

Military Historical Society of Australia  
*Sabretache*



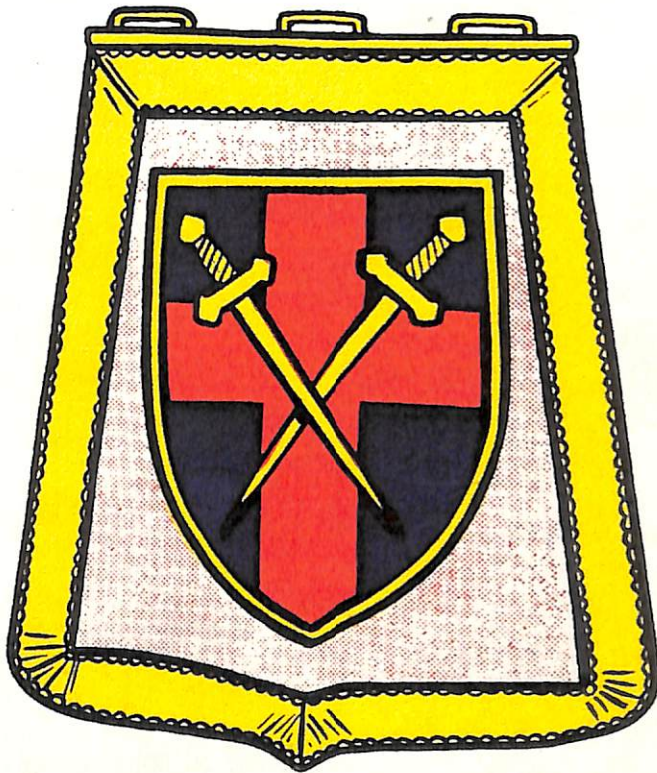
Copyright © 1957-2019 Military Historical Society of Australia on behalf of the Society and its authors who retain copyright of all their published material and articles. All Rights Reserved.

*Sabretache* policy is that the submission of material gives the Society permission to print your material, to allow the material to be included in digital databases such as the MHSa website, Australian Public Affairs-Full Text, INFORMIT and EBSCO. Reprints to non-profit historical and other societies will be approved provided suitable attribution is included and a copy of the reprint is sent to the author. Copyright remains with the author who may reprint his or her article or material from the article without seeking permission from the Society.

The Society encourages the download and distribution of *Sabretache* for personal use only and *Sabretache* can not be reproduced without the written consent of the Society.

[www.mhsa.org.au](http://www.mhsa.org.au)

Military Historical Society of Australia  
PO Box 5030, Garran, ACT 2605.  
email: [webmaster@mhsa.org.au](mailto:webmaster@mhsa.org.au)



The Journal of  
The **MILITARY RESEARCH and COLLECTORS**  
SOCIETY of AUSTRALIA.



PRESENTATION OF GUIDONS

9/1.

TO

3rd/9th

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

---

From the Adelaide paper "THE ADVERTISER", 8th. February, 1960.

" Military splendor and dignity paraded the South Parklands yesterday afternoon when the 3rd/9th S A Mounted Rifles was presented with new guidons.

The highlight of the ceremony was the reappearance of the Australia Light Horse.

It was probably the last time the Light Horse will ride in South Australia, and possibly the last time in Australia.

Six former Light Horse men in full ceremonial dress acted as escort for the old guidons.

A crowd of more than 5,000 watched the ceremony and applauded enthusiastically each time the Light Horse figured prominently.

There were more than 200 official guests, including eight generals.

The new guidons--banners symbolising the tradition and valour of the regiment and bearing insignia of battle honors--were presented by Lt. General Sir Sydney Rowell, a former Chief of the General Staff and Honorary Colonel of the regiment.

The regiment's old guidons were presented on March 25th., 1928.

After the new guidons had been presented, armoured vehicles rumbled past the official dais in salute. "

On the following page commences a brief history of the regiment, as shown in the official brochure prepared for the ceremony, which was supplied by courtesy of the regiment.

ALLIANCES:

The regiment is allied to

The Queen's Own Hussars, and to the  
5th. Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards.



## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

The 3rd/9th South Australian Mounted Rifles is the successor to the two cavalry regiments formerly raised in the South-East and the Lower North of the State; the 3rd Australian Light Horse Regiment (South Australian Mounted Rifles) and the 9th Australian Light Horse Regiment (The Flinders Light Horse).

The present Regiment was re-formed at Unley on 1st May, 1948, when CMF voluntary training commenced, adopting the title 3/9 SAMR. The Honorary Colonel of the Regiment, Lt.-Gen. Sir Sydney F. Rowell, K.B.E., C.B., was appointed in April, 1950.

The Commanding Officers of the Regiment have been:

Lt.Col. L.Chenoweth, E.D. (1948-1951)

Lt.Col. G.E.H. Bleby, O.B.E., E.D., (1951-1953)  
(now Brigadier)

Lt.Col. D.Maxwell-Wright, E.D. (1953-1956)

Lt.Col. J.J.Edwards, M.C., E.D. (1956-1959)

and the present Commanding Officer is:

Lt.Col. T.B.Fisher, E.D.

This unit has possibly the oldest surviving title in South Australia. It can trace its history back to 1854, when it was raised under the Volunteer Military Forces Act as the Adelaide Mounted Rifle Corps. Many volunteers of the Reedbeds Cavalry, formed earlier in 1840, enlisted with the Adelaide Mounted Rifles when it formed.

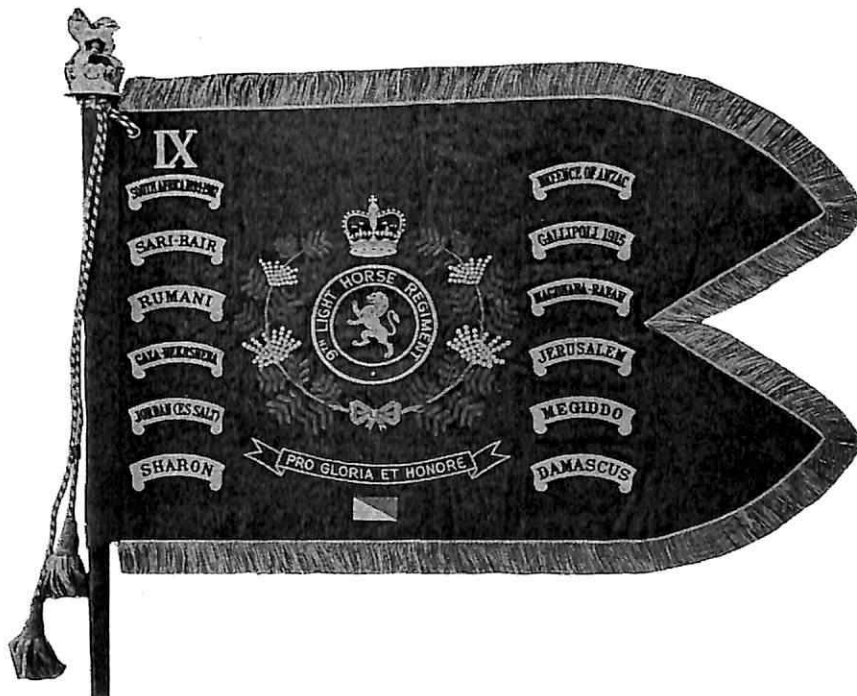
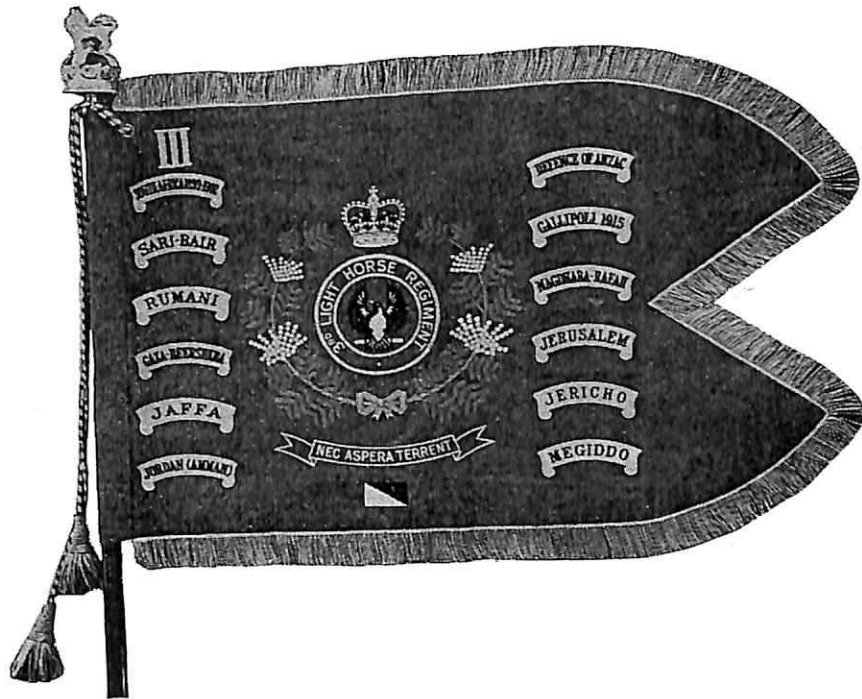
Up to the South African War the unit remained the Mounted Rifles. The equivalent of a squadron saw service in South Africa with the Bushmen's Contingent. This contingent sailed for South Africa in 1899 and first saw action on 6th February, 1900. The first decorations for bravery were won the same day, three troopers being awarded Distinguished Conduct Medals.

After the South African War the Mounted Rifles were redesignated as the 16th. and 17th. Australian Light Horse.

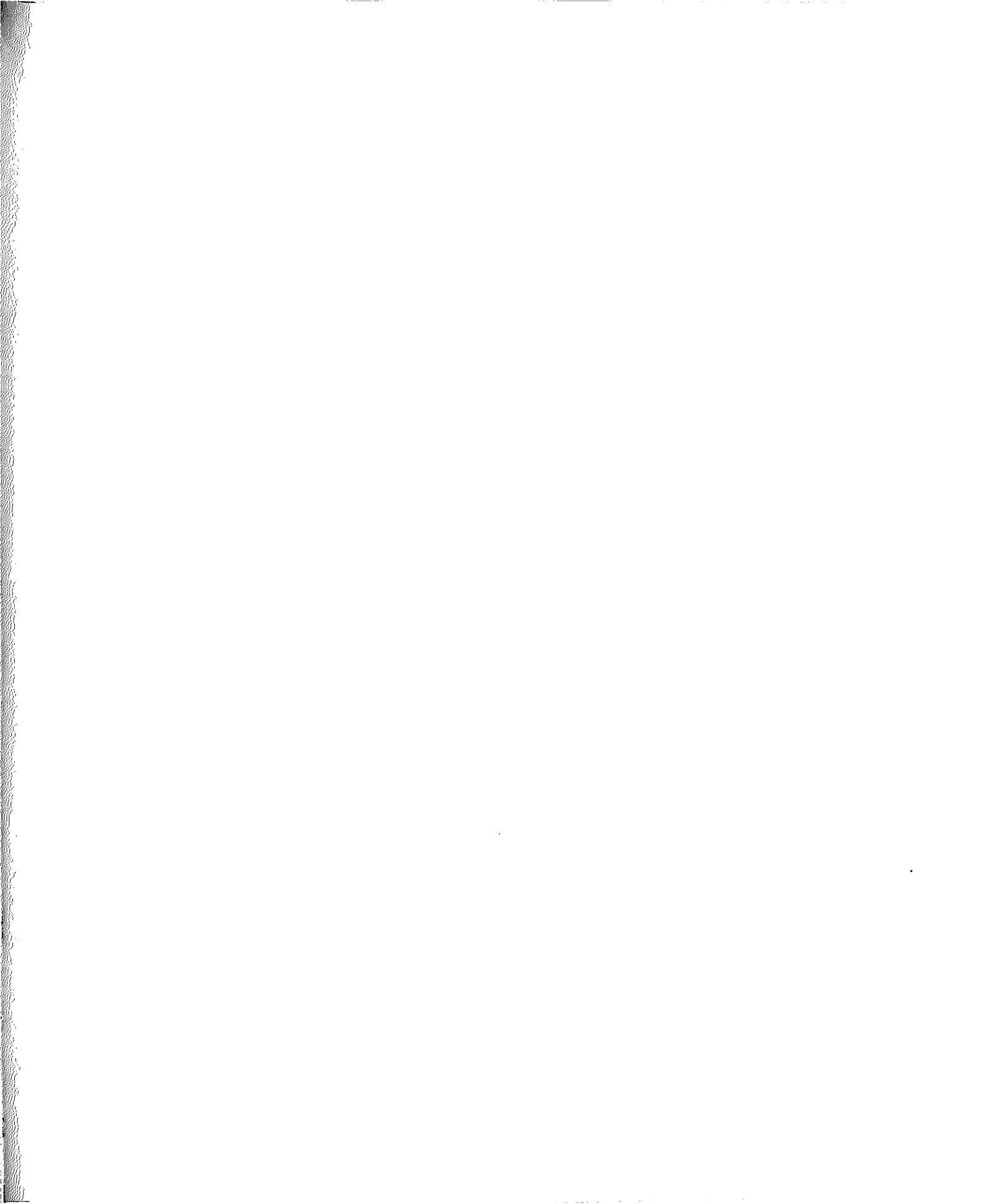
At the beginning of the 1914-18 War the 16th. became the 3rd. Australian Light Horse Regiment and the 17th. the 9th. Australian Light Horse Regiment. Both served on Gallipoli and through Egypt, Palestine and Syria. It was during these campaigns that the 9th. Light Horse Regiment captured a Turkish regimental battle standard which now hangs in the War Museum, Canberra. The Regiment has the honour of being the only Australian unit to capture such a standard, which indeed was the only such standard captured during the Great War.

(1. This date should be 1860--see details sent by R.Gray.)









REEDBEDS MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS  
1860.

A meeting to raise a cavalry regiment in the Reedbed District (near Adelaide) was held at the residence of Mr. White, at the Reedbeds on January 15th., 1860.

Mr. W. H. Gray was in the chair, and it was decided to form a volunteer cavalry corps to be known as the REEDBED MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS.

The formation of this corps is dated from February 23rd., 1860, and it was disbanded in 1870.

The members of the regiment on 23rd. April, 1861, were:-

Lieut. W. H. Gray	Tpr. W. H. Bolt
Vet. Surgeon T. Chelwin	" W. Bunday
Sgt. W. Harrold	" J. Cave
" E. Beck	" W. J. Cox
Cpl. T. P. Jones	" A. Davis
" J. T. Ragless	" R. Foote
Trumpeter S. White	" E. Fulkes
Tpr. T. Balfort	" G. Harwood
" G. Bennet	" J. Hemingway
" W. Blackler	" T. Mason
" T. Blinman	" R. Merchant
" G. M. Pearson	" R. A. Rose
" N. Prettyjohn	" J. Tusker
" C. White	" W. White
2	Tpr. J. William

RULES AND BY-LAWS  
of the  
REEDBEDS MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS.

1. That the troop be designated and known by the above name.
2. That Mr. William Fraser be appointed Drill Instructor.
3. That the general drill ground be the open sections between the Torrens (River) and Hilton, offered for the purpose by Mr. H. Fisher.  
That a local drill ground be formed on Mr. Beck's Section 192, Reedbeds.
4. That the drill days for the first three months be Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
5. That the hours for drill be 7 to 8 a.m. and 4 to 5 p.m.
6. Officers to be chosen by a show of hands.
7. Future members, having been proposed and seconded, to pay half a crown as entrance fee, and all entering after three months from day of formation of the troop (Feb. 23rd.) five shillings, to form a fund for incidental expenses.
8. Members admitted by majority on show of hands.



9. That the uniform of the troop be of grey doeskin with forage cap to match, with peak before and behind, Napoleon boots, and helmet with black horsehair plume.
10. That while present at (dismounted) drill it shall be sufficient to wear forage cap and spurs.
11. Clothing to be supplied by tender. The lowest tender shall not necessarily be accepted.
12. Mr. Clark to be trumpeter, subject to the approval of the Government.
13. Hon. Sec. to be a member of all committees or other meetings.
14. The Captain to grant leave of absence.
15. Meetings to transact business to consist of twenty members and one officer, notice to be given two days before a drill or parade.
16. All members to provide uniforms etc, as from time to time may be agreed on by the troop.
17. Members to subscribe their names in the Roll Book and declare their willingness to submit to Rules, etc.
18. Each member to pay one shilling a month for incidental expenses.
19. Members refusing to pay fines or subscriptions to be dismissed from the troop.
20. No refreshments or smoking at business meetings.
21. Captain to be treasurer.
22. Each member to sign the Private Roll before falling into the ranks, or taking his seat at meetings.

#### FINES.

For not attending Drill at least twice a week, unless with leave of the Commanding Officer, five shillings for first offence, ten shillings for the second.

Each member to be on the ground ten minutes before time if possible, and if not present until fifteen minutes after time, not to fall into the ranks, and to be fined half a crown, unless giving good reason to Superior Officer.

A fine of twenty shillings for appearing in the ranks intoxicated.

For disobeying lawful commands of superior officer, a fine of not less than twenty shillings or more than five pounds; not more than twenty shillings except by Court Martial.

#### COURT MARTIAL.

Court Martial to consist of three members chosen by the offender, three by the officer making the charge, and an umpire, being the officer next in rank.



## RECENT MILITARY CEREMONIAL.

The decision to reorganise the Citizen Military Force units, involving the disbandment of militia infantry units, and the formation in each State of one Royal (state) Regiment, has resulted in a number of ceremonial parades.

Many belated memories of traditions of old regiments have been recalled to the notice of a generally apathetic public in the columns of the daily papers.

The following are notes of some recent press comments:-

## PRESENTATION OF 1885 SWORD.

A ceremonial sword was presented to the bandmaster of the Eastern Command Band at Victoria Barracks Sydney, by Mr. W.E. Brennan of Wahroonga, on March 22nd. 1960.

The sword was originally presented to a relative of the Brennan family, Lieut. Keating, when he left Australia for the Soudan War in March 1885.

The sword will be worn by the bandmaster on ceremonial occasions.

## FREEDOM OF CITY FOR 10th. BATTALION.

The Freedom of the City of Adelaide will be conferred on the 10th. Battalion C.M.F. to celebrate the centenary of its foundation as the Adelaide Rifles Regiment.

## BATTALIONS' TRADITIONS WILL LIVE.

In Adelaide, the Commander of the 9th. Infantry Brigade said on March 28th. that the traditions of the 10th., 27th., and 43/48th. S.A. Infantry Battalions would not end on June 30th under the reorganisation of the C.M.F.

He said that the Royal South Australian Regiment would be the proud inheritor of the old battalions' great traditions.

Its regimental colour would bear the battle honour SOUTH AFRICA inherited from the 10th., and battle honours of each of the four South Australian battalions in each World War.

He said further that for the first time S.A. would have a regiment raising one or more battalions, as required from time to time, and preserving the State's infantry traditions.

A later newspaper report said that it had been recommended that the new regiment should be called the "10th. S A Regiment".

## NEW UNIFORMS

Despite the distinctly American look of the new battledress uniforms soon to be introduced, Australian tradition will not be entirely disregarded. The American style helmet will bear the rising sun badge, and the slouch hat will continue in use by some units for ceremonial wear. Army authorities are reported as having said that, although the hat has much more limited use than previously, it is too symbolic to be discarded.



## BELGIUM.

## 2ieme. Regiment de Ligne.

In SABRETACHE No. 6 we published a brief history of the 1st. Regiment de Ligne, submitted by Mr. A. Elebaut, of Brussels.

Here now is the brief history of the 2nd. Regiment.

This Regiment, in common with the 1st. Regiment ( and like the regiments numbered from 3rd. to 11th. inclusive) was created on 16th. October 1830, by a decree of the Government.

Its origin paralleled that of the 1st. Regiment, but in the case of the 2nd. Regiment, the men were drawn from the 12th. Afdeeling (Section). This 12th. Section had been formed by Royal Decree of 8th. October 1815, out of Infantry Battalion No. 15, and from Militia Battalions Nos. 49, 50 and 51, raised in January of 1814.

The 15th. Battalion had served in the campaign of 1815, and belonged to the Brigade Favauge (Division Stedman).

At the commencement of its history, the 2nd. Regiment was known as the First Regiment from the City of Namur, but its official title was decreed by the provisional government as from 25th. November 1830.

In July 1831, the three battalions from the 2nd. Regiment (an effective force of 2500 men) formed, with the 2nd. Battalion of the 10th. Regiment, and with the Sharpshooters of the Meuse, the 3rd. Brigade of the Army of the Meuse.

During all the campaign of the month of August 1831, the first two battalions took no effective part in operations of the army, and they remained at Venloo.

They did, however, trouble the enemy by sorties; and, on the night of the 7th/8th August 1831, two companies of the first battalion and the sharpshooters from the second battalion made a reconnaissance on Boxmer, and surprised an enemy detachment composed of a battalion and 50 cuirassiers. Fifteen prisoners, with horses and arms, were captured by the Belgians.

The horses taken were used to form a small mounted force which gave good service in later reconnaissance in this area.

The third battalion had the task of protecting the left flank of the army, together with two companies from the 11th. Regiment and two guns. At the Battle of Zonhoven (6th. August), this battalion, together with the sharpshooters of the Meuse,





achieved distinction against the Cort-Heiliger Division.

At the Battle of Kermt, 7th. August, against the Meyer Division, this same battalion again distinguished itself in the avant-garde of the Army of the Meuse, in its march from Hasselt to Diest. This avant-garde included three battalions, two squadrons of the 2nd. Chasseurs and one artillery section.

The third battalion was one of the first to take position at Cortessem, 8th. August, to oppose, in conjunction with an artillery battery and a few cavalry squadrons, those of the enemy who attacked the rearguard of the Army of the Meuse in its retrograde march from Hasselt to Tongres.

On April 25th., 1832, the Regiment received its standard (drapeau) at Wavre, from the hands of H.M. King Leopold I.

In 1848 there took place in the Province of Luxemburg (Belgium) some hostile manifestations against the government. A mobile column, comprising 200 men of the 2nd. Regiment, a squadron of the 2nd. Lancers Regt., and one section of the 2nd. Artillery Regt re-established order in the province.

In 1870 the general staff and the three first battalions formed part of the 3rd. Division (1st. Brigade) of the 1st. Corps of the observation army; the fourth battalion being with the 1st. Brigade of the mobile division in reserve camp. This last was a relief for the 2nd. Corps, under the command of H.R.H. the Comte of Flanders (second son of King Leopold).

The fifth battalion was attached to the army of Antwerp.

from Mr. A. Elebaut,  
Brussels, Belgium.

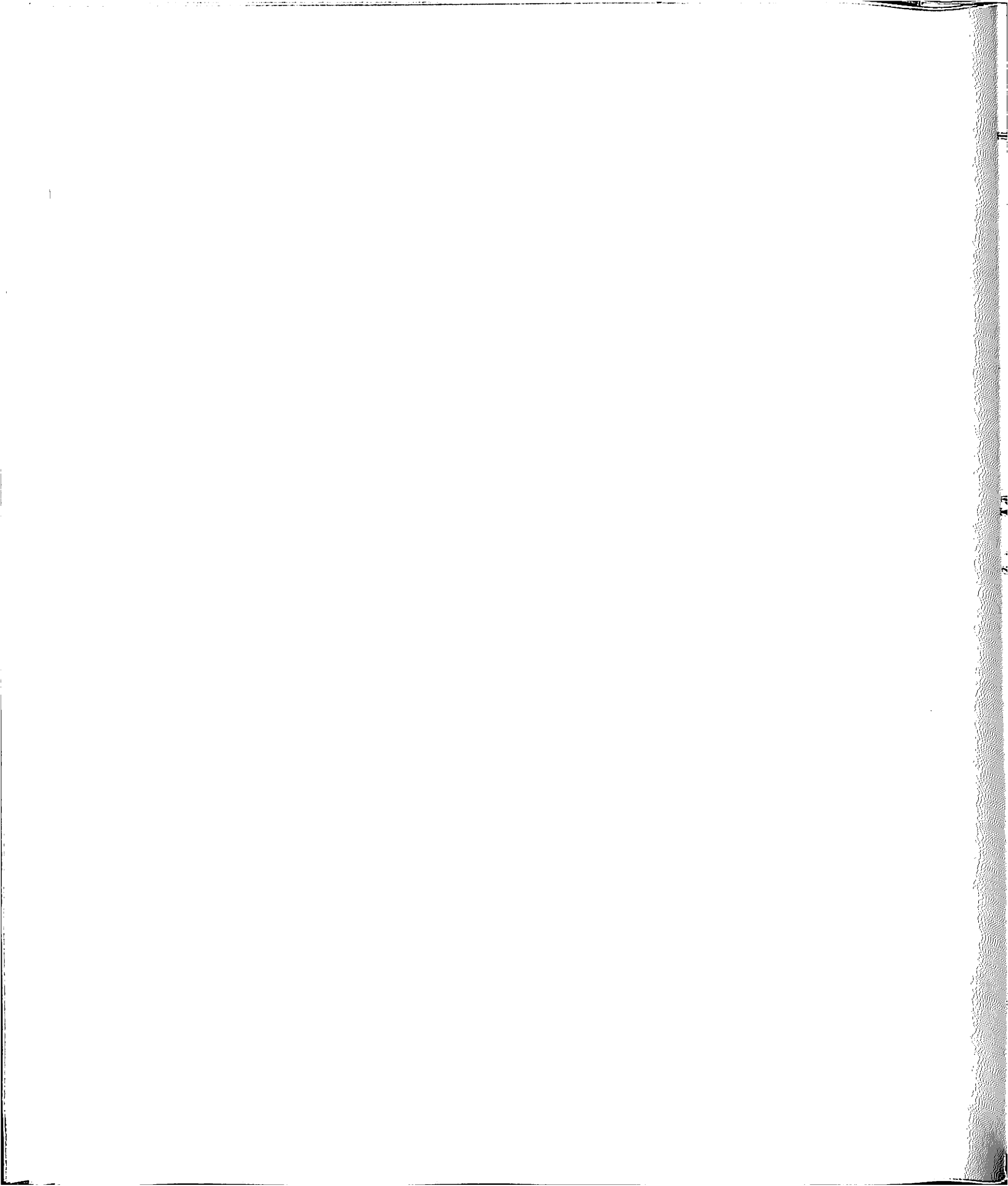
(this series will be continued in succeeding issues of SABRETACHE)

.....  
METAL SHOULDER TITLES WORN BY THE A.I.F.  
W.W.I.

Mr. Robert Gray provided the following list of metal shoulder titles which could be worn by the A.I.F. early in WWI, in conjunction with the well-known curved "AUSTRALIA" title, and with small bronze metal numerals:-

- |    |     |    |     |      |       |        |        |     |     |
|----|-----|----|-----|------|-------|--------|--------|-----|-----|
| LH | INF | FA | RAA | ASC  | AMC   | SIGNAL | SIG TR | MGS | AFC |
|    |     |    |     | PNRS | ENGRS | NBT    | LHFA   |     |     |

Does any member know of any others?



## KUNGL.WENDES ARTILLERIREGIMENTE.

The Swedish artillery counts its ancestry back to approximately 1525.

During the reign of Gustav Adolf II, and the Thirty Years War, it was considered to be the most up-to-date light field artillery in Europe.

About 1700, it was divided into regiments, and one of these was WENDES, which took its name from Wenden, a part of Pommern in Germany, then ruled by the Swedish Government.

Part of it was involved in the war against Napoleon, under the command of the former French marshal, Jean Baptiste Bernadotte, selected as Crown Prince of Sweden, and later King under the name of Carl Johan XIV (his descendants are still the Royal family).

The Crown Prince was commander in chief of the Swedish Army, with the artillery under the command of General von Cardell, who had it organised as Horse Artillery.

The battle honours are Dennewitz, Grossbehren, and Leipzig, all from 1813 against Napoleon. The first is the most famous, when the Swedish Horse Artillery (Wendes Regiment) attacked the French cavalry (the horse artillery was formed as an attacking cavalry formation), stopped in due time, used their cannon against the French, and conquered them.

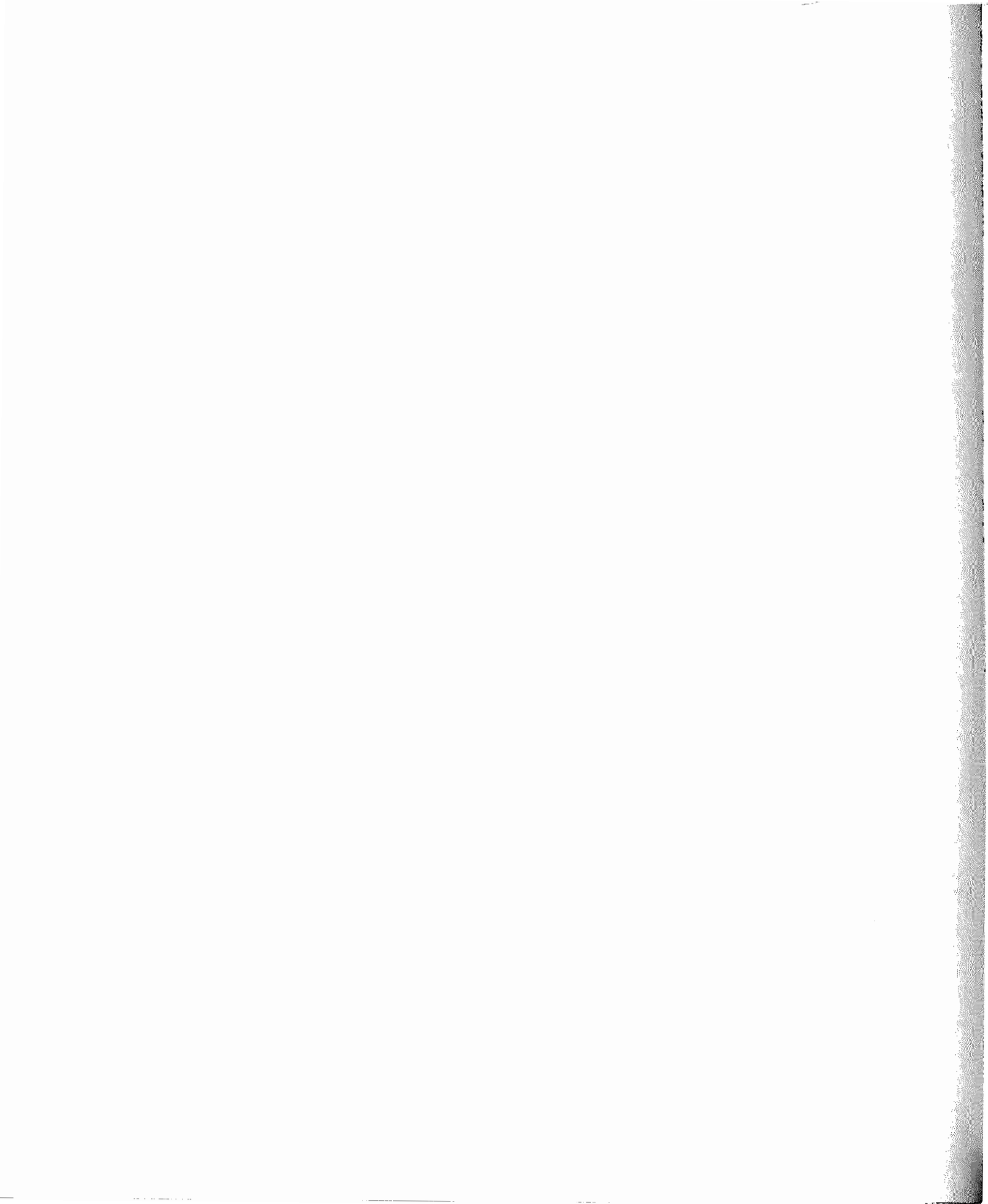
As thanks, the Regiment was awarded the standard with this battle honour (the only Swedish Artillery Regiment to do so), and the officers received a cartouche of honour, gilded. This is now the only regiment in Sweden to wear the cartouche, and then only by the chief of the regiment.

All others were abolished when full dress was abolished in 1931.

Since about 1942 all artillery regiments in the Swedish Army have standards.

The uniform of all the Swedish artillery regiments was changed frequently, and about 1880, it





9/10

included the Attila, a kind of dolman, and a kepi type head-dress. Regiments were distinguished by the colour of their facings, which appeared on the collars, and on panels on the headdress.

White was the colour of the Wendes, which was numbered A3.

In 1014, this was the largest artillery regiment in Europe, comprising 14 batteries, among them 3 mounted, which, for war purposes, belonged to a cavalry brigade in Skane, in the south of Sweden.

Its garrison is now in Kristianstad.

The mounted artillery was disbanded in 1925; and it is now motorised, although still classed as light field artillery.

The Swedish artillery is divided into "divisioner", the same as battalions for the infantry, each of three batteries of four guns.

Information and illustration  
supplied by Mr.E.Kjellberg,  
ex-member of the Regiment.

.....

1/15 ROYAL NEW SOUTH WALES LANCERS  
- 75th.ANNIVERSARY.

The 75th,Anniversary of the raising of the Royal New South Wales Lancers was commemorated at a church parade at St.John's Church, Parramatta, on Sunday 6th, March, 1960.

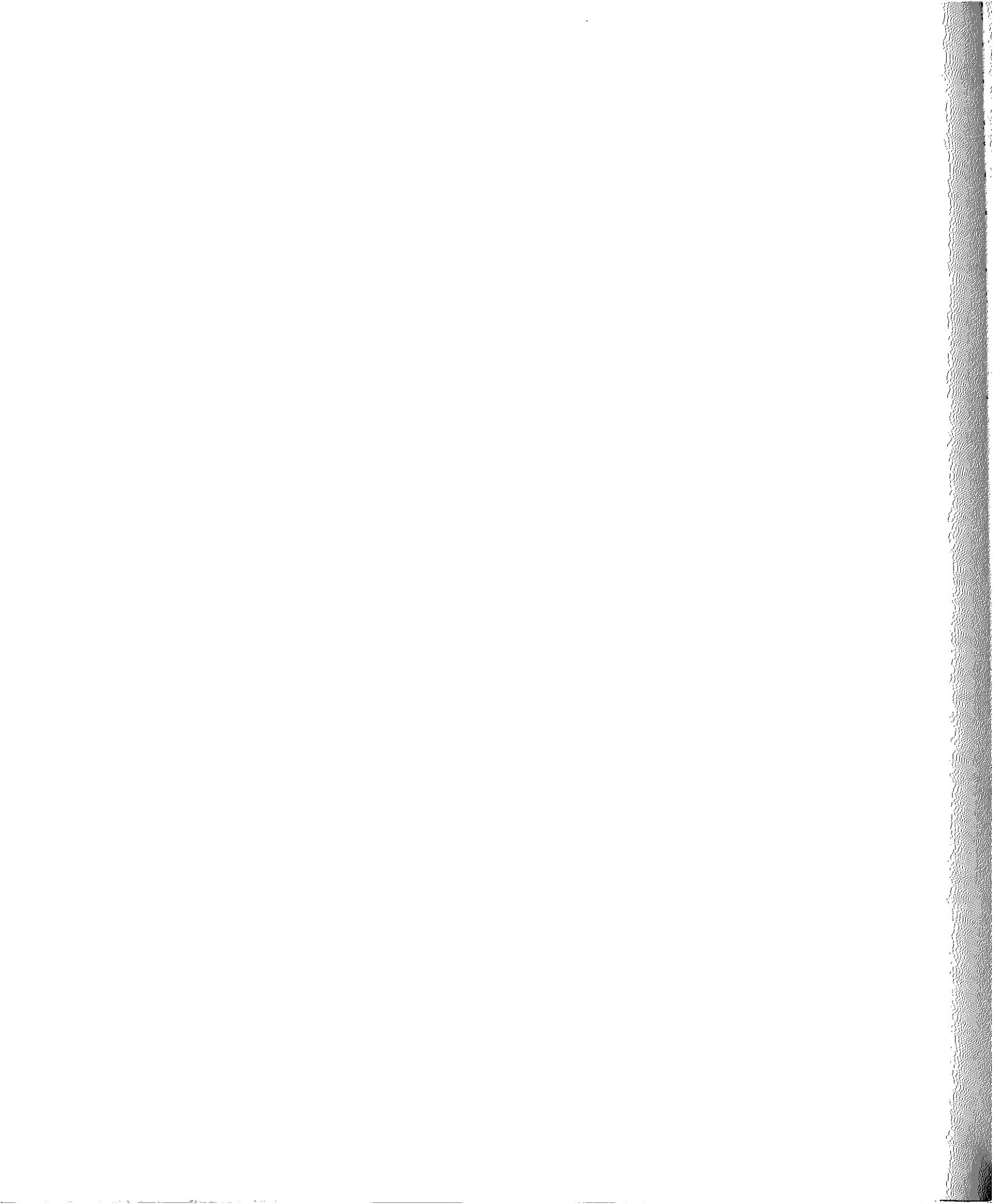
At the service the City of Parramatta flag was presented to the Regiment by the Mayor of Parramatta.

The flag bears the badge of the Regiment and the arms of The City of Parramatta in two circles in the centre, and behind them is angled a portion of a lance with flying lance pennon. The background of the flag is comprised of the colours light blue over white, diagonally divided in the manner of the old colour patch of the 1st.Light Horse Regt.

A fringe surrounds the flag, banner-wise.

Information from  
Lt.Col.P.V.Vernon, ED.

.....



9/12.  
ILLUSTRATION 1

Shin-Gunto (neo-army) swords

This pattern became regulation for the Japanese army in 1937. The handle usually has cherry blossom designs on its pommel and ornaments. Also there should be a coloured tassel to distinguish officer ranks.

Blue:- for company grade.

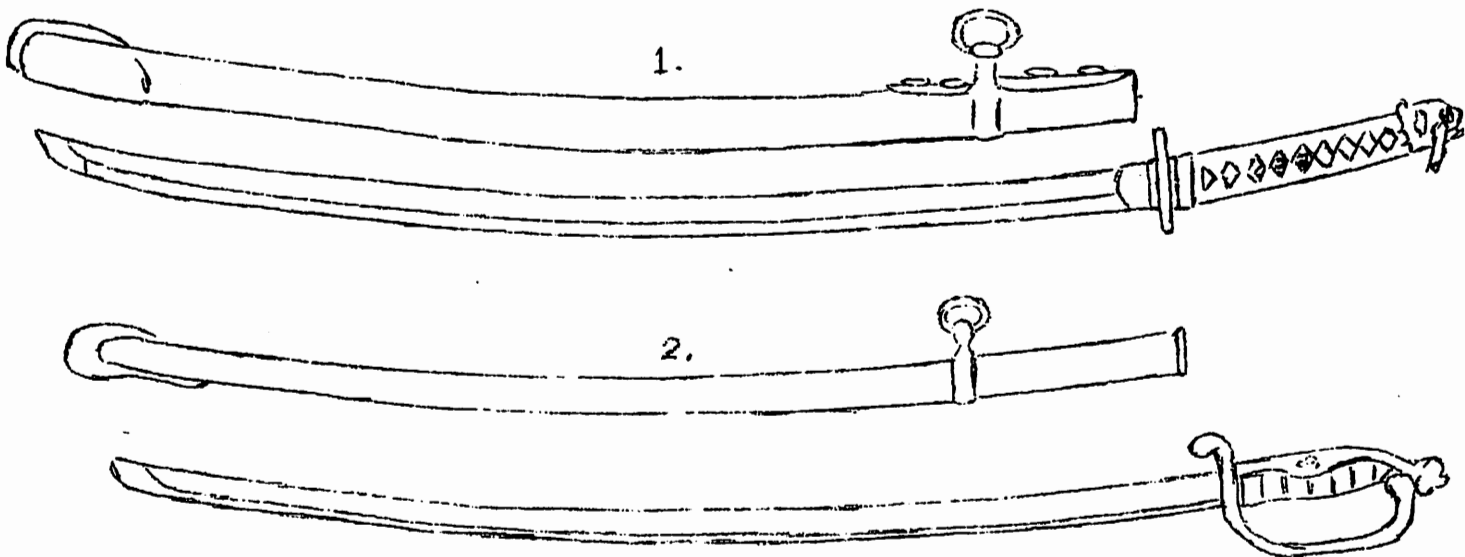
Red:- for field grade.

Red & Gold:- for general grade.

Many of these blades were manufactured between 1937 and 1945 and have little or no value. The scabbard is brown coloured, as is also the leather service scabbard and has one ring. The type issued to non-commissioned officers had a handle of cast iron, reproducing the traditional binding of the handle and coloured brown. These blades can be identified by the Arabic numerals that appear on them. They are of no real value. The scabbard is metal and follows the European pattern and is similar to that for sabres.

ILLUSTRATION 2

Sabres - These were used by the police and by army officers for parade purposes in peacetime. The blades are of plated steel and were generally factory made and have no value as collectors' items. Scabbards are metal and plated. They have only one ring.





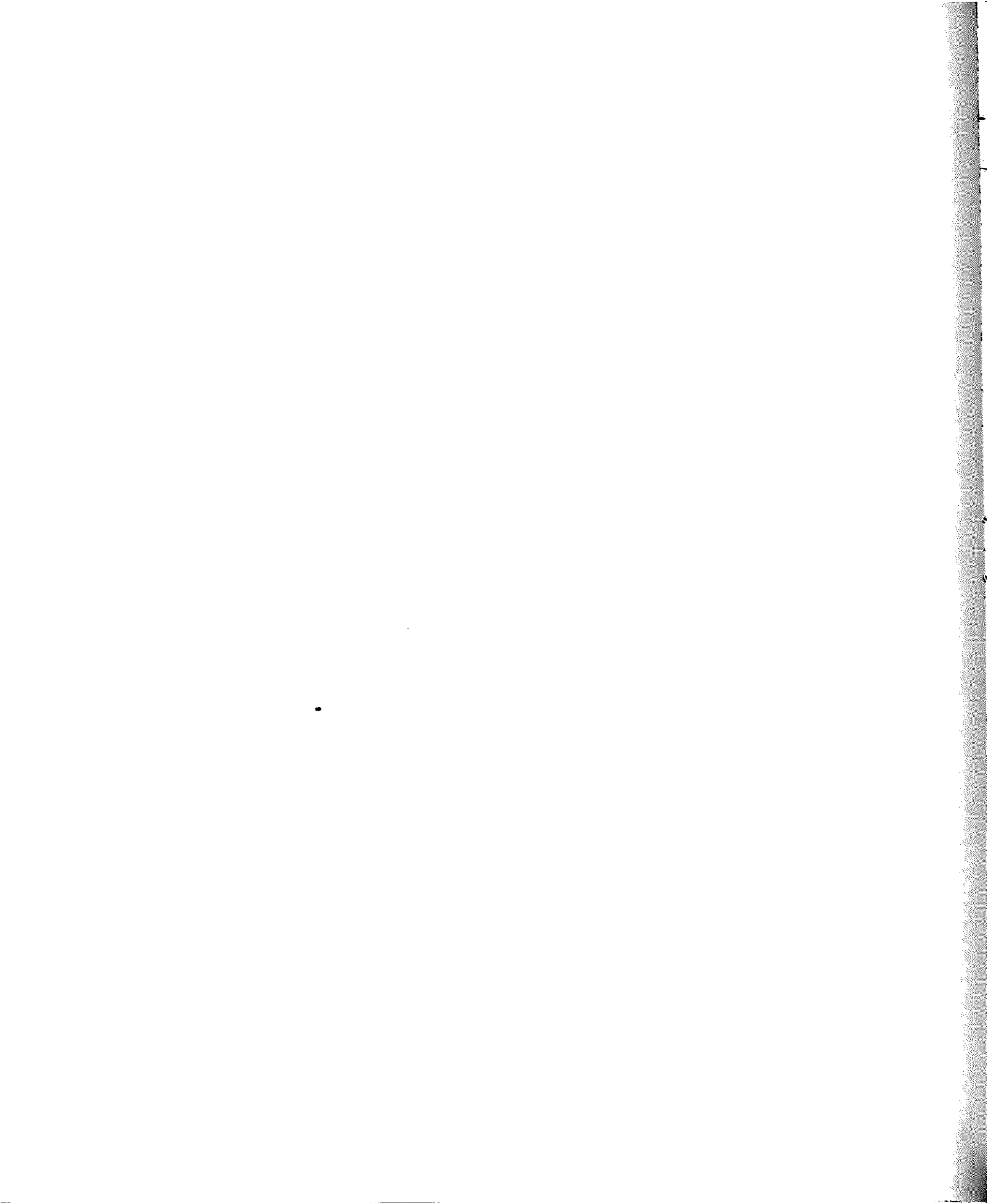
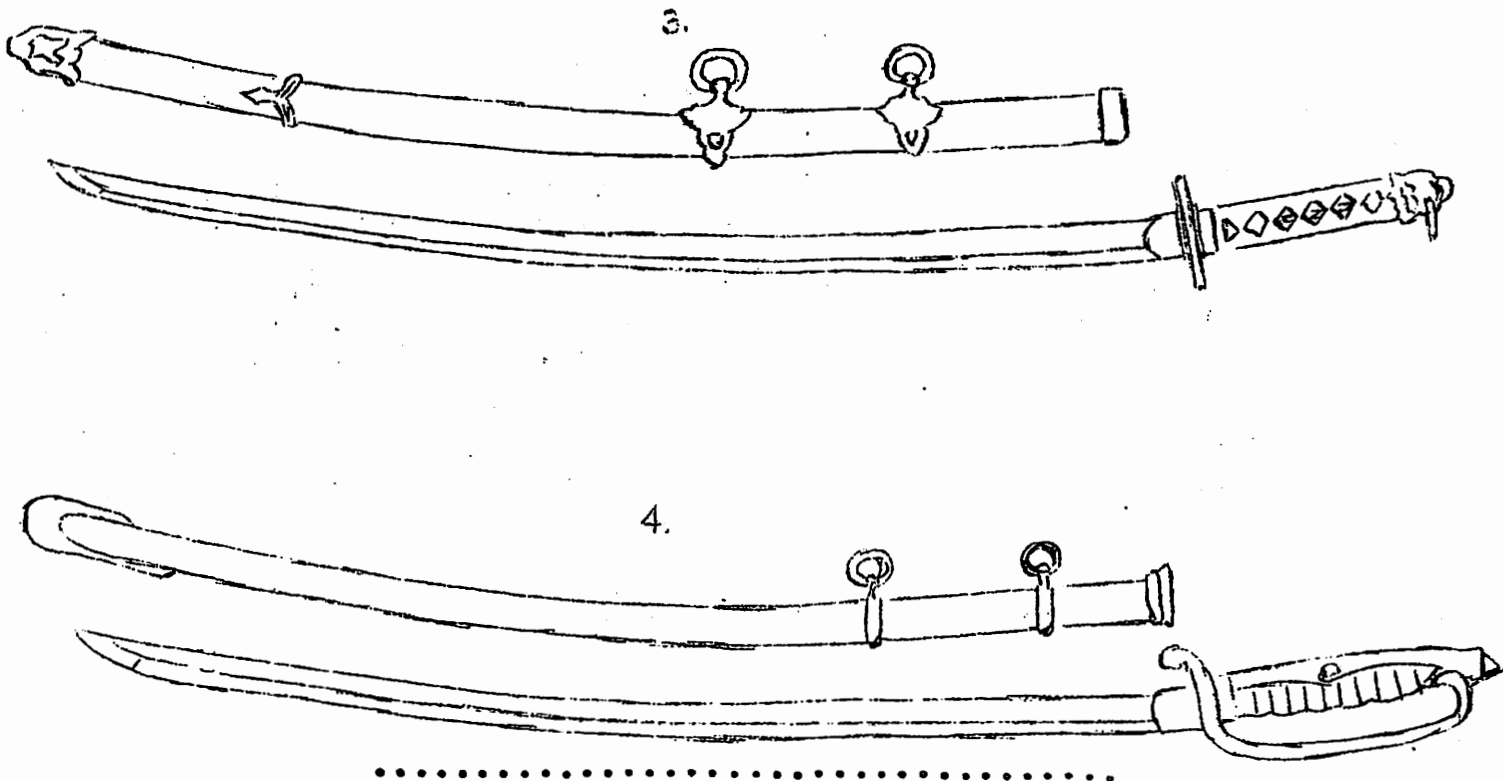


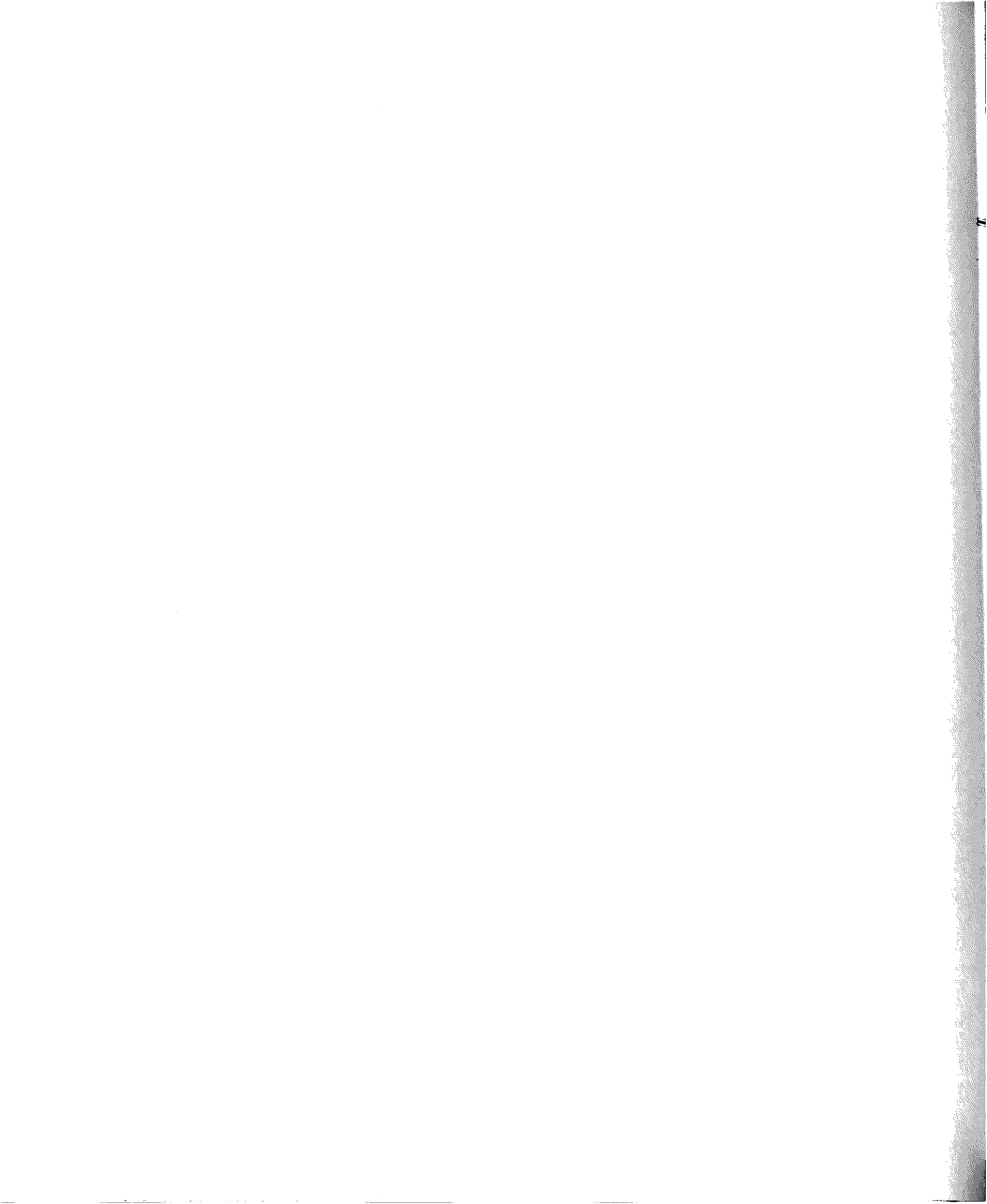
ILLUSTRATION 3Kaigunto (naval) swords - three types:-

- (1) A short sword or dirk about 15 inches long.
- (2) Similar to the Shingunto type (above) but has a dark blue scabbard with two rings attached. Some blades are genuine old ones.
- (3) Sabre modelled on the European pattern and similar to that in Illustration 2 except the scabbard is dark blue and has two rings.

ILLUSTRATION 4

Kyu-gunto (proto-army) swords - scabbards chrome plated with two rings, handle of shark or giant ray skin bound with gold-coloured wire. European style hand guard. Many of these have good genuine Samurai blades.





9/14. AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE.

BADGES FOR DEMOBILIZED RECRUITS, VOLUNTEER AND RETURNED SOLDIER.

M.O.20  
1919 . With reference to MO 279/16 and 395/16, badges as under have been authorised:-

(a) Badge, arm, A.I.F. demobilized recruit, (woven badge, blue Commonwealth badge on khaki, Sealed Pattern 1688). H

(b) Badge, A.I.F., demobilized recruit (oval white metal badge, Sealed Pattern 1689).

2. These badges will be issued to all A.I.F. recruits who on the date of the Armistice (11th. November, 1918) were in training in Australia, or had actually enlisted but had not been called into camp, and who, on account of the armistice, were demobilized, and also to those members of the R.A.G.A. who enlisted therein for training as reinforcements for the Siege Artillery Brigade, A.I.F., and who actually volunteered for service in the A.I.F.

3. Two badges as in (a) will be issued to each demobilized recruit and member of the R.A.G.A. qualified as in paragraph 2, who is now a member of the A.M.F., to be worn when in military uniform on both arms, 1 inch below the sleeve head of the jacket, half-an-inch of the khaki webbing to show on either side of the badge.

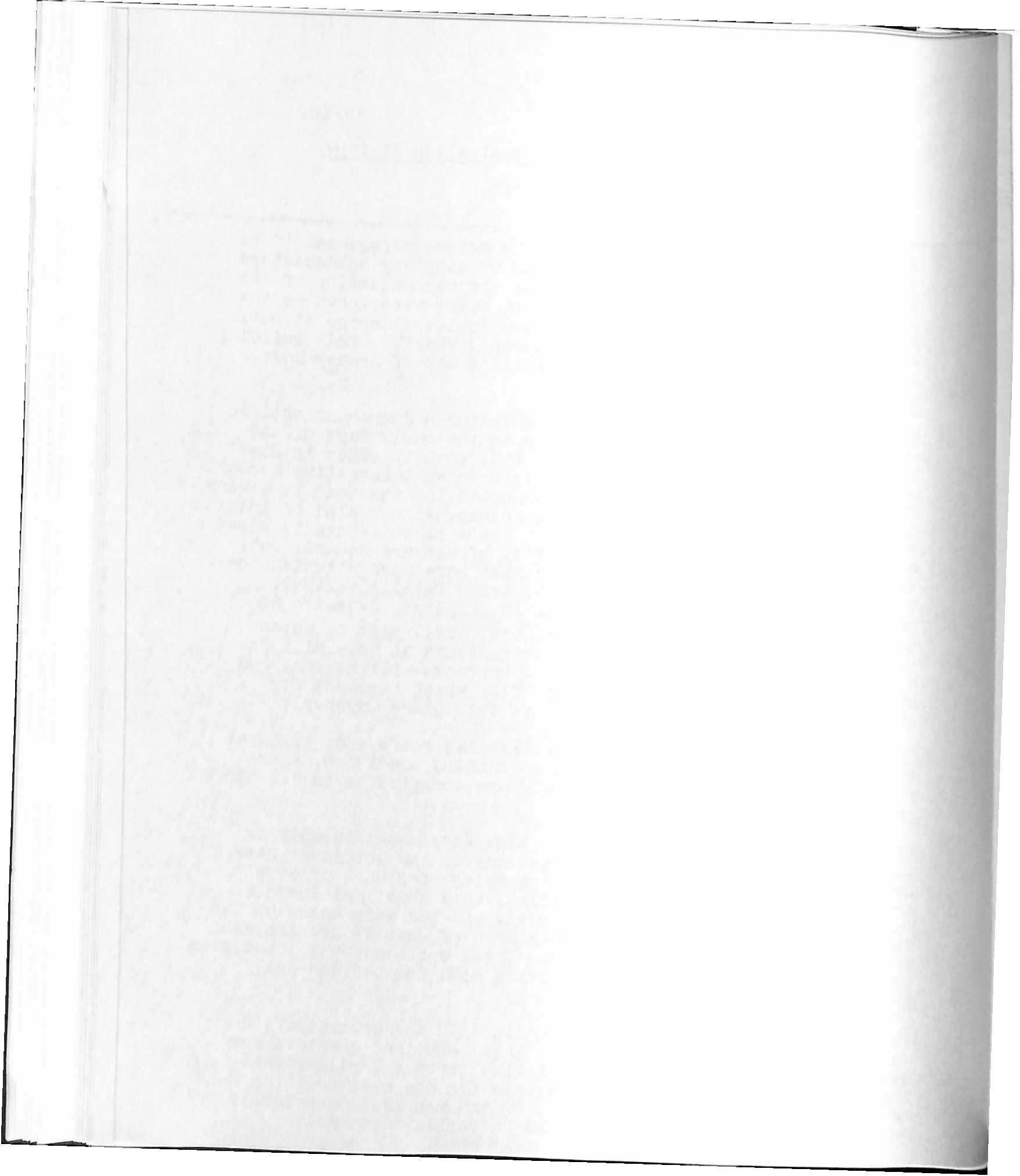
One badge as in (b) will be issued to each demobilized recruit and members of the R.A.G.A., qualified as in paragraph 2, for wear in plain clothes.

4. Badges will be issued from the District Headquarters in each State upon production of the A.I.F. discharge certificate.

5. Metal badges will be numbered in sequence and will be recorded as directed in paragraphs 9 and 10 of M.O.279/16. All badges will be struck off ledger charge when issued.....

H This badge was described in SABRETACHE 1/11 as having been worn between 1915 and 1919 by Permanent Forces of the A.M.F. Please amend this statement if you have a copy of this issue. Ed.

.....



9/16.

On April 22, 1808 an officers mess was established, where they could all dine together at stated times, and it is on record that Governor Bligh was requisitioned for the supply of a "pipe of wine" from the ship "City of Edinburgh", which had lately arrived at Sydney. The request was granted though history is silent as to how long "the pipe" lasted, and whether others were forthcoming. It is significant that the first occasion on which the officers met together and dined in their new quarters was on the night previously to the famous trial of John Macarthur, which latter event took place on January 23, 1808.

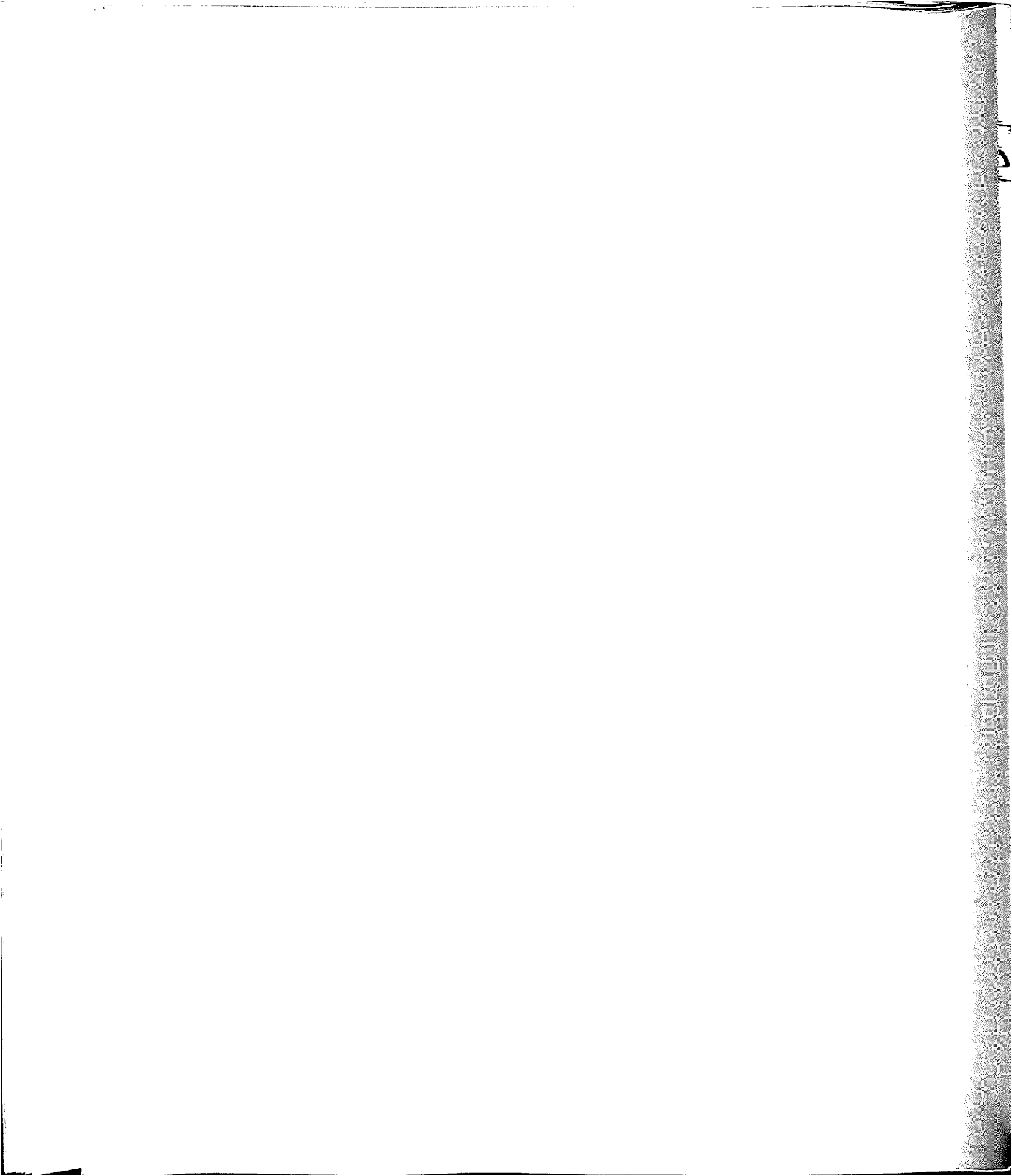
The barracks were in active use until 1848, when those at PADDINGTON were completed and occupied, and the old buildings which had been such a prominent landmark in early Sydney for over 50 years were demolished.

There are still to be seen some remnants of the original barrack wall in the locality of Clarence Street, and an old building once incorporated with the WYNYARD SQUARE BARRACKS is still standing in Margaret Lane. Apropos of the article in "THE SUN" of last Tuesday week, relative to the old cannon, which may still be seen alongside this building, a reference to Baudin's plan of Sydney, before mentioned, shows that in this exact locality were two or three large buildings, named respectively "Officers' Quarters" and "Powder Magazine". This affords some clue as to where the "mysterious guns" came from, and no doubt they formed portion of the ordnance stores, and may actually have been in use in one or another of Sydney's early redoubts. There can be no question of the fact that they are of great historical value, and if the municipal council feels enough interest to move in the matter of their preservation, what more appropriate place could be found for them than in the beautiful enclosure which now marks the spot where, in the old days the famous regiments were wont to exercise and carry out their manoeuvres, to the inspiring strains of the military bands.

from "The Sun", Sydney 1/8/1911  
submitted by Mr. W. Perry.

.....

ARE YOU FINANCIAL ? REMEMBER---Our only income is  
from your subscriptions.



9/17

THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH MILITARY  
FORCES.

This Society continually receives queries from collectors and those interested in military history who ask for details of a particular unit; or of units; or sometimes we are asked for "a list of the units of the Australian Army", or of a "list of the badges worn by our army".

These queries are always difficult to answer.

This is because, to the present time, no one seems to have been sufficiently interested to write a book, or to make up a list, or to compile a record from a collection of badges and/or photographs which would give this information.

We know that a number of our members have some of this information; we know that one or two have started on the thorny path of authorship, and that they hope to have the results of their infinite labours published at some future time.

Publication dates are dependent on many factors--the difficulty of finding a publisher perhaps; or the author's understandable reluctance to go into print until he is reasonably certain that he has "the whole story".

Many collectors and historians are impatient at the delay, it seems.

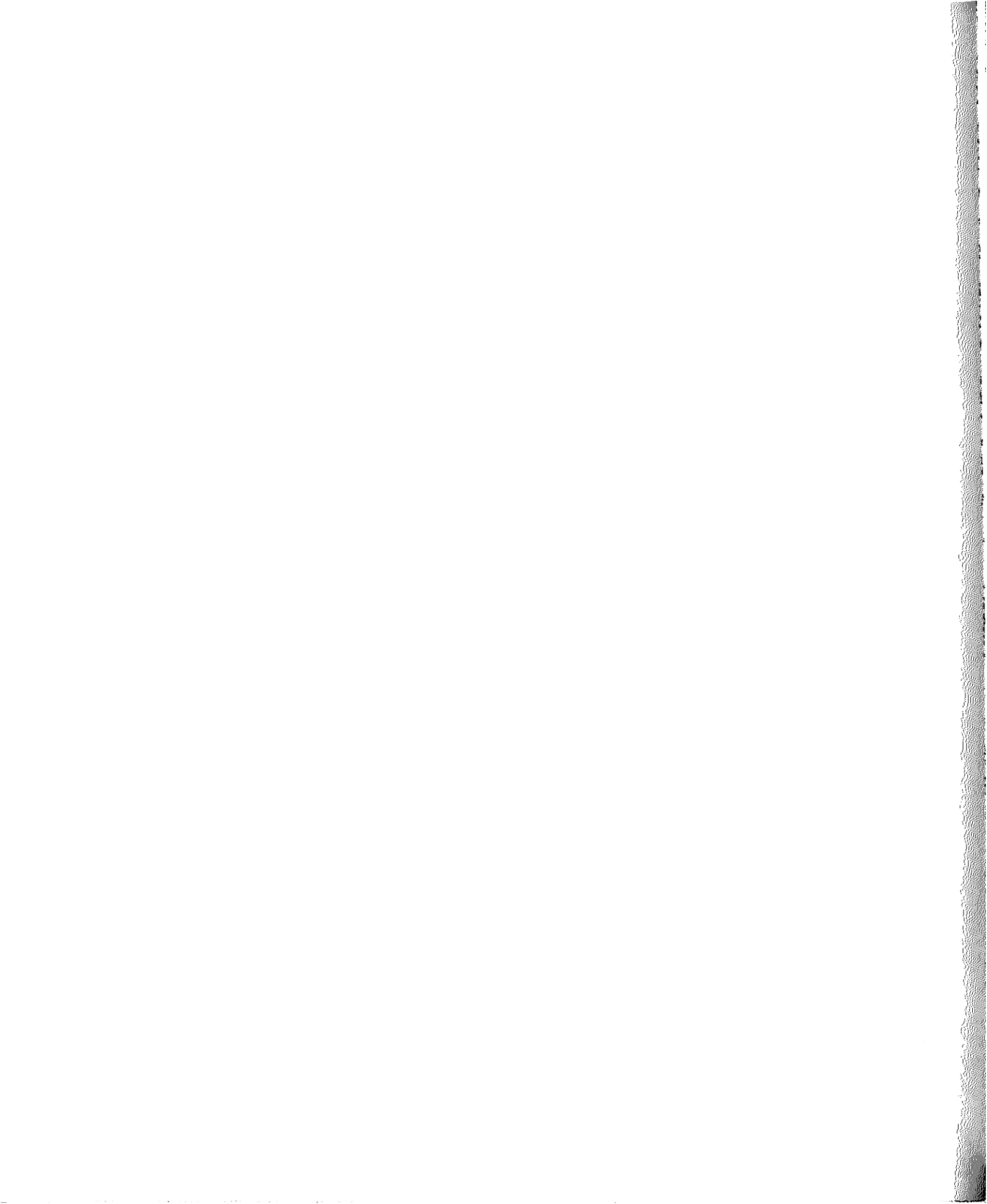
In an effort to satisfy some of your queries, then, the Editor proposes to go through the Army Orders which are available to him, and to extract those details which affect the units and/or dress details of the Army, from the earliest available right up to the latest to which he may obtain access.

In these extracts the abbreviations used by the Army will be used, and, in general, no conclusions will be expressed by the Editor from this material.

Simple explanatory remarks and "leading-in" sentences will be inserted into the facts extracted, in order to try to make clear to the reader just what the orders indicate in terms of unit changes, dress innovations, etc.

The first Orders which are available at the present time are those of 1905, and these are taken in conjunction with the Appendix IX to "Orders for Dress and Clothing, Military Forces of the Commonwealth, 1906" to give you a reasonably accurate idea of the units which formed the Australian Commonwealth Military Forces at that time, i.e., soon after Federation and the consequent absorption of the State Forces into the Commonwealth military machine.





9/18

It is not guaranteed that ALL unit changes, etc, are recorded here. It is quite possible that some of these are included in other forms of military promulgations.

All that is claimed for the following details is that the facts which are set out must be accepted as such.

The possibility that orders may have been promulgated well after the matter promulgated may have been put into effect must be recognised. Those of us who have had military training will recall that many orders have been published long after their effective dates--e.g., promotions and rises in pay!

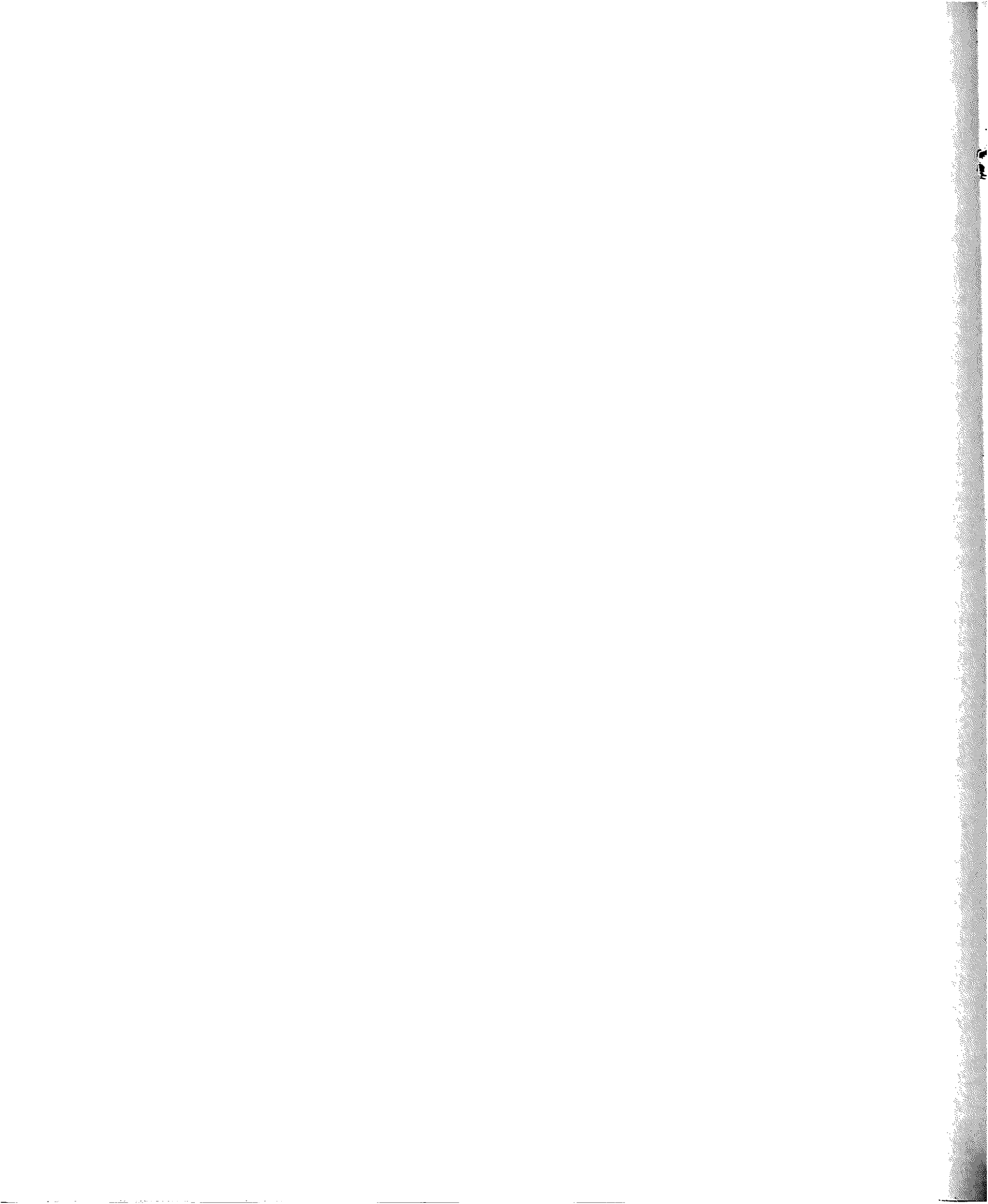
Here, for what they are worth, are some facts.....

(B.J.Videon, Hon. Editor.)

APPENDIX IX TO 1906 Dress Regulations.

extract therefrom giving list of units, and the abbreviations as shown by the authorised unit designations for wear on the shoulder--straps:-

1st. to 18th. Australian Light Horse Regiments, inclusive	
1 A.L.H. to 18 A.L.H. resp.	
Royal Australian Artillery Regiment-	R.A.A.
Australian Field Artillery-	A.F.A.
Australian Garrison Artillery-	A.G.A.
Corps of Australian Engineers-	1 to 4 A.E. resp.
Infantry (Militia)-	1 to 12 A.I.R. resp.
1st. Regiment, New South Wales Scottish Rifles-	1 S.R.
2nd. " " " " " "	2 S.R.
Australian Rifle Regiment -	A.R.R.
St. George's English Rifle Regiment-	St.G.R.
New South Wales Irish Rifle Regiment-	I.R.R.
Civil Service Rifles-	C.S.R.
Sydney University Scouts-	S.U.S.
Victorian Rangers-	V.R.
Victorian Scottish Regiment-	V.S.R.
The Wide Bay Infantry Regiment-	W.B.R.
The Kennedy Infantry Regiment-	K.I.R.
The Port Curtis Infantry-	P.C.I.
Queensland Rifles-	Q.R.
The South Australian Infantry Regiment-	S.A.I.R.
The South Australian Scottish Infantry-	S.A.S.R.
The W.A. Infantry Regiment-	W.A.I.R.
The Goldfields Infantry Regiment of W.A.-	G.F.I.R.
	(later
The Derwent Infantry Regiment-	D.R.
Tasmanian Rangers-	T.R.
Australian Army Service Corps-	A.A.S.C.
Corps of Australian Signallers-	C.A.S.
Australian Army Medical Corps-	A.A.M.C.
Australian Army Ordnance Department-	A.A.O.D.



9/19.

Australian Army Veterinary Department-

A.A.V.D.

added in 1908-

Australian Intelligence Corps-

A.I.C.

Australian Volunteer Automobile Corps-

A.V.A.C.

new designations for the 13th. and 14th.

A.L.H Regiments-

	13	14
	A.L.H.	A.L.H.
	Q.M.I.	Q.M.I. resp.

ABBREVIATIONS-

Readers will become accustomed to the abbreviations used as they go through these details. As a start, however, we set out some below:-

A.L.H.-Australian Light Horse;

A.I.R.-Australian Infantry Regiment;

R.R.-Rifle Regiment;

V.V.C.C.-Victorian Volunteer Cadet Corps;

A.A.N.S.-Australian Army Nursing Service;

C.C.-Cadet Corps;

Vol.-Volunteer;

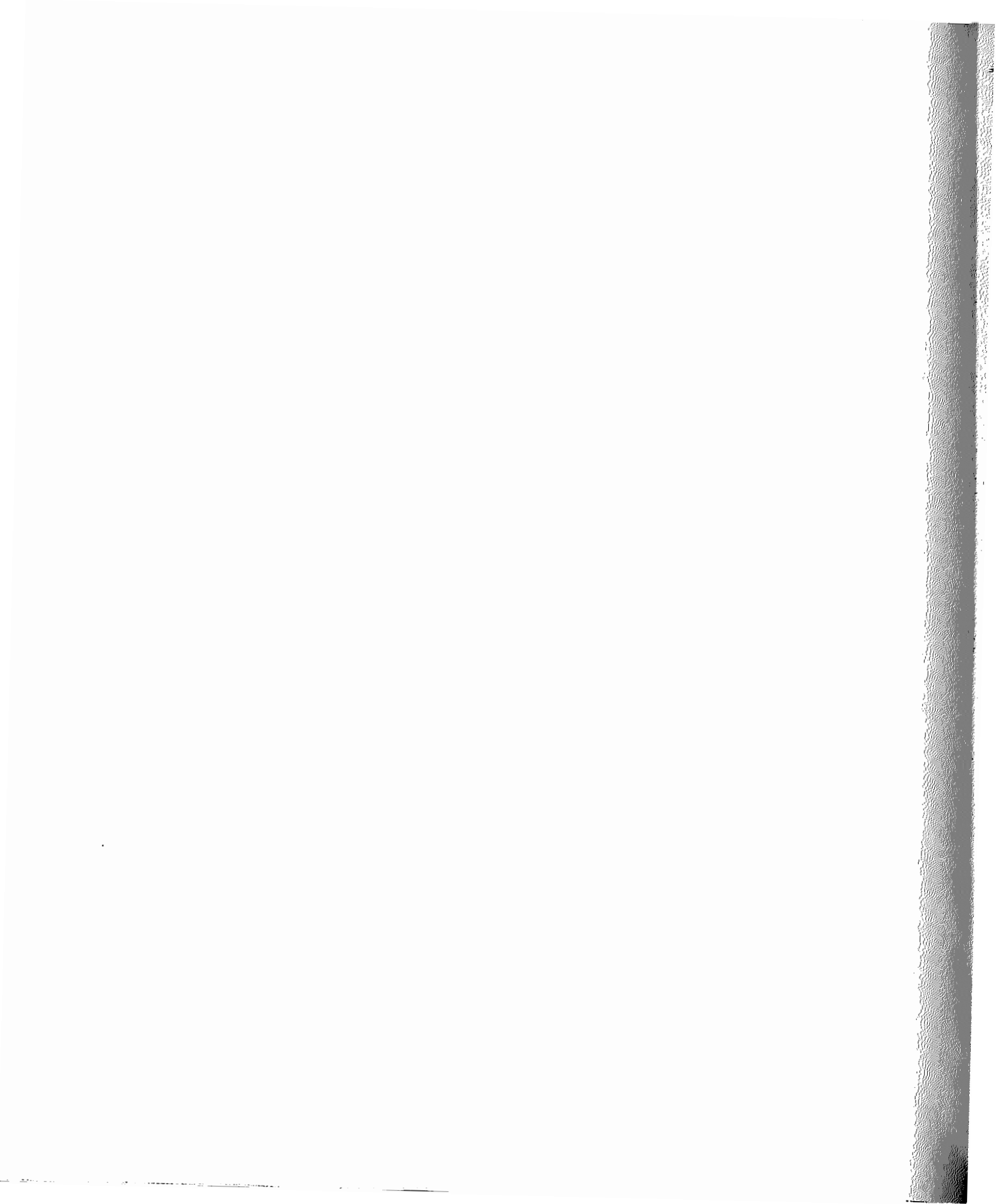
Sqn.-Squadron;

Coy.-Company.

(Those who are interested in the locations of various units will benefit from the retention of the Army's method of grouping the various regiments and corps into the States in which the units were situated at the time of the issue of the order.

It will be seen later that some units moved from one state into another; and that sometimes a unit number was taken from a unit in one state and given to a different unit in another state. In at least one period, two completely different units had the SAME number, but different "territorial" titles.)

.....



9/20

EXTRACTS FROM MILITARY ORDERS  
1905.

M.O.15.

Gives details of appointments and promotions in units as under:-  
NEW SOUTH WALES:

Admin. and Inst. Staff; R.A.A.; A.A.S.C.; 5th. A.L.H.; St. George's  
English R.R.; N.S.W. Irish R.R.; Syd. Univ. Scouts; A.A.S.C.; A.A.M.C.;  
2nd. A.L.H.; 3rd. A.I.R.; A.G.A.; 3rd. A.L.H.; A. Eng.;

VICTORIA:

Admin. and Inst. Staff; R.A.A.; C. of A.E.; A.F.A.; 7th. A.L.H.; 9th. A.L.H.;  
10th. A.L.H.; 11th. A.L.H.; A.G.A.; 5th. A.I.R.; 7th. A.I.R.; 8th. A.I.R.;  
Vic. Rangers; V.S.R.; V.V.C.C. (Senior Cadets); A.A.S.C.; A.A.M.C.;  
A. Eng.;

QUEENSLAND:

Admin. and Inst. Staff; 13th. A.L.H.; 15th. A.L.H.; 9th. A.I.R.; Kennedy  
I.R.; P. Curtis I.R.; Wide Bay I.R.; A.A.M.C.; A.F.A.;

SOUTH AUSTRALIA:

17th. A.L.H.; S.A.I.R.; 16th. A.L.H.; 10th. A.I.R.;

WESTERN AUSTRALIA:

Admin. and Inst. Staff; Goldfields I.R.; 11th. A.I.R.; 18th. A.L.H.;  
W.A.I.R.;

TASMANIA:

Tas. Rangers; S. Tas. Cadet Batt.; 12th. A.I.R.;

M.O.23.

Gives details of appointments and promotions in units as under:-  
NEW SOUTH WALES:

1st. A.L.H.; 2nd. A.L.H.; 3rd. A.L.H.; 4th. A.L.H.; 5th. A.L.H.; 6th. A.L.H.;  
A.F.A.; A.G.A.; C. of A.E.; 2nd. A.I.R.; 3rd. A.I.R.; 4th. A.I.R.; A.R.R.;  
St. George's Eng. R.R.; Syd. Univ. Scouts; A.A.S.C.; A.A.M.C.;

VICTORIA:

Admin. and Inst. Staff; 8th. A.L.H.; 9th. A.L.H.; A.F.A.; A.G.A.; 6th.  
A.I.R.; 7th. A.I.R.; 8th. A.I.R.; V. Rangers; V. Scottish Reg.; A.A.M.C.;  
10th. A.L.H.; V.V.C.C.;

QUEENSLAND:

Admin. and Inst. Staff; 14th. A.L.H.; 15th. A.L.H.; A.F.A.; 9th. A.I.R.;  
Wide Bay I.R.; A.A.N.S.; C.C.; 13th. A.L.H.;

SOUTH AUSTRALIA:

Admin. and Inst. Staff; 16th. A.L.H.; 17th. A.L.H.; A.F.A.; 10th. A.I.R.;  
S.A.I.R.; A.A.M.C.;

WESTERN AUSTRALIA:

R.A.A.; 18th. A.L.H.; The Goldfields I.R.;

M.O.33.

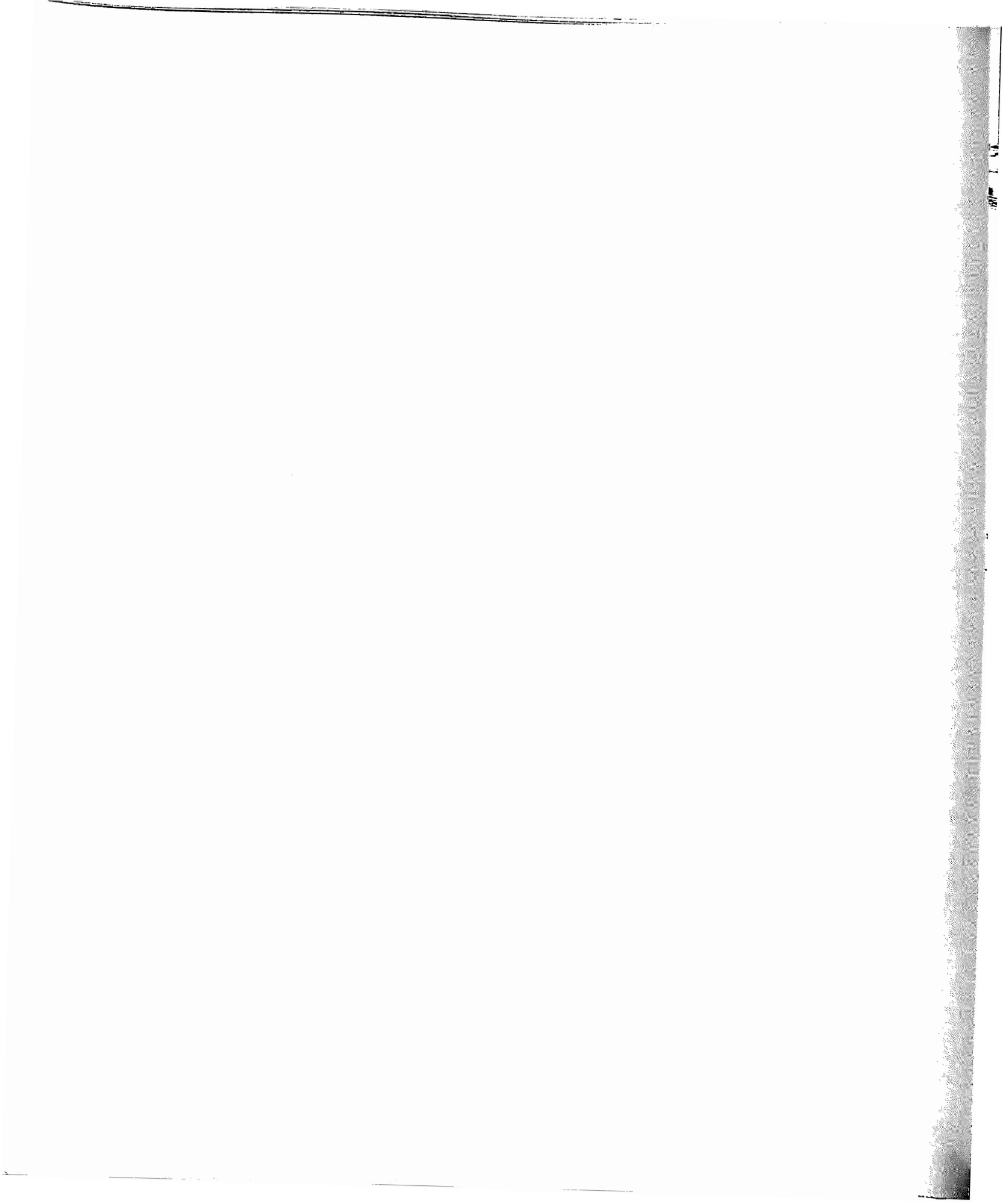
Gives details of appointments and promotions to units as mentioned  
above, with the addition of the following:-

QUEENSLAND:

Q.R.; Chaplain's Staff;

M.O.42.

Gives details of appointments and promotions to units as mentioned  
above, with the addition of the following:-



9/21

NEW SOUTH WALES:  
Mudgee Grammar School Cadets;  
QUEENSLAND:  
Vet.Dept.;

M.O.49.

Gives details of appointments and promotions as above, with the addition of the following:-

NEW SOUTH WALES:  
1st.Regt.N.S.W.Scottish R.;  
VICTORIA:  
Vet.Dept.;

M.O.53.

Gives details of appointments and promotions as above, with the addition of the following:-

NEW SOUTH WALES:  
2nd.Reg.N.S.W.Scottish R.;  
QUEENSLAND:  
The Wide Bay I.R.;

M.O.61.

Gives details of appointments and promotions as above, with the addition of the following:-

QUEENSLAND:  
Queensland Teachers' Vol. Corps (disbanded);  
WESTERN AUSTRALIA:  
The W.A.I.R.;

M.O.67.

Gives details of appointments and promotions as above, with the addition of the following:-

NEW SOUTH WALES:  
1st.Regt.N.S.W.Scottish Rifles; Civil Service Rifles; Ordnance Dept;  
No.3 Sqn.(Tenterfield-Glen Innes), 5th.A.L.H. to be No.3 Sqn.,  
6th.A.L.H.; No.4 Sqn.(Scone-Muswellbrook-Rouchel), 6th.A.L.H. to  
be No.1 Sqn., 4th.A.L.H.;  
VICTORIA:  
Vic.Scottish Regt.; 5th.A.I.R.; 6th.A.I.R.;

M.O.69.

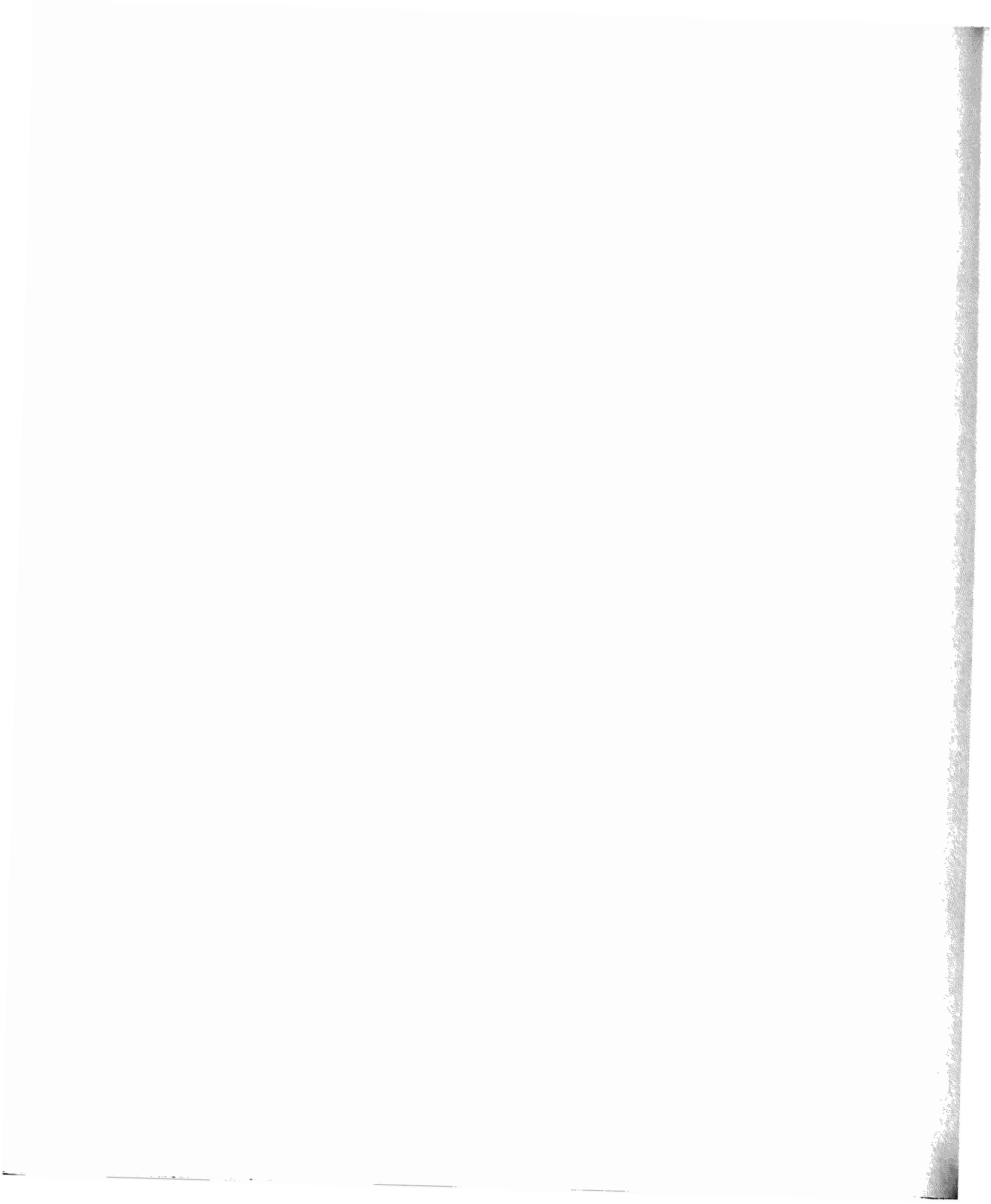
Gives amendments to Tables of Organisation, and mentions the following amendments:-

After "No.5 Squadron, Australian Light Horse, attached 1st.A.L.H. Regiment (N.S.W.Lancers)" insert "Albion Park and Shellharbour";

7th.Australian Light Horse Regiment- for No 4 Squadron, Shepparton read No.4 Squadron, Shepparton and Dookie;

10th.Australian Light Horse Regiment- for No.1 Squadron, Sale, Stratford and Dutson, read No.1 Squadron, Sale Dutson, Stratford and Briagolong;





9/22

17th. Australian Light Horse Regiment--for No.1 Squadron, Jamestown and Mannanarie, read No.1 Squadron, Jamestown, Mannanarie and Georgetown; For No.2 Squadron, Orrorco and Blackrock District, read No.2 Squadron Orrorco, Booleroo and Blackrock District;

South Australian Infantry Regiment--for "E" Coy., Adelaide, read "E" Coy., Penola;

Australian Garrison Artillery--for No.1 Western Australian Coy., Australian Garrison Artillery, Albany, read No.1 Western Australian Coy., Australian Garrison Artillery, Albany and Katanning;

The Goldfields Infantry Regiment of Western Australia-- for "E" Coy., Menzies, read "E" Coy., Kalgoolie;

M.O.70.

mentions 17th. Australian Light Horse Regiment (South Australian Mounted Rifles);

M.O.74.

gives extracts from the "London Gazette" No.27833 of 5/9/05, which promulgated temporary promotions to officers whilst serving in South Africa, and mentioned the following units:- 1st. Victorian Contingent; 2nd. Contingent (Victorian Mounted Rifles); 3rd. Victorian (or Bushmen's) Contingent; 4th. Victorian Contingent (Australian Imperial Regiment); 5th. Contingent (Victorian Mounted Rifles); 1st. Queensland Mounted Infantry; 2nd. Queensland Mounted Infantry; 3rd. Queensland Mounted Infantry; 4th. Queensland Imperial Bushmen; 5th. Queensland Imperial Bushmen; 6th. Queensland Imperial Bushmen; 1st. Contingent, South Australian Infantry; 2nd. Contingent, South Australian Mounted Rifles; 3rd. Contingent, South Australian Bushmen; 1st. Tasmanian Contingent; 2nd. Tasmanian Contingent; 1st. West Australian Contingent; 2nd. West Australian Contingent; 3rd. Western Australian Contingent; 4th. Western Australian Contingent; 5th. Western Australian Contingent; 6th. Western Australian Contingent;

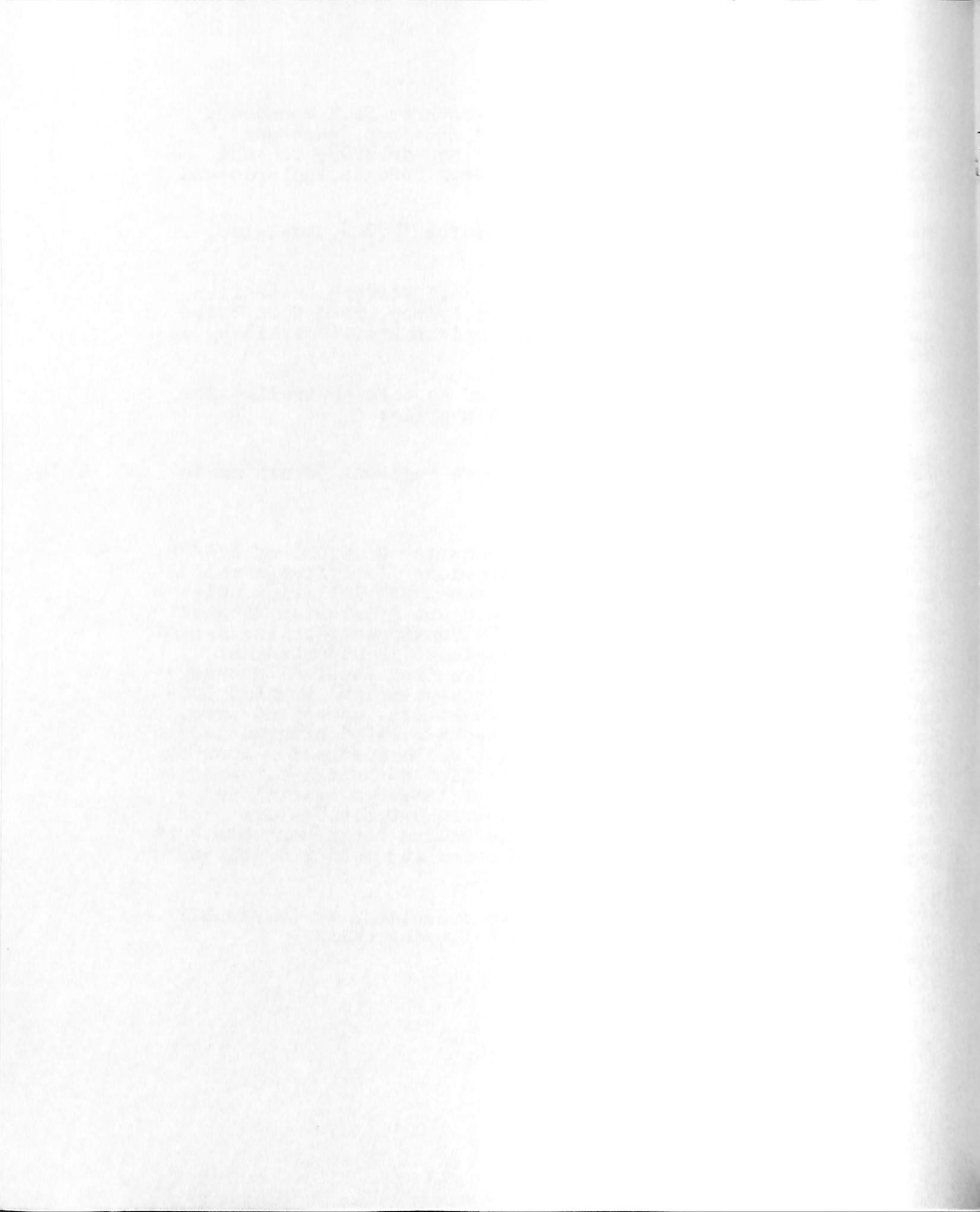
M.O.76.

Gives details of appointments and promotions as previously shown, with the addition of the following units:-

NEW SOUTH WALES:

Civil Service R.R.

TO BE CONTINUED BY  
EXTRACTS FROM ORDERS  
OF 1906.



## FAMOUS W.A. ARMY UNITS TO GO.

Famous West Australian battalions will cease to exist when the First Battalion, Western Australia Regiment is formed shortly.

The First Battalion will replace the present 13th. Infantry Brigade and its 11/14th., 16th. and 28th. Battalions.

Companies in the new unit will take the territorial titles of the old battalions, so the names, if not their numbers, will be kept alive.

The First Battalion will also inherit traditions and battle honours won by West Australian troops in the Boer War and the two World Wars.

It will carry on a volunteer movement started in Perth nearly one hundred years ago.

A former G.O.C., Western Command, Major-General J.S. Whitelaw, wrote in 1951 that the 11th. Battalion, City of Perth Regiment, had as its ancestor the Metropolitan Rifle Volunteers, which founded the volunteer movement in Western Australia in September 1861.

Universal service was early contemplated in a proclamation by Governor Stirling on June 18, 1829, he said. The proclamation included a section stating that the safety of the territory from invasion and from the attack of hostile native tribes might require establishing a military force of males between the ages of 15 and 50. There was no trace of any use ever being made of this ordinance.

So, the volunteer spirit found its first expression in 1861 in Perth with the Metropolitan Rifle Volunteers. Another unit, the Fremantle Infantry, was formed about the same time. Other units of the era were the Guildford Rifles (1874), Geraldton Rifles (1876), York Rifles (1878), and Bunbury Rifles (1892).

Strangely, although it was the horse era, there were only two mounted units formed in the early times--the Pinjarra Mounted Volunteers (1862-1882), and the Wellington Mounted Volunteers (1877-1882). About 1887 there was a move to raise mounted sub-units in infantry. A former Governor of Western Australia, Sir James Mitchell, was the first mounted soldier of the Geraldton unit.

In 1884 army units held their first camp at Cottesloe on ground lent by the local publican, who also made his premises available to the headquarters staff.

Since World War I infantry units in Western Australia have been known as the 11th., 16th., 28th. and 44th. Battalions. The 11th. dates back to 1861, as the City of Perth Regiment. The others claim as their ancestors the contingents which fought in South Africa during 1899-1902.



9/24

The 11th., 16th. and 28th. Battalions of 13th. Infantry Brigade fought on Gallipoli and in France and the 44th. Battalion in France.

In World War II the 2/11th. (City of Perth), 2/16th. (Cameron Highlanders) and 2/28th. (Swan) Battalions served in the Middle East and South-West Pacific, and the 44th. (West Australian Rifles) Battalion was part of a special mobile force in Western Australia until 1942.

The 44th. was disbanded as a unit in June 1944, and the Battalion's colours were laid up in the Bunbury Municipal Chambers.

The 1960 reorganisation is the second big change in the infantry of the C.M.F. in Western Australia since World War II. The Citizen Military Forces were reformed in 1948 with two infantry battalions--the 11/44th. and 16/28th.

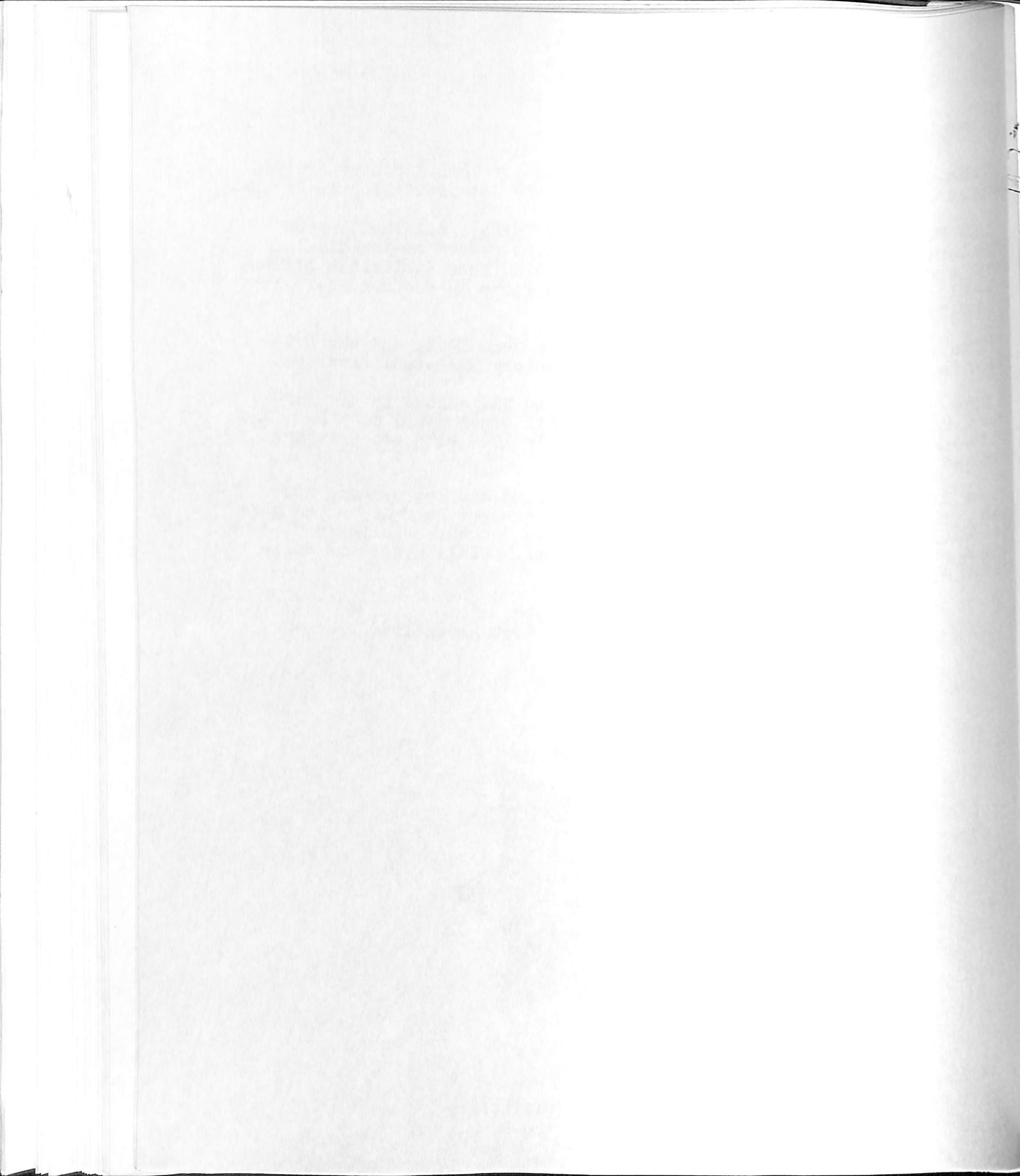
In 1952, when national service training was approaching its peak, the 28th. Battalion was raised as a separate unit and so gave the 13th. Brigade its present organisation of three battalions, soon to be re-formed as the all-volunteer 1st. Battalion, Western Australia Regiment.

by Ray Duke,  
from the West Australian, 18/2/60.



Western Australian Volunteers.

C. 1874



9/25

DESPATCHES.

1. From Lt. J. J. FREWEN

In SABRETACHE of March 1959, Mr. B. J. Videon asked for an accurate identification of a badge comprising a letter "O" within a wreath, and set between double wings.

This query is answered in the following order:-

M.O. 801  
1915.

AUSTRALIAN FLYING CORPS AND AUSTRALIAN  
FLYING CORPS RESERVE.

Badges.

Qualified pilots will wear a flying badge consisting of outspread wings with the letters "AMF" surmounted by a crown.

Observers who qualify at any course at the Flying School subsequent to 1st. January, 1916, and are in possession of a certificate as such, will wear a badge consisting of outspread wings with the letter "O", without the crown.

The badges will be worn on the left breast above medal ribands.

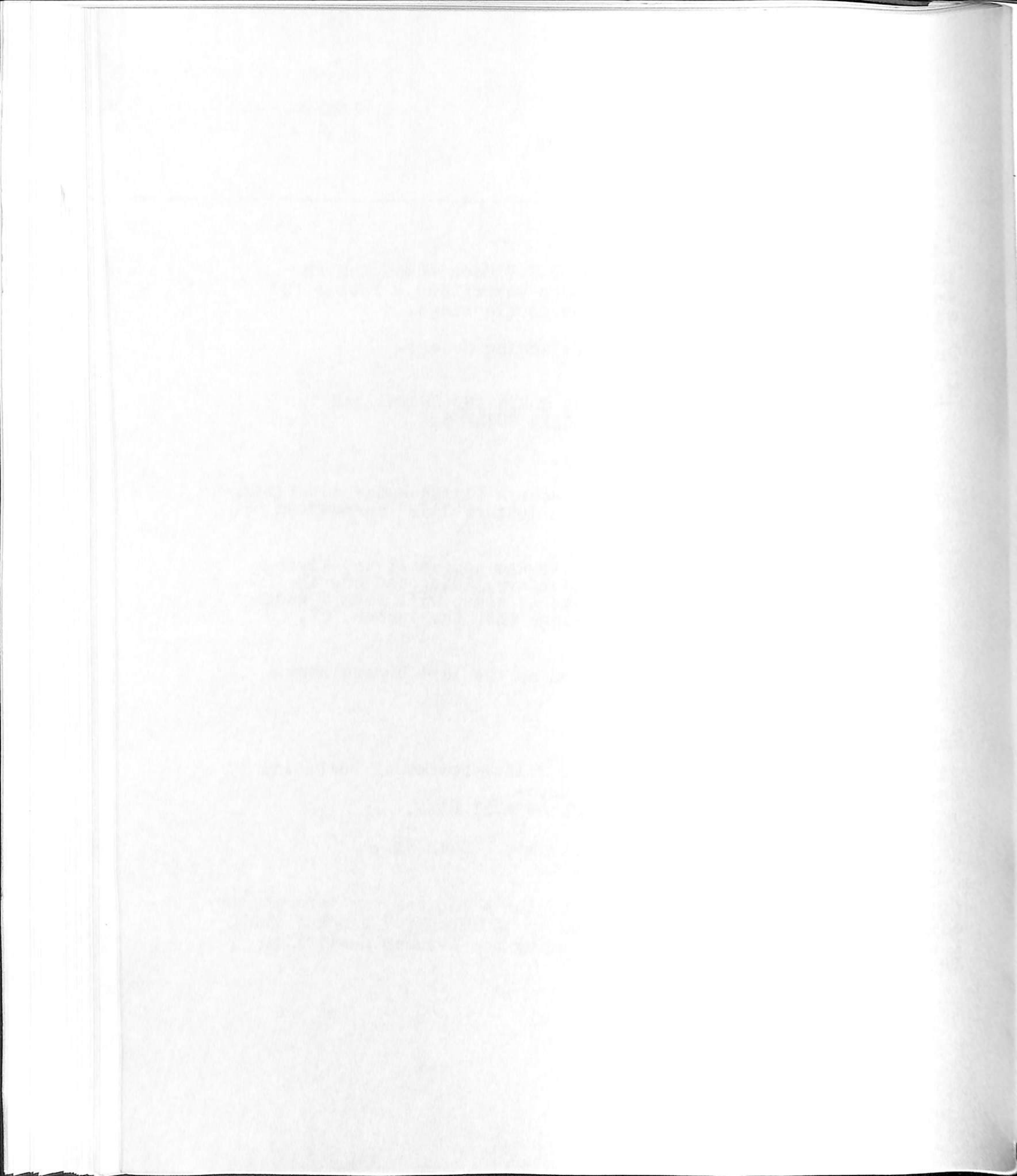
2. From Mr. Robert GRAY.

(1). To members interested in the Police Forces of Australia The following book might be of use:-

THE TROOPER POLICE OF AUSTRALIA,  
by A. L. Haydon  
London, Andrew Melrose, 3 York St.,  
Covent Garden, 1911.

(2). In response to Captain Pilkington's request for information concerning the badge illustrated in SABRETACHE 7 October 1959, I wish to state that it was worn by the Western Australian Infantry Regiment from 1903-1912.





9/26

3. From Mr. A. G. Miller, on behalf of an overseas friend-

What cap or headdress badges were in use by the Australian army on the last day of WW2? Theoretically they all wore the C.M.F. "sun" -- but, in fact, did some units wear their own badges?

4. From Mr. Robert Gray.

It appears that some Australian units are trying to appear much older than they really are. How they trace their pre-1903 history is a mystery. Newspapers are not too good at quoting dates (accurately).

Can you tell me how the official histories arrive at these points in respect of the following units?

- (1) That the unit served in South Africa? All units that served in South Africa were special forces, recruited for a certain period, and then were disbanded. The only local units that left Australia as units were the R.A.A., N.S.W. Lancers, "A" Squadron of the N.S.W. Mounted Rifles, and the Australian Horse.
- (2) Battle honours for SOUTH AFRICA. These were only honorary, and were granted only to the local units if they sent a certain number of men, and not to the local home unit.
- (3) Upon the outbreak of war in 1914 the local regiments were re-organised as the xth. Light Horse Regt or the xth. Infantry Battalion. The units of the first A.I.F. were again like the units for S. Africa - all recruited as a special force, and there was no connection in 1914 between an A.I.F. unit and a local C.M.F. unit.

When were the following units raised:-

VICTORIAN RIFLES; CORPS OF AUSTRALIAN SIGNALS;  
19th. AUSTRALIAN LIGHT HORSE REGT (VICTORIAN MTD.  
RIFLES)?

When was the VICTORIAN RAILWAY INFANTRY disbanded?

What was the design of their badge?

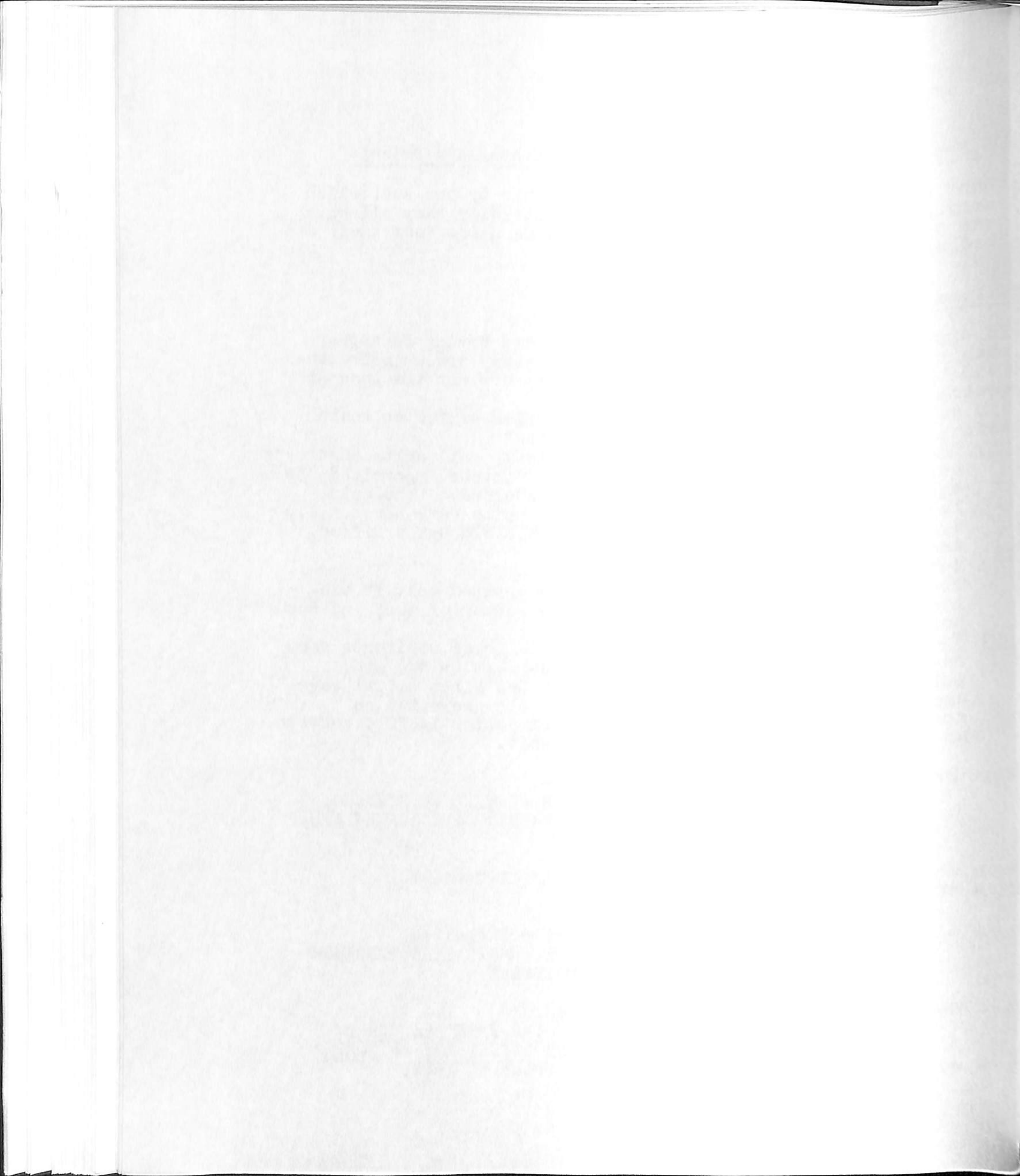
When did the following receive the title "Royal";-

AUSTRALIAN FIELD ARTILLERY; AUSTRALIAN GARRISON  
ARTILLERY; AUSTRALIAN ENGINEERS ?

When were the following titles changed:-

AUSTRALIAN ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT to CORPS;  
AUSTRALIAN ARMY VETERINARY DEPARTMENT to CORPS?

What were the designs of their badges prior to 1930?



9/27

The Virginia Military Institute at  
the Battle of New Market.

---

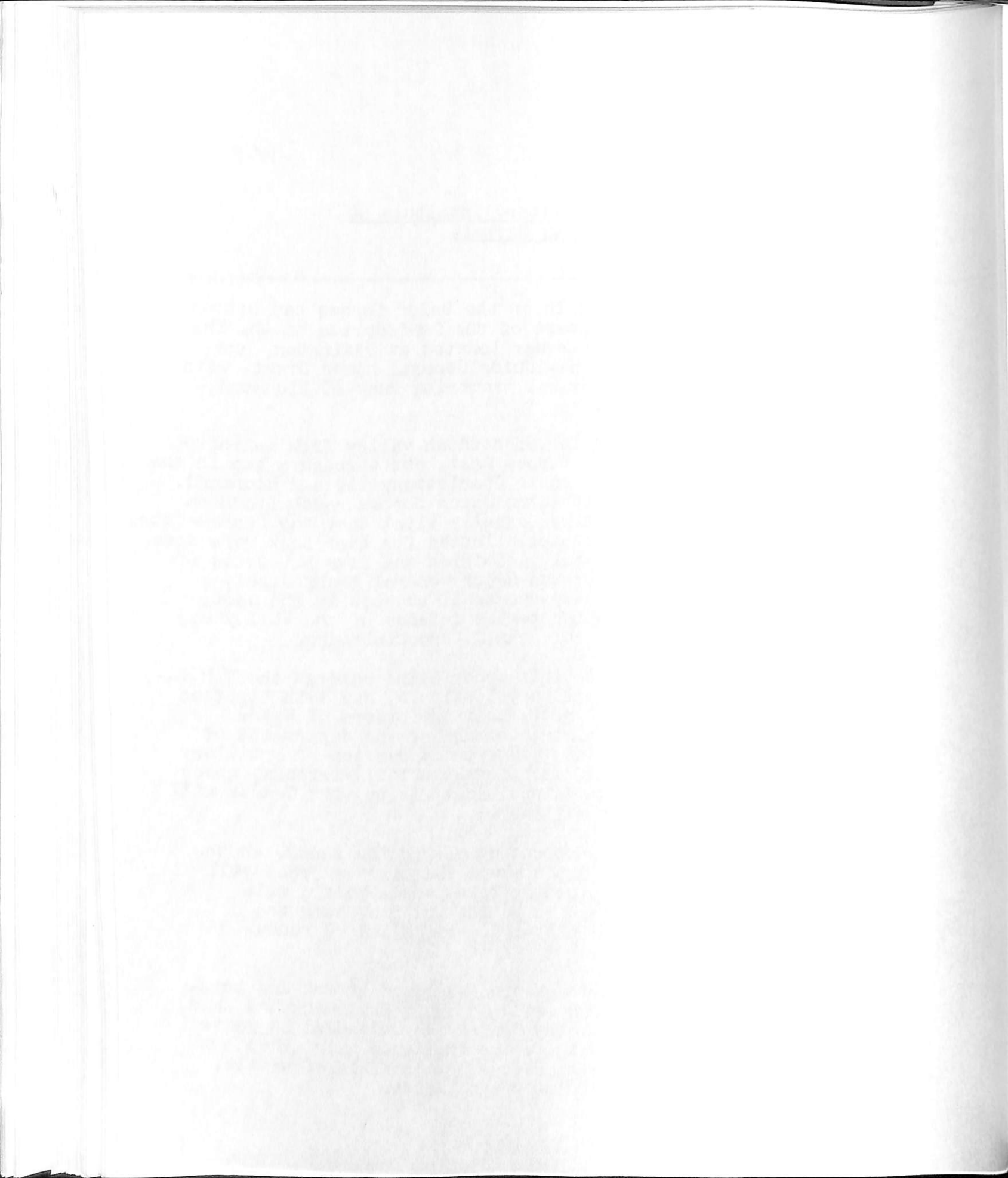
In May 1864 the teeth of the Union forces had bitten deep into Virginia, the heart of the Confederate South. The Virginia Military Institute was located at Lexington, and 200 miles to the East, a new Union General named Grant, with a splendidly equipped army was hammering away at Richmond, the Confederate Capital.

A railroad ran up the Shenandoah valley from Lexington to Staunton, and where it turned East, cut through a gap in the Blue Ridge mountains, and on to Charlottesville and Richmond. Therefore, it was vital that the Union forces reach Staunton and cut that railroad. It was equally vital that the Confederates prevent this. The Union troops allotted for this task were some 6,500 men, including a cavalry division and five batteries of artillery. Their commander was Major General Franz Sigel, a German by birth who had had some small success in the West. The Confederate army rushing to the defence of the Valley was under the command of General John C. Breckinbridge.

These events led to this order being read at the V.M.I.- "Headquarters, Virginia Military Institute, May 11th Eighteen hundred and sixty-four. First, Under the orders of Major General John C. Breckinbridge, commanding the department of West Virginia, the Corps of Cadets and a section of Artillery will take up the line and march for Staunton, Virginia, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Scott Shipp. The Cadets will carry with them two days rations".

Not a whisper or movement came from the ranks, as the orders were read, but at the command "Dismiss" a rebel yell went up that roused the sleeping townspeople half a mile away. The Cadets raced back in to the building each to prepare his haversack, blanket-roll, rifle and 40 rounds of ammunition as per orders.

The Corps was a strange cross-section of men and boys, but they had one thing in common. As their President had said, they were the seed corn of the Confederacy. Founded 25 years before, with no expense spared, the Institute had turned out graduates who had proven themselves on the field of battle. It was known as the West Point of the South.



9/28

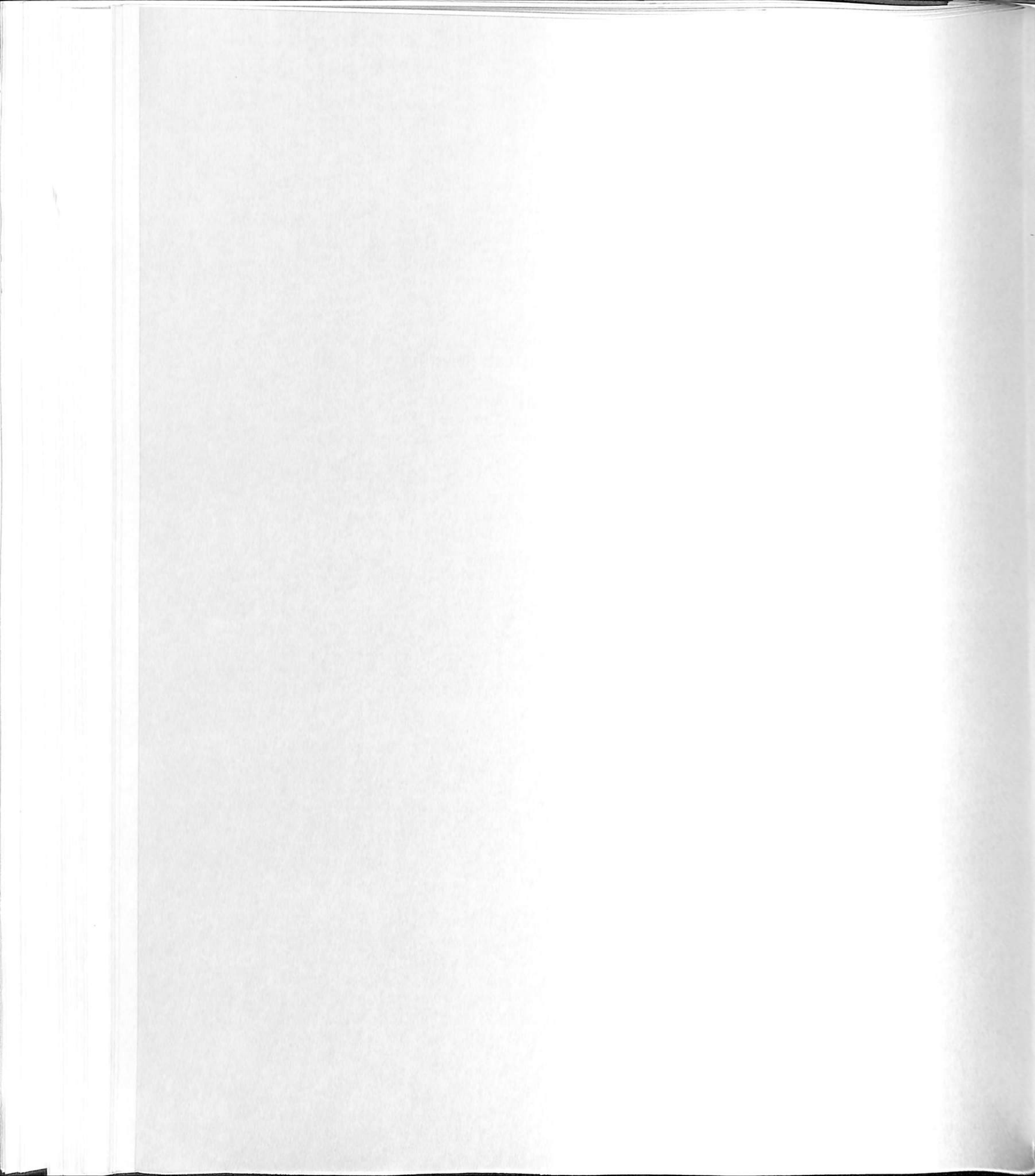
Some of the Cadets had already been under fire, Erskine Ross, Cadet First Sergeant of Company A, had been complimented for bravery by Stonewell Jackson, at the battle of Cedar Run. Charles Randolph, at the age of sixteen, had distinguished himself as Jackson's personal courier at the Battles of Sharpsburg and Second Manassas. These were senior Cadets, sent from the fighting to be trained for commissions. The others, boys of fifteen and sixteen, made up the majority of the Corps. Francis Page whose Father had died when he was only a year old, had been raised by the women of his family. Moses Ezekiel had been brought up by his grandfather, who outfitted slaves in Richmond. Moses' inseperable companion was Thomas Garland Jofferson, a young aristocrat. Also there was the hot-headed young John S. Wise, son of the former Governor of Virginia who was now a General in the Confederate Army.

Nineteen men were left on guard at the institute; five more were sick or on furlough. Thirty-two cadets, under the command of Captain H. Minge, served in the Cadet Artillery (three 2" rifled guns). It was up to Minge to commandeer horses and bring up the guns. Thus, 228 Cadets, six officers and three musicians started early that rainy morning to join General Breckinbridge. Their commander was Lieut. Colonel Scott Shipp, 25 years old, a graduate of the Academy five years before. The average age of the Cadets was seventeen. They wore homespun jackets with only seven brass buttons, instead of the customary 44. Their rifles were old Belgian muzzle-loaders, fine to drill with but of questionable value in battle. Their equipment was mute evidence of conditions in the South at this time.

On May the 14th, a Sunday, General Breckinbridge took up a position astride the Union commander's obvious line of march and waited for Sigel's attack. Meanwhile, the Cadets, marching an average 18 miles a day, had entered Staunton. As they slopped into the town- it had been raining heavily- a band of a veteran regiment broke into "Rock-a-Bye-Baby" and the seasoned soldiers cradled their rifles in their arms and rocked them as the beardless boys, their faces red with rage, marched by.

Two nights later, shortly before midnight, the Cadets were on the march again, The rain came down in sheets, and the road was a maze of deep ruts. When dawn broke the Corps halted, cooked breakfast, and marched to take up a line on an elevation known as Shirleys Hill. The Cadet Artillery was ordered to join their opposite numbers in the regular artillery, and minutes later the distinctive sound of the V.M.I. cannon could be heard firing, twice as fast as the others.

The Confederate troops waited all morning for the Union forces to attack, and finally were ordered to take the offensive themselves. They were to advance in two waves, the Cadets in the second line.



9/29

Sigel, the Northern commander, had occupied the town of Newmarket, but when the Southern artillery was cracking in the streets, he pulled his forces back. Neither Sigel nor his staff were popular with the towns, and many of them took advantage of the withdrawal to keep right on withdrawing. The main body, however, halted along a natural defence line.

The sight of the ground the Cadets would have to cover was not very encouraging, two miles of open pasture lands, part of it, freshly ploughed, a hard climb up a steep hill - the whole time under the fire of a full brigade of Union Infantry, three regiments, supported by four batteries of artillery.

The Confederate attack began shortly after noon, initially the Union artillery bursts were short, but by the time the second Southern line came in to view, the Northern shells were zeroed in.

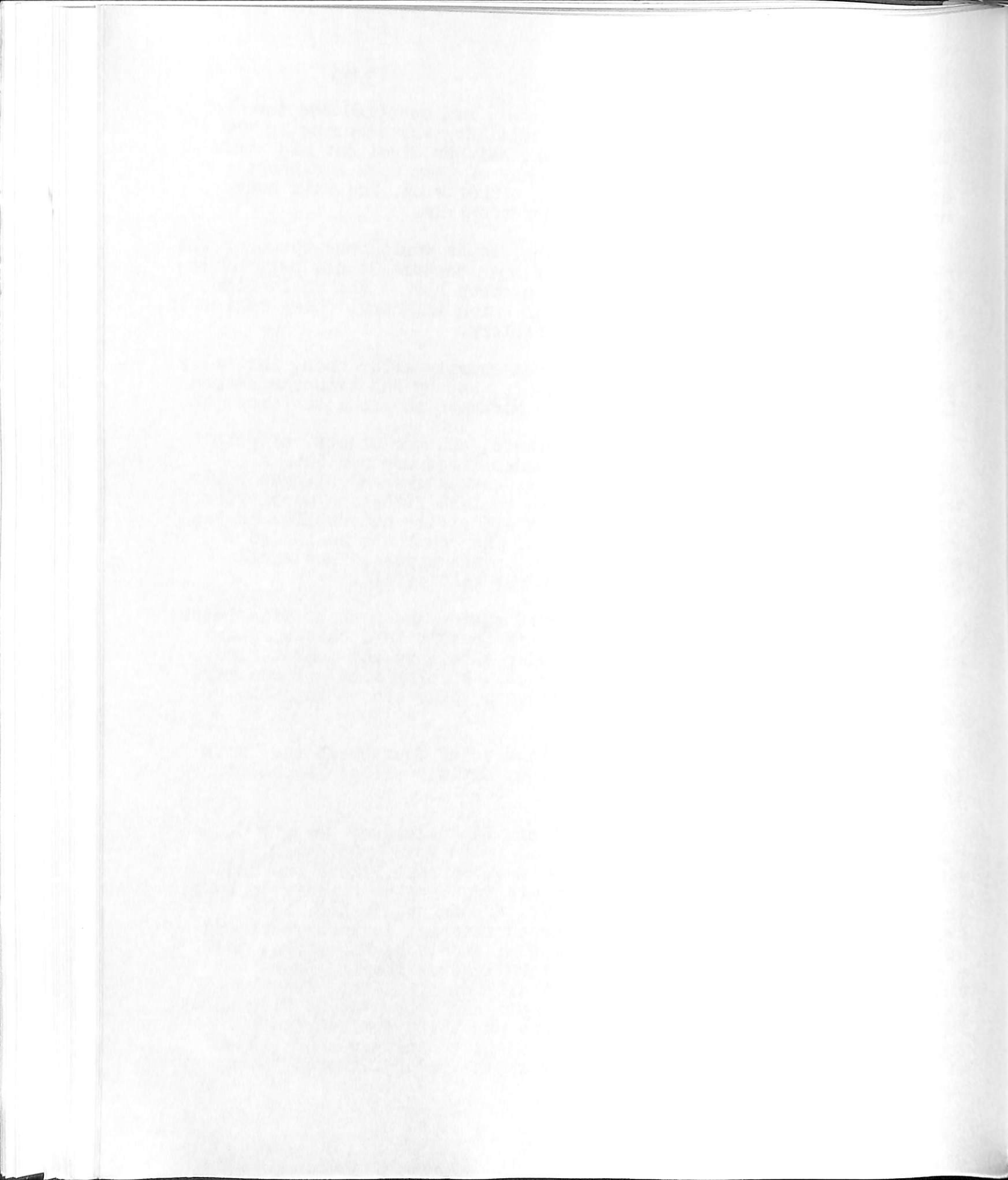
The rain continued in torrents, and the Cadets, after a mile of sloshing through the mud under fire, dropped into a steep ravine, which gave them cover. Haversacks and blanket rolls were taken off and the order passed to load rifles. A horrifying discovery was made, the wood of the old rifles had swollen in the rain and the ramrods had stuck fast. They couldn't be loaded but the answer to the Cadet's question was simple. There would be plenty of shiny new Enfields on the battlefield.

The First line moved forward again, and a short time later Colonel Shipp was ordered to take his Cadets into battle. They marched across a ploughed field, under artillery and musket fire, in company front, four companies broad, keeping step all the way. A shell burst killing three Cadets, the line closed into the centre, and went on.

Now the battalion reached the point from which the Union line had fallen back, and as promised, Enfield rifles lay about in the mud.

Cadet Captain Samuel Shriver, in command of Company C, raised his shiny drill sword in the air to wave on his men, a shell fragment struck his upraised arm, he spun like a top and stumbled to the ground, he was on his feet instantly only to bump into one of his Cadets, John Upsher, "Close up, Upsher, no lagging in Company C today", he urged sharply. Sixteen years old Upsher looked straight at the Captain, picked up his rifle, took a step and pitched forward. His right leg was mangled from thigh to ankle. Shriver, his right arm dangling limp, had already rushed ahead, again he was hit and fell. Second Lieutenant John Wyatt stepped forward to become the third commander of Company C that day. He was also wounded, a canister shot ripped his leg to the bone, but he kept going - he never bothered to report the wound.





9/30.

James Darden was shot in the left thigh; he got up and continued forward. Another ball struck him in the left arm, shredding the major arteries. The whole of the left side of his jacket became soaked with blood.

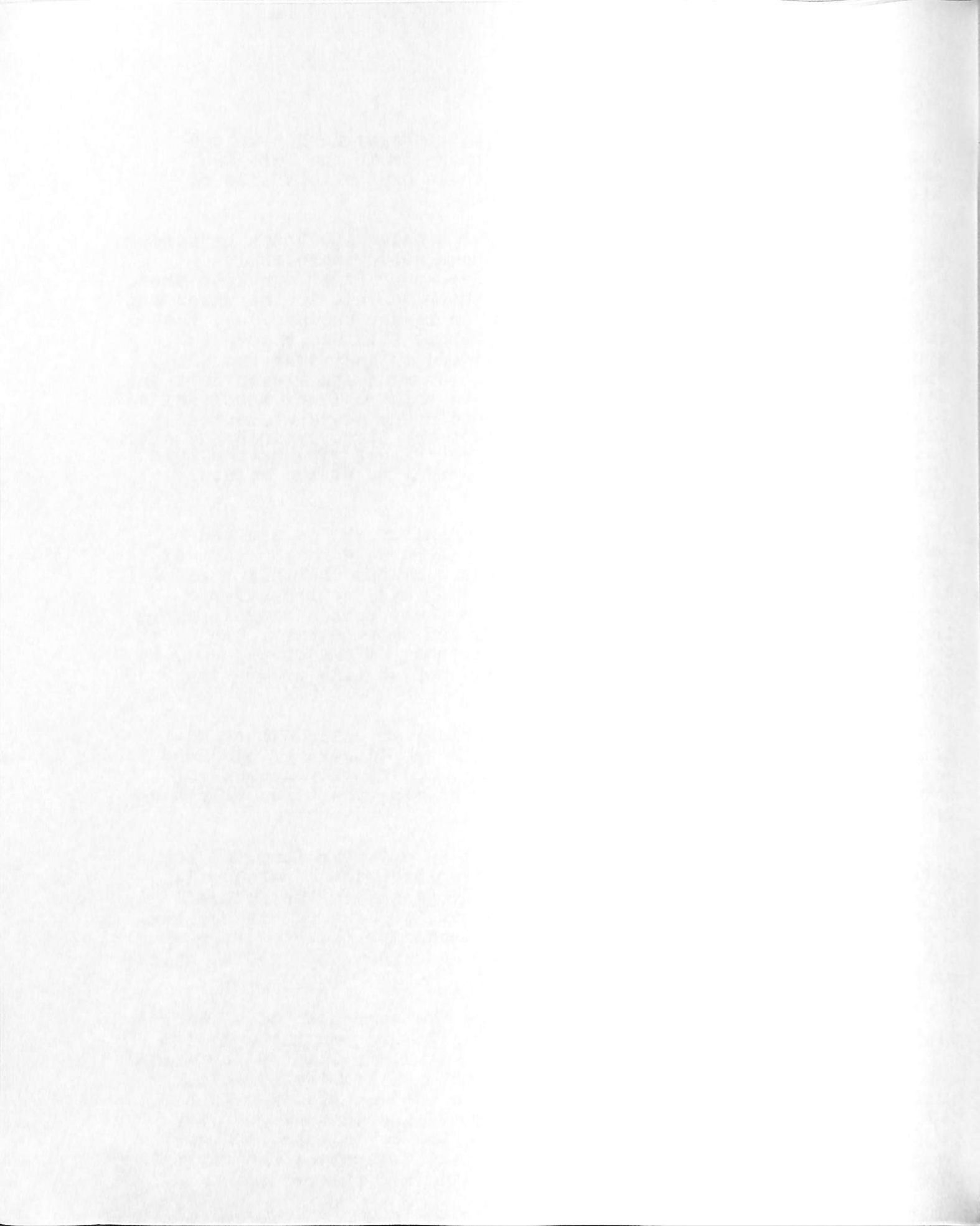
The Cadets were now only 300 yards below the Union batteries, the going was tough, the mud in places above their ankles. Above them the 34th. Mass. continued to pour fire down into them. Midway through an orchard Colonel Shipp was hit in the chest and fell back senseless. Confused, their leader unconscious, the cadets hit the dirt behind a rail fence. This was the most crucial moment of the battle. Ahead and to the right the 62nd. Virginia had been cut in half, with seven of its eleven captains either killed or wounded. Attached to this regiment was McNeill's Partisan Rangers. Of 65 men in that company 60 were eventually either killed or wounded. On the left the 51st. Virginia had also fallen back. Advancing through the retiring regiments the 26th. Virginia let loose a stream of musketry fire at the Federal artillery.

Captain Henry Wise was given command of the Cadets and ordered them to charge the battery. He rose, with the seat of his trousers shot away, and gave the commands "Battalion rise-trail arms-forward double quick march-guide centre-advance-charge- and take that battery". With their battle flag in front the Cadets took their place in line and went forward. One of the companies had fallen behind the main body of the corps, and, to correct this, the bulk of the Cadets marked time under fire until the line was straightened.

They went on, maintaining formation; Franklin Gibson was hit in the cheek, another bullet took two fingers of his hand away, a third went through his thigh, and finally a chunk of shrapnel hit him below the knee, shattering the bone. Only then did Gibson fall- wounded seven times.

There were now less than 200 Cadets on their feet. On their left and right the 51st. and 62nd. Virginia with a rebel yell joined the charge. The fresh 26th. Virginia hit the Federal flanks. The Union troops broke and ran, and the Cadets overran the battery. Captain Von Kleiser, commanding the battery, was not fast enough. A Cadet took a cut at him with a sabre, splitting his face from forehead to chin.

Little Charlie Randolph demanded the surrender of a Federal captain. The Captain refused. "Then I'll run you through with my bayonet", Charlie shouted. "Damned if I don't think you would" said the captain, and surrendered. Colonel William Lincoln, a cousin of the President, was trying to lead a horse away when Cadet Kennedy shouted at him to stop. Lincoln took one look at the swollen old Belgian musket in the boy's hand, and kept on going. Kennedy hefted his rifle like a javelin; the bayonet hit the colonel in the shoulder, and he hit the ground.



A mounted Federal officer was trying to rally his men. Lieutenant John Hanna grabbed the officer's horse; the officer went for his sabre and was soon getting the better of the fight, largely because his sword was made to fight with rather than for parades. Then up ran Henry Garrett, a Virginia blueblood, who, forgetting his aristocratic upbringing, let the Northern officer have it in the back with his bayonet.

The whole Union line was in full retreat--they streamed up the valley pike in confusion and crossed the bridge over the swollen Shenandoah. Even though they burned this bridge they kept going all the way to Strasburg, fifty miles north.

One of the results of this battle was the saving of the harvest, thus providing food to keep Lee's army going for another year. The cadets had paid heavily--not including minor unreported wounds they had suffered 23% casualties--10 killed and 47 wounded.

Later the Corps was part of the force sent to General Lee to help win the major battle of Cold Harbour.

The Institute was eventually captured and burnt to the ground. Later sixteen of the cadets became doctors, three college presidents, and five turned to religious careers.

Possibly the most famous was Moses Ezekiel of Company C. He became one of the world's greatest sculptors and was knighted while in his 30's. Although he lived in Rome for the greater part of his life, he was buried at Arlington cemetery at his own request. A list of the honours he received during his life would fill pages of small print, but on his tomb was the simple inscription:-

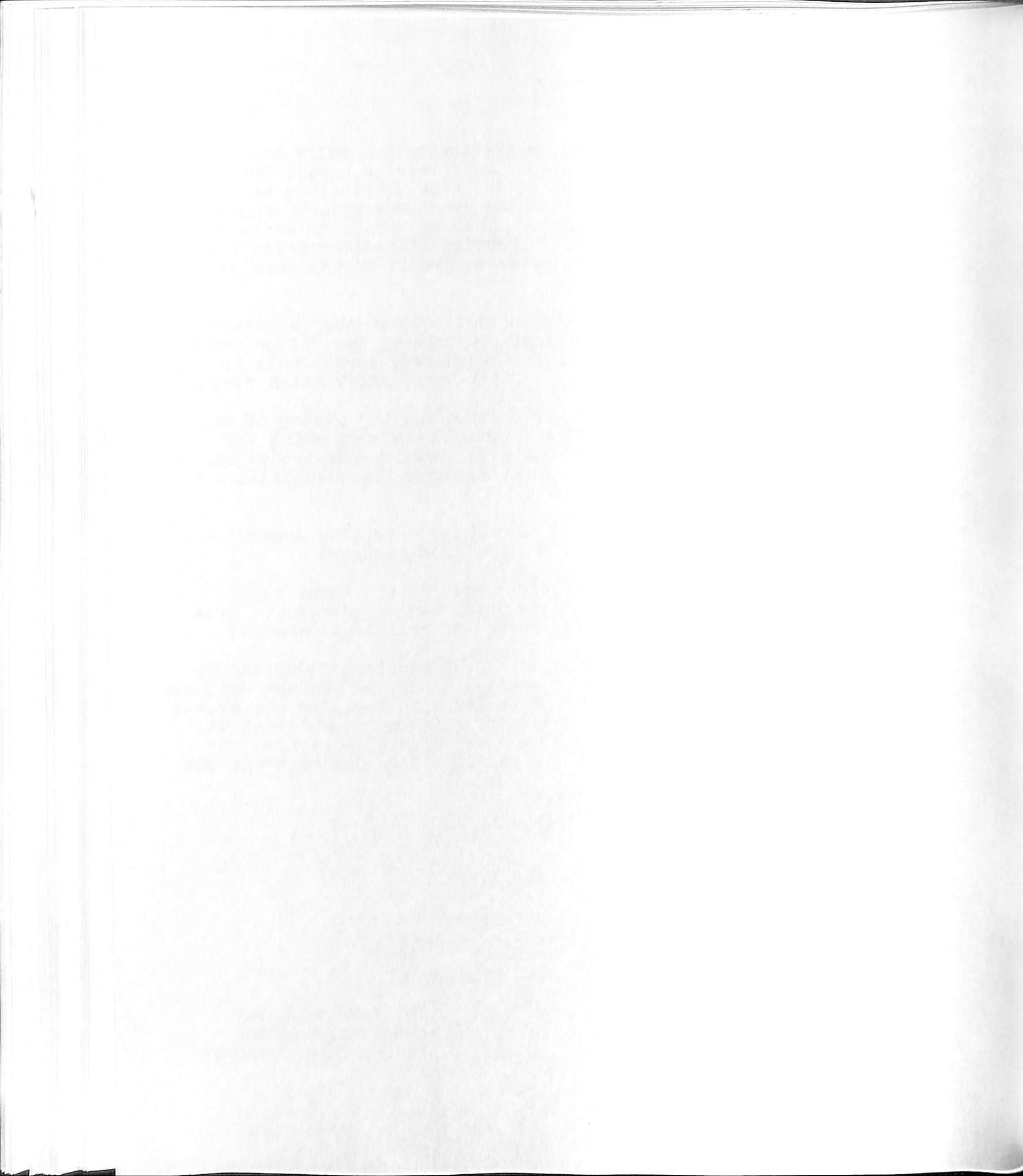
MOSES J. EZEKIEL,  
Sergeant of Company C,  
Battalion of Cadets,  
..... of the  
VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE.

submitted by K.Pryor.

.....  
COMMONWEALTH POLICE FORCE.

From the "Herald", Melbourne, 21/4/60, we hear that the Commonwealth Police Force has been formed by amalgamating the Commonwealth Investigation Service and the Peace Officer Guard.

Legislation setting up the police force was passed in 1957, proclaimed on Monday 18th, and operative from 21st. April 1960.



(5) Capt. SARGENT writes concerning the book MODEL SOLDIERS:-

My copy of the book arrived recently. It is a fine acquisition for anyone interested in model soldiers. The development of this hobby is traced from 2300BC to late 1958 in great detail, and with many references.

MODEL SOLDIERS is valuable for its illustrations alone. These consist of eight finely reproduced colour plates, ninety two half-tone plates of excellent quality (except in two or three cases where the original photography is at fault), and some fifty-three line sketches.

The chapter on making and converting models may be disappointing to those interested in preparing their own models. It is not nearly so comprehensive as BARB on this aspect.

There are three appendices- the first lists model soldier societies; the second lists places where exhibits of models may be seen; and the third gives an extensive bibliography of the subject, listing also past and present manufacturers. The book concludes with an index and directory.

With so few books available on the subject, MODEL SOLDIERS will be welcomed as an authority by all collectors.

"MODEL SOLDIERS", a Collector's Guide, by John G. GARRATT,  
London: Seeley Service & Co., Ltd. 42/- net. (stg).

(6) Mr. Robert GRAY has submitted a rubbing (which unfortunately can not be reproduced here) of a white metal helmet plate which he tentatively identifies as being of the Victorian Naval Volunteers. It comprises an anchor (of type used in RAN badges) in an oval belt bearing the words "AUT PACE AUT BELLO"; around the oval is a laurel wreath, and over it is an Imperial crown, suggesting a period of from circa 1903 to 1910.

Has any member any further information concerning this plate?

.....

#### RECENT MILITARY CEREMONIAL (contd.).

##### NINTH GIVEN FREEDOM OF CITY.

"Brisbane's Own"-the 9th. Infantry Battalion- was granted the Freedom of the City of Brisbane on Friday March 18th. at Victoria Park. Wearing full robes, the Lord Mayor, Alderman Groom, conferred the privileges, and presented to the regiment a blue white and gold silk flag, and a scroll encased in a polished wood casket. The scroll recorded the grant and the battle honours of the 9th. Infantry Battalion, the Moreton Regiment.

##### 31st. TO RECEIVE FREEDOM.

Charters Towers is to confer on the 31st. Infantry Battalion the Freedom of the City of Charters Towers.



WANTED BY PURCHASE OR EXCHANGE

Pre 1903 badges, and belt clasps as worn in Australia.

## SHOULDER TITLES.

1/AV , NG , NSW/Lancers , NSWA , CSC , VPA , P/VE , S/VE , C&J , R/Rangers , F/VE , 1/WAIB , 3/WAIB , 4/WAIB , 5/WAIB , TE , STA , TTC , LRR , TCC , QR , QU , 4/ALH , 7/ALH , 10/ALH , 15/ALH , 18/ALH , 7/AIR , CSR , C/VSR , F/VSR , ST.GR , SASR , 1SR , 2SR , KIR , DR , IRR , TR , GFIR , AVAC , AAVD , AAOD , CAS , Reserve , SA , SAMR , SAB/Australia , WAI , WAMI , VIB , BC , AIR , The following numerals over AFA , 4 , 6 , 7 , 8 , 9 , 10 , 11 , 12 , 13 , 14 , 15 , The following numerals over AGA , 1 , 5 , 6 , 7 , 8 , 9 , 10 , 11 , 12 , 13 , 14 , A kangaroo/Australia , 5VMR/A kangaroo/Australia.

## BADGES

28th Illawarra Light Horse, 71st City of Ballarat Infantry, Educational Branch RAAF, Chaplain RAAF, 42nd Infantry new crown, 47th Infantry new crown, Aust. Light Car Patrol, Aust. Intelligence Corps (map of Aust. type), Sydney University Company, "Rising Sun" badges with the following inscriptions :- "Commonwealth Military Forces", "Australian Commonwealth Forces", "RDSB" and "Nursing Training", 2nd NSW Mtd. Rifles (Boer War).

## BUTTONS

Aust. Army Medical Corps, Victorian Navy, NSW Artillery, 2nd NSW Mtd. Rifles, Queensland Artillery.

## CAP TALLIES

HMCS , HMVS , HMQN , HMA Naval Forces .

## SHOULDER FLASHES

Summer: Far Ntl. Queensland Regt, Darling Downs Regt, Wide Bay Regt, Macquarie Regt, Melbourne Rifles, Tasmania Regt, NSW Mtd. Rifle; Winter: Hunter River Lancers, Illawarra Regt, Riverina Regt, 5 Recruit Training Coy, NSW Mtd Rifles. Summer: 13 , 17 , 18 , National Service Battalions.

New Zealand badges, buttons, shoulder titles and belt clasps.

R. GRAY,  
5 Elder Tce.,  
Glengowrie. S.A.





9/34

MEMBERS' ADVERTISEMENTS (Continued).

WANTED

Copy of book " AUSTRALIAN CAVALRY" by Frank Wilkinson,  
c.1902.

Major J.B.Gale,  
14 Junction St.,  
RINGWOOD, Victoria.

.....

ANNUAL ELECTIONS FOR YEAR 1960/61.

Elections will be held at the June meeting, to be held at  
1, Harper Ave., BENTLEIGH, on the SECOND Friday in June 1960.

The following persons have accepted nominationnfor offices:-

PRESIDENT	: B.J.Videon	
SECRETARY	: J.K.Lyons	
TREASURER	: P.Lober )	This office willbbe contested.
	: K.Pryor )	
LIBRARIAN	: K.Pryor )	This office will be contested.
	: M.Youl )	
EDITOR	: B.J.Videon.	

Ballot papers in respect of these offices which are to be contested  
will accompany this issue.

Overseas members who are interested are asked to send their  
votes by airmail in order to ensure they reach here before  
the election date.

Several nominees declined the opportunity to stand for office.

Peter Kaye,  
RETURNING OFFICER.



DRESS REGULATIONS  
OF THE  
TASMANIAN DEFENCE FORCE, 1887.

.....

From "The Hobart Gazette" of  
Tuesday, December 27th.,  
1887.

Supplied to members of THE MILITARY RESEARCH & COLLECTORS  
SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA with the April 1960 edition of their  
journal SABRETACHE. vol II no 9.



SECT. I.-- THE STAFF.

(a). The General Staff.

(Lace gold, staff pattern).

1. Colonel on the Staff.--Tunic, dress trousers and pantaloons, cocked hat and plume, belts and sword, frock coat and waistcoat, patrol jacket for field service, undress trousers and pantaloons, forage cap, mess dress, great coat and cape, all as laid down in the dress regulations of the Imperial army.
2. Colonels of the Staff, if belonging to Her Majesty's service, or retired therefrom, may wear their regimental uniforms, but with the cocked hat and plume described for their staff rank, and with the staff forage cap.
3. Officers on the Staff under the rank of Colonel.--Tunic, dress trousers and pantaloons, cocked hat and plume, belts and sword, frock coat and waistcoat, patrol jacket for field service, undress trousers and pantaloons, forage cap, mess dress, great coat and cape, all as laid down in the dress regulations of the Imperial army for the Garrison Staff.

(b). The Volunteer Staff.

(Lace silver, staff pattern).

4. Where a Volunteer staff is constituted, the uniform of the several ranks will be the same as the above, but with silver lace and trimmings and plated ornaments.



SECT. II.-- GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALL ARMS.

5. BADGES, HELMETS.-- For Permanent Artillery; Royal Arms with field gun underneath, on scroll "TASMANIAN PERMANENT ARTILLERY" (metal, gilt). Launceston and Southern Tasmanian Artillery same as above, only on the scroll either "LAUNCESTON ARTILLERY" or "SOUTHERN TASMANIAN ARTILLERY", as the case may be.

BADGES, HELMETS.-- Infantry: A star surmounted by a crown, with a laurel wreath in centre enclosing the lion passant, surrounded by a garter with the words "TASMANIAN DEFENCE FORCE" (metal, white).

6. BADGES OF RANK to be worn by officers on the shoulder knots and straps as in the Imperial army.

7. BADGES, COLLAR.-- Regiments and corps not entitled to wear any special collar badge will wear the lion passant in plated or gilt metal. Officers will wear the same badge in gold embroidery or gilt metal.

8. BADGES OF RANK FOR WARRANT OFFICERS, as in the Imperial service-- crown for sergeants-major, star for quartermaster-sergeants, to be worn on the right forearm.

9. BOOTS.-- Mounted officers, non-commissioned officers, and men wear, when on mounted duties, knee boots as in the Imperial army; officers who are not mounted wear Wellington or ankle boots. Boots with ornamental fronts or buttons are not to be worn in uniform.

10. BUTTONS, of special pattern, with crown in centre, and TASMANIAN DEFENCE FORCE round edge.

11. CHEVRONS, gold or silver (see Rule 18), for non-commissioned officers, on right arm only. Sergeants of artillery wear three-bar chevrons with gun above chevron; battery sergeants-major and quartermaster-sergeants wear crown or star over gun; troop and company sergeants-major and colour-sergeants wear three-bar chevrons and crowns, stars, or colour badges, as the case may be; company quartermaster-sergeants, star above chevron. All four-bar chevrons worn on tunics, frocks, jackets, or waistcoats will be worn below the elbow with the points upward, and all those of less than four bars will be worn above the elbow with points downward. Sergeants will not wear crowns.





Chevrons will be as follows:-

Above the elbow of the right arm;

Colour-sergeants and sergeants-- three stripes,

First corporals-- two stripes,

Second corporals or bombardiers-- one stripe.

12.CLOAKS FOR OFFICERS as for staff of Imperial Army, but without velvet collars.

13.GREATCOATS for officers as laid down for officers of the Imperial army in the several branches.. For non-commissioned officers and men, as issued.

14.GLOVES for officers, white buckskin leather.

15.HAVERSACKS for officers as in Imperial service. For non-commissioned officers and men, as issued.

16.HELMETS.- Dark blue, with gilt or plated badge, according to service, of universal pattern, gilt or plated chain, rose fastenings and spikes, or ball (for Artillery); plume for cavalry. Officers have a gilt or plated convex bar  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch wide down the centre of the back and to the bottom of the back peak. The front peak is bound with gilt or plated metal  $\frac{3}{16}$  of an inch wide, the back peak with patent leather  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch wide.

17.LACE.- The General Staff and the Permanent Force wear gold; all other branches of the service, silver. Gold badges are worn with silver lace, and silver badges on shoulder straps of patrol jackets and greatcoats. Silver badges are worn with gold lace. Staff officers will wear lace of staff pattern as in Imperial service. Cavalry and Artillery officers will wear lace of Artillery pattern. Engineer officers, silver lace pattern as in Imperial army. Infantry officers wear lace of Infantry pattern, having a crimson division down centre, as in Imperial army.

18.MESS DRESS will be found the most suitable by officers for public entertainments and in the evening, but it is optional for officers to adopt it or otherwise. It is to correspond with that worn by the same branch in the Imperial army.

19.POUCHES FOR OFFICERS shall be as under:-

STAFF.-Black patent leather binocular case, with universal badge in gilt metal.

ARTILLERY.-Black patent leather pouch, with gun in gilt metal.

ENGINEERS.-Brown leather binocular case, with universal badge, plated.



INFANTRY.-Black patent leather pouch, with bugle and crown, and initials if the regiment.

20. POUCH-BELTS FOR OFFICERS--

STAFF.-Full dress: gold staff pattern, with buckle tip and slide.

ARTILLERY.-Full dress: gold or silver (see Para.17) as for Royal Artillery. Undress: white patent leather-- but this may be worn in full dress by permission from head-quarters.

ENGINEERS.-Full dress, as in Royal Engineers, stripes of silver. Undress: brown leather-- but this may be worn in full dress by permission from head-quarters.

INFANTRY.-Full dress: silver lace, Infantry pattern. Undress: white patent leather with plated lion's head, whistle and chain-- but this may be worn in full dress by permission from head-quarters.

Warrant Officers wear plain undress, pouch-belts and pouches of the pattern belonging to their branch of the service.

Pouch-belts are not worn with the patrol jacket, except by the orderly officers of the day.

21. SABRETACHE.- Undress for mounted officers as in Imperial army.

22. SHOULDER STRAPS.-

FOR ARTILLERY OFFICERS.- Full dress: of plated gold or silver wire cord (see Para.18) lined with blue, with badges of rank. A small button of universal pattern at the top. Undress: of same material as the garment edged with half-inch black mohair braid, except at the base; black netted button at the top.

Badges of rank in plated metal.

FOR ENGINEER OFFICERS.- Full dress: treble twisted round back, silver cord terminating in crow's feet lined with scarlet; a small button of universal pattern at top.

Undress: as for Artillery. Badges of rank in plated metal.

INFANTRY.- Full dress: twisted round silver cord lined with scarlet, a small button of universal pattern at top. Badges of rank in gold. Undress, as for Artillery.

22A. For non-commissioned officers and men cloth shoulder-straps same as the uniform will be worn, edged with a welt of material to match the facings, except at the base. A small button of universal pattern at the top. Initials of corps as follows:-

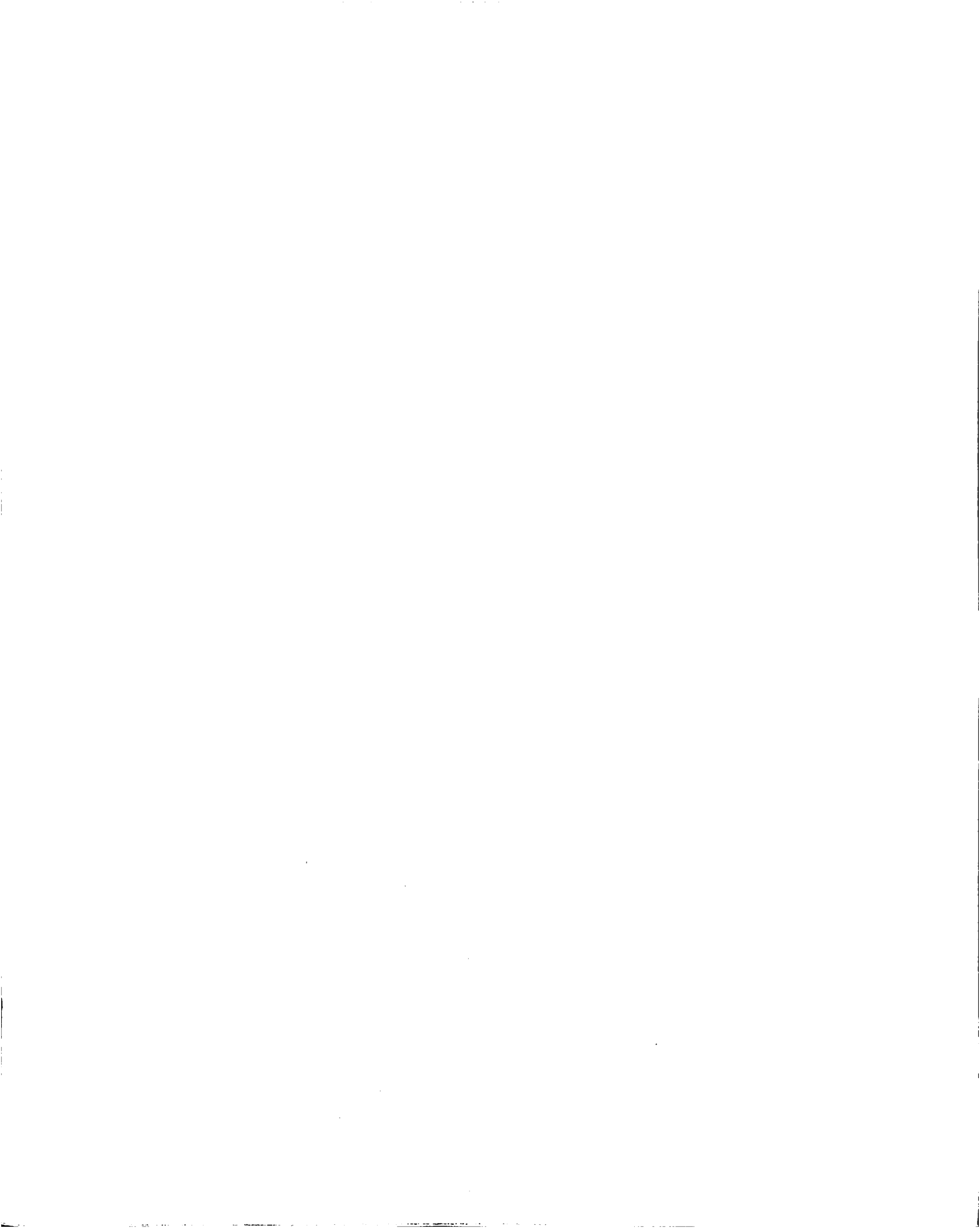
PERMANENT ARTILLERY--T.P.A. gilt metal.

ARTILLERY--

Southern: S.T.A. plated metal.

Launceston: L.A. ditto.

ENGINEERS--T.T.C. ditto



INFANTRY--

Southern: T.R.R. ditto.

Launceston: L.R.R. ditto.

RESERVES--R. ditto.

CADETS--T.C.C. ditto.

23.SPURS.-- with knee-boots, crane-necked spurs fastened with straps and buckles: brass for field officers of engineers and infantry; steel for cavalry, artillery and other mounted officers. With Wellington boots, box spurs for mounted officers: brass for field officers of engineers and infantry; steel for cavalry, artillery and other mounted officers, infantry. Brass in full dress, for all except adjutants of infantry.

NOTE.-- Majors of Garrison Artillery, when dismounted on parade, or when inspecting the armaments or magazines in their charge, are not to wear spurs or sabretaches.

24.SWORD BELTS.--

FOR STAFF.--Russia leather  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide with slings an inch wide, two stripes of gold embroidery on belt and slings, a gilt hook to hook up the sword.

FOR ARTILLERY.--Full dress: gold or silver lace (see Para. 18). Royal Artillery pattern. Undress: white patent leather.

FOR ENGINEERS.--Full dress: same as Royal Engineers, but with silver embroidery. Undress: brown leather.

FOR INFANTRY.--Full dress: silver lace, Infantry pattern. Undress; white patent leather.

FOR RESERVES.--Full dress: not adopted. Undress: white patent leather.

25.SWORD KNOTS.--

STAFF.--Full dress: gold and crimson strap, gold acorn. Undress: white buff leather, gold acorn.

ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.--Full dress: silver cord with a silver acorn. Undress: buff leather,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide, with runner and silver acorn.

INFANTRY.--Full dress: silver and crimson strap with silver acorn. Undress: white buff leather.

RESERVES.-- Full dress: not adopted. Undress: white buff leather.

26.SWORDS.--As prescribed for the various services in the dress regulations of the Imperial army.

26A.SPECIAL NOTE.--In the case of any appointment or rank the uniform for which is not laid down in these regulations, officers will follow the dress regulations of the Imperial army, subject to the limitations prescribed in Sect.II, par.18, of these regulations.



SECT. III.-- DETAIL OF DRESS.

OFFICERS.

27. CAVALRY.

When formed, the details of dress will be published in General Orders.

28. ARTILLERY.

(The Permanent Artillery wear gold lace; all other Artillery corps, silver.)

TUNIC, as in Royal Artillery (buttons excepted).

FORAGE CAP, as in Royal Artillery.

PANTALOONS for mounted officers, as in Royal Artillery.

TROUSERS, full and undress, as in Royal Artillery.

PATROL JACKET, as in Royal Artillery.

POUCH, pouch-belt and sword-belt--see paras. 20, 21 & 25.

29. ENGINEERS.

(Lace, silver).

TUNIC, as in Royal Engineers (buttons excepted).

FORAGE CAP, as in Royal Engineers.

PANTALOONS, as in Royal Engineers.

TROUSERS--full dress, as in Royal Engineers. Undress, as in Royal Engineers.

SWORD, as in Royal Engineers.

PATROL JACKET, as in Royal Engineers.

POUCH, pouch-belt and sword-belt--see paras. 20, 21 & 25.

30. INFANTRY.

(Lace, silver).

TUNIC, as in Imperial army, scarlet with white facings, (buttons excepted), and silver lace, infantry pattern.

FORAGE CAP, as in Imperial army, Infantry, with badge in silver, wreath and crown with initials of regiment in centre on garter blue velvet.

PANTALOONS, as in Imperial army.

TROUSERS--full dress as in Imperial army. Undress, as in Imperial army.

SWORD, as in Imperial army--gilt scabbard for field officers; steel scabbard for other officers.

PATROL JACKET, as in Imperial army.

POUCH, pouch-belt and sword-belt--see paras. 20, 21 & 24.

31. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Officers of Medical Staff to wear the same uniform as in the Army Medical Department, buttons excepted, which will be of universal pattern.

PATROL JACKET, same as for infantry officers.





### 32. RETIRED AND UNATTACHED OFFICERS.

Officers on the retired and unattached list may wear the uniform of the cavalry, artillery, torpedo, engineers, or infantry, according to the branch in which they have served, or the uniform laid down for officers of infantry battalions, with the letter "R" in silver on shoulder straps, below the badges of their rank.

33. Officers in uniform when in mourning or attending funerals are to wear a piece of black crape,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, round the left arm, above the elbow. This is the only mourning to be worn in uniform, unless where otherwise specially ordered. It should never be worn at levees.

### 34. HORSE FURNITURE FOR MOUNTED OFFICERS.

SADDLE.-Hunting, plain stirrups, and blue girths.  
WALLETS.-Brown leather, with black bearskin covers.  
BRIDLE AND BREAST-PLATE.-Brown leather, with plated bosses, headstall and steel-chain reins. On the bosses, the Royal cypher within a garter and a crown above. Front and rosettes, dark blue.

## NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

### 35. CAVALRY.

Dress will be detailed in orders when troops are formed.

### 36. ARTILLERY.

TUNIC.-For Permanent Artillery, as in the Royal Artillery (buttons excepted). For Tasmanian Artillery Corps, same as for Permanent Artillery, but with white instead of yellow cord, and plated buttons and ornaments.  
SERGE FROCKS.-Blue with scarlet collar, as per pattern.  
FORAGE CAP, as for Royal Artillery.  
TROUSERS, as in Royal Artillery.

### 37. ENGINEERS.

TUNIC, as in the Royal Engineers, but with white cord and trimmings and plated buttons and ornaments.  
SERGE FROCK.-Scarlet, with blue collar and white lace.  
FORAGE CAP, as for Royal Engineers, white lace.  
TROUSERS, as for Royal Engineers.

### 38. INFANTRY.

TUNIC.-Scarlet, same as for infantry of the line, white facings, plated buttons and ornaments.  
SERGE FROCK.-Scarlet, with white collar and white lace.  
FORAGE CAP.-Glengarry, with bugle, and initials of regiment.



TROUSERS, as in Imperial army.

WARRANT OFFICERS to wear edging of flat silver lace round collar of tunic.

In corps wearing the glengarry, non-commissioned officers ranking as warrant officers will wear the round pattern forage cap, as for officers, but with black oak leaf pattern lace and plain drop peak.

#### MUSKETRY AND GUNNERY BADGES.

The following are the only authorized musketry badges to be worn by members of the Tasmanian Defence Forces. Badges to be worn on left arm.

TO BEST SHOT OF A BRIGADE OF ARTILLERY OR A BATTALION OF INFANTRY.-

A badge of cross rifles worked in silver with star and crown above, or cross guns for Artillery.

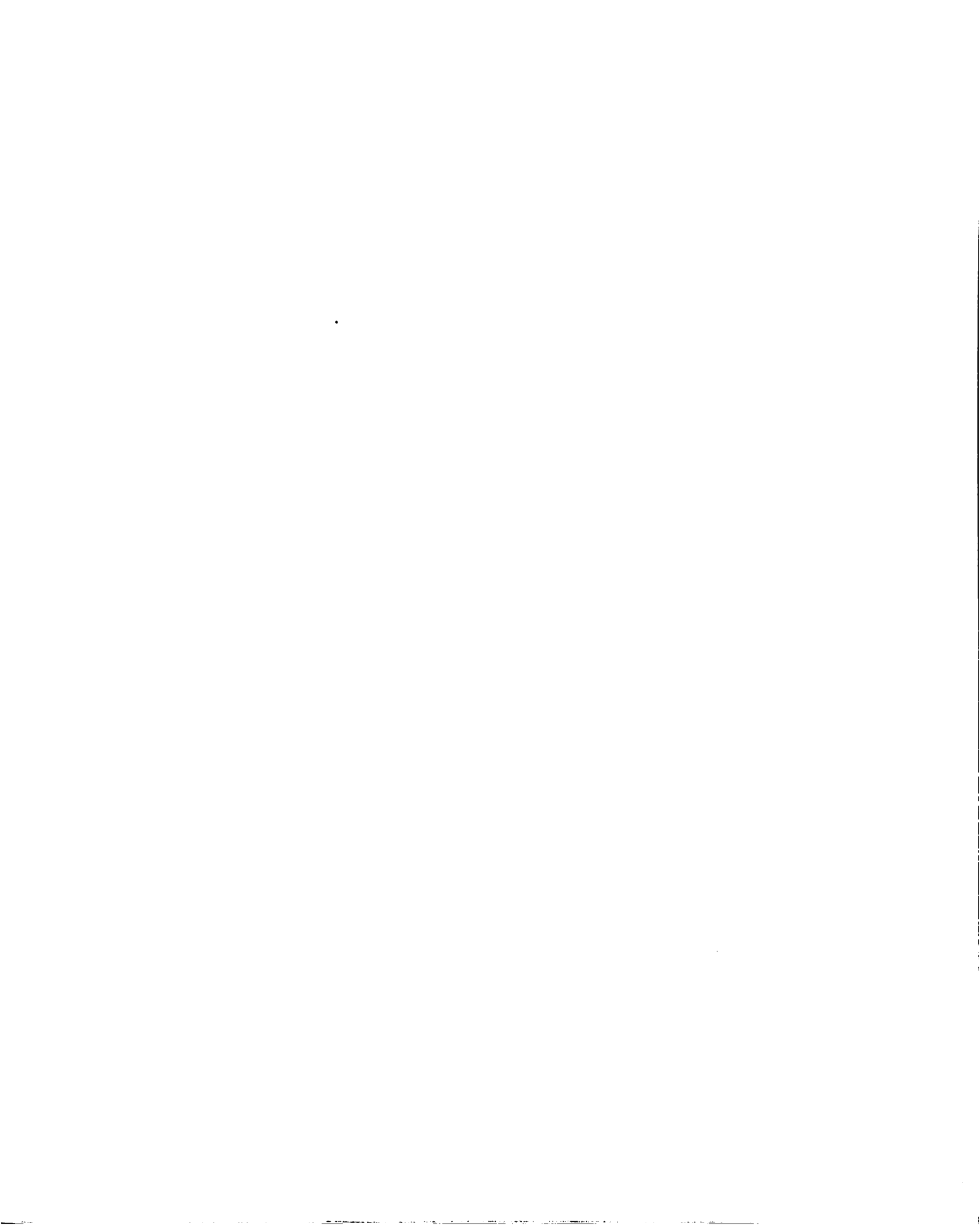
TO BEST SHOT OF A COMPANY OF ENGINEERS OR INFANTRY.

A badge of cross rifles worked in silver with crown above.

MARKSMEN.

A badge of cross rifles worked in silver, or cross guns for Artillery.

Marksmen of more than one year may wear a small silver star over the cross rifles or guns for every year they have qualified after the first.



SECTION IV.-

ORDERS OF DRESS.

OFFICERS.

40. REVIEW ORDER.

At levees, at dinner parties and balls, and at guards of honour at the Governor's levee, lace belts and trousers, with boots of calf, patent, or other light leather to be worn.

Tunics.

Trousers (red stripe).

Wellington-fronted boots.

Sword and belt (white).

Field glass case, or pouch, and belt (white).

Helmets.

Gloves.

41. MARCHING ORDER AND FIELD DAY ORDER.

Same as Review Order, but black leather leggings to be worn when ordered for the men, except by field and mounted officers. Wellington-fronted boots to be worn only at church parades, garrison courts-martial, and guards of honour.

N.B.- Rolled greatcoats will be carried by officers at route marching, and when carried by the men. To be worn over the right shoulder.

42. DRILL ORDER.

Patrol jacket.

Trousers (red stripe).

Lace-up boots.

sword and belt (leather).

Forage cap and chin-strap.

Gloves.

43. MESS ORDER.

At mess; at evening parties and public entertainments:

Jacket, unbuttoned, hooked at throat with gold or silver braid according to branch of service.

Waistcoat, as in Imperial Army.

Trousers (lace), except for infantry, who will wear red stripe.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

44. The dress and appearance, as well as the demeanour of members of the Defence Force should, on all occasions, and in all situations, be such as to create respect for the military service.

All ranks should take care that they are properly acquainted with all orders that are issued, and are not to attend parade unless properly dressed according to



those orders.

The regulations for dress to be strictly adhered to.

No shirt collars to be worn in uniform.

All white belts to be cleaned with pipeclay (the edges as well as the fronts), and to be thoroughly dried before coming on parade. All steel work and brass to be properly burnished.

Particular attention to be paid to the cleaning of arms, as laid down in the drill books.

All ranks are strictly prohibited from appearing in the streets or in public places partially dressed in uniform and partially in plain clothes. They are at all times to be properly dressed in uniform or wholly in plain clothes.

Military greatcoats are only to be worn in uniform.

Mourning is restricted to warrant officers; when it is worn it will be as in the case of officers.

The hair of the head should be kept short to look well in the forage cap.

Strong black boots, well polished, should be worn in all parades.

The following to be the orders of dress, and particular attention must be paid when dressing to see that the uniform is well brushed, that no buttons are deficient, and that the accoutrements are neatly put on; viz.--

#### 45. REVIEW ORDER.

Cloth tunics, cloth trousers, helmet with chin-strap down, waist-belt and bayonet, one pouch to be carried in front on the right of and close to buckle of waist-belt, also rifle, with sling.

#### 46. MARCHING ORDER.

Serge frocks, serge trousers, leggings, helmets with chin-strap down, haversacks, which are to be carried over the right shoulder and are to hang down at the left side (for inspection folded under the waist-belt); water bottles, which are to hang over the left shoulder, outside of waist-belt and all straps; valise equipment complete with two pouches and one ball bag in front, the pouches to be carried one on each side and close to buckle of waist-belt; the ball bag to be suspended from waist-belt and to hang below the pouch on the right side; rifle, with sling.

#### 47. FIELD DAY ORDER.

Serge frocks, serge trousers, helmets with chin-straps down, leggings, waist-belt and bayonet, one pouch, which is to be worn on waist-belt behind if there is no ammunition ordered, but in case there is ammunition issued, the pouch must be brought round to the right front; rifle,





with sling. Rolled greatcoats, water bottles, and haversacks not to be worn unless specially ordered.

48. DRILL ORDER.

Serge frocks, serge trousers, forage caps, waist-belt with bayonet, one pouch carried behind, rifle and sling. Walking-out dress to be the same as above, but without pouch or arms; a short stick should be carried.

N.B.-- Instructors and musicians need not wear their chin-straps down while drilling or playing, but they must be hooked up in uniform style.

49. ORDERS OF DRESS.

In every order, whether issued by the Commandant, Officers Commanding Divisions, or Commanders of Regiments, Battalions, or Corps, &c., convening a parade or assembly, it will be stated whether the troops are to appear in--

REVIEW ORDER

MARCHING ORDER

DRILL ORDER or

MESS ORDER (applicable to officers only).

In cases where it may be inconvenient to specify the "order of dress" before every parade, an order may be issued regulating the dress for any duration of time; thus --"Until further orders the usual evening parade will be in DRILL ORDER (or MARCHING ORDER) &c., as the case may be.

Should it be intended that the corps should wear in any one of the above specified "orders for dress" any article not belonging to any particular "order", or to omit any article forming part thereof. it will be stated in the order convening the parade; thus:--"Review order, with rolled greatcoats; Marching order, without haversack and water bottles".

50. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Helmets are not to be worn on one side, but to be placed straight, and well down on the head. The chin-straps on all occasions to be worn under the chin, and not to be hooked up, except when marching at ease.

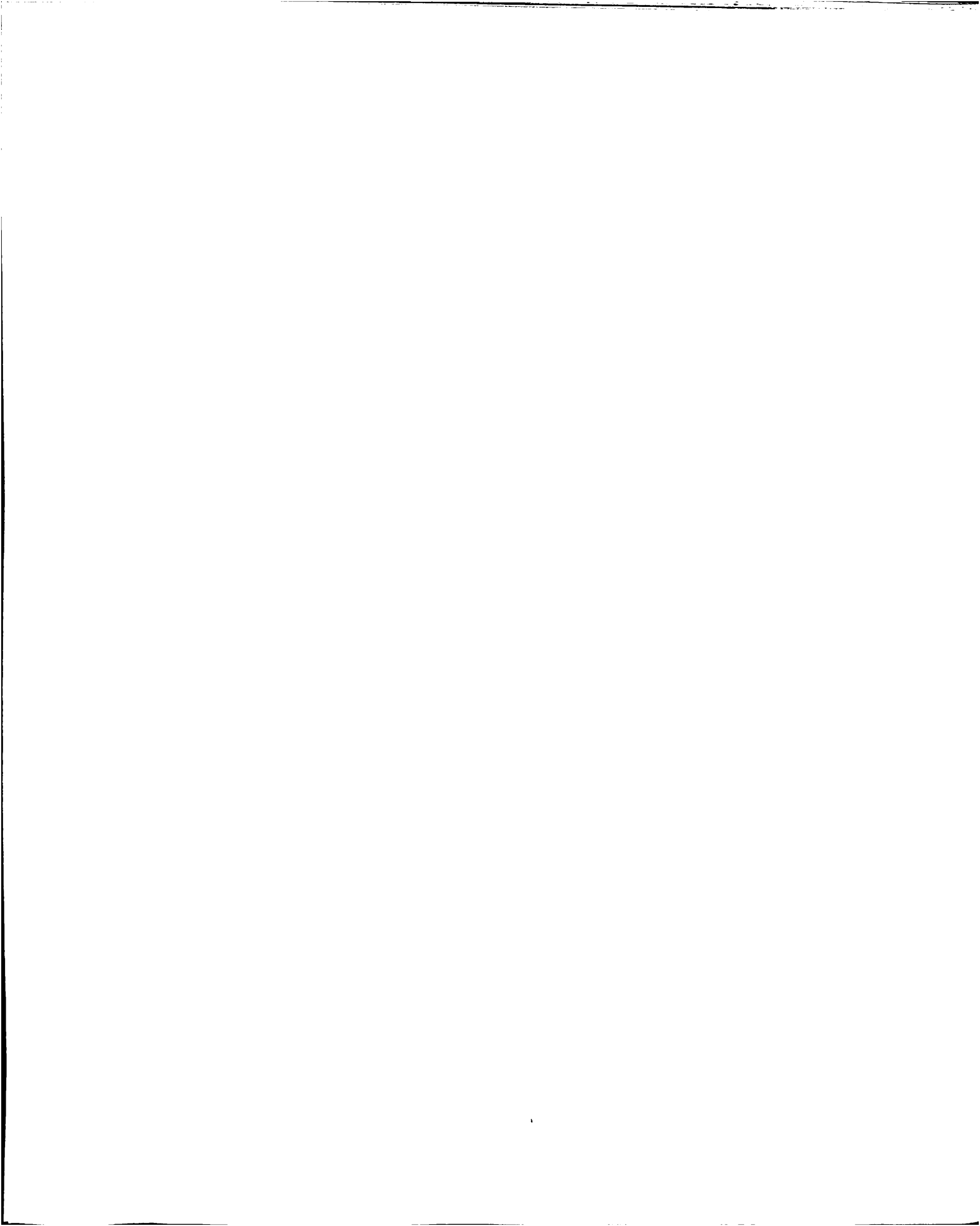
The forage cap to be worn on the right side and one inch above the right eyebrow.

The haversack, when empty, is to be neatly rolled up, hanging under bayonet and belt and resting on the left hip.

The bayonet is to be hung on the left hip, and not too far to the front.

The leggings must never be worn when off duty.

When a parade is ordered to take place in greatcoats, or when garrison or regimental duties are ordered to mount therein, belts and haversacks, &c., are to be worn



OVER the greatcoat, in the same manner as over the tunic, by all non-commissioned officers and men.

When duties are "ordered to mount" in greatcoats, they are to be worn whilst on guard, whatever may be the state of the weather, unless otherwise ordered by the officer commanding in camp or garrison.

When any party, or guard, which has NOT been ordered to parade in greatcoats, puts them on because of the inclemency of the weather, at nightfall, &c., the greatcoat is to be worn OVER all belts, accoutrements, &c.

It is to be understood by all ranks that when parading in greatcoats (whether with the accoutrements inside or not), all other portions of uniform are to be worn, with the same regularity as though the greatcoat had not been put on.

N.B.-- The haversack, when folded, is ordered to be worn under the belt, so that it may lie more neatly: it should always be clean.

.....



ADDITIONAL NOTES.

1.

From "THE HOBART GAZETTE", December 27th.1887.

PRECEDENCE OF CORPS.

7.The following is the order of Precedence of the several Regiments and Corps in the Tasmanian Service:--

1. Permanent Force.
2. The Defence Force.
  - a. Naval Corps or Companies.
  - b. Cavalry or Mounted Infantry Corps.
  - c. Batteries of Artillery.
  - d. Engineer or Torpedo Corps or Companies.
  - e. Infantry Regiments or Corps, with their Cadets.
  - f. Departmental Corps.
3. Country Rifle Corps and clubs.
4. School Cadet Corps and clubs.

8. PRECEDENCE OF CORPS, How determined.

Relative precedence is determined by the date on which corps have been established by the Governor.

9. PRECEDENCE ON PARADE.

On parade, for purposes of manoeuvring, corps are to be distributed and drawn up in the mode which the officer commanding may judge most convenient and best adapted to the purposes of the service.

ACTIVE SERVICE AND MILITARY DUTY.

10. The Defence Force may be called out by the Governor for active service whenever advisable by reason of war or invasion, or danger of either, or in aid of the Civil power; and the Active Force or any portion thereof are liable to be called out for military duty, with their arms and ammunition, to act as guards of honour, or escorts, or as guards and sentries, or to fire salutes. When so called out the Forces will be liable to the following laws, so far as the same are consistent with the Defence Act:--

ACTIVE MARINE FORCES:

The Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions for H.M. Navy;

The Naval Discipline Act; and

All laws applicable to H.M. Naval Forces in Tasmania.

ACTIVE LAND FORCES.

The Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army;

The Army Act; and

All laws applicable to H.M. Troops in Tasmania.



**EFFICIENCY BADGES.**

37. All members of the Force who have been shown in the annual return as "efficient" shall be entitled to wear a diamond-shaped badge, of the regulation pattern, to carry a small star in centre for each year of efficiency up to three years; at the expiration of which period a silver star of regulation pattern will be substituted. After Three years the diamond badge will be renewed and worn as before in addition to the star, until a further three years is reached, when a second star will be substituted, and so on.

**PENALTIES FOR NON-EFFICIENCY.**

38. OFFICERS.-- Any officer who fails to qualify as an "effective" in any year will not be allowed to retain his commission, unless it should be represented by the Commandant that there are special reasons for relaxation of this regulation, and such reasons are approved by the Minister.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.-- Any warrant or non-commissioned officer who does not qualify as an effective will not be allowed to retain his grade, unless it shall appear to the Commandant that there are special reasons for the relaxation of this regulation.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.-- All N.C. officers and privates not being effective are liable to pay to their Commanding Officers a sum not exceeding the amount of the capitation grant for the year, such payment to be subject to the approval of the Commandant.

(see 57 Vict. 2).

.....



1

1

1