

MONUMENTALLY SPEAKING

National Boer War Memorial Association Newsletter for NSW, SA, WA and ACT



NUMBER 30 – FEBRUARY 2017

NATIONAL BOER WAR MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION
National Patron: Chief of the Defence Force, Air Chief Marshal Mark Binskin AC

NSW Committee of NBWMA Inc – Chairman: David Deasey

NSW Chairman's Message

Welcome to 2017. We stand at the brink of our most exciting period of time as we head toward the dedication of the memorial, 31 May 2017 at 11am. All of our supporters and interested members of the public are invited to attend this great occasion. The Organising Committee hopes to have TV screens in place so that all attendees can see where ever they are placed. Seating will be limited compared to the numbers likely to attend and formal invitations for this seating will be issued shortly. Please don't let that stop you from coming, everyone is welcome. Inside this issue we look at the circumstances behind Australia's Boer War

involvement that has led to the Memorial project. We also take a look at the full design and show some of the technical intricacies behind the sculptures. Finally we have some fascinating stories of soldiers and equipment from the war. This has been a great endeavour which has spanned 15 years at this point. We have set the target of funds to be raised in this financial year at \$100,000. As at December 2016 approximately \$35,000 had been raised, (over \$20,000 from NSW) leaving \$65,000 still short of the target. This issue will be just about our last chance of getting those funds in. So please – if you are thinking of donating – please do it now.

David Deasey

We're getting closer but we still need funds

Monumentally Speaking is a periodic newsletter of the National Boer War Memorial Association
Correspondence and donations to Building 96, Victoria Barracks, Paddington, NSW 2021.

A MONUMENTAL MASTERPIECE

In our centre spread this issue we revisit the full design of the memorial for which we have all worked for so long.

The Sculptor of the horsemen is Louis Laumen whose task it will be to bring the design to life. Landscape design was jointly by Pod Landscape Architecture and Jane Cavanough.

The memorial will be an inspired design of Australian troopers mounted on war horses breaking through the trees of ANZAC Parade Canberra.

The sculptures of a section of four horsemen, one and a half life size, are dynamic, bold and

realistic.

The positioning and postures of the troopers create dynamism and tension. Each horse and soldier is portrayed with individual character and movement in the act of patrolling, searching and watching. The history-capturing design will bring a new note to Australia's national memorial precinct which leads to the Australian War Memorial. It will commemorate Australia's first war as a federated nation.

The design embraces the horseman as the bushman folk hero of Australian culture, an independent and resourceful Australian acclimatised to a tough existence on the land. The significance of the four troopers is that they represent a four-man section, a formation for fighting and patrolling. When they went into combat three men would dismount while the fourth would lead the horses to cover. This display of interaction and observation is reflected in the placement of the horses in the setting.

The Copper Walls

Two large, copper clad walls emerge from the surrounding landscape to define the memorial space. The walls are aligned to the dominant parallel geometry of Anzac Parade to create a simple yet strong framing of the memorial.

The different heights of the walls reflect their different functions; the higher back wall is a backdrop to the bronze sculptures, and the lower front

wall frames the ceremonial forecourt while allowing interpretation to be read along its top. The faces of each wall will be composites of several large, hand-forged copper sheets joined with rivets and finished in a green copper patina.

On top of the lower front copper wall will be nine bronze replica journals showing extracts of the letters of Private F H Booth (No128) 2nd Victorian Mounted Rifles which give a continuous picture of a typical soldier's twelve months of service. We are very excited to be able to include excerpts of letters sent home by Private Frederick Harper Booth that tell the personal story of the excitement of arriving in Cape Town, moving out to the front, fighting, disgruntlement, hunger, exhaustion, the necessity for the scorched earth policy and rounding up of women and children into concentration camps. These have been archived and made available for use in the Boer War Memorial by his grandchildren including author Peter Fitzsimons.

Also on the top of the front wall will be three bronze plaques giving the history of the war from the Australian perspective

On its front face will be an extract of A B Paterson's 1902 poem *On the Trek*.

*When the dash and the excitement
and the novelty are dead,
And you've seen a load of wounded
once or twice,
Or you've*

*watched
your old mate
dying, with the
vultures overhead --*

*Well, you wonder if the war is
worth the price.*

*And down along the Monaro now
they're starting out to shear,
I can picture the excitement and the row;
But they'll miss me on the Lachlan
when they call the roll this year,
For we're going on a long job now.*

A.B Paterson 1902

More at www.bwm.org.au

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An invitation from David Deasey, Chairman, NSW Committee of NBWMA



Book a Speaker for Your Association

Don't hesitate to contact me to arrange a speaker for your association. Our lively presentations are about 40 minutes allowing time after for questions, but are often adapted for both shorter and longer periods to meet your needs, lunchtime or a conference.

The story of Australia's contribution to the Boer War is little known. Our presenters are

delighted to put our first war as a nation into context. 23,000 Australian soldiers and nurses served, 1,000 did not return. We are remembering them.

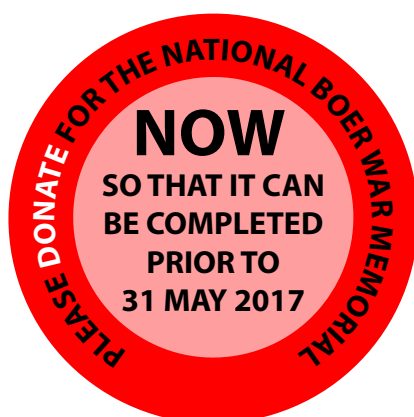
Regardless of the duration of the presentation requested, our speakers need a working computer, video projector and screen for supporting visuals and, for larger groups, a microphone.

David Deasey

To arrange for a speaker contact David Deasey – 0409 585 877

NSW SCHEDULE OF PRESENTATIONS 2017 - David Deasey or Tony Lanarch-Jones will be at the following

11 Feb	2.00 pm	NSW Military History Society	99 York St	DD
27 Feb	10.15 am	Double Bay Women's Probus Group	Club Rose Bay(Rose Bay RSL)	DD
14 Feb	7.00 am	North Sydney Sunrise Rotary Club	Piato Restaurant, McMahons Point	TL-J
13 Apr	6.30 pm	Mortdale RSL Sub Branch	Mortdale RSL	DD
2 May	9.30 am	Carlingford Men's Probus Club	Muirfield Golf Club	DD



Why are we involved in this Memorial Project?



Sir Granville de laune Ryrie



General Sir Harry Chauvel



Dame Emma Maud McCarthy



Sir Thomas William Glasgow



Sir William Throsby Bridges

Why have we embarked on this journey? The committee felt that as we close in on the project's completion, we should revisit for all of our readers what this is all about.

On 11 October 1899 war broke out between the Boer republics and Great Britain. The causes were of long standing and still excite passions today. At that time there was no Australian government, only six individual state or colonial governments as well as New Zealand. Everyone, however, knew that nationhood was on the way in 1901. Australians saw it as our fight and, despite initial opposition from the British War Office, were determined to be involved. The first Australian contingent – a Squadron of the New South Wales Lancers commanded by Capt Charles Cox (later Brigadier General in World War One) – arrived in on 2 November 1899.

At Federation in 1901 the new Federal government clearly stated that Australia's continued involvement was about reinforcing our first strategic alliance – the British Empire. By war's end Australians would serve in Australian brigades or even in Anzac brigades associated with their New Zealand cousins.

The war concluded with a peace treaty on 31 May 1902. During the war over 16,000 Australians served in official Australian contingents, 65% after Federation in 1901. It is believed up to a further seven thousand (men and

women) who were either in South Africa or who paid their own way served in British and South African irregular units. It was the first war that Australian women would serve in



Australian uniform and in which the first Australian woman would die on active service.

Approximately one thousand Australians would die on campaign, over six hundred of them in the official contingents. The first members of the Australian Aboriginal community would serve on active service, one at least with two tours of duty. After the war many former British veterans would migrate to Australia and many of those would serve with the AIF in World War One.

Six Victoria Crosses would be awarded (all would serve again in World War One), the first to Neville Howse from New South Wales as well as more than one hundred and sixty other decorations to contingent members.



H E 'Pompey' Elliott

Four Australian women (one in British service) would be awarded the Royal Red Cross, whilst four others would be Mentioned in Despatches. Many Boer War veterans would go on to conspicuous service in World War ; amongst the most notable names being William Throsby Bridges, Harry Chauvel, Thomas William Glasgow, Granville Ryrie, H E 'Pompey' Elliott, Nellie Gould and Emma Maude McCarthy. Four Australian Boer War veterans would be awarded the Victoria Cross in World War One. It is estimated that fifteen percent of the assault force at Gallipoli on the morning of 25 April 1915 were Boer War veterans.

Some Boer War veterans, including Sir Harry Chauvel, would continue service into World War Two.

Without the Boer War experience the AIF as we know it in World War One would not have existed. Brilliant commanders such as Monash and Chauvel would not have come to the fore and probably Australians would not have operated as Australian Brigades or Divisions until the end of the war. Our soldiers would have been merged into British units and formations.

David Deasey



Nellie Gould and sisters Frater and Johnston

The 15 Pounders

On 30 December 1899, 'A' Field Battery, Royal Australian Artillery (NSW) departed for operations in South Africa. It was equipped with six 15 pounder breech loading guns (Mk1s) – the standard weapon of British field artillery. The origins of this weapon went back to the introduction of the 12 pounder breech loader into the service in 1883. With the advent of smokeless powders, the problems exposed in field operations after a large scale exercise in India in 1891 and a review of advances on the continent it was realised that a heavier shell could be fired with few design changes and so the 15 pounder saw the light of day in 1892. Nearly three hundred and fifty guns saw service in the Boer War, firing some 166,548 shells, 71% of all the ammunition fired by artillery.



Typical presentation of a 15 Pounder in the field ('A' Field Battery)

Despite the excellence of its design, it was outclassed and outranged by the Boer, (i.e. European) guns in this war. The problem was not its construction but the tactical specifications to which it was designed. It was expected engagements would be against enemy in the open, with shrapnel,

at a maximum of 3700 metres. The gun had a much greater capacity and eventually about five thousand metres could be achieved but quite often required a hole dug for the trail to increase the barrel elevation. In many ways it was much more successful during the guerrilla phase of the war. Eventually forty-eight examples equipped Australian forces, including eighteen conversions of the 12 pounder gun. It saw service in World War One in Australia on home and training duties and with South African and Mauritian gunners in the East African campaign.

It became clear in 1900 that the British 15 pounders were outclassed so, as an interim measure and matter of urgency and to the embarrassment of all, supplementary guns were bought from Germany until Britain could develop a replacement. They were eventually replaced in 1904, by two weapons, the 18 pounder and the 4.5 inch howitzer.

David Deasey



'A' Field Bty 15 Pounder crossing a river in the Transvaal (taken by CGS Lydiard)

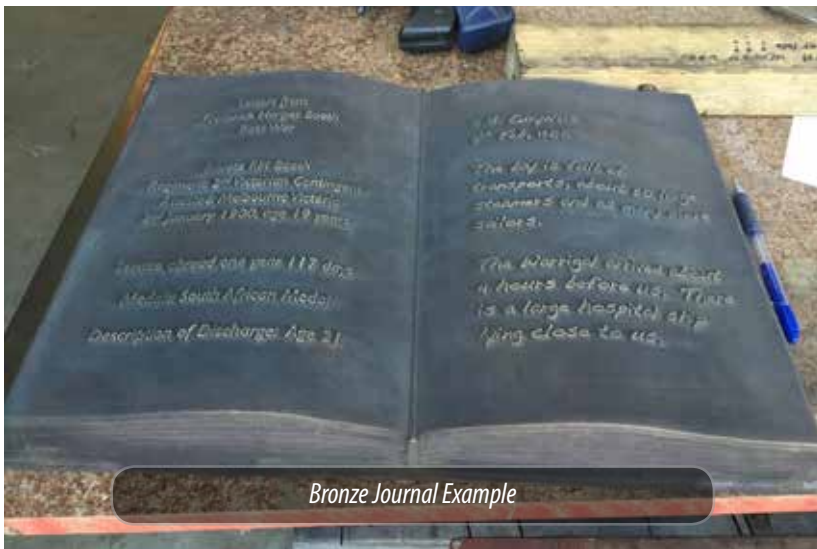


A Horseman of Memorial's design

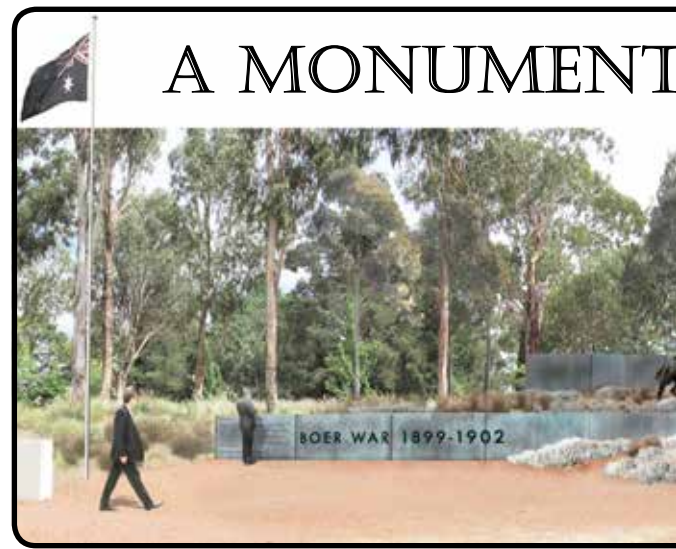
LAPEL BADGE

\$10.00

From NSW



Bronze Journal Example



A MONUMENT



Full sized clay model of Horseman 2 awaiting castings to be taken



Scale model and early s

WE STILL NEED



Earliest phase of full scale model production



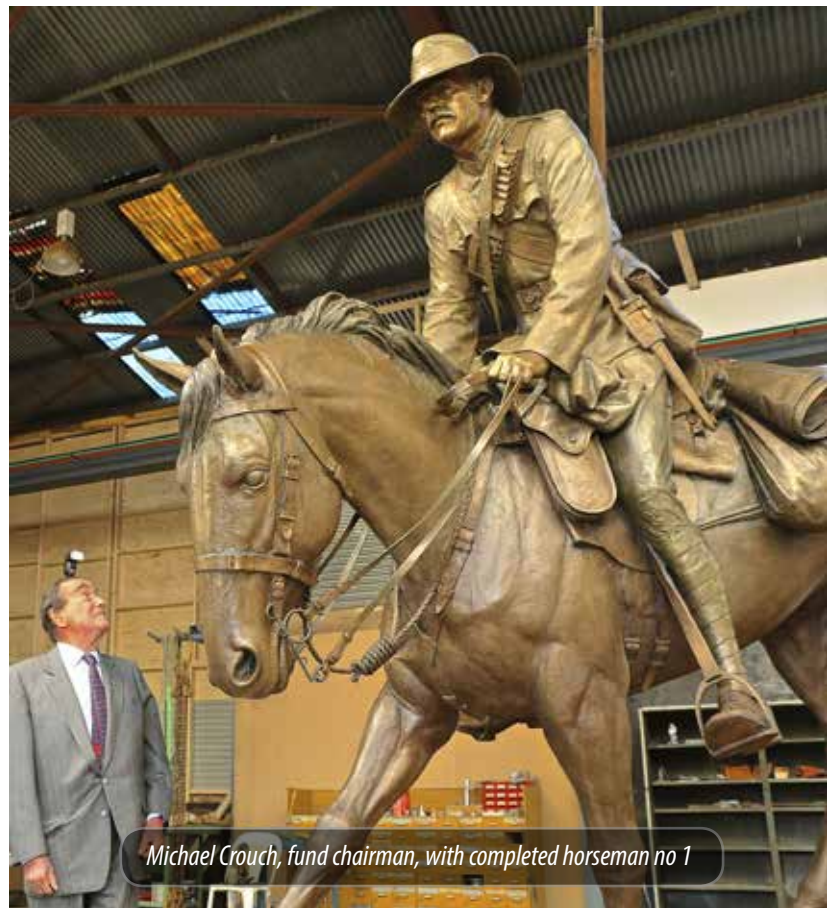
Latex castings before bronze part is produced

TAL MASTERPIECE

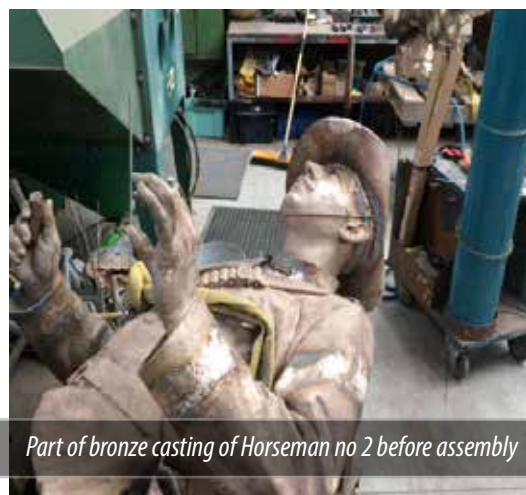


stages of full size clay model of horseman no 3

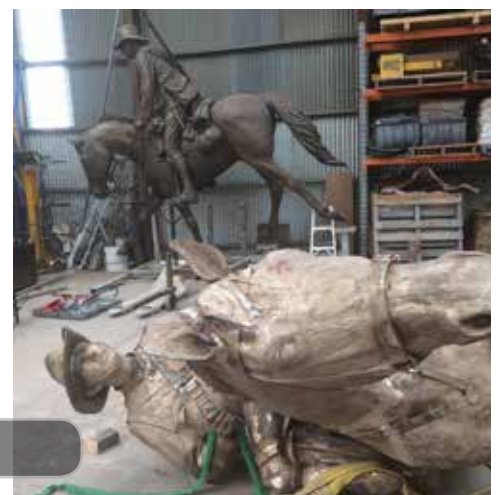
FUNDS - PLEASE DONATE



Michael Crouch, fund chairman, with completed horseman no 1



Part of bronze casting of Horseman no 2 before assembly



Major General Sir Edward Chaytor

The only New Zealander to command ANZACS at divisional level.

One of the most important Anzac and Light Horse figures was Major-General Sir Edward Chaytor KCMG, KCVO, CB, seven times Mentioned in Despatches. Chaytor was a New Zealander born at Motueka in the Marlborough district of New Zealand's South Island in 1868.

In 1886 he joined the Marlborough Hussars (a volunteer unit) as a trumpeter. By 1888 he had been commissioned as an officer. The unit became a mounted rifles unit in 1891 and in 1892 Chaytor was promoted to captain.

After volunteering for service in 1899, Chaytor was appointed company commander of the North Island company of the New Zealand third contingent. He took part in operations

at Wepener and Johannesburg. After recuperating from wounds received at Riet Spruit on 27 May 1900 he returned to duty. He received a Mention in Despatches for his actions at Rhenoster Kop in November 1900 and briefly commanded the whole third contingent. Returning home he was promoted major in 1902 backdated to March 1901.

He volunteered again in 1902 and was appointed commanding officer and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel of the South Island battalion of the 8th New Zealand contingent. This unit operated against de Wet in northern Natal and the Orange Free State until April when it transferred

to the Western Transvaal for the remainder of the war.

In September 1902 he was invited to become a permanent (regular) soldier in the New Zealand Army.

He held various posts up to World War One, by which time he was a colonel. He became heavily involved in the mobilisation of New Zealand forces, first to occupy a German Samoa then the New Zealand Expeditionary Force for the Middle East. He was then posted as a senior staff officer of the New Zealand/Australian

division under Major-General Godley. Wounded at Gallipoli, he was evacuated to London. On return in late 1915 he was given command of the New Zealand Rifle Brigade, then the New Zealand Mounted Rifle Brigade.

This Brigade became part of the Anzac Mounted Division commanded by Harry Chauvel. It

took part in the Battle of Romani. Chaytor personally reconnoitred the Turkish positions by air and was slightly wounded by ground fire. When Harry Chauvel was promoted to command the Desert Mounted Corps Chaytor was given command of the Anzac Mounted Division. Chaytor thus became the only New Zealander to command an ANZAC force at divisional level.

Whilst not involved in the charge at Beersheba the ANZAC Mounted Division was involved clearing Turks from the hills to the north. Whilst this division was heavily involved in fighting thereafter it was during the Megiddo campaign in September 1918 that Chaytor had his finest hour.

His role in this was to act independently in the Jordan Valley. Some historians have described it as merely a diversion but it was far more significant than that. In reality it was effectively a corps level operation. Chaytor had not



Chaytor decorates an NCO from the British West Indies Regiment



Chaytor with the captured Turkish 4th Army Commander Wahaby Bey



Chaytor and Brig General Charles Cox commanding 1st Light Horse brigade, both Boer War veterans

only his own division but also the 20th Indian (Imperial Service) Infantry Brigade (four battalions), two battalions of the British West India Regiment and the 38th and 39th battalions, Royal Fusiliers. These had been raised from Jewish settlers in Palestine, a total of seventeen combat units.

Chayter's force had to cover the transfer West to the coast of Chauvel's other three mounted divisions. So effective was he that the night before the Megiddo attacks on the coast, German and Turkish intelligence still placed Chauvel's force in the Jordan Valley. They still assessed that the most likely British operation was a major mounted attack through the Jordan Valley. He then had to prevent the Turkish 4th Army being withdrawn to assist their comrades on the coast or to escape. To do this his force had to capture Amman and cut the rail link to the north. The Amman operation yielded not only the city's capture but also ten thousand prisoners as well.

After the war he was Chief of the New Zealand military forces until 1924. This job alone in reality was a Lieutenant General's position.

Given such an extraordinary career it is surprising based on his record and responsibilities that the New Zealand government did not promote him to Lieutenant-General. It is perhaps something that the New Zealand government and New Zealanders of today could rectify.

David Deasey



From our South Australian Correspondent

South Australia Annual Descendants & Friends Day

Our popular annual get-together was held on Sunday 6th November 2016, hosted by the Walkerville RSL.

Chairman Monty Smith presented the RSL President, Mr N Coleman, with a gift of appreciation from descendant Mr Trevor Jones who was overseas. Walkerville RSL has much war service memorabilia but precious little from the South African Boer War. The gift was a framed photograph of our Adelaide Boer War monument, the original taken c.1912.

The gifted photograph is in memory of Q.M.S. Otto Frederick Schumann of the 5th South Australian Imperial Bushmen and a great uncle of Mr Trevor Jones. QMS Schumann was killed at Venter Spruit on the 6th May 1901. Our South Australian Committee of the NBWMA has formed a wonderful partnership with the Walkerville RSL.

Presentations

We had two most interesting presentations. One was from an experienced researcher who inherited a treasure trove of information and the other from a new researcher who found her Boer War ancestors six months ago.

The first presentation "*Doing it for Tom*" was given by Mr A E Kermode, a grandson of Kings Corporal Thomas Kermode of the 5th SAIB.

The second presentation was given by Dr Charmaine Hockley entitled "*A Serendipitous Journey of Discovery*," the story of her research into Tpr Ernest James Stratford Eyre also of the 5th SAIB.

The afternoon Devonshire tea is always an opportunity to chat with our presenters and this year was no different. Everyone is keen to know how others manage their research and archiving.

Our reputation is growing for really excellent raffle prizes, all of which are donated and then coordinated and wrapped in spectacular fashion by our Committee ladies. Fourteen prizes caused much excitement and our bank balance is much healthier as a result.

Dedication Service

Monty Smith officially announced the date of the Dedication Service for our National Boer War monument on Anzac Parade, Canberra, ACT being Wednesday, 31st May, 2017.

Coach tour

The South Australian Committee has organised a six day Coach Tour featuring the Dedication Ceremony.

Itineraries and Booking Forms are available from our Hon. Secretary, June Haggett 8632 5574. Descendants have priority bookings.

Descendants and Friends may wish to make their own travel and accommodation arrangements but the Chairman suggests that applications for an invitation be made as soon as possible.

Boer War Day 2017

The South Australian Boer War Day Commemorative Service will be held on Sunday, 28th May 2017 at 11am at the North Terrace monument. There will be free car parking on the Torrens Parade Ground.

Guest Speakers & Presentations

If your Group, Club, Library, Historical Society or School would like a Guest Speaker we can provide a speaker with PowerPoint presentation, entitled "*Before Gallipoli – what?*"

Bookings open now for 2017. Telephone Monty Smith 86624085 or

Trooper, later Colonel, Charles Cameron Stewart

A boy soldier of the Boer War – a soldier of three wars and two armies.



Yet again an example of how young Boer war soldiers often were. Charles Cameron Stewart was born in Sydney in 1887. Early in the war the government

attempted to make sure that only those single and over twenty-one could serve in the war. Within months they were not so choosy. In early 1900, putting his age up to fifteen, Charles joined an infantry battalion being formed at Sydney's Victoria Barracks, as the New South Wales Third contingent, for service in South Africa. By this time fifteen-year-olds were acceptable if they had key skills. In an era before radios, movement

was controlled by a bugle therefore buglers were at a premium. Charles was a bugler, tall for his age perhaps, no one twigged to the deception – perhaps they did not want to!

The War Office believing that the war would shortly be over rejected the offer of the New South Wales Third contingent which left the government in a quandary as to what to do with the unit. It was a political embarrassment. Eventually many were given permission to go to South Africa on their own at their own expense. Others were enrolled into a newly formed a regular infantry company so Charles became a regular infantryman at thirteen. In August 1900 it was decided to send a platoon of this company with the New South Wales Naval Contingent to China. Charles was initially the designated bugler but was replaced before he sailed. Perhaps his mother intervened, South Africa after all perhaps could be regarded as civilised, maybe China was not so regarded.

In early 1901 Charles volunteered for service with the 2nd New South Wales Mounted Rifles and was accepted, this time as a sixteen-year-old trooper, real age fourteen. He returned unscathed from a



year's service on the South African veldt with one of the most hard riding combat units New South Wales sent away. Before the World War One he migrated to California, thus joined the United States Army in 1917 for service in France. He returned to the United States from the Meuse Argonne offensive as a commissioned officer in US forces. In World War Two he again listed in the US Army. This time his age disqualified him from action but he served in training and administrative roles with US units in Scotland being mustered out in 1945 as a Colonel. He died in 1961 in California.

Today, his daughter Michelle is a prominent artist in New York.

David Deasey

NEW NATIONAL MEMORIAL BADGE



\$10.00

The new National Boer War Memorial Badge has just arrived. It is similar to the Medallion but 30mm diameter, thin and with different wording.

PRICE INCLUDES POSTAGE

Get yours before the postage goes up!

National

Please order Commemorative Envelopes

To commemorate the construction of the statue of the first horseman the NSW Committee recently issued commemorative envelopes.

They feature a bronzed figure of the clay model of the first horseman and a commemorative stamp – Victoria Barracks Boer War 1899-1902.

Orders please to
Major Bernadette Mottram -
NBWMA Building 96
Victoria Barracks - Paddington
NSW 2021



A. Envelope with two Australia/Israel joint issue 60c Lighthorse stamps and Victoria Barracks stamp \$5.00.

B. Envelopes with only the Horseman figure \$2.50 each or 10 for \$20.00.

Captain Jonathon H B Martin MID-Vet, Soldier of two wars & two armies

Jonathan Martin was born in 1865. He first came to public notice when he saved the life of a woman, who was drowning, at Balmain. The circumstances of this were such that he was awarded the Bronze Medal of the Royal Humane Society of Australasia and the Silver Medal of the National Shipwreck Society of New South Wales.

Originally a master mariner he retrained as a veterinary surgeon. In this role he had a long association with the Kennel Club of NSW (now Dogs NSW), the Rosebery Park Pony Club (Racing), the Royal Agricultural Society of New South Wales and the Coursing Association of New South Wales (Greyhounds) as honorary veterinary surgeon. He was also a dog breeder, exhibitor and judge.

Early in 1901, after supervising the shipment of horses to China during the Boxer Rebellion, Martin joined the New South Wales Defence Force as a volunteer vet, surplus to establishment. He sailed to South Africa on the *SS Ranee* in charge of the horses on that ship. He was supposed to return immediately. Although Murray's Official Records don't record it, the medal rolls show



that he served in the field with the 2nd NSW Mounted Rifles as part of Ingouville Williams' column.

Returning early in 1902 he was immediately grabbed to be the veterinary lieutenant attached to the 5th Australian Commonwealth Horse (5ACH) for yet another tour of duty. This unit arrived after the fighting was over and saw no service.

Returning to Australia he resumed his normal existence. However, itchy feet saw him undertake study in Europe and the USA before settling in India where he was a vet to the Calcutta Racing Club as well as taking up dog judging again. He was an advocate for the Australian Terrier breed in India.

When the First World War broke out he was in the United Kingdom, was appointed a veterinary lieutenant with the British Army and served in France. It is not clear but most probably working with Indian divisions because of his Indian experience. In any event he was transferred in 1917 to Palestine and it seems likely that he served there with one of the Indian Cavalry divisions. Ironically again serving alongside Australians as part of Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Chauvel's Desert Mounted Corps.

He was severely wounded at Gaza, which raises the question about how a vet was that far forward for that to happen. He was later Mentioned in Despatches. He finished the war as a captain before returning to India.

David Deasey

Quality Australian-made
NBWMA tie in the colours
of the Queen's South
Africa medal ribbon
on a navy
background

**\$28 inc.
postage**



From NSW

Original 1900
collection
of Boer War
photographs.
NSW recruits
train and leave
for service in
South Africa.

In this full
A4 sized
publication
photos are
reprinted in
black and white
as crystal clear
as the glass
plates, long
exposures and
huge lenses
made possible
then.

\$20 inc. postage

The New South Wales Contingents for South Africa

BEING a Pictorial Record of the organisation of
the Colonies' Forces for active service, and the
scenes of unparalleled enthusiasm marking their
departure for the front.

FROM BLOCKS KINDLY LENT BY
"THE SYDNEY MAIL" AND "THE AUSTRALIAN FIELD"
AND FROM NEW MATTER.

PUBLISHED BY
THE NEW SOUTH WALES BOOKSTALL CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETOR,
R. G. ROWLANDSON, Sydney.

1900.

(COPYRIGHT)

Printed by JOHN SAKSIS, 214 George Street, Sydney.

**A4
size**

Kandos Poster

Held in the Kandos Museum in Central Western NSW is an interesting relic from just after the establishment of the Australian Army.

This item is a commemorative poster issued to its members by the 2nd Australian Light Horse Regiment (NSW Mounted Rifles) dated 1905. It lists all unit members, the actions of note of the 1st NSW Mounted Rifles in South Africa in 1900.

The Commanding Officer of 2ALH at the time was Lt Col J W Macarthur Onslow who had commanded the 5th Australian Commonwealth Horse in South Africa (his second tour of duty.) In World War One he would be a Major General in charge of the AIF's Sea Transport Service.

The item was originally owned by Trooper Henry Slapp who also served in 5ALH.



16:1944

Reserve Forces Day Council



Descendant's Medallion

50mm diameter with neck ribbon in the colours of the Queen's official service medal, all enclosed in a presentation pouch.

In Memory Medallion

Non-descendants
"IN MEMORY"
Medallions may be worn by all supporters of the National Boer War Memorial project to any Boer War related event.



War Bar Clasps

Should the veteran have gone on to serve in World War 1 and/or World War 2 additional War Bar Clasps may be purchased. These bars may only be worn with the Boer War Descendant's Medallion.

For more information and order forms for both medallions and the war bar clasps please visit rfd.org.au/site/Commemorative_Medallions.asp#boer or telephone 02 9908 1863

Be There!

Dedication of Australia's First National Boer War Memorial in Canberra

Anzac Parade Canberra ACT at 10.00 am for 10.30 am Wednesday 31 May 2017

Construction and landscaping work on the first National Boer War Memorial site in Canberra is now well under way, and its official Dedication to the memory of all those affected by the Boer War of 1899-1902 is scheduled for the morning of Boer War Day -- Wednesday 31 May.

On behalf of the National Boer War Association I would like to express our sincere thanks to our many supporters in every State and Territory of Australia who have raised funds or made donations enabling us to complete a Memorial of impressive quality in our National Capital.

It is anticipated that the short Dedication Ceremony on 31 May will be presided over by the Governor-General, His Excellency General the Honourable Sir Peter Cosgrove AK MC (Retd), and any of our supporters or well-wishers will be most welcome to witness the Dedication.

If you or your family or friends may wish to be present, I would like to suggest you send us an application for reserved seating at the Memorial site, using the form overleaf. It would be best to make your application as early as convenient, as space at the site is naturally limited.

Yours faithfully



Colonel John Haynes OAM (Retd)

President

National Boer War Memorial Association Inc.



RESERVATION FORM

Dedication of Australia's First National Boer War Memorial in Canberra

Anzac Parade Canberra ACT at 10.00 am for 10.30 am Wednesday 31 May 2017

- Please mail your reservation to The Secretary, National Boer War Memorial Assn Inc., Building 96, Victoria Barracks, Paddington NSW 2021.
- Or fax your reservation to (02) 8335 5357.
- Or scan & email the completed form to secretary@bwm.org.au
- Your invitation card(s) will be mailed to you as promptly as possible together with details of the Dedication Ceremony on 31 May 2017.
- Need to reserve for more than two people? Make copies of this form or phone (02) 8335 5209 or 8335 5309 for assistance (Sydney region business hours).
- Reservations provide simply access to seating for the Dedication Ceremony.
- For advance information on other events on the day, contact your NBWM State Committee.

Mr / Mrs / Ms / Other	First Name
Last Name	
Postal Nominals (if any)	
Postal Address	
State	Postcode
Telephone	
Email (if any)	

Mr / Mrs / Ms / Other	First Name
Last Name	
Postal Nominals (if any)	
Postal Address	
State	Postcode
Telephone	
Email (if any)	