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Sabretache



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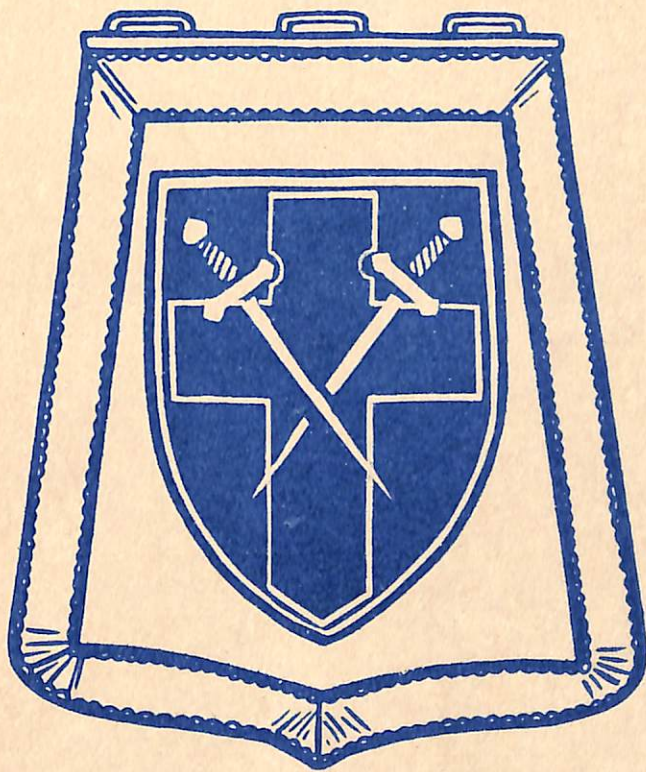
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Membership of the Society is by annual subscription, payable on the 1st. July. Financial members are entitled to a Membership Card, which may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.

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Australian members	£1:5:0
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Members' advertisements may be inserted for a flat rate of 5/- per advertisement for average-sized ads.

Trade advertisements will be the subject of a special rate to be fixed by the Committee.

MEETINGS.

Monthly meetings are held on the second Friday of each month. Please contact the Hon. Secretary for the time and place, if in doubt.

SOCIETY BADGE.

Inset on the flap of our "SABRETACHE" is a representation of the Society's badge.

Lapel badges and Cuff links may be obtained for 5/- and 12/6 respectively, from the Hon. Secretary.

COLONEL HARRY WILL PERRIN, V.D., A.G.A. (cont.)

by Major Warren Perry, R.L.

3. THE MILITIA FORCE.

At the beginning of 1884 the gradual disbandment of the Volunteer Force began in Victoria. It was replaced by the paid Militia Force.

The Williamstown Volunteer Battery of Garrison Artillery was disbanded and the services of every Volunteer in it dispensed with; with effect on and from 13th February 1884. (see "VICTORIA GOVT. GAZETTE" No 20, 16.2.1884, p. 572). On the same day approval was given for the formation, subject to the provisions of the Discipline Act 1870, of the 1st Brigade of Garrison Artillery, with Headquarters at Geelong. This Brigade consisted initially of the Geelong Battery at Geelong, the Footscray Battery at Footscray and Williamstown, and the South Grant Battery at Drysdale and Queenscliff. Major Charles Rashleigh was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and appointed to command this Brigade with effect on and from the 4th January 1884.

The 2nd. Brigade of Garrison Artillery was formed, with effect on and from the 20th February 1884, with Headquarters at Portland. This Brigade consisted initially of the Portland Battery, the Belfast Battery, and the Warrnambool Battery. (Vic. Govt. Gazette No 23, 22.2.1884, p. 580). Major William Learmonth was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and appointed to command this Brigade with effect on and from the 4th. January 1884.

On the same date, Captain George Hague was appointed Adjutant of the 1st. Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

Approval was given on the 4th. June 1884 to increase the strength of the 1st. Brigade by an additional battery. This Battery was the Williamstown Battery at Williamstown. (Vic. Govt. Gazette No 66, 6.6. 1884).

On 23rd June 1884, Major H.W. Douch, who had commanded the Williams-town Volunteer Artillery Corps since 7th August 1871, was placed on the Retired List. (Vic. Govt. Gazette No. 71, 27.6.1884). In order to complete the establishment of officers of the Williams-town Battery, approval was given on the 8th September 1884 for the promotion to the rank of Major of Captain H.W. Perrin, and for his posting to the command of this Battery. (Vic. Govt. Gazette No. 109, 12.9.1884). Major Perrin's seniority, as a Major in the Militia Force, was subsequently prescribed as at the 1st. January 1884. (Vic. Govt. Gazette No. 127, 31.10.1884.) Perrin was to command the Williamstown Battery for the next six years.

In August 1886, "THE AGE" gave a mental picture of the Williamstown Battery and its setting at Point Gellibrand when it described it in the following terms:

"The practice battery at Williamstown consists of one 9" gun which will soon be mounted, four 80-pounders, one specially fitted with hydraulic oil buffers, two 68-pounders and two 52-pounders dismounted. The parade ground was originally a convict station to which the better class of prisoners were sent, and the military road which traverses it was built by them. Much remains to be done to make the place perfect, but work upon it will be commenced immediately. The parade ground will be levelled, and the water, which now has no outlet, will be drained off into the sea. A belt of trees will be planted, and such repairs to the old convict buildings as are needed will be made. It is intended to cut away a portion of the eastern bluff to give a clear field of fire across Hobson's Bay. The magazines have already been constructed, and when the projected improvements are finished, the parade ground, with the sea view, the convenience of access, and the spacious conditions generally, will be as perfect an establishment for training in gunnery as could be wished for." (See "THE AGE" of Saturday 28th. August 1886, p.4, for a short sketch of the history of the Garrison Artillery in Victoria from its inception down to the present time).

These projected changes were carried out then during the period that Perrin was in command of the Williamstown Battery.

The Easter Camp of the 1st. Brigade and the 2nd. Brigade of Militia Garrison Artillery in 1887 was held at Port Phillip Heads, where the batteries of these two Brigades were distributed throughout the various forts. The duration of this camp for the main body was from Thursday evening 7th April to Monday afternoon 11th April. A rearguard remained on in the camp for further training until Wednesday 13th April 1887. The camp was under the command of Lieutenant Colonel A.G. Walker, R.A., who was the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Artillery at the Commandant's Headquarters at Victoria Barracks in Melbourne.

This Easter Camp of 1887 is of interest for two main reasons. Perrin attended it in command of the Williamstown Battery. It was also attended by Lieutenant John Monash. Monash had been commissioned only on the day of the commencement of this camp. It was therefore the first camp of continuous training that he attended as an officer, and he attended it with the North Melbourne Battery.

Three years later, Perrin relinquished the command of the Williamstown Battery. On the 28th. March 1890, the following General Order was promulgated by the Commandant for the information of all ranks of the Military Forces of the Colony

of Victoria:

"On Major Perrin, commanding the Williamstown Battery, Garrison Artillery, being at his own request, transferred to the Reserve of Officers, the Major General Commanding wishes to place on record his regret at losing him from the Active List, and his appreciation of the services rendered by this officer during the long period he has been associated with the Defence Forces of this Colony". (see General Order Vic.No.160,28.3.1890)

Major Perrin was transferred on the 3rd April 1890 then, from the Militia Garrison Artillery of Victoria to the Reserve of Officers. (Vic.Govt.Gazette No.33,3.4.1890,p 1321). The reason for this transfer to the Reserve of Officers is not now known, but it probably was due to the pressure of business on Major Perrin in civilian life. He was succeeded in command of the Williamstown Battery by Major W.H.Hall.

Later that month Major Perrin took part in the formation in Melbourne of the United Service Institution of Victoria. At a meeting of officers held at Victoria Barracks, St.Kilda Road, Melbourne, on Tuesday 15th April 1890, "The United Service Institution of Victoria was formally established. The meeting was presided over by the Commandant, Major General A.B.Tulloch, British Army. Among those present at this inaugural meeting were Lieutenant Colonel Dean-Pitt, R.A., Lt.Col.F.L.Penno, British Army, Lt.Col.Tom Price, Lt.Col.F.W.Bull, Lt.Col.J.R.M.Goldstein, Major H.W.Perrin, Major F.Rainsford-Hannay, R.E., Major N.W.Kelly, Major J.W.Hacker, Major John Stanley, and others.

The following office bearers were elected for the first year:

PATRON. H.E. the Governor of Victoria, the Earl of Hopetoun.

VICE PATRONS. Admiral Scott,
The Minister for Defence.

PRESIDENT. Major General A.B.Tulloch.

VICE PRESIDENTS. Capt.W.F.S.Mann, R.N.,
Lt.Col. the Hon.F.T.Sargood.

SECRETARY. Capt.C.M. Officer.

TREASURER. Major F.Rainsford-Hannay, R.E.

LIBRARIAN. Capt.J.J.Miller, North Melbourne Battery.

COUNCIL. Lt.Col.Alfred Freeman, Lt.Col.D.G.Dean-Pitt, R.A.,
Lt.Col.Tom Price, Lt.Col.J.M.Templeton,
Capt.Robt.Fullarton, Vic.Naval Brigade,
Maj.H.W.Perrin, R. of O., Maj.John Stanley, Vic.P.A.,
Maj.N.W.Kelly, Chaplain James Kennedy, S.J.

The rooms of the United Service Institution of Victoria were located in the same building as those of the Naval and Military Club, at 178 Collins St., Melbourne.

Later that year, Major Perrin acted as an umpire on two different occasions at Army competitions.

The Clarke Competition for the Militia Garrison Artillery was held at Fort Gellibrand on the 31st May 1890. The Chief Umpire was Lt.Col.D.C.Dean-Pitt,R.A., and the two "Umpires for Turn-out" were Major Perrin and Lt.Col.J.R.Y.Goldstein. According to the General Order on the subject, "the first battery to fire will be inspected by the Umpires for Turn-out, and then immediately go on the guns. The second battery will then be inspected for turn-out, and so on". (G.O.225,16.5.1890).

The other competition was conducted at Warrnambool. Messrs. Cramond and Dickson of Warrnambool generously donated a trophy to be competed for by Militia Batteries of the Victorian Garrison Artillery, and the conditions of the competition were set out in a General Order dated 1st October 1890. The Umpire-in-Chief was Colonel J.R.Y.Goldstein, and the Umpires were Major H.W.Perrin and Major B.J.Wardill. The trophy was probably known as "The Cramond-Dickson Trophy", and it was competed for in 1890 at Warrnambool on the 10th November (see G.O.418,1.10.1890).

In the following year Major Perrin visited Europe. He was granted leave for nine months for this purpose from the 21st March 1891 to the 20th December 1891. He sailed from Melbourne on Saturday 21st March 1891 in the R.M.S. "Orient" for London. (see "THE ARGUS", Melbourne, Monday 23rd March 1891, p.4 & 5). This trip overseas was probably on business connected with his firm. Nothing is known about either the purpose of the visit, or the details of his itinerary.

On the 21st August 1896 he was re-transferred from the Reserve of Officers to the Active List, promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Militia Garrison Artillery, and posted to the appointment of Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General for Artillery on the Commandant's Headquarters Staff at Victoria Barracks. In respect of this appointment it was laid down that Lt.Col.Perrin "will receive the Militia pay of his rank for the days only when actually employed on duty, and also horse allowance for such days". (Vic.Govt.Gazette No.89,21.8.1896,p.3617).

The Commandant of the Military Forces of the Colony of Victoria at this time was Major General Sir Charles Hotted Smith. He was an officer of the British Army on loan to the Government of Victoria, and had succeeded Major General Sir Alexander Tulloch in this appointment.

In the following year Lt.Col.Perrin went to England again. One purpose of the visit was to take part in the military ceremonies connected with the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations in London in honour of Queen Victoria.

He sailed for England in the R.M.S. "Orontava", which left Melbourne on Saturday 24th April 1897. Other Victorian officers who sailed on the same ship on this occasion were Lt.Col.J.C. Head (see "The Military Life of Major General Sir Charles Head" by Major Warren Perry, published in the "Victorian Historical Magazine" vol 29, No 3, August 1959, pp.141-204), Lt.Col James Burston, and Major W.T.Reay, who was the Commanding Officer of the Victorian Contingent to the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations in London. (see "THE ARGUS", Monday 26th April 1897).

The Diamond Jubilee Procession through London, and the Service at St.Pauls Cathedral took place on Tuesday 22nd June 1897. The ceremonies that day in connection with this event were of unprecedented splendour.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts was in command of the Colonial and Indian troops who marched in the parade that day. Shortly after 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning he reached Buckingham Palace at the head of these troops. Riding immediately behind him were Lt.Col.H.W.Perrin, Lt.Col.J.M.Templeton, Lt.Col. James Burston, and Lt.Col.N.W.Kelly--all officers of the Military Forces of the Colony of Victoria. Another Victorian officer who was present on this parade, as an officer attached to the staff of Lord Roberts, was Lt.Col.J.C.Head.

The starting point of the procession was Buckingham Palace. From the Palace it moved via Constitution Hill to Hyde Park Corner, thence by Piccadilly to St.James's Street, along Pall Mall to Trafalgar Square, past the National Gallery, by Duncannon Street, the Strand, Fleet Street and Ludgate Hill to St.Paul's Cathedral.

At 11 a.m., Queen Victoria and other members of the Royal Party left Buckingham Palace in 16 carriages, and joined the main body of the procession to St.Paul's.

During Lt.Col.Perrin's visit he was one of a small party of Victorian officers entertained by the Governor of the Bank of England, Mr.Albert George Sandeman. Lt.Col.Perrin, Lt.Col. Burston, Lt.Col.Head and Capt.James Nichol of the Victorian Jubilee Contingent--all officers of the Military Forces of Victoria--visited the Bank of England in Threadneedle Street on Monday 28th June 1897. There they were shown over the Bank by one of the Directors, Mr James Pattison Currie. This was a bank with a long history, having been incorporated by William III on 27th July 1694. After the functions of the various departments of the Bank were explained to the visitors, they were entertained at luncheon by Mr.Sandeman, the Governor of the Bank.

(to be continued).

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WEARING OF BRASS LETTER "A" ON UNIT COLOUR PATCHES.

The following extract from General Routine Orders will answer a question often put to us:

"310. 7th December 1945.

1. The brass letter "A" may be worn by those entitled to do so under the terms of Military Order 20 of 13th January 1918, which reads as follows:

'Members of the Australian Imperial Force who served on Gallipoli or the Islands of Lemnos, Imbros and Tenedos, or who have served on transports or hospital ships at or off Gallipoli or the Islands above named or in AIF lines of communications units in Egypt will be entitled to wear over their unit "colour patches", on both sleeves of their service dress jackets and greatcoats, the letter "A" as an indication that the wearer had taken part in the Gallipoli operations'.

2. When the first AIF miniature colour patch and the brass letter "A" are worn, the latter will be worn on the former; otherwise the brass letter "A" may be worn on the colour patch of the present unit.

3. Brass letters "A" will not be an item of issue.

4. GRO O.815/1943 is cancelled.

(MGO;36/2/153)

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COLOUR PATCHES-GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

This leads us to the matter of the miniature colour patch regarding which many questions continue to be asked.

"GRO 60. 16th February 1945.

7. A miniature colour patch, half the dimensions of the normal colour patch, may be worn above a member's unit colour patch only in accordance with the following:

(a) A member of the AIF may wear a miniature of the colour patch of the AIF unit (if any) with which he previously served or, in the case of an AIF member who has served overseas, a miniature of any colour patch which he was entitled to wear whilst so serving.

(b) A member of the CMEF who has served overseas may wear a miniature, without a battleship grey background, of any colour patch which he was entitled to wear whilst so serving. If, however, at the time of such service, the member was in the Second AIF, the miniature will be worn on a battleship grey background.

(c) A member who is entitled to wear a colour patch in miniature of a unit of the First AIF may wear such miniature. Such miniature colour patch shall not be worn on a battleship grey background.

8. A member who changes his colour patch by transfer from one formation to another of the unit to which he belongs, may wear above the standard arm or service colour patch a miniature of the previous colour patch of his unit, but only if--

- (a) he is a member of the AIF; or
- (b) he has served overseas with the unit where the unit is CMF.

9. For the purposes of paras 7 and 8 of this order, a member will be deemed to have served overseas during the present war only if he is qualified to wear a service chevron or chevrons under the conditions prescribed by GRO A.441/1944.

10. Only one miniature colour patch may be worn. Miniature colour patches will not be worn on hat khaki or beret black or khaki.

11. Miniature colour patches will not be an item of issue nor will authorised colour patches be used for the purpose of making miniatures.

(MGO; 36/2/118).

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A RARE RUSSIAN DECORATION.

by M. Protopopov.

A short while ago a rare Russian decoration was accidentally discovered in a small town of a Western European country. This award is in the form of a portrait of Tsar Peter I, and it is decorated with diamonds. Judging from the inscription upon it, it was awarded by the Tsar for the victory over the Swedes at Lesnaya in 1708.

Undoubtedly this high distinction was conferred upon either the Commander in Chief of the Russian army, or upon one of his high-ranking commanders. Noteworthy is the fact that up to this time, nowhere amid the literature devoted to portraits of a similar nature is there any mention of a portrait presented for this battle. Portraits of Peter as decorations with diamonds have been known only for the Battle of Poltava, 1709.

This decoration presents an oval enamelled medallion with the portrait of Tsar Peter I dressed in armour, enclosed in a gold frame which is encrusted with eight large diamonds, eight smaller, and 16 small diamonds. The frame is suspended from a large golden

crown, also richly ornamented with more than forty diamonds of various sizes.

On the reverse side of the medallion is the Russian national coat of arms of that period--- a black double-headed eagle under three royal crowns, holding in its talons a sceptre and a globe---depicted in enamel. On the breast of the eagle, on a shield, is the monogram of Tsar Peter I. Along the sides and above the coat of arms, on a wavy ribbon, is a Russian inscription---on the left "FOR LEVENHAUPT", on the right "BATTLE", and above "DESERVED TO THE DESERVING". Behind the large suspension crown is an oval ring for the wearing of the portrait on a chain.

Russia's war with Sweden, which had begun in 1700, lasted for 21 years. Sweden, having a powerful navy and a first-class army at the head of which stood the youthful and talented military leader King Charles XII, was at that time one of the most powerful countries in Europe. In Russia no regular army existed, and no navy, and these were created by Peter I, during the course of the war. Here, his unusual military genius as an organiser and a military leader became evident.

In the beginning he suffered a succession of defeats (a particularly cruel one at Narva), but these were followed by several victories, after which he was able to bring the war to a victorious conclusion with the peace of Nystad, resulting in several territorial gains to Russia, including a firm foothold on the shores of the Baltic Sea.

On the banks of the River Neva, while the war was raging, he founded the City of St. Petersburg, the future capital of the Empire, the 250th anniversary of which was celebrated in 1953.

Before Peter the Great's reign, medals were not known in Russia. Awards consisted of silver or gold coins in various sizes, sometimes decorated with precious stones, and sometimes minted for the specific purpose, they were sewn onto hats or chests, or worn suspended from chains. Peter abolished the awarding of coins, and began to issue medals as rewards, although not always for wear as personal adornment. They were sometimes medals to be kept as mementoes, and were known as Table medals.

During the whole period of the Swedish (or Great Northern) War, only eleven medals were awarded for personal wear. These were for--

1. The taking of two Swedish ships in 1703,
2. The Victory at Kalisz, 1706,
3. The Victory at Lesnaya, 1708,
4. The Victory at Poltava 1709,
5. Possession of the Four Seas, 1711,

TRANSMISSIONS OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

6. The Battle of Vasa, 1714,
7. The capture of the Swedish ship "KREFT", 1712,
8. The Victory at Gangut, 1714 (the first naval victory),
9. The capture of three frigates, 1719,
10. The capture of four frigates, at Grengam, 1720,
- and 11. The peace of Nystadt, 1721.

Peter I also awarded 19 Table medals which were issued to the participants to commemorate battles and victories, but which were not to be worn. These were for--

1. The capture of Notburg, 1702,
 2. The capture of Schlüsselburg, 1702,
 3. The capture of Nienschantz, 1703,
 4. The capture of Dorpat, 1704,
 5. The capture of Narva, 1704,
 6. The capture of Mitau, 1705,
 7. The capitulation of the Swedes at Perevolochni, 1709,
 8. The capture of Elbing, 1710,
 9. The capture of Vyborg, 1710,
 10. The capture of Reval, 1710,
 11. The capture of Riga, 1710,
 12. The capture of Dunamund, 1710,
 13. The capture of Pernov, 1710,
 14. The capture of Keksgolm, 1710,
 15. The capture of Arensburg, 1710,
 16. The landing at Abo, 1713,
 17. The victory of Pelkin, 1713,
 18. The capture of Nieschlot and Savolax, 1714,
- and, the first of the series, for the commemoration of the first victory over the Swedes at Erestfer, in 1701.

During this war, the biggest and most brilliant victory of Peter's forces was the Battle of Poltava in 1709, at which the Swedish army was completely routed, only pitiful remnants saving themselves from capture and annihilation, and King Charles XII being forced to flee to Turkey. This glorious victory was preceded by that of 1708 at Lesnaya, where General Levenhaupt, who was hurrying to the aid of King Charles, was defeated, the Russians capturing all his artillery and powder. Tsar Peter called this victory the "Mother of Poltava", and rewarded his troops and their leaders very generously for it. Medals bearing the inscriptions "DESERVED TO THE DESERVING", and "FOR LEVENHAUPT BATTLE, 1708", were struck, in gold for officers (in various weights and sizes according to rank), and in silver for soldiers. The decoration previously described was awarded specifically for this battle.

On the conclusion of the Peace of Nystad with Sweden, in 1721 the Russian Senate petitioned Tsar Peter I, and asked him to accept the titles of Emperor, Father of the Country, and "the Great". The Muscovy Tsardom became the Russian Empire, and took its place with the other great European powers.

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SCHEME OF ORGANISATION OF THE MILITARY FORCES OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

From General Order No.169 of 27th July 1903.

The following extracts from the "COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA GAZETTE" No 35, of the 25th instant, regarding:-

PART I- Establishments,

PART II-Conversion,Disbandment and Re-organisation of Corps,
are published for information.....

EXTRACTS FROM PART II.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Six regiments of Australian Light Horse).

Nos. 1,2,3 and 6 Squadrons, New South Wales Lancers, to be formed into the 1st Australian Light Horse Regiment (New South Wales Lancers) and one squadron attached.

"C" Squadron 1st Australian Horse, and "J" and "G" Companies, 3rd Infantry Regiment, together with Nos.1 and 2 Squadrons and the Forbes Half Squadron of No 3 Squadron New South Wales Mounted Rifles, to be formed into the 2nd Australian Light Horse Regiment (New South Wales Mounted Rifles).

The Canterbury Half Squadron New South Wales Mounted Rifles, to be formed into two troops of Australian Light Horse, and attached to the 2nd Australian Light Horse Regiment (New South Wales Mounted Rifles).

"F" Company 2nd Infantry Regiment to be formed into one squadron of Australian Light Horse, and attached to the 2nd Australian Light Horse Regiment (New South Wales Mounted Rifles).

The Bega Half Squadron of No 3 Squadron New South Wales Mounted Rifles, and "K" Company 2nd Infantry Regiment, together with "A" and "B" Squadrons 1st Australian Horse, to be formed into the 3rd Australian Light Horse Regiment (Australian Horse).

No 4 Squadron and the Newcastle Half Squadron, New South Wales Lancers, to be formed into the 4th Australian Light Horse Regiment (New South Wales Lancers).

No 5 Squadron New South Wales Lancers, and "K" Company 4th Infantry Regiment, together with No 4 Squadron New South Wales Mounted Rifles, to be formed into the 5th Australian Light Horse Regiment (New South Wales Mounted Rifles).

"G" Company 4th Infantry Regiment, together with "D" and "E" Squadrons 1st Australian Horse, to be formed into the 6th Australian Light Horse Regiment (Australian Horse).

The Border Scouts to be disbanded.....

(Australian Field Artillery-four Batteries).

"B" Battery New South Wales Field Artillery, to be designated No 1 New South Wales Battery, Australian Field Artillery.

"C" Battery New South Wales Field Artillery, to be designated No 2 New South Wales Battery, Australian Field Artillery.

"I" Company 1st Infantry Regiment, to be formed into No 3 New South Wales Battery, Australian Field Artillery.

"G" and "H" Companies 1st Infantry Regiment, to be formed into No 4 New South Wales Battery, Australian Field Artillery.

(Australian Garrison Artillery-four Batteries).

Nos 3, 4, 5 and 6 Companies New South Wales Garrison Artillery to be designated Nos 1, 2, 3 and 4 Companies, Australian Garrison Artillery, respectively.

(Corps of Australian Engineers).

The Companies of the New South Wales Corps of Engineers (Militia) to be re-formed, and designated as follows:-

No 4 (Half) Company, Corps of Australian Engineers, to be formed from No 1 Company New South Wales Corps of Engineers.

No 1 Field Company, Corps of Australian Engineers, to be formed from the remainder of No 1 Company New South Wales Corps of Engineers, and No 2 Company New South Wales Corps of Engineers.

No 1 Submarine Mining Company, Corps of Australian Engineers, to be formed from No 3 Company New South Wales Corps of Engineers.

No 1 Electric Company, Corps of Australian Engineers, and the Field Telegraph Section, Corps of Australian Engineers, to be formed from No 4 Company New South Wales Corps of Engineers.

(Australian Infantry)

"J" Company 2nd Regiment New South Wales Infantry, together with "A", "B", "C", "D", "E", "K" and the Drummoyne Company 1st Regiment New South Wales Infantry, to be formed into the 1st Australian Infantry Regiment.

"F" Company 1st Regiment New South Wales Infantry, together with "A", "B", "C", "D", "E", "G" and "H" Companies of the 2nd Regiment New South Wales Infantry, to be formed into the 2nd Australian Infantry Regiment.

"A", "B", "C", "D", "E", "F", "H" and "K" Companies 3rd Regiment New South Wales Infantry, to be formed into the 3rd Australian Infantry Regiment.

"A", "B", "C", "D", "E", "F", "H" and "I" Companies 4th Regiment New South Wales Infantry, to be formed into the 4th Australian Infantry Regiment.

"A", "B", "C" and "D" Companies of the 5th Regiment of New South Wales Infantry (Scottish Rifles), to be formed into the 1st Regiment Australian Scottish Rifles.

"E" and "F" Companies of the 5th Regiment of New South Wales Infantry (Scottish Rifles), to be formed into the 2nd Regiment Australian Scottish Rifles (3 companies).

(6th, 7th and 8th New South Wales Infantry Regiments establishments are shown but no localities are given. Similarly for the Civil Service Volunteer Infantry Corps and the University Volunteer Rifle Corps (two companies each). The National Guard to be disbanded.)

(Australian Army Service Corps-New South Wales)
Establishment only.

(Australian Army Medical Corps).

The Australian Army Medical Corps (New South Wales) to be formed into :-

- Staff, Field and Garrison Forces.
- Officers attached to Regiments and Forts.
- 1 Mounted Bearer Company.
- 1 Infantry Bearer Company.
- 3 Field Hospitals.

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VICTORIA.

(Five Regiments of Australian Light Horse).

The Broadford, Avenel, Yea, Cathkin, Mansfield, Murchison, Rushworth and Shepparton Detachments of Victorian Mounted Rifles to be formed into the 7th Australian Light Horse Regiment (Victorian Mounted Rifles).

The Euroa, Longwood, Violet Town, Benalla, Thoona, Wangaratta, Rutherglen, and Beechwood Detachments of Victorian Mounted Rifles to be formed into the 8th Australian Light Horse Regiment (Victorian Mounted Rifles).

The Rochester, Echuca, Kerang and Macorna Detachments of Victorian Rangers, together with the Ballarat, Bacchus Marsh, Clunes, Talbot, Maryborough, Elmore, Wharparilla, Kerang, Durham Ox, and Pyramid Hill Detachments of Victorian Mounted Rifles, to be formed into the 9th Australian Light Horse Regiment (Victorian Mounted Rifles).

The Sale, Stratford, Rosedale, Cowmarr, Dandenong, Morwell, Warragul and Drouin Detachments of Victorian Rangers, together with the Sale, Moe, Thorpdale and Warragul Detachments of Victorian Mounted Rifles, to be formed into the 10th Australian Light Horse Regiment (Victorian Mounted Rifles).

The Melbourne, Pakenham, and Lilydale Detachments of Victorian Mounted Rifles, to be formed into one Squadron of Australian Light Horse, and attached to the 10th Australian Light Horse Regiment (Victorian Mounted Rifles).

The Warrnambool, Woodford, Nirranda, Panmure, Terang, Colac, Camperdown, Branxholme, Hamilton, Dunkeld, Byaduk, Casterton and Narrawong Detachments of Victorian Mounted Rifles to be formed into the 11th Australian Light Horse Regiment (Victorian Mounted Rifles).

(Australian Field Artillery-four Batteries).

"A", "B" and "C" Batteries Victorian Field Artillery to be formed into Nos 1, 2, 3 and 5 Victorian Batteries, Australian Field Artillery.

The Hastings Battery (Victorian Rangers) to be formed into No 6 Battery, Australian Field Artillery.

(Corps of Australian Engineers).

The Companies of the Victorian Engineers (Militia) to be re-formed and designated as follows:-

The Field Company of the Victorian Engineers to form No 2 Field Company, Corps of Australian Engineers, and part of No 2 Electric Company, Corps of Australian Engineers.

Submarine Mining Company Victorian Engineers, to form No 2 Submarine Mining Company, Corps of Australian Engineers, and part of No 2 Electric Company, Corps of Australian Engineers.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

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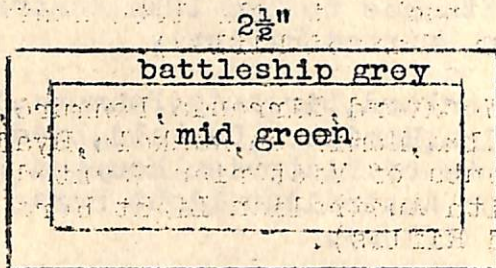
COLOUR PATCHES OF THE 34th. AUSTRALIAN BRIGADE GROUP,
(JAPANESE OCCUPATION FORCE) 1945.

General Routine Order No. 202 of 23rd November 1945, gave the dimensions and colours of the new colour patches to be used by this formation. They are set out below.

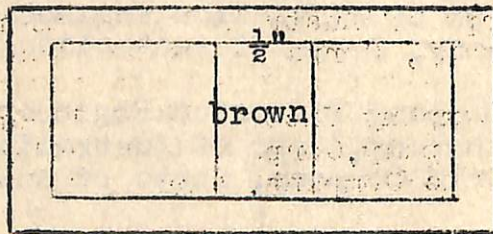
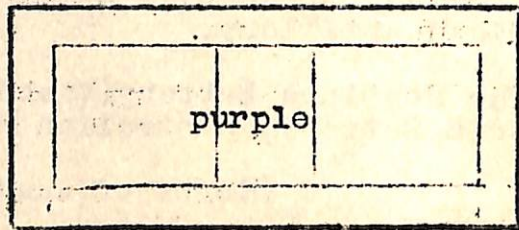
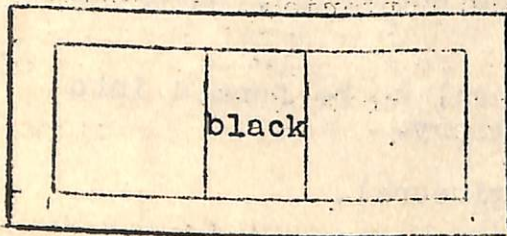
1. Headquarters 34 Aust. Bde. Gp. --mid green oblong;
2. 65 Aust. Inf. Bn. --mid green oblong with black vertical stripe
3. 66 Aust. Inf. Bn. --mid green oblong with purple stripe;
4. 67 Aust. Inf. Bn. --mid green oblong with brown stripe.

The dimensions are shown below. GRO's 399/1944 and 60/1945 set out conditions of wearing of these patches.

A 3/16" battleship grey surround edged each one.



1



4.

THE ORIGIN OF THE MODERN JAPANESE NAVY 1848-1905.

by C.Halls.

The naval traditions of Japan date back to circa 33B.C., but as this brief survey is intended to cover only the development of the modern navy, a convenient date to take as a foundation year is 1848. In that year the administrator responsible for coastal defence received orders from the Shogun, authorising the building of warships on the European pattern. Orders were also placed with the authorities of the Dutch trading settlement at Deshima(1) for the purchase of ships and armaments from Holland. This was the first order ever placed overseas by the Japanese Government and it is significant, for it ante-dates the "opening" of Japan by Commodore Perry by six years.

This order was for one steam corvette, one sailing corvette and six steamers (of a type apparently unspecified). For instructional purposes, two working models of steamers and text books on navigation, shipbuilding, cannon founding and gunpowder manufacture were included in the order. Contemporary developments in the field of armament manufacture were not overlooked, for the order included ten big guns (type unspecified), two thousand muskets and bayonets, and any new guns invented after 1842. A request was lodged at the same time with the Dutch authorities for engineers and shipwrights to be sent to Japan to act as instructors.

In November 1848 the Shogunal Government decided to begin shipbuilding in Japan, and in the following year a Naval Institution was established at Nagasaki. Students were enrolled on the old clan system of classification, there being sixty-nine students enrolled from the Shogunal clans, and sixteen from the Satsuma clan.

In 1850 a British naval mission visited Japan, thus foreshadowing an increased interest in the Far East on the part of the British naval authorities. Four years later, in the same year as Commodore Perry's visit (1854), the first "modern" Japanese built vessel was launched at Uraga--this was the two-masted "Ho-o-Maru". Also, the Lord Satsuma, independently of the Government but acting with its permission, launched the three-masted "Shohei-maru". This vessel was one hundred and seventyone feet long and mounted eighteen guns, but she was not altogether satisfactory. Shipbuilding was carried on at this time at Etchujima in Yedo, near the mouth of the River Sumida.

A letter from the King of Holland was received by the Shogun in 1854 promising Dutch aid to the newly-established navy, and the following year a paddle steamer of one hundred and fifty horsepower and mounting six guns arrived in Japan(2). Aboard were a number of Dutch officers who were to be instructors at

the Naval Institution at Nagasaki. The paddle steamer was bought by the Japanese Government and renamed "Kwan-ko-maru"; she was the first steam warship of the navy. Also she was the first to fly the Rising Sun ensign, the design of which originated in a proposal made by Shimadzu Seigin for the adoption of a national flag.

During the Crimean War (1854-56) a squadron of British warships was operating against the Russians in the Pacific. They appeared off Japan and requested permission to replenish their supplies, after which they departed. Soon after this a Russian ship "Diana" arrived at Osaka but on her return voyage from home she foundered and the crew struggled back to Japan, where they received permission to build another ship on the condition that Japanese shipwrights would be employed by them. Thus, these shipwrights gained valuable experience, for the Russians built two ships in Japan.

Between the years 1856 and 1858 a shipyard and arsenal were established at Nagasaki, and a new Naval School was opened at Tsukiji. This school was staffed by graduates from the Institution at Nagasaki. The paddlesteamer "Kwan-ko-maru" was sent to Yedo as a training ship, and two screw-driven warships were purchased from Holland.

In 1858 the first British-built warship was obtained by the Japanese, and this vessel was re-named the "Ban-ryo-maru". Then, in 1860, a number of Japanese envoys, signatories to the ratification of the treaty negotiated by Commodore Perry six years previously, went to the United States aboard the warship "Kanrin-maru". This was the first visit of a Japanese warship to a foreign port. The following year a Commission for Naval Administration was appointed, and the recommendations of this body had far-reaching effects, which included the division of Japan into six districts for the purposes of naval defence. It was also proposed that new dockyards be built, and that the navy should be enlarged; the future employment of European instructors for the navy was also examined.

A new era began for Japan with the "restoration" of the Emperor Meiji in 1868, and a naval review was held on the 18th of April in the same year. The Japanese Navy at the time comprised six warships under the command of Admiral Seigo-no-Miya.

British influence in naval matters increased during the period ushered in by the restoration of the Emperor, and British instructors replaced their Dutch colleagues at the Naval institutions at Nagasaki and Tsukiji. Henceforth the navy was to be modelled on British lines.

Trouble in Formosa in 1874 gave the Japanese Government its first opportunity for testing the navy, and this campaign was brought to a successful conclusion with the navy acquitting itself well under battle conditions.

Four years later a Japanese-built corvette completed a world cruise and goodwill tour.

War with China broke out in 1893, and though the Chinese fleet was numerically superior, the victory went to Japan, with her more modern equipment, more efficient organisation, and army/navy co-operation and co-ordination. After this victory, Japan was the foremost military and naval power in Asia.

A period of naval expansion followed, and by 1903 the fleet was as strong as the Russian Pacific Fleet, and more battle-worthy. When war broke out between Russia and Japan in 1904, the Japanese Navy seized the initiative and retained it throughout the struggle, which, from a naval point of view, ended with the destruction of the Russian Fleet at Tsushima in 1905.

The outcome of the Russo-Japanese War politically was that a victorious Japan was acknowledged as one of the leading military and naval powers in the world.

In conclusion, it may be mentioned that in the formation of a modern navy, Japan relied as much on Holland in the period 1848-1868 as she did on Great Britain in the 1870's and the early 20th Century. This fact, often overlooked by historians, may be summed up by saying that the Japanese navy was established by the Dutch, but owed its expansion to the British.

NOTES:

1. Holland maintained a "factory" or trading settlement in Japan from 1609. When all foreigners were expelled from the country after the crushing of the Shimabara rebellion in 1637, the Dutch only were allowed to remain, being confined to the island of Deshima. This settlement served as Japan's "window to the west" by which the government obtained information.
2. The Dutch could not fill the order placed with them in regard to ships, because of the demand created by the outbreak of the Crimean War. The single paddle steamer that was presented was named "Soembing" (later "Kwanko-maru").
3. The ship "Diana" left Russia in 1852 with Admiral Putyatin aboard, whose orders were to proceed to Japan with the object of concluding a commercial treaty.

(References given).

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THE AUSTRALIAN ARMY SHOULDER TITLES
IN USE
PRIOR TO THE INCEPTION OF THE PENTROPIC
ORGANISATION.

The following list has been supplied by one of our members and may be able to be added to by those who may have any additional shoulder titles in their possession.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Recruit Training Battalion | 5 Recruit Training Company |
| 11 National Service Battalion | 12 National Service Battalion |
| 13 National Service Battalion | 14 National Service Battalion |
| 15 National Service Battalion | 16 National Service Battalion |
| 17 National Service Battalion | 18 National Service Battalion |
| 19 National Service Battalion | 20 National Service Battalion |
| First Armoured Regiment | Royal Australian Regiment |
| Commando | Adelaide University Regiment |
| Sydney University Regiment | Melbourne University Regiment |
| Queensland University Regiment | NSW University of Technology |
| South Australian University | Regiment |
| Regiment | Western Australian University |
| Army Apprentice | Regiment |
| Australian Army Canteens Service | Australian Army Amenities |
| Australian Army Catering Corps | Service |
| Australian Army Educational | Australian Army Legal Corps |
| Corps | Australian Army Psychology Corps |
| Australian Army Public | Australian Intelligence Corps |
| Relations | Australian Cadet Corps |
| Pacific Islands Regiment | Papuan and New Guinea Volunteer |
| Royal Australian Armoured Corps | Rifles |
| Royal Australian Army Chaplains | Royal Australian Army Dental |
| Department | Corps |
| Royal Australian Army Medical | Royal Australian Army Ordnance |
| Corps | Corps |
| Royal Australian Army Pay Corps | Royal Australian Army Provost |
| Royal Australian Army Service | Corps |
| Corps | Royal Australian Army Nursing |
| Womens Royal Australian | Corps |
| Army Corps | Royal Australian Artillery |
| Royal Australian Infantry | Royal Australian Engineers |
| Royal Australian Signals | Royal Australian Survey Corps |
| Royal Military College | Royal Australian Electrical & |
| Duntroon | Mechanical Engineers |
| Royal New South Wales Lancers | City of Newcastle Regiment |
| Queensland Mounted Infantry | Worriwa Regiment |
| South Australian Mounted Rifles | Prince of Wales's Light Horse |
| Victorian Scottish Regiment | Royal Melbourne Regiment |
| New South Wales Mounted Rifles | Australian Horse |
| North Western Victorian | Victorian Mounted Rifles |
| Regiment | Moreton Regiment |

Adelaide Rifles	Western Australian Mounted Infantry
City of Perth Regiment	Launceston Regiment
Tasmanian Regiment	Hunter River Lancers
Macquarie Regiment	Northern Rivers Lancers
Cameron Highlanders of Western Australia	North Shore Regiment
South Australian Scottish Regiment	Darling Downs Regiment
New South Wales Scottish Regiment	Swan Regiment
Northern Victorian Regiment	Kennedy Regiment
Byron Scottish Regiment	Illawarra Regiment
Hindmarsh Regiment	Derwent Regiment
Wide Bay Regiment	Capricornia Regiment
Riverina Regiment	St. George Regiment
Hume Regiment	Far North Queensland Regiment
Australian Press Correspondent	City of Essendon Regiment
Australian Army Medical Womens Corps	Chaplain Royal Australian Army Nursing Service

All Infantry shoulder titles are white on red,
 " Armoured " " " red on yellow,
 " National Service " " white on blue,
 " others are in the various corps, service or departmental
 colours.

The earlier patterns were stencilled in paint onto felt--the
 later types were and are embroidered.

Winter weight are felt, summer weight (now obsolete) were on
 cotton.

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ARTICLES FOR SABRETACHE.

The Editor will be pleased to receive any further articles for
 eventual publication in SABRETACHE. These may be original, or
 may be straight reprints from suitable old material that has not
 been brought to the attention of collectors for many years.

The accent should be on:

- Firstly---Australian forces;
- Secondly---Little-known foreign forces;
- Thirdly---little-known facts about better-known forces.

We do NOT wish to repeat material that is originally published
 in countries with such widely-publicised forces as Britain and
 U.S.A. concerning the forces and units of those countries, unless
 the material offered has an unusual "twist" that will make it
 interesting when presented in an Australian publication.

Material may be sent to

Mr. B. J. Videon,
 12 Noble Ave., PUNCHBOWL, N.S.W.

Many thanks for your help.

Ed.

THE REARGUARD AT DRY WADI 1960.

A Confederate army was retreating towards Tusker City, closely pressed by the Union Army of the West. By a forced march, the "rebel" troops put considerable distance between themselves and their pursuers. To further increase this distance, a body of the Southern troops was ordered to block the Tusker road at Dry Wadi for a period of five hours.

Under the command of Colonel H.G. Silver, Confederate troops entrenched themselves on the heights above the road, with two field guns sited, and a regiment of cavalry with a company of the 1st Virginia Infantry were placed at Tusker Road Junction.

On the morning of December 30th, Union troops were sighted a considerable distance from the Southern positions. Accurate artillery fire was soon causing heavy casualties on the Yankee troops, who immediately deployed.

Two regiments of their cavalry were sent to the left in a wide flanking movement on Tusker Road Junction, while the main body of infantry, well out of range, moved forward in extended order parallel to the Southern entrenchments. The Commander of the Union Force, Major General Palmer, ordered his one field gun to the heights overlooking and to the left of the rebel lines.

First contact was made when Northern cavalry came under fire at the Junction. In spite of inferior numbers, the Southerners forced the Union cavalry to withdraw out of range. Several volleys were fired at Northern skirmishers moving in the direction of the rebel left, while at the same time the main body of the Union infantry continued their parallel course, in spite of constant and deadly artillery fire.

This movement, however, forced the evacuation of several of the Confederate trenches, the "rebs" finding it necessary to keep pace with the distant blue line, in order to avoid being out-flanked.

Now the Northern artillery began to make itself felt, several shells falling on the troops at the Junction, while a solid shot damaged a Confederate field gun. This was the signal for a second and concentrated Federal attack, which was launched against the Southern right, who fell back in good order, firing while they did so. At this stage, Colonel Silver, his "holding" time expired, ordered his cavalry and artillery to retreat down the rapidly closing Tusker Road. The rapid approach of superior numbers of the Union troops now forced the Colonel to make a fateful decision. His allotted task accomplished, and rather than risk further losses, the remaining Southern troops were ordered to lay down their arms.

The Federals thus found themselves masters of the field, but with heavier losses than their opponents, and their objective, the main Confederate army, even further away.

CASUALTIES:

CONFEDERATE-- Infantry--8 killed, 17 wounded,
Cavalry---2 wounded,
1 field gun damaged and captured.
TOTAL 8 killed and 19 wounded.

UNION-- Infantry--13 killed, 26 wounded,
Cavalry---2 killed, 6 wounded,
TOTAL 15 killed and 32 wounded.

The above is an account of a War Game fought outdoors recently at Tylden, Victoria.

UNION-P. Palmer. CONFEDERATE-K.W. Pryor. UMPIRE-A. Watson.

submitted by K.W. Pryor.

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CAP BADGE WORN BY ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE BANDS.

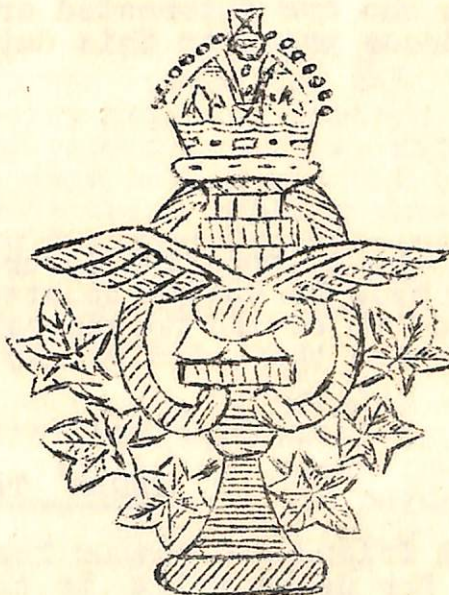
Captain Pilkington has very kindly sent us a sketch and details of the cap badge worn by the Bands of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

This badge is embroidered in gold wire on a black melton cloth ground cut to shape.

The sketch is approximately full size.

Do any other members know of any other similar badges for Bands in Air Forces of British C/wth countries?

Ed.



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LSD LSD LSD LSD LSD LSD

HAVE YOU REMEMBERED TO SEND YOUR SUBSCRIPTION RENEWAL TO THE SECRETARY?

IF NOT, CAN YOU PLEASE TRY TO ATTEND TO IT NOW? His address?
Mr. J.K. Lyons, 34 College St., ELSTERNWICK, Victoria.

A NOTICE TO MEMBERS IN THE SYDNEY AREA.

from B.J.Videon.

Having at long last achieved some measure of permanence of domicile in the Sydney area, I am keen to have the opportunity of meeting those of our Sydney members whom it has not been my pleasure to meet previously, or, in some cases, to renew old acquaintances.

I shall be "at home" to members on Saturday afternoon 30th. September 1961, and will welcome any member who may care to come along, and bring any guests who may be prospective members of the Society.

This will be mainly a social gathering, with few "trimmings"; the object being to get to know members here, and to give them a chance to meet each other.

At the same time, I think we should consider the desirability of trying to get together regularly--possibly on a rotation system at the homes of some of the members who may care to make space available for this purpose. It is suggested that we could hold meetings at times to be decided, and that these should take the form of general discussion periods, with no official business to be transacted.

Members who are interested are invited to contact me at the following address prior to this date, although this is not essential:

B.J.Videon,
12 Noble Ave.,
MT. LEWIS (Punchbowl).
Phone 70-1514.

Members who do not find Saturday afternoons suitable for meetings and who will be unable to attend on this occasion for this reason are asked to advise me whether some other time would be more suitable for them, and we may be able to do something about it.

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INDEX TO SABRETACHE.

Our good friend and member has very kindly found the time to prepare for us an index to the Volumes Numbers 1-7 of our journal. Thank you, Mr. D!

This will be a very real help to many of us, and it will be typed out and cyclostyled for distribution with the next edition of SABRETACHE, which, fortune favouring the Editor, should be on time again (at last) by October.

DESPATCHES.

(COMMENTS, QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FROM MEMBERS).

1. From a U.S. member.

(a) What form of hat badge was worn by the Australian Light Horse (period unspecified).

(b) What was the colour of the puggaree?

ANSWERS.-(a) Regimental badges were worn except by the Light Horse of the First A.I.F., and by the Light Horse during the Compulsory Training Period between 1910 and about 1930. Even in these excepted cases some units had regimental badges struck either unofficially or officially at their own expense, but the general rule was that in these periods the rising sun badges should be worn.

(b) Puggaree was originally khaki with white stripe except for one or two regimental patterns that were in use from 1903. In the compulsory training period the puggaree was replaced by a coloured hat band. In WWI the hat band was plain khaki. From about 1935 until about 1942 the Light Horse puggaree was khaki with a marron stripe. Ed.

2. From Mr. B. Crowe.

I must comment on the prices asked by an advertiser in a recent issue of SABRETACHE. His prices for cap badges particularly are ridiculously high for British items (e.g. 15/- for cavalry and yeomanry badges, which cost possibly 3/- at the outside when new. I realise that members have no need to buy at these prices, but I do not feel that the Society should assist in exploiting its members in this way. It could be taken from this price list that such prices are normal. The prices asked these days seem to be getting beyond all reason.

ANSWER.-Like any other magazine or paper, SABRETACHE does not necessarily recommend any item advertised in its pages. The Society does not set out to assist to exploit its members or anyone else, its main aim being to provide its members (ALL of its members!) with a chance to offer items for sale or exchange, and an opportunity to acquire items for their collections. Whether or not they accept any of the offers is a matter for the individual, as Mr Crowe admits.

A further aim of the Society may be said to be to offer the individual a chance to express his views, as Mr Crowe has done in this case! Any collector naturally deploras any increases in the costs of the type of material in which he is interested. We do!--Ed.

DESPATCHES (continued).

3. From Mr. H. L. King.

The latest edition of SABRETACHE has reached me I was appalled at the firm which offers British badges at such prices. I have recently purchased over 1,000 items, and have that many duplicates that I can offer to members at the following prices:-

British Infantry cap badges	from	1/6	each;
Cavalry	"	3/-	
Territorial Corps	"	3/-	
Yeomanry	"	1/3	
H.P. centres	"	4/6	
Helmet plates	"	7/6	
collar badges	"	12/6	
		1/-	

These prices are in AUSTRALIAN currency, and are PLUS postage at cost. I am anxious to dispose of these badges either by sale, or in exchange for Australian badges. Members are invited to write to me by AIR MAIL for quick service.

(ADVERTISEMENT).

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BADGES OF AUSTRALIAN PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETIES IN WAR.

The October edition of SABRETACHE contained mention of the team from the Australian Red Cross Society visiting the Congo, and a description of the badges of the Society.

The following extract from General Routine Order No 202 of the Allied Land Forces in the S.W. Pacific Area, dated 30th July 1945, may be of interest.....

"Para. 10 (c).

Representatives of authorised philanthropic organisations will not wear military badges, but, in lieu thereof, will wear the hat cap and collar badges appropriate to their respective organisations, viz.,

ACF--a six-pointed star surrounded by a circle in which is contained the words "AUSTRALIAN COMFORTS FUND";

SA---The words "SALVATION ARMY" on a red shield;

YMCA--a red triangle superimposed on a bronze map of Australia, with the letters "Y.M.C.A." across the badge;

YWCA--a blue triangle, with the letters "Y.W.C.A." on a black ground;

ARCS--The Geneva Red Cross on a white background in a circle.

(d). Accredited representatives of the ARCS will, in lieu of service buttons, wear the buttons usually worn by members of that society.

(e). All badges and buttons approved for wear.....will have a dull finish.

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MEMBERS' ADVERTISEMENTS.COLLECTORS CORNER.

We have important news for military collectors this month! We've begun to reproduce, in limited numbers, those hard-to-get early colonial military badges. So far, we have made:

- N.S.W. Military Forces helmet plate;
- Victorian Military Forces helmet plate;
- Tasmanian Local Forces helmet plate;
- Queensland Military Forces belt clasp (gilded).

Queensland Military Forces helmet plates are in the course of production.

Cast in bronze, and heavily silver plated, the above are priced at £2 each posted, by unregistered mail.

Twelve copies only of "SHOULDER BELT PLATES AND BUTTONS" by Major Parkyn, Wellington Press, Aldershot 1956. A valuable reference book for all collectors of military relics...65/- each plus postage 1/-.

Gale and Poldens' chart of "BRITISH DECORATIONS AND MEDALS". In colour, giving all details, suitable for framing...£1 posted.

Plans of British 19th Century naval guns--32 pounder carronade & 24 pounder deck gun, 24 pounder deck gun...£1 each posted.

CHOICE ITEMS FOR THE UNIFORM COLLECTOR.

Jersey Militia, Captain's scarlet tunic, black facings, white piping, gold braid and epaulettes, complete with collar badges, rank badges etc., circa 1903£14.0.0, registered post.

Hyderabad Lancers, long black frock, scarlet facings with masses of yellow braiding, knots, epaulettes, etc. Silver embroidered red skull cap, embroidered turban, white gauntlets, gold brocaded sword belt with large decorated buckle, ornate brass bandolier. As is usual with tunics of Indian regiments, it is without lining. This is a good example of the colourful uniforms of the Indian cavalry of 1900.....£30.10.0 registered post.

SPECIAL FOR OVERSEAS CLIENTS.

W.W.1 Australian Light Horse slouch hats, complete with emu plumes, chin strap, badge and hat band....£8 posted, or 18 dollars U.S.

BADGES.

English Infantry Regiments cap badges, mostly W.W.1...5/6 each posted. One free badge (our selection) with every 6.

(cont.)

MEMBERS' ADVERTISEMENTS CONTINUED.

BADGES (cont)

SETS.

Cameron Highlanders Geo.V Cap and 2 collars £1.
 The Royal Scots " " " " 27/6.
 Lincolnshire Regiment pre-WW2 Cap and 2 collars £1.
 Hampshire Regiment WW1 Cap and two collars £1.
 Kings Own Scottish Borderers Geo.V. Cap and 2 collars 27/6.
 Sth.Wales Borderers Cap and 2 collars £1.
 Highland Light Infantry Edward VII do 27/6.
 Royal Scots Fusiliers Geo.V.cap and 2 collars 35/-
 Four caps A.B.C.--Vict.,Ed.VII,Geo.V.,Geo.VI...22/6.
 Three caps R.E.--Ed.VII.,Geo.V.,Geo.VI...17/6.

Hundreds of others in stock---send wants lists to us.

Collection of Nazi Police epaulettes --15 pieces--all
 classified....£8.5.0 posted.

Now for our "WANTS".....

We are seeking American Civil War relics. All
 kinds, and of both forces. We also require Australian
 pre-Federation badges, buttons and belt buckles, and
 Australian Militia badges 1903 to 1940.

LEONARD L. BARTON,
 Licensed General Auctioneer and Dealer in
 Coins, medals, swords, old guns, military relics, native
 curios and all collectors items.

124 Jersey Rd., WOOLLAHRA, N.S.W.
 Phone FB 4178.

(Please add exchange to country and interstate cheques).

AIR FORCE BADGES ETC. WANTED.

Particularly the earlier types from the Australian Flying
 Corps and A.M.F., and the pre-WW2 Citizen Air Force.
 R.A.A.F. Reserve lapel badge for civilian wear c.1939.
 Crowned half-wings of the R.A.A.F.

These are required for my specialist collection on the R.A.A.F.
 and for the basis of my book on the subject currently in draft
 form.

B.J. Videon,
 12 Noble Ave.,
 MT. LEWIS (Punchbowl), N.S.W.
 Phone 70-1514.



