



HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY
(Colonel-in-Chief of The Queen's)



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CONTENTS

	PAGE
EDITORIAL	2
1ST BATTALION	3
2ND BATTALION	15
4TH BATTALION	23
SPECIAL NOTICE	27
5TH BATTALION	28
THE REBELLION OF 1745-46	33
6TH (BERMONDSEY) BATTALION	43
BALUCHISTAN TO ENGLAND	45
7TH (SOUTHWARK) BATTALION	51
CORRESPONDENCE: "THE BATTLE OF ABOUKIR"	53
KING EDWARD VII CONVALESCENT HOME FOR OFFICERS, OSBORNE, ISLE OF WIGHT	60
THE QUEEN'S YORK RANGERS (1ST AMERICAN REGIMENT) (M.G.)	61
AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES: 2ND/35TH BATTALION ("THE NEWCASTLE REGIMENT")	65
THE DEPOT	67
FRIMLEY AND CAMBERLEY CADET CORPS	72
THE REGIMENTAL MUSEUM	73
OLD COMRADES ASSOCIATION	74
OBITUARY	77
THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT (WEST SURREY), ARMY LIST	78
6TH SERVICE BATTALION THE QUEEN'S ROYAL WEST SURREY REGIMENT	79
EDITORIAL NOTES	80

EDITORIAL

WE are pleased to welcome back into the fold, so to speak, the 6th and 7th Battalions. These battalions were originally the 3rd and 4th Volunteer Battalions of this Regiment. When Mr. Haldane's scheme of Army reorganization came into effect in 1908 and the Volunteer Force became the Territorial Army, the 3rd and 4th Volunteer Battalions became the 22nd and 24th County of London Battalions, the London Regiment (The Queen's), later the 22nd and 24th London Regiments (The Queen's). They continued to wear the Regimental Badge and formed part of the Corps of the Regiment. In June this year, owing to the reorganization of the Territorial Army, the battalions have become our 6th (Bermondsey) and 7th (Southwark) Battalions, and with the 4th and 5th Battalions form a Queen's Brigade (131st) of the 44th (Home Counties) Division. Although changes of this description are often a matter of regret, we cannot help feeling that the reassociation of these battalions will be productive of much good to the Regiment as a whole.

We offer our congratulations to the Depot on winning the Belhaven and Watney Cups at the Surrey County Rifle Association Meeting. In pre-war days rifle shooting was a speciality of the Regiment, and both the 1st and 2nd Battalions had many successes to record. Since the war the various unforeseen moves of battalions have militated to some extent against the training of good rifle shots. If, and when, more settled conditions prevail, we shall hope to see the Regiment again taking a prominent part in rifle shooting.

We congratulate the Frimley and Camberley Cadet Corps on being inspected by H.M. the King. It was a great honour which His Majesty conferred, and one which those who were fortunate enough to take part will not easily forget. The Corps forms an important part of the Regiment, and those who have come into contact with it are aware that it is a healthy, well-organized and efficient unit. Those responsible for administering the Cadet Corps are faced with the ever-present necessity of raising sufficient funds to carry on the work. There may be some of our readers who would like to assist, and they can show their practical sympathy by sending a donation to the Honorary Treasurer, Miss Reynolds, Edgemoor, Heatherside, Camberley.

Once again we would ask for material for publication in the JOURNAL. In the past we have been very well supported in this respect, and we have been able to publish some most interesting accounts of historical and sporting events. We hope that these lines may enthuse those who have not yet contributed to send us articles, etc., for publication.

We publish elsewhere some interesting sidelights on the Battle of Aboukir, together with a plan of the battle and a list of the units taking part. Many of our readers will be aware that there is an account of the landing at, and the Battle of, Aboukir, in Davis's History of the Regiment, and it is interesting that a former member of the Regiment should have come across the relics mentioned, whilst serving with the Royal Air Force. The Regimental button, which is mentioned, has been placed in the Regimental Museum, and the plan of the battle and list of the regiments will also be exhibited there later on. We are most grateful to Bandmaster W. Parsons, R.A.F., for the trouble he has taken in collecting material, and in sending us these relics.

The next number of the JOURNAL will be published towards the end of May, 1938, and all battalion news, articles, etc., should reach us not later than 15th April.

1st BATTALION

(*McPherson Barracks, Allahabad.*)

IT was with the greatest pride and satisfaction that, on 12th May, the Battalion received news that Her Majesty Queen Mary had been appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment. By reason of our name, and the fact that we were originally raised 275 years ago to protect the dowry of the then Queen of England, it is a fitting tribute to our past history that a member of the Royal Family should now be appointed our Colonel-in-Chief. In honour of the event, Saturday, 15th May, was observed as a holiday in the Battalion, and all ranks issued with free beer to drink the health of Her Majesty.

Our last notes for the JOURNAL were dispatched just as the hot-weather season was approaching, and the annual exodus to the hills had started. From April to the end of July "hot-weather routine" was in force, and the Battalion had its first experience of what this meant in Allahabad. Up to the end of April conditions were about normal, but in May the hot winds started, and the shade temperature ranged from 109 degrees to 112 degrees by day and 90 degrees to 95 degrees by night. Khus khus tatties (reed grass screens soaked with water to cool the air passing through) were all the vogue in barracks, while at the Fort O.C. Company might be seen secluded behind a sort of grass portico resembling the entrance to a native hut in Africa. Although the hot weather was not so bad as expected, we were all glad to see the advent of the monsoon on 28th June.

On 10th April "D" Company, commanded by Major Bolton, relieved "B" Company in the Fort, and the latter, commanded by Capt. Wilson, proceeded to Chaubattia, near Ranikhet, in the hills. They were accompanied by the Band, Drums, and the majority of married families. The journey to Chaubattia is done now by train as far as Kathgodam, and hence by motor-lorry for fifty miles instead of by route march. Soon after reaching Chaubattia Capt. Wilson was selected for service on the North-West Frontier, and Capt. B. E. L. Burton took over. At the end of July "D" Company were relieved at the Fort by "A" (S.) Company, and replaced "B" Company at Chaubattia. By the end of October all Companies were back at Allahabad, and "B" Company again in the Fort.

Elsewhere in the JOURNAL will be found a description of Chaubattia. Individual Training in Allahabad and at the Fort, between April and the end of September, is much restricted. There are no training areas in the vicinity of the Fort, and for three months the heat is so intense that outdoor parades have to finish by 8.30 a.m. The primary rôle of the Battalion being internal security, much time was devoted to this and demonstrations given to show how the military should take over from the Police when rioting gets out of hand.

Training at Chaubattia mainly consists of Weapon Training and firing the Annual Course. During the remaining two months the troops are given three weeks' furlough, and do what little training is possible in the thick jungle and mountainous surroundings. A Mountain Warfare Camp is also included.

The Battalion has seen many changes amongst officers during the past half-year. In February and March we welcomed Major E. F. Bolton, Lieut. J. F. Metcalfe and Lieut. H. W. Litson. Then, in April, we were glad to see Major R. C. G. Foster, M.C., and Lieut. W. G. Lewis, who brought with them four officers of the Unattached List, Indian Army—Lieuts. B. C. Robertson, K. W. Rajendra Singh and Lieut. M. S. Verdi joined the Battalion from Dehra Dun last March. They were followed in August by 2/Lieut. M. Sharif Khan and 2/Lieut. I. J. Kiani. We hope all these will spend a very pleasant year in the Battalion before joining their Indian regiments. New arrivals always mean corresponding departures. Though these are, fortunately, not so numerous, we greatly regret

1ST BATTALION

the departure of Major R. F. C. Oxley-Boyle, Capt. L. C. East, Capt. B. E. L. Burton, Lieut. M. S. Sydenham-Clarke, Lieut. E. T. R. Jenyns and Lieut. P. H. Richardson. Here are six polo players departing *en bloc*—our complete polo team. Major Oxley-Boyle will be greatly missed. He has been Adjutant since 1933, and had much hard work, including the Quetta Earthquake and move of the Battalion to Allahabad.

Finally, on 3rd August, we said a sad farewell to our Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Col. H. C. E. Hull, D.S.O., and his family. But for two years spent at the Depot Col. Hull has served with the 1st Battalion ever since the Great War, and of these years over ten have been served abroad in Malta, China and India. Both he and Mrs. Hull will be ever remembered both by the Depot and the Battalion for their constant care and thought towards the general welfare of all ranks, particularly the married families. We wish them both a very happy future, and hope to see them again at many Regimental Reunions. To Col. Hull's successor, Lieut.-Col. K. F. D. Gattie, D.S.O., M.C., The South Wales Borderers, we now offer a warm welcome.

Sport has been going strong in the Battalion in spite of the hot weather, and a number of Inter-Platoon Hockey and Football Competitions (twenty minutes each way) have been played. With the advent of the rains Rugby football suddenly became popular, and some matches were arranged.

Several officers have been pig-sticking, and in September our new recruits to polo started slow chukkers.

On 15th, 16th and 17th August the Battalion, at Allahabad, was inspected by Major-General Sir Clement Milward, K.C.I.E., C.B., O.B.E., D.S.O. (Officiating General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command). The following letter was later received from Headquarters, Allahabad Brigade Area:—

"The Officiating General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command, wishes all troops to be informed that he has been very pleased with the keenness and good spirit of all ranks and with the manner in which they have undergone a very trying hot weather. He has been particularly pleased by the efforts which are being made to make the men more comfortable."

The Battalion is much indebted to Col. R. G. Clarke, C.M.G., D.S.O., for his very generous gift to the Drums of twenty-four pairs of drumsticks, eight flutes, and some drum-heads. We hope that, during his impending visit to Lucknow, he will come and hear the Drums play.

About 250 N.C.O.s. and men are leaving us this winter. We hope that those taking their discharge will follow the example of the many reservists who have thought better of civilian life and recently rejoined the Colours under the new recruiting regulations.

Sergeants' Mess.

The news that Her Majesty Queen Mary had graciously consented to assume the title of Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment on 12th May, 1937, was received with many proud feelings and much pleasure. Members assembled in the Mess to celebrate this great occasion on the evening of 14th May, and drank Her Majesty's health.

A similar ceremony was held on Coronation Day, when Their Majesties' health was drunk.

We have experienced our first summer and monsoon seasons, and none have reported the effects of the so-called "tap," despite the intensity of the sun. The inevitable scourge, "prickly heat," has been to many the real enemy of the summer, and has made most of us feel very much below par and irritable. How to dodge this malady, "worth a guinea a spot" (so it is rumoured), is a conundrum many would like to solve. The word "we" used in the second sentence is not

1ST BATTALION

meant to refer to those who have been stationed in Allahabad before, but to the unacclimatized (the writer of these notes is one of the latter).

Owing to the hill moves, which meant the evacuation of a proportion of members and all the families from the plains for the entire summer and monsoon months, it has not been possible to organize any entertainment. It is hoped, with the return of the hill contingents at the end of October, to relieve the boredom of the long winter evenings before us by organizing as much entertainment as possible in the form of whist drives, dances and similar pastimes.

The following games have been played against our junior rivals, the Corporals, and were very much appreciated by all who took part:—

Hockey.—15th August: Result, Sergeants won by 3 goals to 2. 10th October: Result, Corporals won by 4 goals to 2. In the latter game we were rather handicapped by injuries to two of our team.

Football.—19th September: Result, draw, 1 goal each. This can be looked on as a very creditable performance, as the opposition, when we lined up, looked very formidable. The pace proved too much for one of our team who decided to rest awhile on the touch-line during the latter part of the second half.

Not much tennis has been played, but with the approach of the winter season it is hoped that the two courts will be used to the full.

The undermentioned members are deserving of mention by reason of being awarded Battalion colours for games during the year 1936-37. Congratulations to them:—

Football: Sergt. G. Hooper. *Hockey:* Sergt. J. Berry, Sergt. G. Hooper and Sergt. J. Elkins.

Conratulations to the following, for reasons stated:—

Sergt. L. Peters, award of the Special Certificate of Education, in March, 1937; Sergt. J. Climpson, award of "Q." Certificate at a Small Arm Course, Pachmarhi, in May, 1937.

Awards of the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal and the Coronation Medal: Long Service and Good Conduct Medal—Clr./Sergt. F. Ashby, M.M. Coronation Medal—R.Q.M.S. R. Jackson, C.S.M. J. Buckenham, M.M., C.S.M. A. Warner, C.S.M. W. Spence, C.S.M. W. Lee, Clr./Sergt. P. Tasker, Clr./Sergt. R. Wakley, Clr./Sergt. E. Philpot, Clr./Sergt. F. Ashby, M.M., Clr./Sergt. A. Manners, Sergt. A. Budd, Sergt. J. Wells, Sergt. G. Saunders and L/Sergt. J. Whittle.

The medals were presented by the Brigadier, outside Brigade Headquarters, on 21st July, 1937.

Promotions, Appointments and Postings.—Congratulations to the following on promotion and appointment. Q.M.S. S. Swanwick, on appointment to R.Q.M.S. at Regimental Depot; Sergt. L. Peters, on appointment to Orderly-Room Sergeant; L/Sergt. J. Whittle, on appointment to Orderly-Room Clerk; L/Cpl. A. Pugsley, on promotion to Sergeant and appointment as Pioneer; Sergeant; Cpl. T. Wilkinson, on appointment to Lance-Sergeant; C.S.M. W. Lee and Sergt. F. Gould have been posted from home. To those who have joined the Mess we extend a hearty welcome.

R.Q.M.S. S. Swanwick embarked on H.T. *Lancashire*, sailing from Bombay on 12th October, and at the time of writing these notes is well on his way to take up his appointment at the Regimental Depot. In this new appointment we wish him the best of luck.

On 31st July, 1937, all members assembled in the Mess to say good-bye to Lieut.-Col. H. C. E. Hull, D.S.O., prior to his proceeding on leave pending retirement on the termination of his tenure of appointment as our Commanding Officer. He stayed for quite a time chatting, and responded to the speech and toast given by the Regimental Sergeant-Major. During the time he has commanded the Battalion his one aim has been the welfare of the rank and file, and Mrs. Hull

1ST BATTALION

has similarly taken the same interest in the welfare of the families. We are very sorry to lose them, and wish them the very best of luck in their new sphere of life, and all hope to renew their acquaintance on some future occasion.

Corporals' Mess Notes.

Since writing our last notes we have passed through the two worst periods of the year. Firstly, the hot, dry period, when everyone melts and shrivels, and, secondly, the monsoon period, which reminds one very much of old "Blighty"—plenty of rain. During the hot period several members endeavoured to avoid shrivelling by thoroughly damping the inside, and it was also noticed that they continued this favourite pastime during the monsoon season.

Owing to the Mess being split up by a large number of members remaining in the Hill Stations, and, of course, a considerable number at the Fort, the social side has been a little quiet. Those in the hills have spent a large part of their time khud climbing and hiking, which has been declared by some to be as good as a "Voca" for when they go to "Civvy Street." We cannot think what they intend to do. The first party to the hills organized a dance, inviting members from messes of other units. It was noted that certain members would make excellent all-in wrestlers—at times it was difficult to tell whether one was witnessing a miniature Olympic Games or a dance. Whist drives and tombolas were held every other Sunday, and were a huge success.

The Mess at the Fort is surviving its ordeal. The favourite pastime there appears to be breaking records, judging by the bills for new ones, and, like married life, these bills are a sign of a happy time. Hope the married members do not read this.

We congratulate Cpl. Wilkinson on his promotion to the dizzy heights, and hope he continues climbing. We all wish him the best of luck.

The Sergeants' Mess have played us at hockey on three occasions, and football once. The first match resulted in a win for the Sergeants, who broke a record by turning up in time. The second was a draw (no records broken by the Senior Mess), and the third match was a decisive win for the "Cream" of the Battalion. During the match a couple of Sergeants' Mess members fell to pieces, and rumour said it was old age. We wonder! The chief of the "Regimental Flying Squad" tried his hand at stopping the wild rush of our forwards, led by a member of whom it is rumoured that, when at home in his Highlands, he wears a skirt. The football match was another draw. "Pop" played a sterling game in defence for us. Another member tried to use his weight, but met with superior force—to his disadvantage.

The Mess has been well represented in the Battalion Rugby, which had more success this year than last. The dashing Don tried his luck again this year, but was neatly "folded up" in his second match, and spent the next few days in the Restoration Depot.

Lieut.-Col. H. C. E. Hull, D.S.O., prior to his departure, presented us with an excellent wireless—a much-needed item. We wish to thank him heartily for this generous gift, and to inform him that we have really appreciated its value since its installation. We can now hear the football results first-hand, and members can discover, before Sunday morning, whether they were successful. Anyway, no one has bought his "Check," so apparently no one has had a win.

We are sincerely sorry to learn of the death of L./Cpl. ("Curly") Barrett, a very popular member of the Mess, both in China and Quetta, before his departure for home.

Owing to the new Repatriation Scheme now in operation we anticipate losing quite a large number of members during the current trooping season, and we wish them the best of luck when they arrive in the United Kingdom. We also wish to extend a hearty welcome to new and old members arriving from the 2nd

1st BATTALION.



VIEW OF THE HIMALAYAS FROM CHAUBATTIA.



RANGE AT CHAUBATTIA.

1ST BATTALION

7

Battalion, and inform them that India and Allahabad are not as bad as they are painted now that we can wear civilian clothes to attend church services.

Battalion Entertainments.

Everything has been done during the hot weather to relieve the monotony of the troops, and various entertainments have been run. Various indoor and outdoor competitions have also been run. Whist drives have been held once a week, and these were well attended and very popular.

At least once a week, and sometimes twice, the Band has given Band Concerts in the Regimental Institutes under the able leadership of Bandmaster Brooks. These concerts were very popular, and the Band proved a very keen rival to the wireless and the gramophone.

A series of knock-out Competitions have been run by the P.R.I. Staff. They were extremely well-run, and numerous entries were received. Trophies were awarded to the winners, and each individual winner was also given a miniature cup as a souvenir.

Results of competitions held prior to the change-over of Companies to the hills and the Fort, in July:—

Individual Snooker Championship.—Winner, Pte. Chapman, "S" Company; runner-up, Pte. Leek, "S" Company.

Individual Tennis Championship (ranks below Lance-Sergeant).—Winner, L./Cpl. Morgan, R.A.O.C.; runner-up, Pte. Pitcher, "H.Q." Wing.

Individual Billiards Championship.—Winner, Sergt. Hooper; runner-up, L./Sergt. Underdown.

Inter-Platoon Billiards Competition.—Winners, No. 3 Platoon; runners-up, Employed.

Inter-Platoon Snooker Competition.—Winners, No. 1 Platoon; runners-up, No. 2 Platoon.

Inter-Half-Platoon Darts Competition.—Winners, No. 9 Platoon "A" Team (Sergt. Hooper and Pte. S829 Jones); runners-up, No. 9 Platoon "B" Team.

Results of competitions held after the change-over of Companies:—

Chess League.—Winner, Pte. F. Chambers, "H.Q." Wing; runner-up, Drum-Major Wilson, "H.Q." Wing.

Individual Billiards Competition.—Winner, L./Bdr. Barkham, British Attached Section; runner-up, L./Cpl. Waller, "H.Q." Wing.

Individual Snooker Competition.—Winner, L./Cpl. Major, "C" Company; runner-up, L./Bdr. Barkham, British Attached Section.

Inter-Platoon Billiards Competition.—Winners, British Attached Section "A" Team; runners-up "C" Company "B" Team.

Inter-Platoon Snooker Competition.—Winners, Band; runners-up, "C" Company "B" Team.

SPORT.

The outstanding characteristic of games in Allahabad is the quantity rather than the quality. The Battalion team can find no real opponents, and as a result is little, if at all, superior to the Company teams. At football, three of the latter at least are first-class and have considerably distinguished themselves in the various local leagues and cups. We have entered for these wholeheartedly this year, but the policy is doubtful. Enthusiasm and, to a certain extent, racial feeling runs high, and while we want to spread the sporting spirit as widely as possible it is probably better to do so through friendly matches.

The grounds at Allahabad are admirable and almost unlimited in number. Throughout the hot weather, platoon and even section competitions have been

1ST BATTALION

run, while tennis, golf, handball and rugger have been available for all who want to play them. So no one who wishes to play games has any excuse for failing to do so.

The Battalion Golf Course was very popular until overgrown in the rains. By local labour and copious grazing it is hoped to get it into play again shortly and to run an Inter-Company Competition.

Mention should be made of squash, a valuable but entirely an officer's amusement. The Allahabad Championship was won by Loch, while Wilson and East were two of the three other representatives in the British Services versus Indian Services Match.

Football.

Since the last issue of the JOURNAL the Battalion team has been very unsettled owing to the Hill Season being in progress. Difficulty has also been encountered in finding suitable opponents for the Battalion team in Allahabad, and only ten games have been played. The majority of these were against the 12th Field Battery, R.A., who have given us some excellent games.

The complete results are as follows: Played 10, won 5, drawn 2, lost 3, goals for 31, goals against 10.

The team was entered for the Niamatullah Football Cup in September, but was rather unluckily beaten, 1-0, on a pitch almost under water.

The following players at various times during the season have played for an Allahabad selected eleven, and all played very well: L./Cpl. Hulse (goal), L./Cpls. Bolton and Clark (backs), Pte. Warrington (half-back), Ptes. Danby and Harding (forwards).

During the first hill period an Inter-Platoon Hot-Weather Football League was held. This proved very popular, and after a very keen struggle was won by the Signal Section, with No. 12 and No. 10 Platoons close behind.

In August the companies were entered for the Chesney Cup Tournament and the Allahabad League. In the Chesney Cup both "C" Company and Headquarter Wing reached the semi-finals. "C" Company eventually reached the final, where they were beaten 3-1 after a very hard fight which necessitated two replays.

In the Allahabad League the Battalion filled the first three places, "H.Q." Wing being first, "S" Company second and "C" Company third. Originally, "H.Q." Wing and "S" Company tied for first place, but a deciding game was held and "H.Q." Wing won, 2-0.

During September the companies were entered for the Lukerganj Cup, and at present "H.Q." Wing have reached the final and "C" Company the semi-final.

Hockey.

1st Eleven.—Played 6, won 3, drawn 2, lost 1, goals for 22, goals against 12. These results are encouraging for the first year in Allahabad, especially as playing on grass is strange to many.

2nd Eleven.—The 2nd Eleven played the Government Press "B" team in the final of the Allahabad Second Eleven Hockey League. Result: Lost, 0-2.

An Inter-Platoon Hockey League (Hot Weather, first half) was held in May and June. There was a fight to the finish, and No. 3 Platoon met the Signal Section in the finals. After a replay the Signal Section proved the better team and were the winners of the shield.

The Signal Section also represented the Battalion in the Hay Hockey Tournament, and so far have won the Inter-Station Final.

Rugby Football.

The rugger season in Allahabad is limited; owing to the climate one can only play during the monsoon weather, when the ground is soft. This is during July and August.

1ST BATTALION

We decided to play again this year if there were a sufficient number of men who wanted to.

There was not room for a ground in barracks because all space was taken up with football and hockey grounds. The 12th Field Battery, R.A., decided to convert one of their hockey grounds, and told us we could use it whenever we wanted to. It was not quite full length, but was excellent for rugger, having a strong growth of grass and being in a slight dip.

We started off with puntabouts. The British Attached Section were a great help all through the season, because most of them belonged to rugger regiments. About forty men in the Battalion played regularly.

The only other unit in Allahabad who played were the Gunners. There were a few odd men from the Fort. Therefore nearly all matches were ourselves and the B.A.S. against the Gunners and the Fort. We played 9 games altogether.

As we were not quite strong enough to enter a Battalion side for outside tournaments, we combined with the rest of the station and were known as "Allahabad." As such we entered for the Cawnpore Cup Tournament. We received a bye in the first round and were beaten on the R.A. Ground by the 25th Field Brigade, who won by 15 points to 8. This team was subsequently beaten by the Welch Regiment by 36 points to nil, so it was perhaps just as well we did not go any further.

But we had two very good games with the Devons. In the home match we drew, 3 points all, and in the away were beaten 12 points to 3. Two tries were scored in the last four minutes during a terrific shower of rain.

On the whole we had a very enjoyable season. A Company Shield has been presented and we hope next year a lot more men will play.

It is undoubtedly the best game during the monsoon weather and comes as a pleasant break from football and hockey.

The following officers, N.C.O.s. and men were awarded their rugger colours for the season 1937: Lieuts. D. G. Loch, R. P. Mangles, J. R. Terry and N. T. Lennan, 2/Lieuts. W. G. Lewis, H. W. Litson and C. T. Stevenson, Cols. Finnegan and Newport, L./Cpls. Munns, Major and Underhill, and Ptes. Lawrence, Hughes and Andrews.

Swimming.

A water-polo team and a relay team were entered in one of the monthly aquatic sports of the local East Indian Railway Club, but neither achieved any success.

The standard of swimming is not so high as at Quetta, due entirely to the lack of a suitable bath, the prices of admission to the local civilian bath being only one reason why it is not patronized.

In barracks are two plunge baths, but apart from being excellent for cooling purposes, for which they are continually in use, they are no use for swimming. The Company in the Fort are a little better off, inasmuch as they have a slightly larger bath, though even in this, when one dives in, one must put out one's hand to prevent hitting the far end of the bath with the head.

Weapon Training.

The range has been in continual use since the beginning of the hot weather. Headquarter Wing classified before the first Hill Party moved. Officers' cadre courses followed, and then "C" Company classified. They occupied the range for a long time, and their good results must be partly due to this. Another officers' cadre course came between "C" Company and "B" Company Casuals, and the season is now being wound up with Battalion Casuals.

During May and June it is not possible to use the range after 0830 hours owing to the heat, but one can fire until 1000 hours when the rain sets in. The M.E.S.

1ST BATTALION

have made a very rash promise, which is that they will thoroughly overhaul the range, butts, firing-points, etc. We sincerely hope this will materialize.

We are still struggling with the Mark I, V.B. Gun and are greatly encouraged by "D" Company's results from the hills which are practically up to A.R.A. (India) standard. "B" Company also had some good results down here in July. So much for firing.

Other items of possible interest are night-firing, gas, monthly competitions and embryo anti-aircraft practices.

A.H.Q. are very keen that units should practise firing at night. "B" and "C" Companies have already had some practice. The firing, although not accurate, would obviously be unpleasant to negotiate in the dark. It is really a matter of luck, because although one can see one's target very well with the help of a Very light, one cannot see either one's backsight or foresight.

We are given to understand that gas is coming into vogue, and accordingly companies have been arranging Gas Weeks, with lectures, etc.

On the whole we have had a satisfactory year. We may not have our photographs in the back of the A.R.A. Book, but we have not had our rifles taken away and replaced by machine guns.

THE FORT DETACHMENT, ALLAHABAD.

The Fort, Allahabad constitutes the only detachment found by the Battalion while stationed in Allahabad, and its amenities or otherwise are well known to those who served there with the 2nd Battalion.

Situated at the junction of the Rivers Ganges and Jumna, the Fort is just five miles from barracks and four from the club.

On the southern side of the Fort the River Jumna flows right up to its walls all the year round, while on the east side the Ganges approaches the walls only when in flood. A large flat "maidan" over a thousand yards long faces the entrance, and here the heat in the summer is intense. Within the Fort is an Arsenal, employing some four thousand Indians, several ammunition magazines, a wireless station, and the British Infantry Lines accommodating one company. In addition there is an old Hindu Palace and an underground Hindu Temple still used. Entrance to the Fort is by official pass only, and pilgrims to the Temple are admitted in batches under the guidance of a Regimental Policeman. In the pilgrim season this is an arduous duty which involves practically the whole company.

A tour of duty at the Fort consists of three months and is performed by companies in turn. Apart from football and hockey there are no other amusements for the men except a good swimming bath (well used in hot weather) and a cinema recently built in the dining hall. Officers are little better off since there is no tennis or squash court, and without a car both the Club and Mess are too far to bicycle to in the hot weather. The Officers' Mess and Quarters, however, are well situated, each with a small veranda overhanging the River Jumna. The Mess veranda is a favourite spot for breakfast in the hot weather, followed by a bathing party in the swimming bath. There is ample scope for improving one's snapshooting, as turtles abound in the river and crocodiles are not uncommon. We are indebted to Capt. Zamin Ali, of Allahabad University, for a very full and accurate history of the Fort, which will be published in the next issue of the JOURNAL.

HILL DEPOT, CHAUBATTIA.

The Battalion is certainly fortunate in having a good Hill Station. Although both "B" and "D" Companies spent their hill period this year at Chaubattia, this is only one of three hill depots situated in the Ranikhet area, the other depots being Dulikhet and Almora Barracks, Ranikhet.

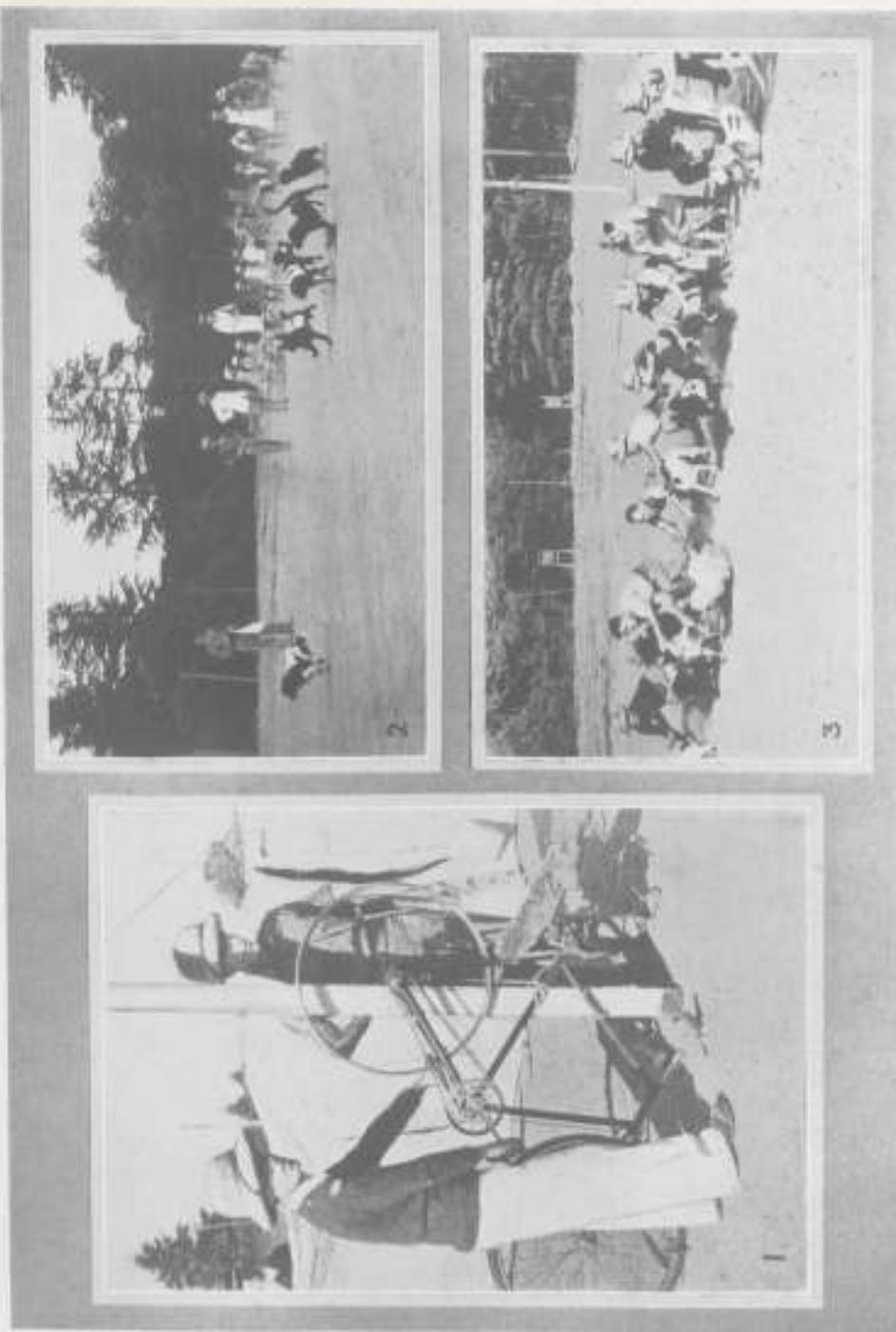
1st BATTALION.



MOUNTAIN WARFARE CAMP AT MAJHKHALI.



GENERAL VIEW OF MCPHERSON BARRACKS, ALLAHABAD.



A. THE START.

2. THE 'ALSO HARE.'

1. 'THE MECHANISM FOR THE HARE.'

1ST BATTALION

11

Railhead, for all the above is Kathgodam, from whence detachments are conveyed fifty miles by lorry to Ranikhet and another four miles to Chaubattia. All three depots lie in the Kumaon Hills and have the most perfect views of the snow-capped peaks of the Himalayan Mountains. Ranikhet and Dulikhet (practically the same place) are situated on a fir-covered ridge running east and west at an average height of 6,000 ft. Chaubattia is a separate area situated four miles away on the highest ridge, which rises to a height of 6,942 ft. Ranikhet possesses a club with good ballroom and six good mud tennis courts. The eighteen-hole golf course, situated some four miles along the Almora Road, is among the prettiest in India, boasting a very extensive view of the snows.

This year there have been four separate detachments stationed in Chaubattia: The Queen's, The Royal Fusiliers, The East Surrey Regiment and the 52nd Light Infantry. The Queen's were fortunate in occupying Jungle Barracks, on a narrow spur overlooking the snows. The Officers' Mess has an equally fine view and a good hard tennis court.

A feature of Chaubattia is the number of panthers which roam nightly around the Officers' Mess and private bungalows. By employing a good "shikari" and tying up a goat it is possible to get one without much trouble or nights of waiting. These panthers have a liking for the numerous dogs in barracks and have taken several this season.

From 15th September onwards jungle fowl are plentiful and can be shot within easy reach of the Mess.

To those fortunate enough to possess a car there are splendid outings to be had to Khurna Bridge (twelve miles down the road to Kathgodam) to Hawalbagh near Almora, and Kasauni. At both Khurna Bridge and Hawalbagh the River Kosi provides the most splendid bathing. While at Kasauni (fifty miles from Ranikhet) there are three rest houses at an altitude of 7,000 ft. with the best view obtainable in the Kumaon Hills. Almora is an attractive town, with its stone-paved ways, temples and quaintly carved shop fronts. Almora is also the Headquarters of the 1st/3rd Gurkha Rifles.

Finally, for those fond of trekking and able to take casual leave, there is the trip to the Pindari Glacier. By motoring to Someswar and thence by foot or mountain pony the return trip from Chaubattia can be done in twelve days.

There are "dale" bungalows at each stage of the journey but all provisions have to be taken by coolie.

As regards climate, the Ranikhet area is a refreshing change from the hot weather in Allahabad. From April to the end of July there is an atmosphere of an English spring, followed by six weeks of rain and living in constant mist. About the 15th of September the rains cease and the climate is similar to September at home. October is the best month of all, and serge clothing becomes essential after sundown. Next hot weather our detachments will be quartered in Ranikhet.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS, CHAUBATTIA.

First Half of Season.

During the first half of the Hill Season an Inter-Detachment Athletic Meeting took place at Chaubattia. The Queen's Detachment, consisting of "B" Company and the Band and Drums, gave quite a good account of itself, but owing to the short time available for training was not at its best. The track was rather bumpy and sandy but some good running was seen and the final result was: 1, The East Surrey Regiment; 2, The Royal Fusiliers; 3, The Queen's Royal Regiment; 4, 52nd Light Infantry. The boys' team deserve special mention, as they ran very well to win their race by a good margin.

Second Half of Season.

"D" Company, on arrival at Chaubattia, found that the other three units, The Royal Fusiliers, The East Surreys, and the 52nd Light Infantry had brought very strong teams.

In August we had matches with other units and got in some good practice. In September the tournament season started and No. 13 Platoon reached the semi-final of "A" Class (Inter-Platoon) Hockey.

In this we had bad luck, being short of two of our best players. The same happened in the "A" League football. After a spectacular win against The East Surreys, the strongest side, we lost to The Royal Fusiliers by one goal to three. The East Surreys had their revenge when they defeated us in the final of "B" League football by 3-1.

The Boys' tournament was a great success. The Boys lost the final after a number of replays by the only goal, scored in the last five minutes of the game, due to a penalty bully.

There were not many entries for the Inter-Unit Boxing. We could score only two victories against The Royal Fusiliers, who wiped the board. Pte. Dexter and Pte. Arklie both won their weights.

Boy McConnell was the only one from our Detachment to win his weight in the Boys' Individual Boxing Competition.

In the middle of September our great opponents, The East Surrey Regiment, left for the plains, but still we had to match the other two strong teams.

Due to classification and the Mountain Warfare Camp we could not get in any practice for the Athletic Meeting.

In most of the track events we came second, but the 52nd Light Infantry were too good for us. The only victory of the day was the Boys' Race, but we would have won the Mile Race had L./Cpl. Porter, our best runner, been able to compete. Total points to count: 1, 52nd Light Infantry, 42 points; 2, The Royal Fusiliers, 31 points; 3, The Queen's Royal Regiment, 22 points.

MOUNTAIN WARFARE CAMP, MAJKHALLI.

From 29th April to 26th May the Battalion found the Maintenance Party and a Demonstration Platoon for the Lucknow District Mountain Warfare Camp. This was situated at Majkhali, about ten miles out of Ranikhet on the Almora Road. Capt. L. C. East acted as Camp Commandant, Lieut. R. P. Mangles as Camp Adjutant, Quartermaster and O.C. Demonstration Platoon, Sergt. Budd as Camp Q.M.S., and Sergts. Bradley and Swain as instructors. The Demonstration Platoon was found by "B" Company, with Sergt. Howard as Platoon Sergeant and one or two N.C.O.s. from other companies in addition.

For the first period Major J. C. T. Thornton, of the 1st/3rd Gurkha Rifles, with a squad of his regiment from Almora, carried out the instruction. This was attended by platoons from The Devonshire Regiment and The South Staffordshire Regiment, and an M.G. Section of The East Surreys. The second period was attended by a platoon of The Buffs and an M.G. Platoon of The Royal Fusiliers. Both periods were rather spoilt by rain and the camp itself was infested with flies. Training took place during the morning and was limited in that the area available consisted only of one small valley. Major Thornton was a most interesting instructor and a considerable amount was learnt from him by all concerned.

One or two expeditions were organized in particular to play football against the Gurkhas at Almora. There were, however, no bathing pools within range and there was little scope for any entertainment except walking; in fact the camp formed a rest cure from the more strenuous activities of Ranikhet, Dulikhet and Chaubattia.

During the second half of the Hill Season another camp was formed at Hawalbagh, near Almora. The camp had a lovely site on the edge of the River Kosi, and lasted from 23rd to 30th September.

No. 13 and 14 Platoons, and about twenty young signallers from the detachment at Chaubattia proceeded to this camp and had a most enjoyable time learning the elements of mountain warfare. Excellent demonstrations were again given by Major J. C. T. Thornton and a party of the 1st/3rd Gurkha Rifles from Almora. On the last day the whole camp, which included units of The Buffs, 52nd Light Infantry, The Royal Fusiliers, Devons, and South Staffordshire Regiment carried out an interesting exercise attended by the District Commander and a number of senior officers from Ranikhet and Chaubattia. The camp concluded with an Officers' Mess bathing and tea party, then a camp concert in the evening.

"B" COMPANY'S EXPEDITION TO KAUSANI IN THE HIMALAYAN FOOTHILLS.

This took place at the end of May, and much valuable assistance was given by Mrs. Browne, wife of Major Browne, the Ranikhet Club secretary, she gave us the name of her guide, a Kumaon ex-rifleman who had been on many treks with her to Tibet and other places. The sixteen Dotial coolies were obtained from the Coolie Agency at the Sadar Bazaar, Ranikhet, at 12 annas a day. As this is a jumping-off place for several of the Himalayan peaks, Mount Kamet being one of them, the coolies know their work. One party consisted of two officers and sixteen N.C.O.s. and men, and the expedition was to take a week. We departed from Jungle Barracks, Chaubattia, at 9 o'clock on 26th May, amidst jeers from those still in bed who appeared to prefer spending their hill leave in this manner to seeing something of the countryside. Each soldier carried his personal possessions in his pack, and the sixteen Dotial coolies the bedding, etc. We walked eleven miles and got to our first camp, Majkhali (which was the Mountain Camp this year), at mid-day. Owing to rain the night had to be spent in the dak bungalow instead of the open.

The next day we were under way at 7.15 a.m. for our thirteen-mile walk to Aradeo Peak. For the first six miles we skirted hills covered with pine trees, each tree with a slash down the trunk and a small pot attached to catch the resin. At the foot of a high hill we saw Aradeo perched 4,000 feet above us, but in spite of this alarming sight we reached the summit at 1.30 p.m. There we found nothing but a forest rest-house, and as the Forest Officer was in residence we made ourselves very comfortable on the veranda, and pleased him enormously by finding, in a fire-trench, a grub for which he had been searching a long time, and can now be seen in the Dehra Dun Natural History Museum.

After our long march uphill to Aradeo we were glad of a six-mile march the next day to Someswar. This is a large and prosperous village in the valley of the Kosi river, paddy fields stretching as far as the eye can see with women working in them from dawn to dusk. We fished and bathed in the river, and enjoyed the beauty of the place and the brightly coloured woodpeckers and kingfishers, birds and vegetables. After supper we sat on the lawn of the dak bungalow and sang songs.

The next day was our final outward march to Kausani, which is the same height as Chaubattia, 7,000 feet. Leaving Someswar, the first six miles were along the bank of the Kosi river, which was very pleasant, but the last two miles were stiff climbing, and on arrival it seemed hard work to attain so little as, besides the view, there is nothing but the Post Office and the dak bungalow. This was the turning point of our journey, and we retraced our footsteps to Someswar where we

1ST BATTALION

had more fishing and bathing. From Someswar we had a march of fourteen miles to Bughwali, but a bathe soon put everyone right and a very comfortable night was spent on the veranda of a school until 6.30 a.m., when the pupils commenced arriving. The next night we stayed at Sesalie, and then our last stage to Chaubattia commenced.

The expedition was a good one, and the change so complete that we all felt we had been away for months instead of one week.

DOG RACING, CHAUBATTIA.

We publish some photographs of dog racing in Chaubattia Hill Station. This sport, new to the Battalion, has to be seen to be believed, and its success is such that it might, with advantage, be copied elsewhere. The organizers were the 52nd Light Infantry who, as artiste-financiers, provided the kit, managed the "tote" and made a real success of each meeting. It is now an established fact in Chaubattia, and meetings take place once a fortnight.

The competition is so keen, and the stakes become so high, that even handicapping has had to be instituted. Next year may see the price of a good, fast pi-dog considerably higher than that of a pedigree English fox terrier.

At present the runners consist of any bred-dog or half-dog, and instead of the electric hare Chaubattia uses the skin of a good high jackal. The mechanism for running the jackal is a cunning signaller's device. A bicycle is turned upside-down beyond the finishing post, and the back tyre removed. Round the wheel is wound signal cable, the other end of which is fixed round a signal-cable spool behind the starting line, the jackal skin being tied to the cable. The horse-power to drive this mechanical marvel is provided by a signaller who faces the start and pedals with his hands. By this means he can see the progress of the race and control the speed of the hare.

Before each race the dogs are measured, numbered, and then proceed to the paddock for inspection in the usual Epsom manner. Here the fun starts, as dogs and owners alike are lucky to get out alive. Once at the starting-gate each owner allows his dog a good sniff at the jackal, when the magic words, "Deko, Deko," are whispered in the dog's ear.

Then there is the line-up to start, where old enemies meet on even terms and blood runs high.

For at least two minutes or more the owners hold tight, and four eyes are required—one for the hare, one for your dog, and two for those next to you on the starting line.

As the jackal creeps forward on the ground between the centre dogs and takes a lead of some twenty yards, down goes the starter's flag and the dogs are released. Out of twelve starters at least eight know the game and go in hot pursuit, eventually crossing the finishing line at breakneck speed. As in horse racing there are the "also rans," and these provide greater amusement amongst the friends, or enemies, half-way down the course.

False starts are not infrequent, and the recovery of a dog to start afresh is something worth watching. Some dogs win steadily, and size is no criterion, but to prevent heavy gambling on the "tote" these are now handicapped by starting several yards behind the line. The system works admirably as those in the rear go charging through the foremost ranks, and in making a clear passage spread-eagle the field in all directions.

It is great fun this dog racing, and an agreeable addition to the local amenities. The meetings are easy to organize, and the overhead expenses small. Above all, they are popular with the men, and not confined to any particular class of dog.

2nd BATTALION

(Parkhurst, Isle of Wight.)

OUR shortage of numbers threatens to become acute, and throughout the summer, both in barracks and on training, we have been hard put to it to make ends meet. Timely help was given by drafts of Supplementary Reservists both from our own Depot and from the Depot of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, but these were only birds of passage, and with a draft of over one hundred due for India this winter we are once more faced with the prospects of a lean period before us. It is to be hoped that the various new inducements instituted by the War Office will benefit the recruiting situation, especially as regards the Infantry, but it will take time for the effects to be felt, and for the next year at least we will be much under strength.

A detachment of three officers and fifty other ranks attended the Coronation of H.M. King George VI, under the command of Capt. H. G. Veasey. Kensington Gardens was turned into a military camp, and the weather was on its worst behaviour; but in spite of constant drenchings and discomforts our detachment well maintained the Regimental tradition for smartness and were privileged to take part in one of the most magnificent spectacles of the year. Capt. D. L. Gibbs and seven W.Os., N.C.Os., and men marched in the Coronation procession, while the remainder lined the route, being drawn up in Hyde Park, opposite Park Lane. The remainder of the Battalion took part in the civil ceremony at Newport, Isle of Wight.

Our next public appearance was at the Tidworth Tattoo, when the Regiment, assisted by 200 men of the K.S.L.I., enacted the combined Naval and Military operation of the Battle of Vigo, 1702. The old-time uniforms were most effective and this item on the programme was well received by the spectators.

Battalion and Brigade Training took place at Wimborne St. Giles, in Dorset. We had a pleasant camp site and after Aldershot it was a change to train in a place where soldiers were popular strangers and where the children of the village came out to cheer our comings and goings. It was a strenuous period, as modern battles take place at night these days, and hot meals and sleep were looked upon as luxuries. Great credit is due to our M.T. drivers, who propelled their vehicles across country with but the dimmest of dim lights, and though occasionally they failed to stick to the straight but narrow path there were no casualties and very little damage.

One of the better remarks overheard on training was that of a zealous platoon commander exhorting his platoon of three men, each representing a section, to more spectacular efforts. It was as follows: "Look here, Jones, you give yourself fire orders; you're a section commander as well as a section, you know!"

Soon after our return to Parkhurst, the Battalion gave its annual "At Home" to the public, and though the number of visitors was not so great as last year, those who did come were much impressed with all they saw. A physical training display was given by men with under one year's service, which was very well carried out, and an excellent gymnastic display was put on by a squad from the Depot under C.S.M.I. Salisbury, A.P.T.S. The proceedings closed with that popular spectacle, the beating of "Retreat" by the Band and Drums.

We are now filling up with reservists from various regiments, including our own, who have elected to rejoin with the Colours for the remainder of their service with the Reserve and with a view to continuing on for pension. We

welcome them gladly, as a leavening of old soldiers is badly needed. Many of them have represented their former regiments in various forms of sport, and with their help we hope to improve our teams and raise the standard of all games and sports.

The autumn season of "general post" amongst officers has set in. Major L. L. Welman, M.C., and Capt. A. M. S. Harrington are retiring to civil life. Major Welman came to The Queen's Royal Regiment from The Middlesex Regiment in 1923, and Capt. Harrington has been with us, except for various staff appointments, since 1918. We wish them both the best of luck. Capt. L. S. Sheldon and 2/Lieut. P. Bosanquet are leaving to join the 1st Battalion in India. What is the 2nd Battalion's loss is the 1st Battalion's gain, and we wish them both success. Lieut. C. H. W. Goode left us earlier in the summer to take up an appointment with the Northern Rhodesia Regiment. A good job for a good officer.

A strenuous winter lies before us. Training of the drafts from the Depot and of the recently joined reservists who have been away from the modern army of new weapons and mechanization will keep us busy, and now that we have been in the island for nearly two years we hope to have a successful season in both work and play. Our football and hockey teams are well above the average, and the influx of reservists should help us in every form of sport.

Sergeants' Mess.

One of the disadvantages of being stationed in the Isle of Wight is that we are on our own. There are no friendly messes to go to. We cannot drop in to see our friends from the West Yorkshires, or go off to see the Green Howards as we did at Aldershot. Neither can we join tennis leagues, or billiard leagues, and so make a round of visits. We have to make our own fun.

One of the most successful functions in the Mess was the visit of the Corporals for a games tournament, which took place in the early part of the year. Everyone mixed in well, and we all had a good time. Records of the games were kept at the beginning of the evening, and as far as we can remember things finished about even. The most interesting event was the Great Beer Stakes—the Caterer *v.* The Rest. We all thought that he would lose, and it was indeed a near thing, but he managed to pull out and win by a short head. We hope to have another tournament this winter. Another interesting event was the visit of H.M.S. *Excellent*. The sailors came over in force, with their ladies and families, for cricket and a Mess evening. Tea was served by Sergt. Dixon, and a most enjoyable evening followed. We paid a return visit which was somewhat marred by the Naval Review interfering with the journey, but this was made up for by the interest there always is in being on Whale Island. It is to be hoped that another such visit will occur when we play them at football.

We gave a farewell sherry party to say good-bye to Col. Basset. This went off very well, and again great credit must be given to Sergt. Dixon for the arrangements made. One member went home after it was finished and got into a bath of cold water. We hope he had his clothes off. It just shows what comes of eating too many cippolatas.

We have had the usual visit from our friends of the British Legion. They always seem keen to come and we enjoy having them.

The Battalion Rifle Meeting went off very well. We again beat the officers, but wish that the prize-money had been a bit more lavish. You cannot do much with 1s. 6d. for a "possible" at 500 yards. We congratulate Sergt. Brent and Sergt. Webb on their efforts at Bisley. Sergt. Brent got thirty-eighth place in the Army Hundred.

During the summer the Battalion went to Tidworth to take part in the Tattoo. There a new firm was formed, "Bacons Products, Ltd." with Mr. Shippam as



2nd BATTALION.

THE BATTALION DETACHMENT IN THE CORONATION PROCESSION.
(The detachment is that next to the last, immediately in front of the Royal Scots.)

chief shareholder. It reminded us of that line "still they come." However, what we saved at Tidworth we spent at Wimborne. The Mess there was larger than usual, and we needed it, as we had many attached members from Brigade Headquarters.

We had a good time in camp at Wimborne. Though it was "out in the blue" a few members managed to get the usual spot of leave, and when we returned to the island we found the Mess repainted, thanks to the efforts of the maintenance party.

We have lost four members this period. C.S.M. Mercer, Sergt. Dixon, Sergt. Elliott and C.S.M. Huskinson. C.S.M. Mercer went out to India with the Battalion in 1919, and has spent much of his service in the Sergeants' Mess. He will be much missed, and we wish him a comfortable billet in civil life. Sergt. Dixon has been for many years in the Mess. His help and advice at monthly dinners and other functions is much appreciated. He has the satisfaction of knowing that he has helped to raise the standard of the Mess very greatly. We know he will be a success in his new job. Sergt. Elliott has gone to a comfortable billet, and "Husky," with his generous help at dances, in fixing up the novelties, will be sadly missed. The best of luck to them all. We welcome back C.S.M. Clapman, Sergt. Hinds and Sergt. Shorricks (on promotion), who will be a great help to our shooting team.

Corporals' Mess.

Our annual outing consisted of a tour of the island, and despite the weather, which was not too kind to us, there was a distinct absence of the "blues," except on the part of two or three spartan members who insisted on bathing. They were blue all over.

We were under canvas from 16th July until 12th September. Blisters on the back were much more prevalent than blisters on the feet, thanks to our hard-working M.T. Although we are justly proud of our marching powers there is a feeling that "petrol is best" after all.

A Coronation Ball was given by the Corporals, which proved a great success. Full marks must be given to the president and his committee for their good work.

We congratulate Cpls. Coupland and Palmer and L./Cpls. Shipharn and Wray on their marriages.

We also congratulate those of our members who have recently been promoted and are too numerous to mention individually.

We are sorry that three members who are also members of the dance band are leaving us this winter and we wish them the best of luck in civil life.

Our congratulations to L./Cpl. Cook on winning the Oliver Cup for best shot of Corporals, during the firing at the Battalion Rifle Meeting. We also "give a hand" to Cpl. Newman on his becoming Battalion Shot, Best Shot Corporals and Privates. We are pleased to note that this member is not left-handed and will therefore still be able to elevate the elbow on convivial evenings.

The Band.

Since the last issue of the JOURNAL we have said *au revoir* to Cpl. G. ("Jerry") Norton, who has served us very well during his twenty-one years' service. He was a great asset to the Regiment both at work and play, and we wish him the best of luck in his new sphere of life. He was a first-class shot and has represented the Regiment. He also won the Band Shooting Cup three times.

Once again, on training at Wimborne St. Giles, we were called upon to act as enemy on the Battalion schemes, and we received a pat on the back for good work.

We congratulate the Drums on being chosen to show the rest of the side-drummers of the Southern Command how stick drill should be done, in preparation for the Tidworth Tattoo.

We are shortly losing Capt. D. C. G. Dickinson, who has been Band President for the past four years. We thank him for all his help. We welcome Major Oxley-Boyle as our prospective Band President.

By the way, let this be a warning to all concerned. The Band are out to retain the Company Hockey Cup this season and hope we shall meet with tough opposition.

SPORT.

Cricket.

The Queen's Royal Regiment v. H.M.S. Excellent.—There is a saying that whoever wins the toss wins this match, and this came true once more this year. We had our revenge for the year before, and a very decisive one, too.

Capt. Grimston's services were wanted by the Army, but we were very pleased to have the help of Col. Basset, who travelled down from Catterick to play.

We started batting soon after 2.30 p.m. and things looked promising when 2/Lieuts. Hartland-Mahon and Thomson began taking matters into their own hands and scoring at a steady pace. Unfortunately 2/Lieut. Thomson miss-hit a half-volley and was caught at deep mid-off. This did not seem to upset us unduly and the score progressed until at 5.30 p.m. we were all out for the score of 222. No less than seven of the side scored over twenty.

H.M.S. *Excellent* then had the misfortune to have to bat for the last hour's play, and in doing so lost three wickets for 38 runs.

The next morning, having had a look round Whale Island and shaken off our livers, we proceeded to watch Col. Basset and Capt. Block bowl them out for the meagre score of 121, thus forcing them to follow on by one run.

This time Col. Basset and Pte. Barnes were our successful bowlers, and our opponents were all out for 61 runs, giving us victory by an innings and 40 runs.

The bowling of Col. Basset was deadly, and in all he took 10 wickets for 63 runs.

Meanwhile the other ranks' team were playing on a neighbouring ground.

We batted first and made 119 and then L./Cpl. Harding bowled them out for

14 runs, his analysis being 8 wickets for 2 runs.

Owing to a severe lack of bowling, we had a disappointing season, which was, as usual, cut short by the move to the mainland. It was even shorter this year because of break-in-training leave, which was moved back a fortnight, thus causing three matches to be cancelled.

As far as the weather was concerned we were very lucky and only one match had to be cancelled by rain.

Our record for the year was anything but convincing. The 1st XI played 7. won 3 and lost 4.

The season was notable for one fact, namely, that we discovered a very useful opening pair in 2/Lieuts. R. W. Hartland-Mahon and I. P. Thomson. They consistently gave us a good start.

L./Cpl. Harding, who has recently joined us from the Depot, proved to be our best bowler. At times he bowled extremely well, and often helped us on our way to victory.

The services of Col. Basset and Major Bolton were badly missed.

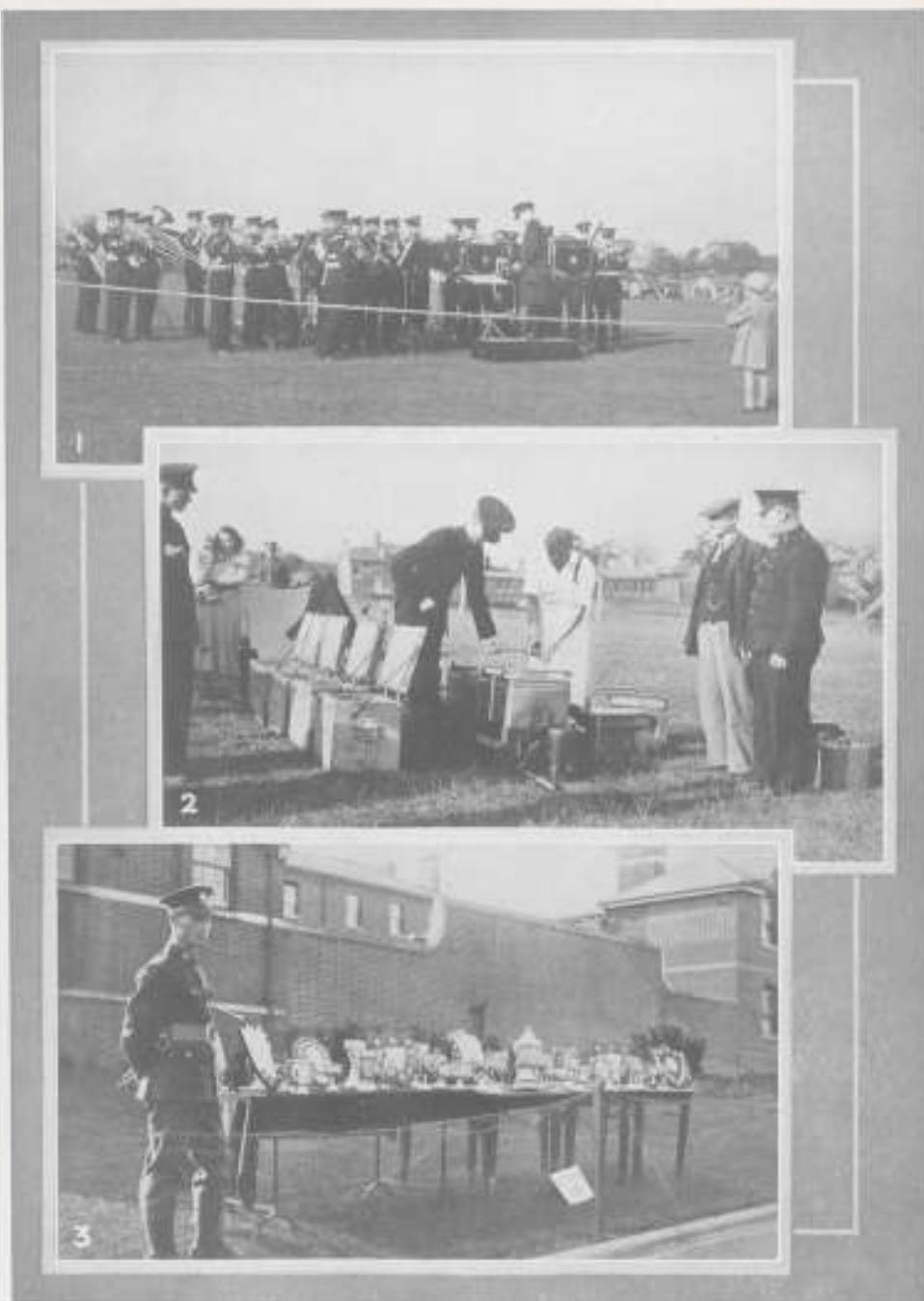
We managed to get two fixtures with the Middlesex Regiment this year, and won both times, which was very satisfactory. We were very sorry to have to scratch the Haileybury College match, which we were all looking forward to, but owing to the date of our move to the mainland being put back at the last moment, there was no alternative. Our thanks again are due to Sergt. Kidson for umpiring this season. Scores:—

Newport, 167; The Queen's, 51. Lost.

St. Helens, 157; The Queen's, 104. Lost.

Ventnor, 151; The Queen's, 59. Lost.

2nd BATTALION.



[Photo: Stevens.]

BATTALION "AT HOME," PARKHURST, 1937.

1. The Band. 2. Demonstrating the New Petrol Cooker. 3. Sergeants' Mess Silver.

2ND BATTALION

19

Newport Trades, 65; The Queen's, 86. Won.
Middlesex Regiment, 95; The Queen's, 124. Won.
Middlesex Regiment, 76; The Queen's, 140 for 6. Won.
Newport Trades, 168; The Queen's, 62. Lost.

2nd XI Results. Loseley Park.

Gosport Nondescripts, 117; The Queen's, 104. Lost.
Yarmouth, 54; The Queen's, 53. Lost.
St. John's Sports, 114; The Queen's, 50. Lost.
H.M.S. Excellent, 14; The Queen's, 110. Won.
Freshwater and Totland, 113; The Queen's, 179. Won.

Boys' Matches.

The Middlesex Regiment, 27; The Queen's, 106. Won.
Newport Schools, 73; The Queen's, 25. Lost.

The boys' cricket season was also cut short by the early move to the mainland, and two of their matches had to be scratched.

The side badly missed the services of L/Cpl. Willard and Dmr. Newbold, who had been captain and wicket-keeper respectively. Although the team did not have much chance to show their ability, I am sure there is some talent for future years.

Inter-Company Cricket Cup.—The Company Cricket Competition was left unfinished once more, as we were unable to complete it before the Battalion went on break-in-training leave. Results: No. 3 Group beat the Band, Signals beat "C" Company, "A" Company beat "D" Company, Drums beat "B" Company, and No. 3 Group beat the Drums.

Fencing.

We improved at the end of last season and won the Command Championship again, this being the fifth time in six years that we have won the (Aldershot and Southern) Unit Championships. Results were as follows:

Semi-final, Inter-Unit.—The Queen's Royal Regiment: Foil, 5; épée, 6; sabre, 6; 17 wins. R.A.O.C.: Foil, 4; épée, 3; sabre, 3; 10 wins.

Final. The Queen's Royal Regiment: Foil, 5; épée, 5; sabre, 7; 17 wins. Depot, Royal Tank Corps: Foil, 4; épée, 4; sabre, 2; 10 wins.

In the Inter-Command match versus The Queen's Bays, to decide which team should go to Olympia, we were not at our best against a very much more experienced team which defeated us quite easily.

Individual results in the Southern Command Bronze Medal Tournament were as follows:

Officers.—Épée: Capt. D. L. A. Gibbs, 2nd.

Other Ranks.—Épée: L/Cpl. D. Wright, 1st. Sabre: L/Cpl. D. Wright, 1st; Cpl. J. Pitt, 2nd. Foil: Cpl. J. Pitt, 2nd.

L/Cpl. Wright did very well to win his weapons. He should have done better at Olympia as a result.

We have the makings of a good team this season. 2/Lieut. J. D. Sparkes, just joined, was a good fencer at Pangbourne Nautical College, and later at Sandhurst. There are one or two other officers who should make fencers. Cpl. Pitt and Pte. Wright are still with us.

We lack instructors. Cpl. Tasker, always a good instructor, has gone on Vocational Training, and we were unlucky in not being given any vacancies on the last fencing course at Aldershot. However, with sufficient practice and plenty of matches we hope to defeat The Bays, now at Tidworth from Aldershot, in the Inter-Unit Command Series next spring.

Weapon Training.

Portsmouth United Service Rifle Meeting.—The meeting was held earlier this year—from 24th to 29th May. Owing to this, and to the number of men that had to be trained as M.T. drivers, there was very little time for practice, and it was impossible to enter a Young Soldiers' team.

The results were fair, the team being second in two events in fields of eight.

The following represented the Battalion: Capt. L. S. Sheldon, 2/Lieuts. H. R. D. Hill, C. B. Gray, N. A. H. Marsden and J. U. Stobbs, Sergts. Sandys, Brent, Nye and Knight, Cpl. Newman, Rolph, Norton and Cross, L./Cpls. Bowman and Church, Pte. Braisher, and Bdsn. Keeling, Martin and Evans.

L./Cpls. McJury and Church, and Ptes. McKay and Braisher were the L.A. Pairs.

The team was accommodated by H.M.S. *Excellent*, to whom we are most grateful for their hospitality.

Battalion Rifle Meeting.—The Individual Competitions were fired on 3rd and 4th June. The team events were fired when they could be fitted into the W.T. programme. Results:—

Battalion Championship.—1, L./Cpl. Cook; 2, Lieut. F. Waspe; 3, L./Cpl. Church.

Young Soldiers' Championship.—1, Pte. Owens; 2, Pte. Lane; 3, Pte. S. Tye
Boys' Championship.—1, Boy Stringer; 2, Boy Game.

Inter-Company Rifle Team Match.—“D” Company.

Inter-Company L.A. Pairs Match.—“A” Company.

Best Pair.—Class “A”: Sergts. Lloyd and Brent, “A” Company. Class “B”: Cpls. Lockwood and Tasker, “C” Company.

Inter-Company Falling Plate Match.—No. 3 Group, “A” Company.

Officers v. Sergeants.—Sergeants.

Corporals v. Privates.—Corporals.

Sergeants' Challenge Cup.—Sergt. Sandys.

A.R.A. Non-Central Matches.—The following teams fired:—

King George's.—Capt. Sheldon, Lieut. Waspe, 2/Lieuts. Hill, Marsden, Gray and Stobbs.

Royal Irish.—Sergts. Brent, Sandys, Shorricks, Knight, Houchin and Nye.

Company Shield (“H.Q.” Company).—Cpls. Rolfe, Moth and Hooper, L./Cpls. Cook and Bowman, Ptes. Braisher, Newbold, Fox, Cassidy, Evans, Critcher and Nash.

A.R.A. Central Meeting.—L./Sergt. Brent is to be congratulated on reaching the Army Hundred.

THE CORONATION OF THEIR MAJESTIES KING GEORGE VI AND QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Like all other infantry regiments, we were represented at the Coronation by forty-three men, commanded by Capt. H. G. Veasey, for lining the route, and Capt. D. L. A. Gibbs with seven W.Os., N.C.Os. and men to march in the procession.

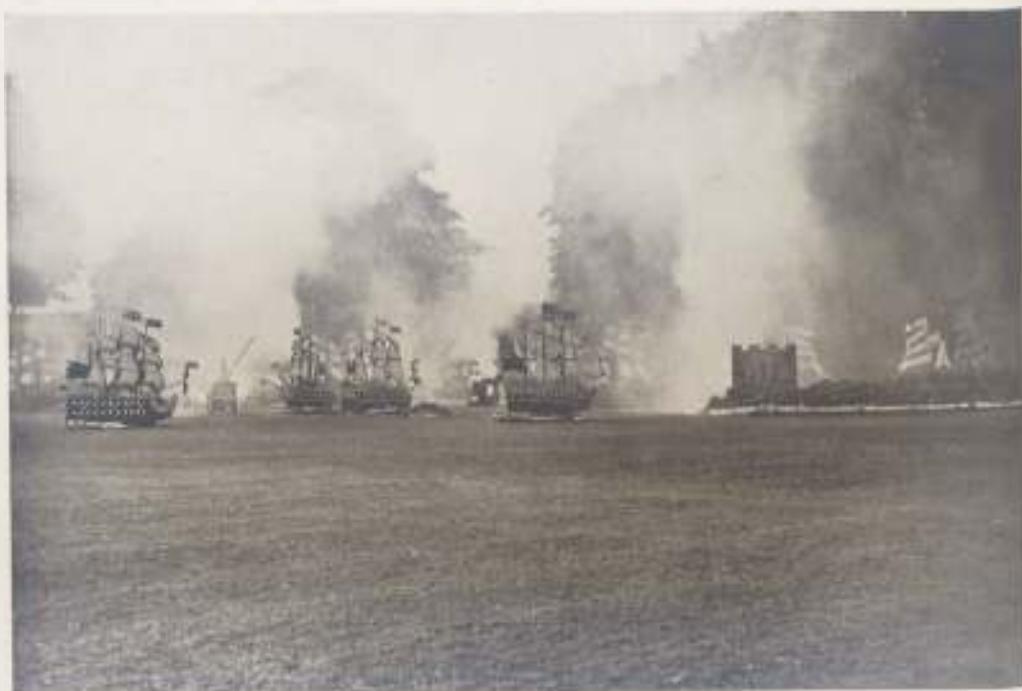
Our arrival in London on Sunday, 9th May, was greeted in true British fashion with a deluge of rain, through which we marched to our camp in Kensington Gardens. The less said about the camp the better. The impression one had of the camp at the time was, a sea of mud and a huge congestion of lorries belonging to all three Services. Some of the drivers had never been to London before, and in some instances it took them over an hour and a half to travel between Waterloo and the camp.

Two days were spent in practising our different roles, and at a fairly early hour on Coronation Day we all paraded together, for the first time in our new

2nd BATTALION.



THE BAND.



TIDWORTH TATTOO : THE BATTLE OF VIGO.

The Fleet approaching Vigo.

2ND BATTALION

21

blue uniform. Luckily it was not raining, and by about 10.30 a.m. we were in position, lining the route, with a detachment of Royal Engineers on our left and the 2nd Bn. The Royal Warwickshire Regiment on our right. Our position was at the north end of Hyde Park, where the East Carriage Drive widens out at Marble Arch.

Looking towards the Arch one could see the red and yellow capped cavalry regiments with their lances, while on the other side of the Arch were the Royal Artillery. Stretching down in the other direction were other detachments of the Southern Command, noticeable among which were the Suffolks with their six-foot colour, and, still further down, at Hyde Park Corner, a strong detachment of the R.A.F. from their Depot at Uxbridge.

Soon after 11 a.m. the Abbey Service began and was relayed by loud-speakers from the neighbouring trees. It was not easy to hear the service, as the broadcasting was not good. People began to lose interest, and small things easily caused amusement: one of which was a man who climbed a tree in an agile manner, pursued by a couple of policemen, who were handicapped by their boots. The police eventually won. About 1 p.m. the Abbey Service came to an end, with everybody coming to attention for the National Anthem. Then, with two hours to wait for the arrival of the procession, we ate an exceptionally good haversack ration.

Punctually at 3.15 p.m. the head of the procession, a police-car, appeared through the Arch. Behind came War Office officials, and then line after line (in eights) of soldiers representing every race in the Empire, nurses, territorials, regulars, followed by the Brigade of Guards, whose marching and dressing in every single eight was perfect. Following these came the H.A.C. and "K" Battery, R.H.A., and last of all the detachments of the Royal Marines and the Royal Navy, the latter headed by a bearded commander.

Up to then there had been no carriages, but now came the representatives of the Dominions, India and the Colonies. Each carriage had its own escort and the crowd gave them a great welcome, especially the Prime Ministers of the Dominions. Perhaps the greatest applause of all, almost equal to that which the Royal Family were to get, was that given to the Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, on whose shoulders had rested such heavy responsibilities during the past year.

Now the climax was to come with the Royal Procession. First came Queen Mary, looking as magnificent as only she can look, with the two little Princesses in her carriage; then the Royal Escort, including the Yeomen of the Guard, the King's Watermen and the Indian Orderly Officers, followed by the members of the Royal Family and their Majesties the King and Queen, both looking rather pale but magnificent in their robes and seated in the huge gilded State Coach. They were surrounded by an escort of Household Cavalry, and amidst a crescendo of cheering the climax was reached. Up to now the weather had been kind, but no sooner had Their Majesties passed than the weather changed. It started to pour with rain, and very soon the Detachment was literally drenched to the skin, and in a downpour we marched back to Kensington Gardens.

TIDWORTH TATTOO, 1937.

THE BATTLE OF VIGO (1702).

In recent years the Battalion has taken part in the Royal Tournament at Olympia and in the British Gaumont production of "O H M S" and so, when we were called upon to take part in the Tidworth Tattoo, we felt we were well versed in play-acting.

The idea of a naval battle with a military landing was original, and at first appeared a little ambitious. The book was written by Col. Bassett who, unfortunately, was unable to produce the pageant owing to his departure to Catterick.

The Battle of Vigo is a somewhat obscure battle, and to many of us an action which we knew little or nothing about. However, our naval connections made it

2ND BATTALION

imperative that the naval technique should be produced with that exactness the senior Service demands. H.M.S. *Excellent*'s crew were indeed helpful and kindly, and put us in touch with Rear-Admiral Batchelor, an expert in naval history, who took endless pains in giving us the correct nautical education of the period. We owe him a great debt of gratitude, for without him we should have indeed been "at sea."

Our thanks are also due to the R.U.S.I., the Royal Maritime Museum at Greenwich for details both Naval and Military, and Capt. Oakes-Jones for all his valuable help. Before our departure to Tidworth we were unable to carry out any rehearsals on the ground, but Admiral Batchelor did put us into the picture by carrying out a sand-model exercise depicting the evolutions of the fleet. Rehearsals started on 19th July, and as shortly as the 22nd we found ourselves faced with a semi-public rehearsal. However, somehow we got the ships to sea, and somehow they formed divisions. Though our early efforts were clumsy we soon picked up the threads, and by 27th July we embarked on the day rehearsal with reasonable success. But there was one problem which nearly drove the producer desperate, and that was the atmospheric conditions—in truth the wind, for in one of the earlier rehearsals the entire British fleet was blown over, and represented one mass of jumbled sails and protruding legs, the air being rent with oaths both naval and military! To combat this, the sails had to be reconstructed and large portions of plywood cut away to allow for air channels. When it is remembered that the ships were eight feet long and approximately ten feet high, and all this bulk navigated by one sweating human being, it is only fitting that we should record here our debt of thanks to our gallant crews; they never failed us, the ships always put to sea, and sometimes it was none too easy. Little did the public know or realize the difficulties they encountered, even to the fireship that was literally on fire, with its crew reminiscent of "the boy stood on the burning deck." That fireship eventually piled itself up, but it reached Vigo Harbour.

And now for the item. The curtain rises on a darkened arena with the exception of a set depicting Portsmouth Jetty. A row-boat is seen approaching, and as it comes alongside a fanfare of trumpets heralds the arrival of Queen Anne with her two ladies-in-waiting. Out of the boat step the Duke of Ormonde, Admiral Rooke, Capt. Andrew Leake, R.N., and Col. Pierce. The cheering of the Portsmouth crowds subsides and Queen Anne welcomes the party home, asking Ormonde for particulars of the battle. As he tells the story the scene is enacted in the arena. He describes to her the way her forces, having heard of treasure ships in Vigo Harbour, carried out a combined and successful attack and returned with the spoils. The description is so vivid that she seems to see the scene with her own eyes as the audience do. The fleet is seen leaving Cadiz Harbour, and here one sees twenty-six English men-of-war under full sail sailing into a darkened arena, only their twinkling ports indicating their presence. Ahead, and under a flood-light, one sees a frigate dispatched to reconnoitre; by firing a gun and hoisting a signal it reports the presence of the enemy fleet in Vigo Harbour. Meantime, the audience see the realistic set of Vigo with a boom across its harbour, behind which the French fleet and treasure-ships lie at anchor. The broadcast describes the main defences and these are lit up in turn. The fleet manoeuvres and a military landing-party of which The Queen's Royal Regiment form part, land from the transport and take the fort overlooking Vigo Harbour. A Union is hoisted on the tower of the fort, this being a prearranged signal for the fleet attack; the fleet attacks in three lines with fireships behind each line, the boom is broken by Capt. Leake's ship and the fleet passes through the boom and destroys the enemy.

To the strains of "Rule Britannia" the British fleet is seen escorting out its prizes, and then our attention is focused once more on the jetty, where Queen Anne congratulates the Duke of Ormonde and knights Capt. Leake, R.N., and Col. Pierce for the services they rendered in the battle.

2nd BATTALION.

TIDWORTH TATTOO: THE BATTLE OF VIGO.



DETACHMENT OF 2nd BATTALION IN "VIGO" UNIFORM.



THE FINAL CHARGE.

4th BATTALION

Headquarters: The Barracks, Mitcham Road, Croydon.

Hon. Colonel: Col. J. M. Newnham, O.B.E., D.L., LL.D.

Commanding Officer: Lieut.-Col. I. T. P. Hughes, M.C.

Adjutant: Capt. J. W. M. Denton.

THE formation of a Queen's Brigade will alone make our camp this year at Falmer an historic one. It will be remembered also for its perfect weather and delightful surroundings.

During our more strenuous training the weather, most conveniently, was cloudy, while, when less arduous work was being carried out, we had brilliant sunshine.

Then we were particularly fortunate in having attached to us Capt. H. B. Combe who, with Lieut. C. Nixon, of The East Yorkshire Regiment, worked indefatigably, and with marked success, to make our training interesting and realistic.

Last, but by no means least, our commissariat arrangements, under the able direction of Capt. R. T. Walters and Major H. W. Bolton, D.S.O., as usual more than satisfied the inner man. In this connection members of our Old Comrades Association provided, as an experiment, two orderlies for each of the men's dining tents. This was most satisfactory, and we hope to repeat it in the future.

We are indebted to the *Croydon Advertiser* for the following:—

"A concert, given by the Battalion Concert Party, was produced on Wednesday evening. A stage, with back cloths, had been rigged up in the valley, and the hill to the officers' lines made a natural amphitheatre. O.R.Q.M.S. Willerton was responsible for the production, and many of the topical songs were written by him. Sergt. Bailey and Cpl. Brown provided much of the fun, and C.S.M. Wilkins and Sergt. Oakley made a perfect 'Quarrel and Lardy.'

"As the evening grew dark, the stage was illuminated by the headlights of the Battalion Motor Transport. The last item, community singing, led by C.S.M. Townsend, was joined in by the many hundreds in the audience, for many men from the other units in camp came along to the concert. Others taking part were R.Q.M.S. Fenner, Pte. Atkins, L./Sergt. Nixon and O.R.Q.M.S. Willerton; Sergt. Shonfield was at the piano, and the Band, under Bandmaster Plummer, played during the evening.

"The much-discussed night operations, which started at 4 p.m. on Thursday afternoon, were preceded, as far as the 4th Queen's were concerned, by a bathing parade at Rottingdean on Thursday morning, when all the available Battalion transport was pressed into service to convey the men to the sea. So ideal was the weather and the 'parade' so enjoyed by all ranks that Lieut.-Col. Hughes decided to repeat it again later on, of which more later.

"The day was still hot when the 4th Queen's left camp for the night operations, and carrying their tunics in their packs the Battalion marched to Lewes in their shirt-sleeves. Their greatcoats and blankets were carried in lorries. When they reached their position just west of Lewes, the Battalion was halted to allow an evening attack to be made by the 6th and 7th Bns. The Queen's Royal Regiment, after which orders were received to the effect that the 4th Queen's were to carry out a dawn attack on further 'enemy' positions.

"Supper was issued from the cooker, and greatcoats and blankets were taken off the lorries; then the Battalion settled down to three or four hours' sleep in the open field. At 2 a.m. an issue of hot tea was made and, discarding their

greatcoats, the Battalion moved up in the dark to the position from which the attack was to be started, guided by Lieut. J. C. Pearson, the Battalion Intelligence Officer. At 4.30, as it began to get light, the attack began, the 'enemy' was surprised and the 4th Queen's won their war. The early morning, with the sun not yet hot enough to be uncomfortable, and with the South Downs looking their best, was ideal for the march back to camp and to breakfast . . . and some sleep.

"On Saturday morning another bathing parade was held at Rottingdean. This time, however, the Battalion was lined up in two ranks, in swimming costumes, on the beach, the officers in front. On the word of command of the Commanding Officer the 4th Queen's marched, to martial music played by the band, into the sea! The occasion was recorded by the Gaumont-British News-reel."

We congratulate the winners of the following cups, which were competed for in camp:—

Camp Cup.—Tied for first place, "C" Company (Major S. C. Guillan) and "D" Company (Capt. A. R. C. Stiby).

Training and Manoeuvre Cup.—"A" (S.) Company (Capt. L. A. Ault).

Drill Cup.—"B" Company (Lieut. P. Wightman).

Distance Judging Competition.—"B" Company (Lieut. P. Wightman).

We also congratulate the Officers' Team, composed of Commanding Officer, Major S. C. Guillan and Lieuts. P. Wightman and G. Stokoe, who won the cup presented by the Brigade Commander for an Inter-Battalion Riding Test.

We were pleased to welcome as visitors to camp our Honorary Colonel and Mrs. Newnham, Col. R. Papworth, T.D., Mr. Herbert G. Williams, M.P., and his son and Major L. D. J. Walerstein. We also welcome 2/Lieut. M. W. A. Carswell, who joined us just before camp.

We are now once again in the throes of a recruiting campaign. Our efforts in the spring met with a most encouraging response, and the greatest credit is due to the Recruiting Staff, led by Capt. A. R. C. Stiby and Lieut. C. M. Gliddon.

Though we are still far from our establishment strength we are confident that the deficiency will be reduced considerably before the year is out.

Lieut. J. C. Pearson took over the command of "B" Company in October, vice Lieut. P. Wightman. In November, Major Guillan took over the command of Headquarter Wing and Capt. R. T. Walters assumed command of "C" Company.

"H.Q." Wing.

Since the last notes appeared, there has been a change in the command of this Company, Capt. R. T. Walters taking over from Capt. Phillimore in May.

The Company has had a fairly successful summer, and the signalling results have been particularly good, there having been 100 per cent. classification. 2/Lieut. Pegler and Sergt. Oakley are to be especially congratulated on this excellent result.

The Transport Section have now happily settled down with their new vehicles, the value of which was demonstrated in camp in many ways. We were also pleased with the turn-out and appearance of the hired transport used during camp, and feel that to have a uniform motor fleet is of great advantage.

We have not been successful in winning any of the training cups so far awarded, but owing to the specialization of the Company it was hardly to be expected that we should. We have, however, won the Dashwood Cup for football.

Cpl. Howard is to be congratulated on his display of horsemanship in camp.

"A" (Support) Company.

Since the last issue of the JOURNAL the strength of the Company has increased from forty-odd to eighty. This increase of just on 100 per cent. is most encour-

aging, and the training of these recruits has been enthusiastically undertaken by all concerned.

The training of the year under review has been entirely satisfactory in all its branches.

Lieut. Stokoe is instilling into the Company his wide knowledge of the rifle with very notable results, judging by the Company's efforts in the various competitions.

This year's camp at Falmer was very enjoyable and the weather most kind to us. We finished the fortnight's training by being awarded the Training and Manoeuvre Cup, an achievement of which all the Company are proud.

We now look forward to a further increase in the numbers of the Company so that we may soon be up to strength, a state the Company has not been in since the Great War.

"C" Company.

Attendance at camp was good, but as usual we found ourselves the strongest Nine Company in the first week and the weakest the second. This is a state of affairs which has prevailed for several years now, but tales of Battalion Bathing Parades at Rottingdean, of the Battalion Concert Party's efforts, and even of all-night night operations should turn the scales next year. We can congratulate ourselves on winning a half-share in the Camp Cup with "D" Company.

We have been unfortunate again in losing officers through pressure of their business affairs. Lieut. N. P. Sherlock has gone, more or less permanently, to Liverpool, and Lieut. P. Courtney has gone on the Reserve. But against the loss of officers we can set off the increase in number and efficiency of the N.C.O.s., owing to the keenness to qualify for promotion shown at the beginning of the year. We congratulate the following on their promotions and appointments: Sergts. A. Brunton and A. J. Ogden, Cpl. F. Olliver and A. Watkins, and L./Cpl. H. Atkins, B. A. Burton, A. Knight and F. Tysoe.

The lease of the Oxted hut site has run out, and the hut has been sold. The Oxted Detachment are now attending parades at Lingfield, whither they travel on bicycles, and seem for the moment well satisfied with the scheme.

The winter season has started well. The recruiting situation looks promising and several "social evenings" have been arranged with organizations in the neighbourhood, both at Caterham and at Lingfield. C.S.M. Scott is running the usual monthly dances at Lingfield, and it is hoped to run some more at Caterham later on.

"D" Company.

The Company can look back with every satisfaction on a good summer's work in practically every sphere of Territorial training. There have been few changes in the personnel of the Company; only one or two men have decided that continuance in the Service was beyond their endurance, and many recruits have been received, trained and welcomed. The two Croydon platoons and Headquarters continue well up to standard both in efficiency and numbers, and at Warlingham, although an increase in numbers is barely visible, parades have been well attended. At Coulsdon, the "outpost" has outgrown its Headquarters and steps have been taken to provide a drill hall large enough to accommodate Lieut. Pearson's platoon. It is to be hoped that by the time the next issue of the JOURNAL appears it will be possible to report something definite in this respect. To have broken new ground and established a thriving and enthusiastic detachment of (at the time of writing) twenty-five in less than a year is a fine achievement and worthy of encouragement. The Commanding Officer, with the Adjutant, visited the detachment in September and expressed himself well pleased with the enthusiasm and efficiency of all ranks.

Camp.—The Company can look back on a very successful camp at Falmer. The increase in the strength made it possible for a full platoon to be on parade every day, and this factor undoubtedly made for the greater benefit received from the training. Out of a strength (then) of 4 officers and 71 other ranks, 4 officers and 55 other ranks attended Annual Training, 10 were granted leave and 6 were posted as absentees. C.S.M. White had the onerous task of handling and knocking into shape, no less than 32 men who had never before attended a camp. The proof of his excellent training is to be found in the fact that the Company were placed equal first with "C" Company in the coveted Camp Cup.

The Company achieved fame by the number of times it hung gas respirators round its members' necks and never put them on. It was, we suppose, nice to be selected for the job, but why were they never donned? Perhaps it was because the umpires, who carried the gas, were not themselves in possession of the necessary protection.

Musketry.—Ably led by Lieut. Pearson, the Company were successful in winning the Watney Challenge Cup. Pte. Chambers returned the very useful score of 56 out of a possible 60. In the final of the Torrens Cup, "D" were beaten by "A" (S.) Company, having disposed of "H.Q." Wing in the first round.

Winter Training Parades at Queen's House, Warlingham, and Coulsdon began in September and much useful work was done before the Battalion parades during October, which were held for the purpose of recruiting. The Company Dinner was held at the Greyhound Hotel on 30th October, at which the Commanding Officer was present and complimented the Company on its work. The present strength of the Company is 4 officers and 87 other ranks.

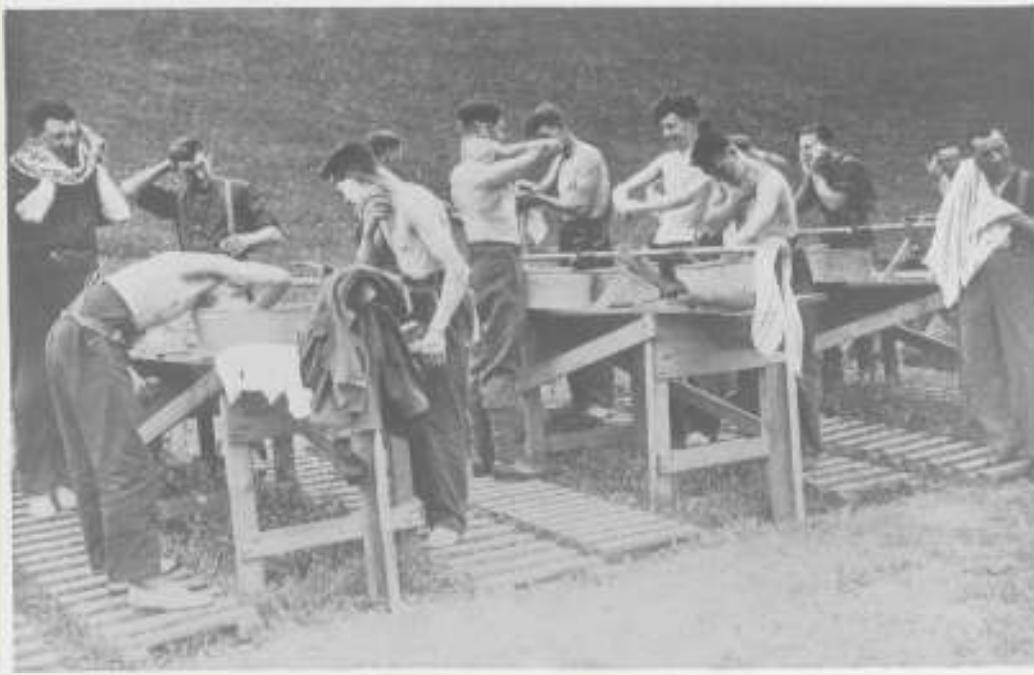
Musketry.

This year has seen great activity in the Battalion Shooting, and a corresponding improvement in standard.

The Open Range season started with three special practices on Saturday afternoons to get accustomed to the new "Queen Mary" conditions introduced in the Surrey Meeting. These were well attended, and the results in the Surrey Meeting were satisfactory. Lieut. Stokoe won the Peek Competition (open sights), and C.S.M. Wilkins was well placed in the Championship and Surrey Brewers. Pte. West was second in the Tritton Competition at 300 yards, and there were several other successes.

The Battalion Team was third to the Depot and 5th Battalion, whilst "C" Company and "H.Q." Wing did well in the Lord-Lieutenant's and Watney Competitions.

The Battalion Prize Meeting was held at Westcott, in July, under ideal conditions, and the entries showed an increase of about thirty over last year's figure. The winning scores were in every case two or three points higher than on previous occasions, and the general standard shown was excellent. The Gold Jewel for the aggregate was won by Lieut. Stokoe, of "A" (S.) Company, with a score of 145 ex 170, and he was closely followed by Sergt. Bailey, "B" Company, who won the Ladies' Challenge Cup (King's 1st Stage) with a score of 92 ex 105. Pte. West, "H.Q." Wing, won the Tradesmen's Challenge Cup (Class Targets at 200 and 500 yards) with a full score of 40, whilst there was a tie for the Rapid Firing Cup between Lieut. Stokoe, Sergt. Nixon, "D" Company, and Bdsn. Gould, "H.Q." Wing. Pte. Hoare, "A" (S.) Company was the winner of the newly awarded Recruits' Challenge Cup, scoring 27 ex 28 at 200 yards, with Pte. Langley, "C" Company, and Pte. Tribe, "D" Company second and third respectively. The form of these young shots augurs well for future Battalion teams. Lieut. Stokoe won the Officers' Revolver Competition, and Sergt.



[Photo by courtesy of the "Croydon Advertiser," 36, High Street, Croydon.]

THE ABLUTION BENCHES.



[Photo by courtesy of the "Croydon Advertiser," 36, High Street, Croydon.]

BOYS RECEIVING THEIR MILK ISSUE.

Merchant, "H.Q." Wing, won the Sergeants' Mess Cup. The good marking of the party from the Depot greatly assisted the smooth running of the Meeting.

In the Inter-Company Competitions held in September, "D" Company (Capt. Stiby) won the Watney Match with "A" (S.) Company (Capt. Ault) second.

Company's range discipline was excellent, and all teams arrived in very good trim after the five and a half miles' forced march. "A" (S.) Company won the Falling Plate Shoot, which is a knock-out competition. They had to shoot through all rounds, and defeated "D" Company in the final. The Officers defeated the Sergeants in a competition run on similar lines. An Individual's Pool Competition, known as "The Housemaid," provided some amusement. A snap target, scribed to look like a face, appeared for a brief interval at the windows of a house, and proved extremely difficult to hit. The Officers again held a Clay Bird Shooting Competition.

C.S.M. Hawkins attended the T.A.R.A. Meeting, at Bisley.

We had a match with Whitgift O.T.C. in the spring, and won handsomely. It is hoped to arrange a match with the 44th Division, R.A.S.C., in the autumn, and a team is being sent to take part in their Prize Meeting.

The Support Company again fired in the T.A.R.A. Decentralized Machine-Gun Competition, in which they were placed nineteenth last year, and as they improved on their previous score by several points, they are hopeful of the result of their efforts.

The Winter Small-Bore Shooting has started, and the Inter-Company League, which was begun last year, will again be held. In addition, there will be a Handicap Spoon Shoot every Monday evening, and a special Christmas Prize Meeting. Both miniature ranges have been repaired, and we look forward to improved shooting.

SPECIAL NOTICE

It has been decided to hold the parade of Old Comrades and the march to and Memorial Service in Holy Trinity Church again next year. The date is Sunday, 26th June. Will all old hands make a note of this date and do their utmost to turn up so as to make the parade a success. The O.C.A. Garden Party takes place at the Depot the same afternoon. Lunch can be obtained at the Depot after the parade, so old hands can make a day of it.

ROLL UP, ALL OF YOU !

5th BATTALION

Headquarters: The Drill Hall, Guildford.

Honorary Colonel: Col. Sir R. H. Dorman-Smith, Kt., M.P.

Commanding Officer: Brevet Col. W. S. Cave, D.S.O., T.D.

Adjutant: Capt. J. B. P. Phillips.

ONE of the outstanding events during the past six months was the Coronation. A party consisting of three officers and twenty-eight other ranks, under the command of Bt. Major J. H. R. Dickson, M.C., proceeded to London on 10th May to do duty in the procession and lining the streets. The following members of the Battalion were selected to take part in the procession: Bt. Major J. H. R. Dickson, M.C., C.S.M. Reeves, D.C.M., and C.S.M. R. Russell.

The party lining the streets was commanded by Capt. A. J. E. Pakenham, with 2/Lieut. A. G. Neale carrying the King's Colour.

The 131st Brigade was allotted a portion of Northumberland Avenue, and an excellent view of the procession was obtained on its return journey from the Abbey. The contingent was accommodated in Kensington Gardens and Regent's Park under canvas for the four days in London. Owing to the most appalling weather conditions discomforts were many and various, but in spite of this all ranks appeared to have enjoyed their experiences in London.

Camp this year was held at Falmer, near Brighton. We were favoured with the most perfect weather conditions for the whole fortnight. This was the first year that the Battalion has participated in an all-Queen's Brigade Camp. The 131st Brigade now consists of the 4th and 5th Battalions of The Queen's, and the 22nd and 24th London Regiments, now converted to the 6th and 7th Bns. The Queen's Royal Regiment.

The strength of the Battalion was 22 officers and 320 other ranks the first week, and 24 officers and 338 other ranks during the second week. This is the highest number of all ranks attending Annual Training recorded since the war.

From the training point of view camp was certainly a success. We were fortunate in having Major G. A. Pilleau, M.C., from the Depot, Major L. L. Welman, M.C., from the 2nd Battalion, and Capt. G. C. Stockwell of The Seaforth Highlanders to assist us. Their help in setting schemes, umpiring and advising generally was of very great value. We can assure them that their assistance was much appreciated. The new organization of the Rifle Platoon was tried out, and many were the discussions on the tactical methods of using the new Bren gun. During the first week a demonstration was set, held and directed by the Commanding Officer. At the end of the first week the Adjutant's Shield was competed for by all four Companies. It consisted of a test in general knowledge, march discipline and a simple tactical scheme. This was won by "A" Company with 74 points, "C" Company was second with 65 points, "B" Company third with 58 points, and "D" Company fourth with 37 points.

On Sunday a Brigade Church Parade was held, and Territorial Efficiency Medals were presented to Clr./Sergt. Burrows, Sergt. Lindsay and L./Cpl. Cannon at the conclusion of the service.

A visit was paid during the first week by Col. Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, M.P., who saw the Battalion at Training and dined with the Officers that evening. It is his first year as Honorary Colonel of the Battalion, for he took over the appointment on 12th June on the retirement of Col. Perkins. Col. Perkins had been Honorary Colonel of the Battalion since 1922, and we would like to record our appreciation of the interest he has taken in this Battalion during his appointment. Col. Perkins was awarded the Territorial Decoration this year in

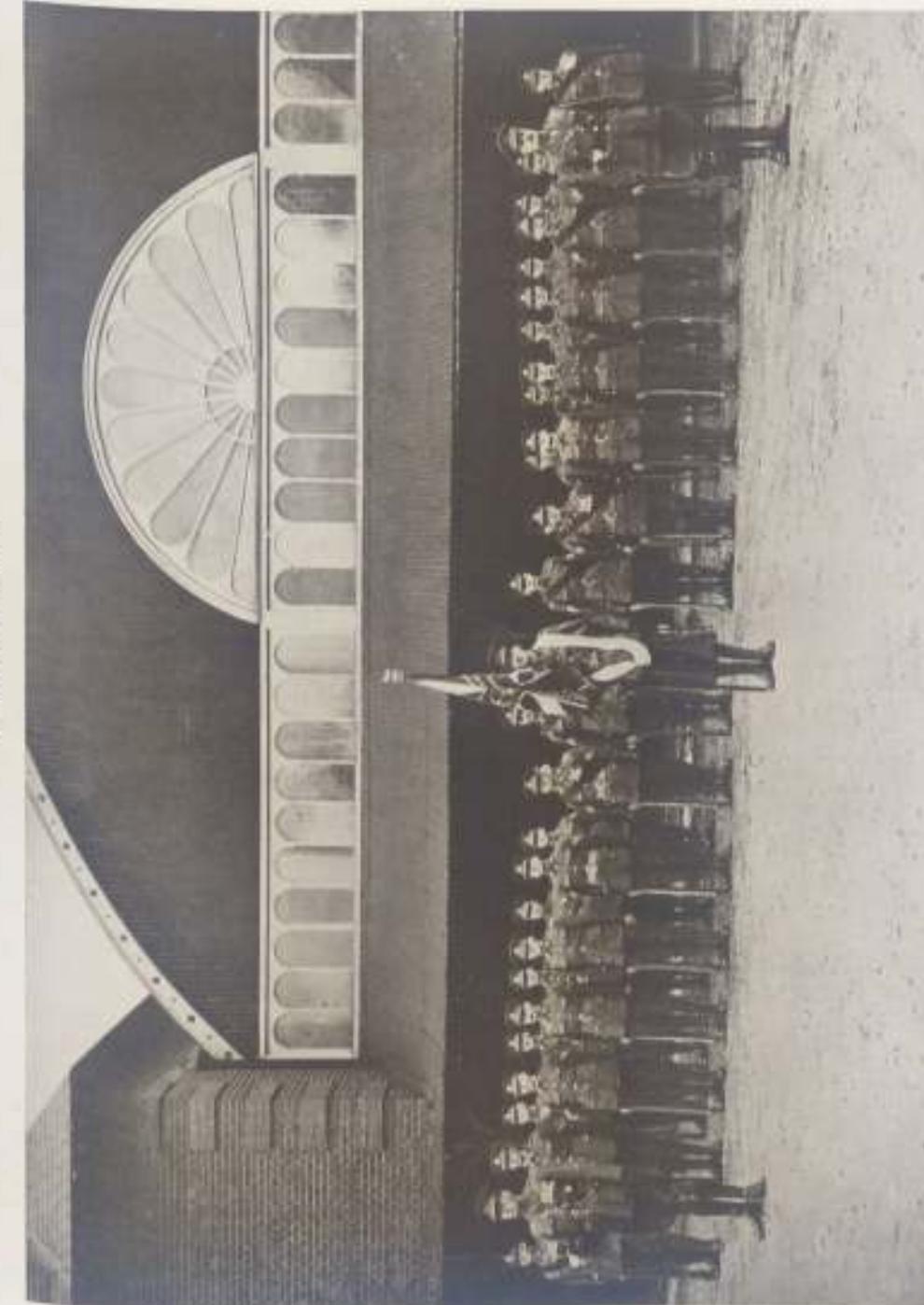


Photo: E. H. D.

CORONATION DETACHMENT PARADING AT HEADQUARTERS BEFORE PROCEEDING TO LONDON.

recognition of his services, and we would like to extend to him our hearty congratulations.

An exceptionally well-organized Sergeants' Mess concert was held, and credit for it was due to R.S.M. Coldman, who was doing his first annual training as R.S.M. of the Battalion.

Occasion was taken at camp to say farewell to the Commanding Officer and the Adjutant, as it was their last camp with the Battalion.

Annual Training did not consist entirely of marching, guards and inspections in camp. As a private was heard to remark, "We went to Brighton in the evenings," and the display of a costume and towel hanging out to dry showed that a plunge in the sea was a part of the programme, and not an unimportant one either.

Space forbids further news of camp, but details of other Battalion activities must be included.

We congratulate Col. W. Sturmy Cave, D.S.O., T.D., Major G. V. Palmer, Major J. H. R. Dickson, M.C., Q.M.S. Blake, L./Sergt. Bridger and Pte. Simmonds on being awarded the Coronation Medal on the occasion of the Coronation of Their Majesties.

We have to welcome 2/Lieut. D. B. Green, late Cadet, Uppingham O.T.C. He has been posted to "C" (S.) Company, at Guildford.

Our officers attended the Junior Officers' Course at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in July—2/Lieut. J. C. Ward, 2/Lieut. J. R. Handscomb, 2/Lieut. P. N. Keymer and 2/Lieut. F. J. Street. The beneficial results of this excellent Course were to be seen very clearly during Annual Training.

In shooting we have a few successes to record, although the loss of Capt. Burton-Brown in our shooting teams has been felt considerably. At the T.A.R.A. Central Meeting, at Bisley, the Battalion was placed tenth in the teams of four in the Queen Mary Cup. A place was gained by C.S.M. Keen to shoot for the King's Medal. He scored 157 in shooting for the King's Medal, and was placed thirteenth in the T.A.R.A. Championship. The following were selected to shoot for the 44th (H.C.) Divisional Team in the China Cup, which was won by this Division: C.S.M. Keen, "D" Company, and Pte. Willans, "B" Company.

At the Surrey County Meeting the Battalion team which entered for the Belhaven Cup gained second place, the winners being the Depot.

A very successful Battalion Rifle Meeting was held, at Camberley, on 26th September, when the following T.A.R.A. Decentralized Competitions were fired:—

The Lord-Lieutenant's Challenge Shield (one team), the High Sheriff's Challenge Shield (four teams), the B.S.A. Guns Challenge Trophy (four teams), the Lewis Gun Challenge Cup (four teams), the Simpson Challenge Cup (four teams) and the Vickers Gun Challenge Cup (one team).

The Battalion Hartmann Shield was awarded to "D" Company, who obtained the highest aggregate score in the three competitions for which all four Companies entered teams.

Recruiting.

Recruiting has improved during the summer months. The strength of the Battalion in other ranks reached the total of 538 on 1st June. The highest total previously recorded in strength of other ranks since the war is 534, in July, 1924.

The Battalion strength is now 518, and the decrease since camp is due to the enlistment of sixteen into the Army, Royal Air Force and Royal Navy.

The number of non-efficients after camp have decreased considerably this year, and the attendances at drills is very encouraging.

Certain changes in the Battalion are due to take place at the end of October. Col. Cave, who has commanded the Battalion for five years, is retiring, and Major G. V. Palmer will assume command of the Battalion on promotion.

The Adjutant, Capt. J. B. Phillips, terminates his appointment on 24th

November and is being relieved by Capt. L. C. East, from the 1st Battalion in India.

"A" Company (Reigate and Dorking).

Another year has passed which, in retrospect, does not seem to be entirely unsuccessful.

The Company was represented at the Coronation in London by the following: C.S.M. Hopkins, Clr./Sergt. King, Sergts. Chapman and Haybittle, and Cpl. Sears, Hoare and Hopkins.

Numbers have remained almost static—some have come and some have gone. Chief among the former we welcome Capt. H. B. Watson to our ranks, and trust that he has found himself at home with his new command.

It is perhaps fitting that the Adjutant's Shield should return to the nail on the wall from which, after a long sojourn in our midst, it was so rudely wrenched by "B" Company in the first year of his command. Let us hope that this feat, our one and only, augurs well for things to come.

Events of local interest are:—

The Supper and Entertainment given to the Reigate Detachment by the Mayor of Reigate (Lieut.-Col. Dudley-Lewis) during last October, needless to say, was well patronized.

The Dance held in the Drill Hall on New Year's Eve was a great success, as was also one run by the Officers at Burford Bridge Hotel at a later date. Both of these will be repeated.

The finishing touch is the dawning of Sergt. Hubbard on the Company horizon as P.S.I. Great, though small, is enough said.

"B" Company (Camberley and Farnham).

Strength.—We are pleased to be able to state that our strength of 6 officers and 197 other ranks has been maintained, but will be more satisfied when we can manage over the 200 mark.

Opening of the R.M.C. Chapel by His Majesty the King.—On the occasion of His Majesty's visit to Sandhurst, the Company lined the King's Walk. There were 6 officers and 102 other ranks on parade. Our Company Commander had the honour of being presented to His Majesty. At the conclusion of the ceremony the C.I.G.S., Field-Marshal Sir Cyril Deverell, inspected us and congratulated us on our smart turn-out.

Coronation.—The following were chosen to represent the Company at the Coronation: Major J. H. R. Dickson, M.C., C.S.M. Reeves, D.C.M., Clr./Sergt. Hogsflesh, Sergt. Standley, Sergt. Bannister, L./Sergt. Bayford, Cpl. Miller and Pte. Davey. Our Company Commander, who was in charge of the Battalion contingent, was the only one lucky enough to get the Medal.

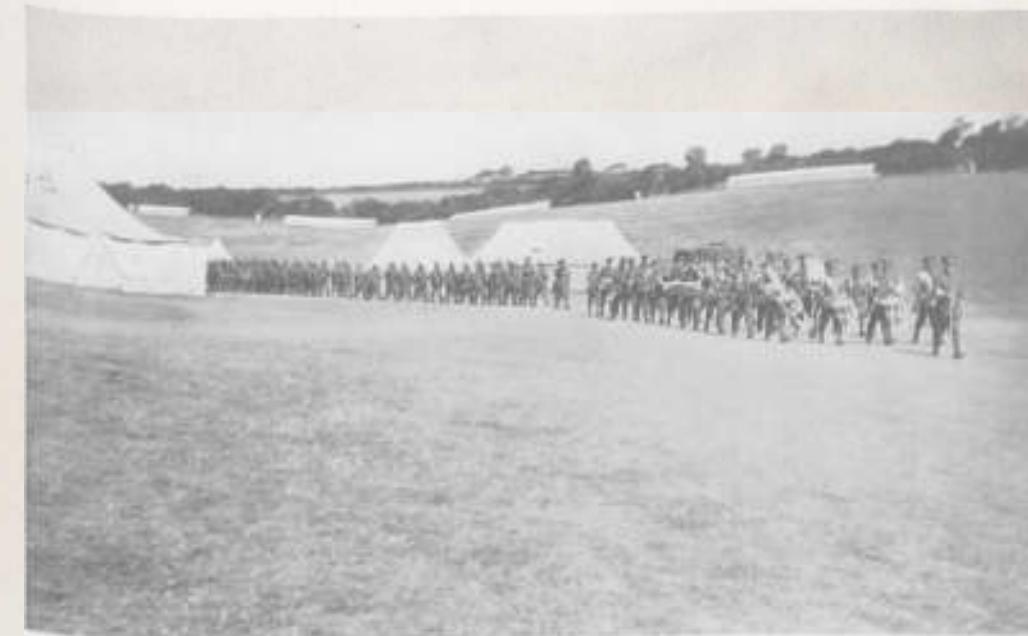
Shooting.—We just lost the Allen Cup this year by two points to one of the East Surrey Companies. We congratulate L./Cpl. Sergison and Ptes. Hill and Jackson on winning Young Soldiers' Spoons.

In the Battalion Shoot on 26th September we did very well. We were first in the High Sheriff's and Simpson, and second to "D" Company in the Lewis Gun. In the Young Soldiers' Competition we were second and third, our first team losing by one point.

Whitsun Training.—During the week-end 4 officers and 98 other ranks bivouacked in the Drill Hall. On Saturday night we did a very interesting Company Raid Scheme, set by Capt. Bullen Smith, M.C., of The King's Own Scottish Borderers. Fighting patrols were pushed through Camberley to endeavour to capture Lower Star Post. Patrols of the enemy were bumped into in the town and street fighting took place. During the evening another raid of a more frivolous nature was made on our Officers' Mess by the Officers of "C" Company from Stoney Castle. On Sunday we did Section and Platoon Training



"B" COMPANY AT THE CAMBERLEY CARNIVAL, 1937.



THE BATTALION LEAVING FALMER CAMP ON 8th AUGUST, 1937.

on Barrosa Common, and on Monday, through the courtesy of the Adjutant of the R.M.C., we did Company Drill on the R.M.C. Parade Ground.

7th Queen's.—Capt. J. R. Priestley, of "B" Company, 7th Battalion, very kindly invited a member of the Company to their Annual Dinner. Owing to the imminence of the Coronation our Company Commander thought he had better not risk it, and from the report of it by Lieut. Mansel, who represented him, it was perhaps as well. We very much appreciated this courteous gesture from another "B" Company Commander.

Annual Training.—We had a very good attendance in camp, and again were the only Company in the Brigade with four full-strength platoons each commanded by its own officer. The Second-in-Command, Capt. Clarke, commanded the Company admirably on all the schemes.

Camberley Carnival.—We had two recruiting lorries in the Carnival procession, one showing the serious side of the Territorial Army, and the other its sporting opportunities.

Camberley Drill Hall.—We should like to congratulate C.S.M. and Mrs. Reeves on the way in which they have kept the front garden of the Drill Hall this year. Our Company Office window has been particularly attractive, and many congratulatory comments have been made to our Company Commander about it. Our thanks are, as usual, due to Mrs. Reeves for keeping our Mess full of flowers.

P.S.I..—We very much regret the loss of Sergt. J. Chapman on promotion to Company Sergeant-Major in the 2nd Battalion. He has done much for us during his period of duty. We may contrarily hope that his shadow should grow a little less! Our thanks are also due to Mrs. Chapman for all the trouble she has taken in looking after the comforts of the Farnham Detachment.

During Whitsun Training an engraved clock was presented to C.S.M. Chapman as a mark of appreciation for his services to the Company. We welcome Sergt. Bryant of the 2nd Battalion, who replaces him.

Farnham Civic Week.—The Detachment, represented by an officer and 22 other ranks, attended the Civic Week Parade, at Farnham, on 12th September, and their turn-out and smartness was well commented on.

"C" (S.) Company (Guildford and Haslemere).

Commencing our JOURNAL notes for this half-year, our first subject naturally concerns the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI. The following formed part of the Battalion Detachment which did duty in London during this period: Capt. A. J. E. Pakenham, C.S.M. Russell, Clr./Sergt. Watson, Sergt. Ashcroft, M.M., L./Sergt. Lavender, Cpl. Robins, L./Cpl. Hathaway and Pte. Walker. In honour of this memorable occasion, the following received His Majesty King George VI Coronation Medals: R.Q.M.S. Blake, L./Sergt. Bridger and Pte. Simmonds, to whom we tender our congratulations.

During Whitsun Training this year we spent a very enjoyable and instructive week-end at Stoney Castle. Field Firing was, of course, our primary object, but the social side was by no means neglected. Our hidden treasure on Whit Monday was a very enjoyable item, and we hope 2/Lieut. Green enjoyed his resting place in the horse trough.

On the open range our attendances have been good, as also have been the results. In fact we have heard that our old friend, Maurice Biddle, has had to work overtime when "C" Company machine-gunners have been on the range, as so many new targets are required.

Annual Camp was, as usual, the greatest event of the year. We must record a vote of thanks to the Clerk of the Weather for his kindness, as he is the deity who can make or mar a camp. Also, in addition to perfect weather, we had our new Brigade formation. There is no doubt that, with the inclusion in our Brigade

of the 6th and 7th The Queen's, a new spirit has been born, or, rather, an old one has been revived, for we simply welcome them to where they belong. It must have been a pleasant sight to our recruits to see their C.S.M. or senior Sergeants struggling up the hill to the Officers' lines for instruction. In fact there was only one better entertainment, and that was to be drawn up on parade and watch the Officers join their companies after a guest night. We held our Annual Church Parade on the Brigade Parade Ground, and Efficiency Medals were presented to Clr./Sergt. Burrows, Sergt. Lindsay and L./Cpl. Cannon. We greatly missed an old friend in camp this year. R.Q.M.S. Blake served a great many years in this Unit, and, to put it bluntly, what he did not know about "Q" Branch was not worth knowing. Unfortunately, however, the time comes when we have to "pack," and we all wish R.Q.M.S. Blake the best of luck and prosperity. To his successor, R.Q.M.S. Colborne, we also extend the best of wishes in his new vocation.

We held our Annual Prize Shoot in August, rather earlier than usual, but we had a good attendance, and great keenness was shown. According to the results, there is no doubt that Sergt. Jarrett can shoot.

Our programme for the coming winter promises to be rather a full one. In addition to our usual heavy programme which, of course, is expected by a Support Company, courses of map reading and anti-gas have been arranged. These, of course, will be helped along with the social side, and we hope to be able to hold our own at various games tournaments which are being arranged during the winter.

"D" Company (Woking and Farncombe.)

Our strength is slightly on the increase, and attendance at drills is much better, though, needless to say, there are some who could attend more often than they do.

Farncombe is doing better, though its recruits come mainly from the country districts.

During the past year we have had our usual spate of P.S.I.s. C.S.M. Coldman left to take over R.S.M. of the Battalion, and was replaced by C.S.M. Huskinson from the 2nd Battalion. However, he did not last long, as the horrors of being a bachelor in Woking even defeated his previous bitter thoughts of the fair sex. So he is now, we hope, in connubial bliss amidst the intricacies of the Post Office. We have C.S.M. Bacon as his successor, who we hope will be longer with us than his predecessors, even though his quarters are "moving."

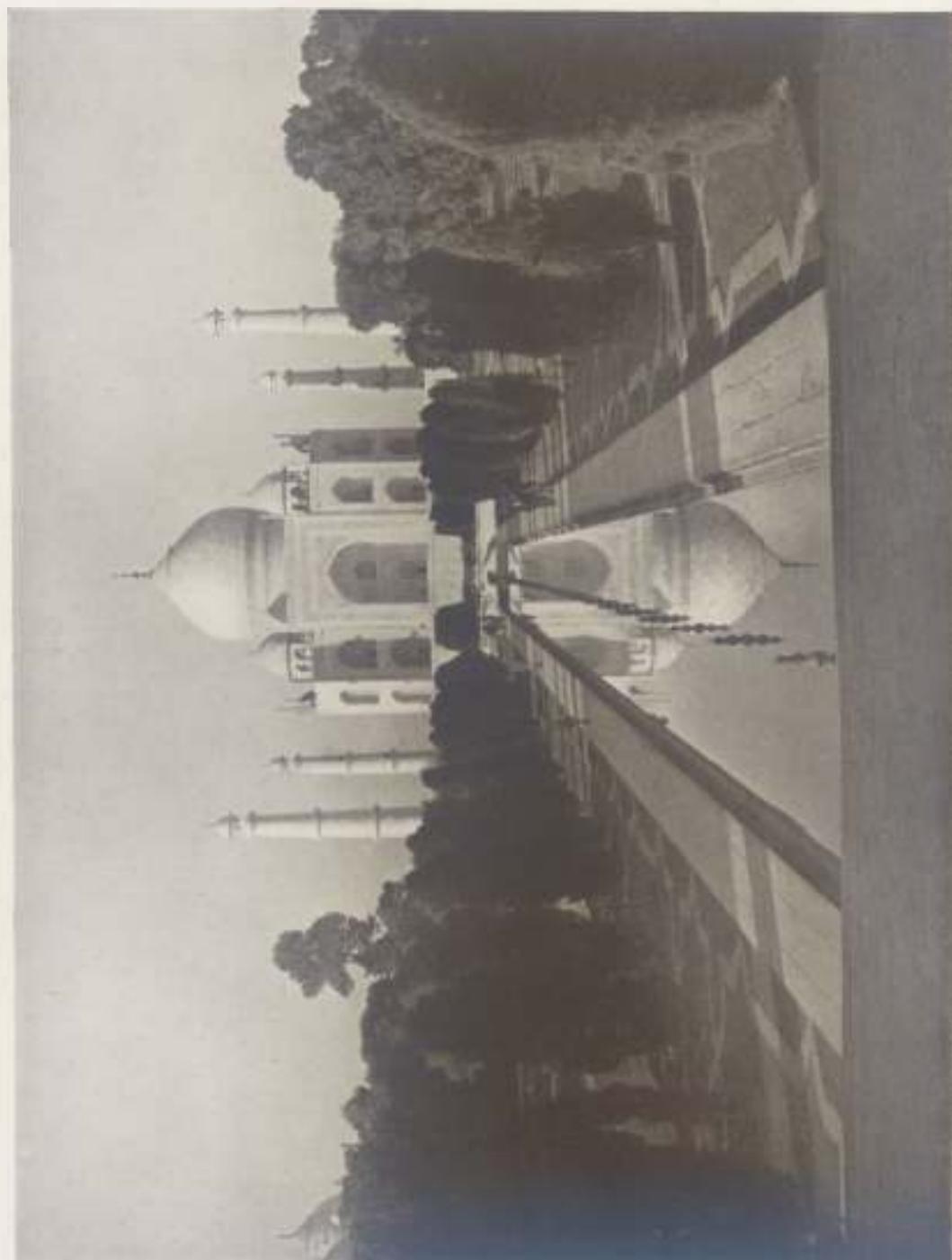
At the Coronation the Company was represented by Sergts. Munday and Stroud, L./Cpl. Perryman and Ptes. Binks, Hayden, Noldart and Boniface. We hope they enjoyed themselves and the food cooked by the Lowland "Jocks."

Training was carried out as much as possible from Woking, on Horsell Common. We generally endeavoured to do a two-hour drill per evening, and, though it is hard to find clear spaces of any size, some useful schemes were carried out, embodying section leading, open-order drill and battle formations.

Farncombe is not so well situated for open spaces, and there is a great difficulty in finding anywhere within reasonable distance of the Drill Hall which has not been built or being built over.

Camp was at Falmer, and most of all ranks seemed to enjoy it. There may be an exception on that lovely day when, as Advanced Guard to the Battalion, we took Mount Harry. Nearly everyone, except the Company Commander, who sat on a horse, was slightly tired after doing seven miles in two hours—a most creditable performance.

After camp there was a period of closed drill halls, followed by the Battalion Rifle Meeting. In the latter the Company did well, winning the Hartman Shield, gaining first place in the B.S.A. Guns Trophy, the Lewis Gun Challenge Cup, and second in the Simpson Cup. C.S.M. Keen obtained first place in the Battalion team for the Lord-Lieutenant's Shield (score 71), and the Company were second in the High Sheriff's Competition (score 386).



THE TAJ MAHAL, AT Agra.

THE REBELLION OF 1745-46

(Continued from page 47, Vol. VI, No. 4.)

THE Battle of Culloden is dealt with in great detail in Richard Cust's manuscript book. There are actually two accounts of the action, both unsigned. The first is that of an officer in the Duke of Cumberland's army, who evidently himself took part in the battle. The second was evidently an eye-witness with the Pretender's army. The first is a comparatively brief account by a platoon commander, and the second a very much more detailed story by a man who had the opportunity of a very much wider outlook.

Before commencing the account of the battle itself a brief account of the events preceding it after the Battle of Falkirk, according to the manuscript book, will be given.

Apparently the Duke of Cumberland left Edinburgh on 31st January, 1746, with the bulk of his forces. The rebel army had retreated across the Forth in the direction of Perth, taking only the lighter part of their artillery with them. The letters report desertions from the rebel army, mainly of Englishmen who had joined during the march through England.

The first paragraph of one letter reads as follows: "Uncertain, but generally believed; that the Rebels are marched from Perth in two bodies, one of which is gone North by General Wade's Road, the other straight to Montrose. Lord John Drummond died at Lundy of a fever occasioned by a wound in his hand, and that Lord Kilmarnock is taken Prisoner." This last bit of news is untrue.

On 11th March, 1746, John Goldie writes from Dumfries to the Rev. John Waugh that the last post from Edinburgh brings news that the Duke of Cumberland has left Aberdeen, where he had been detained through lack of provisions, contrary winds having prevented ships with stores from reaching him. The letter states that Blythe's Regiment, which embarked at Leith for Aberdeen, was driven back by the weather to Leith. Details of the reported strength of the rebel army are also given, saying that "private accounts make their numbers still considerable." The letter goes on to say: "What they are to do is still uncertain. Some say that they will make a stand at Inverness, and give His Royal Highness battle. Others that they will give the Duke the Slip, and march Southernwards. The last I am afraid of, though it must be owned that all possible precaution is taken to prevent this by placing the Hessians, who have left Edinbr., between the Highlanders and the Low Country."

On 23rd March, John Goldie writes: "You will be surprised to hear that by our latest Authorities a considerable part of the Rebel Army are come over to this side of the River Spey, and that their leader is at Castle Gordon. We daily expect to hear of an engagement between them and the Duke's Army."

He also reports rumours of a successful attack by a large body of rebels on a force of 500 men under Sir Andrew Agnew at Blair Atholl and Tay Bridge. John Goldie is evidently not feeling too optimistic. He says: "Late on Thursday night a Gentleman came to a friend of mine in Edinbr. and assured him that a Battalion of the Guards arrived the day before at Aberdeen in Transports from London. Anything that is agreeable when the Spirits are as low as mine have been for some time past comes with a double relish. However, I am far from feeling dispirited. I hope all will yet be well, but I fear not as soon as once I hoped."

In his next letter, undated, John Goldie is in much better form. He says: "I think the Rebels allowing His Royal Highness to pass the Spey to Inverness

looks as if they meant not to fight, for there surely they had an advantage. All the way from Spey to Inverness is a fine, rich, open country, so that should they fight our Army will have no cause to complain of their ground."

On 13th April, John Goldie writes from Dumfries: "You will have the particulars with respect to the taking of the *Hazard* sloop, and the relieving of the Castle of Blair before this can reach you. I hope the seige of Fort William is also raised. These things must strike a Damp on the Rebels."

The *Hazard* sloop contained troops for the rebel army and £10,000 to £12,000 in gold from France, of which the Pretender was in desperate need. It was chased by an English frigate and ran ashore at Tongue in Sutherlandshire. The gold was taken ashore and fell into the hands of clans hostile to the Pretender.

The first account of the Battle of Culloden is that of the officer of the Duke's army referred to at the beginning of this instalment. His letter is from camp near Inverness, and is dated 18th April, 1746.

He begins—and I quote exactly from his opening sentence: "Quis Deus vult Perdere prime dementat,—was never so much verefied as it was on Wednesday last, when our Troops, led by our brave and well-beloved General, the Duke, gained a complete Victory over the Rebels on Culloden Moor near this place."

He goes on to say—confirming John Goldie's remarks: "For instead of disputing with us the passage of the Spey, which is the most defensible Post I ever saw, the River being the deepest, and the Banks on this side the most proper for planting cannon upon to oppose the passage. Lord John Drummond, with 2500 of the best Clans, forsook the Banks on the approach of our Grenadiers with two pieces of Cannon, who that very day made the Advanced Guard, and let us pass and encamp on this side without molestation, whereas had they disputed the passage at a most modest Calculation it must have cost us 2 or 3000 men if we had effected it. For this they gave as a reason that it was to no purpose to oppose us there, and that what they wanted was to have us further up the Country that they might cut us off without hope of retreat. A modest way of talking, you will say, considering we were 15 Battalions and 9 Squadrons, beside 400 Campbells, who came with a desire to fight them wherever we found them. However in pursuance of this plan and great design of theirs, they suffered us to pass the River Findhorn, just beyond Forres, which, next to the Spey, is among the largest in the country, and was then excessively deep and rapid. In the mid way between Forres and Nairn they appeared again, but went off upon the approach of our Quartermaster General and all the Horse. They repeated the same again at Nairn, and our brave Duke himself pursued them himself a little way, and sent the Horse and Dragoons after them about 3 miles. When we encamped there we were told they were to fight us the next day, and their number was at least 9,000. They left a message to be delivered to the Duke by Lord Lyon, viz., that His Royal Highness should take care of his person, and publickly said they would next day cut us into Minced Meat.

"From certain intelligence brought us that night we knew they were actually there, at which the Duke was greatly rejoiced and accordingly made the Disposal for the Attack in his orders, which were most punctually obeyed, as well as in relation to the March as in forming the Line of Battle. The whole Army next morning, tho it had rained all that night, and still continued, appeared under Arms with great cheerfulness, and in high spirits, marching in three columns till we came within three miles of the Field of Battle, where their advanced Parties were discovered. We then turned off through the Hills and Marshes, where any other Person but the Duke would have thought it impossible for an Army to march, especially with Cannon and Carriages. The Soldiers instead of being discouraged with the wet and dirty Muir, waded up to mid leggs in Mudd and Dirt, wishing every moment to see their formidable Enemies that had given them

so much trouble. At last we discovered them drawn up very regularly upon a ground of their own choosing, the right extending to some old houses, and, as we found afterwards, covered with a Battery of Cannon, of which they had two others, one in the centre, and another on the left. We marched forward through very uneven, marshy ground in three Lines, with a Body of Reserve of three Regiments. We came within shot of their Battery at a quarter after one when they fired at us, tho neither well nor fast, the shots mostly flying tho we lay open. One shot fell in our Regiment and broke a Grenadier's arm. Another fell on the third line, which was all I saw the Battery do. In the mean time our Cannon moved up, two upon our left, which immediately silenced their Battery of five pieces, and at the same time the other two Batterys began to play upon their centre and left, which we could see galled them terribly by making great openings wherever the Shot fell. Our Batterys fired so fast under the direction of Major Halkiour, a good officer of Artillery, that to our great surprise they gave over the Cannonading, not being accustomed to it, or thinking it high time to cut the Usurpers Red Coats off the face of the Earth, as they had threatened. Their first line, consisting of Camerons, Frazers and McDonalds, and best Clans, were ordered to advance, which they accordingly did, with an intrepidity really wonderful, covering themselves with their targets and carrying swords drawn in their right hands, the points inclining to the left knee. But they were convinced of two mistakes they had fallen into one, that we were sure to run away without firing, as at Falkirk, and, another, that they were Invincible. For the first line received them with a most terrible fire, which I saw do great mischief and execution. Notwithstanding which, being indeed brave and withal furious, they broke into a Platoon or two on the left of Berrell's, at which time the second line moved up, and Semple's Regiment and ours being just opposite to where they had broke, Semple's whole Regiment and about four Platoons of ours, one of which I had the Honor to command, immediately began a close and continued fire, and repulsed them with great loss. Upon the Right our Cannon pleyed them with powers of Grape Shot that it was indeed impossible for them to stand. They were accordingly beat from their Cannon and swept off in great numbers. The first line of ours, which had been a little out of order, immediately rallied and moved on, firing as they advanced, when the Flight became general. Three great Huzzas we gave them accompanied by several charges of Grape Shot, put an end to the affair, and gave us a most complete Victory, for they never showed face afterwards. The second line having fled at the beginning of the Action was left of the first, their body of Reserves, Pretender, and Guards, all went on together. The Duke then ordered the pursuit by the Horse and Dragoons, who made great slaughter for three miles, sparing neither Officer nor Soldier, which I am not surprised at considering the affronts they had received."

The letter goes on to give details of casualties on both sides, names of the more important killed, wounded, prisoners, etc.

John Goldie writes with reference to the battle: "The behaviour of the illustrious young Hero (i.e., the Duke of Cumberland), before and after the Battle, is in the mouth of everyone. Britain in general, and Scotland in particular, have reason to look upon His Royal Highness as their deliverer, and under God, the preserver of their Religion, Laws, and Liberties."

John Goldie's views are his own. Whatever credit may be due to the Duke of Cumberland as the General commanding an army, the appalling cruelty of the subsequent pursuit and treatment of enemy wounded and prisoners, for which he must be held responsible, make his name execrated in Scotland to this day. The Pretender's Army, ill-disciplined as it was, displayed in its treatment of wounded and prisoners, and of the countryfolk generally, during its advance to Derby, and subsequent retreat, a striking contrast of decent behaviour and humanity.

The account of the events of the night of 15th April, and of 16th April, 1746, as told by an eye-witness with the Pretender's Army, follows verbatim. The letter bears neither address nor signature:—

" In answer to what you write about the Highland Army having not behaved with their usual Bravery, or that some of the Principal Officers had not done their Duty, which might have been the occasion of their misfortune, I must inform you that the men showed the utmost eagerness to come into action, nor did I hear of any one officer who did not behave well, so far as the situation and the circumstances would allow. The truth seems to be that we were over-powered by a superior force, and that our Field of Battle was ill chosen, which gave the Duke of Cumberland great advantage, especially in his Cannon and Horse. Another misfortune we lay under was a total want of provision, so that we were reduced to the hard necessity of fighting an Army a third stronger, starve, or disperse. As to what happened the Day of Battle and the preceding day I will give you all the information I could learn.

" On the 15th of April 1746 all the Highland Army was assembled and drawn up in order of Battle on a Muir south of Culloden, facing eastwards. This was done early in the morning, as it was known the Duke of Cumberland was come to Nairn the night before, but as he did not move before mid-day it was judged he would not march that day, it being his Birthday, and as his Troops had made no halt from the time he left Aberdeen it was reasonable to think he would allow them a day's rest. It was proposed to make a night attack upon the Duke's Army in their camp, which, if it could have been done before one or two o'clock in the morning, might (though a desperate attempt) have had a chance of succeeding.

" Several of the Officers listened to this, as they knew the Duke was much superior to the Highland Army. The objection to it was that a great many of the Army had not yet joined, particularly Cappoch, the Master of Lovat, Clunie, Glengyle, The McKenzies, and many of the Recruits of Glengary and other Regiments, which were all expected in two or three days, and some of them sooner: but if they should fail in the attempt and be repulsed it would not be easy rallying the Highlanders in the dark. That if the Duke was alarmed by any of his Patrollers he might have time to put his Army in order in the Camp, suppose no Spy should give timely notice, and place his Cannon charged with cartridge shot as he had a mind, and his Horse might be all in readiness to pursue the Highlanders, had they been beat off, and, lastly, the difficulty of making their retreat with perhaps a number of wounded men, whom the Highlanders will never leave if possible. It is to be remarked there was no intelligence of the Camp. Add to this how fatiguing it would be to march backwards and forwards twenty miles, and probably obliged to fight the next day, even could they make their retreat safe and not be attacked before they joined the rest of the Army. On the other hand the Prince was greatly bent upon the night attack, and said he had men enough to beat the Enemy, whom he believed utterly dispirited, and would never stand a brisk and bold attack.

" The Duke of Perth and Lord John Drummond, with others seemed to wish it, and Lord George Murray, Lochyell, with many others, were induced to make a fair Trial what could be done, though they were sensible of the danger should it miscarry.

" They observed, with much concern, the want of Provisions. The men had only got that day a Biscuit each, and some not even that. It was also feared it would be worse next day except they could take provisions from the Enemy, and they had reason to believe had the men been allowed to disperse in order to endeavour to get meat, which many of them would do if the Army continued

here all night, that it would be extremely difficult to assemble them in the event of a sudden Alarm, which considering the nearness of the Enemy, might be very reasonably supposed; and as they must have laid that night upon the Muirs near Culloden (as they had done the night before), they knew many of the men would disperse without liberty to several miles distance for Provisions and Quarters, and consequently it would be far in the Day before they could be assembled again. As Keppoch had joined the Army that afternoon they flattered themselves that the men they had might do if they could make an attack by one or two in the morning, especially if they were undiscovered, as they had great hopes they might be.

" Having examined the roads, of which they had perfect intelligence from the McIntoshes, who lived in these parts, they found they could keep upon a Muir the whole way as to avoid Houses, and be a considerable way from the High Road that leads from Inverness to Nairn. They also considered that in the event of making the Attack, should they be beat off without the desired success they might before daybreak get back the length of Culcraik, and from thence by a hill they could return the whole way on the south side of the Water of Airn where they were joined by their friends whom they expected, and by the stragglers. Nor did they believe the Enemy would follow, even supposing the Highlanders were beat back, till it was good daylight, so as they could see about them and send out reconnoitring Parties to prevent their falling into Ambuscades and snares. Before all this could be done the Highland Army might have reached Culcraik and the hilly ground on the South side of the Water of Airn, where Regular Troops could not easily overtake them, and where their Carriages and Horses, of which their greatest superiority consisted, would have been of little use. They found the Prince was resolved to fight the Enemy without waiting for the succours that were soon expected, and without retiring to any strong ground or endeavouring to draw the Duke's Army further from the sea, whence he drew all his provisions from ships which sailed close to the shore.

" For these reasons those Gentlemen, and most others who were spoke to on the Subject, seemed to think the night attack might be attempted, but most of them thought they were in very bad circumstances at any rate, and that no attempt could be more desperate than their present situation.

" Lord George Murray desired about mid-day Brigadier Appleton and Col. Kerr to cross the Water of Airn, near where the Army was drawn up, and not far from the place where the Battle was fought next day, in order to take a view of the Hilly Ground on the South side of the Water, which to him appeared steep and uneven, and consequently much properer for Highlanders, for the ground they were then drawn up on was a large plain Muir, and in some places was interpersed with Bog and deep grounds. Yet the most part was a large field and good for Horses.

" After two or three hours they returned and reported that the ground was rough and rugged, mossy and soft, so that no horse would be of the smallest use there. That the ascent from the water was steep, and that there were two or three places in the space of 3 or 4 miles where no horse could cross, the banks being inaccessible. They could not tell what sort of ground was at a greater distance but the Country People informed them it was much like the other.

" Upon this information Lord George Murray proposed that the other side of the Water should be the place for the Army to be drawn up in line of Battle next day, but this was not agreed to. It was said that it appeared like shunning the Enemy, being a mile from the Muir they were upon and at a great distance from Inverness, which they were resolved not to abandon, having a great deal of Baggage and Ammunition left there. This was before the resolution of making the night attack.

"An incident happened which nearly prevented the designed attack, and in consequence of it many were for giving it up entirely, thinking it totally impracticable. The cause was that numbers of the men went off on all sides, especially to Inverness, and when the Officers who were sent on horseback to bring them back came up with them they could by no persuasions be induced to return; said they were starving and that the Officers might shoot them if they pleased, but they could not go back till they got Meal. But the Prince continued eager for the attack and positive for the attack, saying there was not a moment to be lost. Highlanders are soon prepared, and they began their march at eight in the evening. All declared not one of them would flinch, so zealous were they all in the cause. It was not prudent for them to move sooner, otherwise they might have been perceived at a considerable distance, and the Enemy might have got an account of their March. Lord Geo. Murray was in the van, Lord John Drummond in the centre, and the Duke of Perth in the rear, where also the Prince was, having FitzJames Horse and others with him. Proper directions were given for small Parties possessing the Roads that intelligence might not be sent to the Enemy. There were about two Officers and thirty men of the McIntoshes in the front as guides, and some of the same in the centre and rear for hindering any of them from straggling before the Van had gone a mile, which was as close as could be to give time for the line to follow. There went Express after Express to stop them, as the Rear was far behind, upon which the Van marched still slower, but in a short time there came an Aide de Camp and other Officers to stop them, or at least to make them go still slower. Of these messages I am sure there came near 100 before the front got the length of Culcraik, which retarded them to such a degree that the night was far spent, the distance from whence the Army Marched to Culcraik being about six miles, and they had still four miles to Nairn. It was about one o'clock in the morning when Lord John Drummond came up to the Van and told them there were several far behind, and that if they did not stop or go slower he was afraid the Rear would not be able to get up. In a little time the Duke of Perth came also to the front and assured them that if they would not halt the Rear could not joint them. There was a stop accordingly. Lochyell had been mostly in the Van all night, and his men next the Atholl men, who were in the front, the two bodies being above 1200. There were several other Officers who came up, there being a defile a little away behind occasioned by a wall of the Wood of Culcraik, which retarded the march also of those who were behind. The Officers, talking of the different modes of making the attack, said it would be better making it with 4,000 before daybreak than with double the number after it was light. Mr. O'Sullivan having now come up to the front, and it being now evident that judging by the time the Army had taken to march little more than six miles, it would be impossible to get through the other part of the Road, which was about four miles, before it was light; besides the time which must be spent forming the disposition for the attack, as it could not be done in the line in which the Army marched. Mr. O'Sullivan said he had just come from the Prince, who was very desirous the attack should be made, but as Lord Geo. Murray had the Van, and could judge the time, he therefore left it to him whether to do it or not. There were several Volunteers, who had walked all night in the front, such as Mr. Hunter, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Hepburn, and others, and as the Duke of Perth, Lord John Drummond, and other Officers, appeared to be altogether uncertain what to do, Lord Geo. Murray desired the rest of the Gentlemen to give him their opinions, for they were all deeply concerned in the Consequence. It was agreed upon that it must be sunrise before the Army could reach Nairn and form so as to make an attempt upon the Enemy's Camp, for one part was to have passed the Water a mile above the Town, and to have attacked towards the sea. The Volunteers were all very eager to march on. Some of them said that the Red Coats would all be drunk as they had no doubt solemnized the Duke of

Cumberland's birthday, and although it were in daylight they would be in such confusion that they would not withstand the attack of the Highlanders. This opinion shewed great courage for those Gentlemen who would have been in the front rank had there been any attempt. The Officers were all of a different opinion. Lochyell said they had been for the night attack as much as any could be, and it was not their fault it had not been done, but blamed those in the Rear who had marched so slow and retarded the rest of the Army. Lord Geo. Murray was also of the same way of thinking, and said that if they could have made the attack by night it was the best chance they had, especially if they could have surprised the Enemy, but to attack a Camp which was nearly double their number, in daylight, when they would be prepared to receive them, would be perfect madness. By this time Mr. John Hay came up and being informed of the resolution taken began to speak upon the subject, but nobody minded or pay'd the least attention to what he said. Mr. Hay was the Gentleman whom the Army blamed for the distress they were in for want of provisions, he having the superintendence of all these things from the time of Mr. Murray's illness, who had been always extremely active in whatever regarded the provisioning of the Army.

"It was about two o'clock in the morning, the halt not being above a quarter of an hour, when they went back in two columns, the Rear facing about and the Van taking another way at a little distance. They had a view of the fires in the Duke's Camp, and as they did not avoid passing by houses as they had done in advancing they marched very quickly. Daylight began to appear in about an hour after they got to Culloden, so that the men had three or four hours rest. They killed what cattle and sheep they could find, but few had time to make anything ready before the alarm came of the Enemy being upon the march and approaching.

"The Horse of the Prince's Army had been all so hard driven for several days before that none of them were for patrolling at that time. Fitz James Horse, and several others had gone to Inverness to refresh, so that at first it was not known whether it was an advanced Party or the Duke's whole Army. However the Highlanders got ready as quick as possible, and marched through the Parks of Culloden in Battalions, just as they happened to be lying, to the Muir on the South side, facing east ward, and about half a mile further back than where they had been drawn up the day before.

"Lord Geo. Murray proposed once more to pass the Water of Airn, as being the strongest, and much the most proper situation for Highlanders. Clunie, who was expected every moment, was to come on that side; but it was not agreed to for the reasons given the day before. To O'Sullivan he said that he was afraid the Enemy would have great advantage upon that Plain, both in their Horse as well as Cannon. O'Sullivan answered that he was certain Horses could be of no use because there were several Bogs and Marshes; but the event proved otherwise.

"Mr. O'Sullivan drew up the Army in line of Battle, he being Adjutant and Quartermaster General, and having shewn every Battalion their place. The right closed to some enclosures near the Water of Airn, and the left towards the Parks of Culloden. I cannot tell exactly in what order they were drawn up.

"There had been some disputes a day or two before about their Rank, but no person who had any regard for the common cause would insist upon such things upon that occasion, and every variance upon that subject was at once laid aside. Those who had gone off the night before, and early that morning, to Inverness, had now rejoined, and the Master of Lovat was come up with a considerable recruit of his men. It was observed that upon the right there were Park walls under cover, where many of the Enemy could draw up and flank the Highlanders. Lord Geo. Murray commanded that wing, and he was very desirous

to have advanced in order that he might throw them down, but as this would have broke the line, and the Enemy forming their Line of Battle near that place, it was judged by those about him too dangerous for them to attempt.

Both Armies being fully formed the cannonading began on both sides, after which there was some small alteration made in the dispositions of the two Armies by bringing troops from the second line to the first. As both sides advanced to outflank the other the Highlanders were much galled by the Enemy's Cannon, and were grown so impatient that they were like to break the Ranks, upon which it was judged proper to attack, and Orders were given accordingly. The Right Wing advanced first, and the whole line much about the same time. The Left Wing did not attack the enemy, at least did not advance sword in hand, imagining they would be flanked by a Regiment of Foot and some Horse, which the Enemy brought up at that time from the second Line, or Corps de Reserve. When the Right Wing were within pistol shot of the Enemy they received a most terrible fire, not only in front, but also in the flank by those who were posted near the Stone Wall. Notwithstanding this the Highlanders went in sword in hand after giving their first fire close to the Enemy, and were received by them with Spon-toons and fixed Bayonets. The two Regiments of Foot that were upon the Enemy's left wing would have been cut in pieces had they not been immediately supported by another two Regiments from the second line. As it was, these two Regiments, being Berrells and that called Monro's, had, from their own confession, above 200 men killed and wounded. Two Regiments of Dragoons, coming in upon the same side, entirely broke the Wing of the Highlanders, and the three Battalions of the Right of the second line were brought up and gave their fire very well, yet the Ground and everything else was so favourable to the Enemy that nothing could be done, and a total Rout ensued.

I am positively informed that the Highland Army did not consist of more than 7000 men, and that the Duke of Cumberland's must have been above 10000 or 12000 men. In the Highland Army there were not above 150 Horse, of which one half were of the Army of Fitz James. In the Duke's Army there were about 1100.

When a misfortune happens people are apt to throw the blame on Persons and Causes without knowledge of the real Springs and Motives. Several are of opinion that the night attack could have been made, but I am convinced of the contrary for the following reasons: The Highlanders, when they halted near Culcraik, were not above 5000 men, and they had four miles to march. Part of them were to have made a considerable circumference, so that it would have been sunrise before they could have made the Attack. The ground about Nairn, where the Enemy lay encamped, was a hard dry soil and plain Muir for three miles round, except where the sea interfered, the nearest stony and uneven ground being the Wood of Culcraik. Let it be supposed that the Highlanders had made an attack in daylight upon an enemy double their number in their Camp, who were well refreshed with a day and two nights rest, with a plentiful supply of provisions, with their Cannon presented as they thought proper, their Horses drawn up to their wish in a fine plain, what must have been the consequence? What would have been said of Officers who had led on their men under such circumstances and such a situation? Would it not have been certain Death and Destruction to all those who made the attack? Would it not have been said—'Why go ye in such a desperate attempt seeing it could not be done by surprise and undiscovered, as projected; why not try the chance of a fair Battle by returning and being joined by the rest of the Army, as well as by those who had withdrawn the night before, and a great many others who were hourly expected; where also they must have Cannon and the choice of the Field of Battle. By this means there was a fair chance, but by others the hope of victory was forlorn.'

You may rely upon the above account. I saw the Duke of Perth, the Duke of Atholl, Lord John Drummond, Lord Geo. Murray, Lord Ogilvy, Col. Stewart of Ardshiel, Col. John Roy Stewart, Lord Nairn, and several others, at Ruthven and Ballinoch on the Friday, two days after the Battle, and they all agreed in the same sentiments and opinion.

I must not omit to inform you that from the beginning of the affair there was not nor ever had been the least dispute or misunderstanding among the Officers. Some find fault that the Night March was undertaken seeing that there was not a certainty of marching to Nairn in time enough to make the attack before daylight, and also that they had too few men. In answer to this nobody doubted, when the march was begun, there would be abundance of time. Their greatest precaution was to take care not to be discovered.

The Highlanders had often made very quick marches in the night time. The French Piquets were, I believe, in the rear, and were not so clever in marching. The Muir they went through was more Plashy than they expected, and they were obliged to make some turns in order that they might avoid Houses, and there were two or three dikes which took up a considerable time to pass. The Guides, though they knew the ground very well, yet were not judges what time it would take to march the ten miles, as it was called, though by reason of the indirect road must be considerably more. Notwithstanding all this I am persuaded most of the Army would have been at Nairn by two o'clock in the morning, had not the Van been frequently Stopped and retarded by repeated orders and messages.

In regard to the number of men, although not half so numerous as the Enemy, they might probably have succeeded in the attempt had they made the attack undiscovered. Nothing is more uncertain than the events of War, and Night Attacks are most of all subject to disappointment.

This March and counter March were, as things turned out, of considerable disadvantage, and fatigued the men much. A Council of War might have been obtained, in which a resolution might have been taken to choose a more advantageous Field of Battle, and perhaps postponed fighting for a day or two, till the Succours which were coming up with the utmost expedition should join. Councils of War were seldom held, and were entirely out of request from the time the Army marched into England. I remember but two which were held there, one at Brampton, whether Carlisle should be besieged or an attack made upon General Wade, and another at Carlisle, when it was resolved to march forwards. What happened at Derby was accidental, because more of the Officers were in the Prince's Quarters, considering their situation, when all were unanimous in advising the Prince to retreat. I think there was but one Council of War after the return to Scotland, and there was some difference of opinion, when it was at last agreed to march to Inverness in two bodies, one on the Highland Road, and the other by the Coast. The day of the Battle of Falkirk the Officers were called together in the Field, where the Army was drawn up between Bannockburn and the Tor Wood, and they all agreed immediately to march to the Enemy. As to the retreat from Stirling, it was advised by many of the principal Officers, particularly the Clans. They drew up their reasons and signed them at Falkirk, three days before the Retreat was made, the chief of which was that a great number of men had gone off after the Battle, and were not returned, and as the siege of Sterling Castle was not advancing they did not think it advisable to fight in such circumstances.

This letter has been much longer than I intended, but before I conclude I must acquaint you that six weeks before the Battle of Culloden some Officers proposed sending up meal to several parts of the Highlands, and particularly towards

Badenoch, that in the event of the Duke of Cumberland making towards Inverness before the Army was gathered they might retreat for a few days till they could assemble, or, if a misfortune should happen by defeat, there might be some provisions in these parts. But this was rejected as a timorous advice, though I have reason to suspect that the opinion of almost all the Highland Officers was much the same. They were not for precipitating anything.

"There is no doubt the Highlanders could have avoided fighting till they had found their advantage, and in doing so they could have made a Summer Campaign without running the risque of any misfortune. They could have marched through the Hills to places in Aberdeenshire, Banfshire, Angus, Mearns, Pearnshire, or Argyllshire, by ways that no regular Troops could have followed them, and if they had continued among the mountains it must have been attended with great difficulty and expense to the Enemy. Their Convoys might have been cut off, and opportunities have offered to have attacked them with almost a certainty of success, and although the Highlanders had neither Money nor Magazines they could not have starved in that season of the year if there were sheep or cattle to be had. They could have separated into two or three Bodies, got Meal and Provision for some days, met again at any place appointed, and have attacked the Enemy when least expected. They could have marched in three days a distance which would have taken Regular Forces five, but as they would have been obliged, on account of their Carriages, to have taken to the High Roads, it would have taken them ten or twelve days. In short they would have been so harassed and fatigued that they must have been in the greatest distress and difficulties, and at length probable disaster. At least much might have been expected by gaining of time. Perhaps such succours might have come from France as would have enabled the Highlanders to have made an Offensive instead of a Defensive War. Such was the opinion of many of the Officers who considered the consequence of losing a Battle. They knew also that few of the Highlanders would join heartily against the Duke's Army so long as it kept entire, but if it were defeated things would have been very different. There was, however, great objection to this. The Irish Officers, although as brave men and as zealous in the Cause as possible, and many of the Lowlanders, could not well endure the fatigue of a Highland Campaign. As to the common soldiers, who came from France, there were not 400 remaining. They and their Officers, when a Battle was lost, had but to surrender themselves Prisoners of War. Very different was the position of the Scots, whose safety entirely depended upon their not venturing a Battle without great probabilities of success. But any proposition to postpone fighting was but ill received, and was called discouraging the Army. I have nothing further to add."

Sir Walter Scott, in his "Tales of a Grandfather," gives an account of the abortive night march, which tallies very closely with that given here. Sir Walter's history was published in 1827 and the manuscript book from which this account is taken dates from a much earlier period. The resemblance between the two accounts is very remarkable, as will be seen by anyone who compares them. I think there can be no doubt whatever that the writer of the account of the night march actually took part in it. The details given can hardly be from hearsay.

It is not my business here to enlarge upon the lessons to be learnt by a study of the events preceding the Battle of Culloden. But I cannot refrain from pointing out how history repeats itself in one respect. All of us who took part in the late war will remember how, when moving up to, or back from, the trenches in the dark, messages used to come up from the rear saying we were going too fast. It did not matter how slowly those in the lead went along, they moved too fast for those in the rear.

There are lots of other lessons, too, but I will leave those to you to work out.

6th (BERMONDSEY) BATTALION

Headquarters: 2, Jamaica Road, Bermondsey, S.E.16.

Honorary Colonel: Col. C. F. H. Greenwood, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D., D.L.

Commanding Officer: Lieut.-Col. W. R. Darnell.

Adjutant: Capt. R. M. Burton.

THE most momentous event since the last issue has undoubtedly been our change of title to the 6th (Bermondsey) Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment.

Whilst having some regret at losing the title under which the Battalion fought during the war, and under which we have trained subsequently, we are naturally delighted at becoming a part of The Queen's Royal Regiment. This change of title has given more significance to the formation of the 131st Brigade of the 44th Home Counties Area to which we were transferred last December, as this Brigade is now composed of the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Battalions of The Queen's Royal Regiment [the 24th London Regiment (The Queen's) having been renamed the 7th Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment].

We are also pleased to announce that the new Company Headquarters, which was begun at 411, New Cross Road, is now complete and is functioning as a separate unit ("B" Company) under the able leadership of Major Bevington. We shall be pleased if any of our readers, who may be in the district at any time, will call in and visit us at this address and inspect the transformation from a derelict Conservative Club to a workable and up-to-date Headquarters.

The Battalion had the honour to produce representative parties on the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI, on 12th May, and for this purpose Capt. Pontifex, Lieut. Lockwood and twenty-one other ranks encamped in Regent's Park from 10th to 13th May, and lined the route on Coronation Day in Northumberland Avenue. Major Pope and three other ranks forming the processional party, were in camp in Kensington Gardens for the same period. In common with all other units, considerable discomfort was experienced, due to the inclement weather during this period, and the bad organization of the feeding arrangements. Despite, however, the fact that everyone contrived to get exceedingly wet at the end of Coronation Day, the weather was fortunately kind to us during the morning and afternoon, and all taking part felt that the smooth-running arrangements for the actual procession, and the magnificence of the spectacle, amply compensated for the discomforts of the camp period. Coronation Medals were subsequently presented to the Commanding Officer, Major Pope, Capt. Pontifex, Capt. E. C. Sheppard, R.Q.M.S. Hillier, C.S.M. Marshall, Sergt. Culver and Pte. R. C. Garratt.

On 11th May His Majesty The King appointed his mother, Her Majesty Queen Mary, to be Colonel-in-Chief of The Queen's Royal Regiment, which news was received with great pleasure by this Unit in common with other Battalions of the Regiment.

On 12th May Col. Previte relinquished his appointment of Honorary Colonel. We are exceedingly sorry that his connection with this Battalion has been severed after so many years, and we hope that he will continue to come and see us in the future, so that we may not lose touch with him altogether. Col. Greenwood was appointed in his place, and to him we extend a very hearty welcome. Those of us who have served under his command, either during or after the war, will be very pleased of this opportunity to see more of him.

On 10th May thirteen officers and seventy other ranks lined part of the route for His Majesty The King's ride to the Guildhall, and on 22nd May a Coronation tea party was held for the wives and relatives of members of the Battalion, about 250 being present in the Drill Hall. This latter function was followed the same evening by a dinner for 250 past and present members of the Battalion, at the Bridge House, London Bridge. Major-General Sir Wilkinson Bird was in the chair, and the Mayor of Bermondsey attended. During this successful evening a telegram of loyal greetings was sent to Her Majesty Queen Mary as Colonel-in-Chief of The Queen's, and a telegram of acknowledgment was received with great acclamation. Councillor Gibson (the Mayor of Bermondsey) made a stirring speech, which was the more readily appreciated owing to the fact that it is many years since we have had such active support from the First Citizen of Bermondsey.

The Surrey Rifle Association Meeting was held on 5th and 6th June, for which we entered teams. Although we were not very successful, we intend to make this an annual fixture.

The Regimental Dinner was held on 7th June, and was attended by several of our officers. We welcome this opportunity of meeting officers of other Battalions and many retired officers, of whom, unfortunately, we do not see enough.

Annual Training was held this year at Falmer, and we were favoured with perfect weather for the whole camping period. We particularly welcomed the opportunity of working and becoming better acquainted with the 4th and 5th Battalions during this first Annual Training performed with them in the new Brigade.

We held our Annual Lunch Party in camp on the middle Sunday, and the Mayor and Mayoress of Bermondsey were kind enough to attend. After lunch they went to the Sergeants' Mess and inspected the lines, and left after tea. Several of the Nursing Sisters, who were camping at Falmer, also had tea in the Mess. A Dinner was held on 2nd August at the Grand Hotel, Brighton, for the purpose of entertaining the members of the Regular Battalions. This proved a very successful evening, but one officer apparently was not satisfied with the quantity of food supplied, as he was seen, at about one o'clock in the morning, to be sitting in the corridor contentedly chewing the flowers from the hotel vases!

The Sergeants were entertained by the Officers after tea during the second week, and a very enjoyable time was had by all, as was the case the following evening, when a return visit was paid by the Officers to the Sergeants' Mess.

An Officers' Ride was held on 6th August. We managed to secure second place, very few points behind the winners.

During Annual Training the D.G.T.A., the G.O.C.-in-C. Eastern Command and the Divisional Commander all visited us and inspected the Camp and Training.

The Rifle Meeting was held on 26th September, and L./Cpl. Cromarty won the Bevington Challenge Cup (the Regimental Championship) with a score of 71 out of 80.

A Dance was held at New Cross at the beginning of October for the purpose of advertising the merits of Territorial soldiering in the neighbourhood, and we hope this will have some effect on the recruiting.

At the time of going to press a party of nine officers of this Unit have just returned from the Brigade Battlefield Tour of Le Cateau and Cambrai, which was extremely instructive and interesting, and was, incidentally, the first time we have had an opportunity of attending one of these tours.

We welcome the following officers, who have been gazetted since the last issue:—

2/Lieuts. J. N. James, J. M. Todd-Moir, G. N. Topping and D. Greenall.

We congratulate Lieut. R. N. J. Rutherford and Lieut. E. C. Shepperd on their promotion to Captain.

CAMP AT FALMER, 1937.



THE DRUMS.



THE BATTALION CAMP.



1. Gilded Domes and Minarets of Kadhima in, Shrines of 7th and 9th Imams, Baghdad.
 2. Ctesiphon Arch, Iraq, built about A.D. 300, possibly by Chosroes Shapur I.
 3. Lion of Babylon, holding a prostrate man, guarding the Sacred Way, Babylon, Iraq.

Sergeants' Mess.

Once more it is our great pleasure to add our small contribution towards Regimental news. As others whose news appears elsewhere in these columns will doubtless agree, when one starts, what to leave out is the burning question, when placed on paper how short it appears, and, after hurried consultations and perusals, something takes shape, and this is ours.

Camp, as all The Queen's Brigade can now say, took place at Falmer, near Brighton, and for the first time for a long time all flag-poles bore the same emblem which, from all points of view, was welcomed. We had a glorious time—training was not too stiff, and the weather clerk put on some splendid menus during the whole period.

Our high spots undoubtedly were the Officers' Night and our response to their "At Home." The former is our main event during camp, and this year was no mean effort on the part of the Mess Committee. The latter, although rather short, caused by the cancellation of the cricket match between the two messes, was enjoyed by all.

Now we have the winter evenings coming on, and are looking forward to our Annual Dinner, the date and venue of which have not been settled yet.

BALUCHISTAN TO ENGLAND

VIA ASIA MINOR, THE BALKANS AND CENTRAL EUROPE.

ON 25th October, 1935, we boarded the Karachi mail train and steamed out of Quetta Station—or what was left of it after the earthquake. As the desolate ruins were left behind us we realized, with a thrill, that our long-looked-forward-to leave had at last commenced.

The twenty-three hours' train journey to Karachi was not a particularly pleasant one. The dust across the Sind desert was even worse than usual, and as we were only allowed to travel with one suitcase each from Basra onwards, we took no bedding with us. After spending a night in Karachi we motored down to Keamari early the following morning and went on board the s.s. *Varsova* bound for Basra.

The next four days were uneventful. The ship was extremely empty, and we had a calm sea with cloudless blue sky the whole way through the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf. Having stopped only at Bushire and Abadan we reached Mohammerah at dawn on 31st October, and anchored in the Shatt-el-Arab for one and a half hours waiting for a pilot. The journey up the Shatt-el-Arab from Mohammerah to Basra takes about three hours, the scenery consisting of miles and miles of little but date palms, the land being intersected every few hundred yards by irrigation canals.

Basra itself is in two parts, Basra (Ashar) and Basra (Maquil). It is a dirty and uninteresting place which, nevertheless, exports a very large percentage of the world's dates. We were met on board by the Customs authorities and the Station-master, the latter arranging for our suitcases to be taken down to the Railway Rest House where we were to spend the day until our train left for Baghdad in the evening. One of the chief things that struck us in Iraq was the smartness of both the police and civilian authorities. We were also pleasantly surprised to find that a large number of the natives spoke excellent English. The Arab coolies, unlike those in China and parts of India, carry the most incredible loads on their backs, the weight being taken on their foreheads by means of a strap.

After a drive round Basra and a meal at the Rest House we caught the night train to Baghdad, arriving there early the next morning in time for breakfast and a much-needed bath, having travelled through miles of desert country.

The hotel was quite comfortable and modern, and catered chiefly for Air-Mail passengers. As we were stopping several days in Baghdad we decided to spend the *first day* in visiting Thos. Cook and walking round the bazaar.

To any newcomer whose mind may be filled with ideas of Oriental splendour, modern Baghdad may be disappointing. A city of amazing contrasts, the capital of Iraq hesitates between her old mode of life and a newer, semi-Westernized one. On the one hand you may see the old-fashioned guffas on the Tigris, the old bazaars with their narrow streets and overhanging balconies and the black-cloaked women in purdah, whilst on the other hand you may see the latest model Ford cars, cinemas, and policemen on point-duty in modern blue uniforms and helmets. Baghdad to-day, with the exception of a few new Government buildings, is dirty and shabby, but a glimpse of her domes and minarets from across the Tigris still gives some idea of what she must have been like in the days of her splendour.

The next day, after a certain amount of bargaining over the price of hiring a car, we set out on an expedition to Babylon and Hillah. For the first few miles the road was excellent, but after that we got on to a beaten track across the plain which, in places, was extremely rough. The country we passed through was flat desert land with a few palm groves scattered about. The few natives we passed on the way were Bedouin Arabs with their camels and sheep. We were interested to see the Arab shepherds walking in front of their sheep, which follow along behind them like dogs when they call.

On arriving at Babylon we were met and shown round the ruins by an Arab named Umran, who had served with the German professor Koldewey for the whole twenty years of his excavations before the war. Umran spoke quite good English, and proved himself to be a very useful and interesting guide.

Babylon has been for centuries an inexhaustible mine for brick thieves, and before the war the Turkish Government even went so far as to sell to contractors the right of digging in the ruins. This vandalism has fortunately been stopped, and although many of the old ruins have in this been spoilt there is still enough left to give one an idea of how magnificent the place must have been in Old Testament times.

As one walks down the Sacred Way, guarded by the huge lion of Babylon carved out of black basalt, into the ruins of Nebuchadnezzar's palace and sees the remains of the famous hanging gardens and of Belshazzar's banqueting hall, it is hard to realize that here are the ruins of palaces that were built long before Christ. One can still see portions of the old double wall, showing how vast was the original fortification, and it is in the moat within these walls that it is believed that the lions were kept to which Daniel was thrown. We managed to get several photographs of the Ishtar Gate, a magnificent double gateway consisting of two separate gate-houses, each with an outer and inner door. On the brickwork on each side of the gate can still be seen the figures of bulls and dragons in relief.

After seeing Babylon we drove to Hillah, an old Arab town on the banks of the Euphrates, and stopped for lunch in one of the palm groves. From Hillah we went to see the huge barrage across the Euphrates at Hindiyah, which was built by the Turks under German engineers, and from there we drove back to Baghdad past the palace.

The local Bedouin Arabs still live in shelters made out of blankets and skins and we found them to be a cheerful, pleasant lot. They struck us as being excellent horsemen, and it is most picturesque to see them galloping across the sandy plains in their flowing robes with no bits in their ponies' mouths and only one rein, which is fixed to the nose-band.

The following morning we set out on a trip to Ctesiphon, where we saw the famous arch with its marvellous span of roof—all that is now left of the great palace built about A.D. 300. Having taken a few photographs of the arch we returned to Baghdad and paid a visit to the Museum before lunch. The Museum

is fairly new and very well run, and owes its inception to Gertrude Bell. When one sees beautiful bronze heads of kings and golden images of bulls, which date back to 3000 B.C., one realizes how civilized these people must have been five thousand years ago.

In the afternoon we visited Kadhimain, in which famous shrine are buried the two "Kadhimis," the 7th and 9th Imams. The gilded domes and minarets and the huge gilded doors are a wonderful sight, but unfortunately we were not allowed to enter. In order to obtain some photographs of the shrine we persuaded a local Arab to take us up on to the roof of his house. We got our photographs, but not without great determination on our part. The interior of the Arab's house was so filthy that we were compelled to hold our noses and rush up the rickety stairs four steps at a time! That evening we caught the night train to Kirkuk. The carriages on this line we found to be very inferior to those on the Basra—Baghdad line.

The following morning we had an early breakfast on the train and arrived at Kirkuk at 7.30 a.m., where we stopped for an hour. From Kirkuk to Mosul, and from thence on to Tel Kotchek there is no railway, and the journey has to be done by car. We were rather expecting to find buses similar to the Nairn Transport buses that run from Baghdad to Damascus, but, instead, we found that we were to travel in a convoy of ancient Rolls-Royce cars with small Ford trucks for the luggage. The journey from Kirkuk to Mosul took over five hours, and was over barren hilly country with an occasional village *en route*. The road was indescribably bad; in fact the whole drive was an absolute nightmare. It was impossible to even sit on one's seat for more than a few minutes at a time without being bounced up to the roof of the car, and every time one crashed down on the seat one was smothered in a cloud of dust. No cars I should imagine, except Rolls-Royces and Fords, could stand up to these roads for long, as they were full of rocks and potholes of water and mud. At the ferry, sixteen miles short of Mosul, we stopped for a well-earned lunch, and arrived at the Rest House at 2 p.m.

Mosul itself is striking for its buildings of white stone, which abound in the neighbourhood. Many places of interest such as Nineveh and Nimrud can be visited from it. It is a walled city whose fortifications withstood a siege of six months by the Persian Shah in the eighteenth century, and it is also an ancient centre of Christianity. The following day we left the Rest House and continued our drive to Tel Kotchek, and to our great relief we found that the road, which was of beaten mud, was much better than that between Kirkuk and Mosul. Having had our passports examined by the Iraqi and Syrian officials we boarded the Taurus Express at Tel Kotchek, a small station at the end of the line, and left for Aleppo at about 5 p.m.

The journey to Istanbul via Aleppo, Angora and Haydarpasha normally only takes two days, but owing to an unfortunate accident on the way we were forced to spend altogether four days in the train. It was during dinner on the first night in the train that the accident occurred which caused the train to suddenly lurch from side to side, sending everyone sprawling about the carriage. It was not until after much excited shouting on the part of the railway officials that we eventually managed to find out the cause of the accident. The line, which runs along the Turkish-Syrian frontier, had apparently been undermined by the recent heavy rains with the result that the whole line had sunk about two feet, and it was only by the most extraordinary piece of luck that the train had remained on the line and not been completely wrecked. The accident happened somewhere in the middle of the desolate plain between Nisibin and Aleppo, and after much discussion the officials managed to detach the engine, which was sent off to bring back a breakdown gang.

In the middle of the night we were awakened again and given the option of either continuing the journey in a very uncomfortable third class carriage with no restaurant car for two days, or of staying where we were until our carriages were

disentangled. We chose the latter. The carriages having at last been sorted out, we continued our journey and arrived at Aleppo nearly twenty-four hours later.

Aleppo is quite a large town with white flat-roofed houses, but as we only spent a few hours there we were unable to get more than a general impression of the place.

The Turkish frontier was reached at 10 p.m., and the Customs officials, who spoke French but no English, were very polite and did not bother to open our suitcases. All the next morning the train climbed through beautiful mountainous country with snow-capped peaks in the background, and during the afternoon and night we travelled across a high plateau, gradually descending to the plains again the following day. The following evening we arrived at Haydarpasha, and took the ferry across the Bosporus to Istanbul.

In Istanbul we had a busy time visiting St. Sophia, the blue and mosaic mosques, the Sultan's palace, and the Basilica cistern.

St. Sophia was originally built in A.D. 537 by the Emperor Justinian as a Roman Catholic cathedral, after the original cathedral built in the fourth century by Constantine the Great had been destroyed. In the fifteenth century St. Sophia was converted into a mosque, but for the past year it has been used only as a museum. It is a magnificent earthquake-proof building, the interior of the dome being 188 ft. high, and the whole place, including the floors, is made of white marble. Some of the interior pillars are of green marble brought from Diana's temple, and some of red marble from Heliopolis.

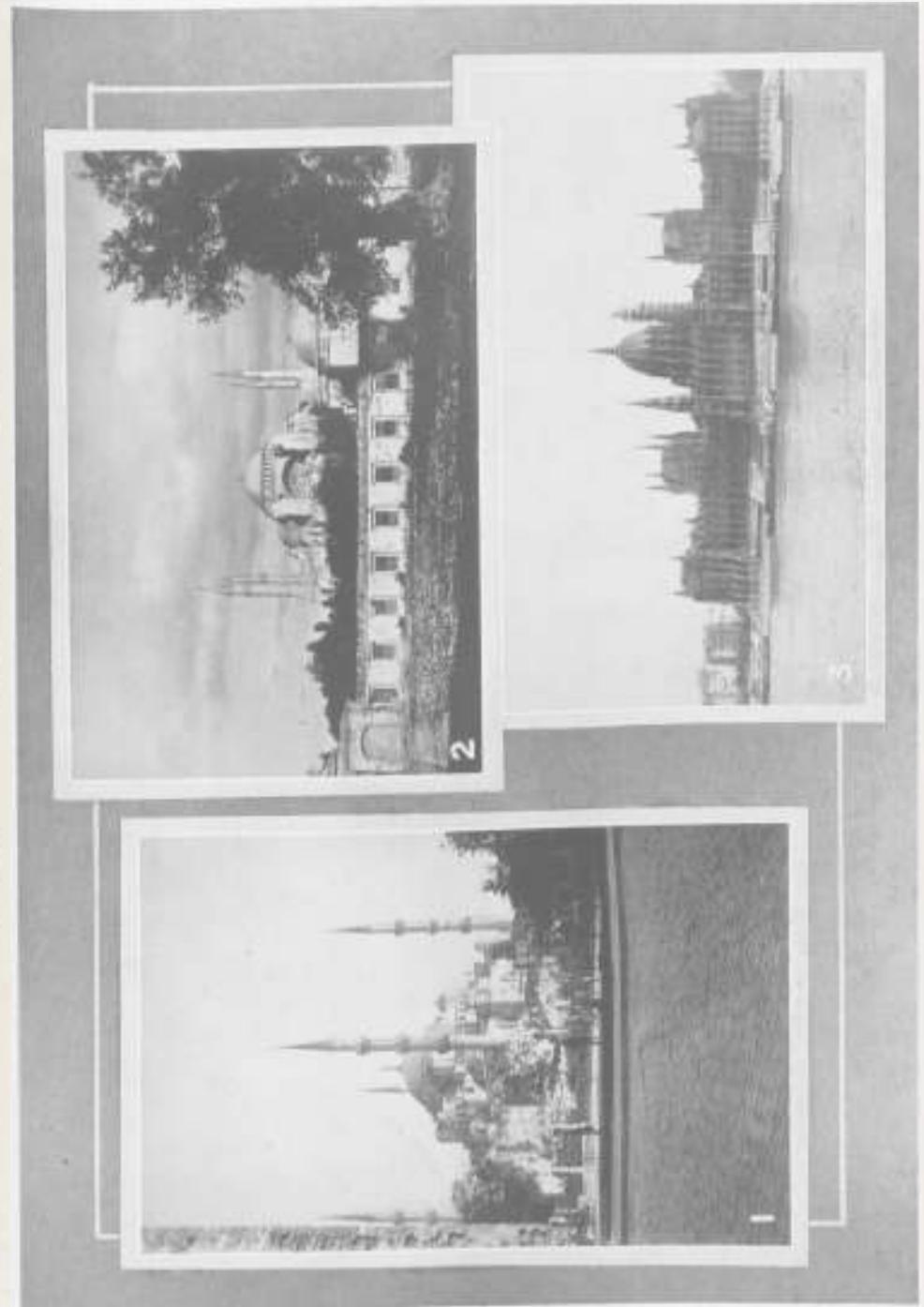
The Sultan's palace was almost staggering with its enormous wealth. The collection of porcelain alone is reputed to be worth ten million pounds, and the jewels in the treasury must be worth even more. It was in the treasury that we saw what we were told were the largest ruby and emerald in the world. Until the Republic took over the palace eleven years ago few people knew of the enormous wealth that was hidden there, the collection of many Sultans. The fact that all these treasures have been kept and put on show instead of being sold reflects great credit on the Republic.

The Sultan's armoury, which we visited next, contained a wonderful collection of old rifles and swords inlaid with precious stones and tortoiseshell, and from the walls hung the old standards carried in the conquests of Egypt and Baghdad. As time was now getting short we only made a hurried inspection of the various apartments of former Sultans. The Sultan's four hundred wives lived in separate cells which were only lighted by windows in the ceilings. The palace staff, we were informed, consisted of two hundred pages, two hundred white and two hundred black eunuchs. The chief black eunuch had the privilege of being the personal servant to the Sultan, and the doubtful privilege of being his food taster.

The mosaic mosque, built before the fourth century as a Roman Catholic cathedral, and later turned into a mosque, had some wonderful specimens of twelfth century mosaics on the walls and ceilings. It is strange to think of Mohammedans worshipping in an old Roman Catholic church with Christian mosaics on the walls. But the Turks do not seem to worry about this; in fact religion seems to be gradually disappearing from a country that was once the centre of Mohammedanism. The old Friday and sunset services have been abolished in most of the mosques as so few people attend them, and we were told that only about five hundred people ever use the five hundred mosques of Istanbul.

Considering that it was only eleven years ago that the old palace life was in existence and that all women were in purdah, it is remarkable to see how the whole life of the country has, in so short a time, been completely changed by, to all intents and purposes, one man—Kumal Ataturk. Istanbul is now a modern city whose people wear European dress, enjoy European recreations and observe Sunday, instead of Friday as of old, as their weekly holiday.

OVERLAND FROM BALUCHISTAN TO ENGLAND



1. The Blue Mosque, Istanbul. 2. St. Sophia, Istanbul, built A.D. 537.

3. Houses of Parliament, Budapest, seen from across the River Danube.

After dinner at our hotel we caught the Simplon Orient Express to Budapest, having decided not to stop at Sofia and Belgrade as we were behind our programme. On the train we met the British Ambassador who entertained us in one of his three first class compartments, and also a King's messenger, returning to London with nine pieces of Chinese porcelain from the palace for the Chinese Exhibition.

Early the next morning we arrived at the Bulgarian frontier, and later on we stopped at Sofia for three-quarters of an hour. The Yugoslavian frontier was reached at 3 p.m., and Belgrade in the evening. Daybreak, the following day, saw us at Budapest, having crossed the Hungarian border in the early hours of the morning, and we went straight to our hotel for a bath, breakfast and haircut.

Budapest is a beautiful city, well laid out and with fine buildings. We were both favourably impressed by it. The people themselves, though poor, do not show it, and everyone is out to enjoy himself without worrying too much about to-morrow, so that the atmosphere is gay and carefree. At the Legation we found a friend who had previously visited us at Peking whilst in the Embassy in Japan, and who had also served in the Regiment during the last war. With him as guide we spent the afternoon skating at the open-air artificial skating rink, and swimming in the indoor swimming bath, which is filled by natural hot springs. The evening was spent in seeing the night life of the city after a good Hungarian dinner of *huhn paprika*.

The next day was again spent in sightseeing, and we visited the Palace, the Houses of Parliament, St. Margaret's Island and the Coronation church, which, with its famous spire, is supposed to be the most picturesque specimen of Hungarian architecture of the Middle Ages. Budapest is split in two by the Danube, one side of the river being Buda and the other Pest, the two being joined together by several very fine bridges. In the summer, when the whole city is floodlit, it is reputed to be a most wonderful sight.

It was with great regret that we had to catch our train in the afternoon to Vienna and say good-bye to Budapest. For those contemplating a visit to Hungary it may be of interest to know that they have a special rate of exchange for tourists, which is half as much again as the official rate.

The journey to Vienna took only a few hours, and we spent that night in the Erzherzog Karl, a quiet but comfortable hotel in the Karutrer Strasse, quite near the Opera House.

Our first day in Vienna we spent in seeing the town and visiting the Houses of Parliament, a fine building with an Upper and Lower House, though the latter has not been used since the foundation of the Republic. In the evening we paid a visit to the State Opera, a thing which every visitor to Vienna should do as it is probably the best opera in the world. Having been previously warned we did not wear evening dress, though we found that all the Austrian officers seemed to be wearing full dress.

Our programme next day started with a visit to St. Stephen's Cathedral, which was rebuilt in A.D. 1359 by Duke Rudolf IV (founder of the Hapsburgs), the foundation stone already having been laid in A.D. 1144. The cathedral took a hundred and fifty years to build, and contains some wonderful architecture and carvings. It is extremely interesting and well worth a visit. A drive round the city seeing the sights was followed by a trip to Schonbrun, the summer palace of the Emperors.

The palace is surrounded by beautiful gardens, and is a huge building with very fine banqueting halls and reception rooms. The coach-house was very interesting, and we saw all the old famous State coaches and harness, as well as the coaches that were drawn by the famous white horses of the Spanish riding school in Vienna. That night we spent in seeing the cabarets and night life of Vienna, but were rather disappointed. The city is now very quiet as the result of the recent political riots, and is no longer the gay city it used to be.

Leaving Vienna the following day by train we passed through beautiful country, seeing several old Austrian castles perched up on the hills, with a wonderful view of the surrounding country.

We arrived at Salzburg, the Austro-German frontier, at 7 p.m., and for the first time on the trip I had to open my suitcase. The suitcase being enormous and the carriage very full I had some difficulty in getting it down from the luggage-rack and opening it, and still more difficulty in shutting it up again and replacing it. On opening it clothes shot in all directions but, nothing daunted, the German Customs officials dived into the debris and found a small paper parcel tied up with string. Full of delight they untied the parcel, only to find, to their great disgust, that it contained my calling cards. With one more look of scorn at my packing they left the carriage.

Our first day in Munich being a Sunday there was not very much to do, and we spent a quiet day strolling round the town and watching a local brigade marching back, presumably, from church. They were a well-built, very smart-looking lot of troops. The University and old picture gallery, which we saw the next day, are well worth a visit, the latter having a very fine collection of pictures indeed.

Visitors to Germany are allowed to use registered mark travellers' cheques, which are bought outside Germany, and permit one to obtain twice the official rate of exchange. No one, Germans included, is allowed to leave the country with more than twelve marks in cash. Any excess of this which one may have on leaving is supposed to be handed back to a German bank, which credits it to one's bank in England.

The Germans on the whole seemed to be very friendly to us, though not so much, perhaps, as the Austrians and Hungarians. We found that most foreigners, much to our annoyance, seemed to think that the British Army officer was very well off and could afford to pay top prices for everything. I fear we disillusioned them. Leaving Munich that evening we spent the night in the Paris train, passing the frontier at Kehl early in the morning and arriving in Paris for lunch.

Neither of us having done much more than pass through Paris before we decided to spend a few days there, seeing the Louvre, Notre Dame, Trocadero, Eiffel Tower and other sights, as well, of course, as the night life.

We arrived back in London on 21st November, a typically cold, wet, winter's day, but it was good to hear an English porter again after over four years in the East.

As a guide to those who contemplate making this trip the following may be of interest:—

On the boat from Karachi to Basra we travelled 2nd class. As the boat was very empty we were allowed to use the 1st class deck and smoking room, so that the journey was not too uncomfortable, although our fellow passengers in the dining-saloon were chiefly Persians. In Iraq we travelled in 1st class sleepers as we had been warned, quite rightly, that the 2nd class was extremely uncomfortable. From Tel Kotchek onwards we travelled by 2nd class wagons-lits in the Taurus and Simplon Orient Expresses—the only difference between the 1st and 2nd class wagons-lits being that there are two instead of one to a compartment.

The whole trip, including hotel bills and meals on the train, but excluding drinks, sight-seeing and amusements, cost approximately £90 each. Tipping we found extremely expensive.

The trip, which took four weeks, can actually be done in thirteen days, and I can thoroughly recommend it as being extremely interesting and enjoyable to all those returning from India who feel that they would like a change from the usual Suez route.



HR.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G., INSPECTING THE GUARD OF HONOUR AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW HEADQUARTERS ON TUESDAY, 8th JUNE, 1937.

Photo: Repro. from C. H. Waterlow & Sons, Fleet Street, S.E.1.

7th (SOUTHWARK) BATTALION

Headquarters: 71, New Street, Walworth, S.E.17.

Hon. Colonel: Col. W. G. Simpson, C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.

Commanding Officer: Brevet Col. D. G. Adams.

Adjutant: Capt. A. P. Block.

AS the saying goes, "Everything comes to him who waits," so can we now report that, after what has seemed an interminable age, we are installed in the magnificent new Headquarters that have been built for us. We have taken the opportunity to include in this number of the JOURNAL several photographs of them, which we hope may be of interest to those readers of this article who have not yet had an opportunity to make a personal inspection. Built on the same site as before, the new building is of red brick and includes many amenities such as shower baths, coffee bar and central heating, none of which we had before. The biggest blessing, from our point of view, is that the whole building, except for the Company Offices and Drill Hall, which remain as before, is consolidated into one compact unit, and affords much more space for our activities.

To perform the opening ceremony H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester did us the honour of coming down on 8th June. The Duke inspected a guard of honour under the command of Major Senior, and, after presenting Coronation and Territorial Army Efficiency Medals, declared the new Headquarters open by turning a key in the lock at the entrance. His Royal Highness then proceeded to inspect detachments of Old Comrades of the Regiment and 1st Cadet Battalion, who were drawn up in the Drill Yard. This was followed by a complete tour of the new building, and an inspection of an exhibition of the Regiment's activities in the Drill Hall. Afterwards, the Duke, having visited the Sergeants' and Officers' Messes, where presentations were made, made his departure amid scenes of great enthusiasm from a large crowd gathered outside Headquarters.

As regards the exhibition referred to above, this was a departure from our usual practice of the past few years of holding a pageant during the summer months to try to stimulate local enthusiasm for the Territorial Army, and this time, instead of depicting scenes from the past, we transformed the Drill Hall into a glorified bazaar, except that we had nothing to sell, with a number of stalls containing exhibits of various activities indulged in by the Battalion. Judging by the number of people who came to have a look round, and whom, incidentally, we charged sixpence a time, there is plenty of interest and enthusiasm for us locally, and we hope for plenty of recruits during the coming year.

More or less concurrent with the opening of our new building came the announcement of our change of name, and although there are, we know, some older members of the Regiment who regret the passing of The London Regiment from our title, there are none who are not proud to have become still closer associated, if that is possible, with The Queen's, by taking the title of the 7th Battalion.

Training prior to camp was largely taken up with rehearsals for the Coronation, which, as was reported in our last contribution, was only attended by a small detachment, and getting ready for the Exhibition and Opening Ceremony. The Commanding Officer introduced an innovation by holding two parades in order to Show the Flag in the neighbourhood, which consisted of a march through the Regiment's recruiting area, in uniform, headed by the Drums. These parades were well attended and will, we hope, help the unending drive to get recruits.

At the time of going to press our strength remains about the four-hundred mark. This is always rather a slack time of year from the point of view of recruiting, particularly as many men are due for discharge, and camp is over for another year. Also we have had a number of transfers into the Regular Army recently, owing to the recent changes made in the terms of service, and this, although entirely satisfactory and encouraged by us, has not helped our numbers. However, recruits continue to come in and there are no signs of our strength going down.

The Mayor of Southwark has consented to preside at a meeting which the Commanding Officer is holding in the Drill Hall on 28th October, for employers, which will, we hope, produce results.

Annual Camp was held at Falmer again this summer, and was a highly successful one for many reasons. Firstly it gave us a good opportunity of getting to know the 4th and 5th Battalions, whom we had not had the opportunity of meeting very often before. Secondly, the weather was as kind to us as it has ever been before; not a single day's training was interfered with by rain. Thirdly, we were stronger in camp than we have been for a number of years, and owing to increased mechanization, long marches to training areas on hot (and weren't some of them hot!) days were more or less eliminated.

A Battalion Sports Meeting was held during the second week, which went off successfully despite the handicap of a somewhat small and uneven track which was inevitable owing to the nature of the ground. After a keen tussle for first place, "H.Q." Wing emerged victorious with "D" (S.) Company as runners-up.

It was found impossible, owing to the same reason of lack of space, to hold the Inter-Company Football Competition, which is usually held during camp. It is hoped to arrange this instead during the winter months. However, the Officers v. Sergeants cricket match was held with time-honoured custom, and resulted in the Officers retaining the "Ashes." As to whether more pints of beer were consumed afterwards than runs scored is still a matter of conjecture.

Since our return to London, winter training has started again in earnest, and at present, besides Company Training, Officers' and N.C.Os.' Courses are being held.

The Regimental Rifle Meeting was held on the Ash Ranges on Sunday, 19th September. This event, possibly due to the fact that it perforce had to be held rather late in the year, did not produce the numbers we had hoped: another factor which also possibly contributed to the rather poor attendance being the weather. However, a large programme was completed, and resulted in "B" Company winning the Inter-Company Rifle Cup. They are also to be congratulated on winning the Quartermaster's Bowl, at camp, this year.

We should like to take this opportunity of congratulating our Quartermaster (Capt. H. J. Semark) on his promotion, and also Lieut. H. E. T. Ross on his recent marriage.

We are happy to say that we still remain up to strength in officers, and that there have been no changes since our last number. Unfortunately, this is a state of affairs which cannot go on indefinitely, and it is a severe blow to all of us that, in a short time, we are going to lose both Col. Adams and Capt. Block.

Col. Adams's term of command comes to an end next February, and we are all beginning to wonder what it will feel like without him. However, we know that he will continue to take an active interest in the Battalion, and to his successor we offer our best wishes. Capt. Block goes to India to the 1st Battalion, and to him we all owe a very deep debt of gratitude for the work he has done for us during the four years he has been with us. To him also we wish the very best of luck and good fortune, and as far as his successor, Capt. Dickinson, is concerned, we need only say that we feel he is already an old friend of the 7th Battalion, as we had the good fortune to have him with us in camp this year.



THE FRONT OF THE NEW BATTALION HEADQUARTERS.



THE OFFICERS' MESS IN THE NEW HEADQUARTERS.

THE BATTLE OF ABOUKIR.



FORT No. 1.

Shown on the plan as Aboukir Fort. It was between this fort and Fort No. 2 that the parts of the 4th and 5th Brigades drove a wedge. As the other parts of the 4th and 5th Brigades were with the main army some distance away and the skeletons of the men with the buttons of 2nd Regiment, together with some of De Rrolls Dillons Regiments, were buried in the vicinity, it appears to be safe to assume that the Regiment took part in the actual capture of the forts.



FORT No. 2.

This fort is shown on the plan as "Redoubt." Part of 4th and 5th Brigades are shown on the plan as being alongside it. Both Nos. 1 and 2 Forts are in fairly good condition, but are now used as dwellings by the Arabs.

CORRESPONDENCE

"THE BATTLE OF ABOUKIR."

DEPOT, R.A.F., ABOUKIR, EGYPT.

13th August, 1937.

[Extracts from letters from Bandmaster W. Parsons, Royal Air Force, late Drums, 1st Battalion The Queen's.]

I HAVE recently come across something which may be of interest to the old members of the Regiment visiting the Regimental Museum.

Some two years ago, while excavating for the footings of a new armoury building, the men unearthed a number of skeletons which, on examination, proved to be British soldiers who had either died or were killed at the Battle of Aboukir, 8th March, 1801. A lot of buttons were found, and I was shown some the other day, and I was surprised to find among them one small brass button marked "2nd." The man who showed me the buttons is the Clerk of Works on the camp, and he told that one of our officers, who is at present on leave, has quite a few of these same buttons. I remarked that it seemed as if my Regiment were at the battle, and he took me into his office and showed me the plan of the battle, together with a list of the regiments which took part, and I found that the Second Regiment were part of the 4th Brigade. The plan shows the 4th Brigade investing Fort Aboukir, which is still intact. It also shows the disposition of all the other troops engaged.

The place where the remains were found is right under the new aerodrome buildings, and they were told not to disturb any more remains than they found necessary. Those which had to be disturbed were handed over to the Graves Commission, and they have been interred in the European Cemetery at Alexandria. The Clerk of Works tells me that at least six of the skeletons had buttons of the Second Regiment.

I am going over to see the historian at Alexandria, and get what information I can, and will send it on if you think that it will be of any use to the Museum.

I can send the plan of the battle, which I shall have photographed—as there is only one in existence—what buttons I can get hold of, and I can send a few small photographs of the fort which the Regiment assisted to reduce, and some of the hill where the battle was fought out, ending in the retirement of the French, and the eventual capitulation of the whole place. The hill is right outside my quarters, and the Depot buildings are on the actual battlefield.

If you will let me know whether you think these things will be of interest, I will leave no stone unturned to gather all the information and relics of the battle appertaining to the Regiment, and forward them to you.

I have recently received my copy of the JOURNAL and I see in the obituary notice that two more I remember have passed on. I refer to 6076347 Pte. R. Patten, who was in the same barrack-room as I in Bordon, and 2864 Sergt. Feist, M.M., whom I knew well at Sittingbourne in 1916.

Those who went to France in August, 1914, and were fortunate enough to return, are fast passing out, as each issue of the JOURNAL mentions one at least.

DEPOT, R.A.F., ABOUKIR, EGYPT.

4th September, 1937.

I received your letter dated 24th August, 1937, and am pleased to hear that you think the relics, etc., of the Regiment at the Battle of Aboukir which I have been able to collect will be interesting. I have searched for a detailed history of the battle, but have not been very successful. However, the Educational Officer here interested himself on my behalf and managed to find an old history, but, unfortunately, our Regiment is not mentioned in any particular. I have, however, taken extracts from this history and will forward it in a day or so, as soon as I can type it. I will leave it to you, sir, of course, to use as you think fit. I have had one or two talks with a British resident of Alexandria, who is an historian, and together we have studied the plan of battle, and I really think that I am correct in the notes I have made on the back of the photos.

The forts are shown on the plan, and you will note I have sent on the photos of Fort No. 1 and Fort No. 2, as I have called them. On the left of the hill, where the battle of the 8th was fought out, some buildings will be seen. It is under those buildings that the remains of the soldiers who fell on that day lie, and it is there that the buttons of the Second Regiment were found.

Mr. Attrill gave me three buttons of the 2nd, but unfortunately two of them crumbled up at once. One of our officers is on leave, and Mr. Attrill tells me that this officer had a lot of the buttons that were found, so when he returns from leave I will ask if he has any of the 2nd, as I would like them.

* * * * *

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE BATTLE OF ABOUKIR, 8TH MARCH, 1801.

[This history has been compiled from some old books kindly lent me by Mr. Lloyd-Jones, Educational Officer, R.A.F., Aboukir.]

Abercromby, General Officer Commanding the expedition, which was intended to remove the French Army, which had been left stranded in Egypt after the destruction of the French Fleet in Aboukir Bay by Nelson in 1798, profiting by his experience in North Holland and before Cadiz, trained his troops most carefully to the business of disembarkation in the face of the enemy, drilling the flat boats to advance in a carefully dressed line, so that all might reach the shore at the same time, and companies and battalions should, upon landing, find themselves practically already drawn up in line. The Naval details were admirably thought out by Capt. Beaver, R.N., to whom the credit of the whole scheme, under Abercromby's direction, belongs. A reinforcement of 1,100 cavalry had reached him, but he had not been able to collect half that number of horses when, on 22nd February, he at last sailed for Egypt, from Marmarus Bay, on the coast of Asia Minor, forty miles north of Rhodes, where Abercromby learned from officers whom he had sent on ahead of him, that no help of any kind could be expected from Turkey. Sickness had reduced his force to about 16,000 men, and his latest intelligence stated that the French in Egypt numbered 30,000. They were actually 24,000.

The armament arrived off Alexandria on 1st March, and on the 2nd anchored in Aboukir Bay, which Abercromby, in company with General John Moore, at once reconnoitred in person. The disembarkation took place on the 8th, the delay being due to bad weather. The beach which had been selected was in the form of a crescent. (This beach is now known as Eastern Bay, and is used by the R.A.F. Boat Club.) On the right flank stands Aboukir Fort, and on the left a blockhouse. At about the centre of the crescent rose a high sandhill, the key of the position. The French General, Menou, had neglected to concentrate any considerable force about Aboukir, and the unseen force opposed to Abercromby did not exceed 1,600 foot and 200 horse. They had, however, 15 guns. At 2 a.m. on the 8th, the flat boats repaired to the ships and were filled with men, and they

set out to cover the five miles which separated the ships from the appointed rendezvous. In the first line were 48 boats (see battle plan) packed tightly with some 50 soldiers apiece. In rear of them, ready to slip into the intervals, were 84 cutters, also crammed with soldiers. In the third line were 37 launches filled with seamen, gunners and field-pieces. On each flank were three armed vessels, and as close as possible inshore were three war vessels of light draught with their broadsides trained on to the land. The entire force in the flotilla was something over 5,000 men.

Shortly before nine o'clock the signal was given to advance, and the boats crept slowly forward until they came within range of the French guns, and then suddenly there burst upon them a furious cross-fire from Aboukir Fort, and from three points on one side, and from two other points and the blockhouse on the other.

One flat boat was sunk by the bursting of a shell within her, which killed or sent to the bottom sixty men, but the bluejackets on the other boats pulled steadily on, and the soldiers sat motionless. As they drew nearer, the French infantry opened fire of musketry, and the guns poured on them showers of grape-shot, but at last the boats touched bottom. General Moore, on the extreme right, had three battalions ashore and formed in a few minutes. He led them against the great sandhill (between forts Aboukir and that marked as "Redoubt" on the plan) and stormed it out of hand, thus mastering the key of the position in twenty minutes. On his left the troops met with rather more difficulty, being charged by the French Cavalry in flank, while in process of re-forming, but the enemy were successfully beaten off and driven back upon Alexandria with the loss of some 400 men and 8 guns. The casualties of the British in the whole affair were about 750, 100 of which fell among the sailors, who went nobly through the ordeal of being fired at for hours without the chance of firing back.

This disembarkation at Aboukir may be called a classic. The British Army, in the course of its history, has made three great landings in the face of the enemy: at Louisburg in 1758, Helder in 1799, and at Aboukir in 1801. That at Louisburg owed much of its success to luck; that at Helder was a disorderly affair; but that at Aboukir laid down the immutable principles which should always be followed in future landings. Abercromby and the naval officers had thought it out to the very last detail, and the men carried it out with admirable courage and discipline. Since all went well it seems easy enough, but it must have tried the endurance of the men to sit still for seven long hours packed like herrings in a barrel, first in the bitter cold of the night, then under the hot Egyptian sun, and then to be rowed slowly into a furious cross-fire of artillery, with a very good chance of being shot, and an even better chance of being drowned.

Abercromby himself hurried ashore before the action was over the boats returned to bring off the rest of the troops, a detachment was left to blockade the garrison of Aboukir Fort, and the rest of the force, moving on for two miles, bivouacked for the night. (It was part of the 4th Brigade which was left to blockade Aboukir Fort, and as the Second Regiment were in the 4th Brigade, and the remains of the soldiers with buttons of the Second Regiment were dug up in the vicinity of Aboukir Fort, it is safe to assume that the Regiment were actually at the investment of the Fort.) That in parenthesis is my own deduction, based on the plan of battle and the disposition of the troops according to the battle plan.

The army now stood on a narrow peninsula, from three to four thousand yards wide, with the Mediterranean upon one flank and the salt lake of Aboukir on the other. (Only a small part of this lake now exists, as a great part of the land has been reclaimed.) At the end of the peninsula, eleven miles away, stood the Fort of Alexandria. The force was held up until the 12th owing to bad weather, when it advanced through deep sand, and found its way barred by a French force



Regiments who fought at the Battle of
Aboukir 1801

Guards Brigade.

1st Coldstreams
1/3 Guards.

1st Brigade.

2/1st Regt. (Royal Scots).
54th Regt. (2nd Dorsetshire Regt). 2nd Batt.
92nd Regt. (2nd Gordon Highlanders).

2nd Brigade.

8th Regt. (Kings (Liverpool) Regt).
13th Regt. (Somerset Light Infantry).
18th Regt. (The Royal Irish Regt - now disbanded).
90th Regt. (2nd Cameronians (The Scottish Rifles)).

3rd Brigade.

50th Regt. (1st Queen's Royal West Kent Regt).
79th Regt. (2nd Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders).

4th Brigade.

2nd Regt. (Queen's Royal Regt. (West Surrey)).
30th Regt. (1st East Lancashire Regt).
44th Regt. (1st Essex Regt).
89th Regt. (2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers).

5th Brigade.

Minorca Regt.
De Rrolls.
Dillons.

Reserve.

23rd Regt. (The Royal Welch Fusiliers).
28th Regt. (1st Gloucestershire Regt).
42nd Regt. (1st Black Watch).
58th Regt. (2nd Northamptonshire Regt).
60th Regt. (1st Prince of Wales' Welsh - South Lancs).
Corsican Rangers.

Cavalry Brigade.

11th L. D., 12th L. D. (2nd Lancs), 26th & Hampshire L. D.

Artillery. — 700 of all ranks

in a strong position. General Lanusse had scraped together some thousand men and 21 guns, to delay as far as possible the British advance until the main French Army could be assembled. On the 13th Abercromby attacked him, his guns being painfully dragged through the sand by bluejackets, and Lanusse, who had cavalry and hored guns, after holding his ground as long as he safely could, made a very skilful running fight of his retreat to a second and still stronger position two miles in the rear. Abercromby followed him up and made his dispositions for attacking this also, bringing up his infantry within range of cannon-shot, and keeping them there for some time before he realized that Lanusse's new position was strongly entrenched and might cost him serious trouble. He then countermanded the attack and fell back to the captured position, having taken indeed five guns, but lost as many as 1,300 killed and wounded, whereas the French had only lost 500.

He had now reached the limit of Lake Aboukir, and having no more safe water carriage, was brought to a halt. He had still not the remotest notion what the strength of the French might be, so, bringing up heavy guns from Aboukir Fort, he busied himself in making the position captured from Lanusse as strong as possible. Meanwhile, as he had no land transport, all supplies of stores and guns had to be brought up by hand by his men who, under stress of the work, fell sick very fast. Within ten days of his landing he had over two thousand of his men in hospital, irrespective of eleven hundred more already shipped back to the Mediterranean bases, and there was no prospect of improvement, for no fuel was obtainable except the trunks of date palms, which burned ill, with exceedingly pungent smoke. Thus the men's food was ill-cooked, and ill-cooked food means bowel complaints. He now learned also of his decided numerical inferiority to the French, which greatly increased his difficulties. It was open to him, of course, to attack the French; but in the event of success he could not tell how far it would further the siege of Alexandria, while failure would compel immediate re-embarkation.

He and the British Army had had enough of re-embarkations, and the bare idea was loathsome to him. Still, if the British Government persisted in sending expeditions away imperfectly equipped upon enterprises unwarranted by any certain information of their prospects, nothing else was to be expected. It was indeed no more than he had looked for, but it went to his heart to see the finest body of men he had ever commanded shrinking steadily away. "I never went on any service," he had written, "entertaining greater doubts of success, at the same time with greater determination to conquer difficulties."

General Menou, learning truly that Abercromby expected reinforcements from India, determined to take the offensive and, collecting 10,000 men, including 1,400 cavalrymen and 46 guns, was ready to attack on 21st March. His plan was: to fall before daylight, make a feint move against Abercromby's left, and then assault his right and centre in force, to drive it back and, by a final charge of cavalry, to sweep the British force into the Lake of Aboukir. But, Abercromby, having his suspicions, had given orders that all the troops should sleep fully accoutred in their appointed stations, and should be under arms half an hour before daylight.

The action began a little after five o'clock. The British were not deceived by the feint on their left; the French attacks on their right were repulsed with the greatest firmness, and at last, Menou, as a final effort, launched three regiments of cavalry against the British line, which broke through it, and galloped round its rear, actually taking Abercromby prisoner for a moment. He was almost immediately delivered, though not before he had received a slight though painful wound in the breast from a sabre. A few minutes later the bold French horsemen were surrounded by the British infantry and practically annihilated. The French attack had failed disastrously, but for a couple of hours they continued to maintain a fire of artillery at long range to which the British guns, having exhausted their

ammunition, could make no reply. Having no land transport the British could not quickly replenish their supply, but when at last they were able to reopen fire, they quickly forced the French to retire. At nine o'clock he fell back in good order and the battle was over.

Throughout the later phase of the action, Abercromby had taken up his station in an earthwork, from which he commanded a view of the whole field, and there, dismounting, he paced up and down in the full storm of the French artillery fire. He complained of the pain from the wound in his breast, but made no mention nor betrayed a sign of any further hurt until, just before the British guns opened fire he sank fainting to the ground. It was then found that he had been struck in the thigh by a bullet, which had lodged in the thigh bone, and this wound must certainly have been inflicted early in the battle, for during the second phase the French had moved beyond the range of musketry. Refusing to leave the field, he was propped up against the parapet, but when Menou had withdrawn, discomfited, he consented to have his wound examined by a ~~surgeon, who insisted that he should be at once carried on board ship.~~ He was laid upon a litter, and an officer, folding up a blanket for his pillow, ~~laid it under his head.~~ "What are you placing under my head?" asked Abercromby. "Only a soldier's blanket," answered the officer soothingly. "Only a soldier's blanket," answered Sir Ralph, "a soldier's blanket is of great consequence, and you must ~~send me the name~~ of the man to whom the blanket belongs, that it may be returned to him." This was Abercromby's last order, characteristic of the ~~man~~. A private ~~soldier~~ must not lie cold merely because it chanced that the C.-in-C. was wounded. As he was carried away through the midst of his soldiers, they greeted him with ~~cries of~~ "God bless your Honour," and with those rude expressions of sympathy and attachment which are a reward more to be prized than a red ribbon or a Victoria Cross. For a few days he did well, until on the 26th symptoms of gangrene appeared, when he rapidly sank, and on the 28th, just one week after the action, he expired without suffering. His body was carried to Malta, where it still lies, ~~buried in one of the bastions. Under Abercromby the soldiers did wonders in Egypt. There they met the French regiments which had served under Bonaparte in Italy, and had colours inscribed with the names of his victories, and they proved themselves beyond comparison their superiors. In the battle where Abercrombie received his death wound, the French left on the field over 1,000 dead and 600 wounded, signifying a total loss of over 5,000 men. The British casualties did not amount to 150. The 42nd Highlanders, out of 800 men, lost nearly 200 at the landing on 8th March, and over 300 more on the 21st, but was still a fighting battalion, though weak, at the close. The 28th attacked in front and rear by cavalry and infantry, faced its rear about and held its own, and the fact is commemorated on its headress to this day. But all alike were good. Guards and Line, British and foreigners, for there was a little band of mixed Minorquins, Germans and Swiss, trained by Charles Stuart, which behaved as well as the best. In fact, it may be said that the British Army, for a time destroyed by the management of Pitt and Dundas, was born again, thanks to the militiamen under Abercromby in Egypt.~~ * * * *

I am indebted for the plan of the battle, and the button of the Second Regiment, to Mr. Attrill, Clerk of Works, Directorate of Works and Buildings, Air Ministry, who was in charge of the building operations, when the remains of the ~~soldiers were found~~.

The plan is the work of F. W. Cramer-Roberts, Esq., a British resident in Alexandria, who is in possession of the original plan, and the detail of it can be proved by studying the plan with regard to the numbers of boats and troops, and comparing it with the pieces of the history I have managed to collect.

The roll of the regiments which took part was obtained by Mr. Attrill, and

the list was mounted and illuminated by Mr. Daltry, a civilian clerk employed at this Depot, and he very kindly lent me the original, so that I could have it photographed. Mr. Attrill obtained the roll from the Curator of The Imperial War Museum, to whom the former presented a collection of the buttons, buckles, etc., which were found during the erection of a large hangar, which is built practically on the site of the cemetery. The bodies that were disturbed by the excavations, including that on which the buttons of the Second Regiment were found, were removed to Alexandria, and reinterred in the British War Cemetery.

KING EDWARD VII CONVALESCENT HOME FOR OFFICERS, OSBORNE, ISLE OF WIGHT

OSBORNE House, formerly the private residence of Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria, was presented to the Nation by King Edward VII in 1902, and except for the State apartments which have been reserved for exhibition to the public, was, at the wish of His Majesty, adapted in 1904 for use as a Convalescent Home for Officers of the Navy, Army, Air Force and Indian Army.

All Officers of the Territorial Army, the Regular Army Reserve of Officers, the Militia and Supplementary Reserve who require a period of convalescence after illness contracted whilst on Service or in the normal course of civil life are eligible for admission.

Osborne House is ideally situated in well-wooded grounds sloping down to the sea. This situation, coupled with the almost complete absence of irksome routine, makes it one of the finest convalescent homes in the Kingdom.

Accommodation is provided for 45 convalescents.

There is a resident House Governor and Medical Superintendent and a large staff of visiting Consultants. The duration of stay in the Home is determined by the House Governor and a member of the Consulting Staff, but Officers may leave at any time at their own desire.

Each Officer is charged six shillings a day to cover the cost of board and lodging and ordinary medical attendance. A small additional charge is made to cover the cost of special nursing or other special attention when considered necessary.

Electro-therapeutic treatment, including massage, diathermy, ionisation, ultra-violet and infra-red radiation, radiant heat and melted paraffin baths, is available when required at a nominal charge of 6d. a day.

Other amenities include an extensive scientific and fiction library, a nine-hole golf course (with resident professional), tennis, croquet, squash racquets, bowls, badminton, billiards, and a golf putting course. A motor-car is available for long or short runs at a reasonable charge.

All Officers resident in Osborne are honorary members of the Royal London Yacht Club, Cowes; the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, Ryde; the Island Sailing Club, Cowes; the Seaview Yacht Club, Seaview; the Royal Albert Yacht Club, Southsea, and the Royal Naval Yacht Club, Portsmouth.

Officers are asked to subscribe 3s. a week to the Sports Fund, and subscription to the Osborne Golf Club, of which they and their wives are eligible for membership, is 3s. a week for each member.

A private hostel for relatives, excluding children under 12 years of age, has been established in the grounds, and any officer desirous of bringing his relatives with him should communicate with the House Governor.

Application for admission, which should be accompanied by a medical certificate from the Officer's Medical Attendant, should be addressed direct to the House Governor, Osborne, East Cowes, Isle of Wight (telephone, Cowes 251), from whom any further particulars can be obtained.

THE BATTLE OF ABOUKIR.



The hill where the battle was fought out ending in the retreat of the 18th and 20th French Dragoons (vide Plan).



Aboukir Fort from the sea. This fort caused most of the casualties on the first landing, these being particularly heavy in the 42nd Regiment.



THE QUEEN'S YORK RANGERS (1st AMERICAN REGIMENT) (M.G.)

Headquarters: Fort York Armoury, Toronto.

Commanding Officer: Lieut.-Col. W. H. Keslick, M.C., V.D.

THE annual church parade of the Regiment, attended by ex-members of the 20th Battalion, C.E.F., on the occasion of their annual Vimy Ridge Reunion, was held at St. John's Garrison Church on Sunday afternoon, 11th April. The service was in charge of the padre, Capt. Cox, while Capt. the Rev. J. T. Robbins of St. John's preached the sermon. After the parade returned to the Armoury, the men of the 20th Battalion were entertained in the lecture rooms.

On Coronation Day the Toronto garrison paraded up University Avenue to Queen's Park. The units which fired the *feu de joie* lined the crescent facing the Parliament Buildings, and in close column behind them was the remainder of the garrison, with massed bands on the lawn. At the conclusion of the ceremony the garrison marched around the crescent, returning south on University Avenue, the salute being taken before the Canadian Military Institute by the Acting Lieutenant-Governor, Chief Justice N. W. Rowell, K.C.

Before the garrison marched off, however, the Regiment moved over to St. George Street and embussed for the town of Aurora, former headquarters of the York Rangers, where, with the war veterans, the school cadets and some 3,000 public and high-school students, it paraded early in the afternoon to the town park. At the park the unit participated in a second Coronation ceremony, including the firing of a *feu de joie*. Col. R. S. Timmis, D.S.O., former C.O. of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, took the salute. Col. Keslick was a member of the committee in charge of the Coronation celebrations. When the unit returned to the Armoury, a Coronation Ball was held for N.C.O.s. and men of all units on the *drill floor*.

Col. and Mrs. Keslick and other officers and their ladies were present at Sherbourne House on the evening of 13th May, when the Toronto branch of the United Empire Loyalists' Association gathered to celebrate the Coronation.

Col. Keslick and several officers and their ladies visited Queenston Heights on 20th June on the occasion of a celebration in honour of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Isaac Brock, who fell in attempting to take the Heights on 13th October, 1812. The guest of honour at the ceremony was Mrs. Howell-Jones (Arabella Stuart) of Bristol, England, great-grand-niece of General Brock. Among the speakers were Brigadier W. H. P. Elkins, C.B.E., D.S.O., District O.C., one of the chiefs of the Six Nations Indians, Col. Keslick and officers commanding other units which also took part in the war of 1812.

As far as Toronto infantry units are concerned, camp last summer represented a departure from the usual practice since the time of the war. It is true the Cavalry have gone into camp at Niagara, the Artillery and Engineers went to Petawawa, and individual infantry units held week-end camps at their own expense. We ourselves held an eight-day camp, without expense to the public, four years ago.

This year, however, all infantry units in this military district, including machine-gun battalions, went to camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake for six days.

THE QUEEN'S YORK RANGERS

The first units to do so were the attached machine-gun units of the 6th Infantry Brigade, the formation of which we are part, namely, the Toronto Scottish Regiment (M.G.) and the Irish Regiment of Canada (M.G.). They were in camp from 21st to 26th June, and on the following Monday, 28th June, at 9 a.m., we boarded the *Cayuga* at the dock at the foot of Yonge Street with the other three units: The Queen's Own Rifles, The Royal Regiment of Toronto Grenadiers, and the 48th Highlanders.

Going to camp for a solid week would, it was believed, permit each unit not only to operate as part of the Brigade, but also to carry out in camp many details of regimental routine impossible to effect at local headquarters. The three light battalions each took part in a tactical exercise, which formerly consumed an entire Sunday during autumn training. All units were also marked for every portion possible for the M.D. No. 2 Infantry Association Competition. As we are now a machine-gun unit we are entered in a competition for M.G. battalions only.

After marching into camp at noon on Monday and making short work of the lunch prepared by the advance party, we spent the remainder of the day with a muster and drill. As this was our first six months as an M.G. unit, with officers and N.C.O.s. qualified only a short time, Permanent Force personnel gave demonstrations on which we patterned our camp training. We had a full week, including one whole day on the ranges, terminated midway through the afternoon by rain; an anti-gas demonstration by the Permanent Force and a demonstration of the new Bren gun. We held a Mess dinner on Wednesday evening.

On Saturday morning we took part in the Annual Inspection and Review of the Brigade by the District Officer Commanding, and late in the afternoon broke camp. Landing shortly after nine, the Regiment reached the Armoury that evening looking very different from its appearance the preceding Monday morning on its departure. Incidentally, we were the largest unit in camp.

On Wednesday evening, 15th September, we began Autumn Training, and on the following Saturday afternoon, 18th September, the unit fired its Machine-Gun, Lewis Gun and Rifle Section and Sub-Section Competition at Long Branch Rifle Ranges. A machine-gun demonstration was fired after the classification practices were completed.

Major G. C. Tyrrell has been transferred to the 8th Field Company, 2nd District Engineers, and Capt. N. F. Johnson to the Cadet Services of Canada (N.P.). Major Tyrrell, a graduate of the Royal Military College, is well qualified for the work of a technical unit, and we are sure he will achieve success there. Capt. A. A. Moore has been transferred to the Corps Reserve. Capt. Moore has a responsible position on the staff of the Toronto Public Schools, and his time is fully occupied with his professional and academic duties. We wish him every success. Major J. H. L. Ward and Capt. A. L. Saunders have also gone to the Corps Reserve.

Capt. W. McNeill, Lieuts. McManus and Mungovan, C.S.M. Bickford and Sergts. Brown, Turner, Whick and Pickard qualified in subject "K" at the Provisional School held in the Armoury during the winter.

At the Camp School of Machine Guns, Niagara Camp, in June, the following also qualified: Major Howarth, Lieuts. Garfunkel and Sharpe, 2/Lieuts. Ward, Young, Stewart and Marshall, Sergts. Bunch, James and Watson, and Cpl. Cook and Kilmer.

Major R. R. Roden, from the 2nd Reserve Bn. The York Rangers, has been gazetted to command the Reserve Regimental Depot, with Capt. W. E. Patterson and Major C. H. Reeve, E.D., both from the 2nd Reserve Bn. The Queen's Rangers, as Adjutant and Paymaster respectively. Lieut. C. R. Boulding is Medical officer.

Congratulations are due to Capts. W. H. S. Pote and D. M. Findlay upon having completed the theoretical portion of the Militia Staff Course. It was

THE QUEEN'S YORK RANGERS.



LIEUT.-COLONEL W. H. KESLICK, M.C., V.D.

Commanding Officer.

unfortunate that Capt. Pote was unable to attend the practical portion of the Course at Connaught Ranges. Capt. Findlay did so; incidentally, in the theoretical portion, he secured a "D" in Map Reading and Field Sketching.

We also congratulate Major W. A. Potts and Capt. W. E. Millsap of the Corps Reserve on their E.D.s.; our Quartermaster, Capt. A. F. Spencer, E.D., on his majority, and Lieut. J. N. Medhurst on his promotion to the rank of Captain. Capt. Medhurst qualified at the Canadian Small Arms School last summer in the Defence Against Gas Course.

We extend congratulations to Capt. G. H. Mowat on his marriage to Miss Helen M. Glennie.

Best shot and weapon training badges for 1936 have been authorized as follows:—

Company Best Shot.—Sergts. O. Lavioe, W. O. Connor, W. Huguenin and E. Turner, Cpl. G. L. English, and Pte. H. G. Wallace, F. Shapcott, A. Stone and H. Marsden.

Company Second-Best Shot.—C.O.M.S. Canhan, Sergts. J. Atherton, E. R. C. James, C. Brown and C. Whick, L./Cpl. A. Warne and Ptes. W. A. Rogers and J. Barnes.

Rifle Badge.—C.S.M. A. Bickford, Sergt. Wm. Patterson, Cpl. M. T. Hinch, W. A. Phipps and G. L. English, and Pte. A. Ferguson.

V.M.G. Badge.—Sergts. J. Atherton, R. J. Seyler, W. J. Whitehouse, W. A. Phipps and F. W. Smith, Cpl. A. T. Baylay, H. J. Lambe, J. H. Medhurst, D. Snowden, A. Daines, W. W. Natrass and D. W. Girmay, L./Cpl. A. R. Nicholson and Ptes. W. Hines, J. H. Eagleson, W. Vaughan, N. Bayley, D. A. Ford and J. Noak.

L.M.G. Badge.—C.S.M. Bickford, Sergts. C. Brown, E. Turner, F. A. Smith and C. Whick, Cpl. D. Snowden, W. A. Husted, W. A. Phipps, H. E. Pickard, A. W. Lord and W. E. Natrass, L./Cpl. N. H. Owen, E. Hubbard, J. Boyd, D. W. Gormley, F. A. Thompson, E. R. Nicholson and J. Murphy, and Ptes. E. E. Smith, D. Freeman, W. A. Rogers, H. G. Wallace, A. Graham, D. A. Ford and M. C. Baker.

Band.

From the point of view of the Band, the past season has been very full. On Vimy Sunday there was a parade to St. John's Garrison Church; on the evening of 8th May, the Regimental Bazaar and Dance in the Armoury; and on Coronation Day, four days later, the celebration at Queen's Park, followed by the trip of the *Regiment to Aurora*.

A number of members took part in the Waterloo Festival on 26th June.

The Band was in camp with the unit for Dominion Day and the following day.

The annual picnic was held on 10th July in Roselawn Park, on Yonge Street *highway*.

On the evening of 4th August the Band presented a "Fairyland Frolic" for children at Hanlan's Point, and this we were asked to repeat on 18th August.

During the Canadian National Exhibition the Band had, as usual, a number of engagements. We played in the Band Shell, first of any band this year, on Saturday, 28th August (Warriors' Day).

Drums.

The Drums accompanied the Regiment to camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake, and have been the recipients of a number of compliments on their part there. In addition to providing music for every Regimental movement, they took part in the Annual Inspection of the units of the Brigade, which concluded the camp.

A./Sergt. J. James has been appointed Acting Drum-Major, and Dmr. E. R. Mason as Acting Corporal.

Signallers.

The Signal Section took ninth place among infantry units in the M.D. No. 2 Infantry Association Special Signalling Competition.

If space may be allowed, this issue of the JOURNAL should contain some mention of a piece of writing of great merit in itself and possessing significance to the Regiment.

Author of "Arundel" and "Rabble in Arms," Kenneth Roberts, in "Northwest Passage," has written a book that illuminates many places that are little known in the early history of the Regiment. An historical romance, "Northwest Passage" is a story of Robert Rogers, first Captain and then Major of Rogers' Rangers, or The Queen's Rangers, and, on the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War, Lieutenant-Colonel in command of The Queen's Rangers.

It is with the Seven Years' War, Rogers's life in London after the war and his career prior to the outbreak of the Revolutionary War that "Northwest Passage" deals. Roberts etches the character of Rogers with a pen dipped in reality, fidelity to historical fact and understanding of the times, men of the times and the issues at stake in London and on the frontiers of British North America in those days.

The first part of Roberts's story centres around the episode of the capture of the town of St. Francis from the Indian allies of the French. This portion, which ran as a serial in *The Saturday Evening Post* last winter, is an epic of endurance, resourcefulness, versatility and the overcoming of stupendous odds, for not only did Rogers and his men on their return from St. Francis have the Indians and the French dogging their footsteps and threatening to annihilate them, but hunger and the wilderness were at their throats every blood-stained footstep of the way.

Part Two opens in London, where the hero, formerly an artist in the Rangers, meets Rogers, who is living on half-pay—five shillings a day—and writing two books (may we recommend the reading of Rogers's book on his Rangers?) about his experiences in America, composing a play about his former Indian opponent and, later, friend, Pontiac, and meeting such figures as Reynolds, Burke and Hogarth. Just as the first part of the book is amazingly true as a picture of those eyes and ears of the British Army, the Rangers of the Seven Years' War, so do the London scenes speak with faithfulness of vice and squalor, poverty and wealth, and indifference to dreamers like Rogers.

In London, Rogers's plan to secure the ear of the King to further his object of finding a north-west passage to the Orient, a scheme he was certain could succeed from having talked with some of the allies of Pontiac who hailed from the shores of the western ocean. Finally, he is appointed Royal Governor of Michilimackinac, key of the waterways to Detroit, Montreal, Lake Superior and the Grand Portage, and to the fur-trade of the West, and its fabulous wealth. Unfortunately, however, Rogers had only his five shillings a day and not a stiver besides for the Indians or for the expenses of his trip across the Continent. Conflicting ambitions of the powers that controlled Indian trade in the colonies defeated a man whom the enemies of Britain could not defect, and Major Rogers's term as Governor ended in imprisonment and a court-martial. Acquitted on a charge of plotting with the French, burdened with a huge debt for expenses he had undertaken on behalf of the cause he furthered, and imprisoned for debt in London, he was still undefeated. He was able, later, to fight for the Dey of Algiers and on the outbreak of the Revolutionary War to reorganize The Queen's Rangers for service in the Rebellion.

Mr. Roberts, all readers of the book will agree, has written a great novel of a great man, about whom one of his characters is made to say in conclusion: "His voice and his footsteps, searching, hurrying, hunting. Ah, no! You can't kill what was in that man."

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

2nd/35th BATTALION ("The Newcastle Regiment")

Honorary Colonels: Brigadier-General H. A. Goddard, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
Brigadier-General Iven G. Mackay, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.

Commanding Officer: Lieut.-Col. W. D. Jeater.

Headquarters: Newcastle, New South Wales, Australia.

OUR new Commanding Officer will have been with us some nine months by the time this issue of the JOURNAL comes from the printer. Col. Jeater did not receive his actual appointment to command until April, although he had been administering command since February. His promotion from Major to Lieutenant-Colonel was gazetted at the same time. We are all keen to show him what we can do during Annual Camp, which takes place one week after writing this news, and are confident that we will put up a good show.

For the first time for many years the camp will not be held at Rutherford. This year the Brigade will train in its actual mobilization battle area, and we will camp on a brand new site at Raymond Terrace. This is actually nearer to Newcastle than Rutherford, but is quite strange training ground for all of us.

No doubt we shall miss many of the comforts we were accustomed to at Rutherford, which is an old-established camp. There will be no kitchens or mess huts already erected, and the cooks will be well tested in turning out acceptable meals from Aldershot ovens.

We understand that there are a number of very fine orchards adjacent to the camp site. Perhaps some of them might be visited during the week. Notwithstanding instructions to the contrary, we are afraid that some of the oranges, etc., will find new owners.

The major camp exercise will be a movement by bus to the coast, where a coast defence scheme will be carried out, including a field firing practice. This will conclude with a withdrawal by night, and embus again for Raymond Terrace, arriving back there at camp at about 7 a.m. The lads will be continually engaged in this job for nearly twenty-four hours. We get a spell of a whole morning to make up for the lost rest.

Coronation Day was celebrated with great festivities in Newcastle. The local Militia Units took part in a Review, at Newcastle Showground, before Major-General Sir Charles Rosenthal, one of our greatest war-time Division Commanders, who has recently retired from the Army, and been appointed Administrator of Norfolk Island. A tremendous gathering attended the Review, and all units put forward their best (this also included us). At the end of the parade, Sir Charles Rosenthal presented Efficiency Medals to S.S.M. K. Heath and Sergt. H. Cameron, of the Battalion. W.O. (II) D. Owens has recently been awarded a clasp to his Efficiency Medal.

On Anzac Day we sent a party of 105 all ranks to compete at the 2nd Military District Gymkhana, at Sydney, which was attended by troops from the whole of New South Wales. The results were most gratifying. As usual, the Cadets, under Capt. C. H. G. Spencer, walked off with the Cadet P.T. Cup (Capt. Spencer's teams have an unbroken run of victories covering many years past).

Our Band won the Militia Band Competition, to our great jubilation, and the Battalion also won a very fine shield, awarded to the Champion Athletic Battalion. Our star performer was Pte. C. Cummings, who won the Mile Championship.

Our machine-gun team were rather sad at being beaten by one point in the Brigade elimination, losing to the 33rd Battalion. However, as the 33rd Battalion team handsomely won the Machine-Gun Trophy in Sydney, bringing it back to our Brigade, our sorrow was turned into joy.

We were grateful for several beam messages from The Queen's Royal Regiment, conveying best wishes on Anzac Day.

The best shots in the Battalion for the past year were: Sergt. A. E. Brown (rifle), Sergts. R. Solly and J. T. Moloney, a tie (light machine gun), Sergt. G. A. Henderson (H.M.G.) and Capt. W. B. Nehl (revolver).

The following Captains have been successful in various subjects for the rank of Major recently: Capts. H. H. Shaw and W. B. Nehl ("B"), Capt. W. Owens ("E"), and Capt. C. H. G. Spencer ("C"). Lieut. K. Belshaw has passed for confirmation of provisional appointment.

Our Cadets, who have one of the largest strengths for a unit detachment in the Division, are very keen on their training each week. They recently concluded a six weeks' course prior to holding competitive examinations for N.C.O. rank. They were very keen, and the new N.C.O.s. were heard from afar when beffing out the words of wisdom.

We were very pleased to hear from two ex-members of The Queen's Royal Regiment, who are now living in this State. Mr. H. W. Coleman, of Cooma, sent us an original copy of a special Complimentary Order issued by Lieut.-Col. Rainsford-Hannay, of the 2nd Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment, after an inspection by the then Commander-in-Chief (Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood, Bt., G.C.B., etc.), at Allahabad, in November, 1925.

Mr. W. Dean, an ex-Lance-Sergeant, now living at Lismore, wrote us that he enlisted at Guildford in 1896, and fought in South Africa with the Regiment.

They have both been invited to visit us at the first opportunity, and are assured of a ready welcome.

Newcastle was visited in June by a Royal Navy survey ship, the H.M.S. *Endeavour*, which was proceeding to New Zealand. Royal Navy craft are rare out here, and as the *Endeavour* was the first of that name to visit Australia since Cook's historic ship, we were very interested. Visits were exchanged with the Officers, and the night prior to their sailing will long live in the memory of some of our Battalion Officers. They went aboard *en masse*, and were overwhelmed by their reception and entertainment in every manner.

We really believe they were sorry to go, as we were to lose them, and they have promised, in letters received since reaching New Zealand, to call again whenever the ship returns to England. We presented them with a very fine mulga wood ash-tray, inscribed with the two Battalion Badges. The naval officers were most interested in our alliance with The Queen's, and Lieut.-Cmrd. Monk told us much about the annual cricket match with H.M.S. *Excellent*, which he had attended on at least one occasion.

We must confess that very little news has come to hand from companies this time. "D" (S.) Company has been energetic of late, and held two voluntary shoots. The first was for Vickers, and the second for mortars. The mortar fellows put up a very good show, particularly as they have very rarely fired their guns. Although their target was only eighteen inches square, they soon put a bomb through it. "D" Company also conducted an excellent dance, and built up company funds considerably.

The Officers' Badminton Club received a revival a few weeks ago, when a Singles Championship was conducted. We are afraid some of them were slightly out of condition to hear them blow after a couple of fast sets. Lieut. Henry, our expert, playing from behind scratch, narrowly defeated Capt. W. B. Nehl in the final.

The Rifle Club has been progressing very well, and the Annual Prize-giving of the Club took the form of a "smoko." This was attended by the Brigade Commander (Col. E. T. Harnett, V.D.), and the Commanding Officer and a number of officers as well as many guests. A good night was had by all (not very original phrasing, but a fact just the same).

THE DEPOT

TO the normal social and cricket fixtures were added, this summer, the additional festivities connected with Coronation Year. June and July made up in fine weather for the shaky start shown by May, and not one of the major events was spoilt by rain. Accounts of these are to be found in this copy of the JOURNAL.

Lieut. A. J. A. Watson has left us to be seconded to the Sudan Defence Force, and his place is being taken by Lieut. P. H. Richardson from the 1st Battalion. The other subaltern vacancy at the Depot is being filled by Lieut. D. G. Loch early in 1938, and Capt. L. C. East returns to his Depot home as Adjutant of the 5th Battalion in place of Capt. J. B. P. Phillips.

R.Q.M.S. Hankin and Sergts. Bryant and Langridge have taken their discharge. We wish them the best of luck. Their places are being taken by R.Q.M.S. Swanwick and Sergts. Jayes and Barrier.

Recruiting members have shown an improvement. There is, however, a danger of overestimating the advantage of the scheme for Supplementary Reserve recruiting owing to the false results shown for the current year. True the numbers for this year are up, but as nine out of ten of these Supplementary Reservist recruits would have joined next year as Regulars, the effect of reducing the age limit has been to open the ranks of the Supplementary Reserve this year to would-be regular recruits of next year.

Champion Recruit and Winner of Regimental Cane. — Namur (July): Pte. Cosgrove. Ladysmith (July): Pte. Moyse. Peninsula (September): Pte. Kitchenmaster. Gheluvelt (October): Pte. Everett.

Drill. — Namur (July): Pte. Wade. Ladysmith (July): Pte. Nice. Peninsula (September): Pte. Heather. Gheluvelt (October): Pte. Green.

Physical Training. — Namur (July): Pte. Cosgrove. Ladysmith (July): Pte. Moyse. Peninsula (September): Ptes. Heather and Warden. Gheluvelt (October): Pte. Smith.

Athletics. — Namur (July): Pte. Abbott. Ladysmith (July): Ptes. Moyse and King. Peninsula (September): Pte. Heather.

Shooting Certificates. — Namur (July): Ptes. Johnson, Cosgrove, Allen, Kemsley and Fromm. Ladysmith (July): Ptes. Wright, Moyse and Lucas. Peninsula (September): Ptes. Atkins, Warden, Wilkes, Lavender, Pescott and Kitchenmaster. Gheluvelt (October): Pte. Farnfield.

Winners of Inter-Section Competition. — Namur (July): Ptes. Runham, Kemsley, Fromm, Finch, Andrews and Johnson. Ladysmith (July): Ptes. Blackmore, Reavill, Deverell, Winstone, Holbrough and King. Peninsula (September): Ptes. Pescott, Smithers, Thatcher, Deacon and Warden. Gheluvelt (October): Ptes. Farnfield, Downs, Simmons, Baker and Knubley.

Sergeants' Mess.

Fine weather has helped us to carry out our summer programme of games and functions without interruption. On one occasion only has the weather been unkind. We have played and lost two cricket matches with the Police. The games were very enjoyable and our opponents were only a few runs better than us.

The Coronation brought us some distinguished visitors from overseas. A party of Australians paid us a visit, and we also entertained two Canadian friends, one of whom brought us greetings from our Allied Regiment. Thanks to Sergt. Ridgeway we had a splendid dinner in the Mess, our Canadian friends being our

guests. They very much appreciated the organization and varied activities of the Depot.

The weather was not so kind to us when we had our Annual Outing. It rained heavily at Littlehampton during the afternoon, but we managed to enjoy ourselves.

The Annual Games Tournament versus the Officers ended, as usual, in a win for them, in spite of the fact that we had a little practice at bowls when we were entertained by the Woodbridge Hill Club.

We have said goodbye to R.Q.M.S. Hankin, Sergts. Langridge and Bryant. They have left us for civilian life and we hope that they will have the best of luck in their new jobs. Sergt. Hargrave has been posted to the Home Battalion on completion of his tour. We wish him continued good luck.

Congratulations to L./Sergts. Wilshaw and Lockwood on their promotion, and welcome to L./Sergt. Barrier.

Corporals' Mess.

For the Annual Outing this year we went to "Sunny Southsea," and it was unanimously agreed to be a great success, especially by "Nobby" and a certain young lady.

Congratulations to L./Sergts. Wilshaw and Lockwood on their promotion. We hope their life in the Sergeants' Mess will be as happy as it was with us. Congratulations also to Cpl. Sapsford, Coote, Hand and Head on their promotions. A "double Scotch and Polly" to them all.

Cpl. Sapsford has left us for the Island. We miss his smiling face at the dining hall door.

We welcome to the Mess, Cpl. New, L./Cpls. Farnsworth, Thornton and Gill. L./Cpl. Farnsworth is again making himself useful as a soccer referee, and has already earned himself a place on the map.

Shooting.

As in former years, the Depot was represented at the Surrey Championship Meeting held by the County Rifle Association, at Bisley, on 5th and 6th June.

Teams from both Regular and Territorial Units, and O.T.C.s. stationed in Surrey, or affiliated to Surrey Regiments, are eligible to compete, and keen competition was provided by the attendance of all Territorial Battalions of both The Queen's and The East Surreys, both Depots, and various O.T.C. members who fired in the individual championships.

Although the dates clashed with the Annual O.C.A. Dinner, held on 5th June, the team succeeded in rising to the occasion, and carried off the Belhaven and Watney Cups despite the handicap of a late night.

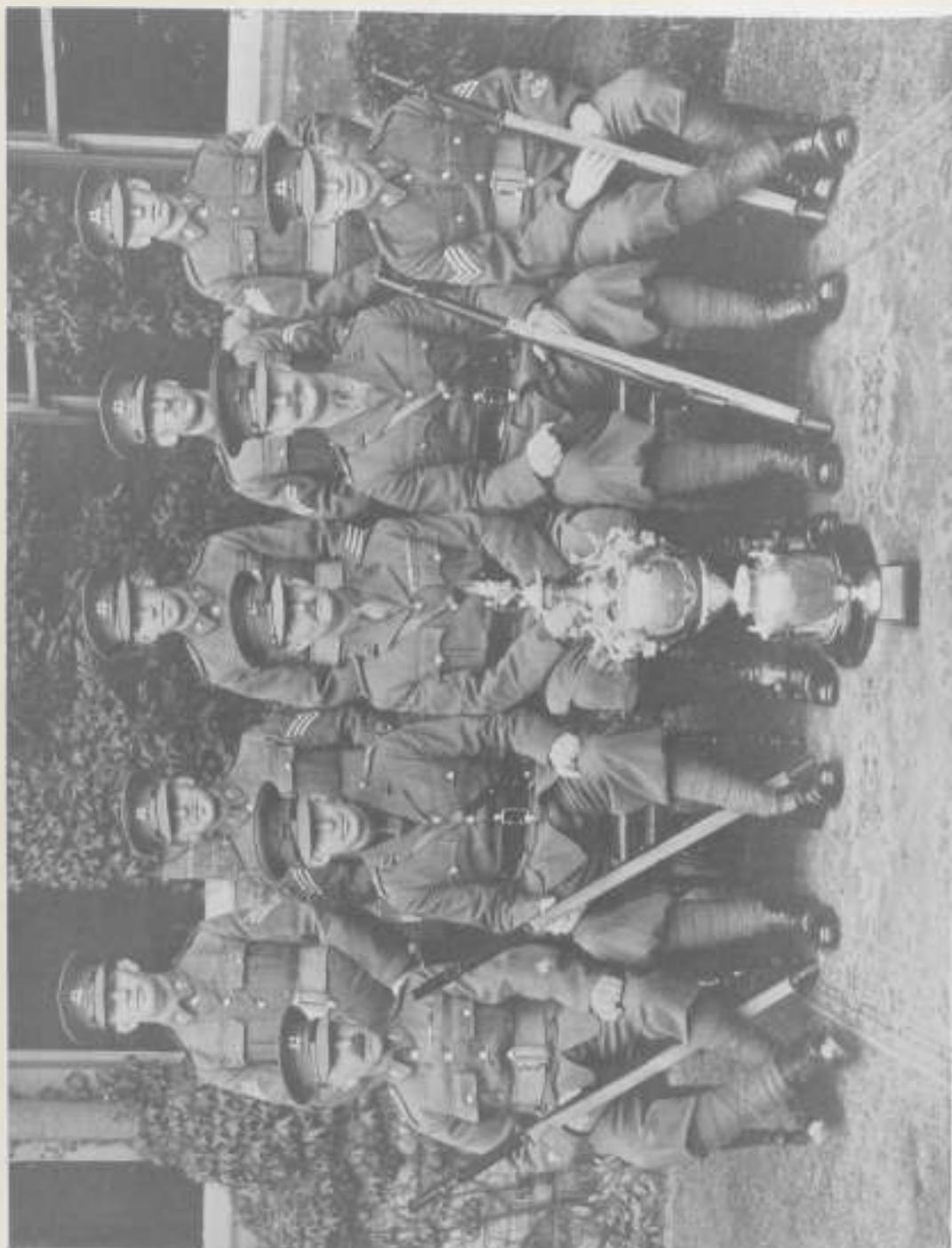
The weather was gloriously hot and sunny, but the bright light and a tricky wind, so frequently met with at Bisley meetings, made high scoring difficult.

In addition to the competitions, several members lost their "amateur" status by winning prizes in the individual practices.

Our success was largely due to preliminary practices at Bisley, when we were fortunate to find almost identical conditions to those prevailing on the dates of the competitions.

To Sergt. Bryant, the Weapon Training Sergeant, although not a shooting member of the team, goes the lion's share of the credit for his excellent organization prior to and during the competition, which left the members of the team free to concentrate on scoring "bulls."

Finally, our thanks are due to all those responsible for organizing the meeting. The competitions ran like clockwork, and the two-day meeting finished to time without a hitch, which is sufficient tribute in itself to the secretary's capable organization and the efficiency of his administrative staff.



SHOOTING TEAM, 1947.

Ptes. W. Whittington, Cpl. W. Wilshaw, Cpl. W. Dennis, Cpl. W. Watson, Cpl. W. Taylor, Sgt. A. S. Wilshaw, Sgt. R. Whittington.

Belhaven Cup.—Lieut. M. F. S. Sydenham Clarke, 131; Lieut. A. J. A. Watson, 138; C.S.M. A. Foster, 116; Sergt. J. Dennis, 109; Sergt. F. Fower, 112; L./Sergt. M. Delaney, 109; Cpl. S. Wilshaw, 113; Pte. R. Whittington, 107; total, 935.

Watney Cup.—Lieut. M. F. S. Sydenham Clarke, 34; Lieut. A. J. A. Watson, 34; C.S.M. A. Foster, 36; Sergt. F. Fower, 43; L./Sergt. M. Delaney, 37; Cpl. Wilshaw, 42; total, 226.

Cricket.

The Depot Cricket Team was weakened by the departure of Lieut.-Col. Ross, Lieut. Metcalfe and L./Cpl. Hicks before the commencement of the cricket season. Out of 21 matches played, 2 were won, 2 drawn and 17 lost. The weakness of the Depot team, however, has not been without its advantages, as it has enabled more recruits than usual to be included in the teams. Pte. Barnes was outstanding as a bowler, taking 83, or nearly half of the total wickets. When playing for the Regiment against H.M.S. *Excellent* he took 5 wickets, and during Cricket Week another 14, making his total for the year 102. Pte. Barnes also led the batting averages, and his departure for civil life at the end of the cricket season will be a great loss to the Regiment. We hope that among the reliefs coming to the Depot before next season will be some cricketers who will be able to restore the prestige of the side.

Bowling Averages.

(Bowlers who took more than 13 wickets.)

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
Cpl. Clark ...	26.2	3	111	14	7.92
Pte. Barnes ...	251.2	67	712	83	8.57
Pte. Roberts ...	86.0	11	302	18	16.77
Sergt. Batt ...	98.3	13	476	25	19.00
Pte. Robinson ...	81.5	9	311	14	22.21

Fielding.—Sergt. Dennis (wicket-keeper) caught 13 and stumped 11, while Sergt. Lynwood and Ptes. Barnes and Taylor each made 7 catches during the season.

Batting Averages of Three Leading Batsmen.

	Innings	Total runs	Highest score	Times not out	Average
Pte. Barnes ...	17	329	63	2	21.93
Sergt. Lynwood ...	19	296	77	—	15.57
Pte. Stacey ...	18	163	20	2	10.18

Annual Church Parade at the Cathedral Church.

On Sunday, 27th June, the Annual Church Service at Holy Trinity, in Guildford High Street, was held.

On this occasion both serving members of the 2nd Battalion and past members of the Regiment swelled the ranks of the Depot, and the service, which was conducted by Canon E. G. Southam, the Provost of Guildford, was attended by the Colonel of the Regiment and the Mayor.

The rendezvous for the Depot and Old Comrades contingents was the 5th Battalion Drill Hall, where a photograph of the whole parade was taken. From there the parade, preceded by the Band and Drums of the 2nd Battalion, marched

to Holy Trinity Church for a short service, to which the general public were also admitted. After the service a wreath was laid on the Regimental War Memorial and the parade then fell in at the top of the High Street and marched down it past the Mayor of Guildford, who took the salute with the Colonel of the Regiment from the Guildhall balcony above the famous clock.

A brief halt was made during the return march for any Old Comrades to fall out if they did not wish to march the whole way back to Stoughton; in spite of the heat not one availed himself of the opportunity.

A parade on these lines will in all probability become an annual event, and our thanks are due to the Chief Constable and Guildford Police for their friendly co-operation in diverting and arresting traffic, which enabled the proceedings to run without a hitch.

The Regimental Reunion, 1937.

It is perhaps fitting that in such a memorable year in the history of the nation a memorable event should similarly take place in the history of the Regiment. Coronation year opens a new era for the Empire; in like way we hope that in the Annual Reunion, past and present members of The Queen's will be given an opportunity of meeting one another at the Home of the Regiment, without the distractions of an amusement park and the attendant necessity for entertaining numerous official guests whom they have never seen before, and in all probability would never see again—until the following year. The Regimental Garden Party—much despised and over-much abused—is dead, and judging by the remarks of those who attended the Reunion this year it would be best were its name never to appear in print again.

On 26th June, a day fortunately graced by glorious sunshine, the day's festivities started at 11.30 with the cricket match between Regulars and Territorials.

Col. R. A. M. Basset won the toss and decided to bat. With the exception of George Grimston, who contributed a valuable 41, the batsmen were fairly easily disposed of, Pat Kingsley taking 7 of the wickets for 89 runs, and the Regulars were finally dismissed for 166.

By three o'clock guests were arriving in a steady stream, and until the tea interval spent the time greeting long-lost friends and exchanging reminiscences on the grassy bank in front of the pavilion. In the intervals, a sparkling display of batting by Kingsley aroused well-deserved applause, as did also a very well selected programme played by the Band of the 2nd Battalion.

At half-past four an adjournment was made for tea, served on the corner of the green in front of Peterborough Block. Music by the Band, and strawberries and cream, those two essentials to any party in England in June, were included as a matter of course.

Returning thence to the cricket, the end came quickly, shortly before six o'clock, when Pat Kingsley, whose capable bowling earlier in the day had been followed by a masterly innings, was caught after scoring 81.

Thus the match finished with the Regulars victors by 16 runs. Col. Basset took 6 wickets for 51, but it was, as one spectator appositely remarked, Pat Kingsley's match. Without him there would not have been a game.

The "Advance" sounded by the Drums now heralded the final event of the day, the beating of "Retreat" by the Band and Drums of the 2nd Battalion. Brigadier-General Mathew Lannowe remarked as he left, "I am delighted to see that they are as good as ever." Further comment on this performance would seem superfluous!

Drinks outside the Pavilion brought a memorable day to a conclusion, and if the reluctance of most guests to leave is any indication of the success of the day, the dawn of the new era augurs well for future years.



MR. A. H. ENEVER.

Regimental Cricket Week.

The Queen's Royal Regiment *v.* Grasshoppers. Won by 11 runs.

1st Innings: The Queen's Royal Regiment, 153 (Col. R. A. M. Basset, 52 not out). Grasshoppers, 273 (Pte. Barnes, 5 for 79).

2nd Innings: The Queen's Royal Regiment, 246 for 7 wickets declared (2/Lieut. R. W. M. Hartland-Mahon, 72). Grasshoppers, 115 (Col. R. A. M. Basset, 5 for 69; Pte. Barnes, 5 for 44).

The Queen's Royal Regiment *v.* Q.O.R.W.K.R. Won by 13 runs.

The Queen's Royal Regiment, 137 (Capt. G. S. Grimston, 40). Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, 124 (Col. R. A. M. Basset, 4 for 51; Pte. Barnes, 3 for 15).

The Queen's Royal Regiment *v.* Reigate Priory. Lost by 86 runs.

The Queen's Royal Regiment, 69 (Lieut. M. V. Fletcher, 39). Reigate Priory, 155 (Capt. G. S. Grimston, 6 for 32; Lieut. D. N. Watney, 2 for 19).

Regulars *v.* Territorials. Regulars won by 16 runs.

Regulars, 166 (Capt. G. S. Grimston, 41; Lieut. P. G. T. Kingsley, 7 for 89). Territorials, 150 (Lieut. P. G. T. Kingsley, 81; Col. R. A. M. Basset, 6 for 51).

CORRESPONDENCE.

MARYBOROUGH,
QUEENSLAND,
21st September, 1937.

To the Editor,
JOURNAL OF THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT.

DEAR SIR,

I am enclosing herewith a photograph of myself taken at Maryborough, Queensland, on my 79th birthday (29th August, 1937).

I enlisted in the 2nd Queen's on 16th August, 1873. After my service was completed I came to Maryborough, arriving here on 1st July, 1885.

During the Great War four of my sons served in the Australian Imperial Forces.

On 29th August, 1937, I marched behind the old Colours of The Wide Bay Regiment when they were escorted to St. Paul's Church, Maryborough, for laying up. They were presented to The Wide Bay Regiment on 25th August, 1887.

The Adjutant of The Wide Bay Regiment is Capt. R. A. Perkins, Australian Staff Corps, who was Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion A.M.F. (The City of Newcastle Regiment) from 1927 to 1933. The latter Regiment is the Allied Regiment of The Queen's Regiment.

I am forwarding this so that you will realize how keenly I appreciate my old Regiment and the alliance it has with the Australian Forces.

Yours faithfully,

AUGUSTUS HENRY ENEVER,
ex-Private No. 2445.

FRIMLEY AND CAMBERLEY CADET CORPS

Inspection by H.M. King George VI.

THE outstanding event in the latest activities of the Frimley and Camberley Cadet Corps has undoubtedly been the inspection of the Corps by H.M. The King, on the occasion of his opening of the R.M.C. Memorial Chapel at Sandhurst on 2nd May. For this gracious act on the part of His Majesty we are deeply indebted to Lieut.-General B. D. Fisher, Commandant of the Royal Military College, who most kindly used his good offices and great influence to bring about this signal honour and distinction to the Corps.

All those who are interested in our welfare will have been delighted to note the smartness and excellent turn-out of every Cadet on parade, and the Corps earned the highest praise from the Commandant and Adjutant of the R.M.C. His Majesty also graciously expressed his high approval of them. The 2nd of May, 1937, will long remain a red-letter day for all those who were privileged to take part in the parade.

Resignation of Lieut.-Col. Guy Lee, D.S.O., M.C.

To the regret of us all, Lieut.-Col. Guy Lee was reluctantly compelled to tender his resignation of the Command of the Corps on leaving the district. But we have been most fortunate in having secured, as his successor, Capt. Basil King, late 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars, who, since joining the Corps eighteen months ago, has endeared himself to all ranks, and who, with his tact, charm of manner and unselfish efforts on behalf of the Corps, and the Old Comrades Association of the Corps, has proved himself a valuable asset and a most willing worker.

We are equally fortunate in having secured, as our Adjutant, Lieut. Knight, late R.A., who for several years has devoted almost every evening of the week to instructing the Cadets in the many subjects of which he has the most intimate knowledge. It was a fortunate day, indeed, for us, when Lieut. Knight threw in his lot with us so wholeheartedly.

Annual Fête.

By kind permission of Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick and Lady Tudor, who were good enough to lend their beautiful grounds for the occasion, a most successful Garden Fête was held on 30th June, at which H.H. The Princess Marie Louise graciously consented to be present. This annual event is held for the purpose of raising funds to help send the Corps to their annual camp, and, as is always the case, our many friends and supporters from Camberley and District rallied round us most nobly, to make it a real financial success, not only by organizing the most attractive stalls, but by the whole-hearted support of our well-wishers, who most nobly spent their money at all the attractions provided. Our total takings ran into close on £200. With kind weather to help us this proved a most successful day.

The whole of the arrangements and organization were carried out most successfully by Capt. B. King, our new and energetic C.O.

Annual Camp.

Thanks to the good offices of General Sir John Burnett-Stuart, G.O.C.-in-C. Southern Command, our annual camp was again held at Golden Hill Fort, Isle of Wight, a well-known and most popular rendezvous for our great annual outing.

Our usual invaluable camp staff proved themselves even more efficient than ever, and in spite of our increased numbers (150) their work was carried out as efficiently and cheerfully as ever. Our warmest thanks are due to Major-General Lord Gort, Commandant Staff College, for so kindly (and at considerable inconvenience) permitting these invaluable members of his staff to function for us. We are also most grateful to Lieut.-General B. D. Fisher for the loan of that excellent and efficient instructor, C.S.M. Hoey, Irish Guards.

General.

The strength of the Corps shows a marked increase this year, and our activities in the training sphere have been considerably widened. Instruction in gas drill, adjusting of gas masks, knotting, lashing and elementary bridging have all helped to increase the Cadets' interest and keenness on the work in hand. A very well-planned and large sandtable has been installed in the Caird Hall, suitable for simple tactical exercises during the winter months.

Coronation.

Two Cadets, L./Cpl. Knight and L./Cpl. Wright, were selected to represent the Corps at the Coronation ceremony of H.M. King George VI, and C.S.M. Sergison, one of the best N.C.Os. that the Corps has ever had, was specially honoured by being selected for the award of King George VI Coronation Medal.

THE REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

The following additions have been made since last publication:—

1. Framed *Gazette* notification of the appointment of Her Majesty Queen Mary as Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment, with telegram expressing loyal devotion from the Regiment and Her Majesty's reply thereto.
2. Various prints and pictures from Officers' Mess, Depot.
3. Framed photograph of Band, 1st Battalion, Dublin, 1886. Presented by Mr. F. Lawrence, late Corporal.
4. Photograph on porcelain of Major-General Sir W. D. Bird, when a Second-Lieutenant (1889): Presented by General Bird.
5. G.S. and Victory Medals of 2/Lieut. G. H. Mapleson, killed in action: Presented by his brother, Lieut.-Col. C. H. Mapleson.

OLD COMRADES ASSOCIATION

ALL RANKS' GARDEN PARTY.

THIS year the All Ranks' Garden Party was held on Sunday, 27th June, and was preceded by a short Memorial Service at the Cathedral Church. It is considered the change, which was an experiment, was fully justified, as not a single adverse opinion has been brought to notice. The Memorial Service was welcomed and appreciated by all. Unfortunately the Royal Review of ex-Service Men took place on the same day and that accounted for the absence of many who would have attended.

Over a hundred old members of the Regiment paraded at the Drill Hall, Sandford Terrace, Guildford, and were welcomed by the Colonel of the Regiment, Major-General Sir W. D. Bird, and marched to church headed by the Band and Drums of the 2nd Battalion and the serving members of the Depot, whose annual church parade was also arranged to take place on this day. The Mayor of Guildford (Mr. Lawrence Powell) was present at the service, and together with General Bird took the salute on the balcony of the Guildhall as the parade marched down the High Street after the service, on the way to the Depot. Many people gathered in the streets to see the past and present members of the county Regiment march past. During the service the singing of hymns was led by the Band. Prayers of thanksgiving for comradeship and memory of the past were led by the Provost.

"Two words seem to me to describe the meaning of this service. The first is 'fellowship' and the second 'remembrance,'" said the Provost. The Old Comrades had gathered to renew acquaintance and to talk over old times and old friends, and to keep alive the *esprit de corps* which made for happiness, solidarity and endurance. And it was fitting that they should on such an occasion come together to the House of God, which contained the shrine of the Regiment, with its many poignant memories, and the book and the panels inscribed with the names of those who had served and died to preserve the glory of the country, to thank Almighty God for the past, and to ask His continued help for the future.

If they who were present desired to make the service of practical value to the Regiment, he begged them to offer a prayer, before they left, to the Creator-Father, without whom all their strength was in vain. They should pray for the Regiment, the Association, and for those who had passed on, for in that church they were reminded that fellowship was not a thing bounded by their short days upon earth. The Christian religion assured them, upon the authority of God Himself expressed through the lips of His Son, that those whom men call dead still live, though in a different state.

"Dear old Tom, or Harry, or Jack, whose place to-day is empty through death, is still alive, perhaps more alive than ever, and were our eyes able to pierce the veil that separates the living from the dead, we should probably find our comrades here with us in spirit if not in body," said the Provost. If they were able to speak in human tones he believed they would say: "Carry on, good friends of to-day. Keep up the spirit and the ideals for which you stand. Be true to the examples of those who died that you might live. We have great hopes in you and we are proud of you and the Regiment."

The men of to-day had their part to play, and it might be that in the future their successors might gather in that church, looking back upon the Regiment. What would they say of things as they were to-day? Were they to-day so living that the people of to-morrow would thank God for them as they now thanked God for the men of the past.



[Photo by Keystone View Co., 12, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, E.C.4.]

7th BATTALION: H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER INSPECTING OLD COMRADES.



[Photo by Keystone View Co., 12, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, E.C.4.]

FRIMLEY AND CAMBERLEY CADET CORPS.

Inspection by H.M. the King, 2nd May, 1937.

"We are the heirs of yesterday. We are the trustees for to-morrow," said the Provost, inviting the men of The Queen's, at their own shrine, to say an honest prayer to God for blessing on the Regiment, thanking Him for the past and especially for any old comrade who might have meant much to any of them. If they could accept his invitation, that service would be not merely an episode but a great event in the life of their glorious Regiment.

Prayer was afterwards offered by the Provost in The Queen's regimental shrine, which was decorated for the occasion with roses and lighted candles. After the blessing and the singing of a verse of the National Anthem, a wreath was placed at The Queen's regimental memorial from all ranks, past and present, and also one from the 11th Battalion.

The Old Comrades stood the march back to the Depot very well, and were very proud as they marched on to the square, where the parade formed up and was dismissed by the Officer Commanding the Depot.

Lunch was provided for those who held tickets, and refreshments were available for others.

During the afternoon and evening many old comrades, with their wives and families, attended and enjoyed a musical programme by the Band of the 2nd Battalion, under the direction of Bandmaster R. Barsotti. After tea a much-admired feature of the day's proceedings was the beating of "Retreat" by the massed Band and Drums. The physical-drill display by the members of the Depot staff and recruits, under C.S.M. Salisbury, was much appreciated and enjoyed. The usual competitions and games were well patronized. Many climbed the steps to the top of the Keep and were rewarded, the weather being fine, with a glorious view of the surrounding country. The museum, institutes, etc., came in for their share of visitors. A cricket match, Ladies v. Gents, caused lots of amusement. The gents were handicapped by being forbidden to run, and compelled to field one-handed.

Tattoo by the Drums of the 2nd Battalion brought the day to an end, a day which, from all accounts, was enjoyed by everyone.

It is hoped to hold the Garden Party for 1938 on Sunday, 26th June, 1938. Definite particulars will be circulated as early as possible in the New Year.

Review of Ex-Service Men by His Majesty King George VI, in Hyde Park, 27th June, 1937.

Fifty ex-members of the Regiment, Capt. H. E. Reimann, M.C., in charge, took part in the Royal Review.

The following personal letter from His Majesty was sent to every member taking part:

"BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

"I am very pleased to see so many Old Comrades here to-day.

"I appreciate your having come, both men and women, in such large numbers, many of you from long distances, and I hope that you will take away lasting memories of this great gathering.

"I am happy to think that, as Patron, I am in the future to be associated with the work of some of those Bodies which make up the great ~~Brotherhood~~ of ex-Service Men. Being one of that ~~Brotherhood~~ myself, I have always followed their progress with real interest and sympathy. I have especially welcomed the interchange of visits between the ex-Service Men of other countries and ourselves. Those of us who have seen War know what a great calamity it is for victors and vanquished alike, and if, with the united weight of our experience, we can convince the world of this fact, then I feel we can render no greater service to the human race.

" Some among you have not known the tragedy of War, and, I pray God, never will. For you, too, there is a task to perform. It is not only in times of common danger that we need the fellow-feeling so lavishly outpoured during those dark years. The spirit of unselfishness and sympathy is just as necessary now for the welfare of mankind in our daily life, and it is up to you, and to all of us, to see that this spirit is never allowed to fade. These are not easy tasks, but we must all do our best to carry them out; and by setting this example to our fellow-men we shall win honour and glory for the proud name of ex-Service Man.

" The Queen and I wish every one of you prosperity and happiness. For us this gathering will always remain one of the most outstanding events of our Coronation Year.

" GEORGE R.I.

" 27th June, 1937."

ALL RANKS' DINNER.

About 350 past and present members of all ranks of the Regiment, with friends from H.M.S. *Excellent*, gathered at Thames House Restaurant, Millbank, on Saturday, 5th June, for the 29th Annual Dinner of the Old Comrades Association and the Dinner Club.

Proposing the toast of " Her Majesty Queen Mary, Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment," the Chairman said at the time of the Coronation the King had been pleased highly to honour their Regiment by appointing their beloved Queen Mary to be its Colonel-in-Chief. He had ventured, at the beginning of the evening, to cause the following telegram to be sent to Queen Mary:—

" This gathering of 350 of all ranks of The Queen's Royal Regiment, with their humble duty, ask to be permitted to submit to Her Majesty, their Colonel-in-Chief, both their respectful greetings and assurances of their most loyal devotion."

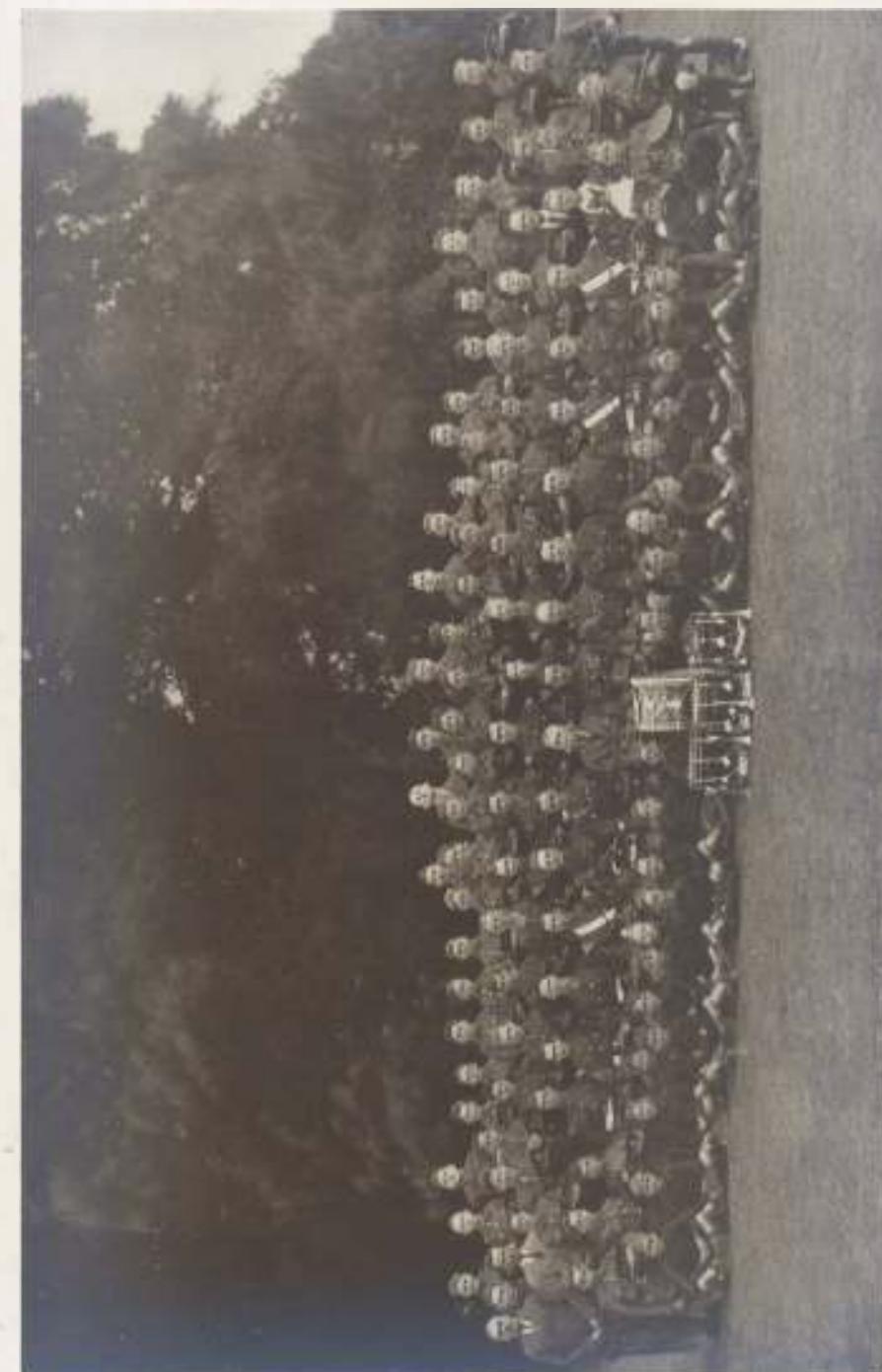
Her Majesty had been pleased to send the following reply:—

" I thank you all for your kindness and hope that you will spend a pleasant evening.—Mary R. (Colonel-in-Chief)."

The Chairman then spoke on the Association and the Regiment. The Old Comrades Association, he said, was being carried on with great efficiency under the guidance of Major Elliott and those who were associated with him. In order to enable that work to be executed with efficiency, it was necessary for all ex-soldiers to remember and carry out the old military maxim, " Keep in touch." The Association wanted them to let it know what they required, and the Association would do its best to meet those requirements.

He was happy to be able to give them good reports of their two old battalions. As regards the 2nd Battalion, he heard that it was fit for active service in every respect—if only it had more men. He was sure there was no one in that room who would not like to do what he could to make certain that his old Regiment should in the future be fitted for active service in every respect. He relied, therefore, confidently on ex-soldiers and serving soldiers to make sure that in the future their Regiment should have an adequate number of good men—men such as they themselves had been when they had joined The Queen's.

They were glad to see that night representatives of their good friends and old shipmates of H.M.S. *Excellent*. Their friendship with the *Excellent* had begun nearly 150 years ago, and it was very gratifying to them all that that friendship showed not the slightest sign of slackening. In conclusion, General Bird read telegrams of congratulation from the 1st and 2nd Battalions and the 22nd London Regiment.



FRIMLEY AND CAMBERLEY CADET CORPS, 1937.

"Absent Friends" was proposed by R.S.M. P. P. Handscomb. The first place in that toast, he said, was taken by those they would never see again. Secondly, there were those who, through circumstances over which they had no control, could not be with them although the spirit was willing. Lastly, there were a few who could have been there and were not. He would like to ask everyone there to make a resolution to do his best to bring another Old Comrade to that dinner on the next occasion and so make it the one night out of 365 which was their happy and pleasant reunion.

Greetings from H.M.S. *Excellent* were expressed by Petty Officer E. F. Stroud, who said he had been entertained by their "chummy" regiments in Australia and America, and by The Queen's in China.

Ex-Drum-Major H. C. Sales was at the piano during the dinner.

It is hoped to hold the All Ranks' Dinner for 1938 on Saturday, 4th June.

Obituary

List of those known and reported to have died since last publication of REGIMENTAL JOURNAL:—

NO.	RANK AND NAME.	BATTALIONS.	SERVICE.	DATE.
2610	Pte. G. W. Moles	... 1st & 2nd Bns.	1889-1902	22/1/37
2825	Col./Sgt. W. Walters	... 1st Bn. ...	1889-1910	13/2/37
6	Dmr. R. Finnemore	... 2nd Bn. ...	1876-1888	4/4/37
3135	Pte. J. Donohoe ...	... 1st Bn. ...	1890-1902	25/4/37
3531	Pte. A. J. Loader	... 1st & 2nd Bns.	1891-1900	1/5/37
5956	Pte. G. Roud ...	... 2nd Bn. ...	1899-1903 } 1914-1916 }	4/5/37
6081131	Pte. P. E. A. Howard	... 2nd Bn. ...	1923-1927	5/6/37
2839	Pte. F. Nixon ...	... 1st & 2nd Bns.	1889-1902	14/6/37
6090	Dmr. M. H. Hobbs	... Depot ...	1887-1909 } 1914-1918 }	28/6/37
1512	Bd.-Sgt. J. Whaley	... 1st Bn. ...	1880-1889 } 1914-1916 }	1/7/37
6085134	L./Cpl. R. Barrett	... 1st Bn. ...	1932-	16/7/37
1758	Pte. J. H. Woodwards	... 1st Bn. ...	1886-1898	19/7/37
306	Sgt. J. Parks ...	... 2nd Bn. ...	1876-1889	21/7/37
5635	Pte. G. Crabb ...	... 2nd Bn. ...	1897-1905	6/8/37
2226	Pte. A. Wickenden	... 1st & 2nd Bns.	1888-1902	23/8/37
6719	Pte. A. Dawes ...	... 1st & 2nd Bns.	1901-1909	25/8/37
134	Pte. G. H. Sopp ...	... 1st & 2nd Bns.	1881-1893	8/9/37
6276	Dmr. E. G. Andrews	... 1st & 2nd Bns.	1890-1905 } 1914-1918 }	13/9/37
3086	Pte. H. Roberts 1st & 2nd Bns.	1891-1902	26/9/37

EDITORIAL NOTES

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2nd Bn.: Major W. G. R. Beeton.	Pope.
4th Bn.: Capt. A. R. C. Stiby.	7th (Southwark) Bn.: Capt. K. A.
5th Bn.: Capt. J. B. Phillips.	Clarke.
Queen's York Rangers, 1st American Regt.: Capt. H. M. Jackson.	2nd/35th Bn. A.M.F. ("The Newcastle Regt."): Capt. J. B. Toohill.
The Depot: Lieut. M. Sydenham-Clarke.	

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Colonel G. N. Dyer.

Offices:

Corner House, Worplesdon, Guildford.

The following are suggestions which may be of help to Battalion Assistant Editors and contributors in sending in material:—

1. Assistant Editors should frame their material on the following lines:—
 - (a) A general survey of things in which the whole Battalion has taken part, *i.e.*, Battalion General News.
 - (b) Training, Musketry, etc., of the Battalion.
 - (c) Battalion Games and Sports. In this connection it is suggested that short reports of important Battalion matches should be given, mentioning names of goal-scorers, good scores or good bowling performances at cricket, together with the names of teams in each match. Concerts, dances, etc., should be included under this sub-head.
 - (d) Sergeants' Mess News.
 - (e) Corporals' Mess News.
 - (f) Company and Platoon Games and Sports.

2. Contributions should be written on one side of the paper only, and should, if possible, be typewritten, but this is not essential.

3. Photographs should be marked on the back with the title, and, in the case of groups, names should invariably be given. In this connection, readers are invited to send all photographs likely to be of interest.

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