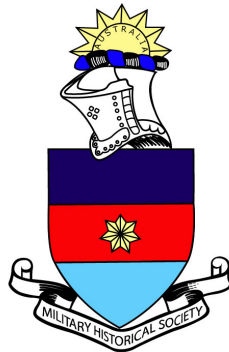


Military Historical Society of Australia  
*Sabretache*



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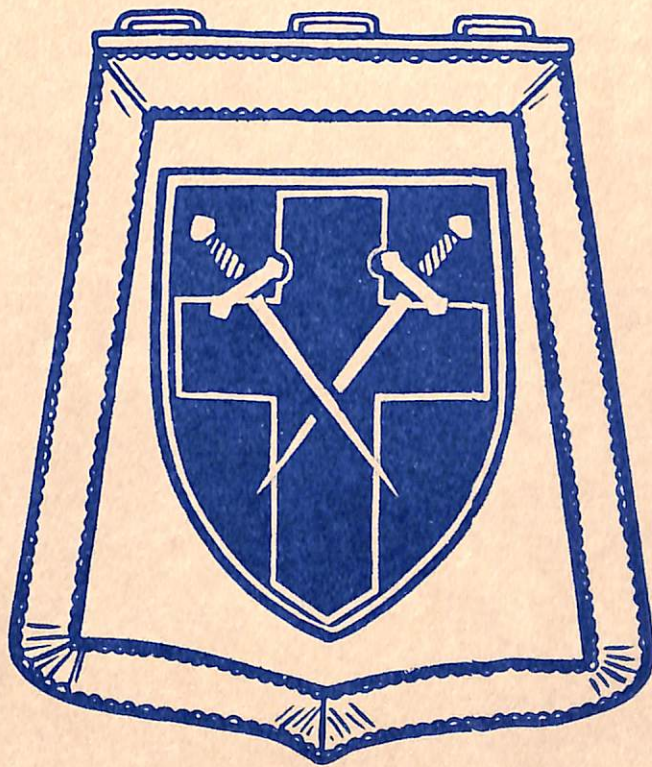
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# SABRETACHE



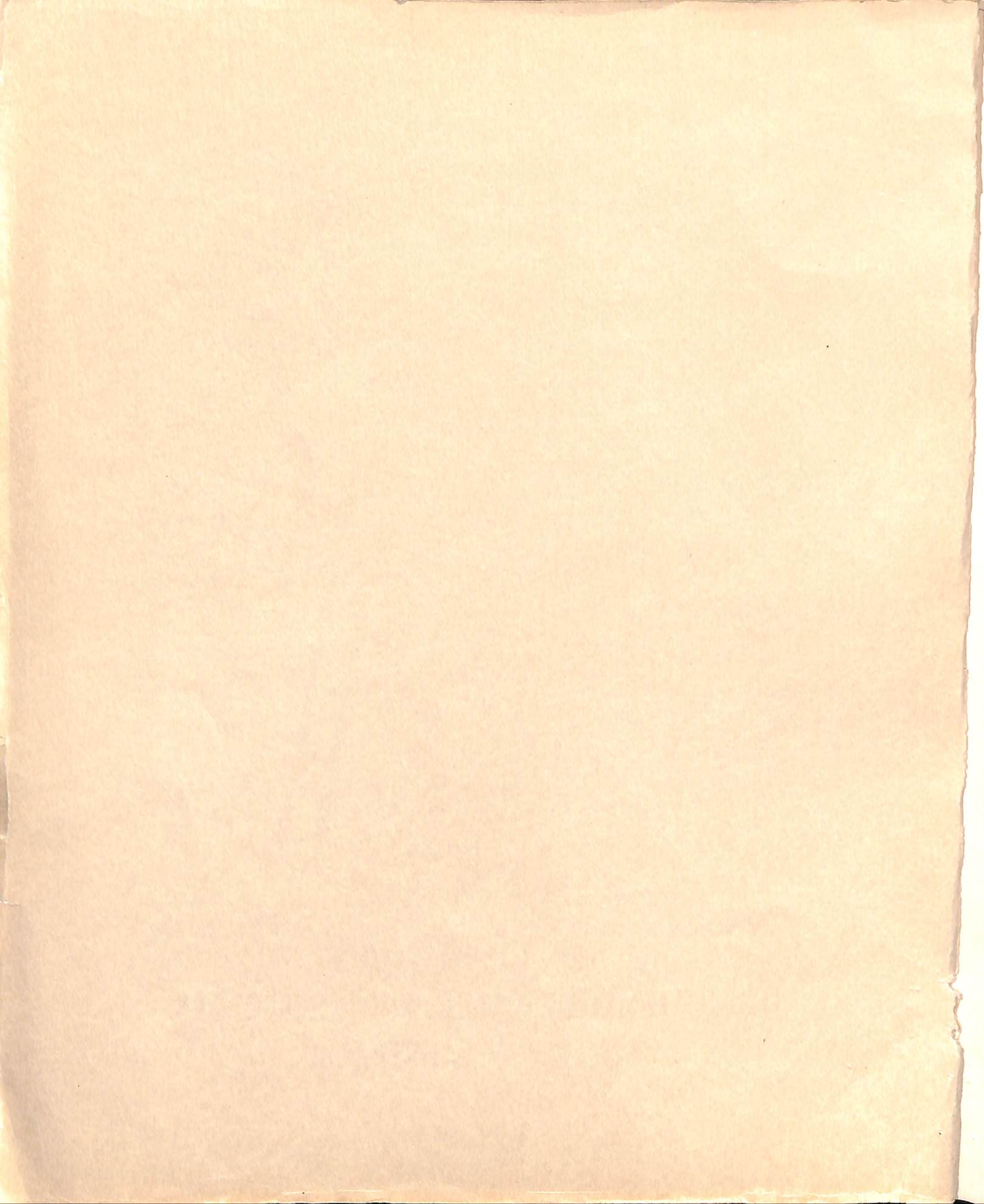
THE JOURNAL OF  
THE MILITARY RESEARCH AND COLLECTORS  
SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA

VOL. V

JULY, 1962

No. 1





S A M U E L P A C H E

The Journal of the

MILITARY RESEARCH AND COLLECTORS SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA.

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Vol. V.

July 1962

No. 1.

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HONORARY OFFICE BEARERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th June 1963.

PRESIDENT: Mr. A. N. Fastberg.

VICE PRESIDENTS: Lt. Col. P. V. Verran, R.F.  
Mr. B. J. Vinean.

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EDITOR: Mr. B. J. Vinean,  
12 Noble Ave., BIRCHB. W.L. N.S.W.

BRANCH SECRETARY  
FOR N.S.W.: Mr. N. Uringer,  
144 Chetwynd Rd., GUTTIFORD, N.S.W.

MONTHLY MEETINGS: MELBOURNE - 1st Friday in each month.  
SYDNEY - 1st Saturday afternoon in each  
month.

.....



### MEMBERSHIP

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

Subscription rates are fixed annually, and for the year 1962/63 are:

Australian members	£1:5:0
Starling area members	£1:0:0
Dollar area members	\$3.00

Subscriptions for junior members (under 18 years) are half the above rates.

Please make all remittances payable to the Society and not to an individual. When remitting by Money Order or Postal Note please make the remittance payable at MELBOURNE.

### "SABRETTACHE"

The quarterly Journal of the Society is not available for sale to non-members.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Trade ads. are subject to negotiation with the Hon Secretary.

WHILE THE SOCIETY WILL NOT KNOWINGLY PUBLISH MISLEADING ADS., NO RESPONSIBILITY CAN BE ACCEPTED BY THE SOCIETY FOR ANY ADVERTISED ITEMS, APART FROM THOSE ADVERTISED BY THE SOCIETY ITSELF.

### SOCIETY BADGE.

The Society's lapel badge may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary for 5/- plus postage. Cuff links are 12/6 pair.

ABOUT OUR COLLECTIONS AND INTERESTS.

It has been suggested that SABRETACHE could feature in each edition a short article by one or two members who may care to describe their collections or interests.

This is a good idea, and should really provide some excellent opportunities to explain to the Society the various approaches to our respective hobbies.

It is suggested that articles should be limited as nearly as possible to two pages of typing, of quarto size. The intention is not that this is a chance for merely free advertising, although this naturally will follow. Articles should set out to interest other members, and to provide them with hints and ideas that will be of benefit to them in their own hobbies.

Sketches will be welcomed, as they can be reproduced without very much trouble. In our present form, it is not possible for us to reproduce photos, although we could possibly obtain at low cost sufficient copies of suitable pictures for inclusion in the journal.

It is recommended that members make use of this medium as soon as possible. If we receive articles in large numbers, the required number for each edition will be drawn by lot.

Several titles have been suggested for this corner in the journal, and it is difficult to select one that does not appear in use in some other context.

After due consideration, however, the Editor has selected the following title:

"IN THE SIGHTS".

So, please set pen to paper, and give us a chance to get YOU "in the sights" in our next edition.

.....

WANTED URGENTLY!

Energetic members of the Military Research and Collectors Society of Australia to write articles for widely-read journal.

Adequate reward offered by gratitude and interest of readers.

Will save Honorary Editor from early and untimely demise.

PLEASE HASTEN TO WRITE TO HONORARY EDITOR (see fly-leaf)



## PILGRIMS PROGRESSIVE.

On Saturday the 26th May 1962, in early morning fog, a small band of enthusiastic members of the New South Wales Branch of the Society gathered at the Strathfield Railway Station to board the 7.40 train to Canberra. This was the occasion of a pilgrimage to what in other countries could well be called "The Nation's Shrine"-----in our case the Federal Capital. But it was not in order to see the Houses of Parliament, the many picturesque Embassies, and the many citizens who are involved in steering our ship of state! NO! 'Twas the Australian War Memorial that called! And nine answered the call on this chilly morn.

Into the train, where the warmth of friendship and chatter soon made gloves and coats unnecessary, and off they came. And the four-and-a-half-hours trip was whiled away in bringing each pilgrim up to date on the doings of all the others since the last meeting. Morning tea served on the train made a welcome punctuation to the conversation.

At 12.25 the train was met by fellow-member Ken White, now a resident of the Capital, and an eager "meet-er" in very truth. Here the party split, some to journey by bus via the suburbs to the War Memorial, others to risk the direct route with Ken. All arrived in good order, to be met by friend Don Moiras, now resident in the central town of Temora, and eager to establish contact once again.

From this point, each pilgrim decided what he wanted to see most, and small parties detached themselves to make the best use of their time. The stage was set for an intensive session of "drooling". Lines of progress diverged, converged, met, parted and criss-crossed. Whilst no member was seen to actually remove any complete display, it may fairly be said that, if hope was faith, and faith can move mountains, then the whole Memorial would have accompanied the visitors on the return journey!

From cases of uniforms, to displays of German helmets of the first world war; through picture galleries and avenues of many types of weapons; peering into cases holding the many fine dioramas. What a potential lot of looters. Restrained only by a proper appreciation of the significance and interest of this fine collection of militaria. (But it was very difficult to tear ones-self away from some of the exhibits!)

For those who had not been there previously, the trip was a real eye-opener. The few hours served only to whet the appetite for more. The scope is too great for a proper appreciation to be made in so short a time as was allowed to us.



For this reason, another visit has been suggested, so that those who, like Oliver Twist, "want more", and those who were not able to make it this time, may have the chance to savour what we found to be such delectable fare!

COLD? Yes, it was cold. But so what? The buses in Canberra are heated. The War Memorial is heated. The train is heated. And our party of enthusiasts found it necessary to remove coats except for brief intervals in the outside brisk air.

The hungry were able to lunch at the pleasant little kiosk near the Memorial. The VERY hungry were also satisfied, by double helpings!

Photography was indulged in, and notes taken.

Before the return trip, a quick drive to the United States Memorial was rewarding, even though some members accomplished this part of the excursion on the back of Ken White's utility truck. Hairs dropped like snowflakes. Then back to the Canberra Railway Station via the Houses of Parliament, where, in deference to tourism, a brief look at the very fine Kings Hall made an interesting interlude.

A (by this time) very cold party boarded the train, pretty well satiated for the time being with sight-seeing, and ready for food. Steaks were in general demand, although pie was a firm favourite with one member from Gladesville.

As the miles of the return journey rolled themselves up again, the talk languished somewhat. Much had been said and much had been seen. Perhaps much was thought about the much that was not brought?

Ten o'clock saw the party alighting at Strathfield, so that most were home by 1050 pm. Tired? Yes, but with that feeling of "something attempted--something achieved". It was generally conceded that the trip was a SUCCESS, even by those who were reminded of it afterwards by freshened colds!

Do it again? CERTAINLY!

N.R. Grinyer,  
BRANCH SECRETARY, NSW.

---



NEW BOOK ON SOUTH AFRICAN BADGES.

South Africa is fortunate in having Dr H.H.Curson to write about its military badges and uniform accessories.

We are pleased to hear that a continuation volume of the excellent book "REGIMENTAL DEVICES IN SOUTH AFRICA" is now available in a limited edition of 500 copies. The name of the new book is "MORE MILITARY & POLICE BADGES FROM SOUTH AFRICA", and at £2 stg per copy should be excellent value.

We recommend those interested to hasten to write for a copy to :

Dr.H.H.Curson, 16 Myrtle St, PRETORIA.

Price includes registration and free postage. Remittance should accompany order, and must include exchange and commission on cheques where applicable.

There are over 50 pages with 500 illustrations.

.....  
THE RHODESIAN ARMoured CAR REGT.  
(SELOUS SCOUTS).

Mr Tim Llewellyn Jones writes that the above regiment is desirous of forming a regimental museum and library.

As this is a worthy cause we urge members who may care to help to write to

Lt G.A.Lloyd,  
"A" Squadron,  
SELOUS SCOUTS,  
Mole Barracks,  
P.O.Box 498,  
NDOLA, Rhodesia.

Books or relevant material will be welcomed by this unit.

.....  
TYPES OF THE BRITISH CAVALRY  
(1815).

An excellent set of 6 plates has been published by E.C. Whitelock, of 811 Mill St., WELSON, B.C., Canada, for the sum of 1 dollar (black and white) or 10 dollars (hand coloured).

These prints include: 1st Life Guards, 1st Dragoon Guards, 2nd Dragoons, 7th Hussars, 17th Light Dragoons and Royal Horse Artillery. Colouring instructions accompany these prints, which are well drawn and reproduced on good quality white card. Size is quarto, and we recommend these to the collector of



In deference to the clamour for more and more information concerning Australian military forces of all periods, we are fortunate in being able to offer the following article by the late Mr R.K. Peacock, one-time Librarian at the Dept of Defence, an undated copy of which has come into our possession:

### THE EARLY DEFENCE FORCES IN VICTORIA.

#### THE IMPERIAL TROOPS.

It is nearly one hundred years ago that the first regular military force arrived in the settlement of Port Phillip to do active military duty in the guarding of what was in future years to become the great city of Melbourne, and the present State of Victoria. We learn from the Historical Records of Australia (Vol XIX) that shortly after the arrival of Sir George Gipps as Governor of New South Wales in 1838, he received a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of a settlement at Port Phillip. At length, in January 1839, a detachment of the 4th (Kings Own) Regiment arrived at the infant settlement. A detachment under Captain Charles Smith, three lieutenants, two sergeants, three corporals one drummer and twenty-six privates, was stationed at Melbourne, and a detachment of one sergeant, one corporal and six privates at Geelong.

In 1842 a detachment of the 80th (Staffordshire) Regiment relieved the 4th, and distributed itself in Melbourne, Geelong and Portland.

During 1844 the 58th (Rutlandshire) Regiment furnished a detachment in Melbourne, as also did the 99th (Lanarkshire) Regiment. The latter, however, did not remain long, and were relieved by another detachment of the 58th.

In 1846 the Imperial troops stationed in Victoria were composed of a detachment of the 11th (North Devonshire) Regt., under Captain L.C. Couran.

The year 1852 saw a detachment of the 40th (2nd Somersetshire) Regiment. A further detachment arrived in 1853; these were followed by a detachment of the 12th (East Suffolk) Regiment. Up to the year 1854 Sydney was the Headquarters of the General Officer Commanding the troops in the Australian Colonies. In that year, however, the British Government, consequent upon the rapidly increasing importance of the Colony of Victoria, and regarding Melbourne as the most central military point in the command, added to which its postal proximity to England, directed the removal of the Headquarters of the Army thence. Accordingly, in August 1854, the late Sir Robert Nickle, then Commander-in-Chief, arrived in Melbourne with his staff, and established his headquarters in Victoria.



During this year, news of the outbreak of the Crimean War reached the Colonies, and efforts were made in Victoria to raise volunteers to supplement the Imperial troops locally stationed. Great alertness was shown in Victoria in providing these additional troops. The effort made evidenced considerable determination on the part of the Government, engendered evidently by the fear of aggression likely to result from the Russian War. Action was taken accordingly to uphold these precautions, and legislation was made forthwith by the passing, on November 3rd 1854, of an Act entitled "THE VOLUNTEER ACT of 1854 (18 Victoria No. 7)", which authorized the raising of a Volunteer Corps with a maximum of 2,000 men, the whole to be under a Field Officer of Her Majesty's Forces.

On the same date Lieut.-Colonel William Acland Douglas Anderson, late 50th Foot, the first officer sworn in under the Act, was gazetted to the command of the "Melbourne Volunteer Rifle Regiment", the title of which was subsequently altered to "Victoria Volunteer Artillery Regiment". In addition there was also formed under the provisions of this Act the "Geelong Volunteer Rifle Corps" and a mounted troop, the "Victorian Volunteer Yeomanry Corps".

The "Victorian Volunteer Artillery Regiment" under the command of Lt.-Col. Anderson consisted of 3 field officers, 8 captains, 16 lieutenants, 15 sergeants, 9 corporals, 1 drummer and 131 privates. In addition, there was a staff of 4 officers.

The "Geelong Volunteer Rifle Corps" under the command of Lt.-Col. Rede consisted of 1 major, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 sergeants, 4 corporals, 1 drummer and 59 privates. There was in addition an Adjutant.

The "Victorian Volunteer Yeomanry Corps" under the command of Lt.-Col. James H. Ross, was composed of 2 field officers, 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 6 sergeants, 6 corporals and 81 privates.

At this time, the 12th Regiment (East Suffolk) was stationed in Melbourne, and the 40th Regiment (2nd Somersetshire) had just arrived.

The unfortunate circumstances under which it was found necessary for the civil authorities to call on the military for the suppression of the Ballarat riots at Eureka Stockade, took place a few months later. These are the only internal operations in which blood has been shed in Australia by any armed forces. The 12th and 40th Regiments took part.

Consequent on the discovery of gold in Victoria, and the vast increase in the population, it was deemed advisable to increase the military force of the Colony. This was met by the arrival of the 40th Regiment under the command of Colonel Valiant, at Melbourne on 5th November 1854. This was the first regiment to have its regimental headquarters in Melbourne.



At one time the 40th Regiment furnished detachments of a company each at the goldfields of Ballarat, Castlemaine, Sandhurst (Benalla) and Geelong. These were later withdrawn and the whole strength, with the exception of a company stationed at Adelaide, were concentrated at Melbourne. Shortly after the arrival of the 40th, one company was mounted and equipped as light cavalry (with a field gun) for employment against bushrangers, and in the escort of gold and treasure from the different goldfields to the Treasury at Melbourne. This arduous and responsible service was most successfully performed for three years and eight months, in which period the troops escorted and delivered into the public treasury no less than six million ounces of gold, valued at twentyfour millions sterling, and conveyed to and from the interior in cash seven million five hundred pounds. In this duty they were employed until arrangements were made for the police to do the whole of the gold escort. The military were then directed to rejoin their corps.

In 1854 a select committee of the Legislative Council was appointed to take into consideration the manner in which the colony might be attacked, Great Britain then being at war with Russia, and a descent upon our shores not altogether improbable, and to report upon the best method of meeting such an emergency. The recommendations of this Committee were that six 9-pounder guns and two 24-pounder howitzers, with harness and a moderate supply of ammunition, should be purchased from the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, and that the strength of the 40th Regiment, at that time quartered in Melbourne, should be immediately augmented, and that it should be permanently stationed in Victoria. (In all, this Regiment stayed 15 years in Australia). The Committee further recommended the formation of a local volunteer corps.

In 1855, Sir Robert Nickle died, and the command of the troops fell to Colonel Edward Macarthur, who was Deputy Adjutant-General at the time. The 40th Regiment then consisted of a Headquarters, four companies, and a band. Peace having been declared with Russia in April 1856, there was naturally a lull in the way of defensive preparations, but small numbers of volunteers continued to be enrolled from time to time, and commencement was made with the Victoria Barracks, on St. Kilda Road, which eventually cost £26,000. Two batteries for the protection of the harbour, one at Sandridge (Port Melbourne), and the other at Williamstown were partially completed, but no further steps of any importance in the matter of defence were taken until the year 1858, when an arrangement was arrived at with the Imperial Government, in virtue of which 400 regular troops were to be permanently stationed in the colony, the War Office defraying the Imperial pay and allowances on the one hand, while the colony undertook to provide the requisite accommodation and the colonial pay and allowances on the other.



In July 1856 the total strength of the regular and volunteer forces in Victoria was 1,112. At the same time, a Royal Commission on the defences of the colony was appointed, and Major-General E. Macarthur was selected to preside over its deliberations. The first fruits of its labours appeared in September 1858, and took the shape of a series of resolutions unanimously agreed to, which recommended that shore batteries of 68 and 32 pounder guns should be erected; the construction of a heavy armed floating battery; and the organisation of an infantry force of militia. In the following December, the Commission recommended that application should be made to the Imperial Government for a battery of Royal Artillery to be permanently stationed in Victoria, while it also formulated its militia scheme.

In July 1859, the Commission found reason for modification of its original proposition with respect to a floating battery, and recommended as a substitute, that provision should be made of twentyfour guns of heavy calibre. It also advised the fortification of the Heads, and the enrolment of additional volunteers. On the day following the issue of these recommendations, the Governor, Sir Henry Barkly, signed the following proclamation (Gazette Extraordinary No 112/1859), inviting the enrolment of additional volunteers, and proposing the formation of thirteen new rifle corps, so as to bring the total strength of this body up to 1,600 men, irrespective of the volunteer artillery and mounted troops:-

#### PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA R.

Whereas our trusty and well-beloved Sir Henry BARKLY, the Governor of our Colony of Victoria, has had under consideration the propriety of encouraging of enrolment of Volunteer Corps, and has, with the advice of the Executive Council of our said Colony, approved of such enrolment. We therefore call upon our loyal and faithful subjects resident in and in the vicinity of the seaport towns of our said colony, who may be willing to serve in such corps, upon the conditions to be prescribed by our said Governor, to enrol themselves, and be prepared to assemble for the purpose of drill and instruction at such times and places as may be appointed by the Deputy Adjutant General of our forces, under whose inspection and control such corps will be specially placed.

It is our will and pleasure that our said Deputy Adjutant General shall from time to time submit for consideration of our said Governor in Council, any extension of such enrolment which may be deemed expedient.

Witness to our trusty and well-beloved Sir Henry



Barkly, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of our Colony of Victoria, and Vice-Admiral of the same, at Melbourne, in our said Colony, this fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, and in the twenty third year of our reign.

(L.S.) HENRY BARKLY.

"

On the same day, published by the same authority, the following was announced:-

"

Whereas by an act passed it was amongst other things enacted, that it should be lawful for the Lieut. Governor on behalf of Her Majesty to accept the offers of service of any corps of volunteers, naval as well as military, that might thereafter be formed, upon such terms and conditions respectively as to the said Lieut.-Governor might seem fit and proper; and whereas by a Royal Proclamation bearing even date herewith, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects resident in and in the vicinity of the seaport towns of Victoria are called upon to enrol themselves and assemble for the purpose of drill and instruction; and whereas it is expedient to prescribe the terms and conditions under which services will be accepted; now, therefore, I, Sir Henry Barkly, the Governor of Victoria, with the advice of the Executive Council, in pursuance of the power in me vested, in this behalf, do hereby prescribe the following terms and conditions upon which the offers of service of Corps of Volunteers, naval as well as military, will be accepted on behalf of Her Majesty, viz:-

Volunteers will be enrolled under the powers conferred by the Act 18 Victoria No.7 on the following special conditions:-

1. All commissioned officers will be appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Deputy Adjutant General, to be selected as far as practicable from the district in which the Company is raised.
2. Every member of the Corps shall, upon acceptance, sign a declaration that he will serve for twelve months at least, and be subject to such rules and regulations as shall be promulgated by the Deputy Adjutant General.



5. Clothing, arms and accoutrements will be issued under regulations by the Government.

ENROLMENT.

The Volunteer Rifle Corps proposed to be formed in the neighbourhood of Melbourne will consist of ten companies, to be raised in Melbourne and the suburbs in the following proportions:-

Melbourne proper-	One company
North Melbourne-	"
Collingwood-	"
Richmond-	"
Frazer and South	"
Yarra-	"
St. Kilda-	"
Emerald Hill-	"
Hawthorn and Kew-	"
Pentridge-	"
Williamstown-	"

The strength of the existing Geelong Rifle Regt will be increased to three companies.

The force to be enrolled at seaport towns on the coast will be:-

Portland-	One company
Belfast-	"
Warrnambool-	"

The Naval Volunteers to be enrolled at present at Williamstown and Sandridge will consist of one company.

Given under my hand and seal of the Colony at Melbourne this fifteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, in the twenty third year of Her Majesty's reign.

(L.S.) HENRY BARKLY.  
By His Excellency's Command.

(Sgd) John O'Shanasay. "

Captain C. Dean Pitt, an Imperial Staff Officer, who was at that time stationed at Melbourne, was appointed Colonel of Volunteers, a post which he continued to hold until he was summoned to rejoin his regiment, on active service in New Zealand in 1862.



In July 1860, the aspect of affairs in New Zealand having become so serious that it was considered necessary to transfer thither the regular forces in Victoria, the garrison duties being entrusted to the volunteers.

In the same month, Captain (later Major General Sir) Peter Scratchley, Royal Engineers, was specially selected for the purpose of superintending the constructions of all defence works of the Australian colonies; arrived in Melbourne, in charge of a small detachment of Royal Engineers; and was duly gazetted Commissioner of Defences and entrusted with the functions referred to, remaining in that capacity until 1885, when he was appointed Advisor on Defences of Australia.

On the 1st December 1861, the total strength of the local forces had increased to 4,002.

It was in the year 1862 that the earliest foreshadowing of the ultimate resolve of the Colonies to dispense with the Imperial troops and rely upon local defences seems to have shown itself. By a lengthy letter from the Minister of Finance in England, dated 21st October 1862, and addressed to the Adjutant General of the Forces, the views of the Imperial Government were expressed on the subject of the local forces. They were to the effect that for the future, in any time of war, the colonies would mainly depend for protection upon those forces, the pretty well understood probability being that any troops of Her Majesty which might be then stationed in Victoria would be withdrawn for the defence of the Mother Country. The Minister for Finance also expressed an opinion that for the reasons above quoted the local troops should be under the command only of officers in the pay and control simply of the local government.

On the 26th June 1865, the Secretary of State for the Colonies issued the following circular despatch to the Governments of the Australian Colonies regarding the decision arrived at by the Imperial Government as to how far the Australian Colonies (except Western Australia) would be prepared to contribute to their own defences:-

Downing Street,  
26th June 1865.

CIRCULAR.

You are doubtless aware that the attention of Parliament has been frequently directed to the question of how far the Colonies and dependencies of Great Britain would be required to contribute to their own military defence. A matter of so great and interesting importance has, of course, equally engaged the consideration of Her Majesty's Government,



and I find myself in a position to communicate the decision at which they have arrived in regard to the Australian Colonies that the question arises in its simplest form. The force in Tasmania, where the effects of the old system of transportation are not yet worn out, will be maintained for the present at the expense of the Home Government; and in the remaining Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Queensland, there are no exceptional circumstances to prevent the free application on the part of the Home Government of those principles which arrive from or are co-relative to, the Grant of responsible Government. That form of Government being unequivocally established, it is, I imagine, admitted on all hands that the Imperial Government has no further responsibility for maintaining the internal tranquility of the country. Its obligation, therefore, to contribute towards the defence of colonies in full possession of internal self-government, and unaffected by any exceptional circumstances of situation or population, is limited to the contingency of war and danger of war. But in the case of the Australian Colonies, free from the presence of formidable native tribes, and free also, as occupying a vast island, from the perils to which a land frontier exposes other communities, these obligations will always be in the main sufficiently discharged by Her Majesty's Navy, which must form both in peace and war, the true Imperial contribution to the security and protection of Australia.

With the Colonies themselves it must rest to make such other provisions as they might think expedient for the defence of their own capitals and ports in the way of local land forces, together with such fortifications, floating batteries, barracks and similar works as may be needed for the efficiency and accommodation of whatever troops may be raised in or sent to Australia.

Her Majesty's Government at the same time, are willing to continue to furnish a certain quota of Imperial troops, as a nucleus of such local forces, upon condition of a fair contribution from the respective colonies towards their cost.

It follows, therefore, to consider what should be the number of troops allotted, and what and how the colonies should contribute. With respect to the first point, it has been the desire of Her Majesty's Government to frame such an arrangement as would be the most likely to reconcile colonial convenience with the necessities of military discipline; and with this



view they propose in future to allot to the Australian Colonies fifteen companies of infantry, consisting of one entire regiment, and a headquarters wing of another regiment, in the following proportions:-

Colonies	Number of Companies	Number of Officers	Number of Men	Officers and Men
New South Wales (x)	4	19	340	359
Queensland	1	5	88	91
Victoria (x)	5	22	423	445
Tasmania	3	11	249	260
South Australia	2	6	166	172
	15	61	1266	1327

(x) Headquarters.

The four companies in New South Wales and in Queensland will probably be a wing of a regiment, of which the other wing will be in New Zealand. Another regiment will, in that case, furnish the ten companies in Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia. With regard to the mode and amount of the Colonial contributions, I have come to the conclusion that, in order to avoid the frequent controversies and discontents which have arisen under the present system, it should take the shape of a single annual payment, either fixed or capable of easy ascertainment, which will, of course, virtually include the "Colonial Allowance" hitherto provided. A fixed sum would be evidently unfair to the Colonies for, as it is impossible for Her Majesty's Government to guarantee under all circumstances a definite number of troops, it would be unjust to the Colonies to require them to pay a certain sum for an uncertain advantage.

I think, therefore, that the best course would be to require a stated annual amount, which it has been decided to place at £40 per annum, for every officer or soldier of Her Majesty's infantry on service in the Colony, calculated upon the average of the usual monthly returns. Under this arrangement, the maximum payable by each colony, including, for completeness sake, Tasmania, would be as follows:-



Colony	number of men	annual payment
New South Wales	359	14,360
Victoria	445	17,800
South Australia	172	6,880
Tasmania	260	10,400
Queensland	91	3,640
	1327	53,080

In case the Imperial Government should allow these numbers to fall off, the Colonial contribution would be proportionately reduced. In case the Imperial Government should increase the force for its own convenience, the Colonial contribution would not be increased beyond the maximum above-stated; but in case the Imperial Government should, at the request of the Colonies, send out infantry in excess of the above numbers, or any artillery whatever, the annual payment in respect of the extraordinary assistance would be at the rate of £70 per man, a sum which more nearly approaches the real cost to the Imperial Government of each soldier. If the different colonies should accept these terms, will rest with the Australian Governments, to make their respective Legislatures laws authorising the Governor, with the advice of his Executive Council, to make monthly or quarterly payments to the Imperial Government, at the rate of £40 per head of the force employed there; such payments however not exceeding the respective maxima set forth in the above table. I trust that this arrangement will meet with the concurrence of the different Legislatures, and will have the effect in the Colonies which it contains of settling for some considerable period this vexatious question. I have only to add that, in case in which it is accepted promptly, Her Majesty's Government will be ready to take a liberal course in settling, with outstanding matters of dispute in respect of military expenditure.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,  
(sgd) M<sup>r</sup> CASTLE.



This despatch stated, very plainly, that it was impossible for Her Majesty's Government "to guarantee, under all circumstances, a definite number of troops", thus hinting that the troops would probably be removed for Imperial purposes at a time when they were most needed for Colonial defence.

The reply of the Government was embodied in a memorandum dated 19th August 1865, and laid before Parliament. This demurred to two portions of the Secretary of State's despatch; firstly, to the absence of any guarantee that troops should be allowed to remain in the Colonies in time of war, and secondly, to the provision of infantry only, the opinion of the Government being that two batteries of artillery would be much more serviceable in the Colony than the proposed five companies of infantry. The number of regular troops at this period in the Colony was exceedingly small (one battery of artillery and 150 of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment), every man that could be spared being away in New Zealand for service in the Maori War, which was then raging. In 1863 No. 1 Battery of the 15th Brigade Royal Artillery, under the command of Major P. Dickson, arrived, and remained until 1865, when it was relieved by No 7 Battery, 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery, under Lt. Col. C. H. Smith. This battery remained until 1867. In this year a detachment of the 14th (Buckinghamshire) Regiment arrived, under Lt. Col. W. C. Trevor. This was followed by a 2nd Battalion of the 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment. By Gazette notice of 14th October 1863, the Governor in Council dispensed with the services of all Volunteers, with the exception of the cavalry, enrolled under the old regulations, and gave authority to maintain in their stead, seven units of artillery, one of engineers, and thirteen of rifles, all being Volunteers. The different mounted units which had been formed under various titles had previously been amalgamated into one regiment designated "The Prince Of Wales Victorian Volunteer Light Horse (Hussars)". At the close of the year 1863 the total strength of the Volunteer Force of all arms, as organised in the above manner, was 3,628.

In 1865 an Act for the consolidation of the various laws relating to the Volunteer Force, and forming part of the then Attorney-General's (Mr George Higginbotham) beneficial scheme, received Royal assent, and the force was rendered amenable to regulations under this Act, which were issued by the Governor in Council on the 26th March 1866. By the amending Act of 1865 the Legislature, desirous of recognising the obligations of the country to its citizen soldiers, enacted that all volunteers who had served for a period of five years should be presented with a land certificate to the value of fifty pounds. These certificates were presented to each member of the Volunteer Force who had been an effective member for the previous five years.



Those members who had not served "effectively" for the full period received certificates for a pro rata amount, according to their length of service. These land certificates were to be used only in the purchase of land, but the recipients, finding that squatters were willing to purchase them, disposed of them at prices much below their value. There was a great outcry at the time, that the certificates had not been used for their legitimate purpose, and the idea of settling the young volunteers on the land having proved abortive, the certificates of 1870 were the first and the last issued. By despatches of 26th March 1864 and 25th January 1865, the Secretary of State for the Colonies informed the Government of the conditions under which the wishes of the colony for batteries of artillery would be complied with, namely, a payment for them on a capitulation rate of £55 per annum per head, and the garrison duties to be such as the two batteries of artillery could alone suffice. No acceptance of these conditions was returned.

On the 14th December 1865, despatch number 67 from the Secretary of State for the Colonies stated that instructions had been given to the Commander-in-Chief to "withdraw the troops from New Zealand and restore them to the different Australian Colonies in a manner to which they are respectively entitled". The Major-General Commanding received a despatch from the War Office dated 24th February 1866, stating "that in consequence of the reduction of the forces in New Zealand it was decided to restore the garrisons of the Australian Colonies immediately". This was done by allotting the troops, as had been previously arranged, namely, the allotment of one Battalion of infantry and the headquarters wing of a second, to be distributed as follows:-

SYDNEY: 4 Companies & HQ wing of a Regt.  
BRISBANE: 1 Company.  
MELBOURNE: 5 Companies and HQ of Regt.  
ADELAIDE: 2 Companies.

Despatch No 20 from the Secretary of State for the Colonies dated 5th March 1866 stated "that instructions would be given for the return of three companies of infantry to Tasmania".

The Government did not agree to the proposal for the payment of £55 per head for artillery, and as no acceptance had been sent to the Imperial Government the question of supplying artillery was withdrawn. On account of the withdrawal of a large number of troops from New Zealand the Imperial Government was enabled to allow the Colony its full quota of infantry, and the Government at once provided £40 per head per annum for them.



In May 1866 Mr G.F. Verdon, the then Treasurer, was commissioned by the Government of the day to proceed to London for the purpose of bringing the subject of defence of the Colony more closely under the notice of the Imperial Government, and his tact and gifts of persuasiveness, together with the strength of his case, were so successful that the result of his negotiations were highly beneficial to the Colony.

His visit again raised the question as to the nature and the number of Imperial troops that should be stationed in the Colony. He submitted a proposal that in lieu of a proportion of infantry allotted to the Colonies, two batteries of artillery should be sent instead, on payment of a capitation grant equal to that allowed for infantry.

Early in the year 1869, as a result of lengthy correspondence with the Imperial Government on the subject of the contribution hitherto made to the support of the regular troops stationed in the Colony, the Governor, Sir H.J. Manners-Sutton was informed by his responsible advisers that the time had arrived in which the British soldiers could no longer be maintained in the Colony at the public expense, unless upon the following conditions:-

That they should remain in the Colony in time of war, as well as in time of peace; and that they should consist of artillery.

This resolution was communicated to the Imperial Government and on 16th July 1869, the Secretary of State for the Colonies forwarded a despatch announcing that Her Majesty's Government would probably withdraw the troops from all Australian Colonies at the end of the year.

In 1870 the following despatch was received by the Government regarding the withdrawal of the Imperial troops from Victoria:

Downing Street,  
19th May 1870.

Sir,

With reference to correspondence which has passed on the question of retention of Imperial troops in the Australian Colonies, I have to inform you that the Imperial Government observe that the Governments of Victoria and Queensland decline British troops, that Tasmania has not accepted them, and could not be expected to take any large number, that South Australia only desires a single company, and New South Wales only 4 companies. Australia, therefore, will not be prepared to receive anything like a regiment of infantry, which is the smallest number that can be sent there consistently with the requirements of discipline. His Highness the Commander-in-Chief has repeatedly expressed his opinion that Artillery cannot be permanently left in the Colonies.



The troops may be withdrawn at the end of July or in the course of August. If, before their departure, Ministers can make arrangements with the Commanding Officer for the retention, at the expense of the Colony, of any commissioned, non-commissioned officers or privates whose services they may desire to retain for the purposes of instruction, or otherwise, His Majesty's Government will offer no objection.

I have, etc.,  
(Sgd) GRANVILLE.

On the 21st August 1870, the troops (2nd Battalion Royal Irish) at length took their departure from Victoria, and thus a symbol of British authority disappeared, but not without a feeling of deep regret. The General in command and the officers of his staff deferred their departure until the 3th October following. There was no pressing necessity for the withdrawal of the troops; Great Britain was at peace with all the world and was not moved by financial necessity, but her statesmen and many other leading people had long been influenced by the idea that the Colonies were a useless burden to the Mother Country; that their natural destiny was to become independent nations and that, therefore, they should begin to provide their own defences. The very first thing to strike the people of any country would naturally be that what is worth having is worth preserving. This was not always the case, however, and governments found at times that expenditure on defence is very unpopular. This was not so in Victoria, and from this time onward she played her part.

(To be continued)  
(In next edition "VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA").

.....  
SILVER HAT FOR SPECIAL AIR SERVICE COMPANY IN W.A.

A silver-plated parachutists steel helmet is now being worn by the Commanding Officer of the 1st Special Air Service Coy and was presented to him at a parade at Swanbourne on July 13th 1962. The helmet bears the badge of the Special Air Service on a plaque at the front, and round the remainder of the rim are similar plaques bearing the names and periods of command of former and present commanders. The helmet will be handed over to successive commanders and new names added as required.

The helmet will in this way become the traditional symbol of command in the unit. A very nice idea.



A LIST OF NEW SOUTH WALES MILITARY FORCES 1854 to 1884.

compiled by P. Bullock.

- 1854: First Volunteer Forces  
Artillery Volunteers- 1 battery  
Cavalry- 1 troop mounted rifles (from  
police)  
Rifles- 1st N.S.W. Rifle Corps (6 Coys).
- 1856: Volunteer Forces practically ceased to exist.
- 1860: Second Volunteer Force  
Artillery Volunteers-1 Battery (Sydney)  
2 Battery ( " )  
3 Battery (Newcastle)  
Cavalry-1 troop Mounted Rifles (Police)  
disbanded 1862  
Rifles- 20 Companies Volunteer Rifles  
Sydney Battalion (8 Companies)  
Suburban units (6 " )  
Country " (6 " )

SUBURBAN COMPANIES:

- The Glebe Rifle Company  
" Balmain Company of Volunteer Rifles  
" Paddington & Surrey Hills Volunteer  
Rifle Corps  
" St Leonards Volunteer Corps  
" South Sydney " "  
" Parramatta " "

COUNTRY COMPANIES

- Hawkesbury Volunteer Rifles Corps  
Newcastle " " "  
East Maitland " " "  
West " " "

NOTE: 7 & 8 Coys Sydney Vol Rifles appear to have  
been only token units.

- 1861: Naval Brigade formed.
- 1862: 7 & 8 Coys Sydney Bn Vol Rifles raised to full  
strength.  
Local Companies raised-The Australian Steam Naviga-  
tion Company Volunteer  
Rifle Company  
The Newtown Volunteer Rifle  
Company  
The Waterloo ditto
- 1863: 1 to 4 Companies Naval Brigade formed.
- 1864: Sydney Battalion of Rifles reduced to 6 companies.
- 1865: St George Company of Volunteer Rifles Raised.
- 1866: Penrith " " " " "
- 1867: Artillery Volunteers--Batteries 4 to 7 raised.



- 1868: Suburban Battalion Volunteer Rifles raised by  
 incorporating local companies.  
 Duke of Edinburgh Highland Rifle Corps-1 & 2  
 Companies raised and incorporated in the  
 Suburban Battalion.  
 Country units raised- Bathurst Rifles  
 Kiama Rifles  
 Cadet Corps " " The Kings School Parramatta  
 Camden College Newtown.
- 1869: Local Companies raised-  
 Singleton Company Volunteer Rifles  
 Ulladulla " " "  
 Gerringong " " "  
 Jamberoo " " "  
 Richmond " " "  
 Wollongong " " "  
 Cadet Corps raised- The Newington College  
 The Volunteer Forces were re-organised.
- 1870: Sydney Battalion Vol. Rifles- 6 Companies  
 Suburban " " " 7 "  
 (1-Glebe; 2-Balmain; 3-Paddington; 4 Surrey  
 Hills; 4-St Leonards; 5 South Sydney; and  
 Duke of Edinburgh Highlanders 1 & 2 Coys).  
 Western Battalion-6 Companies of Rifles  
 (1-Parramatta; 2-Hawkesbury; 3-Bathurst;  
 4-Goulburn; 5-Richmond; 6-Penrith).  
 Northern Battalion-1 Battery of Artillery  
 (No. 3 Battery (Newcastle)  
 Artillery Volunteers)  
 -4 Companies of Rifles  
 (1-Newcastle; 2-East Maitland; 3-West  
 Maitland; 4-Singleton).  
 Southern Battalion-5 Companies of Volunteer  
 Rifles  
 (1-Kiama; 2-Ulladulla; 3-Gerringong (sub-  
 division); 4-Jamberoo (subdivision);  
 5-Wollongong).  
 Artillery Volunteers-8 Battery (Prince Alfred's  
 Own) raised  
 -9 Battery raised.  
 Cadet Corps-Sydney Grammar School.
- 1872: Artillery Volunteers-10 battery raised.  
 Engineer Corps  
 Cadet Corps- The Lyceum School  
 The Paddington House School.
- 1873: Artillery Volunteers-11 Battery.  
 Sydney Battalion of Volunteer Rifles-7 & 8 Companies  
 added.  
 Western Battalion of Volunteer Rifles-7 Orange Co &  
 8 Mudgee Co added.



- 1874: Cadet Corps- Lanchie House West Maitland  
Mudgee Public School  
Orange " "
- 1876: The 1st Regiment Volunteer Rifles (from Sydney Bn  
Vol.Rifles)  
" 2nd " " " (from Suburban do)  
" Western Rifle Regiment-8 Companies (from Western  
Bn Vol.Rifles)  
" Northern " " -4 Coys from Northern Bn.  
" Southern " " -4 " " Southern "
- Jamberoo and Gerringong subdivisions now full coys.
- 1878: The 3rd Regiment Volunteer Rifles raised.  
The Duke of Edinburgh Highlanders disbanded.
- 1879: Titles changed to- 1st Regiment N.S.W.Infantry  
2nd " " "  
3rd " " "
- Torpedo & Signalling Corps raised.
- 1880: N.S.W. Permanent Artillery-3 batteries raised.  
N.S.W. Regiment of Volunteer Artillery incorporates  
volunteer batteries.
- 1883: Medical Staff formed.
- 1884: 4th Regiment N.S.W. Infantry raised.

REFERENCES: N.S.W. Parliamentary Papers  
J.Sands Annual Directories.  
Heaton "Dictionary of Dates and Men of the time".

The above table should prove an invaluable reference for  
the collector as well as for the historian.

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NEW SOUTH WALES SOUDAN CONTINGENT. By Robert Gray.

A force of 750 was recruited in New South Wales for service  
in the Soudan. The contingent comprised Artillery, Infantry,  
Ambulance and a Band. They left Sydney in the ships "IBERIA"  
and "AUSTRALASIAN" on 3rd March 1885, and returned in the  
"ARAB" on 23rd June 1885.

Uniforms worn on leaving Sydney comprised -  
white helmet, scarlet tunic, blue serge trousers with  
red stripe, white belt, shoulderstraps and bayonet frog,  
but upon arrival in the Soudan all were issued with khaki  
uniforms and helmets.

The members of this contingent received the Egyptian medal  
with the bar "SUAKIN 1885" and the Khedive Star.  
Casualties-3 wounded; 7 deaths from fever; 2 sick in hospital  
in England.



IN THE SIGHTS:

Mr. J. GRINZER.

Mr Grinzer has bravely decided to become the first member to submit his hobby to the scrutiny of the members in the following short article.

"Have you ever encountered a collector who became such by force of circumstances rather than by choice?

A few years ago, Major Phillip Vernon, who had a small collection of regimental uniforms, accoutrements and weapons, managed, after a long period of "lobbying", to obtain sanction for the establishment of a Regimental Museum for the Royal New South Wales Lancers.

At this time I was voicing protests against the demolition of historic buildings in Sydney, so, when asked if I would accept the responsibility of Curator to care for these historic items, I found that my own arguments were rebounding against me. How could I criticise others for wilful neglect of history if I myself were not prepared to accept some responsibility myself? The services of a few ex-members of the Regiment were obtained, and painting, cleaning and setting up of the collection followed. We attempted to spread the items as far as possible in order to make the couple of complete uniforms, few tunics, half a dozen rifles and three machine guns, one Jap flag and two swords look something like a display.

Thus was born the Regimental Museum of the 1/15 Royal N.S.W. Lancer Regiment.

At this stage I was not a collector. I considered myself a sort of custodian, but little did I know that I had contracted an insidious disease. As I met other collectors I learned more and more; things that only a short time before were as foreign to me as an obscure Cantonese dialect.

The first time I met a group of collectors, I felt that the "language barrier" was a very real thing--a barrier such as radio hams have, for their isolation from the rest of the "heretics"! The talk of proof marks, weapon actions, Edward or Victoria crowns, and hundreds of other terms were as a foreign tongue to me.

Then the transformation from an uninformed layman to a keen devotee of all items of historical interest came almost overnight. These were things that I HAD to learn, rather than merely wanting to do so.

From poking around the ruins of Subiaco Convent, to talking to old identities--drivers of Cobb and Co coaches--as well as collecting for the regimental museum, I found that there were horizons which I had not dreamed existed. Knowledge was boundless and we can all learn something from the other fellow's interest. I find now that, instead of lamenting the loss of some building, I fairly "perform" at any attempted destruction of any relic of



historical interest.

I feel that all collectors are working and searching for something of the past to preserve for the future, and this eventually transcends self, that one's ego is belittled by the quest, that history itself dwarfs us. And so what we are doing is leaving behind something of ourselves to tell a story to future generations---something small, something complete, but as much of a story as those who built and left castles and buildings to give us a picture of life as they knew it. Collecting is not an end in itself. It goes further than self. It is a segment of history.

N.R.Grinyer.

ED: Please let us have the story of your hobby for inclusion in this series.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIAN VOLUNTEER MILITARY  
FORCES.  
GOOD SHOOTING MEDAL.

"The medal issued to marksmen for classification of 1860-61 will discontinue to be worn from 30th September 1862, and crossed rifles will be issued to those Volunteers who have attained to the position of Marksmen for the year 1861-2 as soon as they have been received from England.

By Order,  
J.H.Biggs,

Staff Adjutant Volunteer Military Force,  
G.G.30th July 1862.

The above information, submitted by Mr Robert Gray, will supplement the article by Mr.D.J.Videon, in the previous edition.

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CAMEL CORPS

When the New South Wales Contingent was in the Soudan in 1855, Major James of the Scots Greys raised a Camel Corps. This Corps consisted of four companies, with a total strength of 400. No 3 Company was raised from the N.S.W.Contingent, and consisted of 50 men under Lt.Sparrow, from Company "D".

Robert Gray.



AUSTRALIAN LIGHT HORSE REGIMENTS.....

Serial	Pre-Federation	1903	1912-13	1918
	N.S.W. Lancer Regt 4 Squadrons	1st A.L.H. Rgt (N.S.W. Lancers)	7th L.H. (NSW Lancers)	1 L.H. (NSW Lancers)
	Queensland Mtd Infantry-4 Coys of 1 battalion	13th A.L.H. Rgt (Q.M.I.) (in 1912, part to serial 5)	2nd L.H. (QMI)	2nd L.H. (QMI)
	South Australian Mounted Rifles	16th A.L.H. RGT (SAMR)	22nd L.H. (SAMR)	3rd L.H. (SAMR)
	Victorian Mtd Rifles	11th A.L.H. Rgt (VMR)	1912: 20th L.H. (VMR), incl part of 9th A.L.H. 1913: 20th (Coran- gamite) L.H.	4th (Coranga- mite) L.H.
			1912: 1st (Cent- ral Q'land) L.H. from parts of 13 & 15 ALH Rets.	5th (Central Q'land) L.H.
	N.S.W. Mounted Rifles	2nd A.L.H. Rgt (NSW Mtd Rifles)	9th L.H. (NSW Mtd Rifles)	6th L.H. (NSW Mtd Rifles)
	1st Australian Horse	3rd A.L.H. Rgt (Aust Horse)	11th L.H. (Aust Horse)	7th L.H. (Aust Horse)
	Victorian Mtd Rifles	8th A.L.H. Rgt (V.H.R.)	1912: 16th L.H. (VMR) 1913: 16th L.H. (Indi L.H.)	8th (Indi) L.H.
	South Australian Mounted Rifles	17th A.L.H. Rgt (SAMR)	1912: 24th L.H. (SAMR) 1913: 24th (Flin- ders) L.H.	9th (Flinders) L.H.



## .....CHANGES IN DESIGNATIONS.

By P.V.Vernon.

1921-1929

1930-1939

1940-1945

Disbanded.

1921:1st L.H.Reg't (NSWL) 1929:1/21 L.H.Reg't (NSWL)	1935(3rd June) "Royal" 1936:1.L.H.(Mach- ine Gun)Reg't (RNSWL)	1941: 1st M.G.Reg't 1942: 1 Aust Motor Reg't 1942: 1 Aust Army Tank Bn. 1943:1Aust Tank Bn (AIF) 1944:1 Aust Arm'd Reg't (AIF) 1941:(Aug)2 Recce Bn. 1942:2 Aust Cav Reg't. 1942:(1 Nov) "AIF" added	---
1921:2 L.H.Reg't (QMI) 1927:2 L.H.Reg't(Moretou IH,QMI) 1929:2/14 L.H.Reg't	2/14 L.H.Reg't (v.also serial 14) c.o.f. 1 Jul 50 unlinked 1941	1941:3 Recce Coy 1942:3 Recce Sqn.	Sept 1945 19 Feb 45
1921: 3 L.H.Reg't (SAMR)	1930:3 (SAMR) Reg't. 1935:3 L.H.Reg't.	1941:4 Aust Mot- or Reg't. 1943: "(AIF)" added	8 Aug 44
1921: 4 L.H.Reg't (Corangamite L.H.)	1936:4/19 L.H.Reg't 1939:4 L.H.Reg't.	1941 :5 Aust Motor Reg't 1943 :"(AIF)" added	3 July 45
1921:5 L.H.Reg't(Cont- ral Q'land IH) 1927:5 IH Reg't(Wide Bay & Burnett IH, QMI)		1941:6 Aust Motor Reg't.	19 Feb 43
1921:6 L.H.Reg't (N.S.W.M.R.)	1936:7/21 L.H.Reg't 1937: 7 L.H.Reg't.	1941:8 Div Recce Bn :8 Aust Cav Reg't	8 Mar 44
1921:7 L.H.Reg't (Australian Horse)		1941:9 Aust Motor Reg't	19 Feb 43
1921:8 L.H.Reg't (Indi IH)	1936:9/23 L.H.Reg't  unlinked 1941		
1921:9 L.H.Reg't (Flinders IH)			



1914-1918

1903

1912-1913

1915

10	West Australian Mounted Infantry	18th A.L.H. Regt (W.A.M.I.)	25th L.H. (WAMI)	10 L.H. (WAMI)
11	Queensland Mtd Infantry	14th A.L.H. Regt (Q.M.I.)	3 (Darling Downs) L.H.	11 L.H. (Darling Downs LH)
12	1st Australian Horse	1903: 6 A.L.H. Regt (Aust Horse) 1907: 6 A.L.H. Regt (New England LH)	5 L.H. (New England LH)	12 L.H. (New England LH)
13	Victorian Mounted Rifles	10 A.L.H. Regt (V.M.R.)	1912: 15 L.H. (VMR) 1913: 15 (Gippsland) L.H.	15 (Gippsland) L.H.
14	Queensland Mtd Infantry	15 A.L.H. Regt (in 1918 parts to serials 2 & 5)	1912: 27 L.H. 1913: 27 (Nth Q'ld) LH	25 (North Q'ld) L.H.
15	NSW Lancers (5 Sqn) NSWMR (4 Sqn), 4 Inf Regt (K Coy)	1903: 5 A.L.H. Regt (NSWMR) 1907: 5 A.L.H. Regt (NSW Northern Rivers Lancers)	1912: 4 L.H. (NSW Northern Rivers Lancers)	15 L.H. (Northern Rivers Lancers)
16	N.S.W. Lancers (4 Sqn & Newcastle Half Sqn)	1903: 4 A.L.H. Regt (NSW Lancers) 1907: 4 A.L.H. Regt (Hunter River Lancers)	6 L.H. (Hunter River Lancers)	16 L.H. (Hunter River Lancers)
17		1903: - 1911: 19 A.L.H. Regt	1912: 17 L.H. (VMR) 1913: 17 (Campaspe Valley) L.H.	17 (Campaspe Valley) L.H.



1921-1929	1930-1939	1940-1945	Disbanded
10 L.H. Regt (WAMI)		1941:10 Recce Bn 1942:10 Aust LH Regt	14 Apr 44
11 L.H. Regt (Darling Downs L.H.)		1941:11 Aust Motor Regt 1943:"(AIF)" added	5 Jul 45
1921:12 L.H. Regt (New England LH)	1936(Oct 1):12/24 L.H. Regt 1939:12 L.H. Regt	1942:12 Aust Motor Rgt. 1942:12 Aust Armoured Rgt.	19 Oct 45
13 L.H. Regt (Gippsland L.H.)	1939:13/19 L.H. Regt (unlinked 1941-- v. Serial 19)	1942:13 Aust Motor Rgt. 1942:13 Aust Armoured Rgt.	19 Oct 45
1921:14 L.H. Regt (West Moreton LH, Q.M.F.) 1929:2/14 L.H. Regt	2/14 L.H. Regt (v. also Serial 2) wef 1 July 50 unlinked 1941	1941:14 MG Regt raised in South orn NSW. 1942:14 AUST Motor Regt	8 May 42
15 L.H. Regt (Northern Rivers Lancers)		1941:15 Aust Motor Rgt. 1942: "A.I.F." added	8 Oct 44
1921:16 L.H. Regt (Hunter River Lancers)	1936:16 L.H. (Machine Gun) Regt	1941:16 M.G. Rgt./ 1942:16 Aust Motor Rgt.	5 Jul 45
1921:17 L.H. Regt (Prince of Wales L.H.) 1929:17/19 L.H. Regt.	1936:17 L.H. (MG) Regt 1935:17 L.H. Rgt. 1934:17/19 L.H. Rgt.	1942:17 Aust Motor Rgt.	15 Feb 45



1901	Pre-Federation	1905	1912-1913	1918
19	Victorian Mt'd Rifles	9 A.L.H. Regt (V.M.R.) 1912, part to Serial 4	1912:19 IM (VMR) 1913:19 (Yarrowee L.H.)	19 (Yarrowee L.H.)
20	Victorian Mt'd Rifles	7 A.L.H. Regt (V.M.R.)	1912:15 IM (VMR)	20 IM (VMR)
21			1912:28 (Illawarra) L.H. (inc parts of 1 & 2 A.L.H. Regts)	28 (Illawarra) IM
22	Tasmanian Mt'd Infantry	12 A.L.H. Regt (T.M.I.)	1912:26 L.H. (T.M.I.)	26 IM (TMI)
23			1912:25 (Barossa) L.H. (formed of parts of 16 & 17 A.L.H. Regts)	25 (Barossa) IM.
24				
25				
26				
27		4 & 5 Sqs 11 AMR Regt, & part of 5 Sqn 10 A.L.H.	1912:29 IM (Port Phillip Horse)	29 IM (Port Phillip Horse)
28				



1921-1929

1930-1939

1940-1949

1950-1959

1921:19 IH Regt (Yarrowee IH) 1929:17/19 L.H. Regt	1936:4/19 L.H. Regt 1939:13/19 L.H. Regt	1941:2nd 1 Armd Car Regt forms 19 IF (MG) Regt 1941:19 MG Regt 1942:19 MG Bn.	June 1944
1921:20 L.H. Regt (VMR)		1941:20 Aust Motor Regt 1945:20 Aust Pioneer Bn.	
1921:21 IH Regt (Illal Warra L.H.) 1929:1/21 L.H. Regt	1936:7/21 L.H. Regt (v. Also Ser. 1, 7) 1937:21 L.H. Regt (Riverina Horse)	1941:2 Div Recce Bn 1941:21 Recce Bn 1942:21 Aust Cav Rgt (A.I.F.)	26 May 1943
1921:22 L.H. Regt (T.M.I.)	5/4/50: 3 (TMI) L.H. Regt (op. Ser. 3) 15/8/33: 22 L.H. Regt (T.M.I.)	1941:22 Aust Motor Regt	27 Apr 1943
1921:23 L.H. Regt (Parossa LH) 1930:13/23 L.H. Regt	1938:9/23 L.H. Regt 1941:unlinked	(v. Ser. 9) 1941:23 Recce Coy.	
	1938:12/24 L.H. Regt 1939:24 L.H. Regt (Gwydir Regt)	1942:24 Aust Motor Regt	8 May 42 absorbed in AASC 1. Mob. D.
	1939:25 L.H. (MG) Regt in Western Aust.	1941:25 M G. Regt 1942:25 Aust Motor Regt. 1942:25 Aust Recce Bn.	11 Sept 1942.
	1939:26 L.H. (MG) Regt in Victoria	1941:26 M.G. Regt 1942:26 Aust Motor Regt	8 Aug 1944
1921:disbanded part going to 19 L.H. Regt	1933:19 L.H. Armd Car Regt 1934:1 Armd Car Rgt (Wimmera Regt) 1940:1 Armd Regt.	1941:parts to 19 MG Regt and to 1 Armd Car Squ. 1942:101 Aust Motor Regt	8 Aug 1944
	1939:2 Armd Car Rgt in N.S.W. 1940:2 Armd Regt	1942:2 Aust Army Tank Bn 1943:2 Aust Tank Bn (A.I.F.)	7 Mar 1944



NOTES ON THE FOREGOING TABLE:

- (a) 1912-18.  
During this period there were no regiments bearing the numbers 8,10,12,14,18,21,30.
- (b) 1930.  
50 L.H. (H.Q. Mt. Barker, S.A.) appears in the Army List, but the only officer's name is that of the C.O.. Presumably the regiment was never raised.
- (c) By Army Order No. 193/1933, as from 1 Sept 1933, 17/19 L.H. Regt ceased to be a linked regiment and became 17 L.H. Regt (The Prince of Wales' L.H.), while a new unit was constituted as from the same date viz. 19 L.H. Armoured Car Regt.  
By Army Order No. 81/1934, changes approved from 1 May 1934 were:  
17 L.H. Regt became 17/19 L.H. Regt and  
19 L.H. Armoured Car Regt became 1 Armd Car Regt (The Wimmera Regt).

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CURRENT BRITISH ARMY BADGES.

The June 1962 issue of "SOLDIER" contains a set of sketches of 75 of the present type badges of the British Army. This series is later than the illustrations in the 2nd Edition of "REGIMENTAL BADGES", and will be a useful reference pending the publication of the third edition.

J. Haken.

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Officers cap badge with wreath and stars of  
Southern cross c.1920's;  
Sleeve badge metal four-bladed propellor;  
Lapel badge for pre-WW2 Civilian clothes RAAF  
RESERVE;  
Collar badge camouflage service WW2;  
WATC Cap badges WW2;  
Officers uniform tunic prewar with gold  
rank marks and colour between them  
to show branch of service.

Please write to: B.J. Videon,  
12 Noble Ave.,  
PUNCHBOWL, N.S.W.

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MOUNT GAMBIER SCOTTISH COMPANY.

By Robert Gray.

In 1900 a Scottish Company was raised in Mount Gambier, a town in the South-East of South Australia. This was known as "H" Company, 2nd Battalion Reserve Force. This title was altered in 1903 to "G" Company (Scottish) South Australian Infantry Regiment. The company was disbanded in 1912. The uniforms were obtained from J & B Pearce & Co of London, and the undress uniforms were made by Shierlaws & Co of Adelaide.

UNIFORMS FULL DRESS:

Kilted uniforms with feather bonnet as worn by the Seaforth Highlanders, with the exception that dark blue facings were used instead of buff. Badges and buttons were as worn by the Seaforth Highlanders.

UNIFORMS UNDRRESS:

Glengarry with two black cock's feathers.  
Khaki tunic; Trews of Mackenzie tartan.  
Felt hat was worn after 1903.  
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