

Military Historical Society of Australia
Sabretache



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SABRETACHE

the Journal of

The Military Research & Collectors Society of Australia
(formerly Military Collectors Society of Australia)

Number 7.

October 1959

Officers for Year Ending 30/6/60:-

HONORARY COMMITTEE.

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BENTLEIGH, SE15, Vic. Phone LU3708.

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ELSTERNWICK, Vic. Phone XM3917.

Treasurer- Maj.J.B.Gale, 12 Lillimur Rd.,
ORMOND, Vic. Phone LW1145.

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. A.N.Festberg, 2 Springfield Ave, TOORAK, Vic
Phone BJ3584.

THE BADGE.

Inset on the flap of our sabretache is a representation of the Society's badge, which is based on the formation sign of the 21st.Army Group.

THE BLAZON.

Argent, a cross gules engrailed or, charged overall with swords in saltire of the same; a ll within an orle gules bordered gold.

BADGES.

Lapel badges may be obtained from the Hon.Secretary for 5/- each. Cuff links bearing the badge are supplied for 12/6 per pair.

MEMBERSHIP.

Membership of the Society is by annual subscription, payable on the 1st. July in each year.

Subscription rates are fixed annually, and for the current year are:

Adult members-£1.1.0, or \$2.50 US.
Junior members - half rate.
(under 18 years)

SABRETACHE.

Subject to availability, additional copies of written articles may be obtained from the Editor. A number of these are available at present, some illustrated.

Back numbers of SABRETACHE, if available, will be supplied to members on demand for 3/- per copy.

SABRETACHE is not for sale to non-members.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Members advertisements may be inserted for a flat rate of 5/- per advertisement, except TRADE ADS., which will be the subject of special arrangement with the Hon.Sec.

MEETINGS.

Held on the THIRD FRIDAY in each month. Place usually notified in SABRETACHE, but otherwise please contact the Hon.Secretary for information.

The R.A.A.F. College Point Cook



The Royal Australian Air Force College, Point Cook, Victoria, is the third Service College to be dealt with in these pages.

Illustrated above is the badge of the College.

THE SYMBOL- The Australian Swift:

The Australian Swift is one of the speediest, high-flying birds in the world; it flies in all weathers; it is tireless on the wing; its flight is steadier and faster than that of the smaller swallow. In the Australian Autumn, the Swifts forsake their remote summer hunting grounds and make accurately timed rendezvous; from here they navigate a course of about 5,000 miles in their true, powerful and speedy manner of flight. On the ground, the Swift climbs difficult obstacles by using its whole body--back, claws and barbed tail. Their tapering swept-back wings find a counterpart in the design of modern aircraft.

THE MOTTO- "True":

"True" recalls the flight of the Swift and serves to remind us of the personal qualities which the College seeks to confirm in its graduates--loyalty, tenacity, steadfastness and accuracy.

7/2.

BRIEF HISTORY.

The Royal Australian Air Force College is the academy which trains permanent officers for the Royal Australian Air Force.

It is situated at Point Cook on the westerly shore of Port Phillip Bay, 18 miles from Melbourne. It has the advantage of being close to the Melbourne University and cultural and social organisations which yield a considerable benefit to the training of cadets.

Before the Second World War, the permanent officers of the Royal Australian Air Force came from a number of different sources. In the early days of the Service they came from the Royal Flying Corps, Royal Australian Naval College and Royal Military College, or from officers appointed to short service commissions after a one year's flying course at Point Cook. At the end of the war, however, it became apparent that more highly specialised training in military aviation was required to fit the future officer for command in a service becoming more scientifically complex with each passing year.

The College was founded on 1st. August, 1947, to meet this need and give to selected young men the highest possible standard of professional Air Force training.

A scheme remains whereby candidates can enter the Service on short service commissions, but only the RAAF College trains from the beginning, permanent officers for the Royal Australian Air Force.

It was appropriate that the site chosen for the College was Point Cook, as military aviation in Australia had its birth there on 17th. August, 1914, thirteen days after the outbreak of World War I, when the first flying training course began.

In 1921, when the Royal Australian Air Force became a separate service, Point Cook was again selected as the site for No. 1 Flying Training School.

The RAAF College carries on the traditions of the two earlier units whose graduates achieved such a gallant record in two world wars.

THE AIM.

The aim of the College is to produce a young officer of a very high academic and moral standard who is capable after further training of rising to the highest ranks of the Service.

TRAINING

The College is staffed by experienced Service Officers and civilian lecturers. The Commandant is a senior officer who is supported by a staff administered by an Assistant Commandant and a Director of Studies.

Apart from training in general service subjects, the cadet is taught to fly and is given a comprehensive education at tertiary level comparable with other professional groups in the community. The course is of four years' duration and selected cadets are given the opportunity to complete a university degree course.

The syllabus of studies includes the following sections:-

Military; Pure Science; Applied Science; and Humanities. Flying training includes pilot training or navigation training.

A trainee who graduates as a pilot is fully trained up to and including 120 hours in jet aircraft, and is ready to go on and train in one of the operational roles of fighter, bomber, maritime or transport aircraft.

The period of training for navigators is the same as for pilots, and is planned to permit them to graduate with the pilots of the same course.

A number of cadets are selected for technical training in engineering at Universities for subsequent entry into the Technical Branch. They may study for degrees in electrical, aeronautical or mechanical engineering. If after a period of flying training a cadet is found to be unsuitable for flying, but eligible for either the Equipment or Special Duties (Administrative) Branches, he may be transferred if he so desires, to one of those fields. Those so selected are given special training at the College before going on to the University for training in Commerce or Economics.

SPORT.

Sport and games play a prominent part in the life of the cadet, being considered an essential part of the training of the young officer. Sport, therefore, is compulsory, and all cadets are taught the fundamentals of most major games.

The facilities of the College are excellent, and various competitions are contested with other service colleges, sporting organisations and schools.

7/4.

ORGANISED TOURS AND VISITS.

As part of the education and development of cadets, a number of tours and visits covering a wide range of activities are arranged each year. During term breaks cadets participate in such widely diverse activities as a tour of Darwin and the Northern Territory, a week of skiing at Mt. Buller in the Victorian Alps, a tour of the Woomera Rocket Range, an inspection of Australian heavy industry, a tour of operational Air Force units, a tour of the Snowy Mountains scheme, and others of equally interesting nature. During the Easter holidays, cadets of First Year engage in a canoe trip down the Goulburn River in canoes made by the cadets.

RECREATION

Apart from the organised sport, cadets are encouraged to follow their own hobbies and interests. Many cadets are enthusiastic aero-modellers. An excellent library is provided to cater for a wide range of literary tastes. The social life of the cadets is not forgotten, and they are encouraged to arrange and organise their own informal evenings and formal functions.

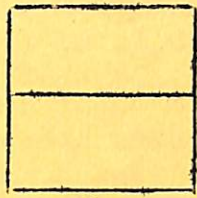
EXPENSE

The cost of training at the RAAF College is borne by the Government, and the cadet is provided with everything he needs while at the College. He is fully equipped with uniforms, flying kit, sporting requirements, and all the other clothing equipment which is necessary. In addition the cadet receives pay and allowances from the moment he enters the College.

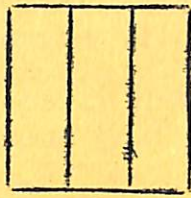
UNIFORM

The uniform of the cadet is the officer pattern RAAF uniform, with the addition of a white cap band on which is mounted the RAAF officers cap badge. White shoulder slides are also worn in summer and battledress. White gorgst patches are worn in service dress.

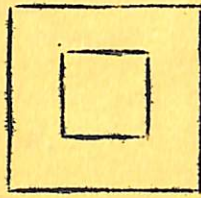
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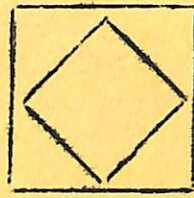
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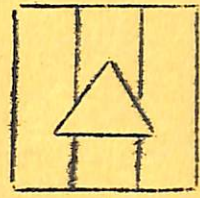
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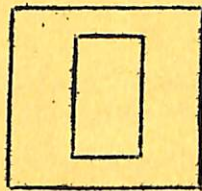
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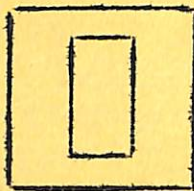
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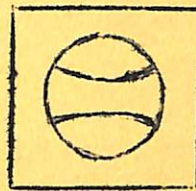
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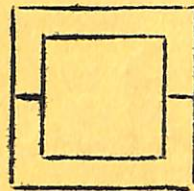
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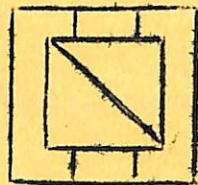
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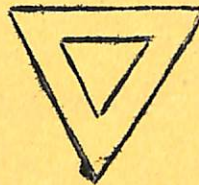
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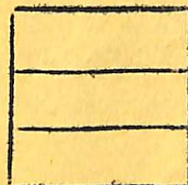
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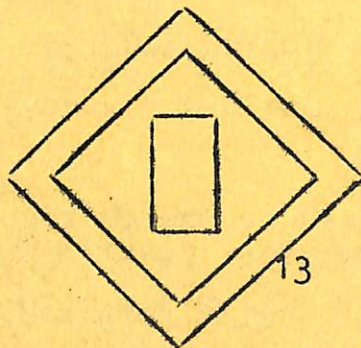
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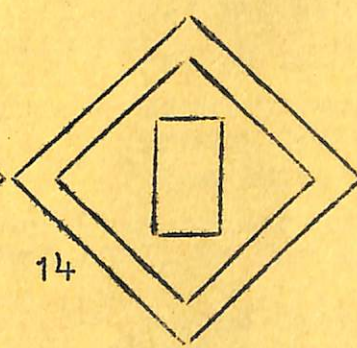
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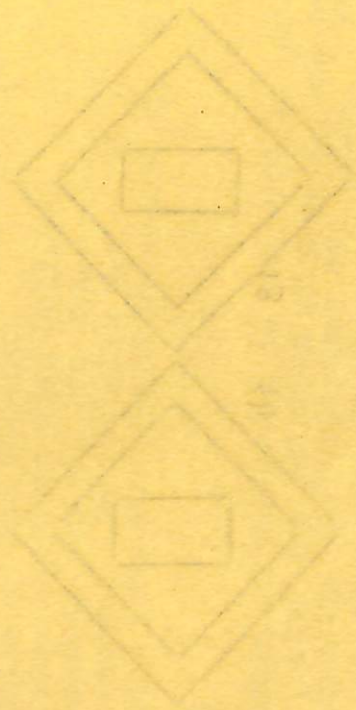
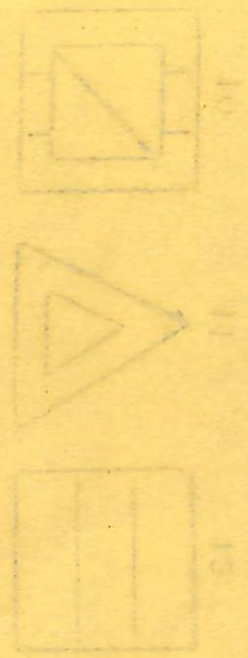
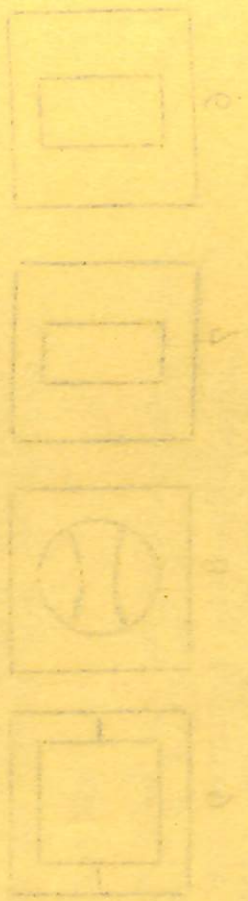
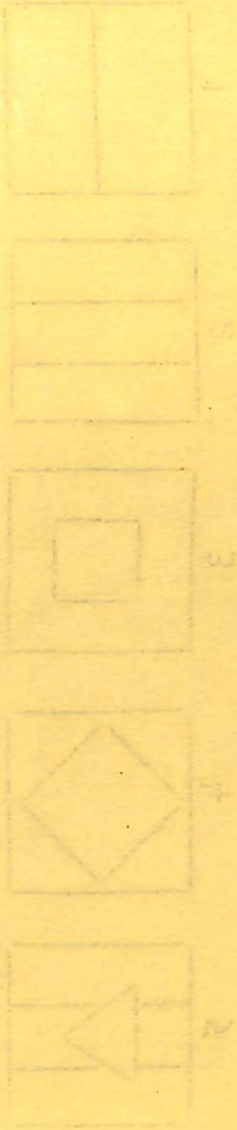


13



14

SOME AUSTRALIAN COLOUR
PATCHES.
WW2.



BRITISH MUSEUM
 LONDON

SOME AUSTRALIAN COLOUR PATCHES
APPROVED IN 1943

7/5.

APPROVED: G.R.O. 092/1943

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. H.Q. Torres Strait Force. | - | Purple over red. |
| 2. Aust. Kit Store | - | Black/White/Black. |
| 3. Aust Army Pay Corps. | - | Yellow on Garter Blue. |
| 4. Employment Companies. | - | White on Red. |
| 5. 6 Aust. M.G. Battalion. | - | Yellow on red/Black/Red. |

APPROVED: G.R.O. 0125/1943

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 6. 25 Aust. General Hospital | - | Dark Green on Light Chocolate. |
| 7. 126 Special Hospital. | - | Red on Light Chocolate. |
| 8. Allied Geographical Section (Intell.) | - | Red over White over Light Blue on Dark Blue square. |
| 9. Land Headquarters Engineers | - | Purple on red over Dark Blue. |

APPROVED: G.R.O 0375/1943

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| 10. 2nd Aust. Army A.A.S.C. | - | Blue over White on Red/Black/Red. |
| 11. 7 Aust. M.G. Battalion. | - | Yellow on Black. |
| 12. Aust. Womens Hospital. | - | Light Chocolate over French Gray over Light Chocolate. |

(Nos. 1 to 12 Superimposed on French Gray background would be for A.I.F., but without background would be for A.M.F.)

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| 13. 3 Aust. Hospital Ship. | - | French Gray on Chocolate on French Gray background. |
| 14. 4 Aust. Hospital Ship. | - | Sky Blue on Chocolate on on French Gray background. |

(Nos. 13 & 14 for A.I.F. only)

A.N. Festberg.

7/6.

EXTRACT FROM 'KYNETON GUARDIAN', APRIL 21ST 1932

THE LIGHT HORSE-
KYNETON MOUNTED RIFLES.
A FLAG SEVENTY YEARS OLD.

On Thursday, August 30th 1860, an advertisement appeared in the "Kyneton Observer" as follows:

' A meeting will be held at the Mechanics Institute the 3rd day of September at 4 p.m. for the purpose of forming a mounted troop of Riflemen under the sanction of the Government, when all favourable to the movement are respectfully requested to attend, including Gentlemen from Malmsbury and Woodend, by order of the provisional committee. '

A paragraph in the same issue states that 'every "facility" will be afforded by the Government for the spread of the volunteer system in this respect and it is hoped that the Kyneton district will evince its usual promptitude and prominence in further matters by being among the foremost to establish its Cavalry Corps of Citizen Soldiers. Every man who has a vote and a farm should certainly have a rifle on hand when duty calls. '

'Dr. McKonzie, J.P. and H.F. Boulter, Esquire, Solicitor, were both active in this matter' states a later issue.

The former was appointed Hon. Secretary at the meeting which decided not to confine operations to the immediate vicinity of the town, but to extend it so as to embrace the bold yeomanry of the outlying Agricultural District. A public meeting was arranged to take place on Tuesday, 11th inst., when David Wilkie, Esq., M.L.A., Hon. Secretary of Melbourne, attended and swore in members and administered the oath of Allegiance. Several resolutions were passed for presentation to the 2nd meeting, but unfortunately their text has been snipped from the "Observer" file.

7/7.

A letter was received from Joseph Wilkie, Esq., the Commanding Officer of the Victorian Volunteers, promising to send up a proper qualified officer to drill the Corps as soon as 50 members were enlisted. The following form was sent on to each member for signature -

To Col. Geo. Dean Pitt, commanding Victorian Volunteers.

Sir,

We the undersigned inhabitants of Kyneton and the surrounding Districts have agreed to form ourselves into a troop of mounted Riflemen and hereby request that you will accept our services, on behalf of the Government, and make the necessary arrangements for our proper organisation and drill.

We are, Sir, Yours most obediently, etc.-

Each member had to sign an oath of Allegiance to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria. The oath reading:

'That I will faithfully serve Her Majesty in the said Colony for the defence of the same against all her enemies and oppressors. So help me God.'

and sign a declaration to serve in the company for one year and subject himself to the rules and discipline and regulations promulgated by proper authority and sanctioned by His Excellency, The Governor. Each trooper provided his own horse, saddle and military bridle (the latter costing 3 guineas). Two drills a week of 2 hours each, one hour for foot drill and one hour for horse-back drill, were held. Attendance at Drill was not compulsory.

The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and Dr. McKenzie, J.P., was voted to the chair. Mr. David Wilkie, M.L.A., owing to Parliamentary business could not attend. Dr. McKenzie spoke at length of the war clouds that were threatening Europe, and of the necessity for Britain's Colonies to be prepared.

Mr. J. Wilkie had sent up a sketch of the uniform adopted by the South Melbourne Corps, which was much admired. Dark iron grey with scarlet facings, ornamented with black braid, with a cap to match with

a black plume. Much amusement being caused by the chairman's facetious remark, that each Mounted Rifleman would have a feather in his cap. Not thinking that Kyneton would raise its 50 men at the first meeting, Mr. J. Wilkie had not arrived to swear them in; but they could enrol themselves by signing the prescribed form. It had taken two months to get 20 men in Melbourne, while Geelong had had several meetings and up to date had only enrolled 48 men. 50 men immediately enrolled, including farmers, yeomen, with a sprinkling of the mercantile community and liberal professions. Kyneton had the distinction of being the first town outside of Melbourne to form a Mounted Rifle Corps.

The members in order of their signatures were as follows:

J. McKenzie, M.D., J.P.	Fred H. Houlton (Solicitor)
R.B. Tucker (Gentleman)	G.W. Johnson, J.P.
James Thomson (Yeoman)	Edward Ross (Gentleman)
Joseph Davies (Gentleman)	Joseph Rogers (Farmer)
Samuel Windridge (Farmer)	Joseph Clark (Land Agent)
Chas. B. Evans	Robert Baldry
Matthews Jefferson	Andrew Thomas (Yeoman)
Hugh Milwain (Yeoman)	James Brigden (Yeoman)
George Gillan	Phillip Keller
Thomas Gregory	Wm. Boundry
O.G. Armstrong (Jnr.)	Henry Archdall
A.G. McKenzie	George Boundry
John French	Chas. C. Carter
Richard Wilcocks	William Davis
Walter Gallard	James Bull
William Jowett	Henry James Edkins
Thomas Carter	John Maxwell
James Bodkin	Henry Carnell
J.R. Douglas	Wm. Thomson
John Robert	Alex. Field
William Little	Wm. Roberts (Jnr.)
Joseph Wm. Ellis	James Green
William Davis	Joseph Brandram Smith
Hugh Gillies	William Payn
Thomas McGrath	Henry Carnell (Jr.)
Robert Johnson	

Two-fifths of these men belonged to the Malmsbury District.

On Tuesday, October 2nd, 1860, Captain Wilkie put the troop through 2 hours of forming file, marching, etc. on the Market Reserve, the block then known as the Greasy Pole corner, opposite the Junction Hotel from Castles corner to the Guardian Book store. 'There was nothing' wrote the "Observer", 'of the awkward squad about the little troupe, which separated, much pleased with themselves.'

About October 1st Colonel Pitt, the highest military officer in the State visited Kyneton, and 50 members of the Mounted Rifles were sworn in, and a committee formed to manage the business, consisting of Dr. J. McKenzie, J.P., H.F. Boulton, G.W. Thomson, Andrew Thomson, James Thomson, R. Baldry and R.G. Tucker. By the end of the month there were 64 members enrolled and it was understood the maximum was to be 100. Sgt. Cree held drills at Malmsbury, Lauriston and Kyneton. Sgt. Cree was described as "a really smart man, a thorough soldier, which means a strict disciplinarian, and as such, nothing escapes his notice and no breach of discipline allowed".

It is interesting to note here that rules and regulations for the guidance of members of the Volunteer Corps were drawn up. Drills being held each week at Rogers Paddock, on the Racecourse, and alternately every Friday at Malmsbury and Kyneton. About this time the members of the United Corps of Royal Victorian Mounted Artillery and the Royal Victorian Yeomanry Cavalry decided that they would amalgamate under the title Royal Victorian Cavalry Regiment and permit all the country Corps to join. Bacchus Marsh, numbering 73, joined at once, and Sandhurst and Kyneton were expected to follow. The Government decided to supply clothing and accoutrements at once for 600 men. Captain Scott, Adj. of the Mounted Rifles, reported favourably on the efficiency of the Kyneton Corps, of which Mr. R.B. Tucker, after a member of the Legislative Assembly, had been elected the first Captain.

On January 22nd, 1861, the following uniform was decided on. Dark blue cloth with sky blue shirt and red facings, and a unique cap, admirably finished, the whole lot to cost £5.10. 0, or 10/- over the permanent allowance. A sample suit was made by Mr. Peter Roger (tailor) and Mr. George Gillan undertook a lone mannequin parade, the "Observer" stating that the

7/10.

uniform was as follows - "on the whole it is quite gentlemanlike and in good taste: serviceable without being conspicuous".

About this time it was decided to appoint a bugler, and Messrs. Keefe, Baldry and Hart were appointed Sergeants, and Mr. W. Roberts Hon. Secretary, a job he held for many years.

THE FIRST REVIEW

In honour of the Queen's Birthday, May 26th, 1861, a great volunteer review was held in Castlemaine, of Sandhurst, Castlemaine, Maryborough and Kyneton Mounted Corps, and as the "Mail" wrote - "In a township, ten years before but part of a squatter's run in an unknown and comparatively obscure Colony, nearly 400 volunteers met in honour of their Sovereign".

Previous to the review, horses had never been under fire, and many bets were made freely as to the consequences, more than one anticipating many spills. Arriving on the review ground after refreshments, they fell into line. Preparatory to firing the "feu de joie", a Castlemaine soldier accidentally let off his piece and wounded his front rank man in the side. Fortunately the rifle was loaded with a blank charge. Dr. Hutchinson, Surgeon to the Castlemaine Corps, who for the first time was in full uniform, attended to him. Later a sham fight took place, the Kyneton men on the defensive. The Kyneton men got so warm that it eventually appeared more like a real fight than a sham fight. The volleys were delivered at point blank range, and in some cases so close up did the Kyneton men approach that only a few feet intervened between the assailant and his fire. Several accidents happened to riders, and one horse was shot in the head. Mr. S.W. Johnson (ex M.L.A.) was shot across the hand, another of the Corps in the neck, and another was spattered with powder in the face in such a manner that he will ever present indelible evidence of the proximity to powder. The man shot in the neck had a narrow escape. The continuous fusillade got the Kyneton blood up, and more than one rifle bears dents on the barrell and cuts on the wood, showing how nearly the sham had become a real fight. It was very well that Captain Bull and the other C.O's did not allow bayonets to be fixed, for so wound up was the enthusiasm that in all probability serious consequences would have ensued.

The uniforms were the subject of great criticism and the general opinion was that the Castlemaine was the neatest and the Kyneton the richest, and on the whole exceedingly becoming. But the Government allowance must have been tripled or quadrupled, the extra cost of course being borne by the individual.

QUELLING A RIOT

The value of a Mounted Rifle Corps was practically demonstrated at the end of July and in August 1861 when the wages of the gangs on the Railway Construction having been reduced from 7/- to 5/- per day, the men turned out in masses along the line, paraded with banners and armed with sticks. In Kyneton about 200 tipped over drays, smashed travelling cranes and did other mischief. All sorts of rumours as to attacks on barber and clothing stores were afloat, when Mr. W. Lavender, P.M., called out the Mounted Rifles, 60 strong, and kept the rioters in check. Much property of Messrs. Cornish and Bruce, the contractors, was destroyed, nor did the sub-contractors escape without loss of equipment.

The first rifle match was held at the end of August 1861, when 40 competed - Riflemen Grieve, Jefferson and Windridge being 1st, 2nd and 3rd respectively. On September 20th, 1861, the Kyneton District Mounted Rifles decided not to join the 1st Royal Victorian Cavalry, but that the Victorian District Corps of Mounted Rifles remain as at present constituted.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT BENDIGO

In October a grand Volunteer Review took place in Bendigo, the "Advertiser" stating that 'the dress of the Kyneton men, a dark blue, and the very picturesque attire of the Castlemaine troop, together with their neat accoutrements, made them much admired'.

Some of the charges of the Cavalry were very fairly accomplished, particularly one by the "Brunswicher" or Kyneton Men, who dashed ahead, cutting, parrying and giving point in a most soldierly manner. In a charge by our own mounted men, one of the gentlemen lost his seat and was immediately attended by the Regt. Surgeon, Dr. Hunt.

7/12

One of the Castlemaine Rifles was wounded by a blank cartridge, and one funny episode was when the Medical Officer of the forces got mixed up in what was for the nonce the enemy, and stood a good chance of being borne off by the Kyneton men as a Prisoner of War. On the whole, the horsemen were not generally successful in their marching, as the animals did not like the band. The Commissariat left much to be desired; either the supplies were insufficient or the arrangements very incomplete, for it turned out to be a perfect forage party's feed, each man seizing and appropriating what he could to satisfy the cravings of his appetite.

THE CROWN SPENDS SUNDAY IN KYNETON

That weekend Sir Henry Barkly and Lady Barkly spent in Kyneton and Woodend District, attending Divine Service at St. Paul's Church of England, Kyneton on October 6th, 1861. On Monday, His Excellency and Lady Barkly were escorted on their way to Castlemaine by 24 Mounted Kyneton Riflemen.

A FLAG AND A FLAGPOLE

On these occasions the lack of a flag and flagpole were heavily felt by the troop, and the ladies of Kyneton determined to present them with colors. Mesdames. Lavender, Boulton and Miss Wilson collected during October £51. 5. 6 for a flag and flagpole, which with due pomp and ceremony they presented at the Annual Review which took place on Friday, February 2nd, 1862. It took place in the Racecourse Reserve and afforded a spectacle to the people of Kyneton, which the "Observer" stated 'they had not often the opportunity of witnessing'.

The day was fine but cold and windy, withal clear and favourable to the comfort of the troops. A large number of spectators assembled to witness the Review, and the number of gay colors displayed by the ladies present who mustered in force, together with the uniforms of the Volunteers gave quite a holiday appearance to the scene.

Exactly at 3 p.m. the Corps, which we were sorry to see mustered only 50 rank and file, began to parade under the command of Captain Tucker, with whom was the Captain of the Castlemaine Volunteer Corps. At 3.30 p.m. Lt.-Col. Ross with Captain and Adj. Scott rode up to the ground and the review commenced. The troop was not put through many evolutions. In those, however, in which they were tried they proved themselves efficient. There was this defect, however, noticeable and one that will generally characterize Volunteers, that too little attention was paid to the minor parts of their duty and drill. In dress and 'position' they were somewhat deficient, and what is more, did not seem to recognize the necessity of strict attention to this part of their duty. Twice Captain & Adj. Scott had to correct them for this default and once, too, for the right flank men not properly forming the wheel. These, however, were defects that time and attention will enable them to remedy, hence we refer to them.

In the sword exercise, through which they were put by Sgt. Cox, they displayed a very creditable state of efficiency, the principal defects seeming to be in the "Present" and in returning the sword to its sheath. The heavy weapon, however, with which they are provided renders it difficult for the exercise to be executed with that ease and grace necessary to a soldier.

This finished the review, through which, as we have said, they came out very creditably. Lt.-Col. Ross then addressed the Corps, complimenting them on their efficiency and proficiency and urging them not to stay their effort until they were perfect in every respect.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS

The presentation of colours by the ladies of Kyneton then took place, the Corps being drawn up with the Colour Sgt. in advance and the Captain on foot receiving the colours from the ladies. The presentation was made by Mesdames Lavender and Boulton, assisted by several other ladies. Mrs. Lavender then handed over the colours to the Captain, Captain Tucker then handed the colours to Sgt. Windridge, Colour Sgt. of the troop, and in an impressive manner urged him to part with his life rather than the colours of the Regiment, and to remember the words of the ladies of Kyneton if ever he should carry them on to the battlefield.

7/14

This closed the proceedings of the day, and the troop after going through a few evolutions marched through the town and back again with the colours flying. We must not forget to mention that a portion of the Castlemaine Light Dragoons were in attendance, and at the close of proceedings were escorted on the road homeward by some of the Kyneton Corps.

PRINCE OF WALES LIGHT HORSE

November 1862

Later in the year it was suggested that the whole of the Volunteer Cavalry force in Victoria be amalgamated into one body, under the name of the Victorian Volunteer Light Horse, each Corps managing its own affairs. The uniform proposed was a half loose Garibaldi shirt of a bright scarlet trimmed with yellow facings. The trousers of military blue cloth, booted and strapped with a stripe down the side. A scarlet and gold forage cap, with a scarlet cover for summer wear and a scarlet poncho to be worn in the winter. Holsters to be done away with and the revolvers worn in the waist. The Government to defray the cost of the uniforms and issue new cavalry swords.

It was later that year announced, that in honour of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, that the Volunteer Light Horse of Victoria should be known as the Prince of Wales Light Horse, a title they bore until the Cavalry Regiment was disbanded on December 31st, 1883, owing to the introduction of the Militia System.

There was much friendly rivalry between Kyneton and Castlemaine. In July 1863, Colonel Anderson, accompanied by Major Pitt and Captain Burton, in making his annual inspection of the Kyneton troop, in the orderly room owing to bad weather, said that Kyneton excelled in sword exercises. This remark wounded the susceptibilities of Castlemaine. On Colonel Anderson stating that the reporters had said more than he intended to imply, the amende honourable was made and peace restored.

7/15

In September that year Captain Boulton declared that only a few more field drills were needed to make the Kyneton troop as efficient as any in Victoria, while at the Geelong Encampment in February 1863, it was stated that "In the opinion of members of rival Corps, who may be allowed to be impartial judges, the Kyneton troop sat their horses and went through the manoeuvres better than any other Corps at the late Encampment".

Colonel Ross called Captain Boulton from the ranks and expressed his satisfaction with the appearance and discipline of the Kyneton Corps.

17TH LIGHT HORSE JOINS UP

The 17th Light Horse Regiment, reorganized in 1911, with Headquarters at Bendigo, operated troops at Bendigo, Elmore, Rochester, Echuca, Kerang, Pyramid, Mitiamo, Castlemaine and Kyneton. Last year when compulsory training was suspended permission was obtained for that Regiment to adopt the title of Prince of Wales Light Horse, thus definitely linking it with the First Victorian Unit. The Commanding Officer being Lt.-Col. H.R. Rawson of Kyneton, who was appointed on March 31st, 1930. "

The foregoing article was turned up and submitted by
Mr.C.Murray.

.....

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

We gratefully acknowledge the kindness and support of those of our members who have continued to send in articles, news clippings, and the occasional book for our library. It is support such as this which does so much to help and encourage a Committee.

Not all of the material can be used at once in SABRETACHE but you may be sure that it is not wasted. It may be that some additional material is considered to be desirable to accompany your contribution--or perhaps it is kept for a special occasion. In any case THANK YOU!

TYPICAL SPECIMENS OF SOME CADET
CORPS DISTINCTIVE MARKS.

Most Australian Cadet Corps units have some type of unit badge, whether cap and collar, or shoulder marking, or collar gorget patch, or a combination of all or some of these.

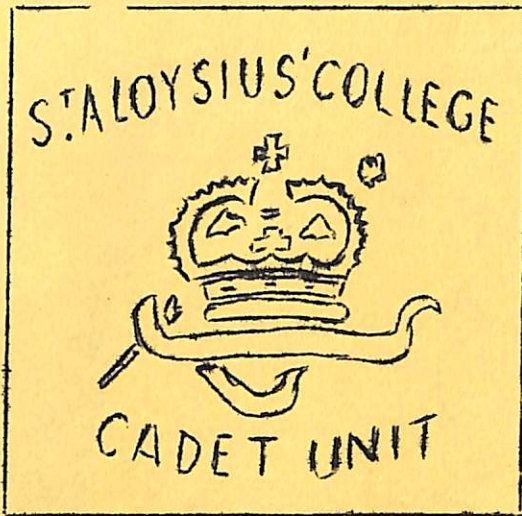
These insignia are worn on ordinary pattern Army khaki uniforms, or, in a few cases, on special unit uniforms. Many Cadet Unit bands have distinctive uniforms. Illustrated opposite are some typical shoulder markings which may find their way into the hands of the collector.

1. Shoulder title-unit pattern-for St. Aloysius' College, N.S.W.: Yellow crown, scroll and lettering, white staff, on a bright blue square. This title is printed on cheap white cotton material. An embroidered title of better quality is also used.
2. Shoulder slide-for Brisbane Boys' College, Queensland: Black/white/light green stripes.
3. Colour patch-Christian Brothers College, Fremantle, Western Australia: Green over yellow, on a navy blue ground.
4. Shoulder title-Haileybury College, Victoria: Yellow lettering on maroon background.
5. Shoulder loop-Unley High School, South Australia: Dark blue loop, encircled by three light blue cords.

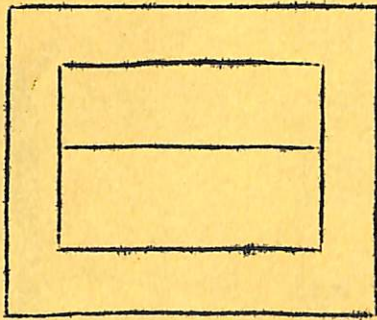
Curved cloth title have appeared in both the stamped and embroidered forms, and their use is common now in Victoria and New South Wales. In Queensland shoulder loops or slides appear to be commonly worn. Tasmanian units appear to wear merely wartime pattern "rising suns", and the universal type cadet corps shoulder title mentioned in SABRETACHE 6. It is proposed to list the known types of school shoulder insignia in subsequent issues of this magazine, and descriptions of any of these will be appreciated.

B. J. VIDEON.

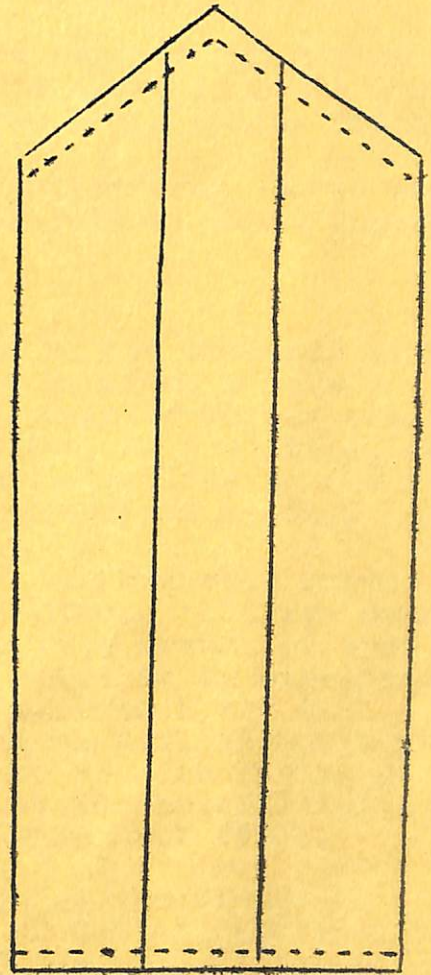
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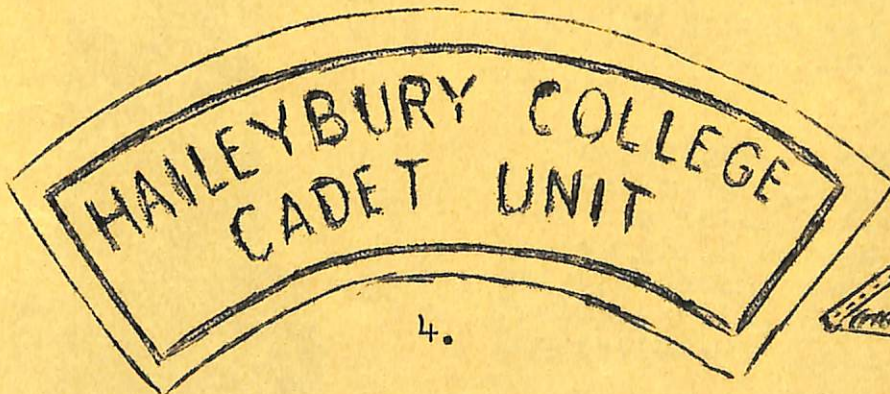
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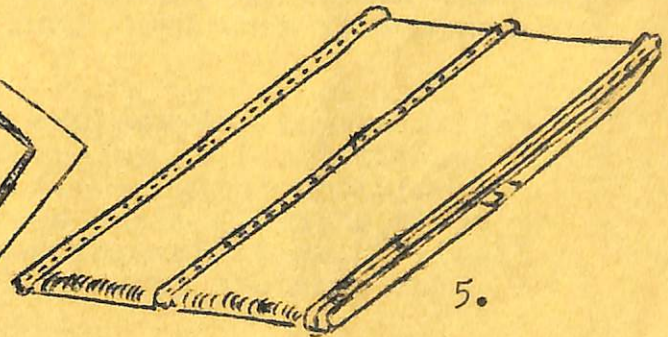
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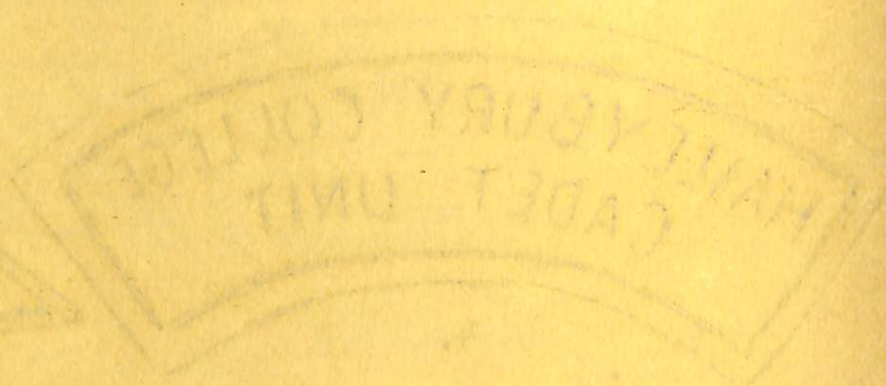
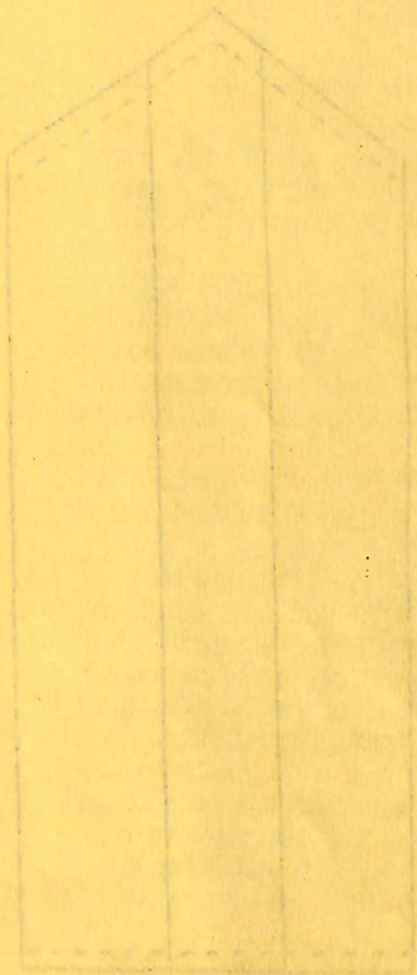


4.



5.

SOME TYPICAL INSIGNIA OF CADET
UNITS.



SOME TYPES TABLES OF UNIT
UNIT

7/27.

MICHIGAN STATE POLICE TROPHY.

- Some time ago there came to our notice a news item regarding the award in South Australia of the "Michigan State Police Trophy".

This seemed to be interesting, so we wrote to the Commissioner of Police, South Australia, for details.

He replied:-
" For many years prior to the outbreak of war in 1939, Constable R. Harvey of the S.A. Police Force conducted regular correspondence with a Captain Marmon who, at that time, held the office of Chief of Detectives at the Michigan State Police Headquarters at East Lansing.

The trophy was sent to Constable Harvey personally by Captain Marmon. It was donated by members of the Detective Branch of the Michigan State Police Force as an expression of goodwill between that branch and all members of the S.A. Police, and, although it is generally referred to as "The Michigan State Police Trophy", it has no official connection whatsoever with that Force.

Constable Harvey handed the trophy to the then Commissioner of Police, and it was originally awarded for competition in athletics. However, the Junior Constable training scheme was abolished during the war, and it was not until 1958 that it was again introduced.

The trophy is now awarded to the Junior Constable who graduates in top position from his initial nine-months' training course, which covers English, Typing, First Aid, Lifesaving and resuscitation, Physical Training Drill, Small Arms Training and Equitation.

The name of the Troop Leader is engraved on the base of the trophy, of which there is no replica, the Personal trophy taking the form of a pen-and-pencil set, or similar. "



7/18.

The trophy, which is depicted on the preceding page, is in the form of a winged female figure, holding aloft a flame said to represent the "Eternal Flame of Victory".

The inscription on the plate at the foot of the column reads:-

" MICHIGAN STATE POLICE TROPHY
U . S . A .
presented to
JUNIOR CONSTABLES' TRAINING COURSE
S.A.POLICE FORCE
for dux of course. "

Constable Harvey will be recognised as one of our members.

We have pleasure in acknowledging the courtesy of the Commissioner of Police, South Australia, in forwarding this information, and the accompanying photograph.

.....

1916!

From "Hints for Soldiers of the Australian Imperial Force "

WEARING OF UNAUTHORISED ARTICLES OF DRESS.-

" The soldier is not to wear, where it will be seen, any article of clothing, colours, medals, or emblems of any kind except by Military Orders authorised to be worn.

The wearing of STREAMING RIBBONS(!) from the shoulder straps or attached to the uniform is most unsoldierly, and makes the wearer look like a comic opera soldier. "

This same publication sets out a list of the articles of clothing and necessaries issued to A.I.F. members. BADGES issued on joining were-'Badges, hat, Commonwealth, copper oxidized-1.'

When recruits had served for 1 month, they received-

'Badges, collar, Commonwealth, copper oxidised-3.'

'Titles, Australia-4.'

Prior to embarkation on board ship, they received-

'Numerals-4.'

'Titles, (Corps letters)-4.'

These shoulder titles and corps letters with numerals were all oxidised copper, and were worn on the shoulder straps in the following way:-

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS.

7/19

"TOWNSVILLE DAILY BULLETIN", 6/10/59.

An obelisk has been erected at Tinaroo Falls Dam to commemorate the use of the Atherton Tableland area by formations of the Australian Military Forces during the war in the Pacific.

Plaques bear the following wordings:-

" TO COMMEMORATE
THE USE OF THE ATHERTON TABLELAND AREA
BY FORMATIONS OF
THE AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES
AND TO HONOUR THOSE MEN WHO TRAINED
HERE AND WENT FORWARD TO VICTORIOUS
CAMPAIGNS AGAINST THE JAPANESE IN THE
SOUTH - WEST PACIFIC THEATRE
1942 - 1945
THEY PAUSED - THEY WENT THEIR WAY "

" FORMATIONS TRAINED ON THE
ATHERTON TABLELAND
1943 1944
KAIRI 9 Aust Div AIF 7 Aust Div AIF
3 Aust Div
WONDECLA 8 Aust Div AIF
RAVENSHOE 7 Aust Div AIF 9 Aust Div AIF
MAPEE 11 Aust Div AIF "

The representation of the rising sun badge of the Australian Army which appears on this monument is not one which has been seen as a badge for wear on dress, as it combines the old wording

"AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH
MILITARY FORCES"

with the new crown (St. Edwards) which has not yet appeared on rising sun badges for uniform wear.

7/20

"TOWNSVILLE DAILY BULLETIN", 19th. & 21st. Sept. 1959.

The 51st. Infantry Battalion, Far North Queensland Regiment had conferred upon it the freedom of the city of Cairns in an impressive ceremony on Sunday 20th. Sept.

The privilege was granted by the Mayor (Alderman W.J. FULTON, M.H.R.) in the presence of the Governor of Queensland (Sir Henry Abel SMITH).

"THE NORTHERN DAILY LEADER", 14/9/59.

In one of the most spectacular, colourful and moving ceremonies seen in Tamworth (N.S.W.) for many years, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra of Kent presented a new 16th. Light Horse guidon to the 12th/16th Hunter River Lancers C.M.F. Regiment at the aerodrome on Saturday 12th. September.

"THE SYNEY MORNING HERALD", 13/10/59.

Australian film producer Charles Chauvel has cabled the English producer Herbert Wilcox suggesting that the action scenes in his coming film, "The Charge of the Light Brigade", should be filmed in Australia.

London reports had said that Wilcox was considering the use of Russian horsemen for the charge scenes of the film.

Mr. Chauvel, who made the film "40,000 Horsemen", said there was no greater body of horsemen than the Australian Light Horse. He had had the services of as many as 800 of them in the making of the action sequences of the charge at Beersheba for his film.

He said the Fourth Cavalry Brigade, under Brigadier F.B. Hinton, had provided the men for "40,000 Horsemen", and that Brigadier Hinton had assured him of the utmost support from horsemen in the district for the forthcoming film.

"SUNDAY MAIL", 17/10/59.

The Anzac Memorial at Port Said, which was damaged by Egyptian mobs in the Suez crisis, is to be re-erected at Albany, W.A.

The memorial is a bronze statue of an Australian mounted soldier beside a New Zealand soldier whose horse has sunk to its haunches, and is said to represent and perpetuate an incident at El Arish, Sinai, in 1917.

Despatches

7/21

1. From Lt. Col. Vernon.

THE AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES' BADGE.

In the first issue of SABRETACHE we read two different versions of the origin of the "rising sun" badge--one version which is used by the Army, and one put forward by Mr. R. Gray, a member of our Society.

According to the Army, the design of the badge was originally conceived by Sir Edward Hutton and was meant to represent a display of bayonets and a crown on a trophy board in his room, whereas Mr. Gray attributes it to Colonel Cox Taylor.

I have had the good luck to find evidence which strongly corroborates Mr. Gray's version. The principal evidence is obtained from Mr. W. P. Mullaney, of 25 Hunter Street, Lewisham, N. S. W., retired Warrant Officer, who served in the 6th. N. S. W. Volunteer Infantry (Australian Rifles) in their very early days, and from a published letter written by the late Colonel J. H. A. Lee.

The story of the badge according to Mr. Mullaney is this:-

" In 1897 Lt. H. J. Cox Taylor was the first Staff Officer (i.e. Adjutant) of the Australian Rifles and he designed their badge which included a rising sun with a crown below the centre of it. The sun and crown symbolised THE SUN RISING OVER THE CROWN OF THE EMPIRE ON WHICH IT NEVER SETS.

In January 1902 Cox Taylor reported for duty with 1st. Battalion Australian Commonwealth Horse, which was being organised for active service in South Africa. He was appointed Captain and Adjutant, and was instructed to submit designs for a badge for the unit. One of his designs was accepted and used: the rising sun and crown, as in the Australian Rifles badge. It was later re-drawn in the likeness in which it has become famous as the badge of the A. I. F. "

During 1924 "Defence Notes" were published each Saturday in the Sydney "Daily Telegraph". These notes have the appearance of having been submitted on behalf of the 2nd. Military District. The following formed part of the "Defence Notes" which appeared on August 9th. in that year:-

" THE A. I. F. BADGE.

In view of the controversy that has taken place recently regarding the origin of the Rising Sun badge-the credit for which has been given by some people to the late Sir Edward Hutton-the following extracts from a letter written by Col. J. H. A. Lee to Colonel Cox Taylor are interesting and valuable.

7/22

Colonel Lee, it may be mentioned, was appointed 2nd-in - command of the 1st. Commonwealth Horse which was raised in Sydney in 1902 for the Boer War. His position in the Permanent Military Forces at that time was C.O., R.A.E., N.S.W.

'The 1st. Commonwealth Horse was in course of being formed when I was appointed', writes Colonel Lee, 'and about the same time you (Col. Cox Taylor) were appointed Captain and Adjutant. Shortly after you reported for duty I remember the Commanding Officer (Col. Lyster) raising the question of a badge. He was considerably concerned over the matter, as none had been designed, and, in view of the fact that we were the first troops to be formed under the Commonwealth, he was anxious that our badge should be a distinctive one. He asked you to try, as he said he knew you were a bit of a draughtsman. I remember very well the various designs you produced, prominent among them being the rising sun design. This was the most attractive, but looked a bit Japanese. It was, however, the one accepted, and became our badge. I remember Col. Lyster saying at the time that, apart from its attractiveness, one of the chief reasons it was decided upon was that it could be quickly produced, and that was all-important as we were due in a short time for embarkation. This badge was afterwards adopted as the badge for the Commonwealth Military Forces, and later for the A.I.F.'

The combined evidence of Mr. Mullaney, who is held in high respect by those who know him, and of Colonel J.H.A. Lee, whose letter is so definite, will probably leave little doubt in the minds of readers that the badge is, in fact, a "rising sun".

Some support for what Col. Lee wrote is found in what the late Major Bill Harris, who died a few months ago, told Col. A.A. White, MC, VD. Harris had been Orderly Room Clerk in the 1st Australian Commonwealth Horse, and stated on a number of occasions that he personally made the final drawing of the accepted design under the direction of the Adjutant, Capt. Cox Taylor.

The foregoing information and evidence have been tendered recently to Army Headquarters, whose reply was non-committal. It is thought (at AHQ) that the tale of the bayonets has been handed down by the late Mr. Bob Peacock, Defence Librarian. The present writer, however, has not heard of any evidence to support Mr. Peacock's story.

It is to be hoped that AHQ, having now been provided with what can only be considered as strong evidence, will in the future refrain from handing on the story that the badge

represents bayonets and will ensure that its wearers are taught that it symbolises

"the sun rising over the crown of the Empire on which it never sets".

(This interesting and, to the Australian soldier, almost vital, question achieved nation-wide airing in a recent-Sept 16- edition of the well-known paper, "The Bulletin". The article concludes:- 'The Cox Taylor story has the ring of truth, and is at least substantial enough to warrant the Army examining its records thoroughly to see whether a final answer can be found to a most intriguing question'.)

2. From Capt. Pilkington.....

DEATH'S HEAD BADGES.

In the recent article on Death's Head Badges, mention was made of a badge proposed for a Canadian Armoured Regiment in World War II. As SABRETACHE readers may be interested, I am submitting further particulars.

In 1939 the 12th. Manitoba Dragoons became the 18th. (Manitoba) Reconnaissance Battalion. In 1942 the unit was re-designated, first, the 18th. Manitoba Armoured Car Regiment and, subsequently, the 18th. Armoured Car Regiment (12th. Manitoba Dragoons), Canadian Armoured Corps. With the change of organisation and title, it was also proposed to change the regiment's badges and buttons. This was authorised by General Order 313/1942 as follows:-

CAP BADGE: A winged automobile wheel surmounted by the numerals "18" and a scroll inscribed "Manitoba Arm'd Cars". On the tire at the bottom, a skull, and, below, a scroll inscribed "Palman Serentus Redite". The whole ensigned with the Imperial crown. (Size): $1\frac{7}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

COLLAR BADGES: A skull supported by the numerals "18" and, below, a scroll inscribed "Manitoba Arm'd Cars". (Size): $1\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 inch.

BUTTON: In the centre a skull; above, the numerals "18" and, below, the words "Arm'd Cars".

It is not known whether these badges and buttons were ever struck and worn.

(Reference: J.H. Harper, "Notes on Canadian Cavalry and Armoured Units", typescript, Toronto, 19 Nov. 1955.)

7/24

3. From Mr. R. Powell.

May I say how much I enjoyed reading F.C. Pilkington's contribution on the Death's Head Badge (SABRETACHE 6). It is indeed encouraging to see material of a more diversified and historical nature appearing in our magazine.

Keep up the good work, contributors.

The volunteer corps of the South African Republic, Transvaal, to which Capt. Pilkington refers (1) is almost certainly that named the "Johannesburg Volunteer Corps". A photograph of the officers of this regiment appeared in the English weekly "Under the Union Jack" (Vol. 1, No. 6, Saturday December 6th., 1899, page 129). The photograph, an excellent one, shows several of the officers to be wearing a large black patent-leather covered sabretache, on the face of which is mounted a large white metal death's head. It is interesting to note that this death's head is of that unusual isometric or "viewed slightl off front" type so familiar as the distinguishing badge of the Prussian 1st. and 2nd. Life Hussars.

In the case of the Johannesburg Volunteer Corps no scroll is associated with the death's head as worn on the sabretache. This does not necessarily mean that such a device was not attached to the badge as worn in other orders of dress; for the officers of the German 17th. Hussar Regiment wore the death's head without scroll on the post-1908 field service sabretache, whilst the death's head of the head-dress had the scroll attached.

The photo in "Under the Union Jack" also evidences a small death's head worn on the front left hand side of a piped forage cap of rather unusual design.

Several more instances of the wearing of the death's head, not previously mentioned, come to mind, and I continue the numbering series of SABRETACHE 6:-

- (11). Russian Hussar regiment 1812 illustrated in Richard Knotel's (the elder) "Grosse Uniformenkunde". This regiment wore a uniform not unlike the Prussian Life Hussars, and was, if my memory serves correctly, a Russian Landwehr regiment.
- (12). These several regiments of Franc-Tireur de la Mort in the French armies of the East and the Vosges during the campaigns of 1870/1. I have plates of two of these irregular units, both of which wore kepis, tunics and arm bands having a death's head motif of the "full face" or Brunswick type, as opposed to what I always call the isometric, or Prussian type.

One of the French plates in my possession, captioned "Franc-tireur de la Mort ou de Marseille (Armee des Vosges 1871)", illustrates a most uncommonly uniformed French soldier armed with a Minie from the muzzle of which flutters a small black and white death's head flag--all rather reminiscent of boyhood pirate yarns, far removed from those tragic days.

- (13). Death's heads on Wehrmacht Panzer troops have been mentioned already, but that worn by "panzertruppen der Legion Condor" (Spain 1936) is unusual in that the design is a tank surmounted by a death's head, The whole enclosed within oak leaves.
(This service breast badge is illustrated in "Deutsche Auszeichnungen"-die Ordens-Sammlung, Berlin-plate XI.)
- (14). The Brunswick Uhlan Squadron and Foot Artillery wore the death's head device from their raising by the famous Duke Frederick William in 1809 until the absorption of the Brunswick contingent into the armies of Imperial Germany.

Reverting to the notes in SABRETACHE 6 on the German regiments of WW1 wearing the death's head. The badge of the German Hussar Regiment No.17 as described was not that of the WW1 period, but almost certainly much earlier. After 1883 this regiment wore the fur busby with the silver death's head surmounted by a gilt device band bearing the inscription "Peninsula, Sicilien, Waterloo, Mars la Tour.

Likewise, the badge described as that worn by the Regiment 92, 3rd. Battalion, was not worn at the WW1 period but belongs to an earlier period.

I assume the descriptions I refer to were taken from a plate showing German helmet and shako ornaments in Von Ruhl's "Uniformen der Deutschen Arme" 1913. Several of the helmet plates there illustrated are not applicable to the WW1 period, and although no direct reference is made to the plate, the actual text of Ruhl's book accurately describes the badges relevant to the WW1 period.

(The insignia referred to in SABRETACHE 6 were taken from a military publication of British origin and unknown title, but the format of the plate suggests adaption from Ruhl's fine work.-Ed.)

In the WW1 period the helmet plate of the Brunswick Inf. Rgt.No.92 was the Prussian Line eagle with the device band "Mit Gott Fur Fuerst und Vaterland", a silver death's head over a scroll "Peninsula" is superimposed on the eagle's breast so that the scroll lies between the bird's claws. The origin of the Brunswick infantry death's head is with the raising in 1809 of the "Black Corps" by Duke Frederick William of Brunswick-Oels. This body of some 2000 men, their country occupied by the French invader, rallied to

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their sovereign in Bohemia and accompanied him to the side of the English army, with whom they fought in Portugal, Fuentes de Onoro, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca and Vittoria. Through all these campaigns the Brunswick Infantry, dressed in the almost unrelieved black from which they took their name, carried a silver death's head prominently in their black plumed shako.

Later, in 1813, with the expansion of the corps, the wearing of the death's head seems to have been more restrictive, for after this date only the new light battalion appears to have worn it. Certainly when, after 14th April 1815, this light battalion took the name "Leib-Bataillon" (Life Battalion), they alone among the black infantry of Brunswick wore the death's head.

This distinction continued, and in 1870/1, we find the Brunswick "Leib-Bataillon" facing the French again at Mars la Tour and Gravelotte in the same black uniforms and silver death's heads as worn by their forebears at Quatre Bras, when they fought back-to-back around the Black Duke, over half a century before.

By the time of the 1870 war the "Leib-Batn." were the 3rd. battalion of the Infantry Regt, No. 92. (The Brunswick Regiment had a relatively low number in the imperial regimental numbering series, for Brunswick joined the North German Confederation as early as August 1866.)

Unlike those of most other smaller states, the troops of Brunswick retained their distinctive dress long after absorption into the Prussian military machine. Though in 1872 the infantry adopted a shako of the Prussian jager form, they retained their distinctive black black dress until as late as 1892. It would be to the period between these last two dates that the death's head badge, without eagle, and worn by the 3rd. or "Leib-Bataillon" only, as described in SABRETACHE 6, belongs.

I have a most interesting coloured print showing the last guard-changing ceremony performed wearing the old uniform. In the middle ground the new guard marches on wearing the well-known Prussian uniform with pickelhaube helmet and eagle plate, while the old guard marches off in the traditional black dress.

It is doubtful whether any of these soldiers of Brunswick realised on that day that the marching off of that uniform marked the end of an era. With that old uniform passed the last reminder of a century-old brotherhood in arms with the red-coated troops of England. The final break from the ancient ally.

Reverting once more to SABRETACHE 6.

I feel sure that the source of the information on Wehrmacht units carrying on the traditions of the imperial regiments was Denys Erlan's "Ranks and Uniforms of the German Army, Navy and Air Force". To complete the continuity here are

7/27

the regiments that carried on the traditions of the imperial regiments into the ~~post-Versailles~~ "Reichsheer"--the army of 100,000.

The traditions of "1 Leib-Husaren-Regt, No.1"; and "2 Leib-Husaren-Regt. Konigin Victoria von Preussen No.2" were carried on by the "1 Reiter-Regt.No.5" and the "2 Reiter-Regt.No.5" respectively. Those of the 92nd. Infantry Regt. by the 1st.and 4th. battalions 17th.Infantry Regt., and those of "Husar-Regt.No.17" by "4 Reiter-Regt.13". (From "Das Reichsheer und seine tradition").

Denys Erlam's book contains a number of recognisable errors, and in the light of the above Reichsheer units, I am inclined to accept his Wehrmacht continuity with a deal of reserve; particularly that of the three hussar regiments.

At this stage I hear low mutterings from those readers who know my predilection--"What? No death's heads in Napoleon's Army?"--Sorry caps, I fear not--at least, not in my experience.

(Mr.Powell has made quite a study of the Imperial German Forces, and has kindly offered to go further into the foregoing matters if any reader feels that any further details would be of assistance.)

4.From Mr.B.Videon.

MORE DEATH'S HEAD BADGES.

In addition to the breast badge mentioned by Mr.Powell above (13), "Deutsche Auszeichnungen" shows also the following:-

(15)."Kampfwagen-Abzeichen" of WW1.- a breast badge which shows an early model armoured vehicle advancing amidst shell bursts and tank traps, within a wreath, and surmounted by a death's head "front face".

5.From Flt.Lt.Fearon (Canberra).

The observer double wing which puzzled you in the March 1959 issue of SABRETACHE is, I have been told on good authority, the wing which an Australian pre-WW2 Observer would have worn had he subsequently qualified as a Pilot.

i.e. Observer =



+ Pilot Course



7/28

5. MAJOR GALE has supplied the following details of errors in the Richard Simkin plates on Australian uniforms which were published by the Army and Navy Gazette in 1900. The information was found in a manuscript volume containing the four plates which is in Department of Defence Library, Melbourne.

- (a) Plate on Types of Victorian Regiments - Notes made by Brig-Gen. Sir Carl Jess, C.B.E., C.M.G.

Sergeant: Not a "Ranger". It is a Sergeant of the 2nd Victorian Regiment. Correctly it should have scarlet cuff and collar. Greatcoat to be worn in banda-roll and not valise equipment. Only one long pouch on right-hand side was worn at this date. Chevrons should be gold.

Private: Should have a white helmet in 1900 - belongs to the 5th (Bendigo) Bn. as it was the only Bn. that wore brown equipment. Sleeves should have chocolate piping in chevron form on the cuff. Helmet should have a front plate. (1st, 2nd, and 4th had white buff equipment, the 3rd (Ballarat) had the black).

Militia Officer: Should have white helmet, plain pointed cuff. Sword belt worn under tunic except in marching order.

Mounted Rifles: Boots should be black, cuffs and collar should be maroon.

- (b) Plates on N.S.W. Regiments, Victorian Regiments, and Tasmanian and New Zealand Regiments - Notes from a circular dated 7 Dec 1933 (38?) issued by Army Headquarters, Melbourne covering an issue of sets of the plates to Headquarters of 1, 2 Cav. Divs., 2, 3 Divs., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 D.Bs. and Department of Defence Library

"Certain errors have crept in in reproducing the colours of facings, etc. -

e.g. - In the N.S.W. Mounted Rifles the plumes and band should be black.

In the Victorian Mounted Rifles the facings should be maroon instead of scarlet.

In the Tasmanian Infantry the facings should be chocolate instead of scarlet. "

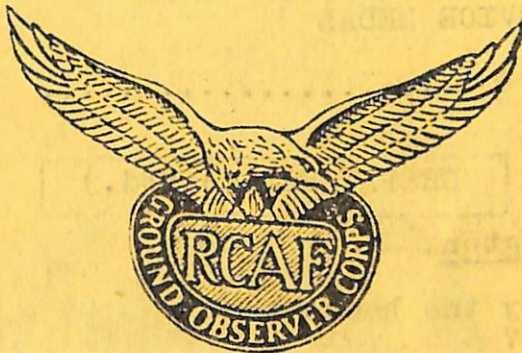
7/29

6. From Capt. Pilkington.

In response to your request for details of insignia of CIVILIAN AUXILIARIES, I have pleasure in submitting the badge of the GROUND OBSERVER CORPS of Canada.

The duties of this Corps are similar to those of the Australian Volunteer Air Observers' Corps, mentioned in SABRETACHE 5/25.

The badge here illustrated is described as "the handsome gold wings" which may be won by becoming a fully qualified member of the Corps.



7. From Mr. H. Jack Pfeffer,

We received a large number of very interesting and colourful insignia of the American Civil Air Patrol. As there were so many of these, we feel that they could well form the basis of a separate main article, which we hope to feature in the near future. (Many thanks for your help, "Fef"!)

8. From Mr. R. G. Gray.

What was the design of the badge (if any) worn by the 19th Australian Light Horse Regiment (Victorian Mounted Rifles) during 1910-1912?

In what year was the title of the 17th Light Horse Regt. (Bendigo Light Horse) changed to the 17th Light Horse Regt. (Prince of Wales Light Horse)?

7/30

MEDAL AWARDS.

Mr. Robert Gray has turned up the following information, which he feels may be of interest to those who wish to know how many of a certain type of medal may have been issued in any year:-

The following awards were made for Meritorious Service and Long Service in 1908, to members of the Australian Military Forces:-

MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL	2
LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT (Permanent Forces)	22
COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES OFFICERS' DECORATION	22
COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES LONG SERVICE MEDAL	83

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DESPATCHES (contd.)

9. From Capt. Pilkington.

Can anyone identify the badge here illustrated please?

Actual size; finish is black on white metal.

It seems to be a pre-Federation item, but I am not sure whether or not it is military.



10. From Lt. Col. Vernon.

"THE CANADIAN ARMY" by C.E. Dornbusch.

Copies of this book may now be obtained from the firm of

Messrs. BERKELOUW,
114, King Street,
SYDNEY, N.S.W.

Australian retail price is £2.15..

(This book was recently reviewed by Col. Vernon in SABRETACHE 5).

A NAVAL RISING SUN BADGE.

In view of our revival of the subject of rising sun badges, it may be of interest to our readers to see the badge of H.M.A.S. ANZAC, reproduced hereunder, by courtesy of the Royal Australian Navy.



10/31

A NAVAL HISTORY FOR THE YEAR

In view of our revival of the subject of history and
history, it may be of interest to our readers to see
the badge of the U.S.A. Navy, reproduced hereunder,
courtesy of the Royal Institute Navy

