

No.37 June 1937



# 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)

VOL. XIII.

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[Photo by Peter North



# THE IRON DUKE

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## EDITORIAL.

ON behalf of all members of the Regiment, past and present, we offer Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth our loyal and respectful good wishes for a long, peaceful and prosperous reign.

When these words appear in print the Coronation will have become an historical event of the past. The Regiment is taking its full share in the ceremony ; the Colonel of the Regiment has been commanded to attend the Coronation Service in Westminster Abbey, Major C. W. G. Ince will be on duty at the Abbey as a gold staff officer, and as both Line Battalions are abroad, the Depot is sending a large contingent, and the T.A. Battalions are also being represented.

We hear that the 1st Battalion are to move to Bordon from Malta in the coming trooping season.

We welcome Lt.-Col. A. F. P. Christison to the Regiment, and offer him our sincere congratulations on his appointment to the command of the 2nd Battalion in succession to Lt.-Col. M. N. Cox, who relinquished command in March last. A brief record of Col. Christison's service appears on page 86.

We also offer our congratulations to Col. J. S. Spencer, commanding the 6th Battalion, on his promotion to brevet-colonel.

Since our last issue the Secretary of State for War has introduced a number of reforms designed to improve the soldier's lot. These, it is hoped, will produce the number of recruits required to bring the Army up to strength, a prime necessity in view of the seriousness of the present international situation. Some of these reforms are referred to in detail under War Office notes on pages 139 to 143.

We are sorry that so many of our writers of light articles have failed us for this number ; we hope this is only a temporary stoppage of the flow of wit, and that it will again enliven our pages in future numbers.



## 1st BATTALION NEWS.

WITH the departure of "A," "B" and "D" Companies to take over detachment duties, little of event has occurred here in barracks. Earlier in the year a draft arrived from England. On arrival they were put in quarantine for spinal meningitis. Happily there were no further cases, and by now they will have settled down to life in Malta. In February two field firing exercises were held; and for once the weather favoured the weapon training staff. On 9th March the Brigadier held his annual inspection of the Battalion. His opinions as yet have not been published, but we hope he enjoyed his day as much as we did.

On 1st March the Regiment was singularly honoured by a visit from the Duchess of Wellington. She visited the Officers' Mess and was shown the Regimental relics and silver. At the conclusion of the visit the following cable was received by the Commanding Officer:—"Grateful thanks for your great kindness during my visit to Malta, which I deeply appreciated. Best of luck to you and your gallant Regiment.—MAUD WELLINGTON."

### OFFICERS' MESS.

Since Christmas there seems to have been a comparative spate of activity. New Year's Eve saw a large Regimental party, garbed in weird and picturesque fancy dress, seeing in the New Year at the Sliema Club; and the object seems to have been successfully achieved.

On 6th January the bachelors gave a dinner and dance in the Mess, their guests being the married officers and their wives. An enjoyable evening was rounded off by an issue of rum punch, which was an excellent night-cap. For the rest, dances and cocktail parties have been the order of the day.

Then unhappy chaos in the form of the Royal Engineers occurred; the Mess underwent its annual decoration. For some time workmen, wet paint and ladders clouded our horizon. However, all ended well, and life resumed its normal course with the Mess looking much cleaner.

In spite of renovations, two Regimental guests' nights were held in March. On 10th of this month the Regiment dined out Major Faulkner, who departed for England a week later. We wish both him and Mrs. Faulkner the best of luck for the future, and only hope we shall see them again. On the same night Major Panton, our medical officer, was also dined out. We thank him for the hard work he has done for us. On 24th March another guest night was held, with the Navy well represented.

Movements of officers still occur. Lt.-Col. Ozanne and Capt. Laverack returned off leave. 2nd Lt. Harrison at the time of writing is struggling to create a fitter officer at the Army P.T. School; whilst Capt. Lawlor has left for England to take up an appointment with the T.A. We wish him and Mrs. Lawlor the best of luck.

New arrivals at Malta are Major Dillon from Africa, Capt. Armitage from the Mecca of all soldiers—the Staff College; and 2nd Lt. Harris from the Depot. 2nd Lt. Reynolds, although posted to us, has not arrived. He is playing rugby for England against Scotland; and we congratulate him on obtaining his international cap.

On 1st March we were much honoured by a visit from the Duchess of Wellington, who took a keen interest in the Mess silver.

Last, but by no means least, to a more serious affair. Early in March our billiard table arrived out from home. A billiards ladder was at once started. At present, by means which the more successful players assert are somewhat dubious, the Commanding Officer has reached the top.



**SERGEANTS' MESS.**

As suggested in the last notes, if the Christmas activities are to be reported, news of them will now be awfully stale ; but as Christmas is the main holiday it will probably interest old members to hear of our happenings. A Christmas draw was again held and a large number of shares were taken. The draw took place on 17th December with the prize distribution on 24th December. Christmas Day was, as usual, devoted to private parties. The annual married v. single Boxing Day match was duly arranged, but owing to the small numbers of single members, two casualties on Christmas Day made it impossible for them to raise a team. Again, a dance arranged for Boxing Night could not be held as we were unable to raise a band. The holiday was, in consequence, much quieter than usual. A dinner was held on 20th January and a supper on 15th March, 1937, the occasions being further departures from the Mess.

Billiards and snooker have been pursued with much zest, the billiards cup competition resulting in the finalists being the same as last year ; and once more Dickenson beat Ambler. Ambler again had the highest break in the competition, but being a finalist this prize went to L/Sgt. Brannon. The competition for Lt.-Col. Tidmarsh's cue resulted in a win for C.Q.M.S. Cubbitt over Sgt. Fisher, Ambler appearing yet again as the big break merchant. Fisher also contested the final of the snooker cup and won from Sgt. Ashmore, the R.S.M. making the highest break in this competition. The billiards team stand third in the league, a position which might have been improved with a little more support of the team by the experts.

The following movements have taken place :—L/Sgts. Pearce and Hammond to the Depot, L/Sgt. Sullivan from the Depot, and Sgt. Beadnell from F.M.S. Volunteers *via* leave and the Depot. Q.M.S. (O.R.S.) Norman to civil life. With regard to Q.M.S. Norman it is with genuine regret that we have to say *au revoir*. His role of guide, philosopher and friend to all members of the Mess will be sorely missed, also his "star" turn at the smokers. God speed, good luck and a toast :—"Tom, may he nivver want for nowt."

**DRUMS.**

The competition for the Commanding Officer's and the Adjutant's bugles, ably judged by Bugle-Major B. Cross, 2nd Bn. The Rifle Brigade, was held during February, and resulted as follows :—1st, Commanding Officer's bugle, Drm. H. Brown ; 2nd, Adjutant's bugle, Drm. E. Bland ; boys' competition—1st, Boy F. Ellis ; 2nd, Boy S. Mitchell. We congratulate the winners on their success.

Our best efforts in sport so far this year is the winning by the Band and Drums of the Command hockey junior knock-out competition. Great credit is due to every member of the team for the hard training and keen enthusiasm which alone made this possible. Drms. Wilson and Gill were selected to play for the Army in the match against the Navy and are deserving of our congratulations. L/Cpl. Miles played some excellent games of rugby and was selected to play for the Army against the Navy as a consequence. In the Battalion billiards tournament Drm. Hoyle managed to get as far as the final, and as a consolation won the snooker, while Drm. H. Brown won the prize for the highest break.

We take this opportunity of wishing our departing Adjutant the best of luck, and to welcome Capt. A. H. G. Wathen on taking this appointment.

Very shortly all the buglers will have silverine bugles. These are being presented to the Drums to commemorate the Coronation of H.M. King George VI, from the Officers' Mess, the Belfield fund, Lt.-Col. W. M. Ozanne, 2nd Lt. The Earl of Mornington, 2nd Lt. E. V. Cartwright, and the Sergeants' Mess. We heartily thank them all for their great kindness.

At the time of writing these notes we are busily engaged in maintaining the health of the Battalion by keeping all the barrack drains clean. This is a direct consequence of a sad dearth of recruits.



## RIFLE CLUB.

During the past year the Battalion has had a very full shooting programme. The results have been very satisfactory, and we feel that next year we shall have some very good teams. There have been two matches against teams in the island. The first was against H.M.S. *Barham*. This we won easily, the Battalion team scoring 350 against the 212 of the sailors. There was a very strong wind which made for difficult, though interesting, shooting. 2nd Lt. J. Harrison made the highest score with 57 out of 80. A far closer match was held against the R.A.O.C. This we also won, the scores being 750 and 729. S.I.M.T. Peacock and L/Cpl. J. Aynesley were joint top scorers with 67. We are meeting the R.A.O.C. again this week. The Battalion rifle meeting was held at the end of November, and though the weather was appalling at the start, some good shooting was recorded. This year two ladies' matches were organised in the miniature range during the week before the meeting. Several evenings were allotted for practice, and the R.S.M. took on the difficult, though at times amusing, task of chief instructor. The first match was a pairs event, and was won by Sgt. and Mrs. Bell. In this match the lady had to break a pipe which protruded from the mouth of a rather alarming head, made by Cpl. Beech and L/Cpl. Clayton. When the pipe had been broken the gentleman fired the remainder of the ten rounds at a small target. The winner of the ladies' individual match was Mrs. Hemblys, to whom we offer our congratulations.

The first day of the Battalion meeting was so bad that firing was abandoned. At one period the rain was so thick that it was impossible to see fifty yards. The meeting was re-started next day. This year Col. Cox's gold medal match was divided into two stages. The first stage was divided into three categories. Category "A" consisted of marksmen and first class shots, category "B" second and third class shots, and category "C" young soldiers. The first 48, taken from all categories, qualified for the second stage. The aggregate of both stages decided the match. The medal was won by Sgt. Lobb with Major Gibson and Bdm. Glew second and third. The winner of the second stage was S.I.M.T. Peacock.

The Maples cup was won by "B" Company, "H.Q." "B" being a close second with only two points less. "A" Company won the rapid fire match. This was a very exciting match, the result being in the balance until the last scores came through. Both the falling plates and the Fairfax, a new and very good competition, were won by "H.Q." "B." "H.Q." "A" won the young soldiers' match, "C" (S.) Company being only one point behind. The inter-rank falling plate competition was won by the sergeants' "B" team. As usual, the match proved very popular. The officers v. sergeants' match, which was again won by the sergeants, was decided on the result of the King George and Royal Irish cups, A.R.A. matches. Col. Ozanne has presented a cup for this match. C.S.M. Myatt gained the highest score. The challenge shield was won by "H.Q." "B," comprised of the signallers and the employed. "A" Company were runners-up.

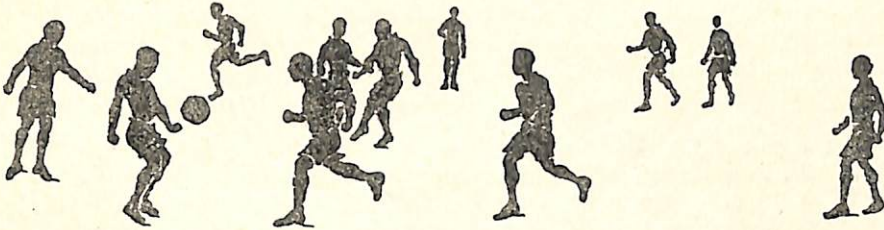
The Command small arms meeting took place early in December, and we feel satisfied with the results. All the matches were on a company basis, and as we had already sent the Indian draft, and we had not received any drafts from the Depot, companies were very weak. The result was that, with the exception of "H.Q." Wing, all companies were competing under a severe handicap against the Rifle Brigade companies, which were up to full foreign battalion strength. "H.Q." Wing won both the Cheylesmore match, falling plates and the Fairfax match. This was a very good effort and rather surprised our opponents. "A" Company were third in the L.M.G. match and are to be congratulated on their performance. S.I.M.T. Peacock was second in the Army championship and won the W.Os. and sergeants' match; he was also third in the pistol match, a very good all-round performance. O.R./Q.M.S. T. Norman was fourth in the W.Os. and sergeants' match. Pte. Horner was third in the young soldiers' match.



In the A.R.A. competitions we have already passed our last year's aggregate in the Queen Victoria trophy, although we still have the M.G. cup to fire. We are hoping the gunners will produce a really good score this year of at least 500.

It is of interest to note that the Battalion figure of merit has improved from the 66.75 of last year to 81.42. There can be no doubt that the shooting of the Battalion has improved all round, and we do feel that we shall be able to compete with some success at Bisley when we return to England.

### ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.



To have nearly succeeded is always more depressing than to have done thoroughly badly. This year we came so near to winning the senior league that the fact that we did extremely well in the league was rather obscured by the fact that we did not actually win it. The return of L/Cpl. Connolly from England put new life into the forward line. By playing hard and determined football the side found itself with two matches to play and only two points to get to win the league. We lost both matches. The first match against the R.A. we lost through injuries; L/Cpl. Dearnley and L/Cpl. Thompson, both Army players, retired from the field before half-time. The last league match was against the R.Es. Dearnley and Thompson were both unable to play. Despite this handicap the team played extremely hard and lost by the narrow margin of 3—2. This left us equal second with the R.A.F. On the re-play we defeated the R.A.F. and thus finished runners-up of the league.

In the Army cup we drew a bye in the first round and met the Rifle Brigade in the semi-final. We had played the Brigade twice already in the league; the first match the Rifle Brigade won, the second we won. L/Cpls. Dearnley and Thompson were still unfit as a result of the R.A. match. However, not content with the damage already done, fate dealt us another extremely unkind blow. L/Cpl. Connolly developed a poisoned arm and went into hospital. We had therefore to face the Rifle Brigade without three of our best players. After a terrific struggle the Rifle Brigade won 1—0. The winning goal was scored off a corner in the last thirty seconds of the game. The team, under the supervision of Sgt. Sutherland, trained extremely hard and played spirited football throughout the season. It was therefore all the more disappointing to be robbed of a possible "double" by what was virtually a very unkind stroke of luck.

The second eleven, though it has not played many matches, has trained very hard and provided an invaluable second line of reserves for the first eleven. As regards company football, the Battalion has recently been split up by the demands of the Floriana Detachment. This has made Company football difficult. However, the inter-company knockout was played off. In the first round "B" Company confounded the critics by beating "H.Q." Wing (A), and then proceeded to play itself into the final by beating "A" Company. In the other side of the draw "C" (S.) Company drew twice with "D" Company, and finally beat them 2—1 after an extremely even game. "C" (S.) Company then defeated "H.Q." (B) by 1—0, and in the final obtained a well deserved victory of 3—1 over "B" Company.



## THE IRON DUKE

### RUGBY FOOTBALL.



This season the weather has been slightly more favourable to rugger than last year. Our first match was against H.M.S. *Glorious*, who have a very good side. In this match we were beaten fairly easily. We seemed to be taking a long time to settle down, owing to so little rugger being played last year. Before the inter-unit competition started we were unfortunate to lose Lt. Beuttler through injuries, and 2nd Lt. Harrison, who went on a P.T. course. Also we could not use those people who were playing Battalion soccer or hockey.

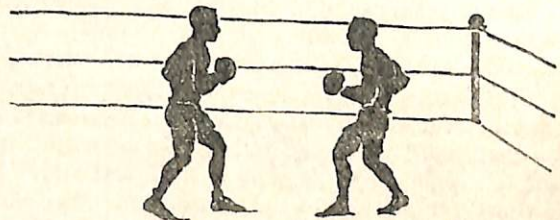
About the end of January the team began to settle down; and early in February we met the R.A.F. in our first match in the inter-unit competition. We beat the R.A.F. 23 points to 13. Our next match was against the R.E., who were the favourites; however, we came out of a very hard game the winners by 6 points to 0. In the last match of the competition we beat the R.A. 19 points to 10 points, and thus we won the inter-unit competition without defeat. 2nd Lt. Cartwright played very well throughout the season and got the best out of his pack. All the forwards did well, but Pte. Tunstall and L/Cpl. Miles come in for special mention. Pte. Tunstall has gradually improved throughout the season and he played very well for the Army against the Navy. In the backs, D/Major Goodwin, Ptes. Elliott and Round all played well, and valuable assistance was given by Arm./Sgt. Dickenson.

The following played for the Battalion in the inter-unit competition:—Backs, L/Cpl. Gould, 2nd Lt. Davidson; three-quarters, Ptes. Bentley, Round and Elliott, Drm.-Major Goodwin, Arm./Sgt. Dickenson; halves, Ptes. Carter and Milner; forwards, 2nd Lt. Cartwright, L/Cpls. Miles and Birch, Cpls. Elliott and Sheppard, Ptes. Smith, Mahoney, Tunstall, Ancill and Taylor.

During the season a young soldiers' side was run; this side played "Under 21" H.M. ship sides and they did remarkably well. These "Under 21" sides came in most useful for discovering talent; Pte. Smith and Pte. Carter came under this category. Both are promising players and did well in the Battalion side. 2nd Lt. Cartwright captained the Army against the Navy, while Pte. Tunstall, L/Cpl. Miles and Pte. Elliott were in the team.

### BOXING.

We were successful for the second time in winning the inter-unit novices' boxing competition. All the fights were keenly contested, in a very sporting manner; and if in some cases a high technique of boxing was not exhibited, this was more than balanced by the gallantry shown. The competition was won as much by the fitness of the team



as by any other quality; for which our thanks are due to Sgt. Sutherland, supported by Cpl. Stokell, who worked so very hard training the team. H.E. The Governor, after he had presented the prizes, made a very pertinent speech, in which he emphasised the use of the left hand in boxing.



The results were:—Heavy-weight, L/Cpl. Miles won; light-heavy-weight, 2nd Lt. Harrison won; middle-weight, Pte. Cairns won, L/Cpl. Bradley lost; welter-weight, Bdm. Miller won, Pte. Ford lost, Drm. Brumfield lost; light-weights, Pte. Reed lost, Pte. Chivers won, Pte. Tarren lost; feather-weight, Pte. McGovern lost; bantam-weight, Pte. Cooper won.

The Dukes were unfortunately beaten by one point in the finals of the Command boxing meeting. In all the fights great determination was shown, and hard hitting was the predominant feature. Considering the fact that the 33rd are a home Battalion, and therefore of comparatively limited numbers, the team should be congratulated on being as successful as they were.

The results were:—Heavy-weights, L/Cpl. Miles lost; light-heavy-weights, L/Cpl. Dearnley lost; middle-weights, L/Cpl. Singleton lost, Pte. Bacon won, L/Cpl. Connolly won; light-weights, Pte. Hull won, Pte. Mitchell won, Pte. Reed lost; feather-weights, L/Cpl. Bagshaw won; bantam-weights, L/Cpl. Cooper lost.

The following have been awarded colours for season 1936-1937:—L/Cpls. Singleton and Bagshaw, Ptes. Mitchell, Hull, Bacon and Cooney.

### CROSS COUNTRY RUNNING.



Owing to the great shortage of numbers in the Battalion this year, we were unable to hold an inter-platoon or inter-company race, which would have helped us to select probable runners for the Battalion team. Some of last year's runners had left us, but we still had some very useful experienced runners in Cpl. Stringer, L/Cpl. Bagshaw, Ptes. Smith, Wyatt and Bdm. Glew and Young. The country in Malta is not altogether conducive to running, as there is none of the favourite "plough" to compete with, but merely hard roads and rocky goat tracks up steep hills.

We thus had to content ourselves with the few men we could get hold of and try and build a team round them. The first Command race was to be held on 17th February, and was the small units race, which consisted of a team of 12 with 8 to count from each company. The Battalion entered a team from "H.Q." Wing, which went into intensive training at the beginning of February under Bdm. Glew. On the day of the race there was almost a gale blowing. Six teams from the Command lined up for the five mile course, making a total of 72 runners. Bdm. Young led the field practically from the start, and ran a very good race to finish first in exactly 30 minutes, fifty yards in front of the next man. The team as a whole did very well, their final position being third, the R.E. just beating us by a very few points for second place.

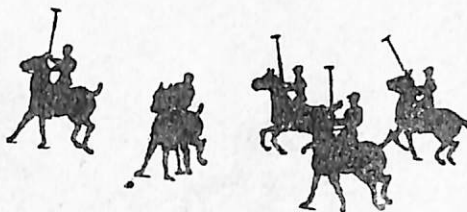


The following Tuesday, the 23rd, was the date fixed for the senior run, five units being represented, running over the same course as the previous week. This meant that we had under a week to put the finishing touches to the team we decided to run. The team consisted of 15 and 12 to count in the final placings. Six of the "H.Q." Wing team were running for the Battalion. On paper the team looked very promising and our hopes were high.

Again the Battalion had the honour of seeing Pte. W. Smith of "D" Company win a fine race in great style. Smith led right from the start and finished a hundred yards ahead of the next man, breaking the record for the course in 29 minutes 43 seconds, a very fine performance. Our twelfth man was checked in at the 41st place. The team all ran well and packed together, except for the faster men, who set their own pace and finished in the twenties. We were placed second, the Rifle Brigade being the winners. We thus avenged our defeat by the R.E. in the small units race. After the race Brigadier Stubbs presented the individual medal to Pte. Smith and runners-up medals to the team, which was as follows:—Cpl. Stringer, Ptes. Jones and Hatton, "A" Company; L/Cpls. Bagshaw and Race, "B" Company; Ptes. Wyatt, Marshall, Rawnsley, "C" (S.) Company; Pte. W. Smith, "D" Company; L/Cpl. Hayes, Bdms. Glew and Young, Ptes. Kendall, Chivers and Townend. The "H.Q." Wing team was:—L/Cpl. Hayes, Bdms. Glew, Young and Miller, Ptes. Kendall, Townend, Brumfield, Tagg, Chivers and Pearson, Drms. Richardson and Mitchell.

### POLO.

There is little of interest and less of glory to report about polo during the last few months. Capt. W. A. Woods decided in January to give his cartilage best, and went into hospital to have it removed. This was done and he should be playing again by April. Everard is not playing at the moment, and Cousens has been recovering from a broken wrist; so that Lawlor,

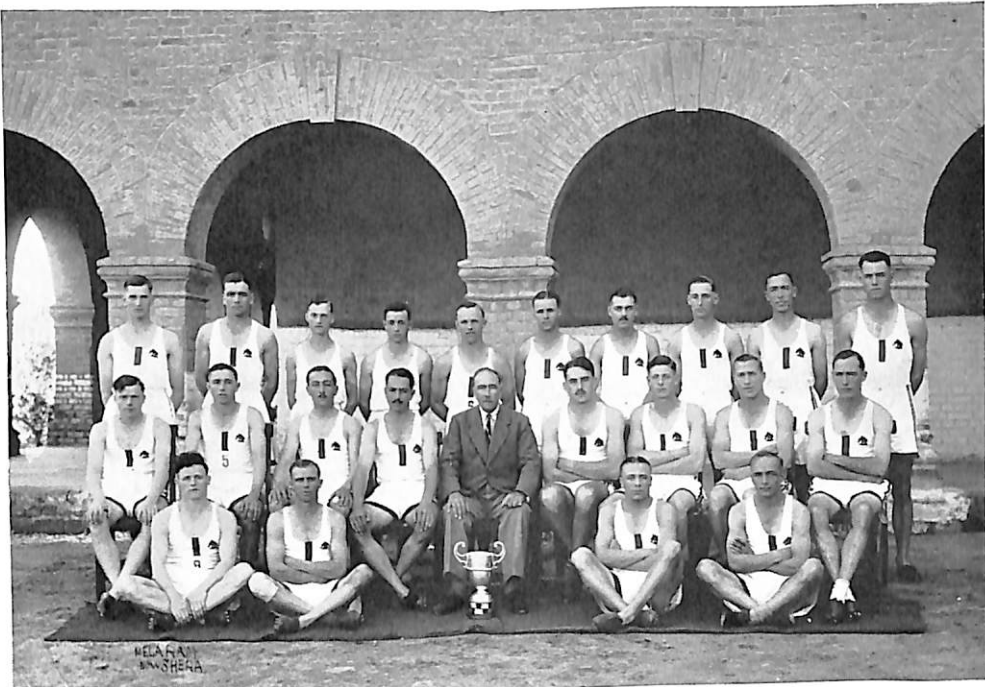


Webb-Carter and Mornington have been the only three playing throughout. These three, however, adopting Lt.-Col. Hewson, R.A.S.C., did very well to reach the final of the novices' cup, in which they were defeated by the Rifle Brigade by 9 goals to 1½ (rec. ½). This was an extremely good game, but superior team work and pony power told in the last chukker and resulted in the R.Bs. obtaining 6 goals with a rush, thus settling matters very thoroughly. We did not enter a team for the Keyes cup (high handicap) but Webb-Carter and Mornington joined forces with Major Hoskyns and Capt. Gore of the Rifle Brigade to form a team for the Spencer cup, a team which was unexpectedly defeated in the first round. Major Hoskyns again came in with us in the "bob-a-nob" tournament, the others being Webb-Carter, Cousens and Mornington. This team survived the first round but was beaten in the next by the ultimate winners.

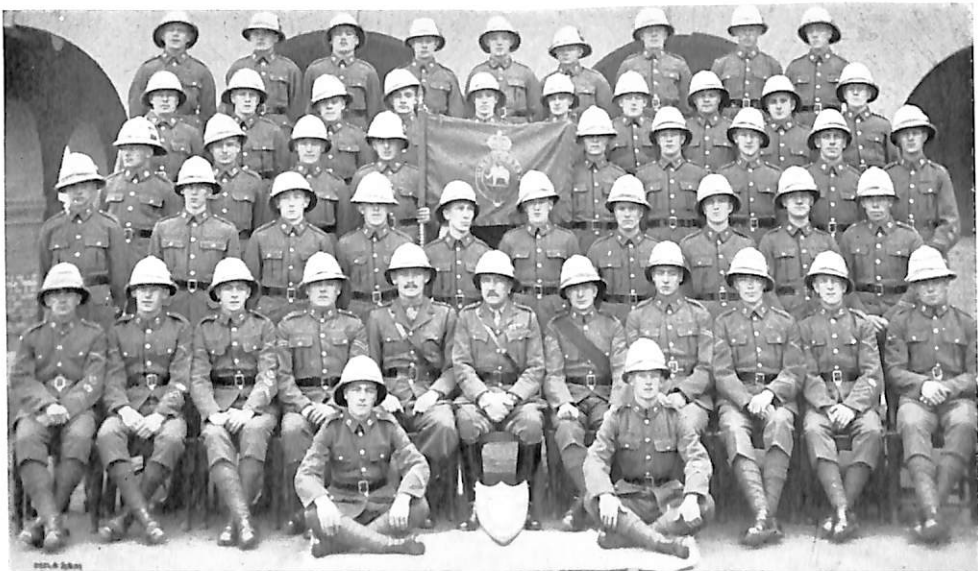
The season so far as been marred by very bad weather which has washed out all idea of polo for weeks at a time. Now that the elements are more settled, it should be possible to get down to finding a team. We shall be very sorry to lose Lawlor to the T.A., but Armitage has returned to the Battalion after two years at the Staff College, so it will still be possible to produce a regimental side for the numerous tournaments which remain. It is essential that we win one of them, if only to prove that there was no fluke about the Tunis cup last year.

Handicaps at the moment are:—Capt. W. A. Woods, 4; Capt. J. H. C. Lawlor, 3; Capt. B. W. Webb-Carter, 3; Lt. Sir Nugent Everard, 2; Lt. P. G. L. Cousens, 2; 2nd Lt. The Earl of Mornington, 1.

2nd BATTALION.



**Winners of Peshawar District Athletic Meeting, 1936-37.**  
 2nd Battalion D.W.R., 68½ points ; 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, 65½ points ;  
 2nd Battalion H.L.I., 53 points ; IV Field Brigade R.A., 21 points.

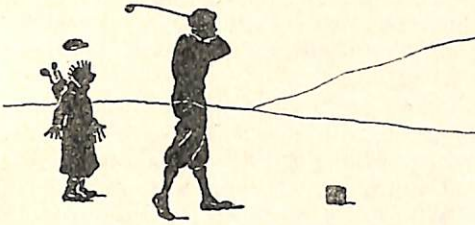


**No. 14 Platoon "D" (S.) Company. Winners Inter-Platoon Flag, 1936-37.**  
 Won : Association Football, Billiards. Runners-up : Drill, Boxing, Cross Country, Tug-of-War.  
 Lt. H. P. SKINNER, Platoon Commander ; Major F. H. FRASER, D.S.O., M.C., Company Commander ;  
 L/Sgt. J. WARELE, Platoon Sergeant.





## GOLF.



The start of the season this year was delayed very considerably by the exceptionally heavy rains, which resulted in the course being reduced to a state of pulp. The course, however, was opened in December, but all competitions had to be put forward till January. The first of these was the competition for the ships' and regiments' cup, for which we entered three pairs. Major

Faulkner and Capt. Taylor survived the preliminary round, only to join Cousens and Skelsey in falling by the wayside at the next attempt. The next pair met the holders and went down the drain without so much as a gurgle of protest. Their defeat was by the largest possible margin, a margin that looks so revolting that we refuse to put it down in black and white. This left Colonel Ozanne and Capt. Orr, of whom high hopes were entertained. Even they, however, had to give best to the submarines, who defeated them by 1 hole in the fourth round.

The president's prize (singles on handicap) was being played off at about the same time as the above. All our entrants went down in turn however; the last to go being the Colonel, who succumbed to Brigadier Stubbs in the semi-final. The last competition of importance was for the Rundle rose bowl (mixed foursomes on handicap), in which Capt. and Mrs. Orr did extremely well to reach the final from a very large field. On arrival there they met Capt. and Mrs. Gore of the Rifle Brigade, a very good and experienced pair, to whom they went down after a good match by 3 and 1.

In addition to the official competitions, we had two other matches. The first was an all-day affair against the R.A.M.C., singles in the morning and four-ball foursomes (including one ladies' pair) in the afternoon. This was an excellent match which we finally lost by one point. Later on we played the Rifle Brigade in an afternoon match consisting of three four-ball matches. Unfortunately Gore of the Rifle Brigade strained his knee and had to retire, which left us the perhaps rather fortunate victors by one point.

Lastly we have to chronicle the annual battle for the silver putter and the mug's prize, which took place on 11th March. The usual conditions obtained—*i.e.*, 36 holes against bogey, genuine handicaps of 18 or under competing for the putter, and the remainder taking a stroke a hole and fighting for the other weapon. It was a perfect day for golf, and the course, though on the hard side, was playing about as well as it has done this year. At lunch Orr, all square, was leading the field from the Colonel and Taylor, both two down, and Major Faulkner and Woods both three down. Cousens and Skelsey, the other two in the senior division, unfortunately experienced even more than their usual share of difficulty in playing to their rather high sounding, if imaginative, handicaps; both can be ignored from this point. In the other divisions Stevens, who had displayed a most becoming although quite unnecessary diffidence about playing at all ("Not my game, old boy") found his three clubs so completely adequate that he was only five down at lunch. Mornington, with eight down and Strangeways, twelve down, were his nearest rivals.

In the afternoon round Orr slipped a bit and finished five down, Woods excelled himself and finished two down, making him also five down for the day; Major Faulkner was four down, bringing his total to six, and the Colonel, five down, finished the day with a total of seven down. Taylor unfortunately had to withdraw owing to household disturbances.

Everard's suggestion that mug's putter rules, which, we gather, differ in certain aspects from the Royal and Ancient variety, should obtain in the afternoon, was turned down by a majority mug-vote. Stevens refused to be perturbed by the thoughts of



morning glory and again returned five down. His total of ten down for the day sets up a new and, we feel, quite unapproachable standard for mug's putter golf. Mornington, with another eight down, was a gallant runner-up. Lawlor's effort in returning seventeen down in the afternoon cannot go unrecorded; but why, oh why, did he want to wreck a unique achievement by getting a 4 at that wretched 17th?

Orr and Woods decided to play a complete round another day in order to decide the ownership of the putter. Orr again finished all square, with Woods, sad to relate, a little farther away. The *Times of Malta* is convinced he finished one down, "a worthy finish to a magnificent struggle," and when all is said and done, who are we to cavil at this description? It was a good meeting and the "Who would not weep for Worplesdon?" feeling was less prevalent than last year, partly because we are now used to this course, and partly because next year we shall have the meeting—who knows where?

## 2nd BATTALION NEWS.

SINCE our last notes we have received news that our new station is to be Multan and not Bareilly. It is understood that the Battalion will probably move in November.

It was with the greatest regret that we had to say good-bye to Lt.-Col. M. N. Cox and Mrs. Cox on 7th March, after Colonel Cox had completed his four years in command of the Battalion. He was popular with, and respected by, all ranks, and Mrs. Cox devoted a tremendous amount of time and energy to the welfare of the married families. We shall miss them both very much.

We welcome Lt.-Col. A. F. P. Christison, who arrived in Nowshera on 19th March to take over command of the Battalion. We shall look forward to welcoming Mrs. Christison when she arrives in India next cold weather. Colonel Christison was born on 17th November, 1893; he was educated at Edinburgh Academy and Oxford University, and joined The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders on 5th September, 1914. He served in the Great War, France and Belgium, 1915-19, was wounded, gained the M.C. and bar, and was twice mentioned in despatches. He served with the British Army of the Rhine, 1923-1926, was adjutant of the 2nd Bn. The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders from 1924 to 1927, and passed through the Staff College, Camberley (1927-1928). He has since held several staff appointments and from 1934 to 1937 was G.S.O.3 instructor at the Staff College, Camberley.

We have lost other old friends in Major and Mrs. Owen Price, who left Nowshera for England on 28th January. Major Price has served in the Regiment since 1914, and will be missed by all ranks. We wish him every happiness in his retirement.

We carried out battalion training from 1st to 12th December at Walai, and spent a very strenuous and interesting fortnight carrying out mountain warfare and semi-civilised enemy schemes. On 14th February we commenced brigade training; we had six fine days and then it began to rain and continued to do so until the exercise was cancelled 36 hours later, when we marched back to barracks. The Battalion (less "D" (S.) Company) moves up to Cherat for the last time on 1st May.

## OFFICERS' MESS.

Since the last notes, several important changes have taken place. We are very sorry to lose Colonel M. N. Cox; we wish him, Mrs. Cox and family the very best of luck. At the same time we should like to take this opportunity of heartily welcoming our new commanding officer, Lt.-Col. A. F. P. Christison.

We have had to say good-bye to Major and Mrs. Price, who left us in January. With them go all our best wishes. We also welcome our new arrivals, notably Major and Mrs. Paton, Capt. T. St. G. Carroll from staff appointments, Lt. and Mrs. R. G. Collins from leave, and 2nd Lts. P. P. de la H. Moran and R. E. Sugden from the Depot.



We should like to congratulate Capt. J. P. Huffam on winning the silver putter, very kindly presented by Lt.-Col. M. N. Cox on relinquishing command, and Capt. L. E. Bishop on winning the wooden putter.

We were at home on 3rd March to all the Indian officers of the Brigade after the massed beating of retreat by the Band and Drums; and again to the Station after the Regimental sports. Several dances have been held in Nowshera, notably the farewell dance given by the 3/2nd Punjab Regiment, and a dance given by the IVth Field Brigade, Royal Artillery. Our second Mess dance took place on 10th February, and was also another great success.

### SERGEANTS' MESS.

Since our last notes we have had a fairly busy time, what with battalion and brigade training, Battalion rifle meeting, sports and various other things; however, we are now settling down once more to normal routine.

We congratulate R.S.M. W. Brenchley on winning the officers' and sergeants' shooting cup, and Sgt. Moody on being runner-up; it was a close thing as there was only one point difference. L/Sgt. Wardle was the winner of the wooden spoon; we suggest that next year he: (a) reports sick, (b) fires with a machine gun, or (c) wears sun glasses.

The members of the Sergeants' Mess heartily congratulate our late R.Q.M.S. (J. C. Coulter) on his promotion to Lt. and Quartermaster; we sincerely hope that he will be as happy as a commissioned officer as he was as a warrant officer. He was a member of the Sergeants' Mess for a great number of years, and there is no doubt that we shall all miss his cheery smile and invaluable assistance in all affairs concerned with the Mess. We must also thank him for the very handsome cup which he presented to the Mess on the occasion of his promotion. This cup will be known as the "Coulter tennis cup," and will be competed for annually by all members of the Sergeants' Mess.

We congratulate the following on their promotions and appointments: C.S.M. Park to R.Q.M.S., C.Q.M.S. R. Jones to C.S.M., Sgt. L. James to C.Q.M.S., L/Sgts. Renshaw and Farrell to sergeant, L/Sgt. Boocock to pay of appointment, and Cpl. Deighton to lance-sergeant.

The members of the Mess entertained Col. and Mrs. Cox in the Mess and gave them a rousing send-off. We are all very sorry to lose them, and wish them the very best of luck in civilian life.

The inter-company billiards tournament is now in progress. We shall publish the result in the next issue of THE IRON DUKE; at the time of going to press, Headquarter Wing (A) team are hot favourites. In the individual billiards tournament the winner was Bandmaster J. C. Caldicutt, with Sgt. (Chinny) Holder runner-up; highest break cups were presented at our last Mess meeting; we congratulate both members.

### CORPORALS' MESS.

Since our last notes we have little to record, with the exception of a rather successful single members' social on Christmas Eve, and a very well supported "tin and bottle" tennis tournament. The latter was won by L/Cpl. Hall by the narrow margin of one point. This is the first time we have attempted a "tin and bottle," but judging by the number of interested members it will be by no means the last. We congratulate L/Cpl. Tucker on proving that he is as good at hitting targets as he is at hitting the solar-plexus by winning the Corporals' Mess challenge cup during rifle week. L/Cpl. Huckstep also made a name for himself by appending his name on the list of wooden spoon winners. The Mess was very well represented during the Battalion sports meeting, and we heartily congratulate L/Cpl. Crowther on again bringing home the Victor Ludorum cup. The Mess itself seems to have changed out of all recognition since the last draft left us.



Almost all our more regular attendants seem to have left us for civil life, home establishment, or a Blighty leave. We wish them all the best of luck and hope they are all enjoying their new spheres of life. It should be recorded that the Mess went into mourning when Cpl. Land sailed, and we should like him to know how much we miss listening to his yarns. However, we wish him all the best and hope he will be as cheerful as his reminiscences made us.

Since Arthur went, we've all been bent  
On finding someone who  
Could tell a story half so well  
As "Blokes" like Arthur do.

### COMPANY NOTES.

**HEADQUARTER WING.**—We have had several changes in the Company lately. Major Price left in January for home, where we wish him the best of luck, and in his place we welcome Major Paton. We congratulate our acting—unpaid and overworked—C.S.M., Sgt. James, on his promotion to colour-sergeant, and we hope he is enjoying a well-earned leave (maybe he is tied up in wireless sets by now). Since he left, we have had several acting C.S.Ms. and C.S.M. Hemsworth, who is now on the job, is shortly to leave us. By the time these notes appear, our old stalwart C.Q.M.S. Browne will have left us. We wish him the best of luck in civilian life.

In the realm of sport, the chief item of interest has been the winning of the visitors' falling plate competition in the Battalion rifle meeting by the Wing team. This is the first time a British team has beaten an Indian one in this event since we came to Nowshera. Lt.-Col. Cox was a member of the victorious team, and he will be sadly missed by us this year, not only for his rifle shooting, but in all other respects.

The Signal Section were runners-up in the inter-platoon falling plate competition. Dmr. Wetherall won the Whittingham medal for the second consecutive year, and R.S.M. Brenchley won the officers and sergeants' cup. We offer them our congratulations.

**"A" COMPANY.**—Since we last appeared in print, quite a lot of interesting events have taken place, Walai Camp saw us for a fortnight in December, and we are unable to discover anybody who regrets leaving that grim spot for ever. It was there that we got our first taste of real picquetting, and now that we consider ourselves experts in that particular pastime we eagerly look forward to training over virgin soil round about Multan. After Battalion training we found ourselves taking part in the normal Christmas-time soldiering in barracks, which was similar in all respects to past years. The festivities were up to the usual style, and we entered our last year on the Frontier.

The Company did very well in the Battalion rifle meeting, and up to the last moment we were on level terms with "B" Company and Head Quarter Wing for the shooting shield, which was finally won by "B" Company, with "A" Company a good third.

This year we took part in a new competition—viz., the inter-company drill competition, for a shield presented by Lt.-Col. M. N. Cox. We have the honour to be the first company to have its name engraved on this trophy. The drill competition was judged by the Brigade Commander (himself an ex-Guardsman), and he commented on the very high standard of drill. To C.S.M. Stannard is due special praise for his efforts in winning this fine trophy, and to all the men for their high performance. The Company obtained 86 points out of a possible 100. As a result of this we were selected to do duty as escort to the Colours on the forthcoming Trooping of the Colours ceremony.

In the realm of sport "A" Company has maintained the usual high standard. In the individual events we were second, the outstanding competitors being L/Cpl. Crowther and Pte. Newton. We heartily congratulate L/Cpl. Crowther on winning the Victor Ludorum cup. In the Peshawar District sports, just completed, the Company was responsible for 19 competitors. The company tug-of-war team was again



selected to represent the Battalion in these sports, and were ably coached by C.S.M. Stannard into the final. They were unfortunate to lose to the 2nd Bn. H.L.I. by the odd pull. Considering that we suffered from having to replace three members of the team the night before the contest, owing to accidents, etc., it was a very creditable performance to reach the final; and to our C.S.M. great credit is due for producing such a splendid team for the second year in succession.

"B" COMPANY.—Company activities have been fairly quiet since the last notes. We are, however, able to report that we won the inter-company shooting shield by a large margin, a very good effort on the part of the team.

We congratulate Cpl. Duncanson and Pte. Morris on receiving their soccer caps. We regret that "D" (S.) Company found flaws in our rugby this year, but we are hoping to do even better next year. No. 6 Platoon have already gained a substantial lead in the flag competition.

We welcome to the Company 2nd Lt. R. E. Sugden who has just joined us from England.

"C" COMPANY.—Since our last notes training has occupied most of our time, added to which Christmas festivities, competitions and finally sports and preparations for Trooping the Colours, have all tended to make our lot a busy one. With the draft of time-expired men for home departed, most of our outstanding sportsmen have left us, and now we are down to it, building up new teams. To our old friends who have left us we wish all the best of luck, and trust that they will write and tell us periodically what "civvy" life holds out for those of us who are coming home later.

After a certain amount of argument it was finally decided that we had won the shooting (annual classification) shield from "A" Company; this has not happened for a number of years and we are naturally delighted, especially as the finances of the Company are automatically the sounder for it. Our thanks for this are due very largely to Sgt. Machen, who worked untiringly to better the standard of shooting.

We welcome Capt. Kington back to the Company after his enforced leave, and are very glad to hear that Mrs. Kington is so much better. We also welcome 2nd Lt. P. P. de la H. Moran, who, though recently joined, has already shown us that he is not far behind his brother in the realm of athletics.

And now to our final summer at Cherat, to which we shall soon be walking with mixed feelings. This year, July will see us back in Nowshera, and in spite of the temperature we are looking forward to it already.

"D" (S.) COMPANY.—Since the last Company notes several changes have taken place. Many old members of the Company have left us during the annual turn-over; we wish them a contented life; at the same time we welcome the new hands, and hope they will successfully fill the places of our departed sportsmen. We are all very sorry to lose C.S.M. Hemsworth who is leaving shortly for home; we wish him all success in his new life. We congratulate C.S.M. Jones on his promotion, and C.Q.M.S. James who has come to us from "H.Q." Wing.

The collective training was again held at Akora camp, and though the dust was most uncomfortable at times, it never interfered with our tombolo parties. In the drill competition this year we were second to "A" Company. We offer them our heartiest congratulations on their success, but hope to win the coveted trophy presented by Lt.-Col. M. N. Cox next year.

We again swept the board in the inter-platoon competition, No. 14 Platoon winning the flag, No. 15 Platoon the subaltern's cup, and No. 13 Platoon being a close third. In sport the Company has been most successful, winning the rugger, the cross country, athletic shield and the individual cup. We should like to congratulate Ptes. Murray and Robbins and L/Cpl. Brent on creating new records. A very amusing darts competition was arranged, and a large number of the Company were present. We hope to have several



more of these successful evenings. Before closing these notes, we should like to take the opportunity of welcoming Capt. Carroll, and also Sgt. Lyons, who is deputising for C.Q.M.S. James while he is away on leave. We hope that we shall continue to win many more competitions before the next issue of THE IRON DUKE.

### RIFLE CLUB.

This year the Battalion rifle meeting was held from 4th to 9th January. As usual, we spent the first two days firing the "Whittingham" medal, the conditions for which are the same as for the A.R.A. (India) cup. We all congratulate Dmr. Weatherall on winning the medal for the second time in succession with the same score as last year (161). Sgt. Machen and C.S.M. Hemsworth were second and third respectively. In the Indian Platoon category Nk. Shukhar Singh came first with 120 points. The company team match was won by Headquarter Wing with a total of 708 points, "A" Company being second with 572 points. We offer our hearty congratulations to Lt.-Col. M. N. Cox on winning the revolver match with a lead of 11 points. The officers and sergeants was won by R.S.M. W. Brenchley, Sgt. Wardle winning the spoon, after a hard fight with Sgt. Thornton with whom he tied, but in the tie shoot the former failed to hit his target.

We offer congratulations to L/Cpl. Tucker on winning the corporals' challenge cup, Pte. Atkinson ("B" Company), the young soldiers' match, Boy Forrest the enlisted boys' match, and No. 1 Platoon on winning the falling plate inter-platoon match. We also congratulate Mrs. Love on winning the ladies' miniature rifle match with a score of 82 out of 85.

Headquarter Wing, captained by the Commanding Officer, are to be congratulated on beating the 2/15th Punjab Regiment "A" team in the visitors' falling plate match.

A subsidiary plate match was fired between the officers and sergeants, but the result is not truly known as there seems to have been some doubt as to who fired on which plates. Officially, the officers pulled it off.

Once again the Battalion was represented at the Army Rifle Association central meeting (Meerut). In spite of the fact that our aggregate was 30 points higher than last year we were unfortunately not placed so high.

We congratulate Sgts. Machen and Love on figuring in the "King's Fifty," Sgt. Machen obtaining seventh place and Sgt. Love 47th. We have great hopes of producing a "King's Medalist" in the near future. This year we are hoping to enter for some of the non-central matches run under the auspices of the A.R.A. at home, as well as the central meeting out here.

### CRICKET.

The season to date has shown definite signs of all-round promise. The batting and bowling have improved, and the fielding has been consistently good.

Since our last issue we have held our Regimental "Week" in Rawalpindi, and it was most successful, considering we went away without several of our star performers. We played three very enjoyable two-day fixtures against the Gymkhana, Punjab Wanderers and the R.A.F., Chaklala, winning one, losing one, and drawing the other. During the "Week" the batting improved, and Pte. Lilley was the outstanding bowler, claiming 22 wickets for 230 runs.

In the first round of the Jamesjee cup—the District tournament—we registered an outstanding victory over the Peshawar District R.I.A.S.C.; a full account of this is published later. The batting of B.M. Caldicutt and Lt. Rivett-Carnac was quite remarkable, both showing brilliant form, the pair making



a record partnership of 331 runs for the third wicket. Equally remarkable was the bowling of Q.M.S. Smith and L/Cpl. Kingston, who were both quite unplayable. In the second round we met our great rivals, the Peshawar District R.A., who after an exciting match, managed to defeat us by 32 runs, despite a very valiant effort in the fourth innings by B.M. Caldicutt.

Now that the hot weather is starting, and athletics are over, we hope to have a few more matches before going away to the hills.

The following is a summary of the matches played to date :—

19th November, 1936, v. IVth Field Brigade, R.A.—2nd D.W.R., 191 runs; IVth Field Brigade, R.A., 134 for 7 wickets. Match drawn.

21st and 22nd November, 1936, v. Rawalpindi Gymkhana.—Gymkhana, first innings 178, second innings 104; 2nd D.W.R., first innings 101, second innings 167. Lost by 14 runs.

23rd and 24th November, 1936, v. The Punjab Wanderers.—2nd D.W.R., first innings 149, second innings 122 for 7 wickets; Punjab Wanderers, first innings 161. Match drawn.

25th and 26th November, 1936, v. R.A.F., Chaklala.—R.A.F., first innings 50, second innings 160; 2nd D.W.R., first innings, 165 for 8 wickets (declared), second innings 53 for 3 wickets. Won by 7 wickets.

19th December, 1936, v. Peshawar District R.A.—2nd D.W.R. 90; R.A., 110 for 5 wickets. Lost by 5 wickets.

10th January, 1937, v. IVth Field Brigade, R.A.—2nd D.W.R., 145 for 9 wickets (declared); R.A., 86 for 6 wickets. Match drawn.

14th January, 1937, v. Peshawar District R.I.A.S.C. (first round Jamesjee cup, Peshawar District).—2nd D.W.R., 430 for 5 wickets (declared); R.I.A.S.C., first innings 9, second innings 83. Won by an innings and 338 runs.

23rd January, 1937, v. Peshawar District R.A. (second round Jamesjee cup, Peshawar District).—R.A., first innings 127, second innings 136; 2nd D.W.R., first innings 113, second innings 118. Lost by 32 runs.

Matches played to date 12, won 4, lost 5, drawn 3.

Extract from the *Civil and Military Gazette*.

JAMESJEE CRICKET TOURNAMENT.—FIRST ROUND.

In a two-days' match on the Peshawar Club's ground the Dukes beat the R.I.A.S.C. by an innings and 338 runs. The Dukes having won the toss batted first on a perfect wicket. Runs came at a steady pace, and at lunch the score stood at 69 for 1 wicket. Soon after the resumption of play the second wicket fell at 75. B.M. Caldicutt then joined Lt. Rivett-Carnac, whose score was 35. Runs now came quickly, both driving and cutting with perfect confidence, and 200 was on the board after 1½ hours' batting. Rivett-Carnac was the first to score his 100, followed closely by Caldicutt, who actually reached his century in one hour and ten minutes. Both continued batting well until Rivett-Carnac was bowled, after having made 171, the partnership for the third wicket having produced 331 runs. Caldicutt continued, and when at the close of play with the score at 430 for 5 wickets, the innings was declared, he was undefeated with 195, which included 29 fours.

In the first innings the R.I.A.S.C. found the bowling of L/Cpl. Kingston and Q.M.S. Smith unplayable, and were dismissed for 9 runs, Kingston claiming 6 for 4 runs and Smith 3 for 3 runs.

Following on, Q.M.S. Smith continued to bowl with accuracy, but in spite of struggling defence, the R.I.A.S.C. were dismissed for 83, out of which Col. Martin contributed 38. Smith took 8 wickets for 21, making his total analysis for the match 11 wickets for 24 runs. Score :—

DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT.—First Innings.			
Lt. Rivett-Carnac, b. Herbert	...	...	171
Lt. Moran, c. Litton, b. Martin	...	...	18
Cpl. Lilley, b. Litton	...	...	18
B.M. Caldicutt, not out	...	...	195
Q.M.S. Smith, c. Sub., b. Herbert	...	...	0
Lt. Skinner, c. O'Brien, b. Kennedy	...	...	9
Extras	...	...	19
Total	...	...	430

Lt. Wortham, L/Cpl. Kingston, Pte. Lilley, Pte. Sykes and Pte. O'Shea did not bat.



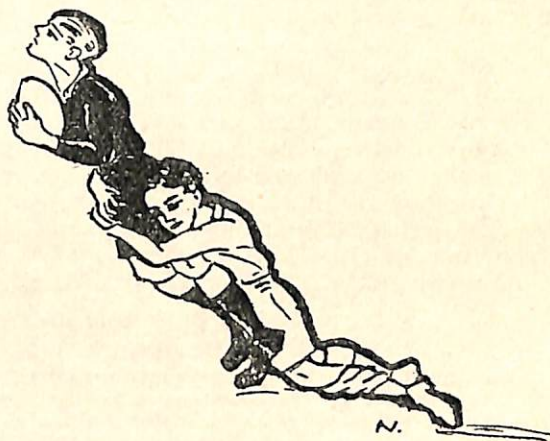
## THE IRON DUKE

First Innings.				R.I.A.S.C.				Second Innings.			
Condr. Bryant, run out	...	...	4	c. & b. Smith	...	...	3				
Major Litton, c. Moran, b. Kingston	...	...	0	st. Sykes, b. Smith	...	...	19				
Lt. Doyle, b. Kingston	...	...	0	c. O'Shea, b. Smith	...	...	1				
Lt.-Col. Martin, b. Kingston	...	...	3	l.b.w., b. Smith	...	...	38				
Col. Herbert, c. Cpl. Lilley, b. Smith	...	...	0	b. O'Shea	...	...	0				
Major Wilkinson, b. Kingston	...	...	0	b. Smith	...	...	0				
Major O'Brien, b. Kingston	...	...	0	b. Kingston	...	...	0				
Major Bourerie-Brine, b. Smith	...	...	0	b. Smith	...	...	14				
Condr. Pamment, b. Kingston	...	...	0	b. Smith	...	...	4				
Condr. Robinson, not out	...	...	0	b. Smith	...	...	0				
Major Kennedy, c. Kingston, b. Smith	...	...	0	not out	...	...	3				
Extras	...	...	2	Extras	...	...	1				
Total 9				Total ... 83							

Bowling :—First Innings.—L/Cpl. Kingston 6 for 4, Q.M.S. Smith 3 for 3. Second Innings.—L/Cpl. Kingston 1 for 21, Q.M.S. Smith 8 for 21, Pte. O'Shea 1 for 25, Pte. Lilley 0 for 15.

## RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The season this cold weather has been unfortunately short owing to training and athletics. We started off with a convincing victory over the R.A.F., Risalpur, 19—0, but then were beaten in a good game by a strong Peshawar Club team 10—3. The inter-company tournament was held in the last week of December, and produced some very fine games and a certain amount of new talent. In the first round "D" (S.) Company played "C" Company and after a very close and even match "D" (S.) won 8—3. The second round produced a very evenly contested match between "A" and "H.Q." Wing. The Wing, after a good start, were badly beaten forward, and



missed Pte. Pratt, who was on the injured list, behind the scrum. "D" (S.) Company then met "B" Company, last year's winners, and after a very rousing game managed to win 13—3. The final, "D" (S.) v. "A," was played under ideal conditions. On paper both sides appeared fairly even, each possessing a number of Battalion players, though "A" Company were unfortunate to be without Lt. Maclaren, who had to go away on a course the day before the match. After a very even first half, "D" (S.) Company proved the superior, and did most of the attacking; and owing to the opportunism of Pte. Madley, who scored two brilliant snap tries, won 15—5. Mrs. Cox very kindly gave away the shield and cups to the winners, and also presented Battalion caps for last season, 1935-36, to Lt. Skinner, Lt. Maclaren, Cpl. Norton, Cpl. Barnett, L/Cpl. Huckstep, Pte. Ryan and L/Cpl. Kirkpatrick.

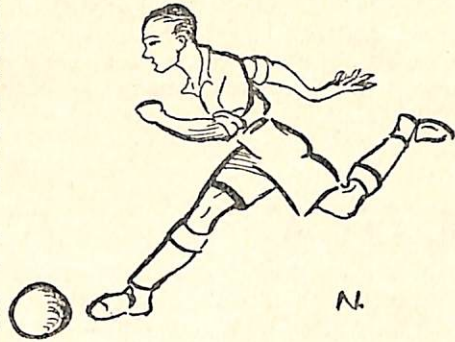
We are greatly indebted to Capt. Brennon, R.A.M.C., and Lt. Morton, R.E., for kindly refereeing during the tournament. We look forward to next season, and hope to be allowed to enter the All-India and Calcutta Cup tournaments again. We have several new comers to the side, notably 2nd Lt. Moran from the Depot and 2nd Lt. Wortham and L/Sgt. Robinson from the 1st Battalion. We should like to take this opportunity of offering our heartiest congratulations to 2nd Lt. Reynolds on being chosen for England, and wish him the very best of luck against Scotland.



## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Battalion matches have been few during the last few months. We visited Risalpur and defeated the 13/18th Hussars by 4 goals to 1, and later the R.A.F. by 6 goals to 0. In January the team spent a week-end at Landi-Kotal, and drew with the Dorsetshire Regiment, the score being two goals each. Pte. Morris played his last match prior to going into civilian life; we wish him every success.

Unfortunately we were unable to field our regular eleven in the Peshawar District tournament, and were beaten by the 20th (A.C.) Squadron, R.A.F., by 8 goals to 2; notable absentees were Cpl. Duncanson, Ptes. Smith, Madley and Parker. The following were awarded caps: Cpl. Duncanson, L/Cpl. Meaney, Ptes. Morris, Madley and Shaw. We are now looking forward to the inter-platoon competition, when we hope to unearth further talent.



## DEPOT NEWS.

I HAVE always admired the facility with which Mr. James Agate fills a column of the *Sunday Times*. Perhaps facility is the wrong word, and it may be just hard work; but anyhow the result is a column of perfect English, and whether it is about the play he is reviewing or not seems to make no difference. The more intelligent of our readers will gather from the foregoing paragraph that I have absolutely nothing to say and propose to say it in as many words as possible. Since these are Depot notes, I feel that a short word about "barrack improvements" would fill in a bit of space and be a soft enough answer to turn away some of the Editor's wrath.\*

To the uninstructed there seem to be three ways of improving these barracks: flood, fire and privy conspiracy. I am assuming, of course, that old buildings must be removed to make space for new. Of the three ways suggested, flood is practically useless, since we live on top of a very high hill; fire has been tried but checked, with misguided enthusiasm, before the good work was accomplished; so we are compelled to fall back on privy conspiracy, by which I mean the machinations of the Royal Engineers. We therefore come to the point when Northern Command have a "Five Year Plan" and we have a Board which in the nature of things is more or less fair I suppose. This Board is to make recommendations as to the siting of single sergeants' rooms, new sanitary annexes, new gymnasium and P.T. area, new dining room and improvements to cookhouse, and improvements to the institute. It is hoped that these works will be carried out in the near future.

Of other activities in the Depot there is little or nothing to record. We had the pleasure of housing, for a short time, a detachment of the 1st A.A. Battalion R.E., who are travelling around the country instructing the newly formed searchlight battalions of the Territorial Army. We also had with us a party of N.C.Os. of the 7th Battalion, who came to the Depot for a short course in section leading and musketry.

Before these notes are in print the Coronation of Their Majesties will have taken place. As both our Battalions are abroad, the Depot is detailed to send an unusually large detachment to do duty in London. The complete party consists of three officers and fifty other ranks; of these, one officer and seven other ranks are to march in the procession, the remainder are to line part of the route.

\* [On the contrary, the Editor's wrath is much more likely to be roused by excess of words.—ED.]



It is with the deepest regret that we have had to say good-bye to Major R. O'D. Carey on his retirement. We wish him the best of luck and as happy a time as we have had under his command. Fortunately he is not leaving the district and we hope to see a great deal of him. In his room we welcome Major V. C. Green and congratulate him both on his appointment and his promotion. We feel sure that he and Mrs. Green will have a very pleasant tour in Halifax where they already have so many friends.

### OFFICERS' MESS.

It is useless to try to spin a yarn about the officers' Mess, since our ordinary quiet life is of interest to nobody and there are no great events to record.

We are glad to say that the Colonel of the Regiment has twice found time to come to Halifax and see us, though this may not have been the specific purpose of his visits. We have also had a very welcome visit from Cols. Hayden and Trench.

On 17th March we had a guest night to dine out Major Carey. We strongly object to having to part with him, but there seems no other course except putting him in the Museum, and we think that he might object very strongly to such action. We do, however, give him and Mrs. Carey our most sincere good wishes wherever they go.

We have also had to say a temporary farewell to Lt. F. H. V. Wellesley, who has departed to Turkey on a language course. Capt. F. P. A. Woods has joined us from Malta; we welcome him with the hope that Halifax will agree with him and that he will manage to enjoy himself.

### SERGEANTS' MESS.

Again I take up my pen (Remington) to record the various activities of the Mess. Our winter whist drives and dances have nearly come to an end. Only once more shall we hear the plaintive "Why didn't you trump it, partner?" and the soft answer which turneth away wrath. The season has however been very successful, and attendances have been very good despite the fact that the rain every third Friday is heavier than is usual—even for Halifax. Adherents of the "Fitter Britain" movement would approve the vigour of the dancers but, sad to relate, would deprecate their manner of choosing horses on Saturday.

The Wednesday afternoon visits to local works are still very popular. Recent visits have been made to the offices of the *Halifax Courier*, the Halifax Corporation Power House, the automatic exchange at the Halifax Post Office, and a carpet factory at Sowerby Bridge. On the last-named visit the high light was a view of all the Mess members trying, with varying degrees of success, to tie a weaver's knot. Onlookers must have had serious misgivings.

In February we visited the combined Depot at Pontefract and endeavoured to beat them at shooting on the miniature range. The only excuse we have to offer is that we were playing away from home. At other games, however, such as skittles (team work counts for a lot!), bridge and phat, we more than held our own.

In the Mess the officers entertained us for a return games evening. The billiards ended in a draw, due greatly to a revised system of scoring, admirably carried out by Capt. Milner. Darts however proved the undoing of the officers and brought to light some hidden talent amongst the sergeants, many of whom throw a "pretty dart." At the end of the evening, Major Carey took the opportunity to bid us farewell on his retirement, and R.S.M. Coates in his reply expressed the good wishes of the whole Mess.



At long last a Depot fixture has been removed. Sgt. Sharman, who has fed countless thousands of the Regiment during his eighteen years at the Depot, has gone to civil life. With him go our good wishes. Another member, L/Sgt. Bentley, whose work in the gymnasium many will remember, has gone to civilian life, and celebrated the event by marriage. In both ventures he has the good wishes of the Mess.

### SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—Although owing to the severity of the weather we have not been able to fulfil all our fixtures at High Road Well during the latter half of the soccer season, we have managed to participate in a goodly number of games. As these included victories over the present finalists of the local Thursday league, we may lay claim to having a slightly more than useful eleven at the Depot. Our only defeat was at the hands of the Belvedere Athletic F.C., who on their showing that day are pretty hot where amateur soccer is concerned.

The inter-squad competition resulted in a win for Mons squad over Arras squad in the final by 3 goals to 0. If the recruits showed any lack of the finer points of the game they certainly could not be accused of any disinclination to "go in."

In racing parlance, the following will pay for watching:—Ptes. Cunningham, Bird, Bowman, Byrne, Abell, McHugh and Hannan.

The ground having wintered well this season, we are hoping to exercise the younger end much more before the season ends.

We were sorry to hear that numerous injuries, etc., had prevented the 1st Battalion team from being at full strength for the vital games in the Command league, and wish them kinder fortune next time.

BOXING.—The inter-squad boxing competition was held in the gymnasium on 4th March. The shield was won by Mons squad, Hindoostan being second, Ypres third and Crimea, the latest joined, fourth. Arras did not enter a team owing to casualties. The cup for the best loser was won by Pte. Woolmer.

Brig.-Gen. Sugden once more refereed and afterwards distributed the prizes. He commented on the keenness and pluck shown by the competitors, and picked out L/Cpl. Bird and Ptes. McBurney, Greenwood and Abell as future Battalion boxers.

We are entering a team for the inter-Depot competition at Pontefract on 28th April; and the team have been putting in some intensive training for it. We have plenty of talent and are optimistic about our chances.

We cannot conclude these notes without recording our most grateful thanks to Mr. Naylor, R.S.M. Coates and S.I. Easton. Mr. Naylor presented a sum of money which made it possible to give medals to the winning team, and the R.S.M. and Sgt. Easton between them presented the "best loser's" cup.

### REGIMENTAL MUSEUM.

Since the last publication of THE IRON DUKE we have to acknowledge with thanks the following:—

Mr. L. Jones.—Photo, officers of 1st Battalion, Bloemfontein, 1900.

Major F. N. Townsend.—Diary of South African War.

L/Sgt. Stork.—Print, Battle of Tel-el-Kebir.

Cpl. S. Armstrong, 6th D.W.R. (T.A.).—German bayonet.

G. Stansfield, Esq.—Mess uniform (various) as worn by 6th West Yorks Militia, period 1860.

Presentations and donations should be addressed to the Officer Commanding Depot, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment, The Barracks, Halifax, and these will be duly acknowledged.



## 4th BATTALION NEWS.

Since our last notes, military and social activities have been the order of the day. Lectures by the Brigade Commander and Brigade Major on the new organisation and P.A.D. respectively were given in February to all officers and full rank N.C.Os. These were very instructive, and were appreciated by all who attended. Individual training commenced early in January, and attendances to date are very satisfactory. Whether this is due to increased interest or to qualify for the new scale of proficiency grant, time will tell. Pending our complete re-organisation, rifle platoons are now on the three section basis. All our future training is to be carried out on these lines, our rate of progress at the moment being rather limited by our shortage of L.As.

We have been fortunate in being able to send a good percentage of officers, N.C.Os. and men on courses during the last three months, including one N.C.O. to Leeds on a M.T. instructor's course. This is part of the programme to meet with the new establishment of two G.S. trucks per infantry battalion. In connection with this, several new Army forms and books are now proudly displayed in Q's office. Six of our Signal Section, including four boys, attended a course held at Leeds in February; they are to be congratulated on the excellent results obtained. Other courses were: one officer Netheravon, one N.C.O. Hythe, one N.C.O. Strensall (rangefinder course), and the Commanding Officer is at present at the Senior Officers' School.

The officers' monthly supper and lecture have been well attended, and several interesting sand-table schemes have been carried out. It is noticed, however, that the supper usually takes place prior to the lecture, due no doubt to the adage that "the Army moves on its stomach."

The annual prize distribution and ball was held at Halifax on 12th March. Mr. F. W. Mills, J.P., of the Halifax Chamber of Commerce, presented the prizes. In his opening speech, after the reading of the Adjutant's report, the commanding officer referred to the presence of Colonel Walker, our honorary Colonel, and the first O.C. of the Battalion in post war years, and also to the loss of Colonel Irish, who, he said, had taken up a business appointment in South Africa. He was glad to say that at last the Halifax companies were the strongest in the Battalion, and wished to pay tribute to the help of the Halifax Chamber of Commerce and the *Halifax Courier and Guardian*. After the presentation of prizes, the Brigade Commander, Col. L. D. Daly, presented the I.G.S. medal to R.S.M. T. Jowett and Pte. G. W. H. Ashton, and the efficiency medal (Territorial) to Sgts. J. Rowe, R. Edkins and I. Wood, Ptes. [H. Gaukroger, W. Bossett and S. Balmforth.

Each of our out-station companies held their annual ball during the winter months; the question of which was the most successful is still being debated by the companies concerned. The smooth and efficient way in which these functions were run, reflects great credit on those concerned.

The following have been selected to represent the Battalion at the Coronation ceremony in London: Lt.Col. H. L. Grylls, Capt. N. T. Bentley, 2nd Lieut. H. J. H. Gillam, R.Q.M.S. L. Greenwood, C.S.Ms. C. H. Barr, D. Hoddinot, O. Robinson, C.Q.M.Ss. J. Routh, C. Scott, F. Woodhead, V. Tedds, Sgts. T. Boden, W. T. Richardson, G. D. Richardson, C. Goodison, J. Ackroyd, C. Gledhill, R. Edkins, Cpls. R. Jagger, L. Jolly, F. Young, T. McMahon, H. White, L/Cpls. A. Pearson, E. De Luca, and Ptes. E. Wood, W. Bossett, G. Ashton, H. Alloway, A. Gladwin and J. Stansfield.

The Band and Drums gave an excellent performance at Thrum Hall at the season's last home fixture of the Halifax Rugby League Club. The following was recorded: First supporter: "Well Jo', what didta' think abart match." Second ditto: "I thow't Band and Drums were worth't bob, so I didn't get robbed."



2nd Lieuts. T. Casson and J. C. Womersley have been gazetted since the last issue of THE IRON DUKE, and we trust that they will see long and happy service with the Battalion. We have lost Capt. J. G. Milnes, who, on account of business, has found it necessary to transfer to the T.A. Reserve of Officers. Another important change which has taken place recently, is the appointment of C.S.M. T. Jowett as A/R.S.M. C.S.M. Jowett served for nine months on the permanent staff of the 5th Battalion, and on conversion of that unit to R.E. Searchlights was posted to the 1st Battalion Details at the Depot. He replaced C.S.M. Glasbey who held the appointment temporarily, and who has returned to his company at Brighouse.

**SERGEANTS' MESS.**—Before these notes are published, several of our old stalwarts will have been discharged on reaching the age limit. We take this opportunity of thanking them for their long and faithful service in the Regiment and to the Mess, and hope they will continue to keep in touch with us, and pay us a visit whenever possible.

We held our annual ball on the 19th February, this proved a real success, due to the untiring efforts of our appointed committee, to whom we are all very grateful. About 700 members and guests were present, including our Brigade Commander and Mrs. Daly.

## 43rd (5th Duke of Wellington's Regiment) A.A. Bn. R.E. News.

One of the minor disadvantages of our conversion has been the increased clerical labour involved in writing in full our new official title as it appears at the head of these notes. Fortunately, however, the C.O. has acquired from some mysterious cornucopia, totally unknown to us as infantry, the wherewithal to provide us with rubber stamps; so that office work, which represents the more substantial part of training (at least as far down as second-in-command of companies) has been considerably reduced.

Training itself brings back to some of us echoes of an almost forgotten past—our drill halls nightly ring with confident discussion of the theory of sound, and of heat, light and magnetism. Equipment which at first seemed strange and fearsome is being handled with a familiarity which augers well for speedy proficiency in our unaccustomed rôle. Our chief difficulty at the moment is caused by the lack of adequate space, though plans have been drawn, and we believe passed, for extensive alterations and additions to all drill halls. Work on these has not yet commenced, and we are being provided temporarily with corrugated iron erections in which to house our vehicles, which will serve (except when they fall down, as has been known to happen) until such time as permanent structures are built.

Keen interest amongst all ranks has undoubtedly been aroused by our new training, and attendances at all parades are far above the average. The enthusiasm shown is a gratifying proof of the general appreciation of the importance of the task which has been assigned to us.

Recruiting, since our conversion, has been fully up to our expectations and to our requirements, having regard to our deficiencies in equipment, space and the necessity for instructing existing *personnel*. We have of course a very long way to go before we approach establishment, but it is an advantage for the time being to be able to concentrate our efforts, so that as we expand we shall be able to provide sufficient instructors.

Vacancies on courses with Regular units have all been taken up as they occurred, and we have had the attendance of a "circus" from the 1st A.A. Battalion for a fortnight to give us practical demonstrations.

We feel sure that by the time we go to camp—which we are now credibly informed will be in South Wales at the end of August and beginning of September—we shall be able to give a good account of ourselves.



The past few months have seen the last of our social functions as infantry units. All companies have held their annual prize distributions, Major B. C. H. Kimmins distributing the prizes at Holmfirth, Cdr. G. Loe, R.N., at Kirkburton, and W. Mabane, Esq., M.P., at Mirfield. At all these the determination was expressed that now we had willy-nilly had our hands set to the plough, we should do our utmost to justify our selection.

Consequent upon our re-organisation the following promotions have been made :— Capt. D. H. Hirst and J. L. Pott to major and Lts. R. L. G. Mason and C. Liversidge to captain. Since our last notes Mr. C. B. Kaye, Mr. J. A. Sykes, Mr. G. B. Sykes and Mr. F. S. Robinson have been commissioned into the Battalion, and in welcoming them we wish them many years of happy service. Our congratulations are offered to the following who have been awarded the efficiency medal (T.) :—Sgt. D. Wilds, Cpl. J. Ingram, ex-Cpl. T. Corrigan, L/Cpl. W. Rushworth, Spr. F. Charlesworth, Spr. T. Wood and ex-Pte. F. Berry.

Four officers and 56 other ranks will represent the Battalion at the Coronation of H.M. King George VI. Of these, one officer and six other ranks will take part in the procession, and the remainder will line the route in Regent Street.

We were very sorry that our conversion cut short prematurely Capt. Harvey's tour of duty with us as adjutant. He takes with him our best wishes for his future success, and we hope that his stay with the 5th Battalion has been as pleasant and profitable for him as it has been for us. In his place we welcome Capt. H. G. Brownlow, R.E., whose task in making us mechanically and electrically minded will be no easy one.

## 6th BATTALION NEWS.

Professional journalists are personalities apart—they can write columns of interesting copy concerning nothing. The Sub-Editor for the 6th Battalion, unfortunately, is not a professional journalist.

The period under review is definitely one before and after which, events had or are about to happen. The chief item of the "about to happen" section being the Coronation celebrations for which the staff are putting in a certain amount of over-time. Coronation activities must wait for their proper time of publication, which is after the event, and not before. Relative to that is the fact that the Battalion is holding a very special celebration Coronation ball at the Municipal Hall at Keighley on 7th May; this promises to be an important revival of a very necessary adjunct to the social activities of the Battalion.

Generally the Battalion is doing well: its strength is creeping up little by little, the right type of youth is being recruited, and everything points to a successful season. Training commenced on 1st February instead of April. This innovation has had a marked effect, for the Battalion has enrolled about 40 recruits during the hitherto close season. The "all-rank" strength is now just under the 500 mark.

All ranks of the Battalion join in sincere congratulations to the Commanding officer, Colonel J. S. Spencer, upon his promotion to Colonel, dated 16th February, 1937; also to Major and Qr.-Mr. R. Wood upon his promotion dated 13th January, 1937.

During March, a change took place within the headquarters staff in the substitution of ex-R.Q.M.S. O. Ramsbottom for ex-R.S.M. H. Hardisty as the commanding officer's clerk. Mr. Hardisty has relinquished the Army as a full time job, to sell wines to a Keighley clientèle on his own account, and good luck to him—he served his Battalion well. He joined us as a P.S.I. C.S.M. at Keighley in 1929, after which he was appointed acting R.S.M. from 1931 to 1935, when he completed his Regular Army service, and became confidential clerk in place of Captain J. Churchman. At this time he rejoined the Battalion as a Territorial private and later was promoted to corporal, lance-sergeant and sergeant. His successor comes with a lengthy reputation, and is now more or less ground in.

The events to come, including the Coronation, Strensall, Brigade and internal T.E.W.Ts., week-end de-centralised competitions, visits to the new camping-site—near



the sea—training with implements more imaginary than ever, use of motor vehicles, Bisley, and the new formation of three sections per platoon, are giving not only platoon commanders something to think about ; but in all probability a wealth of “ copy ” is in the offing for the next issue of THE IRON DUKE.

## 7th BATTALION NEWS.

We find that our rough notes begin with a children's party at Mossley just before Christmas, which now seems very remote, but which we remember seemed to give a great deal of pleasure both to numerous children and to their elders.

We have had a very good winter season's training, with lectures to officers and N.C.Os., and latterly individual training in preparation for firing on the range, which this year is to start rather earlier than usual. Among the lectures we must refer to one by Col. Daly, in which he—so far as is at present humanly possible—made clear the new organisations which we expect before long to come into operation.

As the first step to modernity we have been presented with two lorries, which are temporarily housed in some obscure shed till such time as a more suitable garage can be provided. We gather from members of the “ Q ” staff that there is a marked difference between the military and civilian methods of obtaining petrol and other aids to mechanisation. When the military methods have been properly mastered we shall no doubt be able to make some use of the vehicles ; hitherto everyone has been so busy overhauling, inspecting, reporting and indenting in quadruplicate that there has been no time to drive them.

The miniature range competition has progressed to the final, which lies between “ A ” and “ C ” companies.

The cross-country team have had a busier season than usual ; they put up a very good fight in the Divisional race but again had to be content with second place. As usual, a Norcliffe (L/Cpl. C. W. this time) was the first man home, and we had four out of the first seven, but we have lost a few men and our team now has a tail.

In April, the team took part at Birmingham in the Territorial Army race and came in fifth. L/Cpl. Norcliffe was third man home, which is no mean achievement in a race open to the whole of the Territorial Army. It was our first effort in a national event and we think a very good beginning.

Since our last notes, the new officer's mess at Mossley has been completed and brought into use. It was inaugurated—as is fitting—by a supper, which we hope now to repeat at regular intervals, so that all our officers can meet more frequently than has been the case hitherto. The new room proved invaluable at the prize distribution held on 6th March when Mr. C. Greaves gave the prizes. We were fortunate in having a larger number of guests than we have had for some years, and in being able to entertain them without the over-crowding from which we—and they—have sometimes suffered.

Physical training is coming into the limelight and we must not be left behind. A team for Springhead had the honour of being selected to represent the Brigade in a Divisional competition in which however they were unsuccessful. We hear of various senior ranks becoming proficient at all sorts of military exercises like badminton, ping-pong and darts, and we are looking forward to some really keen competition in some of these side-lines.

The actual physical training classes have been enthusiastically, rather than numerously attended ; there can be no two opinions about the benefit to be derived and we hope next winter to see much larger classes.

The officers' re-union dinner was held this year at the Midland Hotel, Manchester ; and we were pleased to have with us, in addition to a number of old officers, five officers of the 5th Battalion, to whom we were able formally to say good-bye on the occasion of their leaving the 147th Brigade to become a searchlight Battalion, R.E.



We had hoped to entertain also Colonel Sir Gilbert Tanner, but he was attending an investiture on the same day, and could not come to the dinner. We congratulate him very sincerely on the honour of knighthood conferred on him.

We have to welcome one new officer—2nd Lt. T. H. H. Wilson, who has been posted to "A" Company, and also 2nd Lt. B. T. Richards of the 7th Bn. the King's Regiment, who is temporarily attached to us. Since our last notes Sgt. Roach has left Slaithwaite, where he had been a very popular instructor, and Sgt. Horne has come in his place; we hope he may have a very pleasant time while he is with the Battalion. Military conversations tend at present to veer round to the Coronation. Most of the Battalion having volunteered to go, it was found necessary to select the 3 officers and 28 men who are to represent us in London, and we can only hope that the results of the selection are reasonably acceptable to those who have had to be left out. At the moment the selected are very busy presenting arms and polishing bayonets.

### 33rd BATTALION (A.M.F.) NEWS.

As during the last three months our training has been limited to home training parades and one bivouac at each centre, these notes must necessarily be brief.

Next week-end (3rd-4th April) a Brigade exercise will be held at Newcastle and will take the form of a war game. We shall be represented by Capts. P. S. McGrath, I. N. Dougherty, C. F. Assheton and C. Tuckwell and Lt. E. N. McCandless.

During the Easter holidays over forty members of the Armidale detachment paid a visit to Nambucca Heads, and spent four enjoyable days fishing and surfing. The days were mild and clear, and the moon made the nights almost as bright as day; so it cannot be wondered at that the holiday-makers regretted leaving the Pacific shores so soon and returning to the cooler New England Tableland.

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

At Portsmouth,

29th March, 1937.

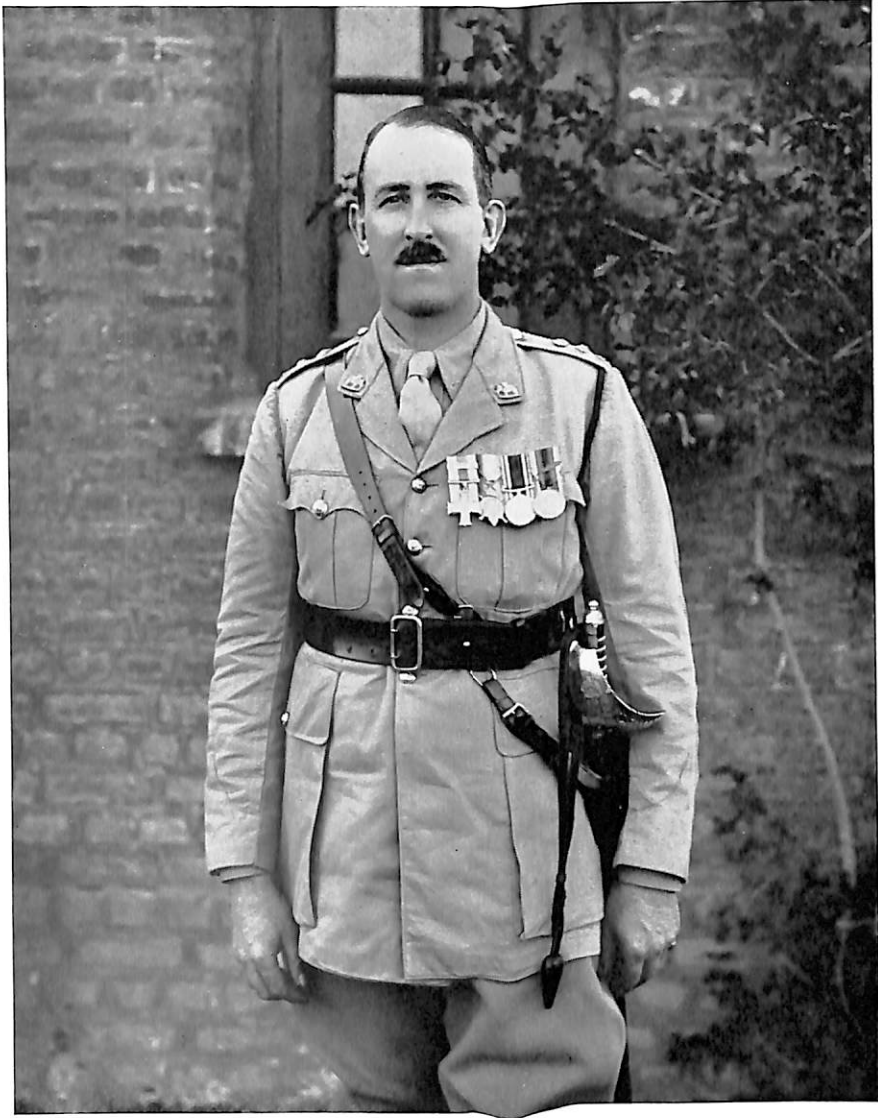
Dear Mr. Editor,

For once, Easter Monday, on which I write this letter, is fine and sunny although fairly cold. Ashore on Southsea Front, doubtless noisy crowds are busy amusing themselves and greeting the spring in varying ways. Here however, the fine old ship is lying at her buoy quietly and with the minimum of activity and noise taking place on board. As many as possible of her ship's company are on leave, and the ship herself can be felt to be enjoying a lull between the exertions of the past and the preparations for the future.

Since I wrote to you last, she can look back on a reasonably busy but unostentatious period. She has been doing very useful work in training gunnery classes by turret drills and firings, acting as a target for submarine attacks and teaching Marine officers and boys the elements of their careers. All extremely useful, but of doubtful value to the historian.

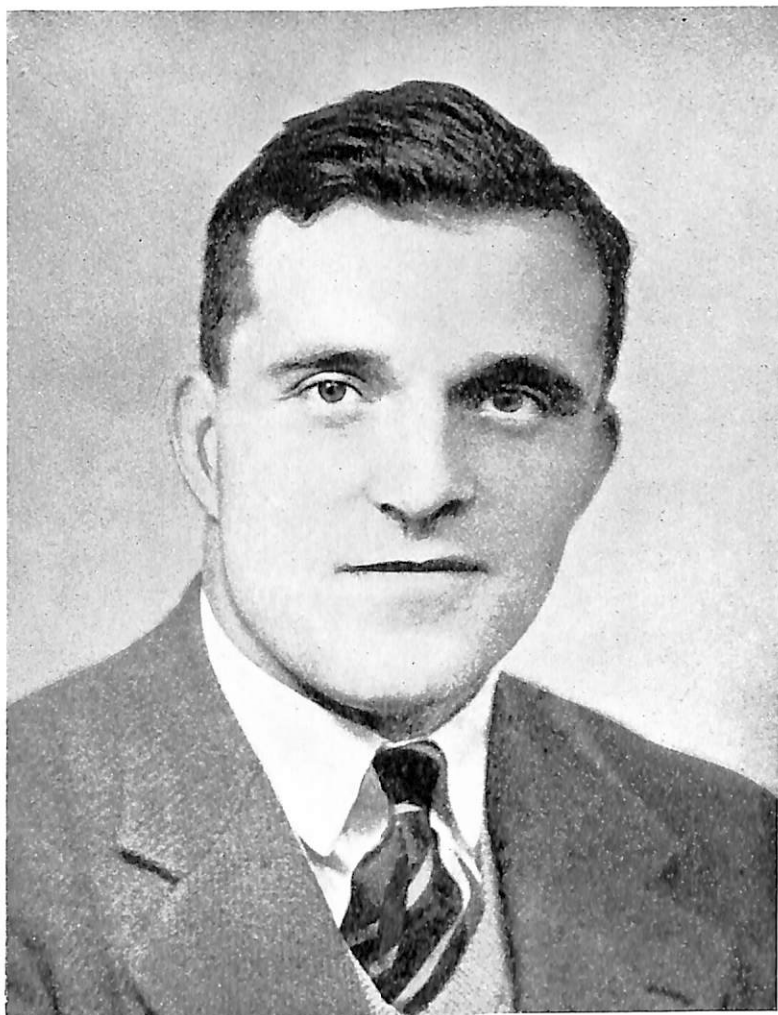
The future however, promises to be full of interest. The *Iron Duke* will take her place amongst her younger sisters at the Coronation Review at Spithead on 20th May. To many of those present she will be the most interesting of all the great gathering of 138 ships. She will undoubtedly be the most beautiful unless we who live in her fail her. She has a beauty of outline, especially when viewed from the bow, which the increasing complications of modern requirements have denied her later rivals. The bluer shade of paint now used by the Home Fleet suits her very well.





Lt.-Col. A. F. P. CHRISTISON, M.C.,  
Commanding 2nd Battalion.





**Lt.-Col. H. R. GRYLLS,**  
Commanding 4th Battalion.



Two officers and 29 men have been selected to represent the *Iron Duke* in London on 12th May for the Coronation. There has been a good deal of competition for this honour, and we hope that our beauty chorus as finally constituted will do us credit. How they fare will have to be left unreported until your next issue in which I hope to be able to write a more interesting letter.

IRON DUKE.

## THE D.W.R. RETIRED OFFICERS' FUND.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward 1.1.36	...	43	4	0	Share of subscription, Royal Home for Officers' Daughters	...	2	10	0
Subscriptions	...	23	10	0	Share of subscriptions, Officers' Employment Bureau	...	1	0	0
Donations	...	17	10	0	THE IRON DUKE—print	...	0	7	0
Interest on deposit account	...	0	4	10	Spalding—printing forms	...	1	7	6
Refund Employment Bureau subscription from 1st and 2nd Battalions	...	2	0	0	1935 and 1936, stamps, typing, etc.	...	2	13	3
					Balance in hand	...	78	11	1
		<hr/>					<hr/>		
		£86	8	10			£86	8	10
		<hr/>					<hr/>		

The fund was favoured during 1936 in that it received two donations, one "Anonymous" and the other from Major H. W. W. Wood. Under expenditure there is nothing except our usual annual subscriptions to record. It will be noted that the balance brought forward 1.1.36 is £1 less than balance shown as in hand 31.12.35; this is accounted for by an error of accountancy in the latter total.

During the year under review the fund has shared with the 2nd Battalion in presenting to the Mons Museum framed photographs of the Mons drum and Regimental buttons and badges worn during the battle of Mons (page 48 of the February issue of THE IRON DUKE).

A gas cooker was also provided for Miss Ava Simner, a daughter of an old 76th officer, who is occupying a flat in the Royal Homes for Officers' Widows and Daughters at Wimbledon.

P. A. TURNER, Brig.-Gen.,  
in charge D.W.R. R.O.F.

## THE WAR MEMORIAL PENSION FUND.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward	...	48	12	4	Pensions (June and September)	...	42	10	0
Dividends	...	69	5	2	THE IRON DUKE—print	...	0	7	0
Donations	...	17	10	0	Typing, stamps, stationery, etc.	...	2	2	6
Interest on deposit account	...	0	3	7	Balance to Hon. Treasurer, Regimental Association, on 31.11.36	...	90	11	7
							<hr/>		
		£135	11	1			£135	11	1
		<hr/>					<hr/>		

As foreshadowed on page 190 in last October's issue of THE IRON DUKE, the balance of the fund, and the investments were transferred to the Hon. Treasurer of the Regimental Association on 1st December, 1936. Mrs. Harvey, widow of the late Capt. and Q.M. Harvey, was given the third pension, the rules of the fund having been altered so as to include the widows of those who had served in the ranks of the Regiment. The accounts will in future be included in those published by the Regimental Association.

P. A. TURNER, Brig.-Gen.,  
in charge War Memorial Pension Fund.



## THE OLD COMRADES' ASSOCIATIONS.

### THE REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION (1st, 2nd and 3rd P.S. BATTALIONS)

Signs of industrial improvement are not lacking in the steady reduction of the number of applications for assistance dealt with by the Committee during the period 1st July, 1936 to 14th April, 1937. A comparison with previous years will not be amiss, and is as follows : present period, 170 ; 1936, 202 ; 1935, 212 ; 1934, 276 ; and 1933, 293.

A summary of the cases dealt with is as follows :—

Regular soldiers of the 1st and 2nd Battalions : 121. Of these, 86 were assisted to the extent of £153 12s. 0d. ; four applied for loans, two being granted to the sum of £11 10s. 0d., and two were found not to be members ; eight failed to reply to further enquiries after their applications ; nine were not recommended after suitable enquiries were made into their cases ; five were not members of the Association ; one did not require assistance after enquiry was made ; one required clothing only, which was given ; one (a widow) was granted a pension from the Royal Patriotic Fund, and six cases are still outstanding awaiting further investigation. Charitable Fund, 2nd Bn. : 10 applications were dealt with and all were assisted, to a total sum of £21 10s. 0d. 3rd Bn. Fund : of 17 applications received, 14 were given grants amounting to £5 19s. 3d. ; two failed to furnish replies to enquiries and one was not recommended after investigation. 9th Bn. Fund : eight applied for grants, and of these six were helped to a total of £15 10s. 0d. ; one did not reply to an enquiry and one was not recommended. 10th Bn. Fund : four made applications for grants, and to three of these a sum of £7 15s. 0d. was distributed, and one case is outstanding.

In addition to the above, four requests were received from ex-members of units having no funds, and only in one of these cases were the Committee able to assist by a gift of clothing ; whilst four cases of Territorial members were referred back to their units.

The Committee wish to take this opportunity to thank Major R. O'D. Carey and Capt. R. G. Turner for gifts of clothing.

The annual London dinner was held in the Union Jack Club on Saturday, 8th May, 1937, Brig.-Gen. P. A. Turner presiding. The dinner was, as usual, a great success and a record attendance can be claimed, as 106 members and their friends were present.

After the toasts "The King" and "The Regiment," the Chairman read telegrams conveying greetings and good wishes from the 2nd Battalion, Lt.-Col. M. V. le P. Trench and Major N. H. Moore. He went on to say that now we have that most excellent Regimental magazine, *THE IRON DUKE*, there was not the excuse that there was in the old days for the Colonel of the Regiment to speak at length on the affairs of the Regiment, seeing that their activities were all recorded in the magazine.

The fact that both Battalions were abroad left him little to say. Since the last dinner we had had a new King, and, sorry as we were to have lost the last King, our loyalty to his present Majesty was, thank God, as great as ever. After all, our loyalty is, and should be, to the Throne, with a special feeling of loyalty to Their Most Gracious Majesties the King and Queen.

In regard to the War Memorial Chapel, the Chairman made reference to the unveiling, on 3rd October last, of the memorial tablet to the late Colonel of the Regiment, and went on to say that a special process of cleaning the Chapel was being adopted. Lt.-Col. Huntriss had written to say that the effect of this cleaning was very good. It was proposed to forward a donation of £100 for this purpose, and also to provide a priest's chair and kneeler in the chancel.

Referring to the engine of the L.M.S. Railway, named after the Regiment in October last, he was informed that this was now in full service.



The plot at the Field of Remembrance allotted to the Regiment, was he was informed the best kept on the site, thanks to the efforts of Capt. R. H. D. Bolton, who would be pleased to receive a subscription of sixpence from each member. This should be addressed to him at Bow Street Police Station, London.

Regarding the expected moves of the two Battalions, he had heard that the 1st Battalion were coming home to Bordon, and although Mooltan had been mentioned for the 2nd Battalion, there was still the possibility that they would go to Bareilly.

Making reference to the 100 per cent. attendance at the dinner of those members employed at the War Office, the Chairman brought to light an act of gallantry performed by Mr. A. Henn, an ex lance-corporal of the Regiment. Reading a letter of recognition of this act from the Secretary of State for War,\* the Chairman explained how Mr. Henn, at some risk to himself, rescued a fellow-employee at the War Office from fire when he had been overcome. He offered his congratulations on the performance of a gallant deed.

The Chairman then concluded by reminding all those who were interested that the annual functions commemorating Waterloo Day at the Depot would this year be held on 26th June.

The following were present at the dinner:—Col. C. J. Pickering, Lt.-Cols. W. G. Officer and H. K. Umfreville, Majors V. C. Green (commanding Depot), C. W. G. Ince, H. R. Kavanagh, N. R. Whitaker, Capts. G. P. Bennett, R. H. D. Bolton, E. Brook, W. Hodgson, D. Looney, J. H. Moore, C. St. J. Phillips, C. Oliver, Lts. J. Hanna, E. J. Readings, C. G. R. Taylor. Depot.—C.S.M. C. J. Wood, Sgt. W. E. Seaton, L/Cpls. J. Birch and A. H. Frost. 2nd Battalion.—C.S.M. T. Dalton, C.Q.M.Ss. W. L. James and E. Spink, Bandsmen F. Kennedy and A. Pidd. Chelsea Pensioners G. Gardner, H. George, A. Mallinson, T. Fay and F. M. Williams. Messrs. T. Ayrey, F. Balls, W. Battison, G. Birkett, J. Brewer, A. Bridge, H. Briscoe, F. Burns, D. Carter, F. Coggins, W. Cowling, L. Curran, A. Dell, W. Denyer (R.E.), A. G. Dickens, G. Finding, H. Flood, G. Fricker, A. Grady, W. Grange, G. Greagsby, W. Green, A. Halfacre, L. A. Harper, J. J. Hart, A. Henn, J. Hodkin, A. Horsman, Sgt. H. Humphrey (10th R. Hrs.), Messrs. J. Childs, G. Jackson, F. Jacques, J. T. Kennedy, T. Lacey, A. Lintin, T. Lucas, A. Maltby, R. Martin, W. Maskell, H. Mathews, T. H. Matthews, H. Mikesch, R. Moore, E. Moseley, W. Murdock, J. W. Paling, L. J. Pearce, E. Pogson, A. W. Richards, G. Richards, T. E. Richards, E. Rixham, W. Rush, L. Rutley, W. J. Simmonds, A. C. Smith, E. Smith, G. W. Smith, J. J. Smith, J. A. Stafford, W. Sutcliffe, A. C. Taylor, C. B. Taylor (R.A.S.C.), R. H. Temple, A. D. Ward, A. Westbrook and three friends, A. Whitear, A. W. Whitaker, W. H. Willis, A. J. Young.

It gave everyone much pleasure to be able to welcome again Mr. A. Westbrook, who, in spite of his 85 years, looked as hale and hearty as ever, and appeared to enjoy the function as well as any of the younger end.

\*C.4.

The War Office,  
Whitehall, S.W.1.,  
16th December, 1936.

Dear Mr. Henn,

I have much pleasure in informing you that the Secretary of State has directed that an expression of his appreciation and thanks shall be conveyed to you for your prompt and gallant action in rescuing Messenger Andrews when he was overcome by the flames in the recent fire in the Strong Room.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. S. Henn.

H. C. SEARIGHT.

[Mr. Henn, who was born on 12th August, 1890, joined the 2nd Battalion at Tidworth on 13th July, 1910. He was posted to the 1st Battalion in India on 1st December, 1911, and served with them continuously until his discharge to pension in 1931. He saw service with the Battalion on the North West Frontier in 1919.—ED.]



**4th BATTALION.**

Early in January, the Association suffered a great loss, by the sudden death of the Treasurer, Major E. P. Learoyd, T.D. During the Great War he was attached either to the 1/4th or the 2nd/4th during the whole of the campaign, and for a considerable period was Adjutant to the 2nd/4th. Great as were his services to his country in time of war, however, it is reckoned by many of his friends that Major Learoyd's greatest work began after demobilisation. He was one of those who desired to perpetuate the good comradeship born of active service; and on his return to civil life he placed himself at the forefront of any movement which sought to care for those who, having borne the heat and burden of the day in the service of the Empire, were tending to fall by the wayside. At a considerable sacrifice of his own personal advancement and leisure he became the adviser and loyal comrade of all ex-Servicemen within the sphere of his influence. He worked quietly, modestly and unobtrusively—never seeking the limelight—but never sparing himself to right a wrong or to offer the helping hand to the needy. He possessed the admirable quality of the good listener, his patience was unbounded, and his unflinching courtesy to the bottom dog, distinguished many of the innumerable missions of charity which he undertook. Halifax has lost a noble citizen, and is immeasurably poorer by the untimely passing of Ernest Learoyd. The interment took place at Warley Cemetery at which there was a large attendance of friends and representatives from all local, military and charitable organisations.

The annual dinner of the Association was held on Saturday, 6th March, in the Drill Hall, Halifax. The annual report was presented by the Secretary, Sir Alfred Mowat, Bart., who, after a fitting reference to the death of the Treasurer, expressed pleasure in that the report was brighter than those in recent years. Trade had improved, and in consequence many members had been able to find work, and others on short time had been working longer hours.

There were, however, many members out of work, and that was the main problem with which the Association had to deal. Many of these men now find themselves at an age when it is difficult to compete with younger men in the open market. During the year 17 members had been placed in suitable employment. Some idea of the work of the Association during the past 15 years could be gathered from the following figures. Groceries distributed £2,173, loans £1,264, loans repaid £843, and 333 members found employment.

Mr. Fred Bentley, who had accepted the position of honorary treasurer, reported that during the year donations amounting to £320 had been received, and that there was an excess of income over expenditure of £184. Mr. F. Wood vacated the chair, and was succeeded by Capt. John Stoddart. Mr. Horace Robinson was appointed vice-chairman.

The annual meeting over, 264 old comrades sat down to dinner. A unique feature of this year's speech making was the fact that for the first time in the history of the Association the Commanding Officer of the present battalion, Lt.-Col. Grylls, whom all ranks were glad to meet, was the first non-member of the Association to respond to a speech. The guest of the evening was the Co-Secretary, Lt.-Col. W. F. Denning. General Sugden, who proposed the toast of "Our Guests," paid tribute to the work and example of Col. Denning. Not only did he command a company during the War, but he carried out the duties of medical officer at the same time. He had had a great love for the Regiment, and all were grateful for what he had done and for his example.

Col. Denning on rising to reply, said that the Association had depended upon two factors: the excellent spirit which had always existed in the Battalion and in the Regiment, and upon that Christian spirit which had made their Committee such a fine body. The Association had done magnificent work, and it still had magnificent work to do; and he felt it to be a great honour to be the assistant secretary to Sir Alfred Mowat.



**8th BATTALION.**

The second annual re-union dinner was held on Saturday, 20th March, at the Co-operative Café, Bradford. The chief guest was the Colonel of the Regiment, Brig.-Gen. P. A. Turner. The chair was occupied by one of the very early 8th Battalion officers, Col. R. R. Wyatt (now commanding 4th Bn. Royal Suffolk Regiment), and other visitors included Col. E. M. Huntriss (9th Battalion) and Major V. C. Green (commanding the Depot). In his remarks, General Turner said that the men had gone out to fight readily in 1914. "What we want now is the younger generation not to go out and fight, but to join the Services in one way or another as the Defence Force of England—a force which we trust and hope will maintain peace not only here, but in the whole of Europe."

This year's dinner was remarkable in as much as the only other speaker was Col. Wyatt, who in giving a welcome to our guests, remarked how highly honoured and pleased the 8th Battalion was in having as their chief guest the Colonel of the Regiment. Every man of the Regiment knew what hard work he did and the great interest General Turner had in the Regiment. "Long may he remain our Colonel," concluded Col. Wyatt.

During the evening General Turner presented the O.C.A. standard, which was received by Major Town on behalf of the Battalion. Including many old officers of the Battalion, more than 150 sat down to dinner, and a really enjoyable re-union took place.

At the annual meeting, which preceded the dinner, a review of the previous year's working was given by the Chairman (Capt. J. H. Sharp). Appreciation of the hard work of the committee was shown by a very hearty clapping of hands. Officers elected for the ensuing twelve months were:—President, Major Town (Leeds); Vice-President, Col. Wyatt (Worthing); Chairman, Capt. Sharp (Morley); Vice-Chairman, Capt. Shaw (Dewsbury); Secretary, Mr. M. H. Baxter (Bradford); Treasurer, Mr. W. Ham (Bradford). The membership of the O.C.A. is now over 200.

**9th BATTALION.**

The fourteenth annual re-union took place at Halifax on 6th and 7th March; 25 officers and over 300 other ranks foregathered for the largest and most successful meeting we have had, thanks to the tireless efforts and splendid staff work of the Chairman, Lt.-Col. Huntriss, and the Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. Fletcher.

The dinner on Saturday was a huge success; the chair was taken by the President, Lt.-Col. Hayden, the first commanding officer in 1914 (there were four ex-C.Os. present), and the guest of the evening was the Colonel of the Regiment, Brig.-Gen. P. A. Turner—we wonder whether he even now realises how very highly his presence was appreciated.

Among the other guests were Major Carey (commanding the Depot), Major Town (10th Battalion), the Rev. C. Stephenson (a former padre), Capt. Whittaker (President of the S.A. War Veterans), Capt. Sharp (Chairman of the 8th Battalion O.C.A.), Mr. Paling (Secretary of the Regimental O.C.A.), Mr. Scott (Secretary of the 6th Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment O.C.A.), Mr. Herbert (Secretary of the Tyneside Branch), Mr. Atkinson (Chairman of the Halifax British Legion) and Mr. Richardson (Secretary of the Limbless Ex-Servicemen's Association).

Letters and telegrams were received from the O.C.As. of H.M.S. *Iron Duke* and of the 4th Battalion, and from the Bishop of Ripon, Lt.-Col. Grylls, Lt.-Col. Fox, Lt.-Col. the Rev. E. A. Berrisford, Major Sir Walter Monckton and Capts. Molyneux, Fletcher, Kimpton and others.

Amid great enthusiasm, a telegram was read conveying the appreciation of His Majesty The King of the message of loyal devotion and good wishes from the members.



After the loyal toast and that of absent comrades had been honoured, General Turner proposed the toast of the 9th Battalion, congratulating the Association on so fine a muster, which included the first C.O., Adjutant, M.O. and R.S.M.; he hoped that the survivors of the Battalion would always be as proud of the Regiment as the Regiment was of them. Col. Hayden, in the course of his reply, brought the house down with a spirited rendering of the opening bars of "On Ilkla Moor Baht 'at," in which the entire audience uproariously joined.

Col. Huntriss gave an interesting account of the growth of the Association and of the success of the new area committees; Capt. Miller, the first adjutant—whose popularity has easily survived since 1914—made a terse and stirring speech, and Major Robertson proposed the "Guests" with his usual genial and discursive *bonhomie*, to which Major Town of the 10th Battalion made a happy reply.

Perhaps the most popular event of the proceedings was the presentation of a gold watch to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. Fletcher, in recognition of his devoted services to the Association. In making the presentation, Col. Simner expressed to him the grateful thanks of all our members for his unsparing efforts to build up the Association, the success of which owed so much to his inspiring enthusiasm. Major Driver, Capt. Potts, Capt. Kingston and Capt. Bennett, in reminiscent mood, recalled many incidents in the Battalion's life, and God Save The King brought a great evening to a close.

A large party spent the night in the Depot—many of them had slept in that same Depot when there was a war on. Nothing could have exceeded the kindness of Major Carey and his staff, not omitting C.S.M. Wood; the arrangements for our comfort, and the admirable meals will not readily be forgotten; we are very grateful to him and them.

The church parade on Sunday was singularly impressive; some 300 paraded at the headquarters of the 4th Battalion. One thing that touched us very much was the presence of Mr. Baxter carrying a wreath from the 8th Battalion O.C.A. The first R.S.M. fell the parade in, the first Adjutant electrified it with his galvanic bark so that it "formed fours" and "formed two deep" with much of the old snap, and led by the first C.O., it marched off with heads up and eyes a little dim, headed by the band of the 4th Battalion, which Col. Grylls had so very kindly lent.

The service in the Parish Church was taken by the Padre, the Rev. C. Stephenson, whose stirring address was much appreciated, as was also the beautiful singing of the choir. "Last Post" and "Reveille" were sounded by the buglers of the 4th Battalion, and on the march back the Colonel of the Regiment took the salute. He had previously placed a wreath below the memorial tablet to the fallen of the 9th Battalion in the porch of the Parish Church. And then the dismiss, and we all went our ways to different parts of the country with the feeling that there are still some things in life worth doing.

### **VOLUNTEER SERVICE COMPANY, D.W.R., SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE.**

The annual dinner and re-union of the above were held in the Crown Hotel, Halifax, on the 6th February last, under the chairmanship of the President, Major W. Roper, when the following members attended: E. Turner, F. North, J. Carter, W. H. Eastwood, F. C. Cooke, T. A. Summerson, T. Hudson, H. Whiteley, J. W. Crossley, J. Bailey, H. Tweed, J. Kirk, J. Brooke, J. R. Woodhead, L. Taylor, J. Holmes, A. Parkin, F. Oldfield, J. Schofield, W. Quarmby, F. Sykes, W. Mitchell and E. M. Ward, the Secretary (16 Forrest Avenue, Edgerton, Huddersfield).

Letters of regret for being unable to attend were read from members: L. Taylor, S. North, W. R. Alderson, S. R. Kitchen, J. Shaw, F. Eastwood, (from South Africa), W. E. Tolson, J. Marland, T. Holdsworth, and J. Goodyear.



In his annual report, the Secretary reported a strength of 31 associated members. During the year, E. Baldwin, of the original Keighley contingent, had died. A balance of upward of £24 was reported. The Benevolent Fund had been greatly assisted by Major Roper, Col. Denning, Brig.-Gen. Sugden, and members Nelson, Eastwood, Ward, F. North and H. H. Handy.

During the evening, the usual toasts were responded to by his Worship the Mayor of Halifax, Major R. O'D. Carey, (O.C. Depot) Gen. R. E. Sugden and Col. W. Denning. The following telegram was received from His Majesty's Private Secretary at Windsor Castle: "Please convey to all members of the Volunteer Service Company, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, South African Field Force, the King's sincere thanks for their kind message of loyal greetings and assurances."

The remainder of the evening was spent convivially; Drum-Major Miller and ex-Sgt. Langley of the 4th Bn. again provided the usual very acceptable entertainment. The next re-union was arranged to be held at Huddersfield on the 15th January, 1938.

### The Mons Drum.

With reference to the framed photograph of the Mons drum and set of Regimental badges and buttons presented to the Burgomaster of Mons, referred to on page 49 of the last issue of THE IRON DUKE, the Colonel of the Regiment has received the following letter from the Burgomaster:—

"Mons, le 13 Janvier, 1937.

"Monsieur le Brigadier-Général,

"Nous avons l'honneur d'accuser réception des deux cadres que vous avez eu l'amabilité de nous adresser pour notre musée de guerre.

"Nous vous remercions vivement de cet envoi qui perpétuera le souvenir de la participation de votre glorieux régiment à la Ière bataille de Mons des 23-24 Août, 1914.

"Veuillez croire, Monsieur le Brigadier-Général à notre considération très distinguée.

Par le Collège :  
Le Secrétaire,

Le Bourgmestre,

The image shows two handwritten signatures. On the left is a large, cursive signature, likely of the Burgomaster. On the right is a smaller, more compact signature, likely of the Colonel. Both signatures are written in dark ink on a light-colored paper.

"A Monsieur le Brigadier-Général P. A. Turner,  
Colonel du Régiment 'Duc de Wellington,' Kilsyth, Storey's Way, Cambridge,  
Angleterre."



## Notable Family Records in the Regiment.

### No. 12.—BOND.

WE are pleased to be able to give the record of the Bond family; a remarkable one, which we had been endeavouring to obtain for some time. The details given below have been sent to us by Capt. John Bond, of Mons Villa, St. Martins, Christchurch, New Zealand, who, with the help of his sister, Mrs. Hoare, has taken great pains to collect the information. We print it for the most part in his own words. Three generations served in the Regiment, their total service amounting to close upon 150 years. In the first generation five brothers all served with the 33rd in the Crimean War, and the eldest of them, C/Sgt. Edward Bond, was followed in the Regiment by two of his sons (one of whom is Capt. John Bond) and by his grandson.—Ed.

(1st Generation.)

**Edward Bond** (Regtl. No. 2211) was born at Rathcormac, Co. Cork, on 6th October, 1828, and enlisted in the 33rd Foot at Clonmell, Co. Tipperary, on 9th September, 1846, at the age of 17 years and 11 months. He was promoted corporal in May, 1852, sergeant in February, 1854, and colour-sergeant in July, 1856. He was married to Miss Agnes McMillan, a school teacher, at Berwick-on-Tweed, in 1849, and by the marriage there were 16 children.

On the outbreak of the Crimean War, the 33rd Foot was sent to the front, as a part of the Light Brigade, and fought at Alma, suffering heavily. Edward Bond and his four brothers, who had all enlisted, took part.

In the advance storming the heights of the Alma, Edward had a narrow escape. A Russian bullet passed under his armpit as he had raised his rifle to fire and riddled the blanket strapped to his shoulder. The five brothers also took part in the succeeding action of Balaclava, and later on in the long siege of Sebastopol. Edward used to say it was a terrible time owing to the cold and the continuous work in the trenches. After spending nearly three years in the Crimea, the Regiment was ordered to India to assist in the suppression of the Mutiny.

The Abyssinian war occurred soon after, and although Edward Bond was entitled to his discharge, he volunteered for the campaign and remained with the Regiment to its close. When being remonstrated with by my mother for volunteering for Abyssinia, he said, "Agnes what could I otherwise have done, the young officer going in command had not much experience, and did not know the men of my company as I did." He was well to the fore at the capture of Magdala. He said, "I fired two shots at King Theodore; with the second shot he fell off his horse at the gate entrance." (History tells us that King Theodore committed suicide by shooting himself inside his palace).

My sister, Mrs. A. Hoare, of 55 Rochester Street, Linwood, Christchurch, N.Z., is at present in possession of a long-shaped silver bell attached to a tinselled cord which my father cut off the harness worn on King Theodore's charger. These bells were many and hung down each side of the horse's neck; another souvenir is a cigar case of a very old-fashioned style.

Edward had by now served over 22 years, and on 20th October, 1868, took his discharge to pension and was posted to the permanent staff of the 1st Clackmanan and Kinross Rifle Volunteers (headquarters Alloa) and posted to the Alva Company. About seven years later he was accidentally injured by an iron mantlet falling upon him whilst erecting a target on the Devon Valley rifle range and crushing his left shoulder. On becoming convalescent he was transferred to the Dollar Company of the same battalion. He raised another company at Saline about seven miles from Dollar; for this he received a letter of thanks for his untiring work in the interests of the Regiment. From his injury he never really recovered and consequently retired from the permanent staff in 1883. This closed his connection with the Auxiliary Forces, bringing the total period of his services to 36 years 167 days.



9th BATTALION AT WIMBORNE, 1914.



Top row:—H. M. WOODHEAD, E. S. WALSH, M. W. CLARKE, J. A. BENJAMIN, D. H. FLETCHER, T. WEATHERBY, M. J. SAVORY, F. J. F. CULLINAN,  
J. W. ROBERTSON, J. E. RAPHAEL, L. WRAY FOX.  
Second row:—E. A. BERRISFORD, Capt. P. R. SIMNER, Capt. M. ROBERTSON, Capt. N. W. FRASER, D.S.O., Major BERESFORD JOHNSTONE, Lt.-Col. F. A.  
HAYDEN, D.S.O., Capt. and Adj. A. E. DE L. MILLER, Major WATTS, Capt. WANNELL, A. M. DAVIS.  
Third row:—H. GILES, J. HAWKES, L. DE PINTO, A. FERGUSON, H. MCCOLL.



THE BOND FAMILY  
First Generation



Colour-Sergt. Edward Bond,  
33rd Foot.



Colour-Sergt. Edward Bond,  
33rd Foot.  
(Taken in 1903 just before receiving  
the Meritorious Service Medal.)



Mrs. Edward Bond.



James Bond,  
33rd Foot.



Colour-Sergt. Robert Bond,  
33rd Foot.



Knight Alby Bond,  
33rd Foot.



During the whole of that period he had no entry on his defaulter sheet. He was in possession of the Crimean Medal with clasps for Alma, Balaclava and Sebastopol, the Turkish Medal, the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, the Abyssinia Medal, and at a later date he had the honour of receiving the Meritorious Service Medal and the grant of an annuity of £10. This medal was presented to him, after an inspection of the 1st Volunteer Battalion The Duke of Wellington's Regiment, by Colonel R. H. Harris, C.B., on Saville Park, Halifax. C/Sgt. Edward Bond (now 75 years of age) was accompanied by his two soldier sons C/Sgt. Knight Alby Bond, permanent staff of the 5th Battalion D.W.R., and, myself, S.M. John Bond, 4th Battalion D.W.R.

C/Sgt. Bond's last parade was on Edinburgh Castle Esplanade, at the unveiling of the South African War Memorial to The Gordon Highlanders, when he was presented to Sir George White, V.C. After protracted illness, he died at the age of 80 at Ramsey Place, Portobello, Edinburgh, and was given a military funeral.

Mrs. Bond accompanied her husband with the 33rd, and I think I have heard her say that she spent about 15 years in India. I was on sergeants' mess fatigue shortly after my enlistment, when Mrs. Hanlon (wife of old Tim Hanlon, the man with the white row of G.C. badges on his arm), who at that time was employed as cook, said to me, in her pure Irish, "Glory be to God, your mother was a good kind woman to the Regiment." She died in Timoleague, Co. Cork, in 1887, aged 59.

(Brothers of C/Sgt. Edward Bond.)

**Robert Bond.**—I am sorry that so far I have not been able to trace more than the following details of my Uncle Robert. He completed 21 years with the 33rd Foot, and with his other brothers served through the Crimean War—Alma, Balaclava and Sebastopol; after that, in the Indian Mutiny and the Abyssinian campaign. He was discharged with the medals and clasps for these wars, and also the long service and good conduct medal, and was posted to the permanent staff of the Bandon Militia as a colour-sergeant instructor, where he served for about eight years. His total service would be about 29 years.

Once when I was on leave from the Depot, Halifax, as lance Jack, about 1887, I went with my father to see him. He was another big, broad six-footer; he had a wife, one son and two daughters. The son was employed as a clerk on the railway and later was transferred to Bideford on promotion. My Uncle Robert took his discharge from the permanent staff at this period, and the whole family moved to Bideford; since then I have heard nothing of him.

**James Bond.**—Uncle James is described by my brother James, in one of his letters to his parents, as having the look of a real old English gentleman (probably that was because he was called after him). All the four brothers, I understand, were over six feet, and my father, who was the oldest of the five brothers, was about 5ft. 10ins. Uncle James, I understand, served in the 33rd for twelve years. He took his discharge to marry my mother's sister (Dorothy McMillan) who was running a large store in Berwick-on-Tweed. His health was much impaired after his discharge and he died in Berwick-on-Tweed much younger than his three brothers.

At the Battle of the Alma he was awarded the medal for meritorious bravery in the field.

**Knight Alby Bond.**—My Uncle Knight Alby was of a similar build to my Uncle Robert. He took part in all the different engagements with his brothers and was discharged to pension after completing his 21 years with the 33rd Foot. He was in possession of the medals and clasps for the Alma, Balaclava and Sebastopol, Indian Mutiny, Abyssinian campaign and the long service and good conduct.

On being discharged he went to Alloa, Stirlingshire, where he was appointed prison warden in the civilian jail. I know he had the job of using the cat o' nine tails on the prisoners, when sanctioned, for such punishment. I remember as a boy, long before I enlisted, that on one occasion, when a man had been ordered a number of lashes, Uncle



Knight appealed to the doctor, who stands by to see the punishment carried out, that the man was not in a fit state of health to stand up to the number of strokes ordered. The doctor told him to carry on. He was much disgusted and reported the matter and at the same time put in his resignation. An inquiry was ordered, and Knight was asked to reconsider his resignation. I heard my father and Uncle Knight talking on the matter. My father said it was dreadful and not human, and urged Knight to stick to his resignation, and I remember Knight saying I'll flog no more. He and his wife then took over a large boarding-house in Kilmarnock, where they carried on for a number of years and where he died in the year 1893 at a good age. He had a wife and three sons. My Aunt Norah and one of the sons carried on the boarding-house after Uncle Knight's death. I have heard nothing of the family since.

**George Bond.**—My Uncle George, as far as I can gather, was very popular in the Regiment. He was 6ft. 4½ins. in height, strong and well built. In India he passed out and procured certificates in many of the native languages and when wanted, could always be found with the natives, squatted down among them, and singing their songs, which apparently, they were all delighted to hear.

He was known by all in the Regiment as Uncle George. I have heard my parents say that the school children ran after him and shouted "lift me up, Uncle George," and when he did, he could scarcely be seen; they were on his head, shoulders and arms, with the bigger boys clinging to his body and legs.

One of his duties was to fire the "Time Gun" in Poona, India. One day something went wrong, and the gun did not fire (every second counted as all clocks and watches were set by the "Time Gun"). He went to ram it again and it went off, blowing part of his body away. He lived for about 24 hours, my father (Edward) remaining with him until he passed away. I understand that he served ten years in the Regiment.

Major Duke, who was second in command of the 1st Battalion in Dover about 1895, asked me one day at boot inspection if the tall Bond that was in the Regiment was any relative of mine. I said, "Yes, Sir, he was my Uncle George." He said he was a fine big man. So among the officers of the Regiment, with so many Bonds, he must have been known as the tall Bond.

What decorations he was in possession of I cannot say, but all the five brothers served in the Crimea, so he must have had the medal and clasps.

(To be concluded.)

## Extracts from The Havercake Lad.

No. 8.—Dover, 15th December, 1898.

EDITORIAL.

"So our hopes have been dashed to the ground! All our fine visions of Dervish-slaughtering, winning polo cups, etc., at Cairo, have been rudely dispelled! Our luck has certainly not been in the ascendant: but repining is useless, and we must put up with fortune's buffets like men—or better still—like Havercake Lads.

To give a full and detailed account of all that has, or even has not, happened to the 33rd since last we penned an Editorial would require a volume of Royal 4to: there is not sufficient space in this magazine. Like Odysseus in Homeric legend, we were tossed on the waves of sea and doubt until one fine autumn day found us landed high and dry in the Citadel of Dover. High, certainly, but not always dry. We were somewhat previous in our last when we chuckled at bidding adieu to the 'cursèd streets of stairs,' as Byron described Valletta: for we have jumped out of the frying pan into the fire—the Valletta stairs not being 'in it' with the Dover steps. A small matter of some three hundred odd separates us from the historic *Ville et Portus Dovor*. We have, indeed, exchanged a warm *clime* for a warm *climb*."



## DULCE DOMUM!

“As the hired transport *Jelunga* was about to leave Malta for England, having on board our battalion, a wire was received from the War Office calling for volunteers for the new battalions of the Warwickshire Regiment and the Lancashire Fusiliers, each man so volunteering to receive a bounty of £2. The new battalions above mentioned were, at the time, in Malta. The following poem represents Tommy's feelings towards the W.O. on receipt of the message :—

Ah! Malta! must we leave thy sunny shore?  
Must we at last be bidding thee farewell,  
Pearl of the ocean? Be it peace or war,  
We love thee well!

Some prophesy midst Afric's burning sands,  
Swift to oblivion will thy beauties sink:  
Thy glorious glare, thy banging bells, thy bands,  
Malta—thy stink!

Some say in northern climes we soon shall dry  
Our tears at parting from the sweet Maltee:  
Dear Malt! in heaven could we forget that cry!  
'*Ow Carrozze*'?

Hark! o'er the ship the telegraphic bell!  
Thy country, soldier, greets thee from afar;  
The message bids thee pause—consider well,  
Thy life don't mar.

Swift thro' the decks the happy tidings run!  
The gen'rous Horse Guard hates to give thee pain:  
He offers thee (in kindness or in fun)  
Pounds to remain!

Get thee behind me, Horse Guard, with thy gift!  
Get thee behind me, I have said good-bye;  
Thou'st tried in divers ways to make me shift—  
Two threes am I!

Two threes I am, two threes I shall remain  
(Tho' thou hast reft them from my shoulder-strap);  
But turn again, my muse, to more melodious strain,  
Turn on the tap!

Malta, farewell! tho' on thy rocky shore  
We've left full many a friend, and scarce a foe,  
We trust devoutly ne'er to see thee more,  
But home we'll go!”

\* \* \* \* \*

## THE 33RD AT THE ALMA.

*An Account of the Storming of the Alma.*

(By a HAVERCAKE LAD who was there.)

“On the 20th September, forty-four years ago, the battle of the Alma was fought. There is not a child but knows of the famous cavalry charges at Balaclava, charges that have been handed down in picture, song and poem. But the battle of the Alma was won by the infantry charging up the heights, and in this battle the 33rd, the Havercake Lads,



were second to none. Their death roll was considerably higher than that of any of the other regiments composing the Light Division.

On the 19th September, 1854, we were marching on the Alma. On ascending the crest of a hill we saw some mounted Cossacks on the other side ; we halted, and our artillery being ordered up gave them a few shells, killing four horses and wounding several of the men. The Cossacks then retired, taking their wounded with them. We then halted for the night, after each regiment had put out one company as outlying picket.

I awoke about daybreak on the morning of the 20th. We were ordered to stand to our arms as soon as it was light, and await the return of the outlying pickets. They reported all correct, no Russians in sight ; so we piled arms and cleaned ourselves as best we could, and got a little breakfast of biscuit and tea. This finished, we packed up and got ready for marching between 7 and 8 a.m. We marched for about a mile and then halted. We kept marching and halting every now and then, and during one of these halts the French commander reviewed the British Army. He caused no little amusement by getting in front of the 88th, the Connaught Rangers, and haranguing them as follows : ' Englishmen ! England expects every man this day to do his duty ! '

We then marched on for two miles and formed line under the brow of a hill, for we had, up till now, been marching in column. The Light Division was on the left, with the Guards and Highlanders in rear ; on the right was the 2nd Division, with the 3rd Division in rear ; on the right of the British Army were the French. We were now halted for a while and ordered to get what we could to eat, our last chance before the battle. The Russians were in great force, intrenched all the way up the hill, with their guns behind earthworks. It was anticipated that it would take some time to capture those guns ; besides that we had a river to cross. We were told not to pick our footsteps, but to take pot luck at whatever point we reached it ; after crossing to get under an embankment on the other side and await further orders. The Rifles were now thrown out in skirmishing order about six hundred yards in front of us, and another Rifle regiment was similarly put out about two hundred yards to our left front. These dispositions finished, we were ordered to advance. As soon as we showed ourselves the Russians poured in a tremendous volley of shot and shell. The volley fell short, but as we marched on further the shot got among our men. Our skirmishers, meanwhile, forced the Russian skirmishers to retire, and followed them up to the edge of the river we had to cross. There they waited till we came up. As we were advancing we could see the Russians in great force on the top of the hill, and under the battery we could see what looked like the grand stand at a racecourse. This was packed full of ladies and gentlemen who had come out from Sebastopol to see the ' Red Soldiers ' driven into the sea ; for the Russian commander had said that he could hold his position for three weeks against all the armies Europe could bring against him. So, like the Americans in the famous duel between the *Chesapeake* and the *Shannon*, ' the people of the port came out to see the sport. ' As we were crossing the plain, we were startled by seeing smoke ascending from every part of the village on the river's bank. Under cover of this smoke, the French were to turn the Russians' left.

The shots now began to tell among the 33rd. My company was the right centre company, near the colours. A bursting shell killed five men of my company, this being the first English blood spilt in the engagement. Soon afterwards, another shell carried off four men of the company on our left. We were now ordered to lie down. On again advancing, the 33rd had two stone walls and a vineyard to cross before the river was reached. My company arrived at the river close to a bridge, which we were ordered to keep away from ; so we forded the river, some men being up to their knees and others up to their waists. We reached the embankment safely, the Russians, meanwhile, keeping up the fire on us. We had not fired a single shot in return, for we were keeping our powder for close quarters. Just as we reached the embankment the enemy fired at the bridge, which was destroyed ; our engineers were ordered up, and they constructed a temporary



bridge. As soon as we had got properly steady and in our places, the 1st Brigade (7th, 23rd and 33rd) were ordered to advance up the hill. The 33rd, being the centre regiment, we had to direct. We were ordered to march on the guns. When we got over the parapet and showed ourselves properly the Russians let us have it. However, we gave as much as we took, and drove them out of the trenches, following them up sharply. When we got past the second trench we found a line of Russians four thick. We halted and kept blazing away at each other; we could see the Russians dropping in every direction, for we were at close quarters, and the Russians, being four deep, each of our bullets went through two men. Colonel Blake now ordered our colours to be uncased, and gave the cases to Boy Cassidy to take to the rear. General Sir George Brown, who commanded the Light Division, now came up to see how we were getting on, and when he saw no sign of the Russians shifting, he gave the order to Col. Blake to fire a volley and charge. We charged, the 7th and 23rd following us up; we charged and cheered and cheered, and the Russians turned and retired. When we got to the ground they had left we could hardly get over the pile of dead and wounded Russians. The colour party got it properly! Ten colour-sergeants that were with the colours that day were either killed or wounded; one of the officers bearing the colours was killed and four wounded. The 33rd were determined to get to the top, and we kept advancing, though it was getting hotter every yard we went up. The officer carrying the Queen's colour of the 7th got shot, and the regiment never saw it, for one of the 33rd picked it up and gave it back to them; Colonel Blake made him a sergeant for it. When we came within forty yards of the guns and the intrenchments we were told about, we came to the charge. The Russians took to their heels, and when we took the guns, Captain Donovan, of the Grenadier company of the 33rd regiment, wrote his name on one of the guns with the point of his sword.

To the left there was a little covered way. A private of the 33rd spotted this, and saw three heads and bayonets pointing over and at him. One he shot, another he bayoneted and the third he knocked down with the butt of his rifle. Then he got over into the battery, where were two horses attached to a gun; this he brought away. Sir George Brown saw him, and took him to Col. Blake with instructions that he was to be made a sergeant, and to serve as such whilst he was in the regiment, and never be reduced.

When we reached the top of the heights the Light Division were too weak to charge, and the Guards and Highlanders were ordered to relieve us. The Russians were retiring as fast as they could, and we could see all the ladies and gentlemen from the grand stand galloping away back to Sebastopol. As we were relieved we were ordered to retire, and when the Russians saw us they commenced firing, so Colonel Blake ordered the 33rd to advance, and the 7th, 23rd and 19th followed our example until the Guards came up. On the Guards and Highlanders appearing the Russians turned and fled. Our bugles sounded the halt. From first shot to last was under two hours—not the three weeks anticipated by the Russian commander.

Lord Raglan made a great speech about our bravery, and Sir G. Brown said he had never heard of such a hard battle being won in so short a time against such odds. He said it was a pity Wellington was not there to see his old regiment. Colonel Blake, before dismissing us, said: 'I did not think that I commanded such a lot of men. You are a credit to your country and to the army, for I would take you into any battle and be sure of winning it.'"

\* \* \* \* \*

#### PIPE PUFFS.

"Some of the testimonials given to Maltese on our leaving the island were short, sharp and to the point. One of the many given to B.131 (otherwise 'Smiler,' the cabby, the exclusive property of the officers' mess), ran thus: 'He has a fat pony, and can do the guards in twenty-five minutes.'



Officer, coming in late for breakfast, studies bill of fare : ' I'll have some trout.' Mess waiter : ' Trout's off, Sir.' Officer : ' D—n !' Mess waiter (confidentially) : ' I don't hold with them trout, Sir ; they creates jealousies.' "

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### REGIMENTAL NEWS.

" Extracts from the *London Gazette* :—

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Captain Edgar Garston Harrison, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), Her Majesty's royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar of the second class, which decoration His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar has been pleased to confer upon him in recognition of his services whilst actually and entirely employed beyond Her Majesty's dominions in His Highness's service. Whitehall, September 21st."

[The above was in recognition of Capt. Harrison's services in quelling a mutiny in Uganda, when with a mixed force he captured the fort at Kabagambe on 24th February, 1898. A full account of this action from the Official Blue Book appeared in this number of THE HAVERCAKE LAD.—ED. I.D.]

## Battles of The Regiment not borne on the Colours.

(Continued from page 47, No. 36, February, 1937.)

### PART II.—THE 76TH REGIMENT.

NIVELLE, 1813.

THE 76th Regiment disembarked at Los Passages on 16th August, 1813, and subsequently joined Major-Gen. Lord Aylmer's Unattached British Brigade ; this infantry brigade, being independent, was not formally attached to any division ; but, nevertheless, always acted with the 1st Division.

On the morning of 10th November, Wellington advanced and opened his attack upon Soult, who was in position on the river Nivelle ; this position extended from the sea coast to beyond Ainhoa, eastwards. The ground taken up by the French was most suitable for defensive measures and, in addition, the line had been hastily strengthened by the construction of several redoubts and field works.

The French right, being covered in front by the Nivelle, here unfordable, supported by the entrenched and fortified town of St. Jean de Luz in the rear, Wellington's chief efforts were directed against their centre and left.

Wellington's plan was to hold the right of the French with his left wing and so prevent Soult from being able to send reinforcements to his centre and left, upon which he intended to concentrate his main attack, and if possible turn. In these operations he was completely successful. After desperate fighting the French were forced back and by nightfall the allies were securely established on the right bank of the river ; Soult withdrawing to Bidart.

The strength of the 76th Regiment on this day is officially recorded as 38 officers, 573 men ; total, all ranks, 611.

Regarding the 76th and the two other regiments of Aylmer's Brigade, to their left, between them and the sea, were the 1st and 5th Divisions. All these troops were in the British left wing, opposed to the right flank of the French.

During the advance Aylmer's Brigade found themselves before Urugne, which in the words of the despatch " bristled with redoubts and guns of position." This village was rushed at the point of the bayonet and carried ; the French quickly retiring to the northern heights. In this attack the Regiment was fortunate in having only one man wounded ; the total casualties of the Brigade amounted to 22 all ranks. In conformity with the general order of the day brigades had to find, within themselves, their own reserves. As to our divisions in the centre and right of the line, the 76th Foot is not directly concerned, save that by their combined co-operation and mutual support the desired results were achieved.



That the 76th took their full allotted part in the Battle of the Nivelles is conclusive ; that the Regiment was not more principally engaged and that the casualty list was not heavier, is solely due to the fact that Aylmer's Brigade, together with the whole of our troops on the left flank, were acting in accordance with Wellington's pre-arranged tactical scheme. It was just the fortune of war !

On the issue of the Military General Service Medal in 1848, thirty-five years later, the clasp " Nivelles " was awarded to 71 recipients of the 76th Regiment—namely, 11 officers and 60 other ranks. This medal and clasp was granted to survivors only, by which time many of the claimants were long since dead.

The battle honour " Nivelles " was authorised on 2nd October, 1818 ; but for some reason, which is not easy to understand, the order did not extend to the regiments serving in those divisions participating in the holding attack on our left flank.

#### PLATTSBURG, 1814.

At the time of the arrival of the 76th Regiment in the river St. Lawrence, early in August, 1814, war with the United States of America had been in progress for about two years, without any decisive results. The Regiment disembarked near Quebec.

General Sir George Prevost, Governor-General of Canada, concentrated his troops south of Montreal, between the St. Lawrence and Richelieu rivers, with a view to an offensive movement on the west side of Lake Champlain. Simultaneously a British naval flotilla was fitted out for service on the lake, where it was known that the United States had also several gunboats. The 76th Regiment was a component unit of Major-General Robinson's Brigade. The command of the lake was essential, hence the reason for combined naval and military operations. The column, which formed a division of three brigades, under the command of General de Rothenburg, began its march from Chambly on 31st August and crossed the frontier three days later. The American camp at Chazy was seized and occupied on 3rd September.

On the 6th the division moved upon Plattsburg, in two columns, on parallel roads ; the 76th being in the right column. The enemy attempting to impede our advance, desultory fighting ensued, and after they had been driven back, Plattsburg was entered on the 8th.

This rapid movement having reversed the strong position taken up by the Americans at Dead Creek, it was precipitately abandoned and the vessels alone were left to defend the ford. The enemy was observed to be in occupation of an elevated ridge of land on the south side of the river Saranac, crowned with three strong redoubts, field works and block-houses, armed with heavy ordnance ; with their flotilla riding at anchor out of gunshot from the shore. The British naval commander was informed and his co-operation solicited ; meanwhile emplacements were constructed for our guns which were being brought up from the rear.

Early on the morning of 11th September, the British ships were seen over the isthmus which joins Cumberland Head with the mainland, steering for Plattsburg. General Robinson and his men thereupon forced the ford of the Saranac and continuing the advance, and provided with scaling ladders, set out for the hostile entrenchments upon the heights. All was going well when suddenly a shout of victory was heard from the Americans in consequence of the British flag being lowered on board the *Confiance* and the *Linnet*, our other gunboats seeking safety in flight. This unexpected event on the water deprived General Prevost of any further services of the fleet.

As the result of this disastrous naval action the regiments were stopped, almost at the moment of success, and a general retirement was ordered ; for the most complete success on land would have counted for nothing once the control of the waters of the lake had been lost.



The killed, wounded and missing of the 76th Regiment, during the period 6th—11th September, 1814, numbered 41, all ranks.

It is admitted that our troops acted in accordance with the best traditions of the Army; unfortunately, just when final victory was in sight, unforeseen circumstances occurred, circumstances over which they had no control, whereby they were deprived of the fruits of their labours.

An officer of the Regiment wrote in his reminiscences: "On 11th September, orders were issued to attack the enemy's works on the south of the river Saranac, opposite the village. We advanced with great spirit. The 76th were conducted by a circuitous route to a ford on the Saranac, which, though very deep, was crossed without much opposition. When the hearts of the Regiment were beating high with glorious expectations an order was received for the retirement. The men, unwilling to believe their ears, treated with indignation such of their comrades as announced that the sound they had heard was 'the retreat.' Disappointment was rife when the order was repeated and the troops withdrew under feelings of annoyance which they took no pains to conceal. The light company, which, with those of the other regiments of the brigade, had gone somewhat in advance, was close to the works when the retreat sounded, and owing to some misconception of the order, many of the men of the 76th did not retire and were surrounded by a multitude of the American militia, several being killed or made prisoners-of-war. The loss of the army in the retirement from Lake Champlain to Canada was considerable, but to the honour of the 76th Regiment not a man forsook its ranks."

(Concluded.)

K. R. W.

## The Knights of Malta.

[A free translation by R. G. T. of extracts from "Malte," by kind permission of the author, M. André Maurois. Continued from page 56, No. 36, February, 1937.]

### PART III.—THE DECLINE OF THE ORDER.

Once the city of Valletta was built, the Knights of St. John settled down again to their normal routine of tending the sick and killing the infidel. The Turkish menace was growing less, but the Mediterranean had still to be protected from pirates, and the Knights of St. John so regarded any Turkish ship which tried to trade along the Barbary coast.

The galleys of the Order were supreme and the only sure protection for travellers in the Mediterranean. Each spring the *caravanes* set out, returning in the autumn, loaded with slaves and booty. The journals of Marseilles and Naples used to publish special editions of their latest exploits, and the loss of the flagship in an encounter in 1700 shocked the civilized world as much as the sinking of the *Lusitania*.

The galleys were still manned by slaves. These were recruited from three sources: Turkish prisoners, criminals and volunteers, for there were still creatures desperate and destitute enough to accept such employment voluntarily. The conditions under which they lived were revolting. Chained to their benches, they worked from twelve to twenty hours at a stretch (in emergency even considerably longer). A morsel of stinking food was occasionally put into their mouths to prevent collapse. They were never allowed above decks, but remained continually in an atmosphere so disgusting that men had to keep their nostrils stuffed with tobacco to endure it.

In those days it all seemed quite natural. A galley, fifty five metres long and fourteen wide, which had to carry twenty or thirty knights, five hundred soldiers and water and provisions for two months, cannot have provided much comfort for anybody. When one of the Popes tried to limit the impressment of slaves, the Order retorted indignantly that the only alternative would be to break up the galleys. That was conclusive. Europe had no intention of losing the Fleet of St. John which, as well as being



the only force capable of controlling the Mediterranean, provided a magnificent training school for young naval officers of all nationalities.

Only a proportion of knights could go on *caravane* each year. The rest remained at Malta engaged in the less exciting task of ministering to the poor. The life of Valletta with its unique population has been compared to that of an English university. The Knights of each nationality lived together in their own Auberge, each of which had, as Master, a Pilier, responsible for the messing of his knights who used to complain a good deal about the food.

There was little danger or hardship in this life and security brought the usual consequences. More and more often the Grand Master had to intervene in the cause of discipline. The solemn vow of chastity was not always strictly observed. Travellers told ironic tales of the galleys being sped to *caravane* by the gay veils of the knights' mistresses fluttering from the ramparts. And there were other crimes; duels (which took place in Strada Stretta), and rebellion against the Grand Master himself. Grand Master Lascaris, wise to the danger of idleness among six or seven hundred healthy young men, turned to sport for a cure. He built a sports ground which is now that enclosed public garden lying above the Floriana cricket ground. This did not, however, cause a wholesale return to chastity.

Every human institution goes through three phases; the first, religious and heroic, the second, humdrum, but efficient, the last, cynical and decadent. The heroic period of the Knights of St. John was that of Jerusalem, of Rhodes, of the Great Siege. Then faith and courage possessed them wholly, and danger preserved them from temptation. But nothing is so demoralizing as success, and the position of a soldier without enemies is difficult. In 1571, the Battle of Lepanto destroyed the Turkish menace finally and completely and from that date the decay of the Order was steady. The religion was no longer an heroic army of God, but a kind of secretariat of a league of nations, jealous of its rights and interests in the courts of Europe. It was not only the vow of chastity but also those of poverty and humility which were neglected. The knights intrigued for promotion and fat commanderies, surplus energy was worked off in disputing questions of prestige. In particular there was endless trouble with the Pope who appointed an Inquisitor to control the indignant Order.

Valletta wasn't big enough for two such powers as the Inquisitor and the Grand Master. When their carriages met in the narrow streets neither would give way, for by now the Grand Master was no longer a servant of the poor but a Lord Temporal. La Vallette was content with rough lodging at St. Angelo; his successors built not only the fine Valletta Palace but lovely luxurious country houses such as Verdalla and San Antonio, where the gardens are more fitted to a Turkish hareem than to the retreat of the head of a monastic Order.

It is curious to see how the ideas of the times were always reflected in the little world of the Order. The military and monastic system of St. John had been bound up with feudal ideas. In the seventeenth century the Order imitated the Kingdoms of France and Spain. The Grand Master became a *Grand Roy*; he dined under a crimson canopy; only a Grand Cross could be seated in his presence, and then only on a lower stool; he was served by twelve pages,\* and, for an audience with him, English gloves and a silk shirt were *de rigueur*. His revenues became immense; a proportion of the booty of all *caravanes*, of all ransoms, of the sale of all slaves, the revenues of all unoccupied commanderies and a tithe of all occupied ones. But he still took the vow of poverty.

The eighteenth century followed with an influx of cynical dilettanti knights, with powdered wigs, who had never cut off a Turk's head in their lives. The *caravanes* were

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\* It has been cynically remarked that, in the portraits in the Valletta Palace, the Grand Masters almost invariably bear a striking facial resemblance to their attendant pages.



by now a sort of pleasant spring cruise, including distinctly unmonastic visits to select Greek islands. Grand Master Pinto was a typical knight of the decline. At the age of 90, he misappropriated for his entertainment fund, money intended for masses for the souls of dead knights. When someone remonstrated, he replied "Oh well, I'm so old, I'll soon be seeing our dead brothers again, I'll be able to put it right with them then."

In due course the spirit of revolution reached Malta and the young knights were fired by the ideas of modern writers, but, though ideas may kindle the spark of revolution only bad finance will fan it into flame. As long as the revenues of the commanderies were faithfully sent to Malta, the Order, although undermined by scepticism, remained outwardly intact.

In 1775, Emmanuel de Rohan became Grand Master. Good looking, intelligent and liberal, he stood for what was best in civilisation. He revised the penal code, suppressed torture and took down the heads of conspirators which had been left out to dry since the last executions. He also gave select weekly parties at the Palace, to which (a great innovation) ladies were invited.

But even he could not save the Order. The strategic position of Malta was exciting covetous glances from all Europe; the English awoke to its suitability as a naval base; Catherine the Great of Russia sent Naval officers to report on the strength of the Order's Fleet. Early in the French Revolution a suggestion was made to confiscate the French revenues of the Order with those of other religious societies. The friends of the Order, in particular the Boards of Trade of Marseilles, Lyons and Bordeaux, pointed out its importance and economy as a guard for the Mediterranean, but it was in vain. "The Order makes claim to sovereignty. We permit no state except the State. We do not need these armed monks who prejudice the good relations of France and her ally Turkey."

Finally the silver plate of the Order provided part of the funds for the attempted escape of the French Royal Family. When de Rohan heard of its failure he had an apoplectic seizure and was succeeded by a German, the Grand Master Hompesch. The royalist sympathies of the Order provided excuse for the definite confiscation of its French possessions in 1792, and six years later for the astonishing conquest of the Island by Napoleon.

*(To be concluded.)*

## Mounted Infantry in the South African War, 1899-1902.

*(Continued from page 58, No. 36, February, 1937.)*

In my last two articles I dealt with the fight at Bothaville at some length, two of the M.I. Companies furnished by the D.W.R. (the 1st M.I. had only one section, not a company), having taken part in the action. As mentioned in my last article, casualties were heavy both in the actual fighting and from sheer exhaustion; horses to a large extent could be replaced, but trained men were the difficulty. As the 1st Battalion M.I. were most prominent in the foregoing articles, I propose to devote the present one to the 2nd Battalion M.I., still called the Burma M.I.

Both the 1st Battalion and 2nd Battalion M.I. had been under General (Archie) Hunter during the recent operations, forming part of Hunter's mounted troops. It was now decided to break up this force and form a number of lesser columns which could—it was hoped—clear the districts enclosed by the lines of block-houses which were being erected at this time.

The "War" now was entirely of a guerilla character; de Wet in the south chiefly was our evil genius, de la Rey, north of the Vaal river, enacting a somewhat similar



rôle. Their tactics consisted in raids by forces of anything from a few hundreds to 3,000 or even 4,000 men. These forces instantly broke up into small bodies directly the British columns converged on them and slipped between the columns, only to re-form for another pounce directly they were clear. To the student of warfare it is interesting to note how vastly different this method of war was from the European War of 1914-18. Under modern conditions the Boers' tactics would be impossible, as de Wet found when he raised the standard of revolt in 1914.

The 2nd Battalion M.I. now formed a column under Lt.-Col. T. D. Pilcher (16th Foot) which, with other flying columns, was to operate under Gen. Charles Knox (known as "Nice Knox"). They were to operate in the south-east corner of the Orange Free State, where de Wet, Haarzebrouk and Steyn were raiding railway posts and small town garrisons.

On 20th November, 1900, this column trained from Kronstadt to Edenburg—a very tedious business as, owing to the activities of the Boers, no movement was permitted at night; trains parked before dark at the nearest railway post and waited until dawn, when the pilot engine reconnoitred the line, and when it had made sure that no mines were laid or rails, etc., removed, a start was made and the train crawled along at twelve miles per hour. It took from 20th to 24th November to move the column this sixty miles, and could easily have been accomplished in less time across country, but it was necessary to keep the horses as fresh as possible, and the train journey did spare them to a very large extent.

Portions of the column arrived at their destination by the 22nd and were at once sent out in strong patrols. These patrols were largely due to false reports of impending attacks on small posts. At the time, we of the mounted columns used to be furious over these false reports; but there is much to be said for the small isolated posts; they were mostly very badly placed for defensive purposes, often commanded by natural features offering an attacker first-class cover, and the garrisons were too weak numerically to do any kind of reconnaissance on their own. An armoured or protected watch tower should have been provided to each post, but I don't think this was ever done.

It was not until 27th November that the column could move off together, and when it did Gen. Knox himself accompanied it. In parenthesis, I may mention that the regimental soldier generally hated having the G.O.C. with a column, as it always meant extra guards, fatigues and invariably manufactured fault finding, but Gen. Knox was an exception to the rule. Service under him was deservedly popular; he was "human" and a regimental soldier, as distinct from a staff officer, to the core.

A call had come in from Col. Barker's column in the meantime: he was in touch with a Boer force estimated at 3,000 men, under de Wet himself, and asked for urgent assistance. This was impossible owing to lack of supplies (at this period there was practically nothing for man or beast in the country). However, touch was made with Barker the next day, who reported that de Wet had mopped up the small garrison at Dewetsdorp after a strenuous resistance, and was rumoured to be intending a fresh descent in the Old Colony (the C.C.). This intention on de Wet's part was more strategic than tactical. The Cape Dutch had never really risen even in 99, but were always in a state of ferment; their sympathies were certainly with their brethren in the field. de Wet hoped, and not without reason, that any entry in force on the C.C. territory would not only bring many men to his forces but add greatly to the embarrassments on the line of communications, already the hardest problem the British Command had to solve.

In order to frustrate de Wet's plan, Gen. Knox decided to keep the Boers on the move. This made rallying difficult, as they avoided anything like a general action with equal or superior forces. His column would converge and endeavour to drive the enemy east of the Caledon river. The Boers would have to cross the Orange river to enter Cape Colony and this could only be done by means of the drifts or fords; these were to be strongly guarded on the south side. There had been heavy rains at this time, which



caused much inconvenience to movement of all kinds, but helped Knox's plan as the rivers became impassable.

The Caledon river, Orange river and Basutoland border here formed a triangle, and a great effort was to be made to drive the Boers into this enclave ; if successful this would have practically ended the war south of the Vaal river and left us with a free hand to deal with the Transvaalers. For the next 15 days there was continuous trekking, crossing and re-crossing swollen rivers, constant skirmishing in difficult hilly country ; until on 11th December the Boers, abandoning their waggons and a 15-pounder captured at Dewetsdorp, managed to slip between the columns by night, cross the Caledon river and get away to the west. This operation, although it did not succeed in capturing de Wet, was successful in defeating his attempt to enter the Old Colony.

A fresh plan was instantly devised—namely, to keep hustling the Boers and drive them against the now completed block-house line from Bloemfontein to Ladybrand (70 miles long) ; their only alternative being to cross the railway line now heavily guarded and constantly patrolled by armoured trains. For the next seven days the columns were only a few hours behind the Boers, who had not split up as was their usual custom ; then on 19th December, de Wet successfully bluffed the O.C. block-house line, persuaded him to concentrate his forces to repel a feint attack, and with the bulk of his forces galloped through a weakly held section of the line.

Knox hung relentlessly on the Boers, however, other troops being detailed to watch for any attempt at a break-back on their part, and followed them to the north-east corner of the Orange Free State. On the evening of 21st December reports came in that the Boers intended to give battle in the difficult country round Ficksburg near the Basuto border, actually on the Impeguania Ridge. A strong mixed patrol consisting of 90 men and a pom-pom section under Luard (D.L.I.) started at 4 a.m. on 22nd December to feel for the enemy. The 2nd Battalion M.I. formed part of this patrol. After proceeding some three miles the patrol extended, just in time ; the pass they were approaching was held in force, and the extension was made under a hail of Mauser bullets. Two horses were killed, but there were no other casualties at the moment. The flank worked up to the high ground on either hand, finding cover in the numerous dongas. The 2nd Battalion M.I. were on the right flank and opened fire on a party of some 80 Boers retiring. They bagged two, one killed and the other wounded (from this man useful information was obtained later). No more Boers were seen and the patrol returned to the column. Native scouts came in later reporting that the main body of the Boers were outspanned at Peru, some ten miles further on.

The column with Barker's column working round the east flank, advanced on Peru the next morning over frightfully difficult country, but only sniping was met with, the Boers retiring before them. Camp was made in a sheltered spot and patrols sent out. The 2nd Battalion patrol under Sgt. Buckley had a warm time. They came under a very hot fire in an open space and extended to race for cover. On reaching it with the loss of two horses it was seen that Pte. Briskett was lying wounded some 300 yards away. Pte. Donaghue most gallantly darted out and brought him in, being hit twice while doing so. For this gallant deed he was awarded the D.C.M.

The Boers never waited once the high ground was reached but retired forthwith ; this was due to the fact that three columns were working together, Pilcher's in the centre, White's and Barker's on the flanks. As the main objective of this movement was achieved and the Boers driven northward into Hunter's district, many prisoners and numerous surrenders having depleted their numbers, the column was ordered into Winburg on 12th January for a well-earned rest, Hunter's mounted troops taking up the chase.

H. K. U.

(To be continued.)



SOME DIFFERENT LINES IN RETIREMENT!





## Overseas Police Forces at the Coronation.

The Honourable Sir John Fortescue, the great historian of the British Army, has said "Peace, no less than war, rests upon armed force ; and the model for the armed force which keeps the peace of the British Empire has always been the British Army. The Metropolitan Police was formed of old soldiers ; the Australian Mounted Police of old days—long since disbanded, but still remembered for its daring and devotion to duty—was made up of picked soldiers ; the Canadian Mounted Police—an incomparable body of men—owes something at least to the old traditions. Every police force in the Empire, white or black, goes back to one model, and that model is the British Army. What all of these are to the different portions of the Empire, such is the British Army to the whole."

Among the Overseas Forces in London for the Coronation will be representatives of two celebrated police forces, from very different continents, but each raised by Regular Army officers and nurtured in the best traditions of the British Army. It would require the judgment of Solomon to decide between the relative merits of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police from the prairies and the British South Africa Police from the veldt. Suffice it to say that in its own sphere each is pre-eminent.

Prior to 1920, when its responsibilities were extended to cover the whole of the Dominion, the senior of the two units was known as the Royal North West Mounted Police, and many people still remember them better by their old name of "North West Mounted" than by the newer title of Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The force has always been essentially a military body, its officers having held commissions in the Canadian Militia. In fact, the force was originally intended to be called "Mounted Rifles" but the title was, at the last minute, changed to "Mounted Police," so that the American press should not be able to misrepresent their patrols as "a massing of troops on our frontier."

The North West Mounted owed its formation (in 1873) to a suggestion put forward by a British Regular officer, Lieutenant (afterwards Lieut.-General Sir) William Power Butler of the 69th Foot (2nd Bn. Welch Regiment), who did much valuable work as an explorer of the hitherto unknown hinterland of Canada. The first commissioner (commanding officer) of the force was Lieut.-Col. G. A. French of the Royal Artillery, who afterwards returned to duty with the Regular Army in England and rose to the rank of Major-General. The first sergeant-major, regimental number one, of the Royal North West Mounted Police was Arthur Henry Griesbach, who came from the 15th The King's Hussars, while the first "Standing Orders and Drill Book" of "the Mounties" was compiled by Inspector R. B. Deane, who had been trained in that fine school of soldiering, the Royal Marines. It will thus be seen that the force owed its inception and early moulding to the regular Army. The scarlet coat has always been a distinguishing feature of the uniform of the force, having been originally adopted because the red coat was the dress which the Indians looked upon as the special mark of the Queen's soldiers ; the blue, more usually worn by British police forces, was in the eyes of the redskins inseparably connected with the uniform of the United States Army, then waging war upon their fellow tribesmen just across the border line.

In the North West rebellion of 1885 the Mounted Police lost more men killed and wounded than any other regiment in the field. In the Boer War they furnished the commanding officer and most of the "key men" for the famous Canadian unit known as Lord Strathcona's Horse, and one of their number (Sergeant A. H. L. Richardson) won the V.C. while serving in South Africa with that regiment. In the Great War of 1914-18, two members of the R.N.W.M.P. won the Victoria Cross—Constable Michael O'Leary (lance-corporal, Irish Guards) and Constable G. R. Parkes, an ex-regular of the Bedfordshire Regiment, who rose from the ranks to command the 116th Canadian Infantry Bn., and was awarded the Victoria Cross, the Distinguished Service Order, the Military Cross and the French Croix-de-Guerre. The R.N.W.M.P. provided the Canadian Expeditionary



Force with two major-generals, four brigadier-generals, and other officers by the score. Past or present members of the force served in almost every regiment of the British and Canadian Armies. A service squadron of the Royal North West Mounted Police served with the Canadian Expeditionary Force in France and Flanders, and afterwards with the Rhine Army. Towards the end of the War a second service squadron was sent overseas to co-operate with the Japanese and American forces operating against the Russian Bolsheviks in Siberia.

The uniform of the corps consists of a broad-brimmed Stetson hat, scarlet tunic, blue breeches with broad yellow stripe, brown leather gauntlets, boots and leggings. The regimental badge is a buffalo head within a crowned circle inscribed "Mantien le Droit" ("Maintain the Right"), the whole being surrounded by a wreath of maple leaves. The force is about one thousand one hundred strong, the term of enlistment being three years. Every recruit undergoes a course of cavalry training at Regina or Ottawa on enlistment.

The British South Africa Police, raised in 1894 by the late General Sir John Sanctuary Nicholson, C.B.E., D.S.O., a distinguished officer of the 7th Queen's Own Hussars, saw their first fighting in the Matabele campaign. They saw much subsequent active service in the numerous campaigns, big and little, which recurred at frequent intervals in their own particular part of "the dark continent" and have been described as "probably the finest irregular troops in the world"; the veldt is certainly the place where a man learns to understand, appreciate, and make every possible use of horse and rifle.

During the Great War the British South Africa Police played their part in wresting from German ownership the colonies whose loss our late enemies deplore so loudly and so frequently. What the South African Official History says of one of these campaigns is applicable to all: "Though few engagements rose to the dignity of a battle, yet the fighting was often continuous as well as severe; the theatre of operations was perhaps the most difficult in which any large body of troops ever fought. The wild impenetrable nature of the country, its vastness, the deadly diseases, and the difficulty of supply, greatly increased the hardships inseparable from any form of campaigning. The distances covered by hostile as well as our by own troops would have been remarkable even in a temperate climate, and with a good supply system; but carried out in the heart of Africa, under a blazing sun, or in torrential rain, on indifferent rations, they must rank as wonderful feats of endurance."

At the present time the British South Africa Police are about five hundred strong, the term of enlistment being for three years. On enlistment recruits receive training in the use of the S.M.L.E. rifle, Vickers and Lewis guns, at the headquarters, Salisbury, Rhodesia. All members annually fire the same musketry course as the regular Army. Many of the recruits are enlisted in England, in fact a party of two dozen recruits left for Rhodesia on the *Warwick Castle* only the other day. Peter Baden Powell, son of the Chief Scout, is serving in the British South Africa Police as a trooper at the present time.

The uniform of the B.S.A.P. consists of a khaki sun helmet (the slouch hat, turned up at the side is worn in undress); dark blue tunic with shoulder chains; khaki riding breeches, brown boots and leggings or puttees, according to rank. The regimental badge, a particularly handsome one, shows a lion in a fighting attitude, trampling on a native shield and assegais. This is probably unique among regimental badges, in being copied from the design on the obverse of a war medal—the medal awarded by the British South Africa Company (Cecil Rhodes's famous "chartered company") to the troops engaged in the campaigns in Matabeleland and Mashonaland in the 'nineties. This is the only instance of a chartered company being allowed to present a war medal to regular soldiers since the Indian Mutiny medal was presented by the Honourable East India Company, eighty years ago.

R. M. H.



## Monument to Men of the 1st Battalion Killed in Action in the Transvaal, 31st August, 1901.

We are indebted to Mr. P. R. Murphy, late of the Royal Marines and R.N.A.F., for the following information and photographs of a monument which has been erected to the memory of the N.C.O. and men of the 1st Battalion who were killed in action on 31st August, 1901, when a train carrying a draft from England was blown up between Waterval North and Haman's Kraal.

Mr. Murphy, who lives at Pretoria North, writes that there is a cemetery about twenty miles north of Pretoria on the railway line to Pietersburg, where a train was blown up on 31st August, 1901. A large wooden cross of railway sleepers with the men's names on it had been erected there but had been eaten away by white ants. The Northern Transvaal Soldiers' Association, of which Mr. Murphy is a member, decided last August to put up a monument in its place, and they enlisted the help of the Hatfield Rover Scouts to build it. These Scouts, working in conjunction with the War Graves Committee, have undertaken to keep in repair all the soldiers' graves in the outlying cemeteries within a radius of fifty miles of Pretoria.

Eight tons of red granite in large blocks had to be moved from a quarry about three miles away, and cut to shape. The monument, which measures six feet by four feet at the base and is six feet high, was erected in one day, a fact which exemplifies the spirit and organisation of the Scouts. The Northern Transvaal Soldiers' Association have provided a brass plaque on which the names of the men killed in the train disaster are engraved.

Those of our readers who were serving with the 1st Battalion at the time will remember the disaster, and the coolness and courage of the draft, composed mostly of young soldiers in action for the first time, in most trying circumstances. For others, we reproduce below the official account from Regimental records, and the personal account, written shortly after, by Capt. L. R. Acworth\* to a brother officer detached from the Battalion on trek. At this time the 1st Battalion were holding the railway line north of Pretoria from Waterval North to Warmbaths, being distributed in camps at those places and at Haman's Kraal and Pienaars River, "B" Company being away on column.

### EXTRACT FROM REGIMENTAL RECORDS.

"31st August, 1901. A report was received at 7 a.m. from Capt. Trafford, commanding at Waterval North, that a loud explosion, followed by firing, was heard as the morning train went over the brow of the hill three miles north of that station. It was confirmed later that the line had been mined in a cutting at kilo. 35, and as the train passed over it the mine exploded, the train being completely wrecked; the line at the same time being destroyed about a mile north and south of the spot. The escort was composed of a draft of two sergeants, two corporals, one drummer and forty privates, under the command of Major H. D. Thorold, from England, with Lt.-Col. Vandeleur, D.S.O., Irish Guards, proceeding north to command a column, Major Beatson, 2/Wilts, Major Le Marchant (with Battalion pay and stores), Capt. Acworth, R.S.O., visiting the Regiment, a subaltern of the Gordon Highlanders, and details from various corps joining from hospital, etc.

"The explosion derailed fourteen trucks, the armoured truck being twisted almost into a letter S, and the engine completely wrecked. The enemy at once opened fire from the banks of the cutting and it was impossible to return it, although the men who were uninjured behaved with great coolness; but the enemy, whose strength was about 250, compelled the small party to surrender. Lt.-Col. Vandeleur was killed in his carriage

\* The late Col. L. R. Acworth.



MONUMENT TO MEN OF THE 1st BATTALION KILLED IN ACTION IN THE TRANSVAAL, 31st AUGUST, 1901.



Cemetery before Rover Scouts started.



Brass plaque given by the Soldiers' Graves Association and cast in the Royal Mint, Pretoria.



The Monument.



Cemetery completed.





The Rover Scouts' Crew.



Skipper, crew and lady helpers, who catered for the workers (Mr. Murphy in front).



C.Q.M.S. M. F. Browne, 2nd Battalion.  
(See page 126.)



and several civilian passengers were killed or wounded, one woman being shot in the abdomen.

"The enemy looted the contents of the train, taking away everything of value, including the mail and the Battalion pay, setting fire to the remainder of the train that was uninjured, and cleared off before assistance from the north and south could arrive.

"Total casualties were:—Killed.—Lt.-Col. Vandeleur, D.S.O., Irish Guards, one N.C.O. and one man 2/Wilts, one man A.O. Corps, one man Army Service Corps, six men 1st West Riding Regiment and the railway guard. Wounded.—Major Beatson, 2/Wilts, Major Le Marchant, Capt. Acworth and seventeen N.C.Os.\* and men of the 1st West Riding Regiment." -11  
-20

#### CAPT. ACWORTH'S ACCOUNT.

"We started from Pretoria at 4.30 by the usual morning train. On the train in a saloon carriage were Major Thorold, who was bringing up the draft from England (the men of which were in the armoured truck and some in an open truck), Major Le Marchant, who had come in to Pretoria to get stores and pay for the Regiment, Col. Vandeleur, Major Beatson and a subaltern going up to join the Gordons. There were also some ladies and a civilian and myself. I was going up to see the Regiment. We got safely to Waterval, where we saw Jubb,† and just as we got about three miles from there, and were entering a deep cutting, which I daresay you remember, we heard an explosion in front, and the train stopped; immediately a hail of bullets came crashing through the carriage. I was in a compartment with Le Marchant, and we both rushed to the end door of the saloon to get out, but found it locked; so we crept back along the corridor. Le Marchant got out of the carriage first and tried to get to where the men were, but found it impossible as the line was blocked with the wrecked trucks, so he and I went along to the guard's van, which was just behind the saloon, and got in safely, though how we did it goodness knows, as the Boers were only just above us on the cutting blazing down on us. The guard's van was armoured and loop-holed, but the bullets were coming through the loopholes and the door, which we could not get shut. Beatson and the subaltern were in here, too. It was positive hell; the bullets ricocheted about inside, sending splinters everywhere, and the din was awful. Le Marchant got hold of a rifle and started firing back through one of the loopholes, when a bullet came through, or rather caught the edge of it, and splintered into his eye. I got hit in the back and leg with splinters; in fact everyone inside was hit somewhere. This went on for about ten minutes and then a voice outside cried:—'Coom out, you damned rooinecks,‡ but no one answered or stirred; and then the firing, which had ceased, began again. Then a Boer appeared at the door and said, 'It's no use, it's all over,' so we had to give in.

"The men had behaved splendidly; they were nearly all thrown out on to the line by the explosion and lay there and emptied their magazines at the swine. Hardly a man was untouched. Col. Vandeleur was killed as he came out of the saloon. Major Thorold was the only officer untouched; he remained in the saloon. A civilian was killed in his bunk, and one of the women was mortally wounded. The Boers broke up their own rifles and took ours, also took all our coats and helmets, etc., and gave us their old slouch hats. They took away the money and as much of the stores as they could carry and then set fire to the train. They had no wagons, but each had a spare horse. There were from 100 to 150 of them.

"It was a hopeless show from the beginning and I don't see what we could have done. The mine exploded under the armoured truck some of the men were in. The Boers blew up the line north and south of us so that no train could come to our assistance.

\* NOTE.—Sgt. Carney later died of wounds.

† The late Capt. C. O. Jubb, killed in action at Mons.

‡ Rooinecks was the nickname the Boers gave the British soldiers, the word meaning redcoats in Dutch.



Directly they had gone the men set hard to work to get the fire out and save some of the trucks. At 3.30 p.m. the armoured train arrived and took us in to Pienaars. Then we were removed to a hospital in Pretoria, where we are now. The doctors have decided to leave one of the splinters in my leg and I am nearly well now. Le Marchant has had the splinters removed from his eye and will not lose his sight, I am glad to say. He is going home, however, to see a specialist."

The Colonel of the Regiment has written to Mr. Murphy to thank him for all he has done, but we would like here, on behalf of the Regiment, to express our thanks and appreciation to Mr. Murphy, the Northern Transvaal Soldiers' Association and the Hatfield Rover Scouts for the splendid spirit of comradeship which prompted the kind action which they have taken in putting up this monument.

### Our Celebrities.

C.Q.M.S. M. F. BROWNE, 2ND BATTALION.

C.Q.M.S. Browne joined the Royal Munster Fusiliers Special Reserve in 1909. Embodied in that Regiment in 1914 he served with it through the Great War until 1918, when he was transferred to the Royal Irish Regt. for a short period. He rejoined the R.M.Fs., proceeding with his Battalion to Silesia in 1921 on the Plebiscite Commission. On disbandment of the Regiment at Plymouth in June, 1922, he was transferred to the 2nd Bn. The Duke of Wellington's Regt., with which, except for a short period at the regimental Depot, he has served abroad continuously. He was promoted to C.Q.M.S. on 24th Jan., 1924, and was the senior C.Q.M.S. when he retired. He was present throughout the Loe Agra and Mohmand operations, and was one of the few who did not succumb to either malaria or sand-fly fever. The best wishes of all ranks of the Battalion go to him and to Mrs. Browne in their future life. They will be sadly missed in the Battalion.

### An Echo of the 33rd of 90 Years Ago.

**Excerpts from letters from Francis, first Earl of Ellesmere, to his great friend The Rt. Hon. Charles James Arbuthnot, who resided for many years with the Duke of Wellington at Apsley House, and died there in 1850.**

[We are greatly indebted to Major-Gen. Granville Egerton, C.B., for the following extracts from some old letters of his grandfather's, written nearly 90 years ago].

Worsley, 16th August, 1848.

\* \* \* \* \*

It may amuse you to have an account of some proceedings of mine with the 33rd Regiment. Having received some civilities from them at the camp, I had half the officers over to a jollification the other day, and yesterday I took the other half by boat to a Manchester regatta. I am able therefore to speak of the whole lot, and I must say that I do not think there is a service in the world that could produce from the working ranks of its army such a well-conditioned set of young men. I suspect they have been much humanized and kept together by the accident of a major's wife who, though still a young-looking and pretty Irishwoman, has followed them through all quarters and climates since 1838. She seems adored by them all and rules them like a large and well-ordered family. I really cannot detect the slightest appearance of a black sheep among them, which I think the Duke, from my little experience in military matters and regimental concerns, will consider a strong expression of opinion.

\* \* \* \* \*



Worsley, 6th Sept., 1848.

\*   \*   \*   \*   \*   \*   \*

I am going northwards to Drumlanrig on Friday, having undertaken to convoy my daughter-in-law thither, and if I continue well I shall scramble on to Dunrobin. I continue to take care of the 33rd Regiment, and have a lively concern for the first major, Galloway, who is compelled by poverty to see the second major, a very good officer too, I believe, purchase the lieutenant-colonelcy over his head. Such things cannot be helped, but I believe all parties, not excepting the second major himself, are distressed.

\*   \*   \*   \*   \*   \*   \*

Dunrobin,\* Golspie, N.B., 15th Sept., 1848.

\*   \*   \*   \*   \*   \*   \*

I was delighted to find very few letters on my arrival here, and among them yours of the 9th. There is, I apprehend, in the Galloway transaction [a way ?] in which the Duke's beneficent powers could now be exercised. The transaction is one of every day occurrence in our service, but it happens to be creditable in this respect that the major, Galloway, might impede and delay it. He said, on the contrary, at once, "I am too poor to purchase myself with prudence, and that being the case nothing shall induce me to stop promotion in the regiment." This circumstance I think may fairly be added to the general account of his good character which his brother officers believe is known at the Horse Guards, and would probably not diminish the Duke's inclination to serve him, should an opportunity occur in the regular course of the service. Major Blake who gets the lieutenant-colonelcy is very popular with the regiment, and considered an excellent officer. The whole affair is quite creditable to all concerned, and I really believe that the unavoidably unpleasant part of it will be as much felt by the man who gets the step as by the one who misses it.

\*   \*   \*   \*   \*   \*   \*

In a covering letter General Egerton writes:—" . . . . My grandfather, as well as Arbuthnot, were great friends of the Duke of Wellington, and this information about the Duke's Regiment was clearly given with a view to pleasing and interesting the old man. The 33rd, as you probably know, were quartered at the time near Manchester, on account of the Chartist troubles. Curiously enough my own regiment, in which I served for 25 years, was also in Lancashire, and commanded by C. Arbuthnot's son.

" . . . . Evidently there was a little job afoot, and a very legitimate one, over Major Galloway; I imagine to get him a half-pay lieutenant-colonelcy. I wonder if it came off, and also whether you can identify the pleasant Irish wife of the other major.

" . . . . I lay alongside the 33rd for two years at Lucknow, October, 1880, to January, 1882, and remember them well. I remember Castle, the C.O., well; he was considerably above the standard of commanding officers of those days, when some regiments had veritable old women, and very stupid old women at their head . . . . Some names stand out: Capt. Conor, and Wynter who, I think, was up in Afghanistan with us in supply and transport. I remember Jenkins, the adjutant, and his wife; they lived in the next bungalow to me on the Mall at Dilkusha. I was myself adjutant of the 72nd, and was always getting his chits. I think Price, a subaltern, was a friend of mine, and I remember Hayden then, and for some reason in after life also, but I cannot remember how or where. . . .

" . . . . The 33rd and 72nd in those days were specimens of the real old British infantry—the thin red line—full of long-service men. My regiment took home, in 1882, over 200 men who had come out with the battalion in 1871. Beards were quite frequent in the ranks."

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\* (Dunrobin was the home of his brother, the second Duke of Sutherland.)



### Personalia.

The engagement is announced between Capt. George E. N. Everett, Royal Artillery, son of the late Lt.-Col. W. F. Everett, 6th Australian Light Horse, and of Mrs. Everett, 10 Alexandra Mansions, Chelsea, and Barbara Valerie, only daughter of the late Major Denys Firth, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment, and of Mrs. Firth, Vicar's Close, Biddenham, Bedford.

We have recently heard from Capt. R. G. Turner, who went out to Riga last month to study Russian, that he is settling down there comfortably ; but that Russian not being the official language of Latvia makes it rather difficult to pick up colloquially.

We offer our heartiest congratulations to 2nd Lt. F. J. Reynolds on gaining both his Army and international caps. Reynolds distinguished himself in the Army v. Navy match, his play for the former contributing materially to their success, as indeed it did in the Calcutta Cup, when he helped England to beat Scotland.

We hear that Lt. "Bill" Yeoman, son of the late Capt. W. H. Yeoman, has been appointed quartermaster of his regiment, the 6th Rajputana Rifles, for four years.

Capt. C. St. J. Phillips has been appointed a Regimental trustee of the 3rd Battalion plate and funds, in place of Major D. M. Jenkins, who has resigned owing to ill-health. The other trustees are Major N. H. Moore and the Officer Commanding the Depot (*ex-officio*).

### Medal in Commemoration of Seringapatam, 1799.

With reference to the article under the above heading which appeared on page 49 of our last issue, we have received further information on the subject through the courtesy of Mr. Baldry, the War Office Librarian. As will be seen from the extracts from "British and Foreign Orders, War Medals and Decorations" by A. A. Payne, given below, the translation of the Arabic letters on the medal given in the previous article was incorrect.

The medal was "granted by the Hon. East India Co. to the European and native troops who were engaged in the siege of Seringapatam, which lasted from the 4th April to the 4th May, 1799, on which the town was taken by storm, and Tippoo, who commanded the enemy, was slain.

"The Company's officers did not receive the Royal sanction to wear this medal till 1815 ; but the officers of the Royal Army only obtained Her Majesty's permission to wear the same in 1851."

Gold medals were struck for His Majesty and the Governor-General of India and other high officials, including general officers on the staff. Field officers and the general staff on service had silver gilt ones, captains and subalterns silver, N.C.Os. of the British Army copper, bronzed, and privates, pure grain tin.

"There are two Seringapatam medals : one (No. 1) made in England at the Soho Mint, Birmingham, and the other (No. 2) at the Calcutta Mint, the latter being copied from the former.

"MEDAL NO. 1.—Obverse.—A victorious Lion trampling on a Tiger ; a pennon floating overhead bears the Union badge, and Tippoo Suldaun's title, 'ASSAD ALLAH EL GHALEB' in Arabic, signifying 'The victorious Lion of God.' Exergue 'IV MAY MDCCXCIX.' Reverse.—Represents the storming of the breach of Seringapatam from an actual drawing on the spot, with the meridian sun, denoting the time of the assault, with the following inscription in Persian underneath :—'SERINGAPATAM GOD BESTOWED' ('Conquered') '28th day of the month THILKEIDA, 1213, OF THE HEGIRA.'



"Three different ribbons appear to have been worn with this medal—viz. : crimson with blue borders, plain red, and a deep yellow ribbon one inch wide. This colour was adopted in reference to the Tiger, Tippoo Sultaun's favourite emblem, the shading on the ribbon being intended to represent the stripes in the tiger's fur.

"These medals are  $1 \frac{9}{10}$  inches in diameter.

"Worn by general officers round the neck ; by others on the left breast."

MEDAL No. 2 was granted to native troops belonging to the Bengal Presidency who had been present at the Siege of Seringapatam, and was issued in gold to native officers and silver to N.C.Os. and sepoy, thus officers being placed on an equality with British general officers, as regards the decoration, and the men with British captains and subalterns.

## An Old Comrade's Experiences of the Quetta Earthquake, 31st May, 1935.

[The following personal account has been sent us by Capt. A. V. Field, who served for some years in the Signallers of the 1st Battalion, reaching the rank of corporal. He was later commissioned and served on the staff with the Persian Field Force. He is now employed at Quetta Arsenal.—ED.]

Your writer and his family resided within 800 yards of the city boundary and in that part of the cantonment which was destroyed. Many reports give approximately 25 seconds for the first big shake that came along, and with this many of us do not agree, but here is London's report :—"31st May. A severe earthquake was recorded last night on seismographs in England, the movement beginning at 10.42 p.m. and continuing until after midnight. It was estimated that the scene of disturbance was 3,700 miles away."—*British Official Wireless*.

The shock came about 3 a.m. in the early hours of the morning whilst all were asleep, and my first indication of anything untoward happening was a brick, which had fallen from the gable end of the quarter, loosening my teeth, some of which I removed later with a pair of ordinary cutting pliers ; turning, I got a few bricks around my shoulders. My wife, being a light sleeper, was quickly out of bed with the object of awakening me, but was thrown to the other side of the bedroom. The children were awakened with the violence of the movements of the ground, and necessarily very scared. Putting on my shoes, grabbing my cigarettes and matches, I led my wife through the children's room with the object of getting out through the back door (electric light had failed) ; very gingerly we tried to open the door, but alas ! it was jammed and would not give way. Shouting to the children to get under the bed, I made my way to the front door, but this was also jammed and would not budge, so once more I made my way to the back door with the same result ; thus leaving my wife still tugging at the door, I tried to knock the gauze wire off the bedroom window, but this must have been put on with six-inch nails, as a later examination showed the wire as having stretched an inch or so as it bulged out. At this particular period my wife shouted that the door was giving way, so once more back to her aid, and very carefully we drew it open and hopped outside, just in time to hear the end of the wail of the injured and dying from the city, then all was quiet. Having experienced 'quakes before, we realised the severity of the one we were just experiencing, and the movement of the ground was sufficient to indicate its ultimate result. The night was pitch black, broken only by the glare of the fires that had broken out in the city, whilst it was extremely cold. I immediately commenced rescuing the mattresses and blankets from the children's room ; this done, I sat my family down on the mattresses and covered them with the blankets to keep them as warm as possible. I next resorted to recovering the better part of a bottle of whisky which I had left the night before on



my wife's dressing table ; thanks to the many knick-knacks a woman keeps on her table, the bottle, though it had toppled over, had failed to roll off. Giving my family a neat drink, I proceeded to give the women and children round about us the same, as a stimulant was necessary to help to compose them till dawn ; needless to say, my bottle was soon finished. At this stage our two servants put in an appearance and my wife instructed them to light a fire in the outside cookhouse and make some tea, which was given to all and sundry ; a ready supply of milk was available as a milkman lived within 100 yards of us. Whilst tea was being prepared, I made my way to the Sappers' and Miners' Sergeants' Mess with the hope of obtaining a bottle of whisky or brandy in order to continue my task. I enquired from the servants if any of them had seen the caterer, to which they replied, "No." Calling upon one of them to bring a hurricane lamp he was sitting by, I entered the caterer's quarters, and lo and behold ! the individual was sound asleep ; the brick archway over his door had fallen inwards towards his bed, his almirah (cupboard) had fallen flat on its face towards the bed, and the walls were leaning outwards, another decent kick and the lot would have collapsed. I proceeded to awaken my friend and told him of the recent happenings, which he would not readily believe ; so I drew his attention to his own room and showed him the glare of the fires, whilst another little kick convinced him ; but my request for a bottle of whisky or brandy, or both, was met with the reply that he had not the key of the mess bar. So wending my way back to my quarters I met staff-sergeant Kerr of the Ordnance who asked me where I had been, and when told of my mission he said that having won a couple of bottles of whisky at the Jubilee dance draw a couple of nights before I could have the same if intact ; thus carefully we wended our way through the gable end of his quarters which had collapsed, into the bedroom with the aid of matches, and to our surprise one bottle was intact ; thus I was able to carry on and give others a drink.

By this time we had had several severe "kicks in the pants" and it was evident that daylight meant work ; so with the help of the servants I commenced salvaging our furniture in order that I could get to work as quickly as possible, and that my family would have no difficulty in this respect whilst I was away ; for one knew not what the future might have in store for us, and as it transpired we had many decent kicks during the first few days. I also rescued a tent which we had during the 'quakes in 1931, but lo and behold ! as the poles did not fit into the godown the servant had cut them to make them do so, but instead of cutting away from the base of the poles, he had cut off the turk's head on which a tent is suspended. Luckily I was able to get a couple of poles during the morning, and my wife with the help of the children and servants, erected the tent.

Now let us review the situation round about us. Sub-conductor Austin had been killed and his wife seriously injured ; they were removed to hospital immediately, their child had escaped practically unhurt. A major's wife had been buried as their bungalow collapsed, sappers who were quartered nearby were busy removing a window from the bedroom wall to get her out, luckily she survived. Sgt.-major Withers, R.A.O.C., had ricked his ankle badly in an effort to avoid the gable end of his quarters as it collapsed, causing a ten foot girder to fall lengthways on to his bed ; but this did not prevent him from rendering assistance to those round about. Mrs. Lee had been injured and moved to hospital. On the other side of the road a couple of barrack rooms of the 21st Field Company Sappers and Miners had collapsed with disastrous results. From this point onwards lorry loads of troops moved past us on their way to the city, to be followed by others marching.

Many officers, departmental, warrant and non-commissioned officers depended upon the city for their daily food supplies, but with the city destroyed one had to act quickly for apart from regimental canteens whose stocks are limited to the requirements of that particular unit, we had only a couple of small shops of each variety in cantonments, so my wife sent the cook off on a cycle with ten rupees to get what he could, and he did well,



a leg of mutton was included in the purchases and was stowed away till required for roasting, but alas ! when the time arrived it was not there. During the second day it was decided to sell the chickens that belonged to poor old Austin and give the money to his wife, so we had one ; this was duly plucked and cleaned and put away ; once more when the time came to roast the fellow he was not there, and I have often wondered if that cat had only two legs !

A survey of our quarters during the daylight disclosed the fact that the walls had cracked and serrated, the wooden ceiling of our bedroom had fallen inwards to an angle of 45 degrees, and having become jammed prevented the quarters from collapsing, whilst our massive brick chimney was half way through the roof ; we were extremely lucky.

At a later date we were called upon to render a list of our losses and damage, but in many cases one did not have the time to stop and think or recollect what one possessed. I submitted a list amounting to four hundred and thirty rupees, but when I had time to look around I was hopelessly wrong, for I had forgotten about the crockery, glassware, pictures, which included four oil paintings, the piano whose soundboard was split, and being an ancient one I cannot at the moment get it replaced, whilst the large mirror which formed part of my wife's dressing table was ruined from exposure to the sun. Still, why worry, we are lucky to be alive, and we hope to receive the equivalent of one month's pay as compensation to a maximum of two hundred rupees.

Daylight disclosed the magnitude of the catastrophe, and this is how we found ourselves : father had to work from daylight till darkness had well set in, my son who is a scout, with his patrol leader, the only two of the 13th Quetta troop to rally, distributing first aid field dressings to those with minor injuries and acting as messengers at the family hospital in the evenings ; afterwards they took on the rôle of police for traffic control at dangerous junctions, and acted as guides to lorry drivers working in the city. These two lads worked giving help however and wherever they could till nine or ten o'clock every night. My wife and daughter, like many others, attended the hospital between the hours of 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. to permit of the nurses having a relaxation, as all were working at full speed.

Now back to that first morning. I reported for duty at 6.15 a.m. Staff Sgt. Craig who had been on night duty, introduced me to my office ; the eastern wall had gone outwards, the northern wall had split and come inwards almost up to the bed he was sleeping in ; he reported all telephones and lights out of action, whilst he had already issued to a staff officer a couple of hundred picks and shovels, and admitted lorries for tentage for the Royal Air Force. Requesting him to wait until I had visited Camp Group which is the tentage section of the Arsenal, so that I could ascertain the procedure we were to follow in respect of issues, I proceeded to Camp Group and here learnt of the disaster that had befallen the Royal Air Force, and the timely assistance rendered by their women-folk ; and now the question of preparing a new camp site for them on the other side of cantonments was in hand. Breaking off the locks from the emergency gates, I retraced my steps to the gate office, and took over charge. From this time onwards I had a miscellaneous collection of transport, with a likewise collection of drivers, requiring stores for hospitals, dressing stations, and the refugee camp. At this period and for days to come we had no labour so the warrant and non-commissioned officers had to put their shoulders to the wheel and lump the tentage, etc., themselves ; here was a fine fatigue party, what the recruits at all times would like to see, that is, those with the rank of R.S.M., R.Q.M.S., C.S.M., and C.Q.M.S. doing the job themselves, and during the first day alone over one thousand tents were issued apart from other stores. The majority of the tents were large ones and weighed 1,000 lbs. each ; these they had to get out of the store-rooms and load on the lorries, and so we went on till 11 p.m. that first night and for days afterwards.



On 1st June it was decided that the city should be completely evacuated the next day, with the result that next morning I found myself detailed to accompany the motor transport and pick up every individual I could find who worked in the arsenal, with whatever property they could readily salvage, and transport them to the refugee camp. It was just before 3 p.m. this day that we experienced the second major shock; I happened to be standing on a tarmac road which had been cleared of debris and incidentally washed, as the main water pipe running parallel with the road had burst, when suddenly there was a roar and we could see the road lifting and falling like ripples on the sea as the movement approached us, passed under our feet, and wended its way westward. It was this kick that finally polished off Mustang and Kalat State; the southern end of the valley was covered with a thick haze which must have been the dust from the demolished houses. An aerial survey that evening reported that neither man nor beast could be seen. Consequently, early next morning a convoy started out with doctors, nurses and orderlies, taking with them medical equipment, medicines, etc., rations and tentage. The devastation was so complete that next day a lady who had gone with the medical unit had to return to Quetta for drinking mugs. Here arrangements were made to collect the injured, and after first aid they were transported into Mustang.

When one had time to think what had happened to one's relations and friends, this is what I found: two nieces living in a house together for the summer, one killed on the spot, the other emerged through the roof, full of glass splinters. Another niece hid under her bed with the gable end of the house around her. The grand old man of Quetta, known to thousands as Superintendent of Police in his day; found sitting on the roof of his demolished bungalow. His daughter who re-entered the bungalow in order to find her sweetheart, killed; the bungalow collapsed as she emerged. Husband and wife living above their shop: the lot collapsed, both trapped, husband urged wife to keep still, sure to be found at daylight, the wife still made efforts, her leg had to be amputated. A promising young shop assistant: the upper storey fell vertically upon him. His lady friend, who jumped inside an almirah (cupboard) for safety was found some two months afterwards. The shop assistant, who heard some troops talking—"If you would only shift some of these — bricks I might be able to get out." The youth who took the time to dismantle his wireless set and failed to get out, when rescued he still had the set in his hands. The assistant stationmaster and his family, killed outright. The engine-driver who brought in his train to find his wife and only child dead, and still carried on, after a brief rest, in the interests of humanity. The Anglo-Indian lad though injured in many places and receiving treatment who reported for duty. He was the sole survivor of a large family and said he must live.

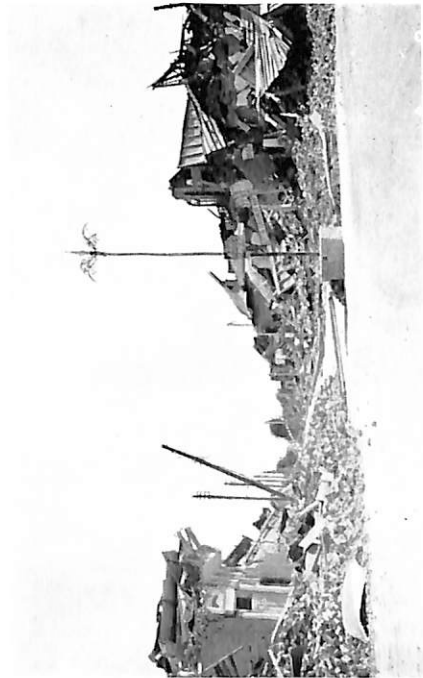
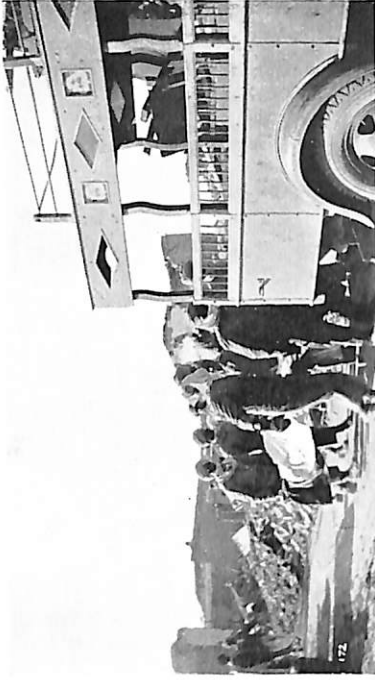
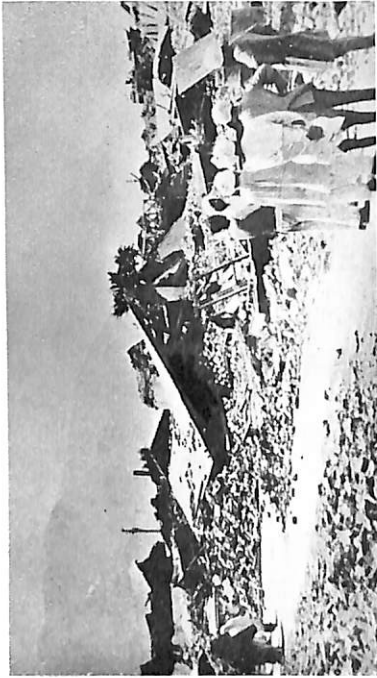
A. V. F.

## The Territorial Magazine.

We would like to draw the attention of our readers, especially those of the Territorial Army, to the "Territorial Magazine," the first number of which was published last year. This magazine caters for all units of the Territorial Army, including the Auxiliary Air Force, R.N.V.R., O.T.C. and Cadet Corps. It is issued monthly, price 1/-, and is a remarkably well got-up publication, with articles of interest to all branches of the Service, and containing a great number of high-class illustrations. In view of the National Defence programme, in which the Territorial Army take an important part, a magazine of this nature supplies a much-needed want, and merits the support of all those who wish to see the second line of defence of the country brought to the highest state of efficiency.

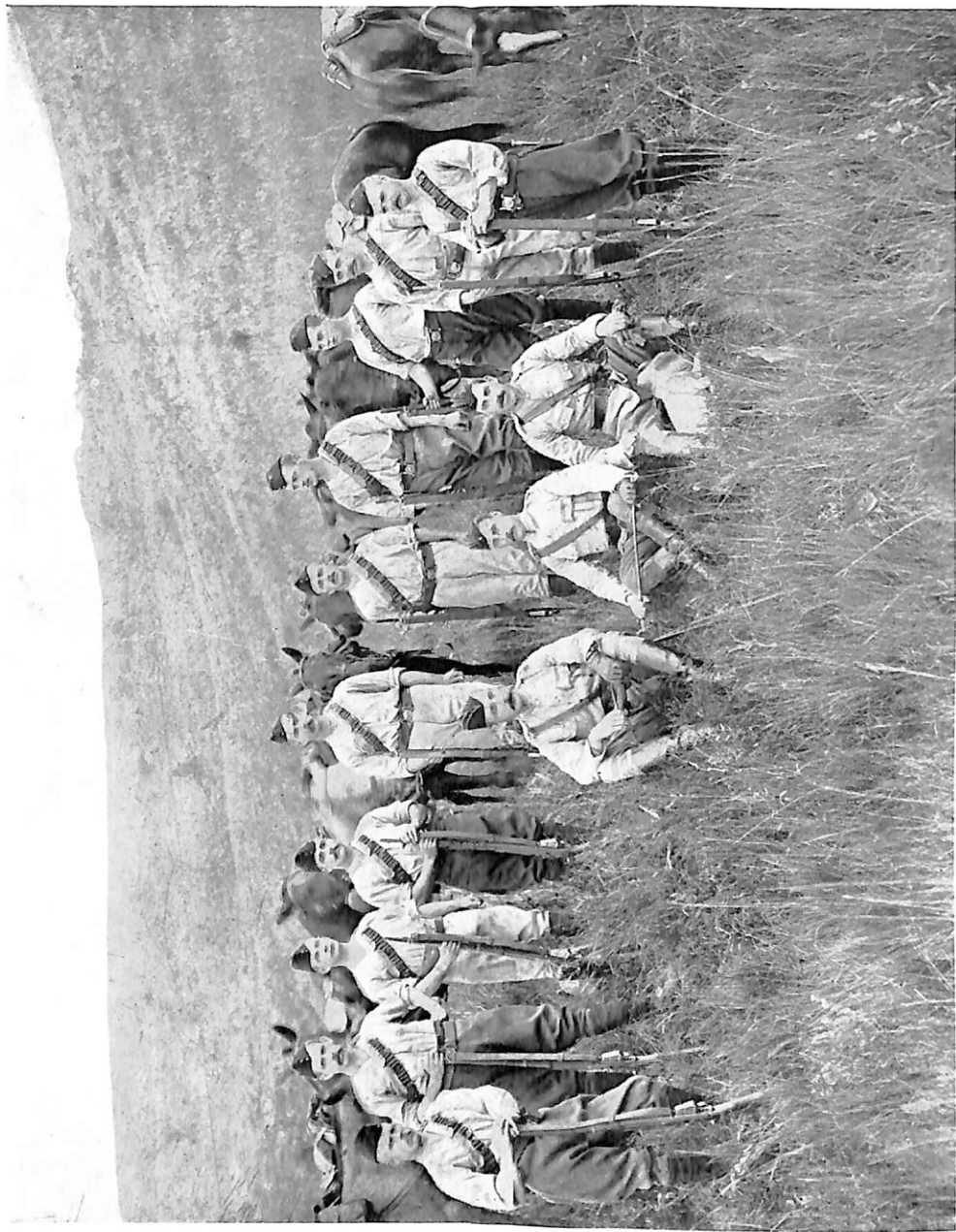


THE QUETTA EARTHQUAKE  
31st May, 1935.





2nd BATTALION MOUNTED INFANTRY, PIETERMARITZBURG, 1894.



Lt. J. A. C. Gibbs, Major S. J. Trench, Lt. H. W. Cobb.



## Extracts from the Letters of the late Colonel Stewart John Trench.

(Continued from page 66, No. 36, February, 1937.)

Barbados, W.I., 25th February, 1892. . . . We have had a visit of the Brasseys and the *Sunbeam* here last week, for three days, and liked them very much indeed. The Duke and Duchess of St. Albans, Lady Dorothea Murray, Major Finch, late of the Blues, and Littleton, late Secretary to Gladstone, were the party. We met them all at dinner at the Governor's, and they asked us on board to tea the next day, before they sailed, and Lord Brassey took us all over the yacht. I never saw anything so perfect in all my life; both he and Lady B. are awfully nice. I sat next to him at dinner and gave him some excellent good advice on Army matters, which I hope will have effect. I evidently pleased the old boy as he asked me to look him up when I came to England again, which, of course, I shan't do, but no matter. They were all sorry to leave here as they liked the place, and we were equally sorry for them to go.

Barbados, W.I., 6th May, 1892. . . . Last week I nearly broke my neck from a toss from a bull; it was very absurd although very painful. I was in command of the Regiment attacking a position, and had dismounted to scale a height. When we reached the top the noise of blank firing and the men frightened a bull which was being led by a rope; he broke away and made straight for me, caught me in the stomach and tossed me on the back of my head and shoulders, and then proceeded to jump on me, when I was rescued; it made me black and blue and left me frightfully stiff in the neck and back for some days, but I am all right again now. It is a poor game; take my advice and don't try it.

Do you remember "Puncher" Harrison? He is coming out here in place of Swanson, who has given him £350 to exchange. I am awfully pleased at the news, as Harrison is a ripping good all-round chap and a great pal of mine. Swanson thought that England with £3,000 a year was good enough to stick to, and I think he is a fairly good judge.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, 31st December, 1892. . . . Be not alarmed, I am not transported, nor yet on dangerous active service, but just down here having a real good time of it. I was asked to play in a polo team v. Trinidad, and so Lucy and I came with them; also dropped in for races, big ball, etc., and a trip into the interior. The people are all simply most hospitable, and we shall go back with the pleasantest recollections of our ten days in Trinidad; sounds like a book, eh? I am not going to give you the geographical account of the Island, or population, etc., as I saw one of our team doing just now, writing home to his fond mother with a "Whitaker" to guide him.

Simons Town (South Africa), 6th December, 1893. . . . I am sure you will be sorry to have seen, as doubtless you did, the death of dear old Baby Price, shot in action on the West Coast of Africa. . . . I daresay you know that Price was Commandant of the Irregulars of the Oil River Protectorate, and they say a perfect man for the job, and I bet was very far in front in leading them; he has, however, gone to join so many of my old pals; poor old Price and Brise both gone by violent deaths.

Simons Town, 14th April, 1894. . . . You see I am still down here on detachment. The General talked of reducing the strength of the command here and bringing me up to headquarters at once, but it is now decided that I am to stop on, and I do not think I shall be moved until July, when Booth will probably relieve me. I am glad on the whole, although I shall be very glad to be back with the Mess again. But it is, of course, very pleasant being absolutely one's own master as I am here; and now the weather is changing and we are having rain and it is getting colder, I think this is a better place than Wynberg. The Admiral and his staff arrived back last Friday and all look much fitter than I expected after the terrible anxieties of the Gambia business. We also have most of the wounded here and I am glad to say they are all going on splendidly. . . .

Price  
Brise



You suggest I might get a billet out in the Cape. No thank you, I would sooner soldier than do anything else out here, and I shall be thundering glad when we get the "route" and leave South Africa for good. I am dashed if I even see the good points about it. Our Matabele chaps have returned, and they unanimously say they would sooner sweep a crossing at home than get £1,000 a year out there now that all chance of fighting is over, so that does not seem much of a catch. . . . I had a letter from Conor, the C.O. of our 1st Battalion, last mail; he has been very ill, but is much better now, and says he does not intend to give us a step just yet! Jenkins is coming out as our second in command, and Thomson gets the majority at home.

Fort Napier, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, 14th September, 1894. . . . We had a good and successful voyage up here, and have been here about a month. I think we shall like the place when settled, at present we are living in a house lent us by Buckle, the Army chaplain, and an O.W. contemporary of mine. We came here from the hotel for economy's sake, as we cannot get into our house for some days yet. The house is rather nice, with a very big garden, stabling for four horses, coach-house, etc., and near the camp; rent £90! a year, pretty breaking, eh? In fact this place is altogether the most ruinous I have ever been at, and cannot imagine how we shall get out of it without the policeman coming, as mother used to say. I think I told you I get forage for four horses, at least really three, but it feeds four, and I shall want all of them. I also have 114 M.I. horses, any of which I can use whenever I like, so ought to be able to get about. My men are doing the riding school under the tuition of the 3rd Dragoon Guards now, and it is very funny to see them without stirrups, but perfectly wonderful how soon they get into it; the lot we are relieving were wonderfully smart, and simply went like blazes, and could walk round the 3rd Dragoon Guards always. The country is much more suited to mounted infantry than cavalry, as it is so frightfully trappy, and the M.I. work is much more extended and in more open order. . . . The 3rd Dragoon Guards are a very good lot, but the rowdiest set I ever met in my soldiering. They have what they call a bobbery pack, which means whenever a horn is sounded any time in the night they all have to fall in and go and draw anyone else in camp who does not. The bear fighting is positively dangerous, and they seem to find great amusement in breaking all their mess furniture and hurling glasses, etc., about, their Colonel being as bad as anyone in the early stages, but judiciously clearing off as the night advances; it is a class of amusement I find does not give me the amount of pleasure in my old age as it used to perhaps, not that I ever saw much fun in doing damage to property, particularly when the paying comes with the headache in the morning.

S.S. *Shannon*, 17th July, 1898, two days from Port Said. . . . We got to Gib. the Sunday after we left, and Bruce and I landed at once. We found out there was to be a bull-fight in Spain quite near, and so darted off there. It was quite an experience, but I never want to see another. We saw two bulls killed and another nearly, then left. The cinematograph at the Earl's Court Exhibition gives an excellent idea of it. We were told it was rather dangerous to go into Spain just at present, and when in the crowd outside the arena some beggar boys annoyed us by begging, so I hit them over the shins with my stick, and Bruce trod on their toes, at which the young blackguards went about saying we were two Americans; however they did not hustle us. We afterwards drove round Gib, took some photos and got back on board. We got to Marseilles on the Wednesday morning and left Thursday night, and had a very good time there. Bruce, Maxwell (special correspondent to the *Standard*) on his way to the Soudan, and I landed together and did the place, and were delighted with it. The town was *en fete*, being the 13th and 14th July, and I thought it a capital place. We got a large supply of passengers at Marseilles, principally officers for Egypt and off leave for India; among others, General Lyttleton and General Wauchope, Lord Fincastle, the man who got the V.C. in Afridiland, on his way to rejoin in India, and lots of others.



Bangalore, 5th September, 1898. . . . I cannot tell you how pleased I was to get your letter and hear the good news about K.I. [nickname for his nephew]. I am so glad and hope that next mail I shall hear that he is ordering his kit for Sandhurst, and that he will like it when he gets there. I suppose all being well he will be passing out next Christmas year and so should be coming to us about January or February year [he actually joined the 1st Battalion December, 1899], by then we shall be somewhere near moving on to some other station, which is pretty sure to be cheaper than this, if not quite so good. . . . I told them at the Mess that another Trench would join the Corps later on, and much pleasure was expressed thereat. Let him stick hard to his riding and games, and also really work hard; nowadays there is a desperate lot of hard work always to be kept up, and it does not do to get out of the way of it.

Bangalore, 14th December, 1898. . . . Our new C.O. is an excellent man, and has worked wonders, and both Sir G. Wolseley and our General at inspection a short time ago said they had never seen a steadier regiment, and the former especially mentioned it as such in his general orders to the Bangalore District. I think Belfield is going home on leave next March, and hope so, as I should then get the command allowance, which would be acceptable, as this is a desperately expensive place; we always seem to be doing so much entertaining. Last week we gave our Regimental sports and a torchlight tattoo, and next month give a dance; all means money. The plague is a trifle better, but still very bad, and I am sorry to say to-day one of our men got it, and yesterday a gunner, but as you say, as a rule it is not so fatal to Europeans as it is to natives.

(Concluded.)

## Obituary.

We regret to have to record the following deaths :—

BATE.—On 3rd May, 1937, at Prospect, Palmerstone Way, Alverstoke, Hants, Grace Harvey, wife of Major W. T. McGuire Bate, late The Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

BROOK.—At the Louth Infirmary, on 29th January, James Ely Brook. Mr. Brook enlisted in the Regiment on 12th February, 1885, being posted to the 2nd Battalion, and serving with it in Bermuda, Halifax, N.S., West Indies and South Africa, from where he was posted to the 3rd Battalion at Halifax in 1895. He accompanied that Battalion to the South African War in February, 1900. The period 1905 until his discharge in July, 1908, was spent with the 2nd Volunteer Battalion (Huddersfield) as a colour-sergeant instructor. On the outbreak of the Great War he rejoined the Colours, and was posted to the 8th Battalion and later to the Machine Gun Corps, from which he finally took his discharge in 1919. Mr. Brook was on the Post Office staff at Huddersfield, and about fourteen years ago retired to Cleethorpes.

ROACH.—At her home, 63 Thomas Street South, Halifax, on 19th January, 1937, Nancy, the wife of ex-Sgt. J. Roach, late master tailor of the 2nd Battalion. Mrs. Roach was married on 30th June, 1894, at St. Anne's Church, Belfast; at that time Mr. Roach was serving with the 1st Bn. The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, and was in 1902 posted to the Hampshire Regiment, then in South Africa, afterwards proceeding with them to Malta, where Mrs. Roach was able to join her husband. She accompanied him home on his being invalided and joining the 2nd Bn. The Duke of Wellington's Regiment, then at Lichfield, in 1905. Mrs. Roach will be well remembered by those then on the married establishment, as being one who was ever ready to give a helping hand to those in need or in sickness.

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By the death of the Rt. Rev. G. H. FRODSHAM, D.D., Vicar of Halifax and formerly Bishop of North Queensland, the Regiment has lost a very good friend. Bishop Frodsham



died on 6th March last, the day the 9th Battalion were holding their re-union and dinner; and all ranks of that Battalion deeply regretted his loss, especially as he was to have preached a sermon at the service held in Halifax Parish Church the following day. Bishop Frodsham came to Halifax as Vicar in 1920, and immediately took an interest in the Depot and 4th Battalion, and in fact, in anything to do with soldiers. His cheery presence was always most welcome, and his sermons to serving and ex-soldiers, many of which have been published in *THE IRON DUKE*, will long be remembered by those who were privileged to hear them. They were full of eulogies of the soldier's profession and of trenchant remarks on events of the day. He will be greatly missed by many of the Regiment.

Another death of one who was much interested in the Regiment is that of Mrs. JACKMAN, mother of the late Major P. B. Strafford, which occurred on 17th February, 1937. Mrs. Jackman attended many Regimental gatherings up to within a few years ago, and in 1903 or 1904, while the 1st Battalion were in York, presented the Band with a set of tubular bells. Mrs. Jackman was within a few weeks of her 95th birthday when she died.

### Correspondence.

Office of Superintendent of Schools,  
Princeton, Maine, Washington Co., U.S.A.,  
1st February, 1937.

Officer in charge of Records, West Yorkshire Regiment, No. 2 Record Office,  
York, England.



My dear Sir,

I have in my possession a regimental badge which was found about ten years ago in the town of Waite, Washington Co., Maine, and was found by a man working on the State road about two feet below the surface of the road. I am enclosing with this letter a rough drawing of the badge. I have for some time been trying to find some one who could throw some light upon the history of this badge.

I wrote to the Director of Records in Ottawa, Canada, who directed me to write you about it. I am very much interested in this matter and would appreciate a reply from you.

Thanking you in advance,  
I remain,

Yours sincerely,  
FRANK A. DAY,  
Superintendent of Schools.

The above letter was forwarded to us by the Officer in Charge of Records, York, and we have ascertained from Mr. Baldry, the War Office Librarian, that the badge referred to dates from between 1840 and 1853. The 33rd were in Canada from 1846 to 1848, and no doubt the badge was lost or given away to some one during that period.—ED.



## GRAVES IN THE CRIMEA.

105 Kalamis Fener Caddesi,  
Fenerbahçe, Istanbul, Turkey,  
29th April, 1937.

The Editor, THE IRON DUKE, Llwyn-Celyn, Pennal, Machynlleth, N. Wales.

Dear Sir,

It may be of sufficient interest to publish in your Regimental journal the epitaph I give below of a Sgt. J. Cooper of the 33rd Regiment, who lies buried in the southern extremity of the Scutari Crimean War Cemetery, close under the walls of the Florence Nightingale Hospital.

At this distant date it would be difficult to explain why he and some three others were buried at this extremity, when most of the other Crimean graves are in the vicinity of the large granite monument at the northern end of the cemetery.

The epitaph reads exactly as below and the several errors in spelling and certain other oddities must have been due to the fact that there were no stonemasons who knew English at the time of burial. Not far from this stone is that of a naval rating which is of a shape peculiar to Turkish tombstones:—

Sacred to the Memory

of

Serjt J. Cooper,  
33rd Regt. & who *deped* this life  
19th July 1855 in the 26th year of *shis* age.

Stay *pople* as you pass by,  
As you are now, so once was I,  
And as I am now, so you will be,  
Prepare for death and follow me.

This tomb was erected by his brother  
non-Com. Officers as a mark of esteem &  
respect towards him.

Should your Regiment desire to make any especial recognition of, or obtain any further information regarding, the grave of this old comrade, the representative of the Imperial War Graves Commission in this area is Mr. Tasman Millington, O.B.E., Ingiliz Mezarligi Komisionu, Canak Kale, Turkey, who would, I am certain, assist you.

Yours faithfully,

WM. SMITH-LYTE.

## Notices.

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see I.D. No 8 (p. 140 = photo

### ARMY OFFICERS' ART SOCIETY.

The above society is holding its thirteenth annual exhibition at the R.B.A. Galleries, Suffolk Street, S.W.1, from 27th September to 9th October, 1937, inclusive. Receiving day will be Saturday, 18th September. The membership of this society is open to officers holding or having held permanent commissions in the Regular Army or Royal Marines. The society exists for the purpose of affording officers interested in art the opportunity of meeting, and also provides facilities for the exhibition and disposal of their works.

Any officer interested is invited to communicate with:—The Hon. Secretary, Colonel L. N. Malan, 10 Blenheim Road, London, N.W.8.

### ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL OLD COMRADES' ASSOCIATION.

The hon. secretary and treasurer of the above association is now Mr. R. H. Caulfield, 48 Seymour Road, Southfields, London, S.W.18, who will be pleased to give any information to old Hibernian boys interested in the association.

## Our Contemporaries.

We have to acknowledge with thanks the following regimental magazines:—*The Covenanters* (Jan., March), *The Tiger & Sphinx* (March), *The Dragon* (Jan., Feb., March, April), *The Snapper* (Jan., Feb., March, April), *The Bugle* (March), *The London Scottish Regimental Gazette* (Jan., Feb., March, April), *The Hampshire Regimental Journal* (Jan., Feb., March, April), *The St. George's Gazette* (Dec., Jan., Feb., March), *The Tiger & Rose* (Jan., Feb., March, April), *The Light Bob* (Jan., April), *The Suffolk Regimental Gazette* (Dec., Feb.), *The Britannia* (April), *Ca-Ira* (March), *The Lion & The Rose* (Feb.), *The K.S.L.I. Regimental Gazette* (Feb., April), *The East Lancashire Regimental Gazette* (March), *The Sapper* (Jan., Feb., March, April), *The Royal Army Ordnance Corps Gazette* (Jan., Feb., March), *The Wire* (Jan., Feb., March, April), *Our Empire* (Jan., Feb., March, April), *The Territorial Magazine* (Feb., March, April), *Aldershot Command News* (weekly), *The Military Musician* (April), "Service" (W. Australia) (Dec., Jan., Feb., March).





You may be a recruit, you may be half-way through your period of service or nearly at the end of it, but, whichever it is, to all of you, later or sooner, will come the day when you take your discharge or transfer to the Reserve.

It is possible that you may marry a rich widow or, for some other reason, be relieved the necessity of earning your living, but you will be well advised to assume that you will have to earn it and to consider the preparation you can now make towards doing so. Remember that, although the Association exists for the sole purpose of helping ex-Regulars of good character in this direction, it cannot make the demands of the labour market fit the qualifications, or perhaps lack of qualifications, of the men seeking work.

To begin with, take stock of your natural capabilities. By reason of the fact that you are a soldier it is safe to state that you possess physical fitness and a reasonable standard of education; your service will increase these particular assets and will probably develop in you an alert mind and the ability to think quickly. If you have no knowledge of an actual trade, it is very necessary for you to give real thought to the problem, in order that you may lift yourself out of the group described as "sober, reliable and willing—suitable for a position of trust."

Keep your eyes and ears open, wherever you go, for any general information which may be of use to you; consider your personal tastes and inclinations to see whether, possibly, something you have hitherto regarded merely as a hobby cannot be turned to advantage. It is very true that if you are doing something you like doing you will probably do it a great deal better than something you dislike.

Those of you who are in a position to do so should make a point of obtaining, while still serving, any licences for which your service training has equipped you, and which may be essential if you wish to turn that training to account in civil life. For instance, a motor-driving licence and a heavy vehicle licence, both probably easy to obtain while serving and more difficult after discharge, if only by reason of the fact that you will then have to provide your own vehicle on which to be tested.

Again, your future occupation in life is mixed up with the locality in which you mean to settle; as an almost universal rule, let the occupation be the deciding factor. One so often hears of a man interesting himself in chickens and pigs and then taking a house in the middle of a big town.

You may have a wife and family; they must be considered; it is no use settling in a place where your wife will be unhappy or your children's education will be made difficult.

*From the General Secretary, National Association for Employment of Regular Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen, 14 Howick Place, London, S.W.1.*

## Review.

NEWS FROM TARTARY: A JOURNEY FROM PEKIN TO KASHMIR. By Peter Fleming (Jonathan Cape).—Stephen Leacock once described the deadly boredom produced by a man who insisted, without any qualifications, in trying to re-tell Harry Lauder's jokes; whereas the only method of conveying the proper effect would have been to have leant weakly against a lamp-post and murmured "Harry Lauder" between helpless paroxysms of laughter. In the same way (though without otherwise comparing the two) it is impossible to give an idea of Mr. Peter Fleming's travel books; one just reads them gloatingly, and passes them on. However, the Editor has intimated that "News from Tartary" must be reviewed in *THE IRON DUKE*, and needs must when . . .

It is a good long book, in seven parts, with sixty-five photographs, a map, and an index. It describes a journey of 3,500 miles, which took seven months, cost the travellers only £150 each, and took them through the forbidden province of Sinkiang, recently emerged from civil war and now under Soviet influence, through which no white people had passed for eight years. Their way led through deserts of marsh and deserts of sand, over heights of fourteen and fifteen thousand feet, and alongside "the roof of the world." They got through by dint of a mixture of courage, endurance, good luck and bluff; and brought back with them much valuable political information. They travelled light—"apart from a rook-rifle, six bottles of brandy and Macaulay's History of England, we had no equipment or supplies worth mentioning"—and, as is obvious from the narrative, they enjoyed the journey very much.

Mr. Fleming's fellow-traveller was Mademoiselle Ella Maillart, a native of Geneva, and referred to throughout as "Kini." They had each intended to make the journey alone, and it was only when both their chosen routes proved to be impossible that they reluctantly joined forces and took the road they did. Madlle. Maillart had all the qualifications for a good traveller; she could eat anything and sleep anywhere; the only chink in her armour was her very keen sense of smell. One point on which



the two were agreed was their dislike of the usual journalistic tendency to "exaggerate, romanticize, and at last cheapen out of recognition" the ends of the earth and the travellers who went there. In a short chapter called "The good companions" Mr. Fleming describes their division of labour and discusses their relationship with characteristic generosity and humour; he sums up thus: "By all the conventions of desert island fiction we should have fallen madly in love with each other; by all the laws of nature we should have driven each other crazy with irritation. As it was, we missed these almost equally embarrassing alternatives by a wide margin." This said, for the rest of the book he calmly takes for granted a relationship which, twenty-five years ago, women were laughed at for claiming to be even possible.

The attraction of the book lies partly in the novelty of the subject-matter—strange, remote places and people seen through an original mind and an eye that nothing escaped—and partly in the writing, which as readers of "Brazilian Adventure" and "One's Company" will know, is that of a very clever, light-hearted young man. He can find a laugh in most things, including himself. Space allows me to quote only a few examples:

"Our fellow-passengers all had that gift (which the Chinese need and have, and the Russians need and lack) of making one cubic foot into two, and turning the Black Hole of Calcutta into an only slightly over-crowded debating hall."

"We were not getting a great deal of what one's mother tends to class as 'Proper Food.' . . . A plate of cold tapioca pudding would have vanished in a flash."

"The escort got in late, ruffled in temper and chary of sitting down after their feats of yakmanship."

MIDDLEBROW.

## War Office Notes.

WAR OFFICE, S.W.1.,  
16th March, 1937.

The following notes deal with matters mentioned by the Secretary of State for War in his estimates speech of 16th March, 1937:—

### THE ARMY AS A CAREER. THE PARENTS' POINT OF VIEW.

The presentation of the Army Estimates for 1937-1938 reveals a shortage of officers in the Regular Army which is expected to amount to no fewer than 980 on 1st April. What are the reasons for this disinclination on the part of the young man of to-day to embark on a career which offers attractions in so many ways unique? Or is it to the parents rather than to the boy himself that we should look for the answer? A careful study of the problem seems to indicate that the shortage of 980 may be attributed in part to recent increases in establishments (or, in other words, to an increased demand); and in part to the appeal to modern youth and the higher pay offered by the Royal Air Force. But there is no doubt that it is, in very many cases, the parental influence which restrains the potential future officer. Recent correspondence in the Press has revealed some of the considerations which have decided parents to direct their sons' ambitions into other channels; but it has also brought to light the fact that this decision is sometimes founded upon inadequate knowledge of the financial and other considerations involved. It is of interest to examine the problem from the point of view of the parents of a son of average ability, whose means suffice to educate him at a public school; but who expect him to be self-supporting by the time he reaches his 21st birthday.

### THE QUESTION OF EXPENSE.

The full fees payable for the 18 months' course at Woolwich or Sandhurst, added to the cost of uniform, etc., amount to £380 or £370 respectively; but how many parents are called upon to pay the full fees? In the first place, a considerable reduction of fees is allowed for the sons of officers, or retired officers, with not less than ten years' Regular commissioned service: but the concession which has a far wider appeal is that which awards entrance scholarships at both cadet colleges. The numbers of these scholarships is advertised by the War Office before each Army entrance examination; and a study of recent awards reveals the fact that approximately one scholarship is awarded for every three entrants to the colleges. At this point the critic may remark that the boy of *average* ability will not secure a sufficiently high place at the entrance examination to qualify for a scholarship. But the answer to this criticism is contained in the method of award, which is based on the income of the parents; if their income is very small, the value of the scholarship may be equivalent to a total remission of the fees, whilst, conversely, the son of well-to-do parents is not allowed to benefit from a scholarship, and the emoluments are passed on to another less fortunately endowed. As a result, the financial benefits of scholarships are often offered to boys whose place in the order of merit at the entrance examination is well below the half-way mark.

### THE NEWLY-JOINED OFFICER'S PAY.

The War Office awards a number of scholarships, to the value of £50 a year for five years, to officers commissioned from the cadet colleges or from the Universities; these are, however, probably beyond



the reach of the boy of average ability, and should therefore be disregarded in considering the perennial question, "Can the young officer live on his pay?"

The pay and allowances of an officer on first joining amount in total value to £265 a year, rising to £298 a year after three years and to £347 a year after a further four years. In certain corps somewhat higher rates of pay obtain, but those quoted are applicable to the bulk of the Regular Army at home, and there is no doubt that, in the case of many regiments, they require to be supplemented by an allowance made by the parents. On the other hand, there are a number of British regiments, not to mention regiments of the Indian Army, in which officers can, and do, live on their pay without any external assistance. It must be remembered that few young men leaving a public school and embarking on a business career draw such an initial salary as to be entirely self-supporting for the first few years.

#### PROSPECTS OF MIDDLE AGE.

Undoubtedly a great deterrent to many potential officers is the possibility of being compelled to retire at a comparatively early age. What are the average boy's chances of promotion beyond the rank of major? He might reasonably anticipate rising to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and possibly to that of colonel; the crossed-swords badge of a major-general may be assumed to lie beyond his attainments. The age limits at which retirement is compulsory are 50 for a major, 55 for a lieutenant-colonel, and 57 for a colonel, with maximum rates of pension of £407, £543 and £724 a year respectively. Surely this picture does not compare too badly with the prospects of the average business man? Finally, it is not necessary to stress the attractions of a career which deals with men rather than with ledgers, and which offers a life mostly spent in the open air, as opposed to one spent at an office desk. These are advantages the sum of which cannot be computed in terms of hard cash, but they are none the less real.

#### NEW BARRACKS AND BARRACKS IMPROVEMENTS.

The construction of new barracks and the reconstruction of old barracks which will give the serving soldier improved amenities are being pushed on by the War Office. The Sandhurst type of barracks which is being erected for two battalions of the Royal Tank Corps at Warminster has already been described and other new barracks of this type will be built at various other military stations. The old hutted camps are gradually being replaced by permanent barracks and wherever possible the Sandhurst type will be erected. At other stations in the home commands considerable improvements have been made by the installation of up-to-date dining halls, cook-houses and regimental institutes, while work on the provision of new married quarters and the improvement of old ones has been carried out in a large number of stations.

Barracks abroad are not being allowed to lag behind those at home in being brought up to modern standards of comfort, convenience and hygiene. The new barracks in Singapore, with their general scale of recreation grounds, bathing places, children's schools, etc., probably represent the highest standard of living accommodation ever provided by any nation for its military forces stationed in the tropics. A recent communication from an experienced representative of a well-known philanthropic organisation bears witness to this effect.

Building to suit the special demands of life in a tropical country calls for numerous variations and additions to the standards accepted at home and the experience gained in Singapore is being turned to good account in other stations. In Hong-Kong new barracks are being planned on a hillside site.

#### KIT ALLOWANCE, Etc.

Steps are being taken to relieve recruits and trained soldiers of certain expenses.

**RECRUITS' KIT ALLOWANCE.**—Recruits in the early months of their service have had certain stoppages made from their pay to meet such expenses as washing, hair-cutting, purchase of toilet requisites, cleaning materials, etc., and the maintenance of certain minor articles of kit. In the case of a soldier of twelve months' service or more, allowance is made for these expenses in his clothing allowance. The expenses to which the recruit is put in this connection during his first twelve months' service are admittedly less than those of a trained soldier, but the allowance which the recruit has hitherto received has been disproportionately low. In future, the kit allowance for a recruit will be increased so as to make provision comparable to that received by the trained soldier (taking into account the latter's extra expense) for the expenditure on washing, hair-cutting, toilet necessities, shaving materials, etc. In his first year of service his allowance for kit will amount to about 75/- instead of 45/- as at present. Moreover, he will be given permission to draw this allowance earlier than hitherto. The rate of kit allowance is revised each year.

**ABOLITION OF STOPPAGES FOR CERTAIN MINOR ARTICLES OF KIT.**—In the past recruits have often been required to pay for certain minor articles of kit. These include :—(a) Padlock and key (for kit box), (b) Regimental cane (or whip), (c) A second pair of gymnasium shorts in addition to the pair already issuable, at public expense, (d) Gymnasium shoes, (e) Mug for shaving, etc. In future, these will all be provided at the public expense. The recruit has also in the past been called upon in many cases to pay for the provision and sewing on of regimental pattern buttons on his greatcoat and also for



sewing on the regimental pattern buttons which are supplied at the public expense for the two service dress jackets in the scale of uniform issued on enlistment. These services will also in future be carried out at the public expense, a concession which will benefit the trained soldier as well as the recruit.

**EXTRA UNIFORM FOR TROOPS WHEN THEY GO ABROAD.**—The soldier's tropical outfit comprises three khaki drill suits and a helmet and in the case of mounted men, two pairs of cotton pantaloons in addition. Under present regulations, which date from the introduction of the clothing allowance in 1909, two khaki drill suits are issued free and the remainder of the outfit has to be bought by the soldier. In future, the remainder of the outfit, namely the third khaki drill suit, the helmet, and in the case of the mounted men, two pairs of pantaloons, will be issued free to the soldier, thus relieving him of considerable outlay at the beginning of his foreign service.

#### CIVILIANS TO REPLACE SOLDIERS.

The idea is to release some of the soldiers at Depots and Schools, etc., who are filling full time appointments which can equally well be entrusted to civilians. These appointments are normally filled by soldiers who are found from their regiments. Regiments are finding it difficult to carry out their training owing to shortage of strength now existing and relief would be afforded if some of the soldiers now on these special duties at Depots and Schools, etc. were withdrawn and returned to regimental duty, their places being filled by civilians. In addition it will have the advantage of relieving the soldiers in question of a number of duties which do not usually appeal to soldiers.

It is important to note that the scheme does not apply to (a) employments in Field units; (b) general duties and fatigues carried out in garrisons and barracks by personnel of units stationed there and (c) Corps who have to retain in peace for mobilization purposes an excess over their purely peace-time needs—e.g., R.A.M.C. These exceptions are consistent with the main purpose of the scheme—viz. to make additional soldiers available for military training. It is not designed to relieve soldiers who are available for training, from domestic and guard duties which they carry out on a part time basis or periodically as detailed.

These civilian posts will provide opportunities for the employment of ex-soldiers for whom they will be reserved.

#### NON-HOLDING. DEFERRING DISCHARGE.

Among the decisions made with a view to removing some of the less attractive liabilities of foreign service is one to discontinue in normal times the practice known as "holding" under which men serving abroad are held to serve for an extra year with the colours under section 87 of the Army Act. This liability is, of course, one well known to the soldier and appears on his attestation form on enlistment. The discontinuance of this practice save in exceptional circumstances will mean that men whose service expires before a fixed date, 1st November in each year, will be brought home in the trooping season prior to that date, instead of having to wait until the following trooping season. This will remove a sense of grievance which has been widely felt.

The decision to discontinue the practice of "holding" will not, however, affect a soldier's legal liability to be retained under the provisions of the Army Act, but the power will only be used if it is essential.

A further decision is to allow men of good character returning from abroad (who do not obtain a vocational training course) with less than three months to serve before becoming due for discharge or transfer to the Reserve to elect to delay their discharge from the Service or transfer to the Reserve up to a maximum of three months from date of arrival home. During this extra period generous leave on full pay will be granted to enable the men to look for civil employment. It is the intention of the Army Council that, in the event of a soldier securing such employment during the last three months of his service, he shall be released immediately.

#### THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

It has been decided to restore the 2½ per cent. cut on all grants to Territorial Army Associations which was introduced as an economy measure in 1928.

In view of the desirability of improving the social and recreational accommodation in Territorial Army drill halls, it is proposed to amend in this respect the schedule of accommodation. The new schedule (the details of which are now being settled) will be brought into force as new buildings are erected or old buildings re-conditioned.

**IMPROVEMENTS ALREADY EFFECTED.**—During the past year, various improvements in conditions have been brought into force. Among these are:

- (a) An increase in the grant allowed to Associations for payment of fares of officers to drills during the out-of-camp training period. It is hoped that this will do something towards removing the expense to which officers have been put in the past in carrying out their obligations.
- (b) The regulations in regard to payment to officers and men for out-of-camp training—other than obligatory drills—have been put on a more generous basis.



- (c) A grant has been made towards the expense of setting up officers' and sergeants' messes in new or converted units.

IMPROVEMENTS TO BE INTRODUCED IN 1937.—Provision is being made in the Estimates introduced today for the following detailed improvements :

- (a) Free issue of shirts and socks for annual training, if needed.  
 (b) One suit of canvas overalls is being issued to men of the Territorial Army. This will avoid the delay and loss of time which occurs in changing into uniform in order to perform out-of-camp drills and will save the wear and tear of the men's civilian clothes. It will also prove of great value for certain purposes during the annual camp training.  
 (c) A second ground sheet will be issued for camp as is done in the case of the regular Army.  
 (d) Battery staff vehicles are to be issued to facilitate the training of the artillery units of the Territorial Army.  
 (e) An issue of trucks is being made to Yeomanry and Infantry to enable the necessary number of M.T. drivers to be trained and to assist in training both out-of-camp and in camp.  
 (f) A second plate is being issued for men attending camp.  
 (g) In view of the increase in numbers training and enthusiasm generally throughout the Territorial Army which is now taking place, a considerable increase to the training grant is being made in order to provide additional facilities for out-of-camp training.

#### ARMY VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

The aim of the Army vocational scheme is to give suitable trade training to soldiers of good character with not less than six years' colour service who have no trade in which they can be absorbed on their return to civil life, or for whom no reasonably permanent employment under the Government can be arranged.

During the past year over 3,000 trained men passed to civil life from the Army vocational centres. Stress has always been laid on securing employment in civil life appropriate to the trade training given at the Army centres. For some years of booming trade over 90 per cent of the totals trained went direct to suitable employment. During the past year the percentage was over 80, and is again approaching 90.

It has now been decided by the Government that the Ministry of Labour should take over the responsibility for the vocational training of all men from the defence forces and it is anticipated that the transfer will be completely effected as from the 1st April, 1938. The training of men will then be carried out in Ministry of Labour training centres, certain of which will for the present be reserved for men from the forces, including a new centre to be opened at Southampton in the near future, and another at Leeds next autumn. Men will start their courses immediately after the completion of their services with the colours, and will, for the duration of their six months' course, be eligible for benefit, training allowances, and other amenities in kind, at rates and under conditions similar to those at present in force for civilian students at such centres.

During the financial year 1937 the vacancies available at the Ministry's centres will be supplemented by vacancies at the existing Army centres, which will continue in being for the purpose during the transitional period at the same approximate strengths as at present. Students at Army centres will, however, continue to be trained as serving soldiers, but as from the 1st April this year no training fees will be charged. As a result of the altered arrangements, it is hoped to increase very materially the total numbers of soldiers who can be trained and absorbed in skilled industries on leaving the colours.

#### FORMATION OF THE OFFICERS' EMERGENCY RESERVE.

A very welcome feature of the present interest taken by the public in the subject of national defence has been the steady flow of offers of service from ex-officers and others, and it has been decided to institute an Officers' Emergency Reserve so that those who consider themselves suitable for employment in commissioned rank on mobilisation may have an opportunity of enrolling for service if and when called on to do so in a national emergency.

It is not proposed to grant commissions to applicants in peace time, nor is it proposed to provide training facilities except for a limited number of those applicants who volunteer and are accepted for training with anti-aircraft units. Instructions on this subject will be issued shortly.

Those who enrol will not be asked to enter into any obligation to come up for service on mobilisation. They will, however, be required to give an honourable undertaking to offer their services in the event of being called on to do so on and after general mobilisation. Applicants will be asked whether in the event of their being accepted they wish to be kept in touch with a unit of the Territorial Army or Supplementary Reserve and, if so, every effort will be made to meet their wishes. Registration can be made on Army Form E. 564A., which can be obtained at the headquarters of commands and areas and headquarters of any unit of the Territorial Army. Should any difficulty be experienced in obtaining the registration form, application should be made by letter to the Under-Secretary of State for War, The War Office, S.D.3, Whitehall, S.W.1. Applicants will be accepted between the ages of 31 and 55 years. It will be realised that the lower age of 31 has been fixed since those up to 31 years of age are eligible for commissions in the Supplementary Reserve and Territorial Army (or, if they hold Certificate "A" or "B" for direct commissions as second lieutenants into the Territorial Army Reserve of Officers).



## CADET CORPS.

As announced by the Secretary of State for War, it has been decided to renew the grant of financial assistance to cadet corps. The result of this will be generally to restore the position which existed prior to 1930, though the system of administration will be different. A grant will be paid to the British National Cadet Association for central administration, while a capitation grant of 5/- (up to 60,000 cadets) will be payable to the cadet units and to county cadet committees which will conduct local administration. It is proposed that Territorial Army Associations will be represented on the county cadet committees. Cadet units enrolled in the British National Cadet Association and affiliated Regular or Territorial Army units, will also receive loan of camp equipment, without hiring charges, subject to payment of carriage, etc. In addition, it has been decided to make a grant of £1 in respect of each cadet who obtains Certificate "A." In 1935, 131 cadets obtained Certificate "A."

The total numbers of the cadet corps have fallen from 50,000 in 1930 to 18,000 in 1935. It is hoped that the restoration of financial assistance will restore the numbers to the former level and will ensure that this valuable recruiting ground will be retained. The cadet movement has been in existence for over 30 years and was first officially recognised in 1910. Financial assistance from public funds in various forms was discontinued in October, 1930.

5th April, 1937.

## HELPING THE TERRITORIALS.

## OIL COMPANIES' FREE POSTER DISPLAY.

Seven of the largest oil companies of this country have placed their lorries at the disposal of the Territorial Army for the free display of the latest recruiting poster. Commencing yesterday (Monday), some 4,000 lorries will carry the poster all over England and Wales, and the display will continue for a week. The poster depicts the Territorials engaged in the defence of England and Wales against an air raid and in the manipulation of the anti-aircraft guns and searchlights.

The companies which have granted these free facilities are:—Shell-Mex Company, Ltd., Anglo-American Oil Company, Ltd., The National Benzol Company, Cleveland Petroleum Products Company, Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., Dominion Motor Spirit Company, and Power Petroleum Company, Ltd.



THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGT. (WEST RIDING) [33]

West Riding Area.

The late Duke of Wellington's Crest, with the motto in an scroll above, "Virtutis fortuna comes," An Elephant, with howdah and mahout, circumscribed "Hindoostan," ensigned with the Imperial crown.

- "Dettingen," "Wyses," "Seringsapatam," "Ally Ehur," "Delhi, 1803," "Leswarree," "Belg," "Goruma," "Hig," "Pennisah," "Paardeberg," "South Africa, 1800-02," "Afghanistan, 1919," "Abyssinia," "Relief of Kimberley," "Mons," "Le Cateau," "Retreat from Mons," "Warne, 1914," "Aisne, 1914," "La Bassée, 1914," "Ypres, 1914," "15, 17," "Nonne Bosschen," "Hill 60," "Gravenstafel," "St. Julien," "Aubers," "Somme, 1916," "18," "Albert, 1916," "18," "Bazentin," "Deville Wood," "Pozières," "Fiers-Courclette," "Morval," "Thiepval," "Le Transloy," "Ancre Heights," "Arras, 1917," "18," "Scarpe, 1917," "18," "Arkeux," "Bullecourt," "Messines, 1917," "18," "Langemarck, 1917," "Menin Road," "Polygon Wood," "Broodislande," "Poel capelle," "Fazzebrouck," "Baillucourt," "Kemmel," "Béthune," "Scherpenberg," "Tardenois," "Ameins," "Bapaume, 1918," "Drocourt-Quéant," "Hindenburg Line," "Havrincourt," "Ephey," "Canal du Nord," "Selle," "Valenciennes," "Sambre," "France and Flanders, 1914-18," "Piave," "Vittorio Veneto," "Italy, 1917-18," "Suva," "Landing at Suva," "Schmitzer Hill," "Gallipoli, 1915," "Egypt, 1916."

Agents—Lloyds Bank Ltd. Cox's & King's Branch.  
 Regimental Journal—"The Iron Duke," Liverpool, Fenian Machyniellth, N. Wales.  
 Regimental Association—Old Comrades' Association, The Depot, Halifax.  
 Record and Pay Office (excluding 5th Bn.) ... ..

Regular and Militia Battalions.  
 Uniform—Scarlet. Facings—Scarlet.  
 Depot ... ..

1st Bn. (33rd Foot) ... ..  
 2nd Bn. (76th Foot) ... ..

4th Bn. ... Drill Hall, Prescott Street, Halifax  
 6th Bn. ... Drill Hall, Skipton-in-Craven

Allied Regiment of Canadian Militia, The Yorkton Regiment  
 Allied Battalion of Australian Infantry, 33rd Battalion

Colonel ... ..  
 Officer Commanding Depot ... Green, Maj. V. C., D.W.R. ... ..

1st and 2nd Battalions (Regular).  
 Lt.-Colonels (2).  
 Fraser, F. H., D.S.O., M.C. (2) 23/3/29

Christison, A. F. P., M.C. 1/7/32  
 p.s.c (2) 23/3/37

Faulkner, St. J. T. (1) 3/5/33  
 Fraser, F. H., D.S.O., M.C. (2) 16/5/35

Beard, E. C., M.C., p.s.c. 1/1/33  
 bt. lt.col. 23/6/36

Dillon, T. A., e. (1) 23/6/36  
 Paton, D. (2) 22/7/36

Green, V. C. (1) d. 23/3/37  
 Grimley, C. W. G., M.C., e.o. 1/4/37

Sayers, A. E. H., e. (2) 24/5/24  
 Lawlor, J. H. C. (1) 15/10/28

Harvey, H., M.C., a.m. 1/3/29  
 Chatterton, J., M.C. (2) d. 23/3/29

Everard, Sir Nugent H., Bt. (1) 18/3/29  
 Maclaren, C. J. (2) 2/2/37

1st and 2nd Battalions—contd.  
 Captains—contd.

Bishop, L. E., M.C. (2) 23/3/29  
 VC Huffam, J. P. (2) 12/7/29

Armitage, F. R., p.s.c. (1) 12/7/29  
 Woods, F. P. A. (1) d. 28/2/33

Woods, F. P. A. (1) d. 28/2/33  
 Wobey-Carter, B. W., e.o. 23/3/33

Owen, H. B. (2) 3/5/33  
 Wetherill, A. H. G. (1) Adj. 9/9/33

Francis, J. E., s.c.s. 4/4/35  
 Cumberlege, C. R. T., t. 4/4/35

Miles, H. G. P., t. 16/5/33  
 Turner, R. G. (1) 19/35

Corrall, St. G. (2) 22/7/36  
 Taylor, H. O. H. (1) 19/35

Stevens, E. W. (1) 19/35  
 Jones, R. L., J. o., d. 23/6/36

Orr, C. W. B. (1) 23/6/36  
 Rivett-Carnac, J. T. (2) 1/4/37

Subalterns (34).  
 Lieutenants.  
 Everard, Sir Nugent H., Bt. (1) 18/3/29  
 Maclaren, C. J. (2) 2/2/37

1st and 2nd Battalions—contd.

2nd Lieutenants.  
 Franklin, B. L., (2) a.s. 30/8/34

Davidson, J. (1) 31/1/35  
 Worham, G. C. H. (2) 1/2/35

Upjohn, G. F., e.o. 29/8/35  
 Harrison, J. (1) 29/8/35

Mornington, The Earl (of) 13/11/35  
 Cartwright, G. V. (1) 30/1/36

Kilner, T. H. A. (1) 1/2/36  
 Reynolds, F. J. (2) (d) 2/2/36

King's Own R. (2) 27/8/36  
 Moran, P. P. de la H. (2) 28/8/36

Harris, R. A. (2) 16/10/36  
 Suggden, D. M. (1) 28/1/37

Adjutants (2).  
 Wathen, A. H. G., capt. (1) 13/12/36

Bray, R. N. H. C., lt (2) 10/4/37  
 Quartermasters (3).  
 Laverack, T. V., M.M. (1) 24/9/27

Milner, T. W., M.B.E., t. 4/7/28  
 Coulter, J., lt. (2) capt. 4/7/36

3rd Battalion (Militia).  
 Captain.  
 Young, M. C. B. K. 6/6/16

4th Battalion (Territorial).  
 Prescott Street, Halifax.  
 Hon. Colonel.  
 Walker, J., D.S.O., T.D. (Col. ret. Terr. Army) 14/10/36

Grylls, H. L., lt. 1/9/36  
 Smith, S. 1/6/35

Suggden, R. 1/9/36  
 Captains.  
 Foster, L. E. A. 1/9/34

Bentley, N. A. 1/6/35  
 Suggden, W. B. 1/9/36

Lieutenants.  
 Cockcroft, P. W. 18/2/36

Heaton, H. S. 24/6/36  
 2nd Lieutenants.  
 Gillam, H. J. H. 24/11/34

Winter, J. 4/5/35  
 Barrett, G. S. 6/7/35

Asquith, R. W. 13/7/35  
 Brooke, J. R. 15/1/36

Smith, P. A. 28/3/36  
 Rawson, J. H. S. 7/4/36

Casson, T. 20/2/37  
 Womersley, J. C. 24/2/37

Adjutants.  
 Cumberlege, C. R. T., Capt. D.W.R. 1/11/34

Quartermaster.  
 Foster, G., lt. 1/9/31

[Uniform—Scarlet. Facings—Scarlet.]  
 Cadet Unit affiliated.  
 Rishworth School C. Corps.

6th Battalion (Territorial).

Drill Hall.  
 Skipton-in-Craven.  
 Hon. Colonel.  
 Adeleron, Hon. Brig.-Gen. R. L., C.M.G., D.S.O., ret. pay 22/8/31

Lt.-Colonel.  
 Spencer, J. S., M.C., T.D., t.a. 16/2/33

bl.col. 16/2/37  
 Majors.  
 Llewellyn, E. H., M.C. 16/2/33

Whittaker, E. D. R. 27/9/35  
 Captains.  
 Fell, G. 7/3/29

Pawson, C. E. 1/4/32  
 Ogden, J. M. 16/2/33

Bairstow, J. T. 27/3/35  
 Lieutenants.  
 Bateman, R. M. 21/1/34

Kinder, T. H. 7/11/34  
 Ashworth, F. G. 15/4/36

McHarg, K. W. 2/9/36  
 2nd Lieutenants.  
 Horsfall, J. M. 10/3/34

Hill, C. 14/4/34  
 Hutchinson, M. G. 19/5/34

Stoll, E. S. 22/7/34  
 Frounce, E. 15/4/36

McLeod, T. L. H. B. 9/1/37  
 Adjutants.  
 Faithful, C. K. T., Capt. D.W.R. 8/1/34

Quartermaster.  
 Wood, R. (Lt. ret. pay) 1/11/24

[Uniform—Scarlet. Facings—Scarlet.]  
 7th Battalion (Territorial).

Drill Hall, Milnsbridge.  
 Hon. Colonel.  
 Mellor, R. R., C.B.E., T.D. 1/11/22

Lt. Colonel.  
 Hincliffe, W. A., T.D., t.a. 5/10/35

Majors.  
 Howcroft, G. B., M.C., T.D. 1/4/30

Taylor, G. 5/10/35  
 Captains.  
 Waite, S. 4/2/35

Bridge, H. 10/12/35  
 Whipp, S. 18/12/35

Coop, H. 18/5/36  
 Lieutenants.  
 Tanner, P. B. 28/3/31

Hirst, P. E. 29/4/36  
 2nd Lieutenants.  
 Schofield, F. 7/3/34

Hirst, I. 27/6/34  
 Wilkinson, A. C. 27/6/34

Royds, R. H. 6/7/35  
 Kershaw, L. F. 4/12/35

Ivans, H. H. 15/1/36  
 Thomlinson, B. V. 17/10/36

Wilson, T. H. H. 24/3/37  
 Regt.) A.A. Bn. R.E.

7th Battalion (Territorial)—contd.

Adjutants.  
 Miles, H. G. P., Capt. D.W.R. 31/1/36

Quartermaster.  
 Tytiff, S. 18/8/24

[Uniforms—Scarlet. Facings—Scarlet.]  
 Supplementary Reserve.  
 Category B.  
 Subalterns (9).  
 Lieutenants.  
 Gedhill, G. 11/5/33

Whitworth, K. M. 11/7/34  
 English, R. G. 14/3/37

Skirrow, F. E. 15/4/36  
 Taylor, C. G. R. 13/3/37

Affiliated Unit.  
 5th Battalion (Territorial).  
 Drill Hall, Huddersfield.  
 Record and Pay Office.  
 Chatham.  
 Hon. Colonel.  
 Carlile, Sir E. Hilfred, Bt., C.B.E., T.D. 23/6/06

Lt.-Colonel.  
 Sykes, K., O.B.E., M.C., T.D., t.a. 17/2/32

bl.col. 17/2/36  
 Majors.  
 Haigh, J. M., T.D. 1/4/30

Laurence, R. C. 17/2/32  
 Hirst, D. H. C. 10/12/36

Pott, J. I. 10/12/36  
 Captains.  
 Oldham, G. H. 17/2/32

Kilner, E. E. R. 11/2/33  
 Mason, R. L. G. 10/12/36

Liversidge, C. 10/12/36  
 Lieutenants.  
 Gooch, G. E. 11/5/30

Sanderson, R. W. P. 25/7/31  
 Walker, S. J. S. 31/10/31

Holliday, T. L. 17/5/32  
 Suggden, J. P. 15/4/34

Norton, G. P. 28/12/35  
 Thornton, W. I. 13/7/35

2nd Lieutenants.  
 Brierly, D. S. C. 24/11/34

Sawers, A. B. 7/10/36  
 Kenyon, P. W. 5/12/36

Keye, C. B. 17/2/37  
 Spikes, J. A. 10/3/37

Sykes, G. B. 24/3/37  
 Robinson, F. S. 14/4/37

Quartermaster.  
 Roberts, T. G., D.C.M. 27/1/23

Adjutants.  
 Brownlow, H. G., Capt., R.E. 15/12/35

[Uniform—Scarlet. Facings—Scarlet.]  
 Unit in course of conversion.  
 Provisional title: 43rd (D. of W. Regt.) A.A. Bn. R.E.




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