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Sabretache



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SABRETACHE

JOURNAL OF
THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF AUSTRALIA

Registered for posting as a publication Category B — Price \$3.50



JAN — MARCH 1979

Vol. XX

~~No. 5~~

No. 1

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"SABRETACHE"

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

(FOUNDED IN MELBOURNE IN 1957)



VOL. XX

JANUARY — MARCH 1979

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FRONT COVER: Pte. Bugden V.C.

Published by authority of the Federal Council of the Military Historical Society of Australia. The views expressed in the articles in this Journal are those of the contributors and not necessarily those of the Society.

ISSN 0048-8933

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WAR MEMORIAL NOTES

● THE task of restoration of the Mosquito bomber recently bought at auction by the Memorial is underway. The Mosquito is to be taken to the de Havilland factory at Bankstown, N.S.W., where de Havilland has generously agreed to undertake the restoration.

The company still has a number of wartime staff who were associated with the construction of 212 Mosquitos at Bankstown, including the Memorial's aircraft.

In addition, the Memorial has received several offers of help from former members of RAAF 456 and 464 Squadrons, which flew Mosquitos.

The plane was purchased for \$21,000. It is one of only two remaining in Australia.

● THE Central Museum of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. has donated three Russian World War 2 uniforms to the Memorial.

The uniforms — one Navy, one Air Force and the third from the Armoured Corps — are a valuable addition to the Memorial's collection.

The uniforms were presented to the Australian Ambassador in Moscow, Mr M. G. M. Bourchier, by the Head of the Foreign Relations Department of the Ministry of Defence, Lieutenant-General G. A. Borisov.

The Memorial in return is to donate three Australian World War 2 uniforms to the Armed Forces Museum, together with documentary material on Australia's involvement in the World Wars and Australian reports of the fighting on the Russian front.

● THE Memorial has received a uniform and two scrapbooks with photographs associated with RAAF 452 and 76 Squadrons from Mr C. N. (Bardie) Wawn, of Dunkeld, Victoria.

Mr Wawn was a fighter pilot with both squadrons, and flew with the legendary "Bluey" Truscott.

The D.F.C. ribbon on the Wawn jacket originally belonged to "Paddy" Finucane who in turn passed it to "Bluey" Truscott.

The Spitfire on display in Aeroplane Hall flew with 452 Squadron.

The Prime Minister's wife, Mrs Fraser, who is a friend of the Wawn family, arranged for the delivery of the uniform.

● THE service medals of Corporal Phillip Davey, V.C., M.M., have been donated by his niece, Mrs. J. Whisson, of Seaton, S.A. Corporal Davey's Victoria Cross already is on display in the Memorial.

● A COLLECTION of maps from both world wars has been donated by Mrs Gwynnedd Casey, of Mount Macedon, Victoria. The maps belonged to Mrs Casey's late husband, Mr Dermot Casey, M.C., brother of Lord Casey.

● THE Memorial has purchased two contemporary art works to broaden the coverage of the Vietnam conflict. A painting by David Boyd titled "Tank Made of Flags" was bought for \$2,500 and a war assemblage by Lynn Collins for \$600.

THIS is the first of a series of notes and excerpts from contemporary newspapers, giving a picture of the soldier in the Australian colonial society in 1851-1854.

The Colonial Soldier 1851-1854

by BRIGADIER M. AUSTIN, DSO, OBE

Part 1: NSW and Tasmania 1851-1852

IN ONE respect the efforts of Earl Grey, the Secretary of State for War and the Colonies, to reduce troop strength in Australia had effectively removed the more lurid military activities from the newspapers.

For example, the only reported collision between soldiers and the civil power in Sydney in 1851 was in February, when five soldiers of the 11th went to a house in Kent Street, Sydney, and according to the report:

“Commenced a fire of stones at the window destroying not only the glass but also one of the frames. Scanlan of course went out to ascertain the wherefore, when the gallant fellows turned upon him, knocked him down and inflicted on him a severe beating with their cross belts. A person named Rollaston, residing next door to Scanlan, was assaulted and received a severe, if not dangerous, wound on his head.”

The following day Private Boyle of the 11th was committed for trial for a violent assault on one Lawrence, who was in a critical condition in the infirmary, and no doubt would have been murdered except for:

“Messrs Crow and Boyle (sic), who residing near the spot where the outrage was committed and being awoke by the noise, arose and looked out of the window, when seeing the manner in which five or six soldiers were ill treating

a couple of civilians — neither of whom they knew — hastily drew on some clothing and went after the ruffians who made off as soon as they heard them speaking from their window.”

Boyle was the last to leave, and the only one caught.

“Messrs Crow and Boyle were fleetier than the policeman, and received sundry blows from the soldier’s belt before he was secured, and which was not effected until one of the party let drive at him with a stone which for the moment paralysed his resistance. It is much to be regretted that neither of the soldiers can be identified, although it appears that they were for several hours hectoring and abusing all the civilians they fell in within their rambles about Goulburn Street and in that vicinity downwards to the Haymarket.”

At the trial of Private Boyle it appeared that Lawrence was going down

Castlereagh Street when he saw a soldier arguing with a man.

Five or six soldiers came around the corner and started to hit Lawrence with their cross belts. (1) He ran away and called for the police, was pursued, and felled with an axe-handle.

He had been in hospital ever since. Without retiring, the jury found the accused guilty.

His Honour the Chief Justice stated that he "regretted he had to pass sentence on a soldier, particularly a soldier belonging to an honourable and gallant regiment: but it was his duty to inflict a punishment which would be an example and would serve as a protection to the citizens of Sydney" — seven years hard labour on the roads and public works.

The old barracks in George Street, Sydney, also came in for some attention.

In March, when digging the foundations for a house in the old barrack square, workmen found the remains of two children's coffins.

The "Sydney Morning Herald" believed it strange that no human remains had been found, although the Melbourne "Argus" in elaboration stated that the coffins were found a little over a metre below the surface; were of unpolished hardwood with large nails; had been there a very long time, and contained small pieces of bone. (2)

A few months later the Colonial Architect brought an action against one Melrose for stealing cut stone from the old barrack wall and using the material in houses he was erecting in the vicinity.

The bench dismissed the case, holding that the taking was clear enough but not "such a taking as would constitute felony." (3)

In a happier vein, Her Majesty's

birthday saw a variety of sports at Victoria Barracks, with some of the soldiers of the 11th competing for prizes in racing, jumping and throwing the hammer.

"The presence of civilians will be considered a compliment on the occasion." (4).

Not long afterwards Lieutenant Governor Lieutenant Colonel Sir Charles Augustus FitzRoy was sworn in as Australia's first Governor-General.

"At the hour of twelve, at noon, a guard of honour with the band of the 11th regiment was stationed in the front of Government House. A Royal salute was fired from the battery at Fort Phillip which was responded to by the guns of Her Majesty's ship *Havannah*."

Nor was Waterloo Day forgotten. The infantry turned out and were inspected by Major General Wynyard.

"But although the force is now a small one, it is peculiarly efficient in a military point of view. The men were put through every species of evolution, and did their work with reasonable precision. In particular, they preserved an admirable line with each change of front, and the firing was particularly good. The day being cold and cloudy there was comparatively but a small number of spectators." (5)

Late in 1850, Wynyard had taken the opportunity to visit Hobart in HMS *Havannah* to inspect part of his extensive command.

Accompanied by his 'suite' he had reviewed the 99th and had seen "various evolutions gone through in a very satisfactory manner."

Three Balls and three months later, having expressed his satisfaction with the 99th, he returned to Sydney in the *Emma*.

By August the War Office was forwarding a letter from the Admiralty requesting information regarding his use of *HMS Havannah* for this purpose. (6).

The charity of soldiers, particularly relating to a comrade's dependants, is well known although there are occasions when the desired results take a little longer to achieve.

In April 1851, FitzRoy advised Grey that the Matron of the Female Orphan School at Parramatta had recently been informed by the Paymaster of the 99th (then in Tasmania), that an amount of \$50, subscribed by the 28th, had recently been returned to their paymaster through the regimental agents.

He asked that the money be recovered, and forwarded through the commissariat system, so that it could be lodged at the Sydney Savings Bank for the benefit of Mary Ann Irwin.

The story really started some considerable time before.

Sergeant Irwin died, and towards the end of May 1842 \$44.10 had been collected from four or five "kind persons" of the 28th to lay out for the benefit of his daughter, Mary Anne, recently lodged in the orphan establishment at Parramatta.

The 28th was suddenly ordered to India, and a cheque for the amount was given to a clergyman connected with the establishment. After arrival in India the paymaster found that it had not been cleared, so he forwarded another cheque for \$50 to the Major of Brigade in Sydney so that the child should not suffer.

In due course he was advised that Mary Ann could not be found, and it was supposed that she had died.

Paymaster Benson was not satisfied, and subsequently wrote to the paymaster of the 99th asking him to take the

necessary action, at the same time writing to the regimental agents.

On return from India he found that the \$50 had been returned to his account even though it subsequently appeared that the paymaster of the 99th had told the Colonial Secretary, Sydney, early in 1845, that \$50 had been lodged to his credit with the regimental agents in London. Benson again wrote to the 99th, this time successfully.

Since the commissariat system could not be used for private remittances, the money was finally paid to Mary Ann's account at the Sydney Savings Bank through the Colonial Agent General in London, nearly ten years after it was first subscribed.

Apart from the delay the only thing which Benson deplored was the loss of most of his luggage in India when a government boat sank on the Indus, and the consequent taxing of his memory to establish the sequence of events. (7)

In November 1851 Wynyard was promoted to the brevet rank of Lieutenant General, and although Sir Maurice O'Connell had held this rank in Australia for some years it was generally believed that Wynyard would be replaced towards the end of 1852.

The Horse Guards proposed; the Colonial Office concurred; and Her Majesty was pleased to appoint Major General James Campbell (upward of seventy) as Wynyard's successor, although whether some of the Irish in NSW would be just as pleased was perhaps a different question.

The customary form, however, had not been followed in making the appointment and Mr Smith of the Colonial Office brought the matter to the

attention of the Secretary of State, Pakington.

"In all cases the Commander-in-Chief before he makes such an appointment, gives previous notice to the Secretary of State and asks for his concurrence. It is not an empty and unmeaning form. In this case the appointment is one of great importance; as the General Officer going out to replace Lieutenant General Wynyard will succeed to the Government in the event of its becoming vacant by the Governor's death or absence."

Pakington directed that it was to be intimated to the Horse Guards that the usual form had not been observed, "but that this is stated without intention to make objection to this appointment." (8)

Campbell, however, was not destined for Australia. He resigned "because of the necessity he was under of subjecting himself to an operation for cataract of the left eye" — an action which the "Hobart Town Courier" described as honourable, arising as it did from a desire not to let the interests of the service suffer. (9)

In mid-December Viscount Hardinge, then Commander in Chief, suggested Major General Sir Robert Nickle as Campbell's successor.

At the same time he raised the altered circumstances in Australia arising from the gold discoveries, and suggested a special allowance be made, in addition to the staff pay which he recommended, as "imperatively necessary."

Pakington agreed with the appointment, and considered it just and right that a liberal table allowance be granted. However, he was on the point of handing over to the Duke of Newcastle, the new Secretary of State in the Earl of

Aberdeen's Ministry, and could only leave his opinion on record — the question must be decided by his successor.

From Nickle's point of view it was just as well that he did, since Newcastle would not otherwise have submitted the matter to Treasury. (10)

In July, 1852, an "alarming" fire broke out in lower George Street, Sydney, which was attended by "the few engines at the command of the city," the "engine belonging to the three Assurance Companies," and seamen from HMS *Calliope*.

"A few soldiers of the 11th also came down. But acting for some time under no authority, they impeded rather than assisted the efforts of the people. They rudely pushed aside persons who were endeavouring to hold up the rotten hose of the Corporation engine, and did mischief by angering those who were anxious to assist. To the Blue Jackets must be awarded the chief credit due to those engaged in the threatening affair of last night."

The following day the "Herald" stated that:

"They had been requested to state that notwithstanding the rudeness and impetuosity of some of the soldiers on their first arrival on the ground, they afterwards rendered most efficient service by keeping the hose clear, and preventing idlers from getting in the way of those who were working." (11)

Perhaps the 11th made up for their deficiencies as fire fighters in other ways. Early in December the "Herald" reported that:

"It seems but partially known that on the first Thursday of every month, in fine weather, the delightful band of the

11th plays some of its choicest music in the Officers' Promenade in the Victoria Barracks from four to six o'clock in the afternoons. Amateurs have remarked there is no comparison between the performances in the Government Domain, and those in the Barracks: whether this be attributable to the freedom from noisy interruptions or to the more suitable position of the band for harmonious sounds is not determined, but of the high gratification of those who appear to have been aware of the arrangement, there is not the slightest doubt." (12)

Six months later the Kent Brewery caught fire, and it was not until the 11th had arrived with "a powerful engine" that any impression could be made.

"Captains Jenner and Ward were in attendance, and by their promptness and decision, something like order was maintained. Previous to their arrival a number of persons had made their way into the cellars — an extensive range of which runs under the building where the fire was raging — and had drunk to excess whatever they could find: but this outrageous behaviour was put a stop to." (13).

TASMANIA

Wynyard's visit to Tasmania in late 1850, and early 1851 perhaps stimulated interest in the General Court Martial of Lieutenant Robert William Benison of the 99th, which was reported to have drawn a large crowd. The "Hobart town Courier" stated that Bennison (sic) had been charged with using insulting and threatening language to the Superintendent of the Penal Establishment on Tasman's Peninsula, Commander Drew RN, and to have been

discharged a few days after Wynyard's visit.

The actual situation was somewhat different. Benison was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in that he had insulted a commander in the naval service, and had flourished a bludgeon over his head.

He had also used insulting expressions to the visiting magistrate.

He was sentenced on 4 March to be publicly and severely reprimanded: to be placed on the bottom of the list of lieutenants, and to give a written apology.

The sentence was reviewed but remained unaltered. (14)

Apart from Wynyard's visit there was not a great deal of military moment, although John Digney's cow briefly held the stage.

John Digney was a five-cent-a-day pensioner from the 91st, who had received a "golden handshake" from Governor Darling when he was finally discharged from the NSW Veterans Company about 1830.

He had received 16 hectares of land in that year, which had been doubled the following year, at Ralph's Bay on the River Derwent.

A house had been built for him by the Civil Engineer Department, and he became entitled to certain "implements" of husbandry, and a cow from the Government herd.

A second cow would have been provided under certain conditions, and complete ownership vested in him if he had resided on the land for seven years.

However, in 1833 he conveyed the land to Thomas Dixon. Sixteen years

later Digney's wife died leaving him with five small children.

He then remembered the cow. By 1851 having involved the Secretary for War and the Colonies, the Governor General, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Tasmania, he was still without his cow. (15)

A few months later Mr J. P. Jones, late Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 63rd, and then assistant Police Magistrate at Westbury, asked for a grant of land in recognition of his services 20 years earlier in originating the security measures across Eagle Hawk Neck.

In 1831 he had been sent on detachment to Port Arthur and had produced the combination of lamps, cockle shells and dogs which was still in use.

Denison forwarded the memorial to Pakington — the arrangements were as Jones described, but there was no record that he had suggested them. Pakington rejected the request. (16)

Even before the gold discoveries Victorians looked somewhat askance at Tasmanians. Reporting a fire in Bourke Street, Melbourne, in April 1851, the "Argus" commented that:

"The military were called out to assist in keeping order, and rendered good service by keeping the crowd at a distance from the burning mass, and the hands of many of our Vandemonian visitors off other people's property." (17)

Which was perhaps unjust, since a fire in Murray St, Hobart, the following December, involved not only the police and the 99th (under arms), but the prisoners from the Penitentiary as well.

Some of the latter, plus Private Pardue of the 99th, received high praise

for keeping the crowd back and removing a large stock of goods.

The Editor of the "Hobart Town Courier" commented that "the etiquette of the service, we believe, forbids any species of remuneration to the soldiers," but suggested that the inhabitants should acknowledge their debt to Lieutenant Colonel Despard, whose reply to the letter he received was duly published a few days later.

A similar situation arose in Launceston in March 1853, when there was a very large fire.

"Some considerable time elapsed before the alarm was given by the ringing of the bells, and then the fire-engines, bodies of soldiers and police, and persons from all parts of the town hastened to the spot"

Two days later it was reported that "a body of prisoners from the barracks, under Mr Irvine, rendered valuable assistance in preventing the spreading of the fire, as well as a party of military under Captain Gall . . . their conduct contrasted strongly with that of the spectators who were repeatedly solicited to render assistance." (18)

The goodwill produced by such action could however, be easily destroyed.

In February 1852, what was initially termed a "riot" between soldiers and the police, when the latter were proceeding to their nightly beats, turned out to be two soldiers assaulting a policeman" in execution of his duty protecting a female passing through the streets", which performance brought each a fine of \$10.

More interesting perhaps was the statement of Richard Singleton, a banker, that he had little doubt from his knowledge of Tasmania in 1845 that

precious metals would be found there in great abundance, and forecasting a tremendous upheaval in the convict establishment if this occurred.

He suggested that the military strength be increased, particularly with

light cavalry, as such troops were better able to cross the country and could obtain remounts readily.

Mr Singleton's views were politely acknowledged and his ideas pigeonholed. (20)

REFERENCES

- (1) 21,22, 28-2-51 Sydney Morning Herald (SMH). Cross belts were favourite weapons — See 14-6-49 SMH.
- (2) 12-3-51 SMH: 24-3-51 Argus (A).
- (3) 19-5-51 SMH.
- (4) 26-5-51 SMH.
- (5) 13, 19-6-51 SMH.
- (6) 1, 8, 18-1-51, 8, 11-2-51, 26-3-51, 9-4-51 Hobart Town Courier (HTC); -8-51 War Office (WO) 17/2336, Australian Joint Copying Project microfilm reel 920 (R920), received 18-12-51.
- (7) 26-4-51 FitzRoy/Grey WO 1/523 R900 Folio (F)25; 27-10-51 Military Secretary (MS)/Colonial Office (CO) Ibid, F383; 1-11-51 Grey/FitzRoy Ibid, F35.
- (8) 18-2-52 SMH; 1-4-52 MS/CO WO 1/523 R900 F415; 6-4-52 Adjutant General (AG)/Australian Command, received 21-7-52 WO 17/2336 R920; 28-4-52 MS/CO WO 1/523 R900 F425.
- (9) 20-5-53 HTC.
- (10) 13-12-52 MS/CO WO 1/523 R900 F483-499, Newcastle considered Nickle would have been aware of Pakington's liberal views.
- (11) 6, 7-7-52 SMH.
- (12) 2-12-52 SMH.
- (13) 17-1-53 SMH.
- (14) 5, 15, 20, 29-3-51 HTC; WO 90 R2724.
- (15) 28-4-51 FitzRoy/Grey WO 1/523 R900 F39.
- (16) 28-8-52 Denison/Pakington CO 280/293 R715 F247-258.
- (17) 23-4-51A
- (18) 6, 10, 13-12-51 HTC; 7, 9-3-53 HTC,
- (19) 14, 21-2-52 HTC.
- (20) 8-5-52 Singleton/Pakington CO 280/302 R721 F236.

● **THE Memorial will soon take delivery of an eight-inch gun barrel off HMAS "Australia" — WW2 — from the Government Ordnance Factory at Bendigo. The 35-foot barrel was taken off the "Australia" in 1944 for relining at Bendigo, using a vertical process which at the time was unique to Australia. Since the war the barrel has been used in the training of engineers.**

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

AUSTRALIA'S permanent Army at the outbreak of WW2 consisted of only 2,800 officers and men. There was also a part-time voluntary militia of 80,000 with no obligation to serve outside Australia.

By the end of the war, in 1945, 993,000 persons had enlisted in the three services, more than twice as many as in WW1.

Casualties — 95,746, including 28,753 killed — were much fewer, however; this was because medical services were better and there were no bloody years of trench fighting.

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Words from the President

IN THIS my first message to members, I begin by expressing my appreciation of the contribution to the Society by my predecessors.

While your new Federal Council might place emphasis on different aspects of Society activities, our aim is to continue to promote the interests of all members.

Your Council has met three times since election and has taken the opportunity to consider several matters raised by Branches.

It is evident that Society finances and the costs associated with the production of "Sabretache" must be closely examined. This was accepted as our first task and steps already taken are expected to bring significant economies. We hope that more will follow.

However, in the interests of all members, including those unable to attend Branch meetings, we do not believe that the standard of "Sabretache" should be compromised.

Communication between Federal Council and Branches is another area of concern.

By now Branch Secretaries will have received copies of the minutes of Council meetings since our election and we look forward to constructive comments as to how communication should be improved.

The views of members are always welcome, but to assist in the proper consideration of issues and to ease the burden on the Secretary, these should be forwarded through Branches where possible.

There is one other matter which, no doubt, has caused some speculation but on which I am not yet in a position to give much information.

I refer to the Commonwealth Police Force investigation into certain dealings in medals, in the course of which a considerable part of the Society collection was withheld.

Also impounded were several medal groups on loan to the Society for the purpose of exhibition, and I am pleased to be able to report that most of these loaned items have been, or are in the process of being, returned to their owners.

Resolution of other associated matters has been delayed by the untimely death of Rex Clark, who was responsible for maintaining Society property.

A detailed examination of documents held by Rex will be necessary and this may take some time.

Finally, I wish you all the utmost enjoyment of your interest in military history and satisfaction with your membership of the Society.

— NEVILLE FOLDI

THIS is the first instalment in a series of articles on the history of South Australia's defence forces, taken from a major work submitted by the author of the University of Adelaide some years ago as part fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Arts.

The beginning of South Australia's Defence Forces

Hindmarsh to Grey
1836 — 1842

by H. J. ZWILLENBERG

AFTER the South Australia Act was passed in 1834, the Colonisation Commissioners were so preoccupied with the actual launching of the Colony that the practicalities of protection seemed to have escaped their attention.

Apparently, they also refused to accept responsibility for measures to protect the colony in the event of civil disorders.

This was one of the reasons which prompted the first governor-elect, Colonel James Napier, to withdraw his application.

"I will not attempt to govern a large body of people in a desert where they must suffer considerable inconvenience, if not hardships, without I have a force to protect what is good against which is bad. And such a force is the more necessary, whereas in Australia the supply of spiritous liquor will be abundant." (1)

Colonel Napier hinted at the nature of the danger to the new Colony. It was not the threat from hostile foreigners, nor

the risk of really large scale civil strife, that protection was required against.

The odd native, convicts escaped from the neighbouring penal settlements, and some runaway sailors and lawless whaling crews which frequented the protected anchorages in the southern parts of the continent, constituted the real danger to the colonists.

Napier's misgivings were discounted by the Commission, which somewhat piously suggested that:

"a population which was to be 'one of purer character than usually found' could protect itself by forming its own militia." (2)

Yet Napier's refusal, reinforced by the qualms expressed by the next Governor-elect, Captain John Hindmarsh, R.N., caused the Commissioners to at least enquire into the subject.

They asked one of their future surveyors, Lieutenant Boyle Trevor

Finniss, to draw up a plan for the protection of the new community.

Finniss suggested two schemes. One scheme proposed creating a regular police force, to consist of one officer and thirty-four non-commissioned and other ranks; the other involved declaring all males between certain ages liable for enrolment in the police force and rostering specified numbers for 24-hour periods of duty.

Finniss considered that for every 1,000 acres a protective force of 15 men was required, with five men on patrol all the time.

The annual cost of the two schemes would have been £2,247 and £3,000 respectively. (3)

Neither arrangement was seriously considered mainly on the grounds of cost.

However, the commissioners refused Napier and Hindmarsh a body of regular troops not only on grounds of cost, but also because such a measure would have run counter to the self-supporting principle.

The commissioners suggested that the "correct" alternative would be to include in the first batch of migrants a party of discharged artillery men who, "if properly equipped would constitute the nucleus of a militia." (4)

Even if this suggestion had been approved, it would have been impossible to organise a force to be operational from the day the colonists landed.

The Colonial Office somewhat grudgingly authorized a quarter guard of Royal Marines to accompany Captain Hindmarsh to South Australia, with the proviso that they were to leave when their ship, HMS *Buffalo*, departed from the Colony. (5)

On December 28, 1836, Captain

John Hindmarsh, R.N., read out the Royal Proclamation of February 19, 1836, and established South Australia as a British Province.

The British flag was hoisted near Glenelg and amidst gun salutes from HMS *Buffalo* Governor Hindmarsh took office (6).

His means of maintaining law and order, and of protecting the new settlement against whatever dangers might befall it, were to consist of two carronades and 200 rounds of ammunition (7) and (8), but these were not landed from the *Buffalo* until early 1837.

The initial beach head was protected against possible native attack, or any other threat, by the guns on board the ship.

After the establishment of the governor's residence in Adelaide, the guns became militarily ineffective because they were then out of range, and too dangerous to use (9).

As a protective force, the Marines were equally useless.

They were a "miserable set, being the refuse of the Marine Barracks at Portsmouth" (10).

Their morale and discipline were low, because they had no officer to exercise effective control, and because they were short of provisions, the resident commissioner having refused to supply them with rations. (11).

From the first, at the Proclamation ceremony itself, they brought discredit to Her Majesty's service (12) by being under the influence of liquor.

On another occasion, when Governor Gawler tried to apprehend runaway crew members from the

Coromandel, the *Marines* were too drunk to pursue them. (13)

Then there was the whaling incident.

During the first half of 1837 difficulties had arisen over fishing rights at Encounter Bay between the South Australia Company and the New South Wales Whaling Company, led by a Captain Blenkinsop.

The resident commissioner in Adelaide petitioned the Governor, on June 10, to have Captain Blenkinsop removed with the help of the *Marines*.

The Governor advised the resident commissioner that Colonel W. Light was to "read the Riot Act and to take any coercive measures in consequence." (14)

On June 14, the party left for Encounter Bay.

During a suspected attack by natives, Colonel Light ordered the *marines* to stand to.

The enemy turned out to be a mob of dingoes, the *marines* took the opportunity to rifle Light's tent and steal a dressed sheep, whereupon they were speedily returned to Adelaide.

The remainder of the party proceeded to Encounter Bay where an amicable agreement was reached with Captain Blenkinsop. (15) (16).

The failure of the Imperial force to protect the young settlement could not be blamed entirely on the type of soldier and on lack of supervision.

The planners had closed their eyes to the likelihood of lawlessness during the first few years of settlement and the Crown had no mandate to provide for a protective force.

To the public, the *Marine* guard was merely part of vice-regal trappings.

No tears were shed when HMS

Alligator took the *Marines* away on July 14, 1838. (17)

"A set of more drunken abandoned fellows never cursed society by profligate example than the puppets of his Late Excellency; but then it was a pretty thing to have a guard of honour and their recall has shorn off part of the glories of Government House But to assert that the peace of the Colony will be hazarded by their departure is ridiculous." (18)

With their departure, South Australia became perhaps the only infant British settlement without a military establishment.

Yet the need for protection had become so obvious that the commissioners in London authorised Hindmarsh's successor, Lieutenant-Colonel George Gawler, to maintain a police force, not exceeding 10 officers and 20 constables (19), thereby regularising the force which Hindmarsh instituted, almost as an act of desperation, just prior to his departure in July, 1838.

For the population was expanding and criminal elements were making themselves felt.

The slopes of Mt. Lofty became the refuge of whalers and runaway sailors.

Ex-convicts from the eastern penal colonies, originally welcomed as mentors to a society not versed in the pioneering arts, caused trouble with the natives by their cruelty (20) and at the end of a season, whaling crews celebrated in a riotous manner.

Hindmarsh's police force failed to cope with its task. Its strength was low (in October, 1838, there were 17 policemen to guard 20 prisoners), its superintendent, Henry Inman, had to be dismissed for misuse of stores (21) and

finally the Resident Commissioner, John Hurtle Fisher, denied having any authority to provide necessary funds for their maintenance.

Under Gawler, the police force fared better. Within two years, its originally authorised strength had been increased to 63 and 62 in urban and country areas respectively. (22)

Leadership was entrusted to Major T. S. O'Halloran, late 97th Regiment of Foot, who had served in India, and had also gained considerable experience subduing civil disturbances in Yorkshire during the early thirties.

Gawler himself, with his colonial experience in Canada and elsewhere, saw the maintenance of law and order as the natural province of the military.

The metropolitan police in England was only in its infancy, and the police force in New South Wales was under military control.

As for the South Australian police, it was a military body, its mounted force "a dashing band of gallants, who wore a uniform similar to the 6th Dragoon Carbineers ... with silver cords ... and swords at first worn at all times later only on ceremonial occasions." (23)

Major O'Halloran's punitive expedition to bring to justice aborigines responsible for murdering several people, ship-wrecked from the *Maria* on the Coorong in 1840, was seen as both a police and a military action, (24) "designated warfare," as Gawler said in his instructions to O'Halloran. (25)

The larger, more efficient police force duly maintained law and order, but by 1842 the cost of this protection had become the third largest item in colonial expenditure. (26)

However, it was not the cost that the

colonisation commissioners objected to, but the fact that the self-supporting principle had remained untried. (27)

Gawler had never been convinced of its practicability, as far as protection was concerned, and had expressed the opinion that the commission's policy of rapid expansion implied guarantee of protection. (28)

Yet he believed it to be his duty to prove the success of the self-supporting principle. (29)

To strengthen the safety of the Colony and to encourage settlers to take an active part in their own protection, he formed the Volunteer Militia.

Again Major T. S. O'Halloran took command. (30) In fact most of the commissioned ranks gazetted in 1840 were police officers.

Police Auxiliary

Gawler obviously considered the Volunteer Militia to be a police auxiliary, an opinion shared by the public particularly in the country districts. (31)

The new force comprised six officers, two troops of cavalry organised into a squadron, and one light infantry company.

In the first flush of enthusiasm, 77 all ranks enrolled. (32)

Every officer and man had to bear the initial expense for uniforms and arms, namely £1.10.0 for a "fusil and bayonet complete," this amount to be refunded when the member left the corps. (33)

This latter provision may account for the expenditure incurred on behalf of the force during its first year of existence, namely £117 on pay — this is quite inexplicable in the terms of enlistment —

£93 on clothing, £8 on rations and £64 on contingencies.

The force was styled Brigade of Volunteer Militia and had a scarlet uniform with blue facings and gold lace. (34)

Gawler was no doubt aware of the contradiction in terms between volunteer and militia. Perhaps he wanted the best of both worlds.

Volunteer meant no pay and no compulsion; militia implied a concession to the idea of a constitutional force and paid lip service to the ideas of the early planners.

This contradiction was to bedevil South Australians throughout the nineteenth century.

What did the Volunteer Militia force do? Not much, a facetious member of the legislative council suggested in 1841, declaring that "the standing army was a standing joke."

On one occasion, it was said, when the force was called out for exercise, the drill sergeant, with great dignity and authority, gave the order to "form the square" — to three privates who occupied the field. (35)

On the Queen's Birthday in April 1840, (36) the force mustered in full regalia; apart from the officers, only two non-commissioned officers and five privates. (37)

A similar turn out graced the opening of Port Adelaide on October 14, 1840. (38).

For a time some training was done in the early hours of the morning, before the volunteers went to work (39), but by June 15, 1840, all training had been suspended "as the rainy season was fast approaching." (40)

In May, 1841, approval was received

for the brigade to use the title Royal, and wear a uniform without lace. (41)

As by that time all activity appears to have ceased the title was bestowed on a force which, to all intents and purposes, no longer existed.

Nevertheless, in June 1840 the Governor was heard to say that "Militia we must have — if it be not volunteer, it must be a legislative enactment militia. The first would be the most creditable and most useful to the province". (42)

The statement presumably, foreshadowed the day of compulsory service enacted by statute.

Or perhaps Gawler wanted to test public reaction to the idea of a citizen force, and having just received a shipment of arms and the promise of some ordnance wanted to appeal to the commercial instincts of the society; the Colony had a supply of arms, so let them be used.

Gawler's idea failed to find support. There was a wave of prosperity due to heavy fiscal spending and the public obviously sought to preserve this situation rather than reduce fiscal expenditure by implementing a scheme of public protection from which no-one made a profit.

The press, if not openly hostile (43) ridiculed the idea. The "Southern Australian" was particularly derisive.

"We have no small pleasure in perceiving that, in his Excellency's judgment, the colonists are now arrived at a point in which they have sufficient leisure and ease of circumstances to unite in a scheme of public pastime. Of course, the proposed militia must be for recreation of the province as we do not know of any purpose for which it can be set on foot. Perhaps we shall yet live to

realise the age of tournaments in South Australia." (44)

An engineer named Nixon published a number of very anti-militaristic cartoons. (45)

The question also occupied poets and satirists. Ballads like "Adelaide-Tambourgi", "Soliloquy" and "One more Melody" were published. (46)

An "Answer to Adelaide Tambourgi" approved plenty of artillery because artillery fire produced rain, and recommended that a corps for young children should be established, for "by establishing the corps we should establish a growing body of infantry. while the Seniors were meeting at the Brigade Office near King William Street, the Juniors might meet at the toy shop next door." (47)

It was even suggested that: "... the destinies of the World are influenced by us. Will the French dare ... to attempt the civilisation of New Zealand when they hear of so formidable a force within so short a distance of that country? Will not Russia be arrested in the midst of her ambitious career? Will not the Canadian revolt melt into thin air as beneath the wand of the enchanter?" (48).

The original volunteer force was still slightly ridiculed forty years later.

In the "Recollections of a Septuagenarian" we read:

".... The officers did good service at the Queen's birthday We had then begun to practice the genteel and even to initiate the ceremonious." (49)

Despite the irony, there were genuine undertones of uneasiness regarding the safety of the Colony in the event of hostile action by non-British powers.

Several suggestions were put

forward. As early as 1838 attempts were made to form the Adelaide Rifle Company, in actual fact a rifle club, whose promoters were possibly more interested in target practice as a sport than in making their members proficient marksmen for the purpose of defence. (50)

It was proposed to augment the Volunteer Militia by complete enrolment of all government employees. (51)

It was also suggested that the local whaling industry should be protected by a man-of-war, while the volunteer militia protected the population against the crews of American and French whalers. (52)

The latter may have been merely an expression of commercial jealousy. In the absence of any actual threats, all these suggestions fell on to deaf ears.

Why Gawler's ideas failed

Why did Gawler's ideas, ostensibly designed to implement the self-supporting principle in the field of defence, fail to materialise?

Sceptical and satirical press comments merely expressed the dissenters' aversion to military ceremonial.

The population may have felt that military service would claim too much of its time and thus impede material progress.

The most likely explanation of the colonists' indifference to Gawler's volunteer militia lay in the indefinite nature of the force, its almost unconstitutional existence and failure both to define and to appreciate its basic aims.

In the absence of external threats it

was difficult, at the time, to see any justification for a military force, whatever its character.

Gawler's police force had considerably reduced the convict menace and the danger to property from natives. (53)

The crime rate decreased, though perhaps mainly due to general shortage of money in the Colony, and the police commissioner's quarterly report of September 30, 1841, showed that public houses and sly-grog shops were very short of business, and "even brothels became quieter, their most frequent patrons being the overlanders, both gentle and simple." (54)

The colonists failed to realise that Gawler faced increasing criticism over the expenditure he had incurred in order to protect them, and that his Volunteer Militia was a practical step towards reducing this expenditure, rather than an attempt to implement any lofty ideas of self-support.

The necessity for drastic economies was forced on Gawler shortly before his departure in 1841, when drafts necessary to meet his expenses were dishonoured and as a result, a parliamentary enquiry, the Select Committee on South Australia, got under way in London.

The Committee recommended measures to overcome these financial difficulties and in June, 1842 Lord Edward Stanley brought down a bill "for the better government of South Australia."

The existing governing body was to be abolished. Authority was to be vested in the governor, and a legislative council appointed by the Crown. (55)

In return, the British Parliament would underwrite the financial affairs of

the Colony, which was henceforth to live within its means under its newly appointed Governor.

Captain George Grey became the Colony's third Governor on May 14, 1841.

He was educated at Sandhurst and had entered the Army in 1830, as an ensign in the 83rd Regiment.

After some exploring activities in Western Australia, he served as resident magistrate at King George Sound. (56)

At twenty-seven he was the youngest Governor the Colony has ever had.

Grey and Gawler were opposites. A contemporary suggested that Gawler's experience in the Peninsular War led him to disregard questions of expenditure when large operations were to be undertaken, while Grey's experience in organisation and attention to detail, acquired at Sandhurst and in Western Australia, may have inclined him towards small-mindedness. (57)

His approach to problems was generally pragmatic.

No visionary, he applied himself to tasks which required immediate solution, or were likely to show immediate results.

He considered that, in a young colony, people could not spare the time to undertake their own protection. (58)

Thus he had little confidence in the South Australian volunteers and certainly did not intend to incur any expenditure on their behalf, nor to interest himself in their training.

When Grey was asked to send volunteers against marauding aborigines as an alternative to police protection, which was unavailable at that time, he was not prepared to implement the self-

supporting principle and regarded the request as unconstitutional.

Unless such volunteers were:

"... acting as special constables enrolled by direction of a magistrate as prescribed by Statutes 1 and 2, William IV, c 41, they would not be permitted to constitute themselves into a military force proceeding against an enemy, because the natives were Her Majesty's subjects." (59)

Grey felt that people, who clamoured to use volunteers in what was essentially a police matter, were merely taking the law into their own hands.

It was not only a practical Governor who at the time doubted the wisdom, or at least the practicability, of the self-supporting principle.

The British Government was itself reluctant to leave the maintenance of law and order in the hands of a Colony which had just proved that it could not support itself financially, that it was hardly "one of purer character than usually found" and which could only be protected by a

large police force or by the presence of Imperial troops.

Consequently, prior to his departure from England, Grey was instructed by the Colonial Secretary to request the New South Wales command to dispatch two or three companies of Imperial infantry to the new Colony. (60)

On Earl Russell's instructions a detachment of the 96th Regiment of Foot (Manchester), commanded by Captain G. V. Butler and consisting of three officers, five non-commissioned officers and 74 other ranks, arrived on the ship *Endora* from Van Diemen's land on October 16, 1841. (61)

The arrival of the troops ushered in an era during which Torrens' self-supporting principle as applied to defence (62) was held in abeyance, to be invoked again under the threat of war 14 years later.

In the meantime, South Australians were entirely dependent on the protection offered by the Imperial legions.

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SA — South Australian Newspaper. BB — Blue Books (SA).

GG — Government Gazette (SA). R — Register (Newspaper).

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THE bugle which was used to sound the escape by Japanese prisoners from the Cowra prisoner-of-war camp was recently presented to the Australian War Memorial.

The presentation was made by Mrs Alma Timms, of Sydney, whose husband, Maj. E. V. Timms, was on duty at Cowra at the time of the outbreak.



THE former Australian Ambassador to Vietnam, Mr Ralph Harry, has donated a collection of material relating to his service in Vietnam to the Australian War Memorial.

Included in the collection was a painting presented to Mr Harry by the South Vietnamese Minister for Defence, and a collection of plaques presented by various fighting units.



A SOUVENIR audio-visual package on the Australian War Memorial is now available at the Memorial.

The package — which comprises 10 colour slides and a 22-minute cassette — is designed to give visitors an impression of the Memorial, which is Australia's most popular museum or art gallery and Canberra's major tourist attraction.

The package, which is designed to be mailed, sells for \$5.95.

The commentary on the cassette is by Mr Bill Keys.

The package is available only at the Memorial's sales counter.



MR. Keven Draper, 10 Hancock Ave, Pooraba, SA, 5095, has just acquired a GV General Service Medal with Bar "IRAQ" to a Captain in the 32nd Battalion, AIF.

The interesting thing shown by his research paper was that he had no entitlement to WW1 Medals.

Keven has his Graduation papers and papers from 108th Native Infantry to which he was attached.

Do any other members of the Society know if there are any other "IRAQ" bars to Australians?

Many unusual, often bizarre, ideas for new weapons or improvements to existing ones, have been submitted to the Army over the years. Here is one such idea.

Diggers' ace of spades



A DUAL-PURPOSE shovel and rifleman's shield and firing support designed and built last century recently turned up in Sydney.

It was invented some time after 1871 by Col. Thomas Rowe, a prominent Sydney architect who was twice president of the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage.

His shovel-shield, which weighs about 6 lbs., would have provided reasonable protection from the slow bullets used in those days; but would be quite ineffective against today's high powered ammunition.

Possibly the weight of the shovel-shield was a factor against its adoption by the military forces of last century.

Col. Rowe also had an interest in military engineering and was appointed in 1872 as a Lieutenant in the NSW Engineer Volunteer Corps, which had been formed the previous year at Victoria Barracks, Sydney.

In his civilian capacity, he was responsible for designing a number of Sydney's buildings, particularly churches, many of which are still standing.

Col. Rowe migrated to New South Wales in 1849 and died in 1895. His grandson, Mr. Alan Rowe, of Avalon, gave the shovel-shield to the Army.

Because of its association with the Engineers Corps, it was presented to the museum at the School of Military Engineering, Casula.

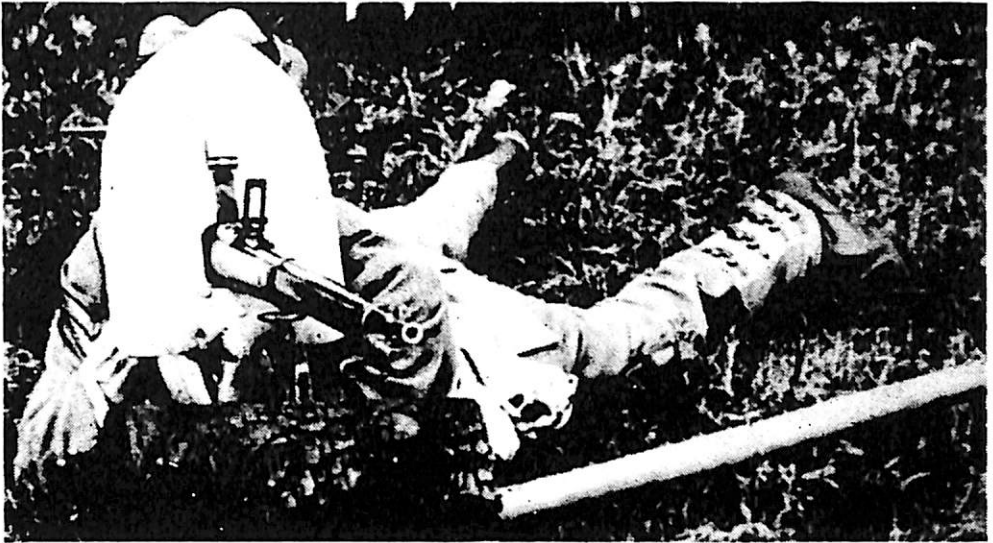
Col. Rowe also had a keen interest in

the methods of military communications. It was at a time when heliographs and semaphore were the principal means of

signalling, but experiments were carried out in the use of other methods, which included the use of primitive telephones.

★ **BELOW:** Old diggers used to swear that they'd rather pick up an angry black snake than a shovel; but this shovel was planned to be a digger's friend. The picture clearly shows the cut-out in the centre of the blade to allow a rifle to be inserted, even with the sights up.

This picture shows how the handle was speared into the ground. The idea was possibly more valuable as an aid to aiming rather than protection.



● **WORDS FROM THE WAR:** Anzac button — a nail used in place of a trouser button.

Anzac soup — shell-hole water polluted by a corpse.

Anzac stew — the food on which Birdwood's army made a worldwide reputation. It consisted of an urn of hot water and one bacon rind.

Lance-corporal bacon — bacon consisting of fat through which runs a thick streak of lean.

Sin-shifter — An Army chaplain

Woodbine — An English soldier.

— from "The Australian Language" by Sidney J. Baker.

EDITOR'S NOTES

DESPITE pleas in the last two issues for contributions to fill the pages of "Sabretache" the response has been very poor to say the least.

It was a struggle to fill the last issue with interesting material.

I spent many hours burning the midnight oil searching through books, files, magazines and chasing up leads.

"Sabretache" is YOUR magazine. Without your support the inevitable will happen — it will have to be reduced in size, and at a time when it is really starting to become a prestige publication, that would be a great shame.

Most members have fascinating collections of militaria, be they medals, books, uniforms, weapons or uniforms.

Let the other members know of them.

How did you become interested in collecting? Tell us something of the way you have pursued your collection. How and where you located your most interesting or valuable piece.

You do not need to be a literary genius. Simply outline your story in as great detail as you can. It can easily be given a professional polish on the editorial desk.

Photos — preferably black-and-white — or line drawings are also welcome.

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Austro-Hungarian Monarchy

Imperial and Royal Train Corporal — 1908

by J. ROBERT WILLIAMS

FIGURE 21 shows a one year volunteer corporal of the Imperial and Royal Train (i) circa 1908.

The shako (Figs 1 & 2) was in waterproofed black felt and had a black leather top, band around the base and peak. At the front was a brass plate comprising a crowned double headed eagle with the shield of Habsburg—Lorraine—Austria within the Chain of the Order of the Golden Fleece, on its chest.

Over a hook below the crown of the eagle plate, was looped a brass chain connected to brass lions' heads each side of the shako.

A black horse hair plume was swept to the left and held in place by two round black rubber bands.

At the top of the plume was a brass disc (Fig 4) fretted with the "FJI" cypher of Franz Joseph 1.

A corporal had an emperor yellow woollen band with a black line near each outer edge (Fig 3), around the top of the shako.

The tunic (Fig 8) was dark brown with a light blue collar and cuffs.

The buttons were white metal and on the left shoulder was a black flecked emperor yellow cord.

Each side of the collar were the white celluloid stars (Fig 10) of a corporal and around the cuffs the emperor yellow stripe with a black central line of a one year volunteer. A white edged black stock was worn around the neck.

As NCO's corporals sported white gloves (Figs 9 & 11).

Up to 1908 the breeches were red but from that date pike grey — a light blue grey — breeches were introduced (Fig 20).

Black kneeboots with curve necked steel spurs screwed into the heels were worn with the red breeches.

From 1908 brown stohwasser gaiters (Figs 12 & 15) replaced the kneeboots. The gaiters were worn with laced black boots on to which were fastened steel spurs (Figs 5, 17 & 14) with brown leather straps (Figs 13, 16 & 18).

The 1904 pattern cavalry sabre with its steel hilt (Fig 6) was carried in a steel scabbard suspended from two brown leather slings from under the tunic.

Wound around the hilt was an NCO's cavalry sabre knot (Fig 19).

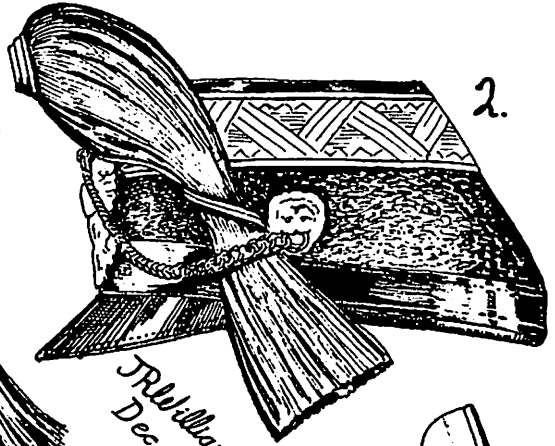
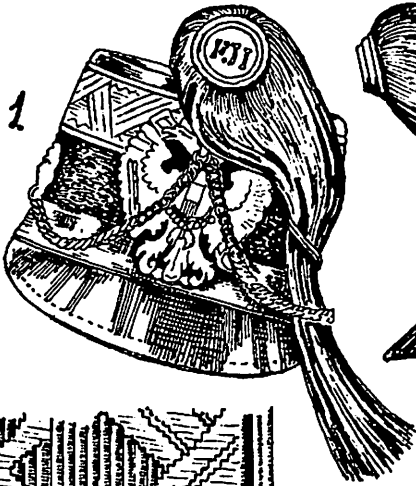
It had an emperor yellow band with three black lines, a black and yellow slide, three black zig zag lines in the yellow tassel head and yellow over black fringes.

SOURCES:

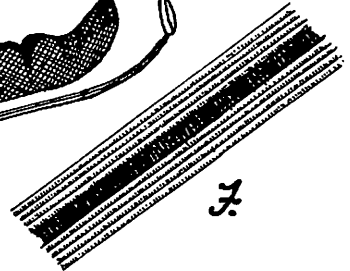
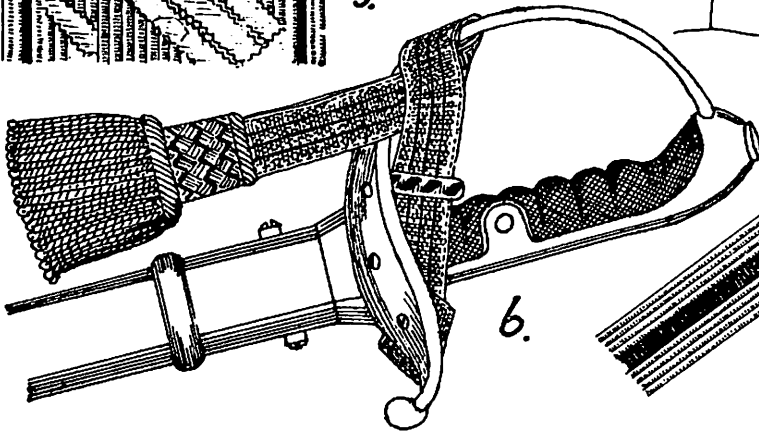
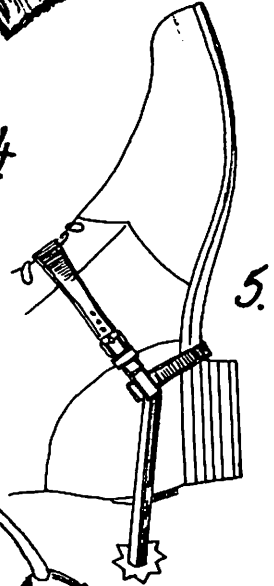
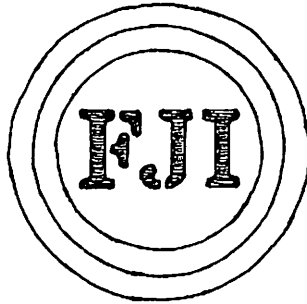
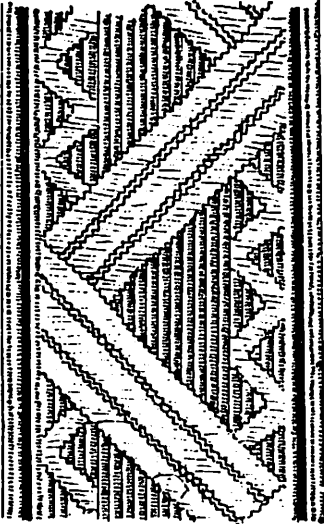
1. "Adjustierungsvorschrift fuer das K.u.K.Heer", Vienna 1910/11.

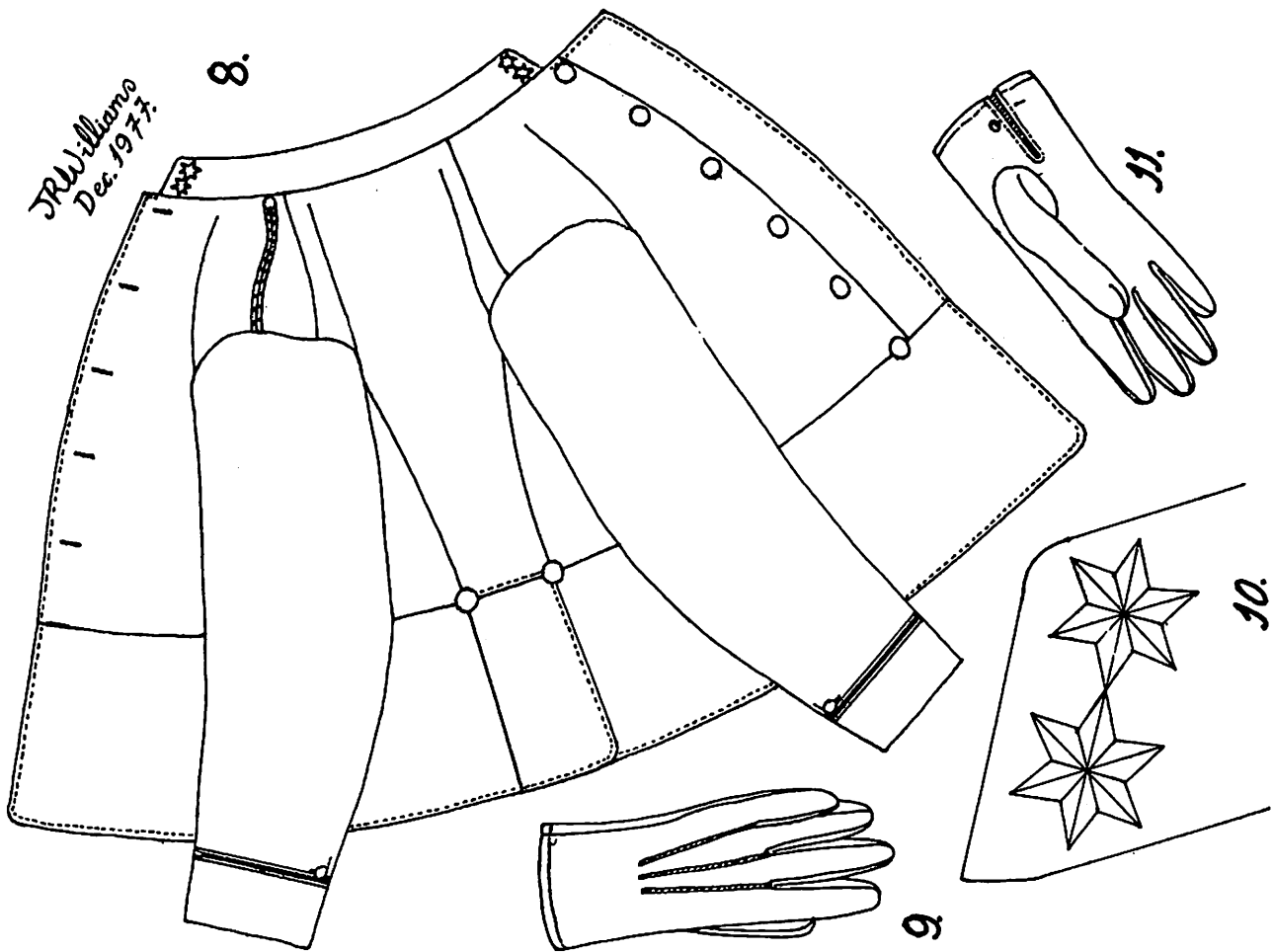
FOOTNOTE:

(i) The Train was the equivalent of the A.S.C.



J. Rubilliano
Dec. 1977





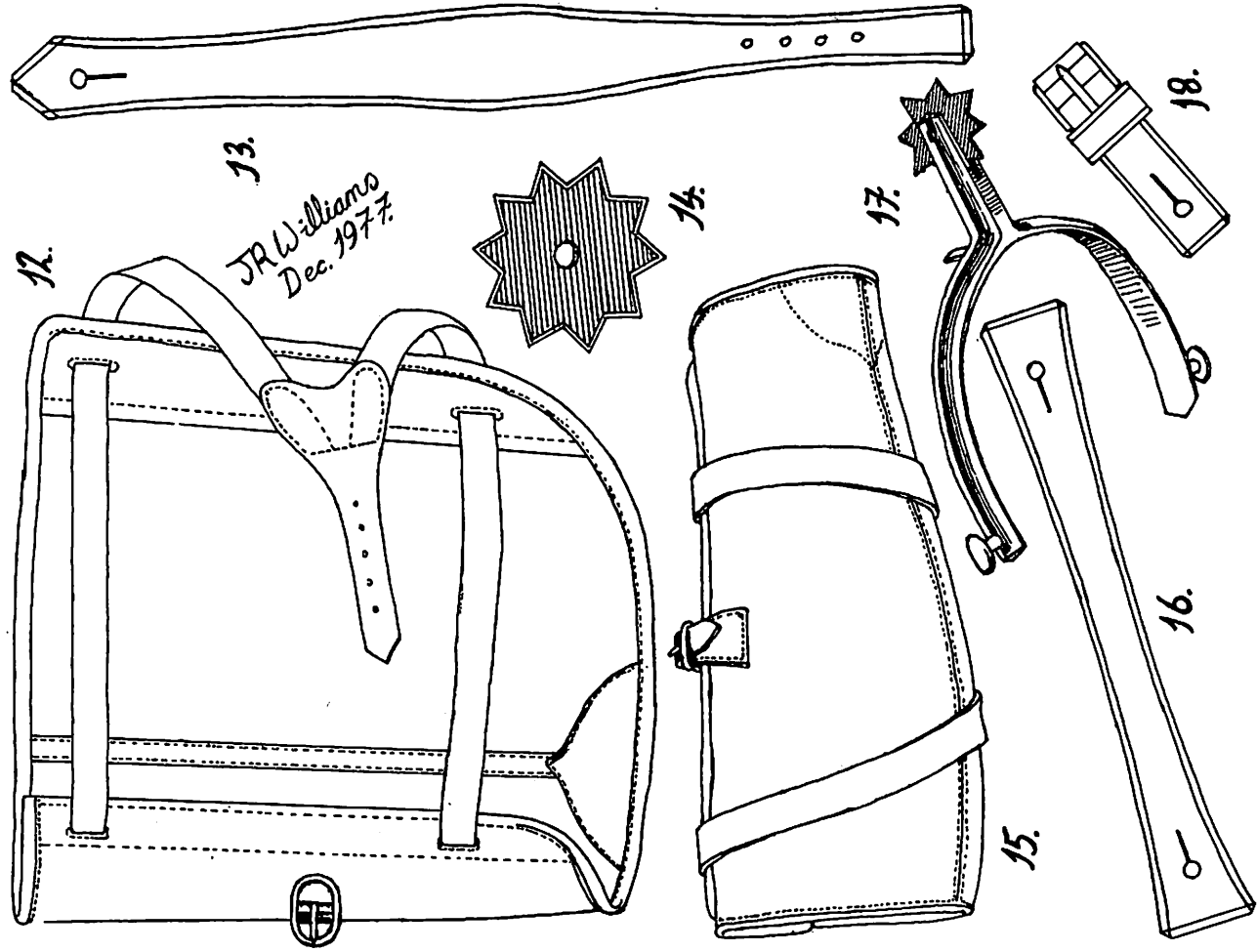
JR Williams
Dec. 1977

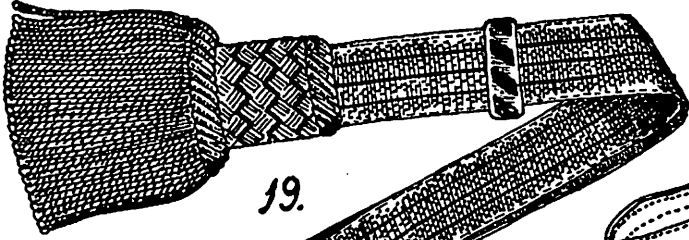
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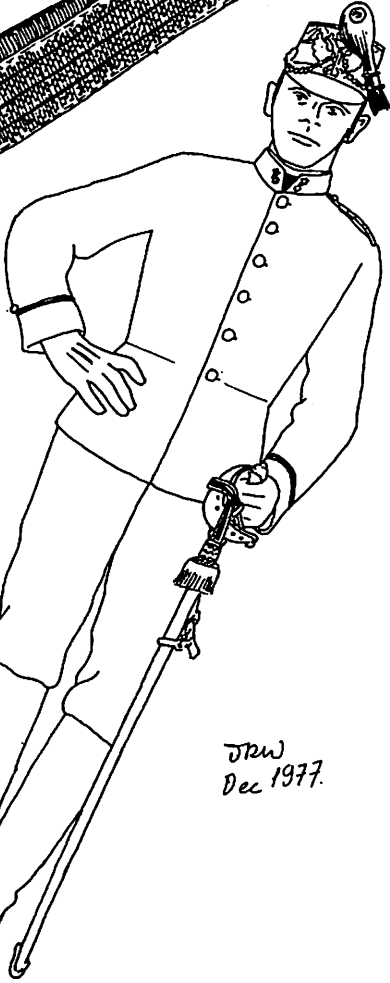
11.





19.

20.



21.

JRW
Dec 1977.

THIS is the second in a series of articles on tanks and armoured fighting vehicles which helped shape our military history.

Each of the vehicles featured is now located at the Royal Australian Armoured Corps Tank Museum, Puckapunyal Army Camp, Victoria.

Vehicle details and photographs are from the Tank Museum's magazine.

TANKS OF THE PAST

A12 INFANTRY TANK MK11, MATILDA 11A

DESIGNED by the British Mechanization Board and built by Vulcan Foundry in 1939, the Infantry Tank Mark 11 was derived from the A7 experimental series of medium tanks built in Woolwich Arsenal in 1936-37.

The "Matilda" as it was universally known, was produced in considerable numbers in the early years of World War 2, but the tank did not lend itself to mass production.

The hull was divided into a front or driver's compartment, a centre or turret supporting fighting compartment and the rear or engine/transmission compartment.

The power units used were two diesel engines of a standard commercial type which were coupled through a transverse gear train to a single propellor shaft.

A Wilson epicyclic pre-selective gear box was employed and gear changing was assisted by air servo. The compression of the main spring of the gear box was considerable.

Failure of the air pressure rendered the gear box inoperative and necessitated

the use of a crowbar on the gear box operating lever.

A ratchet mechanism was fitted inside the turret of later vehicles to enable the gear box to be operated manually from the inside of the tank instead of having to open up the rear engine decks.

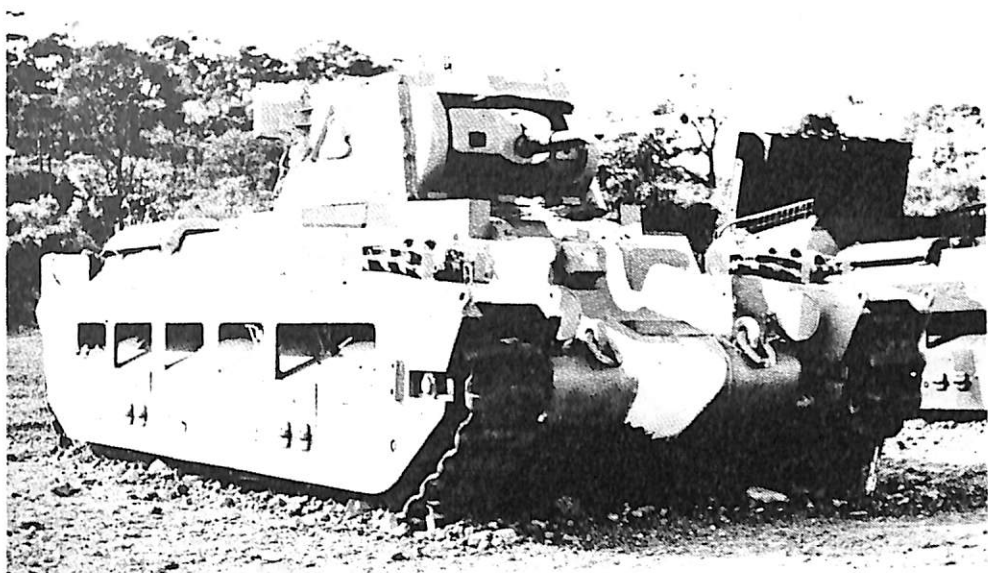
Rackham steering clutches were mounted on either side of the gear box.

The hull was mounted on 10 pairs of compound helical spring bogies protected by heavy skirting armour.

Heavy armoured louvres also protected the engine and gear box and these were split into sections to allow access; but even so it required the strength of two men to raise them.

7th Battalion of the Royal Tank Regiment was equipped with these tanks in France in 1940 where they did very well at Arras on 21st May.

Unfortunately, their low speed, coupled with their small numbers and a lack of tank transporters prevented them being moved about sufficiently quickly to take full advantage of the temporary immunity they enjoyed over the less



Infantry tank, Mark 2, Matilda.

heavily protected enemy tanks of the period.

In the first Western Desert campaign, "Matildas" were decisively used in the capture of Sidi Barrani, Tobruk and Bardia since the Italian anti-tank guns were no match for them.

A squadron of Matildas were equally successful in the Eritrean campaign of 1940-41, particularly at the Battle of Keren.

During this period Matildas were only vulnerable to anti-tank mines and field guns at short ranges. It was not until the "Battleaxe" operation on June 1941, when the German 88 mm. gun made its first appearance in the anti-tank role, that the enemy had a really effective means of stopping them.

Even so, the Matilda could have continued to hold its own had the turret ring been large enough to accept a larger calibre gun. It continued in use up to July

1942, playing a big part in stabilising the line at El Alamein.

By that time the enemy was superior both in tank and anti-tank guns, and it was withdrawn completely by the time of the El Alamein offensive except for 32 flail tanks (code name BARON) used for minefield clearance for the first time.

At the Battle of Sattleberg in New Guinea, the First Australian Army Tank Battalion, less B Squadron, which remained at Milne Bay, used Matildas.

C Squadron fought with the 2/13, 2/48, 2/32 and 2/43 Infantry Battalions from 18th November to the 10th December 1943. It was relieved by A Squadron who continued the advance along the coast with the 4th Infantry Brigade.

The 2/4 Australian Armoured Regiment provided A and B Squadrons, equipped with Matildas, for the fighting on Bougainville Island in March 1945.

Squadron of the 2/4 fought on Wewak with the 6th Australian Division.

The 2/9 Australian Armoured Regiment was employed in Borneo with Matildas, C Squadron at Tarakan and A and B Squadrons at Brunei Bay and Labuan.

1st Armoured Regiment fought with 2/10 Battalion at Balikpapan July 1945, again equipped with Matildas.

The Matilda, or "Tilley", formed the basis of other special AFV equipments, including CDL Searchlight Vehicles, "Flail" mine clearing tanks (called "Crabs" and "Barons") and Armoured Recovery Vehicles.

The Matilda partly equipped the CMF Armoured Brigades along with General Grant equipments, in the immediate post war period. They were

phased out of service in 1954.

Comment: One further reason why this tank was superseded was the fact that it incorporated a number of large armour castings at a time when facilities for manufacturing such items in large quantities did not exist.

The name Matilda — surprisingly enough, Infantry Tank Mark 1 was the first (10 Oct 1935) to bear the code name Matilda; when Infantry Tank Mk 11 was projected, the name became Matilda 1, and the new tank Matilda 11.

As the original Matilda was phased out after Dunkirk, and 7th RTR was equipped with 11s in the Western Desert where 6th and 9th Australian Divisions were operating, naturally the designation became just Matilda.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Power Plant:	Two AEC diesels, each watercooled 6 cylinders, 87 bhp each. (Later marks fitted with 2 Leyland X diesels)
Speed:	15 mph.
Armament:	2 pounder Quick Firing Gun. 7.92mm Besa machine gun mounted coaxially. .303 inch Bren AA machine gun.
Crew:	4. Commander, Gunner, Loader and Driver.
Weight:	26.5 tons
Armour:	20 mm to 78 mm.
Designed:	Designed United Kingdom 1939 by British Mechanization Board and built by Vulcan Foundries.

● **THE Greek Embassy has donated a complete Greek Army uniform of the style seen in the 1941 campaign when Australian and Greek forces fought together.**

Uniforms belonging to Brigadier Sir Frederick Galleghan have been donated by Lady Galleghan. Sir Frederick was the commander of the Australian prisoner of war camp at Changl.

The Australian Government Clothing Factory has made up a replica of the uniform worn by a NSW Naval Brigade Officer in the Boxer Rebellion period. The uniform was based on photographs in the collection. The Memorial was able to provide original buttons to complete the uniform.

IN THE last issue of "Sabretache" the story of the Army Sergeant who opened the first bank account in Australia was told.

Research has unearthed more about that bank, the Bank of New South Wales

Bank safety was an Army responsibility

NOT only was the first bank customer a soldier, the first bank watchman was also a soldier.

Instructions issued to the Corporal of the Guard in Sydney Town were:

The sentry on the Bank being placed there to guard the house and property, it will be his duty to —

- 1** Keep a good, vigilant lookout round the premises by day and night and to apprehend any suspicious-looking persons who may be lurking about the place or found in any part of the premises where they would have no lawful business.
- 2** No person other than the Secretary of the Bank is to be permitted to enter the premises, either in front or rear, after Tap-too beating or before sunrise unless in company with, or by leave of, the Secretary.
- 3** The Bank Porter and Messenger is to be allowed access to the house by its end or East Entrance between sunrise and sunset, and not to be allowed to carry or send off any box or parcel after sunset or before sunrise.
- 4** The hours of public business being from 10am to 2pm daily (Sundays and other Church holidays excepted) the public are to be allowed free access to the office during such hours of business without any question.
- 5** In the event of any noise within or about the house exciting suspicion after hours of duty, enquiry is to be made by the Secretary of the cause, and measures are to be taken by him, accordingly for the protection of the building and property entrusted to his charge.

●A "SIOUX" helicopter which was involved in an action in South Vietnam in which its pilot, Capt. Jim Campbell, won a DFC, has been donated by the Army and was flown to the Memorial in February. Captain — now Major Campbell piloted the helicopter on its last flight. The "Sioux" is the first helicopter in the Memorial's collection.

WHY 64 Launceston volunteer militiamen, to a man, changed their minds, 119 years ago is not recorded, but their decision turned the course of Australian military history.

Riflemen swapped Corps

AN advertisement appeared in the Launceston "Examiner" on June 6, 1860, calling for recruits. It read:

"Launceston Volunteer Rifle Corps — The Government having accepted the offer of service of the above Corps, the subscribing members are requested to attend at the Launceston Hotel on Wednesday evening, June 6, at 7 o'clock for the purpose of taking the Oath of Allegiance and other important business.

*George P. Hudson,
Hon. Sec.*

The forming of the Launceston Volunteer Rifle Corps — the inaugural meeting on June 6 at 7 p.m. was considered a *fait accompli* — the stalwarts turned against the infantry and threw in their hand with the artillery.

The volunteers' change of heart gave birth to a unit which now has the longest ties of any Australian artillery unit.

The unit raised was the Launceston Volunteer Artillery Corps.

If the Launceston Volunteer Rifle Corps had been raised as planned, 6th Field Regiment, Royal Regiment or Australian Artillery, would not be celebrating 119 years of volunteer artillery service this year.

In 1870 the colonial government withdrew its support from the volunteer movement, and all units except Launceston Volunteer Artillery Corps were disbanded by 1875.

They were not reformed until 1878.

The units perseverance earned it the distinction of becoming the founder of

the oldest continuously serving volunteer unit in the British Commonwealth, except the Honourable Artillery Company in London.

Individual members of the original corps and its successors saw service in every major campaign from Sudan in 1885 to Vietnam.

In 1866 the corps received the first of a bewildering array of armaments — two 8in. smoothbore cannon.

These guns were mounted at Fort Cormiston overlooking the Tamar River.

They are now located at Paterson Barracks in Launceston.

In 1884 two 40-pounder breech-loaded Armstrong siege guns, and two 2.5in. rifled muzzle loaded "Screw Guns" arrived.

The "Screw Guns" are located at Anglesea Barracks, Hobart, in front of the Officers' Mess.

On the outbreak of World War I an

AIF battery was formed from Tasmanian volunteers.

It was the 16th Field Battery, and its complement of four officers and 117 men sailed from Hobart in the first transport on October 20, 1914.

At Gallipoli, Tasmanian gunners of 16th Field Battery landed five days after the first assault on April 25, 1915.

The battery's guns remained in position until the last possible moment before the evacuation of Gallipoli was complete — one detachment was actually taken off in the last boat to leave the shore.

The most highly decorated Australian in World War 1, Lt.-Col. H. Murtray, V.C., CMG, DSO and Bar, DCM and Croix de Guerre, was introduced to Army life during six years'

service with the Launceston Volunteer Artillery.

After World War 1 the 6th Field Brigade was reformed in Tasmania as a Citizen Force unit.

In 1941 the 6th Field Brigade was redesignated the 6th Field Regiment, RAA, and was re-equipped with 25-pounder guns.

The regiment served on the Australian mainland during World War 2.

With the re-establishment of the CMF in 1948, the 6th Anti-Tank Regiment was raised.

However, the unit submitted a request to revert to its original role.

The request was granted, and on February 7, 1950, the 6th Field Regiment, was reborn.

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BOOK REVIEWS

by B. J. VIDEON

THE ANZACS: Patsy Adam-Smith. Thomas Nelson Aust. Pty. Ltd. Recommended price \$16.95, 372 pages.

Patsy Adam-Smith was well known as an Australian author, but her name will become much more widely known as a result of the publication of "The Anzacs."

The story of Anzac is well known to the generations of the 20's, 30's and 40's, but perhaps in the light of the Second World War is not so well known to the later generations, however in this work the author has presented an entirely new facet of the story readable not only by the "oldies" but also by the younger generations.

It is a story told by the participants, the men in the trenches, the Diggers and their officers, with little contribution from the generals and their staff, many of whom had not even sighted the ground over which they expected the men to fight.

The author has drawn her story from some 8000 diaries and letters personal interviews with the survivors and from these sources has given us a picture of a very different Australian to that portrayed by the current "Ocker" image, and yet I feel that the image presented is not so very different from the present type which emerges in time of great difficulties.

Certainly the original Anzacs were well represented by their sons in World War 2 and their grandsons in Vietnam and the other conflicts of the post 1945 era.

Certainly all the well known characteristics are brought out in the extracts quoted; self sacrifice, mateship, acceptance of fate, patriotism, love of family, but to me it is the acceptance that their cause was just.

This acceptance enabled them to go through hell, despite the errors and sheer inability of their commanders and the politicians to see from their thrones on high, the utter hopelessness of their schemes and plans.

The complete waste of a generation must have some effect on our present day lives and it is this lost generation and the needless loss which provides, at least to me, the message of the book.

All the elements of the history of World War 1 are covered, from Egypt, Anzac through to the Armistice, details of battles large and small, and at same time the author has not attempted to hide the "warts," the VD, the Battle of Wazzir, (not included on the battle honours of any regiment), the mutinies, nor the return to the "land fit for heroes," who soon found they were not wanted.

The book is liberally illustrated with many photographs, some familiar, but many published for the first time.

The photographs in themselves would have provided an interesting story of the war to end wars, but coupled with the text provides a text book, which should be read

by every politician, if only to show how not to run a war, but possibly to show the utter uselessness of war as means of achieving anything at all.

The author pays tribute to the work of Australia's own War Historian, Dr. C. E. W. Bean, but in years to come, I am sure that this book will be included in the same high class as the official history.

LIGHT HORSE. THE STORY OF AUSTRALIA'S MOUNTED TROOPS:
Elyne Mitchell. The MacMillan Coy. of Aust. Pty. Ltd. 112 pages.

The author, Elyne Mitchell, is the daughter of Australia's great cavalry commander, General Sir Harry Chauvel, and perhaps no more fitting person could have written this history of the Australian Light Horse.

Drawing on her family's vast collection of letters and papers from the General, coupled with considerable research of official records, regimental histories and war diaries and advice from her father's biographer, Alec Hill, and others, the author has given a concise, but complete history of the origin of the Light Horse, its short, but glorious history in the Boer and Great Wars, concluding with the capture of Damascus.

If one could offer a criticism, it is perhaps a final chapter could have been written on the evolution of the Light Horse Regiments into the Armoured units of World War 2.

The book starts with the battle of Beersheba, and then traces the origin of the men and units who took part in this battle, possibly the greatest cavalry action of modern times, starting from the early volunteers of the 1860's, through the major events of the 1880's including the formation of the Upper Clarence Light Horse in 1885, commanded by General Chauvel's father.

The author does not bog down in the detail of which unit was first and indeed skips lightly through the period 1850-99, concentrating, correctly in my opinion, on the wartime activities of the mounted troops.

The Boer War period is well covered, but because the Australians did not serve as a concentrated force, but rather as small sub-units attached to British units, little recognition was possible for the efforts of the Australians, however the author, freely acknowledging the work of "Banjo" Patterson, and others, has given a clear picture of the various campaigns in which the Australians fought.

World War 1 is extremely well covered from Anzac, where the Light Horse Regiments fought as Infantry, through to Damascus and the end of the war.

The text is well supported by many reproductions of Light Horse paintings and photographs.

A bibliography is provided covering the early history of the Light Horse as well as both the Boer and Great Wars.

A comprehensive index enables the reader to readily turn to particular items.

Recommended to all members who treat their particular interest as more than just a collection of bits and pieces.

ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE UNIFORMS OF THE WARSAW PACT:
Friedrich Wisner. Arms and Armour Press. Australian Distributor Thomas C. Lothian Pty. Ltd., 4-12 Tattersall's Lane, Melbourne, Vic 3000. Recommended price \$15.25. 64 pages.

This book is in line with the high standard of effort expected from Arms and Armour Press. The work covers the forces of USSR, Bulgaria, East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and though not part of the Warsaw Pact, Yugoslavia.

The book is basically an intelligence summary, with more than 650 illustrations, 270 in full colour and more than 120 photographs.

The 16-page colour section shows rank and service insignia, uniforms, vehicle and aircraft markings, while the photographs show the same information, but as part of detailed explanations of the detail shown.

Weapons are mentioned, where they appear in the photographs but are not dealt with in detail, being such a specialised field, but sufficient details are provided to provide basic identification.

Various statistics are provided, in tabular form, including comparative strengths as at 1975.

Yugoslavia, although not a Warsaw Pact country, is included because its origin, basic organisation and equipment follows that of the other countries listed.

A well presented and informative book, with a wealth of detail for the student as well as the collector.

MEN-OF-WAR: J. M. Thornton. Argus Books. Australian Distributor Thomas C. Lothian Pty. Ltd., 4-12 Tattersall's Lane, Melbourne, Vic. Recommended price \$10.75. 104 pages.

The author, Captain J. M. Thornton, served for 32 years in the Canadian Navy and is well known as a naval historian, specialising in the period from 1860 to the present.

This is his second book on ships of war and is drawn from many articles previously published in world-wide naval publications.

The book consists of a very large number of black and white drawings of warships of all shapes and sizes, each drawing being accompanied by a short text giving the story of the ship.

This is not a book on the grand strategy of naval warfare, but rather a series of short notes on the day-to-day happenings of naval life, with all the oddball events not normally included in histories.

The book is divided into seven parts, Age of Transition, Memorials and Memories, Warships that Might Have Been, Small Battle Units, For Those in Peril, Second Careers For Warships, Naval Vignettes.

All told, a delightful book, well worth reading and with some reference to the RAN, although this is limited.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT 1941-5: Edited by J. F. Dunningan. Arms and Armour Press. Australian Distributor, Thomas C. Lothian Pty. Ltd., 4-12 Tattersall's Lane, Melbourne, Vic 3000. Recommended price \$19.95. 184 pages.

Until a book such as this is studied in detail, it is not possible for the average person to comprehend the sheer massiveness of the war in the East and of its ultimate effort on the outcome of World War 2.

This war, and it can be considered in isolation from the rest of World War 2, was, by virtue of the area covered, the numbers involved, the masses of materials used and not least, the 30,000,000 dead, the greatest campaign ever waged, and on this basis it is possible to study this war within a war.

The text, well supported by maps and photographs, covers the overall conflict and studies, in detail, 13 major campaigns, in chronological order.

In addition detailed consideration is given to the air and sea wars conducted at the same time as the land battles.

In detail, a mass of statistics, technical data, comparison of weapons, orders of battle for each major campaign, down to battalion level, is provided and this alone would make the book a valuable text book for any student of World War 2, and more particularly for anyone studying the Russian/German War of 1941-5.

GENERAL STAFFS AND DIPLOMACY BEFORE THE SECOND WORLD WAR: Edited by A. Preston. Groom Helm Ltd., 2-10 St. Johns Rd, London, SW11. 138 pages.

This book, comprising six essays by leading history scholars of Britain, Canada and the United States, resulted from the 4th Military History Symposium, held at RMC of Canada in April, 1977.

The various essays deal with the general pre-1939 scene as regards military leadership in Europe and then in detail, discusses the general staffs of Germany, France, Russia, Italy and Britain and their dealings with their political masters.

As befits such a scholarly work each essay is well footnoted, providing further research material for the serious student.

The work is well indexed and in addition biographical details are provided on each of the essayists.

While this book may not appeal to the amateur historian, I am sure it will find a place in the libraries of all serious students of World War 2.

IN 1911, when the last census before the outbreak of WW1 was taken, Australia had 32,990 German-born citizens, and 2,774 born in Austria-Hungary.

During the war, 6,739 men (most of whom were eligible to be called up by the German Army), 67 women and 84 children were interned.

BOOK REVIEWS

by DONAL J. SEXTON

HITLER'S GERMANIC LEGIONS: AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE WESTERN EUROPEAN LEGIONS WITH THE SS, 1941 - 1943: Philip H. Buss and Andrew Mollo. Published by MacDonald and Janes, 1978. 145 pp with appendices, illustrations, bibliography and index.

In this well documented and concise account of the Western Europeans who volunteered to serve Germany during World War 2, Philip Buss and Andrew Mollo seek not only to examine the motivations of the Danes, Dutch, Flemings, and Norwegians who formed the nucleus of the non-German *Freiwilligen* legions raised by the SS but also emphasise the role of foreign Nazi parties in organizing these frequently nationalistic and tendentious formations.

"Legionary Uniforms, Insignia and Colors" surveys the colors and distinctive insignia developed to distinguish the legions from the Waffen-SS and Wehrmacht.

This lavishly illustrated and final chapter, which includes photographs of collar badges, arm shields, and cuff bands and reproduces in full-colour the legionary standards, is an invaluable source of information for collectors of Nazi-era insignia.

"Hitler's Germanic Legions" is the product of more than two decades of solid and broad research, which is well analysed and appealingly presented.

For professional and amateur military historians and students of World War 2, here is a much-needed and readable volume.

Although this is not a novel aim, the authors balanced presentation does offer the reader insight into the origins, histories, and insignia of the legions that served alongside the Waffen-SS in Russia.

The book's three compact chapters are organised chronologically.

"Political Background" (Chapter I) presents a succinct account of SS manpower problems, the contribution of native National Socialist parties, such as the Flemish *Vlaamsche National Verbond* (VNV), to the legions, SS recruitment and training of its Germanic volunteers, and the circumstances under which the legions were committed to combat.

In the "Legionary Histories" the authors deftly review the active service records of the Dutch, Danish, Flemish, and Norwegian Legions and *Freikorps Denmark* from their inception in 1941 to disbandment in 1943.

PISTOLS OF THE WORLD: by B. J. Videon. (A comprehensive illustrated encyclopaedia of the world's pistols and revolvers from 1870 to the present day): Ian V. Hogg and John Weeks. Published by Arms and Armour Press. Australian Distributor Thomas C. Lothian Pty. Ltd., 4-12 Tattersall's Lane, Melbourne, Vic. 3000. Australian price \$25.95.

As stated in the sub-title, this really IS a comprehensive book on this subject. It is handsomely presented, and in it are described 2000 pistols or revolvers, of which 600 are illustrated with great clarity.

Following a brief introduction pistols are arranged and described in alphabetical order of the best-known word in the brand name.

Of each brand, thereafter, each of the pistols is described, generally in date or some other logical order.

Historical developments of various brand names are given, and in many cases very detailed explanations of the mechanical principles involved in weapons.

A table of ammunition types, and a comprehensive index make this a most useful and attractive reference book.

306 Pages of approximately quarto size, hard cover and dust jacket.

AIRCRAFT OF THE U.S.A.F.: Nice Sgarlate. Published by Arms and Armour Press. Australian Distributors Thomas C. Lothian. Australian price \$14.95.

These are the aircraft of the U.S.A.F. since World War 2 and the author has spared no trouble to describe and illustrate all the aircraft in service with what he describes the air force of the "most powerful nation in the world".

Extensive data on each aircraft are given, together with first-class pictures in the air and on the ground, and clear line drawings showing the usual frontal, plan and side views.

Cutaway drawings and coloured photos appear of the more interesting aircraft; and camouflage colours are among the subjects described in the comprehensive historical introduction.

Details of camouflage in colour are also given in many cases.

Without checking all the facts, one can say that this appears to be one of the best and most comprehensive studies of U.S. aircraft of the present era.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT (GERMANY'S WAR IN THE EAST, 1941-45): Edited by James F. Dunnigan. Published by Arms and Armour Press. Australian distributors Thomas C. Lothian. Australian price \$19.95.

In his preface, the Editor points out that the War in the East was actually the largest war ever fought, and only one of a series collectively referred to as the Second World War. With a tally of 30 million dead, and many more injured, this can not be argued.

Because it WAS such an important war, the Editor sets out to present its story as simply as possible, element by element, and supported by statistics, tables, maps, plans and photos, in such a way, that the book can truly be used as a handbook in years to come, as he claims.

The map section, at the rear, is particularly interesting, showing the changes in dispositions over 13 periods from June 22 1941 to May 8 1945.

Also of interest are the various Orders of Battle over this period.

While those who were involved, and who were, therefore, closer to events, may argue the merits of many of the claims and deductions, they appear to be wellreasoned, supported by adequate supplementary material, and will do much to clear away from the fog of warfare the irrelevant details, and lay bare the essential facts.

Ceremonial sword returned to owner

A SAMURAI sword surrendered to Australian troops 33 years ago has been returned to its owner in Japan.

WO2 Leo Walsh, an instructor at the Army's Parachute Training School, Williamtown, air-freighted the 1.3 m sword to Yoshito Ueno, a 58-year-old school principal at Fukuoka-ken.

Mr Euno described the return of his sword as "the most wonderful thing to happen to him in 33 years."

He last saw it in 1945 on the island of Bougainville, when, as a first lieutenant in the Imperial Japanese Army Service Corps, he surrendered to Australian troops.

He had spent three years on the island, isolated with thousands of other Japanese bypassed by Gen. MacArthur's island-hopping strategy.

The sword eventually came into the hands of WO2 Walsh, a member of the Military Historical Society of Australia and a collector of military memorabilia.

His interest in the origins of the sword was aroused and he decided to try to trace its owner.

The only clue to the sword's origin was a wooden tag, inscribed with Japanese characters, tied to the hilt.

WO2 Walsh wrote to the Japanese Embassy in Canberra and was referred to the Society for the Preservation of Art Swords in Tokyo.

Eventually the owner was found and his address was passed on to WO2 Walsh.

豪の軍人から33年ぶり

久留 留野

「レクシヨんでし
はれないが、でき
しめたさし」
をめぐって久留米
上野芳夫さん(左)
北野小枝
アリア軍務校にあ
て、二十六年後
てきた。第二次大
ビル島(ハブア・
)で手放した由來
「不当に返すてく
その刀に返入る上
ある戦後」があ
福岡県教委文化
無期、長さ六十八
作・江戸中期」
々受け継いだ刀



33年ぶりにオーストラリアから手元
に戻った軍刀を見る上野さん

これが軍刀になったのは上野にうつた七ヶ月、いらい少
野元が旧軍部高橋純生監理士(中)中尉と報道して上野さんの腰
にシロといく人があたと捜して

ら「ブイケンビル」にも米軍が上
強した。芳夫は武蔵野隊で渡取さ
れた。いらい、二十一年余、
「オーストラリア」のレオ・ウォ
ー

「一、
厨上タミ
りに、ウオ
「サウスウ
タワン在任
存続に問
けた。た。
上野さん
紙を引いた
紙が復す
ユ准尉は中
の取集だが
へ)の棟が
かえた。一
に「戦局」
す。
カンタス
されたほど
の刀身を自
く手入れさ
と(る)に「
と」で縁紙

★ ABOVE: The newspaper clipping which Mr Ueno sent to WO2 Walsh from Japan showing Mr Ueno with his sword which had been returned after 33 years.

In his letter of thanks to WO2 Walsh, Mr Ueno said the return of the sword will cement relations between Australia and Japan.

He also wrote that if he were not so far away he would come and personally thank WO2 Walsh.



★ ABOVE WO2 Walsh amid his collection of military helmets. He has an extensive collection of 19th Century British and Australian dress helmets as well as other militaria.

The most prized piece in his collection is a pre-Federation white cloth helmet, with which he is pictured, from the Queensland Scottish Regiment.

● Pic courtesy Raymond Terrace-Nelson Bay "Pictorial Examiner."

QUERIES AND NOTES

MR. Robert Gray, of 5, Elder Terrace, Glengowrie, SA 5044, wants to know which unit wore the helmet plate which appeared on page 312 of "Sabretache" of August 1976 (Vol. XXII, No. 4)



THE attention of model collectors is drawn to the series "The Great Regiments of Waterloo" now in production by Franklin Mint Pty. Ltd., 492, St. Kilda Road, Melbourne, 3004.

A limited edition of 5,000 is being produced of 50 hand-painted 60mm pewter figures of British, French, Prussian, Nassau, Brunswick etc. regiments.

Cost of each figure is \$45 and the complete set, issued at the rate of one figure a month is \$2250.



RAE Corps History, Volume 1. Copies of the first volume of the projected four-volume history of the RAE are still available at a cost of \$7.50 from the RAE Corps History Committee, Directorate of Engineers, Dept. of Defence, (Army Office), Campbell Park Offices, Canberra A.C.T. 2600.

As the editions of this history are limited to 1500 copies, it will quickly become a sought-after set of books.



CHANGE of location of the Naval Historical Society. The Society has ceased to function at Melbourne's Victoria Barracks, and is now located in Canberra as the Navy Sub-section of the Defence Historical and Information Section.

Correspondence on R.A.N. historical matters should be addressed to:
The Chief Executive Officer,
Historical Studies and Information,
Department of Defence,
Russell Offices,
Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.

The terms "Navy Historical Section", "Navy Historian" or similar expressions should no longer be used.

● **NOTE: Answers to any queries should be directed to the Editor. They will be printed in the following issue and all members will have the benefit of the answer.**

● **A BOMB release computer from a "Lancaster" bomber of RAF 138 Squadron has been donated by the Hobart Technical College in response to the appeal for equipment for "G for George". The computer was used at the college as an example of early computers.**

WHAT can the cold, official words of a citation, even a citation for the Victoria Cross, tell us about the man behind the deed? Is it possible to see him as a vital young man with his life still before him, or is he forever behind his official description as a hero?

Pte. Patrick Joseph Bugden V.C.

by NEVILLE FOLDI

PADDY BUGDEN was born on March 17 1897 at South Gundurimba in the North Coast district of New South Wales, the second child of Thomas and Annie Bugden.

He was preceded by a sister, Rose (now Mrs. R.C. Elliott of Brisbane) and followed by another sister, Monica (deceased) and a brother, Barney (died of wounds received in World War 2).

Thomas died in 1903 and his mother married again — to Mr. J.J. Kelly a hotel keeper of Billinudgel and later of Alstonville, both in New South Wales.

His mother bore four children to Mr. Kelly.

Paddy was educated at the Gundurimba Public School and a convent school at Tatham, near Lismore.

Boyhood friends remember him as a popular lad who enjoyed life and sport

He established a local reputation at cricket, football, putting-the-shot and boxing (2).

His robust physique and boxing ability no doubt served him well when, on leaving school, he worked for his step-father as barman at the Federal Hotel, Alstonville, where his photograph still hangs (3).



★ Pte. Bugden, V.C.

NOTE: This photograph was taken at Brisbane, presumably between May 25 and September 19, 1916. Considering his subsequent service in 31 Bn., the style of uniform, riding breeches and puttees wound from calf to ankle, is surprising.

Before his enlistment in the AIF on May 25 1916, shortly after his 19th birthday, Bugden had a taste of Army life for twelve months under the compulsory scheme introduced in 1911.

After enlistment he trained at Enoggera, Queensland, until embarking for France on T/S *Seang Choon* on September 19 1916.

On arrival he underwent further training with 8 Training Battalion and was posted to 31 Battalion at Bapaume on March 19 1917, two days after the capture of that town (4).

In July, 31 Battalion, under the command of Lt. Col. Toll, moved with 5th Division to take part in the series of battles which was to become known as Third Ypres or, more simply Passchendaele (5).

Little remains to be said about the conditions under which those actions were fought.

On September 26 the Battalion took part in the opening of the second phase of the battle for Polygon Wood and Bugden commenced three days of exploits which were to lead to his country's highest award "for valour".

Early that morning 31st and 59th Battalions advanced, but encountered resistance which inflicted severe casualties.

Bugden's company commander was killed and Lt. R. Thompson assumed command.

He located the strong points responsible for the delay and despatched

a party, including Bugden, to deal with them.

Despite the difficulty this was accomplished (6).

In reporting on operations at Polygon Wood Lt. Col. Toll regretted "the want of organised stretcher-bearer transport, as a result of which many of the wounded were kept lying waiting transport for 48 hours or more".

During this period Bugden rescued at least five of his wounded comrades from the pools of mud which formed the battlefield (7).

One of his rescue missions took an even more serious turn when he came upon an enemy party escorting a captured Australian corporal.

Without hesitation he disposed of the escort with bullet and bayonet and freed the former prisoner (8).

Patrick Joseph Bugden lost his life on September 28 in yet another attempt to silence enemy machine-guns.

He is buried at the Hooge Crater Cemetery, Zillebeke, Belgium (9).

REFERENCES

- (1). R. A. Daley, 88 Main Street, Alstonville, N.S.W. letter dated August 23, 1976.
- (2). T. J. Marsh, Casino Historical Society, Tatham, N.S.W.
- (3). G. H. Moore, "In Memory of the Anzacs" Vol 2 (ML Ref 940.939/M.)
- (4). R. A. Daley, *ibid.*
- (5). C. E. W. Bean, "The A.I.F. in France 1917."
- (6). *ibid.*
- (7). Lionel Wigmore (ed.). "They Dared Mightily."
- (8). *ibid.*
- (9). *ibid.*

THE National Army Museum, Chelsea, London, is being extended to give an additional 26,000 square feet of exhibition and administrative accommodation.

Permanent displays will continue the story of the British Army and the land forces of the Empire from 1914 until today.

A large gallery will house temporary exhibitions and the Reading Room and educational facilities will be improved.

**September 26th-28th, 1917 at Polygon Wood, near Ypres, Belgium
(Posthumous Award)**

CITATION: For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty when on two occasions our advance was temporarily held up by strongly defended "pill boxes."

Private Bugden, in the face of devastating fire from machine-guns, gallantly led small parties to attack these strong points and, successfully silencing the machine-guns with bombs, captured the garrison at the point of the bayonet.

On another occasion, when a corporal who had become detached from his company, had been captured and was being taken to the rear by the enemy, Private Bugden, single-handed, rushed to the rescue of his comrade, shot one enemy and bayoneted the remaining two, thus releasing the corporal.

On five occasions he rescued wounded men under intense shell and machine-gun fire, showing an utter contempt and disregard for danger.

Always foremost in volunteering for any dangerous mission, it was during the execution of one of these missions that this gallant soldier was killed. (London Gazette: November 28th, 1917)

MEMBERS SALES AND WANTS

WANTED: Hat Badges — 6th (city) brass, 15th (brass), 27th (SA regt.) in white metal, 27th (SA Scottish) bronze, 34th (1st type), 41st (any finish).

Collar badges — 16th, 23rd, 27th (SA regt., white metal) 27th (Scottish) 34th (1st type) 54th and 55th Bns (any finish).

Also — any buttons of Australian colonial forces, all sizes and finishes. Will purchase or exchange.

Ken White, P.O. Box 67, Lyneham, A.C.T. 2602.

WANTED: Militia infantry tunic of the 1930's, khaki with green or scarlet facings. Militia Light Horse tunic of the 1930's, khaki with maroon facings. Will buy or trade.

P. Newton, 3, Tombondan Cres., Ferny Hills, Qld. 4055.

FOR SALE: MHSA pennants, silk embroidered, bearing the Society crest in full colour, available at \$12.50 each. Coat pocket cloth badges are also available.

Mr D. Campbell, 131, Borella Road, Albury, N.S.W. 2640.

FOR SALE: Cloth insignia — Gold embroidered WO2 badges, pre-1939, \$1.50. Battalion shooting badge (3 types) khaki embroidered, \$1. Lewis Gunner badge khaki embroidered, 50¢. Packets of 10 different items, \$1. BCOF formation signs, \$1.

Metal hat badges — 3 Cav. Regt., \$2.50. RACT \$1.50. WRAAC \$1.50. Band Corps \$1.50.

All proceeds to assist Society funds. Please add 50¢ postage with each order.

Ken White (on behalf of the Society) P.O. Box 67, Lyneham A.C.T. 2602.

WANTED: Volumes V and VII Oman's "History of the Peninsular War."

T.C. Sargent, P.O. Box 30, Garran, A.C.T. 2605.

IN 1962 an item of New Zealand's military history "passed on" — the Kiwi "lemon squeezer" hat was replaced by the beret. This is the story of how the "lemon squeezer" came into being.

Squeezed out of use

THE New Zealand Army felt hat or 'Lemon Squeezer' is now an item of head-dress of the past.

In the Volunteer days of the early 1900's, "A" Battery New Zealand Field Artillery wore a felt hat similar to that of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The New Zealand contingents in the Boer War wore felt hats turned up at the left side with a fore to aft dent in the crown.

When the Territorials superseded to Volunteers, in 1910, they also wore the felt hat with the brim turned up.

During annual camp at Takapau in 1911 there was a spell of very wet weather and the hats collected water in the dents.

Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Malone, later of Gallipoli fame, at that time commanding the 11th Taranaki Rifles, whose badge was a facsimile of Mount Ōgmont, had the idea of eliminating the fore and aft dent in the crown and pinching it with four dents so that the crown resembled the mountain badge and so shed the water.

When the General Officer Commanding, Major General Sir Alexander Godley, visited the camp he noticed the change in hat style and requested Lieutenant Colonel Malone to explain.

The Colonel drew attention to the fact that the 11th Taranakis, as the only rifle

regiment in the New Zealand Army, did not conform to arms drill, as practiced by the other fifteen regiments of New Zealand Infantry.

As a rifle regiment does not slope arms there was no need to pin the brim of the hat up.

As His Excellency The Governor General, Lord Liverpool, was Honorary Colonel of the Regiment and he came from the Rifle Brigade of the British Army, he would be approached to approve the regimental dress distinction if the General would not accede to it.

Permission was granted and the hat, later to be dubbed the 'Lemon Squeezer' was introduced.

When the New Zealand Expeditionary Force was raised for World War I Lieutenant Colonel Malone was appointed to command the 1st Battalion 5th Wellington Regiment.

As his Adjutant and Regimental Sergeant Major were also ex-11th Taranakis, the Wellingtons' hats were promptly changed to the Taranaki style.

Photographs of the early New Zealand Expeditionary Force show them mainly in Slouch Hats but they gradually came into line, perhaps to distinguish them from the Australians.

The 'Lemon Squeezer' went on and became the distinguishing symbol of all New Zealand troops in war and peace

until 1962 when, unfortunately, in the beliefs of many, it was discarded and replaced by another form of head dress.

The Badge

An original Mint Collar Dog first worn by the British Section of the first New Zealand Expeditionary Force in September, 1914, by eight officers and two hundred and thirty-six men who volunteered in Britain and after four months training were sent to Egypt and were later absorbed into the N.Z. Engineers and the N.Z. Army Service Corps.

Next worn by two officers and thirty other ranks who started for Fanning

Island on August 30th, 1939, known as No. 1 Platoon "A" Company.

The Second N.Z. Expeditionary Force for Egypt in January, 1940, and all the later echelons to Egypt and the South Pacific Theatre were then issued with the Badge.

The 3rd New Zealand Division was disbanded 20th October, 1944, and the Badge is now a collector's item.

● From an article by Major W. S. Furby, a New Zealand Infantry officer of the 11th Taranaki Rifles and the First World War, published in the New Zealand Returned Services Association publication, 'Review.'

● Origin: D. A. Corbett, The Regimental Badges of New Zealand.

NEW ZEALAND ARMY CORPS PUGGAREES

Corps

Infantry (R.N.Z.I.)
 Engineers (R.N.Z.E.)
 Medical (R.N.Z.A.M.C.)
 Service Corps (R.N.Z.A.S.C.)
 Pay Corps
 Postal
 Army Schools, Trentham
 Cycle Corps, T. F. Cadets, Mounted
 Rifles, Armour
 Provost (R.N.Z.M.P.)
 Artillery (R.N.Z.A.)
 Education (R.N.Z.E.C.)
 Dental (R.N.Z.D.C.)
 Electrical & Mechanical Engineers
 (R.N.Z.E.M.E.)
 Signals (R.N.Z.S.C.)
 R.F. Cadets
 Ordinance (R.N.Z.A.O.C.)
 Staff, Ceremonial Grants, EIRR
 Coronation Contingent
 War Correspondents
 Chaplains
 Y.M.C.A. Canteens

Colours

Khaki	Red	Khaki
Khaki	Dark Blue	Khaki
Khaki	Cherry	Khaki
Khaki	White	Khaki
Khaki	Gold	Khaki
Khaki	Light Blue	Khaki
Khaki	Khaki	Khaki
Khaki	Green	Khaki
Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue
Dark Blue	Red	Dark Blue
Dark Blue	Light Blue	Dark Blue
Dark Blue	Green	Dark Blue
Dark Blue	Gold	Red
Light Blue	Dark Blue	Light Blue
Red	Khaki	Red
Red	Dark Blue	Red
Red	Red	Red
Green	Green	Green
Black	Khaki	Black
Black	White	Black

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At 20% Discount to Society Members

These Australian War Memorial publications may only be purchased from the Secretary at a 20% discount on prices shown. Outstanding value which members should make use of. No Limit on the number of copies a member may purchase. Postage must be added. Within Australia (per volume): N.S.W \$1.20; Vic & Qld \$1.50; S.A., N.T. & Tas \$2.00; W.A. \$2.30; Overseas: \$3.50 (Any overpayment will be refunded).

OFFICIAL HISTORY — AUSTRALIA IN THE WAR OF 1914-18 (12 volumes)

The following volume is still available:

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OFFICIAL HISTORY — AUSTRALIA IN THE WAR OF 1939-45 (22 Vols)

The following 21 volumes have been published

Series 1	<i>To Benghazi</i> , Gavin Long	\$2.50
(Army)	<i>Greece, Crete and Syria</i> , Gavin Long	\$3.00
	<i>Tobruk and El Alamein</i> , Barton Maughan	\$4.00
	<i>The Japanese Thrust</i> , Lionel Wigmore	\$4.00
	<i>South-West Pacific Area — 1st Year</i> , Dudley McCarthy	\$3.00
	<i>The New Guinea Offensives</i> , David Dexter	\$4.00
	<i>The Final Campaigns</i> , Gavin Long	\$3.50
Series 2		
Navy	<i>Royal Australian Navy, 1942-45</i> , G. Hermon Gill	\$4.00
Series 3		
(Air)	<i>Royal Australian Air Force, 1939-42</i> , Douglas Gillison	\$4.00
	<i>Air War Against Japan, 1943-45</i> , George Odgers	\$3.50
	<i>Air War Against Germany & Italy, 1939-43</i> , John Herington ..	\$3.00
	<i>Air Power Over Europe, 1944-45</i> , John Herington	\$3.50
Series 4		
(Civil)	<i>The Government and the People, 1939-41</i> , Paul Hasluck	\$3.00
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(Medical)	<i>War Economy, 1939-42</i> , S. J. Butlin	\$2.50
	<i>Clinical Problems of War</i> , Allen S. Walker	\$3.50
	<i>Middle East and Far East</i> , Allen S. Walker	\$3.50
	<i>The Island Campaigns</i> , Allen S. Walker	\$3.50
	<i>Medical Services of the RAN & RAAF</i> , Allen S. Walker	\$3.50
<i>Anzac to Amiens</i> , C. E. W. Bean		
A concise history of the 1914-18 War		\$3.00
<i>The Six Years War</i> , Gavin Long		
A concise history of the 1939-45 War		\$7.50

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<i>Soldiers of the Queen</i> — 12" long play record Music of the Boer War (Postage 80¢)	\$4.00
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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.

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Soudan Contingent, NSW 1885, R. Clark (2nd Edition).....	\$2.50
Medals to Australians, M. Downey	\$2.50
1976 Price Supplement	\$2.00
New Zealand Medal for HMCS Victoria, R. Clark.....	\$1.00
Australian Awards of the Kings South Africa Medal, R. Clark	\$2.50
Gallant and Distinguished Service Vietnam, I. L. Barnes ...	\$5.00
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List of Changes in British War Material, Vol 11 (1886-1900)	
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Uniforms of Australian Colonies — Festberg/Videon	\$6.00
Australians in the Boer War — Wallace	\$11.95

Allow \$1 Postage for first book, plus 50¢ for each additional item.

All surplus will be refunded.

Badges of the Victorian Forces 1893 — 1900

by B. J. VIDEON

ALTHOUGH badges similar to many of the following were worn by the Victorian Forces much earlier than 1893, the "Dress Regulations for the Victorian Military Forces, 1893" are the earliest in our possession to describe them.

Dress Regulations of 1875 do not describe any sleeve badges, while those described in 1863 were merely the badges of rank for NCO's and Drill Instructors.

It is extremely probable that two or more Dress Regulations were published between 1875 and 1893.

FROM 1893 DRESS REGULATIONS

"Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men:" Badges for Proficiency and Good Conduct.

Gunnery, Musketry and Engineering badges gained in a year's course will be worn till the best shots, marksmen, first class gunners, and engineers for next year's course are published in General or Regimental Orders.

Signalling badges can be worn for a year from the date of the order granting them. After a year holder will again be examined, and if allowed to continue to wear the badges the same will be notified in Orders.

Good Conduct badges will be worn by the Victorian Permanent Artillery and Permanent Section Victorian Engineers.

Lowest Good Conduct badge to be 1/2" from top of Austrian Knot, or 1 inch from point of sleeve on left forearm.

Gunnery, Musketry, Engineering or Signalling badges to be 1 inch above point of sleeve or Austrian Knot, or 1/2" above Good Conduct Badges on left forearm.

Assistant Instructors in Signalling will wear a Signalling Badge over chevrons. GO 167/95 inserts "Layers" after "Gunnery."

GO 31/97 deletes "Gunnery, Layers", and replaces them with "Artillery"; deletes present list of badges, and replaces them with:-

Artillery	{	Battery Competition	}	According to arm to which soldier belongs.
		Gunnery		
		Gun Layers		
		Drivers		
		Engineering		
		Musketry		
		Signalling		
		Ambulance		

In the case of a non-commissioned officer or man holding two or more badges, they will be worn in the following order, commencing from the point of cuff, each 1 inch above the other.

Gunnery	}	According to arm to which soldier belongs.
Engineering		
Musketry		
Signalling		
Ambulance		

(GO 167/95 inserts "Layers" after "Gunnery.")

The following is a description of the above badges, and to whom issued:-

ARTILLERY BADGES

1. To best first class Gunner in each of the Horse and Field Artillery, the Victorian Permanent Artillery and Garrison Artillery — a badge of cross guns worked in gold, with star and crown above.
2. To best first class Gunner in each battery of Horse, Field and Garrison Artillery, and the second best in the Victorian Permanent Artillery — a badge of cross guns worked in gold, with crown above.

(GO 167/95 inserts "and Hastings Battery, Victorian Rangers" after Garrison Artillery.)

3. First class Gunners — a badge of cross guns worked in gold. For number allowed see Artillery pamphlet. Annual Gunnery Course.

(GO 167/95 amends to "First class Gunners of Horse and Field Artillery, Victorian Permanent Artillery, and Hastings Battery, Victorian Rangers) (same order stipulates "for Hastings Battery 15.)"

4. Best Driver of each battery of Horse and Field Artillery — Cross whips in gold, with star above.
5. Second best Driver of each battery of Horse and Field Artillery — cross whips in gold.

GO 31/97, subsequently amended by GO 81/97, reads:

ARTILLERY BADGES

Battery Competition Prizes consist of badges to be worn by all Non-Commissioned Officers and men of a prizewinning battery present on parade, and shall be as follows:

- 1st Class Badge — cross guns and crown worked in gold.
- 2nd Class Badge — crossed guns and star worked in gold.
- 3rd Class Badge — crossed guns worked in gold.

GUN LAYERS PRIZES

Three per Battery, Victorian Permanent Artillery Garrison Artillery Militia, and Hastings Battery Victorian Rangers; twelve per Battery, Horse and Field Artillery Brigade — Badge, an “L” worked in gold.

SERGEANT LAYERS PRIZES

One per Battery, Horse and Field Artillery Brigade — Badge, an “L” worked in gold.

GUNNERY PRIZES

One badge of 1st, 2nd and 3rd class for each Battery —

1st Class Badge — a “G” in gold with crown.

2nd Class Badge — a “G” in gold with star.

3rd Class Badge — a “G” in gold.

GUNNERY PRIZES for competition among the Sergeants of each battery —

1st Class Badge — a “G” in gold with crown.

2nd Class Badge — a “G” in gold with star.

DRIVERS PRIZES one 1st class badge and three 2nd class badges per Battery, Horse and Field Artillery Brigade,

1st Class Badge — crossed whips in gold with star above.

2nd Class Badge — crossed whips in gold.

ENGINEERING BADGE

Best men of Field Company, Victorian Engineers, not exceeding 10 per cent of strength — a badge in gilt metal of a gabion surmounted with felling axe, crossed with pick and shovel, rifle with bayonet and pontoon anchor. Scroll motto at base of badge “Pro Deo et Patria, Victoria.”

MUSKETRY BADGES

1. Best shot in the Forces — a silver medal worn on right breast.
2. Best shot in Regiment — Cross rifles-worked in gold, with star and crown above.
3. Best shot in Company — Cross rifles worked in gold, with crown above.
4. Marksmen — Cross rifles worked in gold.
5. Best shooting Company in Militia Infantry — Sergeants will wear cross rifles worked in gold, with crown above, to be worn on right forearm.

MAXIM GUN BADGES (inserted by GO 67/98)

To each qualified Non-Commissioned Officer and Man of authorised Maxim Gun Detachment — special badge to be worn 1” from each end of collar. (Not described).

SIGNALLING BADGES

1. Certified Army Signallers — Cross flags worked in gold, with “S” on each flag, and crown above the flags.
2. Certified Flag Signallers — Cross flags worked in gold, with “S” in blue on each flag.

AMBULANCE BADGES

For Non-Commissioned Officers and men who have passed through an Ambulance Course and First Aid Instruction — circular badge of a Geneva Cross, in red, on a white ground (Imperial Pattern.)

Non-Commissioned Officers and men who are winners of badges in the Queens prize of the Victorian Rifle Association may wear them when in uniform, but not more than one badge at a time may be worn, viz, the one last issued by the V. R. A. The badge will be worn on the left arm, midway between the shoulder and elbow, and above all military badges for efficiency.

(GO 167/95 adds “The Silver medal awarded annually to the Best shot of the Victorian Military Forces in each year’s Musketry Course will be worn on all occasions when in uniform until the next’s year’s issue is made and notified in General Orders.)

BADGES OF RANK, APPOINTMENT AND CHEVRONS — will be of gold lace or worked in gold (on a scarlet ground for blue or khaki uniforms, and on a blue ground for scarlet uniforms) for tunics and jackets (except where otherwise specified), and of worsted for great coats. For Mounted Rifles on a crimson ground similar to facings.

WARRANT OFFICERS — wear a crown or star on right forearm viz., Garrison, Brigade and Regimental Sergeant Majors, a crown; quartermaster Sergeants a star.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS — wear chevrons as follows:

Lance Corporals and Bombardiers — one chevron.

Corporals — two chevrons.

Battery and Company Sergeant Majors — three chevrons.

Battery Quartermaster — Sergeant — three chevrons.

Colour-Sergeants and Sergeants — three chevrons.

Regimental Quartermaster Sergeants (below rank of WO) and Drum Majors — four chevrons.

Chevrons (except for regimental Quartermaster — Sergeants and Drum Majors) will be worn on the right upper arm midway between the shoulder and elbow.

For Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeants and Drum Majors on the right forearm, and above the cuff, and with point uppermost.

On great coats, badges of rank and chevrons will be worn on the right forearm, so that they may be seen below the cape.

BADGES OF APPOINTMENT AND RANK — the following also will be worn.

Bandmasters and Bandsmen (on established strength of Band) — a lyre.

Battery Sergeant Majors — a gun and crown.

Company Sergeant Majors and Staff Sergeants — a crown.

Drum Majors and Drummers — a drum (Imperial pattern).

Colour-Sergeants — crossed colours.

Artillery Sergeants — a gun.

Farrier-Sergeants and farriers — a horseshoe.

Armourer-Sergeants, Armourers and Blacksmiths — cross pincers.

Collarmaker-Sergeants and Collarmakers — a “bit”.

Roughrider — a spur.

Trumpeters — cross trumpets.

Buglers — same as Drummers in Militia Infantry, in V. Rangers and Cadet Corps — cross bugles.

Badges of appointment for Non-Commissioned Officers will be worn above the chevrons: for men, Trumpeters and Buglers and so on, on the right upper arm, midway between the shoulder and elbow.

BADGES, SPECIAL

No badges of a special character are allowed to be worn except those authorised by Regulations.

GARRISON SERGEANT-MAJOR

His full dress scarlet tunic has distinctive trimming on the collar and cuffs, and, in addition, the shoulder straps edged with tracing lace with “VR” scroll pattern worked in gold wire.

His khaki jacket has “shoulder straps with “VR” worked in gold, scroll pattern.”

MILITARY STAFF CLERKS

Khaki jackets to have “shoulder straps with “VR” worked in gold, scroll pattern.”

Blue undress uniform jacket introduced by GO 108/96 has blue shoulder straps edged in ½” black mohair braid.

ILLUSTRATIONS

It is almost as frustrating to the collector to acquire a sample of this type of badge, and be unable to pinpoint its period and meaning, as it is to know the period and meaning and lack the badge.

It is quite obvious that embroidered badges are much more likely to be scarce than are those of metal.

Time, insects, the elements and carelessness all contribute to their rarity.

It is not possible therefore, for me to provide illustrations for all of the 1893 badges at this juncture.

Some of the subjects illustrated are definitely identified as of that period and some are possibly of the period.

The Victorian Engineer badge is almost certainly not of the period (probably earlier).

It is illustrated for the sole purpose of interpreting the description under the heading of “Engineering Badge.”

The illustrated crossed colour badge for Colour Sergeant is provisionally identified as British Army, but it possibly set the pattern for the Victorian Forces.

(Possibly, because the South Australian Scottish Volunteers used a much smaller badge about 1904. It measured 2¼” wide, compared with the British type’s 4”. A khaki-backed type worn in Victoria about the same period measured 3½” wide.)

It will be seen that the majority of these badges follow the pattern of the British Army equivalents, differing from them in some cases only in size or in manufacturers' variations.

The addition to painted models or "portraits" of soldiers of the correct badges in their correct positions adds materially to the effectiveness of the completed job.

For this reason it is hoped that this article will be of some use to painters..

Badges are traced and copied from actual specimens.

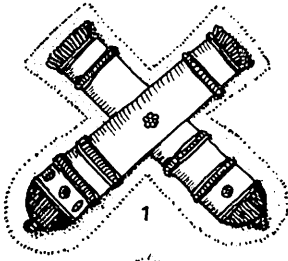
The writer has a number of similar badges worn in Australia both before 1893 and after 1900, and, as opportunity permits checking against the appropriate orders, regulations, photos, he will endeavour to publish details "for the general good."

If any other collector can help in this respect, the writer will be most grateful.

Badges worn by Australian troops, whether before or after Federation, and of British pattern or otherwise, should be the subject of this assistance.

KEY TO ILLUSTRATIONS

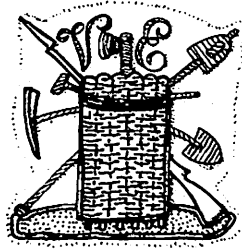
- 1. Artillery Badge** — Probably same design as that of First Class Gunner. This one is believed to have been worn in Victoria, but the bullion and foil appears silver in colour although it may have been gold originally. Background is blue. The halfround gun barrels are of foil, with bands etc of wire.
- 2. Gun Layers Prize** — Almost certainly as laid down.
- 3. Engineers Badge** — It would appear very similar to the illustration, which, however, is of gold embroidery on red cloth, and is probably an earlier type. Note absence of scroll. The "ground" under the gabion is of brown silk. Vertical "sticks" in gabion basket are black.
- 4. Musketry Badge** — Best shot in Company — is almost certainly as laid down. This one is on a red ground. Inside crown is crimson plush.
- 5. Certified Signallers Badge** — as laid down. Is on blue ground. Letters "S" are light blue.
- 6. Garrison, Brigade or Regimental Sergeant Majors** — crown. almost certainly 1893 pattern. This one is on blue ground. Inside crown is crimson plush.
- 7. Quarter Master Sergeant** — Star. This one yellow thread on crimson cloth for Victorian Mounted Rifles. Probably for overcoats. The writer has also a bullion star on blue ground which is probably of this period also.
- 8. Bandsmen** — Lyre. Gold bullion on blue. The writer has also one worked in white thread on blue, with yellow "strings", presumably for overcoats.
- 9. Artillery Sergeants** — Gun Gold on blue.



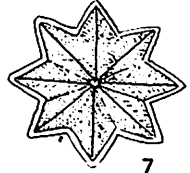
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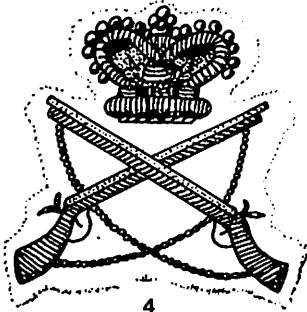
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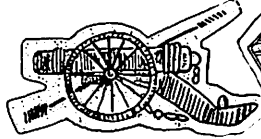
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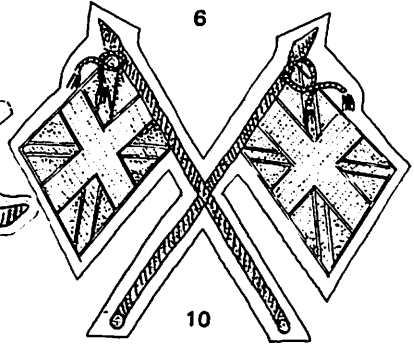
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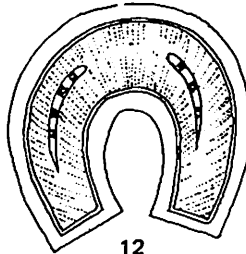
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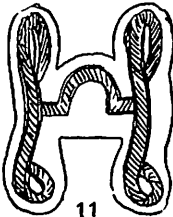
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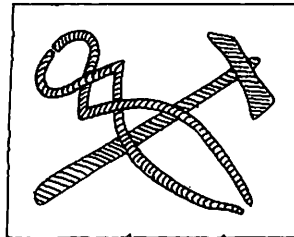
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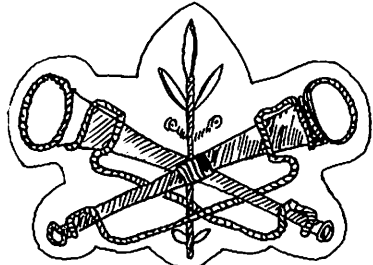
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11



13



14

10. Colour Sergeant — Probably British pattern on which local type based. Union Jack in natural colours, tips of poles and the cords in gold bullion, poles dark red silk, on a red background.

11. Collarmakers — A Bit. Gold on crimson for V.M.R. The writer has this badge also in crimson on khaki, (V.M.R. possibly overcoats); gold on blue; and gold on red mounted on a blue square. The last three all have a chain looped across beneath the centre bar of the bit.

12. Farriers — Horseshoe — gold on red.

13. Armourers — Gold pincers and hammer on scarlet square (Probably intended to be trimmed to shape). Although Regulations specify "Crossed pincers," the section dealing with dress of Armourer Sergeants quite clearly specifies "crossed hammers and pincers."

14. Trumpeters — Although "Crossed trumpets" only are specified, the writer tends to the opinion that the illustrated sample probably was of the type worn at this period, even though this particular sample is marked 7/3/02.

Trumpets and cords and the stem behind the trumpets are gold; five leaves on the stem are green; and inside of the four open ends of the trumpets are red. All on a red ground.

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

ORGANISATION

The Federal Council of the Society is located in Canberra.

The Military Historical Society of Australia has branches in Brisbane, Canberra, Albury-Wodonga, Melbourne, Geelong, Adelaide and Perth.

Details of meetings are available from Branch Secretaries whose names and addresses appear on page 2.

SABRETACHE

The Federal Council is responsible for the publication quarterly of the Society Journal, "Sabretache," which is scheduled to be mailed to each member of the Society in the last week of the final month of each issue.

Publication and mailing schedule dates are:

January—March edition mailed in the last week of March.

April—June edition mailed in the last week of June.

July—September edition mailed in the last week of September.

October—December edition mailed in the last week of December.

ADVERTISING

Society members may place, at no cost, one advertisement of approximately 50 words in the "Members Sales and Wants" section of each edition of the Journal.

Commercial rates of advertising are available on request from the Honorary Secretary.

Advertising material must reach the Secretary by the following dates:

1 January for January—March edition.

1 April for April—June edition.

1 July for July—September edition.

1 October for October—December edition.

QUERIES

The Society's honorary officers cannot undertake research on behalf of members.

However, queries received by the Secretary will be published in the "Queries and Notes" section of the Journal.

SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

Society publications advertised in "Sabretache" are available from:

*Mr K. White,
P.O. Box 67,
Lyneham, A.C.T. 2602.*

Orders and remittances should be forwarded to this address.

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