regimental facing colour, with cuffs and collar of scarlet. This custom was discontinued officially in 1812, though some regiments continued the practice for some years afterwards.
- (5) This "veteran" or "invalid" company was in turn inherited by the 46th Regiment, which relieved the 73rd. The veteran company idea was not new. It was an attempt to retain the services of experienced soldiers too old or otherwise unfit for active military operations, but quite useful for guard type duties, the main chore in Australia. In our own day, we have seen similar organisations in the Garrison Battalions raised for Home Service and in the AIF Guard Companies, known to the soldiery as "The Olds and Bolds". "Short History of the Military Forces in New South Wales" states that the uniform of the Veteran Company was the same as the 73rd Regiment, except that its facings were blue. The implication is that this colour was inherited from the parent 102nd Regiment. This is difficult to understand, as the blue facings were (and are) reserved for Regiments with the title "Royal". There is evidence that the facings of the 102nd Regiment were yellow; for example, the British Army List of 1815.
- (6) Strong evidence indicates that a detachment of the Regiment was among the 450 reinforcements for South Africa lost in the wreck of the "Birkenhead" in February 1852. The conduct of the troops in this unhappy incident stood long as an example of admirable and sensible discipline. Napier wrote " - - - - the records of the world furnish no parallel to this self-devotion".
- (7) The meagre information I have been able to uncover about the 73rd after its Ceylon campaign comes in the main from Cannon's official history, published in 1851. The Curator Regimental Museum the Black Watch has been able to supply a little information, but useful guidelines for further research. He writes inter-alia "- - - It is a matter of much regret to us that little or nothing in the shape of records returned with the 73rd in 1881 and indeed no systematic records or digest of service appear to have been preserved since 1859".
- (8) There is some evidence to indicate that the title "Highland" was resumed in 1845. See Note (3). However a coloured plate in Cannon shows a representative group in the 1851 dress of a normal English line regiment.

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APPENDIXEXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS

DATED 17th MARCH 1814

"On the occasion of parting with the first battalion of the SEVENTY-THIRD Regiment His Excellency Major-General Macquarie, the Governor and Commander of the Forces in this territory, cannot fail to express the warm feelings of interest he takes in the corps, which he has commanded for six years; and to assure them, that no additional prosperity or honor, to which they may be entitled, in the part of the world where they are now destined to serve, and where they have already obtained so large a portion of well-earned fame, can exceed his sanguine wishes and expectations.

This station was not afforded the usual field for military glory; but in as far as the industrious exertions of those non-commissioned officers and privates, who could be spared from military duty, have been exerted, this colony is much indebted for many useful improvements, which but for the soldiers of the SEVENTY-THIRD Regiment, must have remained only in the contemplation of those anxious for its civilization for a length of time, and the Major-General cannot doubt but that the comforts enjoyed by

the colonists, in consequence of the zealous and laborious exertions of the soldiers of the SEVENTY-THIRD Regiment, will long be remembered with grateful recollections.

Major-General Macquarie feels particular satisfaction in rendering his best acknowledgements to Lieut.-Colonel O'Connell for his attention to the discipline of the corps, and the health and comfort of the soldiers under his immediate command, and also for his zealous and assiduous attention to the duties devolving on him as Lieut.-Governor, during the Governor's necessary and occasional absence from head-quarters.

To the field-officers, captains, and subalterns, of the SEVENTY-THIRD Regiment, the Major-General desires to offer his best wishes for their health and happiness, and particularly to those with whom he has had a long acquaintance, and whose worth and honorable sentiments he is thereby the more fully enabled to appreciate; and he has no doubt but that the martial appearance, and strength of the corps, so far surpassing what is generally to be met with, will call forth feelings of surprise and gratification, wherever their services are required.

Under these impressions, Major-General Macquarie now takes leave of the regiment, with that regret which a long acquaintance naturally inspires, but at the same time with the consolatory assurance that the SEVENTY-THIRD will show themselves at all times worthy of the respect and esteem which cannot fail to be paid to military bravery and unshaken loyalty."

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#### MILITARY PHILATELY

By K. R. White

(Based on an address to the ACT Branch on 17th  
July, 1972)

Philately is the art of stamp collecting and the many specialities available under this broad heading is the collection of stamps, and other postal items, bearing features of a military nature. These cover many different types of materials ranging from postage stamps, through field post cards to more obscure items such as postal franking stamps, registration labels, postal notes etc.

It is intended to bring to your attention two main items, namely postage stamps and postage stationery and it is hoped that the value of these items to the military historian will be shown.

The earliest reference to war postage stamps has been traced (1) back to the mid-16th century when a certain Johan Von Taxis obtained permission to carry letters from civilians in Germany to members of a German army serving in Italy. The earliest specimens of the British war stamp are of much more recent date and can only be traced back to the Crimean War and indeed this war saw the birth of what later became the Army Postal Service. The British Post Office sent out 11 postal officials, complete with the necessary equipment to serve the needs of the British Army in the Crimea, and this small group was charged with the responsibility of setting up a postal service capable of handling all incoming and outgoing mail. The Head Office was set up in Constantinople with branches at Balaklava and Scutari. Normal British stamps were used which were franked with special cancellations which clearly define their origin.

In 1882 a British Army Post Office Corps was formed in Egypt for service under General Wolseley and from that time on the Army Postal Service continued to serve, both in peace and war, right around the world. The Australian Army Postal Service served in both World War 1 and 2 and is now an integral part of the Army, its function being carried out by members of the RAASC who work in the field down to unit level and in base areas in close cooperation with the PMG Department.

Having given this very brief history of the Army Postal Service, we now turn to the items of interest to the collector, which can be broadly divided into two groups:

1. Postal Stationery
2. Postage stamps on a military theme.

When dealing with postal stationery, the collector is faced with the problem of where to stop as, particularly in wartime, there is a mass of material available and so I will restrict my list to a number of headings:

1. Field Post Cards and Letters
2. Envelopes and Letterheads
3. Franking Stamps.

Under the heading of Field Post Cards and Letters we can cover a very wide field and much of historical value can be found by reading letters and cards from soldiers in the field. I recently had the pleasure of reading a number of letters written by Major G. Ryrie, (later Major General) from South Africa, where he was serving with 1st Australian Horse, and from Gallipoli. These letters reveal a much more detailed picture of war than can ever be found in the Official Histories. With Field Post Cards only a general picture can be obtained as the writer is restricted to a number of set phrases from which he may strike out irrelevant news or if a blank card is used he is restricted by space, to only a few lines. However the value of the Post Card is usually in the postal frank mark which may reveal quite a bit to the historian.

Envelopes and Letterheads can serve as a useful source of information, in that they may feature the badge of the Regiment, but generally in the Australian Army these letterheads are restricted to non-official correspondence.

Franking stamps are the official cancellations which appear on all used postage stamps and these can be of great interest to both the philatelist as well as the student of military history. Postal units are normally allocated down to Divisional level with sub-units down to Battalion or Regimental level and each unit has its own postal frank. Some philatelists have spared no effort to obtain a complete set of the franking marks used during World War II in the Australian Army, which incidentally amounted to over 100.

Turning now to the postage stamp, we leave the strictly military field and turn to the much wider Government Postal Service. The postage stamp which will appeal to the military collector is normally a special commemorative issue to celebrate an anniversary or some other occasion. These stamps are issued for normal postage use and are usually on sale for a limited period only. In recent years the thematic subject of military uniforms has gained quite a strong following and this has led to the issue of quite a number of sets featuring uniforms, equipment, battles, ships, aircraft, badges, etc., and in this regard the most prolific source has been the Crown Agents office in Britain. This organisation is responsible for the preparation of postage stamps for the British colonies and also for many former colonies.

The Crown Agents produce regular issues of stamps with a military theme and probably the best example are those produced over the past few years for Gibraltar. These stamps feature the uniforms of Regiments and Corps which have served at Gibraltar since it was first captured from the Spanish in 1704. The first issue of 4 stamps in 1969 featured the uniforms of the following:

1. Gunner, Royal Artillery, 1758
2. Private, Royal Anglian Regt., 1969
3. Soldier Artificer, Royal Engineers, 1786
4. Private, Fox's Marines, 1704.

and in addition the badge of the current Corps or Regiment is also shown. The uniforms are in full colour and correct to the last button and on the reverse of the stamp is a brief history of the unit.

Other stamps feature battles and examples of these are the fine set issued by Fiji in 1969 to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the Solomon Islands campaign. Other stamps of a similar type have been issued by the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, the ANZAC issues of Australia and New Zealand, battle series for Papua and New Guinea and many others.

Falling into a different theme are the German issue of March 1944 to celebrate Armed Forces and Heroes' Day, (3), an issue of 13 stamps featuring the German services in action in many different settings.

One could continue on at great length featuring stamps of most of the countries of the world, but space does not permit, so I will conclude by mentioning the few Australian stamps which have some bearing on the subject. These commence with the Boer War charity issues of Victoria and Queensland, which stamps bore a surcharge which was used to raise funds to provide comforts for the troops in South Africa. The next issue was 35 years later to commemorate the 20th anniversary of ANZAC. This issue was followed by the Silver Jubilee issue for George V in 1935, which featured the King wearing a Field Marshall's uniform and mounted on his horse, ANZAC. Next in line was the 1940 Australian Armed Forces issue which feature a sailor, soldier and airman as well as a nurse. It may be of interest to note that the three men who served as models for this stamp were all later killed in action. Other issues have been the Peace issue (1946), Australian War Memorial (1958), ANZAC (1965), General Monash (1965) and RAAF (1971).<sup>(3)</sup>

It has not been possible to illustrate this article with any of the many fine stamps available, nor to cover in detail the stamps of the many countries who have featured military (Including Naval and Air Force) themes on their stamps, however a visit to your local stamp dealer will enable you to see some of the stamps available to the collector of this most interesting theme.

### References

1. Chats on Military Curios. S. G. Johnson, 1915.
2. Stanley Gibbons Catalogue No. 2. Page 417, nos. 861-873.
3. Australasian Stamp Catalogue, 1971 Edition.
4. Further information may be obtained from Soldier Magazine issues March, May 1956, and April 1955, Stamp Monthly (Stanley Gibbons) various issues, plus most other philatelic publications.

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PTE. THOMAS BUDD

By T. Wilson

During a recent visit to England the writer was permitted to examine relics of a British soldier who terminated his service to settle in New Zealand.

The items were a New Zealand Medal, A soldiers account book and a discharge certificate.

The following details may be of interest:-

Thomas Budd was born at Salisbury in the County of Wiltshire, England.

On the 23rd October, 1852 at the age of 17 years and 8 months, he enlisted for the 43rd Light Infantry at Westminster, in the County of Middlesex. He was 5ft. 6-ins. tall, with a fresh complexion, hazel eyes and had light brown hair. His trade was that of groom.

The above is taken from the account book which does not show home address or next of kin. It also states that a soldier could not count any service as such until attaining the age of eighteen years. This meant that the first four months spent by Budd in the Army was not reckonable service.

On enlistment, Budd received a bounty of £4., 10/- in cash, and necessaries to the value of £3-10/-. The necessaries are not detailed, but the account book states that when worn out, either from fair wear and tear, or from neglect, they had to be made good by stoppages from the soldiers' pay.

Budd served in India from 30th December 1854 to November 1863. He arrived in New Zealand on December 11th, 1863.

Budd was promoted to the rank of Corporal on 13th January, 1862; Sergeant on 26th November, 1864, but was reduced to the ranks on 9th January 1866.

On 26th October 1864 at Camp Otahuhu, New Zealand, Budd was married. The name of his wife is recorded simply as "Bridget". Children, this entry was difficult to read, but it is clear that a daughter, Mary, was born on May 30th 1866. A word appears beside the name Mary, the best that could be made of this was CEHATAINES. Under the same heading appears the word "Silver" and another word which may be "OGAIDE". The place of birth is shown as Cape Horne or possibly Cape Harne.



Active service - again a difficult entry to read, but Budd definitely served in the New Zealand campaigns of 1857-8-9. He was engaged at SAHAU on 5th September 1858, at DORL on 26th March 1859, at PURA on 14th April 1859 and at the surrender of KIMBLE 1858. He received no wounds and was awarded the New Zealand Medal. The second part of the account book is devoted to the Soldiers Clothing Account and Savings Bank Account, but the savings bank account is missing. For the first time the signature "Thos. Budd" appears. Of the clothing account, only two years, 1864 and 1866 are present. Budd started 1864 badly, being  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$  in debt at the end of January. By the end of February his debt had grown to  $11\frac{1}{6}d.$  In March it was  $5\frac{1}{11}d.$  April  $9\frac{3}{4}d.$  May  $6\frac{1}{11}d.$  and June  $6\frac{1}{11}d.$  In July he achieved the happy state of a credit balance, a state he maintained until the end of the year, with, August  $2\frac{1}{11}\frac{3}{4}d.$  September  $5\frac{1}{4}d.$  October  $2\frac{1}{4}\frac{3}{4}d.$  November  $3\frac{1}{7}\frac{1}{4}d.$  and December  $2\frac{1}{8}\frac{3}{4}d.$  On this page is also shown that Budd was issued on the 1st April 1865 with one pair of trousers cloth, one pair of boots, one cloth tunic and one shako.

The following page shows that Budd received compensation for shakos for 1864-65 to the amount of  $1\frac{1}{3}d.$ , and for bad boots in 1862, compensation to the amount of  $3\frac{0}{3}\frac{3}{4}d.$  was paid to him.

The clothing account for 1866 runs true to form with a debit balance of  $6\frac{1}{9}d.$  for January, however, by the end of February this had been converted to credit of  $11\frac{3}{4}d.$  On 25th March, the last entry, the account was square.

The discharge certificate, War Office Form No. 64., is headed Parchment Certificate, and bears a rubber stamp reading Royal Hospital Chelsea dated 10th May 93.

The certificate states that No. 2967 Private Thomas Budd served in the Army for 12 years and 185 days. He was discharged at his own request on payment of £20 to the Paymaster, 43rd Light Infantry. His conduct is given as good, and he was in possession of one good conduct badge.

The reverse of the certificate shows that Budd was finally discharged the service on 20th May 1866, he was then aged 31 years and two months, with a fresh complexion, hazel eyes, 5ft 6 ins tall but that the colour of his hair was now dark brown. His intended place of residence is given as TARANAKI.

The final entry reads "Province of Taranaki - issued this 21st day of May 1866 to Thomas Budd a land order for sixty (60) acres.

Stephenson Smith  
Comm'r Crown Lands.

Perhaps one of our New Zealand readers may wish to take up the story from here.

(Editors Note:- Since the above article was submitted, Mr. Thomas has supplied the following additional information.)

I have been able to borrow a history of the Ox. & Bucks Light Infantry, and realise that I made a very bad mistake in Budd's war service.

During the years 1857-1858-1859, Budd, was, of course serving in India, and these were the years of the Indian Mutiny. In this campaign the 43rd was employed in Central India. The only place name I have been able to identify with any certainty is "The surrender of KIRWEE" in 1858. This place was captured by a column which included the 43rd. It was then garrisoned by three companies of the 43rd and later repulsed an attack by the rebels.

Budd received the medal presumably with the clasp Central India.

In view of the above, any mention I made of Budd's active service in New Zealand is in error. The Account Book records nothing of Budd's active service in New Zealand. However the 43rd provided 300 men for the attack on the Gate Pah on 29th April 1864. In this fight the 43rd. lost its colonel and 40 others killed and wounded.

The regiment was also engaged at TeRanga on 21st June. For this attack, the 43rd provided 10 officers and 230 men. One officer, Capt. F. A. Smith was awarded the Victoria Cross in this action. The skirmishers leading the attack were supplied by the 43rd and 68th Regiments under command of Major SYNGE, who, later, signed Budd's discharge certificate as Lt. Col. commanding the 43rd.

There is no mention in the Account Book of Budd having received the New Zealand Medal, but as this was not struck until 1869, this is understandable.

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#### A NAME THAT'S ETCHED IN OUR HISTORY

By ROBERT COLEMAN

Of all the scattered place-names around the world that are etched on the pages of Australian military history, two are paramount - Gallipoli and the Kokoda Trial.

These two campaigns, half a world and a quarter of a century apart, typify perhaps more than any others the fighting spirit of the Australian soldier and his ability to fight on under terrible conditions.

When Japan launched its multiple-pronged attempt to conquer South-East Asia and the South Pacific in December, 1941. Australia stood in its path as a naked continent unprepared for a war near home.

The cream of its army, the Second AIF, had three of its four infantry divisions (the 6th, 7th and 9th) in the Middle East. Two-thirds of the 8th Division was in Malaya, with the rest scattered through the islands north of Australia.

Militia units, comprising mostly youths called up for short-term training and later put on fulltime duty for the defence of Australia and its territories, were poorly trained and grossly under-equipped.

The Japanese advanced southward with astonishing speed. Malaya, the Philippines, Indonesia and New Britain were quickly engulfed. In the process practically all of the Australian 8th Division was lost.

On the insistence of Prime Minister John Curtin, the 6th and 7th Divisions - and, later, the 9th - were brought back from the Middle East.

The Japanese planned to capture Port Moresby - garrisoned only by a small force of militia troops - as a spring-board to Australia.

The first attempt was thwarted when the sea-borne invasion force was defeated by American and Australian ships and planes in the historic Coral Sea battle in May.

Next the Japanese landed near Buna, in North-east Papua, to launch a two-pronged assault on Port Moresby - by crossing the precipitous Owen Stanley Ranges on foot and by sending an amphibious force around the coast to Milne Bay.

The Milne Bay thrust foundered when Australian troops inflicted on the Japanese their first defeat on land in the Pacific war. For the first time their headlong southward drive was halted.

The Japanese strike over the Owen Stanleys, along the perilous track known as the Kokoda Trial, was more successful at first.

With vastly superior numbers and firepower, they pushed back a force of half-trained, poorly equipped militia-men and Papuan infantry which had been quickly bolstered with elements of the 7th Division.

After many weeks of bloody rearguard actions, fought under conditions of climate and terrain more arduous than anything previously encountered by Australian troops, the Japanese were finally stopped at Imita Ridge, about 25 miles from Port Moresby.

The stubborn resistance of the 39th and 53rd Battalions (Militia) and 2-14th, 2-16th and 2-27th Battalions (AIF) helped by native bearers enabled reserves of men and equipment to be brought into the battle.

Months of bitter fighting was to follow as the Japanese were forced back along the Kokoda Trial to Buna, but it was from Imita Ridge that the offensive started which finally drove them from New Guinea.

The Kokoda Trail, for which thousands shed their life's blood, was a native track winding down deep, jungle-grown gullies and traversing the sides of precipitous mountains.

In most places it was nothing more than a series of slippery footholds, wide enough for only one man at a time.

The track and the Jungle were even more relentless enemies than the Japanese. The rain was so incessant that the men's skin was rarely dry: their clothes rotted; they lived in a sea of mud under a jungle canopy the sun rarely penetrated. The enemy could hide unseen only a few yards away. Malaria, dysentery and other tropical diseases caused more casualties than bullets.

Apart from some officers and NCOs of the Papuan Infantry Battalion who had been involved in some earlier skirmishing, the first Australians to contact the Japanese on the Kokoda Trail were members of the 39th Battalion.

These young militia-men - whose average age was about 19 - were all volunteers. The battalion had been raised from volunteers for New Guinea service selected from militia battalions in Australia.

Although they had been at Port Moresby for about six months, they knew little of the techniques of jungle fighting. Their spare equipment included World War I Lewis guns. They did not even have jungle-green clothing.

"B" Company of this battalion was the first to climb the Kokoda Trail. It comprises five officers and 120 other ranks.

Its mission was to see if the track could be negotiated by troops, and to mount guard on the airstrip at Kokoda - about halfway between Moresby and Buna.

The Commander of 10 Platoon, in "B" Company, was Lt. Goff ("Judy") Garland, aged 21.

He had joined the 46th Battalion (Brighton Rifles) in 1936 at the age of 16 by "putting his age up" two years. He was in camp at Albury with the 46th Battalion when the 39th was formed from volunteers for service in New Guinea.

PROTECT THE TRACK  
HIT AND MOVE BACK

Today Mr. Garland, 51, is a manufacturers' agent. He lives in a neat brick house in Uonga Road, Moorabbin. He has a son and two daughters, aged 16 to 24.

This week he recalled how "B" Company were the first troops to cross the Owen Stanleys, commanded by Capt. Sam ("Uncle Sammy") Templeton.

They had been at Kokoda six days when the Japanese landed at Gona, near Buna, 60 miles away, on July 21, 1942.

"We could hear the shelling," he said. "We were in touch with Brigade Headquarters at Moresby by radio, and they sent Capt. Templeton down with 11 Platoon to investigate.

"Their instructions were not to engage in any heavy fighting, but to protect the track - to hit and move back.

"Information came back by runner that 11 Platoon had engaged the Japs and was fighting a rearguard action about 30 miles away at Awala.

"Brigade Headquarters then sent down 12 Platoon, with Capt. Stevenson, the company second-in-command.

"My orders were to stay and protect the airstrip and the District Commissioner's office, where we had our wireless, with my platoon."

(An Australian Infantry platoon comprised one officer and 34 other ranks. Later information suggested that at this time the Japanese had about 2000 men advancing up the track.)

Mr. Garland said it soon became apparent the situation was serious. The company requested support, but the only troops available to be flown in were one platoon of "D" Company. The rest of the battalion had started on the long march up the track.

When the platoon from "D" Company landed, it was sent straight into action.

By July 27th, what was left of the three platoons that had been in the fighting and Mr. Garland's platoon formed a perimeter on a plateau near the airstrip.

"About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Japs began infiltrating through the trees around the perimeter," he said "There were about 200 of us, including about 50 men of the Papuan Infantry Battalion who had joined up with us.

"The Battalion CO, Lt.-Col. William Owen, had flown in and taken command. He was an officer of the 2-22nd Battalion (8th Division) who had got out of Rabaul.

"Captain Templeton was missing, believed killed. His body was never found.

"The Japs attacked our position at 1 a.m. on July 28.

"My platoon was the frontal platoon, dug in on the downward slope.

"It was very dark and almost impossible to see the Japs. You could just see shadowy figures and the flashes when they fired. The grass was about three feet high.

"I was moving from section to section. The fellows were firing, and I was firing, and we were throwing grenades, but it was impossible to see them.

"The Japs were screaming and blowing bugles and letting off crackers, apparently trying to demoralise us. It had a rather unsettling effect.

"They eventually got a foothold on the plateau and set fire to the District Commissioner's office and other buildings. This gave us some light and we could see them.

"Colonel Owen was killed - shot through the head as we walked around encouraging the fellows. Major W.T. Watson, an Australian who was in charge of the PIB, took command.

"Eventually they got through our positions and there was hand-to-hand fighting.

"We made a fighting withdrawal, section by section, back to Deniki, about three or four hours march back. We took a lot of wounded out with us.

"One section of mine was lost. They got off the track. But they reported in to Deniki next morning."

The Company regrouped at Deniki, where they were joined by the rest of battalion.

Two other companies then re-entered Kokoda, which they held for five days repelling many enemy counter-attacks. Finally they were forced by weight of numbers to withdraw again, and the full battalion took up a defensive position at Isurava.

"At 6 a.m. on August 31, we heard a bugle blown and then all hell broke loose," Mr. Garland said.

"They were attacking from high ground. They infiltrated our flanks and we had quite a number of casualties. They broke through "B" Company and we had to pull back to stop them getting an further.

"It was at this stage that the first company- I think it was "B" Company - of the 2-14th Battalion (7th Division) arrived. They were thrown in to plug the gap.

"They counter-attacked, but were not successful.

"By this time the Japs were attacking in other areas around the perimeter. We fought a rearguard action to Eora Creek.

"As we withdrew along the track during the night, each man held the bayonet scabbard of the man in front of him to keep in touch.

"A corporal and four others from my platoon got off the track into a village and they were slaughtered.

"We regrouped at Eora Creek. There were then the 39th, 2-14th, 2-27th and 53rd Battalions and a few PIB - about 3000 troops.

"Our battalion had been reduced by casualties and sickness from 1000 to about 450."

This force was again withdrawn to Myola, where the two AIF battalions bore the brunt of bitter fighting that followed.

On September 6, the 39th Battalion was relieved after more action. It returned to Port Moresby with a strength of only 80 men to be rested, reinforced and re-kitted.

Fewer than one of every 10 men who set off up the track was still with the unit.

The next view the 39th Battalion had of the Kokoda Trail was when it flew over the Owen Stanleys three months later to take part in fighting in the Gona-Sananada area - after the Trail had been retaken.

The battalion again suffered heavy casualties in its second series of actions and, once again, its ranks were thinned from 1000 to three officers and 39 other ranks.

"Judy" Garland escaped wounds but came home after 15 months in New Guinea "full of malaria." The battalion was disbanded in Queensland in 1943, its members being used to reinforce depleted AIF battalions.

The battalion lost 144 men killed in action.

Its members won three Distinguished Service Orders, six Military Crosses, three Distinguished Service Medals, seven Military Medals, and one George Medal. Three members became Members of the Order of the British Empire.

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CAREER BRIEFOF AIR MARSHAL SIR GEORGE JONES, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.Introduction

1. Air Marshal Sir George Jones was born on the 22nd November, 1896 at Rushworth, Victoria. He obtained the Merit Certificate and later completed an Engineering Course at the Working Men's College.

Entry

2. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Forces as a Light Horseman in 1914 and saw service on Gallipoli. Whilst on active service, he transferred to the Australian Flying Corps and after completing a Pilot's Course was granted a commission with the rank of Second Lieutenant in October 1917. For his service with this Force in destroying seven (7) enemy aircraft, Air Marshal Sir George Jones was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

3. On 24th August 1921, this officer was appointed a commission in the Royal Australian Air Force, with the rank of Flying Officer and subsequent to this date had received the following promotions:

Flight Lieutenant	1st July 1923.
Squadron Leader	31st March 1927.
Wing Commander	1st January 1936.
Group Captain	1st December 1939.
Air Commodore	21st February 1941.
Air Vice Marshal	5th May 1942.
Air Marshal	1st January 1947.

Appointments

4. On his appointment he was employed on flying duties as follows:

No. 1. Flying Training School	August 1921 - January 1922
No. 1. Squadron	January 1922 - July 1922
No. 1. Aircraft Depot	July 1922 - July 1925

He was then posted to Flying Training School from July 1925 - November 1928, performing the duties of Officer Commanding Workshops Squadron and Commanding Officer Flying Squadron at various intervals.

5. He then proceeded to the United Kingdom, where he successfully completed the 7th Course at the Royal Air Force Staff College, Andover. On his return to Australia, he was appointed Commanding Officer Training Squadron, No. 1. Flying Training School, and held this appointment until November 1931, when he became director of Training at Air Force Headquarters, which position he occupied until April 1936. During this service, in March 1934, he was appointed an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor-General and continued to hold this position until September 1939.



6. On ceasing to be Director of Training he was appointed Director of Personal Services and occupied this position until March 1930, when he became Director of Recruiting. His next appointment was Assistant Chief of the Air Staff between July 1939 and March 1940. During this service, he was seconded to the Department of Civil Aviation and accompanied the then Minister for Air to the Ottawa Conference at which the Empire Air Training Scheme Agreement was formulated.

7. In March 1940, he was appointed Director of Training and held this appointment until May 1942, when he was appointed Chief of the Air Staff. During his service as Chief of the Air Staff, he has regularly visited, on inspections, Units based on the mainland and New Guinea. In addition, between December 1943 and February 1944, he visited the United Kingdom and United States of America for inspection duties and also to attend a Conference of service Chiefs.

#### Honours and Awards

8. Air Marshal Sir George Jones has received the following awards:

Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

Companion of the Order of the Bath.

Distinguished Flying Cross (First World War).

and is the possessor of the following campaign awards:

1914-1915 Star.

General Service Medal.

Victory Medal.

Coronation Medal.

Pacific Star.

Defence Medal.

War Medal 1939-1945.

Australian Service Medal 1939-1945.

and he qualified for a Returned from Active Service Badge.

#### Previous Service

9. 29th Light Horse - 1914 - August 1915.  
9th Flight Horse August 1915 - September 1916.  
Camel Corps September 1916 - December 1916.

Australian Flying Corps.

No. 2. Squadron            December 1916 - October 1917.

No. 4. Squadron            October 1917 - November 1917.

No. 6. Squadron            November 1917 - December 1917.

No. 4. Squadron            December 1917 - August 1919.

\* \* \* \* \*

FLT. LT. R. B. COWPER, D.F.C. and BAR

By D. Vincent

Unlike many stories of Australians at war you may have heard, or read in "Sabretache", this story relates the wartime career of Bob Cowper, a night fighter ace during World War II.

Robert Barson Cowper joined the R.A.A.F. as a cadet in late 1940 at the age of 18. Training began at Pearce W.A., then to Cunderdin W.A. flying Wirraways. A handful of trainee pilots including Cowper were then selected to go to Canada as part of the Empire Air Training Scheme. They were in fact the first Australians on the R.C.A.F. base at Yorkton. Training was continued on Harvard advanced trainers from May until July, 1941. A certain air of confidence was built up in Canada, where he was awarded his pilot's wings, soon to be put to the test on night flying training in England.

The so-called training at his new unit, No. 60 O.T.U.<sup>1</sup> East Fortune, Scotland, consisted of being thrown up in the worst of weather in Miles Master and Magister trainers. Not exactly a delightful experience considering the instrumentation available! Bob was soon posted to his first operational unit, 153 Squadron R.A.F. based at Ballyhalbert, Northern Ireland. (It was here that he met his future wife, a member of the W.A.A.F.) This squadron flew Defiant two seater night fighters in defence of Northern Ireland. Leaving 153 in November, 1942 after a quiet year, he was posted to Malta and instructed to take with him a new Bristol Beaufighter N.F.\* Mark I. His navigator for this trip was P/O (later F/Lt.) Bill Watson R.A.F. who remained with Cowper for the rest of the war. They flew the new twin-engined fighter from the Overseas Aircraft Despatch Unit at Portreath firstly to Gibraltar, safely leaving "The Rock" in the afternoon of 26 January, 1943 - E.T.A. Malta; 21.00 hours.

Luck suddenly and surely deserted them! Adverse weather, complete failure of their wireless equipment and by 23.45 hours desperately low on fuel they failed to locate Malta and force-landed at Zuara in Tripolitania. Zuara was then some 50 miles behind the German lines. However, not knowing where they were, Cowper stayed with the "Beau" whilst Watson set out to ascertain where they had landed. He surprised an enemy sentry who bolted into the darkness, followed by a shot from Watson's revolver. This compelled the two to set fire to and abandon their radar-equipped Beaufighter and belongings, and make good their escape. Determining to walk to the nearest Allied base, Tripoli, they made their way through the desert, where some 28 hours later, an armed party of Senussi Arabs surprised them. All set for a last ditch stand, an exchange of shots ensued. Luckily no-one had been hit by the shots because happily, Cowper and Watson were shortly recognized as "Ingleezi", befriended and harboured until 30 January

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<sup>1</sup> Operational Training Unit  
\* Night Fighter version

when contact was made with scouting armoured cars of the 8th Army. The person largely responsible for their well-being was one Mohammed Ali ben Belgassim, who received a monetary reward from H.M. Government for his help, as well as Bob Cowper's Very pistol-a personal gift!

Now safe, they journeyed to Tripoli and finally to Malta. There they joined 89 Squadron R.A.F. Detachment Luqa, flying the Beaufighter N.F. Mark VI. On 13 February on Intruder work to northern Sicily against his first enemy targets, one locomotive was badly damaged and two slightly damaged. In March, 89 Squadron R.A.F. and ground personnel from Egypt were reformed as 108 Squadron R.A.F. The squadron's Beaufighters continued to operate from Luqa airfield on Malta, as part of the island's night defences. For the next five months, F/O Cowper now with 108, flew patrol work along the southern Sicilian coast and Intruder work around southern Italy. On 31 March whilst travelling to Tripoli, the transport aircraft in which he was a passenger was shot up by a Beaufighter day fighter, luckily with no loss of life. Cowper commented in his log book, "a shaky do"! On 19 April a Messerschmitt Me 210 was claimed damaged and probably destroyed. Contact and visual on the German twin-engined fighter was made whilst patrolling the west coast of Sicily, in the vicinity of Trapani. Attacking head-on twice, Cowper managed a 1½ second burst, and strikes were observed along the fuselage.

On 11 July, a Junkers Ju 88 bomber was destroyed after only 4 rounds had been fired by Cowper. The enemy machine unexpectedly blew up and Cowper's Beaufighter could not help but fly into the resultant ball of fire that was the enemy bomber - the most terrifying experience he was to have. At dawn, 4 or 5 hours later, a pall of smoke from the bomber's scattered wreckage still hung in the sky. Caught up in the blast, the Beaufighter's control lines and Bristol Hercules engines were rendered useless. Cowper no longer had control of his aircraft as it suddenly turned to starboard and started a steep dive towards the Mediterranean.

Yelling to his navigator to bale out, he waited until he could wait no longer. Fighting to free himself from the pull of gravity, Cowper finally managed to escape his doomed aircraft, injuring his back on the fuselage in the process. Sadly, P/O Farquharson D.F.M., although he had had time to get out, was never found. "Farky" had replaced Watson for this one flight. Bob blacked out, but luckily regained consciousness in time to save himself from drowning. He was picked up by H.M. Hospital Ship "Aba", which took him to Tripoli - his third visit after 3 harrowing experiences. He then (to quote his D.F.C. Citation), "rejoined his squadron to resume operational flying". On 21 July, contact was made and soon a Junkers Ju 88 was seen near Augusta (Sicily). Cowper fired 10 rounds and the enemy aircraft fell burning, in 7 pieces. Debris on the windscreen prevented following a second visual.

After 68 sorties, award of the D.F.C. and promotion to Flight Lieutenant, Bob Cowper was posted to No. 63 O.T.U. Honiley, Warwickshire. From September 1943 until March 1944 there he was to be found helping train other night fighter pilots, flying a variety of single and twin-engined aircraft. A difficult, nerve-racking but important task. From Honiley to Annan,

Scotland for 2 months then to 456 Squadron R.A.A.F. from 8 May 1944 until the squadron disbanded, after V-E Day.

456 Squadron R.A.A.F. the only Australian night fighter unit based in Great Britain, had been formed in 1941 at Valley, Anglesey - perhaps ironically with only a single R.A.A.F. crew member. At the time Bob Cowper joined it, and until the end of 1944, 456 was based at Ford, Sussex - an integral part of No. 11 Fighter Group, A.D.G.B.\* The squadron had been flying Mosquito N.F. Mark VIIIs since February 1944 and were one of the squadrons available for Invasion cover during June. Between 22.00 hours on 5 June and 22.00 hours on 6 June (squadron strength 18 machines) they flew 12 night patrols.

Four nights later, in the early hours of 10 June, whilst patrolling north of the Cherbourg Peninsula, contact was made on an aircraft moving S.E. at 4,000 feet dropping Window.<sup>1</sup> As they approached, the aircraft's rear gunner opened fire and Cowper identified it as a Heinkel He 177 bomber. It was carrying glide bombs outboard of the engine nacelles. A one second burst at a range of 800 feet struck the port wing. The He 177 turned starboard and lost height; another 2 seconds burst obtained strikes on the starboard wing. The Heinkel, by now close to Cherbourg Harbour and still heading for it, was greeted by A.A. Turning starboard 90° parallel to the coast, Cowper gave another 2 second burst which set the starboard wing ablaze. This ignited the starboard glide bomb which suddenly took off and flew solo! As the Mosquito closed in, the enemy bomber dived almost vertically west of Cherbourg. It's destruction was later confirmed by American authorities there.

Climbing up from the dangerously low altitude, another contact was immediately made at 5 miles range. This turned out to be a Dornier Do 217, again dropping Window and still carrying one glide bomb, under the port wing. One short burst was fired from the Mosquito, behind and about 10° below the enemy. This set the port engine and inboard mainplane ablaze. The fire developed and the Do 217 went into a steep diving turn to port and hit a beach near Cap de la Hague and exploded. Carrying a maximum of 600 rounds, 552 had been fired from the Mosquito's 4 x 20 mm Hispano cannon during this night.

Five nights later, on a cloudless clear night a target was picked up on the screen of the Mark X A.I. radar set installed in Mosquito Mark VIIIs. The aircraft was followed until it reached the height of 12,000 feet and was identified as a Junkers Ju 88 - a type Cowper was particularly familiar with. He fired a 1½ second burst and the port engine disintegrated whilst the crew of 3 baled out. A large flash was observed which was extinguished as the aircraft hit the sea. The time of the attack had been 00.41 hours. On 3 July, Cowper followed an enemy aircraft into a dive; some fabric tore from a wing of the Mosquito and the noise, suggesting machine gun fire hastily forced him to take evasive action! As an engine had temporarily cut also, the chase was abandoned.

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\* Air Defence of Great Britain

1 Aluminium foil dropped to confuse enemy radar. German name Duppel.

The next night, after a preliminary test flight Cowper took off at 23.15 hours. Contact was first made on an unsuspecting U.S. Black Widow night fighter. The Combat Report completed by Cowper and Watson gives an interesting insight into a successful night fighter operation, and continues;

"We continued patrol. AT 0030 we were handed over to Black Gang and informed of trade dropping Window 40 miles to the West of us, travelling East. We vectored West and were informed that two aircraft were approaching; one at 10,000 ft and the other at 6,000 ft. We flew at 9,000 ft and established contact on one at 9 miles, head-on and beneath us, shovelling out Window at a great rate. We flew towards it, and eventually turned starboard behind it, still under Control, and established firm contact ahead and beneath.

The target was weaving gently. We closed in, losing height, and obtained a visual about 5 deg. beneath at a 2,000 ft range on a Heinkel 177, flying at 4,500 ft. We easily recognized it and with the aid of Ross Night Glasses established the fact that it was carrying 2 FX\* bombs outboard of the engine nacelles. We dived well beneath it (because of light conditions and cloud formation), and followed e/a visually through a hard starboard turn on to a North-westerly course, and then port, during which turn we fired a 1-second burst from 500 ft range.

The port wing centre section and engine exploded in red flame and burned fiercely at once. We gave it another 1-second burst in the fuselage which again exploded violently, and e/a spun down, blazing furiously, and exploded on striking the water."

The Heinkel bomber went down south of the Isle of Wight, whilst the other enemy machine, also a He 177, was similarly shot down by another 456 Squadron Mosquito. This, Bob Cowper's last confirmed victory, was the squadron's 32nd claimed victory of 1944.

On 27 July, Cowper claimed one V-1, also known as divers, destroyed. However it was officially credited to the A.A. Command. 456 had been on diver patrols since late June. During September and October, they carried out patrols to Belgium and northern Holland, assisting the Arnhem operation also, during inclement weather. October 1944 found Cowper O.C. of "A" Flight, and he was promoted to Squadron Leader in November. Also during November, the squadron reverted to diver operations, concentrating on the Heinkel He 111H aircraft that were now air-launching the missiles towards London from off the east coast of England. To catch them was not easy; it necessitated flying low, at stalling speed using 15° of flap and then trying to keep out of the sea. As all this was at night, it added up to a hazardous job! Cowper participated in an "anti-Heinkel patrol" on 18 November, but reported no custom.

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\* The PC 1400X remotely controlled bomb manufactured by Rheinmetall-Borsig. Particularly used against shipping. Also known as Fritz-X.

During December the squadron started to re-equip with the Mosquito N.F. Mark 30 and moved to Church Fenton, Yorkshire. No further victories were claimed over enemy aircraft after November, though not through the lack of trying. Shifting to Bradwell Bay, Essex, during March and April 1945 456 Squadron flew 5 and 6 hour operations into Germany; flying around Luftwaffe night fighter bases. Supporting Bomber Command, they would try to draw enemy night fighters out, or catch any returning home, without being shot down by the enemy's Flak. These flights involved tremendous mileages and were quite an achievement in themselves. On 27 March Cowper flew around Celle airfield, whilst on 14 April he chased an enemy jet fighter after covering Liebenwalde and Oranienburg airfields north of Berlin. Unable to catch the jet, no other opposition was encountered.

On 9 May, 6 night fighter squadrons, including 456 Squadron R.A.A.F. orbited the Channel Islands to demonstrate the Islands' freedom. The war was over, and after the unfortunate death of the squadron C.O., Wing Commander Howard, Cowper assumed command until 456 Squadron R.A.A.F. disbanded, on 15 June, 1945.

There are over 80 Australian pilots who destroyed at least five enemy aircraft each during World War II and so became entitled to be known as "aces". Only a handful of these served in night fighter squadrons of the Commonwealth Air Forces. Even less, 2 in fact, served in the only Australian night fighter squadron, No. 456. One of these men was Bob Cowper. Whilst with 108 Squadron R.A.F. his assessment of ability as a night fighter pilot had been "above the average". Of the 6 aircraft he had destroyed in air combat, only one fired back.

First Tour of Operations 10/11/41 - 11/9/43  
 Second Tour of Operations 8/ 5/44 - 15/6/45

#### Decorations

Distinguished Flying Cross and Bar  
 1939/45 Star  
 Aircrew Europe Star with France and Germany Bar  
 Africa Star with Silver Rose  
 Italy Star  
 Defence Medal  
 War Medal 1939/45  
 Australian General Service Medal

also a member of the Late Arrivals Club, the Caterpillar Club, and the Goldfish Club.

#### Further Reading

Australia in the War of 1939 - 1945 Series 3 (Air) -  
 Vol. III Air War Against Germany and Italy, 1939 - 43  
 J. Herington 1954  
 Vol. IV Air Power Over Europe, 1944 - 45  
 J. Herington 1963

#### Mosquito

C.M. Sharp & M. J. F. Bowyer 1971

\* \* \* \* \*

CASUALTIES SUFFERED BY H.M.A.S. "SYDNEY" IN HER FIGHT  
WITH THE GERMAN CRUISER "EMDEN", NOV. 9TH 1914.

Killed in action

Petty Officer Thomas Lynch, R.N., O.N. 176533  
Able Seaman Albert Hoy, R.N., O.N. 216421  
Ordinary Seaman Robert W. Bell, O.N. 1964

Died of Wounds

Able Seaman Reginald A. Sharpe, R.N., O.N. 239494

Severely Wounded

Able Seaman Richard Horne, O.N. 1543  
Able Seaman Thomas Gascoigne, O.N. 2050  
Able Seaman John Butcher, O.N. 1932  
Ordinary Seaman William Meldrum, O.N. 3650

Wounded

Lieutenant Godfrey Hampden, R.N.  
Able Seaman Joseph Kinniburgh, O.N. 2907  
Able Seaman Bertie Green, O.N. 2511  
Able Seaman Albert Crosby, O.N. 2855

Slightly Wounded

Petty Officer Mark V. Harvey, R.N., O.N. 180996  
Able Seaman Arthur Hooper, O.N. 1677  
Ordinary Seaman 2nd Class Tom Williamson, O.N. 2329  
Ordinary Signalmen 2nd Class Thomas Stevenson, O.N. 1871

Decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal

Chief Petty Officer A. Lambert.  
Sick Berth Steward T. Mullins.  
Able Seaman B. Green.  
Able Seaman J. Kinniburgh.  
Able Seaman H. Collins.  
Able Seaman W. Taylor.

CASUALTIES OF THE A.N. & M.E.F. IN NEW GUINEA 1914.

Killed in Action

Captain B. C. A. Pockley, Australian Army Medical Corps.  
 Lieutenant-Commander Charles B. Elwell, R.N.  
 Able Seaman William C. V. Williams.  
 Able Seaman John Courtney.  
 Able Seaman Robert Moffatt.  
 Able Seaman Harry William Street.

Wounded

Lieutenant Roland G. Bowen, R.A.N.  
 Able Seaman Daniel Skillen.  
 Able Seaman Timothy Sullivan.  
 Able Seaman James Henry Tonks.

Died. 20 Private J. S. Gray, 3rd Battalion.

Died of wounds accidently received. 433 Private A.M. Wates.

Wounded accidently 137 Private G. James  
 116 Private W. Guard.

From "The Australian Military Journal". January, 1915.

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ANNUAL ELECTION OF FEDERAL COUNCIL FOR 1972/73

The result of the election for the position of Federal Vice-President was:-

LEONARD, W. (21 votes)  
 LYONS, J.K. (31 votes)

Mr. Lyons and the unopposed candidates for the other offices were declared duly elected at the Annual General Meeting on 25th August, 1972.

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

\* \* \* \* \*



FEDERAL SECRETARY'S NOTES

Will any financial member who has NOT received a current membership card please contact me. S.A.E. would oblige.

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I was invited, on behalf of the Society, to attend a meeting of the Victorian War Games Association. Their Secretary expressed the desire that there should be a closer liaison between our two Societies, and felt certain that War Games' Associations in the cities where our Branches are situated would welcome members along to their functions.

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The W.A. Branch have advised me that their monthly meetings are held on the third Thursday in the U.S.I. Library at Swan Barracks (next door to the Museum).

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Society Lapel Badges may still be ordered at 75 cents each.

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DESPATCHES

(Letters, queries and comments from readers)

From A.C.T. Branch

The members of this Branch have directed me to reply to the letter from Mr. B. J. Videon on page 116, March, 1972 issue of Sabretache. This is in accordance with an instruction given at our monthly meeting held on Monday, 17th July, 1972.

While we have no objection to Mr. Videon expressing an opinion in his capacity as a member of this Society, and let it be clearly understood that we would like to see more members writing to the journal, we feel that he should not couple his personal views with those consistent with his position as Editor of Sabretache.

We consider that it should not be necessary for the Editor to apologise for Mr. Festberg's work which has been generally accepted by members as a very fair effort which fills a very definite need for all badge collectors. However it does have errors and surely it is the duty of anybody who is aware of such errors to draw attention to them, bearing in mind that it may be many years, if ever, before the book is republished. It is because official files are often lacking in detail that it is necessary for anybody having knowledge of a subject to bring the information to the attention of those most interested, which in this case refers to our members.

With regard to the fifth para. of Mr. Videon's letter regarding the lack of effort to produce a book (or books) on the subject, we are aware, as we are sure many other members are, of at least two leading badge collectors who have publications in preparation, which I'm sure will be of assistance to all collectors.

One of the aims of our Society must surely be to enlighten all our members on their particular interests and if this can be best done by honest criticism of the efforts of another member, then surely we all gain in the process and if personal feelings are offended in the process then it is unfortunate. We are interested in the past and as in all fields there is never a perfect record and if anybody can help then let him have his say.

In conclusion, let it be clearly understood that this letter is not a criticism of our Editor, who has carried out his duties with great skill and diligence over the years, but purely an expression of the views of this Branch on a matter of interest to all members and in addition we would again like to say that Mr. Festberg's efforts are well worth while and we, as a Branch, look forward to the publication of the next volume of his work.

Reply by Mr. B. J. Videon

Mr. White's comment is fair. I would like to say that my own comment, made in either official or private capacity, was intended, not to stifle any criticism of any book, but merely to put into its proper perspective the spate of comment that has been directed at Mr. Festberg's book(s) via the Editor. In other words, the comments, whether fair or foul, valid or not, have nothing to do with the Society, and are between author and reader. We are prepared to publish reasonable comments on any subject of interest to our members, as I am sure you will find under the new Editor's deftly wielded pen.

\* \* \* \* \*

From J. E. Price

Some weeks ago I was asked the question, "When did Australian Light Horse Regiments commence wearing Colour Patches?". The questioner was convinced that it was after the landing on the Gallipoli Peninsular. He added that although Infantry Battalions wore them on the 25th April, 1915, Light Horse Regiments did not adopt the custom until much later, possibly even after the cessation of the Dardenelles campaign.

I have written to Lt.-Col. P. V. Vernon, OBE., ED., asking his advice and enclose his reply.

"I regret that I have not yet a clear answer to your question, 'when did the Australian Light Horse first wear colour patches?'.

Not knowing the answer (although being, for some reason, under the impression that it was at some time after Gallipoli), on the evening that I received your letter I rang four friends who served on Gallipoli in L.H. I'm afraid that the point in question is one on which their memory fails them.

Captain C. E. Upton ( 1 L H ), uncertain at first, finally said he had a recollection of wearing them while on Gallipoli.

Colonel J. G. Hindmarsh ( 6 & 12 L H ) said his first recollection of them (now) was when he was transferred to 12 L H after Gallipoli.

Bert Thomlinson, Secretary of 1 L H Regt Association, whose memory I consider to be at least average and possibly better, says he cannot remember with certainty but that he thinks colour patches were not worn by them on Gallipoli - in fact, he said 'fairly confident'.

Colonel C. W. Huxtable ( 6 L H ) admits he cannot remember but he thinks it would have been after Gallipoli.

Later I thought of Rhys Travers Jones, an original trooper of 1 L H, but he could not remember. I found him vaguer than I had expected. He thought they wore them on Gallipoli, but at the same time he suggested they got them in camp before leaving Australia, which is definitely wrong. He undertook to study a heap of photos which he has and to report if he found any worthwhile evidence, but I have no word from him.

I've just had an idea. On Sunday I shall be able to study a large photograph in Linden House; it's the officers of 6 L H in Egypt after their return from Gallipoli. Therefore, I shall not send this letter until I've had a look at the photo.

Has your friend tried the Australian War Memorial? It would be well worth a try. I am glad you raised the question, or that your friend did; I should like to know the answer, for myself and because someone else is sure to raise it sometime.

As far as I know, unit histories are all silent on the point. History of 11 L H Regiment states that, in 1914 on formation, the colours were maroon and gold - but these must have been unofficial. On Page 33, when dealing with the refitting period after Gallipoli, it states: 'The old colours of maroon and gold were discarded and replaced by green and blue.' Well, the chart in the Official History, V.III, shows among the 'Cancelled' a red and white patch, round. The quotation just given suggests that they had seen so little of their official colour patch until after Gallipoli that the compiler of the history could only recall the original unofficial one (maroon and gold); if they had gone to Gallipoli with colour patches they would have been red and white or green and blue.

16 July --

The photo of the group of officers of 6 L H Regiment in Cairo after the evacuation of Gallipoli clearly shows NO colour patches.

I have been able to talk with Charles Upton again. He maintains that they were issued with colour patches before going to Gallipoli and that while there they did not wear them for security reasons. Later they wore them when on leave, but Allenby, who had a bit of a fetish for security, would not have them worn in the field - which, to me, does not seem to be borne out by photographs!

As time goes by I may get a chance of obtaining further views or evidence. I think your friend, in the meantime, should try the A.W.M. and a letter to, say, a Melbourne daily before the last veteran completely loses his memory."

We would be most grateful if any reader could enlighten us on this rather perplexing question.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### BOOK REVIEWS

By J. E. Price

"THE VOLUNTEER IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA" 1861-1903 by Geo F. Wieck. 88 pages including appendices. Price \$2.00, postage extra. Available from J. D. C. Burrige, 9 Albert Street, CLAREMONT, W.A. 6010. Sales of this publication will assist the W.A. Branch.

You either like formation histories or you don't - it is as simple as that. I, personally, found this a most absorbing little booklet that tells the story of those public spirited colonists in a very lucid manner. The story, though filled with facts and figures, is an interesting one. There are badges, dates, personalities. For those interested in local history, it is a must. Those not keen on formation histories will find it interesting reading. Above all, you'll help the Western Australian Branch.

"MILITARY BADGE COLLECTING" by John Gaylor, ISBN 0 85422 015 1, Seeley, Service & Co. London. 150 pp. plus 50 plates. It cost £2.25 to members of the M.H.S. (UK). Available from Collins' Book Depot, Melbourne. Australian price \$7.50 approximately.

At last the book that I've been waiting for - a book on the whole British Army badge system. True, there have been books on British badges before, but this tells you the How and Why of the game. The variations; the oddities; the Territorials; the Home Guard; Military Cyclists;

War-raised units to name a few. He even gives advice on how to go about making up a collection and how to display the items you possess. All chapters and appendices are a fund of knowledge. My one criticism is that the illustrations are at the end of the book and not with their particular chapter. But once you've got the hang of the idea, there should be no trouble in checking to see if you've got the badge or not. For collector of British badges this is one for the bookshelf.

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MEMBERS ADVERTISEMENTS

Wanted Known

I am a collector of Australian and New Zealand Military badges, buttons, shoulder titles, belt clasps, helmets and cloth items. Also Australian and New Zealand Cadet badges and titles. I will be pleased to receive a list of any of the above items from members with a view to purchase or exchange. I am also interested in the collecting of Naval, Air Force and Legion of Frontiersmen items, together with Vietnam badges.

R. Gray, 5 Elder Terrace, Glengowrie, South Australia. 5044.

\* \* \* \* \*

WANTED - Any foreign or R.A.A.F. flying badges (cloth, metal or bullion). Also caps, uniforms and badges of any flying services. All correspondence answered, pay cash or swap. Also wanted Air Force type medals e.g. Air Efficiency Decoration, etc.

Enquiries to: Simon Floyd,  
44 Neerim Road,  
Caulfield, Vic. 3162.

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HAT BADGES FOR EXCHANGE - 1AH, 11ALH, 13ALH(AIF), 5LH, 6LH, 15LH, 20LH, 10WAMI(Q/C), 58INF(1912), 3Bn, 6Bn, 16Bn, 17Bn, 18Bn, 22Bn, 24Bn, 29Bn, 33Bn, 34Bn, 35Bn, 36Bn, 38Bn, 42Bn, 53Bn, AIC(Enam) AGA(03), Engrs Geo.V and VI, RAAF(W/OOK/C, RAN Bandman's Helmet Plate (first issue 1913), Kaffrarian Rifles QVC (Boer War), Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles (South Africa), Pair oxidised Collars (lions facing) worn by NSW Bushmens Contingent as Hat Badges (Boer War), Large Lapel Badge first issue by RSL 1919 Soldier and Sailor only.

HAT BADGES WANTED - 5ALH, 15ALH, 2QMI, 19LH (Yarrowee) 24LE (Gwydir) 3AIR, various Infantry, Port Curtis, Gold Fields, Victorian Rifles also 18th and 36th (1912), 34Bn (with motto), Intelligence Corps (Map of Aust.) Automobile Corps (Wheel with Wings), Artillery Geo V (Bursting Bomb), ASC (Sunken Crown), GMP, GCC, CFS, Nursing Training - All enquires answered, Les Hornshaw, 68 Hopetoun Circuit, Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600.

\* \* \* \* \*

FOR SALE

Nine documents in respect of Francis Willoughby Edge Baxter, Esquire.

The first document is waxed parchment and measures  $17\frac{3}{4}$ " x  $13\frac{1}{4}$ ". It is dated 20.5.1875 and is signed and sealed by William Wellington Cairns, Governor of the Colony of Queensland. The document is in respect of the appointment of Baxter to be Lieutenant in No. 8 Company of Queensland Volunteer Rifles. The seal is circular and measures  $\frac{7}{8}$ " across.

The second document is waxed parchment and measures  $16\frac{1}{4}$ " x  $9\frac{3}{4}$ ". It is dated 18.5.1876 and is also signed by Cairns, Governor of the Colony of Queensland. The document is in respect of the appointment of Baxter to be Captain in the Toowoomba Light Infantry Corps. The seal is circular and measures  $\frac{7}{8}$ " across.

The third document is waxed parchment and measures  $17\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $13\frac{1}{4}$ ". It is dated 15.4.1886 and is signed under the seal of Sir Anthony Musgrave, Governor of the Colony of Queensland, but actually signed by L.W. Griffith by command. The document is in respect of the appointment of Baxter to be Major on the unattached list of the Land Defence Force of the Colony of Queensland. The seal is a serrated circle  $2\frac{5}{8}$ " across, set on a piece of parchment nearly  $2\frac{3}{4}$ " square. The seal has two pieces of green ribbon protruding from under.

The fourth document is a covering letter relating to Baxter's parchment certificate of Major. Its size is  $12\frac{1}{2}$ " x 8". It is dated 6.1.1887. The condition of this document is difficult to describe. However, it has been attacked by silverfish on the edges. It is quite legible but its condition is not the high standard of the other documents.

The fifth document is on blue document paper. It is the proceedings of the Board of Officers and is in respect of an examination of Baxter while a Captain for a Certificate as per Clause 8, Volunteer Act, 1878. The document discloses marks achieved, etc., and gives the opinion of the Board regarding the results achieved.

The sixth document is on waxed parchment and measures  $17\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $13\frac{3}{4}$ ". It is a Freemasons Lodge certificate given under the Irish Constitution and is dated 17.8.1871.

The seventh document is on waxed parchment and measures 16" x 11<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>". It is also a Freemasons Lodge certificate. It has been given under the Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland and is dated 19.1.1883.

The eighth document is of parchment paper but I am not certain if it has been waxed; I feel that has probably not. It measures 13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>" x 18<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" and certifies that Baxter was elected to the office of Provincial Grand Steward under the Irish Constitution of Freemasons. It states that Baxter was invested on 2.3.1873.

The ninth document is a letter from the Southern Cross Lodge to Baxter thanking him for officiating at and conducting a funeral service. This letter measures 9<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" x 7<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" and is dated 2.3.1882. This letter, while in good condition, is starting to tear where the folds in the paper have been.

All the parchments are in excellent condition and the others, as can be expected for their age, are in the condition described.

They can be made available for inspection by arrangement.

N. G. HARPER,  
13 Weerona Avenue,  
MT. STUART, TAS. 7000.

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DIRECTORY AMENDMENTSRENEWAL OF MEMBERSHIP RECEIVED AFTER DIRECTORY HAD GONE TO PRESS:

- (346) Mr. R. CAMPBELL, 'The Gunnery', 2825 Omega Place, ROSLYN,  
 Pennsylvania, u.s.a. 19001.  
 (Military firearms, esp. British flintlocks: Australian Army)

NEW MEMBERS:

- (502) Mr. W. CROOK, 'Killoran', 5 Stirgess Avenue, HARBORD, NSW, 2096.  
 (Military Research, Literature, Prints & Paintings.  
 Infantry firearms from the Maori Wars to Vietnam. Is  
 publishing a book on Military Barracks in Australia.)
- (503) Mr. E. C. WILKINSON, 16 McNamara Street, TOOWOOMBA, QLD., 4350.  
 (Collects Medals, Decorations & Service Badges to Australians.)
- (504) SHOOTERS SUPPLIES P/L., 302 Russell Street, MELBOURNE, VIC., 3000.  
 (Member of the Society).
- (505) Mr. G.J. DE GRAAFF, De Ruytergade 110, AMSTERDAM, The Netherlands.  
 (Dealer in Militaria.)
- (506) The Hon. Secretary, The Genealogical Society of Victoria,  
 77 Alma Road, CHADSTONE, VIC., 3148.  
 (Exchange of Journals).
- (507) SFC. T.M. KEPUS, 1 Berlin 33, Flanaganstr. 4 Apt. 11. WEST BERLIN,  
 Germany.  
 (Distinctives, Patches, Medals, Insignia on a World-wide  
 basis. Uniforms and Headdress).
- (508) Mr. R. A. HALLIDAY, 325 Enoggera Road, NEWMARKET, QLD., 4051.  
 (Military History and Decorations).
- (509) Mr. J. KINDRED, P.O. Box 8, MARGATE BEACH, QLD., 4019.  
 (Small Arms Ammunition, especially Australian).
- (510) Mr. D. R. McDONALD, 75 Chancellor Street, SHERWOOD, QLD. 4075.  
 (Military Literature; Cap-Badges; Weapons).
- (511) Mr. B. P. NEWTON, C/- B. Beier, Bergmann Street, SAMFORD, QLD. 4520.  
 (General Militaria: esp. Cap-Badges).
- (512) Mr. G. L. VIGDEN, 69 Berry Street, SHERWOOD, QLD. 4075.  
 (Military History. General Militaria, esp. Medals & Weapons).
- (513) Mr. R. A. Leonard, 14 Osborn Street, CAMPBELLTOWN, S.A., 5074.  
 (Military History).



NEW MEMBERS (Contd.)

- (514) Mr. J. DOUGHERTY, 102 Hawker Street, CROYDON, S.A. 5008.  
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- (515) The Librarian (330331), Acquisitions Dept., Yale University Library,  
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(General Military History: Napoleonic Period &  
World War I.)
- (519) Mr. W. KEENAN, 14 Bucktin Street, COLLIE, W.A. 6225.  
(General Militaria. esp. WW2 German).
- (520) Mr. F. J. TIMONEY, British Military Historical Society of the U.S.,  
407 Bernice Drive, BAYPORT, N.Y., 11705, U.S.A.  
(All British Army and Commonwealth Forces).
- (521) Mr. I. LOMASNEY, 28 Beasley Street, PEARCE, A.C.T. 2607.  
(British Medals and History of the R.A.N.)
- (522) Mr. M. HAMON, Flat 1, Balmoral Road, SALISBURY EAST, S.A. 5019.  
(British Commonwealth Badges).

AWARD OF O.B.E.:

(350) Col. P.H.G. OXLEY, has been awarded the O.B.E.

CORRECTION OF ADDRESS:

(499) Mr. W.I. WOOD address should read - 21 Narcissus Ave., BORONIA, VIC. 3155.

CHANGES OF INTEREST:

(480) Mr. D. R. Rayner, should now read (Officer's uniforms and Insignia  
of the World's Air Forces, esp., R.A.A.F.)

CHANGES OF ADDRESS:

- (265) Captain J. ANTOINE, to 97 Coghlan Road, SUBIACO, W.A., 6008.
- (495) Mr. H. HUTCHINSON, to P.O. Box 548, SWAN HILL, VIC., 3585.
- (415) Mr. K. KURTZ, to P.O. Box 636, LAE, P.N.G.
- (302) Mr. R. R. McKEOWN, to 50 Beauchamp Street, PUNCHBOWL,  
N.S.W. 2196.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS (Contd.)

- ( 23) Major E.W.O. PERRY,  
(RL) ED., to 32 Outlook Drive, EAGLEMONT, VIC. 3084.
- (472) CPL. R. J. REILLY, to C/- 1 C.O.D. Milpo, BANDIANA, VIC. 3694.
- (401) Mr. R. RILEY, to 12 Birdwood Avenue, FREWVILLE, SA.,  
5063.
- (497) Mr. A. L. RUSKIN, to 7 Laurence Grove, RINGWOOD EAST.,  
VIC. 3135.
- (383) Mr. B. SCHOMBERG, to 41 Annie Street, TORWOOD, QLD., 4066.
- (453) Major I. C. TEAGUE to H.Q. ANZUK Support Group,  
ANZUK F.P.O.5, c/- G.P.O. SYDNEY,  
N.S.W. 2890.
- (394) Mr. S. F. TRILL, to 26 Granville House, Victoria Parade,  
RAMSGATE, Kent, England.

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## KINDRED SOCIETIES

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

### The American Society of Military Insignia Collectors.

Secretary: Mr. I. L. Duncan,  
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### The Military Heraldry Society.

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

### The Military Historical Society.

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

### The Military Historical Society of Ireland.

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

### The Orders & Medals Research Society.

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

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

### The South African Military Historical Society.

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

### The Aviation Historical Society of Australia (Victorian Branch).

17 Corunna Court, Glen Waverley, 3150. Victoria.

