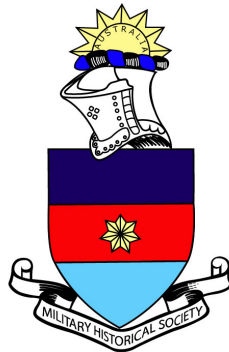


Military Historical Society of Australia
Sabretache



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JANUARY-MARCH 1989 VOLUME XXX NUMBER 1

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SABRETACHE



**The Journal and Proceedings of
The Military Historical Society of Australia
(founded 1957)**

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Contributions in the form of articles, book reviews, notes, queries or letters are always welcome. Authors of major articles are invited to submit a brief biographical note. The annual subscription to *Sabretache* is \$26.

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SABRETACHE

1990 Research Grants Scheme Applications for the Australian War Memorial's 1990 Research Grants Scheme are now available. The scheme offers grants-in-aid of up to \$4000 for researchers working in the field of Australian military history. Post-graduate awards are also available. For further information, and application forms, contact Stephen Allen, Historical Research Section, Australian War Memorial, GPO Box 345, Canberra, ACT 2601. Applications close on 9 June 1989.

History Conference After one year's hiatus, the Australian War Memorial's military history conference is back on the calendar. The conference will be held from 1-7 July at the Australian Defence Force Academy in Canberra,

and once again offers a diverse programme covering the spectrum of Australian military history. This year the conference is being held in conjunction with Australia's first naval history seminary, which will run for the first three days of the conference period. Registration fees for the conference and seminar are:

Conference: \$60 Full; \$35 Concession (students and pensioners).

Seminar: \$60; \$35.

Both: \$100; \$70.

Further information and registration brochures are available from the conference secretary, Stephen Allen, care of the Historical Research Section (address as for the grants scheme).

Notes on Contributors

John Price is a long-time contributor to *Sabretache*, with a special interest in the Boer war, and colonial military forces. John is convenor of the society's British Army in Australia Research Group.

Chris Fagg has contributed several articles to *Sabretache*, and has interests in British and Commonwealth awards and Australian military history generally.

Greg Swinden is a Midshipman in the Royal Australian Navy. Greg graduated from the Australian Defence Force Academy in 1987, and is currently stationed at HMAS *Cerberus*. This is his second contribution to *Sabretache*.

Trevor Turner is a Tasmanian member of the MHPA and has contributed several articles to *Sabretache*. His interests include Australian Badges and Insignia, and collecting books and other memorabilia.

Paul Rosenweig is a frequent contributor to *Sabretache*. His research interests include British and Commonwealth Decorations, and Australian military history generally.

Lindsay Cox is editor of *Despatches*, the newsletter of the Victorian Branch of the MHPA. He is a talented illustrator, being best known for his uniform plates in *The Remote Garrison*, and is a collector of German military and historical memorabilia.

Members Wants

WANTED: Name, rank and unit details, where possible, of Australian recipients of the 'Queensland Police Force Merit Medal' and the 'Natal Medal 1906', for inclusion in medal rolls currently being compiled.

Total number of recipients isn't known, but are believed to be approximately 40 and 100 respectively.

Details of known recipients from members appreciated please. All correspondence acknowledged.

Contact Chris Fagg, Pollards Road, Rocky Cape, Tasmania 7321.

WANTED: World war one or earlier patches, uniforms or other Australian memorabilia. Contact Brett P. Schanck, 337 Greenwich, LN Apt C-2, St Louis, Missouri, USA 63108.

Officers of the Western Australian Defence Force 1861-1901 by James Ritchie Grant. 61 pages of text, 30 of illustrations, covering the full military careers of the 289 officers commissioned into the W.A.D.F. Hardbound \$28.00 plus \$4.00 p&p from Jim Grant, 9 Blackman Road, Mt Pleasant, W.A. 6153.

Paul A. Rosenzweig

Honouring the Northern Territory's War Dead

Upon the outbreak of world war one, hailed as the greatest war for civilisation before the astounding carnage of trench warfare was apparent, an immense wave of patriotic fervour was aroused, and young men from even the most remote and isolated outback settlements or camps made their way to town to participate in what they saw as a great adventure. From Gallipoli to France and Flanders, every Australian boy was keen to do his share, and in many cases it was a matter of family pride to have a lad serving at the front, the excitement of war on a large scale luring the youth of the nation to join the very first Expeditionary Force raised by the fledgling Commonwealth of Australia.

Almost every town in Australia, no matter how small or remote, has its cenotaph or memorial arch, erected during the post-war festivities when patriotism was still very much something to be proud of. These crosses, columns, statues or simple cairns honour those who enlisted for overseas service during world war one but did not return, and the names engraved upon them, so often overlooked by all but close family, relate tales of bravery and courage, misfortune or more especially, the sheer anonymity of war, death often coming suddenly and unexpectedly.

The Darwin cenotaph, a simple marble column, was erected by residents to honour those who enlisted from the Northern Territory, and records the names of 52 Territorians who made the 'supreme sacrifice'. Amongst these are four officers whose deaths were recorded by the Australian historian Dr C.E.W. Bean.

Lieutenant N.S. Boyle and three other officers of the 26th Battalion died on the morning of September 2nd 1918 during the attack on Mont St Quentin, when their company was raked by machine-gun fire and barraged with shrapnel shells and gas.¹ Earlier, during the battle for Dernancourt, Lieutenant R.D. Butters of the 41st Battery, 4th Australian Divisional Field Artillery, fell wounded by a shell on April 5th 1918. As his wounds were tended by Captain Martin a second shell landed nearby, killing them both instantly.² He had served in the British Regular Army under the name of Buttercase before transferring to the AIF in 1915.

Lieutenant C.L. Herbert of the 43rd Battalion was killed on October 4th 1917 during a German artillery barrage on 1 and 2 Anzac Corps as they keenly awaited their order to attack Broodseinde.³ Captain R.J. Lewis, of Dublin, Ireland, was a company commander of the 25th Battalion, AIF which was brought to the Front in June 1916 in anticipation of an attack on Messines. They occupied their sector on June 18th, and it was early that morning whilst undertaking reconnaissance that Captain Lewis was shot in the head by a German sniper.⁴ It was the continued incidence of such fatalities that prompted the Australians to invent the trench periscope.

The fifth officer listed on the cenotaph is Second Lieutenant Charles Yeadon whose father was caretaker of Darwin's Botanic Gardens during the war years. Yeadon served with distinction in France with the 22nd Battalion until he was killed in action at Pozieres on August 5th 1917. The 22nd lost a staggering 27 officers and over 600 men during this continuous twelve-day bombardment, during which Yeadon's bravery under fire did not go unnoticed by his superiors, although the award of his Military Cross was not announced until nearly a year after his death.⁵

The Northern Territory in 1914 was still very much a frontier area, drawing a wide variety of people from all over Australia. At the outbreak of war there was no recruiting facility in north Australia, so all volunteers were required to make their own way to another capital city to enlist. Hence, the names of early Northern Territory pioneers are to be found throughout all battalions of the First AIF, with nothing to distinguish them as Territorians other than their occupation at time of enlistment.

They came from all professions and were of all nationalities — Frank Termansen was a Danish seaman before he enlisted, while Neil Boyle was an engineer originally from New Zealand when he applied for his commission. Tom Beck had come to Darwin as a cook from London, and the Garr brothers (Matthew and William) from Carl's Beach were Thursday Islanders. Anthony Hare was a government clerk, so too was Henry Pott, and Vernon Lanyon was a clerk with Bell's Shipping Agency. And like so many of the miners from southern goldfields, prospector Tom Sawyer

Figure 1

Northern Territory, 1914–1918 (Darwin Cenotaph)

The supreme sacrifice was made by

BECK, T.F.		JOHNSTON, E.		DOWNING, L.S.		SAWYER, T.	
BOWMAN, A.		LANYON, V.C.	LCpl	GARR, M.		SCALES, J.	
BOYLE, N.S.	Lt	LAUDER, S.J.		GARR, W.		SEABRIGHT, G.	
BUCKLEY, J.		LEWIS, R.J.	Capt	GODFREY, J.S.	LCpl	SPAIN, P.	
BUDGEN, W.		LINDE, A.		GRACIE, F.		STYLES, W.	
BUTTERS, R.D.	Lt	NOLAN, H.		GREENWOOD, S.		TERMANSEN, F.	
BYRNE, M.		OAKLEY, W.		HANSON, R.D.		THOMPSON, J.	
CAIN, J.L.		O'NEILL, A.		HARE, A.W.		THORNTON, F.W.	
CONNOLLY, K.G.		PHILLPOTTS, O.B.J.		HEAP, F.		URQUHART, R.	
COOK, W.J.		POTT, H.E.		HERBERT, C.L.	Lt	WALKER, D.	
DAVIES, P.		POWELL, J.		HIGGS, H.		WATERS, P.P.	
DICK, J.H.	Cpl	RICHARDSON, F.		HILL, J.L.		WILSON, N.C.	
DOUGLAS, H.C.		ROGERS, S.	Sgt	HOLMES, P.E.L.		YEADON, C.F.	2Lt



Figure 2

WWI Fatalities with Darwin Streets named in their Honour

Number	Rank	Name	DoE ¹	Age	Last Unit	Deceased ²
5053	Pte	BECK, Thomas Frederick	22Dec15	23	49 Bn	3Sep16 F
—	Lt	BOYLE, Neil Stuart	11Mar15	29	26 Bn	5Sep18 F
2391	Pte	BUDGEN, William Ernest	8Mar16	20	47 Bn	11Apr17 F
—	Lt	BUTTERS (BUTTERCASE) Robert Dingwall	7Apr15	33	4th Div Artillery	5Apr18 F
5655	Pte	BYRNE, Montague Charles	5Feb16		9 Bn	7May17
469	Gnr	DAVIES, Percy	6Oct15	23	12th Army FAB	30Oct18 F
428	Pte	GARR, Matthew	6Oct15	25	47 Bn	29Sep17 B
3051	Pte	GARR, William	27Aug15	22	4 Pnr Bn	30Nov16 F
106	Pte	GREENWOOD, Sidney Ernest	17Feb15		25 Bn	14Nov16
2673	Pte	HARE, Anthony William	6May16	25	52 Bn	24 Apr18 F
	Pte	HIGGS, H				
1735	LCpl	LANYON, Vernon Clifford	13May15	21	27 Bn	19Sep15 G §
2659	LCpl	LINDE, John Alfred Robert	10Jun16	28	4 Pnr Bn	15Oct17 B
1051	Pte	POTT, Henry Bunce or Harry Punce	26Apr15	23	25 Bn	10Aug16 F §
6644	Spr	SAWYER, Tom	22Dec15	39	7 Tunnlg Company	25Sep17 B §
2885	Pte	SCALES, John Manners	16Aug15	34	9 Bn	9Jan17 E †
290	Pte	SEABRIGHT, George	6Oct15	22	11 Light TM Bty	12Oct17 B
1064	Pte	TERMANSEN, Frank	26Apr15	36	25 Bn	14Nov16 F
3125	Pte	THOMPSON, Joseph	6Jul15	40	11 Bn	25Jul16
6107	Pte	THORNTON, Frank/ Frederick William	7Feb16	21	11 Bn	25Feb17 F #
114	Pte	WILSON, Norman Claude	6Nov14	8 LHR	18Oct18	#
—	2Lt	YEADON, Charles Frederick	15Feb15	26	22 Bn	5Aug16 F

NOTES

1. Date of Enlistment.
2. Killed-in-Action unless otherwise noted:

Key

Location	Nature of Fatality
G Gallipoli	§ Died of Wounds
F France	# Died of Disease
B Belgium	† Died of Illness
E England	

wore the purple 'T' shoulder patch of the AIF's tunnelling companies.

As well as the itinerants and recent arrivals, sons were lost by several of the families which had been resident in the Territory well before it gained separation from South Australia in 1911. Montie Byrne came from the well-known Territory pastoral family, which after world war one managed such famous stations as Tipperary. William Budgen, a fitter and turner in the railway workshops, belonged to a well-established Darwin family which managed a Cavenagh Street hotel. Water Styles was a Private in the 9th Battalion and was one of the first to step ashore at Gallipoli, although he was wounded shortly after. He soon recovered only to be wounded a second time by an exploding shell. He returned once more in July but was mortally wounded by fierce Turkish machine-gun fire whilst digging trenches, dying within a few hours of having his wounds dressed.

Of the 52 Territorians lost in the Great War, no less than 22 have been honoured by having a street named in their memory, all within the Darwin suburb of Moil, although there seems to be no reason why only these have been so commemorated and not all 52. In addition, six former residents have been further recognised with the naming of a park in their honour, although none as yet bear any plaque or memorial. Apart from reference to historic texts or a knowledge of early Darwin personalities, there is nothing to identify the significance of the names these parks bear.

Brief details of these six men are as follows:

Butters Park (Lot 3668): Named after Lieutenant Robert Dingwall Butters of the 41st Battery, 4th Australian Division Field Artillery, AIF. Born in Uthragle, Scotland in 1881, he was an engineer, and a warder at Darwin Gaol prior to his enlistment on April 7th 1915. He was mortally wounded at Dernancourt on April 5th 1918.

Byrne Park (Lot 3601): Named after 5655 Private Montague Charles Byrne of the 9th Infantry Battalion, AIF. A pastoralist when he enlisted on February 5th 1916, he was killed in action at Bullecourt in France on May 7th 1917.

Greenwood Park (Lot 3470): Named after 106 Private Sidney Ernest Greenwood of the 25th Infantry Battalion, AIF. A barber in Darwin before the war, he enlisted on February 17th 1915 and was killed in action on November 14th 1916 at "The Maze" on the Flers Line, Belgium.

Linde Park (Lot 2760): Named after 2659 Lance Corporal John Alfred Robert Linde of the 4th Pioneer Battalion, AIF. He was a miner from Queensland before he came to the Territory to prospect for tin and wolfram, enlisting on June 10th 1916 at the age of 28. He was killed in Belgium on October 15th 1917.

Thornton Park (Lot 3328): Named after 6107 Private Frank (or Frederick) William Thornton of the 11th Infantry Battalion, AIF. Originally from Sydney, he was a butcher when he enlisted on February 7th 1916. He died of disease in France on February 25th 1917 aged 22.

Wilson Park (Lot 3826): Named after 114 Trooper Norman Claude Wilson of the 8th Light Horse Regiment, AIF. A carpenter with the Public Works Department in Darwin before the war, he enlisted on November 6th 1914 but died of disease on October 18th 1918.

Such naming of parks and streets in honour of the fallen is very much in keeping with the rather prosaic world war one honour scroll which was presented to the next-of-kin:

He whom this scroll commemorates was numbered among those who, at the call of King and Country, left all that was dear to them, endured hardness, faced danger, and finally passed out of the sight of men by the path of duty and self-sacrifice, giving up their own lives that others might live in freedom. Let those who come after see to it that his name be not forgotten.

It is hoped that at some time in the future a simple sign or explanatory plaque could be affixed to a small cairn of stones, for all to read of the sacrifices made by these early Territorians so that we might today enjoy the freedom to relax in a small allotment of lush green tranquility in the midst of a sprawling suburbia.

END NOTES

1. C.E.W. Bean, official History of Australia in the war of 1914-18, *The Australians in France* Vol VI, AWM, 1942, p. 857.
2. C.E.W. Bean, official History of Australia in the war of 1914-18, *The Australians in France* Vol V, AWM, 1942, p. 374.
3. C.E.W. Bean, official History of Australia in the war of 1914-18, *The Australians in France* Vol IV, AWM, 1942, p. 844.
4. C.E.W. Bean, official History of Australia in the war of 1914-18, *The Australians in France* Vol III, AWM, 1942, p. 326, 666.
5. *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette*, No. 103, 29 June 1917.

Trevor Turner

Cape General Service Medal

For those with an interest in the second Anglo-Boer War, 1899–1902, and the Queens South Africa Medal in particular, it is always interesting to acquire original documents relating to events to this period, particularly personal correspondence. In this case it is a letter written by the Garrison Adjutant of Burgersdorp in the Cape Colony, Lieutenant D. Blue, to the officer commanding the Cape Colonial Forces at Aliwal North. The second item is a printed copy of Army Orders, South Africa and is dated 12 June 1902.

In his letter, dated 5 June 1902, Lieutenant Blue indicates that there are a number of men serving or living in Burgersdorp who are entitled to the 'Cape General Service Medal', and he seeks permission for the medals to be issued to these men during the proposed coronation day parade to be held to celebrate the coronation of King Edward VII.

During the war two irregular units bore the Burgersdorp name, they being the Burgersdorp Town Guard, a part time organisation similar to Britain's Home Guard or Australia's Volunteer Defence Corps of the

second world war. To further illustrate this point in another letter, not discussed here, a Lieutenant Sutton seeks permission from the OC Cape Colonial Forces to resign his commission as Adjutant of the Jamestown Town Guard, '...due to ill health and heavy commitment to my civil occupation, I am therefore not able to properly fulfil my military duties.' The other unit to bear the Burgersdorp name was the Burgersdorp District Mounted Troops.

Before taking the position of Garrison Adjutant at Burgersdorp Lieutenant Blue commanded number three troop, Albert District Mounted Troops, at Venterstaad, some 34 miles north west of Burgersdorp. He relinquished this post on 7 May 1902, when it passed to Lieutenant Alfred Knight. It is not known if the presentation of medals took place as requested, but it would have been an appropriate opportunity for such an event. It is interesting to note that Lieutenant Blue refers to the medal as the 'Cape General Service Medal'. Following is a transcript of lieutenant Blue's letter:

OC
C C Forces
No 12 Area
ALIWAL NORTH

Cape General Service Medal

A number of men who are entitled to the above medal are now serving in the C C Forces BURGHERSDORP or are residing in the town. It has been the expressed wish of many of these men that Coronation Day would be a fitting time to distribute the medals, and they would like to receive them on the parade to be held that day.

The Commandant of Burghersdorp would be very pleased to arrange the distribution of the medals on the parade, if the Senior Officer C C Forces sanctions. Will you please use your influence and ascertain if the medals can be sent up for distribution and obtain the sanction of the Senior Officer C C Forces to do so.

If this is approved I will send you a list of men who are entitled to the medal.

B'dorp

A. Blue, Lieut.
Garrison Adjt
C C Forces

5-6-02



ARMY ORDERS, SOUTH AFRICA.

Army Head Quarters,
Pretoria, 12th June, 1902.

1—CORONATION OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING—

On the day of the Coronation of His Majesty the King (26th June), Royal Salutes will be fired at 12 noon at:—

Pretoria, Cape Town, Bloemfontein, and St. Helena.

General Officers Commanding Districts will arrange to hold a parade and fire a *Feu-de-Joie* at the Headquarter Stations of their Districts.

Parade services for the Troops will be held, but should not clash with the above parade. The authorised form of service for the Church of England will be forwarded by the Senior Chaplain to the Forces (C. of E.) to the G.O.C.'s for use.

2—MEDALS FOR TOWN GUARDS, ETC.—

(1) Only those who have been actually called out for active military duty against the enemy will be considered, and in all applications it should be stated whether the individual for whom the medal has been applied for has actually been engaged with the enemy.

(2) Clasps will not be issued except the individual has served in some action for which a clasp has been awarded, such as Defence of Kimberley, Mafeking, or Ladysmith. The Colony clasp will not be issued to Town Guards.

3—MILITARY COMPENSATION BOARDS—

With reference to A.O. No. 1, of 18th July, 1901, the following alteration is made in the composition of the South-Eastern Transvaal District Board:—

Member—Lieutenant J. H. Ridgway, 2nd Battalion The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment), *vice* Major G. A. Carleton, 2nd Battalion The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment).

4—MEDICAL—

- (a) Civil Surgeon R. W. Dodgson ceased to do duty on resignation. Dated 31st March, 1901.
- (b) Civil Surgeon Ian Gillanders ceased to do duty on resignation. Dated 25th June, 1901.
- (c) Reference A.O. 2 (d), of 30th August, 1901, Civil Surgeon W. R. Nettle ceased to be employed on resignation. Dated 31st May, 1902.
- (d) Civil Surgeon R. C. M. Hoare ceased to be employed. Dated 19th July, 1901.
- (e) Civil Surgeon M. C. C. Seton ceased to be employed on resignation. Dated 31st May, 1902.
- (f) Dr. Walter Adam is employed as a Civil Surgeon, with pay at £1 per diem and rations. Dated 5th June, 1902.

5—PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, AND RESIGNATIONS—IMPERIAL YEOMANRY—

Subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for War:—

- 1st Battalion—Lieutenant R. Allsopp to be Captain, *vice* Fowler, killed in action. Dated 20th April, 1902.
- 7th Battalion—Lieut. A. Ferguson to be Adjutant, *vice* Steele, vacated. Dated 24th March, 1902.
Lieutenant and Adjutant A. Ferguson to be Captain to complete establishment. Dated 24th March, 1902.
- 12th Battalion—Lieutenant and Adjutant S. G. Evans to be Captain to complete establishment. Dated 12th May, 1902.
- Lovatt's Scouts—Quartermaster Serjeant T. W. Lake to be Quartermaster and Hon. Lieutenant on augmentation. Dated 10th March, 1902.

All the above to have temporary rank in the Army.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to resign their Commissions from the dates stated:—

- Lieutenant J. F. W. O'Hara, 2nd Battalion. Dated 10th May, 1902.
- " G. B. Hunt, 5th Battalion. Dated 29th May, 1902.

6—APPOINTMENTS—CANCELLATION—

Army Order No. 7 (a), dated 10th June, 1902, is hereby cancelled.

By Order, W. F. KELLY, Major-General,
Adjutant-General.

The second document is a copy of Army Orders, South Africa. It was printed at the field printing office, Capetown, and is dated Army Headquarters, Pretoria, 12 June 1902. It is signed Major-General W.F. Kelly, Adjutant-General. These orders deal with a number of topics. They include officer promotions and resignations, military compensation boards and

coronation day parades, but of particular interest is item two of these orders. This section details the criteria for the entitlement and issue of medals and clasps to Town Guards. These orders postdate Lieutenant Blue's letter by eight days.

Section two of these orders states:

2. MEDALS FOR TOWN GUARDS, ETC.—

(1) Only those who have been actually called out for active military duty against the enemy will be considered, and in all applications it should be stated whether the individual for whom the medal has been applied for has actually been engaged with the enemy.

(2) Clasps will not be issued except the individual has served in some action for which a clasp has been awarded, such as Defence of Kimberley, Mafeking, or Ladysmith. The Colony clasp will not be issued to Town Guards.

There were some 110 Town Guards and 69 District Mounted Troops listed to receive medals in the medal rolls at the Public Record Office in London.¹ Apparently some clasps were issued in error to Town Guards and were later recalled. The only Town Guards entitled to clasps were Mafeking, Ladysmith, Kimberley and Dundee.²

The Burgersdorp Town Guard claimed 205 medals, and the Burgersdorp District Mounted Troops, 90 medals.³ It is believed that these quantities were excessive and a high proportion later returned to the issued authorities, as did many other Town Guards and District Mounted Troops.⁴

It may also be interesting to ponder how many of the men referred to as '...or are residing in the town.' in Lieutenant Blue's letter, indicating they were not necessarily former members of the either the Town Guard or District Mounted troops, would perhaps later be entitled to the Kings South Africa Medal. The large number of troops serving during the war and the variety of units, including imperial and irregular

(more than 195 South African irregular units, not including Town Guards and District Mounted Troops were raised during the war)⁵ and colonial troops can cause quite a problem when trying to decipher or determine a soldier's unit from the abbreviations on his medal.

Of course many Australians also served in these irregular units, as well as Town Guards and the many District Mounted Troops. Many had become permanent residents by the time war erupted, or chose to stay on after their enlistment expired with their particular Australian contingent. Indeed, Lieutenant Blue's documents found their way back to Australia in the possession of an Australian officer who had done just that. A former member of the 4th South Australian contingent, he was offered, and accepted, an imperial appointment and served until the war's end, when he returned home. His, however, is another story.

Lieutenant Blue's documents remain an interesting link with an era that still fascinates many, and deals with a subject that fascinates many more.

END NOTES

1. *Despatch*, Vol XI No 1, Jul 1975, page 16.
2. *ibid*, page 17.
3. *British Battles & Medals*, Maj L Gordon, London 1979, page 266.
4. *ibid*
5. *Despatch*, Vol X, No 11, May 1975, page 331.

Greg Swinden

Mutiny and Black Magic — HMAS *Geranium* 1923

Launched at Greenock, Scotland, on the 8th of November 1915, *Geranium* was a Flower class sloop of some 1250 tons and capable of 16½ knots. *Geranium* arrived in Australia in late 1919 with her sister ships *Margeurite* and *Mallow* to conduct mine-sweeping operations (to clear minefields laid by the German raider *Wolf*). The three enjoyed limited success as only one mine was swept, this being off Cape Everard, Victoria on the 8th of September 1919.

All three were paid off from the Royal Navy in Sydney on the 18th of October and handed over to the RAN as part of the Royal Navy's gift to Australia. For the remainder of her career *Geranium* operated as a survey vessel, which often saw her operating in Northern Australian waters.

In mid 1923 *Geranium* was sent on a cruise to the Gulf of Carpentaria, a cruise which was to see the ship struck down by black magic and a mutiny of sorts.

On the way north *Geranium* called in at Cairns, and leave was granted. That night some of the men who were ashore ran across the Captain (Captain Harry Bennett DSO, RN), and Lieutenant J.P. Dixon RN, and proceeded to use foul language in front of them. Later that night Dixon found oil waste and peanut shells littering his cabin.

Bennett called the crew together and spoke to them about the matter, asking if any had a complaint then they were to stay behind to talk to him about it (one man stayed but it was not known what was discussed).

Geranium finally arrived in Darwin where she provided a guard of honour for the unveiling of a memorial to Sir Ross Smith. Whilst in Darwin Rear-Admiral (later Vice-Admiral) Clarkson KBE, CMG, was entertained onboard. As he and Bennett dined one night the lights failed and a number of men were heard outside the captain's cabin to sing 'Oh I don't want to die, I want to go home'.

The *Geranium* was far from being a happy ship, the crew wanted to go back to Sydney (and made this fact well known on many occasions), and they continued to be cheeky to Lieutenant Dixon (as they disliked his Royal Navy brand of discipline). Captain Bennett was worried about what the men might do, so he had the

ships rifles removed from the Gunners Store to a safer place where the crew could not get at them. To make matters worse, a number of Aborigines had been brought onboard at Darwin to do general work. The *Geranium's* crew took offence when they saw that the head Aborigine was allowed to use a ladder which was restricted for Petty Officers and above use. For the crew to use this ladder would mean instant punishment.

Finally prior to sailing from Darwin for the gulf, a seaman who had been found drunk and absent without leave, and another who had sworn severely in front of the Captain were sent south on the steamer *Montoro*.

However the *Geranium's* problems were not over. At Turtle Island one of the officers went ashore and found in the bush a strange log which was painted red and yellow with plugs of mud and leaves at each end. Pulling out one of the plugs the officer found the log had been hollowed out and contained Aboriginal remains. The log was taken back to the *Geranium*, where the Aboriginal workers onboard went into a frenzy, refusing to touch the log and calling out that it contained a devil.

Nine days later on the 27th of June, the *Geranium* struck an uncharted reef near Vanderlin Island. The ship came off the reef that night and the damaged section was concreted over using cement which was kept onboard for making survey marks. Later one of the ship's whalers was swamped by a large wave and sank. After encountering very bad weather near Thursday Island Captain Bennett decided the Aboriginal remains had to go, but even as they were being taken ashore the cutter they were being borne in was accidentally rammed by a pearl lugger.

The remainder of the trip to Moreton Bay (where the *Geranium* coaled before proceeding to Sydney) was uneventful. Despite her problems the *Geranium* had done some useful work (even discovering some species of fish previously not known to exist in Australian waters).

However, *Geranium's* days were numbered. She continued to carry out survey work and in June 1924 she embarked a Fair IID seaplane for survey work

(the first Australian ship to use an aircraft for surveying). On the 11th of November 1927, *Geranium* was

paid off into reserve and was finally scuttled off Sydney on the 24th of April 1935.

END NOTES

Lew Lind; *Historic Naval Events of Australia Day-by-Day*.

George Odgers; *The R.A.N. an illustrated History*.

Ross Gillett; *Australian and New Zealand Warships 1914-1945*.

The Brisbane Courier, August 18 1923.

The Guardian, August 1923.



The Guardian, date unknown, August 1923.

Chris Fagg

Military Cross Awards to Australian Flying Corps Personnel, 1914-1919 — Part II

This is the second of two articles detailing Military Cross awards (MC) to members of the Australian Flying Corps (AFC) for actions during the first world war. This article concentrates on documenting the respective 'Statement of Events' applicable to each award, and should be read in conjunction with the article published in *Sabretache*, Vol. 29, No. 1, Jan-March 1988.

Twenty-five 'Statement of Events' are recorded; three have still to be located, those for Petre, H.A., Smith, F.R., Wilkins, G.H.; while four recipient's 'Statement of Events' apparently were not gazetted. Their award notifications were published in a general listing only in the Commonwealth of Australia Government Gazettes dated 18.4.1819, 7.11.1918, and 23.5.1919 (CAG's).

Many of the actions carried out are quiet extraordinary, and appear as if taken straight out of 'Boys Own Adventures'. Modern technology and advanced weapons delivery systems preclude similar actions occurring again, thus perhaps adding a further degree of significance to these particular awards.

The Statement of Events are listed in order of their appearance in the CAG's.

Jones, A.M. Capt AG 21.8.1917

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When carrying out a raid on a hostile aerodrome he descended to a height of 200 feet under very heavy fire and destroyed two hangars. On another occasion he flew for a total of 9 hours and 20 minutes in search of two officers who were lost.

Baillieu, R.F. 2 Lt AG 27.8.1917

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Accompanied by his observer, he descended to the rescue of a pilot who had been forced to land and who had set his machine on fire. He landed safely on difficult ground, and, in spite of the close proximity of the enemy, succeeded in rescuing the pilot and in carrying off his two passengers under a close and heavy rifle fire.

Smith, R.MacP. Lt AG 27.8.1917

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When his pilot descended to the rescue of an officer who had been forced to land. On landing he held the enemy at bay with his revolver, thus enabling his pilot to rescue the officer and to safely fly away his machine.

McCloughry, W.A. 2Lt/Temp Capt AG 8.11.1917

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On many occasions he has displayed the highest courage and skill in successfully bombing stations and trains often at very low altitudes, and has always given a fine example of energy and determination.

Cole, A.T. 2 Lt AG 20.12.1917

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. With another officer he attacked and disorganised six enemy machines that were about to attack our cavalry with bombs. The engagement was continued until all six machines were forced to return to their lines. His skill and courage on all occasions have been worthy of the greatest praise.

Coates, W.A. Lt AG 30.8.1918

Fraser, H.L. Lt

Lee, O.M. Lt

Brown, C. Le B Lt

For distinguished service in the field. In connexion with military operations culminating in the capture of Jerusalem, dated 1.1.1918.

Winter-Irving, S. Capt. AG 24.9.1918

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When acting as escort during a reconnaissance, he repeatedly attacked and drove off single-handedly a formation of three enemy aeroplanes, thereby enabling a most valuable reconnaissance to be made.

McKenzie, R.W. Lt AG 24.10.1918

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. As a result of engaging hostile aircraft during four months, he has on four occasions destroyed a total of four hostile aircraft. He has also carried

out numerous low-flying reconnaissances, in which he has bombed and engaged with machine-gun fire enemy formations. He has at all times displayed marked determination and devotion to duty.

Malley, G.F. Lt AG 27.11.1918

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When on offensive and low flying patrol he attacked one of two hostile scouts, which eventually turned over and fell out of control, being seen to crash by another pilot. Later a general engagement ensued with four enemy scouts, one of which he attacked with the result that it fell completely out of control and crashed. Prior to this occasion he had also shot down out of control another hostile machine. His courage and leadership have resulted in his patrol carrying out excellent work under most adverse conditions.

Phillips, R.C. Capt. AG 27.11.1918

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He has performed continuous gallant work at very low altitudes in almost impossible weather. Whilst flying alone in a mist he forced an enemy aeroplane to land. On two occasions, flying at an altitude of 200 feet, he made very valuable reconnaissance, and his reports on the general situation were of the greatest value. His leadership is excellent, and he has set a high example to his flight.

Robertson, A.E. Lt AG 27.11.1918

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When carrying out a low-flying bombing patrol, he observed a hostile triplane accompanied by three scouts. He fired a burst of thirty rounds at very close range, and the hostile plane turned over on its side and crashed. Then, seeing an enemy scout below him, he fired twenty rounds into its cockpit, and it fell down vertically out of control. In addition to these, he has shot down one other enemy machine which finally crashed to earth. His dash and daring have been at all times most marked.

Scott, F.J. Lt AG 27.11.1918

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. After carrying out a bombing attack, he observed an enemy plane, into which he fired eighty rounds. The hostile plane turned on its back and crashed to earth. Four days previous to this, he had destroyed an enemy two-seater machine and had sent down out of control a hostile scout. In addition to these, he has destroyed another hostile two-seater machine. He has displayed marked courage and determination.

Gordon, J.R. Lt AG 27.11.1918

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When an observer on an offensive patrol, he shot down and destroyed three hostile machines. Previous to this he had shot down two enemy triplanes, one of which crashed to the ground in flames. He has also effectively and repeatedly scattered massed bodies of enemy troops by accurate shooting from a height of 100 feet. His skill and daring have been of the highest order.

Holden, L.H. Lt AG 27.11.1918

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Whilst on a special mission he dropped a bomb direct on a support trench full of enemy, causing them to scatter, and another bomb upon a strong point which was holding up our advance. He also bombed a large group of enemy infantry, and turned his machine-gun on them from a height of 100 feet. He rendered very valuable service throughout the operations.

Howard, R.W. Lt AG 27.11.1918

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Whilst separated from his patrol owing to thick mist, he drove down an enemy aeroplane out of control. He then engaged a hostile two-seater which he forced to land in our lines. On another occasion, though attacked at a height of 400 feet by an enemy two-seater, he manoeuvred, shot the observer, and caused the hostile machine to land apparently in difficulties, but intact. He has consistently done excellent work at very low altitudes.

Taylor, H. Lt AG 27.11.1918

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Whilst he was engaging enemy troops his machine was shot down and crashed in the open. On crawling out of his machine, he was fired upon by enemy snipers whom he engaged with a rifle which he had picked up. He eventually made his way back to one of our patrols, carrying a badly wounded man whom he had discovered on the way. On a later occasion when flying at 1500 feet he engaged an enemy two-seater which dived steeply to the ground and crashed. He is a clever and daring pilot, and is always ready to perform any kind of duty.

Wilson, G.C. Temp Capt AG 27.11.1918

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. His work at low altitudes under very adverse conditions has been of the greatest value. On one occasion he scattered the enemy from a strong point with his machine-gun. On another occasion he bombed and fired upon a field gun, killing two gunners. Despite the constant attacks of enemy scouts, he held his formation together, which was out on a bombing raid and enabled it

to drop all its bombs on the objective, an enemy aeroplane being also driven down. His dashing leadership has been a splendid example to his flight.

Huxley, F.G. Lt AG 27.11.1918

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He dropped a bomb upon a gun which was being moved to the rear, damaging it and killing three horses; and another bomb upon a waggon which was blown over; two of the personnel and one of the horses killed. He then engaged a body of 300 troops marching along a road and scattered them causing fourteen casualties. Later, having disorganised a large advance party of enemy infantry with bombs and machine-gun fire, he shot down an enemy scout. He is a very keen and daring pilot.

Sutherland, L.W. Lt AG 12.12.1918

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He continually carried out difficult reconnaissances and brought in most valuable reports, though he was often attacked by hostile aeroplanes. He showed the greatest initiative and determination.

Austin, R.A. Lt AG 12.12.1918

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was one of two pilots who carried out a remarkable series of photographs in one flight, which covered an area of 45 square miles. On an earlier occasion he had alone photographed in the completest detail an area of 20 square miles, in spite of intense anti-aircraft fire. During recent operations he has led all important bombing raids, and his skill and gallantry have been largely responsible for the excellent results obtained. Previous to this he had landed in enemy country and rescued another pilot who had been forced to land through engine trouble.

Duigan, J.R. Capt. AG 4.2.1919

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. While on reconnaissance he was attacked by four enemy scouts. Although wounded, he manoeuvred his machine with great skill, his observer using the rear machine-gun, with the result that one scout was shot down out of control. The three others continued the attack, eventually setting fire to his tail plane; after which he landed behind the front line, helped to remove the observer, who had been wounded five times, and saved photographic plates, in spite of being wounded three times himself.

Jones, J.R. Capt. AG 4.2.1919

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. While co-operating with artillery, he was attacked by three triplanes. He was wounded, and the controls of his machine damaged. He outmanoeuvred the enemy, reported this observations to the battery by wireless and returned to his aerodrome. On landing owing to the damage to his machine he crashed, but although much weakened by loss of blood, extricated his observer from the wreckage. On another occasion, while on photography, he was attacked by six triplanes. One of these his observer shot down out of control, while the remainder were forced to withdraw. He then continued his work. At all times he has set a very fine example of courage and determination.

Malone, J.J. Lt AG 23.5.1919

Wilkins, G.H. Lt AG 7.11.1918

Tunbridge, J.V. 2Lt AG 18.4.1918

Ellis, A.W.L. Capt. AG 18.4.1918

All are general listings only.

Bar to the MC

Phillips, R.C. Capt. AG 27.11.1918

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When engaged with hostile aircraft during the recent operation, he has destroyed three enemy machines, and has, in addition, brought down two hostile planes out of control. He has also brought back accurate and valuable information regarding hostile movements under the most adverse conditions, particularly on one occasion, when he flew through a very barrage at a low altitude behind enemy lines. He has shown conspicuous skill and determination when escorting low flying bombing patrols.

Smith, R. MacP Lt AG 12.12.1918

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was one of two pilots who carried out a remarkable series of photographs in one fight, completely covering an important area of 45 square miles. On a later occasion he successfully bombed an important bridge-head from a low altitude, and his work throughout, as well as his photography, has been invaluable, and characterised by the most consistent gallantry.

Details of the Statement of Events or Official Citations concerning Petre, Smith and Wilkins, those not included in the article, would be appreciated by the author.

John E. Price

Transports to South Africa 1899–1902

Explanatory Notes

Here is another article which has been written as an exercise and the following listing was compiled through cross-checking P.L. Murray's work *Records of Australian Contingents to the War in South Africa 1899–1902*. To those familiar with Murray's book it is most apparent that there are errors, anomalies, and ambiguous statements scattered throughout its pages but, having said that, I readily admit it is a most valuable work and the only book available on the topic.

The compilation of the list of transports which took troops to South Africa was a difficult task particularly as, in many cases, statements made in a Contingent's Record of Service differ widely to the 'Summary of Contingents' tables listed at the end of each Colony/State section and, in certain cases, an amount of assumption has been used.

Assembling the 'Homeward Bound' section was even more difficult for, often, Murray tended to gloss over this aspect and frequently the contingents came back to Australia in 'penny numbers', several of their members travelling to the United Kingdom first.

I have tried, wherever possible, to give the date upon which the troops embarked and have ignored the possibility that a vessel could have been anchored in a port; overnight, or for days afterwards.

Also I have made no specific mention of Special Service Officers who travelled either as part of a contingent, or independently, or to vessels which carried small numbers of troops that were either returning to Australia as invalids or on compassionate grounds.

Whilst every effort has been made to present a complete picture I do not profess that it is complete and would welcome further information which could give details on ship movements.

A Listing of Transports which carried Australian Contingents during 1899–1902

Outward Bound

Transport	Embarked	Date	Disembarked	Date	Contingent
<i>Nineveh</i>	Tilbury	9/10/99	Cape Town	2/11/99	NSW Lancers
<i>Kent</i>	Sydney	28/10/99	Cape Town	1/12/99	NSW Lancers: 1/NSWAMC
<i>Medic</i>	Pt Melbourne	28/10/99	Cape Town	26/11/99	1/VIC & 1/TAS
<i>Cornwall</i>	Pinkenba	1/11/99	Cape Town	12/12/99	1/QMI
<i>Medic</i>	Pt Adelaide	2/11/99	Cape Town	26/11/99	1/SAMR
	Albany	7/11/99	Cape Town	26/11/99	1/WAMI
<i>Aberdeen</i>	Sydney	3/11/99	Cape Town	6/12/99	'A' Sqdn MSWMR: NSWMI
<i>Langton Grange</i>	Newcastle	14/11/99	Cape Town	5/ 2/00	'A' Battery RAA
<i>Maori King</i>	Pinkenba	12/ 1/00	Cape Town	22/ 2/00	2/QMI
<i>Euryalus</i>	Pt Melbourne	13/ 1/00	Cape Town	5/ 2/00	2/VMR
<i>Southern Cross</i>	Sydney	17/ 1/00	Cape Town	17/ 2/00	Bearer Coy 2/NSWAMC: & 1/NSWMR

Outward Bound — continued

Transport	Embarked	Date	Disembarked	Date	Contingent
Moravian	Sydney	17/ 1/00	Cape Town	18/ 2/00	NSW Lancers: 2/NSWAMC
Surrey	Sydney	17/ 1/00	Cape Town	18/ 2/00	1/Australian Horse
Moravian	Pt Melbourne	23/ 1/00	Cape Town	20/ 2/00	1/TAS. Draft
Surrey	Pt Adelaide	26/ 1/00	Cape Town	25/ 2/00	2/SAMR
	Fremantle	3/ 2/00	Cape Town	25/ 2/00	2/WAMI
Australasian	Sydney	16/ 2/00	Cape Town	19/12/00	NSW Lancers
Maplemore	Sydney	28/ 2/00	Beira	12/ 4/00	NSWCBC
	Pt Adelaide	27/ 2/00	Cape Town	1/ 4/00	3/SABC
Antantian	Sydney	28/ 2/00	Cape Town	12/ 4/00	NSWCBC
Duke of Portland	Pinkenba	1/ 3/00	Cape Town		3/QMI
Antillian	Hobart	5/ 3/00	Cape Town		2/TAS BC
Chicago	Pinkenba	10/ 3/00	Cape Town		Draft
Euryalus	Pt Melbourne	10/ 3/00	Cape Town	3/ 4/00	3/VBC, Cameron Scouts Victorian Nursing Sisters
Maplemore	Fremantle	13/ 3/00	Cape Town	18/ 4/00	3/WABC
Manchester Port	Pinkenba	18/ 3/00	Cape Town	23/ 6/00	4/QIB
Salamis	Albany	21/ 3/00			WA Nursing Sisters
Armenian	Sydney	23/ 4/00			6/NSWIBC
Manhattan	Hobart	26/ 4/00	Pt Elizabeth	19/ 6/00	3 (1/TAS IB)
Victorian	Pt Melbourne	1/ 5/00	Beira	23/ 5/00	4/VIB
Manhattan	Pt Adelaide	1/ 5/00	Pt Elizabeth	19/ 6/00	4/SAIB
Manhattan	Fremantle	8/ 5/00	Pt Elizabeth	19/ 6/00	4/WAIB
Ormazon	Pt Adelaide	9/ 2/01	Pt Elizabeth	23/ 3/00	5/South Aust Imperials
Argus	Pt Melbourne	13/ 2/01	Durban		5/VMR Horses
City of Lincoln	Pt Melbourne	13/ 2/01	Durban		5/VMR Horses
Orient	Pt Melbourne	15/ 2/01	Cape Town	15/ 3/01	2/Scottish Horse
			Pt Elizabeth		5/VMR
Templemore	Pinkenba	6/ 3/01	Pt Elizabeth	1/ 4/01	5/QIB
Devon	Fremantle	6/ 3/01	Durban	28/ 3/01	5/WAMI
Chicago	Pinkenba	10/ 3/01			5/QIB Draft
Custodian	Sydney	15/ 3/01	Pt Elizabeth	17/ 4/01	2/NSWMR
Maplemore	Sydney	15/ 3/01	Pt Elizabeth	12/ 04/01	3/NSWMR
British Princess	Sydney	21/ 3/01	Durban	17/ 4/01	3/NSWMR
Ranee	Sydney	23/ 3/01	Durban	23/ 4/01	3/NSWMR M/G Section
Chicago	Hobart	27/ 3/01	Pt Elizabeth	24/ 4/01	4/(2nd TAS IB)
Victorian	Pinkenba	4/ 4/01	Cape Town	2/ 5/01	6/QIB
Antillian	Sydney	5/ 4/01	Durban	12/ 5/01	3/NSWMR Draft
Warrigal	Pt Adelaide	6/ 4/01	Durban	25/ 4/01	6/South Aust Imperials
Ulstermore	Fremantle	10/ 4/01	Durban	29/04/01	6/WAMI
Britannic	Pinkenba	20/ 8/01	Durban		Details
Britannic	Sydney	20/ 8/01	Durban		Indulgence Passengers
Runic	Sydney	20/ 8/01	Durban		Indulgence Passengers
Harlech Castle	Pinkenba	26/ 9/01	Durban		Details
Norfolk	Sydney	16/12/01	Durban		Indulgence Passengers
Raeburn	Sydney	22/ 1/02	Durban		Indulgence Passengers
Manchester Merchant	Sydney	11/ 2/02	Durban	17/ 3/02	AAMC (NSW, QLD & SA)
Manchester Merchant	Sydney	11/ 2/02	Durban	17/ 3/02	AAMC
St Andrew	Pt Melbourne	12/ 2/02	Durban	13/ 3/02	2/ACH
Custodian	Sydney	18/ 2/02	Durban	19/ 3/02	1/ACH (NSW & QLD)
Manchester Merchant	Hobart	16/ 2/02	Durban	14/ 3/02	E.Coy 1/ACH
Manchester Merchant	Pt Adelaide	20/ 2/02	Durban	14/ 3/02	2/ACH
Manchester Merchant	Fremantle	26/ 2/02	Durban	14/ 3/02	E.Coy 2/ACH & AAMC
Englishman	Pinkenba	25/ 3/02	Durban	10/ 5/02	D.Coy. 3/ACH
Templemore	Pt Melbourne	26/ 3/02	Durban	22/ 4/02	4/ACH
Templemore	Pt Adelaide	1/ 4/02	Durban	22/ 4/02	4/ACH
Manhattan	Sydney	1/ 4/02	Durban	30/ 4/02	3/ACH
Templemore	Fremantle	7/ 4/02	Durban	22/ 4/02	D.Coy 4/ACH

Outward Bound — continued

Transport	Embarked	Date	Disembarked	Date	Contingent
<i>Englishman</i>	Fremantle	7/ 4/02	Durban	22/ 4/02	D.Coy 4/ACH
<i>Englishman</i>	Hobart	8/ 4/02	Durban	10/ 5/02	E.Coy 3/ACH
<i>Menelaus</i>	Sydney	10/ 5/02			
<i>Custodian</i>	Pinkenba	19/ 5/02	Durban*	22/ 6/02	7/ACH
<i>Manchester Merchant</i>	Pt Melbourne	19/ 5/02	Durban*	13/ 6/02	6/ACH
<i>Menelaus</i>	Pt Melbourne	19/ 5/02			
<i>Columbian</i>	Sydney	22/ 5/02	Durban*	18/ 6/02	5/ACH
<i>St Andrew</i>	Hobart	21/ 5/02	Durban*	19/ 6/02	C.Sqdn 8/ACH
	Pt Adelaide	26/ 5/02	Durban*	19/ 6/02	8/ACH
	Fremantle	2/ 6/02	Durban*	19/ 6/02	D.Sqdn 8/ACH

Homeward Bound

Transport	Embarked	Date	Disembarked	Date	Contingent
<i>Harlech Castle</i>	Cape Town	3/11/00	Pt Adelaide	30/11/00	1/SAMR
<i>Harlech Castle</i>	Cape Town	3/11/00	Hobart	7/12/00	1/TAS
<i>Harlech Castle</i>	Cape Town	3/11/00	Sydney	08/12/00	NSW Lancers; NSWAMC
<i>Wooloomooloo</i>	Cape Town	7/11/00	Fremantle	8/12/00	2/WAMI part
<i>Orient</i>	Cape Town	13/12/00	Albany	29/12/00	1/WAMI
<i>Orient</i>	Cape Town	13/12/00	Sydney	8/ 1/01	NSW Lancers; NSWMAC; 'A' Sqdn MR; 'E' Sqdn 1/NSWMR
<i>Orient</i>	Cape Town	13/12/00	Brisbane	17/ 1/01	1/QMI
<i>Tongariro</i>			Sydney		NSWAMC
<i>Wilcannia</i>			Sydney		NSWAMC
<i>Not Listed</i>	Cape Town	30/ 3/01	Sydney	29/ 4/01	1/NSWMR
<i>Tongariro</i>	Cape Town	31/ 3/01	Sydney	2/ 5/01	1/Aust. Horse
<i>Tongariro</i>	Cape Town	31/ 3/01	Sydney	2/ 5/01	2/SAMR Overland to Adelaide
<i>Tongariro</i>	Cape Town	31/ 3/01	Sydney	2/ 5/01	2/QMI Overland to Brisbane
<i>Tongariro?</i>	Cape Town?	31/ 3/01	Sydney	2/ 5/01	2/WAMI
<i>Morayshire</i>	Cape Town	9/ 5/01	Fremantle	28/ 5/01	3/WABC
<i>Morayshire</i>	Cape Town	9/ 5/01	Adelaide	2/ 6/01?	3/SABC
<i>Morayshire</i>	Cape Town	9/ 5/01	Melbourne	6/ 6/01	3/VBC
<i>Morayshire?</i>	Cape Town	9/ 5/01	Sydney	11/ 6/01	NSWCBC
<i>Morayshire</i>	Cape Town	9/ 5/01	Fremantle	28/ 5/01	3/WMI Overland to Brisbane
<i>Aberdeen</i>	Cape Town	19/ 5/01	Hobart	14/ 6/01	2/TAS BC
<i>Orient</i>	East London	22/ 6/01	Melbourne	12/ 7/01	4/VIB
<i>Orient</i>	East London	22/ 6/01	Sydney	17/ 7/01	6/NSWIBC
<i>Britannic</i>	Cape Town	5/ 7/01	Albany	20/ 7/01	4/WAIB
<i>Britannic</i>	East London	6/ 7/01?	Adelaide	27/ 7/01	4/SAIB
<i>Britannic</i>	East London	6/ 7/01	Hobart	2/ 8/01?	3/1st TAS IB
<i>Britannic</i>	East London	6/ 7/01	Brisbane	5/ 8/01	4/QIB
<i>Harlech Castle</i>	Unknown	12/ 8/01	Sydney	15/ 9/01	'A' Battery RAA
<i>Harlech Castle</i>	Cape Town	5/11/01	Melbourne	4/12/01	1/VMI & 2/VMR
<i>St Andrew</i>	Cape Town	27/ 3/02	Melbourne	25/ 4/02	5/VMR
<i>St Andrew</i>	Cape Town	27/ 3/02	Brisbane	30/ 4/02	5/QIB
<i>Montrose</i>	Cape Town	28/ 3/02	Durban		5/VMR 5 & 6/SAI
<i>Custodian</i>	Durban		Melbourne	26/ 4/02	5/VMR

Homeward Bound — continued

Transport	Embarked	Date	Disembarked	Date	Contingent
<i>Manchester Merchant</i>	Durban	5/ 4/02	Pt Adelaide		5 & 6/South Aust Imp.
<i>Columbian</i>	Durban	7/ 4/02	Fremantle	29/ 7/02	5 & 6/WAMI
<i>Not Listed</i>	Cape Town	4/ 5/02	Sydney	4/ 6/02	2 & 3/NSWMR
<i>Devon</i>	Durban	17/ 5/02	Brisbane	17/ 6/02	6/QIB
<i>Manila</i>	Durban	22/ 5/02	Hobart	25/ 6/02	4/2TAS IB
<i>Aurania</i>	Not Listed	Not Listed	Sydney	3/ 6/02	NSWAMC Imp Draft
<i>Manchester Merchant§</i>	Durban	1/ 7/02	Pt Adelaide	24/ 7/02	
<i>Manchester Merchant</i>	Durban	1/ 7/02	Hobart	28/ 7/02	8/ACH
<i>Manchester Merchant</i>	Durban	1/ 7/02	Sydney	1/ 8/02	
<i>Manchester Merchant</i>	Durban	1/ 7/02	Brisbane	2/ 8/02	4/ACH 5/ACH 7/ACH
<i>Norfolk</i>	Durban	5/ 7/02	Albany	24/ 7/02	2/ACH
<i>Norfolk</i>	Durban	5/ 7/02	Largs Bay	31/ 7/02	2/ACH 4/ACH
<i>Norfolk</i>	Durban	5/ 7/02	Melbourne	2/ 8/02	2/ACH 4/ACH
<i>Norfolk</i>	Durban	5/ 7/02			AAMC
<i>Britannic</i>	Durban	9/ 7/02			4/ACH 6/ACH
<i>Drayton Grange</i>	Durban	11/ 7/02	Albany	30/ 7/02	4/ACH
<i>Drayton Grange</i>	Durban	11/ 7/02	Hobart	9/ 8/02	3/ACH
<i>Drayton Grange</i>	Durban	11/ 7/02	Melbourne?	10/ 8/02	Scottish Horse +
<i>Drayton Grange</i>	Durban	11/ 7/02	Sydney	11/ 8/02	3/NSWIB
<i>Drayton Grange</i>	Durban	11/ 7/02	Sydney	11/ 8/02	BC AAMC
<i>Drayton Grange</i>	Durban	11/ 7/02	Sydney	11/ 8/02	
<i>Drayton Grange</i>	Durban	11/ 7/02	Sydney	11/ 8/02	
<i>Drayton Grange</i>	Durban	11/ 7/02	Brisbane	13/ 8/02	1/ACH & AAMC 3/ACH 4/ACH

Notes

Whilst not being familiar with the geography of the Brisbane River area, but with the kind assistance of the Queensland Government Tourist Bureau, I have listed the Brisbane departure point as Pinkenba. Should this be incorrect would readers please accept my apologies.

* Hostilities ceased on 31st May 1902. All men who arrived in South Africa after that date would not have qualified for a King's South Africa Medal and/or Clasp.

? Assumptive

+ A large Draft of 2/Scottish Horse had returned to Australia by the *Salamis* in September 1901

§ Called at Melbourne

Records of Australian Contingents to the War in South Africa 1899-1902, Lieut.-Col. P.L. Murray RAA (edit), Melbourne, 1911.

Western Australian Contingents to the South African War, John Burrige, Perth, 1972.

Scottish Horse Regimental Museum Records, Dunkeld, Tayside, U.K.

The Queensland Government Tourist Bureau, Melbourne.

Collectors' Corner

Lindsay C. Cox

Hohenzollern Heraldry

Some years ago I came across an interesting armorial shield which I felt was deserving of some research. It was a laminated wood shield carved in bas-relief and coloured with red, white and black lacquers and gold-leaf. Its dimensions were 750mm high by 550mm wide, and 30mm thick.

The armorial shield proved to be the Coat of Arms of the Second German Reich of 1871–1918, and had been originally mounted at the entrance to the Imperial German Consulate located at 55 Queens Road, Melbourne. Upon the somewhat hasty departure of Consulate staff after the declaration of war, the Germans handed the armorial shield to a prominent German-Australian for safe-keeping until the resumption of normal relations after the war. The formation of the Weimar Republic in 1919, however, rendered the Imperial Coat of Arms obsolete. The vacated premises at 55 Queens Road were occupied by the Military Forces, and are currently HQ 3DIV (ARES).

The armorial shield is an interesting study in heraldry, and of the rise in fortunes of one of the oldest influential families of Europe — the Hohenzollerns.

The first record of the Hohenzollerns occurs in 1061 in the book *Worldly Chronicles* by Berthold of Reicheau Abbey. The Hohenzollerns originated in the Swabian region of Southern German, with their ancestral seat being atop Zollernbert (Mount Zollern). A substantial castle is mentioned as being there in 1267. The castle atop the Zollernbert today is the third built on the site, and the only remnant of the original building is a well preserved Catholic chapel.

For over 700 years Hohenzollerns have lived in unbroken line in Schloss Hohenzollern; that is except for two brief periods, the first after the second castle was destroyed by fire, and the second immediately following world war one. During the 15th Century the Hohenzollern family divided in Swabian and Franconian branches; it is the Franconian branch that eventually united Germany, and moved back to their ancestral seat in the late 19th century.

The support of Friedrich von Hohenzollern for Sigismund of Luxemburg's election to Holy Roman Emperor, won him the title and position of Margraf of Brandenburg in 1411. In 1415 the Council of Constance invested him as Friedrich I, Kurfurst von Brandenburg.

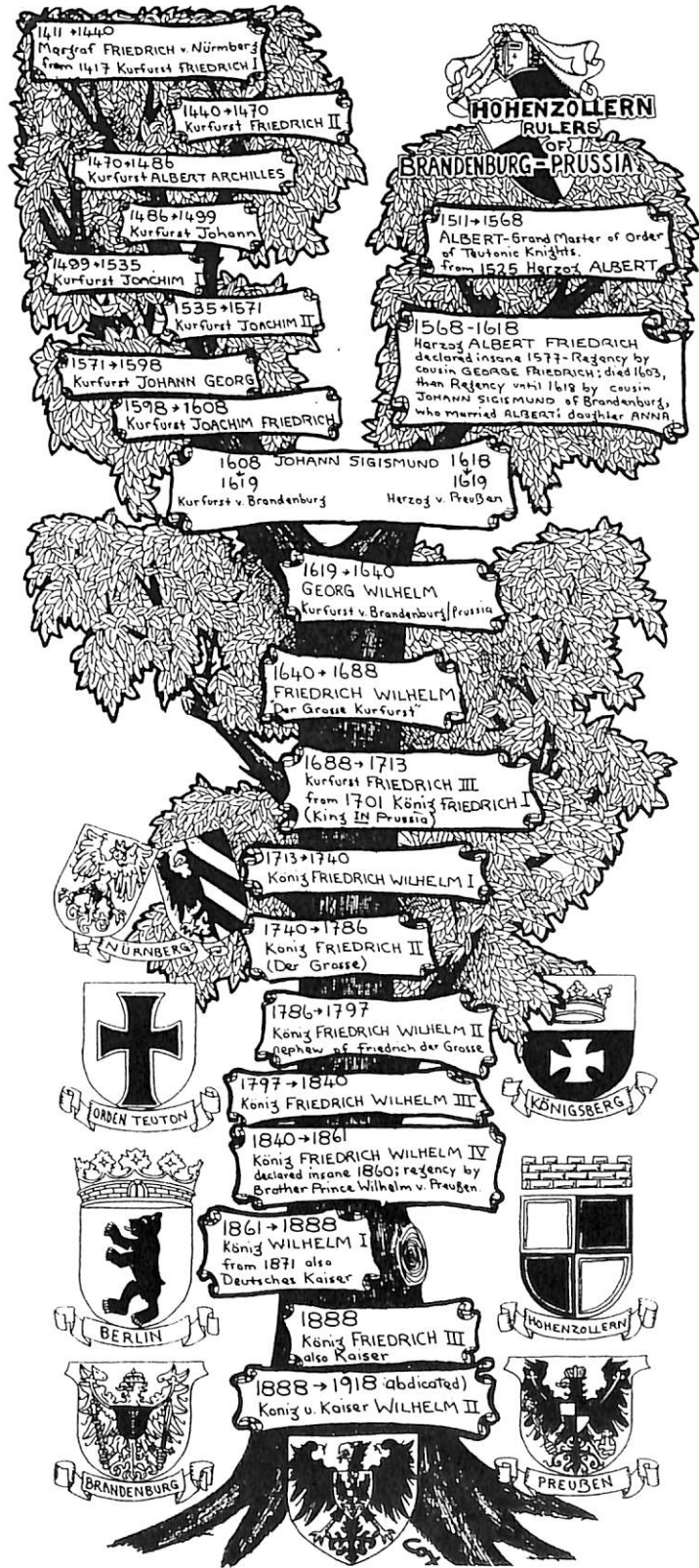
With Friedrich von Hohenzollern's descendants expanding their holding in and around Brandenburg, and the Swabian Hohenzollerns content with their lands around Zollernberg, history records that Albert von Hohenzollern was elected Grand Master of the Order of Teutonic Knights in 1511. The Order had been founded during the 3rd Crusade, in 1190, and was exclusively restricted to Germans of noble birth. At the invitation of the King of Poland, the Teutonic Knights began a Holy Crusade against the heathen 'Borussi', the original slavic tribes inhabiting East Prussia. The crusading zeal of the Knights gave way to moral degeneration and alienation of the population, so that by 1511, the Order placed its faith in Albert to regain its former glory. Some 12 years after gaining the Grand Mastership, Albert visited Luther at Wittenberg and was advised to give up his vows as a monk and abolish the Order of Teutonic Knights. This he did, and by the Treaty of Cracow in 1525, Albert von Hohenzollern became hereditary Herzog (Duke) of Prussia.

When the male line of Albert's family died out less than a century later, the position of Regent fell upon the nearest male, successor, Kurfurst of Brandenburg, Johann Sigismund von Hohenzollern. The unification of Brandenburg and East Prussia was cemented by the marriage of Johann von Hohenzollern of Brandenburg and his distant cousin, Anna von Hohenzollern, a daughter of the Ducal House of Albert von Hohenzollern of Prussia.

Thus from 1618 the Hohenzollern of Brandenburg-Prussia steadily secured their holdings in the widely-separated territories, until, in 1701, Kurfurst Friedrich III crowned himself King IN Prussia (Rex in Borussi). This titled avoided complications with Poland which ruled West Prussia. However, it marked the time from which the Kingdom of Prussia was founded. A succession of Prussian Kings expanded and consolidated their territories in the powerful 'Sparta' of Europe.

These Prussian Hohenzollerns and their subjects distanced themselves from the multitude of mediæval German States. It was Napoleon Bonaparte, always contemptuous of the Hohenzollerns, who unwittingly sowed the seeds for a united German nation under Prussia. Bonaparte dissolved the Germanic Confederation under Franz Joseph, who formally abdicated his title in 1808 and diminished Austria's influence in Germany (at Konigsgratz in





1866 Prussian soldiers defeated the Austrians, causing the final withdrawal of Austria from German affairs). Bonaparte also established the Rhenish Confederation which reduced Germany's 300 States to less than 30. The French victories over Prussia caused a seething humiliation which finally burst and Prussia led Germany in the expulsion of the French in 1814.

In 1816 the first Federal German Army was formed, with Prussia providing the greatest number of troops. After the defeat of the Austrians in 1866, Prussia annexed all the German States north of the Main, except Saxony, forming the German Confederation. Treaties were made with the southern German States securing uniformity among the units of the Army and Rendering under the command of the Hohenzollern King of Prussia in time of war. France, under Napoleon II, was still the protector of the southern German states and resented Prussia's increasing influence. France declared war on Prussia in 1870, but poorly gauged the attitudes of the southern German States which quickly mobilized and placed themselves under the command of King Wilhelm I of Prussia.

On the 28th January 1871 France capitulated: but an event of even more importance occurred 10 days earlier in the Mirror Room of the Palace of Versailles, in an imposing ceremony Wilhelm von Hohenzollern, King of Prussia, was proclaimed Kaiser (Emperor) of Germany.

The Hohenzollerns had come along way from being mere feudal lords in Swabia, but in less than 50 years they would be stripped of their power and their holdings. Kaiser Wilhelm II, grandson of Wilhelm I, abdicated the dual throne of Kaiser of Germany and Koenig of Prussia in November 1918, and lived at

Doorn in Holland until his death in 1941. In 1945, the ex-Crown Prince Wilhelm von Hohenzollern re-occupied the ancestral Schloss Zollenberg. Today the castle is showcase, family memorial and home to Prinz Ferdinand von Hohenzollern of Prussia and Kurfurst Friedrich von Hohenzollern of Swabia.

The Arms of the family and province of Hohenzollern consist of quarterly division of Argent (white) and Sable (black) in the form of a shield, often with a castellation above it to denote the distinction as a province. Black and white became the State colours of Prussia.

The Arms of the Sovereign State of Prussia consist of an eagle displayed, with a crest in the form of the Royal Prussian Crown, and insignia of office in the form of the Sceptre and Orb in the eagle's claws. The Black Eagle of Prussia came into being when Albert von Hohenzollern received it upon a banner presented by the King of Poland in 1525. To link the sovereignty with the Hohenzollern an augmentation in the form of the Arms of the family it covers the eagle's body.

The Arms of the Second German Empire incorporate the Prussian Arms as an augmentation on eagle displayed. The crest above the eagle is in the form of the German Imperial Crown of 1889. Often the Order of the Black Eagle was added as a further augmentation.

Thus in simple terms the Armorial Shield of the Second German Empire records the progress of the Hohenzollerns from feudal landlords eligible only for simple Arms, through Kingship and Emperorship, and finally back to the use of their original simple Arms in modern day Germany.

End Notes:

von Volbirth, C.A., *Heraldry of the World*, Blandford Press, London, 1973.

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Jahnke, H. *Furst Bismark*, Verlag von Paul Kittel, Berlin, 1896.

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Schonlein, H. *Geschichte des Krieges*, Druck u. Verlag Schonlein, Stuttgart, 1871.

Runnebaum, Oberst a.D. 'General Graf v. Alten und seine Hannoveraner' in *Deutsches Soldatenjahrbuch*, 1970. Schild Verlag, Munchen, 1970, pp. 85-101.

Book Reviews

Martin Buckley, *Sword and Lance*, M.J. Buckley, Lismore, 1988, 258pp.

Local history has long been a field neglected by academics, but this has been addressed in recent times by its acceptance as a tertiary subject. Events of a parochial nature should not be seen in isolation; these events are often paralleled across the country and directly influence the mainstream of history. It can be said that history in general is but an averaging of local histories.

Martin Buckley has written a local history. His locality is the Northern Rivers Region of New South Wales, and his theme is the Richmond River Horsemen. In true antiquarian style Mr Buckley has chronologically detailed every event from the raising of the Upper Clarence Light Horse in 1885, until the re-issue of the Northern Rivers territorial title to an amphibious unit at Newcastle in 1948.

As a squadron of the New South Wales Lancers, the 4th (Northern Rivers) Squadron claimed to be the best in the Regiment; a claim supported by annual competition results. Members of the squadron journeyed to England in 1893 to contest the Royal Islington Military Tournament, and again in 1897 to take part in Queen Victoria's Jubilee Celebrations. The Northern Rivers Squadron sent more men to the front during the Boer War than any other New South Wales Lancer squadron. In 1903 the Squadron formed part of the 5th Light Horse Regiment, which was re-titled the 4th in 1912, and again re-titled in 1921 as the 15th Australian Light Horse Regiment (Lieutenant Colonel Sir Harry Chauvel was appointed Honorary Colonel of the 15th in 1926: he had been one of the original officers of the Upper Clarence Light Horse formed by his father in 1885).

It is apt that the foreword of *Sword and Lance* has been written by Lieutenant Colonel P.V. Vernon OBE ED (RL), who is a third generation Commanding Officer of the New South Wales Lancers.

Sword and Lance is a handsomely presented book. The thoroughly researched text is excellently complemented by 170 contemporary photographs and nearly as many other illustrations, including 8 pages in full colour. The Appendices contain extensive muster and honour rolls, as well as 57 pocket biographies. There is also a concise bibliography and good index.

Sword and Lance is a book of importance to the historian (general, local and military), the uniform buff, and the genealogist. Although analysis and interpretation of the events surrounding the Northern Rivers volunteers is left to the reader, *Sword and Lance* gives an accurate insight into an important aspect of Australia's history, and it is applicable to research into other volunteer, partially-paid and militia corps right across Australia.

There is little to criticize about *Sword and Lance*, although the inclusion of Dress Regulations and weaponry as a separate section, or appendix, could have proved useful.

Sword and Lance is a worthy addition to the meagre library of Australian Colonial military history.

Lindsay Cox

George Brown, *Those Who Dared: A Comprehensive List of World War II Allied Escapers*, Battleline Books, 1987, 331 pp, index, 210mm x 270mm, paperbound, typed, \$Can30.00 plus postage.

George Brown, a Canadian, has produced a valuable and original study of a most interesting subject, although the sub-title, "A Comprehensive List of World War II Allied Escapers" would have been more accurate as "A List of World War II Air Escapers Awarded British Gallantry Awards". The work is more than a list and contains many recommendations for awards and detailed escape reports which are published for the first time.

The author states that over 5000 men were successful in escaping of whom about 10 per cent were awarded a gallantry medal. There are more than 500 names in his work but the list is not as all embracing as the author would wish it to be. Taking the Military Cross for example, I found approximately 40 awards to Air Force officers listed. This means that the majority of Military Crosses awarded to Air Force officers have been included there because only 81 Military Crosses were awarded to Air Force officers during World War II and not all were for escaping. However, only about 10 Military Crosses to the Army are listed and with a couple of exceptions the ones mentioned are those awarded to escapers who wrote books about their exploits such as Airey Neave and Pat Reid.

The main strength of the book is the many informative recommendations for awards and escape reports. Regrettably there is no mention as to where the original material is located nor any comments on the strengths and weaknesses of the source documents. While most entries list an award, few confirm the award by quoting the relevant entry in the *London Gazette*. Recommendations were changed prior to approval and in some cases did not proceed.

Looking at the Australian content, I found two of the seven Military Crosses and two of the five Military Medals awarded to Australian escapers. There was a five-page escape report by Sergeant A.E.O. Barras, MM. The recommendation for the Distinguished Conduct Medal awarded to Warrant Officer Reed is included but he was not also awarded the Military Cross. There are details of a number of Australian airmen mentioned in despatches. I found no awards to the Australian Army, although the very first entry in the book names Lieutenant Maxwell Derbyshire of the 2/2nd Battalion as part of an escape party. He was awarded the Military Cross for escaping from Greece but this is not listed. As a company commander in 1945, he was awarded a bar to his Military Cross for a period which included 25 March 1945, the day one of his platoon leaders, Lieutenant A. Chowne MM, was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross.

Anyone who collects medals to escapers will find the material invaluable. There could possibly have been more material on army escapers and the author in fact welcomes new information. Overall, I was impressed with the material presented and found it particularly pleasing to see a book concentrate on a specific type of gallantry. There are many good studies on awards to individuals but there is little analysis on awards in general.

(I bought my copy from Eugene Urusal, Military Antiquarian Inc., PO Box 8096, Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3H8, Canada. I paid with my Visa Card and he also takes Mastercard. The cost including postage worked at at \$A33.)

Anthony Staunton

Letters

(The following letter may be of interest to members. Ed.)

6/10 Aquila Court,
Mermaid Waters,
Qld 4218
6th February, 1989

Ms B. Self
Secretary
Military Historical Society of Australia
P.O. Box 325
Manuka, ACT 2603

Dear Ms Self,

I was referred to you by the Curator of the Australian War Memorial Museum, Canberra, to whom I wrote last December in connection with a military Christmas card.

I have a World War I Christmas and New Year greeting card (1918/19) which was sent to my mother

from France. It is in good condition, though 70 years old. It has a reproduction of a picture painted by A.I.F. War artist Capt. Will Longstaff of the Australians advancing from Villers-Bretonneux, as well as the story of the great attack 8.8.1918.

There is also an illustration of a German tank captured by the Australians; another reproduction of a painting by War artist A. Pearse of the Capture of Hamel Village, July 4th, 1918 and short resume of the battle.

I have heard of collectors of this type of card and am wondering if there is anyone in the Military Historical Society who would be interested in acquiring it.

I will look forward to hearing from you if you can be of any assistance, please.

Yours sincerely,
(Mrs) M. Swanston

Thomas McGill
370 N. Main Box 837
Seneca, Ill. 61360
U.S.A.

Sir,

I am writing to you in the hope that you can help me. I wrote to the Australian Consulate General in the U.S. and I was referred to you by them.

I am trying to obtain a Vietnam Campaign Theatre Medal from each country that participated in the S.E. Asia conflict to put a display on my wall.

As of yet I do not have one issued by the Australian Government to its troops. Any help that you can assist me with in this endeavour would be greatly appreciated.

I will say that other Governments have been very obliging and helpful in this quest, and I am sure that Australia would like to have a Medal in this display as much as I.

Thank you.

Respectfully,
Thomas McGill

Dear Sir,

Members may care to recall the article about my father's AIF career, 'A Gentleman's War', published in 1981.

Since publication, several facts have come to light and it only seems fitting to set the record straight.

At the end of the Battle of Crete, the 2/4th Australian Infantry Battalion, of which my father was Adjutant, made its way to the Mole at Heraklion (not to Sphakia).

In Part Two, I mentioned that one of the Australians on the Haifa Staff College course was a 7 Div Capt named John Wilton. He was in fact a T/Lt-Col. Also, that my father, then Capt Lindsay, MC, was awarded a (P.C.) Certificate on completion of the course. This is believed to stand for 'Passed Course'.

It is now believed that he spent only one month in New Guinea, from 15 Jan 1943, as one of the Land Headquarters Observer Party; A GS02. On return to Australia he then did the RAA 2 Corps School (25 Feb to 25 Marh 1943), which was on the Atherton Tableland.

Mention was also made to the posthumous award of the Greek Service Medal 1940-41. This was issued, with scroll, in July 1981 and has since been mounted with the other nine medals. His MC and Despatches (both 1941) are rare, and his France and Germany Star is rare to the AIF.

I will add a Post Script showing a list of the Australian Imperial Force officers who attended the 6th Course, Haifa Staff College in early 1942, plus

information on their later careers. I would welcome any comment from Members, and just hope that all this is of some interest.

Yours sincerely,
Kimberley John Lindsay
Hirschstrasse 32
7254 Hemmingen
West Germany

AIF officers who were seconded to the British Army Middle East Staff School (later known as Haifa Staff College, and on the same footing as Camberley Staff College and Quetta Staff College). The 6th War Course ran from January to May 1942.

Major J.S. Andersen
Maj-Gen., CBE. Deceased

Major A.P. Bennett
Lt-Col. Solicitor. Died 1981.

Major J.A. Bishop, MBE
Maj-Gen, DSO, OBE, ED. Believed deceased.

Capt A.K. Blaubaum
Major. Despatches

T.Major J.B. Bolger
Lt-Col. Killed New Guinea 1943.

Major T.J. Daly
Lt-Gen, KBE, CB, DSO. CGS.

Major G.N. Godsall
Lt-Col. Deceased.

Major R.R. Gordon
Maj-Gen, AM, CBE, DSO, ED. Despatches.

Capt J.G. Lindsay, MC
Major, MC. Despatches, Bank Manager, Died 1975.

Major R.R. McNicoll
Maj-Gen, AM, CBE. MGO. Despatches.

Capt E.D. Mackinnon
Major. CBE, BA(Oxon). MHR. Aust. Ambassador to the Argentines. Deceased.

Capt F.J. Nicholls
Major. Deceased.

Capt P.K. Parbury, MC
Lt-Col, DSO, MC. Company Director.

T/Major J.M. Rodd
CBE, Despatches. Consul Gen. Sweden (Melb). Deceased.

A/Major R.R. Vial, DSO
Brigadier, DSO, ED. Despatches.

Capt A.J. Watt
Major, MBE. Dept. of Defence. OBE, ED.

Capt E.R. Wilmoth, MC
Lt-Col. Deceased.

Capt B.V. Wilson
Lt-Col. MBE. Not known.

T/Lt-Col J.G.N. Wilton
General, KBE, CB, DSO, etc. CGS etc. Died 1980.

Capt T.W. Young
Brigadier, OBE. Legacy Director

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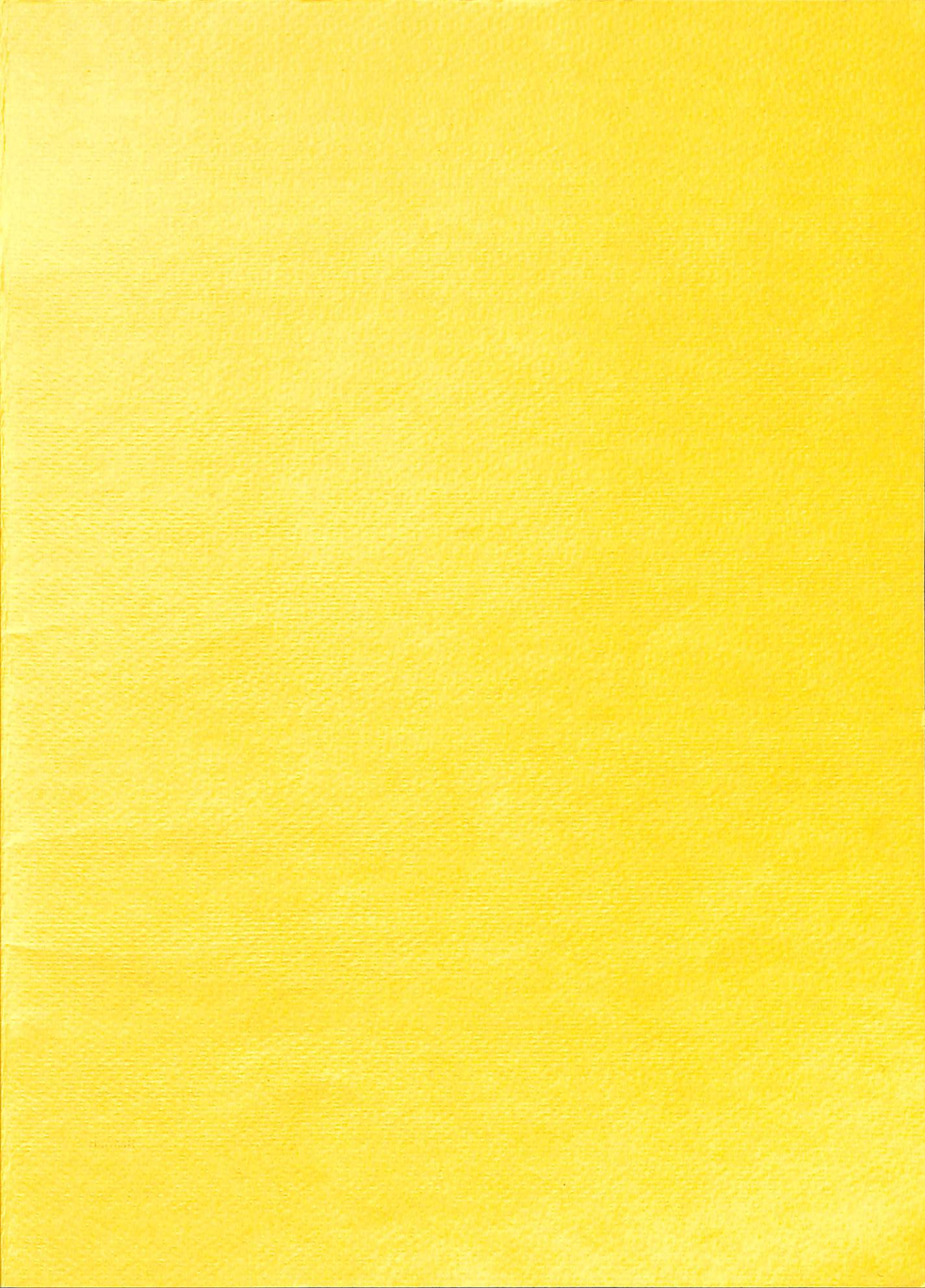
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