

**JAMES BARRY SHAW MC**  
**Lieutenant – 3rd Tunnelling Company**

James Barry Shaw was born in Hindmarsh, Adelaide on 16 February, 1878 the son of James and Margaret Shaw. He stated he studied at Prince Alfred College, Adelaide and attained a Bachelor of Science at Adelaide University and a Fellow of the South Australian School of Mines in Mining and Metallurgy.

On 12 February 1899 he had written to the Registrar of the Adelaide University from Stanley House, Kent Town, South Australia, applying to be admitted *ad eundem statum* (at an equivalent level) in the University in order to proceed with the study of the Mining Course for the Bachelor of Science degree. He advised that he had not passed physics, but had a little knowledge of the subject.

He enclosed his certificates of Metriculation Examination from the Melbourne University showing that in the Fourth Term 1896 he had passed four subjects: Geometry; French; German and Arithmetic, and in the First Term 1897 had passed six subjects: Latin; Algebra; Geometry; English; German and Geography. The Certificates were date 5 May and 22 April 1898 respectively.

The following are his results from 1902 published in the:

*Adelaide Observer* Saturday December 13, 1902:

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE – PASS LIST**

B.A. and B.Sc.—Pure Mathematics I (Second Year's Course):—James Shaw

B.Sc. (Surveying Mining Course):—James Shaw

B.Sc. Machine Design (Mining Course):—James Shaw

*Article abridged*

He became a Member of the Australia Institute of Mining Engineers in 1910.

He was a co-executor for the Estate of his father James Shaw with proceedings published in:

*Daily News* (Perth) Saturday November 18, 1911:

**PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATION**

(Sealed from South Australia), James Shaw, late of Adelaide, contractor, to James Barry Shaw and Robert Harry Reaney, £270 10s.

*Northern Territory Times and Gazette* (Darwin) Thursday September 12, 1912:

**IN THE SUPREME COURT – JAMES SHAW, DECEASED**

Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days application will be made in the Registry of the Supreme Court of the Northern Territory of Australia in its Testamentary Causes Jurisdiction for the sealing of an exemplification of the Probate of the will of James Shaw, late of Adelaide, in the State of South Australia, Contractor, deceased granted by the Supreme Court of New Zealand an Wanganui on the first day of December, 1910. R.I.D. MALLAM,

Attorney under power of and Solicitor for James Barry Shaw and Robert Harry Reaney, the executors named in the said will.

He left South Australia for Sydney, New South Wales and his name and address appear in the Journal of the Aust. Institute of Mining Engineers as:

**LIST OF MEMBERS**

**OF THE**

**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS**

(Tunnellers only)      Date of election   §   Author of paper.

**MEMBERS**

Shaw, J.B., c/o A.B.S. Shite, Vickery's Chambers, 82 Pitt-street, Sydney, NSW 1910

*Article abridged*

In 1915 he was an applicant to the ballot for land at Hughenden, Queensland with the results and applicants names published in the:

*Northern Miner* (Charters Towers) Saturday November 6, 1915:

**HUGHENDEN LAND COURT – BIG DEMAND FOR LAND**

At the Land Court here to-day, there were 197 applications received.

Portion 5, (Julia), area 18587 acres, Archibald Hill Menzies, won at the ballot; other applicants ....James Barry Shaw

[16 plus Shaw listed]

*Article abridged*

At Victoria Barracks, Sydney on 26 September, 1916 the single thirty-six year old mining Engineer applied to enlist for active service abroad and passed the medical examination. Described in Attestation Forms as 180cms (5ft 10¾ins) tall, weighing 73.6kgs (162lbs) with a chest expansion of 88-94cms (34½-37ins) and had a fair complexion with blue eyes that tested to good vision and brown hair. Distinctive mark noted was slight external bite. Religious faith was Church of England. With both parents deceased he nominated his sister Mrs Margaret Hardgrove Reaney of Wickstead Street, Wanganui, New Zealand as next-of-kin. His postal address was University Club, Castlereagh Street, Sydney, NSW.

For training, was sent to the Engineers' Reinforcements at the Showgrounds camp, Sydney where he signed and took the Oath of Allegiance on 26 October, 1916.

He entered the Engineers' Officers' Training School on 1 November, 1916 at Roseville as an Acting Corporal and became Acting Sergeant from 18 December, 1916. He was transferred to the Tunnellers' Technical Battalion at Bendigo, Victoria on 21 March, 1917 and allotted to the May, 1916 Reinforcements.

A Commission as an Officer in the Aust. Imperial Forces was applied for which was granted as a Second Lieutenant on 21 May, 1917 and published in the *Commonwealth of Australia Government Gazette* No. 89/17:

*Commonwealth of Australia Government Gazette* Thursday June 14, 1917 No.89:

**TO BE LIEUTENANTS**

Sergeant James Barry Shaw, Australian Imperial Force

Dated 21 May, 1917.

*Article abridged*

He is photographed with Headquarters Staff of the Technical Battalion at Bendigo Camp appearing in the

*Bendigonian* November 1, 1917:



THE HEADQUARTERS STAFF OF THE TECHNICAL BATTALION AT THE BENDIGO MILITARY CAMP.

Sitting. – Lieut. H.V. Searle (adjutant), Captain Rowe, C.O., and 2nd-Lieut. J.B. Shaw (embarkation Officer)

From left to right, the members are: - (Standing) – Cpl. H.C. Dalton, Sergeant J.C. Seevers (embarkation sergeant), Corporal Blanche, Corporal R.R. Hamilton, Sergeant-Major Geo. N. Grant, Corporal V.E. Guidice, Sergeant J.S. Foxall, Private A.G. Crone. (W.H. Robinson, photo.)



Studio portrait of Lieutenant  
James Barry Shaw

Photograph sourced from Aust. War  
Memorial (H00055) – copyright expired

In preparation for departure military authorities noted his Will had been lodged with the Union Bank of Australia Ltd, Pitt Street, Sydney, NSW.

The troopship HMAT A71 *Nestor* departed Port Melbourne, Vic on November 21, 1917 with 168 Reinforcements on board. The voyage of twenty-five days duration terminated at the Suez on December 15, 1917 and the men disembarked going to the Australian Infantry Camp, Suez the same day. They entrained for Alexandria on January 4, 1918 and marched into the Australian Camp, Gabbary, in Alexandria on January 5.

The soldiers then boarded on January 8, 1918 the Transport E620 *Abbasiah*, disembarking at Taranto, Italy on 12 January. It was an unusual journey for the troops to undertake the weeklong train travel from Taranto to Cherbourg, France, and to then cross the English Channel to Southampton, England disembarking on January 24, 1918. A further entrainment completed their journey to Tidworth and they marched into No. 3 Details Camp at Parkhouse.

The Reinforcements proceed to France from Southampton on 25 March, 1918 arriving the next day at the Aust General Base Depot at Rouelles and the Lieutenant left the following day for the 3rd Tunnelling Company and was taken on strength on March 30.

His name is listed in the Journal of the Institute of Mining Engineers on active service:

Proceedings Institute of Mining Engineers Journal 31 Mar 1918 No 29 p xv

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

MINUTES

The following is a list of those Members known to be “On Active Service” and shows how splendid has been the response to the Empire’s call to arms:

Shaw, J.B.

*Article abridged*

The following was recorded in the After War Report of the 3rd Tunnelling Company:

“On 30/3/18, 2/Lieut J.B. SHAW reported for duty and was taken on strength of the Company.

“On 3/4/18, Lieut J.B. Shaw temporarily attached to No. 4 Section.

“On 11/6/18, 2/Lieut Warlow Davies and 2/Lieut J.B. Shaw was promoted to Lieutenants.”

In the After War Report his service was further noted on his work carried out on 14 June, 1918:

“On 14/6/18, Lieut J.B. Shaw took part in an interesting event. With an officer of a West Yorks Infantry Regiment, he hopped over to the German Lines to investigate a supposed enemy post, to view a demolition.

On reaching the spot, an inclined shaft was entered and an extensive mine system of listening galleries was discovered.

A reconnaissance of the system, lasting 3 hours, was made.

Later Lieut Shaw returned again with surveying instruments to take accurate readings and measurements. That night the shaft entrance was demolished by a mobile charge of explosive. Lieut. J.B. Shaw was awarded the Military Cross for gallantry in the Field and Devotion to Duty."

On 17 June, 1918 the Commanding Officer of the 3rd Tunnelling Company in his report wrote:

"To the Controller of Mines enclosing Lieutenant Shaw's report on examination of some enemy mine galleries, on St Elie front in company with officers of the West Yorkshire Regiment.

It appears that at present on this sector the enemy is only holding his front line by a few widely separated posts during the day and thickening them up at night.

The Infantry found that it was possible in certain places to get into the enemy front line during the day without being seen. A daylight patrol of the West Yorks discovered a mine shaft leading from the enemy front line towards our lines and requested the O i/c No. 4 Section of this unit to prepare a mobile charge for them to blow it up. This led to the examination of the mine system by Lieutenant Shaw.

Major A. Sanderson  
C.O. 3rd Aust Tunnelling Coy"

This is a transcript of the original copy of Lieutenant Shaw's Report to the C.O. 3rd Aust. Tunnelling Company appearing in the Unit Diary of the Company:

Secret

Head Quarters No. 4 Section  
3rd Aust Tunnelling Coy  
14/6/18

I beg to submit the following report for your information:

A charge of ammonal had been prepared by Lieut Wallman for Capt. N.I. Hartley of the West Yorks, to blow in a shaft from the German trenches to what was thought to be a dugout.

On enquiry for the charge at Tunnellers Headquarters by Capt. Hartley I arranged first to make a reconnoitre to find out if the explosive would in any way affect our listening system, and if so to prevent the demolition. I suggested we should "go over" in daylight and Capt. Hartley agreeing, we went over accompanied by another West Yorks officer and a Sergeant who were to remain in the German trench to give the alarm. I left Lieut Sternberg in charge of the section in case of mishap. We arrived at the shaft mouth without accident, and, Capt Hartley leading, descended the incline. As a shell had fallen near the incline, entry was difficult.

The incline was 1 in 3. At 14ft we met a block with a sniping hole in the centre and a transverse to the left. We cautiously advanced and completely traversed an apparently self-contained listening system of some extent, finally reaching an inclined shaft, leading to a vertical shaft, which is badly crumpled in. This and our shaft of entry were the only two entrances to the system, which was quite extensive. All the drives were 4' x 3' close and very well timbered. We made a rough survey of all the drives and noted anything likely to prove useful. I examined each face and found a conical hole in the centre of each, about 7" deep and horizontal, evidently used to hold some listening instrument. We cut all wires and disconnected bells as we went along the galleries. Leads evidently coming from a "mine," buried in the floor were disconnected. We were over 3 hours in the system, and after collecting a few souvenirs hastily withdrew.

As unfortunately I had no compass, I decided to return and take a few bearings & tape off a few distances.

Two hours later (8.30 p.m.) I returned to the shaft head with a West Yorks Lieutenant, who volunteered to come and help me tape.

We entered again with the usual difficulty, & were able to get an accurate bearing of, & tape off the Incline and its extension.

Fancying we heard an alarm, we scrambled out.

The magnetic bearing of the Main Incline Shaft is 2220. The demolition took place at 11 p.m. under the supervision of Captain Hartley, and was completely successful. The charge was placed 16 feet from the mouth, behind the Block. I afterwards went over and examined the shaft to make sure the work of the charge had been effective.

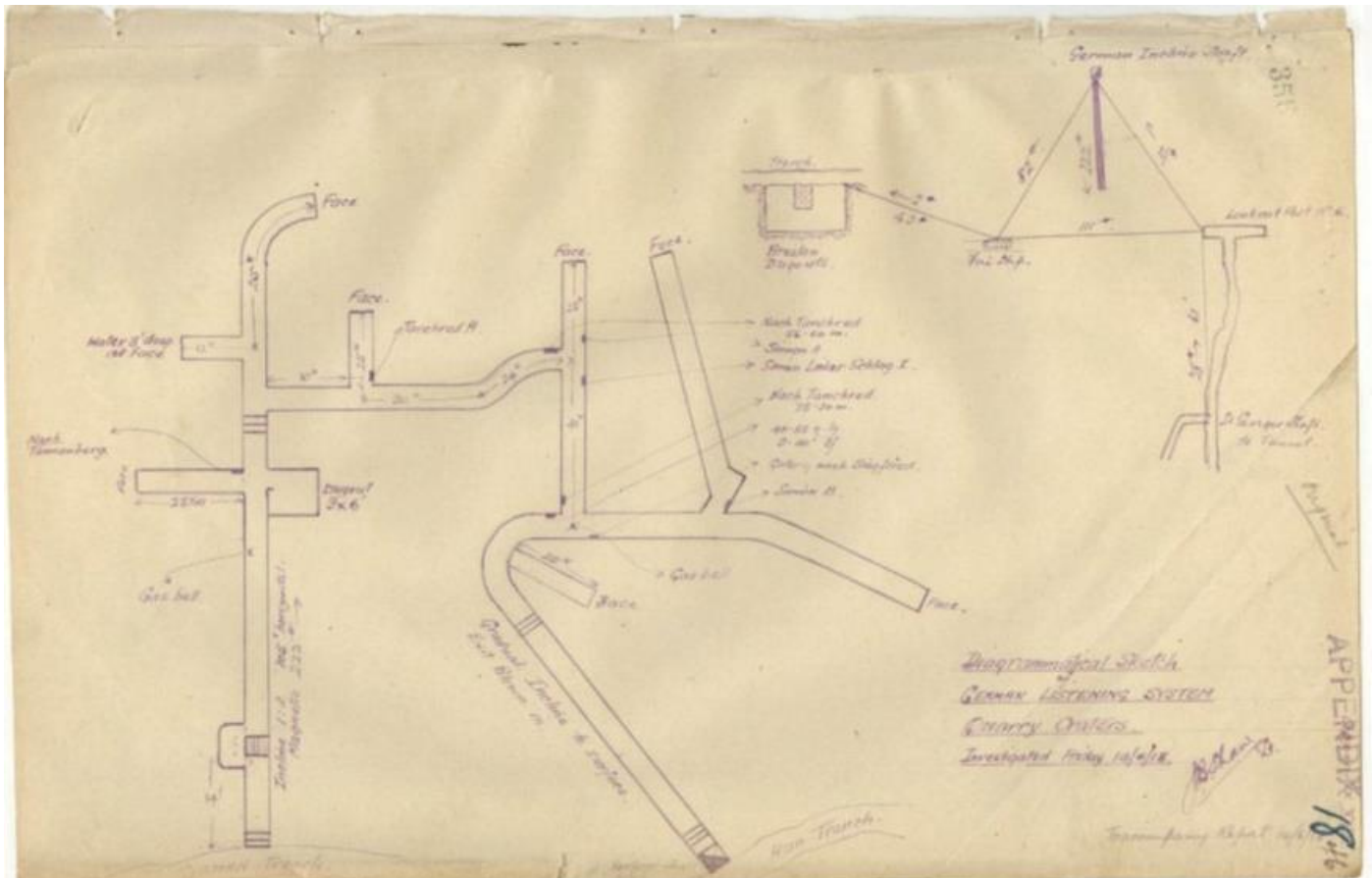
The listening system shewed no signs of recent occupation. Boot marks and refuse were examined carefully. We have established the fact that Bosche is not working in the system immediately in front of "C" Listening Posts, the system being at present unoccupied: also, that his Main Tunnel (of this system) is in very close proximity to "C" Listening Posts.

A diagrammatical sketch accompanies this Report.

The bearing and length of the Main Incline only, being graduated correct, the other distances etc. being estimated.

J.B. Shaw  
2/Lt 3rd Aust Tunnelling Coy  
14/6/18

Below is his sketch which accompanied his report.



Sketch drawn by Lt J.B. Shaw on 14 June, 1918  
Sourced from Unit Diary 3rd Tunnelling Company

2/Lieutenant Shaw was forwarded the following memo by the C.O. of 3ATC on 17 June, 1918 which appears in the Unit Diary of the company:

“3rd Australian Tunnelling Company

Please give my congratulations to 2/Lieut SHAW, for the excellent piece of work he did in reconnoitring the German tunnel on 14th June.

Major-General H.R. Davies, C.B.  
Commanding 11th Division”

The After War Report records other duties of Lt Shaw in August, 1918:

“On 13/8/18, the following rifle team in charge of Lieut J.B. Shaw, M.C. was detailed to proceed to the 1st Army Musketry School at Matringham to compete in “B” Series Competitions at the rifle ranges to be held on 13th 14th and 15th.

Lieut J.B. Shaw

1192 Cpl Taylor, J.

6631 Spr Jones, W.E.A.

4481 Spr Suiter, R.J.

6762 Spr Brewer, J.R.

5784 Spr Millane, J.A.

8004 Spr Noble, N.M.”

7307 Spr Emmett, H.

4435 Spr O’Hanlow, J.K.

His name appeared in the Official A.I.F. List no. 389 on 24 September, 1918 that he had been awarded the Military Cross and his citation reads:

“For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He volunteered to go with an infantry officer on a reconnaissance of an enemy tunnel system, an entrance to which an infantry officer had found close to the enemy front line. His technical knowledge and readiness to expose himself to danger were of the greatest assistance.”

During October the following were recorded in the After War Report as follows:

“On 7/10/18 the following officers were detailed to audit the accounts of the Canteen, Officers Mess and Sgts. Mess for the quarter ending 30/9/18:-

Capt R.Y. Langdon  
Capt J.V.O. McArdell  
Lieut J.B. Shaw MC”

“On 12/10/18, a Musketry and Bayonet Fighting competition between Tunnelling Coys. in the 5th Army took place at the 5th Army Mine School at Lingham.

Two teams were chosen from the 3rd Aust. Tnlg. Coy. to compete on that day, and on the 1st of the month (October) the teams were taken in hand by Lieut J.B. Shaw MC who supervised the musketry practice and the training in bayonet fighting exercises carried out by Sgt L.M. Forsyth.

On the day of the contest our teams acquitted themselves well.”

The news of his award of the Military Cross was announced in the:

*Sydney Morning Herald* Tuesday October 29, 1918:

PERSONAL

Lieut. J.B. Shaw, who has been awarded the M.C., is a member of the University Club, Sydney, and also a member of the Royal Sydney Golf Club.

During November, 1918 he was again mentioned in the After War Report:

“On 6/11/18, in accordance with A.I.F. Order, 1425 the under-mentioned officers were appointed a committee to be responsible for the conduct of the Regimental Canteen:-

President      Lieut. E.P. Horn  
Members      Capt. L.F. Le Souef, A.A.M.C.  
Lieut. J.B. Shaw, MC

On 7/11/18, the A.I.F. Educational Scheme began to take shape so far as it affected the 3rd Aust Tnlg. Coy. Captain Chaplain, W.J. Gray was appointed Education Officer and an Education Committee was formed and detailed consisting of the following :-

President      Captain Gray  
Secretary      Lieut A.L. Kennedy  
A/      “      Lieut J.B. Shaw MC  
Members      Capt A.J. Hillman MC  
Capt R.F. Le Souef (A.A.M.C.)  
Capt R.U. Langdon  
Lieut R.G.B. Ashcroft  
Lieut K. Byron Moore”

He was with his Section when Peace was declared and the Tunnelling Companies remained on the front as part of the Army of Occupation assisting with the rehabilitation of their area by clearing roads and bridges of booby traps and delayed action mines left by the enemy.

Leave was granted and taken from 29 November and returned to duty on 13 December, 1918.

News of his Military Honours announced in the London Gazette was reported in the:

*Ballarat Star* Saturday January 4, 1919:

GALLANT SOLDIERS – AWARDS TO AUSTRALIANS

In the “London Gazette” of September 24<sup>th</sup>, 1919, the following accounts were given of the deeds for which military honors had been awarded to members of the A.I.F.:

MILITARY CROSS

2<sup>nd</sup>-Lieut. James Barry Shaw, Engrs.—He volunteered to go with an infantry officer on reconnaissance of an enemy tunnel system, an entrance to which the infantry officer had found close to the enemy front line. His technical knowledge and readiness to expose himself to danger were of the greatest assistance.

Base Records wrote to his sister Mrs M.N. Reaney at 41 Wickstead Street, Wanganui, New Zealand on 26 February, 1919 with pleasure in forwarding a copy of the extract from the Fourth Supplement to the *London Gazette* No 30915 dated 24 September, 1918 relating to the conspicuous services rendered.

AWARDED THE MILITARY CROSS

“HIS MAJESTY THE KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the above award to the undermentioned officer, in recognition of his gallantry and devotion to duty in the field:

Second-Lieutenant JAMES BARRY SHAW

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He volunteered to go with an infantry officer on a reconnaissance of an enemy tunnel system, an entrance to which the infantry officer had found close to the enemy front line. His technical knowledge and readiness to express himself to danger was of the greatest assistance.

Records also advised that this had been promulgated in the *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* No. 23 of 12 February, 1919.

On 24 April, 1919 he was to report to the War Records Office, A.I.F. Headquarters in London where he was held on duty with the War Records Section till 2 June. His final entries in the After War Report read:

“The history of the unit and the War records of the Company were compiled and completed up to the end of May 1919 by Lieut J.B. Shaw, MC.

3rd AUSTRALIAN TUNNELLING COMPANY – BALANCE SHEET

REGIMENTAL FUNDS ACCOUNT

28<sup>th</sup> May 1919

1919		1919	
Apl 30 To Balance	£416.11.2.	Apl 16 To contribution 25% under A.I.F. Order 1584 of 21/3/19	£132.12.-.
May 3 To Cash Base Paymaster	82. ---.		
May 5 To Cash do.	49. ---.	By Balance in hand	428.16.3
May 28 To Cash C.P.M. London	13.17.1		
	<u>£561. 8.3</u>		<u>£561. 8.3</u>

Testifying to copy of original  
(sgd.) J.B. Shaw, Lieut.  
3rd Australian Tunnelling Coy  
26-5-19”

His name is included in the Company’s List of Honours included in the After War Report:

HONOURS & AWARDS – 3rd Aust. Tunlg Coy.

No.	Rank	Name	Award	Correct of Approx. Date of Award
	Lieut	J.B. Shaw	MC	14/7/18

On 8 May, 1919 he attended Buckingham Palace, London where the investiture of his Military Cross was given by the King.

Lieutenant was granted leave until June 17 and on return to proceed to the No. 3 Group Camp to await his voyage home.

Instructions to proceed to the Group Camp were cancelled on 18 June, 1919 and special leave granted for Non-Military Employment (NME) from 17 June to 25 October, 1919 with pay and subsistence for the purpose to Oil Mining with Allenos G. Williams Colliery. On expiration of leave on October 25 he marched out to Headquarters for disposal on October 27.

Base Records forwarded to his sister in New Zealand a Form of Commission received earlier in the War and his Military Cross advice. These were receipted by her on 26 September, 1919 and returned to Records.

Lieutenant Shaw embarked for Australia on 1 November, 1919 on board H.T. *Nestor*. Base Records advised his sister on November 17 that he was on his way home. The transport arrived in Melbourne (3rd Military District) on 15 December, 1919. Their arrival was announced in the:

*Argus* (Melbourne) Tuesday December 16, 1919:

**SOLDIERS RETURNING - ARRIVALS BY THE NESTOR**

Four hundred troops, including a large percentage of officers, arrived in Melbourne yesterday morning and disembarked from the steamer *Nestor* shortly after 10 a.m. They were conveyed to the Sturt Street depot in motor-cars provided by members of the Royal Automobile Club. At the depot they were met by their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Helen Munro Ferguson, who both spent some time conversing with officers and men. While waiting for their leave passes the returned troops were provided with refreshments by the members of the V.A.D. organisation. The men reported having had an excellent voyage under satisfactory conditions both as to food and accommodation.

Those soldiers for New South Wales returned possibly by train but not recorded.

His name is again listed in the Mining Institute's Journal as follows:

Proceedings Institute of Mining & Metallurgy Journal 31 Dec 1919 No 36 p xxxiv

*Members*

*Names and addresses*

Shaw, J.B., c/o Union Bank of Australia Ltd., Pitt-street, Sydney, NSW 1910

*Article abridged*

His appointment was terminated in Sydney (2nd M.D.) on 15 January, 1920.

To go with his Military Cross for service for his country Lieutenant James Barry Shaw, 3rd Tunnelling Company was issued with the British War Medal (79503) and the Victory Medal (75505).

In 1925 his name appears in the Register of Tunnelling Company Officers' Roll of Honour as:

Shaw, J.B., Lieut. M.C., 3 Coy., University Club of Sydney, NSW

And the Topographical Index:

New South Wales      Shaw, J.B.

His address listed in 1930 & 1931 was Kellitt Court, Kellitt Street, East Sydney and was a mining engineer.

He wrote to Base Records on 24 September, 1933 from his address care of J. Campbell Close, Esq. of Newcastle Street, Rose Bay, Sydney enclosing a Statutory Declaration Form in connection with a request for re-issue of the following war medals which were stolen from his residence nearly two years ago and which the Police have been unsuccessful in recovering.



- (a) Military Cross which he was invested by the King at Buckingham Palace on 8/5/19
- (b) General Service Medal
- (c) Victory Medal.

All these had ribbons attached and the Military Cross was enclosed in a case. If these may be re-issued to him again he would be glad to hear what the expense would amount to.

[J. Campbell Close – Lieutenant John Campbell Close, AEMMBC – sister unit of 3ATC]

Base Records replied on 4 October, 1933 in receipt of his letter and declaration that the cost of replacement of the items were: the British War Medal of 9 shillings and 10 pence and Victory Medal at 3 shillings could be obtained direct from their office, but in the case of the Military Cross requisition had to be made through the War Office, London and the actual cost price is therefore subject to the prevailing rate of exchange. This, however, will not exceed the sum of £1 and any adjustment in your favour will be affected on receipt of the official account.

Mr Shaw replied on 9 November, 1933 thanking them for the information and regretted that I could not go further in the matter of acquiring a new set of medals owing to being a financially low worker. Later, I may be able to pay for the medals stated and then communicate once more with them.

From 1935 to 1937 he is listed as an engineer at 54 Newcastle Street, Rose Bay, Sydney.

Base Records received his letter dated 30 December, 1935 from 54 Newcastle Street, Rose Bay, Sydney stating he was in urgent need of the official document from the Military Authority stating that he had been discharged from the A.I.F. An officer, he understood did not get a “discharge” but what was the equivalent in the case of this officer, to the document I desire. Would they be so good as to issue him a duplicate of what was given him on his demobilisation at Sydney on 16/12/19. He candidly confessed that he didn’t remember ever receiving such, but if I did then it has been lost with all other papers. It was required in connection with registration at the Unemployed Bureau. Local attestations from the Repatriation Board are not accepted. It was all very incomprehensible to him and would be much obliged to receive the document at an early date. Records sent a Statement of his Service & M.C. on 19 July, 1933.

On 17 July, 1939 the Commonwealth Public Service Inspector in Pitt Street, Sydney sent a memorandum to Mr Shaw at Santa Chiara, Hawkesbury Road, Springwood referring to his application for temporary employment, and had to intimate that before being registered as a returned soldier it as necessary for him to obtain a Statement of his War Service from the Officer-in-Charge, Base Records, Canberra, ACT and forward it to their office for notation and return. He would be glad if the necessary action would be taken. Mr Shaw sent the memo to Base Records saying this would explain what he required to supply them with the information. He stated that no personal representation seemed to satisfy these people and anticipated with thanks. He replied to Records on 21 July, 1939 with thanks for the information for identification with the A.I.F. they had sent. He also again made inquiry for replacement of his three medals and how they could be replaced with the cost and procedure.

Records replied on 27 July, 1939 advising that the scheduled cost price of replacement of lost medals:

Military Cross (with case)	15 shillings
Military Cross (without case)	10/6d sterling to be obtained from War Office, London
British War Medal	9/9d
Victory Medal	5 shillings obtainable from Base Records, Canberra

With current rate of exchange the M.C. Medal estimated in Australian currency & postage would be:

Military Cross (with case)	£1
Military Cross (without case)	14/6d

Their requirements were completion of the two separate Statutory Declarations and the undertaking Statement to reimburse the Department for the cost of the Military Cross exceeding the original estimate and remittance to the Collector of Public Monies, Base Records, Canberra then steps will be taken to bring your representations to the notice of authorities in view to obtaining duplicate items as early as possible.

A Statement of his Service was requested by the Sydney Branch of the Repatriation Commission from Base Records which was forwarded on 5 March, 1940.

The State Secretary of the R.S.L. at 126 Castlereagh Street, Sydney sent a Reply Paid Telegram to Base Records requesting the name and particulars of the owner of brass badge no. 184406. Records telephoned with their reply on 28 February, 1941 that the badge belonged to Lt J.B. Shaw, Springwood, Blue Mountains, NSW.

James Barry Shaw passed away on 24 November, 1942 at Rozelle, Sydney aged 64 years. His demise was announced in the:

*Sydney Morning Herald* Thursday November 26, 1942:

DEATHS

SHAW.—November 24, 1942, James Barrie Shaw, late Lieut. M.C., 3rd Australian Tunnelling Coy, 1st A.I.F. Privately cremated.

Administration of his Estate was placed in the:

*Government Gazette of the State of New South Wales* Friday October 15, 1943:

RE the estates of the undermentioned deceased persons.—Pursuant to the Wills, Probate and Administration Act, 1989-1940.

James Barry Shaw, late of Sydney, in the State of New South Wales, civil engineer, who died on 24<sup>th</sup> November, 1942 (will dated 24 October, 1916).