

No.2 November 1925



# THE IRON DUKE

*THE MAGAZINE OF  
THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGT  
(WEST RIDING)*



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*The*  
REGIMENTAL MAGAZINE  
*of the*  
DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S  
REGIMENT  
(WEST RIDING)

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No. 2. NOVEMBER, 1925

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[Photo : Lafayette, Ltd.]

Herbert E. Palfield

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## EDITORIAL

**T**HE second number of THE IRON DUKE might be called a "Colours" number, for we publish very full accounts and photographs of the two most important events since our last issue, namely, the Presentation of New Colours to both the 1st and 6th Battalions; and, in addition, we print interesting photographs illustrating Col. Gibbs' article on the Regimental Colours.

We are indebted to Col. A. Curran for the photograph of the Presentation of Colours to the 33rd at Kamptee in 1879. These Colours are the very ones which have just been replaced at Gosport.

We have as our frontispiece a portrait of the Colonel of the Regiment, and we print elsewhere a short account of his services.

We welcome the contribution from H.M.S. *Iron Duke*; and hope that it will become a regular feature, and help to cement the entente with the Regiment.

The Annual Dinner of the Old Comrades Association was held at the White Swan Hotel, Halifax, on October 10th. Lieut.-General Sir H. E. Belfield presided, and about 150 members were present. A full account will appear in our next number.

It is unfortunately too late to include in this number an account of the part taken by the 1st Battalion in the recent Army manœuvres, but we hope to publish details in our next issue.

We offer our congratulations to the 2nd Battalion on winning for the second year in succession the Command Inter-Unit Cricket Competition, which is open to all regiments and corps in Egypt.

We reprint elsewhere General Bruce's letter, which appeared in our last issue, regarding the Regimental History. General Bruce says that material is gradually being collected, but he is specially anxious to have access to any letters or diaries belonging to N.C.Os. and men who were "out" in 1914, both of the fallen and of those who survived.

We would specially draw our readers' attention to the proposed Endowment Fund for our Memorial Chapel referred to on page 109, and we trust that all will do their utmost to support the scheme, as it is very necessary that our Memorial Chapel should be adequately maintained.

It will be noted that we have more pages of illustrations than in our first issue. This has been made possible by the generosity of the 1st Battalion. Also, we would urge the importance of an increasing number of subscribers, and refer our readers to the "Editor's and Treasurer's Page."



## FRONTISPIECE

**W**E print as frontispiece a portrait of the Colonel of the Regiment, Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Eversley Belfield, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., *p.s.c.*

Sir Herbert Belfield, son of the late Capt. Belfield, J.P., of Malmain, Glos., was born on September 25th, 1857. He was educated at Wellington College, and joined the 101st Foot (The Royal Bengal Fusiliers) on February 26th, 1876. He was promoted Captain in the Royal Munster Fusiliers in 1885 and Major in 1893.

He was appointed Brigade-Major at Aldershot in 1890 and D.A.A.G. in 1893, holding the latter appointment until September, 1895, when he was appointed Chief Staff Officer to the Ashanti Expeditionary Force. For his services in that campaign he was honourably mentioned and promoted Brevet Lieut.-Colonel.

On July 28th, 1897, he was appointed to the command of the 2nd Battalion The Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

In December, 1899, before Lieut.-Colonel Belfield had completed his tenure of command he was promoted Colonel and appointed A.A.G. of the 7th Division in South Africa, and left the Battalion at Rangoon on Christmas Day, 1899, to take up the appointment on General Tucker's Staff. He served throughout the South African War, being twice mentioned in despatches, and awarded the C.B. and D.S.O.

In January, 1902, he was appointed Brig.-General Inspector-General of Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa. In December of that year he was appointed A.A.G. First Army Corps. In December, 1903, he was given command of the 4th Infantry Brigade. He was promoted Major-General in 1906, and in May, 1907, took over command of the 4th Division, which he held until May, 1911.

On August 2nd, 1909, he was appointed Colonel of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment. He retired from the Active List on May 12th, 1914, but rejoined on the outbreak of the Great War and was appointed Director-General of Prisoners of War on September 18th, 1914, which appointment he held until April, 1920. For his services he was made a K.C.B. in 1914, K.C.M.G. in 1918, and K.B.E. in 1919. He is a Grand Officer of the Belgian Ordre de la Couronne.

Sir Herbert Belfield also holds the following appointments:—Governor of Wellington College; Special Commissioner, The Duke of York's Royal Military School; and Governor of The Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army, Bath.

# THE IRON DUKE

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## 1st BATTALION NEWS

THE last six months have been full of the usual summer activities. The Battalion has been into camp at Lyndhurst ; musketry has dragged out its interminable length ; cricket and tennis have monopolized the world of sport. The great event has been the presentation of New Colours.

In these days, when they are no longer carried into battle and the training area has encroached so much upon the barrack square, the colours are seldom seen on parade, and their life has proportionately increased. Officially a stand of colours is supposed to last twenty-five years ; in actual fact our colours were nearly fifty years old, and but for the fact that the silk was too frail to bear the new honours, they would have lasted many years longer. No soldier, then, can hope to take part in this historic ceremony more than once in his career, if at all. We can only be too thankful that the parade was not spoilt by rain, as seemed probable at the time.

A very large number of old members and friends of the Regiment were present, many of them having travelled considerable distances.

In August the Battalion trooped the Colour by searchlight at the Southsea Charities fete ; this item proved one of the most successful in the Combined Services programme, and elicited a very appreciative letter of thanks from the Colonel-Commandant. The Battalion is now in camp on Salisbury Plain at Fargo—a highly delectable spot in a highly salubrious district. We look forward with confidence tinctured with trepidation to an arduous month. On September 19th manœuvres begin, and we disappear into the blue to emerge, we hope, on September 25th in an extraordinarily efficient condition.

Apropos of the trooping of the Colour, a most interesting article appeared in the *Army Quarterly* last year on this subject. One of the few traditions of the origin of this ceremony that survive relates that the slow march of the officers and warrant officers to their guards was originally instituted to test whether they were sober enough to perform their duties.

At the Southern Command Horse Show Capt. Fraser, on Lieut.-Colonel Burnand's "Kit," was third in the Infantry Chargers' Jumping Competition. The Battalion was third in the Limber and Drums Competitions, and also third in the grand aggregate in the Southern Command Rifle Meeting. Considering that all units in the Command were competing, this result can legitimately be regarded with satisfaction.

## The Presentation of the Colours.

The new Colours were presented by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Herbert Belfield on July 30th. After the General's inspection the parade began with the trooping of the Old Colours. This ceremony, among the oldest and most beautiful that we have in the army, was originally instituted to give every man in the Regiment the opportunity of paying respect to his Colours ; it is full of elaborate ritual, the meaning of which is still intelligible, though its historical origin has been lost with the passing of years.



After the trooping, the Old Colours were marched off to the rear of the line in slow time, perhaps the most impressive part of the whole ceremony; for it symbolizes the Regiment's farewell to what so many generations of soldiers have been taught to regard as the soul of the Regiment. In this case the Colours were presented in 1879 before the amalgamation of battalions, when the 33rd was still an individual entity; they bore the regimental number, which has now been replaced by the title, and their departure has broken a very definite link with the past.

Following the march-off of the Old Colours the New Colours were brought to the front of the line, uncased, and consecrated by the Chaplain-General, assisted by the chaplains of other denominations. Then came the presentation by the Colonel of the Regiment and his address, which is given below. The Commanding Officer replied, and the New Colours were saluted and carried into the line. With the New Colours flying and the Old cased, the Battalion marched past in column and close column, finishing up with the advance in review order.

The rain, which for several days had been threatening to spoil the ceremony, held off, and a large number of spectators were present. Including the guests in the officers', sergeants' and corporals' enclosures, who numbered about nine hundred, the total attendance was estimated at between six and seven thousand.

Among the visitors were Lieut.-General Sir Alexander Godley, Col.-Commandant Sir Hugh Elles, representatives from the Sister Services and other units stationed in Portsmouth and Gosport, the Mayor and Corporation of Gosport, and the Mayor of Halifax, as well as a very large number of old members of the Regiment.

#### EXTRACT FROM BATTALION ORDERS, JULY 31ST, 1925.

"The Commanding Officer wishes to congratulate all ranks of the Battalion on the excellent way in which the parade for the Trooping and Presentation of the Colours was performed. Many distinguished officers among the spectators remarked on the fine bearing and steadiness of the troops on what was a long and tiring parade. Congratulations are also due to those who were responsible for accommodation, traffic, etc

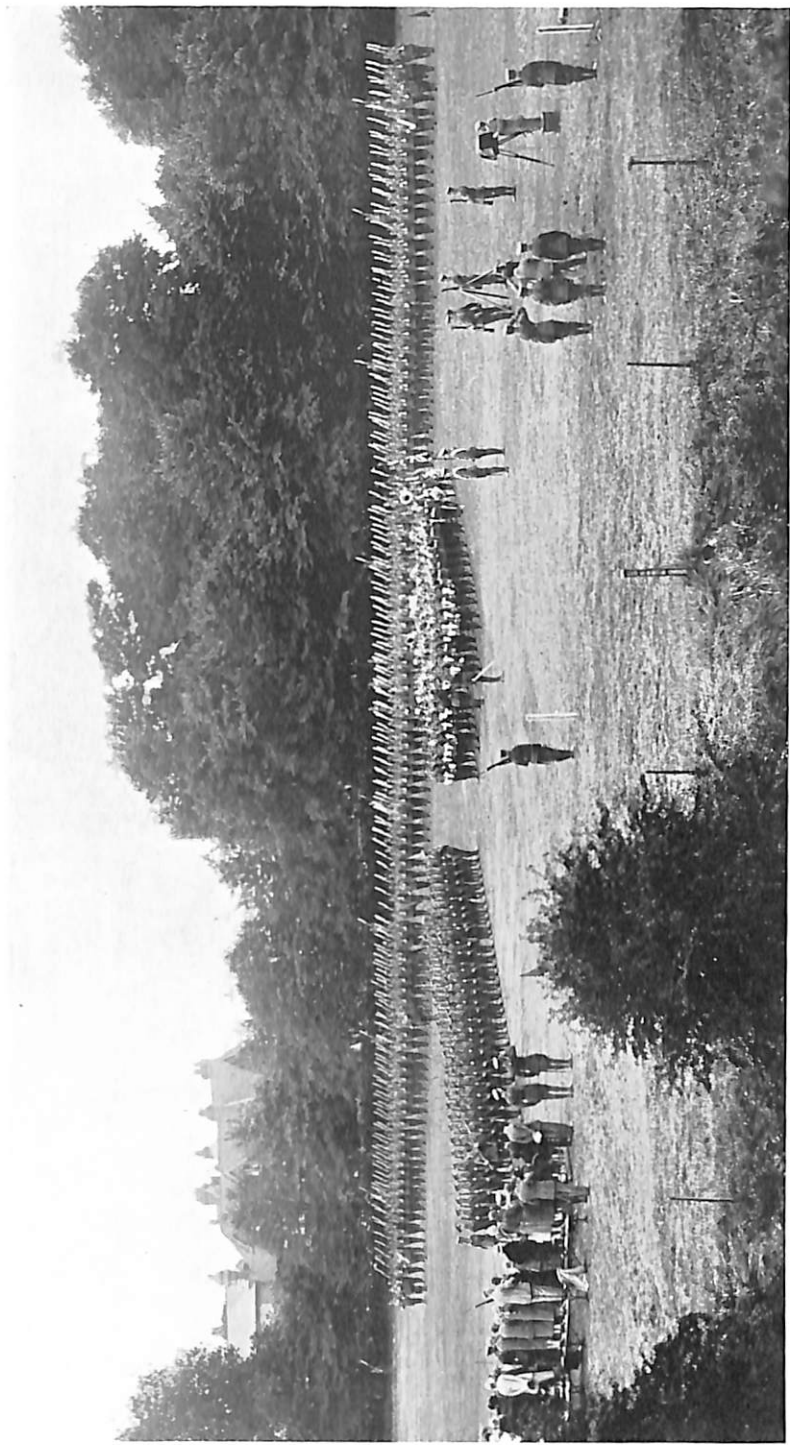
#### ADDRESS BY GEN. SIR HERBERT BELFIELD, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., COLONEL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT.

"Colonel Burnand, officers and others of all ranks of the 1st Battalion, it is comparatively seldom that luck such as mine falls to the lot of a soldier. It is getting on for thirty years since I was appointed to the Regiment, and it is sixteen years since I became its Colonel. I wish to seize the earliest opportunity of expressing the gratification with which I received your invitation to present these new Colours. To perform such a ceremony would be an honour to anyone whatever his military rank, and I might almost say whatever his social position.

"I have just handed over to you two consecrated Colours in substitution for those you have carried since 1879, when you were still a separate Regiment—one of the most distinguished in the Army, the 33rd; and I do this in the full assurance that if, unfortunately, this country should have to call on you for active service during the time they are in your hands the great record they disclose will be further enhanced to the greater renown of The Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

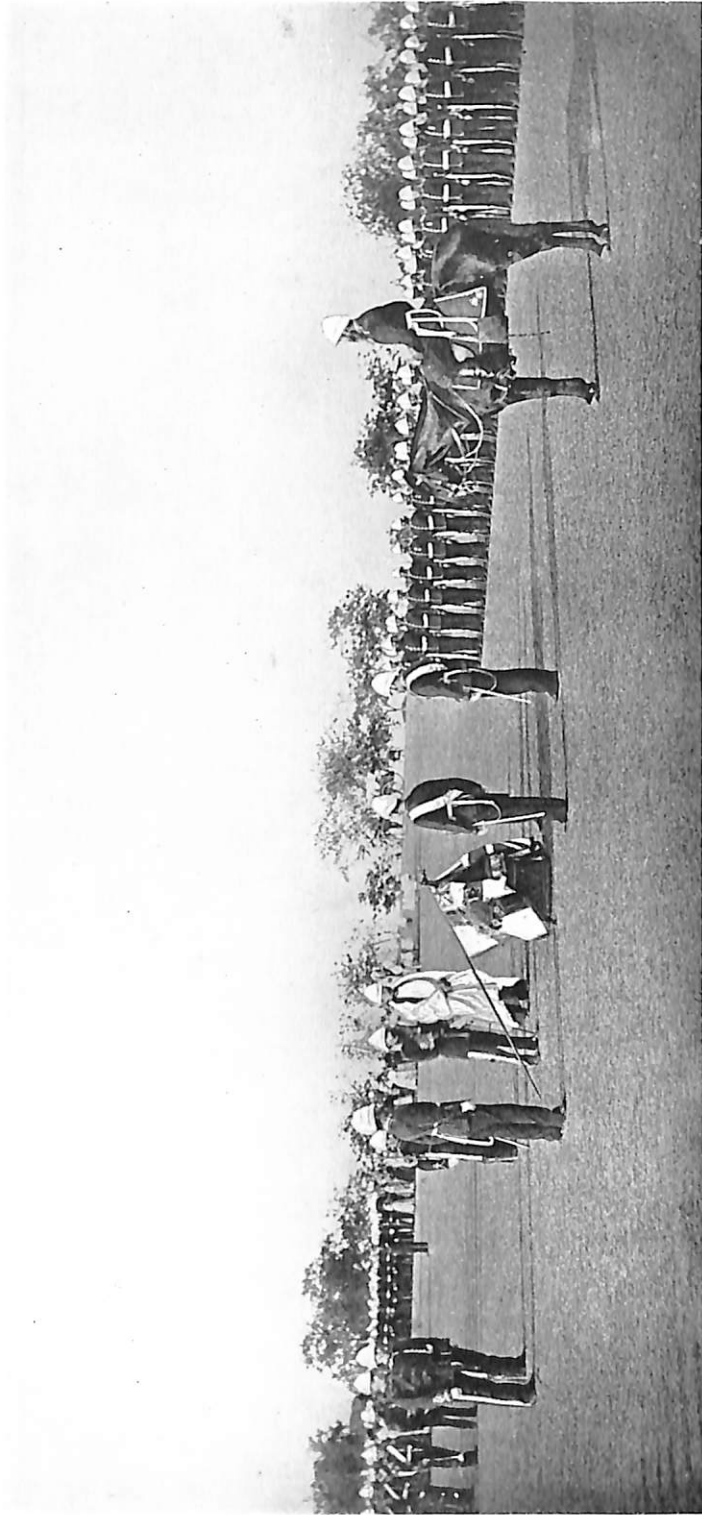
"It is customary on occasions such as this to recall the services of the Corps to which new Colours are presented. I cannot pretend to cover in any way adequately the two and a quarter centuries of your existence, but there are some salient episodes of your history which may be mentioned.

"The 33rd was raised in 1702 for service in the War of the Spanish Succession, and acquired a title definitely linking it with the West Riding of Yorkshire some eighty years later. In the same year that it was raised the Regiment saw its first active service



PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO 1ST BATTALION, JULY 30TH, 1925.  
TROOPING THE OLD COLOURS.





PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 33RD REGIMENT AT KAMPTEE, MARCH 3RD, 1879.

in a fruitless expedition against Cadiz. It came prominently to the front when only three years old at the siege of Valenza, in Spain. Fortescue, in his 'History of the British Army,' says of this engagement:—"It is somewhat singular that the first regiment which signally distinguished itself in this first Peninsular War was the 33rd (Duke of Wellington's), which covered itself with honour at the storm of Valenza.' Two years later the Regiment was nearly wiped out in the glorious but disastrous Battle of Almanza, where it may rightly be said that it again covered itself with honour.

"After this there is little that calls for special record until 1742, when England was engaged in the War of the Austrian Succession. The British Force, of which the 33rd formed part, was in June of that year near Dettingen, a village on the River Main some twenty-miles south-east of Frankfurt. I dwell in some detail on this battle as it is the first that appears on our Colours. For strategic rather than for tactical reasons it was determined to fall back westwards, but opposed to the British was a French force of considerably greater strength which not only threatened it in front, but menaced its line of retreat. The 33rd was on the exposed flank, and it is interesting to note that the success which the British Army achieved was due to its discipline and especially its superior fire-discipline. It is the old story of the superiority of British marksmanship from the days of the archers at Crécy until 1914, when the Expeditionary Force was able to extricate itself from the situation in which it found itself in August of that year by the accuracy of its shooting combined with dogged courage. Fortescue shows how the French were overwhelmed by the volleys which the 33rd and other regiments poured in on them with such splendid and destructive decision. The losses of the Regiment in this battle were heavy, and of officers it lost more than any other regiment in the Army.

"Following Dettingen, the Colours record campaigns in India under Col. Wellesley, afterwards the Duke of Wellington, from whom we take our title, then a series of desperate actions by the 76th under General Lake. These are followed by the Battles of the Peninsula and then Waterloo, where the 33rd, under the eye of its old Commanding Officer, so greatly distinguished itself. Then come the Crimean battles, followed by Abyssinia, the battles of the South African War of twenty-five years ago, and Afghanistan. Finally, on the King's Colour, is the great record amassed by twenty-one battalions of the Regiment, of which little more than half went oversea, during the Great War.

"It is a great record of which we may fairly be proud; but it does not by any means exhaust the services of the Regiment. To take but two instances: There is the Battle of Fontenoy in 1745, which stands almost without parallel as an example of the prowess of British infantry, but which, through no fault of theirs, resulted in retreat, not rout; and the Battles of the American War of Independence.

"You have great traditions and bear the consequent responsibilities of living up to them in peace as well as in war. This, from what I have seen and heard, I verily believe you do.

"Any soldier, and especially any who, like myself, was in the Service before the amalgamation of 1881, when regiments were known by their numbers instead of by Territorial titles, must sympathize with you in parting with your old 33rd Colours. But you know they will find an honoured home in the Regimental Memorial Chapel in York Minster. I can conceive of no more fitting shrine for their last home. They will be welcomed by the Dean as an adornment of his great Church. I hope the old Colours of the 76th may also be transferred to our Chapel some day soon.

"One word more. Could the Duke of Wellington, he who commanded the 33rd and was subsequently its Colonel, he who placed such reliance on the Regiment and never found his confidence misplaced—could he see you to-day, he would, I believe, be more than satisfied."



REPLY BY LIEUT.-COLONEL N. G. BURNAND, D.S.O., COMMANDING 1ST BATTALION  
THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT.

"General Sir Herbert Belfield, I must thank you on behalf of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Battalion for having honoured us this day not only by presenting us with New Colours, but also for the inspiring words with which you have addressed us.

"You may rest assured, Sir, that the honour of the Colours will always be upheld by all ranks; that the spirit of the Regiment is as proud now as it ever has been; and that on the next occasion on which this Battalion is called on service the young soldiers whom you see here now will acquit themselves as nobly as the veterans to whom we owe the honours already inscribed on the Colours."

A small album containing photographs of the Presentation of Colours is being prepared, and may be obtained from the P.R.I., 1st Battalion; price 2s. 6d.

## Officers' Mess.

With some anxiety a new experiment was tried in the Mess in April, when the officers gave a dance to a few of their friends on their own floor, with their own supper, and to the strains of the regimental dance band. The supper and the band were both an unqualified success, and we hope to repeat the experiment in the near future.

It was a pleasure to see so many old faces on July 30th on the occasion of the Presentation of the New Colours. Among those present at lunch were:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alexander Godley and Lady Godley, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Herbert and Lady Belfield, Brig.-Gen. and Mrs. Humphrys, Brig.-Gen. Watson, Brig.-Gen. and Mrs. Turner, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Maffet, Col. Gibbs, Mrs. Bray, Mrs. Healing, Mrs. Bally, Mrs. and Miss Fraser, Lieut.-Col. Picot, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Officer, Major and Mrs. Ince, Major Seaton, Col. Curran, Lieut.-Col. Tidmarsh, Mrs. Jenkins, Capt. Umfreville, Capt. and Mrs. Hoffmann, Capt. and Mrs. Sleigh, Mr. Hands, Mr. and Mrs. Wallis, Lieut.-Col. Chaffers, Mrs. St. Hill, Col. and Mrs. Acworth, Col. and Mrs. Bainbridge, Capt. and Mrs. Wheeler, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas, Major and Mrs. Hitchins, Mrs. Henderson, Capt. and Mrs. Oliver, the Mayor of Halifax, Mrs. Strafford, Lieut.-Col. Parsons, Mrs. Kirkland, Capt. and Mrs. Crane, Capt. Faulkner, Capt. and Mrs. Ozanne, and Mr. Rogers.

The following additions to the Mess have recently been made. We are indebted to those who were kind enough to present them:—

Set of Manilla rings: By Mr. S. B. Kington.

Silver-crested menu-holders: By Major Wellesley, Major Hetley, Capt. Cox, and Capt. Price.

A framed print of the Duke: By Mr. Booth-Scott, who was attached to us this year.

An officer's breastplate: By Mr. J. E. Wallis.

"Recollections of Waterloo," by Major-Gen. Hope Pattison: by Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Belfield (Major-Gen. Hope Pattison was an ensign in the 33rd at Waterloo.)

Eight heads: By Capt. Kavanagh.

An officer's silver gorget, Waterloo period, was also recently bought by the Mess.

Photographs of individual officers, past and present, are still required to complete the album. Will defaulters please note?

## Sergeants' Mess.

### BILLIARDS.

I am afraid that the Sergeants' Mess team is not yet strong enough for the local competition, finishing fifth of eight competitors; the only success being the gold medal for the highest break, won by Sergt. Lees, M.M. It is proposed to enter Division II for the coming season.

## TENNIS.

Owing to training and the weather in this country being what it is, only one match has been played. This was against the Officers, who won all games.

## CRICKET.

There has not been much cricket, as the Regimental team occupied every available date. We should like some new blood, and no work four days in the week in order to get a little more cricket.

## SOCIAL.

On the occasion of the Trooping of the old and Presentation of new Colours on July 30th, the Sergeants' Mess provided lunch for 50 ex-members, followed in the evening by a Dinner, for which 185 covers were laid. The Dinner was attended by ex-members and wives, members and wives, and the chiefs of the various local Departments and Councils. Amongst ex-members present were:—Capt. C. Oliver, Capt. and Mrs. D. Looney, Mr. Shering, Bdmr. Shering, ex-Sergt. Simmonds, ex-R.S.M. Smith, ex-R.S.M. Brennan, ex-C.S.M. Absolom, ex-Band-Sergt. Westbrook, ex-Sergt. Rawson, ex-S.I.M. Nobbs, ex-Sergt. Eycott, ex-Sergt. Lockwood, ex-Q.M.S. Paling, and two Chelsea Pensioners, ex-Sergt. Innes and Pte. George. There were also five representatives from the Regimental Depot. Many letters of regret for non-attendance were received.

The Dinner was followed by a Concert, to which officers and ex-officers and their wives were invited. Amongst the ex-officers present were:—Gen. and Mrs. C. V. Humphrys, Col. and Mrs. R. E. Maffett, Maj. and Mrs. C. W. G. Ince, Capt. and Mrs. G. P. Sleigh. The intervals between turns afforded opportunities for relating old experiences, happy and otherwise. A memorable day ended all too soon with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" at 12 midnight.

It is expected that our able Amusements Committee will provide us with many happy hours during the forthcoming suicide weather (an English winter), particulars of which will be related in due course.

## Sport.

## CRICKET.

Matches played, 23; won, 13; lost, 8; drawn, 2.

This has been our first season at home, and on the whole quite successful. Shooting and training have interfered with us to such an extent that only on one occasion have we been able to turn out a full side. Lack of grounds have prevented Company games, and no suitable pitch has been found for "nets." In spite of these difficulties, our team is probably stronger than teams of the previous two or three years. We also have some promising young soldiers who should develop into useful batsmen.

We entered for the United Services Knock-Out Competition, in which we were defeated by the Naval Barracks—the ultimate winners—in the second round by 37 runs.

Our best performance was on August 5th against the R.A., Portsmouth, who turned out a strong side, including four United Services players. We beat them in an exciting finish by 36 runs, Salmon getting their last 5 wickets for 4 runs.

In batting our chief failing has been the inability to play fast bowling. Lieut.-Col. Burnand, Lieut. Dalrymple, C.S.M. Greenwood and Pte. Salmon have all made scores over 60. But on two or three occasions, in spite of a good first-wicket stand, the batting has unaccountably collapsed.

Salmon and Ayling bore the brunt of the bowling. Unfortunately, we had no reliable change bowlers, our chief asset being the variety of our attack.



The fielding in most cases was good, but fielders must learn to be "on their toes" ready to run in and save the single; several possible catches were missed owing to the fielder not starting soon enough.

We have every hope of a better season next year, and also expect our ground to be in a better condition.

#### *Averages.*

*Batting.*—Lieut.-Col. Burnand, 24·4; Lieut. Dalrymple, 22·4; Pte. Salmon, 21·6.

*Bowling.*—Pte. Salmon, 8·6; Pte. Ayling, 10·8.

#### ATHLETICS.

The Regimental Athletic Meeting was held in Bury Park, Gosport, on Monday, June 29th, 1925.

Owing to the Presentation of Colours, the preliminary heats for each event were run off previous to the Battalion Sports and Battalion Training at Lyndhurst.

The entries on the whole were good, considering that the preliminary heats were run off during the evening, after a strenuous day's training.

New talent was not conspicuous, the majority of the track events being fought out between 2/Lieut. Browne and Cpl. Lightowlers, who scored most points towards the Officers' and the Other Ranks' Championships respectively.

It is proposed next year to decide the Company Championship events on the relay team system, as it is considered that this will prevent one or two good individuals from winning the Company Championship off their own bat, and by so doing frustrate the object of the Company Championship, which is for the best all-round Company, and not one which has one or two athletes with exceptional ability.

The Company Championship was won by "C" Company for the second year in succession.

During the afternoon the Regimental Fife and Drum Band played selections, and the meeting was concluded by Mrs. Burnand very kindly presenting the prizes. Space does not admit of individual events and results being recorded.

#### *Individual Aggregates.*

*Officers.*—2/Lieut. Browne ("C" Coy.), 13 pts. (10 lb. basket of Strawberries and Cream); 2/Lieut. Dalrymple ("D" Coy.), 5 pts.; 2/Lieut. Carroll ("B" Coy.), 1 pt.

*Other Ranks.*—Cpl. Lightowlers ("C" Coy.), 16 pts. (Silver Cup); Pte. Burt (H.Q. "F"), 7 pts.; Pte. Crang (H.Q. "F"); Pte. Lane ("D" Coy.).

#### *Company Championship.*

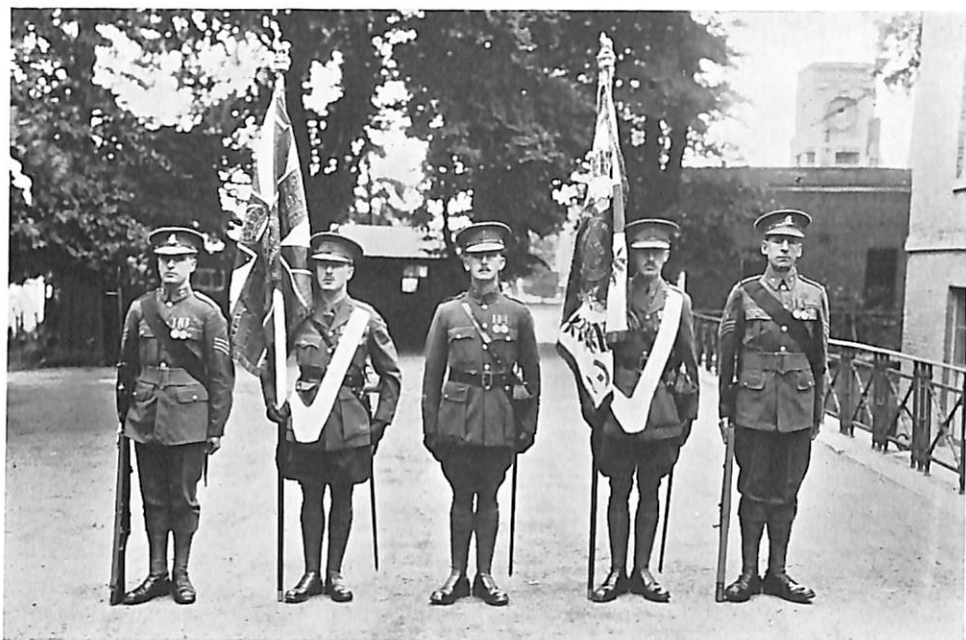
1, "C" Coy., 31 pts.; 2, "B" Coy., 15 pts.; 3, "D" Coy., 13 pts.; 4, "A" Coy. and H.Q. "F," 11 pts.; 5, H.Q. "E" 5 pts.

#### BOXING.

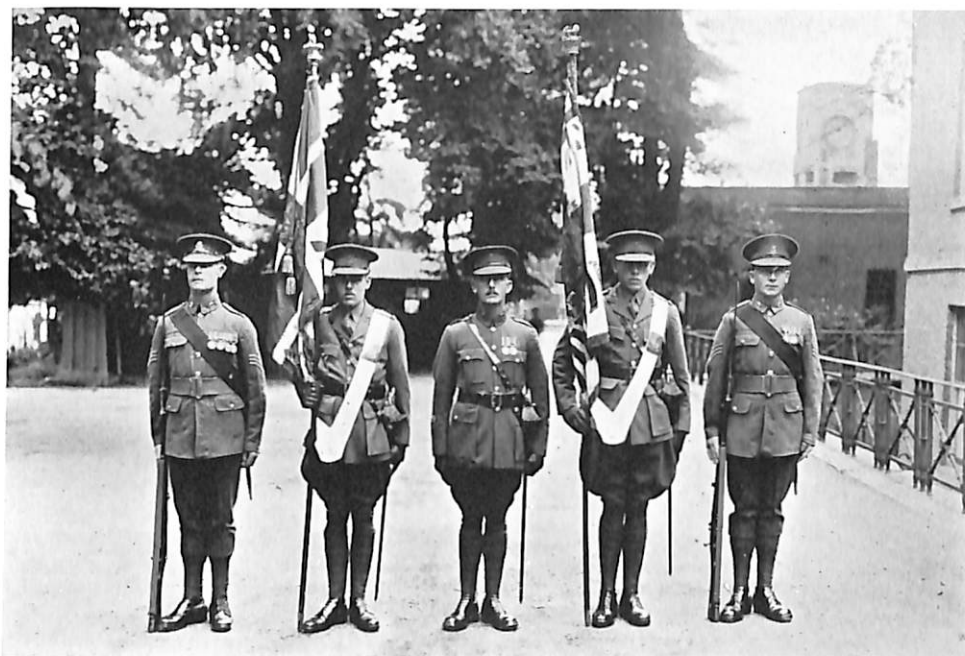
We finished last season in splendid style. We were only just beaten by a powerful R.A.F. team selected from Calshot, Lee-on-Solent and Fort Grange by a single point, and then beat H.M.S. *Excellent* by nine fights to two. In our team fights we turned out as many as four men in some weights; this speaks well for the reserves we now have at our disposal. If the interest in boxing continues, there is going to be a lot of competition for places in the team. This is as it should be.

Before we fought H.M.S. *Excellent*, Sergt. J. "Dusty" Miller, the famous Army boxer, very kindly came down from Sandhurst and gave us most valuable assistance. We do hope he will come again whenever he can and help us along.

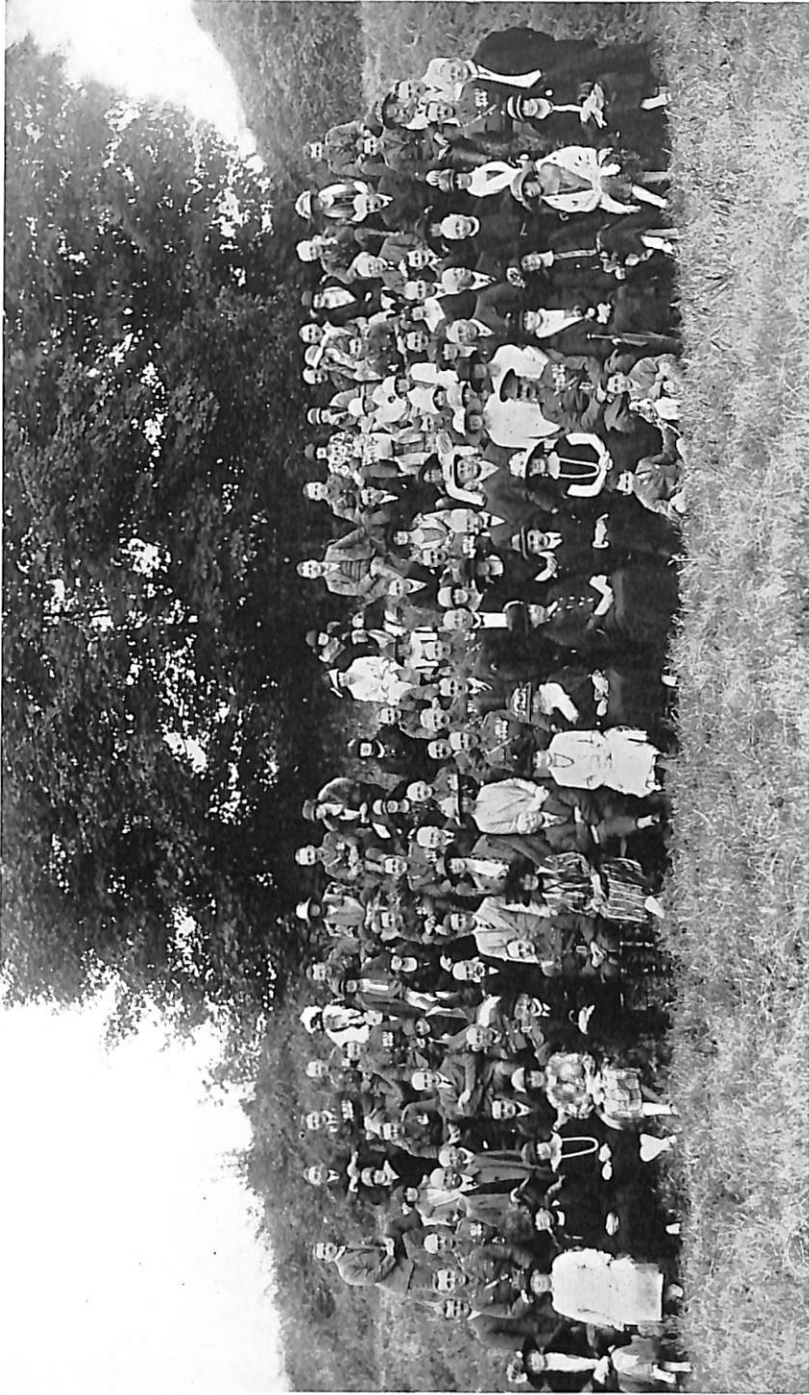
PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO 1ST BATTALION, JULY 30TH, 1925.



The New Colours.



The Old Colours.



GATHERING OF OFFICERS, PAST AND PRESENT, AND LADIES  
On the occasion of the Presentation of Colours to 1st Battalion at Gosport, July 30th, 1925.



The 9th Infantry Brigade Boxing Competition for the Girdwood Cup has just finished. We did not do as well as expected, and only finished third. The team as a whole were disappointing with the exception of Pte. Mills. He is boxing better than ever. It is early in the season yet and we have plenty of material in the Regiment, and so we are looking forward to our team fights in the Army Cup and to some splendid tussles with the Navy, Marines and Air Force for the boxing supremacy of Portsmouth.

Cpl. Wright, L./Cpl. Huntingdon and Pte. Headford boxed in a tournament in the Isle of Wight in aid of the British Legion. Wright won his fight, and Huntingdon and Headford just lost on points.

We only sent in two entries for the Army Championships last season. Pte. Mills lost on points in the first round, and Cpl. Wright got through and went on to give Signaller Viney—the Amateur Light-weight Champion—an excellent fight in the semi-final. We hope to have more entries for these championships this season.

“The Thorold Belt” was awarded to Cpl. Wright in the Light-weight, and “The Annual Boxing Cup” to Pte. Mills in the Middle-weight.

#### RIFLE CLUB.

A Battalion Rifle Meeting was held at Browdown on April 6th and 7th. It was hoped to run another in August, but duties and tattoos have been so numerous that it has been impossible to fit it in. We intend to hold meetings regularly in future with the object of stimulating and improving shooting in the Battalion.

Competitions were divided into the following classes:—Class A, Marksmen and 1st class shots; Class B, 2nd class shots; Class C, 3rd class shots and recruits.

Pool shoots and other lurid sports were held on another range, while the serious competitions were in progress, under the auspices of Messrs. Broadbent and Merryman, direct from Tattersall's, who were engaged for one night only. Equipped with refulgent toppers, immaculate spats, overwhelming cigars, and an even more overwhelming flow of back-chat, they raked in thousands of pounds from the pockets of optimistic punters.

When ranges are available, it is hoped to organize voluntary shoots for the benefit of aspiring King's Prize-winners

We have entered teams for the following A.R.A. competitions; these will be fired off when classification is completed:—King George's Cup, The Royal Irish Cup, The Young Soldiers' Cup, The Company Shield, The Hopton Cup.

#### *Southern Command Weapon Training Meeting. Results:—*

Individual Grand Aggregate: 2/Lieut. C. K. T. Faithfull.

600 Yards Officers' Class: 4th, Capt. Cox, M.C. and 2/Lieut. W. F. Browne.

600 Yards Corporals' Class: Winner, Cpl. Ward, “D” Coy.

600 Yards Privates' Class: 4th, Pte. Clapp, “B” Coy.

300 Yards Snapshooting Young Soldiers' Class: 3rd, Pte. Lawless, “A” Coy.

300 Yards Rapid: 4th, Lieut. C. K. T. Faithfull.

L.A. Team Competition: 3rd, “B” Coy.'s Team.

Young Soldiers' Team Competition: 3rd, Battalion Team

Company Team, Rifle and L.A.: 2nd, “B” Coy.'s Team.

Rapid Fire Competition: 2nd, Battalion Team.

Running Deer: Second best score of the meeting made by the Battalion Sergeants'

Team.

Grand Combined Aggregate in all Competitions: 2nd, The Battalion.

## LYNDHURST CAMP.

In the latter end of May the Battalion went into camp at Lyndhurst in the New Forest. We marched there in two stages, spending a most comfortable night on the way, thanks to the hospitality of the R.A.M.C. at Netley. Lyndhurst itself is a pleasant spot for a camp, surrounded by beautiful woods, with a cricket ground and a golf course at the door. We were prepared to spend a peaceful three weeks in ideal circumstances.

These hopes were destined to be dashed to the ground. No sooner had we settled in than a savage enemy suddenly descended in hordes upon the South Coast. Clad in canvas and soft caps, and spreading rapine and murder in their track, they burst into the quiet glades of the New Forest and threatened the sanctity of Lyndhurst itself. England was taken by surprise; the reserves were not mobilized; most of the roads were up; and the army were intent upon musketry. It was left to the Duke of Wellington's Regiment to repel this horrible invasion. After a most strenuous and blood-thirsty campaign, grilled by a pitiless sun, trapped in bottomless morasses, they emerged from the ordeal triumphantly, and the defeated foe withdrew across the English Channel. Pig Bush relapsed again into tranquility and peace reigned supreme in Matley's bogs.

These operations were enlivened by two novelties. The first—Tests of Elementary Training for Company Commanders. Needless to say, these were passed in every case brilliantly, even with distinction, and they proved enormously popular among all ranks, except possibly the company commanders themselves, who went about looking pale and distressed, and offering enormous sums for the latest amended edition of Field Service Regulations, Part II. The circulation of this little-known but entertaining work went up by leaps and bounds, till it reached the dignity of a best-seller. The second of these novelties was the appearance of battalion umpires. A brace of these rare and beautiful bipeds took a fancy to our troops and followed us everywhere. This animal has very curious habits. It spends most of its time asleep in the middle of impassable bogs: it consumes large quantities of coffee, and is generally shy and elusive. When it spies a likely victim, it mesmerizes him, as a snake does a bird, surrounding him with quantities of red screens; finally, having reduced him to immobility, it goes home and eats all the lunch. The most popular form of defence against its attack is to set the heather on fire with Verey lights and counter-attack. When not provoked, it is comparatively inoffensive.

Between battles we refreshed ourselves with cricket, tennis, and golf, especially the latter. A wave of enthusiasm engulfed the Officers' Mess, and every evening they sallied forth armed with weapons of curious shapes. Then might be seen the cheering spectacle of a doctor disembowelling furze-bushes with a heavy niblick, and displaying a skill and patience that would have drawn rounds of applause in any operating theatre. We played the Trojans, and won by 8 matches to 1; then we were challenged by Lyndhurst, and, curiously enough, did not win, losing 8 matches and drawing 2. Centuries may obliterate the scars we left on the turf, but—

Anyway, it will be long before Lyndhurst forgets the Band and Drums. Nightly the Drums would play merry tunes under the walls of the cemetery amid vociferous enthusiasm. But when the Band arrived, forsaking the fleshpots of Wembley and Bath for the stern realities of war, the youth and beauty of the Forest found their dreams come true. The Pied Piper wasn't in it. They waltzed on the greens, they jazzed in the bunkers, they tangoed in the officers' lines.

And in and out the merry couples flew,  
 Threading the maze of dance with graceful ease,  
 While to the tender strains of "Tea for Two"  
 The Oxford trousers flapped upon the breeze.  
 Never, I wist, was viewed a fairer scene  
 Of rustic revelry and harmless mirth.  
 Only the golf-committee

Complained it was a pity  
 That they should dance upon their putting green  
 Upon their third and best-beloved green.  
 Why could they not have planked  
 Their beetle-crushers on some spot of earth  
 Not quite so sacrosanct ?

After three weeks of this mingled fighting and feasting five hundred or so nervous and shattered wrecks marched back into Gosport, having handed over their arduous duties to the Prince of Wales's Volunteers.

## 2nd BATTALION NEWS

**S**T. GEORGE'S DAY, 1925, was celebrated at Kasr-el-Nil by the presentation of white roses to the Battalion on parade. The Battalion, formed up in line under the command of Lieut.-Col. C. J. Pickering, C.M.G., D.S.O., received the G.O.C., General Sir Richard Haking, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., with a general salute. The four Colours were on parade, bearing for the first time the Battle Honours gained in the Great War.

After the G.O.C. had inspected the Battalion, hollow square was formed and the G.O.C. presented white roses to the officers and warrant officers, who distributed them to the men. The Battalion marched past in column, and at the conclusion of the parade General Haking presented the Platoon Flag to No. 21 Platoon (Band) and congratulated them on their success.

On the occasion of the departure of His Excellency The Viscount Allenby from Egypt, a Guard of Honour, found by No. 1 Company, with band and drums, was furnished at the Residency, under the command of Capt. St. J. Faulkner.

Prior to this, a banquet was given to Viscount Allenby in the Officers' Mess by the Army and Air Force in Egypt, at which all the senior officers of the two services were present.

At the time of writing, three companies and the M.G. Platoon have finished firing their weapon training courses, and the results have been distinctly above the average.

During the hot weather several leave parties have enjoyed a fortnight's change of air at Sidi Bishr, and an enjoyable day was spent at the Barrage by about 300 men.

The principal topic of interest at the moment is our move to Singapore. It is unfortunate that in its journeyings East a battalion finds itself subject to a certain amount of disorganization, in that there are numbers of N.C.Os. and men who are ineligible to move with the unit. To the N.C.Os. and men who do not accompany us further East we tend our best wishes for future prosperity and happiness.

## Officers' Mess.

Since sending in the notes for the first copy of *THE IRON DUKE*—to the Editor of which we offer our best congratulations on so successful a debut—the principal event we have to record took place on June 1st, when the farewell dinner given by the British Army of Occupation and the Royal Air Force to His Excellency Field-Marshal The Viscount Allenby, on his relinquishing the appointment of High Commissioner in Egypt,



took place in our Mess. As soon as it was known that Lord Allenby was leaving, it was decided that a farewell dinner should be given, and General Sir Richard Haking—our G.O.C.—honoured us by asking if we would place our mess at the disposal of the Army for the purpose of this dinner. This we were naturally delighted to do. The actual arrangements for the dinner were left in our hands, every assistance needed being given by the staff and all departments.

The dinner was attended by General Sir Richard Haking, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Oliver Swann, and the Commanding Officers of all regiments, battalions, etc., in Egypt, the Senior Staff Officers, Heads of Corps and Departments, and the senior officers of the R.A.F. In all 42 officers sat down to dinner, which took place in the large hall. Colonel Pickering being on leave, Major Boutflower represented the Battalion, and as General Haking wished another officer of the Regiment to be present in view of the dinner taking place in our mess, Lieut. Lepper also attended, Major Boutflower and he acting in the capacity of President and Vice-President respectively. Our Colour stand faced His Excellency Lord Allenby, and stands of lances lent by his old regiment, the 5th (now 16th/5th) Lancers, were placed at intervals along the walls. The table, polished and bearing our mess plate, was decorated with 300 red roses, the arranging of which was most kindly undertaken by Mrs. Kirkland. The lighting consisted of electric lights hung just above the table, shaded with red shades, and table candles similarly shaded in the silver candelabra. The result was very effective.

Our band and that of the 16th/5th Lancers played during and after dinner, and the pipers of the 2nd K.O.S.B. played round the table after "The King" had been drunk.

A guard of honour of three officers and a hundred rank and file, with the King's Colour, of the 1st A. & S.H. was formed up on the square (which was specially lighted by strings of electric lights hung between the trees) in front of the mess to receive Lord Allenby and on his departure. A squadron of the 16th/5th Lancers escorted him from the Residency to the mess—two troops in front and two in rear of his car—forming up in the square at right angles to the guard of honour on arrival, and adopting the same formation on his return to the Residency. During dinner some illuminated aeroplanes circled just over the barracks, doing some marvellous evolutions, and dropped a message of greeting to Lord Allenby, which was picked up and taken into him at dinner by a R.A.F. orderly. The steps up to the mess were lined on both sides by men of the 3rd Bde. R.H.A. in pre-war review order for Lord Allenby's arrival and departure.

There were two speeches at dinner, that of Sir Richard Haking on behalf of the Army and the R.A.F., and Lord Allenby's reply.

After dinner the officers of the Regiment, at General Haking's special request, joined the official company, the evening coming to an end shortly after Lord Allenby's departure. The evening proved a great success, and the Commanding Officer received a most kind letter from Sir Richard Haking afterwards in connection with it.

Visitors have not been so numerous during the past few months, the hot season being a dull time in Cairo, everyone whose duties allow of it leaving Cairo for as long as possible. The mess itself has been sadly depleted both owing to the numbers who have gone on leave or on courses and to the opening of our musketry camp at Polygon, where we have always at least one company throughout the summer. Those who have visited us include the following:—Capt. R. S. Cholmley, on his way back to Uganda to command the 4th Bn. King's African Rifles, El Lewa; F. G. Peake Pasha, *en route* for Amman, whither he had been recalled from leave owing to the Jebel Druse troubles; Lieut. J. P. Huffam, V.C., who flew over from Baghdad on his way home on leave and stayed the week-end with us; and Count G. D'Etchgoyen, who came over from Ismailia.

The following very valuable additions to the Mess have recently been received:—The Army of India Medal with Delhi and Leswarree clasps given to J. Gunsley,

76th Foot, which was bought by Colonel Pickering whilst on leave. Only forty-eight of these medals with the Leswarree bar were issued, and we are now in possession of two of them, the other being the one given to Surgeon C. Corfield, 76th Foot.

A large signed photograph of Lord Allenby in the uniform of a Field Marshal, which he presented to us before leaving Egypt

Two coloured pictures of the Duke of Wellington : the one a large one of him wearing his robes as High Constable of England at the Coronation of King George IV ; the other a small Baxter print, in the uniform of a Field Marshal—both presented to us by Lieut-Colonel G. G. Waterhouse, M.C., R.E., Brigade Major, Cairo Brigade.

A pair of silver ash trays, presented by Lieut.-Commander C. J. M. Lang, R.N., of H.M.S. *Iron Duke*, who stayed with us last winter whilst doing duty as Naval Liaison Officer at C.H.Q.

A most interesting book entitled "On the Road with Wellington," by Commissary Schaumaun, presented by Count Guy D'Etchgoyen.

Several other additions have been made, but lack of space prevents our recording them.

It was with great regret that we heard, after the last copy of the magazine had gone to print, of the death on April 13th, at the age of 86, of Lieut.-Colonel W. E. Dudley, to whom reference was made in our last issue. We extend our sympathy to Lieut.-Colonel G. de S. Dudley, his son, who is our near neighbour here.

#### WEDDING.

The wedding took place at St. Thomas's Church, Canterbury, on September 1st, of Capt. St. J. Faulkner and Winifred Mary Hickman, niece of Major and Mrs. Noott, of White Hill, Lower Hardries, Canterbury. Congratulations from all ranks are extended to Capt. and Mrs. Faulkner.

### Sergeants' Mess.

It was with great interest, on opening our copy of THE IRON DUKE, that we read of past members of the Regiment whom we formerly knew and had lost sight of. We are glad to know that they are still on the Active List, to hear where they are and the form their activity is taking.

During the period covering our Annual Weapon Training and Annual Range Courses there is little or no opportunity of regularly holding functions in our Mess. This period incidentally covers the summer weather, when indoor entertainments are not particularly popular. An item of interest was the cricket match versus the Officers. The game, which resulted in a draw, was supplemented by an *al fresco* tea provided by the Officers, of which most of our members and their families partook. Despite the sun, an enjoyable afternoon was spent.

Three of our members, dubbed "jammy" by those of us not so fortunate, are proceeding (one never goes anywhere in the Army ; one invariably *proceeds*) to England, to revise the curriculum at the S.A.S., Hythe, during August. The three, C.S.M. Bourn, D.C.M., Sergt. Hardisty, M.M., and L./Sergt. Burn, hope to renew, if possible, old regimental acquaintances they may meet in England.

An interesting event occurred during July, "the mad month." The dining members challenged the married members to a water polo and relay match. The teams met under the titles of "The Mermaids" and "Slade Fishers" respectively. (What significance the latter title has is a mystery.) The former is quite obvious when the team is named—R.S.M. Pearce, Sergts. Wheatley, Postlewaite, Gentry, C.Q.M.S. Kenny, and our Armourer, Anderson. To whom are those agile and lithe creatures

not known? What more appropriate title could have been selected? The Fishers were unable to withstand such a super-aquatic side, and were defeated at water polo, but managed to outdistance the Mermaids in the relay.

At the invitation of the mess members of the 1st Bn. Argylls, we visited their mess at the Citadel, Cairo, and were entertained to Tennis, Billiards, Card Games, Tea, Dinner and Refreshments; we managed to win the last two events.

A very enjoyable day and night came to a close all too soon. Saying which brings to my mind a remark made by one of our guests the morning after our Hill 60 Anniversary Dinner. Supporting his head wearily, he said, "I understand last night's celebrations were due to Hill 60?" "Yes! Why?" "Well, I was wondering what my head would have been like if it had been Mount Everest!"

We have no item for the Marriages column, and only one for the Births column—to Sergt. and Mrs. Windle, a son.

## Corporals' Mess.

Since our arrival in Cairo we have held some very enjoyable dances, and have also had some very jolly evenings in our own room.

Several billiard matches have been played, both in our own room and away, against the Corporals of other units in Cairo, and so far we have been very successful, not having lost a game at home up to the time of writing.

It is regretted that we shall lose some of our most popular members before we go to Singapore, but wish them every success wherever they may go.

Many firm friendships have been made between our members and the members of the R.A.O.C., Pay Corps, and C.M.A., all of these units being attached to us.

Cairo will always be pleasantly remembered, and it will be with very mixed feelings that we shall leave it for the unknown Singapore.

## Company Notes.

### No. 1 COMPANY.

All platoons have done extremely well in the Relay and Water Polo Flag Competition. No. 4 Platoon reached the semi-final in the Polo, and were the winners of the competition in the Relay. So bucked were they at their victory that they are contemplating swimming their way to Singapore.

### No. 2 COMPANY.

No. 2 Company were the first in the field for Individual Training and the Annual Range Courses. Our Musketry Camp was almost "home from home" this year, as we had spring beds instead of hard sand to lie on. The five weeks away from barracks during May and June proved a welcome change.

Cricket is in full swing these days. Enough to say we have reached the final of the Inter-Company Shield, and consider the trophy already as good as ours.

We were unfortunate to lose in the Inter-Company Hockey Shield after reaching the semi-final.

We cannot go to Blackpool for our holidays, but about sixty men of the company had an enjoyable fifteen days' holiday by the sea near Alexandria during July.

A Battalion outing was arranged to the Barrage early in May. It proved a huge success, and it is hoped to repeat it before leaving for our new station.

## No. 3 COMPANY.

We are sorry to relate that since the last issue of THE IRON DUKE we have lost two of our four shields—*i.e.*, the Cricket and the Hockey Shields. We can only put it down to the fact that we have lost several good sportsmen, who have been transferred to other companies, our greatest loss being Cpl Simpson, who has gone to No 1 Company on promotion. We still stick to our slogan, "Up the Blues!" and sincerely hope to retain the trophies we hold in the coming season.

Capt. Keet, D.S.O., M.C., has returned from leave in the United Kingdom, and we hope he will lead us into the front row in cross-country running. We are sorry to lose some of the flower of our sporting fraternity, who are embarking for England some time this year. Our good wishes go with them, and may they be successful in the 1st Battalion as they have been in the 2nd Battalion.

The Company will soon be the poorer by the loss of C.S.M. Whittaker and C.Q.M.S. Asbury, who retire with a well-earned pension, both having served 21 years with the colours. We wish them the best of health and prosperity in civilian life.

Heartiest congratulations to Pte. and Mrs. Hawthorn on the birth of a son.

Since the last issue we regret to announce the death of 4602848 Pte. B. Ramsden. He was a popular favourite with his comrades, and all are sorry to lose him.

## No. 4 COMPANY.

Early in May the Company were detailed to find an escort to His Excellency The High Commissioner, Lord Allenby, on his last tour in Upper Egypt before relinquishing his appointment.

C.S.M. Evans and 18 N.C.Os. and men, equipped with Lewis guns, accompanied His Excellency throughout the tour, which lasted ten days and was a very pleasant one. The districts visited were in the vicinity of Assouan and Luxor, favourite resorts of visitors from home and the United States during the winter months. The journey to Assouan was made by train, where a ferry boat transported the party to Assouan Dam. This place is one of the most delightful spots in the district. The houses are built on the bungalow type similar to those in India. The inhabitants were originally very numerous, but since the completion of the dam they have gradually gone away, and now only two Europeans remain—two Scotchmen, by the way—who control the engineering works. Both have been there twenty-five years or more, and have only been home to their native land twice in that period. To these old gentlemen Lord Allenby and Staff and the escort were greatly indebted during their stay. The housing accommodation was perfect, the escort being provided with a lovely bungalow surrounded with shady trees, and everything imaginable was done for their comfort.

The journey to Luxor was made by boat—an up-to-date steamer—provided by the Government. This took three days, as halts were made in the evenings to enable the party to go off shooting.

Very good bags were got, and Lord Allenby was very much amused at one of the escort, as agile as a monkey, climbing a tall tree to get a dead bird which His Excellency had shot and which had caught in the branches.

The stay at Luxor was too brief for visits to be paid to the famous tomb of Tutankhamen, but the escort had plenty of time to visit old ruins in the district, and several snapshots were taken.

Since writing our last notes we have done much in partly regaining our lost laurels in sport.

At cricket the Company has done very well this season, and succeeded in beating No. 3 Company, the holders of the Battalion Shield, in the first round by a good margin, but lost against H.Q. "B" Team.



## THE IRON DUKE

A platoon competition of Relay Races and Water Polo Matches was concluded this season. We did not go far in the Relay, but No. 15 Platoon won the final of the Polo, beating No. 17 Platoon 1—0

## MACHINE GUN PLATOON.

No. 4 Gun Team, commanded by L./Cpl. Foster, are congratulated on winning the Machine Gun Cup with an average of 423·6 points.

Two teams fired in the A.R.A. Machine Gun Competition. No. 1 Team, commanded by Capt. J. V. Gibson, scored about 580 points. This team had very hard luck in the application practice with stoppages, one broken front cover, a broken lock, several thick rimmed cartridges and a succession of hard extractions. No. 2 Team, commanded by Lieut. L. P. Norman, scored about 720 points, which should place it among the first six, judging by last year's score.

The Machine Gunners reached the semi-final in the Swimming Relay Race, and they, with No. 3 Group, are in the final of the Company Cricket Shield.

## THE BAND.

The performances of the Band have been much appreciated by the highly critical French Colony in Cairo. The principal outside engagements have been at the Fete held on July 14th in the Ezbekieh Gardens and at a Venetian Fete held by moonlight on the Nile in aid of St. Dunstan's. In describing the latter, a Cairo paper said: "The Duke of Wellington's Band is well known already, but it surpassed itself last night; in fact, the Band might have been there now if it had not torn itself away from the crowd of clamourers for encores."

The Band are to be congratulated on winning the Platoon Flag Competition this year. This is a much sought after prize, presented by Capt. Cholmley for proficiency at drill, turn-out, barrack rooms, musketry and sports, and the competition for it is very keen.

Congratulations are extended to Bandmaster Wright on becoming an A.R.C.M. and on passing the Matriculation Examination of Durham University.

## TRANSPORT.

In Egypt the Transport is one of the strongest "side-shows" in the Battalion, as it consists of over a hundred animals and seventy men.

The chief items of interest during the period have been two horse shows, one at Ismailia and the other at Alexandria, and the G.O.C.'s inspection of the Transport on parade.

At Ismailia two pairs of light draught mules were sent down to compete. Pte. Perry's pair managed to get first prize in the stripped class, not to mention a third place in the Mule Derby.

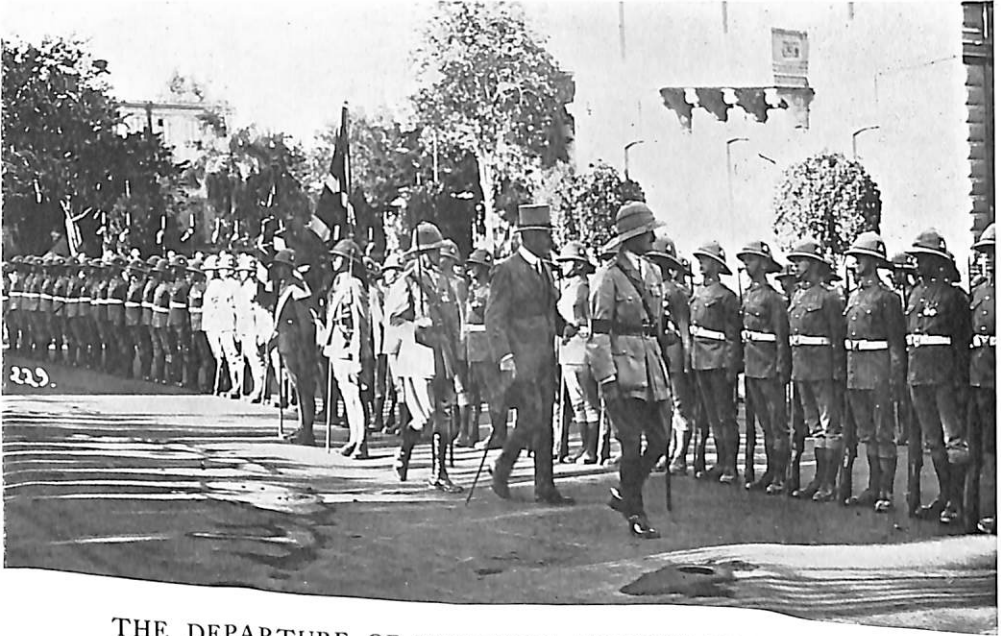
In May there was a big show at Alexandria, where the Transport again did well. Pte. Perry repeated his success, Pte. Pearson won second prize for the best turned out pair in harness, and Pte. Brand won third prize for the Pack Mule Class.

## SIGNALLERS.

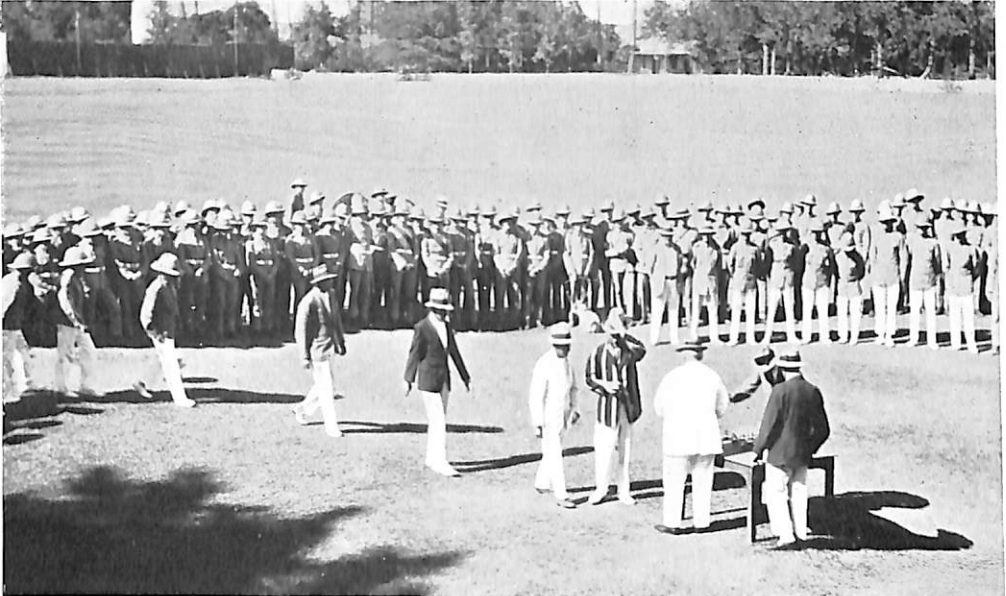
The Signallers, who are combined with the Drums for the purposes of the Platoon Flag Competition, have been fairly successful. They were in the semi-final of the Cricket Competition, thanks chiefly to the bowling of Dmr. Care and Pte. Schofield and the batting of L./Cpl. Jenkins. In the Swimming Competition they also reached the semi-final, and in the Water Polo Competition were knocked out in the final by No. 15 Platoon.



LIEUT.-COLONEL C. J. PICKERING, C.M.G., D.S.O.  
Commanding 2nd Battalion.



THE DEPARTURE OF VISCOUNT ALLENBY FROM EGYPT.  
H.E. inspecting Guard of Honour of 2nd Battalion at the Residency.



FINAL OF THE EGYPTIAN COMMAND CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.  
Col.-Comdt. W. G. Braithwaite presenting Cups to the 2nd Bn. Team.



## Sport.

### CRICKET.

The season is not yet over at the moment of writing these notes, but the final objective has been attained. In other words, we have succeeded in winning the Command Cup for the second year in succession.

This is a notable achievement, and one which may not be equalled for very many years to come, for in the nature of things it will probably be a long time before we are again stationed in a large command where competition is so keen and the number of regiments and corps so many.

There were, in fact, no less than twenty different units competing for the Cup, comprising all branches of the Service.

This year the two strongest sides—by reputation—met one another in the second round, viz., the Royal Army Service Corps and the 2nd Bn. King's Own Scottish Borderers, the latter being successful by the narrow margin of 18 runs after a great struggle.

The Royal Army Service Corps, whom we defeated by an innings in the final last year, were generally regarded as the strongest bowling side in the command, having this season received reinforcements from home. They were, however, somewhat weak in batting, and for this reason had to acknowledge defeat at the hands of the Borderers. The latter were a good side, very largely composed of officers, but they collapsed in the most surprising manner when opposed by the Royal Army Ordnance Corps in a semi-final round.

The Ordnance men, unassisted by a single officer, created the sensation of the season by scoring 420 and beating the Borderers by over 100 runs.

As they were quickly establishing a reputation as the best fielding side in the command, if not in Egypt, there were many who expected them to win the final.

Meanwhile the Dukes, like last year, by no means a fancied side for the Cup, proceeded to win their rounds with comparative ease.

The first match, played at Ismailia against the 42nd Field Company, R.E., was a walk over. We scored 298 and won by an innings and 121 runs. Lieut. Frankis seized the opportunity to compile the largest individual score on record for the 2nd Battalion. He made 157 without a chance, this being incidentally his third century for the Regiment within a fortnight, two of them being in successive innings.

He never reached the same form subsequently, but he has already proved a tower of strength to our cricket and has enhanced our reputation.

In the second round we met the 1st Bn. Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, and won by 10 wickets, after putting them in to bat first. They were a stronger side than the Sappers, and our form all round in this match was very good.

We scored 226 without a single individual innings of 50, and the excellent bowling of Lieut. Norman, Cpl. Simpson and Pte. Osborne did the rest.

For the semi-final round our opponents were the 3rd Bde. R.H.A., a stronger batting side than the Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, but without any particularly dangerous bowling to fear, yet a hard enough side to beat.

At the end of the first day we were in "Queer Street," being 39 runs behind on the first innings, and the Cup was in serious danger of leaving our Mess table.

For this state of affairs our fielding was to blame, several serious mistakes allowing the Horse Artillerymen to hit our bowling away with impunity to the extent of 193.

However, the next day we pulled ourselves together and made ample amends. Lieut. Norman, whose bowling in the first innings was the sole satisfactory feature of our play, bowled with great skill, and was well supported in the field. Three fine catches were held, one an amazing one at silly point by Osborne, and we had the Gunners all out for 90 before lunch.



We obtained the necessary 130 runs for the loss of 5 wickets. Major Pridham carried his bat through the innings, and in getting 102 for once out was fortunate enough to record his greatest success for the Regiment on a critical occasion.

Lieut. Norman, always at his best in Cup matches, took 13 wickets for 111 runs.

The final came off a week later on the famous ground of the Gezira Sporting Club, *versus* the R.A.O.C.

We won the toss, but put them in, this being a policy which often pays in Egypt, where the matting wickets remain in the same condition from start to finish; whilst the psychology of the Dukes appears to be that they play better when they know exactly what is required of them.

At the interval our opponents had scored 114 for 3 wickets, thanks entirely to a fine forcing innings of 85 by Sergt. Rogers.

After lunch—we often seemed to do better after lunch if not well before—we soon disposed of the remainder, the total we had to face being 164.

Then followed a grim struggle for runs against fine fielding and very steady bowling. Lieut. Frankis and Taylor both failed, but the situation was saved by Pte. Allsop and Sergt. Bennett.

When stumps were drawn we were 20 runs behind with three wickets in hand; Allsop scored 46, an innings of the greatest value, but he had bad luck in being run out when well set.

On the second morning Lieut. Norman hit away boldly for 44 not out, a most creditable display, which enabled us to secure a lead of 3 runs on the first innings.

In the R.A.O.C. second innings, Norman was absolute master of the situation, though he was well supported by Simpson and Osborne at the other end. It was his match, for in addition to his hitting when runs were hard to get, he took 13 wickets for 109 runs.

We had them all out by lunch time for 78 runs, which left us, curiously enough, with exactly 76—our Regimental number—to get to win the match and the Cup.

The Ordnance men bowled and fielded desperately, but the runs were obtained for the loss of 4 wickets, Frankis getting set and hitting a beautiful six just before the end.

The match was watched by one of the largest gatherings ever seen at Gezira, and but for the early finish at 3.30 p.m. no doubt it would have been larger still.

In the absence of the G.O.C., the Cup was presented by Colonel-Commandant W. G. Braithwaite, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and miniature cups were awarded to each member of the sides playing in the final.

Outside the competition matches, a good number of games were played against other units in the command, and in addition all the leading civilian clubs were met in home or away matches.

Mention must be made of a remarkable bowling performance by Pte. Osborne. On his second appearance for the Regiment, against a strong batting side representing the Gezira Club, he took five wickets with successive balls, all of his victims being good club batsmen. He also caught many good catches close in at point or slip. Amongst the other ranks he was the most promising cricketer unearthed during the season.

2/Lieut. Harker-Taylor, who joined us just as the season commenced, has already proved a valuable addition to our batting strength.

Lieut. Norman's bowling, to a greater extent even than in 1914, was the main feature of our success. He has taken over 100 wickets, in spite of being absent a month on the sick list. He took 35 wickets in the three Cup matches in which he played.

Lieut. Frankis has scored over 800 runs with an average of 41.

FINAL OF EGYPTIAN COMMAND CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.  
R.A.O.C.

<i>1st Innings.</i>				<i>2nd Innings.</i>			
Pte. Baker, c Bennett b Norman	...	...	2	b Norman	...	...	4
Sgt. Rogers, lbw b Norman	...	...	85	b Simpson	...	...	6
Cpl. Scruton, c Osborne b Simpson	...	...	11	c Taylor b Norman	...	...	2
Cpl. Cross, c Bennett b Simpson	...	...	18	b Osborne	...	...	23
C.S.M. Patrick, lbw b Norman	...	...	9	run out	...	...	0
Pte. Baxter, b Norman	...	...	5	c Allsopp b Norman	...	...	4
Pte. Partridge, c and b Simpson	...	...	0	b Osborne	...	...	18
L./Cpl. Denham, st Bennett b Norman	...	...	11	b Norman	...	...	3
Pte. Hine, b Norman	...	...	7	b Norman	...	...	0
Sgt. Smith, not out	...	...	7	b Norman	...	...	0
L./Cpl. Ames, b Norman	...	...	0	not out	...	...	12
Extras	...	...	9	Extras	...	...	4
Total	...	...	164	Total	...	...	78

2ND D.W.R.

<i>1st Innings.</i>				<i>2nd Innings.</i>			
Lieut. J. E. Frankis, lbw b Baker	...	...	6	not out	...	...	34
Pte. Allsopp, run out	...	...	46	lbw b Partridge	...	...	16
2/Lieut. H. C. H. Taylor, c Rogers b Baker	...	...	19	c Hine b Baker	...	...	0
Major C. H. B. Pridham, c Partridge b Hine	...	...	6	c Baxter b Baker	...	...	2
L./Sgt. Bennett, b Patrick	...	...	33	st Cross b Baker	...	...	17
Cpl. Peel, b Patrick	...	...	0	not out	...	...	4
Lieut. L. P. Norman, not out	...	...	44	} did not bat.			
Band-Sgt. Hemblys, c Denham b Patrick	...	...	1				
Cpl. Simpson, lbw b Baker	...	...	3				
L./Sgt. Butterworth, c Partridge b Baker	...	...	0				
Pte. Osborne, c Cross b Baker	...	...	0				
Extras	...	...	9	Extras	...	...	3
Total	...	...	167	Total (4 wkts.)	...	...	76

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

What am I to say about "Rugger" when I have to write with a temperature of over 100 degrees in the shade? The very thought of it makes me hotter still.

Nothing, of course, has happened since the last issue of the Magazine, but we shall start again early in November. Reports that reach us from Singapore are that the local standard is very high, the Special Service Squadron having met their masters there. Anyway, we can certainly look forward to plenty of "Rugger" on soft grounds with green grass.

ATHLETICS.

The Egyptian Command Athletic Championships were held April 23rd (St. George's Day), the eliminating heats having been carried out on the two previous days. The entry was a very large one, and considering the talent at our command, we did very well to finish fifth out of some sixteen or eighteen units that took part. It is noticeable that each year the Battalion has improved its position considerably at this meeting, and hopes for the future are of the brightest.

In the various events Lieut. F. R. Armitage won the One Mile Championship for the third year in succession at this meeting, in 4 mins. 45 secs. Others who reached the final stage were Pte. Clay, third in the Three Miles, Pte. Newbould, 4th in the 100 Yards, and L./Cpl. Jowett, fifth in the 440 Yards. The relay team, consisting of Pte. Newbould (220), L./Cpl. Jowett (440), L./Cpl. Sisseams (220), and Lieut. F. R. Armitage (880), succeeded in finishing third to the Royal Corps of Signals and the East Yorkshires, and would probably have won but for the effects of previous races. Our Tug-of-War teams unfortunately did not come up to expectations, and must train more assiduously if they desire any premier honours.

On April 25th the Battalion relay team, composed exactly as for the Command Meeting, entered for the Cairo Y.M.C.A. Meeting. The race was open to all Civil, Military, and R.A.F. Clubs in Egypt. Owing to the fact that we were fresh we ran very well and won quite easily from the Royal Corps of Signals, who had beaten us at the Command Meeting also with the same team. For winning this race we received a challenge cup, which is held for one year.

## DEPOT NEWS

**WE** take the opportunity of welcoming our new Commanding Officer, Major W. T. McG. Bate, to the Depot.

Recruiting has been exceptionally brisk lately, and for the last month we have been recruiting for units in other commands.

We have lost the services of R.S.M. Callaghan owing to his taking up the appointment of Garrison Sergeant-Major at Catterick. He was exceptionally popular, and our best wishes go with him in his new sphere.

### MUSEUM.

The cases in the museum are now full, and steps are being taken to enlarge the exhibits by the provision of another case.

### SERGEANTS' MESS.

During the winter months fortnightly whist drives and dances were held in the Sergeants' Mess. Dances were also held in the gymnasium on Old Year's night, guests numbering over 200; St. Patrick's Day, guests numbering over 175; Waterloo Day, guests numbering over 250; Mons Day, guests numbering over 200, supper being served in the Sergeants' Mess.

A smoker was held on August 31st on account of the departure of R.S.M. Callaghan. A number of civilian friends were invited, and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

### SERGEANTS' MESS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.

Sergt. Thomas has been awarded the Sergeants' Mess piano for the ensuing year for the best fireside anecdotes.

### NATIONAL SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

The branch of the National Savings Association was restarted on August 1st, 1925, with the result that £34 14s. 6d. was invested during the month.

This movement shows great promise for the future, as the sum invested for September up to date (19/9/25) already amounts to £28. The recruits especially take a keen interest in the Association.

### GYMNASIUM.

A squad of recruits gave a gymnastic display on parallel bars and horsework on Waterloo Day on the lawn inside the barracks; a display at the Dewsbury Carnival; and a display at the Garden Party of Toc H. On each occasion great praise has been given to the team and to C.S.M. A. S. Lockyer, Army Physical Training Staff, for the work undertaken.

### BOXING.

Since the last issue of THE IRON DUKE our quarterly boxing competition has been held, and the shield was won by April Squad, who only just managed to stop the junior squad (August) from carrying off the prize. On September 14th the return match

with the Depot, K.O.Y.L.I., was fought here, and we lost by two points. This result was a reversal of our first meeting, as on that occasion we won easily, our team winning eight out of ten fights, seven of these being knock-outs. An outstanding performance of the return match was the fight put up by Pte. Day, who knocked his opponent out in the second round. His opponent was an experienced man, and was more than a little surprised at being beaten. Pte. Day will be a valuable asset to the Battalion in all branches of the sport when he joins them.

#### CRICKET.

During the season just ended we have played 16 matches, won 9, and lost 7.

#### MARRIED FAMILIES' OUTING.

The annual outing, promoted by the P.R.I., was held in August. This year Haddon Hall was selected for the trip, and fortunately the weather held good. The route taken was via Huddersfield, Honley, and Glossop. Those who were interested looked through the ancient hall on arrival.

Tea was taken at Bakewell, and the return journey was made through the Chatsworth estate on to Sheffield, and so home.

#### THINGS WE WANT TO KNOW: THE PIGGERIES.

Are sentry duties on pigs about to become mothers laid down in "Infantry Training," Vol. I?

#### A UNIQUE GATHERING

The Depot Officers' Mess was, on Tuesday, June 16th, the scene of a gathering of "Duke's" officers which is probably unique in the history of the Regiment. Lieut.-Col. C. J. Pickering, home on leave from Cairo, came to spend a few days at the Depot in June, and Major J. C. Burnett, then Depot Commander, took the opportunity of this visit to invite to dinner the Commanding Officers of the four Territorial Battalions of the Regiment to meet him, and thereby help to cement the *entente* which must exist between Regular and Territorial units which bear the same title, and share to such a large extent the same amount of credit for achievements and honours won in the Great War.

In addition to the four Battalion Commanders, the Brigade Commander of the 147th Infantry Territorial Brigade was invited, and as one Battalion, the 4th, was in process of changing its Battalion Commander, both the outgoing and incoming Commanding Officers were asked.

The following officers sat down to dinner:—Col. R. E. Sugden, C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D., Commanding 147th Infantry Brigade; Col. J. Walker, D.S.O., T.D., just completed Command 4th Battalion; Lieut.-Col. C. J. Pickering, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding 2nd Battalion; Lieut.-Col. P. C. Brierly, D.S.O., T.D., Commanding 5th Battalion; Lieut.-Col. R. Taylor, T.D., Commanding 7th Battalion; Lieut.-Col. N. B. Chaffers, M.C., T.D., Commanding 6th Battalion; Lieut.-Col. R. H. Goldthorpe, D.S.O., T.D., Commanding 4th Battalion; Major J. C. Burnett, D.S.O., Commanding Depot; Capt. R. J. A. Henniker, M.C., Adjutant 4th Battalion; Capt. R. O. D. Carey, Depot.

It is of interest to note that of the above Col. Sugden and Lieut.-Col. Pickering were both at one time Commanding Officers of the 4th Battalion during the war, that Capt. Henniker was acting Commanding Officer of the 2nd Battalion for a period during the war, and that Major Burnett commanded the 2nd/4th Battalion of the "Duke's" on the Rhine after the Armistice.

In this gathering of ten officers, at this time all still serving, there were five present Commanding Officers of Battalions, and nine out of the ten had at some period or another commanded a "Duke's" Battalion.

# 147th (WEST RIDING) INFANTRY BRIGADE NEWS.

## 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Battalions.

**T**HE strength of the Brigade on September 1st, 1925 was :—Officers, 60 ; other ranks, 2,218.

A Brigade tactical exercise was carried out in the vicinity of Settle on June 20th and 21st, 1925. Many junior officers of the Brigade attended ; the exercise was instructive and thoroughly enjoyed by all.

The directing staff was composed of Col. J. G. B. Allardyce, C.M.G., D.S.O., C.R.A. 49th Division ; Col. R. E. Sugden, C.M.G., D.S.O., Brigade Commander ; Lieut.-Col. C. R. U. Savile, D.S.O., C.M.G., G.S.O. 49th Division, assisted by Major H. P. Currey, attached General Staff, Headquarters, Northern Command.

A good many officers from the Regimental Depot, Halifax, 70th Field Brigade, R.A., 49th Division, R.E., and 49th Divisional Signals attended and assisted materially in making the exercise a success.

### ANNUAL TRAINING.

No divisional camp was held this year. Brigades held their annual camps separately, ours taking place at Abergavenny, Mon., from July 25th to August 9th.

Although it has been said that the camp was chosen with the belief that Abergavenny was by the sea, no place could have been better for a T.A. camp.

The town of Abergavenny is most delightfully situated on the banks of the River Usk (noted for its salmon and trout fishing), and is surrounded by mountains within easy marching distance offering unrivalled scope for manœuvres on any scale.

The camp was well situated on the hillside, and although we had a good deal of rain at nights the water drained away quickly and the ground never churned up.

Further, the civic authorities and inhabitants generally did everything possible to add to the amenities of the training.

The behaviour of the troops was very good, as the following letter received from the Town Clerk will testify :—

TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE,  
TOWN HALL,  
ABERGAVENNY.

*September 8th, 1925.*

*Re CAMP.*

DEAR SIR,

I beg to inform you that at the monthly meeting of the Town Council held yesterday evening a resolution was unanimously passed by the Council expressing their admiration of the conduct of the men of the various units when in camp at Abergavenny.

Their behaviour was splendid, and the Council hope that the 147th (2nd West Riding) Infantry Brigade may camp again at Abergavenny.

Perhaps you will kindly convey the above expressions to the various Battalions.

With kind regards.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) WM. H. HOPWOOD,

*Town Clerk.*



All ranks showed keenness in training which showed marked progress.

Platoon training took place for the whole of the first week. Company training took place on August 3rd, 4th, and 5th. Battalion exercises were carried out on August 6th.

All battalions of the Brigade were inspected by Col. Sugden in the Bailey Park on August 7th. As this was the Brigade Commander's last camp, although he does not complete his tour of duty until July 15th next, he thanked all ranks for the loyal spirit they had always shown in their work and their play, and for their invariably excellent conduct at all annual trainings. He remarked that the good fellowship between all ranks of the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th "Duke's" could not be beaten. Each Battalion was out to help the other, and these facts had made his period of command a real pleasure.

Sports were held by each Battalion.

## 4th BATTALION NEWS

**T**HE Battalion did not, after all, reach full strength prior to proceeding to annual training in camp this year as hoped, our strength in other ranks being 599, 37 short of peace establishment.

Annual training was carried out at Abergavenny; our strength in camp was 13 officers and 533 other ranks, excluding attached. The camp was situated at the foot of a hill, but although we had a certain amount of wet weather, the water got quickly away. The general arrangements and situation of the whole camp were excellent. The Band was in great demand and had a full programme. Night operations on a large scale were not carried out this year, although officers and non-commissioned officers were out one night for about three hours on compass work. A Brigade scheme was planned for August 6th, but owing to inclement weather this was cancelled. Unfortunately, our Brigade Commander (Col. R. E. Sugden, C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.) hands over his command next year, and we are very sorry indeed to lose him. This Battalion, perhaps, feels it more than our sister battalions, as he was our Commanding Officer, and his many years' service with the Battalion will not be forgotten, and we hope he will remember us at future trainings.

The most important changes during the past few months are the appointment to the Command of the Battalion of Lieut.-Col. R. H. Goldthorp, D.S.O., T.D., *vice* Col. James Walker, D.S.O., T.D., retired, and the appointment of Major H. H. Aykroyd, M.C., to 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Major E. P. Learoyd, T.D., transferred to the T.A. Reserve of Officers. We congratulate Major Aykroyd on obtaining his majority, although at the same time we are sorry to lose the services of Major Learoyd, who, I might mention, has served with the Battalion since 1909. We would also like to wish Lieut. R. E. Horsfield good luck in his appointment abroad.

We very much regret that, owing to the Battalion being in training at the time, we were unable to allow any officers or more other ranks to visit Gosport on the occasion of the presentation of new Colours to the 1st Battalion. R.S.M. W. Shorthouse and C.S.M. A. Parkin attended as representatives of the Battalion and Sergeants' Mess respectively.

### MUSKETRY—COMPETITIONS.

The Brigade Lewis Gun Competition was held in camp. Eliminating competitions were held within the Battalion. The winning team, "B" Company (Brighthouse) were awarded the Mackintosh Cup and represented the Battalion in the Brigade Competition. They were, unfortunately, beaten by the 5th Battalion. We congratulate the latter, but at the same time we warn them that we mean to win next year.

The following is a list of winners of the Battalion Competitions :—

*Recruits, B.S.A. Guns.*—" B " Company.

*Howard Trophy.*—1, " A " Company ; 2, " D " Company.

*Davis Bowl.*—1, " B " Company ; 2, " C " Company.

*Savile Cup.*—1, " B " Company ; 2, " C " Company ; 3, " D " Company ; 4, " A " Company.

*Savile Bowl.*—" A " Company and " B " Company, tie ; will be held six months by each Company.

*Officers.*—Lieut. and Qr.Mr. H. S. Evans.

*Permanent Staff.*—C.S.M. M. O'Neill.

*Battalion Championship.*—1, C.S.M. L. Greenwood, M.C. ; 2, Cpl. A. R. Thorp ; 3, Sergt. H. Wardingley.

*Rapid Firing Competition.*—1, C.S.M. L. Greenwood, M.C. ; 2, Cpl. C. H. Barr ; 3, Sergt. H. Wardingley.

*Recruits' Competition.*—1, Pte. H. Barraclough ; 2, Pte. E. Lister ; 3, Pte. H. Crabtree.

## 5th BATTALION NEWS

**T**HE present strength of the Battalion is 16 officers and 480 other ranks, requiring 5 officers and 158 other ranks to complete establishment.

Since the last issue of THE IRON DUKE 2/Lieut. E. N. Walker and 2/Lieut. R.W. Gale have joined the Battalion. The former has been appointed Signalling Officer and the latter has been posted to " A " Company. A./R.S.M. E. W. Day, D.C.M., left the Battalion after five years' tour of duty as Regimental Sergeant-Major on April 1st, and has been succeeded by A./R.S.M. A. Burnett, Grenadier Guards.

Sergt. K. Shore has been awarded the Territorial Efficiency Medal for twelve years' efficient service in the Territorial Army.

The Battalion was well represented at the West Riding Territorial Army Rifle Association Meeting held at Strensall on May 30th, 31st, and June 1st, and took part in some very good competitive shooting, winning an aggregate of £18 5s. in prizes. Lieut. E. E. R. Kilner achieved the best result among the Battalion competitors. In the Lewis Gun Competition for the Davies Challenge Shield Competition the Battalion was again represented by " B " Company team, who secured fourth place.

During the spring and early summer Capt. and Adj. A. G. Smith, O.B.E., M.C., conducted a riding school for young officers of the Battalion at Bradford Moor Barracks which was thoroughly enjoyed. The Brigade Commander was tempted to join the school on one or two occasions.

The Battalion, with Band and Drums, attended the annual St. George's Day service, held at Huddersfield Parish Church on Sunday, April 26th.

A guard of honour was provided by the Battalion at the annual commemoration service to the fallen heroes of the South African War and the Great War, held at the Memorials in Greenhead Park, Huddersfield, on Empire Day, May 24th. The Battalion and Band and Drums also took part in the impressive ceremony, which was witnessed by vast crowds of people.

" B " Company provided the guard of honour at the annual remembrance service at the Holme Valley War Memorial on Sunday, August 30th. The Battalion Band also attended and accompanied the hymns.

Recruiting marches in and around Huddersfield have been held at varying intervals during the summer.

The Battalion attended annual training in camp at Abergavenny from July 26th to August 9th, when an enjoyable and instructive time was spent. The training was purely of an elementary character, not going beyond platoon training. Much assistance was given by the cadre platoon from the Regimental Depot. Night operations were carried out on one evening with great success. The late Adjutant of the Battalion, Capt. L. R. Hibbert, paid a visit to the Battalion during the training period. One company of the Battalion had every officer and man on the strength of the Company in camp with no absentees from any cause. Many men of the Battalion who served with the 49th Division in 1915 were very glad of the opportunity of renewing old acquaintanceships with friends who served in the 3rd Monmouths at that time when they were the pioneer battalion of the Division. Battalion and Company sports were held in camp with great success.

The Battalion Prize Rifle Shooting Meeting was held at Deerhill Ranges on Saturday and Sunday, August 22nd and 23rd. The weather was not too pleasant, and Deerhill proved once again what a very unsuitable place it is for really good shooting. The results of the chief competitions were as follows:—

*The Raynor Cup.*—For the best Company Lewis Gun team. Won by "C" Coy.

*The Bentley Shaw Cup.*—For the best Company team at long-range fire. Won by Headquarter Wing.

*The Chamber of Trade's Cup.*—For the best Company team at marching and firing combined. Won by "D" Company.

*Officers' Cup.*—Won by Lieut. E. E. R. Kilner.

*Officers' Revolver Competition.*—Won by Lieut. E. H. P. Norton.

*Trained Men's Musketry Prizes.*—1, Pte. J. Fisher; 2, Pte. F. Boyle.

*Recruits' Musketry Prizes.*—1, L./Cpl. H. Walshaw; 2, Pte. D. S. Taylor.

*Permanent Staff Prize.*—Won by Sergt.-Instr. C. Miller.

The Brigade Lewis Gun Trophy held during the camp period has this year been won by the Battalion. The Battalion was represented by "C" Company team, who had evidently spent a great deal of time and effort in attaining the very high standard they set.

A memorial chair has been presented to the Regimental Memorial Chapel in York Minster, subscribed for by the officers of the Battalion, the Officers' Dinner Club, the Old Comrades Association, and the Regimental Club.

The ladies of Huddersfield and district interested in the Battalion have very kindly raised a fund and arranged for the Colours to be emblazoned with all the battle honours of the Regiment, with the Great War Honours on the King's Colour. The same has been done with the Drums. The work has been completed, and the Battalion is indeed proud of them and greatly indebted to their kind lady friends.

Field-Marshal the Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., has very kindly presented the Officers' Mess of the Battalion with an excellent signed photograph of himself as a memento of his visit to unveil the Battalion War Memorial last summer.

## 6th BATTALION NEWS

**T**HE strength of the unit on August 31st, 1925, was 12 officers and 580 other ranks, an increase of 3 officers and 80 other ranks since May 31st, 1925.

Since the last issue of THE IRON DUKE the following officers have been gazetted:—2/Lieut. T. Duckett, 2/Lieut. E. D. R. Whittaker, 2/Lieut. A. E. Pawson.

A most successful tactical route march was carried out on May 23rd, 1925, when 259 officers and other ranks attended.

The men entrained from their various stations to Keighley, and from there marched to Kildwick, where a scheme was carried out.

## ANNUAL CAMP.

The annual camp was held at Abergavenny this year from July 26th to August 9th.

## PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.

Owing to the destruction of the Colours in the fire at the Parish Church, Skipton, last April, it was decided to make a local public appeal to defray the cost of replacing them.

The appeal was most successful, and the Colours, made by Messrs. Hobson & Sons of London, were received previous to departure for camp.

On August 26th, 1925, the new Colours were consecrated by the Rev. S. Howard Hall, C.F., late of the Battalion, and presented by Lieut.-General Sir Charles Harington, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.

We give below some excerpts from a local paper describing the ceremony :—

“ Never has the Skipton Cricket Ground accommodated such a vast crowd, for between three and four thousand people must have gathered to witness the now unusual sight of a military parade. The new Colours were presented by Lieut.-General Sir Charles Harington, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O. (General Officer Commanding the Northern Command), who was attended by Major-General A. A. Kennedy (Divisional Commander), Colonel R. E. Sugden (Brigade Commander) and Major H. Dixon (T.A.R.), who acted as aide-de-camp to the General. A large number of past and present officers of the Battalion were present, including Colonel J. Birkbeck (a former commander) and Colonel Williamson (honorary colonel), while other sections of the Regiment represented at the ceremony were the 1st Battalion at Gosport, the Depot at Halifax, the 5th Battalion at Huddersfield, and the 7th Battalion at Milnsbridge. Mr. E. R. Bird (M.P. for the Skipton Division), Mrs. Bird, the Mayor and Mayoress of Keighley (Mr. and Mrs. R. Calverley), Mr. Arthur Smith (Mayor-elect of Keighley), and the members of the Skipton Urban District Council, were also in attendance.

“ The Battalion was represented by about 300 officers and other ranks. It was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel N. B. Chaffers, M.C. (T.D.).

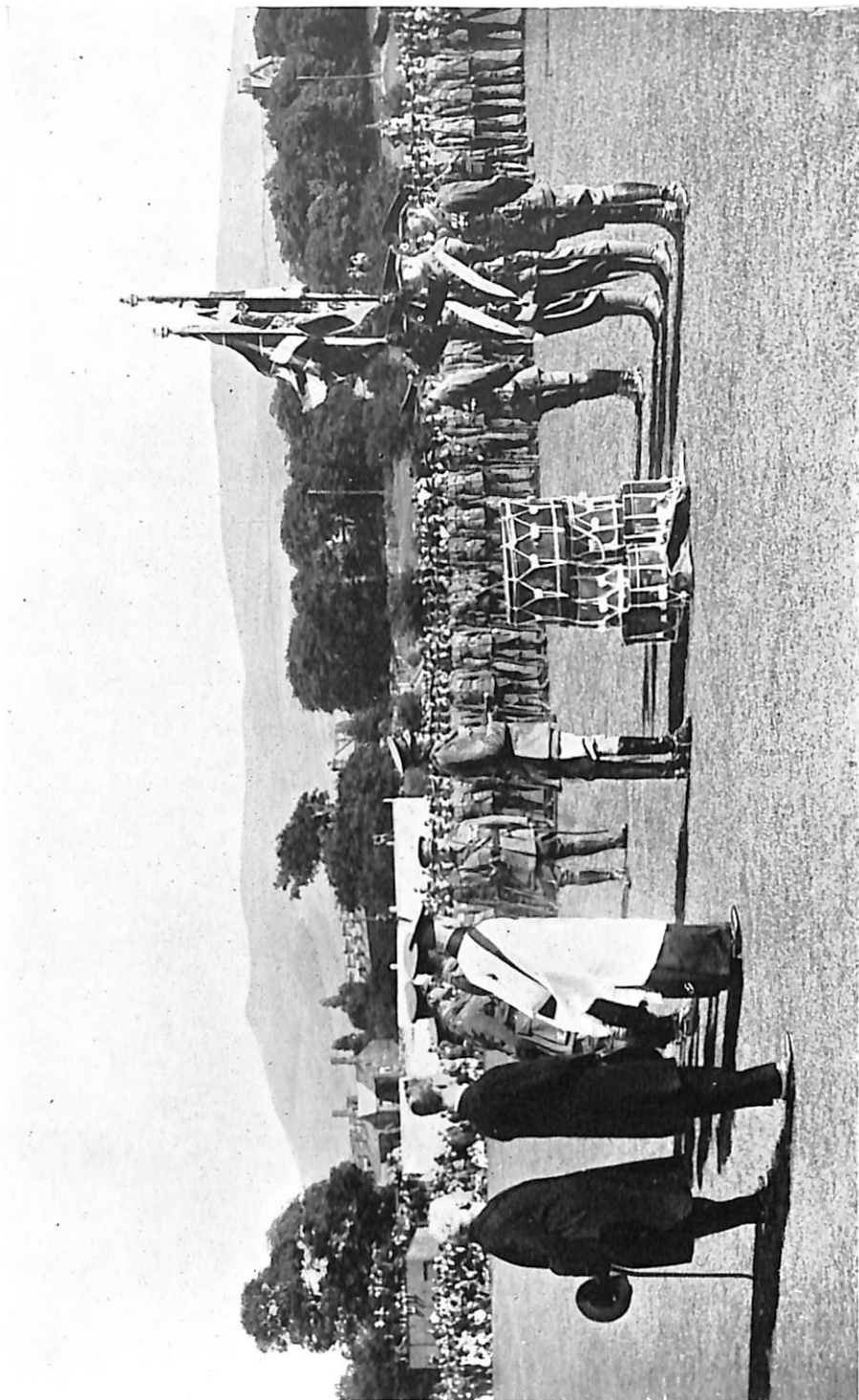
“ General Harington, accompanied by General Kennedy, Colonel Sugden and Major Dixon inspected the troops, after receiving the General salute.

“ After the impressive ceremony of Trooping the old Colours, the dedication service followed, being solemnized by the Chaplain to the Battalion (the Rev. S. Howard Hall), assisted by Father P. Bethell (St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, Skipton) and the Rev. R. F. Haslock (junior minister of the Skipton Wesleyan circuit).

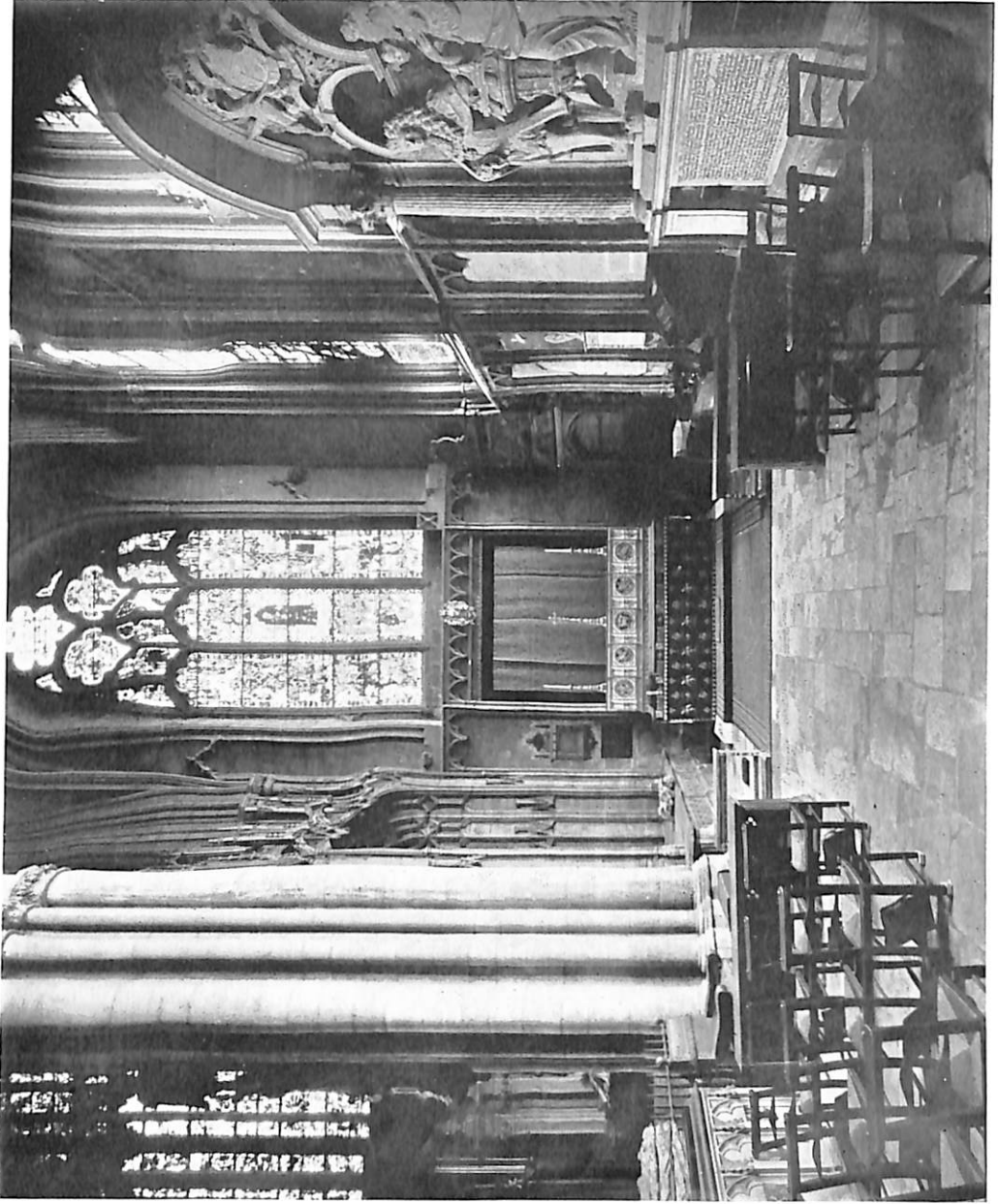
“ After formally handing the Colours over to the Battalion, Sir Charles Harington said that he esteemed it as a great honour to present new Colours to a Battalion with which he served in France, and also because he knew what a fine battalion it was at the present time. He was deeply sorry to hear of the unfortunate accident which had deprived the Battalion of the old Colours which they had just saluted with all honour, and he could quite understand how keenly they felt the loss. However, every cloud had a silver lining, and they had been very soon able to find one to theirs in the kindness and generosity of those who had come forward so splendidly and subscribed towards the new ones. Their new Colours would in consequence represent a closer link between the Battalion and the public in the area.

“ Sir Charles proceeded to state that there was something wonderful in Colours, something magnetic about them. In these changing times he felt that if anything held its place of respect and honour, it was the Colours of the Regiment. He recalled many famous epics in which Colours had been defended in moments of great stress, and went on to observe that during the great war the famous regiment which bore the name and crest of England's greatest soldier had added further honours to those which were inscribed on their old flag, Sir Charles proceeded to allude to the splendid record of the Regiment, remarking that in all the years of its operation it had won through





PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 6TH BATTALION, AUGUST 26TH, 1925.



THE MEMORIAL CHAPEL, YORK MINSTER.



'with never a blot.' It was one of those units which started on an unknown task in 1914, when they had a very difficult time and were nearly overwhelmed.

"Sir Charles went on to make reference to service with the Colours, and said that they represented the honour of the Regiment, and that was sacred. They were all human and made mistakes, which were forgiven, but there was one mistake which was unforgivable, and that was anything which brought discredit on the Regiment. He remarked that he had a special interest in the "Dukes," with which he had served many years ago, and the 1st Battalion of which he had under him in Turkey, and he would like to congratulate them on what they had done, and because of the excellent things he heard of them.

"Observing that the Territorial training year ended that day, General Harington said that he had recently been round a great number of training centres, and was lost in admiration of what he had seen of the Territorial divisions and Yeomanry under his charge. All the three divisions were practically at full strength, and had reached a very high standard of efficiency. There was a real link between the Regular Army and the Territorials nowadays. They were, however, short of officers. They wanted some more young officers to come forward, and whatever their business was he felt that they would be better citizens and better men if they came forward.

"'After six years' training I am confident that we are getting in sight of the ideal that it was an honour to come forward and join the Territorial Army,' he proceeded. In conclusion, he expressed his personal gratitude for the kindness and sympathy which the employers of labour in the North of England had shown to their Territorial Army by allowing their employees to attend camp, and he urged the men to be worthy of their officers and N.C.Os., and the officers and N.C.Os. to set an example to their men.

"'I hope these Colours will fly at the masthead of a Battalion of good soldiers and good citizens.'

"Colonel Chaffers, in thanking General Harington for presenting the Colours, said that he would also take the opportunity of thanking those ladies and gentlemen who had so generously contributed to the Colour Fund. Colonel Chaffers also thanked the officials of the Skipton Cricket Club for having loaned their field for the occasions.

"The drums were taken away and the Colours carried in slow march round the column, to the strains of the National Anthem. Afterwards the Battalion was formed in close columns of companies, and marched past the General, giving him a final salute."

## 7th BATTALION NEWS

THE present strength of the Battalion is well up to its usual standard, both in officers and men. Since our last issue there have been many changes in officers.

The following have joined the Battalion:—2/Lieuts. G. S. Walker, S. Waite, H. Stratton; Capt. G. V. Baxter and Capt. E. W. Taylor transferred to the T.A. Reserve.

The Battalion Annual Dinner was held at the Masonic Hall, South Parade, Huddersfield, on January 30th, 1925.

The Sergeants' Mess held their Annual Dinner at Mossley Drill Hall on March 21st, 1925.

A party consisting of one officer and twenty other ranks represented the Battalion at the anniversary of the unveiling of the "Fallen Heroes" Memorials in Greenhead Park, Huddersfield, on May 24th, 1925.

The Battalion was on parade at the depositing of the Colour of the 2/7th Battalion in Slaithwaite Parish Church, on March 1st, 1925. The Colour party were: Lieut. J. H. Charlesworth, C.S.M. A. Hellawell and C.S.M. Lees. The ceremony was very well attended by past members of the 1st and 2/7th Battalions, and the service in Slaithwaite Parish Church was most impressive.

Thanks are due to Major J. H. Crossley, who served for some time in this Battalion, for the splendid Challenge Cup which he has presented, to be won each year by the best shot in the Battalion.

We have to record two marriages since our last issue, namely, Lieut. W. D. Crossley and 2/Lieut. G. S. Walker, and we wish them every happiness in their new sphere of life.

A good number of competitors from our Battalion attended the Annual Prize Meeting of the West Riding Territorial Army Rifle Association at Strensall on May 30th to June 1st, 1925. The Lewis gun team put forward there won second place in the Davies Shield Competition, and amongst the prize-winners in rifle competitions were: Capt. F. Spencer, Sergt. Gray, L./Cpl. Cock, Cpl. Davies, Pte. Hallam, Pte. Cross.

## Camp, 1925.

The annual training, held this year at Abergavenny, has been one of the most successful in every way since the war. We arrived on Sunday, July 26th, amidst a heavy downpour of rain, which rather damped our spirits. However, the cheerful and hearty welcome given by the people of Abergavenny soon tended to give the camp a brighter aspect, and although heavy rain continued throughout the Monday following, the weather was never again too bad to stop training. Also the issue of rum ration at the right moment did a great deal towards reviving everyone.

The Officers' Mess arrangements were splendidly carried out, and several features stand out prominently, such as the "ole in the roof." At one guest night a brand new subaltern was "court-martialled" on charges of "sleeping with the 'medical comforts.'" The "trial" was carried out most successfully on revusical comedy lines, and very few were let into the secret of "medical" comforts, in spite of the fact that 100 per cent. or 120 per cent. of these were present. The various characters portrayed, from "General Lenin Suppittoff" to "Pte. Ainley," caused great amusement. "Pte. Roger Rum" (the accused) was properly found guilty, and it is only fair to say he worked out his salvation well in carrying out the "sentence" of the "Court."

One soldier proved himself a typical member of his company when, on being asked for his insurance cards, he stated he had none, and on being further questioned, turned out to be following the trade of a "cat" burglar.

A Brigade Dance Committee was formed, with Major J. W. Clark, T.D., as President, and a series of successful dances were arranged in the town.

It was a great pleasure to have with us for some few days our Honorary Colonel (Col. R. R. Mellor, C.B.E., T.D.), and his presence is always a source of great encouragement. The attendance of several ladies at Camp was also very cheering.

The Divisional Commander (Major-General A. A. Kennedy, C.B., C.M.G.) inspected the Battalion whilst the training was in progress. He also inspected the Brigade Transport in Bayley Park, and commented on the cleanliness and turn-out of our own Battalion transport.

A drumhead service was held in Bayley Park on Sunday, August 2nd, and on its return to camp our Battalion placed a wreath on the War Memorial of Abergavenny.

The Sergeants' Mess held a successful smoking concert on Monday, August 3rd.

As usual during training, the Battalion fought and duly won its tactical scheme round and about the Sugar Loaf Mountain.

Our Battalion kept up its good reputation for sport during camp, and at the sports organized by the town the following events were won:—

*Open Mile.*—1, Pte. A. Norcliffe.

*Open Quarter Mile.*—1, Sergt. W. Edmunds; 2, Pte. A. Norcliffe.

*Tug-of-War.*—1, Our Battalion team.



## Sport.

The No. 4 Group Cross-country Running Competition was won by our Battalion at Kirkburton on Saturday, February 28th, 1925. The team comprised:—C.Q.M.S. H. Ball, Pte. A. Norcliffe, Pte. W. Salt, Sergt. W. Edmunds, Pte. A. Hirst, Pte. H. Grimshaw, Pte. N. Titherington, Pte. W. Davies.

The Cross-country team came in third place in the Divisional Cross-country Championship at Acomb, York, Saturday, April 18th, 1925, and Pte. A. Norcliffe was first man home.

The Mellor Shield Competition was held on Sunday, April 26th, 1925, and was won by "B" Company. The award for best man on parade was given to Pte. Sinister, of "D" Company.

The results of the Battalion sports held during the annual training at Abergavenny were as follows:—

*Open High Jump.*—1, Cpl. Beall (5th Bn.); 2, Pte. Pament (4th Bn.); 3, Pte. Freeman (5th Bn.).

*Open Mile.*—1, Pte. A. Norcliffe; 2, Sergt. Miller; 3, Pte. Cousins.

*Open 440 Yards.*—1, Pte. A. Norcliffe; 2, Sergt. W. Edmunds; 3, Pte. Grimshaw.

*880 Yards.*—1, Pte. A. Norcliffe; 2, Pte. Cousins; 3, Pte. Grimshaw.

*Open Relay Race.*—1, 7th Battalion; 2, 5th Battalion.

*Tug-of-War.*—1, "C" Company; 2, "B" Company. Officers' team beat Sergeants' team.

*100 Yards.*—1, Sergt. W. Edmunds; 2, Pte. Berry; 3, Pte. Grimshaw.

*220 Yards.*—1, Pte. Berry; 2, Sergt. W. Edmunds; 3, Pte. Grimshaw.

The Challenge Shield awarded for the best platoon at camp was won by No. 16 Platoon, "D" Company.

## 9th BATTALION NEWS

**W**E have received the following news of old officers of the 9th Battalion from Major M. Robertson, D.S.O., himself an old officer of the 9th. He is a master at Winchester College, and has just retired from the O.T.C. after completing nineteen years' service, and having commanded it for six years.

"It may interest many who have made inquiries about Capt. Miller, M.C., who was the life and soul of the 9th in early days, to know that he is flourishing in Kenya Colony.

"Lieut.-Col. Simner, D.S.O., is now a Master of the High Court, and also commands the 10th London Regiment.

"Captain E. S. Walsh is, I think, still a political officer in Nigeria.

"Captain Cullinan, M.C., after surviving the war, was killed in the disastrous Yokohama earthquake.

"Captain G. P. Bennett, D.C.M., has a job in the Civil Service—Pensions, I believe—and lives at Wimbledon.

"Capt. McColl is now a Forestry Officer in Burmah, married, and the father of a son called 'Bonzo' because he is so ugly. Failing the old game, he now hunts tigers, and sent me lately a letter from a native complaining that 'tigers had lately been very rude' in his district. I expect they will get a Mills bomb or two among them if they are not careful."

## 1st YORKTON REGIMENT NEWS

**T**HE Annual Training was held June 30th to July 8th on the same camping ground as last year, and again ideal weather was experienced. This year, owing to the 16th Light Horse taking over the camp equipment the same day as the Yorkton Regiment left, the infantry had the unique experience of having to pitch camp to conform to the plan laid down for cavalry.

The inspection was carried out by Brig.-Gen. D. Ormond, C.M.G., D.S.O., Officer Commanding Military District No. 12, who was accompanied by Brig.-Gen. Alex. Ross, C.M.G., D.S.O., Officer Commanding 21st Infantry Brigade, of which the 1st Bn. Yorkton Regiment is a unit.

Owing to the 16th Light Horse Regiment not camping at the same time as ourselves, Sports Day was not so successful an affair as last year, spectators missing the tent-pegging, wrestling on horseback, etc. ; nevertheless, the contests were very keen.

The Peaker Cup, presented for all-round efficiency and sports, was again won by " A " Company.

The officers of the Battalion were hosts at a Mess Dinner held at the Yorkton Hotel on Tuesday, April 14th, on the occasion of the presentation of the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal to Major J. O'Regan, M.C., and Capt. and Qr.-Mr. G. H. Gilbert, M.C., M.M. Thirty-six officers attended. The toast of " The King " was followed by " The Regiment," and in responding Lieut.-Col. J. C. de Balinhard, D.S.O., gave a résumé of the incidents that led up to the 3rd North Saskatchewan Regiment becoming the 1st Yorkton Regiment. He also spoke in high terms of the way the Colonel of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment had sympathetically entertained the application for an alliance between the Yorkton Regiment and the famous old Regiment, which in time past was associated with the first Duke of Wellington.

Waterloo Day was celebrated this year by a smoking concert held at Yorkton Hotel.

During the evening Major A. V. Laban gave a short address explaining the reason for the celebration and an outline of the importance of Waterloo to the British as a nation and Europe as a whole. He expressed the hope that the occasion would be an annual event of first importance to the Regiment and to keep the memory of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment always before the latest recruit as well as the older members.

Decoration Day was held on Sunday, August 23rd, when a goodly number of war veterans paraded at the Town Hall and marched to the cemetery, where wreaths were placed on the graves of all soldiers who were interred there. A special wreath from the 1st Battalion of the Yorkton Regiment was placed on the grave of the late Lieut.-Col. Francis Pawlett, D.S.O., who formerly commanded the 3rd North Saskatchewan Regiment and also commanded the 2nd Battalion of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment during the latter part of the late war.

About sixty veterans of the Great War celebrated the anniversary of the Battle of Vimy Ridge on April 9th at the Parish Hall. Everything in trench life was vividly recalled by a splendid address given by Brig.-Gen. A. Ross, C.M.G., D.S.O., who livened up proceedings by relating many humorous incidents. A small ration of bully beef and hard tack was passed round before more appetizing food was partaken of. Maps of all fronts and numerous photographs were pored over until time for dispersal arrived.

Yorkton possesses the largest privately owned deer park in Canada. It is the property of Mr. J. A. M. Patrick, K.C. The only kind of deer that do not take kindly to semi-captivity are the moose. These were released and ranged the countryside for a time, but there is no trace of them now.

# H.M.S. "IRON DUKE."

MEDITERRANEAN FLEET,  
September 1st, 1925.

AT SALONICA.

It is with great pleasure that we accept your kind offer of a small space in your Magazine, and we hope that this short account of our doings will help to keep the Regiment and the ship in close touch.

The *Iron Duke* seems fated to be continually undergoing changes since the day the flag of the Commander-in-Chief Grand Fleet was shifted from her to the *Queen Elizabeth* in February, 1917. In October, 1924, when the Mediterranean Fleet was strengthened by a battle squadron, a cruiser squadron, and other units from the Atlantic Fleet, the flag of the Commander-in-Chief (Admiral Sir O. de B. Brock) was transferred from this ship to the *Queen Elizabeth*.

We then hoisted the flag of Vice-Admiral H. D. R. Watson as Second-in-Command of the Mediterranean Fleet, but his time on the station had very nearly expired, and it was with great regret that we saw him and Capt. C. M. Forbes leave us early in June this year. He was relieved by Vice-Admiral Hodges, who had been Naval Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty for the previous two years, and he, as well as the ship, was honoured by his receiving the K.C.B., in the Birthday Honours List last June.

Capt. J. C. W. Henley at the same time took over command of the ship, which post carries with it the additional rôle of Chief Staff Officer to the Vice-Admiral.

In January, 1925, we had a very pleasant, but all too short a cruise to Dragomesti, on the western coast of Greece. This cruise was designed to enable us to work up for our gunnery and torpedo practices unhampered by the distractions of Malta. We were also lucky enough to get shooting of another sort, and found plenty of birds at home, the total bag being:—Woodcock, 168; duck, 236; snipe, 300; various, 56.

On return to Malta from Dragomesti we carried out various gunnery and torpedo practices, and then the ship went into dockyard hands for her annual refit, and consequently could not take part in the manœuvres which were carried out with the Atlantic Fleet in the Western Mediterranean at that time.

In the sports line the ship has kept her end up, and won the much-coveted aggregate cup, as well as the Mediterranean Fleet Field Gun Competition at the Annual Athletic Sports held at Malta during May, 1925.

In the pulling regatta held at Corfu during the second week in August, the *Iron Duke* was fourth amongst the battleships. We had hoped to do better than this, but found the ships recently joined from the Atlantic Fleet were just a little too good for us.

The Gun-room Officers won the Subordinate Officers' Gig Race, and followed up this success by winning the Mediterranean Fleet Subordinate Officers' Trophy pulled for at Argostoli on August 13th. Both victories were duly celebrated in the traditional manner.

In the more serious competitions, the ship has been very successful this year by winning the Commander-in-Chief's Cup for Gunnery, and being a good second in the Commander-in-Chief's Torpedo Competitive Firing.

The *Iron Duke* is at present engaged with the remainder of the Fleet in a three months' cruise in the Eastern Mediterranean, and will probably return to Malta towards the end of October. We are due to visit Alexandria in October, and hope to find your 2nd Battalion still in Egypt.

We expect to be refitting at Portsmouth early in 1926, when it is hoped an opportunity will occur for renewing the *entente* with the 1st Battalion now stationed at Gosport.

H.M.S. "IRON DUKE."

## OLD COMRADES ASSOCIATIONS

### 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Battalions.

**B**Y the time this is issued, the Annual Dinner will have taken place. It is to be held at the White Swan Hotel on October 10th, 1925. A full report of it will be in our next issue.

The Tenth Annual Report will be issued to members shortly, consequently only a summary of the activities of the Association for the year ending June 30th, 1925, is given here.

The following grants have been made:—£123 16s. 9d. to assist necessitous cases, £116 5s. 6d. in pensions, and £118 7s. 8d. in loans.

It is expected that much greater calls will be made on the funds for the current year, as up to the present £44 8s. 6d. has been granted to assist necessitous cases, and four other cases are in course of investigation. £41 8s. 7d. has been granted in loans.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. W. Hallows, late Colour-Sergeant, 33rd Regiment. He transferred as sergeant from "The Buffs" in 1875, on arrival of the 33rd in India, and afterwards served on the staff of the 3rd Battalion at the Depot.

### 5th Battalion.

Since the last issue of THE IRON DUKE about ten members and their dependents have been assisted from the Benevolent Funds.

Death has been busy among our members, and we have recently lost four of our Old Comrades—viz., ex-Sergt. Roberts, ex-Band-Sergt. G. Gulliver, ex-C.Q.M.S. O. Lake, and ex-Cpl. A. Worsley. The Association sent wreaths and were represented at each of the funerals.

Two competitive Games evenings have been held with members of the Sergeants' Mess of the Battalion, and proved most enjoyable. They were well attended, and the results came out about even.

The Association has made a grant of £1 1s. towards the Memorial Chair presented to the Regimental Memorial Chapel in York Minster.

About a hundred members paraded with the Battalion and took part in the Annual Fallen Heroes Service at the South African and Great War Memorials in Greenhead Park, Huddersfield, on Empire Day, Sunday, May 24th. A wreath was placed on each Memorial by the Old Comrades Association.

The Association has decided to offer to the Battalion a Gold Medal, to be known as "The Old Comrades Gold Medal," for competition annually at musketry. The medal has been struck, showing the Old Comrades Associations Badge surmounted by crossed rifles. The first medal for the 1925 Competition will be officially presented to the Battalion at the Annual Meeting of the Association, to be held in October.

The Annual General Meeting is to be held at the Drill Hall, Huddersfield, on Friday, October 9th, at 8 p.m., when Colonel G. P. Norton, D.S.O., T.D., will preside.

The Mirfield Branch held its first monthly meeting of the Autumn Session on Wednesday, September 2nd, when Colonel J. Walker, D.S.O., T.D., gave a demonstration on the sand table on "Some Experiences in France and Flanders." The second monthly meeting of this Branch will take the form of a smoker, when opportunity will be taken to make a presentation to the retiring secretary.

The Holmfirth Branch has continued its activities with monthly meetings. They have taken part in several parades with the Holmfirth Company. At Easter they



entertained about a hundred children of members of the Branch or of past members of the Company to a cinematograph entertainment, tea, and Punch and Judy show, which was greatly appreciated. This is to be an annual event.

The monthly Social Evenings of the Association at Headquarters (Drill Hall, Huddersfield) will commence after the Annual General Meeting in October.

### 6th Battalion.

The Association is still going on very quietly.

The strength of the Association on June 31st, 1925, was 136, against 129 on December 31st, 1924, an increase of 7, so that we are still on the upward grade.

The Annual Meeting and Dinner are to be held at Settle on November 28th, 1925, and a good attendance is expected.

A report of this meeting will appear in the next issue of THE IRON DUKE.

A good number of the first issue of THE IRON DUKE are still available, and members desirous of seeing a copy should communicate with the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Capt. J. Churchman, Drill Hall, Skipton.

### 7th Battalion.

The present strength is 103.

We regret to announce the death of our late Secretary, Capt. L. G. R. Harris, M.C., and he is succeeded in office by Qr.Mr. and Lieut. S. Tykiff.

Several cases of need have been aided by grants in kind.

It is hoped that a series of meetings, concerts, dances, etc., will be arranged to take place during the forthcoming winter season.

## THE REGIMENTAL WAR MEMORIAL.

ON Sunday, August 16th, Their Majesties the King and Queen, while at York Minster, paid a visit to our Memorial Chapel. Their Majesties inspected the fittings closely, and looked at the Roll of Honour, and they both expressed great admiration of the way in which it was all carried out. They particularly admired the altar frontal and colour scheme, and the Queen expressed her approval of the carpet.

### THE CHAPEL FUND.

At a meeting of the Regimental War Memorial Chapel Committee, held at Princes' Rooms on May 29th, 1925, it was decided to take steps to provide an income, from which the Committee could meet recurring expenses, the cost of repairs and the further adornment of the Chapel.

Apart from recurring expenses, repairs and minor additions, there are three things that require doing in the Chapel. These three things are: the provision of a good copy of an old Master to replace the hanging behind the Altar, which was only hung as a temporary measure; the provision of a system of artificial lighting for the Chapel; and the provision of iron screens to enclose the Chapel, replacing those lent us by the Dean and Chapter of the Minster.

At the meeting the 1st and 2nd Battalions agreed to subscribe £10 annually, the Depot and the 6th Battalion (the only Territorial Battalion represented at the meeting) £5 each to the Memorial Income Fund. It was then agreed that the Secretary should approach the other Territorial Battalions on the subject, and as soon as their answers

were received, he should send round a circular request to old members and others interested in the Regiment asking them to become annual subscribers. The answers have now been received, and the Secretary is glad to be able to announce that all the units of the Regiment have agreed to become annual subscribers, the Regular Battalions of £10 and the Depot and Territorial Battalions of £5.

It is realized that it is not a time to press for large subscriptions, but it is hoped that many members will willingly give a small annual sum, according to their ability. The Committee therefore ask for annual subscriptions of rs. and upwards. For the mutual convenience of those who have banking accounts, and of the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, a form of Banker's Order is enclosed.

Any readers of the Magazine who have not received the above request and who desire to subscribe to the Fund should send their subscriptions to the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Kilsyth, Storeys Way, Cambridge, who will be pleased to send a banker's order on receipt of a post card.

#### THE MEMENTO BOOK.

The Memento Book of the Regimental War Memorials is on sale at Messrs. J. & E. Bumpus, 350, Oxford Street, London, W.1. to whom orders should be sent direct. The book can also be seen at the Depot, Halifax, and various other places in the West Riding. Price 12s. 6d.

## THE REGIMENTAL DINNER CLUB (1st, 2nd and 3rd Battalions).

**T**HE Committee of the Dinner Club had decided early in the year to return to Derby Week for the Annual Dinner, but to continue to dine on the Friday, as that day of the week is the most favoured by members for the annual gathering. It was therefore held on Friday, May 29th, at the Imperial Restaurant, Regent Street, when sixty sat down to the excellent dinner that M. Oddenino provided. This number is thirteen in advance of that of 1922, which was the previous highest attendance, and nearly double that of 1919, 1920, and 1921, the first three occasions after the war, when each time the number present was thirty-three, the number that has been associated with our 1st Battalion since its formation; it is hoped that the number by which our 2nd Battalion was known will be reached next year!

The Duke of Wellington had accepted the Club's invitation to dine, but was unfortunately prevented from doing so at the last minute by his doctor's orders. The Club also invited Col. R. E. Williamson, Honorary Colonel of the 6th Battalion, and Major W. M. Town, late of the 10th Service Battalion, but only the former was able to accept the invitation.

Just before dinner was announced a cable was received from the 2nd Battalion in Cairo:—"All good wishes from 2nd Battalion." The Secretary, after reading it, put it in his pocket, intending to give it to the Chairman in order that, during his speech, he might inform those present of its contents. This the Secretary unfortunately forgot to do, and he now offers his sincere apologies for this neglect of duty.

Monsieur Oddenino made a concession to those who attended the dinner in allowing half-price tickets to his cabaret entertainment.

At the conclusion of dinner the toast of "The King" was honoured, and the Chairman rose to make the one speech of the evening. Sir Herbert began his speech by commenting on the absence of any greatly outstanding event during the year since their last meeting, and said that perhaps the most important was the change of command

in the 2nd Battalion. He congratulated Lieut.-Col. Pickering on his appointment. He pointed out that, although nothing great had happened, there had yet been a general advance in all things; but he warned those present that, though they might view this with satisfaction, they should not do so with complacency, but should strive to go one better in everything during the coming year.

The Chairman next referred to the literary efforts of the Regiment: the one was the History, of which he was glad to be able to state Brig.-Gen. Bruce—a writer of very considerable experience and one in whom all could repose complete confidence—had taken over charge; the other was THE new regimental Magazine, the IRON DUKE, the first number of which had just been issued—a decidedly good effort, so far as could be seen from a cursory glance: it had a good cover, good illustrations, good print, and—a most important point—it appeared that we had not written ourselves out in the first number. He expressed the thanks of all ranks to the Editor (Lieut.-Col. Trench) and to the Assistant Editor, “be it she or he”; also to Brig.-Gen. Turner, who had undertaken the treasurership and business part of the venture.

The speaker then mentioned the additional battle honours that had lately been granted, and explained that it had been necessary on this account to have a new page of battle honours inscribed and inserted in the Roll of Honour in place of the original one. He expressed his satisfaction at being able to announce that the seating of the Memorial Chapel had just been completed, and that the chairs would be in place during the ensuing week; he thanked Col. Gibbs for the trouble he had taken in collecting funds for the purpose and in carrying through the scheme. He read an extract from a letter from the Dean of York which showed that the chapel was regularly used both for services and for private prayer, and that it was much appreciated by the Cathedral authorities as a definite addition to the beauty of the Minster. His last reference in connection with our Memorial Chapel was to the lack of any income to meet recurring and occasional expenses or to expend on the further adornment of the chapel. He trusted that the scheme, which had that day been approved of by the Committee, for providing such an income, would meet with the support that it deserved from battalions and individuals.

He referred to the serious blow lately experienced by the 6th Battalion in the burning of the Colour belonging to the 2/6th Battalion and the damage to those of the 1/6th, and expressed sympathy with them in their misfortune.

Sir Herbert Belfield closed his speech by expressing the general disappointment at the enforced absence of the Duke of Wellington from the dinner.

The gathering broke up soon after eleven o'clock, and some of the members availed themselves of Monsieur Oddenino's concession and attended the cabaret entertainment.

The following is a list of the members who were present:—Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Belfield (President of the Club); Major-Generals Sir Frederick Landon and T. H. Hardy; Brig.-Generals C. D. Bruce, P. A. Turner, and W. M. Watson; Colonels J. A. C. Gibbs, E. G. Harrison, P. H. Wortham, and A. K. Wyllie; Lieut.-Colonels N. G. Burnand, F. S. Exham, R. K. Healing, K. A. Macleod, E. M. K. Parsons, C. J. Pickering, and M. V. le P. Trench; Majors E. A. Bald, W. T. McG. Bate, J. C. Burnett, A. Ellam, C. R. Hetley, E. N. F. Hitchins, E. R. Houghton, C. W. J. Ince, D. M. Jenkins, S. F. Marriner, N. H. Moore, W. G. Officer, G. S. Rushbridger, F. H. B. Wellesley, H. W. W. Wood, and W. Wilson; Captains R. H. D. Bolton, G. H. Beyfus, R. S. Cholmley, M. N. Cox, V. C. Farrell, F. H. Fraser, R. J. A. Henniker, H. G. Keet, R. H. W. Owen, W. M. Ozanne, A. E. H. Sayers, N. R. Whitaker; Lieutenants W. F. Browne, T. St. G. Carroll, J. Chatterton, M. J. Dalrymple, K. G. Exham, C. K. T. Faithfull, H. Harvey, C. I. E. Haslock, A. G. Hiddingh, S. B. Kington, S. Naylor, H. B. Owen, E. W. Rogers, O. Westmacott, and F. P. A. Woods.

On the same afternoon the fifth Ladies' Tea Party was held at Princes' Rooms, Piccadilly. For the first time since the start in 1921 Lady Belfield was absent from the



tea, and then only on account of being confined to the house with a bad cold. The tea was again well attended, just over sixty being present; but, owing to the fact that some of those present neglected to sign their names, the exact number is not known. The following is a list of those who entered their names in the book:—

Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Belfield, Mrs. Boutflower, Mrs. Bray, Major and Mrs. Burnett, Lieut. Chatterton, Mrs. Conor, Capt. and Mrs. Cox, Mrs. de Gex, Mrs. and Miss de Wend, Major, Mrs., and Miss Ellam, Capt. Farrell, Major and Mrs. Denys Firth, Col. and Mrs. Gibbs, Major-General and Mrs. Hardy, Col. Harrison, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Healing, Capt. and Mrs. Henniker, Major Hetley, Mrs. Hetley, Major and Mrs. Hitchins, Mrs. Humphrys and the Misses Owen, Major and Mrs. Ince, Major and Mrs. Dudley Jenkins, Mrs. Vaughan Jenkins, Major Marriner, Major N. H. Moore and Mrs. Woogley, Major and Mrs. Officer, Lieut.-Col. Parsons, Lieut.-Col. Pickering, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. St. Hill, Mrs. Strafford, Capt. Thomas, Mrs. and Miss Trench, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. M. V. le P. Trench, Brig.-Gen. and Mrs. Turner, Brig.-Gen. Watson, Major and Mrs. Wood.

Next year the Derby is run on Wednesday, June 2nd, so the Dinner and Tea will be on Friday, June 4th, 1926. Will members and ladies kindly make a note of this date so that they may keep it free for the regimental meetings.

## LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM LAMBTON, 33rd REGIMENT

**A**N extract from the Army List of 1794 which appears on page 71 of the first number of this Magazine shows that the senior ensign of the 33rd Regiment was a certain William Lambton. The following short account of this remarkable man—one who laid the foundation of all subsequent survey work in India—is based on the "Royal Military Calendar or Army Service and Commission Book," vol. v., 1820, and the "East India Military Calendar," vol. iii., 1826.

Lambton joined the 33rd in New York in 1782. He could have seen but little, if any, of the intermittent and inglorious fighting which had been in progress since 1775 to force the American people to accept the continuance of British control, for peace was concluded in November of that year, when Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States. On the cessation of hostilities, Lambton proceeded with the Regiment to Halifax, Nova Scotia.\*

Then followed some twelve years of undistinguished, but no doubt useful and certainly well-paid, service as an acting Engineer and Barrack Master of the Canadian Province of New Brunswick. Owing to financial circumstances, he was not in a position to abandon this post when the Regiment was ordered home in 1785. He was, however, permitted to remain as an ensign in the Regiment, and he is shown as still holding this rank in the Army List of 1794.

Shortly after the Hon. Arthur Wesley (later the Duke of Wellington) had succeeded to the command of the 33rd, in September, 1793 (he had been posted to the Regiment as a Major in the preceding April, the sixth regiment, commencing with the 76th, in

\* There is no record of this move to Halifax in the History of the 33rd. It may be that confusion has arisen owing to the Regiment having gone to Halifax, Yorkshire, on its return to England. Against this is the suggestion on page 141 of the History that the old Dettingen Colours of the Regiment were deposited in Halifax, Nova Scotia, but when they were so deposited is not stated.

There is, however, no question that by some means or other Ensign Lambton found himself in New Brunswick shortly after release from internment as a prisoner of war on the conclusion of hostilities with the United States.



which he had served, or nominally served, in the past five and a half years\*), he put forward Lambton's name for promotion, and this officer, seemingly much to his astonishment, found himself a lieutenant in 1795. In the following year the 33rd was ordered to proceed to India, and Lambton was told that if he wished to retain his post in Canada he must leave the Regiment. He embarked at once for England, and joined the 33rd in Bengal in 1797.

In the following year he was appointed a Major of Brigade of the troops on the Coromandel Coast, and took the field with these troops, of which the 33rd formed part, in 1799, "in the family" (an eighteenth century term for "on the staff") of Sir David Baird, who was in command of the 1st European Brigade. He remained "in this family" throughout the subsequent operations against Tippoo Sahib, who had succeeded his father, Hyder Ali, in the Sultanate of Mysore, and while so employed the following incident took place, as recorded in the "East Indian Military Calendar":—

"On the 4th of April, 1799, Gen. Baird received orders to proceed, during the night, to scour a tope, where it was supposed that Tippoo had placed an advanced post. Lieut. Lambton accompanied him as his Staff, and after having repeatedly traversed the tope without finding anyone on it, the General resolved to return to camp, and proceeded accordingly, as he thought, towards headquarters. However, as the night was clear, and the constellation of The Great Bear was near the meridian, Lieut. L. noticed that instead of proceeding southerly, as was necessary for reaching the camp, the division was advancing towards the north, that is to say, on Tippoo's whole army; and immediately warned Gen. Baird of the mistake. But the General (who troubled himself little about astronomy) replied, that he knew very well how he was going, without consulting the stars. Presently the detachment fell in with one of the enemy's outposts, which was soon dispersed; but this at last led Gen. Baird to apprehend that Lieut. Lambton's observation might be correct enough; he ordered a light to be struck, and on consulting a pocket compass, it was found (as Capt. Lambton used humorously to say), 'that the stars were right.'"

In the subsequent storming of Tippoo's capital, Seringapatam, which fell on the 4th May, 1799, Mr. Lambton proved himself to be one who could act with gallantry and decision in an emergency. All the officers of the leading companies of the assaulting troops had been either killed or wounded, and, quoting again the "East Indian Military Calendar," "The leading men being opposed by a considerable body, with the Suldaun at their head, fell back twice, but Lieut. L. was able to rally them, and a confused, hurried, and furious struggle took place for about 15 minutes, when the enemy gave way, chiefly on account of a party of the King's 12 regiment getting over the ditch; and the supporting troops closing upon the rampart, all opposition ceased, and a dreadful carnage ensued."

The fall of Seringapatam and the death of Tippoo opened up to the British a vast extent of little-known territory. The importance of an accurate survey was quickly recognized by the Marquess Wellesley (the elder brother of Lieut.-Colonel Wesley), who was at the time Governor-General of India; and it is probable that Lieut. Lambton's qualifications for the work were brought to the notice of the Governor-General by his brother. Anyway, according to the "East India Military Calendar," "The noble Marquess's choice fell on Lieut. William Lambton; and it appears that the powers of discrimination, which characterized the whole of that distinguished nobleman's administration, were here exerted with their wonted effect; for the mild, easy and affable demeanour of Lieut. Lambton did not conceal from the piercing eye of his Lordship, the great and grasping intellect, the high powers of reflection, and the uncontrolled perseverance, which never viewed a difficulty or embarrassment, but with a steady determination to surmount it."

\* See Maxwell's "Life of Wellington," page 6.

During the progress of his work, Lambton realized that a great opportunity was open to him to add to the existing knowledge of the figure of the Earth. Owing to the great length of the Indian peninsula, he might, by carrying a series of triangles along the meridian which passes through Cape Comorin, the southernmost point of the country, measure a meridional arc of some 25 degrees, almost thrice as great as that which other geometricians had attempted. It was a work which might well have appalled any man, but Lambton, though advanced in years, tackled it with an enthusiasm and capacity which swept difficulties aside. To recount all he accomplished would involve a digression into scientific details unsuitable for this magazine. Suffice it that the "Royal Military Calendar" of 1820 writes of him as follows:—"He has been employed in prosecuting his original design, which is now arrived at an extent surpassing anything of the kind that has yet been performed in any other country."

In January, 1823, we find him at Hyderabad, in the Deccan, whence he started to carry his work northwards. He was, however, struck down by fever and died at Hinganghat, a village some fifty miles south of Nagpur, on the 26th January.

In recording his death, the "East India Military Calendar" says:—"Thus, in an obscure village of Central India, died at the age of 75,\* one of the most highly-endowed philosophers and mathematicians who ever trod on her shores; a man whose name will ever be dear to science; one of the sacred few, who have tended to raise the fame of England, in the intellectual scale, with the civilized world. He dies not ingloriously: his labours will ever be viewed with interest by the votaries of science; and it may be a proud boast of the East India Company, that it has been the beneficent patron, and steady protector of an undertaking, which confers more practical benefit, in the solution of the grand question of the figure of the earth, than the efforts of all the world besides."

H. E. B.

## THE ORIGIN, TITLES AND NICKNAMES OF OUR BATTALIONS

(Continued).

**I**T was originally intended to conclude the article on the origin, etc., of 1st Battalion (33rd Foot) in this number, but chiefly owing to the fact that certain points that are dealt with in it are still unverified, it was decided to hold over the second part of that article till the next issue, and instead to include in this number one on the origin and titles of our 4th Battalion.

### 4TH BATTALION THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT (WEST RIDING).

The earliest mention of volunteers in Halifax appears to be 1794; all references to armed forces previous to this date being to Militia. Even these Volunteer Companies seem to have been very nearly allied to the latter, as they were raised for "service with the Militia during embodiment." It is recorded that at this period the threat of invasion by Napoleon called the people of England to arms, and in Halifax not only was a strong corps of infantry formed, but also a Volunteer troop of cavalry; both were disbanded in 1802 on the establishment of peace.

In 1803 England was again at war with France, and this time Halifax raised two bodies of infantry; they were known respectively as the Halifax and the West Halifax

\* It seems doubtful if Lieut.-Colonel Lambton's age at death is correctly stated. It would mean that he was born in 1748 and was 34 years of age when, in 1782, he became an ensign in the 33rd.

Volunteer Infantry. The former, at any rate, transferred in 1808 as a body to the local Militia. All these infantry units raised in Halifax, though they did not bear the same title as the present unit and were all either disbanded or absorbed in other corps must be looked upon, if not as their actual military ancestors, at least as being very closely connected with the 4th Battalion.

It was under the provisions of the Yeomanry and Volunteer Act of 1804 that General Peel, Secretary of State for War, in 1859 called into being the present unit. The circular was issued on May 12th, and on June 3rd a public meeting was held in the Town Hall, Halifax, where the following resolution was passed:—

Moved by Edward Akroyd, Esq., seconded by Dr. Paley: "That this meeting warmly approves of the formation of a Volunteer Rifle Corps for this town and district."

It was therefore passed that immediate steps be taken to obtain the sanction of the Lord-Lieutenant and the proper authorities to enrol such persons as were willing to join the Corps. The list was accordingly opened, and 119 intending recruits signed the following agreement:—

"We, the undersigned, are willing to enrol ourselves as members of a Volunteer Rifle Corps for this town and district, provided that the cost of uniform, arms, and accoutrements does not exceed £9 per annum."

The circular of May 12th, 1859, was supplemented by another of the 25th of the same month; from its perusal it is evident that the Government's idea was the formation of companies rather than battalions. Doubtless this reflected the opinion of the Duke of Wellington, which may be gathered from the following remark which he made at Woolwich in the October of that year:—" . . . a Volunteer Corps should not, under any circumstances, comprise more than 100 men."

It seems certain that what actually resulted from the meeting of June 3rd, 1859, was the formation of a company, not a battalion, of Halifax Volunteers; this is borne out by the fact that a Captain was gazetted to command them and also by the following extracts from the Army Lists of October and November, 1859, which, under the heading of "Yorkshire (West Riding)," read as follows:—

October 1859	No. 1 Company—York	October 1859	No. 5 Company—Bradford
	No. 2 Company—Sheffield		No. 6 Company—Bradford
	No. 3 Company—Sheffield		No. 10 Company—N. Craven
	No. 4 Company—Sheffield		

In the November Army List this entry appears:—

No. 7 Company—Halifax—Edward Ackroyd, Captain, 13th Oct. 1859.

In May, 1860, the following order was promulgated:—

"7th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers (Halifax) will hold the fourth place in the West Riding and will be designated accordingly."

May, 1860, is therefore the date when the number "4" first appears in the title, though the unit at that time was a company, not a battalion. From a study of the available records it would appear that it was not till May, 1861, when the original commander of the company was gazetted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, that the 4th became a battalion under the title of the 4th Yorkshire (West Riding) Rifle Volunteers.

In December, 1881, the 4th Battalion first appears in the Army List as belonging to the 33rd Regimental District; and in April, 1882, in company with other Volunteer battalions, they appear on page 401 as a unit of the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment) with the title of 4th West Riding Yorkshire, whilst on page 615 of the same Army List, under Volunteer Battalions, they are entered, again as belonging to the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), but as the 4th Yorkshire (West Riding). There is not a great difference in the two titles, but these small inaccuracies make it very difficult to speak with certainty of the actual old titles of units.

In February, 1883, a General Order was issued to the effect that the 4th, 6th, and 9th Yorkshire (West Riding) Rifle Volunteer Corps would in future be designated the



1st, 2nd, and 3rd Volunteer Battalions of the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regiment.

The next change of title occurred when the Volunteer Force became the Territorial Force, and the Battalion reverted to its old number and became the 4th Battalion The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regiment.

One more change brings us to the present day: it took place in December, 1922, when the designation of the Regiment was altered to The Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding), the 4th Battalion, of course, changing their title at the same time to their present one.

Except that in company with the other battalions of the Regiment they are often referred to as "The Dukes," they have never had any recognized nickname.

P. A. T.

*(To be continued.)*

## "KISMET."

A STORY FROM THE GREAT WAR, BY ANDRE MAUROIS, TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH BY MAJOR J. C. BURNETT, D.S.O.

TARKINGTON, S. W., a matured officer of fifty-three years of age, Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster, formed the childish but ardent desire to gain one more ribbon before retiring. Chance and eighteen years of good conduct had given him the South African War medal and the puce-coloured ribbon of the old soldiers. But with a little luck, a Lieutenant, even an honorary one, can collect a Military Cross if the guns plaster the right place. That is why Tarkington was always to be found in dangerous corners where he had nothing to do; that is why on the day of the capture of Loos he was exposing his rheumatic limbs on the field of battle, wet through and bringing back eighteen wounded men on his back. But he did not meet the General, and no one knew anything of it except those wounded men, who had no influence. Then the regiment was sent north and billeted in the Ypres Salient. No doubt there existed excellent reasons of a sentimental and military nature for defending this piece of country, but as a winter resort it was a disastrous abode. Tarkington had no fear of danger; shells were part of the day's work. But his rheumatics feared damp, and the rain, falling unceasingly on a greasy clay, formed a cold, damp mud heap which no doctor would recommend for the lubrication of old human machinery.

Tarkington, whose tender, swollen feet now made the least bit of walking like a form of Chinese torture, must have seen that the only thing he could do was to ask to be evacuated.

"It is just my luck," said he to the Sergeant-Major, his confidant; "I have the pain without the wound."

Then he went limping, cursing, to find the Colonel in his dug-out and tell him about the condition of his legs.

The Colonel, on this particular morning, was in a bad temper. A letter from the Divisional Staff had drawn his attention to the fact that the proportion of frozen feet in his regiment had reached 3·5 per cent., while the average of the Corps was only 2·7, and would he take the necessary steps to reduce this percentage in the future?

The necessary steps had been taken: he had sent for the M.O. and shown him the letter.

"And now listen to me, Doctor. You can recognize bronchitis, sore throat, and stomach-ache, but I don't want to have any more frozen feet for the next three days."

You can imagine how Tarkington was received, who had come to exhibit his paralysed feet.



"This, then, it is the limit : I evacuate an officer for frozen feet ! Read, Tarkington read ! And you believe that I am going to alter 3'5 into 3'6 to suit your pleasure ? Refer, my friend, to General Routine Order No. 324 : ' Trench feet is caused by a contraction of the superficial arteries, the result of which is that the skin, not being sufficiently nourished, dies and becomes gangrenous.' Then you have only got to keep a watch over your arteries, Tarkington. I am sorry about it, old man, but it is all I can do for you."

"It is just my luck," said the old man to the Sergeant-Major, his confidant ; " I have thirty-seven years' service, I have never reported sick, and when for the first time in my life I ask to be evacuated, I chance on the very day when the Staff strafe the Colonel on the subject of feet."

His feet became red, then blue, and had begun to go black when the Colonel went on leave. Major P—— answered for the Colonel in his absence, and, being the second son of a lord, did not take the Brigade Staff too seriously.

He saw the distress of the unfortunate Tarkington, and sent him to the dressing station, where they decided to evacuate him to England.

He was transported to B—— and put on board a hospital ship, the *Saxonia*, with some wounded, some doctors and some nurses. The port authorities had reported that evening that some floating mines were floating about in the Channel.

The authorities were discussing the origin of these mines. While the Naval Transport Officer said they were friendly mines, the Military Landing Officer believed they were those of the enemy. But one point of detail no one disputed was that every ship that had met one of them had been cut into two pieces, and none of them had floated for long. The Captain of the *Saxonia* was certain that the Northern Channel was clear of mines. He took it and exploded.

Tarkington went then into the sea. As he was a good soldier, instinct made him spend his last few minutes in putting himself in order, and he prepared himself to drown very correctly with his gas mask, which he had been advised never to go without, round his neck.

A rescue boat picked him up insensible, and he was moved to a hospital on the English coast. He there recovered consciousness, but was very much the worse for his long immersion in the sea.

"Really," said he, "it is just my luck. For one month they wouldn't allow me to embark, and when eventually they consented I find myself on the only hospital ship that has been blown up since a year ago."

"They are all the same," said the Colonel on his return from leave. "Here is a fellow who complains of having his feet in water, and who takes advantage of my absence to go and take a sea bath."

Now, some months previously King George, injured whilst visiting the Army in France, had crossed the Straits on board the *Saxonia*. Quite naturally, the fate of the ship interested His Majesty, who went to see the survivors, and as Tarkington was the only officer, he had the inestimable privilege of a quite long conversation with his King, as a result of which, a few days afterwards, a regiment "somewhere in France" received a letter from the General Headquarter Staff asking for the details of the services of Tarkington, S. W.

The letter being accompanied by an officer with a hat circled in red with gilded peak, who had several comments to make about "a very distinguished personage," the Colonel wrote some very kind things about Tarkington, S. W., which he had never said to him, and the Sergeant-Major gave the details of the brilliant conduct of the Quartermaster at Loos.

The *London Gazette*, fifteen days later, repeated the evidence of these witnesses in a supplement to the list of awards and honours, and Tarkington, Honorary Captain, Military Cross, having thought over his fate, found that the world was good.

## THE BATTLE OF LESWARREE.

**A** HARDY race, inured to danger and hardship from early youth ; able to boast of recent victories over the Rohillas and the armies of the Great Mogul, and trained and disciplined after the European fashion by exiled French officers. Such were the Mahrattas, who in the year 1803, were engaged in open warfare against the British.

In the opening stages of the campaign the British scored many successes, but the Mahratta armies, when defeated in one place, would melt away only to reassemble elsewhere. Owing to their extreme mobility it was a very difficult thing to inflict a really crushing defeat upon them, and there seemed every likelihood of a costly and long drawn out campaign.

Such was the outlook when General Lake marched his men out of Agra, in pursuit of the retiring Mahrattas. His army consisted of only four thousand men, but what they lacked in numbers they made up for in valour and experience, for they were old campaigners to a man. There were three regiments of European cavalry—the 8th, 27th, and 29th Light Dragoons ; and one European infantry corps, the 76th Foot, the old "Immortals," every man with the scars of previous wounds. The rest were native Indian regiments.

The little army which had already been on trek four days, continued to march all through the night in order to overtake the enemy, the cavalry pushing on ahead as rapidly as possible, leaving the slower-moving infantry to follow, with the guns, as best they could.

On the morning of November 1st, 1803, Lake and his horsemen found themselves face to face with an enemy force, which outnumbered them by three to one.

The commander of the Mahratta Army, Surwar Khan, proved himself a leader of no small talent. He had posted his nine thousand infantry and five thousand cavalry in a good position. The artillery was so arranged that most of the seventy-four guns were invisible to the British, being concealed by the long grass, and the guns were also chained together with lengths of chain cable from wheel to wheel, as a barrier against the danger of a cavalry break-through.

The Mahratta Army was in a proper fighting spirit. Those of its members who had been at Delhi, Agra, and Ally Ghur were burning to avenge the losses they had sustained in these engagements ; while the "Deccan Invincibles," now meeting the white man on the field of battle for the first time, awaited the trial of strength with the serene confidence born of good discipline and the knowledge of many previous victories.

Surwar Khan and his army remained stationary, waiting for the British to make the first move. It was not long before Lake, who was always a daring leader, opened the fight in characteristic fashion. Placing himself at the head of his Light Dragoons, the gallant old general led his cavalry brigade in a dashing charge. Here the cunning of Surwar Khan's dispositions showed itself. As they rode over the rough, uneven ground, many were unhorsed by obstacles hidden from view by the long grass, and the enemy's cannon, hitherto unseen, opened a destructive fire. As the horsemen drew nearer, the Mahratta infantry, who had held their fire until the charging cavalry were within twenty paces (an example of fire control rare in Asiatic troops) now poured in their volleys with terrible effect. In spite of this the Light Dragoons succeeded in penetrating the Mahratta line, taking several of the guns. These, however, could not be brought away for want of bullocks and horses to drag them.

The Cavalry Brigade had already made three charges, and was reforming for a fourth, when the General decided to call them off and await the arrival of the infantry.

It was nearly noon when they arrived, having covered sixty-five miles in forty-eight

hours, and been under arms continuously for the last sixteen hours. For the last few miles of this remarkable forced march the noise of the firing had served as a spur to their exertions. Since 3 a.m. they had traversed twenty-five miles of country where the roads were in a sodden condition after heavy rain, and they had been compelled to leave most of the guns behind them, stuck in the mud. Tired as they were, only a short respite was to be theirs; after all their exertions they were now to be flung into battle again, only two hours' rest was allowed them before the engagement was renewed, as the enemy sent an envoy to discuss terms.

Taking advantage of this calm before storm, Surwar Khan withdrew his army behind an artificial lake or reservoir. The embankment of this was cut, so that the escaping water flowed over the ground in front of the lines, turning it into a morass of mud. In due course, Lake's infantry commenced their advance across this bog to attack the enemy's right flank, under a heavy cannonade. The 76th, by virtue of being the only European infantry corps present, had the place of honour at the head of the first column.

They had about a mile to cover, and as they drew nearer, the Mahratta cavalry charged, but were repulsed "by the fire of this gallant body" (*vide* Lake's Despatch referring to the 76th Foot). The General's horse was shot under him—the third charger he had lost that day. His son, acting as aide-de-camp, was shot down in the very act of offering his own horse to his father.

Owing to the determined stand the enemy were making, and the heavy losses which were being caused by their fire, Lake realized there was no time to be lost. The first column must drive home the attack, without waiting for the second column, who were now struggling through the mud to their assistance. He, therefore, ordered them to charge, and they went for the enemy in fine style. The 29th Light Dragoons, supported by the 76th and native infantry, drove the enemy from their guns.

Surwar Khan now let loose his cavalry, and these Cossacks of India made a fiery counter-charge, but the British cavalry drove them back. The battle now became a wild *melée*, where all the fighting was hand-to-hand. The Mahratta Army showed themselves worthy of the name they had made in Indian warfare. They bitterly contested every inch of ground, fighting to the end with tulwar and bayonet. Their cavalry had already been dispersed by our Light Dragoons, and Surwar Khan had fled before the gallant survivors of the Mahratta infantry finally laid down their arms, about four in the afternoon. Well did they deserve the praise of Lord Lake, who said of them "Those fellows fought like devils—or, rather, like heroes!"

The Mahratta losses at Leswarree are estimated at about six thousand in killed alone, and the British losses were by no means light, for of Lake's four thousand men, over nine hundred were killed or wounded. The heavy losses sustained by the 76th—who bore the brunt of the close fighting with the enemy's infantry, after incurring casualties in their advance which, to quote their General's words, "were sufficient alone to prevent a regular advance"—prove how well they deserved to be described as a "handful of heroes" in Lake's Official Despatch. Six officers and over two hundred rank and file of the 76th were killed or wounded—nearly a quarter of the total British casualties.

All the enemy's guns—numbering seventy-four—were captured together with forty-four Colours and Standards.

On the day after the battle, Lake sent a despatch to the Governor-General of India, in which he paid generous tribute to the 76th as the following extract will show:—"It would be a violation of my feelings were I to close my despatch without bearing testimony to the gallant conduct of Major MacLeod and Captain Robertson of His Majesty's 76th, and of every officer and soldier of that inestimable [*sic*] corps, in the attack on the village of Leswarree."



In General Orders dated November 4th, 1803, the General again praised the 76th for "the conspicuous gallantry which they displayed," adding that: "On this, as on every former occasion, His Excellency beheld with admiration the heroic behaviour of the 76th Regiment, whose gallantry must ever leave a lasting impression of gratitude on his mind."

General Lake was made Baron Lake of Delhi and Leswarree in recognition of his services, and the regiments engaged in the battle were allowed to inscribe "Leswarree" on their Colours and appointments. Of the European corps awarded this Battle Honour only two are still in existence—the 8th Light Dragoons (now the 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars) and the 76th Foot (now the 2nd Bn. Duke of Wellington's Regiment).

Speaking of Lord Lake's services, Fortescue in his "History of the British Army," says: "His most famous battalion, the 76th Foot, which should at least bear Lake's crest on its Colours, has now under a new organization become associated with the still greater name of Wellington. None the less, it should always be remembered as the *Fighting Battalion* of one of Britain's greatest fighting Generals."

R. M. H.

## KASR-EL-NIL BARRACKS

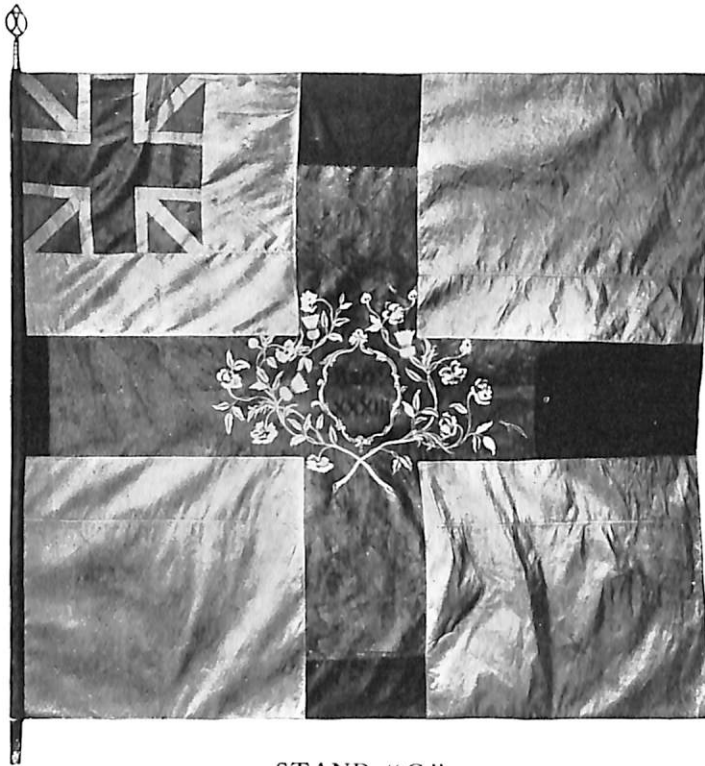
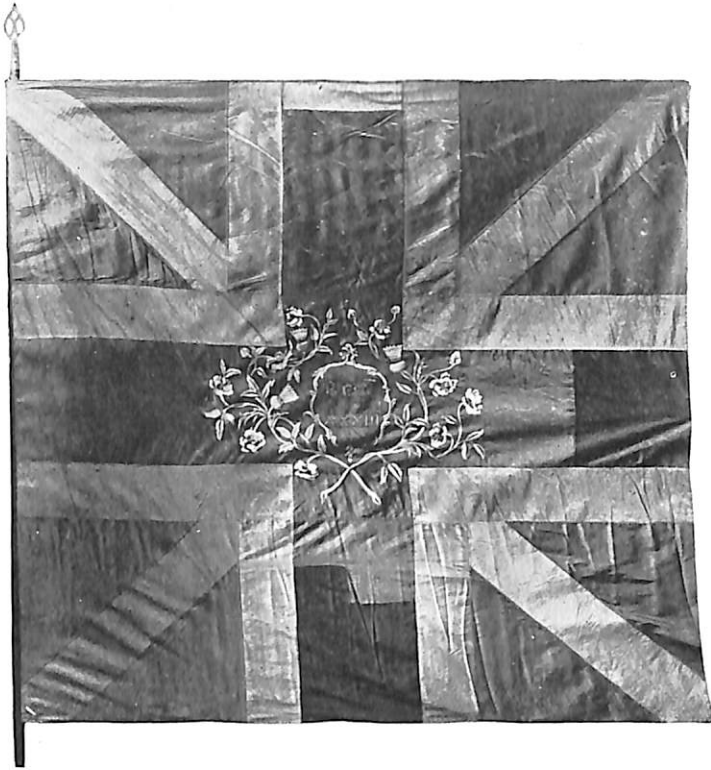
**A** FEW notes about our barracks may be of interest. They consist of three-storied buildings built in the shape of an E, the open side being bounded by the Nile, down to which run flights of steps. On the east side of the buildings is the parade and playing ground, known officially as the Champ de Mars; but do not allow the word "Champ" to mislead you, as here is not a blade of grass on the ground.

The barracks were originally built about a hundred years ago as a palace for Ismail Pasha, and the Officers' Mess was in those days the Harem and State Quarters. This building consists of a magnificent hall, 120 ft. long by 40 ft. wide by 30 ft. high, out of which open the other rooms. Both this hall and the ante-room are decorated in a mixed Franco-Italian style of the period, with ornate and painted ceilings and immense gilt frames on the walls. In each frame in the hall is a large oval mirror. The walls of both rooms used to be hung with tapestry, but all that remains are small pieces over the doors. A collection of Mameluke armour was at the time hung in the hall, but has now disappeared. The hall is furnished with large arm-chairs and settees with gilded arms and backs, but fortunately the dust of ages has so toned down the gold as to render it unnoticeable. All the furniture and the carvings on the walls are surmounted by the crescent. The mess-room is also large and lofty, but bare. Out of it opens a verandah jutting out into the Nile. This is our summer breakfast and dining room, and is the best place in Cairo for these meals. Opposite is Gezeirah, and the evening effect of the palms silhouetted against the western sky, the reflections in the water of the lights of the houseboats and of Kasr-el-Nil bridge, and the silent passage down stream, almost within arm's reach, of the picturesque Nile barges and small boats, more than compensate for the unpleasant odours which are apt to rise during the Nile flood. Moreover, whatever breeze is to be obtained will be found here. The Mess Library is a small room decorated in similar style to the ante-room, but the frames are filled with paper of typically Oriental design. The upstairs rooms are mostly falling to pieces and are locked up, being dangerous, but there are some fine ceilings still remaining.

Throughout the barracks the inner face of both the first and second floors is provided with a wide, continuous verandah, and from the flat roof wonderful views over Cairo and the desert are obtained.

The recreation-room and supper-bar, in the South Square, are built on the western edge, and, like the officers' "verandah mess-room," form an ideal spot for spending a quiet evening.





STAND "C."  
In possession of Lord Wharton.



# THE REGIMENTAL COLOURS

## I. THE 33RD REGIMENT (Contd.)

Ref. May issue :—

Page 50, lines 11, 18, and 44. For "1743" read "1747."

Page 50, footnote. Delete "and" and after "27th" insert "and 41st."

Page 52, lines 2 and 34. For "Kennys" read "Kemeys."

Page 52, line 27. Delete "R.H.A."

**S**INCE our last issue went to press, photographs of several of the 33rd Colours have been acquired.

Plate I shows the Colours (Stand *c*) now in the possession of Lord Wharton, which, although very faded, are in a wonderful state of preservation, the shaded portions in the illustrations being the only places where the fabric was renovated in 1882. The dimensions of each Colour is approximately 6 ft. × 5 ft. 9 ins., the length of the pike, including a 7-inch spearhead, is 9 ft. 11 in. The ground of the Regimental Colour is crimson. When and how they came into possession of Major Dancey is still obscure, although members of that family are trying to assist in the matter, but from the pattern it is evident that they were made prior to the Warrant of 1747. Their condition is too good to have been carried through the five years (1742 to 1747) during which the 33rd participated in the War of The Austrian Succession, including the Battle of Dettingen, so I am still of opinion that their origin was nearer the time of the birth of the Regiment.

Plate II shows the reproductions of the paintings in the Vellum Book\* acquired by the Regiment, to which a certificate added at the foot explains why the Regimental Colour differs from the original in one respect. It reads :—

"Copied from the Colours of the Regiments of Foot emblazoned by His Majesty's command under the direction of Sir George Naylor, Inspector of Regimental Colours, 1820 and approved by His Majesty King George IV by Warrant under the Royal Sign Manual dated 11th July 1822 which Warrant was countersigned by the Commander-in-Chief H.R.H. the Duke of York, and by the Secretary of State for War Viscount Palmerston. The painting in the Vellum Book shows the Regimental Colour with a red field, but from a contemporary note and other evidence it is clear the field should have been white with a red cross."

(Sd.) H. F. BURKE,

COLLEGE OF ARMS,  
LONDON,

*Garret King of Arms and Inspector of Regimental Colours.*

27 April 1925.

Plate III (Fig. 2) shows the working design of the 1851 Stand amended to include the Crimean Honours.

## 2. THE 76TH REGIMENT.

Three regulation Stands are known of, viz. :—

(a) Those presented at its birth in 1787, taken by the Regiment to India in 1788, and which eventually after some twenty years of constant hard campaigning, were handed to the Commanding Officer by Lieut.-General Don (following the presentation of the Original Honorary Colours) with these words :—"Major Covell I now deposit in your custody as Commanding Officer of the Regiment these banners reduced to their poles by the shot of the enemy."†

\* *Vide* IRON DUKE, No. 1 p. 51.

† "Historical Record 76th (Hindoostan) Regiment," Hayden, p. 64.

It is much to be regretted that no further details, or description of this Stand is to be found in the regimental records or as yet elsewhere, but I think it can be taken that the Colours originally resembled the paintings of 1820 in the "Vellum Book"\* (Plate III (Fig. 1)† without of course any Battle Honours, or the shamrock in the Wreath.

Perhaps some of my readers may be able to give additional information, and also know what became of the "poles" handed over to Major Covell?

The Hon. Stand mentioned above were the only Colours carried by the Regiment for the next twenty-three years according to the records, and it was only about the same date in April 1829 when sending an application to the Court of Directors of the Hon. East India Company for their renewal, that the Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Colonel Moberley, applied to the Colonel of the Regiment also for new Colours, it being his business to supply them in those days.

(b) This latter application was evidently complied with without delay as we read on page 187 of the History‡ that a Stand strictly "in accordance with regulations then in vogue" was received in 1829. The Colours were facsimiles of Plate III (Fig. 1), which did not include the Indian Battle Honours of the Hon. Colours, as at that date they had not been officially approved in General Orders. They were taken into use in 1830 when the Regiment was stationed at Templemore, but unfortunately the records give no account of the presentation ceremony. On being retired in 1863 they were deposited in All Saints Royal Garrison Church, Aldershot. They will shortly be moved to the Memorial Chapel in York Minster.

(c) A Stand consecrated at Aldershot, and presented by General Sir John Pennyfather on April 29th, 1863. These Colours were made as prescribed by the order of September, 1858,§ including the Lion and Crown on the poles in lieu of the spearhead, fringe, cord, and tassels as well as being of the reduced dimensions. In other respects they were similar to the last Stand, except the Regiment's number was in Roman figures. They were in use at the date of the formation of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, July 1st, 1881, when they became entitled to bear the 33rd Battle Honours,|| They were replaced in 1888 and deposited in Halifax Parish Church, Yorkshire. Plate III (Fig. 3) is from the working design passed by the College of Heralds to the Pattern-room at Pimlico in 1869.

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*From "The Times" of 1825, Tuesday, June 28th.*

A most flattering testimonial of regard and esteem was given by the King to the Duke of Wellington on Wednesday, the 15th inst., previous to the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo. His Majesty presented the Duke with the identical diamond ornament (the George) belonging to the Order of the Garter, with which Queen Anne invested the Duke of Marlborough. His Majesty desired the Duke of Wellington to wear it at the dinner at Apsley House on the 18th, at the Anniversary Meeting.

\* *Vide IRON DUKE, No. 1, p. 51.*

† From reproductions of the paintings in the "Vellum Book" acquired by the Regiment, to which a similar certificate to the one at the foot of those of the 33rd (less the last paragraph about the "red field") is engrossed.

‡ "Historical Record 76th (Hindoostan) Regiment," Hayden, p. 64.

§ *Vide IRON DUKE, No. 1, p. 51 (Order dated January 1st, 1822).*

|| Owing to the tattered condition of the Colours, these were apparently not able to be added.



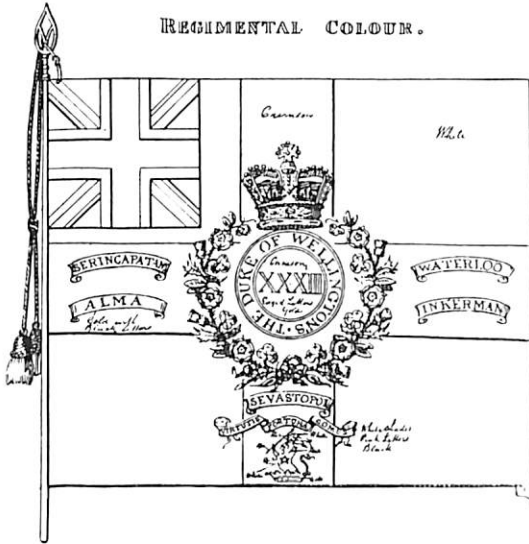


From the "Vellum Book" Paintings.

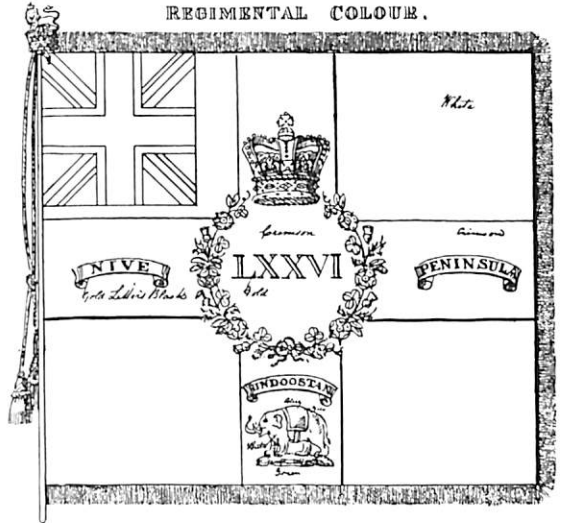
FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

REGIMENTAL COLOUR.



REGIMENTAL COLOUR.



*Albert C. Booth*  
 Lancaster, &c. and  
 Inspector of Regt. Colours

1851 to 1879.

*Albert C. Booth*  
 Lancaster, &c. and  
 Inspector of Regt. Colours.

1863 to 1888.



LUXOR.  
Entrance to the Tomb of Amen Hotep II.



LUXOR.  
The Colonnade and Obelisk of  
Queen Hatshepsut.



YORKTON DEER PARK.

## A SHORT TRIP TO LUXOR.

ONLY at the eleventh hour were we persuaded to join a small party to Luxor, and possibly to Assouan. It was to be a short trip and strictly economical, so, in high spirits, armed with cameras, fly whisks, solar topees, cushions, rugs, lunch basket, and a suit-case apiece, we arrived at Cairo station for the 7.30 p.m. train on Tuesday evening.

Saying we were a party of four women secured us the only second class "ladies" carriage. The arrival of my husband in the carriage armed with soda water caused no remarks to be passed by the guard. Amidst the usual howling and yelling and clanking of bells, we left soon after the half hour. Cairo from a train at night is a beautiful sight, thousands of twinkling lights reach to the foot of the Maquattam Hills, while the banks of the Nile are outlined by street lamps for some miles, reflecting themselves on the water and passing sailing boats.

At 8 a.m. on Wednesday we reached Luxor; to say we were travel-stained was putting things kindly, for sand and dust had blown in on us all night. Before leaving Cairo we had been given a programme of the sights we simply had to do (or die) by a Luxor enthusiast. Time allowed for each sight was also written in, and our sightseeing was to be a good fourteen hours a day. This programme was of great assistance to us, and we followed it faithfully, even outdoing it.

After breakfast we engaged a guide called Youssef Tomeal. He was quite good and certainly kept away the unpleasant crowd who gathered round yelling for piastres. In a *gharry* we set off for Karnak and the great temple of Amen Ra. A twenty minutes' drive brought us to the wonderful arch which is the entrance. Higher than any arch I have ever seen, it has sloping sides. Beautiful reliefs were cut on the stone of Amen Ra, his wife, cartouche, etc., as clear as if they had been carved that day.

The Avenue of Sphinxes, twenty-four each side, leads to a wonderful colonnade. These columns, carved like the Pylar, are about sixty-nine feet high. The wonderful obelisk seen at the end of the colonnade is 100 feet high, and carved out of one solid piece of granite. It was erected by Queen Hatshepsut.

Dazed with all these splendours, the hours passed like minutes, and only the intense heat of the midday sun caused us to return to the hotel so soon.

That evening, after tea, we went to Luxor temple, only a few minutes' walk, and on the Nile.

Through the Papyrus pillars of Amen Hotep III one sees perched above the excavations the small, white mosque of Sheik Abu el Haggag. Youssef told us that several attempts had been made to remove this mosque, as it was right amongst the excavations and doubtless much of interest would be found under it. At each attempt the excavator in charge had fallen ill, till at last the Antiquities Department ordered it to be left, showing, according to Youssef, the Sheik was a good man, and a curse was on anyone who tried to remove his bones.

We sat at the foot of a beautiful and enormous statue of Rameses II, and listened to the priest call the faithful to prayer from the small minaret at sunset.

Later, after dinner, we visited the shops, still attended by the faithful Youssef, in fact, he never allowed us out of his sight, dodge him though we did.

Thursday morning saw us up with the cocks (English cocks I should say, for the Egyptian breed have no fixed hours) and ready to start for the Valley of the Kings and "Tut." Crossing the Nile in a sailing boat we found our donkeys and boys all ready waiting for us. Quite the nicest mokes I have ever seen; they keep up a steady, brisk

walk for hours. Our road ran by the banks of a canal, straight and dusty for some miles, and with large, shady trees. It was while we were going gaily along that I saw one of our party who was ahead, gracefully and slowly float over the head of her mule and embrace the road, the animal standing quite still watching her. He had put his leg in a rut and stumbled badly. In no way hurt, she was up again in a minute, but unfortunately, her surprise at feeling herself in the air caused her to open her mouth wide in astonishment, and the result was she was choked with dust. When all one's spare handkerchiefs had helped to remove this unpleasant property, we once more set off.

Half an hour later we reached the Tombs of the Kings. Our rush was to Tutankhamen, but we were told that this would not be ready for visitors for some time, so we went and saw the Tombs of Rameses III, Amen Hotep II, and Seti I. All the tombs are well lighted by electricity.

Amen Hotep's tomb is one of the more elaborate, and built with cunning. After the usual passage one comes to what seems to be from the passage, an ordinary chamber, beautifully painted, but the floor is a pit 80 feet deep. This was a trap for thieves, who came to rob, for running along the passage in the dark, they would never see there was no floor to the room, and so they would go crashing down into the pit. When this tomb was excavated in 1910 the bones of several men were found in it. There is a bridge across now, and one comes to a beautifully painted chamber, and then to another, in which the sarcophagus with mummy of Amen Hotep is. A sheet of glass over the sarcophagus prevents the air getting in, yet enables one to see the mummy perfectly. In the first chamber is a small wired window, and looking through it in a small recess are three mummies—a woman, a girl, and a man—said to be relations of the king. The hair of the two former is still on their heads, and in the case of the girl falls in curls to her shoulders. How much more interesting it is to see the mummies in their tombs than going to the museum to see them—the connection somehow seems broken.

Seti I's tomb is the most wonderful and elaborate of all. The paintings are so clear and unspoiled that it is hard to realize they are thousands of years old. This tomb has many chambers, large and small, the ceiling of deep blue with gold stars being most effective. There is an embalming chamber with a ledge on which possibly Seti's body rested. In a very small chamber, painted on the walls, is the fate of the good man, the repentant sinner, and the wicked man. The latter falls into an enormous flame and is seen no more, while the repentant man spends only a short while in the flame and then comes out and joins the good man in heaven.

After these three tombs we went to Tutankhamen's and, five at a time, we were admitted in by Mr. Callender, assistant of Mr. Howard Carter.

(The details of the tomb are omitted, as they have so often appeared in the Press.)

On returning to the sun-baked world, we felt incapable of seeing any more sights till we had had some food. It was blazing hot by this time, and our thirsts of the best. Climbing the hills above the tombs we got a wonderful panorama of the country for miles. The silver thread of the Nile winding in and out of the plains, Luxor, the cultivations immediately below us, and in their midst, like two guards on duty, the Colossi of Memnon.

Twenty minutes' descent brought us to Cook's rest-house, where a very excellent breakfast-lunch had been provided by the hotel.

After half an hour our indefatigable Youssef (not forgetting the minutes on that timetable) saw us off to see Queen Hatshepsut's Temple. Having been a naughty wife, the King had caused all paintings of her to be scratched off. The only one he overlooked was that of a large cow, from which the Queen, a small child, was refreshing herself direct.

From here we went to the Ramesseum, and what will ever stay in our memories is the iced lemonade produced by the most enterprising of Gaffir's at .1s. per bottle, which we drank under some pillars. Here was erected the largest statue in the world, that



of Rameses II, which the Romans destroyed, leaving the broken fragments only I am sorry to confess that by this time, 1 p.m., our interest in masonry was at zero, so we sternly set our faces homeward, spending only a few minutes in the tomb of one of the nobles, a humble edition of the Tombs of the Kings, with crude paintings of himself, his wife, and vast family. By the Colossi we stopped to take some photos and see the marks left by the floods, which reached about six feet up the statues. Positively the last sight we would have anything to do with, and by now I think even Youssef was feeling the heat, we cantered along at an excellent pace back to the Nile.

Gratefully we reached our hotel and never will I forget the wonderful feeling of that iced "shandy!"

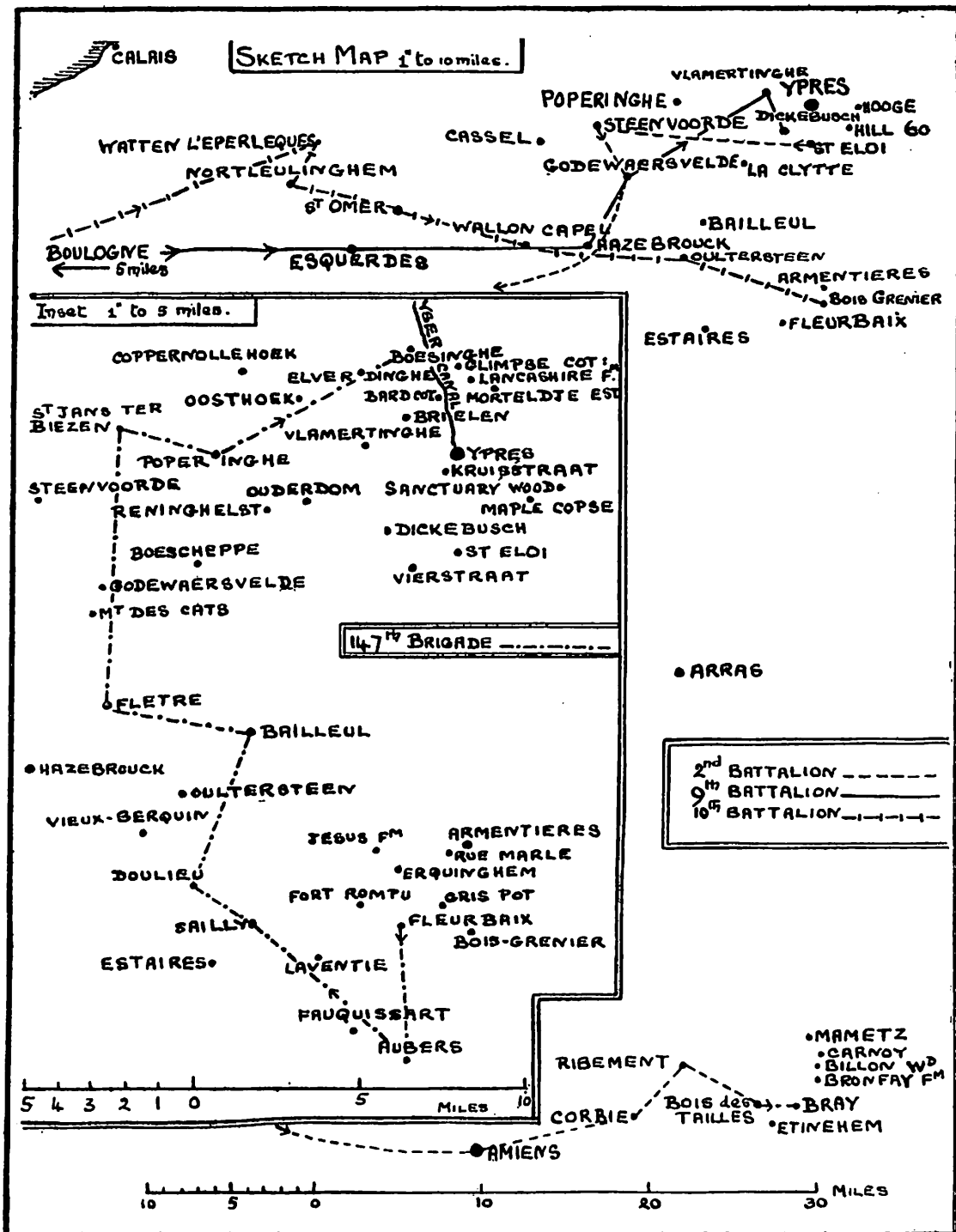
The next morning we left for Assouan, having thoroughly enjoyed our Luxor trip, and only regretting that time did not allow for our doing all the sights over again.

M. W. K.

## H.M.S. "IRON DUKE" AND THE 9th BATTALION.

THE interesting account in the May number of THE IRON DUKE of the *entente* of the 1st Battalion with the flagship at Bostandjik in 1923, prompts me to write and claim an even earlier date for the first step in the connection between the Regiment and the ship. It was early in December, 1915, that a party of naval officers were sent to visit the trenches, with a view to lecturing afterwards to their ships' companies on the discomforts and excitements of trench life. So there came one awful night of wet and misery to "D" Company of the 9th Battalion, two officers, one of whom was Midshipman L. R. D. Helm of the *Iron Duke*. We were holding the front line at Hooze, C 6 and 7, if my memory is correct, next the Crater and including the "Fish-hook," completely water-logged only some twenty-five yards from the Hun. Among the company officers at the time were Lieuts. M. J. Savory and A. Ferguson, who afterwards so gallantly defended Trenches 88 and 89 near Houplines against the German raid to capture our first "Stokes Mortar," and Lieut. H. H. McColl, a notorious fire-eater, who won the first M.C. in the Brigade, and after being two or three times wounded with the Battalion, joined a bombing squadron of the R.A.F. "for a rest." This latter, in particular, undertook the education of our naval friends, and provided the material which was a few days later worked up into a lecture delivered before Admiral Jellicoe and the officers and men of the *Iron Duke*. I met one of them afterwards who told me it was a great success, and very lurid. Helm was first brought up the communication trench (which we seldom used) through water up to his arm-pits, trotted round the company front through two or three feet of water, and out to the "Fish-hook" post to throw a bomb at Fritz, though I sternly forbade McColl to take him on a raid! He left us finally complete with "blighty," for McColl threw him as a souvenir a chunk of a shell that had just burst near us, in catching which he cut two fingers pretty deeply. I believe his hand was still bandaged when he gave his lecture.

The cheering effect of this visit was immense. I remember a Sergeant (Duffy, I think, of No. 14 Platoon) saying: "Well, goodnight, Sir, and give our respects to the Navy," and the reply: "If the Navy could see this place, it would send its respects to you; I've seen more water to-night than I ever saw in the sea!" Shortly afterwards at Christmas, when we were again in the same line, I received a card, which I have before



WESTERN FRONT, May 1st, 1915—October 31st, 1915.

me as I write. Outside is the Duke's crest, and inside printed: "God rest ye merrie gentlemen, let nothing you dismay," and in MS.: "To Captain Robertson, and the three other officers of 'D' Company. To wish you as quiet, dry, warm, and comfortable a Christmas as is possible." This card was passed greedily from hand to hand through the men of the Company, and was followed by others in 1916, when we were near Ginchy, and in 1917 when I was no longer in France.

This *entente* was, of course, a small and personal matter as compared with that of which F. H. B. W. writes, but I think it worth recording as a piece of history as well as a very pleasant memory.

I should like to think that H.M.S. *Iron Duke* still preserves some of the "souvenirs" we collected for her that December night.

In any case, long may the *entente* flourish!

M. R

## TEN YEARS AGO.

(Continued from Page 60, May Number.)

ON April 30th, 1915, the date on which the first period of this record ended, and just nine months after the outbreak of war, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment had five battalions at the front. The 2nd, which was one of the battalions of the "Old Contemptibles," and which had been in France from the start, and the four Territorial battalions which went out together as a brigade in April, 1915. Within the next four months three more units left England—the 8th Battalion for the Dardanelles, and the 9th and 10th for the Western Front; so that at the end of thirteen months from the commencement of hostilities there were eight battalions of the Duke's on active service.

Two sketch maps of the Western Front and one of Gallipoli accompany this record. As regards the two referring to the Western Front, the larger one shows the whole of the country in which battalions of the Regiment were fighting during this period; the smaller one (inset) is of the country in the vicinity of Ypres and Armentières. In order to follow the movements of units it will in some cases be necessary to use the two maps in conjunction. The scale of the inset is just twice that of the other map. The lines showing the movements of units must be taken only as approximate.

### SECOND PERIOD.

MAY 1ST, 1915—OCTOBER 31ST, 1915.

As stated in the first period of this article, the 1st Battalion at the outbreak of war were at Lahore. On December 11th they changed stations and proceeded to Sialkot. In January, 1915, they attended Brigade Training with the Jhelum Brigade; on September 26th they moved to Peshawar at full service scale, in expectation of active service on the frontier, which expectation, however, was not fulfilled, and on October 16th the Battalion returned to Sialkot.

On April 30th we left the 2nd Battalion in the vicinity of Ypres, actually at Kruisstraat, and for the best part of the next three months such familiar names as Hooge, Hill 60 (May 4th-5th, only 3 officers and about 150 men were relieved on evening of 5th), Ouderdom, Dickebusch, and St. Eloi (repeated tours in the trenches May 30th-July 20th) recur in their War Diary and show that they were still in the Ypres Salient. On July 21st they marched via Reninghelst to Boeschepe, where they were visited by members of the 9th Battalion, who were then at Ouderdom. On the 22nd they continued their march and reached Steenvoorde, where a *Daily Mail* correspondent visited



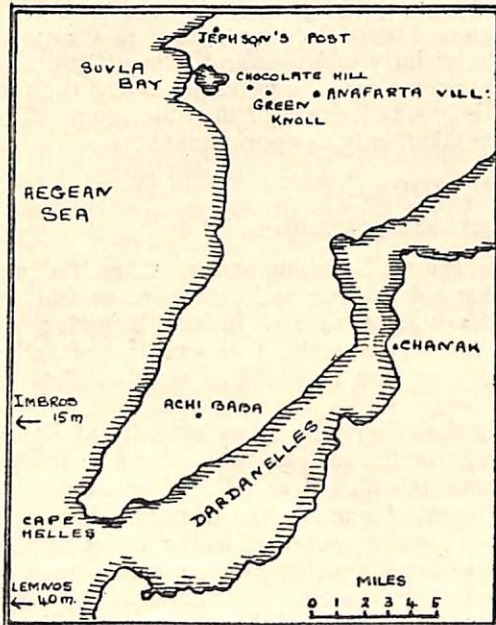
them to get an account of the fighting at Hill 60. On July 30th the Battalion entrained at Godewaersvelde for Corbie via Amiens, where they arrived next day, and marched to Ribement-sur-l'Ancre and then on August 2nd to billets at the Bois des Tailles near the town of Bray-sur-Somme. On August 4th they took over trenches opposite Mametz, and later, others north of Carnoy (Sept. 2nd). These they held till the end of this period (Oct. 31st), with intervals behind the front line at Bronfay Farm, Billon Wood, Etinehem, and Bray.

The 3rd Battalion and Depot continued their rôles of training and drafting, the former at Earsden with two companies at Tynemouth, and the latter, of course, at Halifax.

Our four 1st line Territorial battalions had arrived in France together, on April 14th and 15th, and had, since landing, been rechristened the 147th Infantry Brigade. At the end of April they were in and about Fleurbaix, and were on the fringe of the Battle of Aubers Ridge on May 9th. They remained in this locality till June 25th, when they marched to the Ypres Salient, via Saily-sur-la-Lys, Doulieu, Bailleul, Fletre, St. Jans Ter Biezen (June 30th), and Poperinghe. The 49th Division, to which the 147th Brigade belonged, took over the extreme left sector of the British line during the first week of July; their left rested on the Yser—Ypres Canal, near Boesinghe, and their right on the Morteldje Estaminet. They remained on this line until October 31st. The undermentioned names, most of which will be found on the accompanying sketch maps, will bring back memories of a strenuous six months of trench warfare to those who were in the Brigade at the time:—Elverdinghe (Canada Wood), Oosthoek, Lancashire Farm, Glimpse Cottage, Brielen, Coppernollehoek, and Bard Cottage (Brigade headquarters for the last part of the period); also the various communication trenches to the front line:—Skipton Road, Colne Valley, Huddersfield Road, Halifax Road, trenches which had Cockney names when taken over, and which were renamed by the Brigade.

During this period the 2/4th, 2/5th, 2/6th, and 2/7th were training and also sending

SKETCH MAP FOR 8<sup>TH</sup> BATTALION



reinforcements to the 1st line units in France. In May the 2/1st West Riding Division were renamed the 62nd (West Riding) Division, and our Brigade had its title changed from 2/2nd West Riding Infantry Brigade to that of the 186th Infantry Brigade. On May 1st they were stationed at Doncaster, moved to Thoresby Park, Notts, about the middle of that month, and early in August to Babworth (Retford), and with the exception of the 2/6th, to Gainsborough during October. During October a recruiting route march through the West Riding was undertaken by a picked body from the Brigade. An entry in the War Diary of the 2/6th, which caught the eye of the writer, reads as follows:—"June 17th.—A brindle bull dog 'Nigger' taken on the strength as regimental mascot." At this time the 3rd line units were gradually being filled up, and commenced their duties of training and drafting to the 1st and 2nd lines. Information as to them is very scanty, but it is gathered that the 3/4th were at Savile



Mills, Halifax, the 3/5th at Clipstone, the 3/6th at Skipton-in-Craven and Rugeley, and the 3/7th at Greenfield and Clipstone.

The 8th Battalion remained at Witley Camp till July 2nd, when 28 officers and 928 other ranks embarked at Liverpool on s.s. *Aquitania* for the Dardanelles. On the second day out their voyage nearly had a sudden ending, as an entry in their diary reads as follows:—"5.45 a.m.—Alarm sounded—Troops ordered to boat stations—Ship attacked by hostile submarine, torpedo missed by about 8 feet—Troops dismissed. . . ." Gibraltar was passed on July 6th, and they arrived at Lemnos on July 10th, where the Battalion remained till the 22nd, when they left for Imbros, arriving the next day; they remained there in bivouacs till August 6th, on which day they embarked for the Peninsula, landing there the same day at Suvla Bay. The War Diary from this date to October 31st is a brief record of periods in trenches, attacks, losses, and so-called "rests" on the beach, the names mentioned are as follows:—Trenches at Chocolate Hill (Aug. 13th), attack on village of Anafarta (Aug. 21st), trenches below Jephson's Post (from Aug. 27th at intervals till Sept. 29th), Green Knoll (Oct. 15th), and back again at Jephson's Post on October 31st.

The 9th Battalion left Bovington Camp and marched to Winchester at the end of May, remaining there till July 15th. On that date they crossed from Folkestone to Boulogne, reaching camp in the small hours of the 16th. Fifteen days later they took over their first sector of trenches (Vierstraat—Dickebusch). On their way to the front they followed the route Esquerdes (reached by train on July 16th), and then by route march to Hazebrouck (July 18th), Godewaersvelde, at the foot of Mont des Cats (July 19th), and Vlamertinghe (July 21st). From here on July 30th, during the German *Flammenwerfer* attack at Sanctuary Wood, the Battalion was rushed up to Kruisstraat in support; then on August 1st they started their first tour in the trenches. They were relieved after a fortnight and went into hutments near La Clytte, returning to the same trenches on August 17th. Tour succeeded tour till the beginning of October, when they marched back to Mont des Cats and Godewaersvelde for their first long rest. On October 22nd they returned to the Salient, but further north, and were at Sanctuary Wood and Maple Copse (with two companies back at Kruisstraat) at the close of the six months under review.

From May to August the 10th Battalion were stationed at Maidstone, Folkestone, and Bramshott Camp, and it was from this last-named place that they proceeded overseas on August 25th, part of the Battalion from Folkestone to Boulogne, and the remainder from Southampton to Havre. The two parties joined up just outside Boulogne, whence the Battalion trained to Watten l'Eperleques (Aug. 27th) near St. Omer, thence by route march to Nortleulinghem (Aug. 31st), Wallon Cappel (Sept. 6th), Vieux Berquin, and Oultersteen (Sept. 7th), Erquinghem (Sept. 11th), into trenches at Bois Grenier (Sept. 14th), where they remained till September 26th. During October the Battalion was in the front line trenches at Bois Grenier and Fauquissart, and also in billets at Estaires and Rue Marle.

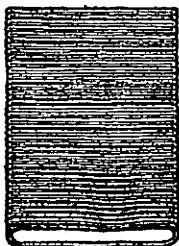
It was sometime about May, 1915, that the 11th Battalion, in company with other units of the New Army, was turned into a reserve battalion in order to train and send out drafts to the units at the front. Their new title was 11th (2nd Reserve) Battalion The Duke of Wellington's Regiment. The Battalion was at Lichfield from May 1st to October 31st.

P. A. T.

(To be continued.)

## THE WHITTINGHAM MEDAL.

**T**HE Whittingham Gold Medal was presented to the 76th Regiment by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Samford Whittingham, K.C.B., K.C.H.,\* in the year 1837 for the best shot in the regiment. The medal is inscribed on one side "Prize Medal for the best shot in the 76th Regt.," and on the other side, "Presented by Lieut.-General Sir Samford Whittingham, K.C.B., K.C.H., West Indies, 1837."



We are indebted to Mrs. Allardice, widow of the late Col. John M'Dermid Allardice, who commanded the 76th Regiment in 1880, for the following details about the giver of the medal.

Sir Samford Whittingham was Commander-in-Chief of the West Indies at the time when he presented the medal to the 76th Regiment. He was a connexion of Mrs. Allardice, and her uncle was his A.D.C. at the time.

She writes: "He was one of the first batch of cadets at High Wycombe before Sandhurst was built, and once when I went over to the College I saw the roll of Cadets' names in a sort of Rotunda, and his name was one at the very top. He was almost all his life in the Cavalry, and it seems to have been rather a disappointment when he was made full Colonel of the Highland Light Infantry, as there was apparently no vacancy in the Cavalry. He was all through Wellington's campaigns, I believe, especially the Peninsular; and had seven medals—a good many for those days—and three decorations: K.C.B., K.C.H., and G.C.F. (whatever that was—I believe Spanish, perhaps given after the Peninsular).

"He was far ahead of the Government and his own associates in encouraging shooting in the Army, and I believe presented a medal to one other regiment. In 1833 he went to Madras, and died there as Commander-in-Chief in 1841."

It would be interesting to know under what conditions the medal was competed for in those days, when the Regiment was armed with the "Brown Bess." It would no doubt surprise Sir

Samford if he could see the conditions to-day. The following details of the present competition have been received from the 2nd Battalion:—

The medal is fired for during each weapon training year, and for the year 1924 the conditions were as follows:—At the Regimental Rifle Meeting, which was held at Abbassia, Cairo, the six warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates who obtained the highest aggregate score in Match No. 1 qualified to shoot for the Whittingham Medal. Match No. 1 was the individual championship.

*Practices fired for the Whittingham Medal*—(1) 200 yards snapshooting, 5 rounds, lying. (2) 300 yards, 5 rounds, slow, followed by 15 rounds rapid, lying position. (3) 500 yards, 5 rounds application, 1 sighting shot allowed. (4) 600 yards as at 500 yards.

*Targets.*—Snapshooting 200 yards, large snapshooting target, diameter 18 inches. Specially inscribed with rings for of 8 and 14 inches diameter.

\* K.C.H.—Knight Companion of the Hanoverian Order.



Scoring :—5, 4, and 3 points.  
 300 yards small 4 ft. target.  
 500 yards large 6 ft. target.  
 600 yards large 6 ft. target.

A replica of the Whittingham Medal is presented to the winner, and the present holder is Sergt. Harris, late of the 2nd Battalion, now discharged to pension. The original is kept in the Officers' Mess, 2nd Battalion, and a replica is kept in the Sergeants' Mess. The medal is greatly prized by all ranks, and the competition to fire for it is very keen.

It is considered an honour even to be in the selected six who fire off for it, and from observation of the conditions and targets used it will be noticed that this is no mean shoot, but a good test of marksmanship.

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The following letters were found in an old copy of the *Illustrated London News*, and furnish a good example of the Iron Duke's powers as a correspondent :—

FIELD MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

May it please your Grace,—I have taken the liberty of requesting your opinion. Was Napoleon guilty or not of the murder of his prisoners at Jaffa, and if there is any military law or circumstances which would justify the deed ?

Yours respectfully,

J. H.

*Reply :*

F.M. the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Mr. H. He has also received Mr. H.'s letter, and begs leave to inform him he is not the historian of the wars of the French Republic in Egypt and Syria.

## THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT AND WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

**T**HE Old Wellingtonians stationed in Egypt held their Annual Dinner in March last at the Continental Savoy Hotel, Cairo.

They honoured the Battalion by asking the Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Pickering, C.M.G., D.S.O., to be present as the guest of honour.

The chair was taken by Mr. E. Tatton Browne, Director-General of Customs.

About forty Old Wellingtonians were present.

C. J. P.



(The following article appeared in the *United Service Magazine* of 1901, nearly a quarter of a century ago. In view of the fact that the 2nd Battalion will shortly be ordered to the Far East (Singapore) the article may give food for reflection, and may still be found of interest.—C. D. BRUCE, *Brig.-General.*)

## CHINA IN ARMS.

A STANDING ARMY OF 10,000,000.

By MAJOR C. D. BRUCE, Chinese Regiment.

(Reprinted by permission from the "*United Service Magazine*" (now incorporated in the "*Army Quarterly*."))

**E**XTRÊMELY opposite views have been taken of the article written by Sir Robert Hart in the November number of the *Fortnightly* (1900). It has been treated as the outpouring of a mind hardly accountable for what was expressed, also as if every word was the literal truth. It is not easy to say exactly what Sir Robert Hart did mean, but it is safe to reject both the above views as extreme. And yet there are statements made which, if accepted in their ordinary sense, will not stand criticism. We may fairly assume that the writer merely wished to convey a warning to the outer world, but a warning as severe as he could make it. That he has missed his mark the majority of the comments made upon his article show—for few if any of his critics take him seriously. Could the same warning have been conveyed in the ideas of a man thoroughly in touch with the march of events outside China, its reception would probably have been very different. Of the necessity for a warning no one ought to know better than Sir Robert Hart. Without presuming for a moment to question such an authority, it will be the endeavour of the present writer to examine the purely military side of the article referred to.

"The Chinese," Sir Robert Hart writes, "so far have not shone as soldiers, but there are brave men among them, and their numbers will increase."

We have only to look back at some of the previous military undertakings of China, and there is no doubt of the truth of the first part of this statement. To mention only a few, we may select as examples:—The first war with England (1840), The Taping Rebellion (1850-67), the second war with England (1856-59), the China-Japan War (1895), the present war against Europe (1900-1).

It is not possible within the limits of any such article as this to attempt to follow in detail the fighting during all or any of these wars. Their results are matters of history. But we may with advantage pass in review some of the lessons to be learnt from them of Chinese behaviour in war, and may fairly take these as evidence. In four of the military undertakings in which China has been engaged during the last century it is hardly possible to gainsay that the weight of evidence proves that as a rule the Chinese are singularly averse to fighting to a far greater extent than any other nation. The reasons that make them so are many and various, but pure cowardice as Europeans use the term is not one of them. A single example is useless for the purpose of proving such a statement, but whoever cares to devote the time necessary to a minute study of some of the wars already mentioned will find ample evidence to prove that the Chinese not only are not invariably cowardly, but that when they wish to they are as capable of exhibiting ordinary courage as any other Asiatic race. In four out of the five campaigns taken as examples, the Chinese were meeting only Europeans, for the Japanese for present purposes may be reckoned as such. In addition, in three of these four they were attempting to pit the science of war as known in the time of the Crusaders



against the science of the nineteenth century, and that in the hands of one of the most warlike nations in the world. It is mere waste of time to endeavour to arrive at any definite conclusion from such a proceeding. Let us take instead the only example which really offers any grounds for reliable statements upon the main issue, and briefly glance at the conduct of the Chinese during the present war when armed with modern weapons. After all allowances have been made in favour of the European troops, and it is of more than passing interest to note from what nations these were drawn,\* the following record lies to the credit side of the Chinese account.

They were able to contain in Tientsin a force of between three and four thousand European troops, and for a time, at any rate, to practically besiege them there. They defeated in open fight and drove back into Tientsin over two thousand other European troops, under Admiral Sir Edward Seymour. They besieged in Peking some hundreds of Europeans and native Christians, and had not relief arrived in time were on the point of annihilating them.

Now, the natural remark which will rise immediately to the lips of most readers will probably be: granted, but solely by force of numbers. Yet this is just the argument which cannot be allowed. If no other reason can be given for their success, then successful they will always be, for in numbers the standing armies of even Germany and Russia combined are as nothing. There is, however, one comforting theory which may be offered as compensation. Whether it be true or not is a matter for the individual judgment of those qualified to speak. It is the opinion of the writer after mature consideration, that had the same number of Allied troops engaged at any time been those of any one nation, under one leader, the result of all the fighting would have been very different.

Having so far merely endeavoured to show that the Chinese can fight if they will, let us see if there was on this occasion any special motive which acted upon a people usually so peaceful.

Sir Robert Hart writes: "National sentiment is a constant factor which must be recognized and not eliminated when dealing with national facts, and the one feeling that is universal in China is pride in Chinese institutions and contempt for foreign."

Were the present writer to be asked to say in a word what is most likely to interfere with the future development of the Chinese, he would not hesitate to say their pride. No one who has not known them has any conception to what depths it goes. It may be, with millions it is the pride of ignorance, but with many more millions, and those of the ruling class, the "Literati," it is the worst kind of pride, that of self-satisfaction. If their pride is synonymous with their patriotism, or in other words their national sentiment, then certainly they are the most patriotic people on earth, and their national sentiment will indeed have to be reckoned with.

Granted that the present rising had as its object "China for the Chinese, and out with the foreigner"; that it has given the Chinese an idea of their own strength, and that deliberate plans will now be made for raising a force sufficient to effect the purpose next time; it will be interesting to try and arrive approximately at what the numbers of that force will be.

In the case of such a country as China it is a difficult matter to lay down what proportion of the population could bear arms without detriment to the national welfare. But if we take as some sort of guide what Japan has done, there is little doubt China could do considerably more. The population of Japan is about 42,000,000, the total available military forces about 550,000, conscription being in force. Taking the much-discussed population of China as only 350,000,000 we find that she should be able to rely upon an armed force of five or six millions without including any extra help from Boxer volunteers. Allowing that the proportion of males to females is larger in China

\* British, Germans, Russians, Japanese, French, Austrians, Italians, Americans.

than any European country, and remembering that she is a purely agricultural country in the main, we cannot be far wrong in allowing that she could with proper organization produce a standing army of eight or ten millions.

That such a force if raised could effect the purpose for which it was intended admits of no discussion. But happily it may almost be said neither does the question of whether it could be raised. For by China without European help it could not, for who would drill, discipline, pay, or command such a force? No one ought to know better than Sir Robert Hart that the Chinese never could, and a mob of eight or ten million Chinamen armed with the latest modern weapons, but undrilled, undisciplined, commanded by Chinamen; of what value are they? The Chinese are not Boers. It is difficult to imagine two peoples more unlike. What is the use of a Mauser in the hands of a man who has never seen weapons more dangerous than bows and arrows? It will not be until the men to create a Chinese army are produced by China herself that her unarmed millions will be anything more than an empty threat in the face of any one of the great European Powers; provided such Power is determined to enforce its demands with all its available resources. Brave men no doubt there are in China, and men who wish to see a national army created; possibly there are some even among the few progressive Viceroy's who do realize that Western civilization has come to stay, but is there one who could undertake the task—and are their subordinates men who would carry such a task through? Organization would give new life to China, but who is there to organize? The raw material of every kind is there, but at present it is the prey of the most corrupt, unmanly, and thoroughly rotten ruling class that the world can show.

So far, the military side of the question of China for the Chinese has been adhered to. Let us widen the field of view, and see what lies beyond. "In fifty years' time there will be millions of Boxers in serried ranks and war's panoply at the call of the Chinese Government," to quote again from Sir Robert Hart, and he may be partially right. But should he be, the forces he predicts will not be the creation of the Chinese Government and presumably therefore not entirely at their call.

That some such force could be raised the present writer knows from his own experience, and what a formidable one it would be he fully realizes. In fifty years or half that period, under European organization an army could be created in China such as the world has never seen. Easily ruled, sober, industrious, inured to such hardship in the bare struggle to live, as few European peoples could stand, the ordinary trials of a soldier's life would be luxury to many millions of the people. Easy to teach, wonderfully assimilative, courageous enough, such is the material to hand—in millions. To whom will the moulding of it fall, and who will be responsible for the future "Yellow Peril"?

On the other hand, let us assume that Sir Robert Hart is entirely right in his prophecy; that in fifty years a Chinese standing army of eight or ten millions fully organized and equipped is at China's call. It is interesting to contemplate the use to which she will undoubtedly put it. Should "the miraculous spread of Christianity in its best form" have occurred simultaneously with the creation of her armed forces, it is possible that the relations of the rest of the world with China will be akin to the millennium. As, however, miracles are unknown in the present day, it is more likely that the possession of such a force will have altogether different results. If we look back to what happened only sixty years ago, to the indignity and contempt which our merchants were content to suffer at Canton in order that they might trade; to the haughty pride of the Chinese mandarins under whose wings they exercised their calling, we cannot but be amazed not that war should have broken out between the two countries, but that such a condition of things could ever have been tolerated. The Chinese character being what we know it is, what reason have we to suppose that given the power she will not again immediately enforce the same humiliating conditions?

We have the same high authority for the statement that she is still "looking



forward to the day when it (the Chinese race) will be strong enough to revert to its old life again, and do away with foreign intercourse, interference, and intrusion." I cannot but think that the possession of a standing army of her own would but serve to throw back the Chinese Empire many centuries.

[NOTE.—Major Bruce then leaves the strictly military question and discusses a scheme for loaning commissioners for the principal departments from the Powers interested in China's welfare ; but owing to lack of space we have, with Brig.-General Bruce's kind permission, cut short the article at this point.—ED.]

## A GYMKHANA IN TIBET.

WE are indebted to Mr. W. Paling for the following extracts from a letter written by the late Sergt. J. Heaney while serving with the expedition to Tibet in 1904.

The 2nd Battalion, then stationed at Lebong, had three sergeants attached to field hospitals with the expedition—Sergts. Heaney, Sandall and Packman, Sergt. Heaney died at Lichfield in 1908 from the effects of a fall on the ice when returning to India from Lhasa.

" LHASSA,  
" TIBET,  
" 20/9/04."

" Oh, I forgot to tell you that we had a Gymkhana here a few days ago, so I will proceed to tell you about the principal events.

" The first one was a barebacked mule race for British troops over four flights of hurdles. About fifteen gallant heroes faced the starter. The flag fell and the steeds got off to a good start—at least, one of them did, but he ran the wrong way and pulled up in the Mule Lines ; he was counted out. The flag fell again, so did four of the remaining riders ; the rest, by the liberal application of sticks and whips by the spectators, raced off along the course. A mule of the Norfolk's Maxims made the pace to the first hurdle, running very strongly. As they leaped towards the hurdle, the rider could be seen manfully persuading his mount with a cat-o'-nine tails, but, alas ! the mule, on coming close to the hurdle, suddenly discovered something on the ground and stopped to examine it ; his rider did not, as he was also examining something, with his nose, on the other side of the hurdle. The other mules had been laughing up their sleeves during this comedy, and straightway determined to follow the example of the leader. Let us draw a veil over the scenes that followed, and drop a tear of sympathy. The prize was not awarded, as none finished ; the mules turned up in their lines at feeding time. Then came a bolster fight for British troops. Two licensed lunatics were placed facing each other on a spar that had been erected, by mistake, over a pool of water. Pillows were handed to them with the object of knocking each other off, but, strange to say, they were so much astonished at feeling a soft pillow, that they put them on the spar, crossed their legs, and went to sleep. They were disqualified under the time limit. The P.M.O. then improved the occasion by pointing out to the men that sleeping in the afternoon was bad for the liver, especially after having a huge meal such as the troops were accustomed to, and the troops gave him a vote of thanks and three hearty cheers at the conclusion of his oration. Then came the event of the day, a 440 yards race for the Dhooley bearers. I entered four men, Jack three. We trained them for three days ; then one of mine and one of Jack's were taken into hospital with heart disease, and not expected to recover. We are open to take on the trainers' job for our football team. Well, thirteen gallant " peds " faced the starter, and, although I am



not a believer in the superstition *re* unlucky numbers, I sometimes think that it may have accounted for the startling incidents of that race. The men got off to a good start, and after the first hundred yards it was easily to be seen that the race lay between one of mine and one of Jack's. At two hundred yards my man put on a spurt and tried to pass his rival, and somehow—accidentally, I presume—got his foot mixed with that of the latter, consequently both of them came to Mother Earth with a thud—or I should say two thuds. They were on their feet in an instant, but instead of starting the race again they commenced to fight. The other runners came along, stopped in their mad career by the unusual occurrence and cheered the combatants on. However, in a few minutes my man had had enough and rushed madly away from the fray; the others followed him, thirsting for gore, but they could not catch him, and *he won*. The result was stunning to the spectators, and three of them had to be medically attended for stitches in the side through laughing; they soon recovered when they discovered that the assistant surgeon on duty at the sports had forgotten to bring his brandy flask. Then we had a wrestling match for natives; this was won after a long struggle by a Pathan, who was afterwards disqualified, as it was discovered that he had bitten through the tendons of his opponent's knee, and thereby obtained an unfair advantage, and meat rations under false pretences. A wheelbarrow race for native troops followed. Good sport was witnessed, and the race was eventually won by two Ghurkas, the only rift in the lute being that the wheelbarrow lost a part of his nose and two teeth through the eagerness of his pusher."

"In conclusion, I must say that we had a very pleasant afternoon's sport, although, strange to say, the mule riders did not think so. The final for the Football Tournament resulted in a win for the 'Blinders' over the R.A.; a most popular victory it was, too, as the winners are general favourites. 'Nuff said! The races were very successful, too, so was the shooting competitions, but thereby hangs a tale that I will tell after I have had dinner. The "Me an' You" to-day is as follows:—Soup, A la Sandesturm; Joint, T. I. bet dirto; Sweets, Chinese Joggrey; Vegetables, Spuddo Irishi, Turnip a la Carrot. I will leave you to guess what will happen to the first decent meal in Dum Dum."

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ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE.

During the progress of a baseball match at the annual training of the 1st Battalion The Yorkton Regiment, an appeal was made to the "Brunette" Sergt. Gene Davidson to pitch and save his side from annihilation. "No Suh," replied the genial one, "I'se de pitchingest fool what am."

\* \* \*

The following story is true; it occurred in Fargo Camp during the present training:  
*Scene*: A hospital tent at 6 a.m. on a wet morning.

*Gloomy M.O.*: "What's the matter with you?"

*Sick Man*: "It's my eyes, sir; the doctor at home told me when I got to camp to go and ask to see the optimist."



## EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS WRITTEN BY LIEUT. WILLIAM THAIN

(Adjutant 33rd Foot, 11th May, 1815—13th July, 1826)

THE following letter, written by Lieut. Thain to his father, dated Brussels, June 19th, 1815, gives some interesting details of the Battle of Waterloo (June 18th, 1815).

“ MY DEAR FATHER,

I have arrived here (Brussels) after one of the hardest fought and bloodiest battles that has yet been recorded. The French having crossed the frontier marched from Soignies, etc. We attacked them on the 16th and remained masters of the field, but about noon next day we retired pursued by the enemy and took up a position on some heights near the village of Waterloo about nine miles from the place where we bivouacked and were again attacked about noon yesterday. We carried all before us until about seven o'clock in the evening when fortune appeared to change against us, it was about that hour that squares were ordered to advance against the enemy's artillery, the 33rd forming half of the front and the whole of the left face, that I received a musket ball through the left arm a little below the shoulder, but as the bone is not fractured I hope to be soon well again. We all thought from the strength of the enemy and the manner in which their artillery mowed us down in the evening that we had lost the day, but I am happy to inform you that the French are retiring in all directions. The Belgic cavalry refused to charge but a square of raw Dutch infantry repulsed a charge of cavalry (French) very gallantly. Our Division which was 7,400 men is now only 1,500. Feats of personal courage were shown by every individual and the British have placed the ball at the feet of the Northern Allies who will find no difficulty in kicking it on to Paris. Four Imperial Eagles have been paraded through the streets of this town (Brussels) by a party of our dragoons, and columns of prisoners are marching through continually for Antwerp to be embarked for England. Never was a more glorious day for our dear country. I have spoken with the Paymaster General just returned from the advanced posts who says that the French are entirely destroyed and the number of cannons which we have taken is so great that they cannot yet be counted. Buonaparte's private sword and carriage with all his baggage has just come in escorted by Prussians who have continued the pursuit. Our whole army has been engaged, our little Brigade (Sir Colin Halkett's 5th Brigade) took twelve pieces of cannon themselves and General Halkett with his own hand made a French General officer prisoner. My arm is very painful, I shall therefore only request you to write to . . . to tell . . . I shall soon recover and to remember me most affectionately to all my friends.

Your affectionate son,

(*Sd.*) WM. THAIN.”

NOTE.—In the regimental history of the 33rd by Albert Lee it is stated on page 240 that Adjutant Thain was killed at Waterloo. This information, however, is apparently incorrect.

Unfortunately there are no further letters to be found written by Lieut. Thain on Waterloo, his next letter being one written at Sunderland on May 13th, 1816, where the Regiment were transferred, a few months after their return to England in December, 1815.



" SUNDERLAND,  
13<sup>th</sup> May, 1816.

" MY DEAR FATHER,

. . . I am much afraid I shall not be able to come over again before the inspection, for General Barlow has intimated that he intends seeing us on an early day, and I am of course more occupied than usual preparing the Inspection Returns and in drilling, and we have received our spring allowance of ammunition so that the latter of my employments is not so toilsome, but still with one or the other I scarce have an hour to myself except on Sundays."

The following letter which was written at Nottingham, but which is undated, is interesting as mention is made of Lieut.-General Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, Colonel of the 33rd Regiment (see page 197 of Albert Lee's History of the 33rd). In view of the statement in this letter that the Regiment was to go to Portsmouth (the 33rd was at Portsmouth in 1819) it is probable that it was written in November, 1818.

" MY DEAR FATHER,

I have secret intelligence of an important nature to communicate to you by a note which Colonel Elphinstone\* has received this evening from Sir John Sherbrooke, it appears that we may expect a route in the course of this week or the next for Portsmouth, which however he leads us to suppose is not our final destination. We are quite in the dark as to the place we may embark for from that, nor can I make any reasonable guess. Only this may be said that troops do not generally embark there for the West Indies and I think it not unlikely that we shall be kept in garrison there for some time previous to our being finally disposed of, for it is the only place in England where a young regiment like our's can be taught garrison duty. Only on the other hand if we are destined for a foreign station we will perhaps be hurried off at once notwithstanding the advanced season of the year by the expected arrival of the army from France, for the quartering of which it will be necessary to make some further arrangements; and as the 33rd has been nearly three years at home, it most likely will be their lot to be sent abroad to give place to some other regiments who have not had the same indulgence. You may be sure I am perfectly indifferent as to all this, but upon the whole am very glad at the prospect of our leaving England, where soldiering is most irksome as well as certainly most expensive, particularly during peace."

\* \* \* \* \*

(1st November).

" We don't expect to march for a fortnight yet, in the meantime we are extremely busy preparing discharges for about a hundred and thirty men ordered to be reduced, this number to include all men whose services expire next year, if they are not likely to re-enlist, and as many under size as possible. You may be sure every regiment will take this opportunity of turning out their blackguards, so that I think your Assize Calendars will be very much increased for some years to come, for when these thousands of rascals who have never been taught a trade could not be kept in order by the strictest military discipline, what are they likely to become when turned loose on society. The 71st Regiment †, just landed at Dover, are to relieve us here and at Weedon, so I suppose we shall march out as they arrive. The headquarters of the 4th Dragoon Guards came here lately with four troops and turned us out of our barracks, which has rendered this far from a desirable quarter for an infantry regiment.

\* \* \* \* \*

\* Commanding 33rd Regiment.

† Now the 1st Battalion The Highland Light Infantry.



I spent a delightful day at the Sherbrooke's. . . . You may be sure I made an early call, and also afterwards left my card with a state of the Regiment sent by Major Colclough commanding, on Sir John, but he is so ill as to be unable to see any company—since Colonel Elphinstone returned from Scotland he has been rather better and one day sent for him and talked to him for some time about the old corps—asked particularly about the adjutant . . . . He gave £50 to the Band Fund, was altogether very liberal and kind, regretting much that he could not look at the regiment, and that his health was such as to prevent his paying that attention to the corps which he could have wished.

\* \* \* \* \*

Our peace establishment is 707 including the sergeants, drummers and corporals.

\* \* \* \* \*

Your truly affectionate son,  
 (Sd.) WM. THAIN."  
 C. W. G. I.

(To be continued.)

## OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

We have to acknowledge with thanks the following regimental journals:—

*The Covenanter* (July and September); *The Bugle* (June, July, August, September); *Royal Fusiliers' Chronicle*; *The Suffolk Regimental Gazette* (June, July, August, September); *The Dragon* (June, July, August, September); *The Light Bob* (July and September); *The Snapper* (June, July, August, September); *The East Surrey Regimental News* (May and August); *The Rousillon Gazette* (July); *The Sprig of Shillelagh* (June); *The Lancashire Lad* (June); *The China Dragon* (July).

Also *The Journal of the Society of Army Historical Research* (June and September).

## REVIEW.

### THE JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY OF ARMY HISTORICAL RESEARCH.

Do not be scared at the rather stiff-sounding title of this periodical. It contains matter of interest, not only to antiquarians, but to everyone who is at all interested in the human side of military history.

In the April-June number the illustrations of the drummers and trumpeters at the coronation of King James II are amusing in their quaintness. Infantry Recruiting Instructions, 1767, are full of good things, as:—"No growing lads or stripling to be inlisted that is in or baker kneed," and "You are not to suffer your party to use any villanies or low practices to trapan recruits." The section devoted to questions and replies is a great feature of the journal; here the enquirer will be sure to find accurate information on any detail he requires in the past history of the Army.

The annual subscription to the Society is one guinea, with no entrance fee. All particulars can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, c/o The Library, War Office, London, S.W.1.

THE IRON DUKE  
CORRESPONDENCE

*To the Editor, THE IRON DUKE.*

2ND BN. THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT,  
KASR-EL-NIL BARRACKS,  
CAIRO,

*September 7th, 1925.*

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

I think that the following family record of a soldier now serving in the Battalion which I have the honour to command, may be of interest to readers of THE IRON DUKE.

No. 4603986, Dmr. G. C. Major was left an orphan at the age of four years. He was brought up in the Regiment by ex-C.S.M. R. W. Grady and Mrs. Grady. His father fought in the South African War with the 1st Battalion, and later, while serving in India, died of cholera, together with his wife. His grandfather was Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant of the 1st Battalion, held the Meritorious Service Medal, and was a pensioner for thirty-four years. His great uncle, at the age of eighteen, fought at the Battle of Inkerman, and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. His great-grandmother was born on the line of march with the Duke of Wellington's Army in the Pyrenees. An uncle died of heat stroke whilst serving in the 1st Battalion, and another uncle, who also served in the 1st Battalion, is now with the Supply and Transport Corps in India.

This is a fine record, and it is hoped that its publication may bring forth details of others.

Yours truly,

C. J. PICKERING, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

*Comdg. 2nd Bn. The Duke of Wellington's Regiment.*

*To the Editor, THE IRON DUKE.*

HISTORY OF THE 1ST AND 2ND BATTALIONS THE DUKE OF  
WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT.

THE LONG SPRING,  
PARNDON WOODS,  
HARLOW,  
ESSEX.

DEAR SIR,

The combined Histories of the 1st and 2nd Battalions since they were raised are being written up to date in one volume; the threads of the existing stories being picked up, and the united history completed up to 1923, when the 1st Battalion returned home from Constantinople.

Should any of your readers be in possession of or have access to any diaries, letters, records, or other information concerning the past history of either Battalion of the Regiment (late 33rd and 76th), I shall be very grateful for the loan of any such papers to aid in the compilation of the History.

Their receipt will be acknowledged and every possible care taken of them. Where originals cannot be sent, any extracts or copies will be gratefully received by the undersigned writer of "The History of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment."

Yours truly,

C. D. BRUCE, *Brigadier-General,*  
*late The Duke of Wellington's Regiment.*

## PERSONALIA.

*Under this heading we hope to publish from time to time news of past members of the Regiment and should be glad of any contributions from readers.*

Capt. and Mrs. Miller expect to be home from Kenya Colony next March or April.

\* \* \*

We have at least two old officers settled in British Columbia. Col. P. T. Rivett-Carnac, who commanded the 1st Battalion from 1900 to 1904, and Capt. C. Hyde, late Quartermaster of the 2nd Battalion and Depot. We hear the latter is thinking of returning to England in the near future.

\* \* \*

We hear that Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Officer are going out to Australia this autumn.

## OBITUARY.

We regret to have to record the following deaths:—

CONOR.—On July 2nd, 1925, at 67, Festing Road, Southsea, Colonel Cecil C. Conor, aged 77. Colonel Conor joined the 33rd on March 9th, 1867. He was Adjutant of the 33rd from February, 1870, to March, 1877, and commanded the 1st Battalion from October 6th, 1892, till October 6th, 1896, when he was promoted Brevet-Colonel. He retired on June 13th, 1897. He served with the 33rd through the Abyssinian Expedition of 1867-8, including the assault and capture of Magdala.

Colonel A. E. R. Curran writes:—

“At Southsea, on July 2nd, there passed away, to the regret of many friends old and new, regimental and otherwise, Colonel Cecil C. Conor.

“For several years he had endured with great fortitude—for he never complained—illness which was too often painful, and he was almost quite blind.

“He was probably the last 33rd survivor of the Abyssinian Expedition of 1868, and after that campaign he was made Adjutant of the Regiment, an appointment he held for some years. Perhaps the smartest Adjutant in the Service of those days, he was of an old-fashioned type of whom subalterns went in fear; but the mantle of the Martinet was only worn on parade, and a very kind heart beat beneath it.

“Never was anyone so imbued with the regimental spirit as he was. All who have served in ‘The Duke’s’ love it well, but in his case it was almost a religion. It was a happy circumstance that the Battalion he once commanded so well happened to be at Gosport. Colonel Burnand was not slow in offering to render the last honours at the funeral, and he himself and all available officers attended, while the Sergeants of Regiment carried the coffin to the grave.

“Finally, the ‘Last Post’ was sounded, and our old comrade was left to his well-earned rest.”

HOLLOWAY.—On July 23rd, 1925, at 18, Northam Street, Fratton, Mr. James Holloway, late Quartermaster-Sergeant, 1st Battalion.

VINCENT.—On August 28th, 1925, Mrs. Annie Vincent, of Rosebank, Seaview, I. of W., widow of the late Capt. John Vincent, aged 86. Capt. Vincent joined the 76th Regiment on May 2nd, 1851, and exchanged to the Military Train on November 21st, 1862, retiring in 1868.



## REGIMENTAL PUBLICATIONS.

*The History of the 33rd (1st Battalion Duke of Wellington's) Regiment.* By Albert Lee. Best Edition, £2 2s. ; cheaper Edition, 4s. Obtainable from P.R.I., 1st Battalion. Copies of the cheaper edition can also be obtained by applying to the Secretary, O.C.A., The Barracks, Halifax. Postage extra.

*Historical Records of the 76th "Hindoostan" Regiment, 1787-1881.* Compiled and edited by Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Hayden, D.S.O. Best Edition, 7s. 6d. ; cheaper Edition, 2s. 6d. Obtainable from P.R.I., 2nd Battalion, or The Depot, Halifax.

*Records of the 3rd Battalion The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regiment.* Compiled by Capt. N. H. Moore. Price 5s. Obtainable from the Officers' Mess, The Depot, Halifax.

*A Short History of The Duke of Wellington's Regiment.* Compiled by Brevet Lieut.-Colonel M. V. le P. Trench. Price 1s. Obtainable from Secretary, O.C.A., The Barracks, Halifax. Post free.

*History of The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regiment during the First Three Years of the Great War.* Published by the *Halifax Courier and Guardian*, in a paper cover. Price 2s. 9d. The book contains much interesting information about the Regiment (including T.A. and Service Battalions), both before and during the first three years of the war.

*The History of the 1/4th Battalion of The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regiment 1914-19.* By Capt. P. G. Bales, M.C. Published by Edward Mortimer, Ltd., Regent St., Halifax, and 34, Paternoster Row, London. Prices—Cloth, 8s. 6d. ; Leather, 15s.

*Craven's Part in the Great War.* Compiled and edited by Y. T. Clayton, of the *Craven Herald*, Skipton. In this book will be found an account of the doings of the 6th Battalion and others of the Regiment.





# RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

## REGULAR ARMY.

## TERRITORIAL ARMY.

80	81	Reg	80	81	Reg
<b>THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT.</b>			<b>THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT.</b>		
<b>Class I.</b>			<b>Class I.</b>		
<i>LI.-Colonels.</i>			<i>LI.-Colonel.</i>		
× Barton, B. J., D.S.O. 26/6/19 × Liddell, E. M., O.B.E. 10/12/19 × Clifton, R. B. 15/5/20 × Tidmarsh, R. M. 8/5/22 × Herapath, L., C.D.E. 11/9/22	× Whitaker, B. J. G. 4/11/17 Wilson, T. A. 9/6/18 × Field, A. V. 28/7/18 × Colson, J. P., M.C., M.M. 28/8/18 × Wood, R. (Gr.-Mr & Lt. 6 Bn. D.W.R.) 13/10/18 × Hanna, G. W., M.M. 30/11/18 × Mallett, J. A., M.M. 27/8/19 × Ibbetson, N. R. 27/8/19 × Harpley, G. W. M. 23/11/19 × Swithinbank, T. G. 10/3/20 × Prynne, A. L. 7/10/22	4th Battalion.	6th Battalion.		
<b>Majors.</b>			<b>Majors.</b>		
× Fairbairn, D. A., O.B.E. 8/5/16 × Bennett, J. 1/8/19 × Gillam, T. H. J. 8/11/19	× Capon, E. G. 4/2/18 × Turner, A. 11/9/18 × Willey, W. 19/7/20 × Glendow, F. 18/1/21	× Mowat, A. L., D.S.O., M.C. 31/8/20 Learoyd, G. W. I. 4/3/21	× Dixon, H. 3/7/20		
<b>Captains.</b>			<b>Captains.</b>		
× Oilphant, G. W. 4/9/15 × Sleigh, G. P. 15/5/20 × Hill, F. H., M.C. 29/5/20 × Hazell, A. J. 8/6/21 × Stilling, N. A. 20/8/21 × Cooke, J., D.S.O., M.C. 7/7/22	Re-employed Retired Officers, War Office.	× Benson, G. W. 27/6/16 × Blake, E. V., M.C. 1/5/20 × Tetlow, J. L., M.C. 31/8/20 Taylor, J. 1/9/20 × Bales, P. G., M.C. 4/9/20 Kenyon, W. 20/12/21 Williams, D. 26/9/24	× Geldard, N., D.S.O., M.C. 30/11/16 × Walker, J. R. 14/6/17 × Somervell, A., M.C. 14/6/17 × Baldick, G. S. 24/8/21 Clegg, A. H. 1/9/21		
<b>Lieutenants.</b>			<b>Lieutenants.</b>		
× Bradford, J. E. S. P., M.C. 1/7/17 × Rhodes, J. F. 1/7/17 § Pullan, J. (Capt. 7 Bn. The King's R.) 7/10/17 § Hands, H. M. 27/4/18 § Hawson, T. 28/12/20 § Chapman, F., M.C. 18/11/21 § Skinner, W. W. 18/10/22 § Rhodes, S. W. 30/10/22 § Shaw, R. R. 28/11/22	Major C. W. G. Ince, M.C. 1/4/21	× Sharpe, G. L., D.S.O. 15/1/21	× Wright, T. K., M.B.E., TD 1/6/10 Broughton, G. 18/7/16		
<b>2nd Lieutenants.</b>			<b>2nd Lieutenants.</b>		
× Allen, V. W. 27/3/20 × Barker, W., M.M. 1/2/22 × Atkins, F. 13/2/22		× Sykes, F. A. 1/6/16 × Liddell, J. L. 1/12/17	× Smith, A. P., M.C. 1/7/17 × Clapham, N. G. 1/7/17 × Falkenham-Walsh, P. N. 1/7/17 Cole, H. C. 1/7/17 × Lister, J. H. 10/6/18		
<b>Class II.</b>			<b>Class II.</b>		
<i>LI.-Colonels.</i>			<i>LI.-Colonel.</i>		
× Healing, R. K. 11/8/16 × Wannell, G. E., D.S.O. 2/2/18 × Collison, C. S., D.S.O. (Lt. col.) 2/8/18 × Umtreville, H. K., D.S.O. 8/2/19		× Yates, W. B. B., M.C. 1/6/16 × Kelsall, F. H. 9/11/17	Wilkinson, S. W. 2/9/20		
<b>Majors.</b>			<b>Majors.</b>		
× Carlyon, A. S. 1/9/15 × Jenkins, E. V., D.S.O. 1/9/19 × Bathurst, C., M.C. 18/7/19 × Haddon, A. W. 21/12/19 Woodfield, A. W. 21/3/21		× Hirst, W. L. 1/7/17 × Smalley, A. G. 7/12/17 × Hyland, J. L. 30/7/19 × Hardy, C. 26/12/19	× Ramsden, J. W. A. 1/6/16 × Popson, W. C. 26/9/17 × MacKenzie, K. B., M.C. 20/11/17 × Barber, H. 1/1/18 × Lawton, C., M.C. 2/9/20 × Lawton, J. H. 2/9/20 × Sykes, N. 22/3/21 × Netherwood, H. S., M.C. 12/7/21 × Hayes, F. 18/11/21		
<b>Captains.</b>			<b>Captains.</b>		
× Ross, W. A., C.M.G., c.o. 28/5/13 × Peake, F. G., O.B.E. 19/4/15 § Spydham, H. C. 6/4/16 × Stirling, P. D. O.B.E., M.C. (S.C.) 23/3/17 × Skelton, C., M.C. 24/7/19 × Hutton, T., M.C. 29/11/19 × Laughton, F. S. 30/5/20 × Boocock, W., M.C. (Rec'd Duties)* 14/9/20 × Newroth, W. S. 9/10/20 × Moore, J. H. 7/1/22 × Hetheron, B.* 0/10/22		× Charlesworth, J. H. 1/6/16 × Bailey, G. S. 14/1/18 × De Malne, H. C., M.C. 30/7/19	× Lockwood, C. H. 11/1/16 Wormald, S. C. 18/8/17		
<b>Class II.</b>			<b>Class II.</b>		
<i>LI.-Colonels.</i>			<i>LI.-Colonel.</i>		
		× Holliday, L. B., O.B.E., TD 6/8/13	× Brierley, J. I. 1/9/18 × Cowie, J. 1/2/19 × Carter, H. W., M.C. 26/9/19		



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