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Cannon Fire!



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Web: www.milcolt.org.au

Editor

Email:

Po Box 350 GLENORCHY, TASMANIA 7010



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

093451

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Cover Image

This interesting image was taken at Wewak on 27 June 1945 shows members of the 2/8th Infantry Battalion engaging the Japanese on Mount Shiburangu. The rifleman is carrying an SMLE MkIII* EY (wire bound for grenade discharging).

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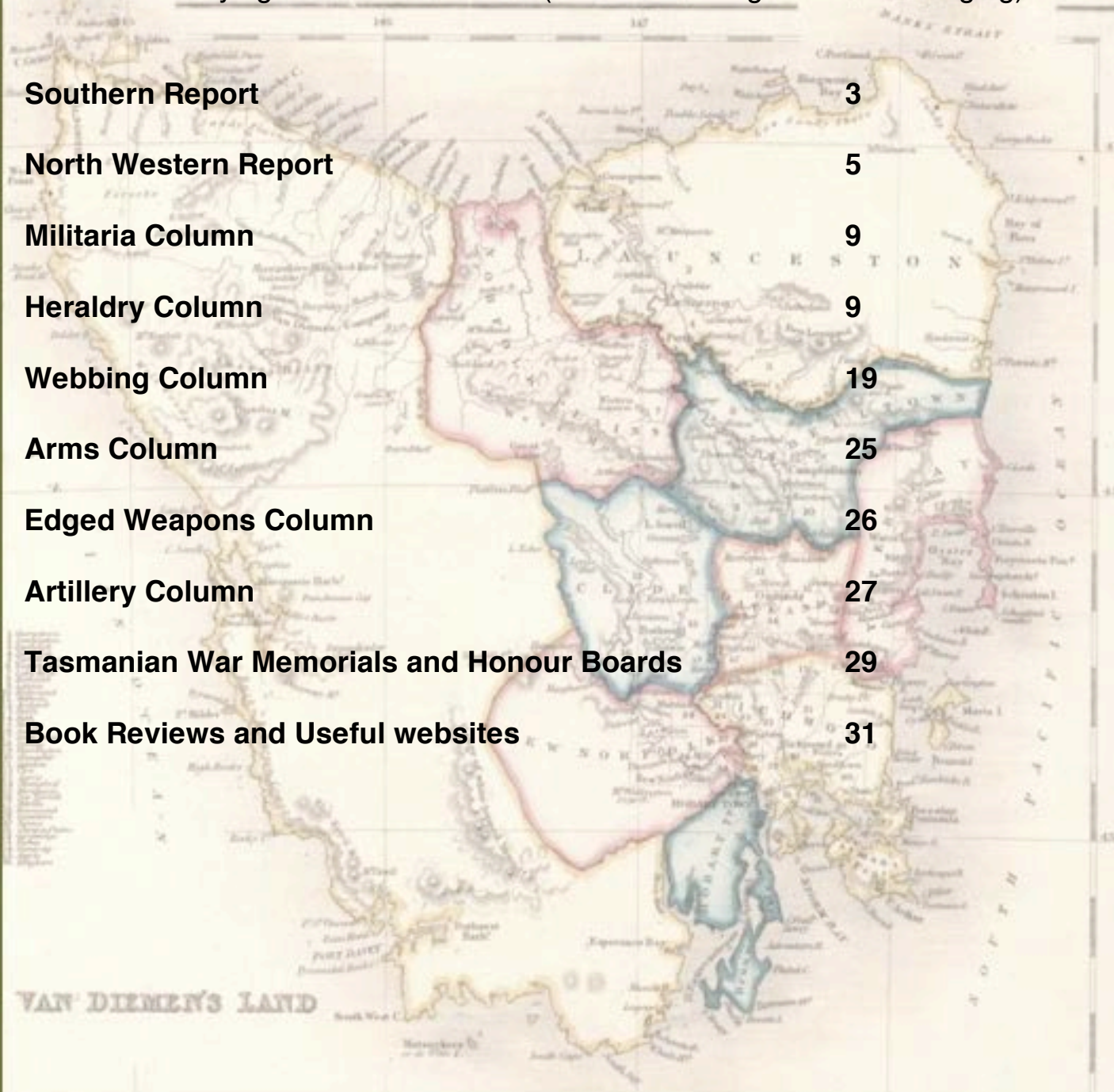
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Southern Report -

The June meeting was attended by 16 Members with four apologies. Information has been received from

The Firearms Dealers who had a meeting with the Minister for Police R. Hiddings. The report is shown below for the information of members.

Greetings Dealers, I attended this meeting convened by the Minister to discuss various issues outlined below. Also attending were Claudia Scholtz and Doug Rossiter from Tas. Police, as well as Andrew Judd SSAA, Stuart Palmer South East Firearms, Peter Watkins Wells Firearms, Don Jones TFGA, and Ray Williams New Norfolk.

The second of the 3 tranches of additions to our Firearms Act will occur mid August 2016, once proclaimed. Amongst other inclusions will be the removal of the limiting of what a Dealer can charge for his services.

Section 25 (4) of our Act will be removed.

We will also be enabled to again register any unregistered firearms we might come across, hopefully any that your Dealers licence enables you to deal in.

3/5ths of the meeting time was taken up with discussion on the interpretation of item 6, Schedule 1 of our Act, the look alike military firearms issue. TasPol I believe are going to draw up a list of those they do not like; supposedly some 4 might already have been identified or seized. The Minister wants to see uniformity between our states, so this is an ongoing issue. I do not agree with TasPol's position on this which I believe is that if it looks like a semi auto or military style firearm from a distance, then we shouldn't be allowed to have it.

The Verney Carron and WFA1 rifles were mentioned; there will be others. Each of us needs to make some noise about this issue with officialdom otherwise we and our clients lose out. Below is what our Act says, and the Minister said that all other states have similar sections in their legislation.

Cheers, Jeffrey Leon Blackmore

ABN: 21.865.900.925, Jeff Blackmore Collectibles, Tasmanian Firearms Dealers
Lic. # 61068

FIREARMS ACT 1996 - SCHEDULE 1

Prohibited Firearms

SCHEDULE 1 - Prohibited Firearms [Section 3](#)

The following firearms are prohibited firearms:

1. Any machine gun, submachine gun or other firearm capable of propelling projectiles in rapid succession during one pressure of the trigger.
2. Any self-loading rim-fire rifle.
3. Any self-loading centre-fire rifle.
4. Any self-loading shotgun.
5. Any pump action shotgun.
6. Any firearm that substantially duplicates in appearance a firearm referred to in item 1.
7. Any firearm to which there is attached any article or device capable of muffling, reducing or stopping the noise created by firing the firearm.
8. A pistol that is of a reduced or an abridged size.
9. Any firearm or part of a firearm which has a dimension less than the prescribed minimum dimension.
10. A prohibited pistol.
11. Any ex-military firearm that is a firearm in relation to which a firearm licence may not be issued.
12. Any ordnance.



A .22Vickers Armstrong target rifle with HCC1 Marking
(Hobart City Council small bore Rifle club)



A Pinfire Revolver



A 2nd Pattern Austro Hungarian Naval Air Service badge
Circa 1918 belonged to an Officer with the name CRAWFORD

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND

North Western Report

The North West Branch met at the Wynard RSL in early July and 10 members attended and there were 8 apologies. Below are some of the collectables that were displayed.



A model 1892 Winchester in .25-20 calibre (top) and a Winchester model 04 in .22 RF calibre (below)



A 1000 round .303 tin marked Fabrique Nationale and dated 1950 and a nice take-down .410 shotgun.



A British tuppence minted in 1797. The largest and heaviest of any general issue British coin, it was made of copper and weighed exactly two ounces. Along with a similarly designed penny weighing 1 ounce, these coins were pressed at a time when small denominations were in short supply and forgery was rife. An ounce of copper was worth around a penny and this coupled with the large size and unusual design made forgery difficult. Nicknamed cartwheels (for fairly obvious reasons!) the obverse shows a bust of George III and the reverse a seated Britannia with shield and trident holding an olive branch. The impracticalities of such large coinage soon outweighed the benefits and they were later replaced by smaller sizes. They found some favour as weights for scales and are now an interesting collectable.



An interesting item used by a local member while serving in Vietnam. It is a tool for checking and setting the gap on spark plugs. Nice Australian markings.

Militaria Column



A Tompion or Muzzle plug
Tas Volunteer marked, most likely for a Hollis and Hollis Artillery Carbine

Heraldry Column

A Local Kings Own Yorkshire Light Infantry Helmet Plate – Richard DeB

Burnie identity, MILCOLT visitor and history buff Mr Max W made an interesting find on his property at Mooreville Road, south of Burnie recently. When burning and raking up a fire heap in his usual spot he pulled from the ground a rusty old piece of metal. Closer examination showed it to be a helmet plate with the central device marked "The Yorkshire Light Infantry". He showed this to the author (Richard D) who photographed it and contacted the museum of the Kings Own Yorkshire Light Infantry in Doncaster, South Yorkshire seeking some detail. A reply was quickly received which indicated the helmet plate was for other ranks and of the period 1877 - c1902. How it came to be in Mr Wood's back yard will probably remain a mystery but the curator at Doncaster suggested it may have been

displayed on a board at some time due to the four small holes found at the extremities of the piece.



The local find helmet plate find (LHS) and what it would have looked like when first manufactured (RHS).



The reverse of the local find helmet plate (LHS) and a close up of the centre (RHS).



Two cloth helmets of the KOYLI. A late Victorian other ranks helmet (LHS and from previous page) and an Edwardian officers helmet (RHS). Note the Queens crown on the Victorian helmet and the Kings crown on the Edwardian helmet. Officers helmet plates were nearly always more elaborate - quite often gilt with enamel or silver fittings.





Detail of two Edwardian helmet plates, other ranks (LHS) and the officers version from above (RHS).

Captain Samuel MOORE – John L

Copious numbers of books have been written about Australian soldiers post 1900 and quite a few about our Colonial Forces and increasingly a swag about our convict heritage but rarely are the stories told of those British soldiers who were the Administrators, defence, engineers and guards of the convicts. By and large historians have overlooked the significant role they played in the development of Australia.

Many of those men had previously served in various campaigns and participated in momentous battles. This is the brief background of one of those men. I became aware of him some years ago and as a result I contacted his descendants who allowed me to borrow for an exhibition some of the personal possessions of Captain Samuel Moore 28th Regiment of Foot.

His personal effects were,

1. 28th Regiment Officers Cross Belt Plate
2. Peninsular War Medal (bars Barossa, Vitoria)
3. Waterloo Medal as originally issued
4. Sword Knot, crimson and gold riband, bullion tassel 1822- 1857 Inf. Pattern
5. Pattern 1822 Infantry Officers Sword with Scabbard, GIV cipher
6. Miniature Portrait of Moore
7. A seal
8. His Commission Document appointing him a Captain and signed by General Sir Edward Paget 14 Dec 1826
9. Campaign Chest ,Wooden box, brass fittings, two internal removable trays, all lined in a red felt,
10. Box contains – 3 cut throat razors(two ivory handled), shaving brush, ink bottles, seven white metal containers(three with ornate fretting on lid), tray with various ivory handled implements and a mirror



Samuel MOORE
28th Regiment of Foot
b - d 16 April 1866

Note he is only wearing the Waterloo Medal which was issued in 1815. Although the Peninsula War occurred before Waterloo the Medal was not issued until 1847 and he would have received it after arrival in Australia.

The 28th (North Gloucestershire) Regiment of Foot was raised in 1694 in Portsmouth. It had the nick name “the Slashers” and was under the Command of Colonel Sir Charles Philip Belson from 1804 to post 1815.

The battle of Barrosa took place on the 5 March 1811. The 28th formed part of Lt. General Grahams 5217 strong Anglo/Portuguese force which sailed into Cadiz to support the Spanish in operations in southern Spain against the French forces 6932 strong under the command of Victor.

The small village of La Vigia de la Barrosa is about 20kms south of Cadiz. The 28th Regiment under the command of Col. Belson were on the extreme left of the British line and the battle ebbed and flowed until Belson ordered the 28th to fire by platoons which was taken up by the rest of the line and the devastating fire caused the French to waver. The British then charged twice but the French held until the third charge at which point the French line collapsed and they were only able to extract due to charges made by the French Dragoons.

Graham was furious that the Spanish declined to support him and there after refused to co operate with the Spanish. Only two officers of the 28th were not wounded. Was Moore one of them?

The battle at Vitoria took place on 21 June 1813 when the Anglo/Portuguese army 81,000 strong and under command of Wellington left Portugal and marched some 250kms to Vitoria in the north of Spain. Confronting them was a French Army of 57,000 under command of Joseph. The 28th Regiment were under Lt. Gen. Graham's command that attacked Vitoria from the north in a three pronged attack on the French.

The French under pressure on three fronts collapsed and withdrew in disorder towards the French/Spanish border leaving behind a substantial part of their baggage train.



Moore's Medals and cross belt plate

Two years later the 28th Regiment was sent to Belgium as part of the force that was assembled under the command of General Wellington that was to confront Napoleon's resurrected Republic.

The Regiment had embarked on troopships with orders to garrison Bermuda however it had not sailed due to contrary wind conditions. In light of the situation in France it was sent to Belgium. In this campaign the 1st Bn. 28th Regiment were one of eight battalions in the 5th Division under the command of Lt. General Sir Thomas Picton. They were assigned to the 8th Brigade under the command of Mag. Gen. Sir James Kempt.

On arrival the 28th Rgt. was billeted in Brussels until on the evening of 15 Jun 1815 the bugles and drums began to call all to assembly. Rations for 3 days were issued and units made ready to march which was delayed until Wellington received sufficient intelligence of Napoleons advance. The army got under way around 1am and headed south on the Brussels – Charleroi Road and by 9am the sound of distant gun fire could be heard.

Napoleon had attacked the Prussians at Ligny and Wellington approached the French on their left flank and clashed with Marshal Ney's command at Quatre Bras. The 8th Brigade were deployed along the Nivelles – Namur Road with the 28th Rgt. in the centre of the line.

The battle was fierce and both the Royal Scots and 28th suffered many casualties to the extent that they were amalgamated into a single unit¹. At one point the 28th quickly formed a square to receive a charge of French cavalry.



Lady Butlers painting of the 28th Square at Quatre Bras

¹ Royal Scots 32% losses, 28th 12%, other battalions in the Bde. Had over 40% losses

The fighting persisted until the morning of the 17th June when Wellington withdrew to a new line near the village of Genappe astride the Brussels – Charleroi Road². The 5th Division were deployed near the La Haye Sainte farm where much of the French attack was focussed. In the course of the battle Lt. General Picton was killed and Kempt took over the Division and Belson the Brigade. The French closed up and all looked desperate until the (cavalry) Union Brigade charged taking with them the 92nd in an action that has been immortalised in art. The Royal Dragoons passed through the 28th Regiment to attack a French column and were followed by the left wing of the 28th who returned to the line with hundreds of French prisoners who had survived the Cavalry onslaught. The battle continued for a few more hours until the arrival of the Prussians tipped the balance and the rest is history. British army casualties at Waterloo were 43%. Samuel Moore was a lucky man to have survived four major battles in the Napoleonic War.

His service following the war is not known other than the Regiment returned to England and remained there until Moore arrived in New South Wales with the 28th Regiment in 1835 with his wife and three children. The Regiment saw service in Hobart, Sydney, Norfolk Island and Victoria.



28th Regiment Soldier
The bell top shako was worn 1829 - 1844

As the colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land were short of competent civilians to fill administrative positions many officers were given appointments to act as magistrates, engineers and managers of convict establishments. The British Government also offered half pay officers land grants and positions if they would forego their half pay from the public purse.

On the transfer of the 28th Rgt. to Afghanistan in 1842 Moore resigned his commission and received a land grant at Parramatta on which he built his residence "Moorebank". He was appointed a Justice of the Peace. His property in the 20th century was to become an Australian Defence Force base and retained the name "Moorebank".

² The following battle became known as Waterloo which is north of Genappe, due to Wellington writing and addressing his despatches to the King at the Waterloo Inn after the battle

This extract from a newspaper gives some idea of both Moore's character and the convict experience.

In 1843 a settler had sent his assigned servant to Moore to be punished for a misdemeanour. The settler expected his prompt return and through a letter to the Editor of *The Australian* newspaper complained of the delay in return of the convict servant.

Samuel Moore replied in *The Australian* on 12th of April 1843
REPLY.

Moore Bank. 12th March. 1843.

My dear Sir,— In reply to your communication of the 6th instant, I remember sentencing one of your assigned servants to be flogged and returned to your service, about the time you mention.

The only unusual circumstance connected with the case was, the scourger being discontinued at Liverpool, I directed the prisoner to be forwarded to Parramatta, to have his sentence inflicted there.

My reason for awarding him corporal punishment was, it transpired during the investigation, that his highly insubordinate conduct arose in a belief on his part that corporal, punishment was abolished.

I am, &c.,&c,

(Signed) SAMUEL MOORE

I think we can take it as read that the Convict was disabused of his belief.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND

Webbing Column – John L

Water Bottles and their Carriers in Australia Part 4 – 1970 - 1990

In the early 1980's the Army began to look at replacing the M1956 Carrying Equipment as part of an overall redevelopment of Uniforms, Small arms and other items. As a consequence eventually the Disruptive Pattern Camouflage Uniform (DPCU), Steyr F88 and Minimi machine gun were introduced.

At the time manufacturing of M1956 Equipment ceased and as stocks exhausted purchases were made in the US of various items of the All purpose Light Individual Carrying Equipment 1967 commonly referred to as ALICE. I recall the "H" harness, LC-1 water bottle carriers, Bum packs and 1982 LC-2 belts with the quick release buckle being issued here in Tasmania. All were manufactured from nylon. As mentioned in an earlier Cannon Fire the ALICE packs were also purchased for 3 RAR.



LC-1 Water Bottle Carrier with pocket for water sterilization tablets

The new M-1988 Equipment retained the earlier water bottle but carriers like the rest of the equipment was made of canvas with the DPCU pattern. The carrier below has a khaki web loop sewn to the front to enable the Case First Aid Dressing (FAD) to be attached. Other variations appeared including the type on the below right that allowed carriage of the portable Hexamine Stove. All utilised the standard metal slide keepers to attach the carrier to the belt or other parts of the equipment. They also have web loops that allow a belt to support the carrier.

The carrier on the left (below) also has the double wire hooks to enable it to be attached to a belt or other item of equipment by means of the eyelets. The carrier on the right has another belt loop at the top.

Both are lined with a brown felt material for wetting purposes.



The ADF also adopted another US item the 2 quart collapsible water bottle and carrier. The example below is marked,
8465-66-135-2453
JOHN STAR ↑ PTY LTD
DEC 1991

It is made of DP patterned nylon and is lined with a green pile material that can when wet assist in cooling the water in hot climates. It is a copy of the US version and in addition to the shoulder carrying strap has two metal sliders to permit it to be attached to a belt or other item of equipment. It incorporates a US type clip to secure the cover, a pocket for the sterilization tablets and an eyelet at the bottom to allow water to drain away.





The 2 Quart water bottle carrier also appeared in an Australian version carrier which utilised a canvas DP material with the same plastic securing clip as was used on the ammunition pouches. The kahki nylon carrying strap attached via the two plastic buckles on either side. It could also be attached to a belt or other item of equipment by two metal sliders at the rear. The example below like the version above has

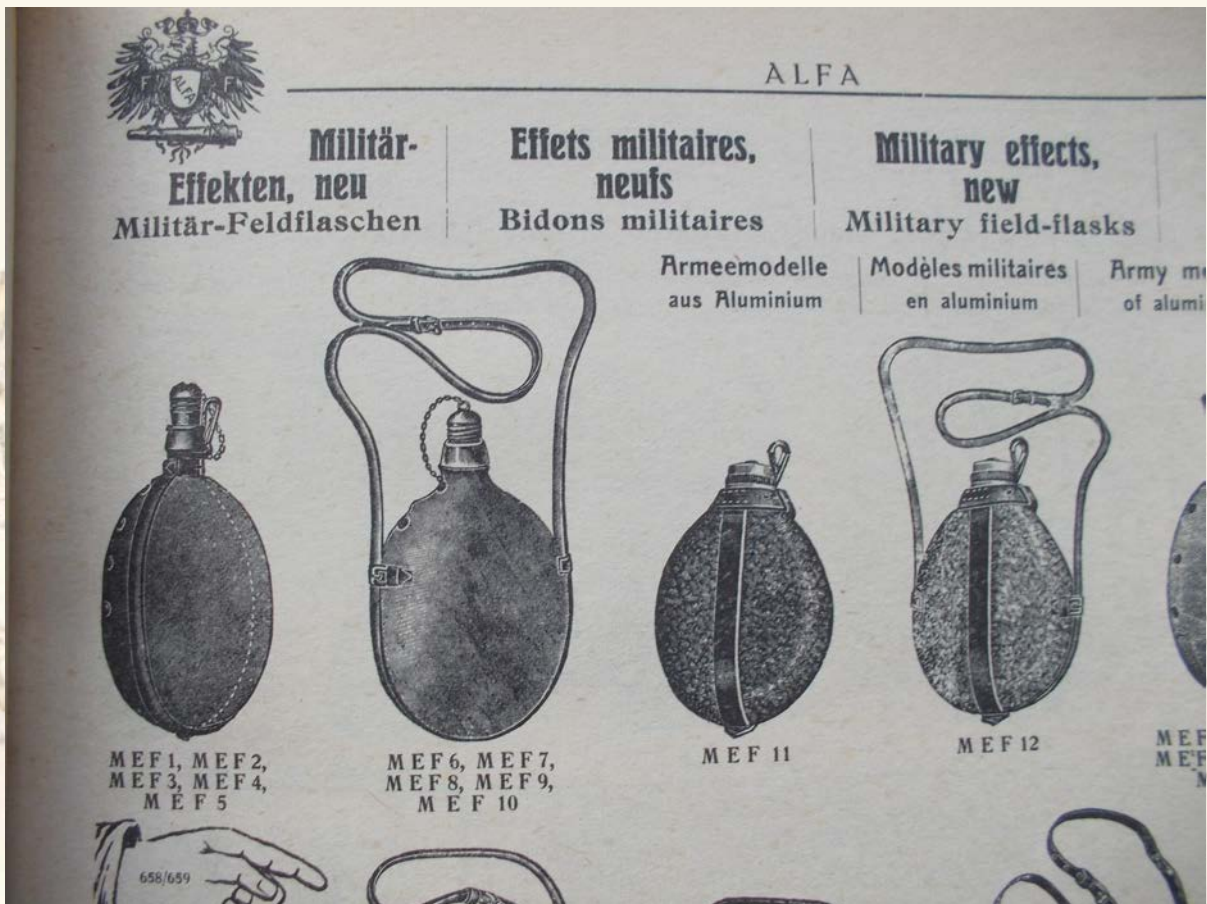
instructions on how to fill and keep the water cool by wetting the brown pile material inside the carrier. The label has the same NSN number as above but the maker is Outgear.

Addendums Water Bottles Part 1, 2 and 3 - 1788 - 1900

I am grateful for the contributions of a South Australian collector Graham T, who has provided me with further information in relation to the following water bottles.

Jeff C had indicated that the Tasmanian water bottle was made of aluminium and resembled a German WW1 water bottle and Graham T drew my attention to an article in Armourer magazine, which noted that examples of this water bottle have turned up in the UK with a broad arrow stamp and 1900 dates. It has not been recorded in the List of Changes and the article suggested German origins based upon examples in the ALFA 1911 Catalogue. UK examples have both a cork stopper and a screw cap. Other examples have been observed with AC (Australian Contingent) and numerals stencilled on the felt.





This image from a 1911 ALFA Catalogue and the similarity of the TG marked water bottle with the water bottle second from the left is apparent including the three buttons on the shoulder.

Note: the illustrated model has a screw cap but the catalogue details above indicate 5 variation of this model



This carrier was discussed in the last Cannon Fire which generated a contribution from Graeme T in relation to what it was exactly



Images courtesy of Graham T

Graham also reminded me of a few lines in the Master General of Ordnance Equipment Memorandum

No 18, 1945 which describes the introduction of a:

Bottles Water Aluminium (Aust) and mentions that a new type of carrier which also acts as a cover is being considered and is likely to be adopted.

They were not intended to be covered.

The water bottle is stamped

D↑D

SILCRAFT Pty Ltd

1945

From the two images provided by GT it appears that a bit of discretionary use was made of carriers.



Again GT has been able to assist with information in regards to this carrier that has been turning up in recent months in disposal stores. He has located a reference in *Australian Army Catalogue, Clothing & Individual Equipment 1974*.



Amendment No. 5

		CLASS 8465				PAGE 6		
ITEM IDENT No	DESIGNATION	EXP	PPQ	SPQ	PRICE \$	SUPERSEDING STOCK No	S/S	
66-013-7539	CARRIER, WATER CANTEEN, webbing, (Aust), green	X			.40	8465-66-013-7540	E2	
66-013-7540	(Aust), khaki							
66-013-7541	(Aust), light green						B	
66-013-7542	patt 37, khaki		10	200			B	

The last four digits on the NSN 7540 are discernible on a section of the original P37 carrier. This style of stock number was not adopted until many years after the 1943 P37 carrier was made. It is probable that the section with the brass belt hooks is a later modification.

If that is the case what was the rationale for the modification in a period when M 1956 Carriers were being used and why were there still four types in stock in 1974? I have seen P37 haversacks and belts in a green coloured web material with late 1960 dates. Made for Cadets?

Arms Column

Jeff C has provided the below image of several miniature 1mm pin fire pistols and revolver. The cartridge can be seen above the revolver.

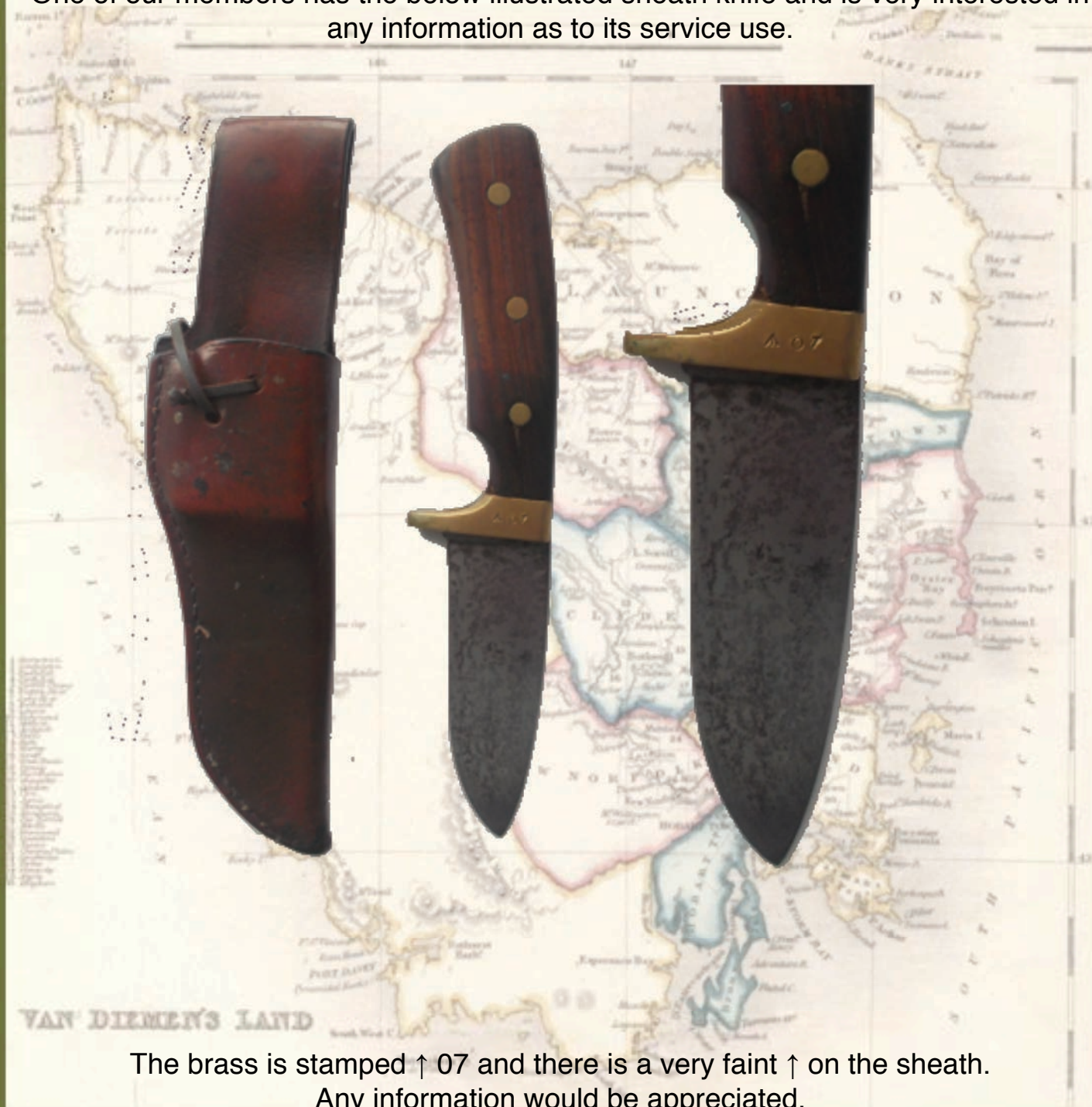


VAN DIEMEN'S LAND

Edged Weapons Column

Unknown – Robbie T

One of our members has the below illustrated sheath knife and is very interested in any information as to its service use.



The brass is stamped ↑ 07 and there is a very faint ↑ on the sheath.
Any information would be appreciated.

Artillery Column – John L

6 Pounder SB cannon



This 6 pounder Smooth Bore cast iron cannon was donated to Anglesea Barracks by the late Dudley Ransom. Dudley Ransom was a well-known collector of arms and militaria³. This plaque indicates that the donation was to recognize the donor's prior service in the 12th Battalion AIF, the Royal Flying Corps and his long involvement with the Barracks.

The Cannon is marked with the name of the vessel from which it came.



The "Wynaud" was a yacht like barque of 520 tons built in 1854 for the opium trade although it was not used for this purpose but it did carry tea from China. Captain Finlay was in command on 14 February 1874 when it got into difficulties in Bass

³ Shortly before Ransom died he tried to sell his collection to the State Government but the offer was rejected but the Launceston City Council purchased the collection and it is today housed in the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery

Strait in rough seas. Both anchors were dropped but the ropes broke and the vessel went ashore on a sandy beach half a mile south of Eddystone Point. Much of the cargo taken on at Launceston and some of the gear was salvaged.

Another cannon from the “Wynaud” is in the possession of Jim Butterworth of Bellerive. At the time when the vessel was being built Insurance companies required that all insured vessels must have a least two cannon on board. This created problems in Ports. Hobart for example required all vessels with cannon do discharge their black powder at the Powder Jetty and have it transported to the Queen Victoria Powder Magazine for storage before the vessel entered Sullivans Cove. On leaving the vessel returned to the Powder Jetty to collect its Black Powder⁴.

The 6pdr SB cannon gun is a Blomefield Pattern cannon. Thomas Blomefield spent time in the Royal Navy before entering the Royal Military Academy at 14 years of age. He later served as an Artillery Officer before taking up a position of Inspector of Artillery in 1780. He set about improving the production standards of military cannon; however, his naval experience led him to believe that naval guns, due to the nature of their being mounted on a moving ship, were inaccurate because of that motion and therefore did not require being to the same standard of perfection as military cannon.

When the method of producing charcoal for gunpowder changed from kiln to cylinder or ovens charring around 1783 the discovery was made that breech pressures increased and as a consequence guns were failing at the proof test. Blomefield set about redesigning guns to overcome the number of failures at proof and also to standardise a design. To do this he struck up a relationship with Samuel Walker of Rotherham⁵. After many trials (and failures at proof) he settled on a design that:

- Provided greater strength behind the chamber;
- Included a breeching loop on the cascable;
- Redistributed weight along the barrel particularly around the breech;
- Made design changes at the muzzle and chase astragal; and
- Bored guns from the solid.

⁴ The sandstone remains of this jetty can still be seen on the banks of the Derwent River below Government House.

⁵ Note: There are Walker and Co. guns at Paterson Barracks and the Scottsdale Defence Nutrition facility.



The gun was cast in 1854 by Bailey, Pegg and Co. and is 9cwt. 1 qr. 12 pds. in weight. This firm began business in the late 18th century and later moved to Brierley Hill. A substantial contract for shot and shell in 1820 caused the partners Samuel Pegg and Crawshay Bailey to begin casting cannon. Their technique was to cast solid and bore out the barrel. Their guns were proved at Woolwich Arsenal (indicated by the crown over the letter P) and the partners boasted they never had a gun fail proof. They made guns from swivel and signal types up to 32 pounders. They also manufactured mortars. They sold guns to the British Government, commercial vessels and other countries. Another two of Bailey, Pegg and Co. guns are to be found at the entrance to the Cascade Brewery.

Tasmanian War Memorials and Honour Boards – John L

An Unusual Memorial in Victoria

As a young man I was posted to 4 Base Workshop at Bandiana and travelled regularly to Melbourne via the Maroondah Highway and stopped at Bonnie Doon on the edge of Eildon Weir for a bite to eat and had taken this image at some point. It shows a German WW1 Medium Trench Mortar of a type similar to the two at the Deloraine war memorial.

Anne Fraser Bon was 28 years old when she arrived in Australia in 1835. Her husband John who was many years her senior owned Wappan Station at Bonnie Doon. Together they had four children. He died seven years after her arrival and she took over management of the property and took a keen interest in and was a supporter of the local aboriginal community and a close friend of one of the elders William Barak.

She also had a residence at Kew and was at that residence when the Barak arrived with his sick son in 1881. She took them to the hospital where the boy later died. Anne then began to advocate for the Aboriginal people and pestered both the

Government and the Board for the Protection of Aborigines. This advocacy led to her appointment to the Board in which capacity she served until her death in 1936.

Her property was resumed by the Victorian Government to enable the Eildon Weir to be constructed. She became involved in many philanthropic organizations and was an active supporter of blind ex servicemen during WW1. She also personally supplied an ambulance to the Belgian Army and was decorated by King Leopold in 1921.

Her work was acknowledged by the British Government through the support of Lord Novar (the Governor General of Australia 1914 – 1920) who arranged the mortar tribute.



The mortar is a German 25 cm schwerer Minenwerfer neuer Art⁶ (n/A) which was introduced in 1916 with a longer barrel than the previous version which was then designated 25 cm schwerer Minenwerfer neuer Art⁷ (a/A). About 1200 were made. Whilst the maximum range was about 1000 yards it's low velocity allowed the use of propellants that were less shock resistant than TNT which was in short supply. As a result thinner walled shells were used with a larger explosive charge that was very destructive to trenches and strong points.

The wheels were removed for firing.

⁶ New pattern

⁷ Old pattern

Book Reviews and Useful websites

The Black Anzacs, The AIF's First Trench Raid on the Western Front

Author, Doug Walsh 2016

This book came about as a result of the Author finding an image of 38 soldiers taken in London whilst on Special Leave. Intrigued the Author set out to find out the back story to the photograph. He discovered that the men were all volunteers from the 26th and 28th Battalions (and included a number of Tasmanians) who on the 6/7 Jun 1916 carried out an operation to obtain intelligence and prisoners from the enemy trenches to their front.

The first 65 pages explores the operation and balance of the 270 page perfect bound book the individual biographies of all the men from in many instances birth to their death either during the war or in some cases in the 1960s. It includes a fold out copy of the image taken in London.

If you are a WW1 buff a book that you will find interesting read.

The print run was very small and I have 8 copied left of the 20 that came to Tasmania. Price \$35 (\$15 of which is remitted to Legacy. Ed.

Picton's Division at Waterloo

Author, Philip Haythornthwaite 2016

As a confessed Napoleonic buff when I saw Philip Haythornthwaite's book, Picton's Division at Waterloo I couldn't pass it up. Philip is a keen student of the Napoleonic period and has written a number of books (40 titles and many Osprey titles) and contributed articles to many magazines and journals including Military Illustrated over the years. A hard cover book of 231 pages it did not disappoint me. I was particularly interested in the number of prints and engravings that were made by artists who visited the battle ground in the days after the battle. The author has explored the 5th Division in depth with detailed biographies of the senior officers, the organization of the Division and many first hand and eyewitness accounts of the days leading up to the battle at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. I was able to draw upon the book to improve my knowledge of Samuel Moore's experience which is detailed above.

I was aware that Quatre Bras was an action initiated by the Prince of Orange to relieve pressure on the Prussians but was not fully aware that it was a near run thing and could, had it not been for Wellington's steady hand and the courage of his Army gone against the Allies and there may not have been a battle at Waterloo the following day.

The 5th Division again found them selves at Waterloo on a part of the battle field that was very hot and one is amazed how men could stand in line on two successive days and receive cannon and musket balls and face down French cavalry charges. And the night between the two events have a sleepless night in torrential rain with only the clothes on their back for protection.

Price \$78 and I obtained my copy from Hylands Bookshop in Melbourne. A great read. Ed

An E Book is available for A \$15.19

Note If you are not aware of Hylands Book Shop that only sell Army, Navy, Air force and train books from Antiquity to the present day. They have an online catalogue www.hylandsbookshop.com.au

And have just moved to a new premise at Level 1 Midcity Arcade 200 Bourke Street. A must if you are in Melbourne.

For those who collect German Militaria and who may have some named items a web site that may be of use is, www.feldgrau.com which covers both WW1 and WW2.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND