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*Sabretache*



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# SABRETACHE



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(founded 1957)

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Contributions in the form of articles, 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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THE MILITARY HISTORICAL  
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(FOUNDED 1957)

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# SABRETACHE

This issue marks an important change in the format of *Sabretache*. The once familiar two-column page has been scrapped in favour of a page featuring one wide column, with larger type, and an accompanying narrow column. This narrow column will carry minor photographs, line illustrations, block lines, references, end-notes and bibliographies of articles. Hopefully, with this new format, it should be possible to feature greater numbers of smaller items, like descriptions and illustrations, of single badges, buttons and medals. Sources, in all cases, will be acknowledged. The success of the new format will depend largely on your support

The National Memorial to the Australian Vietnam Forces is to be erected on the western side of Canberra's Anzac Parade within a purpose-designed niche opposite the RAAF Memorial.

The Memorial design – the work of Ken Unsworth AM, sculptor, and Tonkin Zulaikha Harford, architects – was selected by a panel of assessors following a national competition conducted by the National Capital Planning Authority.

The National Capital Planning Authority will be responsible for construction of the Memorial, which will be financed almost entirely by funds raised by the Australian Vietnam Forces National Memorial Committee.

A total of \$200,000 will be contributed by the Commonwealth Government towards the cost of the Memorial.

Details of the Memorial were announced by the Prime Minister, Bob Hawke, at the Australian War Memorial recently.

It is intended that the Memorial, which will carry the dedication 'Vietnam – To All Those Who Served, Suffered and Died 1962 – 1973', will be dedicated on 3 October 1992, the fifth anniversary of the Vietnam Veterans welcome home parade in Sydney.

Funds for what is one of Australia's most inspired tertiary scholarships are being topped-up in a most unusual way.

It all began in Singapore's notorious Changi prisoner of war camp 45 years ago, just a few days after V-J Day (Victory in Japan).

Before repatriation, several Australian PoWs believed it would be appropriate to jointly commemorate their internment and show gratitude to the locals who had helped the Australian Imperial Forces before and after the collapse of Malaya and Singapore.

In September 1945 they decided that commemoration and gratitude would be best expressed by creating a perpetual scholarship for Malayan and Singaporean nurses to study in Australia.

The award was called the AIF Malayan Nursing Scholarship, and became the official war memorial of the AIF Malaya, the title given to Australian military forces committed to the peninsula in 1940. The first student nurse arrived in Australia in 1947.

The annual cost of the program is currently about \$13,000, an amount that requires an occasional bright idea to top up the fund. Earlier this year former 8th Division member, Mr Tony Newson, while in Singapore, noticed a high quality kitchen-table-size map on sale, called the Battlefield Guide – Malaya and Singapore, depicting and detailing the campaign he and his comrades lost.

In future, proceeds from the sale of the Guide are to be donated to the AIF Malayan Nursing Scholarship Fund.

A grove of 75 trees has been planted at the Royal Military College, Duntroon to commemorate the 75th Anniversary of the landing on Gallipoli.

Among those planting the trees were a number of local World War I veterans who took part in the pilgrimage to Gallipoli earlier this year.

The grove is to be called Bridges Anzac Grove and is a joint project between RMC and Greening Australia.

The location of the grove is around the grave of Major-General Sir William Bridges on the slopes of Mt Pleasant in the college grounds.

General Bridges commanded the Australians at the Gallipoli landing and was later wounded at Gallipoli and his body returned to Australia to lie in the grounds of RMC of which he had been the founding commandant.

The International Commission of Military History was founded in the 1930s and today consists of over 40 affiliated National Commissions. The International Commission sponsors the *Revue Internationale d'Histoire Militaire*, individual issues of which are produced by National Commissions. The great majority of the issues of the *Revue*, which first appeared in 1939, have come from European commissions, many of which have close links with and draw substantial financial support from, their respective Ministries of Defence. In 1990, the Australian Commission, which is funded entirely by the University College at the Australian Defence Academy, published an edition of the *Revue*, which was formally presented to the International Commission at a conference in Madrid organised by the Spanish Commission as part of the International Congress of Historical Sciences.

Approximately 2000 copies of the Australian edition have been distributed to National Commissions, and – as with all previous issues – complimentary copies have been sent to those Australian university libraries which have expressed an interest in receiving them. Individuals can purchase copies of the Australian edition of the *Revue* for \$9.50 from the Department of History, University College, ADFA.

The International Commission also publishes a serial bibliography of significant works in military history, which draws on titles suggested by each National Commission. The production of the bibliography is co-ordinated by the Swiss Commission. See page 25 in this issue for more details.

## *ANZAC, AE 2 and Establishing an Australian Submarine Tradition*

*Tom Frame*

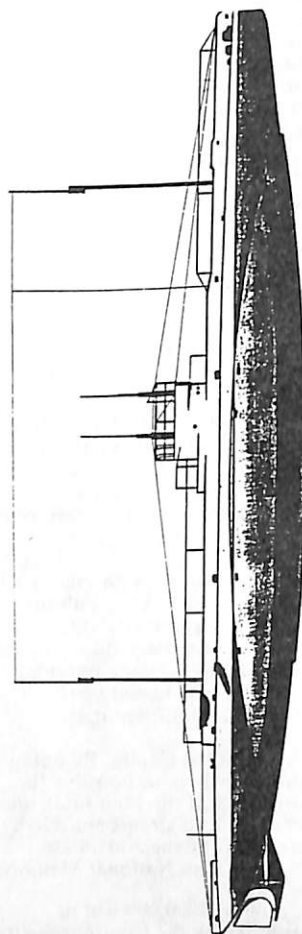
The submarine *AE2* and the Royal Australian Navy are now an integral part of the Anzac story. Gallipoli is also the foundation of an evolving Australian submarine tradition. Yet it was a tradition first established against great political and naval pressure in the opening decade of the century.

There was fierce opposition to submarines and hostility towards the principle of submarine warfare throughout naval circles world-wide. They were experimental craft whose utility many contemporary experts doubted. The first submariners were even denigrated by their contemporaries in the 'surface' navy who referred to them as nothing more than 'tradesmen'. From that time, submarine service has been known as 'the trade'. Yet despite popular attitudes, only the best officers and sailors were selected. Aspiring submariners were usually the swashbuckling types attracted by the pioneer spirit that imbued the submarine service. There had been plenty of casualties to warn off the timid; the cost in human life through experimentation and development was fast-mounting.

The crews of the first two Australian submarines were hand-picked from a selection of Australian and British volunteers. The Australians chosen were sent to the United Kingdom on a great adventure. They would make history and shatter existing records by undertaking the longest submarine passage to that time. It would be dangerous and an enormous feat in itself. For the Australians, this was the principal attraction.

The two Australian submarines left Portsmouth on 10 February 1914 bound for Australia arriving in Sydney on 24 May. They were received as heroes. After a refit at Williamstown Naval Dockyard, the submarines were despatched to German New Guinea to assist in combined military and naval operations. *AE1* was lost without trace in waters off New Britain on 14 September 1914. *AE2* returned to Australia.

With the Germans defeated in the Pacific, the single Australian submarine was a wasted naval asset that could have been put to good use in the Home Waters. Given the type of sailors they were and the reasons for which they joined submarines, the men of *AE2* were bored and impatient in missing out on the action elsewhere. It was little surprise then that *AE2*'s captain, Lieutenant Commander Henry Stoker, lobbied the Australian Naval Board and the Commonwealth Government to have the boat deployed to the North Sea.



She departed Albany on 23 December with the second contingent of the First AIF. On arrival at Port Said, *AE2* received new orders; she was sent to the Eastern Mediterranean as part of the assembling Allied battle fleet that would force the Dardanelles, lay siege to Constantinople and end Turkey's participation in the war. By default rather than design, the Australian Navy would be represented at Gallipoli.

The RAN's contribution to the Dardanelles Campaign was not large but it was made at vital points in the operation. Perhaps the most significant involvement was the successful penetration of the Dardanelles by *AE2* on the morning of 25 April. By the time of the dawn landings, *AE2* had diverted Turkish attention to the Narrows and made her way to the entrance to the Sea of Marmara. Torpedoing a Turkish cruiser along the way, *AE2*'s presence in the Marmara, something the Turks had been determined to prevent especially after repelling the Allied battle fleet for a second time on 18 March, gave important assistance to the Anzacs throughout the first day of the operation.

In the mid-morning of 25 April after penetrating the Narrows, *AE2* encountered a Turkish battleship in the Marmara which was firing its shells over the Peninsula in an effort to prevent the reinforcement of the beaches. As the sea surface was perfectly calm and flat, the wake from the raised submarine periscope was visible for some distance across the Marmara. As the Turks had seen the destructive capacity of the submarine when the nearly obsolete *B6* earlier sank the *MESSOUDIEH*, the battleship immediately ceased its fire and withdrew towards Constantinople. From that point, the Turks were prevented from supplying the Peninsula by sea — something they had counted on — and were forced to use the very limited railway. Its capacity was much reduced while it was shown to be just as vulnerable to attack from submarines as surface craft.

*AE2*'s contribution did not end there. At the end of the first day when General Birdwood sought General Hamilton's permission to evacuate the Anzacs from Anzac Cove and a conference was held in *HMS QUEEN ELIZABETH* to consider the request, news of *AE2*'s successful penetration of the Dardanelles was received at the very instant that Hamilton was poised to act on Birdwood's message. It is difficult to say whether *AE2*'s signal actually changed Hamilton's mind but certainly it made it much easier for him to tell Birdwood that the Anzacs must stay. *AE2* had brought the only good news Hamilton was to receive on the first day of the campaign.

The submarine's success had great consequences for the naval side of the campaign as well. The fierce dispute between the First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, and the First Sea Lord, Admiral Sir 'Jacky' Fisher, over the deployment of British submarines in the Mediterranean had included an argument about the redirection of *AE2* from the Baltic — where Fisher wanted to go — to the Dardanelles which had been authorised by Churchill.





*Crew of Australia's AE2 submarine, who took part in the Gallipoli Campaign, April 1915, and were later captured and held as PoWs in Turkey. (AWM Negative P371/01)*

In fact, Fisher remarked to Churchill on two occasions that *AE2* was the best submarine the British had at that time.

Given that three submarines had been lost in previous attempts to force the Dardanelles and that the Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Mediterranean Fleet, Vice Admiral Sir John de Robeck, had become virtually paralysed by caution and the fear of losing any more ships, if *AE2* had failed, I believe there would have been no further attempts at penetrating the Dardanelles. The objective would have been considered impossible and Churchill's remark that 'the naval history of Britain contains no page more wonderful than that which describes the prowess of her submarines at the Dardanelles' would never have been uttered. It was only after news of *AE2*'s success reached de Robeck that he allowed the *AE14* to make its attempt. It was an important decision. There would only be three days in the 259 days of the campaign when there was not an allied submarine in the Marmara. The significance of their contribution should not be underestimated as they effectively closed what was easily the Turks best means of supplying the Peninsula.

For the five days following her penetration of the Dardanelles, *AE2* roamed the Marmara 'running amok' as ordered. The largest Naval White Ensign that could be found was hoisted from the conning tower to advertise her presence. Although hampered by torpedoes that would not fire and being restricted in not having a gun mounted on the flood casing, the submarine caused enormous panic before being sunk by a Turkish gunboat, the *SULTAN HISSAR*, on 30 April.

Her demise was a substantial blow for Australia. *AE2* was the first RAN unit lost in combat. Australia was now left without a submarine capability. Her sinking is also a significant event in

Turkey's naval history. The Turkish war museum in Istanbul features large paintings of the *SULTAN HISSAR* and the young sailor who fired the shot that punctured *AE2*'s control room. After scuttling their submarine in deep water, all of the men of *AE2* escaped before being made prisoners of war. Four were not to survive their very harsh incarceration.

From 30 April to mid-August there was no RAN representation at Gallipoli and no future involvement planned until the RAN Bridging Train arrived in August 1915. The story of the Bridging Train has been told by G. J. Swinden in an earlier edition of *Sabretache*.

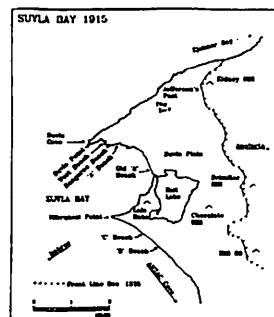
But why was the RAN at Gallipoli with a submarine? The answer relates to the character of naval defence and the attitudes Australia and the RAN had adopted towards operating a Navy.

The old Admiralty maxim, 'The seas are the world's highways', produced a feeling in Australia that any nation with a coastline was a potential neighbour to Australia. Thus, the problem of naval defence was invariably a world-wide one with emphasis on trade routes. As these surrounded Australia as a nation that depended upon trade, the RAN would represent Australia's concern for and express the nation's commitment to secure sea lines. Thus by the end of 1915, ships of the RAN were deployed in the North Sea, the Mediterranean, the Atlantic, the East African coast, the West Indies and the two ocean basins over which the continent is astride. So while the 1st AIF was largely concentrated in several areas of operations, the Navy and its ships was spread across the globe.

This meant that its whole participation in the 1914–1918 war was not easy to report and, subsequently, difficult to record and analyse. Had the entire Australian Fleet Unit proceeded to sea and remained together as a Fleet Unit, things might have been different. It is likely they would have gained notable successes and achieved a higher profile in Australian military history. But the Fleet was incorporated into the Royal Navy to undertake a vast array of operations — some independent — which were not in themselves glamorous or noteworthy, but nonetheless cumulatively important in ensuring the Allies retained control of the seas.

This to a large degree explains the limited public knowledge of the RAN's role in the Dardanelles campaign and of naval history as whole. Inasmuch as Australians like to read and write about other Australians — a characteristic common to many nations — the Navy and its people were far too integrated into the Royal Navy and therefore less easily identified as Australians to attract much attention at home.

Additionally, the Navy was a numerically smaller service and much less dependent upon large numbers of people to do its job. There is great curiosity in death and dying, and also in the personality of the Australian soldier who most importantly typifies one conception of Australian egalitarianism, something that seems to attract Australians to the digger.



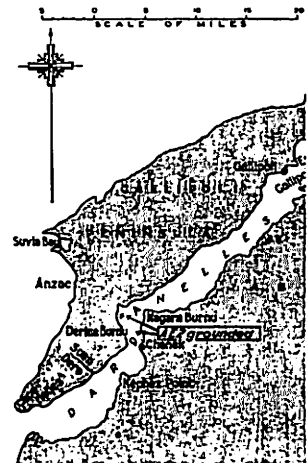
Suvla Bay 1915

It was unlikely the Navy was ever going to rival the AIF. It lost just 75 men in World War I. There were no pictures of the few sailors lost in action in the Australian papers because there were not the photographers nor the official correspondents on location. And on the matter of public perceptions, the nature of naval warfare is such that most often it is the officers who make the crucial decisions and who, because of the nature of command, are the only ones in a position to exhibit daring and courage. It appears that the Australian character is more attracted to the land form of warfare than to naval warfare and to soldiers than sailors (including officers) in spite of the fact that Australians are an 'island' people and that in the actual defence of the continent, the water is the foremost strategic consideration.

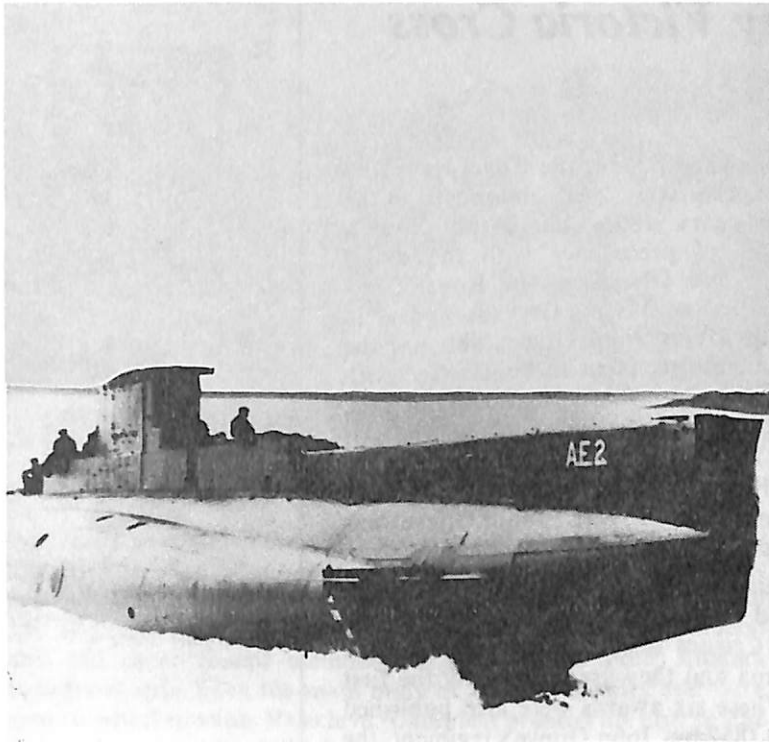
Before the 1990 Gallipoli Pilgrimage, the Australian submariners were the forgotten 'Anzacs'. This is no longer so. However, there are few reminders today of the short but tragic service of the two Australian E Class submarines. *AE1* has defied every effort to find her despite a number of determined expeditions. It is unlikely that the wreck will give any clues as to the reason for her loss anyway. The case of *AE2* is very different.

The position of the wreck of *AE2* is known with some certainty. We know that Stoker accurately fixed *AE2*'s final position because he had been in that same exact position the day before and returned there to rendezvous with Lieutenant Commander Boyle in *E14* who he had unexpectedly encountered on 29 April. *AE2* is sunk in approximately 230 feet of water 4 miles off Kara Burnu Point. The Australian Guided Missile Frigate HMAS *SYDNEY* attempted to locate the wreck with sonar during her deployment in support of the Gallipoli Pilgrimage in April 1990. Given the many temperature inversion layers in the water and the varied sub-surface streams of fresh and salt water, it came as no surprise that the sunken wreck was not detected by the ship's sonar. A subsequent attempt was made by the Turkish Navy with the aid of frigates and a helicopter. Again, the submarine evaded detection.

Future efforts to have all or parts of this submarine raised should be encouraged. There is no doubt that with the right equipment and the right operators, coupled with enthusiasm and determination, the submarine can be found and possibly raised. Searching for *AE2* presents a much better chance of locating the wreck than does *AE1* whose general location is uncertain. As for what can be recovered, any item would be of immense significance. The conning tower and the section of hull below it are likely to be in very good condition because of their brass construction. A useful guide is the conning tower from *E24* lost during World War I and a sister to *AE2*, which was unintentionally recovered off Cuxhaven in Germany in the early 1980s. It has been restored and is mounted on a plinth outside the wardroom mess at the Royal Navy Submarine School HMS



*Movements of the AE2 in the Dardanelles and Sea of Marmora*



AE2 on the surface

*DOLPHIN* at Gosport. Parts of the torpedo tubes, gauges and fittings were recovered although there was little left of the casing. A relic from either *AE1* or *AE2* would be like a shrine of remembrance to Australia's submariners both past and present.

The decision to build six Type 471 submarines in Australia to replace the aging Oberons which will reach the end of their operational service in the mid-1990s is a clear statement that the RAN and the Submarine Squadron have government confidence. After a disjointed history which reflected the fickle nature of political whim, submarines are here to stay. For their part, the submariners and their 'trade' have been vindicated. At the same time an Australian submarine heritage is being recaptured as the RAN gradually moves away from the Royal Navy submarine ethos to a local one based on the two decades of submarine service in the Oberon class, and a greater knowledge of previous Australian submarine exploits.

Continuity and inheritance are the principal characteristics of this new approach to submarine history. At the heart of this renewed interest and the heritage and the compelling traditions it has produced is the story of *AE2*. It is a testimony to the transcendent meaning of Anzac that the Australian submarine service should also have its origins at Gallipoli as well.

## *The First Army Victoria Cross*

*Anthony Staunton*

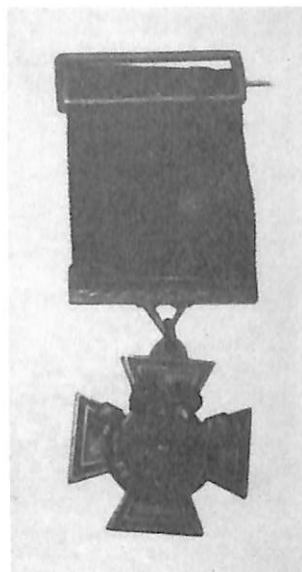
The first 85 Victoria Cross awards, 27 for the Royal Navy and Royal Marines and 58 for the Army, were announced in the *London Gazette* on 24 February 1857. The Army awards appeared in regimental order of precedence with the senior regiment to appear being the 2nd Dragoons (the Royal Scots Greys). The only member of the Royal Scots Greys to appear in the first gazette was Sergeant Major John Grieve who has the distinction of being the first Army recipient to be gazetted with the Victoria Cross. Although John Grieve never visited Australia, his Victoria Cross has for many years been held by the Art Gallery of South Australia.<sup>1</sup> The Victoria Cross, which was introduced by Queen Victoria in 1856 was made retrospective to cover the then recently completed Crimean War. John Grieve was awarded the Victoria Cross for gallantry in the Crimea.<sup>2</sup>

British, French and Turkish forces landed in the Crimea in September 1854 and defeated the Russian forces at the Alma on 20 September. Six Victoria Crosses including four to the Scots Guards were awarded at Alma and they are chronically the first Victoria Crosses awarded. These six awards were also published in the gazette of 24 February 1857 but John Grieve's regiment, the Royal Scots Greys, was in 1857 and still is today, higher in the army order of precedence than even the Scots Guards. After the success at Alma, the British, French and Turkish forces proceeded to besiege Sebastopol.

South of Sebastopol is the small port of Balaclava where the British established a supply base. On 25 October, four Russian columns attacked Balaclava in force. Three Russian battalions under General Gribbe seized the village of Kamara while a second column of five battalions under General Semiakin assaulted Canrobert's Hill. Kamara and Canrobert's Hill were defended by Turkish troops who although outnumbered, resisted stubbornly and with great gallantry until they lost a third of their men; they then retreated towards Balaclava's harbour.

The Balaclava plain was split from left to right by the Causeway Heights along which ran the Woronzov Road. Six redoubts were positioned on the Causeway Heights and were manned by Turkish troops. These troops, demoralised by the retreat from Kamara and Canrobert's Hill, fled when the Russians turned their artillery on the redoubts, the objectives of General Levontski's and Colonel Scuder's columns. The 12-pounders in the redoubts were spiked by their British gunners before the Russians occupied four of the positions.

Only the British Cavalry Division and the 93rd Highlanders stood between the Russians and Balaclava. Following the Russian infantry was the main body of Russian cavalry which moved from



*The Victoria Cross of Sergeant Major John Grieve — courtesy Christopher Menz*



*The Charge of the Heavy  
Brigade by Richard Simkin*

the North Valley over the Causeway Heights into the South Valley towards the town of Balaclava. In direct line between the Russians and Balaclava, under the command of Sir Colin Campbell stood 550 Highlanders of the 93rd Regiment (Sutherland Highlanders) and 150 other troops including 40 Guardsmen. Four Russian squadrons split from the main body of Russian cavalry and were seen to wheel towards Balaclava. Campbell ordered his men to line up on the crest of a hillock in what history knows as the "Thin Red Line". At 600 yards the Highlanders fired, a second volley was fired at 350 yards and a third at 150 yards. The Russian formation broke and wheeled back towards the Causeway.

Lord Lucan, the commander of the Cavalry Division sent the Heavy Brigade of 800 men under Brigadier General Scarlett to support Campbell. As it moved into position, it observed the main body of General Rykoff's Russian cavalry of about 3000 men in blue and silver uniforms. Because of the nature of the terrain, Scarlett's Brigade was moving in two irregularly spaced columns. Scarlett was leading the two squadrons of Scots Greys and a squadron of Inniskilling Dragoons. To their right was another squadron of Inniskilling Dragoons and the 5th Dragoons. In reserve, in the rear, was the 4th Dragoons.<sup>3</sup>

The Russians had the advantage of both higher ground and superior numbers, but Lord Lucan ordered Scarlett to immediately attack. Before ordering the attack, Scarlett first aligned his squadrons. Instead of charging down and engulfing the Heavy Cavalry, the Russians halted and watched the British preparations. Having completed his unhurried preparations, Scarlett then gave the order to advance. The Heavy Cavalry charged towards the Russians, with Scarlett fifty yards in the lead of his column of 300 sabres.<sup>4</sup>

The 300 Scots Greys and Inniskilling Dragoons smashed into the Russian ranks and cut and slashed their way through. The 5th



*Receiving the VC at the first investiture on 26 June 1857 is Captain of the Mast George Ingouville. Waiting in line are Royal Marines, Lt George Dowell and Bombardier Thomas Wilkinson. Behind them in distinctive busby is Sergeant Major John Grieve*

Dragoons attacked the Russian centre and Lord Lucan ordered the 4th Dragoons, from reserve, to attack the Russian flank. As the flank attack came in, the Scots Greys and the Inniskillings emerged from the chaos and eight minutes after it all began the Russians reeled, broke up and turned to scatter in complete disorder. In the midst of the action, while the two sides were inextricably mixed, Sergeant Major John Grieve performed the actions for which he was awarded the Victoria Cross. His citation states that he:

Saved the life of an officer, in the Heavy Cavalry Charge at Balaclava, who was surrounded by Russian cavalry, by his gallant conduct in riding up to his rescue and cutting off the head of one Russian, disabling and dispersing the others.<sup>5</sup>

The casualties on both sides were surprisingly light, the British suffering about 80, the Russians about 200. The congestion, blunt sabres and thick grey coats worn by the Russians contributed to a small toll but the moral effect was great. The Heavy Brigade had won a clean-cut and important victory and it was not their fault that their success was not expanded into one of the greatest cavalry triumphs in history. Instead of exploiting the Heavy Cavalry's success, the Light Brigade of 600 men under Lord Cardigan allowed the opportunity to slip away. Later that day, the Light Brigade, in the best remembered feat of the Crimean War, made its famous but catastrophic and futile charge.

The Royal Warrant instituting the Victoria Cross was signed by Queen Victoria at Buckingham Palace on 29 January 1856. The Army and Royal Navy were quickly informed about the new decoration but it was twelve months before the names of the first recipients were published. On 21 July 1856, Queen Victoria wrote to the Secretary of War pointing out that the forces that had



*Sergeant Major John Grieve*

#### FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup> The Advertiser (*Adelaide*), 27 October 1962; Myall, Bill & Hanley, Tom, Australian, Coins, Notes and Medals, Castle Books, 1980.

<sup>2</sup> In all there were 111 awards for the Crimean War.

served in Crimea had returned home and that "distinctions always have the more effect when they are given without delay". However it was until 2 February 1857 that a board of senior officers met to consider the numerous recommendations. Two lists of names were prepared for formal submission to Queen Victoria, one for the Royal Navy and Royal Marines and the other for the Army. The lists were submitted to the Queen on 15 February who suggested one amendment. The Queen's view was accepted and the names of the first recipients of the Victoria Cross were published in the *London Gazette* on 24 February 1857.<sup>6</sup>

The first presentation of the Victoria Cross was made by Queen Victoria in Hyde Park on 26 June 1857 when over 100,000 people assembled to see the event. The troops on parade formed up under the command of Sir Colin Campbell who had commanded the "Thin Red Line". The Royal party arrived at 10am with Queen Victoria accompanied by an impressive entourage escorted by the Royal Horse Guards. The Queen wore a suitably adapted Field-Marshal's uniform and took her position for the ceremony with Prince Alfred, who the previous day was conferred with the title of Prince Consort, on her left.<sup>7</sup>

The recipients of the Victoria Cross were drawn up in front of the troops. When all was ready, each man filed past the Queen. The Secretary of State for War handed a medal to the Queen who stooped from her saddle and fixed it on the man's chest. The Navy filed past first and Commander Henry John Raby was the first to receive his medal. Lieutenant Charles Davis Lucas, who chronically was the first recipient of the Victoria Cross, and, who was cited for his gallantry in the Baltic, was the fourth to receive his medal. The 12 naval officers and sailors were followed by two Royal Marines. The 48 Army recipients were presented to the Queen in regimental order of precedence and again Sergeant Major John Grieve headed the Army group. Although not chronically the first army recipient of the Victoria Cross, Sergeant Major John Grieve has the distinction of receiving the first Army Victoria Cross gazetted and the first Army Victoria Cross presented.<sup>8</sup>

John Grieve was born in Scotland on 3 May 1822 at Musselburgh, in what is now the eastern outskirts of Edinburgh. According to a nephew, Mr Charles Grieve, his uncle as a young man ran through a small fortune and then enlisted in the Scots Greys. He became Cornet without purchase on 4 December 1857, Adjutant on 15 February 1859 and Lieutenant on 30 January 1863.<sup>9</sup> He died later that year at Inveresk, Mid Lothian, Scotland. His Victoria Cross was donated to the Art Gallery of South Australia in 1936 by his nephew Mr John Oliver but the medal had been with the Art Gallery from at least 1918.<sup>10</sup> Remarks in the second edition to *The Register of the Victoria Cross* indicate that John Grieve is the uncle of Captain Robert Cuthbert Grieve (1889-1957) who won the Victoria Cross with the 37th Battalion, AIF at Messines on 7 June 1917.

<sup>3</sup> *Barker, A. J., The Vainglorious War 1854-56, Weidenfeld and Nicholson, London: Blacklock, Michael, The Royal Scots Greys, Leo Cooper, London.*

<sup>4</sup> *It is the 300 men of Scarlett's column that is the focus of Tennyson's poem The Charge of the Heavy Brigade which was written in 1881 at the urging of Crimean War historian A. W. Kinglake. The more famous poem, The Charge of the Light Brigade was written two months after Balacalva.*

<sup>5</sup> *Crook, M. J., The Evolution of the Victoria Cross, Midas Books, 1975.*

<sup>6</sup> *London Gazette, 24 February 1857.*

<sup>7</sup> *Robson, J. O., The First Presentation of the Victoria Cross, Journal of the RUSI, Vol. 87, No. 545, February 1942.*

<sup>8</sup> *Also on parade for the first presentation was Private Thomas Grady, 4th Foot, whose Victoria Cross is now on display at the Australian War Memorial.*

<sup>9</sup> *Creagh, Sir O'Moore & Humphris, E. M., The VC and DSO, Vol. 1, Standard Art Book Co. Ltd, London.*

<sup>10</sup> *My thanks to Christopher Menz, Associate Curator of European and Australian Decorative Arts for the photograph of John Grieve's Victoria Cross. A replica gold VC engraved with the monogram JG came up for sale at Sotheby's in London on 1 March 1984. The only JG to receive the VC was John Grieve. Medal News (February 1984) stated that John Grieve was reputed to be a "flash" character who might have appreciated a cross of this nature.*



## ***Modern Military History (1840-1949) Research in China***

***Guo Taifeng***

*Contact between Australia and the People's Republic of China since the end of the Second World War is only a recent event. And since 1973, when diplomatic relations were resumed, there has been ever increasing contacts and exchanges between the two countries at all levels. Many of these have been academic and have included historians. One historian, Mr Guo Taifeng from the Chinese Textile University in Shanghai recently visited the Australia National University as an exchange Fellow in the Department of Far Eastern History, Research School of Pacific Studies. In February of this year he conducted a seminar on Modern Military History in Research in China. In his seminar paper he outlined some problems that remain to be solved in order to promote academic research. Importantly Guo acknowledges that political doctrine still influences the study of military history in his country although some military historians are keen to research specific military history without the dogma.*

*His paper is an interesting view of developments, and thought, existing among military historians in China today.*

**I** will introduce and comment on an outline of modern history research in China, concentrating on recent years. Research on modern China military history is obviously weak and short of systematic achievements compared with political history, economic history, and modern intellectual history. In recent years the People's Liberation Army Academy of Military Sciences and some other academic organisations in the People's Liberation Army have felt very strongly that modern military history is a significant area for research. However, they did not have many historians to study in the field. Meanwhile, some historians in non-military universities and the academies of social sciences had been studying modern military history separately from the People's Liberation Army for a long time. Historians in the People's Liberation Army and outside it thought it would help their research if they co-operated. In December 1986, the First Academic Conference of Modern Chinese Military History was convened in the People's Liberation Army Academy of Military Sciences, Beijing. The Modern Chinese Military Institute was established at the meeting. It is a distinguishing feature in military history research that experienced army officers and army experts work together with non-military scholars. Their collaboration has been successful.

Chinese historical circles always pay great attention to objects of study and the lines of history demarcation when they set up a new branch of learning. Sun Weibin, a famous contemporary scholar, divided the objects of study into four parts: one, the motives and goals of different political groups which carried out military struggles; two, modern military experts and their military thinking; three, the building of modern armies; and four, wars in modern China. He says that we should take army building as the key link while taking important wars in modern China as secondary material to explain what were the motives, the means and the process of applying military forces, and how military thinking developed when armies went into action. However, most historians maintain that we should take war history as the most important field, since the development of warfare was a key link in the chain of modern Chinese military history, and all kinds of military activities centred on wars to develop. How to divide the period of modern military history is very complicated. As opinions vary, no unanimous conclusion can be drawn. Some scholars have divided modern history into four phases as follows:

**From the First Opium War of 1840 to the Taipings in 1864**, a period when the form of modern warfare was still in its early development, and wars were fought according to the Ancient ways.

**From 1864 up until China's defeat in the Sino-Japanese war of 1895**, when Chinese feudal military affairs underwent change and western military influences increased.

**From 1895 to the fall of Northern Warlords in 1928**, the period of the rise of Chinese bourgeois military power and Chinese armies gradually carried on wars with the form of western modern war.

**From the Nanchang Uprising of 1927 to the end of the People's Liberation War of 1949**, the phase during which warfare developed in wars to various degrees in China.

However, in order to avoid confusion, most scholars have divided the phases of military history somewhat in line with traditional political history. They take the May 4th Movement of 1919 as the line of demarcation, then further divide the two parts into several shorter phases according to their military features.

Though army officers have worked together with non-military scholars for only a few years, the quantity of useful historical material was enough, as a Chinese idiom describes it, *to make the ox carrying the sweet*. There were in 1889 military works written during the 72 years from 1840 to 1911, exceeding the total of ancient Chinese military works which number 1300. Collector Liu Shenning says, these 1889 modern military works constitute several areas including the development of military science; observation of the practice of modern warfare; criticism of, or acceptance of the heritage of Chinese traditional military thinking; introduction and application of western military theory.



*The Wuchang Uprising during the Revolution of 1911*

In general, military works in the late Qing Dynasty developed from translations of western military techniques to establish a military theoretical system suited to China's conditions. Some military works published in the Republic of China were highly theoretical. More than 100 military works, war memoirs and collections of war material, and about 6000 articles on military history have been published since the founding of the People's Republic of China. *Modern Chinese Military History*, which was published in 1983, is the sole work describing general modern military history of 1840–1919. *Modern Chinese War History* is another important work laying particular emphasis on the analyses of strategy and tactics. However, no authoritative military work has been published in modern China so far.

Research on the history of military thinking is still in the process of studying outstanding historical characters, apart from one or two generalised papers. Some examples are Wei Yuan and Lin Ze Xu's theory and tactics of anti-aggression in the First Opium War, Zeng Guofan, Zuo Zongtang and Li Hong Zhang's semi-modern, semi-ancient military theory in the Westernisation Movement, and Cai'E and Jiang Baili's national defence theory in the Republic of China. Generals in the People's Liberation Army have been studying Mao Zedong's military thought as well as the strategies and tactics of the people's army, and have published army articles since 1948.

On the research of wars and campaigns, some scholars have reappraised the anti-aggression wars, which were organised by the ruling class of the Qing Dynasty. In their work on the Opium War, the Sino-French War and the Sino-Japanese War, these scholars have tried to break away from the structural restraints of political history, and pay greater attention to arms, strategy and tactics in wars and campaigns. Bourgeois military uprisings in the late Qing Dynasty had been seen for four decades as military adventurism. In recent years, scholars have offered different

*Following the example of several other countries, China declared war on Germany on 14 May 1917, after the USA had entered the war, but did not take any significant part. However, large numbers of Chinese served with the Labour Corps and RAMC, and many British officers, particularly in those two corps, received the Order of the Striped Tiger (Wen-Hu), while a smaller number were awarded the Order of Chia-Ho.*

opinions, claiming that the strategic plan of these military uprisings not only tallied with the actual situation in China but also conformed to the general characteristics of bourgeois revolutionary wars all over the world. These scholars have reappraised a lot of important campaigns which the Guomindang army waged during the Anti-Japanese War, and have discussed the relationship between the Guomindang army's frontal battlefield and the Communist army's battlefield in the enemy's rear area. Most scholars consider that the two battlefields depended on each other from existence, and supported each other, but kept their respective independence in politics. As for academic research on the people's war, most articles only describe the course of the war, while other papers discuss some important campaigns. A heated argument arose over the Hundred Regiments Campaign, commanded by Reng Dehuai. Some scholars consider that this campaign had historical significance, while others criticised it for bringing disastrous consequences to North China's battlefield. Research on warfare history in the period of 1919–1949 has not been free from the framework of Chinese revolutionary history and Chinese Communist Party history, and lacks the historical features of military actions themselves. Academic research on army building in the Qing Dynasty has made significant progress. This includes systematic and vigorous study of the development of rear services, the form of military techniques, as well as the improvement of military education and training. Some collected material and short historical works on the communist army's rear service and military technique have been published. Related research on the Guomindang army and armies of foreign aggression has been too fragmentary to comment on.

There has been great scholarly interest in the course of modernisation of Chinese military power. Some take the rise of the Xiang army and the Huai armies, and the modernisation movement as the starting point for further progress: in this case army renewal is seen as the mark of army modernisation. Others take the rise of the New Army in 1895 as a starting point, pointing to the reform of army building and military thinking as the standard of modernisation. The Guomindang put the party in control of the army, and set up a military committee as the central command organisation. These reforms marked great progress in military history, because they eventually replaced control by imperial power over military power, and prevented the military trend in modern history of privately owned armies from going further. It is generally agreed that Chinese Communist military activities began with the Nanchang Uprising of 1927. Some scholars have argued that the decision to found the Huang Pu Army College was the start of Chinese Communist military activities. The army was founded in 1924. Research on warlord history has been developing in the last couple of years, though it lacks systematic study.

Military advisers who came from America, England, France, Germany, Japan and Russia had a dynamic effect in the modern

#### Existing Awards

*Order of Wen-Hu, or the striped Tiger (1912).*

*Order of Chia-Ho, or the Excellent Crop, or Golden Grain (1912).*

*Decoration for Bravery (c 1912)*

#### New Awards

##### *War Commemorative Medal*

*In 1918, at the time of the armistice, on the suggestion of Marshal Toan, this silver medal was struck and awarded to all allied officials and military guards at allied legations in Peking, as well as to a number of Chinese officers and officials.*

*The medal is 40 mm in diameter and slightly convex. The obv has three Chinese flags, enamelled; the centre one is the national flag, in five horizontal stripes of red, yellow, blue, white and black; on the left is the maritime ensign, red with a blue canton containing a white 'sun' with twelve small pointed rays; on the right is the flag of the army, red with a 9-pointed black (or blue?) 'star' with a yellow ball on each point; on the star itself are ten yellow balls. The three flag-staves are tied where they cross with a tasselled cord. The rev has four central Chinese characters in a stylised laurel wreath, indicating In Commemoration of Victory; around, outside the wreath, in ancient Chinese characters is 7th Year of the Chinese Republic, 28th of the 11th Month, Conferred by the President Hsiu Chu Chang.*

*The ribbon is in five equal stripes, as the national flag but vertical, of red, yellow, blue, white, and black.*

Chinese military arena, both in terms of army building and important military actions. In general, they promoted the rise of Chinese military power, though some of them sometimes harmed the interests of Chinese military affairs in order to benefit their own countries.


Although modern Chinese military research has made much headway, a series of problems remains to be solved to promote academic research, and to make possible the use of historical experience in the modernisation of China's national defence.

1. Scattered material hampers academic research. Experts in libraries and archives need to be organised to collect and collate material, and publish collections as soon as possible.

2. There is a need to distribute research among research branches, so that a lot of high level military history works may be written and published on the basis of branch research achievements. Of course, it is very difficult to organise enough scholars to do research in a planned way. Perhaps it will depend on strengthening co-operation between experts in the People's Liberation Army and historians outside it.

3. Chinese scholars will benefit from exchanging their experience, material and works, as well as academic activities with foreign scholars, to learn from each other, to broaden their outlook.

4. Chinese scholars take Marxism as a guiding body of thought when they do macroscopic research on modern history. On the other hand, most of them want to break from the tradition which attaches military history to political history, and try to do research which can embody features, specific to military history. This goal is a long way from being achieved because few scholars are able to master both Marxist theory and military history systems.



## ***1st Australian Horse /3rd later 11th Australian Lighthorse Regiment Band***

*S. H. Pyne*

The 1st Australian Horse Volunteers Regiment was formed by the New South Wales Colonial Government on 5 August 1897<sup>1</sup> the third Lighthorse Regiment in New South Wales. The HQ and A Squadron were based at Murrumburrah (363 km) B Squadron and Band at Goulburn (210 km) in the southern portion of the Colony, with C Squadron at Lismore (711 km) D Squadron at Tamworth (350 km) and E Squadron at Armidale (461 km) from Sydney in the northern portion.

The establishment for the Regiment was a HQ of seven, four Squadrons of 100 and 4 Instructors.<sup>2</sup> However, five were formed.<sup>3</sup> In each Squadron was provision for two Trumpeters. Two years later a Band Sergeant and 24 Bandsmen were authorised.<sup>4</sup>

In its formative period the Regiment was referred to by its full title, in 1898 and 1899 it was called Australian Volunteer Horse and then referred to as the Australian Horse (AH). It is this name that is used in this article.

The 1st AH was a part time Militia Regiment where Officers and other ranks provided their own horses. Recruitment began in September 1897<sup>5</sup> and by December 64 men had enlisted and were required to ride Bays.<sup>6</sup>

There was a Goulburn and District Band in 1897 under Bandmaster T. Wilkie, and a Goulburn Public Schools Army Cadet Corps band.<sup>7</sup> Members of both these Bands joined to form the 1st AH Band. Mr T. Wilkie being appointed the first Bandmaster.

The first Band Parade was held on 1 February 1898, when the Band, numbering 20, with a full range of Brass instruments was inspected by Mr W. Hutchinson, Senior Bandmaster NSW Military Force and Bandmaster, Royal Australian Artillery - NSW Regiment Band, Victoria Barracks, Sydney (now 2nd Military District Band, Australian Regular Army). He presented the Band with two tympani to be carried on the Drum Horse.<sup>8</sup> The Drums were not inscribed,<sup>9</sup> but had Bannerettes in Black bearing the Regimental Crest and the Motto 'FOR HEARTH AND HOME'. There were stands which enabled the tympani to be used for concert purposes.<sup>10</sup>

The tympani are now held by the NSW Bands Association. Two similar tympani were given to the NSW Lancers and are still in their possession at Parramatta.<sup>11</sup>



*Goulburn Lancers Band taken in Belmore Gardens, 1898.*

The Regiment received its Myrtle Green uniforms and matching Slouch Hat with a Red Plume, two days before going to its first camp at Sydney in March 1898.<sup>12</sup> The Mounted (Bays) Band lead the Regiment for the first time at Kensington Racecourse on 26 March.<sup>13</sup> Two days later it took part in the parade of 5000 men of the NSW Military Forces who attended this camp.<sup>14</sup>

On returning to Goulburn the Band commenced two activities which were to be regular features during its existence, apart from its military duties, leading church parades and concerts.

These concerts aided Regimental activities or other local charities. The programmes reveal that the Band played works which are still popular and many that are no longer performed.

The works performed included songs such as 'Soldiers of the Queen', Polkas, Waltzes, Overtures from Operass, as well as marches. Most concerts open with their Regimental March, Australia Horse and/or a tune associated with the other organisation the Band was supporting.<sup>15</sup>

The Bandsmen were accomplished musicians being able to play several instruments including strings. They played quartettes, instrument solos and sang.<sup>16</sup>

At one concert the Farrier Sgt. lead a saddled Waler on to the stage, sang the song — To Horse, then mounted the horse and rode it from the stage.

Every year there was a Regimental Ball which opened with a Fanfare, the Regimental March was played as the official party entered, followed by a waltz. The Band then formed into a dance orchestra and within a few years this included a full string section,

plus piano. The printed Programme contained a photograph of the Band.<sup>17</sup>

A number of officers and men from the 1st AH served in the Bushmens Contingent and other Australian units in South Africa. This included two trumpeters from Goulburn.<sup>18</sup>

On 13 July 1899, the Peace Establishment of the 1st AH was revised to include a Band Sgt. and 24 Bandsmen.<sup>19</sup>

The 1st AH went to Sydney to participate on the Inauguration of the Commonwealth of Australia by the first Governor-General the Hon. Earl Hopetoun, on 1st January 1901.<sup>20</sup>

The Official Party including the Governor-General lead a military parade of 9,600 through Sydney. The Governor-General's Escort was three troops in a Squadron formation, the NSW Lancers, with Lances, NSW Mounted Rifles rifles at the carry and the 1st AH with swords at the carry.<sup>21</sup>

The 1st AH Band lead 'D' Section comprising the visiting troops from Canada, India and New Zealand all of which were mounted.<sup>22</sup> Unfortunately the existing film of this Parade shows the official party and escort, the horse drawn tableaux and the visiting troops from India and the United Kingdom.<sup>23</sup>

On 2 January 1901, there was a Tattoo at the Sydney Show-ground by the 21 Bands in Sydney for the celebrations. This included as well as the 1st AH Band, seven British Bands representing the British Regiments that had served in Australia until 1870, plus a Band from Canada, India and New Zealand respectively. The attendance at the Display was 30,000, one of the largest attendance figures to a function in Australia until that day.<sup>24</sup>

The Finale was:

Australian Commonwealth by W. Hutchinson, probably written for the occasion.

Tannhauser — March by R. Wagner.

Soldiers of the Queen by L. Stuart.<sup>25</sup>

The Band lead the Regiment and other military units based at Goulburn to the Memorial Services held for Queen Victoria.<sup>26</sup>

The 1st AH returned to Sydney on 24 May 1901 for the official visit of their HRHs The Duke and Duchess of York (later HMs King George V and Queen Mary). There was a parade where Units passed by in Seniority order, each Regiment being lead by its Band. The 1st AH were represented by two squadrons (200 men).<sup>27</sup>

From 1902 until 1912 under Bandmaster J. Cody, the Band produced and printed an Annual Report which contained a Band Roll, a photograph of the Band, List of Engagements (between 18 and 20), and an audited Balance Sheet. A Band Christmas card was also printed containing a photograph of the Band.<sup>28</sup>



The Governor of NSW visited Goulburn in April 1903 to lay the foundation stone for the South African War Memorial, the Band played at the Governor's arrival at the Railway Station, the official reception on the lawns of the Law Courts and the foundation stone laying ceremony.<sup>29</sup> At the ceremony after the stone was laid the Band played 'Let Me Like a Soldier Fall'.<sup>30</sup>

The Memorial is in the form of an Australian soldier, whose face is based on a photograph of Trooper Barker of Yarra (10 km from Goulburn) of the 1st AH who was killed in the Transvaal.<sup>31</sup>

In May 1903 the proposed restructuring of the Australian Light-horse Regiments under Commonwealth Control was announced, with the southern Squadrons plus a transfer of another squadron from the NSW Mounted Rifles and a rifle company into the 3rd Australian Lighthorse Regiment. The Band was to be disbanded.<sup>32</sup>

There was a public protest and it resulted in the provision of a Band Subsidy.<sup>33</sup>

When the restructuring details were gazetted there was no provision for a Band.<sup>34</sup>

On 1 January 1904 new Dress Regulations for the ALH came into force and the Red Plumes were replaced. The New South Wales Regiments being identified by Black Feathers. The 3rd ALH wore Black Orphington Cock feathers.<sup>35</sup>

At the regimental Ball in 1904 a new regular feature was introduced prior to the supper interval, a number of young ladies performed a dance and marching display.<sup>36</sup>

The Band played at a number of fund raising functions to meet the costs of the South African Memorial which was unveiled on 14 November. No senior military officers were present for on that day at Melbourne, Victoria, Colours were presented to the Australian Infantry and Artillery Regiments. There was no reference of Guidons for the ALH.<sup>37</sup>

The Band competed in a Band Festival held in Goulburn in January 1905. It gained third place and the Band continued to participate in other Band Competitions. The 1905 competition was restricted to New South Wales Bands.<sup>38</sup> The remainder of competitions the Band entered were open to all Australian Bands.

Later that year the position of Bandmaster, Goulburn City Band was advertised and the actions of Bandmaster Cody were the subject of correspondence in the local press. The principal correspondent being a former member of the 1st AH/3rd ALH Band and who later replaced Mr Cody as Bandmaster.<sup>39</sup>

On 16 May 1906 the 1st ALH (NSW Lancers) and 3rd ALH Bands were present at the Dedication of the South African War Memorial Tablet in St Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney, where they played two hymns, 'Oh God Our Help in Ages Past' and 'On the Resurrection Morning'.<sup>40</sup>

At Easter 1907, the Australian Army held manouvres at a Divisional level in which the 1st ALH Brigade participated. The

*Photograph opposite.  
3rd Australian Light Horse  
Band, Goulburn, 1906*

## NOTES

<sup>1</sup> New South Wales Government Gazette No. 623 of 5 August 1897.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. 35 of 25 July 1903. Order No. 904.

<sup>4</sup> New South Wales Government Gazette No. 529 of 13 July 1899.

<sup>5</sup> Goulburn Penny Post, 1 and 6 September 1897.

<sup>6</sup> Goulburn Penny Post, 27 November and 2 December 1897.

<sup>7</sup> R. T. Wyatt, History of Goulburn, p. 343.

<sup>8</sup> Goulburn Penny Post, 13 February 1898.

<sup>9</sup> Mr J. Greaves, Hon. Sec., NSW Bands Assn.

<sup>10</sup> Mr Hone, personal communication.

<sup>11</sup> Mr J. Greaves, Personal communication.

<sup>12</sup> Goulburn Penny Post, 28 February 1898.

M. Wedd, Australian Military Uniforms 1880-1980. Chapter on Australian Horse with coloured illustration.

<sup>13</sup> Goulburn Penny Post, 4 April 1898.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, 3 October 1898.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>17</sup> Goulburn Penny Post and Goulburn Herald Reports of Regimental Ball, 22 August 1904, 14 August 1905, 1908.

<sup>18</sup> Goulburn Herald, 29 June 1899.

<sup>19</sup> New South Wales Government Gazette No. 579 of 13 July 1899.

<sup>20</sup> Sydney Morning Herald, 31 December 1900. Goulburn Herald, 4 January 1901.



ALH camped at Casula, 36 km from Sydney. The 3rd ALH Band were early arrivals. The manoeuvres took place at Macquarie Fields 10 km distant and the Band lead one of Columns to the Exercise Area. The 1st ALH (NSW Lancers) lead another. During these manoeuvres both Bands undertook their stretcher bearer and Regimental Aid Post duties.<sup>41</sup>

Lord Northcote, Governor-General, paid the first visit of a Governor-General to Goulburn on 10 May 1907, the 3rd ALH Band met the Governor-General on his arrival at the Railway Station and lead the procession to the Town Hall. It later played at three other functions attended by Lord Northcote.<sup>42</sup>

In 1911, the Band went on parade with a number of new bandmen, who were inexperienced horsemen, unused to controlling horses by leg reins and their knees, whilst their hands were on their instruments. Neither were the horses used to band music. All went well until the Bar on the March Card containing the symbol FF was reached, the Bandmen blew strongly, the new horses shied, discordant notes were sounded and shouts were heard. An incident that was prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

The Drum Horse halted, lowered and shook its head until silence and good order returned. Then pricking up its ears, resumed its gait, followed by the other horses and on the sound of the drum the band resumed playing.<sup>43</sup>

On 5th August 1912, the Australian Lighthorse Regiments, Commonwealth Military Force, were restructured and renumbered. The 3rd ALH unchanged became the 11th ALH.<sup>44</sup> A consequence of this reorganisation was that the Band subsidy previously paid to the 3rd was discontinued.

- <sup>21</sup> Sydney Morning Herald, 2 January 1901.  
Goulburn Herald, 4 January 1901.  
*Film Commonwealth Inauguration Ceremonies, Sydney, NSW. National Library of Australia, Film Library.*
- <sup>22</sup> Sydney Morning Herald, 31 December 1900 and 2 January 1901.
- <sup>23</sup> *Film — ibid.*
- <sup>23</sup> Sydney Morning Herald, 2 January 1901.
- <sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, 3 January 1901.  
Goulburn Herald, 4 January 1901.
- <sup>25</sup> Sydney Morning Herald, 2 January 1901.
- <sup>26</sup> Goulburn Herald, 4 February 1901.
- <sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, 25 May 1901.
- <sup>28</sup> Sydney Morning Herald, 29 May 1901.  
Goulburn Herald, 29 May 1901.
- <sup>29</sup> *Annual Reports held by Goulburn Historical Society.*
- <sup>30</sup> Goulburn Herald, 29 April 1903.
- <sup>31</sup> Goulburn Herald — *Ibid.*
- <sup>32</sup> Goulburn Herald, 29 May 1903.
- <sup>33</sup> Commonwealth of Australian Gazette No. 35 of 25 July 1903.  
*Order No. 912 Establishment of an Australian Lighthorse Regiment.*  
*Order No. 904 Structure of 6 ALH Regiments, by re-arrangement of previously established Colonial mounted units.*
- <sup>34</sup> Goulburn Herald, 22 August 1904.
- <sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*, 16 November 1904.
- <sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*, 4 January 1905.
- <sup>37</sup> Goulburn Herald, 21 August 1905.
- <sup>38</sup> Sydney Morning Herald, 21 May 1906.
- <sup>39</sup> Goulburn Herald, 3 April 1907.

The Band was allowed to retain its instruments and uniforms and became the Lighthorse Band. It was permitted to use the Drill Hall for Band practice and it turned out for ALH functions.

A number of the Bandsmen re-enlisted in the 11th ALH when their engagement was reached and later served in the ALH in World War I.

It was under these conditions that the Band paraded with the 3rd Light Horse Brigade (7th NSW Lancers, 9th NSW Mounted Rifles and 11th Australian Horse 700 men) for the official Canberra Commencement Ceremony on 12 March 1913. The music was provided by the 7th NSW Lancers (Greys) and the 11th Australian Horse (Bays) ALH Regiments.

The ceremony commenced with the arrival of the Governor-General Lord Denman, when the National Anthem (God Save the King) was played. After the naming of the Capital as Canberra was announced the Band played the Old Hundredth 'All People That On Earth Do Dwell', followed by 'Advance Australia' and the 'National Anthem'.

The Brigade then marched past in Review by Regiments and Squadrons, lead by the Band of the NSW Lancers with the 11th Australian Horse in the centre. Each Band was photographed separately and together unfortunately the combined photograph has deteriorated and is difficult to recopy.<sup>45</sup>

A historic occasion for a Military Band to finish.

The Band continued as the Lighthorse Band until numbers diminished in 1954. An article covering that period is in preparation.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid*, 10 May 1907.

<sup>41</sup> Mr Hone, personal communication.

<sup>42</sup> Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. 51 of 3 August 1912, Exec. Min. No. 514.

<sup>43</sup> Mr Hone and Mr S. Tazewell, personal communications.

<sup>44</sup> Film — Canberra Commencement Ceremony and still photographs, National Library of Canberra. Bibliography.

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#### Acknowledgement

Grateful acknowledgement also to S. Tazewell, President, Goulburn Historical Society, particularly his recollections and photographs.

# *Australia's Commission of the International Commission of Military History*

*Barry Clissold*

It was with anticipation that I received a copy of *Revue Internationale d'Histoire Militaire*, No. 72-1990, this year edited by the Australian Commission of the International Commission of Military History. Knowing some of the contributors, and their recognised areas of interest, beforehand heightened that anticipation. And this was rewarded. For far from being a disparate collection of essays on Australian history, the issue gives promise that military history in this country is at last receiving its due attention by academic historians. Military history, long ignored by the academic, is entering a renaissance period.

The collection is introduced by Peter Dennis, Professor of History in the University College, Australian Defence Force Academy, and author most recently of *Troubled Days of Peace: Mountbatten and South East Asia Command 1945-46*, Manchester University Press, 1987. Importantly, Professor Dennis acknowledges that there are many aspects of Australia's military history which await further scholarly analysis or which have yet to receive any attention at all from historians. The intention of the essays in the issue was to present to a largely foreign audience work in areas which may have wider application beyond Australia itself. It does so admirably.

Having just received the issue it has not been possible to read all eleven essays in its 180 pages. But three were of special interest: Ken Inglis's, *Anzac and the Australian Military Tradition*; *Bean and Bullecourt*, by Eric Andrews; and, *What manner of victory? Reflections on the termination of the First World War*, a joint effort by Robin Prior and Trevor Wilson.

Eric Andrew's piece on Bean, is, in my view, a scholarly gem. It is a provoking, sensitive and above all, balanced work which challenges many of our perceptions of Bean, and his work. Many of us, including myself, were weaned on Bean's towering masterpiece of the history of Australia at war during 1914-1918. For Andrews, however, Bean had important flaws, flaws which inhibited the objectivity of his writing. And Bean was emotionally tethered to an image he himself had created for the Australian digger — the saintly soldier: bushman, fearless fighter with scant regard for unnecessary discipline. A persuasive essay which commands historians to re-assess their attitude of Bean and his history.

The issue can be purchased for \$9.50 from The Secretary, History Department, Australian Defence Force Academy, Canberra, ACT 2600.

*Revue Internationale d'Histoire Militaire*, no. 72, 1990

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## Queensland's Aborigines in the First AIF

Rod Pratt

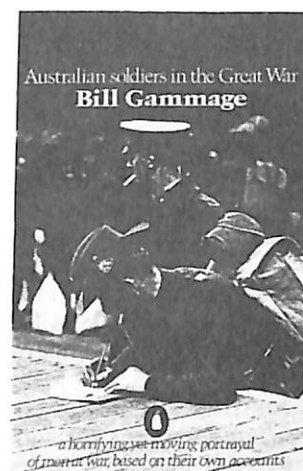
*This is the third part in a series. Earlier parts appeared in Sabretache, Vol XXXI, Numbers 1 and 2.*

As a group, Queensland's Aboriginal soldiers displayed a disproportionately high preference for the mounted services. Of the 133 Aborigines whose unit service are confirmed, 57% joined mounted units, especially the light horse regiments.<sup>1</sup> The reason why so many had the horsemanship required by light horse recruiters is not difficult to find. Under the 1897-'01 Aborigines' Protection Act, there existed a requirement that Aborigines find employment. Due to the isolation of Aboriginal reserves and missions the only employment available lay in the many stations scattered across Queensland's remote regions.

When compared against the occupational data for white servicemen given in Bill Gammage's *Broken Years*, several contrasts are evident. The range of employment for Aborigines was much more limited than for white Australians which can be attributed to the inescapability of rural employment and the limited education open to Aborigines.

### Sample of occupations of members of the AIF<sup>2</sup>

	per cent		
	AIF embarked	Diary & letter writers	
Tradesmen	34.00	19.7	
Labourers	30.00	urban 13.2 rural 13.5	26.7
Country callings	17.36	11.00	
Clerical	7.36	20.2	
Professional	4.75	15.8	
Miscellaneous	3.89	4.1	
Seafaring	1.98	1.9	
Nurses	.64	.2	
Unknown	—	.4	
Numerical total	330,770	1,000	



When this table is placed against known Aboriginal occupations for Queensland, their employment categories could almost be subsumed under the broad labels 'rural labour' and 'country calling' which covers only 24.5% of Gammage's sample.

**Queensland Aborigines, confirmed occupations (n = 60)<sup>3</sup>**

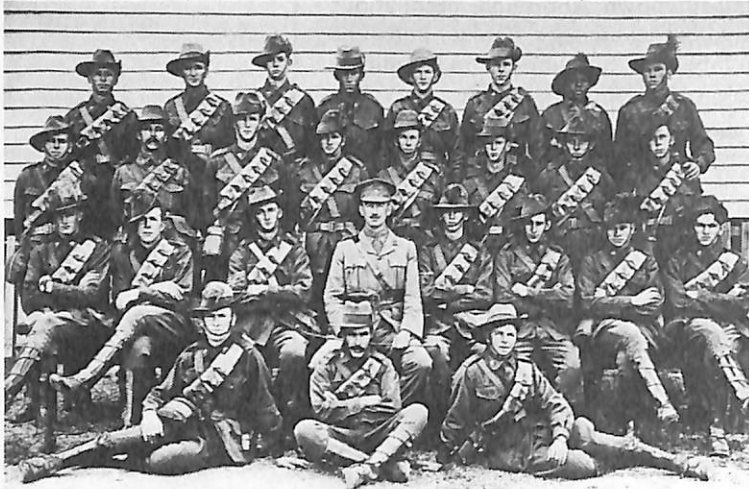
Coach drivers	5%
Contractors	3.3%
Drovers	1.6%
Fishermen	1.6%
Horsebreakers	8.3%
Jockeys	1.6%
Rural labourers	35%
Police trackers	1.6%
Station hands	20%
Stockmen	21%

Since Aboriginal labour was cheap, many Aboriginal enlistees had a variety of duties on a station which might include anything from horsebreaking to fencing, yet at enlistment they were only permitted to nominate one occupation. Hence many Aborigines could have fallen into most of the above categories even though their record leaves much unsaid. An example was Ted Smith who was renowned in the Mitchell area as a skilled horsebreaker even though his service record only states 'station hand'.<sup>4</sup>

Clearly, the proportion of rural workers, especially those involving horsemanship, was far greater than for the white Australian sample and several Aborigines were famed for these skills before the war. Billy White was one such rough rider who worked in the Martini Buckjump show which toured Australia. His skill with rebel horses enabled him to win a challenge against Skuthorpe's Buckjump Show to ride three of their most dangerous horses.<sup>5</sup> Not surprisingly, Waite served in a Remount unit in Egypt breaking in horses for the mounted troops; a role which A. B. 'Banjo' Paterson noted he was much revered in.<sup>6</sup> Jim Hubbard was another Remount horsebreaker who was nominated as among the AIF's top seven riders.<sup>7</sup> In fact, the Aborigine to obtain the highest rank recorded in the 1st AIF was WO1 Harry Hawkins who also served in the Remounts.

Apart from these outstanding individuals, many Aborigines joined in groups to serve in the Light Horse. One example was the 20th Reinforcements to the 11th Light Horse whose thirty members contained no less than twenty-four Aborigines from Baramah reserve. It is very likely that it was this group mentioned in Elyne Mitchell's *Light Horse*:

The 11th (light horse) received a batch of reinforcements among whom were thirty (sic) Aborigines, who proved to be very good soldiers. Because of their superb sight and hearing, they were excellent on outpost duty, though one troop sergeant who had four Aborigines on a listing post one night, said that they

3<sup>RD</sup> R.E.

*The Third R.E. (Reinforcements for Egypt). In the top row second from the right is Pte 56907 Fred Coolwell of the 11th Light Horse Regiment. His identity was only established by the chance stamping of service numbers on some of the men's equipment. Coolwell enlisted in May 1918 and returned to Australia in July 1919*

*Photograph courtesy G. Cross.*

heard so many suspicious sounds inaudible to anyone else, that he was compelled to 'stand to' all night.<sup>8</sup>

Another example was the 30th Reinforcements to the 5th Light Horse which contained several competent Aboriginal troopers one of whom, Trooper Frank Balser, may have been the only light horseman ever to be captured by an allied force. Balser had been taken prisoner by some Indian cavalry who were convinced that he was an Arab spy dressed in a stolen uniform. Apparently unaware that Australians could also be black, the Indians required the personal plea by Balser's commanding officer to obtain his release.<sup>9</sup>

When one considers the almost universal bush background of these Aborigines, combined with the light-horse's stringent requirements for men to be '... of superior physique not under 5'6" or 34" chest; good riders and bushmen, accustomed to finding their way about in a strange country', they seem to closely fit the bush-type that C. E. W. Bean fostered in his official history.<sup>10</sup> In writing his unsurpassed twelve volume history, Bean drew upon a literary image common at the time which began four decades before he commenced his history. In his earlier years as a journalist, Bean described in his *On the Wool Track* the virtues he considered were embodied by the bushmen. Resourcefulness, strength of character and initiative were perceived by Bean as attributes typifying the bushman and, later the Digger. Bean was, however, not so ignorant to demographics as to suggest the majority, or even the best men of the AIF came from the bush. The bush as a symbol, '... sets the standard of personal efficiency even in the Australian cities'.<sup>11</sup> Perhaps as a legacy of Bean's emphasis of the private soldier, it was the Digger, rather than the general or politician, who became a national symbol.

Yet there was an aspect of the bushman-turned-Digger image which was rarely stated, although often implicit in contemporary writings. This was the notion of race; that the Anglo-Saxon/Celtic people were morally and technologically superior to other races and, as an inevitable consequence, were destined to supercede the 'doomed' Aboriginal race. Bean noted this sentiment and declared in the first volume of his official history that 'only in one point was the Australian people palpably united — in a determination to keep its continent a white man's land'.<sup>12</sup> Equally important to Bean was the question of how Australians would rate in what was believed to be the ultimate test of national virility — war.

How then do the Aboriginal Diggers of the 1st AIF compare to these popular images? If the war was perceived by Bean amongst others as a testing of the white Australian 'race', then it was no less a testing of the continent's indigenous race which demonstrated, to any who cared to look, that the 'doomed race' was not dying.

Considering that the majority of white Australian Diggers identified with the bush more in sentiment than in birthplace, it is tempting to view Queensland Aboriginal Diggers as fitting Bean's ideal every bit as closely as those drafts taken from rural Australia.



## FOOTNOTES

- <sup>1</sup> *Of the 190 names of Queensland Aboriginal enlistees, 133 have had their military unit confirmed, of which 76 served in mounted units.*
- <sup>2</sup> *Gammage, B., The Broken Years, A.N.U.P., Canberra: 1974, appendix.*
- <sup>3</sup> *Occupations have been established largely through embarkation rolls and some from private correspondence.*
- <sup>4</sup> *Correspondence between David Huggonson and Alf Foster.*
- <sup>5</sup> *Wannon, B., A Dictionary of Australian Folklore, Viking O'Neil, Victoria: 1987, pp 290-91.*
- <sup>6</sup> *Paterson, A. B., Happy Dispatches, A & R, Sydney: 1935, p 234*
- <sup>7</sup> *Buckjumping in Peace and War, Kia-ora coo-ee, May, 1918, p 13.*
- <sup>8</sup> *Mitchell, E., Light Horse, Macmillan, Melbourne: 1978, p 86.*
- <sup>9</sup> *Interview between author and Kevin Carmody, University of Queensland, September 1987.*
- <sup>10</sup> *Hall, R. J. G., The Australian Light Horse, cited in Ross, J., The Myth of the Digger, Hale & Iremonger, Sydney: 1985, p 32.*
- <sup>11</sup> *Bean, C. E. W., The Story of Anzac, U.Q.P., St Lucia: 1981, p 46.*
- <sup>12</sup> *Ibid, p 7.*

*The fifteenth and seventeenth reinforcements to the 11th Light Horse. The Aborigine (middle row sixth from left) is unidentified but the photograph may have been taken in early 1917*

*Photograph from The Queenslander courtesy John Oxley Library.*



## *Sturt's Military Service*

*Clem Sargent*

In his article *Friendly Aboriginal saves day for Sturt* published in *The Canberra Times* Saturday, 17 February 1990, Robert Wilson has repeated the error made by Michael Langley in *Sturt of the Murray* and in the *Australian Dictionary of Biography* entry on Charles Sturt, that the explorer had served 'under Wellington in the Peninsular [sic]' after Sturt was appointed an ensign in the 39th Regiment, the Dorsetshire Regiment, in 1813. Langley attributed to Sturt a statement 'that he joined the First 39th in the Pyrenees a few days before the Battle of Garris' on 15 February 1814. Langley did not know 'exactly what part Sturt played in the battle, but, as a young ensign he must have been closely involved'. He went on to portray Sturt taking part in the battle of Orthez [27 February 1814] and Toulouse [10 April 1814] and some minor skirmishes.

I was motivated by the Wilson article to check if Sturt received the Military General Service Medal 1793-1814, authorised for award to the survivors of the Napoleonic Wars in 1847 and issued in 1848. Sturt's name does not appear in the roll of the MGSM issues compiled by Colonel K. O. N. Foster, published in 1946. This presents a puzzle as Sturt was in England from late 1847 until 1849, so, if entitled, his failure to apply for the medal and its clasps for Orthez and Toulouse is strange, particularly as many veterans of the Peninsula resident in Australia were able to do so and received the medal. Nor does Sturt's name appear in 'The Peninsular Roll Call', a card index of some 9200 officers who served in Portugal, Spain and the south of France between 1808 and 1814, compiled by Captain L. S. Challis and presented to the Royal United Service Institute, London, in 1949. There is a microfilm copy of this index in the Australian National Library.

To find the solution to the question of Sturt's service required some research at the Public Record Office, Kew, England. The Monthly Returns for the 39th Regiment reveal that Sturt was with the 2/39th at Weymouth from October 1813 and still with the 2nd Battalion in May 1814. He does not appear on the musters for the 1/39th for the period September 1813 to May 1814. Sturt was transferred from the 2/39th to the 1st Battalion on its return to England from the Peninsula and accompanied it to Canada where the 39th became involved in the campaign against the Americans. At the conclusion of the Canadian campaign the 39th returned to England, arriving at Portsmouth four weeks after Waterloo. The regiment spent the next three years as part of the occupation force in France, followed by seven years in Ireland until, in 1825, the 39th began its move to New South Wales. Sturt, by then a captain, sailed with a small detachment as guards on a convict transport.

### SOURCES

- Michael Langley, Sturt of the Murray, London, 1969.*  
*C. T. Atkinson, The Dorsetshire Regiment, Oxford, 1947.*  
*Colonel K. O. N. Foster, The Military General Service Medal 1793-1814, Berlin, 1946.*  
*Captain L. S. Challis, The Peninsular Roll Call, National Library of Australia, microfilm G 1902.*  
*Public Record Office, Kew, England, WO 17/262, WO 17/277, WO 25/792.*

In 1829, while the 39th was still in New South Wales, the Secretary at War called for all serving officers in the British Army to complete a 'Return of Officers Service'. Copies of these are also held at the Public Record Office. Sturt's return, signed by him, showed his 'Service Abroad' as:

Canada 13 Jun 1814 – Aug 1815

France Aug 1815 – 31 Oct 1818

New South Wales 11 Nov 1826 – 31 Dec 1829.

Without doubt Sturt did not serve with Wellington in the Peninsula.

## *AIF Pennants*

*Trevor Turner*

For those who collect to the Second AIF, and in particular colour patches, an often neglected field in this area is the AIF Pennant. These colourful relics were not official, but commercially produced and privately obtained during the war. Exactly who made these pennants or from where they were obtainable has not yet been clearly determined. As one old soldier<sup>1</sup> informed me he could not recall with certainty where he had obtained his pennant, but he believed it was from a source within his unit, and that local Ladies Auxiliary would sew colour patches to pennants for members of his unit. It has also been suggested that pennants may have been available after the war from various unit associations or other returned services organisations.

In today's army these pennants would equate, perhaps, to the now customary unit plaque or other presentation item unique to that unit, and be readily available from the Regimental or Corps shop. There is no doubt, however, that these pennants were highly prized souvenirs by many young members of the AIF.

The standard AIF Pennant encountered is approximately 63 cm long and 26.5 cm high at the staff or ties. It bore the AIF rising sun (or General Service Badge<sup>2</sup>), with the correct inscription 'Australian Commonwealth Military Forces'. This was then followed by the letters AIF in large stylised capitals, descending from 9.5 cm in height for the A, towards the tail of the pennant at 6 cm for the F. It also bore the colour patch of the desired unit in the top left hand corner. All pennants seen to date have had the patch secured professionally by sewing machine. The pennant could be obtained with the appropriate patch in place, though examples have been seen without the colour patch.



*Pennant and colour patch of the 2/24th Battalion, 2nd AIF*

The pennant was made of dark coffee coloured felt. However, some pennant colours may be indeterminate due to long exposure to harsh light. There were several design differences, examples of which can be seen in the accompanying photographs. Principally this was restricted to the style of letters used in the lettering AIF, and their punctuation. This large lettering and the badge of the pennant are printed in yellow. The background to the crown in the badge is in red.

It is unfortunate, as with all textile items, age and the house moth combined with bad storage and careless handling usually cause some damage. A fact most uniform and colour patch collectors are only too aware of. This is also true for the AIF Pennant. Ideally they should be stored flat (never rolled), and of course never displayed in direct sunlight. It should also be noted that pennants were also produced for the Navy, RAAF and AWAS etc, and most are of similar design and manufacture as the AIF Pennant.

Another interesting fact of these pennants is that they can often be found with other 'souvenir' insignia or badges attached to them. For example a colour patch from another unit the original owner may have worked with or been detached to. This can often include American insignia obtained in the latter part of the war. On display some time ago at the Australian War Memorial in Canberra was the AIF Pennant donated by the late Captain Reg Saunders, Australia's first commissioned Aboriginal army officer. This pennant is a good example of the souvenir type and has attached to it a number of Australian and foreign insignia. These added items on any pennant give it a personal touch, and for this reason should always be left in that condition and not plundered for the individual treasures it might offer.

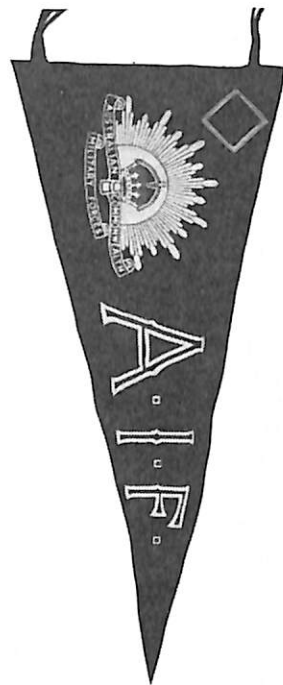
Of the examples illustrated perhaps the most interesting is the pennant bearing the colour patch of the 2/24 Battalion. This pennant bears the original colour patch of that battalion. This patch was later changed, with the others of the 9 Division to a 'T' shape in 1942<sup>3</sup>, in recognition of their service at Tobruk. This colour patch would serve to indicate that these pennants were available quite early in the war, or at least by 1942.

The AIF Pennant, though not an official item, makes a rich and colourful addition to any display or collection of 2nd AIF colour patches. Indeed, a collection of pennants bearing different colour patches would make a fascinating display of its own. However, due to the ravages of time and their unofficial nature, pennants are today not a plentiful item, but they by no means fall into the category of being rare. It would be a great pity to regard these unusually colourful relics from a period in our history of austerity and drab kahki as curiosities only.

Should anyone have more information or views on these pennants I would welcome any comments.

## REFERENCES

- <sup>1</sup> Mr R. Wardrop, Penrith, NSW.
- <sup>2</sup> A. N. Festburg, Australian Army Insignia 1903-1966.
- <sup>3</sup> Official History of Australia in the 1939-45 War, Vol. 1, Appendix 4.



*Pennant and colour patch of the 22nd Battalion, 2nd AIF*

## *Proposed medal for the Dardenelles campaign of the 1914-1918 War*

*John E. Price*

Up until comparatively recently it was a frequent sight, in many parts of the British Commonwealth, to see ex-service men and women marching along at Anzac and/or Armistice Day Parades proudly wearing the campaign medals of the Kaiser's War. But, unless the service background of these veterans was personally known, it was extremely difficult to define just who had served in the Dardenelles campaign, for the 1914-15 and, on rare occasions, the 1914 Stars, that preceded many contemporary medal groups has no device to identify the theatre-of-war in which the recipient served.

In an attempt to partly remedy this deficiency the Governments of Australia and New Zealand made representations to the Imperial Government for the issue of a Gallipoli Star to be issued to members of the contingents of the Australian Imperial Force and the New Zealand Expeditionary Force who had fought on the Gallipoli Peninsula and who had embarked in their home countries on or before the 31st December 1914.

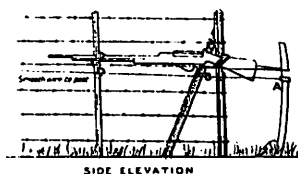
This medal was to have been a bronze eight-pointed star with a circular centre inscribed 'GALLIPOLI 1914-15' surmounted by a crown. It was to be hung from a rather striking coloured ribbon. The yellow represented the Australian wattle, red for the army, blue for the navy, and grey for the New Zealand fern leaf. Sadly the award was never officially issued for, at the time, it was felt by Westminster to be somewhat unfair to British, Indian, Newfoundland, and other Empire troops who had fought at Gallipoli or in other war zones. The eventual results was the issue of the 1914-15 Star to all those of the British Empire Forces, including the Navy, who had served in any theatre-of-war up until the 31st December 1915, and who had not been awarded the 1914 Star.

For a time all seemed not lost for in 1919 the matter of Battle Clasps or Bars to be affixed to the British War Medal 1914-1920 was considered by two committees; one naval and one military. It was envisaged that the Navy had 68 Clasps, and the Army 79. Both groups liaised fairly closely and forwarded details proposals.

### **Proposed Naval Clasps relevant to the Dardenelles Campaign:**

'MEDITERRANEAN' 'The whole of the Mediterranean within a line joining Cape Sparte and Cape Trafalgar, including the Black Sea, Sea of Marmora, and Port Said harbour, but excluding the Suez Canal.'

*Much before the Australian digger improvised with the 'water drip' in the Gallipoli evacuation, the British Army in its Military Engineering (Part I) Field Defences, War Office, 1908, promulgated devices to remote fire rifles. In this 1908 example a smooth wire is strained tight to a separate iron fencing post A. When this wire is cut the post flies back, and acting on the bar B, pulls the trigger.*



'MINESWEEPING' [b] 'To each rank and rating who formed one of the crew of a vessel temporarily employed on mine-sweeping for clearing or ensuring a passage in the Dardenelles.'

'MARMORA SUBMARINES' 'To be awarded to the Officers and men of all submarines who penetrated through into the Sea of Marmora and operated there between midnight, 18th-19th February 1915 and 8th January 1916. The award to include Officers and men of Submarine *B11* which torpedoed the *Messudieh* on the 31st December 1914, and Submarine *E15* which made the pioneer attempt and was grounded on Kephez Point, in the Dardenelles, on the 15th April 1915.'

[Author's Note: No mention appears to have been made about Submarine *AE2*.]

'DARDENELLES' 'To be awarded to the Officers and men of H.M. Ships which took part in the Dardenelles operations from midnight 18th-19th March 1915. Those eligible shall be the Officers and men serving in the ships mentioned in the despatches of Vice-Admiral's Carden and De Roebeck, dated 17th March and 26th March 1915.'

[*London Gazette*, 7th Supplement, 29th April 1919]

'GALLIPOLI LANDING' 'To be awarded to all Naval ranks and ratings who left transports with a view to landing; to the Officers and crews of those small ships, vessels, and boats which worked inshore or actually assisted in the disembarkation of troops; and to all ranks and ratings of the Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine on board the *River Clyde*; between midnight, 24th-25th April and midnight 26th-27th April 1915. Off-shore covering vessels, transports, etc., were not to be included. For this purpose Transports were held to mean all floating craft that carried troops.'

'GALLIPOLI' 'To be awarded to the Officers and men of all ships employed off the Gallipoli Peninsula within the area mentioned below from midnight March 18th-19th 1915, to the date of the final evacuation, 8th January 1916.

Area — To the eastward of a line drawn from Yukyeri Point [Lat. 39° 50' 40" N., Long. 26° 9' 45" E. approx.] through a point in Lat. 39° 53' N., Long. 26° 0' E., thence direct to Cape Grenea [Lat. 40° 35' N., Long. 26° 6' E. approx.]

Details of the proposed Land Force Clasps was, to the best of my belief, never published.

In 1923, after much consideration, the Clasp issue was abandoned on excessive cost grounds and it must be noted that none were ever issued. However miniatures of the British War Medal 1914-20 bearing Clasps pertinent to Naval service may be frequently seen in private collections and, on odd occasions, such miniatures do appear in dealer's lists.

#### War Medal - Turkey

*Much has been written about this decoration, which has been variously (but erroneously) described as the Turkish Star, the Gallipoli Star, the Eiserner Halbmond (Iron Crescent), etc. It has also been erroneously described as of two classes, one for officers, in enamelled silver, and one for other ranks, in painted base metal. We understand, from a letter from the Turkish Ministry of Defence and from other researches of Dr K-G Klieemann (of Berlin), that the War Medal is a decoration (not a general service award), instituted on 1 March 1915, for distinguished war service, in a single class. Recipients of the Imtaiz Medal or Liakat Medal were entitled to receive it, and it could be awarded to personnel of the army, navy, and nursing services, both of Turkey and its allies, for bravery and war merit.*

*The decoration as issued, is an iron, zinc, or other base metal, five pointed star, point uppermost, approximately 55 mm across with flattened ball finials, crudely enamelled or lacquered red. In the centre is an upturned crescent enclosing the toughra or sultan's sign-manual, above the date, 1333 (1915 AD). The crescent, toughra, date, and the narrow edges of the star are unpainted. The rev is plain with a poor pin fastener.*

*The badge was worn pinned to the left side, without ribbon, but from a photograph of Mustafa Kemal Pasha (Kemal Ataturk), it would appear that he wore his on the right side, owing, no doubt, to the large number of insignia on the left side. A ribbon was authorised for wear in the 2nd buttonhole (like that of the Prussian Iron Cross) or on a ribbon bar. This is 30 mm wide, red with 5 mm white side stripes, inset 2 mm, for combatants, and with the colours reversed for non-combatants.*

**French Medals:**

In June 1926 the French Government instituted two medals to be awarded to military and civilian personnel who had embarked before 11th November 1918 for one of the units or services of the Corps Expeditionnaire d'Orient. At the request of the Dardenelles ex-servicemen the ribbon of the Medaille des Dardenelles was white with five green stripes, whilst the Medaille d'Orient's ribbon was pale blue with a yellow central stripe and narrow stripes near the edges.

The medal was struck in a dull bronze metal. The obverse bears the head and upper shoulders of 'La Madeleine' wearing laurel wreath adorned helmet. Around the outside perimeter of the medal are the word 'REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE'.

The reverse depicts two unfurled flags over a trophy of arms. It is possible that the word DARDENELLES appears above the flags, but a photograph in my library is a very poor copy. The medal has a ring suspender which is partially hidden by a laurel wreath and a crescent moon; points uppermost.

**Turkish Medals**

The medal issued by the Sultan's Government was a five pointed star, made of white metal and enamelled red. The officer's medal is of a much better quality to that of the other ranks but, oddly enough, the officer's star is usually found in dealer's lists. The centre is surrounded by a crescent inside of which is the Sultan's cypher, and characters representing 'ElGhazi' ['The Victorious']. Below is the date '1333' [which follows the Islamic reckoning of The Prophet's flight from Mecca, 1915 according to the Christian calendar].

The reverse is plain with a brooch pin to which a ribbon, red with white stripes is attached.

In 1965-66, during two visits to Turkey, which included the Gallipoli Peninsula, Ron Kirk, sometime Victorian Branch Secretary, purchased a miniature ribbon bar in Istanbul's Covered Bazaar. One ribbon was that of the Iron Cross, affixed with a replica of the medal. The other ribbon was the Turkish Star for the Gallipoli Campaign; it also has a miniature device affixed. It would be virtually impossible to ascertain whether the wearer was German or Turkish but, nevertheless, it is a unique memento of a tragic campaign.

**Author's comments:**

This article deals only with contemporary items and does not discuss any Official medals plaques/badges issued by the Australian, New Zealand and Turkish Governments in recent years, or unofficial medals distributed by commercial outlets to 'tie in' with the 75th Anniversary of the campaign.

**SOURCES:**

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*Turkey: War Medal, 1915-18 (Decoration for distinguished Service)*

## *Australian Aircrew Recipients of the DSO*

*Christopher Fagg*

During the First World War, Australians not only proved themselves very capable soldiers, but showed exceptional prowess in the air as well. Looking for a challenge, a small band of Australians moved across and joined the British Royal Naval Air Service [RNAS], and later the Australian Flying Corps [AFC] when it was formed, and it was around them that traditions of the Australian Air Force were forged.

At the time, there were not many awards available to recognise and reward brave service rendered during the war. One such award available however, was the Distinguished Service Order [DSO], and fourteen Australian airmen were awarded it, with two being awarded a first bar to the DSO.

Table 1 records the annual distribution of the DSO to Australian aircrew during the First World War.

**Table 1**

Distribution Listing			
Year	AFC	RNAS	First Bar
1917	2	4	1
1918	—	4	1
1919	4	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>

Of the fourteen Australian recipients, 6 were members of the AFC and 8 were members of the RNAS.

Tables 2 and 3 list all the recipients.

**Table 2**

Australian Flying Corps DSO Recipient Roll		
Gazette	Name	Rank
AG 29.6.1917	Petre, H. A.	Captain
AG 20.12.1917	Williams, R.	Captain
AG 4.3.1919	Cobby, A. H.	T/Captain
AG 23.5.1919	McCloughry, E. J.	Captain
AG 23.5.1919	McCloughry, W. A.	Major
AG 6.10.1919	King, R.	Captain

The ranks shown were the ranks that they held at the time of the incident for which the award was granted.

Table 3

Australian RNAS DSO Recipient Roll			
Gazette	Name	Rank	First Bar
LG 16.2.1917	Goble, S. J.	Major	—
LG 21.4.1917	Bell, B. C.	Major	—
LG 11.8.1917	Little, R. A.	Captain	LG 14.9.1917
LG 26.9.1917	Conningham, A.	Major	—
LG 1.1.1918	Mitchell, W. G. S.	Major	—
LG 26.3.1918	Drummond, P. R. M.	Captain	LG 26.7.1918
LG 26.4.1918	Dallas, R. S.	Major	—
LG 2.11.1918	Howell, C. E.	Captain	—

The 'statement of events' for those Australians in the AFC make interesting reading.

Petre, H. A., Captain. AG 29.6.1917.

*For distinguished service in the field in Mesopotamia.*

Williams, R., Captain. AG 20.12.1917.

*Gallantry and devotion to duty in the field. Flying at a low altitude, under intense anti-aircraft fire, he attacked and dispersed enemy troops who were concentrating on our flank. On another occasion, whilst on reconnaissance, he landed in the enemy's lines and rescued a pilot of a machine which had been brought down by hostile fire.*

Cobby, A. H., T/Captain. AG 4.3.1919.

*On the 16th August, this officer led an organised raid on an enemy aerodrome. At 200 feet altitude, he obtained direct hits with his bombs, and set on fire two hangars; he then opened fire on a machine which was standing out on the aerodrome. The machine caught fire. Afterwards, he attacked with machine-gun fire parties of troops and mechanics, inflicting a number of casualties. On the following day he led another important raid on an aerodrome, setting fire to two hangars and effectively bombing gun detachments, anti-aircraft batteries etc. The success of these two raids largely due to the determined and skilful leadership of this officer.*

McCloughry, E. J., Captain. AG 23.5.1919.

*A bold and fearless officer, who has performed many gallant deeds of daring, notably on 24th September, when, attacking a train at 250 feet altitude, he obtained a direct hit, cutting it in two, the rear portion being de-railed. He then fired a number of rounds at the fore portion, which pulled up. Sighting a hostile twin seater, he engaged it and drove it down. Proceeding home, he observed seven Fokker biplanes; although he had expended the greater part of his ammunition, Captain McCloughry never hesitated, but engaged the leader. During the combat that ensued, he was severely wounded by fire from a scout that attacked him from behind; turning, he*



*drove this machine off badly damaged. His ammunition being now expended, he endeavoured to drive off two hostile scouts by firing Very Lights at them. Exhausted by his exertions, he temporarily lost consciousness, but recovered sufficiently to land his machine safely. This officer has destroyed fourteen machines and four balloons and has repeatedly displayed an utter disregard for danger in attacking ground targets.*

McCloughry, W. A., Major. AG 23.5.1919.

*The record of this officers squadron, when equipped with Sopwith Camels was unique, not only in the number of aircraft destroyed with almost insignificant loss to ourselves, but also in the persistence with which they carried out innumerable raids at the lowest altitudes. The high moral and individual enterprise of the members of this squadron must be largely attributed to the personality and influence of their leader, Major McCloughry. When the squadron was re-armed with Sopwith Snipes, the change in type necessitated a complete reversal of their aerial experience. By his careful and untiring leadership he succeeded in so training his squadron that in a series of raids on three successive days they accounted for upwards of thirty hostile aeroplanes.*

King, R., Captain. AG 6.10.1919.

*Distinguished services rendered during the war.*

These extraordinary men went on to collectively earn upwards of 36 other awards for services during the war, and later on some of them went on to guide Australia during the Second World War, gaining further accolades for themselves and Australia.



*A rival to the British SE5 as the best aircraft in British service in the First World War the Camel, with a rotary engine and all its heavy components mounted in the front seven feet of the fuselage, was extremely maneuverable and was to remain unchallengeable for the rest of the war. Pilots flying Camels shot down more aircraft - 1294 - than any other airplane.*

## *Shooting medals and prizes of the Western Australian Volunteers 1862 to 1901*

*James Ritchie Grant*

**I**n the volunteer corps of the 19th century the main activities were drilling, shooting and socialising. As prize shooting combined military and social activities it was most popular and commenced, in most cases, immediately the companies received their firearms.

Matches between teams of members of the same corps were held by all the units raised and between different units in the same locality. The Metropolitan and Fremantle Rifle Vols were rivals over three decades for recognition as the best marksmen.

Prior to the development of the railway system the quickest means of travel was by coastal shipping or by horse to inland towns. It was by the former means that the Fremantle Rifle Volunteers visited Geraldton for their match with that Corps after the celebrated Silver Bugle competition, however job commitments and the location of the units precluded many such visits.

A system was therefore developed whereby teams fired over their own range on a specific day and time and the scores, which had been supervised by an umpire, were telegraphed to their opponents for comparison. The system was not truly equitable as the weather or wind strength could be quite different on the day, and the weapons used were often not the same. Units still using Enfields or Sniders often competed against those using Martini-Henrys. But despite these differences the advantages of these matches were recognised by all concerned.

By the middle of the 1890s railways had reached most of the towns boasting a military unit enabling competing teams to travel to adjacent towns in an acceptable time. This inspired the Permanent Artillery and Plantaganet Rifle Vols to form a joint team to organise a challenge tour in September 1894 which included Fremantle, Perth and York.

Prizes in general were obtained either from supporters of the units, usually honorary members, or from local traders who were sympathetic, and were many and varied, ranging from a bag of flour to a silver epergne. Clocks, candlesticks, music boxes, writing chests, butter coolers, electro plated nickle silver articles, cruet sets and field glasses appeared regularly. The more conventional prizes of shields, silver cups and medals were also given in most of the units. On occasions government support was also forthcoming and ultimately a small sum of money was included in the state budget for this purpose.

Some of the donations were on a once only basis but other donors gave a cup or medal annually over a number of years. Unfortunately, in many cases, we have only the dates on which prizes were won and only in a few cases do we have detailed description of the items themselves, such as the star shaped or circular medals issued in the Metropolitan Rifle Volunteers to the winner of the annual musketry course.

Two medals are known to have survived, the one which Private A. Gregg of the Geraldton Rifle Volunteers won New Years Day 1879 and the first of the series of medals given by Captain A. J. Hillman to the winner of the Metropolitan Rifle Volunteers annual musketry course. This is a silver medal about 30 mm in diameter with inscription: R.R.V. Musketry Instruction, Best Shot 1873 on the obverse, and won by Lt. Knight, Presented by Sub-Lt. Hillman on the reverse. The engraving is beautifully done in various styles. An identical medal was issued in 1874, with the date changed and the reverse engraved: Won by Sergeant R. A. Sholl, Presented by Lt. Hillman.

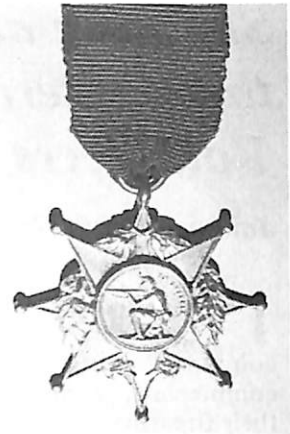
In 1875 the medal changed to a five pointed silver star with a gold centre piece and it was won by Private M. McGlew. The 1876 medal was different again, a six pointed star with the central gold medallion depicting a kneeling soldier taking aim, with 'In defence' below. This is the last year in which there is a published description of the prize medal.

Every unit held an annual prize firing match at which at least one major prize would be awarded, and from time to time official support, in the form of special rifle, a silver cup from the Governor, a 'Queens watch', valued at £10, or a cash prize could be given.

In the category of official support fall the two prize rifles donated by the Government of the 1860s. The first, offered in 1865 has not been identified and was the subject of a protracted competition which was originally scheduled to be held on the 17th April, delayed to the 1st June when it had to be abandoned after the colony's supply of ammunition ran out, and finally won on the 8th November by Private Somers Birch of the Metropolitan Rifle Volunteers. The second rifle 'a handsome prize Snider' was shot for on the 28th September 1868 and won by Private R. Pether also of the Metropolitan Rifle Vols.

In 1871 Governor Weld donated the first of four cups to be shot for in a competition open to all members of the Volunteer Force and succeeding governors continued the practice up to at least 1881. Weld numbered among those who believed that shooting matches not only encouraged efficiency in the use of the rifle but brought all ranks together in a friendly competition in which ability and not social status was the deciding factor.

In January 1885 the Western Australian Government purchased a silver bugle and offered it as a prize in a competition open to all of the Colony's volunteer companies. Teams were to consist of ten



*Obverse of the shooting medal won by Private A. Gregg of the Geraldton Rifle Volunteers, 1 January 1879.*

per cent of the units authorised establishment and the Metropolitan Rifle Volunteers decided not to participate as they felt that a team of twelve would produce a lower average result than the average team of four or five.

In fact only the Geraldton, Fremantle and Guildford Rifle Volunteers, with the Naval Artillery Volunteers, took part and returned average scores of 70.83, 61.20, 61.0 and 52.75 respectively. The result was received with disbelief by the Fremantle Rifle Volunteers who sent their marksmen to Geraldton by coastal steamer to challenge the local team. The match was held on the 26th February and despite the challengers advantage of using Martini Henry rifles against Sniders they were unable to reverse the result. Captain Humble of the F.R.V., on behalf of the government, presented the bugle to the winners at a dinner that evening and received in return a gift of ten sovereigns to be divided up amongst the three best shots in his team.

Originally worn on the right breast the wearing of 'un-official medals' in uniform was banned in 1889 and it became the practice in some units to present fobs, or small medallions, which could be attached to a watch chain. Regrettably few of the prizes are known to have survived.

In 1894 the Commandant, Colonel Henry Slane Flemming, instituted the annual Commandants Cup match which was held on or close to the 28th June of each year, all units were entitled to participate and most did. It was believed that changes in warfare had reduced the need for individual accuracy and most of the old style competitions ceased in the latter half of the decade.

The winners of the Commandant's Cup between 1894 and 1900 were as follows:

- 1894 Geraldton Rifle Vols.
- 1895 Fremantle Infantry.
- 1896 Geraldton Rifle Vols.
- 1897 York Infantry Vols.
- 1898 Permanent Artillery.
- 1898 Bunbury Rifle Vols.
- 1900 Permanent Artillery.

With the demise of the old style competitions shooting clubs were formed within and without the units and these catered for the individual marksmen. Clubs of this nature has existed for many years in the eastern states but is was not until the end of the 1890s that they appear in any number in Western Australia.



*The reverse of Private Gregg's medal.*



**The Military Historical Society of Australia — Federal Council**  
**STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1990**

	\$	1989/90 \$	\$	1988/89 \$
<b>OPERATING ACCOUNT</b>				
Balance b/f 1 July		6296		8088
Subscriptions	9809			
<i>less</i> Capitation	208	9601		9063
Bank Interest		289		294
Advertising		56		45
Sales				
<i>Sabretache</i>	65		23	
Sudan Book	83		17	
Sudan Figure	35		245	
Regimental Medals	70	253	17	302
Sundry Income		17		16
Special Interest Groups		89		270
		16601		18078
 <b>INVESTMENT ACCOUNT No. 1</b>				
Balance b/f 1 July		4308		4021
Interest Received		46		287
		4354		4308
 <b>INVESTMENT ACCOUNT No. 2</b>				
Transfer from Investment A/c No. 1		4000		—
Transfer from Operating A/c		1000		—
Interest Received		447		—
		5447		—

The accompanying notes form part of these accounts.

N. S. Foldi  
 Hon. Treasurer  
 25 July 1990

**The Military Historical Society of Australia — Federal Council**  
**STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1990**

		1989/90		1988/89
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Publication of <i>Sabretache</i>		7310		9512
Postage		773		672
Special Interest Groups		298		418
Transfer to Investment A/c No. 2		1000		—
Other Publications		800		—
Federal Council Expenses				
Stationery	339		599	
Address List	96		176	
Sundries	95	530	153	1178
Balance c/f 30 June		<u>5890</u>		<u>6298</u>
		<u>16601</u>		<u>18078</u>
Transfer to Investment A/c No. 2		4000		—
Balance c/f 30 June		<u>354</u>		<u>4308</u>
		<u>4354</u>		<u>4308</u>
Financial Institutions Duty		2		—
Balance c/f 30 June		<u>5445</u>		—
		<u>5447</u>		<u>—</u>

**AUDITOR'S REPORT**

In my opinion the accompanying accounts of the Federal Council of the Military Historical Society of Australia are properly drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Society as at 30 June 1990 and of the surplus of the Society for the year ended on that date.

L. G. Carder, FASA CPA  
Auditor  
25 July 1990

**The Military Historical Society of Australia — Federal Council**  
**STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1990**

**Notes to and forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 1990**

	\$	1989/90 \$	\$	1988/89 \$
1. Funds Surplus/(Deficit)				
Operating Balance 1 July		6296		8088
Operating Balance 30 June		5890		6296
<i>plus</i> Interest of Investments		(406)		(1792)
		493		287
<i>plus</i> Transfer to Investment A/c No. 2		87		(1505)
		1000		—
<i>plus</i> Subscriptions in Advance Previous Year		1087		(1505)
		54		338
<i>less</i> Subscriptions in Advance Current Year		1141		(1167)
		27		54
Surplus/(Deficit)		1114		(1221)
			1989/90	1988/89
			\$	\$
2. The value of stock on hand (at cost) was				
Sudan Book			915	930
Sudan Figure			2419	2478
Regimental Medals Handbook			32	140
3. From and including the last issue of <i>Sabretache</i> for the year the printers, now Koomarri Printers, have contracted to post copies to members. From that issue date amounts shown for postage will include amounts previously entered under Address List.				

## *The 1990 Australian War Memorial History Conference*

*Clem Sargent*

The 1990 Conference, 9–13 July, conducted again at the Australia Defence Force Academy, conformed to the format of previous conferences.

This year, naturally, there was an emphasis on Gallipoli. Of sixty papers, eighteen were devoted to Gallipoli or related subjects. This included papers in the Schools and Society sessions on the Memorials education section program to promote school interest in Australian military history.

The involvement of MHSA members was a continuing feature, as presenters of papers and in the audience. Of special interest was the session on the South African War when all five speakers were MHSA members. The papers presented by Peter Stanley, Max Chamberlain, Peter Burness, John Sweetman, who travelled from Western Australia and John Price were all well presented and generated great interest.

In other sessions Clem Sargent spoke on the 75th Anniversary of the formation of the Royal Australian Survey Corps, David Chinn on Australian Army colour patches, Chris Coulthard-Clark on his forthcoming *History of the Royal Australian Air Force 1921–1939* and Allan Box on the *Gippsland Light Horse*. So again MHSA members made a significant contribution to the success of the Conference, providing some spread of interest and displaying in-depth knowledge of subject matter.

The only criticism which could be levelled is that there were too many papers, preventing the conference participant attending all the sessions at which he or she might wish to be present. But how could one grumble about a surfeit of military history. One can only look forward to 1991 and hope that more MHSA members will be there.



*The Australian Army has taken delivery of its new rifle, the AUSTEYR F88.*

*The 5.56 mm AUSTEYR will replace the 7.62 mm Self Loading Rifle (SLR), also made by ADI at Lithgow, as the ADF's standard individual weapon. A total of 67,000 are being manufactured locally under licence from Steyr Mannlicher of Austria to suit Australian conditions and requirements, at a cost of \$144.8 million in April 1990 prices.*

*The Townsville-based 1st Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment, would commence conversion training when it received its standard and night-sight capable weapons early in the new year. Issues to other units, Navy and RAAF would occur progressively until the completion of the replacement program in 1995.*

*Compared to the SLR, the AUSTEYR and its ammunition was lighter, but had comparable performance. A 50 per cent improvement in accuracy, brought about by the AUSTEYR's low recoil and optical sight, had been reported during the user trial.*



## ***Book Review***

**2/1st Survey Association, *The Survey Sentinel*, J. G. Holmes Pty Ltd, Melbourne, 1990, 52 pages, soft cover, illustrations, price \$7.00.**

In Palestine on Friday, 4 July 1941, members of the Proving Section of the 2/1st Corps Field Survey Company RAE, because they were unsure of the reaction of their OC, Major 'Frosty' FitzGerald, surreptitiously produced the first issue of the *Survey Sentinel*. It was a one page unit gossip sheet originally titled *The Survey Scab*. To celebrate the 50th anniversary of the raising of the unit at Puckapunyal on 10 June 1940 the surviving members of the 2/1st Survey Association published the final edition of *The Survey Sentinel* as a booklet for their celebration dinner in Melbourne on 12 June 1990.

The booklet has been compiled from the personal recollections of some twenty odd surviving members of the unit. Consequently the *Sentinel* gives the soldiers eye view of the unit and its activities from its appearance on the War Establishment of the 2nd AIF in April 1940 through its service in the Middle East, the return to Australia and service again in the SWPA until its disbandment in 1945. It is not a unit history, more of the formal history of the unit can be found in Brigadier FitzGerald's *Lebanon to Labuan* (Melbourne, T. J. Holmes Pty Ltd, 1980) and an assessment of its technical achievements in the paper by Dr Dov Gavish of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem — '2/1 Australian Field Survey Company and the Survey of Palesine — 1941' of 1 July 1990, available at the Australian War Memorial.

Nevertheless the *Sentinel* provides the essential human background to the activities of a small but efficient AIF unit. From this unit came three Directors of Military Survey, the first and longest serving Director of National Mapping and a Lord Mayor of Melbourne. Many of its members reached senior positions in Australian survey and cartography, civilian, academic and military, and in the printing industry.

As one would expect of an organisation skilled in lithographic reproduction the booklet is well presented in a soft cover with 52 art paper pages, nicely typeset and well illustrated. For the historian a nominal roll of unit members is included. Copies of *The Survey Sentinel* are available from: 2/1 Survey Association, 11 Dirlton Crescent, Park Orchards, Vic. 3114. The price, including postage, is \$7.00

TCS

Nigel Steel, *The Battlefield of Gallipoli Then and Now*, Leo Cooper, 1990. ISBN 0 85052 7279. 246 pages including 61 photographs, 7 maps. Priced £14.95 (UK price).

Every so often a work is published that makes one wish that it had been circulated earlier, such a book is *The Battlefield of Gallipoli Then and Now* for if I, and countless others, had possessed this volume (as well as Phil Taylor and Pam Cupper's excellent *Gallipoli — A Battlefield Guide*) during earlier visits to the Gallipoli Peninsula; how much easier would our travels have been; and how little heart searching, on places that were missed, would we now be subjected to.

In the introduction Nigel Steel, a staff member of the Imperial War Museum's Department of Documents, writes 'The aim of this book is not to give another detailed account of the complete Gallipoli campaign, but to relate to the battlefields, beaches and cemeteries to the central part of the fighting that took place on and around them; to describe them as they were then and as they are today, and although these descriptions to evoke the tragic loneliness that seeps out of the soil'.

The author, in an excellently produced book, takes the reader through all the phases of the campaign, from the 25th April Landings, both at Helles and Anzac, to Suvla Bay. The maps are well produced and the photographs will evoke memories to the dwindling number of veterans and to tourists alike. The many quotations, are timeless and poignant and I found it difficult to read aloud the poem *Fragment* by Rupert Brooke that ends the narrative.

There are only two criticisms; the photographs, although well chosen, lacked the sharpness of definition, almost as if coloured prints had been used. Also it would have been easier for the reader if, in the Reference section, the author had annotated instead of using the page number.

Nevertheless I heartily recommend this work to every student of the campaign and to anyone contemplating visiting Gallipoli in the future but, if you wish to see the place as it was, you had better hurry. For Nigel Steel advises that the Turkish Government, in its effort to create a National Park, has an extensive pine tree planting programme that is already obscuring the lay of the land; where important actions took place. (This aspect was constantly mentioned at the recent Australian War Memorial Conference.) Also 'V' Beach is now becoming a popular place for holidaying and, amongst other things, the spit of heavy rocks that ran out into the sea towards the site of the *River Clyde* has disappeared in three years, having stood its ground against the sea for seventy.

JOHN E. PRICE

**A. T. L. Mullen, Editor, *The Military General Service Roll 1793-1814*, The London Stamp Exchange Ltd, London, 1990, hard cover, 725 pages, £85 sterling, matching slip case £12 extra.**

In 1947 Colonel K. O. N. Foster produced a roll of the MGSM 1793-1814. It was on austerity paper and has become quite rare, so one must welcome the publication of a new comprehensive roll of one of the best known and sought after British campaign medals. Many of the recipients of this medal came to Australia. Mullen's work follows the order of regimental precedence and includes, as did Foster's, many miscellaneous units and lists.

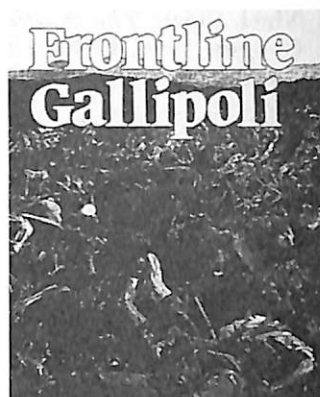
A feature of the Roll is the Notes. These show the award of Waterloo and regimental medals (using the Balmer system of referencing) and the appearance of the MGSMs in auction and sales lists, which serves to confirm that the medal is extant. Further notes include information from collectors on medals in their own collections and variations in spelling between the official medal rolls and the impressments. It must be acknowledged that there are some anomalies. For instance, in the notes to the MGSMs to the 48th, there has been confusion in the interpretation of comments in Balmer on the regimental medal to Travers. Also the entry on Hewitt is wrong. The compiler obviously did not know that there were two Thomas Hewitts in the regiment. The regimental medal to Hewitt No. 1 is in the Barracks and Mint Museum in Sydney. He did not survive to receive the MGSM. (See *Sabretache*, Vol. XXVIII, No. 1, p. 3 and Vol. XXIX, No. 4, p. 16.) Mullen's Roll does not include the 'analysis' by officer and OR issues and by numbers of clasps which appear in support of the summaries of awards to some but not all regiments in Foster's Roll.

These points do not detract from what is the latest and best roll of the MGSM 1793-1814. The book is beautifully produced, although the illustrations (3) are of mediocre quality. The book is 250 x 305 mm cover size, the covers themselves are attractively marbled, half bound in calf, gilt edges to pages and gilt embossed titles. This book will grace any library shelf and is a must for any collector of the Military General Service Medal 1793-1814.

TCS

**J. L. Balmer, TD, *Regimental and Volunteer Medals 1745-1895*, Vol. I, *Regular Army*, Langlands Edition Ltd, Loughborough, 1988, hard cover, illustrated, 309 pages, £56 sterling.**

Although this book has been available for some time it has not previously been reviewed in *Sabretache*. It is appropriate to do so now with the publication of Mullen's new roll of the MGSM 1793-1814 recently. The MGSM was not issued until 1847 and



C.E.W. Bean's diary from the trenches  
Selected and annotated by Kevin Fewster

*Frontline Gallipoli*, C. E. W. Bean's diary from the trenches. Previously published as *Gallipoli Correspondent*, this monograph is published this year by Allen & Unwin. Kevin Fewster selected and annotated the material. On sale for \$18.95.

consequently many of the regimental medals listed in this book were issued to compensate those soldiers who had campaigned throughout the Napoleonic period and who had not received the Waterloo Medal. Additionally Mullen has cross referenced the entries in the MGSM roll to entries in Balmer where applicable.

At the turn of the century regimental medals were keenly sought by British collectors but their significance diminished with the large numbers of medals and decorations emanating from the South African War and two World Wars. Nevertheless regimental medals are still of significance to the collector to specific regiments. The Introduction to the book sets out why and how the book was produced. The work then lists and describes some 600 medals in order of regimental precedence. Where possible they are illustrated by black and white photographs or by sketch. In some cases, particularly for individual awards, the medals can only be identified by reference to previous publications or to sales lists. The book gives comprehensive references to authenticate the existence of the medals and, where known, the locations. Importantly it has established a system of reference and identification for regimental medals such as — Balmer R522 — 88th FOOT MEDAL, 1818.

Volume I is to be followed by a further two volumes, Irish Regimental Medals and Volunteer Medals. The first volume is well bound and will be the standard reference for many years. Perhaps not of great significance to the Australian collector but a paper backed version which only lists the medals, without illustrations or authenticating detail is available from MHSABooks for \$12.

TCS

## GALLIPOLI MISSION



*Gallipoli Mission, published this year to coincide with the 75th Anniversary of the landing at Gallipoli. Written by C. E. W. Bean with foreword by Bill Gammage. On sale for \$19.95 through the ABC.*

## Society Notes

### Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting was held on 20 August and Bronwyn Self nominated me for the position of Federal Secretary and I was elected to that office. I am pleased to say that Clem Sargent was elected Federal Vice President and that Tan Roberts and Nev Foldi were re-elected President and Treasurer.

### Members Directory

The Mailing list has been put onto PC and while every care was taken, a number of typographical errors crept into the members directory. Apologies to those members affected. It is hoped that most errors have been picked up by now but could all members check their mailing label to ensure their name and address is correct.

The Army no longer has the statutory requirement to maintain a retired list and have now dispensed with the list. The Army suggests that retired officers may like to use the expression 'ret'd' after their names.

### Subscriptions

It is pleasing to see that most members have renewed their subscriptions for the 1990/91 financial year. Special thanks to Branch Secretaries for co-ordinating their branch's subs. However, this will be the last issue sent to members who have not paid their 1990/91 subscriptions.

**Anthony Staunton**  
*Federal Secretary*

### Stolen Medals

1939-45 Star, Pacific Star, War Medal, Australian Service Medal, named to C. F. Leadbetter (number unknown, but is a Q No.). Court-mounted, stolen from the 25 Bn Military Museum on Anzac Day, 1990.

Please notify 25 Battalion, Royal Queensland Regiment, Milne Bay Depot, Margaret Street, Toowoomba, 4350. Phone: (076) 32 3911.

### Wanted

(1) Medals to my great-uncles—

(a) 1208 Cpl/LCpl T. J. O'Neill, 11 LHR, K.I.A. 5.11.17

(b) 6544 Pte P. A. O'Neill, 15 Bn, D.O.W. 20.8.17

(2) 1914-15 Star Trio to 402 Cpl W. F. Weidman, 2 LHR.

(3) WWI Australian medal insignia e.g. AMC, INF, LH, qualification badges, machine gunners badges.

Replies to Bob Doneley, 194 West Street, Toowoomba, Queensland 4350. Phone: (076) 35 1273.

## Obituary

### Robert Henry de Tetcel Gray

It is with regret that members are advised of the death of Robert Henry de Tetcel Gray on 5 June 1990 at the age of 87 years.

Bob was one of the foremost collectors of Australia's military insignia; a long standing member of the Society, and a foundation member of

the South Australian Branch. In recognition of his many years of research and dissemination of the information he gathered, Bob was awarded Honorary Life Membership of the Society in 1972. Although failing health in his latter years precluded his attendance at Branch meetings, he always maintained an enthusiastic interest in the Branch and Society activities.

His studies in military history extended beyond the bounds of his primary interests of insignia, and the study of Australia's Scottish military units was a major part of his hobby. His encouragement and support of novice collectors, and his willingness to 'have a chat' with anyone about collecting or research, has been an inspiration to many of us who were privileged to know him. Bob was a prolific correspondent and consequently enjoyed contact with many fellow enthusiasts both here and overseas.

No-one who has had more than a passing acquaintance with Bob could be ignorant of his 'quest' — his search for a badge of the old 'Reedbeds Cavalry' (a volunteer unit his grandfather assisted in forming in 1861). Unfortunately this was one ambition denied him.

Bob will always be remembered as a gentleman, a dedicated and enthusiastic collector, and a researcher who encouraged many to follow his lead to a better understanding of Australia's military heritage.

To his wife Gladys we extend our sincere condolences.

A. F. H.

*Wanted to Buy***AUSTRALIAN  
WWI MEDALS****Trios: 24, 30, 31 Bns.****Pairs: 44, 49, 51, 52 Bns.****F. J. MOORE  
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- Any photos, diaries or information relevant to 51 Bn, AIF (WWI).
- Q.S.A. Medal to 162 Tpr H. G. Schmidt, 4th South Australian Imperial Bushmen.
- B.W.M. & Memorial Plaque to: 1726 Pte T. Wright, 51 Bn.
- Vict. Medal to: 2220 Pte B. L. MacGreggor, 51 Bn, AIF
- Memorial Plaque to: Percy John Wadman.
- Vict. Medal & Memorial Plaque to: 2935 Pte George David Charles Jones, 51 Bn, AIF.
- Memorial Plaque to: William Willaims.

*Contact:***JIM NUTTALL  
PO Box 580, Mossman, Queensland 4873****MAJOR ABC TELEVISION SERIES  
2ND WORLD WAR**

LOOK TELEVISION has been commissioned by the ABC to produce a four-part documentary series called

**"When War Came to Australia"**

We would like to hear from anybody — civilian or military — who was involved in making a Sleeping Beauty, painting camouflage, using dichroic paint for clandestine activities, making decoy installations, or who was in the SOE; who has a battle kit, airman's survival kit, e.g. matchbooks, drink coasters and patriotic or fund-raising cards; all the paraphrenalia used in defending the home front during World War II, plus anything that shows good old Aussie ingenuity and resourcefulness during the shortages. And we'd like to hear the stories that go with them.

The heart of this fascinating series is the people who remember, and without your help we have no story.

*Please contact us —***June Henman or Joanna Penglasse at  
LOOK TELEVISION PRODUCTIONS  
P.O. Box 123, Willoughby, NSW 2068***Telephone (reverse charges)  
(02) 436 1647 Fax: (02) 438 3660***WANTED*****The following three  
1914-18 Victory Medals***

- 2697 Pte G. C. Horton, 9 Bn, AIF
- 948 Sgt J. Kermodé, 3 LHR, AIF
- Capt G. T. Wallack, AIF

Any information regarding the whereabouts of the above would be appreciated.

*Please contact:***Chris Thomas (069) 26 2063**

## 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 Society 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 the title page.

### 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 schedules are:

Jan.-March edition mailed last week of March

July-Sept. edition mailed last week of September

Apr.-Jun. edition mailed last week of June

Oct.-Dec. edition mailed last week of December

### ADVERTISING

Society members may place, at no cost, one advertisement of approximately 40 words in the 'Members Sales and Wants' section each financial year.

Commercial advertising rate is \$150 per full page; \$80 per half page; and \$40 per quarter page. Contract rates applicable at reduced rates. Apply Federal Secretary, P.O. Box 30, Garran, A.C.T. 2605.

Advertising material must reach the Secretary by the following dates:

1 January for January-March edition

1 July for July-September edition

1 April for April-June edition

1 October for October-December edition

### QUERIES

The Society's honorary officers cannot undertake research on behalf of members. However, queries from members received by the Secretary will be published in the 'Notes and Queries' section of the Journal.

### SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

Society publications advertised in *Sabretache* are available from:

Anthony Staunton, P.O. Box 354, Woden, A.C.T. 2606

Orders and remittances should be forwarded to this address.

## THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA

Please address all correspondence to:

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 and wish to be admitted as a \*Corresponding Member \*Subscriber to *Sabretache*! \*Branch Member of the

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\*(Strike out non-applicable alternative)

My main interests are .....

I We enclose my our remittance for \$26.00 (Aust.) being annual subscription, due 1st July each year.

