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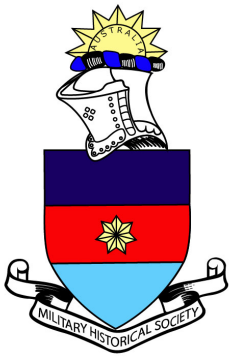

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Military Historical Society of Australia
PO Box 5030, Garran, ACT 2605.
email: webmaster@mhsa.org.au

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THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA

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Geelong Branch
National Militaria Exposition
Easter 1980

THE Geelong Branch will be conducting a National Militaria Exposition in historic "Osborne House," North Geelong, during the Easter weekend on the 4th to 7th of April 1980.

Osborne House is located in a lovely setting overlooking Corio Bay and the Geelong shore line and was the site of Australia's first Naval College, before its transfer to Jervis Bay, N.S.W.

The aims of the Exposition are:
1. To conduct seminars for, and to further individual contact, between members.
2. To stage a Public Display of Militaria in chronological order starting with the Peninsular War to the present date. Included will be an outside display of restored military vehicles.

While the Display is open to the general public, seminars will be held for members and invited guests on the following topics.
Federal Council Report
Military Firearms
Military Modelling
Military Medals
Military Vehicle Restoration
Preservation of Military Artifacts
General Militaria Discussion.

Guest speakers will be invited to the seminars.

The Sea Cadets and Air Training Corp have been invited to take part in the activities.

Branch secretaries have been sent a copy of our program and planning guidelines which show the program in greater detail.

It is also planned to have an official opening and a social evening for members and their wives.

Because of its historical link with the Royal Australian Navy the three main display areas have been named after ships:

"Victoria", "AE2" and "Sydney" and the four seminar rooms after RANVR George Cross winners Goldsworthy, Gosse, Syme and Mould.

Further details will be announced in the next edition of "Sabretache."

HMAS Sydney — The Grey Gladiator

by W. WOOLMORE

AN untried HMAS *Sydney* steamed into the Mediterranean in the dark days of June 1940 determined to uphold the tradition set by her namesake which fought the first cruiser duel of WW1 and destroyed the German cruiser *SMS Emden.*

The *Sydney* of WW2, an Amphion Class light cruiser of 7,000 tons, carried eight 6" guns and was capable of a speed of 32 knots.

In seven months service in the Mediterranean between June 1940 and January 1941 she even excelled the record of her illustrious predecessor.

In those few months the *Sydney* was engaged in 88 actions against other vessels, aircraft, and shore installations and fired more than 4,000 shells.

The greatest triumph of all was the Cape Spada action fought off the NW coast of Crete on July 19th, 1940; little more than a month after Mussolini's entry into the war.

In this action Australia's second *Sydney* fought the first cruiser duel of WW2 taking on two fast Italian cruisers of the "Condottieri" Class — each carrying eight 6" guns the same as *Sydney.*

HMAS *Sydney* accounted for the *Bartollomeo Colleoni* which at the time was the fastest cruiser afloat, having attained an average speed of 40.9 knots in an eight-hour trial.

Hits were also scored on the second Italian cruiser, the *Giovanni Delle Bande Nere* which took advantage of its superior speed to escape with flames rising forward of its bridge.

The *Sydney* suffered only one direct hit which tore a four foot hole in one funnel but she had started the action with a disadvantage of two-to-one and had gained an important victory which was something of a morale boost for the Allies in those months following the evacuation of Dunkirk.

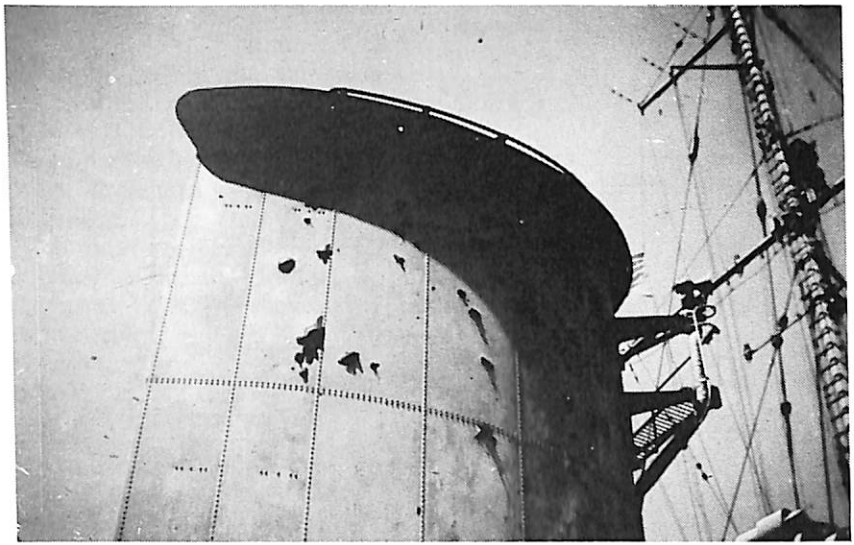
The return of the *Sydney* to Alexandria is best told in the words of G. Hermon Gill's official history of the RAN 1939-42:

"*Sydney* had a triumphal entry into harbour. Previous to her arrival Cunningham (Admiral Cunningham, Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean Fleet) made a general signal to the fleet saying that she would be in shortly and adding 'Give her a rousing cheer.'

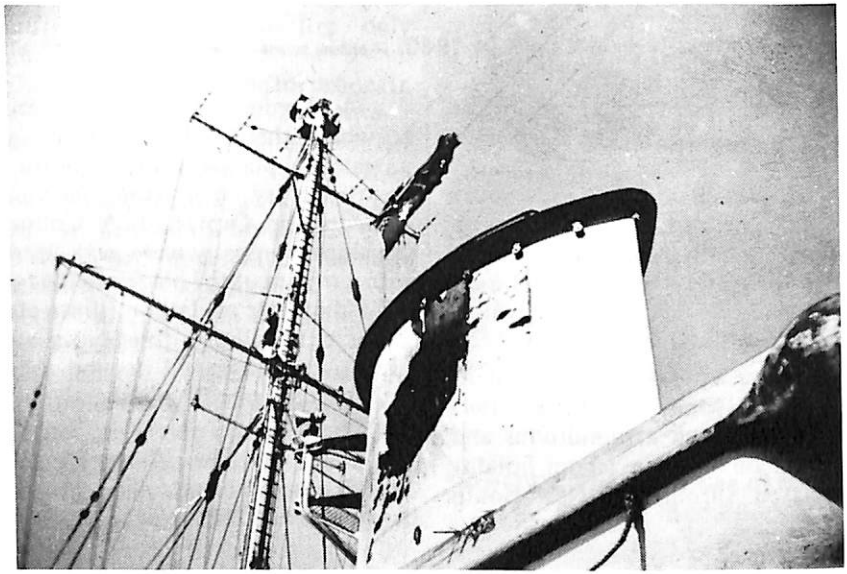
"And the fleet did so. Her own destroyers started it off by hauling out of line in the channel near the boom and cheering her as she passed them.

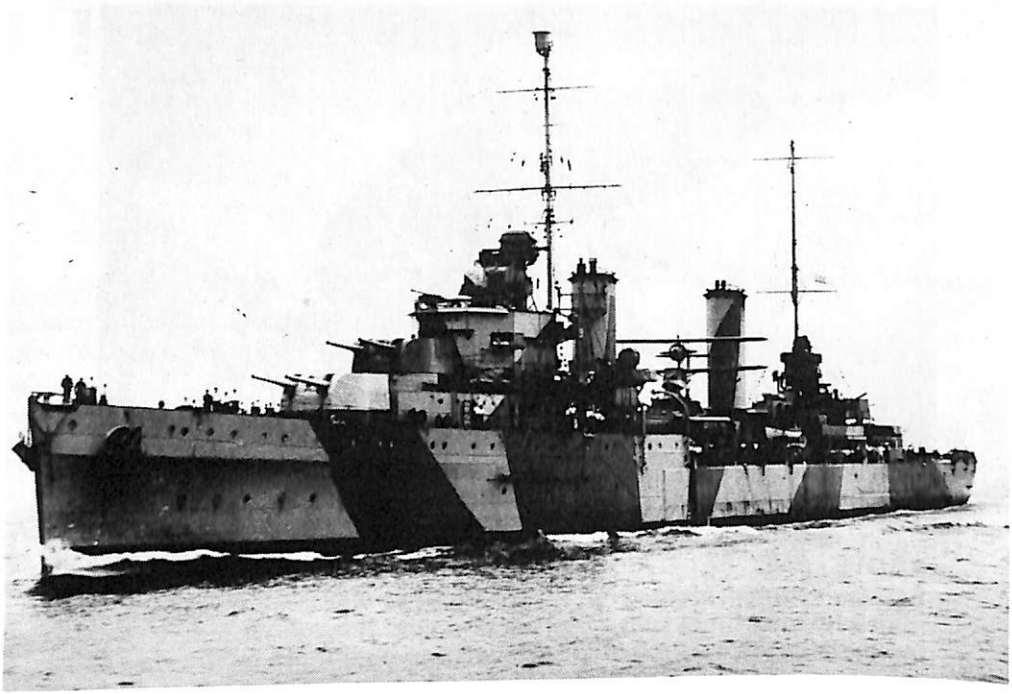
"Her berth lay at the far end of the harbour, a distance of about two miles from the boom. Every ship in harbour had cleared lower deck, and as she passed down harbour they cheered her in turn.

"To one of *Sydney's* company it was



ABOVE AND BELOW: These pictures of the damage to the Sydney's funnel were given to the author by Mr Fred Bailey, a crewman who took them with a box camera after the action. The relative ineffectiveness of the Italian HE shell can be judged by the view of each side of the damaged funnel.





★ **HMAS Sydney taken in 1940.** — picture courtesy Steve Given collection.

'a continuous roar for about fifteen minutes .... something I will never forget.'

"The Australian destroyers — each flying seven Australian flags for the occasion — gave a tremendous welcome, and Waller (Capt. H. M. L. Waller, RAN) leading the cheering in *Stuart,* gave an Australian flavour to his greeting with the signal 'Whacko, *Sydney'.* "

When the warship returned to its home port of Sydney in February 1941 she was again given a tumultuous and moving welcome and a school holiday was declared throughout New South Wales.

A ceremony was held on board ship at which the Lord Mayor of Sydney unveiled a plaque commemorating the great victory over the *Bartollomeo Colleoni* and Captain J. A. Collins and the ship's company were each presented with a replica of the plaque in the form of a 2¼"diameter medallion (illustrated.)

These medallions, finished in antique silver, were engraved around the edge with the recipient's number, rank and name.

Back on the Australia Station *Sydney* was engaged in patrol and convoy escort duties.

In May 1941 Captain Collins handed command of the ship over to Captain Burnett and it was under his command that the *Sydney* left Fremantle on November 11th, 1941, escorting the troopship *Zealandia* which was bound for Singapore.

After handing her charge over to HMS *Durban* in the Sunda Strait, *Sydney* turned back for Fremantle — but she never arrived.

On November 19th she was engaged in a fatal action off the West Australian coast against a German raider, the auxiliary cruiser *Kormoran.*

The *Kormoran,* disguised as the friendly merchant ship *Straat Malakka* and flying the Dutch flag, lured *Sydney* in close before opening fire with main armament guns, torpedoes, and secondary armament.

Within four seconds *Sydney's* bridge and director tower were hit, her "A" and "B" turrets were soon out of action and "Y" turret was able to fire only spasmodically.

She also took one of the torpedoes in the hull below "A" and "B" turrets.

Robbed of the advantage of her modern gunfire control *Sydney* then fought out the action with only one quarter of her main armament, "X" turret, which kept up a fast and accurate independant fire scoring hits in the *Kormoran's* engine room and funnel and setting the raider ablaze.

The damage resulted in the sinking of the *Kormoran* at 12.30am, some seven hours after the action commenced.

Sydney was last seen at 2100 hours on the 19th, badly disabled and in flames, steaming over the Indian Ocean horizon in the direction of Perth.

Not one single survivor was left to tell the story of her dying minutes.

• ABOVE: The two sides of the HMAS Sydney medallion.

The Hamilton Prize

FEDERAL Council of the Society wish to draw the attention of members to the institution of the Hamilton Prize by A.D. Hamilton and Company of Glasgow.

The Society has been asked to participate in this award by the appointment of a representative to a judging panel representing The Orders and Medals Research Society (UK), The Orders and Medals Society of America, and the MHSA.

Brigadier M. Austin, D.S.O., O.B.E., a past Vice-President of the Society has kindly consented to represent the Military Historical Society of Australia on the panel.

The prize has been instituted as an encouragement to authors from all countries to put forward original material which may be of value to those interested in the Field of orders, decorations and medals.

The prize does not aim to mark noteable work in the spheres of military history or personal biography other than where this is of direct relevance to an improvement in the knowledge available in the field of medals.

The principal object of the prize is to stimulate original work: the quality of presentation and the professionalism of the approach is therefore of secondary importance.

The following notes relate to the award of the prize:

- The prize will be awarded annually. The value of the prize will be £100 sterling. The prize-winner will also receive a medal on which will be inscribed his or her name, together with details of the award.
- The prize will be awarded to the author who submits the best original essay (of not more than 10,000 words) on any subject relating to the orders, decorations and medals of the United Kingdom or the British Commonwealth.
- A certificate will be awarded to the prize-winner recording the award. A certificate may also be awarded to the author of the best essay who is under 21 years of age, and to other competitors who, in the opinion of the judges, have written an essay which merits recognition.
- The essays will be judged by a committee appointed by the Company. The entries for each year should arrive at the Company's offices not later than the 31st of December. The award of the prize, and of certificates, will be announced in the most convenient edition of "Hamilton's Coin and Medal Despatch."
- Competitors may be members of the Orders and Medals Research Society, the Orders and Medals Society of America, the Military Historical Society of Australia, or of any other similar society. They may also be other individuals with an interest in the subject.
- The Company reserves the right to withhold the award of the prize in any given year if the entries are not deemed to be of a sufficiently high standard. The award of

certificates may be made in a year when no prize is awarded.

• No essay may be submitted on more than one occasion, although a competitor may submit one (or more) each year.

The Orders and Medals Research Society (United Kingdom) have nominated Mr A.A. Purves, FRNS, to serve on the judging committee while the Orders and Medals Society of America have selected Dr. Maclyn P. Burg, PhD.

The Military Historical Society of Australia representative is Brigadier M. Austin, D.S.O., O.B.E.

The committee will be chaired by Mr R. J. Malloch, BSc (Hons), FRNS, FSA (Scot).

All entries and correspondence should be addressed to:

A.D. HAMILTON & CO. LTD. 5 ST. VINCENT PLACE, GLASGOW G1 2DW UNITED KINGDOM.

Report on the Activities of the Western Australian Branch 1978-1979

THE Western Australian Branch, although one of the smallest in the Society as far as membership is concerned, still has a sufficient core of members attending the regular monthly meetings to warrant keeping the group going.

Since the inception of the Branch in 1968 it has had a most suitable central meeting venue in the United Service Institute Library at Swan Barracks in Perth.

This Library houses a fine collection of campaign medals and decorations which have often provided talking points for those members who have a medal-collecting bent.

However, due to new security arrangements at Swan Barracks we no longer can get access to the U.S.I. Library as a regular meeting venue.

Members are still quite welcome to view the medal collection during normal Library opening hours or special arrangements can be made during U.S.I. meeting nights.

For our new venue we have been fortunate to have had approval from the Management Board of the Army Museum of Western Australia to hold our Branch meetings at the Museum.

Meetings are still held on the third Thursday of each month.

This building is also reasonably centrally located, with ample parking space in the grounds.

Society members are called on from time to time by the Museum curator to assist in identifying objects.

This new venue will be our permanent home for some time to come and it appears to be popular with the members.

With the small numbers attending meetings it is difficult to arrange for guest speakers. However for our November 1978 meeting we were lucky to have as guest speaker for the evening, Colonel L. G. Clark, M.C., formerly CO of the Special Air Service Regiment, and currently serving in the Army Reserve in WA.

He gave a brief resume of his career then generated a lively discussion centred mainly on medals and decorations — their order of precedence and the conditions under which they were awarded.

He used his own medal group as an example and had the medal buffs in the group really thinking on some of the technical points raised.

In order to create some variety of meeting venues and topics we scheduled two of our 1979 meetings to be held at the homes of Branch members.

The first of these, held in April, although only attracting a small turn-up, proved interesting for those who came.

It gave the opportunity to the host member to show off many of his collectors' items and to let others become acquainted with his field of interest.

A very successful meeting was held in May at the Army Museum, at which members brought in their swap boxes and bargained with each other for different items.

The atmosphere was a cross between Singapore's Change Alley and Portobello Road in London on a Saturday morning.

The most common currency used seemed to be "King's Crowns" and "Queen's Crowns" with varying exchange rates.

For an experiment we are including with our Branch circulars to members, various snippets of information on different aspects of military history or militaria.

These are usually in the form of extracts from books or official documents.

We have in the past received sample newsletters from one or two other branches and it was decided at our A.G.M. earlier this year to try and occasionally produce something along similar lines, resources permitting.

Any Eastern States member who happens to be passing through the West is most welcome to attend a local W.A. Branch meeting.

The Branch President can be contacted at home on 364-6194 or at his office on 325-0161.

Peter Shaw,
President, WA Branch.

Diaries given to National Library

TWO absorbing war diaries — one of the reminiscences of a soldier in the South African war of 1899-1902, the other written by his son in Changi prisoner-of-war camp in World War 2 — have been given to the National Library of Australia.

The diaries, both in manuscript form, are among personal papers of the author, archaeologist and teacher, H. Leslie Greener, presented to the Library by his widow, Mrs D. Greener, of Sandy Bay, Tasmania.

Mr Greener's Changi diary — he was an intelligence officer in the 8th Division, 2nd A.I.F. — is incomplete, but in its fragmentary form, with other papers relating to the Singapore camp, presents some brief, colourful pictures.

One is of a Japanese guard leaving money secretly for prisoners to buy blackmarket food, another of a night when Mr Greener looked at the stars and found even Changi beautiful until Japanese soldiers set up a wild chanting chorus.

The earlier diary, called "Mafeking Diary," was written by Mr Greener's father Herbert, about 36 years after the Boer War.

When Leslie Greener was born, at Wynberg, near Capetown, his father was "besieged in Mafeking by the Boers."

It took two months for news of the birth to reach him and it was two years before they first lived together in Johannesburg.

In a letter accompanying the diary, Mr Greener, sen., explained that he wrote it for his son's information because their lives were spent so much apart and his son knew little about him as a young man.

He referred to Mafeking as "that cheery garrison" which, after its relief, gave the verb "to maffick" (exult riotously) to the English language.

The collected papers testify to Leslie Greener's exceedingly colourful career.

He was also a journalist, photographer, broadcaster, lecturer and artist.

Educated in England, he graduated from the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, served in India, was involved in archeological expeditions in Egypt, participating in the removal of monuments in Nubia to make way for the Aswan Dam, and wrote a number of books, including one, in collaboration with Norman Laird, about Tasmania's famous Ross Bridge.

Leslie Greener came to Australia before World War 2 and after some time in Sydney, settled in Tasmania in 1949.

He was Director of Adult Education in Tasmania from 1949 to 1953. He died in 1974.

Under the terms of the gift, access to the papers is restricted. Researchers wishing to refer to them should communicate with the Library's manuscript section.

THIS is the final episode of a series of notes and excerpts from contemporary newspapers, giving a picture of the soldiers in the Australian colonial society.

Soldiering in Australia 1853-1854

by BRIGADIER M. AUSTIN D.S.O., O.B.E.

New South Wales

IN APRIL 1853, a 'disgraceful outrage' occurred in Sydney when a number of soldiers beat up one Walsh, the proprietor of the Bee Hive public house in Campbell Street — such was the initial report.

The following day the situation was somewhat different — Maurice Walsh, his wife Bridget, and others had been apprehended for a violent assault on a party of soldiers from the 40th; John Spurgeon (or Spurgen) "an elderly soldier, aged about 40" was dead, while Patrick Dixon could not possibly recover from his wounds.

The ensuing proceedings before the Coroner's Court was accompanied by extraordinary scenes:

> "While the evidence of the soldiers was being taken, hissing, yelling, laughing and groaning, were indulged in by the crowd, many of whom were seen not only to exchange words and laughter with the prisoners in the dock, but also to shake hands with them. The Coroner once or twice threatened to have the Court cleared, but his threats were loudly laughed at. More painful scenes can scarcely be perceived."

Perhaps the Coroner was preoccupied with other events.

When the jury returned from viewing the body of Dixon, then lying at the "Military Barracks" he declared "that it was his intention to file proceedings against the toll-bar keeper at the Paddington turnpike gate, who had demanded toll from the jury, although distinctly told that they were on the public service, and had grossly insulted and abused them."

Public interest in the case was intense. Counsel appeared for the officers of the 40th, and thousands gathered to hear the result of the inquest — Walsh, his wife and others were committed for wilful murder.

They Sydney correspondent of the Melbourne *Argus* stated that:

> "There was present during the whole time a mob of disorderly persons who displayed a degree of bitter animosity against the soldiers and of disgusting indifference at the treatment they had received, which

would disgrace the veriest savages." This could not be taken as an indication of popular feeling:

"The military have not, indeed, conducted themselves so well as to be general favourites, but there is no such hatred of them as the behaviour of the mob at the Police Office would seem to indicate.

"The mob consisted of the very sweepings of society: idle and disorderly characters, and a people of the most ignorant and excitable order, who would sacrifice, not only all decency, but all justice and principle for the interests of a class."

There can be little wonder at the difficulty in getting accurate evidence, and much confusion as to who had started the fight, and who had done the assaulting.

Generally it appeared that three soldiers, Dunn, Woods and Eustace, were quietly drinking in the Bee Hive when a civilian asked them to give him a glass of rum.

He was informed, according to the available evidence, that he could pay for it himself.

A blow was struck, a further two or three civilians intervened, and Walsh unceremoniously bundled the soldiers out.

The noise they created including the breaking of windows with a cross belt, attracted further soldiers to the neighbourhood, but as they attempted to enter several persons rushed out — one was armed with an iron bar (1.2 m long, 7.6 cm diameter); another with a heavy "nullah-nullah", and a third with a pointed stake about 1 m long.

Spurgeon was felled with the iron bar, and given a further blow while he lay on the ground. As he lay there insensible, a female (alleged to be Mrs Walsh) hit him on the head with a bottle.

Dixon received similar treatment, except the bottle being broken, he was belaboured about the head and shoulders with the nullah-nullah.

By this time the police had arrived, and after forcing their way into the house took Walsh and company into custody.

Opening the trial the Attorney General stated that:

"The soldiers of the Eleventh Regiment, who had been stationed (in Sydney) for many years, had from the highest to the lowest of uniformly well conducted and were deservedly respected. The soldiers of the Fortieth Regiment had not been here long, but they had not in any way misbehaved themselves, and no ill-feeling whatever existed against them."

Counsel for the defence likewise disclaimed any animus on the part of Walsh towards the soldiers. Nevertheless, Walsh and an accomplice McDonald, were sentenced to 15 years hard labour, the first three of which were to be in irons, while Mrs Walsh received seven years hard labour at the Paramatta House of Correction.

The Judge remarked that:

"He should be sorry to concur in the opinion that (the case) reflected any discredit upon the city of Sydney. With as little justice might be said that the conduct of these individual soldiers, who had undoubtedly with improper violence, reflected discredit upon the gallant regiment to which they belonged.

"Occurrences of this kind must unhappily be looked for in any large

community. But while in some degree censuring the soldiers, he felt bound to say that the conduct of the other parties was disgraceful and brutal in the extreme.

"Largely outnumbering the soldiers, they had attacked the unarmed men with deadly weapons, depriving two of them of life, and striking them even after they had received their death wounds."

While the Walshs lamented their fate, possibly the soldiers enjoyed themselves on their "Military Gardens and Cricket Ground", an amount of $300 for which had been included in the revised estimates for 1853.

It is difficult to ascribe any real reason for the violence although there are at least two possibilities.

On the day the affray was first mentioned the *Empire* was commenting that the heterogeneous immigration had "cast upon our shores hordes of persons hardened in reckless and criminal courses ... it was the duty of the Government to take some immediate and effective steps for increasing the police protection of the city."

On the other hand Walsh had been in NSW at least 14 years, but the 40th had embarked at Cork, and most of the civilians involved bore Irish names (1).

In October the 11th attended a major fire in George Street, Sydney, which had broken out at 10pm.

In this particular case the Insurance Company engine did not begin to work until 1130pm as the operator was sick, and no one knew how to couple the hoses to the engine.

Seeing this the Police Commissioner sent his mounted orderly to Victoria Barracks.

"The arrival of the military engine was hailed with every general satisfaction" at 11pm.

The Commissioner also sent for the engine from HMS *Fantome* ("lending a gentleman his horse for this purpose") which arrived soon afterwards with a party of seamen and marines (2).

Victoria

ON ARRIVAL in Victoria the 40th commenced the usual round of military garrison duties.

Early in January 1853 they were to parade at 11am for guard mounting "providing it did not rain, or a hot wind was blowing", although neither of these catastrophes stopped them three weeks later marching to the burning Western Market.

"On the arrival of the military, and the offer of their commanding officer to render the authorities any assistance, Mr (Superintendent of Police) Sturt thanked him for his aid, but finding the great body of police by which he was surrounded, declined it, upon which the soldiers returned to their barracks" (1).

In the middle of January when a soldier and a civilian were having a "disturbance" in Little Bourke Street, Constable Ryley did not interfere "on account of the instructions given to the police not to meddle with the military".

Patrick Connor and Alexander Milroy attempted to make Ryley take the soldier into custody, "which he was unwilling to do on account of himself having formerly been a soldier".

Connor and Milroy were charged with interfering with the police in the execution of their duty — the Mayor considered they had not interfered in a proper manner, and fined Connor $1 and Milroy 50¢ (2).

A few days later Sergeant O'Neill was not so lucky. Seeing two men attempting to rob a drunk, he secured both and handed them over to a police sergeant (also stated to be drunk), only to be told he had acted improperly, and to be off before his head was knocked in.

O'Neill was subsequently attacked by the two assailants, but was successful in handing one over to justice, thereby increasing the colonial revenue by $10.

On the same day a civilian named John Cohen also increased the revenue by $2 — he had been found drunk in the barracks' canteen.

A few months later another sergeant of the 40th was fleeced by a "decrepid" old man named James Mangle of $3 for a phoney ring.

Mangle claimed insanity, although this did not stop him earning one month's gaol — the magistrate dryly remarked that there was some method in his madness (3).

There were, however, more serious situations.

In March an attempted outbreak from Pentridge Stockade led to one convict escaping, and one being shot dead by the guard.

Another daring attempt from Collingwood also involved the guard, although it was a clerk who shot and killed an escapee (4).

It was also in March that Private Michael Mullally of the 40th tried his hand at highway robbery, and "stuck up" an 80 year-old man near the gaol.

Finding no money he proceeded to knock him down and put the boots in, but fortunately was disturbed, caught, and committed for trial.

The sigh of relief of the commanding officer could almost be heard when: "A sergeant of the regiment was present and stated that it was the wish of the military authorities that the prisoner should be tried by civil tribunal: he was the worst character in the regiment" — three years hard labour on the roads.

The good rapprochment which Valiant had been at pains to build between the 40th and the Press could be easily damaged.

Under the current Queen's Regulations only 14 men were allowed to be taken off duty to form a band, and the entire band expenses had to be borne by the regimental officers.

If a band was increased in strength this cost also had to be carried by the officers, although Colonels of Regiments sometimes assisted.

For example His Royal Highness Prince Albert increased the strength of the band of the Grenadier Guards, of which he was Colonel, from 32 to 60 at his own expense, in order to match the strength of most continental bands.

Consequently officers looked on the regimental band more or less as a private possession, and while quite willing for it to be used in fostering better relations with the public, were also somewhat sensitive to criticism.

In February, 1853 the *Argus* reported that the 40th band was somewhat inconvenienced for want of music stands, and for this reason some of their best pieces could not be played.

"Young Victoria has hitherto contributed its assistance, in the shape of sundry juveniles who have acted the part of animated music-stands: but these amiable young gentlemen are now flagging in their attention to their duties, and some more permanent arrangement is required".

The following month the *Argus* professed its inability to publish the band programme because of the lack of stands, although a subscription to remedy this situation had been started by a few gentlemen.

Seemingly the officers did not wish to consider themselves the recipients of charity, as the Adjutant informed the *Argus*:

"I am desired by Lieut-Col Valiant, and my brother officers to inform you, that though much obliged to those gentlemen for their liberality, we are building a stand for ourselves", leaving one to wonder whether the requirment was for music stands or a bandstand.

However, in spite of the "somewhat cavalier manner" in which the offer had been refused, the band was still without a stand or stands some weeks later.

No doubt the *Argus* acted with the best of intentions, since this incident occurred not very long after it had complained of the band attending an auction sale.

The assistance of the band was given in many directions, but a line had to be drawn and such occassions made them a little too cheap.

"It seems somewhat *infra dig* to find them lending their martial strains to add to the little puffery attendant upon the sale of building lots" at St. Kilda.

Perhaps the officers were glad (or lucky) to use their own band to celebrate Waterloo Day in June (6).

There were other incidents which could influence public opinion.

In April a correspondent, of the *Argus* was quite upset.

Was the military barracks to be turned into a prison or a convent?

If either, it should have high walls and more sentries! During the absence of the commander and the adjutant, the quartermaster had taken upon himself to give orders that nobody was to pass through the gate.

The action was unjust, offensive, unprecedented in peace and arbitrary, since it prevented anyone getting in to have a few words with their relatives (7).

In India the gold discoveries had been exciting the imagination of soldiers for some time, and by January 1853 the Hobart *Town Courier* was quoting the Bombay *Times* to the effect that 234 soldiers, including 180 from the 86th, and the remainder from two other regiments, all entitled by time or purchase, had applied for discharge so as to proceed to Australia.

The Calcutta *Morning Chronicle* also understood that several officers of the 96th were about to retire for the same purpose.

The numbers involved apparently frightened the commander of the 84th, and he arbitarily refused to forward applications from his regiment — but then these men might well be needed, and "the convenience of individuals must bend to the interests of the State".

Nevertheless, two parties who had been able to secure their discharges after ten years service arrived in Melbourne in May.

They possessed good conduct badges and were considered admirably suited for the mounted police or for the gold escort (8).

In August Private Davies, a soldier with a large reddish moustache and long hair, who was one of the Governor's orderlies, was reported missing under suspicious circumstances between Moonee Ponds and Melbourne.

It was stated that he had been out on leave towards Pentridge with another soldier named Taar and it was suggested that he had probably got into a bog and could not get out.

While there were no further press reports on Davies, Taar was in the news later in the year — having laid a charge against one John Thompson for a "nameless offence".

He did not appear to give evidence and Thompson was discharged (9).

The same month the 40th Band was again in the news, this time for profaning the sabbath.

Boyne complained that the military band was playing "enlivening airs" on their way to and from divine service.

If a hurdy-gurdy or a violin had played the same airs they would have been punished.

Addiscombe pointed out that the same practice has been going on in England for a great number of years.

If 'Boyne' was upset why not ask the 'Valiant' colonel to play the Dead March in Saul or the Old Hundredth?

Mr Steward of Collingwood had the last word.

The band playing in the Palace Yard, St. James on Sunday had been often condemned, and many who attended the Chapel Royal spoke of it in strong terms.

He would just as soon call for the abolition of the sabbath as to agree that profane music should be played on Sundays. Unfortunately the final outcome is not recorded (10).

In October a large party was sent to a fire in Collins Street, but was too late to do anything other than protect property which had been "hurled hurriedly into the streets"

A fortnight later there was a much more serious incident when the Edinburgh Castle (late the Adelphi Public House) caught alight.

The large crowd burst through the doors and windows and threw out the contents in a very reckless manner, some of them however taking good care of the liquers lying at their mercy.

The fire had originally broken out in a store which contained some forty jars of arsenic, and many of the mob were lucky, since "the most degraded of both sexes were quaffing champagne and eating sardines and cheese out of the mingled heaps of smouldering and drenched rubbish".

His excellency was early on the spot, while the 99th did "good service both at the engines and as picquets at all the out posts, so as to keep, as much as possible, the mob from carrying off the property saved".

It must have been poor consolation to publican Corcoran that the building was saved — "he cut his foot with a bottle" as he went around *en dishabille*, probably searching for the money which had been left in the bar, but which had somehow vanished in the confusion (11)

In December considerable discussion arose over the provision of a Guard of Honour in Geelong. where the local commander had been told by Valiant to place his company at the disposal of the Civil Magistrate at all times.

The order apparently was quite literally interpreted by the Mayor, and as a result the company commander was "pretty well abused for his folly" in providing a guard for an amateur performance at a common theatre, and there presenting arms to an ordinary Mayor and Corporation.

It was the equivalent of having the battleship *Duke of Wellington* salute a collier!

"At all events the public is not bound to pay for military and police pagentry for any Mayor or Magistrate; and if there is nothing better for them to do than this they may as well be disbanded at once".

If Dr Baylie needed it to support his tom foolery he should organise a private corps of his own (12).

Tasmania

WHILE the Walsh case was engaging public attention in Sydney, Sergeant Carberry of the 99th was in the news in Hobart.

He, and two other sergeants were returning from the New Town races when they passed a carriage containing Messrs Mansfield (a shopkeeper) and Lyne.

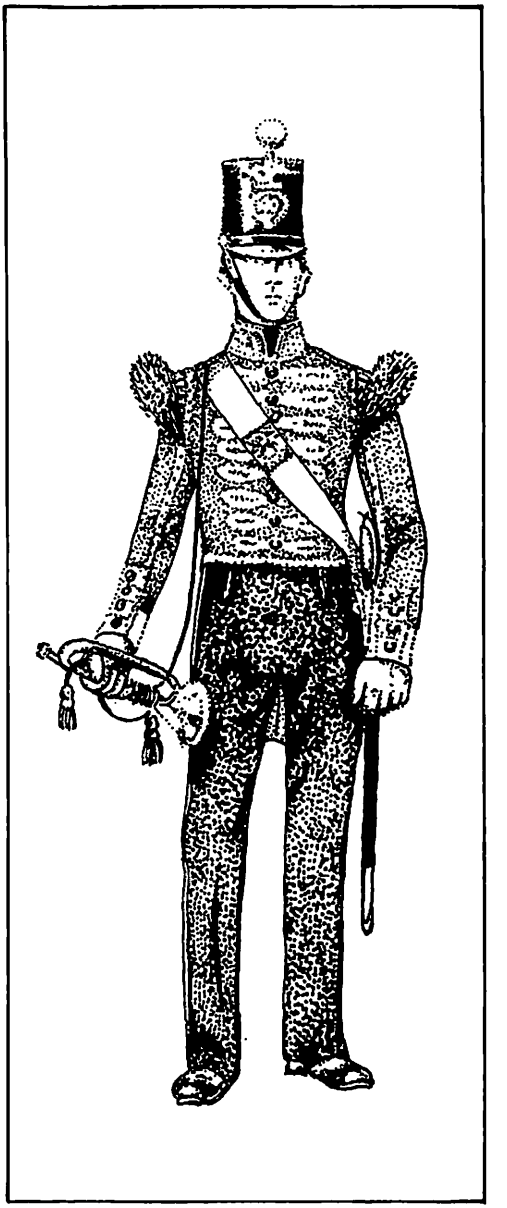
Mansfield heard Carberry say:

"There's that Lyne carrying it with a high hand now: he was a convict under me at Maitland".

Considerable acrimonious discussion appears to have followed, in which Mansfield was informed that he was no better than Lyne; while Carberry was provoked with a rather personal question — Did he have a shirt under his showy jacket? and was also informed that he was a "cheap one-and-ninepenny" and possibly advised to "Go home and get a supper if you can out of your paltry penny".

It was denied however, that any observations were made on the cut of Carberry's whiskers.

The slanging match came to an abrupt end when Mansfield asserted that if Carberry called him a convict again he would smash his face in, at the same time raising his arm.



★ **ABOVE: A Drummer of the 40th Foot, 1848.**

Carberry promptly drew his bayonet; Mansfield did not jump quickly enough, and was slightly wounded.

Carberry was lucky that his mistaken identity, and the subsequent provocation which led to the assault, only cost him a fine of $10 (1).

The Queen's Birthday was celebrated in 1852 in the usual manner. Denison inspected the 99th under Despard on the "paddock", and after passing up and down the line, "took his station at some distance in front, when the troops fired a *feu-de-joie* and gave three cheers for Her Majesty, and then marched past the Governor in slow and quick time, and subsequently in close column, the band playing enlivening airs and the Governor saluting the colours of the regiment, returned through the city to the barrack" (2).

However, there were spectacle sports of a more unpleasant kind.

In August 1852, Mary Sullivan was executed for the "murder of a little child who resided in the house where she was hired as a servant".

Her actions were incomprehensible and public feeling appears to have run high, so "a strong body of police was stationed in the street, and immediately in front of the gaol-gate there was a detachment of military posted with fixed bayonets, under the command of an officer"(3).

Even after the main flow of convicts to Tasmania had ceased from the UK there was still a small dribble from India, New Zealand (NZ) and other places.

In June, Denison drew Newcastle's attention to "the fact that (these) authorities ... are in the habit of forwarding to this colony men, chiefly I believe soldiers, sentenced to transportation".

It was desirable that the practice be stopped. While instructions had been issued to South Australia and India, it was still open to the latter to send civilian convicts to Tasmania, and for NZ to send all European convicts there until the end of 1853.

Firm instructions to cease these practices were issued in November to Hong Kong, Mauritius, Ceylon, NSW, NZ and SA. Henceforth military convicts would be sent to Western Australia (4).

It was evident that some changes in military strengths would be required in Tasmania as a result of the decision to cease transportation.

In July Denison advised Newcastle that the reduction in force involved consideration not only of the British obligation to maintain sufficient strength to maintain order among the convicts but also the military support given to colonies generally.

A military force of some strength would obviously be required for some years, but he would "be sorry to see any reduction ... until the experiment of transferring the men from Norfolk Island had been fully carried out".

Newcastle contented himself by stating that the presence of the convicts would be taken into account in regulating the strength of the military force (5).

A few months later Denison was no doubt glad to see departure of four members of the 99th.

This party, out on pass, broke the quietness of Launceston one September night by being intoxicated, quarrelsome and noisy.

Having drunk and "wasted the liquors", they proceeded to break the windows in Mr Nevilles Inn, before departing on a further window-breaking spree.

At the York Hotel they met with some determined opposition from the publican and one of his guests.

Unfortunately the guest was felled with a stick, and while insensible, was savagely attacked "to the imminent danger of his life".

They were sentenced to death, although this was later commuted to 10 years transportation (6).

REFERENCES

NSW Notes

(1) 4, 5, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15-4-53; 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 20-6-53 *Sydney Morning Herald (SMH)*

(1) 4, 5, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15-4-53; 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 20-6-53 *Sydney Morning Herald (SMH)*; 25-4-532Argus (A) (Sydney Correspondent 15-4-53); 4-4-53, 20-6-53 *Empire* — The Attorney General was criticised for rigorously excluding all licensed victuallers from the jury.

(2) 12, 13-10-53 *SMH.*

VICTORIAN NOTES

(1) 4, 24-1-53 Argus.
(1) 4, 24-1-53 Argus.
(2) 14-1-53 Argus.
(3) 23-4-53 Argus.
(4) 7-3-53, 21-5-53 Argus.
(5) 1-3-53, 19-3-53 Argus.
(6) Illustrated London News 1853, p 163; 21, 28-2-53; 4-4-53; 24-6-53 Argus.
(7) 15-4-53 Argus.
(8) 4, 6-1-53 Hobart Town Courier (HTC); 30-4-53 SMH; 5-5-53 Argus; 12-5-53 HTC.
(9) 2-8-53, 14-12-53 Argus.
(10) 27,30 31-8-53 Argus.
(11) 29-10-53, 14-11-53 Argus.
(12) /, 21-12-53 Argus.

TASMANIAN NOTES

(1) 8, 9, 12, 21-4-53 HTC.
(2) 26-5-52 HTC.
(3) 7-8-52 HTC.
(4) 21-6-53 Denison/Newcastle Colonial Office (CO) 280/307, Australian Joint Copying Project microfilm reel (R) 723, Folio (F) 369-380, (CO 280/307 R723 F369-380); 4-11-53 Newcastle/Fitzgerald, House of Commons Papers 1854, Volume 54, page 579 (HCP 54-54-579).
(5) 22-2-53 Newcastle/Denison HCP 52/53-82-380; 2-7-53 Denison/Newcastle HCP 54-54-368; 14-2-54 Newcastle/Denison HCP ibid., - 407.
(6) 17-9-53 Launceston Examiner; 10-10-53 HTC. The bulk of the 99th had left for Melbourne a few days before because of digger unrest at Bendigo.

RAAF Uniforms Donated

Mr T. Hall, of Junee, N.S.W has donated his RAAF uniform and equipment, to the Australian War Memorial, including parachute and dinghy. Mr Hall was a Spitfire pilot during World War 11.

Following an appeal through Wings Magazine for a RAAF Bomber Command uniform, Mr D. P. Ross, of Nambucca Heads, N.S.W, has donated a uniform.

Badge Identification

by G. R. VAZENRY

THE purpose of this article is to assist badge collectors in identifying the unknown badge.

In most cases identification is relatively easy, but due to the many reorganisations suffered by the Australian Army, with consequent changes in badges, the novice may be puzzled by a badge having a numeral '88' when he knows very well that the AIFs had only 60 battalions.

This article, which will be in three parts, will hopefully appear at some distant date as part of a history of the various Corps and Services of the Australian Army.

In the meantime, the information given here may be of interest, or assistance to the collector and the history buff generally.

The three parts of this article will be:—

1. Territorial titles and mottos — to include all those I have been able to trace through the various Orders that have been issued since Federation, plus a few that have not been promulgated.
2. Infantry units — changes in numerical designation from Federation to 1978, in lineage form.
3. Cavalry units — as for Infantry.

In the identification of badges each of the territorial title, motto and numerical designation must be studied and compared. In addition, the Crown will give the rough period in which the badge was used, while enamelling will usually indicate a badge used in the pre-World War 11 period.

I have in the past few years answered a number of queries on identification of badges (among other things.)

I do not claim to be an expert on badges, or anything else. It has simply been my fortune, good or otherwise, to have been employed in a position where I had access to the information necessary to answer the questions.

I am no longer so employed and therefore no longer have access to historical information. However, I have collected a good deal of such information and will eventually put it into some sort of order so that others may be able to get easier access to it.

Territorial Titles

The earliest reference that can be found to the use of territorial titles concerns a scheme for applying names to regiments of infantry in the British Army in 1782. Again in 1881, numerical designations were replaced by territorial titles.

Prior to Federation, all Australian units were known by their local name, but

when the state forces were combined, it was only cavalry and infantry units that used these titles.

At the end of the 1914-18 War, all Australian units were allotted numerical designations in order to retain associations with AIF units, but in 1927, in order to retain earlier traditions and associations, territorial titles were also allotted, but only to light horse and infantry units (AAO 132 of 1927).

Considerable research has been carried out by many persons into the matter, but no rules have ever been found setting out what units were entitled to use territorial titles, but always, until 1948, such titles were allotted only to cavalry and infantry (S Comd file S106/1/144.)

After the 1948 reraising of CMF units, certain units were granted the freedom of the city in which they were located and, subsequently, were officially permitted to use territorial titles. With one exception these units were artillery, the exception being a signals regiment. These units were predominantly Victoria.

Below is a list of territorial titles that have been used by units of the AMF, to 1966.

Adelaide Company — D Coy 1 RSAR
Adelaide Lancers — 18 LH
Adelaide Rifles — 78 Inf, 2/10 Inf, 10 Bn
Albert Park Infantry — 51 Infantry
Australian Horse — 6 ALH, 11 LH, 7 LH, 7/21 LH
Australian Rifles — 6 ALH, 11 LH, 7 LH, 7/21 LH
Australian Rifles — 29 Inf, 4 BN, D Coy 3 RNSWR
Ballarat Regt/Coy — 70 Inf, 2/8 Inf, 8 Bn, B Coy 2 RVR
Barossa LH — 23 LH
Barrier Regt — 82 Inf, 50 Bn
Bendigo LH — 17 LH
Bendigo Regt/Coy — 67 Inf, 2/38 Inf, 38 Bn, D Coy 2 RVR
Blue Mountains Inf — 41 Inf.
Boothby Regt — 74 Inf, 2/27 Inf
Borderers Coy — C Coy 2 RVR
Brighton Rifles — 46 Inf, 2/46 Inf, 46 Bn
Brunswick/Carlton Regt — 60 Inf
Byron Scottish Regt — 41 Bn, E Coy 1 RQR
Byron Regt — 2/41 Inf, 41 Bn
Cameron Coy — B Coy 1 RWAR
Cameron Highlanders — 16, 16/28 & 28 Bns
Campaspe Valley LH — 17 LH
Capricornia Regt — 42 Bn, D & E Coys 2 RQR
Carlton Rifles — 62 Inf
Central Queensland LH — 1 and 5 LH
Central Queensland Regt — 42 Bn
City of Ballarat Regt — 71 Inf, 2/39 Inf, 8 Bn
City of Essendon Regt — 58/32 Bn

City of Footscray Regt — 65 Inf, 5/8 Inf, 32 Bn
City of Geelong Regt — 23 Bn, 8 HAA Regt, 8 Med Regt
City of Melbourne Regt — 64 Inf, 2/6 Inf, 6 Bn
City of Newcastle Regt/Coy — 2 Bn, B & C Coys 2 RNSWR
City of Sydney Regt — 1 & 30 Bns
City of Sydneys Own — 1 Bn
Coburg/Brunswick Regt — 59 Bn
Collingwood Regt — 55 and 2/29 Inf
Corangamite LH — 4 & 20 LH
Corio Regt — 23 Bn
Darling Downs LH — 3 & 11 LH
Darling Downs Regt/Coy — 11 & 2/25 Inf, 25 Bn, B Coy 1 RQR
Derwent Reg/Coy — 93 & 2/40 Inf, 40 Bn
Essendon Rifles — 58 & 2/58 Inf, 58 Bn
Essendon Coy — D Coy 1 RVR
East Melbourne Regt — 63 Inf, 29 Bn
East Sydney Bn — 24 Inf, 1 Bn
Essendon/Coburg/Brunswick Regt — 58 Bn
Far North Queensland Regt/Coy — 51 Bn, A & B Coys 2 RQR
Field of Mars Regt — 51 Bn
Flinders LH — 9 & 24 LH
Footscray Regt/Cog — 32 Bn, E Coy 1 RVR
Gawler Regt — 80 & 2/48 Inf
Geelong Coy — A Coy 2 RVR
Gippsland LH — 18 LH
Gippsland Regt — 45 Inf, 2/3 Pnr, 22 & 52 Bns
Glenferrie Regt — 53 Inf
Golburn Valley Coy — E Coy 2 RVR
Goldfields Regt/Bn — 84 Inf, 16 Bn
Gwydir LH — 24 LH
Hawthorn Regt — 39 Bn
Henty Regt — 37 Bn
Heidelberg Regt — 60 Bn
Heidelberg (City of) Regt — 3 L of C Sig Regt
Hobsons Bay Inf — 52 Inf
Hume Regt — 59 Bn, D Coy 2 RVR
Hunter River Inf — 14 Inf
Hunter River Lancers — 4 ALH, 6 LH, 12/16 HRL
Illawarra LH — 21 LH
Illawarra Regt/Coy — 37 & 2/34 Inf, 34 Bn, B Coy 3 RNSWR
Indi LH — 8 & 16 LH
Jika Jika Regt — 60 Bn
Kennedy Regt/Coy — 2 & 2/31 Inf, 31 Bn, C Coy 2 RQR
Kooyong Regt — 48 & 2/24 Inf, 24 Bn

Kuring-Gai Regt/Coy — 19 Inf, 18 Bn, Sp Coy 2 RNSWR
Lachlan/Macquarie Regt — 42 Inf, 54 Bn
Launceston Regt/Coy — 92 Inf, 12 Bn
Leichardt Regt — 31 Inf
Logan & Albert Regt — 9 & 2/26 Inf, 26 Bn
Macquarie Regt/Coy — D Coy 2 RNSWR
Maitland Regt — 13 Bn
Melbourne Rifles — 58/32 Bn, C Coy 1 RVR
Merauke Regt — 62 Bn
Merri Regt/Coy — 54 Inf, 57 Bn, B Coy i RVR
Middle North Coy — C Coy 1 RSAR
Moreland rifles — 59 Inf
Moreton LH QMI — 2 LH
Moreton Regt — 7 & 2/9 Inf, 9 Bn, A Coy 1 RQR
Mount Alexander REgt — 66 & 2/7 Inf, 7 Bn
Mounted Rifles Coy — E Coy 2 RNSWR
Newcastle Regt/Coy — 16 Inf, 35 Bn
Newcastles Own Regt — 2 Bn
New England LH — 6 ALH, 5 & 12 LH
New England Regt — 33 Bn
NSW Irish Rifles
NSW Lancers — 1 ALH, 7, 1 & 1/21 LH
NSW Mounted Rifles — 2 ALH, 9 & 6 LH, 6 NSWMR
NSW Rifle Regt — 55 Bn
NSW Scottish Regt/Coy — 30 Bn, A Coy RNSWR
Northern Queensland Regt — 51 Bn
Northern River Lancers — 5 ALH, 4 & 15 LH, 15 NRL
North East Coy — E Coy 1 RWAR
North Queensland LH — 27 & 14 LH
North Shore Regt/Coy — 17/18 Bn, B Coy 2 RNSWR
North Sydney Regt — 18 Inf Bn, 17 Bn
North Western Murray Borderers — 7 Bn
North Western Victorian Regt — 7 Bn
Northern Victorian Regt — 38 Bn
Oxley Regt — 8 & 2/15 Inf, 15 Bn
Parramatta Inf — 20 Inf
Parramatta/Blue Mountains Regt — 20 Bn
Perth Bn/Regt — 88 & 2/11 Inf, 1 Bn
Port Adelaide Coy — E Coy 1 RSAR
Prahran Regt — 2/14 Inf, 14 Bn
Princes Hill Inf — 60 Inf
Prince of Wales LH — 17 LH, 4/19 PWLH
Queensland Cameron Highlanders — 61 Bn
Queensland Mounted Inf — 13 & 14 ALH, 2 & 2/14 LH

Richmond Regt — 22 Bn
River Coy — B Coy 1 RSAR
Riverina LH — 21 LH
Riverina Regt/Coy — 44 Inf, 56 Bn, E Coy 3 RNSWR
Royal Melbourne Regt — 6 Bn
Royal NSW Lancers — 1 & 16 LH
Saint Georges Coy/Regt — 3 RNSWR, 45 Bn
Saint Georges English Rifle Regt — 36 Bn
South Australian Mounted Rifles — 22, 23, 24 & 3 LH
South Australian Regt — 27 Bn
South Australian Scottish Regt — 27 Bn
South East Coy — A Coy 1 RSAR
Sydney Regt/Coy — 19 Bn, 3 RNSWR
Stanley Regt — 49 Bn
Sydney Bn — 21 Inf
Sunraysia Coy — C Coy 2 RVR
Swan Regt/Coy — 28 Bn, 1 RWAR
Sydney Bn — 21 & 24 Inf
Tasmania Mounted Inf — 22 & 23 LH
Tasmania Inf Regt — 12/40 Bn
Tasmanian Rangers — 91 & 2/12 Inf
Torrens Inf — 79 & 2/32 Inf, 48 Bn
Victoria Mounted Rifles — 7, 8, 9, 10 ALH, 15, 16, 19, LH, 8/13 VMR
Victorian Rangers — 73 & 2/21 Inf, 21 Bn.
Victorian Rifles — 51 Inf
Victorian Scottish Regt — 5 Bn, 52 Inf, 2/5 Inf
Wide Bay/Burnett LH — 5 LH
Wimmera Regt — 1 Armd Car Regt
Woolshrs Inf — 21 Inf
Wakefield Regt — 84 & 2/50 Inf
Werriwa Regt/Coy — 43 Inf, 3 Bn, 3 RNSWR
W Australia Mounted Inf — 10 & 25 LH
W Australia Rifles — 86 & 2/16 Inf, 44 Bn, 1 RWAR
W Melbourne Regt — 48/32 Bn
W Moreton LH — 14 LH
W Sydney Regt — 53 Bn
Wide Bay Regt/Coy — 4 & 2/47 Inf, 47 Bn, 1 RQR
Yarra Borderers — 56 & 2/22 Inf
Yarrowe LH — 19 LH

★★★ ★★★

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Corps and Regimental Mottoes

Always Ready — 52 Bn
Amor Patriae — 3 AIR, 41 Inf, 20 Bn
Animo et Fide — 55 Bn
Audacter — 34 Inf
Audax pro Patria — 32 Bn
Aut pace Aut Bellow — VMF & S Australia Staff
Be prepared — 53 Bn
Caveant Hostes (let enemies beware) — 15 Bn, 8 Inf Oxley Bn
Cede Nullis (Yield to none) — 8 AIR, 66 Inf, 7 & 42 Bns
Celer et Audax (Swift and bold) — 7 AIR, 60 Inf, 8 Bn
Celere Exploratu (Expeditious in gaining sure information) — 1 Armd Car Regt (19 LH)
Certo Cito (Swift and sure) — R Aust Sigs
Consensu Stabiles (Strong in agreement) — RAA
Custodes Portarum — NSW & Vic Regts AGA
Defendere non Provocare (to be on the defensive, no on the offensive) — 47 Bn, 4 Wide Bay Inf.
Delectat Amor Patria (sweet is the love of country) — 46 Bn
Des Patriae Tibi (God, Country & Self) — 54 Bn
Doctrina vim Promovet (learning is a source of strength) — Corps of Staff Cadets
Ducit Amor Patriae (Love of Country leads me) — 12 AIR, 92 Inf, 12 & 51 Bns, 50 Bn
Duty First — RAR
Equis Armis Virtute (By horse, arms and virtue) — 16 ALH
Facimus et Frangimus (We make and we break) — RAE
Facta Probant (Deeds speak) — 18 Inf, 17 bn
Factis non verbis (Words, no deeds) — 39 Bn
Faman Extendere Factis (To extend our fame by our deeds) — 22 Bn
Faugh-a-Ballagh — NSW Irish Rifle Regt, 33 Inf
Fidelis (faithful) — 26 Inf
Fidelis et Audax (Faithful and bold) — 59 Bn
Fidelis et Paratus (Faithful and ready) — 4 AIR, 14 ¢ 16 Inf, 35 Bn
For Home and Country — 29 Inf Aust Rifles, 4 Inf Bn
For God, King and Country — 18 LH (1931)
For hearths and home — 3 ALH, 11 LH (1918), 7 LH (1921)
For Queen (King) and Country — 9 AIR, 7 Inf, 9 Bn
Fortiter et fideliter (Boldly and faithfully) — 19 Bn
Fortiter Incedimus — 71 Inf
Forward — all Queensland LH units since 1903
God and my best — 56 Inf
Honi soit qui mal y pense (Evil to him who evil thinks) — Order of the Garter, RAE, RAASC, RAAOC, WO1 Badge of rank.

Honorem Custodite (guard your honour) — 67 Inf, 38 Bn
I hold fast — 48 Inf, 24 Bn
Indivisible — 37 Bn
In Omni modo fidelis — 25 Inf
Ich Dien (I serve) — 17 LH, 4/19 PWLH
In hoc Signo Vinces (under this flag you will conquer) — 44 Bn
Integrity — RAAPC
In Omni Modo Fidelis (in every way faithful) — NSW Scottish Regt, 30 Bn
In this sign, conquer — RAA Chaplains Dept
Justitia in Armis — Aust Legal Corps
Legionis Lampada Tradamus (let us pass on the torches of the Legion) — 18 Bn
Loyal till death — 10 ALH, 13 LH
Loyalty — 17 LH
Loyalty and Service — OCS
Malo Mori quam Foedari (I had rather die than be dishonoured) — 37 Inf, 34 Bn
Merebimur — 19 Inf Bn
Mitimurusqu Ad Adstra (let us be sent right up to the stars) — 36 Inf
Mori quam Foedari — Victorian Scottish Regt, Victorian Rifles, 51 Inf, 5 Bn
More majorum (after the manner of our ancestors) — 16 & 8 LH
Mors ante Pudorem (death before shame) — 41 Bn
Nec Aspera Terrent (not even hardships deter us) — 3 LH
Nemo me impune lacessit (no one provokes me without impunity) — 52 Inf, 5 Bn
Nil Desperandum — 43 Bn
Nomina Desertis Inscripsimus (in the desert we have written our names) — 15 LH
Nominis Mememto — 1 Bn
Nulli Cedere (yield to none) — 58 Inf, 58 bn
Nulli Secundus (second to none) — 63 and 79 Inf, 2, 23 & 29 Bns, 6 Air
Numero Secundus Virtuto Secundus Nulli — 2 AIR
Numquam Non Paratus (never unprepared) — 26 Bn
Numquam Bectis (never beaten) — 48 bn
Order from Chaos — 2/3 Pnr (Gippsland) Regt
Paratus (Ready) — Aust Tank Corps, 1 Armd Regt (ARA)
Par Oneri (equal to the burden) — RAASC
Paulatim (by degrees) — RAAMC
Percute et Percute (strike and strike swiftly) — 10 LH
Play the game — 55 Inf
Postera Crescam Laude (I shall grow in the esteem of posterity) — MUR
Prest D'accomplir (ready to accomplish) — 11 ALH, 20 & 29 LH, 4 LH
Primat agat primat (first always first) — 1 AIR, 21 Inf, 1 Bn
Primus inter Pares (first among equals) — 27 Bn
Pro Aris et focis (for faith and home) — Derwent Regt, RTR, RQR, 93 Inf, 40 Bn, Qld, Tas & S Aust AFA
Pro Bona ad Meliora — 54 Inf
Pro Deo et Patria (for God and Country) — victorian Rangers, 3 Inf, 21 Bn

Pro Gloria (for glory) — 9 ALH, 19 LH
Pro Gloria et Honore (for glory and honour) — 24 & 9 LH, 17 ALH
Pro humanitate (for humanity) — RAANC
Pro Patria (for our country) — 78 & 81 Inf, 10 & 20 Bns, RSAR, 10 AIR
Pro Rege et Patria (for King and Country) — 15 ALH, 15 LH, 7 ALH, 20 & 22 LH, 26 LH
Prorsum Sumulgue — 46 Inf, 46 Bn
Quo Fas et Gloria Ducunt (Whether right and glory lead) — RAA — 50 (St. Kilda) Inf
Quo Fota Vocant (Whether the fates call) — 45 Bn
Seek wisdom — WA Uni Regt
Sapientia Omnia Vincit — Adelaide Uni Regt
Scientia — Uni of NSW Regt
Scientia Ac Labore — Qld Uni Regt
St George for Merri England — St Georges English Rifle Regt, 31 Inf, 36 Bn
Semper Fidelis (always faithful) — 49 Bn, NSW AFA
Semper Paratus (always ready) — 5 AIR, 64 Inf, 6 Bn
Semper Paratus Defendere (always ready to defend) — 31 Bn
Sicut Aquilae Pennis (as if with the wings of eagles) — Aust volunteer Automobile Corps
Sidere mens eadem mutato (the same mind never changed fortunes) — SUR
Spectemur Agendo (let us observe or judge by doing) — 25 Inf
Specte mur Agenda — 25 LH
Speed and vigilance — 2 Armd Car Regt (1 LH)
Stand fast — 49 Inf, 14 Bn
Stilus Potentior Est Gladis (the pen is mighter than the sword) — PUblic Relations
Strenue Percute (strike hard) — 33 Bn
Strike hard — 57 Bn
Strike swiftly — Commandoes
Sua Tele Tababtu (to the thunderer his arms) — RAAOC
Swift and gold — 70 Inf, 60 Bn
Swift and sure — 23 LH
Tenex et Fidelis (Steadfast & faithful) — 4 & 5 ALH, 4 & 6 LH, 1 & 16 LH
Tenex in fide (steadfast in faith) — 1 RNSWL, 7 LH
Temeo nec sperno — 8 ALH
To find a path — PIR
Toujours Pret (always ready) — 2 ALH, 9 LH, 6 LH
Trutina Probatus (weighed in the balance) — 56 Bn
Ubique (everywhere) — RAA, RAE
Urgens (we press on) — 28 Bn
Usque ad finem (until the end) — 53 Bn
Verteri Fondescit Honore (it blossoms with the old honour) — 3 Bn
Vestigia Nulla Retrorsum (there is no stepping backwards) — 25 Bn
Videre Parare Est (to see is to prepare) — R Aust Svy Corps
Vigilant — RWAR, 11 AIR

Vigor in Arduis (strength in difficulty) — 13 Bn
Vincins (conquering) — 16 Bn
Virtute Secundus Nulli — 24 Inf
Virtutis Portuna Comes (fortune is the companion of valour) — 6 ALH, 5 LH, 12 LH
When Duty Calls — 91 Inf
Will do our best — 43 Inf, 3 Bn
Worane — Vic AFA
Yumbana — 16 Army Lt Ac Sqn

The above list of mottoes, although no exhaustive, has been taken from AAO 132 of 1927 and various editions of the Army List (from 1908 to 1960).

BOOK REVIEW

by CLEM SARGENT

THE GRAND EXPEDITION — The British Invasion of Holland in 1809, Gordon C. Bond, University of Georgia Press, Athens, USA, 1979, 240 x 160mm, 232 pages, maps, bibliography, index, hard cover, price U.S. $17.00 from University of Georgia Press.

Gordon Bond is, from the dust jacket, Associate Professor of History at Auburn University, Alabama.

Previous articles by Professor Bond have appeared in the "Irish Sword" and the "Proceedings of the Consortium on Revolutionary Europe" neither of which publications, unfortunately, have been available to the reviewer.

In his preface Professor Bond pays tribute to Professor Donald D. Horward, who provided guidance for the research for this book.

Donald Horward is himself well known for his work on the Napoleonic period — The Battle of Bussaco and others.

Horward's influence is undoubtedly reflected by the reference to a wide range of French sources in an effort to give a more balanced account than those which have generally been available previously to the English language reader.

A study of the British invasion of Holland in Walcheren and South Beveland at the end of June 1809 offers tremendous scope to the historian, military or otherwise.

The whole gamut is there — Castlereagh's implementation of political strategy which amply demonstrated the inability of politicians to dictate military action, as effectively as the 1914-18 general staffs demonstrated their inability to grasp a continental strategy and which provided the basis for the closer politico-military direction of strategy in World War 2.

And then the massive logistic problems which were involved — to land 40,000 troops in what was expected to be an opposed landing and which required the support of a fleet of 600 ships.

Nowadays it is difficult even to conceive the ponderous approach, under unfavourable weather conditions, of 600 ships under sail, let alone the problems in co-ordinating their concentration, loading and departure.

There was also the question of the choice of leadership for the expedition. We are nearly all acquainted with the contemporary squib:—

"Lord Chatham with his sword undrawn,
Kept waiting for Sir Richard Strachan;
Sir Richard, eager to be at 'em,
Kept waiting too — for whom? Lord Chatham:"

However the factors which lead to the selection of Chatham, the older brother of William Pitt, to the command of a force almost twice as great as the British army employed in Portugal under Wellesley, are of great interest.

Apart from the military failure of the expedition to achieve its objectives there is scope for an examination of the cause of the terrible "Walcheren fever" and its effect on the later health of the troops and on the changes of appointment of the senior British army medical staff, although this has been well covered in one chapter of Richard Blanco's book on Sir James McGrigor — Wellington's Surgeon General.

"The Great Expedition," seen against this great canvas, is disappointing. No doubt the research for this book has been both wide and in depth and if one only seeks in an historical work a faithful recount of as much pertinent detail as possible then this book could be satisfying.

However if one seeks motives, assessment of character and capability and, more importantly from the military historian's point of view, the lessons learnt from the campaign, this book provides little in the way of provocative thought or conclusion.

The evaluation of the campaign is contained in the final chapter of the book — seven pages entitled "An Evaluation."

It is a lightweight summation of one of the greatest joint service exercises ever undertaken up to World War 2. The disaster of Walcheren put the British government under considerable pressure to withdraw the British Army from the Iberian Peninsular and although the government agreed to support the force there, it took all Wellington's persuasiveness and political influence to make it do so — it did not become prompted to concentrate its future efforts in Portugal and Spain by the results of the failure of the Scheldt expedition as suggested in the evaluation.

Althought it is undoubtedly beyond the aim and scope of the study by Professor Bond, from the Australian point of view it would be interesting to see some comparison of the Walcheren expedition and the equally abortive attempt on Gallipoli in 1915. There are so many similar factors.

In summary, if the reader wishes to obtain a reasonably detailed account of the 1809 British invasion of Holland, this book will provide that information. However those seriously interested in the military history of the period will find little in it to generate any new thought on the subject.

A HERITAGE OF SPIRIT — A BIOGRAPHY OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM THROSBY BRIDGES, KCB, CMG.

Published by Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, pp X plus 220 including bibliography and index, 1979, Price A$14.80.

Readers of "Sabretache" will recall the publication in the April-June edition of the journal of the text of an address by Society member Captain Chris Coulthard-Clark to the members of the ACT Branch on Major-General Sir William Bridges.

The address was delivered on May 15th, 1978, the 63rd anniversary of the wounding of Bridges on Gallipoli, wounding which lead to the death of one of the most significant personalities in Australia's military history.

The article, written when Captain Coulthard-Clark had almost completed work on his book — "A Heritage of Spirit," could be likened to the bones, which have now been fleshed out with the essential detail to provide us with the first book length biography of Major-General Sir William Throsby Bridges (1861-1915).

The author is, of course, well known to members of the MHSA.

He has been a member since his cadetship at the Royal Military College, Duntroon, joining the Society in 1970: he is the author of "The Citizen General Staff," was editor of "Sabretache" in 1977/78 and also edited the Society publication "Khaki to Blue", the memoirs of Air Commodore R. J. Brownell.

In his preface, Chris Coulthard-Clark has remarked upon the "mass of material" on Bridges which has been lost or destroyed.

But he has nevertheless displayed a high standard of research to write the story of Bridges with skill and understanding and produced a valuable addition to Australia's military biography.

The plan of the book is chronological and the main emphasis is on Bridges' professional life, not so much on his domestic life and personality.

The book is a rich source of factual information which has been acquired by industrious research and an intelligent use of a wide range of records which are set out in a useful biography.

It opens also a wide range of subjects for more detailed future research.

In the case of my own corps — The Royal Australian Survey Corps — I wonder what influence the proposals by Colonels Mackay and Miller to establish an Australian Corps of Guides — "a body of surveyors who would compile 'absolutely accurate topographical information' about Australia" had, ot on the formation of the Australian Intelligence Corps, but on the raising in 1915 of the Australian Survey Corps, an organisation unique in the Commonwealth Forces.

Bridge's main work was done in the period between the end of the South African War, 1899-1092 and the opening of the War of 1914-18.

To say that his best work was done in peacetime is not to diminish its importance in any way.

No Army arises from nothing, at the outbreak of war, fully trained and equipped.

Peacetime for the soldier is a period of preparations for war and the effectiveness of military operations, at least in the early stages of a war are a reflection of the effectiveness or ineffectiveness of the peacetime preparations which preceded them. It

is against this background that Bridges' work for the development of the AIF — his title, and the subsequent performance of the 1st Division at Gallipoli should be assessed.

There is much more to be written on Bridges, not on his biography, but on the effects of his foresight and planning, which ensured the establishment of the AIF as single force, not to be splintered into detachments as the Australian forces to South Africa in 1900 and on his most significant and far-reaching contribution, the establishment not only of the Royal Military College, but the creation there of its "Heritage of Spirit."

At the launching of this book in Duntroon House on May 31st this year, one of the speakers remarked that only now are the effects of Bridges' vision for the College becoming properly manifest.

It is appropriate that the first biography of this austere, soldierly and far-sighted man should have been written by a graduate of the institution he founded.

by K. R. WHITE

PARACHUTE BADGES AND INSIGNIA OF THE WORLD, R. J. Bragg and R. Turner. Pub. by Blandford Press, supplied by ANZ Book Co. Pty. Ltd, Brookvale. NSW.

Price $14.50. 227 pages incl, 64 colourplate.

Insignia collectors will be well familiar with the Blandford colour series on Army badges and insignia and on many other aspects of collecting and this volume well meets the high standard of the previous volumes.

The text covers the history and development of the Airborne forces of all countries of the world and the 64 colour plates and five black-and-white plates cover the insignia of the forces.

In addition two appendices list all airborne operations during World War 2 and post 1945 combat operations.

The authors have compiled a thorough record which will become the standard reference on the subject, at least in regard to the insignia worn, and will no doubt lead the reader onto further study of the various operations described in brief in the text. This, in fact, is the stated aim of the authors.

The appendices, in tabular form, reveal, in brief, details of all combat jumps, excluding those still on the secret list, and show date, place, nationality, number of participants, unit and type of operation.

From these few facts one can imagine many fascinating stories which have yet to be written.

The history of Australia's airborne forces is well covered, including the combat jump of members of 2/4 Field Artillery Regt. in September, 1943 and a mention of the formation and training of the 1st Parachute Battalion is also made.

Briefly covered is the work of AATTV in Vietnam as well as the work of the SAS Regt, in Malaya and Vietnam.

Australian insignia illustrated cover 15 types of wings worn by Army, Navy and Air Force. The insignia of the New Zealand forces is also shown.

One criticism which may be offered is that the headdress badges of the Airborne forces are not illustrated and it is to be hoped that this will be the subject of a further volume.

This book is recommended to all insignia collectors as a must and to non-collectors as a basic reference to the Airborne forces of the world.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN ARTILLERY OF WORLD WAR 2. Ian V. Hogg. Arms and Armour Press. Aust. Dist. Thomas C. Lothian Pty. Ltd. Melbourne. Price $36.50 256 pages.

This book is described as an encyclopedia and in keeping with this description the author has provided a detailed description of all artillery used by the British and US Forces in 1939-45 war. Also included are details of all variations from the standard Marks including details of the Australian "short" 25 pounder.

Starting with, of all things, the Smith Gun, a smooth bore 3" gun developed in 1940, to counter the possible German invasion, through all types of Field, Medium and Heavy guns to the Recoilless guns of the latter part of the War, the book provides a great deal of technical information on each weapon and some 350 photographs supplement the text and provide the non technican with a better appreciation of the weapon.

The Author, who is an acknowledged expert in his field, has used his vast personal experience with artillery, to produce a book which will provide a detailed reference for the artillery enthusiast and at the same time a general background for any researcher into the broader history of World War 2.

In addition to the field, medium and heavy guns the author also deals extensively with the development of anti-tank and anti-aircraft artillery. He explores in depth, the changes in these types as the war developed with the use of heavier armour and faster aircraft and also the development of the ammunition to cope with these changes.

This book will be well received by the "Gunners" and by the non-technical type alike.

BRITISH TANK MARKINGS AND NAMES. B. T. White. Arms and Armour Press, Australian Distributor Thomas C. Lothian Pty. Ltd., Melbourne. Price $18.25 88 pages.

This is a large format book which deals with the British system of tank markings and the originally British custom of giving individual names to tanks.

The contents cover the period from 1914 to 1945 and the wide range of photographs, combined with the comprehensive text, will leave little to be learned on the subject by the reader.

The system of naming individual tanks developed from the custom of the Royal Naval Air Service naming their armoured cars with personal names following the Navy custom of naming their ships. From this small beginning, the custom was carried on with the development of the World War 1 tanks, many of which were manned by Navy volunteers.

By World War 2 the custom was well in use, but as with most things had come under stricter control, with the result that names were used which enabled the tanks of each squadron in a Regiment to be readily identified by the use of names beginning with a common letter.

This volume will enable the modeller to ensure the use of correct markings and will provide the tank enthusiast to learn of the reason behind both tactical and personal markings.

The text is well supported by some 194 illustrations including 56 in full cover. The colour illustrations not only illustrate the use of markings, but also the full range of camouflage used by the British Army.

This book will become a standard reference for tank modellers as the subject has not been dealt with in such a detailed manner in previous publications and for the tank enthusiast it will also add considerably to his knowledge.

AUSTRALIAN ARMOUR. A History of the Royal Australian Army Armoured Corps 1927-72. Major General R. N. L. Hopkins, CBE. Published by Australian War Memorial and Australian Govt. Publishing Service.
Price $13.95 (Hard Cover) and $12.00 (Soft Cover) 371 pages.

This is the story of Australian tanks and the men who manned them. General Hopkins has tackled a formidable task and has produced a very readable history of the RAAC, which fills a gap in the current publications on our proud military history.

The credentials of the author are such that probably no better person could have undertaken the writing of the Corps history.

In brief, General Hopkins entered RMC, Duntroon in 1915, graduated and served in Palestine in 1918 with 6th Aust Light Horse Regt. and in the post war years served in a number of Cavalry and Staff appointments.

In 1937 he was posted to Britain to study tanks and armoured warfare and on his return in 1939, he was the only Regular officer fully qualified in Armour.

As a result in 1940, he was called upon to play a leading role in the formation and training of the 1st Australian Armoured Division.

He subsequently served in New Guinea and took part in many amphibious operations.

The book commences with the development of the tank during World War 1, with reference being made to both the successful and unsuccessful operations, during 1917-18, in which the AIF had their first taste of this new form of warfare.

In the Middle East, the Australian Light Horse were taking part in an entirely different type of war and included in this force was Australia's first armoured unit, the 1st Aust. Armoured Car Section, later the 1st Australian Light Car Patrol, which was organised in a reconnaisance and support role.

After the war, the Army was reorganised on traditional lines with little interest being shown in the new form of warfare, except on an informal basis by a number of officers, including the author. It was not until 1926 that an officer was sent to Britain for training as a tank instructor and the decision to purchase a small number of tanks led to the formation of the Australian Tank Corps, which was gazetted on December 15, 1927.

Following limited expansion mainly in the Militia, it was not until World War 2 that the Corps really expanded.

First with the formation of the Divisional Cavalry Regiments, using carriers and captured Italian medium tanks, and then with the formation of 1st Armoured Division.

The complete history of the Corps is covered, for the wartime period, including the frustrations and successful operations, in New Guinea and Borneo and then the author returns to the peacetime reorganisations, and concludes with the use of Armour in Vietnam.

Details of all tanks used by the Corps are included, along with tables of senior commanders in RAAC postings and the logistic problems of both peace and wartime are fully discussed. The book concludes with a study of the lessons to be learned from the past and of the future role of the Corps in Australia's defence.

This is a well written and interesting history, with many illustrations, which will be widely accepted by students of Australian military history, but perhaps if it becomes widely read by our legislators it will have served a much greater role than as a mere chronicle of past deeds.

"1915" R. McDonald, University of Queensland Press.
Price $9.95. 425 pages. A novel.

While it may seem unusual to see a novel reviewed in these pages, this book is considered worthy of consideration, in that it will help the student of the story of Anzac to add some flesh and bones to the more factual accounts of this campaign.

This is the story of two youngsters from the bush, one quiet and the other much more knowledgeably of the world, their life at home, their enlistment for the Great Adventure, their lives and loves prior to embarkation.

It is also the story of their hopes for the future, but most of all it is the story of the tragedy that overtakes them and many of their generation.

The author has shown great skill in writing this absorbing story and the reader will find it hard to put down once reading has started.

Medals Donated

A Boer War medal belonging to Private S. Robinson, of the N.S.W. Mounted Rifles, has been donated by Miss J. Hyland, of Merrylands, N.S.W. Miss Hyland also donated the medals of Sister D. Robinson, a nurse with the British Army in World War 11.

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

The Imperial Legions — Their Place in the Colonial Society

by H. J. ZWILLENBERG

THREE factors influenced the attitude of South Australians to Imperial troops: The question of control, financial arrangements for maintaining the military contingents, and the relationship between the garrison and colonial society.

Difficulties over administrative control arose in 1841, when Captain G. V. Butler, officer commanding the Imperial troops, was instructed by his Hobart headquarters to refuse the governor's request that the Sappers and Miners, and the Chelsea pensioners, be paid from the *military chest* * (54).

Butler's refusal carried four implications. If the troops were merely *attached* to the South Australian government, then their own headquarters were totally responsible for their upkeep and therefore entitled to exercise full administrative and operational control.

Hence, any demands on the garrison's services would have to be made through the proper chain of command.

If the troops were *seconded*, then the foregoing matters were the governor's concern.

If, on the other hand, Butler's military chest was to be considered a unit paying account only, then it would have been wrong to regard it in the same light as a *commissariat chest*, and it would have been improper to make payments for which the British Government was committed in terms of Imperial military obligations incurred outside the Colony.

Finally, the question of the barracks rent raised the problem of financial contribution on the part of the Colony and foreshadowed British colonial military disengagement, which had already begun to a small degree.

As far as Grey was concerned, the governor was in control of the Colony and recognised the local senior military officer as the one to whom, from time to time, he would issue "such orders for

* The military chest, as distinct from the commissariat chest was a unit paying account, mainly concerned with paying the soldiers, a distinction Grey conveniently chose to ignore.

military service as were required by the welfare and safety of the colony."

Since Sappers and Miners had originally been paid from funds provided by the colonisation commissioners, and since there was no alternative arrangement for the sustenance of this detachment when colonial funds were no longer available, as was the case in 1843, the British Government found itself obliged to support its own soldiers.

In the absence of a commissariat chest, the military chest was the proper source.

By *proper* Grey meant the cheapest source. The governor obtained ready cash by means of bills drawn on the Treasury, discounted locally at 3½ per cent.

Payments from a commissariat chest were made under the same conditions.

In other words, the British taxpayer lost £3.10.0 for every £100 expended in the Colony.

Payments made through the military chest were not subject to this discount, and consequently the governor felt that the military chest should, for the time being, stand the cost of the barracks rent, despite the fact that the colonial government had guaranteed this expenditure.

The chest should also pay the Chelsea and other pensions, an expenditure which could, in no way, be considered a charge on the colonial government, and which the colonial government was not equipped to administer.

Governor Grey had made his point. Henceforth the governor issued orders to a force *seconded* to South Australia to support the vice-regal administration.

In purely operational (military) matters, the governor was content to let the senior military officer take his directons from the regimental commanding officer in Hobart, and later in Sydney or Melbourne.

For instance, governors did not interfere in matters of troop movements.

On the other hand, in day-to-day affairs the military was strictly under the control of the governor and the senior officer had to turn to the governor for any concessions he deemed necessary for the welfare of his troops.

The government was usually quite co-operative, particularly where small and non-recurring expenditure was concerned.

The provision of bed ticking for repatriated service personnel during the voyage home was a case in point (55).

With the establishment of a proper commissariat in South Australia the administrative difficulties of meeting Imperial financial commitments were largely overcome.

The commissariat was quite separate from the army and was answerable to the Lords of the Treasury.

In theory, troops in the colonies were in the same position as if they were *occupying* a foreign country for, and at the expense of, Great Britian (56).

Since such an *occupation* was of a permanent nature, the commissariat cadre was also permanent, and was responsible for paying, feeding, clothing, equipping and quartering the troops, as well as being charged with the distribution of half-pay and military (Chelsea) pensions.

The required funds were authorised by the General Officer Commanding (not by the senior military officer on the spot) or by the governor, and raised locally in

the form of a *general* military paying account *cum* petty cash reserve fund, against bills drawn on the Treasury.

Colonial contributions were paid into the commissariat chest, actual payments being made by the Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

When the Imperial troops were withdrawn in 1870, the South Australian Government undertook to disburse military payments, on a 3 per cent commission basis, to some 300 Imperial pensioners in the Colony (57).

The administrative arrangements for maintaining the garrison were quite complicated, even without the implications which arose when Great Britain actively began transferring her colonial military expenditure to the colonies.

In or about 1847, concern was felt in England that the dispersion of British military power actually weakened the defences of England herself.

The Duke of Wellington stated in 1847, that England could be invaded within a week of the outbreak of war (58).

To these strategic considerations were added factors of a more political nature.

This was the beginning of the free trade era, the era of the *Little Englanders*, with their anti-colonial attitudes and their desire for minimum government expenditure in any field.

The colonies swallowed up one-third of England's military budget and, as a result of mounting public opinion, a Select Parliamentary Committee had been appointed in 1834 "to enquire into the Military Establishments and Expenditure in the Colonies and dependencies of the Crown" (59).

The enquiry apparently affected financial arrangement between the South Australian government and the Imperial troops.

Whereas in New South Wales, and elsewhere for that matter, Imperial troops were totally maintained by Great Britain, from about 1844 or so onwards, South Australia paid almost all the money required to keep the troops in the Colony.

It is evident from the *Blue Books*, the forerunners of the South Australian Statistical Registers, that until 1851 or 1852 the Colony paid all regimental expenses with the exception of *colonial pay*, an additional living allowance.

From then on, the South Australian Government became responsible for *all* Imperial military expenditure, exclusive of commissariat items concerned with half-pay and pensions (60).

If the Colony was to find itself in financial difficulties, the commissariat chest was obliged to advance the necessary funds (61).

Some of the items caused friction between the military and the colonial government.

The major bone of contention was *colonial pay*, which, in colonies where garrisons were maintained for Imperial purposes, had to be borne by the British taxpayer.

The consequent cost of the British taxpayer was quite appreciable (62) and the Colonial Office endeavoured to have colonial pay rates reduced overall.

The move was initiated by the War Office in or about 1860 in an effort to standardise service conditions throughout the Empire.

Sir Edward Lugard suggested to Major-General Sir S. Pratt, General Officer Commanding in Australia, that the reduction should be 3/5 of the 1861 rate for officers, with the lodging

allowance to be the same as the one New South Wales had prior to the discovery of gold, plus 25 per cent.

Other ranks' rate was to be reduced by one-half, but augmented by a weekly grocery ration consisting of 1¼ lb bread, ½ oz. salt, 1 3rd oz. pepper, 2 ozs. sugar, 1/6th oz. tea and 1 3rd oz. coffee.

In South Australia, these reductions had been anticipated by Major Moore about eight years earlier.

During the fifties he constantly endeavoured, and partly succeeded in increasing the extra-regimental emoluments (63) so that, when the War Office enforced reductions, the result was not as drastic as it might have been.

At first the South Australian Government was not prepared to match the rates approved for New South Wales and Victoria (63), since in the early fifties the Colony was experiencing an appreciable loss of revenue and was financially unable to meet such demands.

Finniss, the Colonial Secretary, suggested that the troops could hire themselves out as labourers at the prevailing high wage rates, thereby benefiting both themselves and the economy (63).

This, the military did not approve. Major Moore pointed out that for troops to hire themselves as labourers was not "in accordance with the custom of the service and weakens discipline," and that New South Wales and Victoria, while experiencing the same labour shortage, had granted the allowances (64).

Despite initial unwillingness, the South Australian Government did eventually begin to increase colonial pay (65) and even agreed to pay, from colonial funds, a lodging allowance for military personnel living out of barracks.

In 1852 this amounted to an annual sum of £75 and £55, for captains and subalterns respectively.

The British authorities were successful in their endeavour to half the colonial pay and lodging allowance spiral, and from 1860 onwards the rates were reduced appreciably (66).

The General Officer Commanding, not unnaturally, would be preferred to have the old rates restored and suggested that perhaps a board might be convened in South Australia to enquire into the question of allowances.

After all, they were paid by the colonies. But Sir Richard MacDonnell, Governor at the time, insisted that ".... we should not mix ourselves up in this military business..... allowances are their affair ..... " (67).

The South Australian Government on the other hand adopted a different attitude.

Perhaps it resented Imperial interference in the matter of money paid, after all, by the Colony itself.

Perhaps South Australians felt that the reductions were unfair.

Whatever the reason, the South Australian Government requested a delay in implementing measures which were considered as an ungracious act on the part of Great Britain, not that South Australians were actually prepared to have the old rates restored. After all, "the Duke of Newcastle's dispatch was imperative." (68).

The *living conditions* of the troops were quite different from those of the remainder of the population, for they were "a class of men set apart from the general mass of the community....," and this in turn caused difficulty in their relations with the colonial society.

Besides this, the officers, and the non-commissioned officers and privates,

also lived in worlds apart.

The officers were men drawn from the English middle classes, relatively poor people, for whom well-meaning relatives had purchased a commission to set them up in life.

Holding a commission in the guards was a social distinction; a commission in a line regiment was a means of eking out a meagre living.

How meagre it was can be seen from Fortescue's tabulation of net emoluments * which for a lieutenant colonel came to £114 per annum, while for a major, captain, lieutenant and ensign the amounts were £108, £94, £85 and £73 respectively (69).

This was in the middle fifties, when a labourer at Port Adelaide received 10/- for a nine hour working day (70).

The officer's financial plight was accentuated when he was married.

"The officer's wife sat at home with a grilled mackeral while the husband was forced to drink champagne on guest night," and the children were brought up in an atmosphere of fictitious social prestige and affluence (71).

The officers' accommodation was often equally as bad as that provided for the other ranks.

According to Sir Henry Hardinge, the offices in Australia "lived in a state of wretchedness" (69).

Hence the colonial arrangements for a lodging allowance, which made life a little easier for them.

Provided that the officer lived long enough, he could sell his commission, sometimes with a small profit.

If he died on service, the commission was forfeited.

In other words, his estate did not include the original capital outlay and his next-of-kin did not benefit from the investment.

Yet the system which, by and large, appears to have been quite iniquitous, had its defenders.

The Duke of Wellington said: "It is promotion by purchase which brings into the service.... men who have some connection with the interests and fortunes of the country....," a view shared by a recent writer, the author of "The Reason Why" (72).

There is no evidence to suppose that Imperial officers in South Australia were held in the same ill repute as those stationed in New South Wales, particularly during the early period.

There is no parallel to, say, Governor Macqurie's complaints about licentiousness in the officer corps (73).

Possibly this was due to the small number of officers stationed in South Australia at any one time; possibly also, to the firm stand taken by the early governors on questions of *social etiquette.*

There was the matter of precedence, which put Imperial officers well down the social scale (74).

A piquant picture also emerged on the question of church services.

The Reverend Charles Beaumont Howard of Holy Trinity Church claimed, in 1849, special fees for attending to the spiritual needs of the military.

The Governor, Sir Henry Young, denied the request and, at the same time, refused to allow special pews to be set aside for the officers.

Putting both parties in their place, the Governor offered to authorise special

* In the middle of the 19th century, a lieutenant colonel of the a line was faced with a number of fixed annual expenses: interest on the commission price (5 per cent), regimental expenses (£20) and income tax (£11).

church services to be arranged in the barracks or elsewhere (75).

The duties of the serving officer were scarcely arduous.

Unless he was the duty officer, he had nothing to do, because training was delegated to non-commissioned officers who, more often than not, had nothing but scorn for the "epaulette gentry and their vanity."

Their enforced leisure enabled the officers to acquire considerable colonial competence, which was later to fit them for colonial administrative positions.

Such was the case of Captain G. V. Butler, who sold his commission and acted for a time as Private Secretary to Governor Grey.

In 1847 he became the resident at Guichen Bay and in 1851, immigration agent for South Australia in London. (75a).

The other ranks lived in their own world.

"Officers' wives eat puddin' and pies, sergeants wives have scally" was a doggerel verse epitomising their conditions (76).

A soldier's lot was a miserable one, even in South Australia, for the "community socially based on right and truth" does not appear to have had any beneficial influence on the line soldiers stationed there.

There was much evidence of brawling, desertion and all the other evils, regarded as normal in garrison life at the time.

This regrettable situation resulted from the way the soldiers were recruited, their terms of service, their pay and conditions, and their perennial state of idleness (77).

The recruit was induced into the service by a sum of money, a *bounty,* which varied in accordance with the period of enlistment.

The recruiter himself received 15/- *bringing money* and was not likely to be particular whom he introduced into the service, while the bounty was, in practice, treated as a kit allowance which was eventually deducted from the recruit's own pay.

From 1847, all soldiers enlisted for a limited period only.

The infantry enlisted for 10 years, with the possibility of re-engaging for a period not exceeding 11 years.

On a foreign station, the commanding officer was empowered to hold a soldier for two years over and above the enlistment term.

A soldier could be discharged earlier if he had earned the requisite good conduct awards, but this discharge had to be purchased at rates commensurate with the length of the unexpired portion of the enlistment term.

If he was prepared to settle in the colonies, he could be discharged, subject to two good conduct badges, with even a small gratuity.

For example, Private J. McGuire of the 4th Hussars, was discharged from Simla, India, in 1872 on condition that he settled in South Australia (78).

The Crown was responsible for the soldiers' pay of 1/- per day, plus the beer money of 1d or 2d.

Although his clothing, accommodation and food were supplied, a token amount was deducted regularly, referred to as the Imperial stoppage.

This accounted for £18.10.2 of a soldiers' yearly income of £19.15.5, leaving a net balance of £1.5.3.

A soldiers' wife was entitled to half the male ration expenditure, exclusive of the liquor allowance, a child between

seven and fourteen years of age received one third, and a child below seven years of age one quarter (79).

Barracks accommodation was generally very bad. 300 cubic feet of air per man was considered sufficient.

There were normally no ablution blocks or conveniences, let alone recreation rooms.

Understandably, the health of the troops suffered. Up to 1865, the rate of hospitalisation "for diseases contracted by youth, ignorance and bad conduct" was about 740 per 1,000, with an average mortality rate of 9.13 per 1,000.

At times the mortality rate on the Australian station was higher than anywhere else, except in the West Indies.

Respiratory and venereal diseases were the chief causes.

Statistics, compiled in 1866 from a number of military stations throughout the Empire, showed that the Australian station had the second highest mortality rate of all stations, and that the Australian mortality rate in every age group exceeded the Empire average for the same age groups (80).

In September 1863, when the South Australian detachment of the 40th Regiment of Foot was due to sail for New Zealand, one third of the men was unfit for duty due to respiratory illnesses (81).

The story of the barracks in Adelaide does not concern us here, but it reflects the South Australian Government's attitude that, although the troops were in the Colony on the insistence of the British Government, they were nevertheless treated as uninvited guests.

No effort was made to ameliorate their lot until South Australians themselves became anxious that the troops should stay.

The accommodation problem was aggravated by the fact that barracks had to be shared by the women and children of the soldiery.

There was an instance in South Australia in 1848, of thirteen families being packed into four dilapidated cottages on North Terrace (82).

Service regulations stipulated that no more than three out of every four staff sergeants, and five out of every 60 privates, were allowed to marry, with the overall rate not exceeding 8 per cent of the strength of a regiment (or company, battery, squadron, or detachment concerned. * (82)

Permission to marry depended on two good conduct badges, seven years' service and savings of £5.

When a soldier married without regimental permission, his dependants were regimentally not recognised (83).

This resulted in the destitute position of quite a few army wives in South Australia.

The problem of deserted wives first made itself felt in the Colony in 1863.

Soldiers who had married without their senior officer's consent could not take their wives with them if, indeed, they genuinely wished to do so.

When, in 1863, the detachment of the 40th Regiment was ordered to New Zealand, the South Australian Government was requested to grant a gratuity to all ranks in the form of six months colonial pay, plus free rations and quarters, in support of their dependants, just as Victoria and New South Wales had done.

At that time some 15 mothers and 21

* The two companies of the 2/14 Regiment, which arrived in Adelaide from New Zealand in 1868, were accompanied by seven regimental wives and twenty-nine children (84).

children were not entitled to regimental maintenance.

At first the South Australian Government rejected the request (84), but eventually agreed to provide rations and quarters to three wives and nine children (85).

One Mr Verco, a member of the legislature, "objected to the introduction of soldiers to be kept here for three or four years in idleness and them removed, leaving a number of destitute women and children behind" (86).

The plight of these unfortunate people was held to be a strong argument against having any more than the authorised number of troops in South Australia, since two companies would leave behind twice the number of destitutes for which the community would have to care.

A Soldiers' Wives' Relief Committee was formed and supported quite well despite the fact that some people actually believed the soldiers' wives to be better off now, than "when their husbands were here to drink their earnings." (87)

After the withdrawal of troops in 1870, the South Australian Government tried to take official action on behalf of the destitute wives left behind.

It requested the War Office to stop six soldiers 3d. per day in respect of deserted wives, in accordance with Article of War No. 177, appended to the Mutiny Act of 1870.

The War Office took a mere four months to reach a decision.

A few enquiries were made, and finally only one of the six destitute wives obtained some relief (88).

Idleness was another crucial social problem, for it resulted in drunkenness, disorderly, discontented and mutinous conduct and all kinds of vice.

This was a problem of which contemporaries were fully aware and for which a number of remedies had been suggested (89).

Idleness was due to limited activites.

We are led to believe that, after breakfast and the first parade, there may have been some parade-ground drill, followed by a period when the soldiers were probably cleaning their equipment.

But after the mid-day meal there appears to have been no further military work for the day.

There is no mention of any field work, and the restriction on ammunition expenditure would have allowed only minimal musketry practice. On more than one occasion, this restriction placed the senior Imperial officer in South Australia into the embarrassing position of having to ask the colonial government for a supply of small arms ammunition, free of charge, to enable him to conduct some target practice (90).

The only other activities of the Imperial troops in South Australia seem to have been helping with the harvest, and furnishing prison guards at places like Dry Creek.

Also, some of them earned as much as 10/- per week making cabbage hats (91)

One of the results of idleness was drink, which in turn was largely responsible for the high crime rate amongst Imperial troops.

Throughout their stay in South Australia, military crime showed no consistent pattern.

During the first few years almost all offences were for desertion. One soldier,

Corporal G. Gilkes of 96th Regiment of Foot (Manchester), deserted twice.

His second attempt led him to Kangaroo Island, where he was recaptured by Inspector Tolmer who, incidentally, devoted a whole chapter of his *Reminiscences* to this exploit (92).

Perhaps he too had little to do. The high crime record of the 11th Regiment of Foot (Devonshire) was also due to desertion.

Between 7th June, 1849 and 27th February, 1852, out of an average of fifty other ranks, fifteen were convicted of desertion.

Actually, this unit was noted for having a sizeable number of nondrinkers.

There is an interesting account of a "military tea meeting," arranged by the non-commissioned officers and privates of the unit who were members of the *Adelaide Total Abstinence Society.*

Portions of the great barrack room were neatly decorated for the occasion with the Union Jack, under which the silken banner emblazoned with 'Total Abstinence' was placed. The pillars were adorned with muskets and bayonets... and placards with the glorious names of Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nile, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula... The soldiers were in smart military undress. The Officer Commanding, Captain R. Webster, and ladies were at the top table..... The Chairman congratulated the soldiers on their greatest conquest.... the triumph over bad habits (93).

From the fifties onwards, the main offence was drunkenness.

For instance, between November, 1866 and August, 1867, 109 soldiers of the 2/14 Regiment of Foot (Yorkshire) were committed for sentence, 30 per cent for habitual drunkenness, 28 per cent for breaking barracks, 25 per cent for drunkenness, 12 per cent for absence without leave, and 5 per cent for miscellaneous offences, such as concealing disease or leaving guard.

In other words, drunkenness accounted for 55 per cent of the crimes, and probably a further 40 per cent of the offences were indirectly attributable to alcohol. (94)

The crime rate varied from unit to unit. Some units, such as the 99th Regiment of Foot (Duke of Edinburgh, Wiltshire), the 40th (2nd Somersetshire) and the 12th (Suffolk), one of the six Minden regiments, had no crime record at all.

The blameless record of the latter might have implied that regiments with longer and more renowned military traditions were better behaved, but this was not the case.

The worst record belonged to the 11th Regiment of Foot (North Devon), yet this was the oldest unit ever to have served in South Australia, with a history dating back to the Monmouth rebellion in 1665.

In 1849 the daily press complained constantly of thieving, robbery and brawling on the part of the troops, and exhorted their officers to enforce discipline (96).

In 1866/67, at a time when serious efforts were being made to introduce wholesome spare-time activities into the British army, the overall annual military crime rate in South Australia stood at nearly 50 per cent of the number of men, while the overall British rate over an earlier period (1825-1835) did not exceed 10 per cent, even after including the penal units in Bermuda and Africa (96).

The cost of administering penal arrangements for Imperial soldiers placed an additional burden on the Colony and penal facilities in South Australia were stretched to the limit. (97).

In England strenuous efforts were made to ameliorate the life of soldiers

(97a) but few, if any, attempts of this nature were made in South Australia.

What appears to be the only recorded instance, refers to the establishment of a library in 1868, when the 50th Regiment was garrisoned in Adelaide.

A room was set aside to serve both as a regimental school and library, an unsatisfactory arrangement because juveniles and adults were obliged to take turns in using the room which was, moreover, closed in the evenings.

The book stock must have been very meagre.

Suggestions were made to ask the South Australian Institute to support the venture, and it was also suggested that perhaps neither *Hansard* nor the *Blue Books* were appropriate reading matter for soldiers.

"These men are strong hardy fellows but they could not stand any of such poor intellectual diet as this." (98)

This almost total lack of consideration reflected the community's general attitude to the Imperial garrisons.

They were not part of a community based on truth and righteousness by choice; they were virtually foreigners.

Nor were they considered worthy of attention, for the community generally saw only the bad elements, and was not prepared to extend the voluntary principle which had expressed itself in a number of philanthropic organisations to the soldiers of England.

The feeling of disinterest, even of antipathy, must have been mutual because in 1870 out of one hundred all ranks, only four liked South Australia well enough to take their discharge in the Colony (99).

While South Australians shed no tears when the body of the Imperial troops departed in 1870, they did pay tribute to some individual members of the Imperial contingents.

The *Register,* for instance, spoke of a Sergeant Joseph Clarke, who had arrived in the colony on 17th September, 1841, as the advance party for Captain Butler and his detachment of the 96th, as "....one of the best representatives the British Army ever had in this Colony" (100).

Except for the odd expression of praise and perhaps personal regret, the majority of South Australians viewed with satisfaction the passing of a period of dependence on the Mother Country.

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MEMBERS SALES & WANTS

WANTED: 1903-1912 Helmet Plate — Royal Australian Artillery No. 1 S.A. Coy. 16th A.L.H. cap badge (w.m. without motto). 16th A.L.H. collar badge. (or pair). 17th A.L.H. shoulder title. S.A.I.R. shoulder title.

1930-1942 3rd L.H. hat badge (both w.m. & oxy reqd). 9th L.H. Hat badge (oxy). 27th Batt. S.A. Scottish collar badge/s (oxy.)

Also any Australian pre-Federation badges and buttons. Some swaps available or will buy.

A.F. Harris, 29 Jervois Ave, Magill, S.A. 5072.

★★★ ★★★

WANTED: London Regiment helmet plates and badges, pre-1922. Also any medals named Courtney, Courtnenay or Courteney. Will buy or exchange. R. Courtney, PO Box E260 Canberra, A.C.T. 2600, phone 46-9270 (Bus) or 88-7529 (home).

★★★ ★★★

WANTED: British military medals to "Calvert". D. Leroy Calvert, 506 9th St., New York, NY 10018, USA.

★★★ ★★★

FOR SALE: 4/19 Prince of Wales Light Horse badges (pins) $2.00. Monash University Regt hat badges $2.00. RAE (Regimental issue) hat badges, all brass, specially made $3.00. Contact K. R. White, PO Box 67, Lyneham, ACT, 2602. Add 50 cents postage with each order.

★★★ ★★★

WANTED: Medals to Turvey or Lockhart (by new member Mr Gene Turvey, 1014 Monroe St, Galesburgh, 11. 61401, USA.

★★★ ★★★

Sgt. Henry Greer, DCM

by M. C. DICKER

In the three months immediately after the evacuation of Gallipoli the recruitment numbers in Australia took a sudden upsurge as thousands, shocked by the Dardanelles' failure, flocked to join the rapidly expanding Australian Imperial Force.

Henry Greer, from Brigelow in Queensland was one of these new enlistments.

Despite his 34 years and the property which he ran with his brother William, Greer joined the AIF on February 24, 1916.

He spent the next six months training in Australia before being allotted to the second reinforcements of the 42nd (Queensland) Battalion.

The reinforcements embarked from Brisbane in the transport *Boorara* on August 16, 1916, destined for England where they were to join the battalion.

The 42 Bn were camped on the Salisbury Plain and Greer arrived as the last weeks of preparation were being made for the battalion's posting to France.

The battalion left England in November 1916 and remained for the next three weeks in the reserve areas.

The day before they went into the line they were inspected by the Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Forces, General Sir Douglas Haig, who complimented the men on their presentation and bearing.

The Battalion spent Christmas at the front, and until their relief on New Year's Day, tried to accustom themselves to trench warfare and the glutinous mud which made movement nearly impossible.

Over the next year the Battalion was to distinguish itself many times, winning the battle honours of Messines, Broodseinde and Passchendale.

However, casualties were extremely heavy and during the Warneton stunt of July 31, 1917, John Stafford Greer, a relative of Henry, died of wounds.

By the end of 1917, the situation on the Western Front had reached a stalemate.

The British and Colonial troops, despite incredible efforts and horrific casualties, could make no headway against determined German resistance.

With the collapse of the Russians, the resulting availability of more men, and the threat of American troops arriving in large numbers, Germany was forced to launch its major assault which was intended to win it the war.

On March 21, 1918, this offensive began and met with considerable success.

By the 25th, the 5th British ARmy had been pushed into headlong retreat and the Australian 11th Brigade, including the 42nd battalion was rushed to the Somme Front to stop the enemy advance.

This they did, and the divisional commander Sir John Monash later wrote:

"My anxiety was relieved when a convoy of thirty buses arrived crowded with the staunch, reliable troops of the 11th Infantry Brigade." — Every one of the men realised, "that upon him and his companions was about to fall the whole

responsibility of frustrating the German attack to capture Amiens and separate the Allied Armies."

The performance of the whole Anzac Corps at this time, in halting the enemy offensive and plugging the gaps left by the British, can only be described as one of the greatest feats of the war.

By early August 1918 the Allies were ready to launch their own big offensive.

On the 8th they attacked on a broad front and the resulting victory was so complete that the German General Hindenburg named it "The Blackest Day of the German Army."

The 42nd was heavily involved, and during the fighting Henry Greer, now a Sergeant, displayed the gallantry which won him the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

His actions of that day may be best described by the citation of the D.C.M.:

L.G. 14459 — 5th December, 1918

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When his platoon commander became a casualty he took command and cleared out two large dug-outs, taking about 50 prisoners. On reaching the final objective he established a forward machine gun post in face of heavy machine gun fire. His organising capacity and skilful leadership were a great asset.

Henry Greer survived the war and although there is no further information available about him, it is believed that he remained in England.

WAR MEMORIAL NOTES

Historic Baton Acquired

The baton belonging to Field Marshal Lord Birdwood has been acquired by the Memorial. The baton was presented to Field Marshal Birdwood, General Officer in Command of the Anzac Corps at Gallipoli and the Australian Army Corps in France during World War 1. Field Marshal Birdwood was one of only two Field Marshals on the Australian Officers' List. The other was Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey. The Memorial already holds Field Marshal Blamey's baton. The Birdwood baton was purchased in England.

Reminder of Darwin Bombing

A brass name plate off the Darwin branch of the Bank of New South Wales has been donated to the Memorial by the Bank. The battle-scarred plate was one of two on the Darwin bank, which was severely damaged in the Japanese raid of February 1942. The other has been returned to Darwin.

Sioux Arrives

The first helicopter to be added to the Memorial's aviation collection landed at the front steps on June 14. The helicopter — a Bell 47G-3B-1, known as a Sioux — was flown to the Memorial from Oakey In Queensland by Major Jim Campbell, who won the Distinguished Flying Cross in it in South Vietname in 1967. The Sioux was operated by the Army in Irian Jaya, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Borneo, Papua New Guinea and South Vietnam. It has been put on display in Aeroplane Hall.

Armistice Anniversary Medallion

A medallion struck by the French Government to mark the 60th Anniversary of the Armistice was recently presented to the Prime Minister by the French Secretary of State for Veterans' Affairs. It is now on display in the Memorial.

More Gear for George

The appeal for parts to continue the restoration of the Lancaster bomber 'G for George' continues to produce results. 460 Squadron (RAAF) Association and Mr Buzz Cousins, of Melbourne, have donated instruments and components which will be installed by the RAAF. Mr F. M. Franklin, of Moorooka, Queensland, has donated copies of Lancaster handbooks and a section of the main spar.

Big Response to Bomber Command Appeal

The appeal for a RAAF Bomber Command uniform made through Wings Magazine has proved greatly successful. A total of seven uniforms have now been donated, the most recent by Mr Art Whitmarsh, of Sydney, Mr E. Lanigan, of Gurley, NSW, Mr D. Cookson, of Sydney, the RAAF Association, Mr B. Mattingley, of Armidale, NSW, and Mr D. P. Ross, of Nambucca Heads. The Memorial did not previously possess a RAAF Bomber Command uniform.

The Lake George Tragedy

by CHRIS COULTHARD-CLARK

In the years before the lakes which now form a poular boating attraction to citizens of Canberra were in existence, sailing enthusiasts in the capital pursued their pastime at Lake George, 25 kilometers northeast of Canberra on the road to Goulbourn.

When a Canberra sailing club was formed in 1951 the college took a prominent part in its creation, (1) and a party of cadets surveyed and commenced construction of a Club boatshed on the western foreshores of Lake George near the Federal Highway, some ten kilometers from the southern end of the lake. (2)

On Sunday, July 8, 1956, eight cadets went to the College's boatshed to paint and repair the hut and carry out maintenance on the boats.

According to a later statement by the college the work-party was under instructions not to sail, (3) nonetheless conditions appeared favourable and two second-year cadets, Brian Jorgenson and Ian Colquhoun, rigged one of the 12-foot skiffs and took it out onto the lake.

When the craft was about 500 yards from shore it capsized in about 10 feet of water, and its occupants were soon floundering in the icy waters which were being whipped by a strong wind.

Three cadets ashore, James Reilly, David Noble, and Ronald Pritchard, seeing their class-mates in difficulty, manned an assault boat and went to render assistance.

In their haste, however, they had apparently incorrectly assembled the boat, so that as they manoeuvred near the two men already in the water the stern suddenly collapsed and the boat sank.

Witnessing this turn of events, two junior classmen still on shore —Kevin Gosling (4) and David Ford (5) — made a hurried search of the boatshed for a serviceable craft in which to attempt a second rescue.

Failing to find another boat, the pair decided to launch the skiff they had been repairing, even though it was without its normal sealed deck, mast, sail or paddles.

The two men set off shortly before 3 p.m. Events of the ensuing hours were to earn them both the George Medal.

General Campbell recounted what happened in the citation recommending awards to the two men for "an outstanding feat of cool and deliberate courage" by cadets only 17 years of age (6):

"Donning their lifejackets and picking up two pieces of wood to act as makeshift paddles....

Ford and Gosling pushed off into the lake, the waters of which were 34 degrees Fahrenheit at the surface alone.

"About 400 yards from the shore they pulled on board one of the five men in the water, Colquhoun the champion swimmer of the RMC, who had tried to swim ashore but who was on the point of collapse from the numbing cold.

"Anxious as they were to take him ashore for resuscitation, they appreciated from his semi-conscious condition that the four men still in the icy water 250 yards further out must be in deadly peril

and so decided to paddle on out to them.

"On reaching the capsized VJ skiff they noticed that two of the four men, Noble and Pritchard, had already disappeared and that the other two were on the point of exhaustion, although still clinging to the VJ.

"They pulled these two on board their craft which, although built for two only, was now carrying five men.

"Not only was their frail craft now grossly overloaded but at least two of the three rescued men were moving about in their delirium and upsetting the precarious balance of the craft.

"Staff Cadet Gosling and his comrade now slowly paddled their craft towards the shore, but at about 1650 hours when still 200 yards from shore the offshore wind stiffened and gradually forced them out towards the centre of the seven miles (eleven kilometres) wide lake, which was now getting very choppy.

"For over three more hours they battled in the darkness and the icy wind with their improvised paddles to keep their craft upright and into the wind, but at about 2000 hours one of the semi-conscious men in his delirium slipped over the side into the water.

"Gosling and Ford between them managed by a superhuman effort to haul him on board again, but into such a position in the skiff that the bow was forced under the water and the craft was swamped and turned over.

'Two of the three men being rescued, Colquhoun and Jorgenson, were lost in the darkness, but Gosling and Ford and the remaining man, Reilly, kept above water by grabbing the capsized VJ.

"At about 2030 hours a big wave rolled the capsized VJ over. All three men lost their grip and this time only Gosling and Ford succeeded in grasping the VJ again.

"About five minutes later, at 2035 hours, An Army DUKW rescued them clinging in an exhausted condition to their upturned VJ skiff, but there was no sign of any of the other five men, whose lives they had so bravely tried to save for five and a half hours!"

The sole remaining cadet on shore, F. J. Alizzi, had late in the afternoon launched yet another boat to help but returned to shore when the Army lorry which was to return the party to College arrived at 5 p.m, and had rushed to the nearest phone to give the alarm.

Two amphibious vehicles were despatched to the lake and commenced sweeping for the missing boats with searchlights at 7.30 p.m., although fog seriously hampered the search.

When picked up Ford and Gosling believed they were only a couple of hundred yards offshore when in fact they were more than five kilometers out in the lake, which was eleven kilometers across at that point.

A full-scale search was launched the following day.

Early in the morning all three boats were located five kilometers from shore and at about 2 p.m. the body of Staff Cadet Jorgenson was found almost in the centre of the lake, six kilometers from shore.

The body was returned to Perth on July 12 for military burial in the cadet's home State. (7). Although the search, involving RAAF and RAN aircraft, police, and Canberra residents in private launches, was continued for more than two weeks, with cadets from the College joining in foot patrols, the bodies of the

remaining missing men were not recovered. (8)

In the wake of the tragedy it was quickly recognised that the action of Ford and Gosling, though unsuccessful in saving lives, had been immensely courageous.

On July 9 Dr Evatt, Leader of the Opposition, remarked that "when all the facts are known, the cadets will be shown to have acted in accordance with the great tradition of Duntroon", while the next day Acting Prime Minister Fadden said that the "facts surrounding the mishap reveal that great courage, selflessness and heroism were displayed by those concerned."

The following January it was announced that the Queen had approved the award of the George Medal to Ford and Gosling. (9)

They received the awards at an investiture by the Governor-General Field Marshal Sir William Slim, held at Government House, Canberra, on April 16 1957. (10)

Both cadets graduated from RMC in December 1959, Ford to the Royal Australian Army Service Corps and Gosling to Artillery.

Ford resigned as a lieutenantcolonel in 1977, retiring to Bulleen in Victoria.

Although the George Medals won in 1956 were the first such awards to cadets at the College since it opened in 1911, a further award has since been made — and in circumstances not so very much dissimilar.

In April 1976 Staff Cadet Keith Thomas (then a corporal in his final year) went rock fishing at Murray's Beach, Governor's Headland, on the NSW south coast, with three other people, including his brother.

Two large waves broke over the party sweeping them from the rocks.

After attempting unsuccessfully to save his brother, Thomas supported a girl in the group until a boat rescued them.

His brother's body was not recovered. (11)

The Coroner at Nowra commended Thomas' actions to the Commanding Officer of the Corps of Staff Cadets, recommending a civilian award for valour.

Consequently in June 1978, by which time he had graduated and was serving as a lieutenant with the 1st Signal Regiment at Ingleburn, NSW, Thomas was awarded the Bravery Medal.

His award was one of the first two made within the new system of Australian honours.

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ITEMS AVAILABLE FROM MR. K. R. WHITE

P.O. Box 67, Lyneham, A.C.T.

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

Any surplus will be refunded.

Letters to the Editor

Sir:

I was interested to read in *Sabretache No. 2, 1979* the article by the Rev. Mr A. Bottrell, ED on Brigadier-General (later Major General) Jose Maria Jacobo Ramon Francisco Gabriel del Corazon de Jesus Gordon y Prendergast to give him the full name with which he was christened in Jerez de la Frontera, Spain, on March 19th, 1856.

Mr Bottrell's article, I thought, would have been interesting to most of our members except perhaps to those of our Victorian fellows who might be regular readers of the Victorian Historical Journal, published by the R.H.S.C.: in Volume 47 No. 2, May 1976 Warren Perry published a very scholarly, but not definite article on Gordon.

I would like to draw readers' attention to two aspects in Mr Bottrell's article, one, Gordon's role in the establishment of the Small Arms Factory, Lithgow and secondly, his very significant contribution to defence thinking in South Australia and its influence on the first Commonwealth defence bill.

Gordon claims in his autobiography, *"Chronicles of a Gay Gordon"* (pp 276-280) that he has surveyed the Lithgow site and was in fact responsible for the establishment of the Small Arms Factory, and I have the impression that Mr Bottrell appeared to take Gordon's often somewhat colourful accounts as the gospel.

Historical writings on the Factory (Lawrence, T.F.C., The Department of Supply .....January 1971, SODOS, March 1971) indicate that the site had been "picked" long before Gordon came on the scene.

In fact suggestions to establish the factory at Lithgow were made in the minutes because of the major combination of extensive coal, iron and copper deposits at that site combined with a generous supply of water and railway amenities, thus providing sources of power, steel and transport: the coal mines were operating in 1869, the iron works in 1875 and two copper smelters in 1880.

There was no other site equally as suitable for an arms factory, which was eventually located on 126 acres bought from J. B. Brown's estate.

In my view Gordon's major contributions was as the architect of the 1895 *Defence Act.*

By the middle nineties organised unpaid volunteering had come to an end and began to give way to a concept of citizen soldiery based on universal military service.

The Act provided for the Australian military forces to consist of the *Permanent Military Force,* the *Action Military Force* and the *Reserve Military Force.*

The service was based on universal military training, a concept on the S.A. statute book since 1854, but eligible men could volunteer.

No mention was made of such terms as militia or volunteers, but only soldiers.

There was no distinction between active and reserve force officers, both ranked equally in accordance with the date of commission.

After two years in the active force soldiers continued serving for a further five years in the reserve force.

Major General Hutton commented at the time that the S.A. legislation was in advance of that of any other colony.

The 1895 S.A. Defence Legislation was in advance of the first *Commonwealth Defence Bill.*

The S.A. command structure was more clearly defined.

The S.A. defence was not subject to parliamentary interference.

The S.A. legislation did not distinguish as the Commonwealth Bill did in clause 35, between militia (paid) and volunteers (unpaid).

While the Commonwealth Bill envisaged an active and a reserve component, the Commonwealth made the service in the reserve force voluntary, whereas it was compulsary in South Australia.

Thus the important difference between early Commonwealth and South Australian ideas on defence lay in South Australia's belief that military service was an obligation every citizen should be prepared to accept.

The Commonwealth on the other hand considered universal military service as unnecessary or, at most, *a vis-in-terrorem,* should citizens fail to come forward voluntarily.

H. J. Zwillenberg
Garran, ACT.

Branch Information

South Australian Branch Committee.

The following executive for 1979-80 was elected at the June meeting: President, Mr Barry Montgomery; Hon. Sec., Mr Ken R. Stanley; Hon Treasurer, Mr Andrew Previce.

Queensland Branch Committee

The following office bearers for 1979-80 were elected at the Branch meeting on July 4: President, Mr John Duncan; Vice-President, Mr Don Wright; Hon. Sec., Mr Syd Wigzell; Federal Councillor, Mr John Irwin; Committee Members, Mr Bernie Ellis, Mr George Snelgrove.

Victoria Branch

The Annual General Meeting of the Victorian Branch was held on July 19. The following office bearers were elected:

President, Major L. Scheuch-Evans (RL); Vice President, Major J. Frewen; Hon. Sec., Mr R. Kirk; Hon. Treasurer, Mr A. Festberg; Committee members — Messrs R. Hale, D. Trenick, R. Swendson, G. Campbell, P. Wilmot, D. Trigar, W. Woolmore, G. Ward (Geelong Branch Liaison Member).

Federal Council Elections

The only nominations for election of officers of Federal Council received by the Secretary by July 31, in accordance with the notice published in "Sabretache" Vol. XX No. 2, were:

Federal President, Mr. N. Foldi, Vice-President, Major H. Zwillenberg (RL); Hon. Sec., Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Sargent (RL); Hon. Treasurer, Mr M. Kennedy.

In view of the lack of other nominations, no election will be conducted. The above office bearers will be declared elected at the AGM on October 15.

Camouflage Artist

Artist Frank Hinder, who was a camouflage artist from 1939-44, recently was interviewed by the art curator as part of the oral history program. Mr Hinder has offered to donate camouflage photographs to the Memorial's library. A Hinder watercolour depicting soldiers and Papuans in New Guinea was recently purchased for the collection.

Director Visits U.S.

The Director, Mr Noel Flanagan, recently returned from a private 5-week tour of the United States. During his visit Mr Flanagan held discussions with the Chairman of the American Association of Museums, Mr Kenneth Starr, and inspected a number of museums. Mr Peter Ryan, from the Department of Home Affairs Cultural Affairs Branch, acted during the Director's absence.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL PUBLICATIONS

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:

Vol VI — *The A.I.F. In France, 1918,* C. E. W. Bean $2.10

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

The following 21 volumes have been published

Series 1 (Army)	*To Benghazi,* Gavin Long	$2.50
	Greece, Crete and Syria, Gavin Long	$3.00
	Tobruk and El Alamein, Barton Maughan	$4.00
	The Japanese Thrust, Lionel Wigmore	$4.00
	The New Guinea Offensives, David Dexter	$4.00
	The Final Campaigns, Gavin Long	$3.50
Series 2 Navy	*Royal Australian Navy, 1942-45,* G. Hermon Gill	$4.00
Series 3 (Air)	*Royal Australian Air Force, 1939-42,* Douglas Gillison	$4.00
	Air War Against Japan, 1943-45, George Odgers	$3.50
	Air War Against Germany & Italy, 1939-43, John Herington	$3.00
Series 4 (Civil)	*The Government and the People, 1939-41,* Paul Hasluck	$3.00
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Pictorial History of Australia At War, 1939-45
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A cover of the Korean War $2.50

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Description of the discovery origin and design of this important relic .....60¢

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The first of four volumes of a history of Australian military aviation since 1909$6.50

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Chart 1: 1909-18; Chart 2: 1919-39; Chart 3: 1940-42; Chart 4: 1942-44; Chart 5: 1945-53; Chart 6: 1954-71. Six charts of the Australian War Memorial aircraft mural by Harold Freedman ..... 40¢ each.
(Packaging and postage of one chart is 60¢ extra; two charts and up to six, posted together would cost an extra 80¢)

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A new and original biography of Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey, the only Australian to have reached the rank of field marshal $7.50

These Are Facts, R. Williams
The autobiography of Air Marshal Sir Richard Williams, the 'Father of the RAAF $13.50

Australian Armour, R. N. L. Hopkins ..... (Hard cover) $13.95
..... (Soft Cover) $12.00

THIS is the fourth 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 Tanks Museum, Puckapunyal Army Camp, Victoria.

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

TANKS OF THE PAST

SCOUTCAR, MKI, LIAISON, FERRET, I.

At the end of World War 2, British policy was directed towards the development of the Armoured Scout Car for liaison and reconnaissance roles and an Armoured Car with an improved cross country performance and carrying a heavier dual purpose armament than before. This policy was based upon the success of these types of car during the Second World War.

To achieve this aim special vehicles were developed and no attempt was made to adopt commercial vehicle chassis. The vehicles produced under this policy were later to be named the "Ferret," "Saladin" and later, "Saracen." The 'Stalwart" cargo carrier was a later derivative.

The Daimler Company developed the "Field Mouse" Scout Car, later renamed 'Ferret' and this followed the general layout of the wartime scout car made by the firm (originally the B.S.A. designed scout car later produced by Canada as "Lynx"), but was lower, faster and had better suspension and cross country performance. There were two distinct types, based upon the same hull. The Ferret 1, with an open top designed for liaison duties and the Ferret 2, mounting a turret with a .30 calibre Browning Machine Gun designed for use in the reconnaissance role. Both these vehicles had a crew of 2. In conformity with the post war policy of a standardized range of engines, the Ferret had a Rolls Royce B60 6 cylinder engine giving 129 bhp at 3750 rpm.

The fighting vehicle 701J or "Ferret" was produced in quantity in various sub-marks:-

Mark 1:	Standard Ferret.
Mark 1/1:	Standard Ferret with floatation screens fitted.
Mark 1/2 (FV 704):	Standard Ferret with bolt on sub-turret hatch.
Mark 2 (FV 701H):	Standard turretted Ferret.

Mark 2/6 (FV 703): Standard Ferret 2 fitted with Vigilant anti-tank missile.

The Ferret Marks 1 and 11 are now out of service in the Australian Army.

Mark 4. (FV 711): Big wheeled Ferret 2.

Mark 5: Severely modified Ferret 1 with bolt on box superstructure carrying Swingfire anti-tank missiles.

THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA

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 nonorary 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.

THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE

THE FEDERAL SECRETARY
P.O. Box 30
GARRAN
A.C.T. 2605 AUSTRALIA

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

I/We .....of .....
(Name, Rank, etc.) (Address)

hereby apply for membership of the MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY of AUSTRALIA. I/We agree to abide by the Rules, etc., of Society and wish to be admitted as a Branch member of the .....
Branch, Corresponding Member, Subscriber to Sabretache.

(Strike out non applicable alternatives.)

My main interests are .....

.....

I/We enclose My/Our remittance for $15.00 (Aust), being annual subscription, due 1st July each year.

.....
Applicant's Signature

N.B. (1) Regular Branch meetings are held in Brisbane, Canberra, Melbourne, Geelong, Adelaide and Perth.

(2) Overseas Applicants are advised that subscription is $15.00 Australian. Airmail delivery of Sabretache available for additional sum of $10.00 Australian.