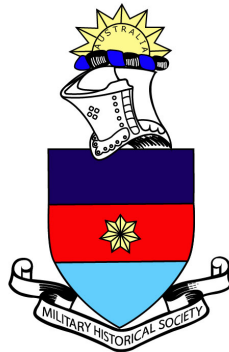


Military Historical Society of Australia
Sabretache



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SABRETA CHE

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JAMES W. COURTNEY

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Aims Of The Society

The aims of the Society are the encouragement of 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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"SABRETACHE"

January 1974

THE COVER

The Cover was designed and drawn by Hugh Gordon and it depicts many facets of our Society with rare items which reflect major periods of our military heritage. The medals reading from left to right are:—

1. "MAORI WAR MEDAL" from the First War in which Australians fought as volunteers in the Waikato Regiment and as crew members of the HMCS "VICTORIA".
2. "EGYPT MEDAL" with clasp 'SUAKIN 1885' awarded to the NSW Contingent, this medal is the "1930 Penny" of medals and at present is priced well below its real value.
3. "CHINA MEDAL" 1900 was awarded to the members of the NSW and Victorian Naval Brigades and the crew of the HMCS "PROTECTOR" from South Australia.

The badges are three rare Australian items of different periods and are the Port Curtis Infantry of the 1903—12 era, the 24th Light Horse 1930-41 and the 6th NSW Infantry prior to the Federation, the 6th Infantry Badge was designed by Cox Taylor who later designed the Rising Sun Badge, the first two are very rare items.

The flashes include the rare LXV11 worn by the 67th Australian Infantry Battalion prior to the Korean War, the Victory Contingent and Royal Car Company which are also scarce items.

The model shows a handler with a horse which depicts the Horse transport used by the Australian Forces during the New Guinea campaign to move stores across the mountain tracks of that country.

It is the intention of the Committee to change the centre piece of the Cover on each issue to show Navy, Air Force, Women's Services of various periods or a particular item in the Journal.

This edition depicts some of the rare unofficial badges worn by Australian troops during the Boer War.

EDITORIAL

I would firstly like to thank those members and readers who have expressed most favourable comment, constructive criticism and advice in regard to the first edition of "Sabretache" since I was elected 'Editor' of this Magazine.

Being my first edition of our Magazine, I was naturally apprehensive but pleasantly surprised and grateful of the comments which have been received.

I feel that it is most important to know that at least our Journal is being read and that members find the time to voice their opinions on its presentation. This, I hope, will continue, because I know that critical eyes are cast upon the official organ of the Society, and members are therefore quick to point out any deficiencies or inaccuracies which unfortunately creep into such magazines from time to time, and it is important that these matters be clarified for future generations of researchers, who no doubt, will be guided by the information contained in our official journal.

It is pleasing to record that "Sabretache" is now being read by many members in high circles, and I was pleasantly surprised recently, when speaking informally to the Chief of the General Staff when he remarked — 'so you are the bloke responsible for producing "Sabretache"'. I regarded this as a compliment to our Society as it shows that we are indeed becoming a well known and better recognised body of members who are anxious to preserve our national military heritage.

Since the last publication of "Sabretache" your Federal Council has discussed the matter of future issues, bearing in mind the increasing cost of producing a first class quality magazine which will be acceptable to most, if not all, members.

Accordingly it has been decided that as from January 1974, "Sabretache" will be produced on a six monthly basis, - reduced in size but not in content, and particularly that it be presented as a professionally printed publication. In addition, each year an issue will be produced in the form of a nominal roll of members, including their addresses, hobbies, and particular interests within the Society. In this regard your co-operation is sought in keeping me up to date with change of addresses, interests, and other information which will be of interest to members.

Finally, I would like to draw members' attention to the fact that all, if not most publications produced by the Australian National War Memorial are available through the Society at 20% discount, and all applications should be lodged through our most efficient Secretary — Ken White. A list of these works are published in this edition of "Sabretache".

I wish you one and all a Happy Christmas, a Prosperous New Year, and look forward to bigger and better things for our Society in 1974.

J. W. Courtney

EDITOR



The Australian Horse Uniform, Part Of The Boer War Display.

PROGRESS REPORT ON BOER WAR DISPLAY

Preparation for the display has continued with a great deal of support being given by the Army. The music of the period has been recorded and the record will be on sale from January. The recording was done by the Royal Military College Band under Captain Fisher and the record album was designed by Major Don Halls. The model of Elands River is now nearing completion. The proposed short film has been changed to slides with a commentary we hope given by Leonard Teale, which will run for 7 minutes on a non-stop basis. It is thought the slide show will be of great interest to the public and will be the first of a series to be seen at the War Memorial. Don Halls has been responsible for the model and slides which has been a major undertaking requiring a great deal of professional skill.

The scarf and medals awarded Private Dufroyer together with a number of other interesting items have been donated or given to the War Memorial. It is hoped that at least four of the groups of medals belonging to Australian Boer War recipients of the Victoria Cross will be on display. The book on the history of the Australians in the Boer War will not be published until mid 1974 as it is to be the most comprehensive book on Australia's contribution to this war and as such is taking a great deal of time to prepare.

An official opening by the Prime Minister is hoped to take place in the form of a cocktail party similar to those given for the opening of art displays. It is also hoped that the Government will in some way honour those Australians who served in the Boer War who are still alive. There is a precedent as all veterans of Suakin 1885 alive in 1953 were awarded the Coronation Medal. All members are urged to make a special effort to visit Canberra in 1974 to see the display.

(Rex Clark)
Chairman

THE QUEEN'S SCARF

by Ian Fitchett, Publications Officer, Australian War Memorial.

The donation of the Queen's Scarf awarded Trooper Alfred Henry Du Frayer in 1900 in the South African War not only brings a treasured and rare relic to the Australian War Memorial but also revives the debate, much of it ill-founded, which arose over the years around the actual status of the Scarf as a decoration or an award.

Originally four scarves knitted by Queen Victoria in 1900 - the last year of her life when she was 82 - were intended by her to be presented personally to private soldiers in the Colonial Forces taking part in the Boer War. However she died before she could do so but not before knitting another four scarves, making a total of eight in all.

The original four scarves destined for members of the Colonial Forces were finally allotted on the recommendations made to the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Roberts, by the senior officers of each of the four Empire countries, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa. These officers acted on the understanding that gallant conduct in the field was to be the primary

consideration. As a result the four colonial soldiers chosen to get the scarves were: Trooper A.J. Du Frayer, NSW Mounted Rifles; Private R.R. Thompson, 2nd Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment; Trooper J. M'K Chadwick of the South African irregular unit, Roberts Horse and Private H.D. Coutts of the New Zealand Mounted Infantry. It is important to note here that Chadwick and Thompson were the only two of these four 'Scarf-holders' to be Mentioned in Despatches and that there is no record of any of the four being recommended for a Victoria Cross but Chadwick was awarded a DCM.

Roberts wrote to Queen Victoria from Pretoria on 8 August 1900 saying '... there was the greatest competition to become the fortunate possessor of one of these scarves, and it took a very long time to get the required information which would enable selection to decide as to the merits of those eligible for such a widely-contested reward ... the four men named were in all respects the most deserving of the great honour'.

Roberts also mentioned the scarves in his last South African Despatch dated London 1 March 1902 and published in the London Gazette of 17 June 1902. It ends: 'In conclusion I desire to place on record that in April 1900 Her late Majesty Queen Victoria was graciously pleased to send me four woollen scarves worked by Herself, for distribution to the four most distinguished private soldiers in the Colonial Forces of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa then serving under my command. The selection for these gifts of honour was made by the officers commanding the contingents concerned, it being understood that gallant conduct in the field was to be considered the primary qualification ...'

Roberts named the four recipients in this Despatch and this was the first occasion in which Du Frayer's name appeared in South African Despatches.

Over the years military experts have stressed that Roberts at no time intended the Scarf as an Award and that this is proved by the use of the word 'distribution' and 'selection' in his Despatch and also that the phrase 'it being understood that gallant conduct in the field was to be considered the primary qualification' infers that there were no other considerations. Roberts also used the phrase 'in all respects the most deserving' twice in his letter to Queen Victoria on 8 August 1900.

The actual scarves presented were described at the time as 'crocheted in Khaki-coloured Berlin wool with the initials "VRI" on one of the little knots of wool.' The length of the scarves was obviously based on that of the red sash still worn by sergeants in both the British and Australian Armies on ceremonial occasions. Short of the 'Berlin wool' for which the writer cannot vouch, the foregoing is an accurate description of the Du Frayer Scarf now in the possession of the Memorial.

There is less documentation on the remaining four scarves but all were presented to men of the 1st Brigade, 2nd British Division. One of the four recipients, Lieut-Colonel W. Colclough, won his Scarf as a sergeant in the Devon Regiment and before he died in 1955 wrote his version of the history of the Scarf. Colclough stated that Queen Victoria heard of the high reputation gained by the four battalions of the 2nd Brigade and in appreciation of this presented the four Scarves to the brigade. Colclough claimed that the Queen instructed that the recipients were

to be chosen from a vote taken by the NCO's and men of each battalion and approved by a board of officers. They were only to be given to men who had been recommended for the Victoria Cross, Colclough added, seemingly giving credence to an alleged Australian Army Order which stated that the Queen's Scarf not only ranked equal with the VC but also that its award must be based on a recommendation for that high honour. No copy of this alleged Order has been found.

In the case of Trooper Du Frayer the press of the day were not slow to report that he had been recommended for a VC and a bar, ignoring the fact that a bar can only be awarded to a decoration already awarded; more of which later.

In addition to Colclough the other three British recipients of the Scarf were Colour-Sergeant Ferrett of the Queen's Colour-Sergeant F. Kingsley, West Yorks, and Colour-Sergeant Clay of the East Surreys. It is interesting to note that these NCO's all won the DCM.

In addition to Du Frayer's Scarf, now in the Australian War Memorial, that won by Private Thompson is now in the Canadian National War Memorial, that won by Private Coutts in the Assembly Library, Wellington, that by Sergeant Caly in the East Surreys National Army Museum, Sandhurst, that by Sergeant Ferrett in the Queen's Home Countries Brigade Museum, Canterbury, that by Colclough in the possession of his family. The location of the other two Scarves is unknown.

It is worth recording that with the amalgamation of the East Surreys and the Queen's one regiment, the Queen's Royal Surrey, now possesses two of the Scarves.

Alfred Henry Du Frayer was born in Victoria on 20 September 1871 and educated at Brighton Grammar School, Melbourne from 1884 to 1889. After working on his uncle's property, Airlie Station, Queensland, he enlisted in the NSW Mounted Rifles, entering camp at Randwick Rifle Range on 27 December 1899, taking with him one horse. Du Frayer embarked on the Southern Cross as a private in 'C' Squadron on 17 January 1900 arriving in Cape Town on 17 February. He saw action with his unit at Poplar Grove, Dreifontein, Karee Siding, Vet River, Zand River near Johannesburg, Pretoria and Diamond Hill and was awarded the Queen's Medal with four clasps. Invalided to Australia after enteric fever, he arrived in Sydney on the Ninevah on 17 September 1900 and was discharged from the NSW Military Forces with the rank of private on 20 September 1900.

NSW Military Forces General Order No. 141 of 10 October 1900 contains a list of 24 NCO's and men recommended for Distinguished Service, among which appears the name of 103 Private A.H. Du Frayer for bringing in a dismounted comrade under heavy fire on 11 April 1900, which was some days after the action at Karee Siding on 29 March. A side-note indicates that Du Frayer was 'Awarded Her Majesty's Scarf'.

Referring to this incident the 'Sydney Mail' of 22 September 1900 quotes Captain M.A. Hilliard (Commander of 'C' Squadron NSW Mounted Rifles, of which Du Frayer was a member) as saying: 'In April last, when the regiment was on outpost duty near Karee a reconnoitring patrol was sent out in the early morning in charge of Captain Legge. When approaching a farmhouse flying the white flag every precaution was taken, but seeing no one about, the men numbering about 12 rode within the stone fence enclosure when they were immediately fired upon from within the house and also by a party of Boers concealed in a donga on the veldt. The gateway



Lieut A H DuFrayer Wearing The Queen's Scarf

This reply was sent to Du Frayer by Queen Mary's Private Secretary who reported being unable to find a more favorable reply.

in December 1911 Du Frayer had written to the Secretary of the War Office, London, England, asking for a grant of a ribbon of the Order of the Queen's Service Medal for his services in the Boer War. The Secretary replied that although there was no official record kept at the War Office, during the South African war he had been a member of the Queen's Service Medal Committee and that he had been awarded the ribbon of the Order of the Queen's Service Medal for his services in the Boer War. The Secretary also mentioned that the Queen's Service Medal was a new medal and that it was only awarded to those who had served in the Boer War or in the South African War. The Secretary also mentioned that the Queen's Service Medal was a new medal and that it was only awarded to those who had served in the Boer War or in the South African War.

was only 150 yards from the farmhouse but Du Frayer dismounted, shook Private Clark into a semi-conscious state and, mounted again, got Clark up behind him and finally out of danger. Private Du Frayer was exposed to a heavy fire from both quarters previously mentioned.'

Du Frayer later rejoined the forces, being appointed as 2nd-Lieutenant (Supernumary) in the 1st Infantry Regiment, NSW Military Forces, on 21 December 1900. He was transferred to the Un-attached List on 1 July 1903 and went on to the Reserve of Officers as 2nd-Lieutenant on 10 December 1904.

He was presented with his Queen's Scarf by the Duke of York - later King George V - when the latter was visiting Australia to open the new Federal Parliament. The occasion was a Royal Review in Centennial Park on 28 May 1901 and the press of the day went hay-wire, making extravagant claims that Du Frayer had been 'Promoted to Captain', 'Proclaimed to the populace by the Duke that whenever the Scarf was worn or seen within the British Empire it should receive the salute of Present Arms', 'Public Holiday proclaimed in his (Du Frayer's) Honour' and a claim that he had joined the Royal Household for the remainder of the Royal Tour of Australia. There was absolutely no foundation for any of these published statements by this time Du Frayer was claiming the right to use the words 'OS' after his name, indicating that the Scarf was in the nature of any other military decoration.

So much so that in the NSW Army and Navy list of 1901 the solitary official instance of the initials 'OS' appearing after the name Du Frayer turns up on the three insertions of his name. There were obviously early second thoughts on the propriety of this because in the next and subsequent editions of the same list the 'OS' is dropped from any reference to Du Frayer but a footnote is added denoting 'Awarded the Queen's Scarf for service in South Africa'.

But throughout 1901 the intense publicity given the Scarf led the then very irreverent Sydney Bulletin to make the following rather unkind comments: 'Lieutenant Du Frayer and his Scarf are a much-photoed pair in this town. Sometimes the Scarf is pictured without the Lieutenant. Never the Lieutenant without the Scarf. It is a homely brown thing - such as any old lady might knit - but it has the merit of being entirely the late Queen's work'.

Du Frayer later settled in South Africa and married there. He enlisted in the South African forces in World War 1 and served with some distinction in South-West and East Africa with commissioned rank, being awarded the MBE.

In December 1938 Du Frayer, then living in Tanganyika, wrote to Queen Mary requesting that she forward to King George VI for consideration the matter of a pension equal to the VC and the grant of a special ribbon which he contended was promised to the recipients of the Scarves. The letter was forwarded to the War Office. This department told the then Queen Mother's Private Secretary that 'although there are no official records kept at the War Office, during the South African war a number of scarves made by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria were presented to certain selected soldiers as a mark of Her Majesty's personal interest in their welfare' and 'there is no question, as far as I know of a special ribbon or pension being granted at the time for the Scarf'. This reply was sent to Du Frayer by Queen Mary's Private Secretary who regretted being unable to send a more favourable reply.



DuFrayer's Scarf As Donated With NSWMF Helmet Plate Attached

Du Frayer died in 1940 and was buried with military honours at Old Shinyanga in the Lake Province of Tanganyika. The question of the status of the Scarf did not die with him as in November 1951 his son, Mr R.G.H. Du Frayer, wrote to the Prime Minister of England on the matter, the upshot being that the Secretary for Commonwealth Relations informed him that 'the matter is not one in which he is able to assist'. Mr Du Frayer junior was on leave in England from Tanganyika at the time and then wrote to King George VI requesting a pension for his widowed mother and asking permission to exhibit the Scarf in a charity drive for the Church Missionary Society in England and Australia. King George died soon after but the War Office to which the matter had been referred informed Du Frayer that the Secretary of State for War 'after careful consideration regrets that he is unable to advise Her Majesty the Queen to issue any special instructions in regard thereto' and that he understood that a separate letter would be sent in connection with the exhibition of the Scarf. It is not known whether this letter was ever written.

Du Frayer immediately wrote to the Queen asking for a pension for his mother and renewing his desire to exhibit the Scarf for charity. He was told that it was not possible for Her Majesty to intervene in the matter. Du Frayer then wrote to the War Office emphasising the hardships incurred by his late father owing to the necessity to dress and conform to the best traditions of the Royal House whose personal honour was symbolised by a public display of the Scarf from the date it was first thought of to the presentation in Australia. He also claimed in the same letter that his father had rejected an offer from a German of \$50,000 for the Scarf. The War Office replied a month later in March 1952 that it had nothing to add to its letter of 19 February 1942 and that any application for a widow's pension in respect of his father's military service should be addressed to the Australian Government. It also stated that no records would be held by the War Office of the history or other details of the Scarf.

The crusade to have the Queen's Scarf considered as equivalent to the VC came to a head in January 1956 when Du Frayer asked the Administration of Tanganyika if the recipients of the Scarf or their relatives were to be included in the forthcoming VC Centenary Celebrations. This request went through channels from the Colonial Office to the War Office and the reply was firm and one which surely put an end to the whole matter. It stated that 'while the Queen's Scarf is regarded as a most unique and distinguished award, relatives of those who received it are not being included in the present ceremony as it does not carry equal status with the Victoria Cross'.

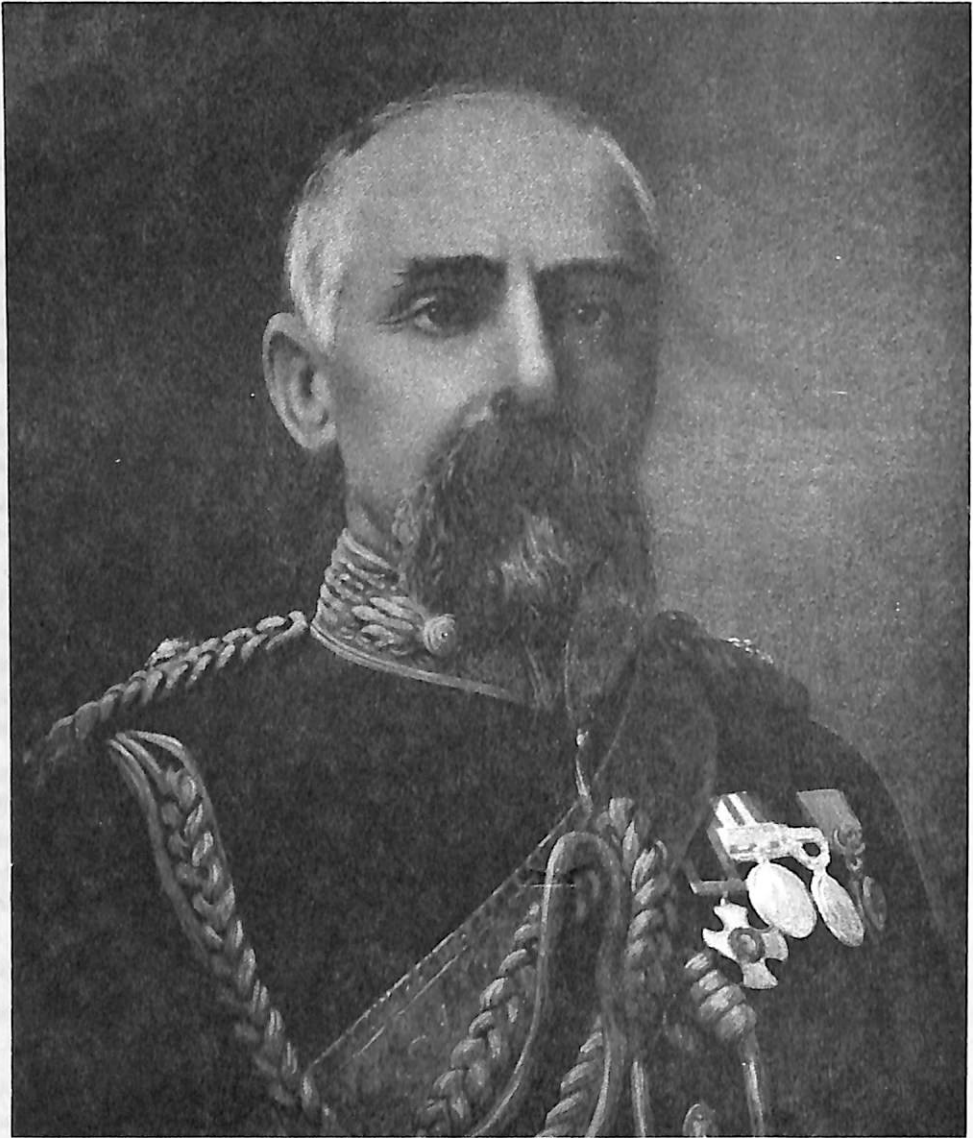
Hence it took more than 55 years to clear up a question which should never have arisen but arise it certainly did and not only in the case of Trooper Du Frayer.

Lieut-Colonel Colclough, in his brief history of the Scarf, claimed that it was given only to men who had been recommended for the Victoria Cross and claimed that this tallied with Australian Army Orders of the time which added the proviso that the recipient must have entered the army as a ranker.

There is no proof of the Victoria Cross suggestion; indeed Queen Victoria herself intended that the VC should be the paramount award for bravery and there can be no questioning that it has always been so considered.

The last word on the matter rests with the Assistant Keeper of the Queen's Archives who told the Australian War Memorial on 2 August 1956 that an extract from a note made in the Royal Archives on 26 May 1956 read as follows: 'In a certain sense the Scarves may be regarded as a greater honour, stitched as they were by the hands of the Queen herself, and strictly limited in number. But whatever their relative status, they can hardly be treated as the precise equivalent of the VC. In the first place, they were not (so the Stationary Office informs us) gazetted. Secondly, they were awarded on a different basis from the VC. One was to go to the bravest soldier in each of the four Colonial contingents fighting in South Africa. To be the bravest soldier in a particular contingent is not, of itself, sufficient qualification for the award of a VC. Clearly, then, they must be treated as a separate honour.'

This note to the Royal Archives was made presumably on account of the confusion arising as to the status of the Scarf caused by a controversy at the time of the celebrations for the Centenary of the Victoria Cross.



Colonel H P AIREY, DSO.

Lieutenant Chris Clark

Among the many secondary figures in Australian military history who have some special claim to be remembered, or are at least worthy of note, are two officers of the New South Wales Artillery, both named Airey.

The first of these, George John Airey, began his military career in the British Army, where he was a gunnery cadet from August 1858 until he received his commission as an ensign in the Royal Marines in May the following year. In 1861 he saw active service with the Angoza Expedition, and was in charge of the Marines during the capture of an enemy battery of two guns. He received a promotion to Lieutenant in March 1862 and remained in this rank until being placed on retired pay in July 1870. During these years he had served in the U.K., as well as the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Ascension, and the East Coast of Africa; he had also seen another period of active service in command of Marines and settlers comprising an Expeditionary Force up the Rewa River in 1869, where he saw fighting at Dueka.

Airey travelled to Australia and arrived in time to be offered the appointment as first commander of the New South Wales Artillery, with the rank of Captain, in August 1871. The command consisted of just one battery, newly raised, and constituted the colony's only permanent defence force. Airey remained as commanding officer for five years, and was promoted Major in 1872. In August 1876 another battery was raised and Airey retained command of the first battery only, while overall command of the Artillery Forces passed to another ex-British Army officer, Colonel C.F. Roberts.

As a result of violent disturbances during a miners' strike in September 1879, troops were despatched to Newcastle in support of the civil power, and Airey had charge of a party of seventy officers and men sent to Raspberry Gully, near Lambton, where they assisted Police on several occasions. Airey was left in charge of the rear detachment following the withdrawal of the main body of troops and did not return to Sydney until mid-December.

Airey accompanied the contingent sent by New South Wales to the Soudan in 1885, sailing by the Iberia on 3 March. His service was rewarded with a mentioned in despatches and he also received the Soudan Medal and clasp, and the Khedive's Star. Arriving back in Sydney in June, he resumed duty with No. 1 Battery the following month at the same time as being made brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.

In September 1888, and again in August 1890, Airey was sent with detachments to reinforce troops already at Newcastle during renewed disturbances by striking coal miners. On the latter occasion he returned to Sydney in November 1890 having been made substantive Lieut.-Colonel the previous month. In December he was appointed to temporarily command the Permanent Artillery.

Given brevet rank of Colonel in November 1891, Airey was appointed Commanding Officer of the 1st Garrison Division of Artillery early in 1892, and he occupied this position for five years. He also took command of the 2nd Garrison Division for a period of eight months in 1895, following the retirement of that unit's commanding officer. After ill-health forced him to take six months leave, Airey retired on 30 June 1896, with rank of Colonel and permission to wear the uniform of the New South Wales Regiment of Artillery².

Ironically, considering the small size of the Permanent Forces at the time and the relative rarity of the name Henry Parke Airey was also serving as an officer with the colony's artillery during the same period. Despite this coincidence, the two men were not directly related.

Henry Parke Airey was a third generation soldier. His father, Henry Cookson Airey (1811-1866), was a Captain in the 59th Bengal Native Infantry, and his grandfather, Thomas (1775-1826), was a Captain in the 9th East Norfolk Regiment and a veteran of the Peninsular Campaign. The family military tradition was, in fact, followed by other branches of the Aireys as well. Henry Parke Airey's great grandfather, Henry (1733-1807), was the uncle of Lieutenant-General Sir George Airey (1761-1833), the father of brothers General Sir Richard Airey (1803-1881), of Crimea fame and later created first Baron Airey, and General Sir James Talbot Airey (1812-1898).³

Born at Kingsthorpe House, Yorkshire, on 3 August 1844, Henry Parke was the second son of Captain Airey and his wife, Emily. Both his surviving brothers followed military careers, and Airey himself, after schooling at Marlborough, was one of the last nominated cadets to enter the Royal Military College at Addiscombe. After the eighteen months there, he was commissioned ensign in the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers (later called 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers) in June 1859, and sent to India. He remained on the North-Western Frontier for six years, at one time commanding the Fusiliers at Fort Aklegurgle, Dera Ismail Khan, and was promoted Lieutenant in July 1863.

He retired from the army in 1866 and arrived in Australia in August the same year, apparently planning to become a sugar planter. When a third battery was raised and added to the strength of the Permanent N.S.W. Artillery, Airey accepted a commission as Lieutenant on 31 July 1877.

An opportunity for active service arrived early in 1885 with the raising of the Soudan contingent, and Airey accompanied the artillery battery sent to Suakin, sailing on the Australasian. On arrival in the Soudan he was placed on the staff of General Sir Arthur Fremantle, Governor of Suakin and Commander of the Brigade of Coldstream Guards in that country, as aide-de-camp. He took part at the only mentionable skirmish of the campaign, the advance and capture of the rebel camp at Tamai, and received the standard campaign decorations, the Egyptian Medal and clasp, and the Khedive's Star.

Back in Sydney, Airey's commanding officer complained that while on active service Airey had displayed a want of zeal and energy in carrying out his duties. This rather damaging charge threatened to effect Airey's promotion to Captain, a promotion he had been waiting for since passing the required examinations in July 1877. It rather appears that the differences between Airey and Lieutenant-Colonel W.W. Spalding had arisen because Airey had mentioned to the British commanders in Soudan that the Australian battery was useless as artillery but that it could be usefully employed as scouts or mounted infantry. Colonel Roberts, commanding the N.S.W. Artillery, felt Airey had the right to defend his military reputation, especially as it effected his promotion and no such complaints had been made while the force had been still in Soudan. The Governor, as Commander-in-Chief of the Colony's forces, decided a Court of Inquiry should be held, and a court of five officers was subsequently convened at the Dawe's Battery Mess-room on 9 December 1885. The court completed its work on 20 January 1886, though the report it presented established very little. Obviously aimed at smoothing the whole matter over, the report found that Colonel Spalding's charges had not been "made out" and that Airey should be pro-

moted. Accordingly Airey received his promotion to Captain on 11 February 1886, and the date of promotion was made effective from 29 March 1885.⁴

Airey volunteered for service as a Special Service Officer with the 1886-7 Burmese Expedition, and was attached to General Sir George White's staff. During the attack on Hwai-Hwaing he commanded the Gardner Gun Battery and was severely wounded, apparently losing an arm. His conduct on this occasion earned him a mention in despatches⁵ and the thanks of the Viceroy of India. He was promoted brevet Major by the Commander-in-Chief of Burma, Lord Carrington, in 1887, and was also awarded the Distinguished Service Order for his coolness under fire and marked gallantry⁶, as well as receiving the Burma Medal and clasp.

Returning to Australia, Airey found himself involved in the troop detachments sent to Newcastle during the miners' disturbances in September 1888.

Early in 1889, he was posted with the newly established 'A' Field Battery, now the oldest regular unit in the Australian Army, and in July took over command of that unit. In 1893 he was made substantive Major, and took over command of the Brigade Division of Field Artillery (BDF) consisting of one permanent and two militia batteries each of four guns, as brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. He retained this position for the next six years, often concurrently with other appointments. In late 1893 he was attached under instruction to 'N' Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery for two months, and during early 1894 attended camps of the 51st Royal Field Battery in Northern India and where he was also attached to the 16th Queen's Own Lancers at Meerut and Lucknow for a month.

Promoted substantive Lieutenant-Colonel in August 1895 (published 7 February 1896), Airey served as temporary commander of the Artillery Forces from November 1896 until February 1897. Also in November 1896 he was made honorary ADC to the New South Wales Governor.

When the contingent sent to London for Queen Victoria's Jubilee celebrations returned to Sydney in October 1897, Airey was in command of a detachment of the N.S.W. Artillery which escorted the contingent from Fort Macquarie to Victoria Barracks. Apart from such minor events, little of importance occurred until the outbreak of the Boer War late in 1899.

With the departure to the war of an artillery detachment on 30 December 1899, Airey assumed command of the Artillery Forces, surrendering his previous position in command of the Brigade Division of Field Artillery. He remained in his new appointment only two months however, and on 17 February 1900 was ordered to command the five-hundred strong Citizens Bushmans Contingent being raised for service in South Africa. The Bushmen sailed eleven days later on board the S.S. Atlantian and Maplemore.

The regiment arrived at Cape Town early in April but was sent on to Beira, where it disembarked on the 12th. Entering the Transvaal from the north-western corner, Colonel Airey's force served under the British commanders, Baden-Powell and Plumer, and was present at the relief of Mafeking and of Rustenburg.

At the latter place the unit was involved in some heavy fighting in July. Early in that month the force had been sent to Rustenburg to counter a threat to the town from a Boer commando under Lemmer, and on this occasion suffered two men killed and four wounded. Following this, Airey and his mixed command of four hundred and fifty men from New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia, were sent back by Baden-Powell to Elands River, to repair the telegraph line and clear the line between Zeerust and Rustenburg for a convoy. On 22 July, while a few miles west of the Magato Pass, the regiment was contacted by a force of boers reckoned at about a thousand strong⁷. The enemy were in a concealed position and let the advance guard pass before opening a heavy fire onto the main body. The Australians immediately opened out and lay down in the grass to return fire.

The force held out for eight hours, during which time Colonel Airey sent back a call for reinforcement which was either "wrongly delivered on misunderstood." A second message was carried out by one of two English women who lived in the area, and an additional two hundred Australians rode out, causing the Boers to draw off and disperse.

One account relates that during the engagement a small party became isolated and trapped, and raised a white flag to surrender. Airey, when told of it, seemed to think his whole force were bound by this white flag⁸. Major Vialls of the West Australians and his men protested, "stamped and swore", but fortunately the enemy did not take the incident seriously and maintained their fire, thus dispelling any thoughts of the Australians surrendering. During the contact Airey's force lost six killed, including one officer, and about twenty wounded.

The Bushmen saw further service in the Transvaal and Rhodesia until November, following which Airey was appointed to command 'B' Area of the Cape Colony. Most of the Bushmen Contingent returned to Australia in June 1901 but Airey remained in South Africa for three more months, although what duties he performed are unknown.

Airey returned from the war with a reputation as a 'dashing officer'⁹ and an 'intrepid and popular leader'¹⁰. He received the Queen's South Africa Medal with four clasps, was mentioned in despatches¹¹, and was created CMG¹². He received his CMG badge from Sir Frederick Darley, The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice of New South Wales, on 26 April 1902.

Airey resumed duty with the defence forces, now incorporated into the Commonwealth following Federation, as commander of the N.S.W. Regiment of Artillery. He occupied this position for only six months, and on 1 September 1902 retired with the honorary rank of Colonel, aged fifty-eight.

He lived on for another nine years and died on 12 October 1911 at Panplaats, Transvaal, South Africa¹³. In summary, Airey was by all accounts a capable officer whose start in the colonial forces late in life meant he was forty-one before being promoted captain, forty-nine before being made major and fifty-one before reaching lieutenant-colonel. Nevertheless, despite his middle-age he was remembered as one of the outstanding officers in the artillery. A former instructor of the School of Gunnery recalled that he 'did very well indeed in his course' at the school in 1877¹⁴.

As a person he was remembered chiefly as a stern Victorian-style patriarch who terrorized his four maiden daughters.

He had married on 6 February 1868, Florence Ada, the youngest daughter of A.H. McCulloch of Sydney, and by her had two sons who also followed military careers. The eldest, Charles Francis Airey (born 1 August 1870), gained a subaltern's commission in the 2nd Infantry Regiment of the New South Wales partially-paid volunteers in 1891. He was promoted Lieutenant in 1894 and transferred to the reserved list the following year. The younger son, George Henry Airey (born 14 January 1874) joined the volunteer Naval Brigade as a cadet in 1890. He became a midshipman in 1893 but resigned on 8 May the same year.

Interestingly enough two other Aireys served in the New South Wales forces at the same time, and were probably related to one of the two Colonels, most likely George John Airey. Charles Bourne Airey became a Second Lieutenant in the militia artillery in 1879, and was promoted Lieutenant the next year. In civilian life a clerk in the Department of Public Works, Airey was sent to the Soudan in 1885, somewhat surprisingly, as a Lieutenant in A Company of the infantry battalion sent by the colony¹⁵. On return however, he resumed duties with the partially-paid artillery, and was promoted captain in 1886. He came under H.P. Airey's command in 1893 when he commenced service with the volunteer component of the Brigade Division of Field Artillery, and in 1895 he became a Major in the BDFA.

The other Airey, George Cyril Vivian, was granted a supernumerary commission as Second Lieutenant "on probation" with the partially-paid segment of the BDFA in 1895. He resigned however two years later. It might be speculated that C.B. Airey was a brother, or possibly a son, of G.J. Airey, and that G.C.V. was a son of the former, but this writer would be grateful to hear from a knowledgeable reader on the subject.

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AWARDS TO AUSTRALIAN MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES FOR THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902

Prepared by Rex CLARK

The author makes no claim that this list is without error or omissions as Army Orders of the period and other published material do not agree. Any amendments to the list would be welcomed.

Summary

Total awards to Australians were 163, made up as follows:

VC 6, CB 22, CMG 6, DSO 60, RRC 7, DCM 62.

VICTORIA CROSS (VC)

Capt	N.R. Howse	NSWMC
Lt	F.W. Bell	WAMI
Lt	G.C.E. Wyllly	TIB
Lt	L.C. Maygar	VMR
Sgt	J. Rogers	S African Constabulary
Tpr	J.H. Bisdee	TIB

Total Awarded 6

COMPANION OF THE BATH (CB)

Col	J.A.K. Mackay	NSWIB
Maj	J.M. Antill	NSWMR
Col	W.D.C. Williams	NSW Medical Corps
Maj	W.L'E. Eames	NSW Medical Corps
Lt Col	P.R. Ricardo	QMI
Maj	W.T. Deacon	QIB
Maj	R.S. Browne	Special Service Offr Qld
Maj	V.C.M. Sellheim	Special Service Offr Qld
Maj	J.M. Gordon	Special Service Offr S Aust
Lt Col	J. Rowell	SAIB
Maj	C.J. Reade	SAMR
Lt Col	E.T. Wallack	Special Service Offr Tas
Maj	C.StC. Cameron	TMI
Col	T. Price	VMR
Lt Col	N.W. Kelly	VIB
Lt Col	H.L. Pilkington	WAMI
Maj	H.G. Vialls	WAIB
Lt Col	C.W. Cox	NSWMR
Lt Col	R.V. Kelly	NSWAMC
Lt Col	H.B. Lassetter	NSWMR

Total Awarded 22

COMPANION OF ST MICHAEL AND ST GEORGE (CMG)

Col	J.C. Hoad	Vic Contingent
Lt Col	J.J. Byron	RAA
Lt Col	H.P. Airey DSO	NSWMR
Maj	H.G. Chauvel	QMI
Maj	D. McLeish	VMR
Lt Col	O.A. Tunbridge	QIB

Total Awarded 6

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (DSO)

Lt	W.J. Colquhoun	Victorian Navy 21 May 1900
Maj	G.L. Lee	NSWL
Maj	W.E. O'Brien	NSWIB
Capt	P.B. Baker	NSWIB
Capt	K. Wray	NSWIB
Capt	H.H. Browne	NSWIB
Lt	H.B. Christie	NSWIB
Lt	R.D. Doyle	NSWIB
Lt	T.M. Moore	NSWIB
Lt	C.S. Cape	NSWIB.
Capt	A.A. McLean	NSWMI
Capt	A.J. Bennett	NSWMI
Capt	W. Holmes	NSWMI
Capt	M.A. Hilliard	NSWMI
Lt	F.A. Dove	NSWMI
Lt	F.C. Learmont	NSWMI
Capt	R.E. Roth	NSW Bearer Coy
Capt	T.A. Green	NSW Bearer Coy
Capt	A.F. Perkins	NSW Bearer Coy
Maj	T.H. Fiaschi	NSWAMC
Capt	A.H. Horsfall	NSWAMC
Capt	A.T. Duka	QMI
Capt	D.E. Reid	QMI
Capt	R. Gordon	QMI

Capt	T.W. Glasgow	QMI
Lt	H.A. Reid	QIB
Capt	J.S.M. Shea	SAMI
Capt	A.W. Collins	SAMI
Lt	E.J.F. Langley	SAMI
Lt	J.H. Stapleton	SAMI
Lt	J.F. Humphries	SAMI
Lt	C.M. Ives	SAMI
Capt	A.E.M. Norton	SA Contingent
Capt	R.C. Lewis	TIB
Capt	A.H. Riggall	TIB
Lt	R. Perkins	TIB
Lt	S.T. Staughton	VMR
Lt	J.L. Lilley	VMR
Lt	M.T. Kirby	VMR
Maj	L.F. Clarke	VIB
Capt	F.M. Parker	WAMI
Lt	H.F. Darling	WAMI
Lt	J.C. de Castilla	WAMI
Lt	R.R.C. Vernon	WAMI
Lt	S.A. Oliver	WAMI
Maj	R.C.F. Carington	NSW
Capt	R.C. Holman	DCM NSW
Capt	T. McDonald	NSW
Capt	T.H. Dodds	QMC
Surg Capt	H.J. Hutchens	QMC
Lt	S.B. Boland	QIB
Lt	N.V. Townley	QIB
Capt	J.A. Watt	SAIB
Lt	S.C. MacFarlane	SAIB
Lt	J. McCormick	TIB
Maj	M. O'Farrell	VIB
Capt	J. Dallimore	VIB
Lt	G.J. Bell	VMR
Lt	A.J. Brown	WAMI
Lt	P.J. Daly	WAMI

Total Awarded 60

N/Sister	E.T. Noble	NSW
N/Sister	A.S. Bond	NSW
N/Sister	J. Hoadley	NSW
N/Sister	M.G. Hill	NSW
N/Sister	E. Nixon	NSW
N/Sister	M.S. Bidmead	S Aust
N/Sister	M. Rawson	Vic

Total Awarded 7

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL (DCM)

Sgt	R.G. Davenport	NSWIB
Sgt Maj	H. Arnold	Aust Horse
Sgt Maj	R.C. Holman	NSWMR
Sgt Maj	J. Wasson	NSWMR
Sqn Sgt Maj	G.E. Morris	NSWWL
Sgt	T. Render	NSW Bearer Coy
Sgt	E.A.E. Houston	NSWL
Cpl	C. Linfield	NSW Bearer Coy
Pte	D. Drummond	NSWMR
Pte	L.F. Hayward	NSWMR
Pte	F.W.P. Rudd	NSWMR
Pte	G.F. Selmes	NSW Bearer Coy
Sgt Maj	T. Cooney	QMI
QM Sgt	W.L.F. Wright	QMI
CSM	J.J. Walker	QMI
Cpl	N.A. Davidson	QMI
Cpl	H. Harris	QMI
Pte	A.A. Harris	QMI
L Cpl	J.J. Trickett	QMI
Trmptr	A.E. Forbes	QMI
Tpr	H.W. Keogh	QMI
Pte	E. Sweeney	QIB
Sgt	L. Knapman	SAMR
Sgt	W.F. Spencer	SAIB
Cpl	G.S. Allnut	SAIB
Cpl	T. Kermode	SAIB
Cpl	V.M. Newland	SAMR
L Cpl	B. O'Gilvy	SAMR
Pte	H.W. Brown	SA
Tpr	F.O. Thorne	SAIB
Sgt Maj	J. Costello	TMI

Tpr	P. Clark	TIB
Tpr	F.A. Groom	TIB
QM Sgt	A.L. Johnstone	VIB
Pte	J.G. Cooke	Vic
Pte	R.G. Gardiner	Vic
Pte	F. Starkey	Vic
Sgt	W.A. George	WAIB
Pte	T.H. Angel	WAIB
Sgt	J. Barry	WAMI
Sgt	P.M. Edwards	WAMI
L Cpl	J.E. Burley	WAMI
Pte	H. Force	WAMI
Pte	R. Corkhill	WAMI
Sgt Maj	W. Maxwell	NSW
Sgt Maj	J.W. Porter	NSWIB
Pte	G.L. Hobson	NSWMR
Tpr	W.F. Hunt	NSWIB
Tpr	T. Borlase	NSWIB
Sgt Maj	F.H. Trask	QIB
CSM	F.B. Knybett	QIB
Cpl	R. Gully	SA
L Cpl	J. Berry	SAIB
Sgt	G. Kemsley	TIB
Sgt Maj	R.S. Goode	Vic
CSM	T.W. Keeble	VMR
Pte	A.P. Abbott	WAMI
Pte	P.J. May	NSWIB
Cpl	D. Sandford	VIB
Cpl	H.E. Elliott	VIB
Pte	J.G. Dale	WAMI
Pte	A. Stöcker	TIB

Total Awarded 62

**HEADDRESS BADGES, SHOULDER TITLES MADE
OF BRASS UNOFFICIALLY WORN BY
AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENTS IN THE BOER WAR**



**New South Wales
Mounted Rifles**



PREPARED BY HUGH GORDON



**2nd Victorian
Mounted Rifles**



**4th Victorian
Imperial Bushmen**



**1st Victorian
Mounted Rifles**



**1st and 6th Western
Australian Contingent**



**5th Victorian
Mounted Rifles**



3rd NSW Bushmen



Cameron Scouts



Doubtful who wore



**South Australian
Bushman**



**Carringtons
Australian Bushmen**

Titles worn at Boer War cont.



2nd New South Wales
Mounted Rifles



New South Wales
Bushmen



New South Wales
Bushmen



Australian
Commonwealth Horse



South Australian
Bushmen



Imperial Bushmens
Contingent



Victorian
Mounted Rifles



Queensland
Imperial Bushmen



Tasmanian
Imperial Bushmen



Queensland
Mounted Infantry



Doyles Australian
Scouts



5th Victorian
Mounted Rifles



1st Mounted Pioneer
Regiment



Doyles Australian
Scouts



Haslers Australian
Scouts

Prepared By Ken White

The following undated extract from a newspaper indicates that not all Australians fought with the British in the Boer War:

COLONEL LYNCH DEAD

Boer War Days Recalled

London, March 25. The death is announced of Colonel Arthur Lynch, the famous Irish-Australian, who was condemned to death for having fought against Britain in the Boer War. During the Great War, however, he fought on the side of Britain. His death followed a relapse following on an operation which he underwent recently.

The late Colonel Arthur Lynch was born at Smythesdale, Victoria, and was educated at Ballarat, Melbourne University, Berlin University, the Beaujon Hospital Paris and St Mary's Hospital London. In Melbourne he qualified as a civil engineer. In Paris, in addition to studying medicine, he gained an electrical engineer's diploma, while in London he qualified as both physician and surgeon. He also found time for much literary work. On the outbreak of the South Africa War in 1899 he joined the Boer forces, and was made Colonel of the Irish Brigade formed of Anglophobe Irishmen, who had settled in the Transvaal. Escaping capture when the British occupied that region he settled in Paris.

Death Sentence Commuted

While he was in Paris he was elected M.P. for Galway. On going to London to take his seat he was arrested and in January 1903, was sentenced to death for high treason. The sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life, but in 1904 he was released. Three years later he was granted a free pardon. His counsel at the trial was Mr Horace Avory (later Mr Justice Avory). Colonel Lynch always held that he had done nothing dishonourable. Republicanism was his political religion, and he fought as a Republican. He was a most versatile man, and could break a lance with Einstein on the abstruse subject of relativity, or discuss sporting prowess and records with equal facility. He sat as M.P. for West Clare from 1909 to 1918 and was a colonel on the British side in the world war. Among his many books were "Modern Authors", "Psychology: a new System", "Purpose and Evolution", "Roman Philosophie", (in French), "Ireland: Vital Hous", "O'Rourke the Great", "My Life Story", and "Rosy Fingers".

SUMMARY OF CASUALTIES – SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902

Prepared By Rex Clark

Boer Forces

The undermentioned particulars are published in the Official History of the South African War:

Greatest strength of Boer Forces in the field 1899-1902	87,365
Casualties 1899-1900 (details not known)	21,239
Casualties 1901-1902	
Killed	2,619
Killed or wounded, not specified which	460

* * * * *

British Forces

The following figures are extracted from the Return presented to Parliament (Command paper 990 and 1902) Return of the Military Forces in South Africa.

Total number of British and Colonial troops who served in South Africa during the War	448,435
Casualties:	
Killed to 31st May 1902	5,774
Died of wounds or disease	16,168

DETAILS OF BRITISH CASUALTIES IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR 1899-1902

	Killed or Died of Wounds		Died of Disease	
	Officer	Other Ranks	Officer	Other Ranks
Royal Navy – Royal Marines	5	18	3	38
Regular Army	460	4415	221	8082
Militia	15	160	38	1056
Imperial Yeomanry	67	470	25	339
City Imperial Volunteers	1	10	-	51
Other Volunteer Units	2	29	11	572
Colonial Contingent	164	1747	85	1964
Civil Surgeons and Civilians in Military Employment	5	14	23	176
	719	6863	406	12778

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH HORSE FOR SERVICE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Extract from Major General Sir Edward Hutton's Report of 7 Apr 1902

The organisation of four battalions of Australian Commonwealth Horse had been authorised for service in South Africa prior to my arrival. The system adopted was, in my opinion, faulty, inasmuch as the recruiting and organization of each battalion was carried out in the large centres of population, which made it difficult to obtain the class of men who possess those special attributes as horsemen which had rendered the value of Australian troops in South Africa so conspicuous. It became, moreover, difficult to make certain of obtaining in men so recruited those qualifications of personal character and previous military experience which are desirable.

A different system was accordingly adopted for the further organization of four additional battalions, viz., the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Battalions raised on 3rd April 1902. These battalions were organized on a territorial basis in order to associate certain districts and the military units existing in those districts with each battalion, squadron, and troop. By these means each battalion or part of a battalion consisted of officers and men who represented a distinct State; each squadron in turn represented a distinct district in that State; and each troop represented a particular military unit in a defined locality in that district. Officers and men thus brought with them to the squadrons and troops so formed - representing, as they did, defined districts, and the troops belonging to such districts - all that cohesion, feeling of comradeship, and local association which are such valuable elements in the promotion of discipline in the field and of gallantry before the enemy.

The system thus adopted proved most successful, and a relatively high standard of efficiency, good conduct, discipline, and soldierly feeling was conspicuous from the beginning in the battalions so raised.

The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Battalions took part in some of the latest operations immediately before the termination of the war; but the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Battalions arrived in Africa too late to take part in active operations.

The strength of the Military Contingents sent at various times from Australia to South Africa was as follows:

	State Troops at State Expense			State Troops at Imperial Expense			Commonwealth Troops 8 Battalions Australian Commonwealth Horse			Grand Total		
	Officers	Others	Horses	Officers	Others	Horses	Officers	Others	Horses	Officers	Others	Horses
	New South Wales	160	3,217	3,135	76	1,308	1,443	78	1,271	1,294	314	5,796
Victoria	47	751	830	77	1,569	1,877	69	1,052	1,118	193	3,372	
Queensland	39	694	868	73	1,346	1,877	37	699	736	149	2,739	
South Australia	20	326	258	46	644	1,603	23	467	490	89	1,437	
Western Australia	18	331	269	34	540	696	15	291	306	67	1,162	
Tasmania	6	173	58	17	358	608	13	290	303	36	821	
Total	290	5,492	5,418	323	5,765	6,649	235	4,070	4,247	848	15,327	16,314

RECAPITULATION

	Officers	Others	Horses
State Troops at State expense	290	5,492	5,418
State Troops at Imperial expense	323	5,765	6,649
Commonwealth Troops	235	4,070	4,247
Gross Total	848	15,327	16,314

The honours and distinctions conferred upon officers by His Majesty the King were as follows:

Companions of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath	19
Companions of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George	6
Companions of the Distinguished Service Order	59
Victoria Cross	6

The excellent services rendered by officers and men of the various Australian Corps need no comment in this Report, as they are well known. It is not too much to say that the qualities of the Australian soldier as a fighting man have been established. Under the command of strong and experienced leaders, possessing the requisite force of character, military knowledge, and professional experience, there are few better disciplined or more gallant troops than Australian soldiers.

Editor's Comment

With the true British officers attitude of the day to Other Ranks, Hutton ignores the awards of the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

BADGES OF THE CITIZEN FORCES 1912-1918

By Bob Gray

When Universal Training was introduced in 1911 for Senior Cadets and in 1912 for Citizen Forces the universal badge was a brass numeral which was worn on the front of the slouch hat and cap, but Commanding Officers of the Citizen Force units were permitted to supply from regimental funds abbreviations (in brass) of the official designation or territorial title of the unit, or other regimental emblem or badge. All such additions were subject to approval by Headquarters. This was later changed to "when new badges and titles are required they will be supplied by Headquarters and the new design when necessary must be submitted to Headquarters for approval by the Quartermaster General".

The badges illustrated are in the writer's collection. There were other badges worn during this period, but the writer has not been able to get them. He would very much like to hear from anyone who has a similar collection of badges of this period.

Row 1 left to right

2nd Light Horse (Queensland Mounted Infantry)
19th (Yarrowee) Light Horse
16th (Indi) Light Horse
17th (Campaspe Valley) Light Horse
25th Light Horse (Western Australian Mounted Infantry)
26th Light Horse (Tasmanian Mounted Infantry)

Row 2 left to right

7th Infantry (Moreton Regiment)
8th Infantry (Oxley)
18th (North Sydney) Infantry
19th (Kuring-Gai) Infantry, headdress badge
19th (Kuring-Gai) Infantry, collar badge
24th Infantry (East Sydney Regiment) (also in cap and collar size)
36th Infantry, headdress badge
36th Infantry, collar badge
43rd (Werriwa) Infantry
46th Infantry (Brighton Rifles) (also in collar size)
48th (Kooyong) Infantry
49th (Prahran) Infantry, cap badge, enamel

Row 3 left to right

49th (Prahran) Infantry
49th (Prahran) Infantry, cap badge in white enamel
50th (St Kilda) Infantry, enamel headdress badge
50th (St Kilda) Infantry, bronze headdress badge
50th (St Kilda) Infantry, cap badge in white enamel
51st (Albert Park) Infantry (also in collar size)
54th (Merri) Infantry, headdress badge in enamel
54th (Merri) Infantry, cap badge in brass (also in collar size)
55th (Collingwood) Infantry (collar badges also, different design)
56th Infantry (Yarra Borderers) (also in collar size)
58th Infantry (Essendon Rifles)
60th (Brunswick Carlton) Infantry, title changed from Prince's Hill Infantry in 1915
(also collar badges)



BADGES OF THE CITIZEN MILITARY FORCES 1912-1918

Note:

The following badges are not illustrated - 86 Regiment (Brass)
Oxley Regiment comes in pairs with left collar worn as the cap badge.

Row 4 left to right

62nd Infantry (Carlton Rifles)

62nd Infantry (Carlton Rifles) cap badge

65th Infantry (City of Footscray Regiment)

67th (Bendigo) Infantry, headdress in enamel

67th (Bendigo) Infantry, headdress in bronze

70th Infantry (Ballarat Regiment) 1914-1918

70th Infantry (Ballarat Battalion) 1912-1914

88th (Perth) Infantry

92nd (Launceston) Infantry, headdress in enamel

92nd (Launceston) Infantry, headdress in gilding metal (also in cap and collar size)

Row 5

Australian Field Artillery, worn by the 37th and 38th Batteries Australian Field Artillery 1912-1918

FOR WANT OF A DECISION

From An Unknown Warrior

For want of a decision the morale of our servicemen goes further downhill. Certainly some service conditions have been improved within the last year, and the Labour Government is to be commended for the introduction of those improvements.

However, there is one field that is assisting with the downhill slide of morale, and that is the field of honours and awards which includes both those of our own country and those presented by other nations. From a look at the past history of these aspects, it appears that any blame for this state of affairs can be laid fairly and squarely on the shoulders of the Department of Defence.

Basically the problem is one of a lack of recognition for deeds and service. For a number of years there have been anomalies in the 'ration' system of awards, the lack of a decision on the wearing of foreign awards and the non-recognition of service by Officers.

Currently our servicemen cannot be awarded anything for service which would normally merit an award let alone wear what another government has seen fit to award them.

For at least nine months, the Department of Defence has been deliberating on a new system of awards for our servicemen. If its deliberation for this follows the pattern of its deliberation (and the lack of a decision) on the wearing of foreign awards, then our servicemen will go for a long time with no system of awards.

The following is a brief history of the deliberation by the Department of Defence on foreign awards.

In the 'Australian', 17 September 1966, it was stated that "The Government is considering allowing Australian troops to accept American and South Vietnamese bravery medals". The article went on to say "The matter is under review by the Defence Department and a decision is expected soon". No decision was made.

Again in the 'Australian', 12 July 1967, it was stated "The Federal Government is reviewing its policy of not allowing Australian troops to accept medals and awards from other countries". The review, if there was one, has never been made public or disseminated to the services.

During January 1968, the Minister for Defence, Mr Fairhall, mentioned that 'a new look at awards was needed'. Apparently nothing was done.

Now, after some seven years, the Department of Defence still cannot give a decision on foreign awards. Why?

Recommendations that foreign awards should be accepted and worn by our servicemen have been given by the services to the Defence Department and there is no problem concerning the Queen or the British Commonwealth Office as it has been said by this office "If the Australian Government wishes to approach Her Majesty with its own regulations for acceptance and wearing of foreign awards, it is quite at liberty to do so". Obviously no approach has been made.

Australia accepted 460 foreign awards from eleven other countries in the First World War, 843 from eight other countries in the Second World War and 170 from two countries in the Korean War. The number of awards by the American and South Vietnamese governments to our servicemen for meritorious deeds and service during the Vietnamese War would number at least 200.

The blame for this lack of a decision on these foreign awards cannot be excused with such nebulous statements as 'the change of Government etc, etc. because the people within the Department of Defence who prepare and recommend decisions of this nature are the same people no matter what government is in power.

As regards the lack of a decision on a long service award for Officers, it is felt that such excuses as 'creating a precedent' or 'it's too complicated' have been put up by Defence. A quick reply to both of these is a precedent has already been implemented by Canada and if it appears too complicated to make a new award for officers then award them the service medals which are awarded to other rank members.

So, Department of Defence, what is your problem on producing a decision? (It could be suggested that the problem is a combination of a lack of interest, a lack of appreciation of the problem and a lack of determination to remedy the problem).

Editor's Comment

The Society asked the Government for a decision on the acceptance and wearing of foreign awards and the most recent reply from Defence (Mr Bishop) states it is expected that foreign awards will be allowed to be accepted and worn under the new system BUT SUCH ACCEPTANCE AND WEARING WILL NOT BE MADE RETROSPECTIVE FOR SERVICE IN VIETNAM. As Australian Servicemen have accepted and worn foreign awards for all other wars the present policy could be interpreted as another political attempt to discredit the gallantry of our men during the Vietnam war. If this is so then it is near sighted and very petty to penalise our servicemen who fought to uphold a tradition earned in many wars. There no doubt were many who fought in Vietnam who may not have agreed with our being there but they did not shame Australia by letting such feelings interfere with the performance of their duty so why this attempt to discredit them? May be in the future the wearing of any medals for Vietnam will be forbidden!



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL VIETNAM DISPLAY REDUCED

The dummy on the right was removed from the AWM after a complaint that it 'unfairly' portrayed the Viet Cong. Codswallop!

MAJOR HARRY GLADWYN HARCOURT

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DSO and Bar, OBE, MC, Medal Agric, Order of St Vladimir
Order of St Stanislaus (Russia), Silver Star (USA)

By Revd A. Bottrell ED

From 1914 until 1927 Harry Harcourt had been a member of the British Military Forces and, as such, served in World War One; during which period of duty he was active on many battlefronts in France, Belgium and India.

Distant and wide frontiers always had beckoned him. After the cessation of the Great War in 1919 he saw action in North Russia as the leader of a heterogeneous group of fighters from Russia, Britain and Australia. These front-line soldiers were proud to be known as "Harcourt's Force". The Russians' evaluation of Harcourt's service was indicated in the two decorations that they awarded him.

During the early 1920's he was posted by the British Army to the India theatre of operations: a stint of service for which the War Office was profoundly grateful twenty years later. While on frequent reconnaissances, or just simple walk-about, in jungle areas Harcourt reported his discovery of a hitherto unknown passageway between India and Burma. This, at the time inconsequential datum of intelligence was filed away in the records of the British Command, resurrected and seen to be most relevant to World War Two when the Japanese Forces held a stranglehold on Burma.

"Harcourt's Highway" meant a ready-made escape route for countless refugees from a relentless enemy and the transportation of Allied ordnance and logistic supplies, all to the deep chagrin of the Japanese.

DECORATIONS. Something of Harcourt's especially meritorious career in the British Army can be gauged by the quantity and quality of the decorations and awards he received, a summary of which is taken from the complete citations kindly supplied by the British Army Records Centre, Hayes, Middlesex, U.K.

MILITARY CROSS ... 2nd Lieutenant (A/Capt) H.G. Harcourt, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, while attached to the Machine Gun Corps: For outstanding bravery in the face of the enemy. Gazetted June 1918.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER ... 2nd Lieutenant (T/Lt and A/Major) H.G. Harcourt, MC., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, "For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire visited and located all machine-guns under his command, and then on horseback led a limber down the line to supply water and ammunition to each gun. He organized defensive points. His actions had incalculable results". Gazetted 26th July 1918.

BAR TO DSO ... Lieutenant (A/Major) H.G. Harcourt, DSO, MC, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, attached to Machine-Gun Corps: "For gallantry and good leadership in command of a Company on 29th August 1919 (Serving in Russia)" Misdirected by a guide the Company came under heavy fire. Though wounded early in the action Harcourt co-opted the services of another Company and captured the opposing, main battery position. Gazetted 21st June 1920.

MAJOR HARRY GLADWIN HARCOURT



MAJOR H G HARCOURT DSO*, OBE, MC,
attached to the 1st Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent) in the 1st Armoured Division, during the Battle of Normandy on 26th August 1944. He was awarded the DSO for his gallant and distinguished services in the heavy fire-fighting during the assault on the Caen Canal and the River Orne on 26th June 1944. He was also awarded the OBE for his services in the assault on the Caen Canal and the River Orne on 26th June 1944. He was also awarded the MC for his services in the assault on the Caen Canal and the River Orne on 26th June 1944.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES ... Of Field Marshall Sir Douglas Haig. Gazetted 28th December 1918.

Of General H.S. Lord Rawlingson, GOC-in-Chief Allied Forces, North Russia, "For distinguished service near Archangel".

Harry Harcourt was a humble man. In the last letter that he wrote me he requested that I refrain from using his decorations on the letterhead and envelope when I corresponded: "The men made it possible for me to win these awards", he stated with pride.

One never ceases to be amazed at the all-round ability of our subject as a fighting man in many categories.

During his long career in the British Army Harcourt held the Belts on three occasions as the Champion in the Boxing lighter weights' divisions in the British Army, the Royal Navy (Marines) and the Indian Army.

AUSTRALIA. On arrival in this country in 1929 the new settler made his home in Victoria, then to the general enrichment of Tasmania transferred there where, as an orchardist, he was quite at home.

Harcourt's keen interest in community affairs in general, and in young people in particular, soon became apparent to and was valued by all concerned. For the first World Jamboree of the Scouting Movement ever held in Australia, over the Christmas season on 1933-4, he was appointed Organiser/Secretary.

A wide experience in dealing with and affection for young people made him most suitable for the office of Youth Employment Officer, as selected by the Tasmania Government for 1937-39.

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES. Soon after the outbreak of World War Two Harry Harcourt enlisted in the AMF. On 3rd August 1940, he was posted to the Reserve of Officers, Royal Australian Infantry, 6th Military District. This office was superseded nine days later when his status was gazetted as Major, CMF, HQ 6 MD (Brigade Major).

His progress as a member of the AMF received little interruption as on 15th August 1941, the Major was appointed to the 9th Armoured Regiment and detached for duty as GSO Grade 11, 'G' Branch, Directorate of Armoured Fighting Vehicles, GHQ. (Refs Central Army Records, Melbourne, with thanks).

All of Harcourt's associates aware of his boundless energy and urgent desire for front-line service could understand his rebellion at being confined to bases in Australia.

His physical fitness, even better than his "Army age" would lead one to expect, battle records and persistent entreaties for action in war zones overcame the reluctance of Army Headquarters to give a veteran such a post when they made him Officer Commanding, Independent Company on 1 June 1942; a unit in one of the elite formations of the 2nd AIF.

So it was that Major Harry Harcourt sailed from Australia for New Guinea in June 1942, on the transport "Tasman", to lead the 2/6th Independent Company on their initial campaigns on the Island. On this first operational sally the Company covered the areas of Laloki, Brown River, The Owen Stanley Range (as part of Honner Force), Wanegilla, Pongani and Buna.

"The Kokoda Trail" is now a purple passage in Australia's military history. It is more than worth recording here that eight days before an Australian force captured Kokoda from the Japanese a patrol from the 2/6th Independent Company, under Major Harcourt, reconnoitered the enemy-held village and obtained vital information for Allied Intelligence relative to Kokoda and the perimeter in general.

For his exceptional gallantry in action and leadership of the 2/6th Company, especially between 16th November and 2nd December 1942, the American HQ of the Allied Command awarded Harcourt the Silver Star.

He brought his unit back to Australia in March 1943, on the troopship, Both.

The famous Mounted/Cavalry Troops of the Australian Army, that had their origin in the Soudan War of 1885 continued through as purely Cavalry Regiments until early 1943 when Maj-General G. A. Vasey received instructions from Army HQ in April 1943, to disband the 2/6th Australian Cavalry Regiment and form the 2/7th Australian Cavalry (Commando) Regiment. The newly created formation of Independent Companies/Commando Squadrons would preserve both the name and grand traditions of the Cavalry regiments in its nomenclature of Cavalry Commando.

The function of this the first Cavalry Commando Regimental Headquarters was simply to be the Administrative Headquarters in Australia of all Independent Companies and Commando Squadrons that might be in and/or outside Australia; it had no operational role.

To these Headquarters Harcourt was transferred from the 2/6th Independent Company on 21st May 1943.

Such a posting must have been a breathing space for one whose vast talents, incomparable military knowledge and battle experiences, particularly so recently in New Guinea, were wasted unless utilised.

They were soon made available to future jungle fighters when he was appointed on the 8th August 1943, Commanding Officer, 3rd Australian Reinforcement Training Battalion (Jungle Warfare), Canungra, Queensland.

A story was told that in the introductory weeks of the new Commanding Officer at Canungra the unimpressive physical stature and humble bearing of the man brought no more than a cursory glance from the subalterns in the Mess until, on one occasion, the CO had cause to wear his decorations in full; the brash, young cocks o' the walk then learned the truth of the axiom, "Its not the size of the dog in the fight, but the size of the fight in the dog!"

To see his specially trained troops depart for theatres of war irked his military spirit, that seemed to be vegetating in a base area. The CO felt that it was only fair that he should also share the risks in battle that he had assiduously trained his pupils to take.

There was no surprise when Major H.G. Harcourt, DSO, and Bar, MC etc was gazetted on 30th October 1944, as Second-in-Command, 2/7th Australian Cavalry (Commando) Regiment; by which time significant changes had occurred in the status and role of the Regiment.

In October 1943, the name of Independent Company, that was borne by eight of those famous units (The 1st Ind Coy had had a meteor-like career over a vast area of the South-West Pacific in 1941), became changed to that of Commando Squadron and on 1 November 1943 all officers enrolled in the Independent Companies were transferred to the relative Commando Squadrons en bloc. Shortly after that date there occurred a polygenesis of Commando/Regiments, and four more squadrons viz 2/9th, 2/10th, 2/11th and 2/12th Squadrons. From the original seven companies and the newly formed four squadrons were created the 2/7th, (2/3rd, 2/5th, 2/6th Sqns); 2/6th (2/7th, 2/9th, 2/10th Sqns); 2/9th (2/4th, 2/11th, 2/12th Sqns) Australian Cavalry (Commando) Regiments. The 2/2nd and 2/8th Commando Squadrons were left as independent units.

When Harcourt marched-in at R HQ, 2/7th Aust Cav (Cdo) Regt, this second time he did so more happily than in mid-1943, because each of the Regiments had been given a combat role.

As the Regimental Chaplain at that time I know with what acclaim the regiment, particularly the 2/th Squadron welcomed the new 2 i/c. Each of the member squadrons of the regiment had been well-blooded in action and they knew, either from experience or hearsay, of the proven worth of Harry Harcourt. The Second-in-Command was not on trial! He was the oldest member of the unit and most senior in service and in performance, young enough indeed.

With an unimpeachable Military record Major Harry Harcourt retired from the regiment and the 2nd Australian Imperial Force in November 1945, to the deep regret of himself and innumerable servicemen.

A CIVILIAN AGAIN. The incessant drive that activated Harry Harcourt was not exclusively of a war-like nature, of that fact there was ample evidence following on his most honourable discharge from the Army. Officials in high places, other than those militarily orientated, recognised the general ability of this man. Undoubtedly, they recall the important positions that he had held in the pre-war years in Tasmania.

From 1946 until 1949 he was engaged by the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme as Deputy Director of Industrial Training in Tasmania. Then he undertook research for the Industrial Development Branch of the Premier's Department until his official retirement: if such a man ever could retire! While an officer in the above Department he selected the ideal site of Coningham where now the widows and young people of Legacy still hold their camps.

For the auspicious occasion of the first visit of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, to Tasmania in 1954 Harcourt was made the State Transport Officer. For this high service in particular, and for his voluntary work in the community in general no doubt, his name appeared in the New Year's Honours List of 1955 as an Officer of the Order of the British Empire. An award that was deemed most worthy of the recipient by his many admirers near and far.

LEGACY. When Harry Harcourt became the Legatee in Hobart in 1946 the selfless organisation acquired a member whose subsequent services to Legacy would be hard to match.

He excelled in active concern for the welfare of Legatee's charges. Over many years he conducted the Christmas and Easter Camps at Coningham, to which site in developments and amenities he gave unstinted attention.

What could this man not do? As an expert carpenter, metal and wood-worker he gladly became the instructor at the Friday night classes of students under the auspices of Legacy. Splendid examples of the teacher's own productions can be seen today at Legacy House and Coningham.

For the term of 1957-58 Legatee Harry held the office of President, Hobart Branch, a unanimous recognition by colleagues of his work and worth in for and to Legacy.

He held the position of Editor of the monthly bulletin, "Hobart Legacy", for twelve years. He acted on the Board of Management and numerous committees for more years than I know.

In September 1953, our Legatee was appointed a member of the Tasmanian Regional Committee of the Australian Services Canteen Trust Fund and continued effectively as such until his death.

INTER ALIA. As if the foregoing commitments were not enough for Harry Harcourt, he accepted the office of State Secretary of the Australian Legion of Ex-Servicemen and Women in 1952, which post he held for fifteen years. The Legion so valued and recognised his service that they made him a Life Member.

In the post-war years the two organisations that Harcourt held closest to his heart were those of Legacy and Ex-Commandos, with the latter as almost primus inter pares. When the Major visited any State on his oft journeyings on Legacy business one could be certain that a gathering of local ex-commandos would be arranged, at which all or most squadrons would be represented. The affinity of all present became evident as many battles were re-fought and memories refreshed by a word, exclamation or gesture made by the beloved and scarred old "War Horse".

"Scarred" is the word. Through war-caused disabilities of most serious natures Harcourt had endured much suffering and hospitalisation over many years. Just how much Harry suffered his widow and step-son, Revd R.I. Maxwell, alone know. Yet, his indomitable spirit would not surrender to any odds either in war or in peace.

Finally, the flesh could not outmarch the spirit. We found it so hard to accept the fact that on 20th December 1970, Harry Gladwyn Harcourt had answered his final Roll Call, and that he was 76 years young at the time.

Harry may not have heard the plaintive notes of the Last Post, but when the Grand Reveille echoes through time and eternity one can be sure of Harry Harcourt being in the van with his gear up.

This simple word-picture of Major Harcourt may seem full-face and complete however, believe the ole writer, the portrait is only in profile. Here, truly, was a soldier and a man.

"RELIEF OF MAFEKING"**The Gallant Boys Who Did**

We have been favoured with the following list of the Third Contingent, Queensland Mounted Infantry, who were engaged in the relief of Mafeking. In forwarding the list to us, Captain Fowles (dating his letter, "Remathlabama, near Mafeking, 28th May") remarks, "These were the only Australians engaged, and the enclosed list is a correct and authentic one":-

Nominal roll of 1st Squadron, Queensland Mounted Infantry, engaged in the relief of Mafeking, 16th May, 1900:

Officers

Major Charles Wauchope Kellie, Captain John Kentwell Fowles, Lieutenant John Harris, Lieutenant James Whamond Annat.

Non-commissioned Officers

Sergeant-major Archibald George Gordon, Sergeant Edward James Evans, Sergeant Alfred John Gorst, Acting Sergeant Charles Edwin Deacon, F.E. Nott, H.L. Hartley, G.A.C. Dods, W.J. Dean, S.J. Cossart (acting), J. Leach, T. Gorman, J.A. Crawford, N.H. Barton, A.D.C. Chapman, G. Hamer (trumpeter).

Troopers

W.R. Nowland, C.G. Williams, H.A. Walker, M. Millett, D.K. Macdonald, R. Watson, E. Mathie, F. Boyes, C. O'Calaghan, E.C. Clarke, W. Ambrose, R. Sleight, W. Walford, W.A. M'Laren, J.L. Coe, F.W. Craig, C.E. Atkinson, N.V. Townley, J.C. Innes, H.A. Massie, A. Bailey, J. Farrington, A.H. Wills, F.J. Wallace, J. Armstrong, J. King, F. Culverhouse, J.W. Bates, W.H. Hill, H.M. Vigers, A.B. Lush, A. Yapp, J. Powell, D. Bryce, F. Hart, G. Hull, H. Fisher, W.M. Harle, T. Flint, J. Bryce, G. Trower, E. Welch, G. Cowell, G. Owen, W. Earl, L. Donkin, R. Arthur, E.F. Molle, C. Abercrombie, A. Corfe, E.E. South, D.J. Davies, H.A. Sykes, J.J. Robinson, B. Skelton, F.C. Shaw, J. Bensen, W.J. Cumming, W.H. Langford, W. Bradshaw, D. Cumming, F. Goodwin, W.R. Farrell, A. Waltisbuhl, A.E. Gorst, C. Ferris, E.A. Daly, A.W. Allan, W. Bowtell, W.C. Ross, L. Davidson, A.P. Deshon, H.W. Forrest, J.T. Masterton, D. Faloon, A. Robins, J. O'Connor, J.P. Sunner, L. Kingsley, H. Marsden, W.A. Wilson, G. Pott, C.D. Easthaughffe, G.W. Pott, J. Cobb.

Extract from a Newspaper of the day.

COLONIAL CONTINGENTS TO SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902

Colony	Regiment	Established Strength	
		Officers	Men
Victoria	Victorian Mounted Rifles (1st Contingent) . . .	12	239
	" " " (2nd Contingent) . . .	14	255
	Cameron Scouts	1	24
	3rd Victorian Bushmen	14	238
	4th " " (Imperial Regiment) . . .	31	597
	5th Victorian Mounted Rifles	46	971
		118	2,324
Queensland	1st Queensland Mounted Infantry	16	231
	2nd " " "	8	144
	3rd " " "	14	292
	3rd (Machine Gun Section)	1	16
	4th Queensland Imperial Bushmen	25	369
	5th " " "	23	503
	6th " " "	18	384
6th " " " (Draft)	1	24	
		106	1,963
South Australia	1st Contingent, SA Mounted Rifles	5	119
	2nd " " "	5	112
	3rd " (SA Imperial Bushmen)	6	94
	4th " " "	11	218
	5th " " "	23	300
	6th " " "	10	125
		60	968
West Australia	1st West Australia Mounted Infantry	7	124
	2nd " " " "	5	97
	3rd " " (Bushmen)	8	109
	4th " (Imperial Bushmen)	7	119
	5th " Mounted Infantry	15	206
	6th " " "	13	214
		55	869

Tasmania	Tasmanian Mounted Infantry	6	76	
	" " " (2nd Contingent)	2	44	
	Imperial Bushmen (3rd Contingent)	1	52	
	" " (4th ")	5	117	
	" " (5th ")	12	240	
		<hr/>	26	529
India	Lumsden's Horse	15	300	
Canada	Royal Canadian Regiment (C-H Company A, B, and T Company)	53	993	
	Canadian Artillery, D & E Battery	24	335	
	Royal Canadian Dragoons	18	352	
	Canadian Mounted Rifles	22	373	
	Strathcona's Horse	31	563	
	Canadian Artillery, C Battery	6	177	
	2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles	44	847	
	Canadian Army Medical Corps	6	57	
	3rd Canadian Mounted Rifles	26	481	
	4th " " "	25	480	
	5th " " "	27	483	
	6th " " "	26	489	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	
		308	5,630	
New South Wales	1st New South Wales Lancers	9	163	
	1st " " " Army Medical Corps	21	193	
	1st " " " Mounted Rifles	6	124	
	New South Wales Infantry	4	121	
	A Battery Royal Australian Artillery, including draft 1 officer and 43 NCOs and men	6	216	
	New South Wales Mounted Infantry	21	382	
	1st Australian Horse.	7	133	
	2nd NSW Army Medical Corps	6	48	
	2nd " Lancers	Included in 1st NSW Lancers		
	3rd NSW Bushmen (1st NSW Bushmen)	34	500	
	6th " Imperial Bushmen ("4th")	44	713	
	2nd " Mounted Rifles.	31	670	
	3rd " " "	25	677	
	3rd " " " (Draft)	9	179	
	3rd " Imperial Bushmen.	3	59	
	" " " " (Drafts ex 'Manhattan' for Carrington's Horse)	3	200	
		<hr/>	229	4,378

Australian Commonwealth	1st Batt Australian Commonwealth Horse	28	465
	2nd " " " "	24	407
	3rd " " " "	34	573
	4th " " " "	27	464
	5th " " " "	22	467
	6th " " " "	21	467
	7th " " " "	26	467
	8th " " " "	21	467
	Australian Army Medical Corps	7	102
	Doyle's Scouts	4	159
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		214	4,038
Ceylon	Ceylon Mounted Infantry	5	120
	" Volunteer Company	3	100
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		8	220
New South Wales	Special Service	18	3
Victoria	" "	7	2
Tasmania	" "	2	
South Australia	" "	1	
Canada	" "	16	23
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		44	28
New South Wales	Nursing Sisters	14	
Victoria	" "	10	
South Australia	" "	5	
New Zealand	" "	7	
Canada	" "	16	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		52	
New Zealand	1st New Zealand Mounted Rifles . . .	13	204
	2nd " " " " . . .	13	206
	3rd " " " " . . .	12	256
	4th " " Rough Riders . . .	24	411
	5th " " Mounted Rifles . . .	27	502
	5th " " Reserve	2	73
	New Zealand Hotchkiss Battery . . .	1	49
	6th Contingent	14	550
	7th Contingent	29	561
	Reserves ("Surrey" Details)	3	162
	1st Battalion, 8th Contingent	33	479
	2nd " " " "	27	474
	1st " 9th " "	31	490
	2nd " " " "	22	522
	1st " 10th " "	21	496
	2nd " " " "	25	481
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		297	3,946

SUMMARY

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	Officers	Men
New Zealand	297	5,946
Canada	308	5,630
New South Wales	229	4,378
Commonwealth	214	4,038
Victoria	118	2,324
Queensland	106	1,963
South Australia	60	968
West Australia	55	869
Tasmania	26	529
India	15	300
Ceylon	8	220
Special Service	44	28
Nursing Sisters	52	..
	1,540	27,413
Australia	808	15,069
New Zealand	297	5,946
Canada	308	5,630
India	15	300
Ceylon	8	220

VICTORIAN CROSS AND GERMAN IRON CROSS WINNER

Submitted by A. McGrath

Surgeon General W.G.N. Manley served with the Royal Artillery in the Crimea from the 11th June 1855, including the Siege and fall of Sebastopol and in the New Zealand War of 1864-66 where he was awarded the Victoria Cross for his conduct during the assault on the Rebel Gate Pah near Tauranga, on the 29th April 1864, also took part in the expedition from Wanganui to Taranaki, and was present at the assault and capture of the following Pahs, Viz: Okotoukou, Putah, Otapawa, and Waikokou. Mentioned in despatches, thanked in general orders, and promoted to staff-surgeon for distinguished and meritorious services rendered to the sick and wounded during the operations in New Zealand. Proceeded with the British Ambulance to the Franco-German War of 1870-71 and was attached to the 22nd Division of the Prussian Army and was present at several engagements. For his services he was thanked by General Von Wittich, Commanding the 22nd Div and at the request of the Crown Prince, was granted by the Emperor of Germany the 2nd Class of the Iron Cross, for his devoted and excellent conduct in caring for the wounded, was also awarded the Bavarian Order of Merit for 1870-71 and German War Medal. In 1878-9 he served in the Afghan War and in 1882 served in the Egyptian War and was present at the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir, mentioned in despatches and promoted to Deputy Surgeon General and awarded the 3rd Class of the Osmanieh and Khedive's Star. Honours and Awards - Victoria Cross, Crimea Medal and Bar Sebastopol, New Zealand Medal, Afghan War Medal, Egyptian Medal and Bar Tel-el-Kebir, Iron Cross, Bavarian Order of Merit, Order of Osmanieh, Turkish Crimea Medal, Khedive's Star and Franco-German War Medal.

UNIFORM – 1902

A General Service Uniform for universal use by the Military Forces of the Commonwealth has been approved. This uniform can, by the addition of aiguillettes or breast lines, and in the case of officers by a girdle, be converted into full dress. It will be observed, therefore, that by these additions a single uniform coat will be provided which meets the requirements of a fatigue or service jacket, and of a ceremonial or full dress. Great economy in the provision of uniform, both from Government funds and at the expense of the officer, is thus insured. It is especially necessary, in the case of officers, to reduce expenditure on uniforms as much as possible, as it has in the past been found difficult to obtain officers who are able and willing to supply themselves with expensive uniforms, and the Military Forces of the States have accordingly been deprived of the services of many who would otherwise have made valuable officers. It has been also deemed essential that a uniform should be adopted which is suitable to the climate of Australia, and which shall be properly distinctive of Australian troops.

The General Service Uniform above mentioned will be gradually taken into use from 1st July next. The existing full dress will, however, be retained by those Corps who so desire.

A new system of clothing allowances has been recommended, and a Military Clothing Committee will be established in each State, which will deal with the supply and maintenance of military clothing, insure uniformity, and materially aid the economical expenditure of the clothing allowance.



**Commonwealth Pattern Uniform, With Breast Lines
Major D D Dawson Port Curtis Infantry (Clark Collection)**

OBITUARYCOLONEL GEO. F.G. WIECK DSO, OBE

Born 18.8.81

Deceased 28.8.73

In the passing of Col Wieck, Western Australia and indeed Australia have lost a dedicated historian and a fine soldier.

Enlisted as a gunner in the Queensland Permanent Artillery at Brisbane on the 23.9.1898 at the age of 17½ years. On 1.11.99 left for active service with the Maxim Gun Section of the 1st QMI on the troop ship "Cornwall" for South Africa.

In July 1900 along with Cook and Durham (See 1 QMI in Boer War) was honoured by being selected for Lord Roberts Colonial Mounted Bodyguard.

Rejoined the QMI in Nov. 1900 and embarked on R.M.S. Orient for Australia arriving Brisbane 17th Jan. 1901.

Posted to the 9th A.I.R. on 9.3.04 until 1907 and from there went to the U.K. for special instruction. Prior to his appointment as Lt on 1.3.1912 he was in NSW training NCO's and guiding unit changes from Volunteers to Militia.

In 1914 was appointed Adj 9 LH AIF and embarked with the bulk of the unit on SS Karroo for Egypt 11.2.1915. Promoted to Major 15.3.16 and took over duty as Brigade Major of the 15th Brigade at Tel-el-Kebir. On the 16.5.1918 was G.S.O. 1st Aust Div and temporarily promoted to Lt Col.

During the Great War he was awarded the DSO and Mentioned in Despatches 4 times.

Posted to W.A. in 1924 and in 1937 was awarded the OBE for service to the A.M.F. In 1940 transferred to the retired list with rank of Hon Colonel.

During his retirement Col Wieck was an active member of the USI and spent a great deal of time and effort reseaching and preparing his book "The Volunteer Movement in Western Australia 1861-1903".

J.D.C. Burrige

AWARD OF THE DISTINGUISHED UNIT CITATION TO D COMPANY
6TH BATTALION THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN REGIMENT BY THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

by Peter Burness

The following Citation was awarded by the President of the United States of America on 30 May 68 and Her Majesty The Queen on 13 June 68 gave formal approval for the acceptance and unrestricted wearing of the Distinguished Unit Citation by personnel listed. (Particulars shown are as at date of award).

"By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, I have today awarded the Presidential Unit Citation (Army) for extraordinary heroism to D Company, Sixth Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment, The Australian Army.

"D Company distinguished itself by extraordinary heroism while engaged in military operations against an opposing armed force in Vietnam on August 18, 1966.

"While searching for Viet Cong in a rubber plantation north-east of Ba Ria, Phuoc Tuy Province, Republic of Vietnam, D Company met and immediately became engaged in heavy contact.

"As the battle developed, it became apparent that the men of D Company were facing a numerically superior force.

"The platoons of D Company were surrounded and attacked on all sides by an estimated reinforced enemy battalion using automatic weapons, small arms and mortars.

"Fighting courageously a well armed and determined foe, the men of D Company maintained their formations in a common perimeter defence and inflicted heavy casualties upon the Viet Cong.

"The enemy maintained a continuous, intense volume of fire and attacked repeatedly from all directions.

"Each successive assault was repulsed by the courageous Australians.

"Heavy rainfall and a low ceiling prevented any friendly close air support during the battle.

"After three hours of savage attacks, having failed to penetrate the Australian lines, the enemy withdrew from the battlefield carrying many dead and wounded, and leaving 245 Viet Cong dead forward of the defence position of D Company.

"The conspicuous gallantry, intrepidity and indomitable courage of D Company were in the highest tradition of military valour and reflect great credit upon D Company and the Australian Army".



Major H A Smith MC, 'D' Company Commander

6776	Maj	H.A. SMITH MC	17846	Pte	A.G. BARTLETT
311509	Capt	H.I. McLEAN-WILLIAMS	2781734	Pte	D.F. BEAHAN
43433	2 Lt	G.M. KENDALL MID	43901	Pte	J.E. BEERE
2781294	2 Lt	D.R. SABBen MID	215598	Pte	S.R. BELFORD
2781465	2 Lt	G.C. SHARP KIA	5411494	Pte	N.R. BEXTRUM
27758	WO2	J.W. KIRBY DCM, KIA	1730903	Pte	K.D. BRANCH
22861	S Sgt	R. GILDERSLEEVE	1730905	Pte	C.W. BROWN
55106	Sgt	R.S. BUICK MM	2781726	Pte	R.D. BROWN
3854	Sgt	W. O'DONNELL	1411098	Pte	W.R. BUCKLAND
213525	Sgt	N.J. RANKIN	3411657	Pte	R.T. BURSTALL
13605	Sgt	D.A. THOMSON	215608	Pte	V.M. CAMERON
16828	Sgt	J. TODD	1730909	Pte	I.M. CAMPBELL
37822	Cpl	P.N. DOBSON MID	37990	Pte	R.C. CARNE
213745	Cpl	L. DRINKWATER	1730910	Pte	J.C. CASH
15230	Cpl	J.M. DUROUX	1730914	Pte	D.J. COLLINS
14938	Cpl	M.W. GREEN	17816	Pte	G.R. DAVIS
1200658	Cpl	J.W. HARRIS	1730923	Pte	A.R. DELLER
15989	Cpl	T.H. LEA	2781739	Pte	P.H. DETTMANN
15319	Cpl	M.V. McCULLOUGH	2781804	Pte	I. DIXON
16825	Cpl	I.E. McDONALD	1730924	Pte	P.R. DIXON
42194	Cpl	C.M. MARCHANT	1730926	Pte	K.P. DOOLAN
15630	Cpl	K.T. MILLER	2781829	Pte	P.J. DOYLE
16912	Cpl	D.R. MOGG	1730929	Pte	G.A. DRABBLE KIA
214543	Cpl	W.R. MOORE MID	1730934	Pte	R.M. EGLINGTON MM
215672	L Cpl	G.R. SMITH	2781832	Pte	H.T. ESLER
37542	L Cpl	G.J. BALLINGER	1790936	Pte	D.P. FABIAN
51648	L Cpl	M.G. CAMPBELL	2781865	Pte	B.D. FIRTH
1410958	L Cpl	G.K. CROWTHER	2412205	Pte	D. FORSYTH
2781847	L Cpl	J. JEWRY KIA	4410920	Pte	A.R. FRASER
214752	L Cpl	C.T. LITHGOW	1730941	Pte	K.H. GANT KIA
2781705	L Cpl	W.T. LUTHER	216604	Pte	D.A. GRAHAM
1731001	L Cpl	B.E. MAGNUSSEN	2781692	Pte	K.W. GRAHAM
311352	L Cpl	G.R. RICHARDSON	3411673	Pte	E.F. GRANT KIA
1731036	L Cpl	J.C. ROBBINS	1730947	Pte	B.R. GRICE KIA
2781709	L Cpl	P. SLACK-SMITH	2781700	Pte	N.J. GRIMES
1731053	L Cpl	D.A. SPENCER	1730953	Pte	B. HALLS
3411688	Pte	C.T. AINSLIE	1730957	Pte	R.C. HEALEY
1200221	Pte	W. AKELL MID	1730961	Pte	J.E. HESLEWOOD
55120	Pte	R.A. ALDERSEA KIA	1200509	Pte	S. HODDER
1730964	Pte	J.R. HOLMES	216605	Pte	G.M. PETERS
2781878	Pte	W.F. HORNETT	1731031	Pte	J.H. QUINCEY
1200306	Pte	B.G. HORNING	1200607	Pte	B.R. REILLY
43893	Pte	J. HOUSTON KIA	1411132	Pte	R.L. RENCHER

2781694	Pte	T.R. HUMPHRIES	1731034	Pte	J.P. RICHMOND
1200091	Pte	P.R. HUNT	2781850	Pte	J.E. RILEY
2781845	Pte	P.W. JAMESON	2412298	Pte	W.A. ROCHE
2781676	Pte	G.D. LANGLANDS	216509	Pte	T.P. RYAN
2781704	Pte	P.A. LARGE KIA	1731040	Pte	D.J. SALVERON KIA
1731097	Pte	A.J. MAY	2412263	Pte	V.W. SIMON
1730993	Pte	A.F. McCORMACK KIA	2781795	Pte	A.M. STEPNEY
1730994	Pte	D.J. McCORMACK KIA	2781863	Pte	R.N. STEWART
2412318	Pte	I.J. McGRATH	38712	Pte	D.J. THOMAS KIA
1731008	Pte	B.C. MELLOR	1200265	Pte	F.B. TOPP KIA
1781870	Pte	D.I. MITCHELL KIA	1731062	Pte	K.J. TRONC
1731013	Pte	W.D. MITCHELL	1731063	Pte	B.F. VASSELLA
1731015	Pte	D.B. MONTGOMERY	2781851	Pte	L.S. VINE
2781791	Pte	R.C. MOSS	216559	Pte	M.R. WALES KIA
38452	Pte	I.D. MUNRO	1731069	Pte	G.C. WARRELL
3786625	Pte	P. NASH	215265	Pte	T.W. WATTS
1731095	Pte	T. NEWALL	5713983	Pte	H.G. WEBB
2781706	Pte	A.L. PARR	3787607	Pte	C.J. WHISTON KIA
2781750	Pte	R.V. PERANDIS	1731076	Pte	S.R. WILLIAMS
33143	Capt	M.D. STANLEY RNZA			
39833	Bdr	M.N. BROOMHAL RNZA			
39754	L/Bdr	W.G. WALKER RNZA			

The United States Presidential Citation was presented to D. Coy, 6 RAR on the second anniversary of the battle by the Prime Minister, The Right Honourable John G. Gorton MP. The Citation is represented by the blue Lon Tan streamer, which is attached to the Regimental Colour pike on Long Tan Day by CSM D Coy, and the blue rectangle which is worn on the right breast by members of D Coy and those that were members at the time of the battle.

Major H.A. SMITH MC

Major Harry Arthur Smith was commissioned from the Officer Cadet School on 13th December 1952, and first saw active service with 2nd Battalion The Royal Australian Regiment during the Malaya Emergency, 1955-1957.

In August 1966, Major Smith commanded D Company 6th Battalion The Royal Australian Regiment. On 18th August 1966, D Company began a Search and Destroy Patrol in Phuoc Tuy Province, South Vietnam.

During the patrol the leading platoon contacted what appeared to be a small Viet Cong patrol in thick rubber. The enemy soon proved to be the vanguard of a regimental size force, and the platoon engagement quickly developed into a company battle. The Viet Cong, attacking from two flanks and supported by intense mortar and recoilless rifle fire, soon penetrated between the leading platoon and the rest of the company.

Despite the intense and accurate enemy fire Major Smith formed the remainder of his company into a small defensive perimeter from which he made repeated but unsuccessful attempts to relieve the leading platoon; whilst halting numerous attacks from both flanks on his own position.

Throughout the action he directed the fire of his company and of his supporting artillery batteries with such effectiveness that the enemy finally disengaged and withdrew, leaving behind over 200 dead.

But for the determination and outstanding leadership shown by this officer, D Company might well have been annihilated.

During the whole of the engagement he had complete control of the situation. He exercised his command with calmness, determination and confidence, and demonstrated professional competence, leadership and inspiration to an exceptional degree. There is no doubt that his leadership and his disregard for his own personal safety inspired his soldiers to a performance of duty of a high order. His display of command, leadership and professionalism is an inspiration to all.

WO2 K.W. KIRBY, DCM

Warrant Officer John William Kirby was the Company Sergeant Major of D Company Sixth Battalion The Royal Australian Regiment during the battle of Long Tan in the Republic of South Vietnam on 18th August 1966. Warrant Officer Kirby showed outstanding bravery throughout the three hours of the battle, during which time the Company area was being swept with machine gun and small arms fire, and subjected to continuous attacks by superior Viet Cong forces. In an area where virtually any movement resulted in a hail of fire from the enemy, he continually moved around the company and platoon areas, distributing ammunition and organising the collection of the wounded and their movement to the Company Aid Post. At times he went outside the perimeter to assist the evacuation of the wounded from the forward platoons. At one stage he personally destroyed a heavy machine gun post being set up 50 metres from the perimeter.

He organised the re-supply of ammunition by helicopters and continued with the distribution of ammunition and movement of the wounded until the Company was relieved. Then, when most of the Company could relax, he continued working at full pressure for another five hours, organising and supervising the loading and evacuation of the casualties.

His gallant performance, without any thought for his own safety, inspired and assisted D Company to defeat an enemy force much larger than the Company.

Cpl R.B.D. RUTHERFORD, MM

On 25th July 1966, Sixth Battalion The Royal Australian Regiment was engaged on a Search and Destroy Operation in Phuoc Tuy Province, South Vietnam. Corporal Rutherford was a Section Commander in B Company.

In the early afternoon of that day an enemy force of well-trained and well-led Viet Cong guerilla forces contacted B Company in a hastily organised position.

Corporal Rutherford's Platoon bore the brunt of the subsequent enemy attacks and suffered during the short fierce engagement 10 casualties, including the Platoon Sergeant. Corporal Rutherford, on his own initiative, immediately took over as Platoon Sergeant.

During the close and very heavy fire fight and mortaring which ensued, he moved with complete disregard for his own safety around the weapon pits tending to the casualties and the administration of the Platoon.

He moved forward to assist a wounded soldier, but was driven back by heavy fire falling around him. Nevertheless he persevered and again moved forward to dress the wounds of the casualty and pull him back to his own shell scrape for safety. He continued to assist the wounded in this manner.

In addition he took on himself the task of distributing ammunition to those positions where ammunition was running low, and exposed himself to enemy fire whilst doing so.

Throughout the action he continued to control fire and give orders in such a calm and confident manner as to inspire and encourage the men under his command.

Corporal Ruthford's actions were outstanding and he took far greater risks with his life than his duties as a section commander required. His inspiration to all present by his actions and his timely and effective treatment of the casualties deserve permanent recognition.

SGT R.S. BUICK, MM

Sergeant Robert Stanley Buick was Platoon Sergeant of 11 Platoon D Company Sixth Battalion The Royal Australian Regiment.

During the early stage of an engagement at Long Tan in the Republic of Vietnam on 18th August 1966, the Platoon Commander was killed.

The Platoon was almost surrounded by a numerically superior Viet Cong force and had suffered a large number of casualties from small arms and mortar fire. Sergeant Buick assumed command, rallied the remaining 14 members of 11 Platoon and fought off further enemy attacks.

Realising that the Platoon was in danger of being overrun and that the other platoons were under heavy fire themselves, he decided to fight his way back to the Company. On his orders and covered by fire from the remainder of the Company, the Platoon broke through the enemy fire and rejoined D Company. Sergeant Buick remained with the last group to cover the withdrawal.

Throughout the action Sergeant Buick showed outstanding leadership, personal courage and a fine sense of military judgment.

Pte R.M. EGLINTON, MM

Private Ronald Maxwell Eglinton was a machine gunner with 11 Platoon D Company Sixth Battalion The Royal Australian Regiment at Long Tan in The Republic of South Vietnam on 18th August 1966, when the Platoon was attacked by a superior enemy force. Although wounded early in the action he remained at his post and provided fire, engaging attack after attack until his gun stopped, choked with mud. He withdrew with the Platoon to the Company position and under fire stripped, cleaned and reassembled his machine gun.

Although wounded, by his outstanding devotion to duty and disregard for his own safety, Private Eglinton was instrumental in preventing the Viet Cong from overrunning 11 Platoon.

Second Lieutenant Geoffrey Martin Kendall commanded 10 Platoon D Company Sixth Battalion The Royal Australian Regiment.

His Platoon was left forward Platoon as the Company advanced east through the rubber plantation north of Long Tan in The Republic of South Vietnam on 18th August 1966, when the right Platoon was pinned down and attacked by superior enemy forces. 10 Platoon attacked the enemy in an effort to relieve the other Platoon. They killed at least 10 Viet Cong before coming under mortar, machine gun, small arms fire, and then attacked by at least one enemy company from their flank. Under orders, 10 Platoon withdrew with their casualties into the Company position, reorganised, and then took the main thrust of several fanatical enemy attacks on their position. Although they suffered casualties, 10 Platoon fought off the enemy attacks and accounted for another 40 Viet Cong on the Company perimeter.

The outstanding performance of 10 Platoon under the leadership of 2nd Lieutenant Kendall repelled vastly superior enemy forces and prevented the position from being overrun. The Platoon as a group, fought with outstanding courage under adverse conditions, and accounted for at least 50 Viet Cong with small arms fire.

2 Lt D.R. SABBen, MID

Second Lieutenant David Rae Sabben commanded 12 Platoon, the reserve platoon of D Company Sixth Battalion The Royal Australian Regiment. D Company advanced east-wards in the rubber plantation north of Long Tan in The Republic of South Vietnam on the 18th August 1966. While 11 Platoon and 10 Platoon were engaging superior enemy forces, 12 Platoon were ordered to move forward and attack the enemy surrounding 11 Platoon. The Platoon, with only two sections, had not reached 11 Platoon before they came under heavy fire and then attack from their flanks and rear. They fought off superior enemy forces for an hour until their presence relieved the pressure on 11 Platoon, enabling the survivors to withdraw back to the Company position. 12 Platoon covered their withdrawal, and despite casualties fought back to the Company position, and there fought off several enemy attacks until the Company was relieved.

12 Platoon, as a group and under the personal command and leadership of Second Lieutenant Sabben, fought bravely against superior enemy forces, and their initial action enabled the survivors of 11 Platoon to break contact and withdraw.

Cpl P.N. DOBSON, MID

Corporal Phillip Ness Dobson was the Company Medical Assistant attached to D Company Sixth Battalion The Royal Australian Regiment during the battle at Long Tan in the Republic of South Vietnam on 18th August 1966. Although the area was being swept with intense enemy fire and under adverse conditions of mud and rain, Corporal Dobson moved around and tended to the wounded. He organised and treated the wounded during three hours of daylight and five hours of darkness until the casualties were evacuated. At the end of the first three hours he had 23 wounded in his Aid Post area, and although short of medical supplies his personal attention and treatment were outstanding.

But for his selfless devotion to duty and his disregard for his own personal safety some of the many wounded treated by Corporal Dobson would have died.

Pte W.A. AKELL, MID

Private William Alexander Akell was a Company Headquarters signaller when D Company Sixth Battalion The Royal Australian Regiment was engaged by a large enemy force at Long Tan in The Republic of South Vietnam on 18th August 1966. When communications were lost with 10 Platoon as they attacked an enemy position, Private Akell made his way forward under heavy fire with a spare radio. He joined 10 Platoon and re-established radio contact with Company Headquarters. During his movement forward he killed 2 Viet Cong.

But for Private Akell's courageous effort 10 Platoon would have been unable to call down artillery fire to cover their withdrawal in the face of superior enemy attack.

CORPORAL W.R. MOORE, MID

Corporal William Richard Moore commanded 5 Section 11 Platoon D Company Sixth Battalion The Royal Australian Regiment on 18th August 1966. His Platoon encountered a small group of enemy near the village of Long Tan in the Republic of South Vietnam.

When the Platoon followed the withdrawing enemy they came under extremely heavy fire from a large group of enemy and were forced to take up a defensive position.

The enemy force which proved to be at least one company in strength repeatedly assaulted the Platoon position. Most of the attacks were directed against the sector held by Corporal Moore's section of 8 men

Corporal Moore remained calm and directed the fire of his Section with such good effect that each enemy attack was repulsed with heavy casualties.

By his example whilst under extremely heavy fire he inspired his Section to the extent that they were able to defeat the attacks by a greatly superior enemy force, thus allowing the survivors of the Platoon to withdraw to their Company area.

- NOTES:
- a. American records show that the original award to 'D' Company was to be the Valourous Unit Citation however for some reason it finished as a Presidential Citation. Perhaps some reader could explain how this happened.
 - b. The New Zealand Artillery with 'D' company were awarded the Presidential Citation yet the Australian Artillery and Cavalry were omitted. A possible explanation would be the American offer of the award was to 'D' Company 6 RAR which would have been interpreted by Australian "decision makers" to exclude all others. Previous awards show this interpretation to be incorrect and others directly involved in the action should have been included.
 - c. One can only speculate as to why Major Smith was not awarded a DSO as his actions certainly were worthy of a DSO. In fact more deserving than most other DSO's awarded for Vietnam.

THE MEDALMAN

The Badgeman has proved to be so popular that your committee thought those of us interested in medals should be given equal treatment in order to prevent dissention within the ranks. I was rather surprised to find that anyone would collect such uninteresting items as badges, so this column may help educate those unfortunate members who at present collect other than medals. I am delighted to accept the task of commenting on medals but will need the help of all those with a similar interest so let's have all your queries.

Rising Values

The first observation is on the value of medals, which are listed in the excellent publication "Medals To Australians" by Mike Downey. Unfortunately inflation coupled with an ever increasing demand for medals awarded to Australians has made the values listed outdated. Inflation of 13 percent each year means the values shown should be increased by at least 25 percent, as the prices given are now two years old. Even with the increase in prices the early Australian awards (Maori War, Suakin, China and Boer War) are still excellent investments. The "1930 penny" of medals, the Egypt Medal clasp Suakin 1885 to the NSW Contingent will soon bring prices in excess of \$500.

Insurance

Collectors are advised to catalogue and insure their collections as an accurate description of any medals stolen prevents their being disposed of to any reputable dealer or collector. This column will publish details of any medals reported stolen.

Flying Awards

The Society was asked to comment on why flying awards are generally more costly than awards to the army. The number of air force awards made of course are less than those to the army, however on a ratio, compared to the numbers engaged in a particular war, air force awards are given on a much higher scale. The scale of granting awards to the air force is based on operational flying hours. This scale has applied with some modifications since the second world war when at times the air force was more hazardously engaged than the army. Relating the flying scale to the war in Vietnam results in 1 in 17 RAAF receiving an award as compared with the army 1 in 58. The army were awarded 54 MCs and the RAAF 63 DFCs which makes the MC the rarer award and more valuable to the collector. If the army flyers awards were based on the air force scale then the army could have been awarded 59 decorations for flying instead of the 12 awarded. What do the figures mean to the student of military history and the medal collector - in summary although the RAAF, percentage wise, received more awards than the other services it does not mean that they were the most gallant or most heavily engaged in what was an army war. It simply means that the scale of granting awards was not uniform and the usual end of war list should be balanced heavily towards the army to correct this anomaly. It is understood that a book soon to be published on awards for Vietnam will cover all these interesting aspects on granting awards.

Rare Australian Awards

Would any reader be able to supply details on Australians awarded the General Service Medal clasp IRAQ, clasp Palestine 1945-48, clasp Brunei and Indian General Service Medal clasp Afghanistan NWF 1919?

Readers may be aware that a very small number of officers served in IRAQ, the Graves Registration Unit in Palestine and nurses and AFC in India.

Queen Victoria's Scarf Awarded for Gallantry in the Boer War

The scarf awarded to Private Dufrayer will be on display at the Australian War Memorial as part of the Boer War 75th Anniversary. Confusion exists as to the conditions governing the award of the scarf. Any reader who can give detail on conditions of award, together with a primary source reference, would help clear up this matter.

Awards of MSM to Members of the WRAAC

On 19 October 1973 the following members of the WRAAC were awarded the Australian Meritorious Service Medal. These awards are thought to be the first to members of the WRAAC.

F25071 WO2 J.H. Hogan

F15054 WO2 P.M. Cosh

F15029 WO2 A.I. Smart

Defence Act and Medal Collecting

The Society will ask the Department of Defence to do away with the present section of the Defence Act which requires all collectors to have a Defence Permit. Australia is the only country with such an antiquated outlook towards collectors. We all support regulations to prevent illegal wearing of medals and control of medals of serving members. However all should be encouraged to preserve our early military awards, as many items of great national value would have been lost except for the private collector and dealer. The present government has indicated that petty regulations will be dispensed with so we all look forward to an amendment to the Defence Act.

Australians Serving in Muscat and Oman

In addition to a number of pilots at least two former Australian army officers are at present serving with the Sultan of Muscat forces who are involved in a guerilla war against the Dhofar Liberation Front, a communist supported organisation. A campaign service medal and a number of other awards, all of which have been approved by the Queen for wear, are available to members of the Sultan forces. Medal collectors of the future may obtain some of these interesting groups as most Australians serving in the Muscat have had previous operational service. Known Muscat and Oman awards are Gallantry Medal, Long Service Medal, Jebel Akhdar Campaign Medal, Distinguished Service Medal, Bravery Medal, Dhofar Campaign Medal. A British Brigadier whilst seconded to the Sultans forces designed most of the medals mentioned and of course qualified for a number of them.

by Gunner BARNES

Extract from The Port Phillip Patriot & Melbourne Advertiser

Monday March 29 1841

A Military Substitute — An Irish officer in the 40th, rang his bell so often that no servant the landlady could hire would stop in the house, or could stand the running up stairs. The officer consequently received notice to quit, which being unwilling to do, and finding the cause of warning, he promised never to ring his bell again. Upon this understanding he retired to his apartment. In about half an hour the whole house was alarmed by the report of a brace of pistols in the Captain's room. Up rushed the landlady, the lodgers, and the servants, and burst open the door, in the full expectation of some dreadful catastrophe. "Coffeel!" coolly said the Captain. On their expressing surprise, the lodger cried, "Why as you do not like me to ring the bell, of course I must find something as a substitute".

An interesting anecdote of Australian history - But who was he and why was he here? His regiment was not as the following notes show.

**NOTES ON THE 1ST BATTALION, LATE (2ND
SOMERSETSHIRE) 40TH REGIMENT OF FOOT**

The Corps was raised on 25th August 1717. From this date until 1751 it was designated "Colonel Richard Phillip's Regiment of Foot". During the years 1751 to 1781 it became the "40th Regiment of Foot", and in 1782 it was known as the "40th (2nd Somersetshire) Regiment of Foot" carrying on this title until 1881 when it was styled "The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)".

The Corps first saw service in Nova Scotia principally on Garrison duty. In the Seven Years War it began its great career of famous fights with the capture of Louisburg in 1758, and Quebec in 1759. Then followed a long course of Service in the West Indies, with hard fighting. In 1801 the corps won honour in Egypt under Abercromby. In 1807 it took part in the capture of Monte Viedo in South America, and then fought through the Peninsular War. Soon Waterloo was added to its honours, and after that served in India having fought at Kandahar, Chuznee and Cabul in 1842, then the Crimea in 1855, and again to India for the Mutiny, being present at Lucknow and Cawnpore in 1857, in fact the corps served in all the great wars of the Empire including New Zealand (1860-64). It subsequently played a notable part in the South African War of 1899-02 and in the Great War 1914-1918.

The 40th came to New South Wales and Van Dieman's land (Tasmania) in 1823, and served there until 1829, when it was moved to Bombay. In 1852 it again proceeded to Australia, and served there for fifteen years, during the early part of which time it had some harassing work in the maintenance of law and order at the Gold Diggings (Eureka Stockade, Ballarat).

Now known as "The Prince of Wales" Volunteers (South Lancashire) it wears the plume of the Prince of Wales in its badge. In the Great War it mustered 20 battalions, and its Regimental Colours display the names of many hard fought fights. It carries the soubriquet of "The Excellers" in allusion to its Roman numeral "XL" and is also nicknamed "The Fighting Fourtieth". It steps to the tune of "God Bless the Prince of Wales" and bringing the corps nearer to our own forces it is allied to the 40th Battalion of the Australian Infantry.

Extract from The Port Phillip Patriot - 8th January 1838.

"Particulars of the Murder of Constable Tomkins

The bushranger Cummerford having given information that one Dugnall had murdered six Bush-rangers between Port Phillip and Portland Bay The Govr in Chief Sir d Bourke sent Cummerford to P.P. to point out where this act had been perpetrated, in accordance with these orders W. Lonsdale Esq P.M. here sent Cummerford under charge of a Sergeant one soldier and two constables in the proposed direction Cummerford did guide this party to where he himself a shoemaker (name unknown) and Dugnall had as he stated murdered in cold blood and while sleeping six humanbeings. The party declared that they found from 1 to two bushels of human bones calcined - some human teeth and also hair was found unburnt and a quantity of shoemales and buttons from the clothes of the murdered men. This was about 210 miles from Melbourne. On the way home they fell in with and bought the bone of a horses head said to be Mrs Ebden's which was shot by Dugnall and Cummerford on their way home. One constable and the soldier turned back for some tea - left behind and the Sergeant, Tomkins and prisoner came homewards they stopped to cook before these men returned and the Sergeant gave his musket to Tomkins while he made a fire. Tomkins it does appear culpably left the firearms and the prisoner seized a musket and shot Tomkins so that he died within 3 hours. The ball it appeared entered his left side and came out at the right breast and cut diagonally across the right forearm to the bone. This coldblooded wretch plundered the packhorse and finally escaped though pursued by the Sergeant for some time. This took place on the Saturday the 30 Dec, on January 1 he was taken by 3 of Mr. W. Wedge's men after having plundered (here the writing is illegible) of a double barrelled gun he wished to get a horse and threatened the lives of several of the principal graziers of this district he was taken while trying to get a horse. Cumm erford is a light well made youth about 19 has rather a prepossessing look and very mild voice, small fine neck and remarkably large upper head and lower part is very sm all and the chin recedes towards the neck so as to make a very strange appearance when looked closely into.

We trust that the three men who prevented the atrocities meditated by this brutal wretch will receive their free and unconditional pardons. For we in common with many of our fellow colonists hold that incentive is in such cases the best preventive. We have omitted much for want of space.

Authors Note - A typical soldiers duty in this country then.

But who was the sergeant and what was his Regiment? For the records show that present in the Colony 28th (North Gloucestershire) 1835-1832, 80th (Staffordshire) 1837-1844.

The Editor has been swamped with letters for the Badgeman most of which in a subtle, or not so subtle manner indicate, with authority, that my identity is Bob Gray, Ken White, Don Mearns, John Haken, Rex Clark, Phil Drage, Barry Vidion or Adam Watson. Any comment or queries are welcome and those considered worthy will be mentioned in this column. On the subject of the value of badges a number of reputable dealers have explained why the prices they are willing to pay must be much less than selling prices. All dealers are faced with high overheads, these include advertising, travel to view items, holding stock, which in all fairness means a dealer must have at least a hundred percent mark up. Comment by dealers is applauded and I would welcome hearing of any further remarks from dealers and collectors.

Bob Gray wrote that he has been collecting since 1927 and to his knowledge is the longest standing collector in the Society. It may be of interest to Bob and others to know that there are still one or two of us around who started collecting during the first world war. Congratulations Bob on your article on 1903-12 Light Horse badges and it is hoped that the series will continue as it will provide accurate reference for members.

Ken White has a problem on identifying rising sun badges with letters and numerals on them. As all are unofficial and were made at the request of units or individuals it is difficult to identify them, however Ken lists the following as ones known to him:

(in each case the middle figure appears above the crown)

C M S	1 23 1	1 22 1
1 19 1	1 20 6	2 14 8
4 4 4	2 15 8	4 2 4
1 20 1	1 26 1	2 7 8

Ken states the only item different from the above is a gilt badge with letters I and F, one letter on either side of the crown. Suggests 4 2 4 may be for 2/44 Battalion! Lets hear from the rising sun experts. Any reader who can add to the above list should contact Ken White.

Australian Flying Corps Badges

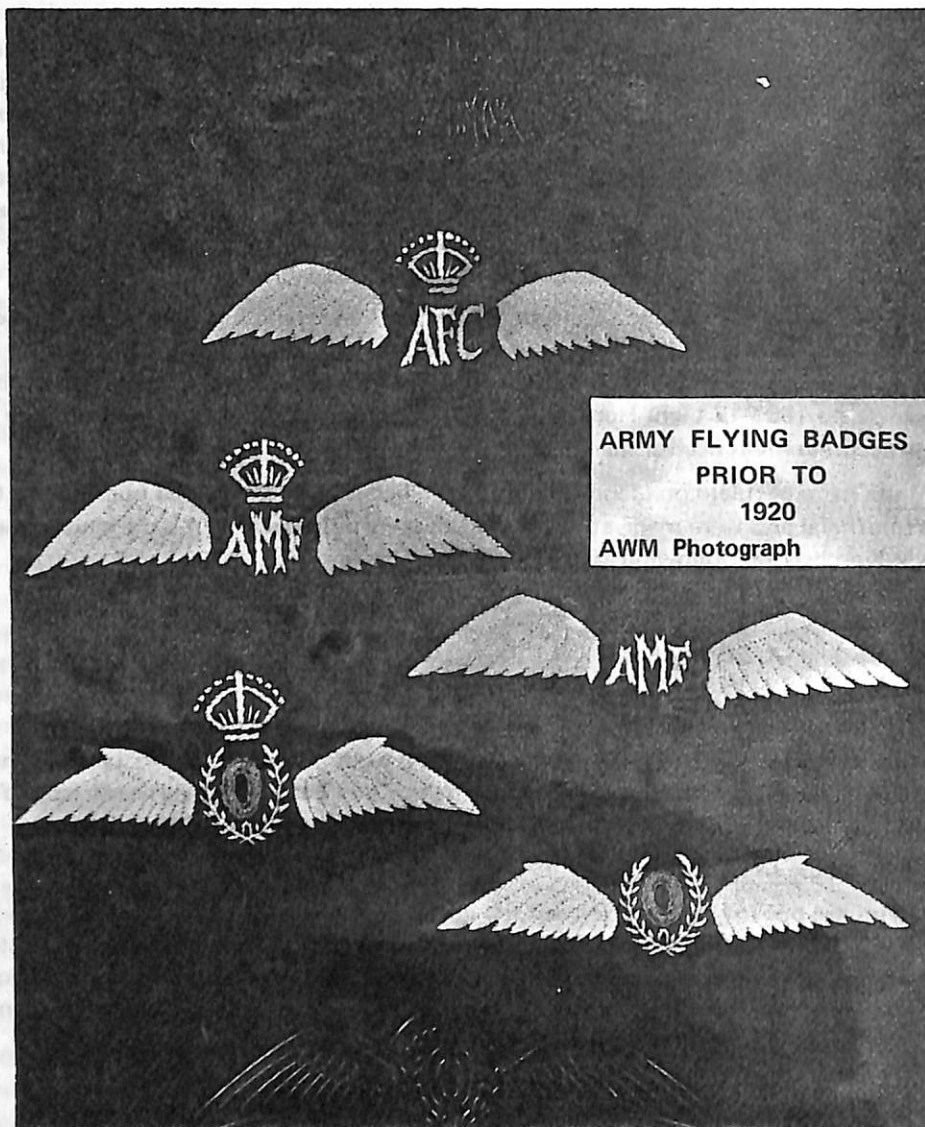
Cloth items are not my strong point but the question of badges worn by the Australian Flying Corps has been raised. To produce the answer it was necessary to obtain from the Australian War Memorial the photo appearing in this issue which shows a number of the badges worn. The photo of course does not show all the different varieties as an unknown number of manufacturers made the badges in Australia, England and France.

Struck Gold

A recently joined member of the Society indicated where some of the missing 1930-42 Light Horse badges are located. A neighbour whilst digging in his yard uncovered a large biscuit tin filled with Light Horse badges most of which were in good condition.

Badges Of The Units At The University Of Sydney

Just saw an advance copy of the most comprehensive book on badges ever written which will become a MUST for all badge collectors. Written by Dr A.B. Lilley CBE a former Commanding Officer and published by our Society. The book is an example of what all future authors should strive to obtain as the text is accurate and illustrations are superb. A review appears elsewhere



1 AFC Metal Wings (Unofficial) 2 AFC WWI Wings
3 AMF Pilot 4 AMF Observer 5 AFC Senior Observer 6 AFC Observer
7 AFC Observer Metal Wings

in the Journal but readers are warned it is a limited edition and a delay in ordering could result in disappointment. I once worked out that SUR and its forbearers wore about TWENTY different headress badges most of which are now rare items. Cost per copy \$4.50 Aust.

Australian Badges 1948-53 (Kings Crown)

As a result of a number of enquiries on badges worn during the 1948-53 period I obtained a copy of Festberg's book on the period. There is no doubt the book does nothing but confuse the reader as no indication is given as to which badges were manufactured. The following is a list of badges (Kings Crown) for 1948-53 which I think were the only ones manufactured. Perhaps other collectors could help me on this as all are most interested to have an accurate list: RAAC, RAA, Survey, Signals, Intelligence, Jewish Chaplain, RAAMG, RAEME, Education, Catering, Provost, RAANC, WR AAC, AAS, 6 Bn, 9 Bn, 10 Bn, 30 Bn, Byron Scottish, 42 Bn, 51 Bn, R Aust Inf, RAR, SUR, MUR, AUR. Those listed are headress badges.

STOP PRESS

My man in Canberra informs me that the famous Ince collection of badges from Melbourne has found a permanent home in the A.C.T. I will investigate and report in the next edition as it is unlikely that Melbourne collectors would let such a prize go interstate.

Tasmanian Badges of The 1860s

In reply to what badges were worn in Tasmania during the 1860s I would assume that the following units had badges/helmet plates. The local forces were organised into the Southern and Northern Divisions as follows:

Southern Division

Hobart Town Volunteer Artillery

Hobart Town Masonic Volunteer Rifles (name later changed to 1st Rifles)

Hobart Town Odd Fellows Volunteer Rifles (name later changed to 2nd Rifles)

Hobart Town Manchester Unity Volunteer Rifle Corps (name later changed to 3rd Rifles)

Buckingham Rifles

Derwent Rifles

Kingborough Rifles

Huon Rifles

Northern Division

Launceston Mounted Rifles, later 1st Light Cavalry

Launceston Volunteer Artillery Corps

Launceston Volunteer Rifle Corps

Lonford Rifles

Westbury and Deloraine Rifles

BEWARE OF THE INSTANT EXPERT

A number of Australian 1930-42 badges which have been on the "hard to get" list have turned up during the last year. An "expert" on badges was quick to point out that the condition and type of lugs used made the badges in to "good reproductions". Despair and disillusionment for our "expert" as enquiries revealed that an enterprising Cadet removed an unknown number of badges from a War Memorial store and passed them to a dealer. The dealer was not happy with the appearance of the badges so he treated them in acid and gave them a good finish which resulted in the badges being classed as "good reproductions".

There are two morals to this story, firstly dealers don't make badges look like new and secondly collectors don't try and be the "instant expert" as it reflects on all badge collectors. Reproductions of quality are not likely to have incorrect lugs as any type of lug can be easily made, in fact most badges had a variety of lugs. If readers are interested I would be happy to list those badges which the Society had reproduced as most are happily displayed in the best of collections. These badges were made from the original dies as to do otherwise would have cost many hundreds of dollars.

The Society is investigating who is producing restrikes of 1903-12 badges without Defence approval as such approval has only been given to the Federal Council who have NOT given approval for any restrikes. If any reader can help in this matter then please contact the Federal Secretary. Recent 03/12 restrikes include IAIR, 3AIR, 5AIR, 9AIR, NSWL, AFA, AGA. If members wish the Society is prepared to do restrikes on a number of the rarer early badges.

PHOTOGRAPH

General Sir Brudenell White KCB, KCMG, KCVO, DSO. Other medals worn are QSA with 3 clasps, 1914-15 Star, War Medal, Victory Medal with MID (7 times), Coronation Medal 1911, Jubilee Medal 1935, Montenegro Gold Medal for Merit, French Croix De Guerre, Belgium Croix De Guerre.

Other medals awarded - 1939-45 War Medal, Australian Service Medal Coronation 1937, Japanese Order of the Rising Sun 2nd Class, Portugal Grand Officer Military Cross of Avis. A total of 18 decorations and medals and an obvious supporter of the accepting and wearing of foreign awards.

Photograph provided by the Editor of Parade.



General Sir Brudnell White KCB,KCMG,KCVO,DSO.

COMMENTS ON THE JUNE 1973 ISSUE OF SABRETACHE**From REX CLARK****Some Thoughts On Australian Honours**

An excellent article which should be studied by those who will have the task of introducing the new system of Australian honours. There are a number of small suggestions which I would like to make: Firstly the title of the premier Australian Order should be directly related to Australia and all recipients would be well aware of the country which it represents. For this reason, similar to the Canadians, the best title would be The Order of Australia, the title alone gives the Order immediate standing. The title Star of Federation could then replace The Legion of Merit as "Legion of Merit" sounds too American.

Is there a need to have both operational, non operational and flying awards for gallantry? A standard award, worn with a sword, eagle or anchor on the ribbon to indicate an operational, flying, or naval award would reduce the number of decorations required to cover the different conditions of earning the award. This would reduce gallantry awards to the Gallantry Cross, Gallantry Medal and Commendation Medal.

There is no need for separate operational awards for outstanding service as such service would be covered by The Order Of Australia and The Star Of Federation.

A standard long service award for all uniformed services regardless of rank is surely better than continuing with the numerous awards that are now available. A standard qualifying period of 12 years should be the basis for the award.

Major General H.E. Elliott CB, CMG, DSO, DCM, VD, LIB, BA -

Some Further Notes

Major General Elliott came from a distinguished Military family, his brother Surgeon Captain G.S. Elliott MC was killed in the first world war, his great grandfather was Captain Janverin RN who was Captain of Lord Nelsons battleship Froudrayant, a cousin was Admiral Loftus - Tottenham who in the first war commanded the North Sea Fleet.

The noted historian Bean described Elliott as being "headstrong and rash" in one of his writings but when Elliotts actions are examined he can only be given the highest praise as at all times it was the accomplishment of his mission and concern for his men that caused him to adopt unorthodox methods. There seems little doubt that Elliott was outspoken and never hesitated to let the higher command know what he thought of the British Officers who held the higher appointments. His honest outspoken manner resulted in him being penalised on promotion and for not being awarded the decorations which he so richly deserved. It must have been hard for many of the senior British Officers, who had been promoted because of breeding, with no regard to ability, to accept an outspoken colonial who was in fighting ability, leadership and education their superior.

There are several examples of where Elliott was unjustly treated with decorations; for his gallant leadership at Lone Pine in which his unit received four Victoria Crosses he received no recognition even though General Walker had told him his name was the first on the list put forward for

decorations; for the advance beyond BAPAUME during this time Elliott practically commanded the division in a most successful action for which many under his command were given awards he was again omitted; at Polygon Wood his brigade was showered with praise and awards but again Elliott received no recognition. There is no doubt Elliott should have received at least three additional decorations but it would appear that being critical of his British superiors resulted in him being overlooked for awards on a number of occasions.

Brigadier General Elliott who had accomplished as much and had more respect from his men than any other Brigade commander was by-passed for promotion during the war and again in 1921 which left him bitter against the system of promotion in the army. In 1921 as a Senator he was most critical of the Minister of Defence, the Military Board Members and received a great deal of publicity over not being promoted to the rank of Major General. Sanity returned to those in power and on 24 August 1927 Elliott was promoted to Major General. There were many great Australian leaders in the First World War but none as great and controversial as Brigadier General Elliott and as such his biography would be of immense interest to all Australians.

Reference: The Elliott Papers held by the Australian War Memorial.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

From Bob Gray

I wish to comment on some of the statements made in the publication "Lineage of the Australian Army" by A.N. Festberg. On page 4 item 5 (South Australia) it states that the first attempt at military organization in Adelaide dates back to 1854. This is incorrect. The first attempt was in 1840. Mention of this force appears in the South Australian Government Gazette No 113 March 19th 1840.

On page 118 it mentioned that the following units were taken over by the Commonwealth in 1903, but not placed on the Order of Battle and were disbanded prior to the reorganisation on 1908:

- Melbourne Cavalry
- Queensland Rifles
- The Civil Service Rifles (NSW)
- The Victorian Rifles
- Victorian Railway Infantry
- South Australian Scottish Infantry

Regarding the above units my comments are as follows:

- The Melbourne Cavalry in 1903 became known as No 6 Squadron
- 10th Australian Light Horse Regiment (Victorian Mounted Rifles).
- The Queensland Rifles were not disbanded.
- The Victorian Rifles were raised in 1906 (M.O. 266/1906)
- The South Australian Scottish Infantry were not disbanded.
- Their last parade was held on July 22nd 1912.

The following units were disbanded:

- The Civil Service Rifles (NSW) M.O. 15/1908
- Victorian Railway Infantry G.O. 167 23/7/1904.

"NAVY IN VIETNAM"

The Royal Australian Navy's involvement in the Vietnam War began in May 1965, when the fast troop transport HMAS Sydney took the 1st Battalion Royal Australian Regiment to Vietnam.

Sydney's logistic support was supplemented by the vessels Boonaroo, for one run, and Jeparit, which were commissioned into the Navy. Sea transport officers, members of the reserve, were seconded from the Department of Shipping and Transport to supervise unloading of the Jeparit.

The RAN's combat role began in February 1967, when a six-man clearance diving team took up explosive ordnance disposal, and ship hull inspections in the port of Vung Tau.

The following month, the guided missile destroyer HMAS Hobart began the first of nine Australian destroyer deployments in which shore targets in North and South Vietnam were bombed. Perth, Vendetta and Brisbane also undertook deployments as part of the US seventh Fleet.

Members of the RAN Helicopter Flight Vietnam joined the US Army 135th Aviation Company in the Mekong Delta region in October 1967, to undertake air operations and ground support work.

In the same month, a naval officer joined the Australian Force Headquarters in Saigon.

In 1968-69 the Navy supplied eight helicopters pilots to the RAAF for duty with 9 Squadron operating with the Australian Task Force in Phuoc Tuy.

Medical officers were detached to serve in US hospitals in Vietnam and with the 1st Australian Field Hospital in Vung Tau.

With the return of Sydney with troops and supplies in March 1973, the RAN's role in Vietnam ended.

More than 2,900 RAN personnel have served in Vietnam. Three officers and five sailors were killed and 15 members seriously injured during service there.

A book recording the Navy's operations in Vietnam is being compiled, mainly from US and Australian official records, and is expected to be on sale later this year. It will be a detailed summary, not an official history. Sections will be devoted to each area of activities - diving, flying, the destroyer deployments, etc.

A detailed chronology, a roll of honour, biographies of those decorated, lists of all personnel who served in RAN combat units in Vietnam and many photographs and maps will be featured.

The good-quality publication is intended primarily for sale to those RAN personnel who served in Vietnam, but will also be available at bookshops to the public.

The Australian Government Publishing Service will undertake printing.

BOOK REVIEWS

**SYDNEY UNIVERSITY REGIMENT – THE INSIGNIA OF THE
REGIMENT AND ITS FOREBEARS – 1900-1973**

by Lt Col A.B. Lilley, CBE – Price \$4.50 (Limited Edition)

Colonel Lilley, a member of the Regiment from 1921 to 1933, and Commanding Officer from 1929 to 1933 is a distinguished academic and soldier, with war service during the First World War, has produced a truly amazing book featuring all the badges worn by the Regiment and its forebears during its 73 years of existence.

The book, which is produced on a fine grade paper, is of approx 100 pages and includes a great number of plates illustrating the various badges including many which must be considered as being never before sighted by any collector. How many collectors were aware, much less have seen, the headdress badges of the Regimental Band which include Lord Wakehurst's crest which was worn as a glengarry badge.

How many collectors are aware that the first hat badge worn by the University Volunteer Rifle Corps from 1900-1903 had an error in the spelling of the motto and it was manufactured in gilt as well as silver in both voided and unvoided. Nineteen different headdress badges were worn from 1900-1973 not including band badges.

Colonel Lilley has very thoroughly presented all the badges and in addition has given the complete background story of all the heraldic emblems included in the present badge.

Other sections of the book include brief biographic notes on all the Commanding Officers and Honorary Colonels, affiliated Regiments and Battle Honours of the Regiment.

One may well question the wisdom of publishing a book devoted to the insignia of a Regiment rather than a regimental history, incorporating much of the material included in this work, however Colonel Lilley has adequately shown the need for such a book by the very detail included. There can be no doubt that this book has set a very high standard for future badge publications and it is hoped that other regiments will strive to obtain that standard.

This book is a "must" for all badge collectors and those interested in the history of the Australian Military Forces.

Copies may be obtained from the Federal Secretary and arrangements will be made for supplies to be forwarded to Branch Secretaries.

K.R. White

A Concise History of Australia in the 1939-45 War; by Gavin Long. Published by The Australian War Memorial and the Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra, 1973. Price \$7.50. Society price \$6

Reviewed by James W. Courtney

In this excellent account of Australia's part in the 1939-45 War, the author, Gavin Long, has clearly captured in his usual concise, descriptive manner in one volume, a vivid portrayal of Australia's build up from the end of World War 1 to the commencement of World War 11 and the subsequent events of that War which are now history.

The reader is taken through the years between the Wars - the periods of anxiety and uneasy peace and the steps taken by the Governments of the day to prepare for the War which, although all hoped would not be, but most knew was inevitable.

He tells of the achievements of the three fighting services in those hectic and dark days of 1940 in the Western Desert with the style which became his trademark - and keeps the reader intrigued throughout each of the following chapters on those bitter years of fighting until final victory was achieved. He does this with remarkable skill as a master of his art using statistics in a manner which does not bore the reader, interlaced with a fair smattering of photographs, maps and sketch maps which enhances the quality of the work. In so doing, Gavin Long has performed a task of no mean magnitude. Both the military historian, students and those interested in reading a compact, but factual and accurate account of Australia's contribution to World War 11 will not be disappointed. The book can be likened to that of the late C.E.W. Bean in his work "Anzac to Amiens", only on a greater scale, as it unfolds in orderly sequence, the history of all the major campaigns and actions from the desert, Greece, Crete and Syria, and Japanese entry into the War and the bitter years of jungle fighting by Australian Forces in Malaya, New Guinea, and the South West Pacific, through to final victory, and thereby covers a greater field of events.

It is a pity that Gavin Long did not live to see the publication of his work, as he died in 1968, but he has left a legacy which will prove to be of immense value to readers, military historians, and students generally in this, a remarkable, fascinating and generally accurate study of sacrifice and heroism, all of which are part of Australia's history, to future generations. I strongly recommend this book to all with an interest in military history.

For Valour, The History Of Southern Africa's Victoria Cross Heroes

By Ian S. Uys, Price: Rand 10.50 Obtainable from C. Struick Pty. Ltd., P.O. Box 1144, Cape Town . 398 Pages with over 130 Illustrations and 10 maps.

The book is well bound, printed on high quality paper with excellent photographs of the Victoria Cross winners and is the result of fifteen years research by the author. A brief description of the campaign in which the award was won together with biographical details of the recipient and the text of each citation is given. Details of other decorations and medals awarded each recipient is a worthy addition although in some cases this detail is inaccurate. An example is an excellent photograph which clearly shows the medals awarded to E.B. Hartley but the text incorrectly lists them. Other awards to J. Rogers and T.E. Rendle are incomplete which is a pity as it could indicate that the research was not complete and thus detract from the overall high quality of the book.

There are a number of interesting appendices. The photograph of the awards to Major Proctor, VC, DSO, MC, DFC, reminds the reader of the great courage and sacrifice displayed by South Africans in supporting the free world. Of Australian interest is a section on J. Rogers who won his VC whilst serving with the South African Constabulary.

The book is a worthy addition to any military library and is of special interest to all who collect medals.

The History Of The Adelaide University Regiment 1948-1973

BY Lieutenant A.L. Graeme-Evans, Published from AUR Regimental Funds by Coudrey Offset Press. Hardbound Edition \$7.00 and soft edition \$5.50. Available from MHSA Secretary.

The book comprises of 153 pages with a great number of interesting illustrations which are spread throughout the text. Both editions are identical except for the binding. The time of writing the history is opportune as most of those involved are still alive and were able to make first hand comments. No doubt many would not relish the task of writing the history of a unit which has fought no battles and has only existed, for a short period however, the author by including information on the personalities of the unit has increased the scope of the book. Details on the Colonel Commandants are of interest with that on Brigadier A.S. Blackburn VC, CMG, CBE, ED of special interest. There are some minor errors in the book but an enclosed corrigenda covers these. One small error not covered in the corrigenda is the caption "Blackburn VC, CMG, CBE, LLB, ED" which has the "LLB" post nominal before the "ED" which is incorrect. It is also noted that the list of officers present at the 1957 camp does not include Lieutenant M. Van Gelder yet he appears in the camp photograph?

The author is to be congratulated on this book which is a clear indication of what all units should be capable of producing. It is recommended as a worthwhile addition to any military library and will have special appeal to all members and former members of the unit.

The Saga of a Sig. by Ken Clift, DCM.

Published by KCD Publications, Sydney 209 pages, Price \$5.85

By K.R. White

Ken Clift was born at Bondi in 1916 and until 3rd September, 1939, lived the life of a normal Australian youth, but on that fateful Sunday morning, he woke to find his country at war and decided to get right into it and so the next day travelled to Victoria Barracks to enlist in the Air Force.

Due to circumstances beyond his control, he ended up in the Army and thus began an eventful 6 years in the Second AIF. One can only imagine what a story he would have told if he had succeeded in his initial aim of joining the Air Force.

The book is written in the simple language of a soldier and covers the Middle East, Greece, Crete and New Guinea campaigns with the 6th Division, more particularly with 16th Brigade, and later with 1st Parachute Battalion.

It is the story of a Digger, mateship, moments of high adventure and the boredom of training. He was no saint, as illustrated in a number of stories, and despite his modesty, the simple fact that he was a very efficient fighting soldier comes through loud and clear.

The chapters devoted to his training as a parachutist and his service with 1st Parachute Battalion are of particular interest as they tell the story of a little known unit, which despite the keenness and high spirit of the unit, was due, to political considerations, to remain in Australia until the end of the war.

The book is well produced with many illustrations from the author's own collection and the dust jacket merits special mention as it features the colour patches of 2/1, 2/2 and 2/3 Battalions, the arm patch of the 1st Parachute Battalion and the Distinguished Conduct Medal awarded to the author.

This book is recommended to all interested in the history of the 2nd AIF.

From the same author, a small book of free verse and prose, 'Yes, I Remember' described as an autobiography in verse. Each article is illustrated with a rough sketch, which complement the article. Well produced, available for \$1.25 from all good book stores.

Both books may be purchased from the Federal Secretary.

**“HONOUR THE LIGHT BRIGADE” by Captain W.M. Lummis MC and K.G. Wynn.
Published by J.B. Hayward and Son, London, 1973. ISBN 0 903754 03 7 – of 320 pages
plus 16 pages of glossy black and white photos of over 46 survivors of the charge -
English price 4.50.**

This very interesting book records in alphabetical order and by regiment the individual services of 2,000 officers, NCOs and ORs who served in the Crimean War of 1854-56. The Regiments in particular being 4th Light Dragoons, 8th Hussars, 11th Hussars, 13th Light Dragoons and the 17th Lancers.

Details of their honours, awards and medals are given, together with much information on their service and civilian life. An important aspect of this book is the fact that the men of the Light Brigade who actually took part in that famous charge into the Valley of Death at Balaklava on Oct 25th 1854 are clearly indicated and can now take their rightful place in our nations history.

Sixty years of painstaking research into medal roll and Public Record Office documents etc, went into this book including interviews with survivors by Captain Lummis himself a Military Cross winner with the 11th Hussars in the 1914-18 War is just the right sort of author for this very fine record of the Light Brigade which I am sure will be of great interest to all members and a valuable reference work.

A. McGrath

MAGAZINE REVIEW

Modellismo Militare

Journal of the Society of Military Modelling and Collecting by K.R. WHITE

The above magazine has been received by the Society and although printed in Italian, it is a first class addition to this fast growing field of publications. Sections are devoted to wide ranging subjects with emphasis on modelling. Articles cover many different periods from Ancient to Modern plus A.F.V's, aircraft, conversions and also war gaming and general militaria .

Well printed on A4 size gloss paper each issue is of 44 pages, with many photographs and drawings, some in colour. I am sure that with the aid of an Italian/English dictionary the text would be easily read.

The magazine is published twice monthly and price is 600 Lire per copy or an annual subscription of 4500 Lire.

Further information may be obtained from :

The Editor,
Modellismo Militare
Cassella Postale 1445
FIRENZE, Italy

ITEMS AVAILABLE FROM FEDERAL SECRETARY

All profits from the sale of these items are used to further the efforts of the Society in providing additional publications at a minimum price for members, so buy and help the Society to help you.

Publications Available

	<u>Price</u>
The Forty First Battalion AIF Compiled By Intelligence Staff	5.00
Soudan Contingent, NSW. 1885. R. Clark. 2nd Edition	2.50
Medals To Australians. M. Downey	2.50
1st QMI Contingent In the S A War R. Clark	2.50
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1st Bn, 5 Australian Infantry Regt.	2.00
Sir Ross Smith Flight	1.00
Small Arms of World War 1	1.00
Saga of a Sig. Ken Clift	5.50
As It Was. Major C Dieppe	5.50
The Guadacanal Campaign by Major Zimmerman	5.50
The Whale Oil Guards By J. Kennedy (53 Battalion)	5.00

Orders for more than two books Post Free, otherwise add 40 cents for each book

Badges, Buttons and Insignia.

<u>Medallions</u> 50th Anniversary of Armistice, 1918	Gilt	5.00
	Silvered	4.00
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