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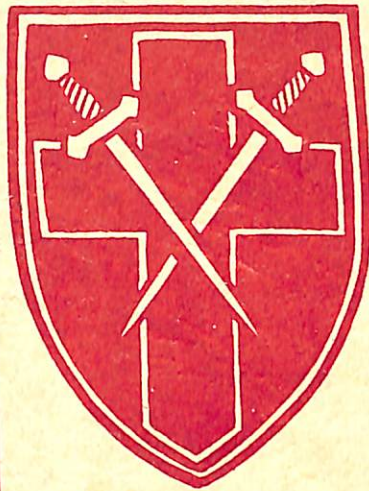
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SABRETACHE



THE JOURNAL OF
THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF AUSTRALIA

APRIL, 1967

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THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA

Founded in Melbourne in 1957

HONORARY OFFICE BEARERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1967.

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The views expressed in the articles in this
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ANZAC

Much has been spoken and written on the subject. Mr. Robert Gray has turned up the following little poem, which, while possibly lacking the merit of the works of better known poets, is of interest as a sample of the patriotic feeling of the time.

Long may the sentiment last!

"THE REAL ANZACS"

From "Punch" London. November 1916.

By Miss J. Pope.

There are plenty of slouch-hatted soldiers in town,
Doughty and debonair, stalwart and brown:
Some are from Weymouth or Salisbury Plain,
Others have "pushed" in the western campaign;
Call them "overseas soldiers" or "down under" men,
Declare that each one is as daring as ten;
Call them "Cornstalks" or "Fernleaves" -- all out for a fight --
But don't call them Anzacs, for that isn't right.

The Anzacs -- their ranks are but scanty all told ---
Have a separate record illumined in gold.
Their blood on Gallipoli's ridges they poured,
Their souls with the scars of that struggle are scored;
Not many are left, not many are sound,
And thousands lie buried in Turkish ground.
These are the Anzacs; the others may claim
Their zeal and their spirit, but never their name."

RICHMOND'S EARLY MILITARY HISTORY

By Colonel R.A. Crouch

From the Victorian Historical Magazine Vol. XVI. No.4
Dated November, 1937.INTRODUCTORY

The earliest reference I can find to the defences of this State is in a letter dated the 20th June, 1846, which the Governor of New South Wales, Sir George Gipps, sent to Mr. Gladstone the Colonial Secretary in London. It encloses a memorial from the mayor and town councillors of Melbourne asking that its defences should be attended to. The reply was dated the 6th November, 1846, and came from Lord Grey, his successor at the Colonial Office. It stated that he concurred with the Melbourne authorities that the important town of Melbourne ought not to be left in its present defenceless condition, but that the English Government cannot propose to Parliament that a grant should be made from the revenue upon which there are already so many and such heavy demands; and that the early attention of the Sydney Colonial legislature should be called to the subject.

But what London refused to do, and Sydney neglected to do, sectarian riots in Melbourne succeeded in accomplishing. On the 30th April, 1847, Sir Charles Fitzroy reported to Lord Grey that he had sent a detachment of 100 men to Port Phillip, on the earnest representations of Mr. La Trobe, "necessary by the occasional religious riots of the lower orders of Melbourne."

- - - - -

Amongst the repercussions in this country of the Crimean War arose the desire that Australians should take some steps for their own defence. On the 29th September, 1855, a meeting was held by the residents of Richmond, then one of the most desirable of the suburbs of Melbourne, for the purpose of forming a company of riflemen, from Richmond and East Collingwood, at the Exhibition Building, then situate at William Street. It was adjourned until the 10th October to Sheedy's Royal Hotel, Swan Street, Richmond. An advertisement signed by Captain F.H. Holland, Adjutant, on the 5th October, asked intending members to attend this later gathering, and it resulted in a corps being instituted. The Richmond Rifle Company thus formed drilled in the Carlton Gardens; but its parades were only occasional, and its existence, after the war was terminated, only spasmodic. General Parnell, when State Commandant of Victoria, told me the Richmond Corps dated from 1854, so it has a history of at least 82 years. At that time the 40th Regiment, an Imperial Corps, provided such military defence as Australia needed, but its removal from Melbourne, its headquarters in 1860, for service in New Zealand, awakened the citizens to the necessity of providing a more efficient local defence; and in the Government Gazette of the 1st July, 1859, the following proclamation by Sir Henry Barkly, the Governor, appeared:-

The Volunteer Rifle Corps proposed to be formed in the neighbourhood of Melbourne will consist of ten companies. "Richmond one company."

The municipal authorities were asked to promote the scheme, and at the council meeting of the municipality of Richmond on the 20th July, 1859, the chairman announced, in reference to the proclamation received by the council last week, that the Clerk of the Petty Sessions was directed by the Government to receive the names of all persons desirous of joining the volunteers.

¹ 40th Regiment (2nd Somersetshire) came to Australia, 1852; departed to New Zealand, Maori War, 1860; returned to Victoria, 1862, recalled to England, 1867.

On the 25th July, 1859, the first general meeting of the Richmond Rifle Club under the new scheme was held in the Railway Hotel, Swan Street, and a president, treasurer, secretary, and committee of seven elected, and rules adopted. (Richmond Australian - 30th July, 1859.) On the 26th October, 1859, a meeting of twenty members of the Richmond Company of the Victorian Rifle Corps, at the Commercial Hotel, Bridge Road, was held at 4 in the afternoon. Amongst those present were Colin Mackinnon, Septimus Martin, Cameron, Compton, and D.S. Campbell, M.L.A. Mr. Campbell moved the resolutions which were carried. They read -

1. That a general meeting of the Richmond Victorian Rifles Company be held at 5 p.m., Monday, the 31st October, 1859, and Colonel Dean Pitt be requested to attend.
2. Morning drill to be from 6 to 7 a.m.
3. Evening drill 6.30 to 7.30 p.m.

Mr. Campbell placed a paddock near his residence at the disposal of the corps for purposes of drill. The local parliamentary representative was evidently the moving spirit in the matter, as the Government Gazette of the 13th December, 1859, announces that "Daniel Stodhart Campbell, Esquire, was appointed acting lieutenant of the Richmond Company of Volunteer Rifles from the 3rd December."

The Company was formed, and the local newspaper (the Richmond Australian) in its issue of the 17th December, 1859, reports -

"RICHMOND VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS

On Monday evening after drill the members of this company to the number of 64 received their uniform; consisting of a grey cloth tunic, trousers, and cap, edged with green. On Wednesday evening the further accoutrements, consisting of belt, cartouche box, kneecap case, and sword straps, were distributed. Yesterday morning at a quarter to 6, this corps, to the number of 70, met in the Police Paddock, to the westwards of the barracks, where they were joined by the Collingwood and Melbourne companies, each company being attended by their lieutenant and drill sergeant. They were inspected by Captains Pitt and Hall. The united force went through the manual exercise and various evolutions very creditably, and to the satisfaction of their Commander, Lieut.-Col. Pitt. Before dismissal, the Colonel informed the united companies that rifle practice at the target (150 to 200 yards) would be held on each Thursday and Friday, from 4 o'clock, and on Saturdays, from 2 p.m. until dark, near the Sandridge Battery. The only compulsory drill henceforward will be in the Police Paddock every Friday morning at a quarter to 6. The usual drill will be from 6 to 7 a.m. and p.m., 6 to 7 a.m. on Tuesdays, and 6 to 7 on Wednesdays."

There seem to have been giants and early risers in those days. Seventy Richmond men parade at 5.45 a.m. and have compulsory drill every Friday morning at the same hour. Another thing to note is that six weeks after the first meeting they were able to go through manual exercises and evolutions "very creditably." The 40th Regiment's departure for the New Zealand war made it necessary for the new volunteers to take up routine duties previously performed by the Imperial troops, and it is recorded that, on the 21st July 1860, five members of the Richmond Volunteers Rifle Corps marched to Government House, Toorak, to take up 24 hours' garrison duty, consequent on the departure of the 40th Regiment to New Zealand. The Richmond Corps distinguished itself then, as it did in later years, by its military spirit. In order to prepare the forces for a sudden assembly, the military authorities adopted a system of

George Gordon McCrae gave me the following information:-

"I served in the early Victorian Force for eight years, of which two were in the Richmond Rifles, and six in the Artillery under Colonel W.A.D. Anderson, as well as under Acting Colonels Pasley and Scratchley. When I resigned from the Artillery, I held the rank of Senior sergeant. I never went in for a commission, though I easily might. I rejoined the force later as a full private in the Rifles, with whom I was at the first Werrabee Camp, 30th March, 1861. I only left finally to take up an appointment which I could not hold along with the other. It affords me great pleasure to know that you have those two pairs of old colours in your charge, but I am most interested in that Mt. Alexander pair, seeing that I had designed them myself at the request of my old friend Colonel J.E.N. Bull, formerly Captain of Highlanders and of H.M. 99th Foot³. My designs for both the Queen's and Regimental colours were completely carried out by a clever Russian lady, widow, I think, of an Irishman, whose name was Mrs. Campion, and who lived at Port Melbourne, in those times known only as Sandridge. The silver lions of the staff heads were of my own design also, and executed cleverly by a man named Stokes⁴, who had a die sinker's place in Collins Street. I have on different occasions, and at wide intervals, inquired as to what became of the colours of the Castlemaine and Sandhurst Rifles. The latest news I had of them was that they were hanging in the chancel of the Church of England, Castlemaine, formerly Archdeacon Crawford's⁵. The name of the church escapes me at this moment. I had instructions from Colonel Dean Pitt as to the exact proportions of the flags according to Regulations, and I was pleased, when the work was completed, to find them approved. I well remember the presentation on the old Castlemaine Camp, and the crowd there, and my taking up the pair of colours in their cases, myself, in my full artillery war paint, busby and pipe clay gloves, and what not besides. My part, however, ended with my handing over the colours to Colonel Bull at his own house in the camp, previous to the ceremony. Your account of your old colours is most satisfactory, I ought to have here, in my large desk, a note from Colonel G. Dean Pitt re these colours. If I am lucky enough to discover it, I shall have much pleasure in enclosing it to you as forming part of the history of the corps. (This was never done.) I must, of course, have seen that other set of colours which you mention as figuring at the Werrabee Camp, where I was myself present, but regret to say I can give you no information regarding them. I hope both sets of colours are in as fair form as can be expected after all these years, but suppose as far as the Castlemaine and Sandhurst go, that the silver fringes and tassels and bullion generally, as well as the embroidery (very gorgeous indeed when being presented), must by now be blackened and tarnished. Good silver exposed to the air always goes black as it ages. If you would like to have a picture of the original Commandant, W.A.D. Anderson, C.M.G., in full uniform, I will gladly lend you mine, and if you care to get it copied to hang in your quarters, I shall be pleased very much. With best wishes for the New Year, yours sincerely - George G. McCrae. "

In the old rolls I find the names of A. Massina, printer; Henry Sands, compositor; Abraham Bate, articled clerk; John Coverlid, hairdresser; George Kershaw, accountant; Samuel Thomas Clay, seedsman; M.W. Oldham, warehouseman; William Willmott, Teacher; John Deakin, joiner; and M. H. Davies, later Sir Mathew Davies, Speaker of the Assembly. In the records of official inspections of the Richmond Rifles on the 26th December, 1867, Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh was the inspecting officer. On the 24th May, 1868 and the 28th September, 1869, Governor Manners Sutton

³ Colonel J.E.N. Bull, of Castlemaine, a well known officer commanded the Mt. Alexander and Sandhurst Rifles previous to the formation of the militia forces.

⁴ This firm is still in business.

⁵ On inquiry it was ascertained that these colours are still in Christ Church, Castlemaine. The Regimental Colour is red, with a small Union Jack in the top, left hand corner, and a design of a lion facing a cock in the centre. The words "Victorian Volunteer Rifle Corps, Castlemaine," are worked on the colour.

performed the duty, and State Governors acted upon five subsequent occasions till 1871.

The organization of the Volunteer Rifles was unusual. A company consisted of the officer in charge, with the rank of captain, two sergeants, and 80 men. There were neither lieutenants nor corporals. It was not necessary for candidates to undergo a competitive examination. They were elected by the companies. In normal times there was drill once a week, and the sergeants took turns at drilling recruits, who were so enthusiastic that they usually assembled for instruction at six in the morning.

Mr. E.A. Atkyns, a Melbourne solicitor, who was several times Mayor of Kew, gave me the following particulars, which, although they refer mostly to the Hawthorn and Kew Rifle Company are relevant, because that corps through not being able to keep up its strength of 80 men, was later absorbed in the Richmond company -

On the 27th September, 1860, the Hawthorn and Kew Company was formed, and he was then sworn in. On the 1st October was the first drill, morning and afternoon. On the 12th November, H.T. Hammond was elected captain by the men. On the 5th December, Atkyns was appointed sergeant. On the 20th July, 1861, Private Frederick Whirlpool who was a member of the Hawthorn and Kew Rifles was presented with the Victoria Cross by the Governor, Sir Henry Barkly, at an Albert Park review of the Volunteers, for bravery in the Indian Mutiny. It was the first in Victoria. On the 30th September, 1863, the company was amalgamated with the Richmond Company. The discipline of the times was very lax.

Mr. Atkyns related an incident -

I was very familiar with company drill, but battalion drill was all strange to me. On one occasion our company went to the Richmond Paddock, near the Melbourne Cricket ground, to take part in a battalion parade. The order was given "Coverers out." I had not the slightest idea what the movement was, but the drill instructor told me to go out, so I went, thinking some one would tell me what to do. Major T. Hall, whom I did not then know, but with whom I afterwards was very friendly, came galloping up to me, and said, "Where the blanky blank are you going?" I saluted, and said I had not the slightest idea, but if he would kindly tell me I would do it, otherwise I would clear out. For a few minutes the major was speechless. He looked me up and down, and I returned his glare. Then he told me what the movement was, and I did it.

This anticipates the organization of the military corps of 1912, when compulsory military training was instituted. I was then in command of the Yarra Borderers, the head quarters of which were at the old Richmond Drill Hall, and history was repeated when the Hawthorn and Kew recruits were attached to the Richmond Battalion, until later these districts provided their own regiment. The Richmond Rifles, through successive stages of re-organization, have formed part of the Second Metropolitan Rifle Battalion, Second Victorian Rifles, Second Battalion Infantry Brigade, after Federation the Sixth Australian Infantry Regiment, and when compulsory drill was initiated, the Yarra Borderers. In 1874, Professor M.H. Irving commanded the Battalion, and his son, General G.G. Irving, commenced his soldiering as a private in the Richmond Company. Colonel John Evans, who later commanded the Sixth Battalion, also began his military career as a private in its ranks. In 1899-1902 the Richmond Corps sent several men to the South African war. To the 1914-1919 war the Yarra Borderers provided more men than any other Australian corps. I am not able to give the complete figures, but from a record of December, 1917, it had sent 53 officers, of whom 44 received their first commissions from its ranks, and 528 non-commissioned officers and men. They had at that date won five military crosses, one Croix de guerre, and over 50 other distinctions, and death on the field of honour had come to eleven of its officers, and 51 non-commissioned officers and privates.

The Yarra Borderers Battalion was formed in 1912, with headquarters at the Old Orderly Room at Docker's Hill, upon the organization of compulsory military training in 1912, and I had the honour of being the first commanding officer, although I had previously been attached to the Richmond orderly-

room as a company officer. We began with 24 officers, and 674 other ranks. Eventually, as each year brought its quota of new cadets, the Hawthorn, Collingwood, and Northcote Regiments were detached from its numbers; but the Richmond area always provided the greatest strength, and at every review, encampment, and united parade of the forces, the 56th Infantry always furnished the largest parade state. It became a matter of pride, even in such a radical district as we occupied, for our men to turn up for the honour of the corps. By competitions, sports, boxing, amusements, and open-air schools and exercises, an endeavour was made to create a real regimental spirit amongst our members, and my test of the battalion's success was always whether, if the compulsory provisions of the Defence Act were withdrawn, the strength of the corps would continue. Our first honorary Colonel was Sir John Madden, the Lieutenant Governor, who, by frequent visits, prizes, and letters to the battalion, did all he could to encourage its progress. To him we were ever grateful for our prestige and success. The compulsory provisions had only to be slightly applied at first, and there were some amusing excuses at our early courts. One lad had a broken calf, and pointed out to the magistrate a place above his thigh. Another's leg was broken, but it turned out to have happened two years previously. Another had boils on his neck. They were not then visible, but he countered this by saying when the boils disappeared he had gastritis. Weak hearts was so undiscoverable and uncheckable that the police magistrate told another defaulter twenty days compulsory drill at Queenscliff would work wonders. Another lad excused himself by saying he worked so hard that he had to divide his life between working and sleeping. A boxer, who had a score of fights to his credit, and was a prominent footballer, pleaded physical unfitness, but his plea met with an unsympathetic reception, as he was not only ordered to make up his drill, but was also fined. Amongst our Richmond recruits was the secretary of the Australian Freedom League, an organization opposed to compulsory training. He caused a lot of trouble, but when the press ceased to take public notice of his martyrdom, it soon subsided. I had great difficulty at my first camp with a youthful Christian Israelite whose religious principle I had to respect, but who made a lot of trouble about his food, and told me, upon the case being reported, that he had lived two days upon mushrooms which he had gathered. I compromised by buying him eggs and special brown bread. He had a hard time amongst the other men because he wore long hair, and would not shave, and had to be specially protected against batting and ragging. It was a difficult problem, as every day seemed to bring a new complication, and he was most anxious to perform his drills. I was greatly relieved when he transferred to another area. But the defaulters were fortunately very few, and soon ceased. The name selected for the corps was the Yarra Borderers, because it covered at first, not only Richmond, but the whole of the northern and eastern suburbs washed by the Yarra. It was only secured from Headquarters after many requests and some pressure, when the Argus and other papers described it as happy naming. It held this name, its badge, and its motto "God and my Best" for eight years; when, after it had gathered traditions and prestige, some unfortunate official at Victoria Barracks, inspired by an obsession for uniformity, to the great regret of many of its old members, changed its name to the Richmond Battalion, and abolished the badge and motto. It was forgotten that thousands of the Richmond citizens had been trained in the ranks of the old corps and had a fine record in peace training and war service; and under the new regime, their interest had faded, and the battalion has suffered. The Yarra Borderer of that time regarded his membership of the corps as an honour, and I am frequently meeting men who speak with affection of their time in the old battalion. Another mistake made was not recruiting for the last war territorially. At a parade held on the 1st August, 1914, when the break out of war was imminent, every officer and 350 of the other ranks volunteered. If the men of Richmond had been allowed to enlist as one territorial unit, it would have been a matter of honour for that city to have kept its battalion to its full strength, and probably the conscription referenda would have been unnecessary for it, and other places. The personal touch is vital in recruiting as in all other matters. It was the same mistake which scattered the Australian fighting forces over all the fronts, and only when they were concentrated under Sir John Monash, did they come into their own. As it was, so large a number joined up with the 22nd Battalion A.I.F., that after the war its military number, the 56th, was changed to the 22nd Battalion, and it has the colours of that A.I.F. regiment.

The new Yarra Borderers Corps had its first inauguration ceremony at the Richmond Town Hall on the 14th August, 1912, by the Governor, Sir John Fuller, and in order to create an interest in its work, further annual ceremonies were addressed at its orderly-room by Sir John Madden, Sir Ian Hamilton,

Sir John Forrest, Lady Forrest, Sir Arthur Stanley, State Governor, Sir Harry Chauvel, Mr. F.G. Tudor, many mayors of Richmond, Colonel Jas. Burston, Lord Mayor of Melbourne, Colonel John Evans, and Lord Denman, Governor-General; whilst Lord Roberts kindly presented his autographed photo to its Drill Hall. One remarkable thing occurred in its history. It had at the same time, two world champions of their particular sports amongst its subalterns, Lieutenant F. Beaurepaire, the swimmer, and Lieutenant Gerald Paterson, the tennis player. Still, I must admit, that although these men of prowess awakened the enthusiasm of the battalion; the real hero of the men at the time was a fine Melbourne footballer, Lieutenant M.D. Kennedy. Madame Melba on one occasion promised to come and address the corps, but sent instead a spirited letter, and General Sir Ian Hamilton, who was at the Russo-Japanese war and anxious to remind Australia of its special Pacific dangers, distinguished us with a special message which was intended for publication and telegraphed over all the Commonwealth. With it I will close --

"To the Yarra Borderers -

With impressions of the Pacific and of the tremendous forces which will one day be displayed in that ocean still vividly impressed upon my mind, my message to the Yarra Borderers takes the following form :-

The land forces of Australia are now organized for some defence. This is fine. But remember the fable of the bundle of sticks, and that the true defence of the Empire can only consist in each part being ready to fly to the help of any part attacked. Let the men of the Yarra Regiment understand that far off as Colombo, Singapore, or Hong Kong may seem, their personal interests in keeping their flag flying over those great seaports is fully greater than that of any Englishman, and that it is indeed second only to their interest in Richmond and Melbourne and other flourishing cities of their Commonwealth. Hoping I may have the good fortune of seeing you and your men some time next year.

IAN HAMILTON."

London, 28th May, 1913.

MILITARY MINIATURES

By R. A. Powell.

For several years there has been a feeling among collectors of military miniatures residing in and around Melbourne that some form of regular meetings could be held with advantage to all, but until recently the relatively small number of people who could be relied upon to attend made the planning of any such gathering a dubious venture. However this position has altered materially in the last few months with the appearance of several new faces in our ranks, and on a pleasantly sunny Sunday afternoon in February a gathering was held in the garden of my home at Moorabbin. Beneath the trees we set up trestle tables on which the figures were arranged and chairs were grouped in shady spots for the comfort of our conversationalists. Readers familiar with the layout of the garden will appreciate that the library of material on military uniforms housed in the bungalow was very readily accessible and much referred to in the course of the afternoon.

Thirteen people attended, of whom it can be said that nine are active modellers. The Society was represented in the person of the Victorian Branch President, Alfred Festberg. Apologies were received from Barry Videon who was prevented from attending literally at the eleventh hour by a family exigency, and Lewis Evans, who had a camp commitment. Unfortunately two of our leading model makers, Dr. Peter Kaye and Michael Croke were away from Melbourne and could not be contacted prior to the meeting.

Rod Searle, as is his custom on such occasions, was busy with tripod, camera, a light meter and in between bursts of photography engaged in weighty conversation with Alfred Festberg on whatever authors discuss when they get together.

A comparative newcomer to this country, Andrew Morris of Warragul, displayed over 200 hand painted Britains representing groups of British Army Regiments in full dress including the fifes and drums of his own old regiment, The Scots Guards. A machine gun section of the Scots Guards in battle dress with piper was a reproduction of the section in which Andrew served. Ivan Lock had a group of Imperial German troops on the table, and Ted Tomlin showed some of his most original Scottish figures all converted from Britains.

Ken Gilkinson's 3' x 2' model of a plains Indian Village was well received by the many who had not seen it previously.

Another recent arrival in Australia to meet Australian collectors for the first time during the afternoon was Allan Puttock. Allan has made up some very fine groups of Napoleonic and U.S. Civil War figures in 20 mm scale. Most of the figures in the groups are converted Airfix models. Allan was obviously impressed with the 54 mm figures he saw during the afternoon and when I met him several weeks later he was preparing to make some 54 mm castings of his own.

A suggestion that these gatherings should become a regular event was enthusiastically received by all present and Sunday August 6th was set for the next. I take this opportunity of extending an invitation to all local and interstate model figure enthusiasts to be with us on that date, and only ask that you contact me prior to the day so that I may have some idea of the numbers to expect. The only condition imposed on those attending is that they bring a substantial number of their own models for display.

NEWS ROUND UP

Geoff Barnes writes that he is active in the building up of his collection of converted 'Historex' Napoleonic figures, the latest being a mud-spattered dismounted French dragoon, pistol in hand and helmet hanging over his arm. Geoff attains some wonderfully lifelike effects with his manipulation of these figures and is very active in promoting the good quality plastic figure. Having worked in metal all my life I cannot become enthusiastic about plastic figures. I realise that I cannot justify this opinion with sound argument; it is a matter of the heart rather than the mind.

After a period of some years' inactivity, Nigel Tulloh has taken up the soldering iron again, and tells me that he hopes to add to his collection of Indian Army figures by the use of Silicon moulds. The Indian Army is very

popular amongst collectors in Melbourne; in fact it seems set fair to attain that degree of popularity in Melbourne that was once accorded the U.S. Civil War.

Anybody who has experienced the difficulties of reproducing sketches by means of stencils, will know what I mean, when I say that the reproduction of Frank Thornborough's drawings in our "Miniaturists notebook" series does less than justice to the artist's work. With this in mind Frank has offered to send anyone for \$0.25 post free a Zerox copy of the original sketch. Those interested should contact Frank Thornborough direct in this connection at 13 Haig Street, Bexley, N.S.W.

FIGURE NEWS:

Most people will be aware that Stadden has produced what are, in my experience, the first figures made of the Franco-Prussian War 1870. Why we have had to wait so long for representative types of this most interesting and important conflict I cannot say. Amongst the Stadden range are: Bavarian officer in field uniform, Bavarian infantry private, Prussian Infantry officer in campaign dress wearing 'feld' cap, and Prussian infantry private. Frank Thornborough has purchased all these figures, and writes that they are well up to this maker's standard, and are thoroughly recommended.

Edward Suren has very quickly established himself as the leading designer of 30 mm figures. One of his latest issues is a 'Hadji Baba' - a correspondent writes - "The most piratical Barbary pirate you ever saw. A houri to entertain the Baba - a most voluptuous wench."

Imrie Risley Miniatures Inc. has issued the following new figures: Mounted Assyrian archer 900 B.C. at \$7.00 a kit, and for \$2.00 each Roman Legionary first century A.D., and a musketeer of Louis XIII 17th century. Officer and private of Black Watch 1775 and U.S. Infantry 1812 in winter dress also at \$2.00 each. These figures are all up to the high standard this company has maintained in recent years.

Yet another new U.S. maker has entered the 54 mm. field. H.A.M. figures are available from C.H. Johnson, P.O. Box 281, Ashbury Park, New Jersey 07713 U.S.A. Included are German jaeger officer at ease 1900, Waffen S.S. 1944, Grenadier a pied of Napoleon's guard 1806-15, French Voltigeur 1806-15. British Gordon Highlander Napoleonic era, officer and private light infantry 1848. 24th Foot (South Wales Borderers) 1879, K.O.S.B. 1880, Cheshire Regt marching order 1900, Line infantry 1910. These figures cost \$2.50. We have no report on them as yet.

Jane Jackson Miniatures, P.O. Box 94, Niagra Falls, Ontario, Canada, has produced a comprehensive series of figures representing Roman Slave Market, based on the well known illustration from the National Geographical Society magazine series "Every day life in Ancient Rome".

Holger Eriksson, Sommarrovagen 8, Karlstad, Sweden offers the following interesting 54 mm figures: Swedish cavalry 1700-1740 including officer, Standard bearer, Trumpeter and trooper, mounted Hussars of 1760, 1800 and 1814-20, Officer and trooper of life guards and dragoons 1900; Infantry of various periods 1630, 1686, 1700, 1778, 1798, 1837, 1845. Svea and Gota lifeguard in bearskin; Portrait figure of Carl XII of Sweden mounted. Prices of castings are Kr 30, standard bearers Kr 8, Foot figures Kr. 5. This maker's smaller figures have always been very popular and these 54 mm models should prove to be worth the money.

Latest 54 mm plastics from Historex are officer, standard bearer, trumpeter and dragoon of Napoleon's 'Dragoons à Cheval de la Garde' 1806-15 and mounted officer, Standard bearer, N.C.E., drummer and dragoon of the 'Dragoons à Pied de la Ligne' 1805-6. These figures are beautifully executed miniatures.

S T O P P R E S S :

Frank Thornborough has received a consignment of the latest Stadden figures which he describes as well up to usual high standard. Included are Portrait Figures, (i.e. available painted only) of Sir Winston Churchill in Lounge Suit, Cardinal Richelieu and Kings Musketeer. Unpainted castings include Sikh officer and Gurkha 1900, Coldstreamer 1830 and Pikeman 1638.

In a letter to Frank, Marcus Hinton of Hinton Hunt miniatures, gave news of his latest releases. These comprise some 30 dodd figures covering Napoleonic, Crimean, Zulu and Boer wars and Norman Conquest. Of particular interest are the Zulu War depictions - Cetewayo, Zulu Warrior, Frontier Light Horse, Natal native contingent and more usual British types. The story of this campaign has been revived in recent months with the appearance of an excellent book "The Washing of the Spears". The inclusion of a Boer farmer in these releases is welcome. We will be reviewing all these figures perhaps even in our next issue.

1st QUEENSLANDERS - THE MORETON REGT.

The Regiment was divided into two battalions in 1893. The motto "For Queen and Country" was adopted in 1898 and in 1899 their first Padre was appointed (Rev. G.V.P. Day). Strength of regiment in 1885 - 520 all ranks.

R. Gray.

KHEDIVE BRONZE STARS

763 Khedive Bronze Stars were sent out to New South Wales from England in March 1888 for members of the N.S.W. Contingent.

R. Gray.

MILITARY UNIFORM CARDS

Review by The Editor.

In a recent edition I made mention of some very fine cards that have been produced by Adolf Korsch Verlag, West Germany.

I have now had the pleasure of receiving the 48 cards of the first two sets published, and these are far and away the best value that I have seen for a long time.

The cards are on good quality board, with a semi-gloss finish, and the figure depicted on each one shows up splendidly on the white background.

The artist, W. Tritt, has done a remarkable job, giving life and realism to all the characters portrayed. The colour printing, as might be expected from Germany, is of a high order of accuracy and artistry.

The following are the types portrayed in the series under review:-

Prussian Bluchers Hussar Regt 1845
 Swiss Regiment von Diesbach Ensign 1765-7
 U.S. 1st Dragoons Officer 1836
 Russian Guard Detachment of Line Cossacks 1825
 French Republic Tambour Major of Line Infantry 1793
 Danish Horse Guards 1828
 Austrian General of Cavalry 1837
 Dutch Hussar Regt No. 6 Trumpeter 1823
 Swedish Crown Prince's Hussars officer 1837
 British 7th Hussars officer 1850
 French Guide Hussar 1797
 Belgian Staff Officer 1848-50
 Naples Guide Officer 1851
 British 4th Light Dragoons 1822
 French Royal Horse Grenadiers 1814-5
 French Gendarme of the King's Guard 1814-5
 Prussian von Zieten Hussar Officer 1760
 French Imperial Guard Hussar Trumpeter 1804
 French Colonel General of Hussars 1804
 Prussian 6th Dragoons Officer 1735
 Prussian 9th Hussars Officer 1840-5
 Polish General 1807-14
 Austrian Kurassier Officer 1740-69
 Wurttemberg Light Jager Guard 1782
 French Guides of the Premier Consul 1801
 U.S.A. General of Infantry 1794
 Warsaw 5th Cavalry Trumpeter 1812
 British 16th Light Dragoons officer 1835-40
 Naples Lieutenant General 1850
 Swiss Cavalry Regiment vom Kanton Waadt Officer 1835.
 Russian 2nd Hussars Officer 1762
 Austrian 2nd Regiment Erzherzog Joseph Anton-Oberst 1840
 Dutch 6th Hussars Standardbearer

The Palatinate Regiment Graf Taxis Officer 1748
 Spanish 19th Hussars Officer 1833
 British 11th Hussars Officer 1840-45
 Brunswick Hussars 1825-30
 Austrian Royal Hungarian Lifeguards Officer 1840
 Dutch 5th Light Dragoons Officer 1815
 French 12th Dragoons 1724
 Spanish Guard Musketeer 1702
 British 6th Dragoon Guards Officer 1847
 Bavarian 2nd Hussars 1816
 Swedish Lifeguards Officer 1835
 Austrian Hussar Regt Graf Kalonky 1772
 Mecklenburg Grenadier Guard Officer 1831
 French Marshal of France 1724
 and one which, unfortunately, missed titling in the printing process.

The third series will appear in May 1967, and the fourth at the end of the year.

Orders may be placed for these sets with the Editor, accompanied by your remittance of \$5.00 Australian currency, or you may order direct from the publishers Adolf Korsch Verlag, 8 Munchen 13, Postfach 240, West Germany.

Orders through the Society will be placed in bulk two weeks after the release of this edition of SABRETACHE, so please make up your mind quickly, and if you wish to order, do so now. These cards are terrific.

B. J. Vidcan.

THE SOLIDER AT TOWRANG

by Lt. Col. D.S. Goldsmith,

A few miles to the north of Goulburn, beside the Hume Highway, lies the site of the Towrang Stockade, used in the 1830/40's by convicts and their guards drawn from British regiments. In a tiny cemetery is a headstone, dated 1838, marking the grave of Private John Moxey of Her Majesty's 80th Regiment of Foot. After a visit to this spot some months ago, I began to ponder on John Moxey, and to wonder how many British soldiers like him lie buried in such lonely spots throughout this continent. His weatherbeaten grave, in its own humble way, is a lasting monument to the soldiers of the British Army, who were foremost among the pioneers of this land, and to whom we owe so much.

I resolved to find out more about our pioneer Moxey and his regiment, and wrote to the Regimental Depot, The Staffordshire Regiment, Lichfield, Staffordshire. (The old 80th Foot later became the 2nd Battalion, The South Staffordshire Regiment, which was in time absorbed by the Staffordshire Regiment in recent years). The regimental records do indeed record John Moxey. He was born in 1797 at Uxbridge, Middlesex, and became by trade a cordwainer - a cordwainer, I was interested to find was (and still is!) a shoemaker. What moved him to become a soldier we do not know, but enlist

he did in the 80th Regiment on 25th September 1817. The regiment was then recruiting at Chatham, being much depleted in strength after service in India. Alas, records do not tell us whether or not he carried his last, tacks and hammer across the world in his already weighty pack, as did other tradesmen like him in the Peninsula and earlier wars, but I have no doubt his skill was called upon by his comrades at Towrang and other isolated outposts.

The 80th Foot commenced to move to New South Wales in 1836. A state compiled at Parramatta in 1841 shows that the battalion was split into detachments across no less than twenty four ships, mostly as guards on convict transports. The first detachment sailed in the "Lady Kennany" on 23rd May 1836, and arrived at Sydney on 16th October of that year. The last detachment left England on 13th July 1837, arriving on 23rd January 1838 - rather an unsatisfactory command arrangement for the poor C.O.!

In July 1837, Bn. H.Q. was established at Windsor, and the 80th commenced to provide detachments for stations as far afield as Port Phillip, Newcastle, Moreton Bay and Norfolk Island - and, of course, the Towrang Stockade. The battalion parade state of 16th July 1844 shows one captain, two sergeants, two corporals and forty privates at Towrang. Here Private John Moxey died on 16th November 1838, after 22 years service. The following extract from "Digest of H.M. 80th Foot" indicates that his short sojourn in Australia was probably not a happy one :

"It may be here observed that the various convict guards on landing at Sydney in 1836-37 were almost immediately marched to different stations to remain in charge of road gangs of convict prisoners where they continued until the Regiment was again united at Sydney preparatory to embarkation for India.

"It is difficult to conceive any employment more calculated to destroy the discipline of a Corps; there in succession as the convict vessels arrived from Europe, the guards, generally young soldiers or recruits, were sent into the interior in charge of road gangs without ever having seen or been seen by the major part of the officers of their regiments. These guards, with few exceptions, were commanded by subalterns, many of them without experience, and who from want of other sources of amusement gladly availed themselves of the society of such of the settlers, as casually fell in their way, and insensibly acquired their habits.

"The mounted police formed by selecting the most active men and those of the best conduct from the Regiment serving in the Colony, although a useful and very necessary body of men for the duties required of them (their appointment being permanent excepting when forfeited by their misconduct when they were returned to their Corps) was considered a great evil, by their Regiment losing the services and the example of so many good men. The 80th Regiment furnished 56 men of that service."

The 80th remained in Australia for eight years. On 12th August 1844 it embarked for India on the barques "Royal Saxon", "Briton", "Lloyds" and "Enmore. General Order No. 176 of that day said :

"The orderly and soldierlike manner in which the embarkation for India of the 80th Regiment was effected this morning, has so justly merited the approbation of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, that His Excellency feels called upon to give expression to that approbation in General Orders.

"His Excellency is greatly pleased to have it in his power to congratulate Lieutenant-Colonel Bakes, and the Officers and men under his command on the good discipline and soldierlike feeling the Regiment has displayed on this occasion, and His Excellency cannot but express his conviction that throughout the service upon which it now enters the 80th Regiment will continue to maintain the high character it will be His Excellency's duty to attribute to it, in his report to the Commander-in-Chief India.

By Command

(Signed)

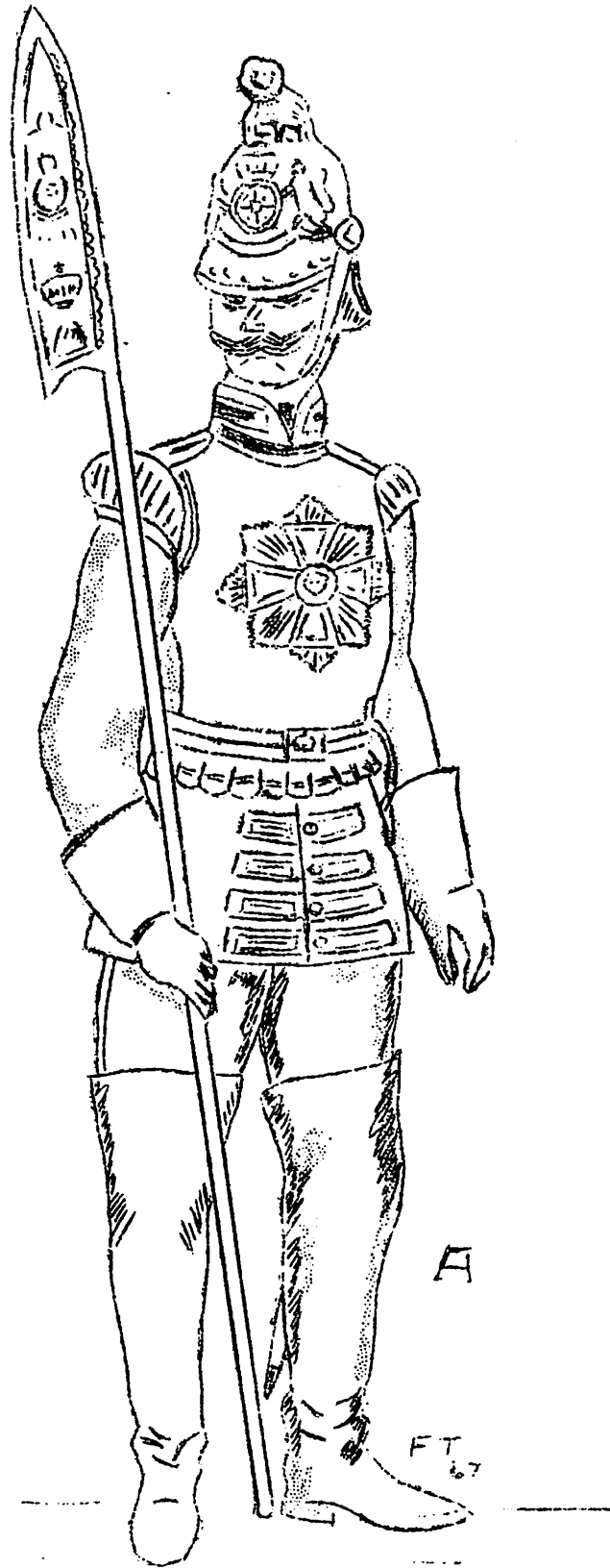
E.M. O'Connell Captain
Major of Brigade "

This order was no idle commendation. Some of our historians and novelists leave the impression that the British regiments who served in Australia were of second rate calibre fit only to stand guard over defenceless people whose greatest crime was the theft of a loaf of bread or a brace of rabbits. Some examples can of course be quoted in support of this theory, in fact and fiction. References to the brutal and oafish soldiery in "For the Term of His Natural Life", for example, come to mind. The overall picture was, of course, quite different. The time spent on garrison duty in Australia was an interlude of irksome duty, on the whole performed efficiently and with diligence, before resumption of the proper business of soldiering. The 80th Regiment was no exception.

The Voyage to Calcutta was not without incident. Part of the regiment was shipwrecked, the third time in the battalion's history to that date. (I have tried to find out more about this incident. I have an idea it was in Australian waters, and the name "Enmore" comes to mind. Perhaps some reader can throw more light on this incident.)

Some hard campaigning followed in India for the 80th Foot, not ably in the Sikh War of 1845-46. Among the battle honours of the Staffordshire Regiment is that of "Ferozeshah, 1845", where fell Lieutenant Sheberras, one-time subaltern of the Towrang detachment.

Reference: Regimental Records,
The Staffordshire Regiment.

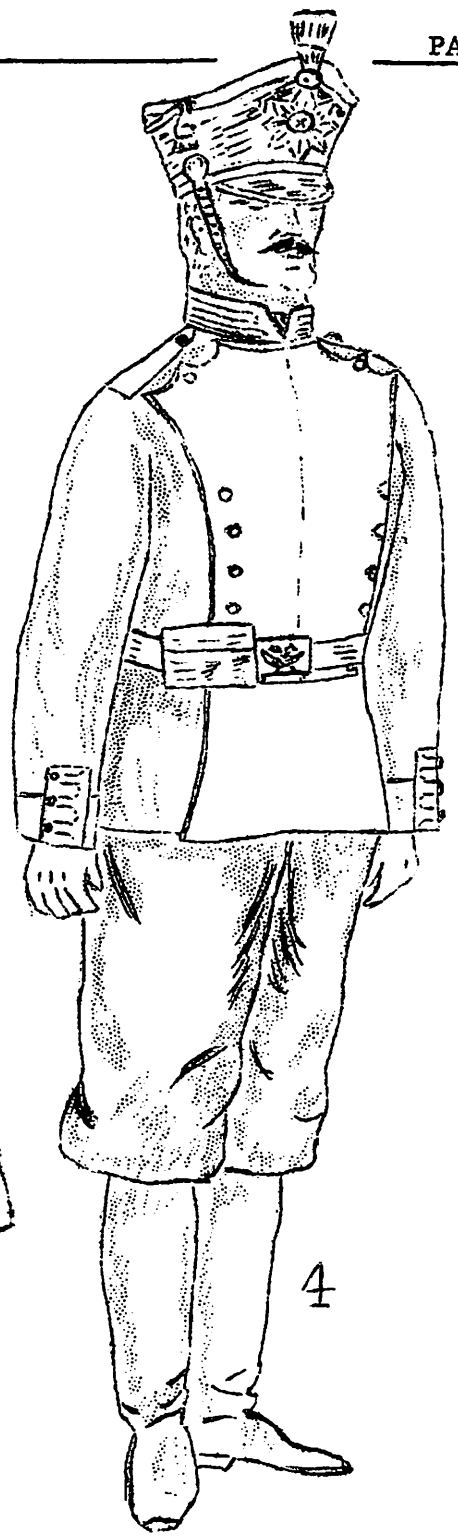
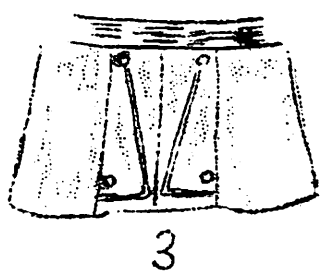
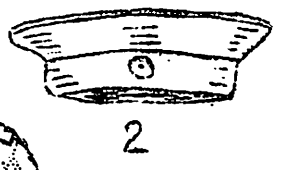
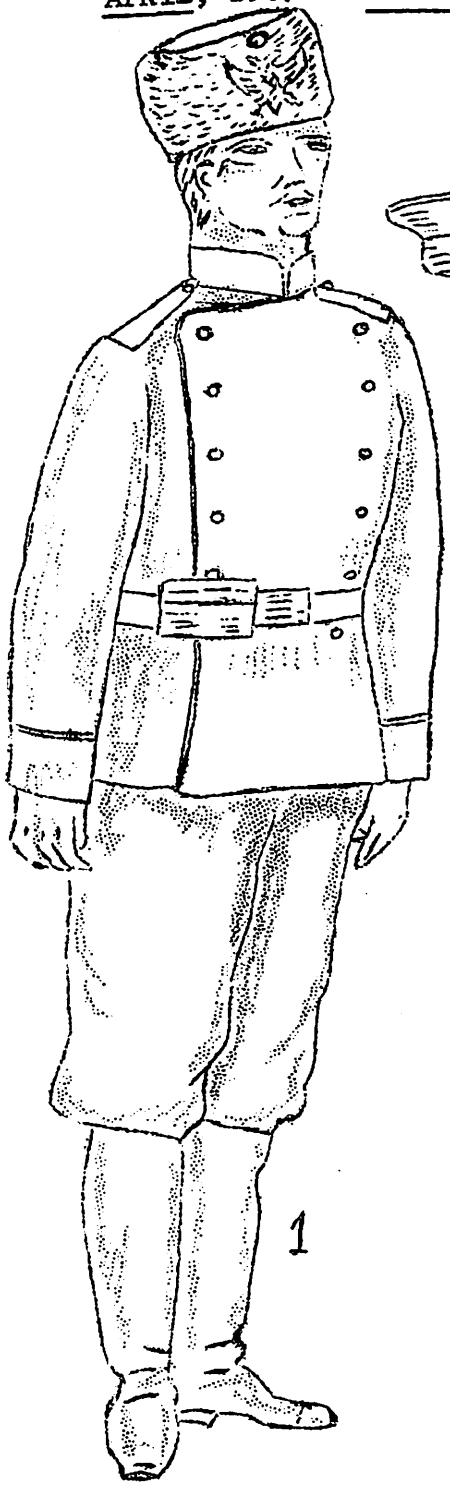


THE MINIATURIST'S NOTEBOOK

By R. A. Powell

In this edition we have something of a mixture for the modelmaker's notebook. Frank Thornborough has drawn two more figures of German Household troops to supplement those given last issue. We have further uniforms of the Russian Army and a local volunteer of the '60's.

- Sketch A. Bavarian Royal Corps of Archers - 1900.
- Helmet Steel; Badge, Crest, Binding and Chin Chains - Brass.
- Coat Light Blue, Collar black, lace silver with light blue light.
- Supra Vest White, bordered with silver lace as above. Star of St. Herbert on breast and back (silver star, white cross with gold border red centre with gold garter and gold device.)
- Breeches White
- Boots Buff
- Sword Steel hilt, white knot. Dark brown scabbard.
- Glove Steel blade, dark brown shaft.
- Belt Black with silver lace border as above. Buckle silver with gold device.
- Gauntlets White
- Sketch B. Prussian Garde du Corps Trooper. Gala Dress 1900.
- Helmet Brass. White metal eagle with brass crown. White metal and enamel guard star. (Order of the Black Eagle - silver star, orange centre, black eagle.)
- Coat White, lace red with white lights. Back seams piped red.
- Supra Vest Red with white border, having on breast and back a star of the Order of the Black Eagle in white, yellow, orange and black.
- Belts White with red stripes.
- Cartouche Pouch White bordered in white lace with red stripes. Silver guard star.
- Breeches White
- Gauntlets White
- Sabretache Red with white device, bordered with white lace with red stripes.



Boots	Black
Sword	Brass hilt, white knot. Steel scabbard. Straps white with red stripe.

UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY

PART I

The following is an extract from a book published by H.M. Stationery Office in 1886 entitled "The Armed Strength of Russia" by J.M. Grierson.

To accompany these notes I have sketched figures of guard and line infantry uniforms. In this issue we will detail only guard uniforms, line will follow next issue. Details of waist belt colours etc. follow in about the third article.

Mr. Grierson makes no mention of the wearing of the coloured plastron in full dress by guard infantry, yet to the best of my knowledge it was worn in 1886. Therefore I have drawn it on my figure. The plastron was actually superimposed over the tunic and buttoned to it. For the 1 and 2nd Divisions of the guard it was red, for the 3rd division yellow, and for the rifles magenta (except the 4th rifles which had a unique uniform illustrated previously in this magazine). The Jager regiment had a light green plastron piped in white and Finland and Volhynian Regts had plastrons the same green as their tunic piped in red and yellow respectively.

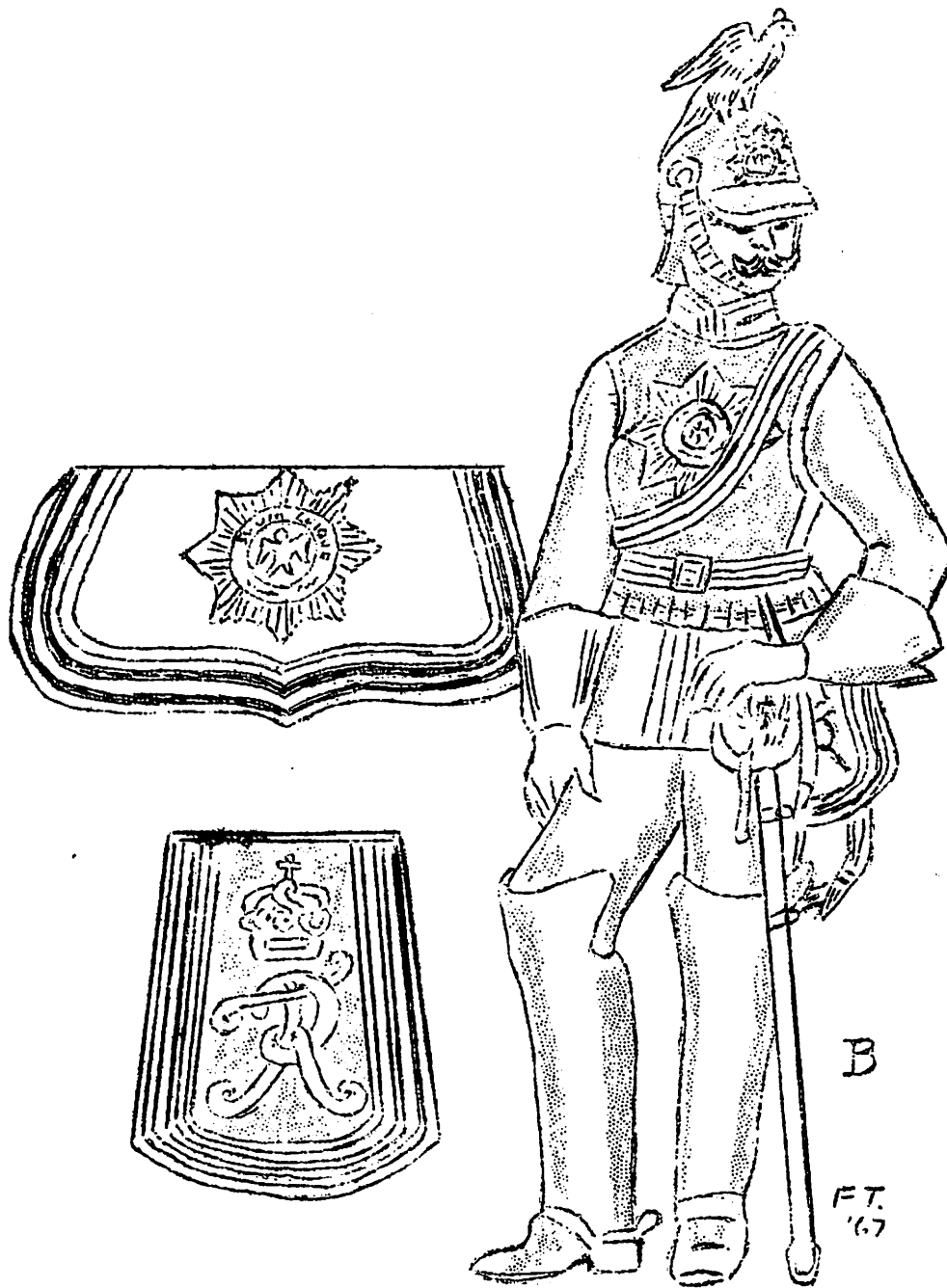
The uniforms described in this book were worn from 1882 to about 1910. Prior to that time the guard wore spiked helmets and the line French style kepis, and in 1910 the line lost the fur cap and double breasted tunic. In 1907 the shako replaced the fur cap for guard units.

Key to Sketches:

1. Line and Grenadier Regiments. Parade Uniform worn until 1910.
2. Undress cap
3. Back of tunic on guard regiments only. Line and grenadiers have no piping on back.
4. Guard infantry wearing full dress shako. Introduced in 1907. Prior to 1907 uniform was the same with fur cap and star.

The following extract describes equipment and clothing :-

see overleaf/



B

FT.
'67

CLOTHING, EQUIPMENT, AND SMALL ARMS OF INFANTRY(a) Clothing. Guards.

Tunic: Of dark green cloth, double-breasted, fastening with hooks, and cut loosely so as to permit of a warm waistcoat being worn underneath. The object of hooks and eyes having been substituted for buttons is to permit of clothing being more rapidly fitted on mobilisation. The tunic has a soft stand-up collar of coloured cloth, shoulder-straps fastening with buttons (yellow metal in the 1st and 2nd Divisions and in 1st and 4th Rifle Battalions), and coloured cuffs with a flap. The collar is ornamented with two and the flap of the cuff with three stripes of lace, the latter ending in buttons. The edge of the outer flap of the tunic is piped with coloured cloth.

Trousers: Dark green cloth, short and loose, and always worn inside long boots reaching to the knee. They are piped with red in the 1st and 2nd Divisions, yellow in the 3rd Division, crimson in the 1st and 2nd Rifle Battalions, and light blue in the 3rd Rifle Battalion.

Greatcoat: Grey cloth, fastened with hooks, with camel's-hair hood, which can be removed. There is a patch of coloured cloth on the collar, and the shoulder-straps are of the same colour as those of the tunic. In winter a sheepskin coat, reaching to the knees, is worn under the greatcoat.

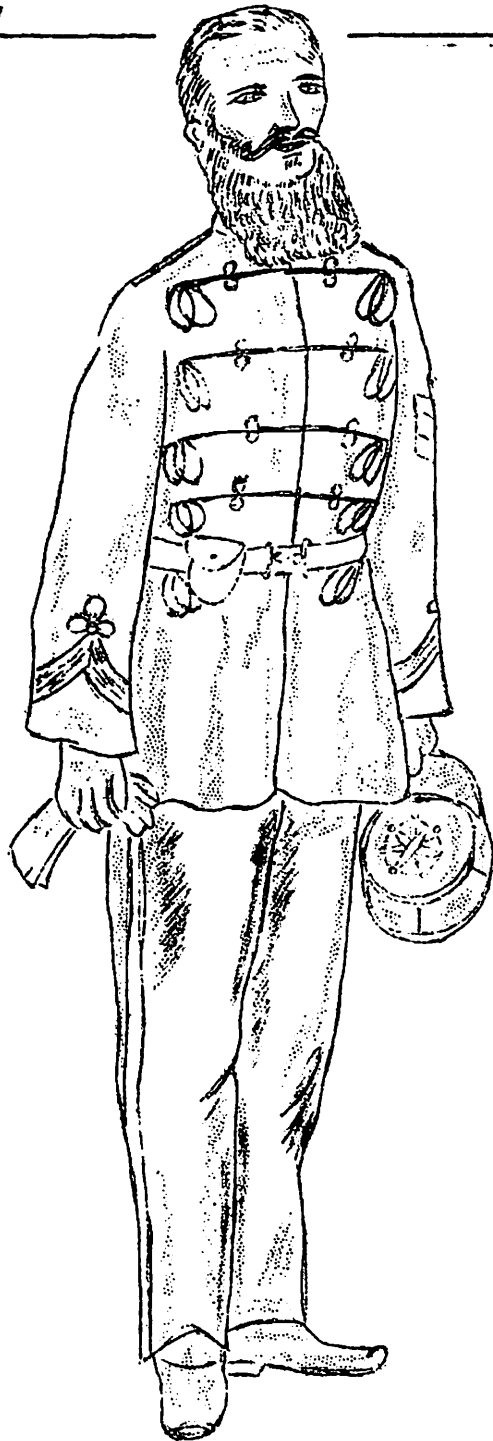
Head-dress: The head-dress is a low black Astrakhan cap with a cloth top, with the star of St. Andrew in front. Above it is a metal scroll, generally inscribed with the name of some battle. The 4th Rifle Battalion has a cross instead of the star, and a cap with a flat top of special pattern. These head-dresses are worn in peace only. The Pavlovsk Regiment has also high pointed Grenadier caps of the fashion of last century for State occasions.

Forage Cap: The undress cap is worn always in war, and is of dark green cloth, with a flat top.

In summer tunics and trousers of white linen are worn.

Other Articles of Clothing: The men are provided with cloth mits, neck-cloths of black cloth, and cholera belts. Bandages are worn on the feet, instead of socks, of linen in summer, of wool in winter.

The following are the distinctive colours of the various Regiments:



Cap & collar badge



VICTORIAN VOLUNTEER
RIFLES 1859

Regiment or Battalion	Collar	Cuff	Piping on Cuff	Flap on Cuff	Piping on Flap	Piping on Tunic	Lace	Shoulder Straps of Tunic	Patch on Collar of Greatcoat	Band of Forage Cap	Piping round band of Forage Cap	Piping round top of Forage Cap
<u>1st Divn.</u> Preobrajensk Semenov	Red Light blue, red piping	Red Red	White White	Red Red	White White	White White	Yellow Yellow	Red Red	Red Light blue, red piping	Red Light blue	- Red	Red Red
Ismailov	Dark green, red piping	Red	White	Red	White	White	Yellow	Red	White, red piping	White	Red	Red
Jager	Dark green, red piping	Dark green	Red	Red	White	White	Yellow	Red	Dark green, red piping	Dark green	Red	Red
<u>2nd Divn.</u> Moscow	Red	Red	-	Red	-	Red	Yellow	Red	Red, dark green piping	Red	-	Red
Grenadier	Light blue, red piping	Red	-	Red	-	Red	Yellow	Red	Light blue	Light blue	Red	Red
Pavlosk	Dark green, red piping	Red	-	Red	-	Red	Yellow	Red	White	White	Red	Red
Finland	Dark green, red piping	Dark green	Red	Red	-	Red	Yellow	Red	Dark green	Dark green	Red	Red
<u>3rd Divn.</u> Lithuanian	Yellow, dark green piping	Yellow	-	Yellow	-	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	-	Yellow
Keksholm Grenadiers	Light blue, red piping	Yellow	-	Yellow	-	Yellow	White	Yellow, with cypher F.J.I. (Yellow with)	Light blue, yellow piping	Light blue	Yellow	Yellow
St. Petersburg Grenadiers	Dark green, red piping	Yellow	-	Yellow	-	Yellow	White	(cypher) (F.W.R.III.)	White, yellow piping	White	Yellow	Yellow
Volhynian	Dark green, red piping	Dark green	Yellow	Yellow	-	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Dark green, yellow piping	Dark green	Yellow	Yellow
<u>4th Divn.</u> 1st Rifle Battalion	Dk. green, crimson piping	Dark green	Crimson	Crimson	-	Crimson	Yellow	Crimson	Dark green, Crimson piping	Dark green	Crimson	Crimson
2nd Rifle Battalion	Do.	Dark green	Crimson	Crimson	-	Crimson	Yellow	Crimson	Do.	Dark green	Crimson	Crimson
3rd Rifle Battalion	Dk. green, light blue piping	Dark green	Light blue	Crimson	-	Crimson	Yellow	Light blue	Dk. green, light blue piping	Dark green	Light blue	Light blue
4th Rifle Battalion	Dk. green, crimson piping	Dark green	Crimson	-	-	Crimson	White	Crimson	Dark green	Dark green	Crimson	Crimson
Reserve Cadre Battalion	Red, dark green piping	Red	-	Red	-	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	-	Red

VICTORIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLES 1859-1860

Consequent upon the outbreak of the Crimean War in 1854 local volunteer units of all arms were formed throughout the several colonies of this country. In the state of Victoria this spontaneous patriotic movement was given governmental sanction and positive direction by the "Volunteer Act of 1854". Many corps were raised and further regulated by the Government Gazette of 1st July 1859 which sanctioned the raising of "The Volunteer Rifle Corps" formed of ten companies. The departure in 1860 of the British 40th Regiment of Foot for active service in New Zealand threw upon the local volunteers the responsibility of performing routine garrison duties previously performed by that regiment.

A noteworthy feature of the corps raised at this time was the stamp of citizenry from among whom they were raised. Professional men in each town, doctors, lawyers, city engineers all served in the ranks. A history of the city of St. Kilda by Cooper describes the group who formed that city's volunteers in 1859 as "the most influential residents of the municipality".

The uniform of the rifles was iron grey and the facings either black or dark rifle green. The No. 1 Company (Richmond) had a dark iron grey uniform with all black braid and piping, bronze bugle on collar, chevrons black on scarlet cloth, black striped trousers and cap. (An earlier uniform had been french grey with green facings, brown belts and gaiters and cap).* My sketch is taken from an original photograph of officers and NCO's of the Collingwood company and although the shade of grey is clearly very light it is quite impossible to say whether the facings are black or very dark green. The Sergeants chevrons are apparently red edged in black.

Card No. 2 of the "Golden Fleece" cards shows black frogging and red piping. It would be interesting to learn the authority for this illustration of red piping. The Victorian regulations of 1863 speak of scarlet piping when facings are black for infantry but I feel this is not conclusive for earlier uniforms. The St. Kilda company wore a uniform described as "Bombay Blue" which is probably a reference to the light blue grey uniform of the cavalry of the Bombay Presidency of the day. The 'History of St. Kilda' mentions the St. Kilda uniform as being piped in silver, however it could be that the corps wore a unique uniform,

The November 1937 issue of the Victorian Historical Magazine in an article on Richmond's early military history by Col. R.A. Crouch* gives some interesting details concerning the organization of these rifle companies.

A company consisted of 80 men officered by a Captain and two sergeants, there being neither corporals nor lieutenants. (This is not borne out by "The History of Brighton" in which mention is made of lieutenants by name). Some companies are known to have carried colours, which in itself is unusual in a rifle regiment.

AIRCRAFT USED BY THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE
1939-45

Prepared by the R.A.A.F.
Historical Section, Canberra, A.C.T.

The following table sets out the aircraft used by the various squadrons of the R.A.A.F. during the last World War.

This should be of interest to the student of Air Force History and the list of Squadrons will also be of use to many.

SQN.	CODE	AIRCRAFT USED
1	NA	Anson, Hudson, Beaufort, Mosquito
2	KO	Anson, Bulldog, Hudson, Beaufort, Mitchell
3	CV/LT	Lysander, Gauntlet, Gladiator, Hurricane, Tomahawk, Mustang
4	QE	Moth minor, Wirraway, Boomerang
5	BF	Wirraway, Tiger Moth, Boomerang
6	FX	Anson, Hudson, Beaufort
7	KT	Hudson, Beaufort
8	UV	DC2, Hudson, Beaufort
9	YQ	Douglas Dolphin, Seagull, Walrus
10	RB/PB	Sunderland
11	FJ	Empire Flying Boat, Seagull, Catalina
12	NH	Anson, Wirraway, Vengeance, Liberator
13	SF	Anson, Hudson, Beaufort, Ventura
14	FN	Anson, Wirraway, Hudson, Beaufort
15	DD	Beaufort
18	GM	Mitchell (NEI Sqn.)
20	RB	Empire Flying Boat, Tatalina
21	MJ	Anson, Wirraway, Buffalo, Vengeance, Liberator
22	DU	Gipsy Moth, Anson, Wirraway, Boston, Beaufort
23	NV	Anson, Wirraway, Hudson, Airacobra, Vengeance, Liberator
24	GR	Wirraway, Moth Minor, Hudson, Airacobra, Vengeance, Buffalo, Liberator.
25	SJ	Anson, Wirraway, Hudson, Airacobra, Vengeance, Buffalo, Liberator
30	LY	Beaufighter
31	EH	Beaufighter
32	JM	Hudson, Beaufort
33	BT	Dragon (DH84), Empire Flying Boat, Anson, Tiger Moth, Dakota (DC3)
34	FD	Dragon (DH84), Tiger Moth, Anson, Dakota (DC3)
35	BK	Dragon (DH84), Fox Moth, Moth Minor, Fairey Battle, Tiger Moth, Anson, Northrop (DH86), Dakota (DC3)
36	RE	DC2, Dragon (DH84), DH86, Beechcraft, Tiger Moth, Dakota (DC3), Dragon Rapid (DH89)
37	OM	Northrop, Lodestar, Stinson, Reliant, Tiger Moth, Dakota (DC3)
38	PK	Moth Minor, Tiger Moth, Hudson, Dakota (DC3)
40	HF	Sunderland, Mariner

41	DQ	Empire Flying Boat, Dornier, Mariner
42	RK	Catalina
43	OX	Catalina
54	DL	Wirraway, Glider (A57), Spitfire (RAF)
60	EY	Wirraway
66	JN	Anson
67	MK	Anson
71	PP	Anson, Moth Minor
73	WJ	Anson, Moth Minor
75	GA	Kittyhawk
76	SV	Kittyhawk
77	AM	Kittyhawk
78	HU	Wirraway, Kittyhawk
79	UP	Spitfire
80	BU	Kittyhawk
82	FA	Airacobra, Wirraway, Kittyhawk
83	MH	Moth Minor, Airacobra, Boomerang
84	LB	Boomerang, Kittyhawk, Mustang
85	SH	Buffalo, Boomerang, Wirraway, Spitfire
86	MP	Kittyhawk, Mustang
87	QK	Buffalo, Lancer, Lightning, Mosquito, Wirraway
92	OB	Anson, Beaufighter
93	SK	Beaufighter
99	UK	Liberator
100	QK	Beaufort
102	BV	Liberator
107	JE	Kingfisher
119	MV	Lodestar, Mitchell (NEI)
120	RR	Kittyhawk (NEI)

E.A.T.S. (RAAF) SQUADRONS

450	OK/GV	Hurricane, Miles Magister, Kittyhawk
451	BQ/NI	Hurricane, Spitfire
452	UD/QY	Spitfire
453	FU	Buffalo, Spitfire
454	OK	Baltimore
455	UE/UB	Hampton, Beaufighter
456	RX/PZ	Defiant, Beaufighter, Mosquito
457	KU/ZP	Spitfire
458	SX	Wellington
459	BP	Hudson, Ventura, Baltimore
460	UV/AR	Wellington, Hallifax, Lancaster
461	UT/DV	Sunderland
462	Z5/UD	Halifax
463	JO	Lancaster
464	SB	Ventura, Mosquito
466	HD	Wellington, Halifax
467	PO	Lancaster
548	TS	Wirraway, Tiger Moth, Spitfire (RAF)
549	ZF	Spitfire (RAF)

AUSTRALIAN ARMY FORMATION SIGNS

By Sgt. G.R. Vazenry.

The accompanying sketches have very kindly been supplied by Sergeant Vazenry from his book "REORGANISATION", recently mentioned in "Army" newspaper.

Sgt. Vazenry has drawn the distinction between the signs that were used only as vehicle markings, and those that were worn also (or, in some cases, only) as shoulder patches.

They should be of interest to many collectors and others.

B O O K

"REORGANISATION"
Australian Military Forces

by G.R. Vazenry.

This book was finished recently by Sergeant Vazenry, who has obviously gone to a lot of trouble to bring out a useful and interesting volume.

It gives interesting details of the histories of Corps, Services and certain other units, without covering the ground dealt with by Mr. Festberg in his AUSTRALIAN ARMY LINEAGE BOOK.

There are numerous sketches, showing types of uniforms worn, and many notes about badges, dress distinctions and the like.

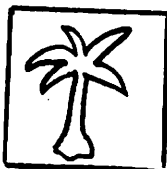
The amount of work involved in producing this book must have been immense, and in the ordinary course of events, the sale price would be quite high.

Sergeant Vazenry has, however, given the Society a quantity of copies to sell for its funds, and, as these copies have no cover in the accepted sense, being faced by a title page with a sketch, and backed by the last page of the book, we feel that it is in the spirit of the Society to offer these for as low a price as possible so that the maximum number of members may be able to buy it. At the same time, we do need a boost to our funds.

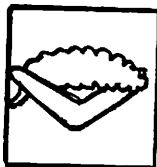
Under these circumstances, the book may be had from the Editor for the sum of \$2.15 (Aust.) cash with order, which includes the price of the postage and wrapping.

For 165 pages, this is value which cannot be matched.

FORMATION SIGNS



DESERT
MTO CORPS
1916



2 ANZAC
DIV 1916



AUST MTD
DIV
1916



1 ANZAC
CORPS
1916



2 ANZAC
CORPS
1916



AUST INF DIVS 1915-19



HQ AIF ME
1939-42
HQ AMF 1942-45
34 AUST INF
DPR 1945-50



AIF BASE
ARBA +
LOFC UNITS
ME 1939-45



1 AUST ARMY
1942
1 AUST CORPS
1940



2 AUST ARMY
1942



1 AUST CORPS
1942



2 AUST CORPS
+ NG FORCE
1943-45



3 AUST CORPS
+
HQ WCOMD
1943-45



1 ARM DIV
1 ARM BDE GP
1941-45
2 ARM BDE
1948-60 (X)



2 CAV DIV
2 MOT DIV
2 ARM DIV
1940-45



3 ARM DIV



1 MOT DIV
1 CAV DIV
1940-45



3 AUST ARMY
TR BDE
1940-45



4 ARM BDE
1943-45
1 ARM BDE
1948-60 (X)



1 W P DIV
1939-45



1 DIV
1960-65 (2)

1945

1946

1947

1948

1949

1950

1951

1952

1953

1954

[Faint, illegible text covering the right side of the page]



2 INF Div
1939-45



2 INF Div
1948 on
(X)



3 INF Div
1939-45



3 INF Div
1948 on
(X)



4 INF Div
1939-45



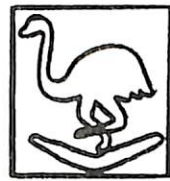
5 INF Div
1939-45



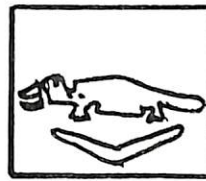
6 INF Div
1939-45



7 INF Div
1939-45



8 INF Div
1939-45



9 INF Div
1939-45



10 INF Div
1939-45



11 INF Div
1939-45



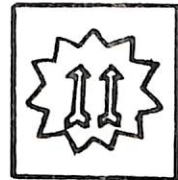
12 INF Div
1939-45



11 INF BDE
1950-60
(X)



7 INF BDE
1948-60
(X)



11 INF BDE
1948-60
(X)



13 INF BDE
1948-60
(X)



27 INF BDE
KOREA
(X)



1
COMMONWEALTH
Div
(X)



G HQ
FARELF
(X)



MALAYA
COMMAND
(X)



BCFESR
(X)



BCOF
BASE
(X)



BCOF
(X)



AGRAs
(1, 2, 4 + 5)
(X)



AUSTRALIAN
CASRT CORPS
(X)



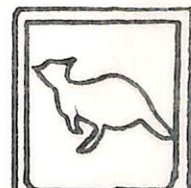
ROYAL VISIT
CAR COY
1952
(X)



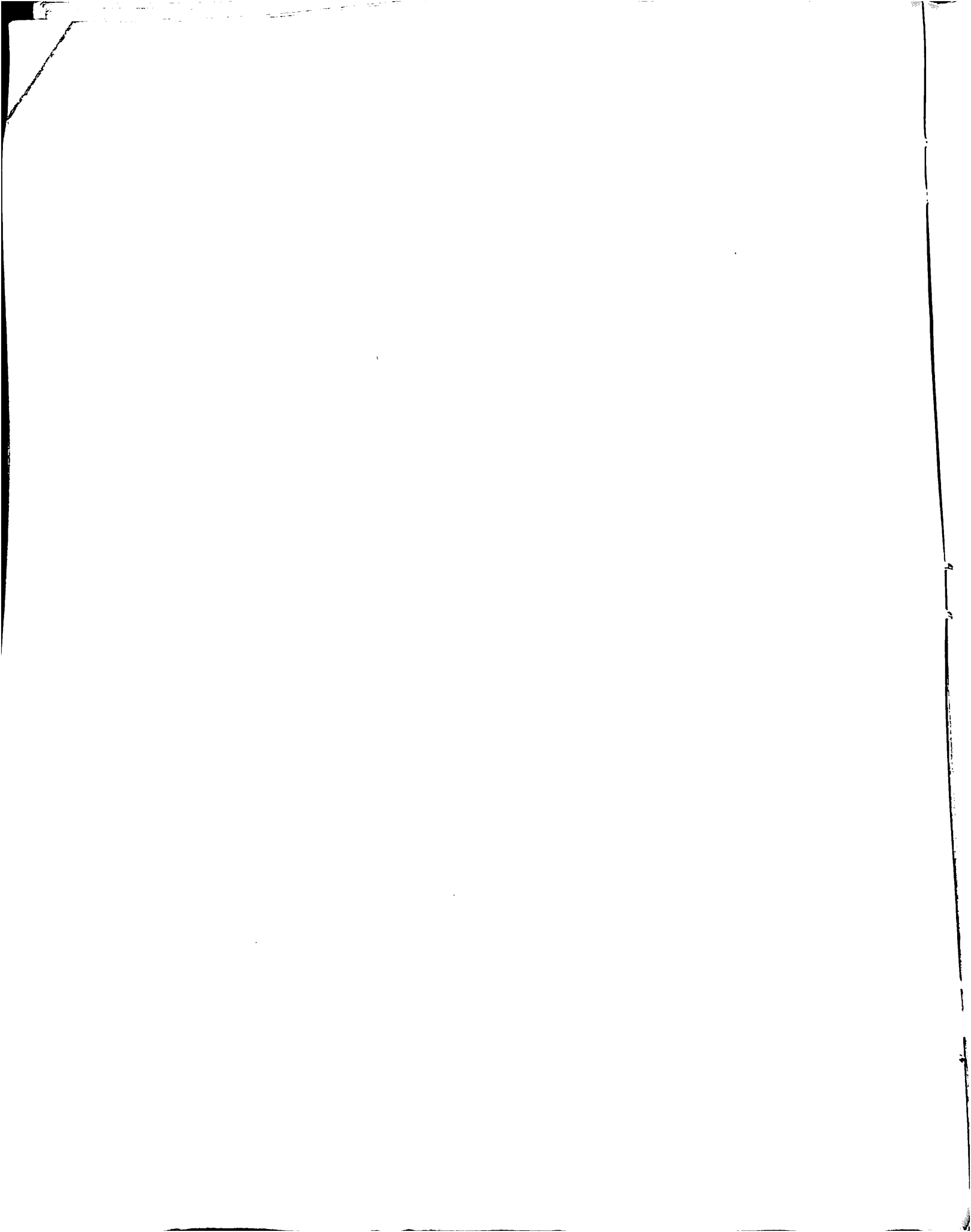
ROYAL CAR
COY
1958
(X)

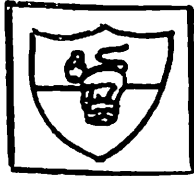


Comm Z
1960-66
(Z)



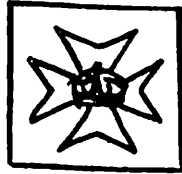
AAFV + AFV
1966
(Z)





AHQ
1948 ON

ⓧ



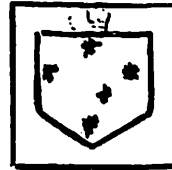
HQ N
COMB
1948 ON

ⓧ



HQ R
COMB
1948 ON

ⓧ



HQ S
COMB
1948 ON

ⓧ



HQ C
COMB
1948 ON

ⓧ



HQ W
COMB
1948 ON

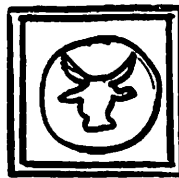
ⓧ



HQ T COMB
1948-60
1965-ON ⓧ
RTR
1960-65



TAS FORCE
1939-45



NT COMB
1948 ON

ⓧ



1 DIV
1966

ⓧ



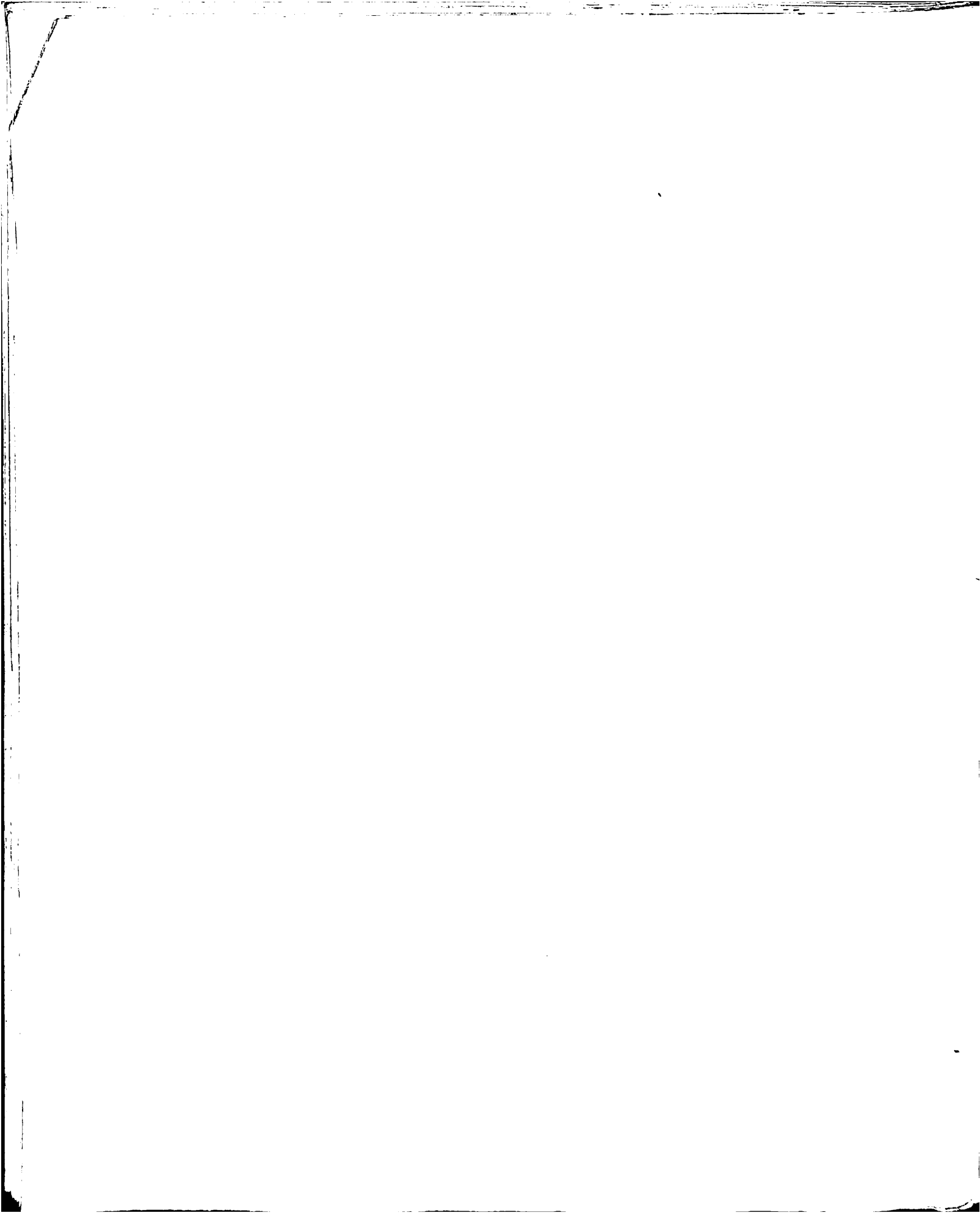
Comm Z
1965

ⓧ

1. THOSE MARKED ⓧ
WERE USED FOR
BOTH VEHICLE
MARKING AND AS
A DRESS
EMBELLISHMENT.
ALL OTHERS WERE
USED ONLY AS
VEHICLE MARKINGS.

2. THOSE MARKED ⓧ
WERE VEHICLE
MARKINGS AND
WERE COLOURED.

ALL OTHER VEHICLE
MARKINGS, EXCEPT
THOSE IN 2 ABOVE,
WERE BLACK AND
WHITE AS SHOWN.
THOSE IN 1 ABOVE
WERE IN THE SAME
COLOURS AS THE
DRESS EMBELLISHMENT.



PERSONAL NOTES

LAST POST: It is with very great sorrow that we record the passing of Tony Howlin, late Secretary of our South Australian Branch. Tony was aged just 26 years, and he died on a C.M.F. exercise in January. Our sympathy is with his family and also with the Branch, in which he will be sorely missed.

INJURED: We regret to advise that Federal Councillor, Major John Gale, of the A.C.T. Branch, was injured quite badly in a motor accident. We sincerely hope that Jim, who is normally so active in so many fields, will soon be up and about again.

IN VIETNAM: N.S.W. Member, Flight Lieutenant Bill Land, of the Citizen Air Force, is getting a good "Press" in respect of his four weeks' of "holiday" service in Vietnam. The dailies have recently reported his attention to Australian and American servicemen in forward areas. Good work, Bill!

NEW ARRIVAL: A new arrival in Australia is Mr. Alfred Harrison, who has migrated from India with his wife and four children. Alfred is a firearms enthusiast and hopes to obtain employment here in this field, having worked in India as a Foreman at the Small Arms Factory at Ishapore. We hope that he will be happy in his new life.

AUSSIE SPONGERS: The January 1967 edition of SOLDIER includes a complaint from W. Jones of London that overseas collectors, and particularly Canadians and Australians are "sponging" badges per medium of "SOLDIER" and are not acknowledging gifts.

"SABRETACHE" notes some Australian collectors, including members and ex members of our Society, advertising in various overseas journals, including those of some of our affiliated societies.

The strongest view will be taken by Federal Council of any reports of offences by our members.

BRANCH SECRETARIES:

Would you please keep the Editor informed of any suitable personal notes for inclusion in successive editions.

RESEARCHER'S CORNERRoll of Australian Nurses who served in the South African War
1899-1902From South Australia :-

M.S. Bidmead (1)	N.S. Harris
--- Glenie	--- Stephenson
--- O'Shanahan	--- Cocks
--- Watts	

From New South Wales :-

E.J. Gould	E.W. Lister
J.B. Johnstone	M.P. Martin
A. Austin	A.L. Matchett
P. Frater	N. Newton (1)
A.S. Garden	E. Nixon (2)
E. Hoadley	M.A. Pocock
M. Steel	T.E. Woodward

From Victoria :-

M. Rawson (1)	F.E. Hines (Died in Sth. Africa)
D. Tiddy	J.B. Anderson
E.M.B. Smith	E. Walter
E.A.V. Langlands	A.E.H. Thomson
D.F. Smith	I. Ivey (2)

- (1) Awarded the Royal Red Cross
(2) Mentioned in despatches.

Can anyone add further to this roll?

R. A. GRAY

COMPOSITION OF THE DEFENCE FORCES IN NEW
SOUTH WALES AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY.

From the New South Wales Army & Navy List, 1901

Headquarters Staff

The Permanent Cavalry

N.S.W. Lancers
1st Australian Horse
Mounted Rifles

NSW Regiment of the Royal Australian Artillery (Field & Garrison)
N.S.W. Artillery. (Field batteries and Companies).

Engineers

The Permanent Infantry

First Infantry Regiment
Second Infantry Regiment
Third Infantry Regiment
Fourth Infantry Regiment.

Volunteers. (Unpaid).

The Canterbury Volunteer Half Squadron Mounted Rifles
(Attached to Mounted Rifles).
The Mosman Volunteer Company of NSW Artillery.
(Attached to NSW Artillery Regiment).
Fifth Infantry Regiment.
(Scottish Rifles Volunteers).
Sixth Infantry Regiment.
(Australian Rifles Volunteers).
Seventh Infantry Regiment.
(St. George's Rifles. Volunteers).
Eighth Union Volunteer Infantry Regiment.
(Consisting of five companies of the Irish Rifles
and other Companies formed in the Illawarra District)
National Guards. (Volunteers).
Drummoyne (Volunteer) Company. (Attached to the 1st Inf. Regt.)
Civil Service Volunteer Infantry Corps.
Army Service Corps.
University Volunteer Rifle Corps.
Army Medical Corps.
Army Nursing Service Reserve.

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES - WESTERN AUSTRALIAStrength of units: 1911-1912.

Unit	Officers	O.R.
18th. Australian Light Horse Regt.	20	199
No. 14 Battery Aust. Field Artillery	5	56
No. 12 Coy. Aust. Garrison Artillery	3	43
No. 13 Coy. Aust. Garrison Artillery	5	69
No. 4 (½) Field Coy. Corps. of Aust. Engineers	2	28
No. 4 Electric Coy. Corps of Aust. Engineers	1	28
1st Battalion 11th Aust. Infantry Regiment	20	183
1st Battalion Western Australian Infantry Regt.	19	247
1st Battalion Goldfields Infantry Regt.	16	205
Australian Intelligence Corps	10	---
No. 8 (½) Coy. Aust. Corps of Signals	1	19
Australian Army Service Corps. Transport & Supply Column	2	24
No. 4 Field Ambulance Aust. Army Medical Corps	4	22
Aust. Army Veterinary Corps	1	---
Royal Australian Engineers	1	10
Royal Australian Garrison Artillery	4	90
Ordnance Department	1	11

R. A. GRAY.

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