Victoria Cross Commemorative Dinner

to celebrate the 100th Anniversary of the Winning of the Victoria Gross by Lt Neville Howse on 24 July 1900.



Major-General Sir Xeville Howse VC XCB (1916)

Saturday, 22 July 2000

Menu

Hors D'Oeuvre

Consomme Sir Nevlille Howse

Fillet de Perche aux Begumes

Fillet de Porc Wellington

Charlotte Aux Fraises

Jea and coffee - Petits Fours

Program

Welcome by Mayor of Orange, Cr Richard Xiven Reply by Mr John Howse and Baunch of "Anzac Doctor - The Life of Sir Xeville Howse, "Australia's first VC"

> Presentation of Essay Winners by Mr Russell Jones, President of Orange Ex Services Club

Keynole Speaker Mr Stuart Braga - "Howse, King of Orange"

Presentation of Xational Essay winners by Dato Yap Lim Sen, Queen Victoria Building

Sir Roden Culler VC, AK, KCM9, KCVO, GBE

Joast to UC Winners and Boyal Joast



Sir Neville Reginald Howse

VC KCB KCMG FRCS

Surgeon, Soldier, Statesman

Born 26 October 1863, Stogursey, Somerset, England Died 19 September 1930, London

- 1882 Entered London Hospital as a medical student
- 1886 Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England
- 1887 Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London
- 1889 Migrated to Australia, practised at Taree
- 1895 Returned to England for further study
- 1897 Gained first place in examinations for the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, England
- 1899 Returned to Australia and moved to Orange to practise medicine.
- 1900 Went to the South African War as a Medical Officer with the NSW Army Medical Corps. He was Mentioned in Despatches, and awarded the Queen's Medial with six clasps. On 24th July, Lieutenant Howse courageously rescued a man wounded by heavy enemy fire during a sharp skirmish at Stinkhoutboom Farm, near Vredefort in Orange Free State
- 1901 On 4th June the award of the Victoria Cross to Neville Howse was announced. It was presented by the Lieutenant-Governor in a ceremony at Victoria Barrac(s, Sydney, on 4th December, the 1th VC awarded to a member of an Australian military unit.
- 1902 Dr Howse performed the first appendectomy in western NSW a pioneering achievement
- 1905 Married Evelyn Northcote Pilcher. They had five children: Eril, Charles, Garda, John and Alison
- 1914 As Mayor of Orange, Alderman Howse arranged for a new town water supply. Lieutenant Colonel Howse was the first man to volunteer for service in World War I in the capture of New Guinea. He brought back a German Imperial flag a prized trophy

- 1915 Colonel Howse, Assistant Director of Medical Services for the 1st
 Division, saved many lives at the Landing at Gallipoli. He received the
 CB (Companion of the Order of the Bath) and was Mentioned in
 Despatches. He was wounded at Lone Pine
- 1916 Surgeon-General Howse, Director of Medical Services of the AIF, was in charge of all the Australian Army's Medical Services overseas – a vast responsibility
- 1917 Major-General Sir Neville Howse received the KCB (Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath) for his outstanding work.
- 1918 Welcomed home from the war by the biggest crowd ever to assemble in Orange
- 1919 SirvNeville Howes received the KOMG (Knight Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George) and the KSFI (Knight of Grace of the Order of St John of Jensalem). He was again Mentioned in Despatches. He received another rare honour Honorary Fellowship of the Ronal Collece of Surveys. Edinburgos.
- 1920 'The grand old doctor' resumed his practice in Orange
- 1921 As Mayor of Orange, Alderman Sir Neville Howse organised the first electricity supply to Orange Major-General Sir Neville Howse was appointed as Director-General of Army Medical Services, based in Melbourne
- 1922 Sir Neville Howse was elected to the Commonwealth Parliament as Member for Calare, holding the seat until 1929
- 1923 Australian Delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva
- 1925 As Minister for Defence, he urged that defence should remain a high priority for a nation with an exposed coastline. As Minister for Health, he set up the world's first radium bank for the treatment of cancer. As Minister in charge of Repatriation, he set a high standard of caring concern for veterans
- 1927 A Foundation Fellow of the Australasian College of Surgeons
- 1928 As Minister for Home and Territories, he arranged the initial setting up of government departments in Canberra. He had a large part in the establishment in Canberra of the Australian War Memorial

Victoria Cross Commemoration Project Jeam

Commemoration activities have been achieved through the support and effort of:

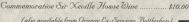
Cr Richard Niven (Mayor) Greg Hartig AM Cr Brenda Davies Carolyn Hayman Cr Jim Mc Ardle Jerry Train MBE, OAM, ED Gr John Miller Ross M. roney John Barclay Kathy Medcalf Marie Bloodworth Michael Milston Dominic Connaughton Colin Nayda Char Daniel Bes Quick Jennifer Derrick RSM Eddie Schlegel Neil Glasser MOO Wendy Stoker Maurice Goldstraw Jom Joberty Brenda Gray Poter Veenstra

> Orange City Council Orange Ex-Services Club Kinross Wolaroi School



Proudly sponsored by Rosemount Wines

Ryecroft Cabernet Shiraz	\$14.50
Rosemount SSM	\$28.50
Cabernet Sauvignon	\$28.50
Rosemount Estate Orange Vineyard	
Rosemount Estate Shiraz	\$17.50
Rosemount Estate Cabernet Sauvignon	\$17.50
Rosemount Estate Melon Creek Red	\$9.00
Ryecroft Unwooded Chardonnay	\$14.50
Rosemount Estate Sauvignon Blanc	\$17.50
Rosemount Estate Orange Vineyard Chardo	nnay . \$28.50
Rosemount Show Chardonnay	\$26.50
Rosemount Estate Traminer Riesling	\$11.50
Rosemount Estate Chardonnay	\$17.50
Rosemount Estate Melon Creek White	\$9.00



(also available from Orange Ex-Services Bottleshop)





The Colours of the 1/19 Battalion



The Colours are the focal point of all that has made the 1/19 Battalion The Royal NSW Regiment great.

They are consecrated symbols embodying the loyalty, spirit and traditions of the Regiment to which they belong. Varying numbers of colours were carried by the Regiments until 1751 when it was decreed that only two colours would be carried in future - The King's (or Queen's) and Regimental.

The Queen's Colour is a reminder to all ranks of their loyalty and duty to their Sovereign and their Country. The Regimental Colour is the symbol of Regimental tradition and of the duty owed by each member to the Regiment.

The Colours were trooped through the ranks of the Regiment prior to an engagement so that they could be seen and recognised by all ranks as a rallying point during the course of the battle.

Joday, trooping the Colours through the ranks of the Regiment is continued as a ceremonial movement only, so that all members of the Regiment may pay due homage to the Sovereign and to the traditions of the Regiment.