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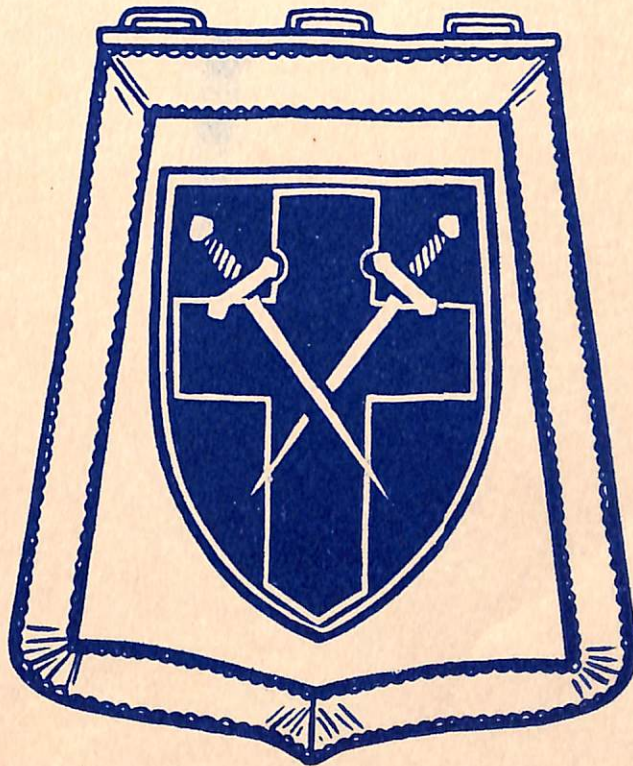
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**SABRETACHE**



**THE JOURNAL OF  
THE MILITARY RESEARCH AND COLLECTORS  
SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA**

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S A B R E T A C H E

The Journal of the

MILITARY RESEARCH AND COLLECTORS SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA

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Vol. V.

October, 1962

No. 2.

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

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MONTHLY MEETINGS: MELBOURNE - 2nd Saturday afternoon in each month.  
SYDNEY - 4th 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 |
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| Dollar area members   | \$3.00 |

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## SOCIETY BADGE.

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

THE EARLY DEFENCE FORCES IN VICTORIA--Continued.VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA.

With the withdrawal of the Imperial troops in 1870, Victoria was brought face to face with a problem that was new--that of providing for her own defensive measures. This was the year of the Franco-German War, and the withdrawal of the Imperial troops resulted in a definite basis for Colonial defence being settled. A small detachment of permanent troops was instituted to act generally as a nucleus from which the citizen soldiery should be shaped, and generally to look after the forts and defence works which had then begun to be erected.

In 1875 a Royal Commission on the Volunteer Forces was appointed and its principal recommendations were:-

- (1) That the force should be a comparatively small one in numbers;
- (2) That it should be thoroughly drilled and disciplined;
- (3) That it should be concentrated for the sake of economy;
- (4) That it should be placed under the command of an Imperial officer, exchangeable every five years.

The Commission also recommended that the strength of the force should be:-

|                                      |       |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Engineer, Torpedo and Signal Corps-- | 200   |
| Garrison and Field Artillery-----    | 2000  |
| Infantry-----                        | 1200. |

During this year the establishment of the Cavalry troops was reduced from 42 to 30 all ranks, and the first attempt at Battalion and Brigade formation took place. The strength of the forces on 31st December 1875 was 137 permanent and 3,723 volunteers.

In 1877 the possibility of another Russian war gave a stimulus to the movement, and establishments were increased. The volunteer movement was again enthusiastically taken up, and many loyal colonists devoted their leisure to drill and training. The strength of the volunteer forces for the next four years amounted to :-

|           |       |           |       |
|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1876..... | 3481; | 1877..... | 3553; |
| 1878..... | 3080; | 1879..... | 3213. |

In December 1880 a meeting of military officers was held at which it was proposed that the volunteer force should be re-organised, and that both officers and men should be remunerated for their attendance on parade.

In 1881 Colonel T. Bruce Hutton, a retired officer of the British Army, took over the command of the local forces consequent upon the death of Colonel Anderson. As a general election took place this year, the reorganisation of the Local Forces became a topical question, and the opposition came into power with **Lieutenant Colonel Sir Frederick Sargood as Minister for Defence.** The local Government invited this officer to draft a scheme for submission to the Legislature.

The outcome of this scheme was the disbandment of the entire volunteer force in 1884, and the substitution for it of a militia. In order that it might be organised and instructed on true military principles, a staff of officers was brought out from England to fulfil these objects.

The staff, which arrived in November 1883, was composed of:-  
Commandant--- Col. T. R. Disney, R.A.;  
A.A.G. ----- Lt. Col. H. S. Brownrigg;  
D.A.A.G. ----- Major P. H. Fellowes;  
D.A.A.G. for Artillery -----  
Lt. Col. A. G. Walker;  
D.A.A.G. for Engineers -----  
Major Rhodes, R.E.

In this year it was held that the volunteer movement had failed. While many zealous men gave their whole energies to their training, some joined apparently without serious motive, and consequently failed to acquire those essential ideas of discipline necessary, so less in citizen, than in professional soldiery.

For many reasons the volunteer system was found inadequate to meet the requirements of the colony, and important changes were therefore effected by the passing of the "DEFENCES AND DISCIPLINE ACT OF 1883", under which the old volunteer force was abandoned, and to a large extent replaced by militia.

The strength of the Volunteer Force from 1880 to 1883 was as under:-

|           |       |           |       |
|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1880..... | 3265; | 1881..... | 3825; |
| 1882....  | 2911; | 1883..... | 2074; |

A council of defence was also appointed. The first meeting of the newly appointed Council was held on January 4th 1884, at

which resolutions were adopted providing for the gradual disbandment of the volunteer force, and the enrolment of the militia to take its place.

Recruiting in the militia force was at first retarded on account of it not being quite clear as to whether members would be liable for service outside Victoria. This however was made perfectly clear when the announcement was made that the Government had no power to send the land forces outside the bounds of the colony.

The first general parade under the militia system took place in the Powlott Street Reserve, East Melbourne, on 28th June 1884, for inspection by the Commandant, Colonel T.R. Disney. At this time the strength of the forces amounted to 406 permanent, 4389 militia, 2565 volunteers, and 7314 in the rifle reserves, a total of 14664.

About this time it began to be perceived that the military defences of the colony needed something more than a militia, however efficient, to ensure the safety of the community; and that behind it should stand the whole of the able-bodied male population, armed with, and trained to, the use of the rifle; and hence the advisability of forming rifle clubs, and of promoting rifle practice, occupied a large share of the general attention.

Then again, while the necessary steps were being taken for enrolling and training a well-drilled force of militia, so as to form the nucleus of an army capable of being increased in time of war by civilians who were practised in the handling of a rifle, the importance was likewise recognised of providing a sort of nursery of well-drilled recruits from which to replenish the ranks of the militia, as these might be depleted from time to time by course of nature; and this led to the organisation of cadet corps, which had this additional recommendation in its favour; that it would be the means of accustoming boys and youths who joined it to that discipline and those habits of regularity and obedience requisite for a soldier.

In March 1885 it was considered advisable to increase the military forces available to prevent a descent upon the coast, by forming a corps of Mounted Rifles.



On the 30th June 1885, the defensive strength of the colony was represented by the following number of men:-

|             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| Military    | 4638        |
| Cadets      | 1850        |
| Rifle Clubs | <u>6540</u> |

TOTAL 13028

In the course of the year 1886 numerous orderly rooms were erected for the use of the militia, and the distribution of new personal equipments to the men and the cadets brought up the number of the latter to 2941. At the same time, a Commissariat and Transport Corps and an Ambulance Corps were established.

In 1887 an area of land was acquired by the military authorities at Langwarrin, and at Easter of this year an encampment was held.

The strength of the forces on the 30th June 1887 was as follows:-

|             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| Military    | 4189        |
| Cadets      | 3544        |
| Rifle Clubs | <u>5704</u> |

TOTAL 13437

During the year 1888 the formation of companies of volunteer riflemen, later designated the Victorian Rangers, in country districts was officially approved of.

In this year the engagements of the Commandant and Staff expired by the effluxion of time, and Lieut-Colonel Brownrigg temporarily succeeded Colonel Disney as Commandant, pending the arrival of Major A.B. Tulloch, C.B.

During the year 1890, the strength of the forces was largely augmented. Two battalions of infantry were added to the metropolitan regiments; the Mounted Rifles and Victorian Rangers were likewise increased, and a 40-pounder position battery was established at Hastings for the protection of Westernport.

In 1891 scarlet uniforms were abolished for the infantry, and khaki was substituted for this conspicuous colour.

The strength of the forces on 30th June 1891 is indicated as follows:-

|             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| Military    | 7180         |
| Cadets      | 4425         |
| Rifle Clubs | <u>2054</u>  |
|             | <u>13659</u> |

In 1892, owing to the untoward condition of the finances of the colony, it was found necessary by the Government to reduce the military establishment, and the cavalry and two of the metropolitan infantry battalions were disbanded in consequence. This took effect from the 31st December 1892. This reduction was followed in the next year by a diminution in the pay of the militia, the privates receiving £10 in lieu of £12 per annum, and a proportionate retrenchment being made in the remuneration of other ranks.

In 1893 a further reduction of 25% was made in the pay of the militia of all ranks, and these retrenchments had the natural effect of impairing the strength of the forces, which on 30th June 1894 was:-

|             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| Military    | 5388        |
| Cadets      | 3176        |
| Rifle Clubs | <u>1791</u> |

10355

In this year the period of service of Major General Tulloch expired, and Lieut-Colonel Penno was appointed acting Commandant pending the arrival of a successor.

In 1895 Major General Sir Charles Helled-Smith, K.C.M.G., arrived and was appointed Military Commandant. As a result of still further economy the military forces dwindled down to 9000 in 1895.

In the succeeding years the question of forming an efficient reserve was again considered, and a system was adopted, but in 1898 only forty-three of this reserve were returned as effective.

In 1899 the term of service of Sir Charles Helled-Smith expired, and he was succeeded by Major General M.F. Downes C.M.G., who held the position until his retirement in 1900.

In the following year further improvements were recommended,

but in view of the Federation of Australia, which was then imminent, their adoption was postponed.

The defences were taken over by the Commonwealth in March 1901, and the Victorian Forces were amalgamated with those of the other States. This included a strength of 389 Permanent, 3886 Militia, and 2462 Volunteers; in addition a senior cadet battalion, formed of youths of between 15 and 20 years of age, had a strength of 534 all ranks.

The early defences of Victoria owe much to the zeal, energy and foresight of the following members of the legislature who held office as Minister for Defence in the Victorian Government from the creation of that position in 1883, to 1900:-

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 1883-1886 | Lt-Col. the Hon. Sir F.T. Sargood, KCMG; |
| 1886-1889 | The Hon. Sir James Lorimer, KCMG;        |
| 1889-1890 | The Hon. James Bell;                     |
| 1890-1892 | Lt-Col. the Hon. F.T. Sargood, KCMG;     |
| 1892-1894 | The Hon. Robert Reid;                    |
| 1895-1899 | The Hon. W. McCulloch;                   |
| 1899-1900 | The Hon. D. Melville;                    |
| 1900      | The Hon. W. McCulloch.                   |

The following officers held the position of military commandant in Victoria, and were responsible for the moulding and shaping of the volunteer and militia organisations:-

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| 1856-1862 | Major-General G. Dean Pitt, 80th Regt;                            |
| 1862-1882 | Col. W.A.D. Anderson, late 50th Foot;                             |
| 1882-1883 | Col. T. Bruce Hutton, 39th Foot (acting);                         |
| 1883-1888 | Col. T.R. Disney, Royal Artillery;                                |
| 1888-1889 | Lt.Col. H.S. Brownrigg, Rifle Brigade (actg);                     |
| 1889-1894 | Maj.Gen. A. Bruce Tulloch, CB, Welsh Regt;                        |
| 1894-1899 | Maj.Gen. Sir C. Helled-Smith, KCMG, CB,<br>Rifle Brigade, K.R.R.; |
| 1899      | Col. E.H. Bingham, Royal Artillery (acting);                      |
| 1899-1900 | Maj.Gen. M.F. Downes, CMG, Royal Artillery.                       |

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INFANTRY AND LATER VOLUNTEER UNITS.

1st (Metropolitan) Battalion.

From the proclamation issued in 1854 many of the present Victorian battalions owe their beginning. The 1st (Metropolitan) Rifles were formed in 1854, and remained so until 1870, when the Carlton, Metropolitan and Northern (Pentridge) Rifle Corps were merged into the 1st Battalion Rifle Battalion, under the command of Major M.H. Irving. The Northern Corps ceased to exist in 1875. In the reorganisation of 1884 the battalion became militia, and was composed of the Metropolitan and Carlton Corps, commanded by Lt. Col. Alfred Freeman, under the designation of 1st Battalion Rifles. The following year an alteration in nomenclature was again effected, the territorial title (West Melbourne) being added. In 1886 the Rifles became the 1st Battalion (Melbourne) Rifles, and remained so until 1891, when it became the 1st Victorian Regiment, composed of four companies, followed by a further change to the 1st Battalion, 1st Victorian Regiment, in 1893.

2nd (Metropolitan) Battalion.

The Collingwood, Richmond, East Collingwood, and Southern (Prahran and South Yarra) Rifles raised in 1854 served as separate units until 1870, when they were merged into the 2nd Metropolitan Rifle Battalion, under the command of Major Sir F. Murphy. In the reorganisation of 1884 the unit became militia, and embodied the four corps of rifles under the title of 2nd Battalion Rifles. In the following year this formation was termed the 2nd Battalion (East Melbourne) Rifles, only to be changed again in the following year to 2nd Battalion (Melbourne) Rifles. It continued as such until 1891, when it became the 2nd Victorian Regiment with four companies under the command of Lt. Col. J.M. Templeton. In 1893 it became the 2nd Victorian Battalion.

In the "Historical Records of Victoria" it is recorded that the Richmond Rifles to the number of seventy met in the old police paddock (now Yarra Park) on 16th December 1859, and were joined by the Collingwood and Melbourne Rifles. The times for drill and practice were fixed as follows: Usual drill 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Monday; 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Tuesday; 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. Wednesday;

compulsory drill Friday mornings from quarter to six; rifle practice 4 p.m. to dark on Thursdays and Fridays; Saturdays 2 p.m. to dark. Drills were carried out in the police paddock, and rifle practice at the range near Sandridge.

An interesting passage is included in "Cooper's History of Prahran", where it relates that in May 1860 the Prahran and South Yarra Rifle Corps asked the Council to donate £50 towards the cost of erecting butts, to be placed in Orroug Road; that suggestion, however, was not sanctioned, as the site was not considered suitable by the military authorities. The butts at St. Kilda, in the vicinity of Beaconsfield Parade, were later used. The aim of the Corps was to get an orderly room; at length the Council agreed to lend the Court House to the volunteers, but it was too small for the purpose. In 1861 the volunteers solicited a money grant from the Council in aid of funds for the erection of an orderly room. £20 was granted, and a building erected in Osborne Street. By some arrangement the corps became involved, and the building was sold to satisfy the mortgagees.

### 3rd (Ballarat) Battalion.

According to "The History of Ballarat", the volunteer corps of Ballarat Rangers was the outcome of a movement in the year 1857. On the 23rd October 1857 a meeting was held at Baths (Craig's) Hotel, to consider the establishment of a Rifle Corps in the district. On the 21st July 1858, the consent of the Government to the enrolment of the corps was received, and on the 28th July the name "Rangers" was rejected, and it was agreed the designation should be "Ballarat Volunteer Rifle Regiment". The regiment was to consist of four divisions of infantry and two of cavalry. On 4th August the first meeting of enrolled members was held. At this meeting Mr Richard Belford, who was soon afterwards elected Lieut.-Colonel, presided, and it was reported that there were 65 members on the roll. A further meeting was held on the 24th August, when Major Wallace, a half pay officer of the line, was elected as Adjutant. Several Lieutenants were also elected.

In 1870 there existed in the Ballarat District the 1st Ballarat Corps, 2nd Ballarat Corps (composed of Creswick and Clunes detachment), and the 3rd Ballarat Corps, the latter being merged into the 1st Corps in 1874. On the reorganisation of the force ten years later the 1st Ballarat Corps became the 3rd Battalion Rifles, taking in the Creswick and Clunes detachments, under the command of Lt. Col. Sleep.

In the following year the unit was designated 5rd (Ballarat) Rifles, whilst in later years it became the 5rd Victorian Regiment, and the 5rd Battalion Infantry.

#### 4th (Mount Alexander) Battalion.

The 1st Castlemaine Corps of Rifles existed as volunteers from 1870 until the reorganisation of 1884, when it became militia under the command of Lt.Col.J.Aitken. In 1885 the title was altered to 4th (Mount Alexander) Battalion, whilst in the following year it became the 4th Battalion (Castlemaine) Rifles. The unit was later known as the 4th Battalion Infantry (Castlemaine).

The 2nd Castlemaine Corps, composed of Maldon and Kyneton detachments, existed from 1870, the former commanded by Captain Grant, and the latter by Captain Thirkettle. In 1876 an additional detachment was formed at Malmsbury under the command of Captain Hooppell. In 1884 the 1st and 2nd Castlemaine Corps amalgamated and became part of the 4th Battalion Infantry.

#### 5th Battalion.

At the beginning of 1861, detachments of the Bendigo Volunteer Corps existed at Bendigo, Eaglehawk, Kangaroo Flat and White Hills. At this time the Corps was commanded by Captain Anderson. The first public appearance of the corps in uniform was on 24th May 1861. In 1870 the command was held by Major Taylor, followed in 1873 by Captain Joseph, who held the command for five years. In 1878 Captain W.G. Blackham was appointed the Commanding officer, and in 1884 the Corps became militia, and termed the 5th Battalion Rifles. In later years it became the 5th Battalion Infantry.

It is unfortunate, owing to lack of interest taken, that very little records exist of the uniforms worn by the old volunteers of the Gold Digging days. Between 1859 and 1891, many patterns existed, but none have been preserved (ED.-As far as is known at the present time. Dress Regulations of 1863, 1875, 1886 and 1893 are in the possession of the Editor. Some of these have been, and will be, reproduced in SABRETACHE as opportunities permit). In later years the infantry battalions wore khaki jackets with different coloured facings on the cuffs and shoulder straps, khaki trousers with a welt of similar coloured cloth down the sides. Headdress--a white helmet with spike mounting)

1335.

New pattern badge for helmets and forage caps described as:-  
 'for Infantry, . . . etc--a badge in gilt metal, on a seven pointed  
 silver star, a raised circle with cross and five stars repres-  
 enting Southern Cross within a laurel wreath surmounted with  
 gilt crown, motto "PRO DEO ET PATRIA, VICTORIA". This badge is  
 that for officers. Other ranks had a similar badge in brass.  
 A bronze badge also existed. Buttons for all arms except Artillery  
 and Cadets bore the universal badge with the motto as on the  
 badge.

Full dress (blue helmet, scarlet tunic, laced trousers etc) for  
 levees and balls etc, but not for any parade unless specially  
 ordered.

Khaki uniforms with, for infantry, shoulder straps in the  
 distinguishing colour of the regiment. Trousers for Infantry  
 and Victorian Rangers with scarlet welt at side seams.

Helmets-khaki, with khaki puggaree, with, for infantry, the  
 colour of the regiment at the top edge, viz:-

1st Regt. . . . . blue,  
 2nd Regt. . . . . red,  
 3rd Regt. . . . . green.

The small universal badge worn in front, just above the vee  
 of the puggaree.

Felt hats-khaki, with three-plait grey puggaree. Officers with  
 a gold cord looped up at the right side to hold the hat turned  
 up. Officers also had a gold line running through the puggaree  
 in addition to a ribbon  $\frac{3}{8}$ th inch wide in the regimental  
 colour. The puggarees of other ranks had no gold cord, and  
 the cord looping up the side of the hat was in khaki also.  
 Badges were not worn on helmets by other ranks in 1895.

Numerals on shoulder straps for Infantry Militia were as  
 below:-

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| letter       | A           |
| over number  | i           |
| over letters | <u>V</u> R. |

The badge on the full dress (blue) helmet was described as:-  
 'a gilt badge, two wreaths of laurel on an all-round star,  
 surmounted with a crown; within the laurel wreaths a circle  
 with motto "PRO DEO ET PATRIA, VICTORIA", within the circle  
 a cross on which is the Southern Cross<sup>o</sup>. Size of badge  $5\frac{1}{4}$ "  
 across x  $3\frac{3}{4}$ " high.

By GO 114/96, white helmets took the place of blue for the  
 3rd Battalion Infantry Brigade, whilst the colour of the  
 collar and cuffs was described as "Lincoln green".

(to be continued)

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TERRITORIAL TITLES AND MOTTOES OF THE A.I.F.  
1927.

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An interesting Army Order to the collector of badges is that which authorised the resumption of the use of Territorial titles after the 1914-18 War.

This Order, numbered A.A.O.132/1927, reads as follows:-

"At the end of the Great War, when the Citizen Forces were reorganised on the basis of the Australian Imperial Force, the system of numbering of units in the A.I.F. was also adopted. This was done to perpetuate the traditions of units founded during the War and to associate those traditions with the reorganised Citizen Forces. In this purpose, too, the recent grant of battle honours plays an important part.

Very many of the units of the Citizen Forces have, however, earlier traditions and associations, and with the purpose of ensuring that these also shall be perpetuated and not be forgotten, it has been decided to continue the use of territorial and other titles previously possessed by units concurrently with those at present held.

No change in the principle titles of units, namely, those derived from the A.I.F., will be made, but units will again use the old territorial titles as sub-titles according to the tables given below.

Those units which did not possess a territorial title or other title before the Great War have been permitted to adopt a territorial title indicative of the locality in which they are now maintained.

These sub-titles will be printed in the Australian Army List and be shown subordinate to the principal titles.

Regimental mottoes have also been approved and included in the tables below. They will be published in the Australian Army List.

The regimental mottoes have for their purpose the preservation of the identity of units and the fostering of regimental esprit-de-corps.



LIGHT HORSE REGIMENTS.

| <u>Regiment</u> | <u>Territorial Title</u>   | <u>Regimental Motto.</u>         |
|-----------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 1st L.H. Regt   | New South Wales Lancers  | Tenax in Fide                    |
| 2nd             | Moreton Light Horse (QMI)  | Forward                          |
| 3rd             | South Australian Mounted<br>Rifles   | Nec Aspera Terrent               |
| 4th             | Corangamite Light Horse  | Prest d'accomplir                |
| 5th             | Wide Bay and Burnett<br>Light Horse (QMI)  | Forward                          |
| 6th             | New South Wales Mounted<br>Rifles  | Toujours prest                   |
| 7th             | Australian Horse   | For Hearths and homes            |
| 8th             | Indi Light Horse   | More majorum                     |
| 9th             | Flinders Light Horse   | Pro gloria et honore             |
| 10th            | West Australian Mounted<br>Infantry  | Percute et percute<br>velociter  |
| 11th            | Darling Downs Light Horse<br>(QMI)   | Forward                          |
| 12th            | New England Light Horse  | Virtutis fortuna comes           |
| 13th            | Gippsland Light Horse  | Loyal till death                 |
| 14th            | West Moreton Light<br>Horse (QMI)  | Forward                          |
| 15th            | Northern River Lancers<br>(Motto inserted by AAO 175/27:-                            | Nomina desertis<br>inscripsimus) |
| 16th            | Hunter River Lancers   | Tenax et fidelis                 |
| 17th            | Bendigo Light Horse<br>(changed by AAO 75/31 to:-<br>The Price of Wales Light Horse) | Loyalty                          |
| 18th            | Adelaide Lancers   | For God King and Country         |
| 19th            | Yarrowee Light Horse   | Pro gloria                       |
| 20th            | Victorian Mounted Rifles   | Pro rege et patria               |
| 21st            | Illawarra Light Horse  | Virtus in arduis                 |
| 22nd            | Tasmanian Mounted Infantry   | Pro rege et patria               |
| 23rd            | Barossa Light Horse  | Swift and sure.                  |

INFANTRY BATTALIONS.

|               |   |  |
|---------------|---|--|
| 1st Battalion | The East Sydney Regiment<br>(changed by AAO 578/28 to:- | Nominis memento<br>Primus agat primas) |
| 2nd           | The City of Newcastle<br>Regiment                       | Nulli secundus                         |

|               |   |                               |
|---------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 3rd Battalion | The Warrnwa Regiment                          | Veteri frondescit<br>honore   |
| 4th           | The Australian Rifles                         | For home and country          |
| 5th           | The Victorian Scottish<br>Regiment            | Moriquam foedari              |
| 6th           | The City of Melbourne<br>Regiment             | Semper paratus                |
| 7th           | The Mount Alexander<br>Regiment               | Cede nullis                   |
| 8th           | The City of Ballarat<br>Regiment              | Celer et eudax                |
| 9th           | The Moreton Regiment                          | For King and Country          |
| 10th          | The Adelaide Rifles                           | Pro patria                    |
| 11th          | The Perth Regiment                            | Vigilans                      |
| 12th          | The Launceston Regiment                       | Ducit amor patriae            |
| 14th          | The Prahran Regiment                          | Stand fast                    |
| 15th          | The Maitland Regiment                         | Vigor in arduis               |
| 15th          | The Orley Regiment                            | Caveant hostes                |
| 16th          | The Goldfields Regiment                       | -----                         |
| 17th          | The North Sydney Regiment                     | Facta probant                 |
| 18th          | The Kuring-Gai Regiment                       | Legionis lampada<br>tradamus  |
| 19th          | The South Sydney Regiment                     | Fortiter et fideliter         |
| 20th          | The Parramatta and Blue<br>Mountains Regiment | Pro patria                    |
| 21st          | The Victorian Rangers                         | Pro deo et patria             |
| 22nd          | The Richmond Regiment                         | Famam extendere factis        |
| 23rd          | The City of Geelong<br>Regiment               | Nulli secundus                |
| 24th          | The Kooyong Regiment                          | I hold fast                   |
| 25th          | The Darling Downs<br>Regiment                 | Vestigia nulla re-<br>trorsum |
| 26th          | The Logan and Albert<br>Regiment              | Nunquam non paratus           |
| 27th          | The South Australia<br>Regiment               | Primus inter pares            |
| 28th          | The Swan Valley Regiment                      | Urgens                        |
| 29th          | The East Melbourne Regiment                   | Nulli secundus                |
| 30th          | The City of Sydney Regiment                   | In omni acdo fidelis          |
| 31st          | The Kennedy Regiment                          | Semper paratus defendere      |
| 32nd          | The Footscray Regiment                        | Audax pro patria              |
| 33rd          | The New England Regiment                      | Strenuus pericula             |
| 34th          | The Wimmera Regiment                          | Nemo mori quam foedari        |

|                |  |   |
|----------------|--|---|
| 35th Battalion | -----<br>(Newcastle's Own Regiment by AAO 460/27)                              | Fidelis et paratus                        |
| 36th           | The St George's English<br>Rifle Regiment                                      | St George for Morrie<br>Euglar            |
| 37th           | The Henty Regiment   | Indivisible                               |
| 38th           | The Bendigo Regiment   | Honorem custodite                         |
| 39th           | The Hawthorn Regiment<br>(The Hawthorn-Kew Regiment by AAO 268/30)             | Factis non verbis                         |
| 40th           | The Derwent Regiment   | Pro aris et focis                         |
| 41st           | The Byron Regiment   | Mores ante pudorem                        |
| 42nd           | The Capricornia Regiment   | Cede nullis                               |
| 43rd           | The Hindmarsh Regiment   | Nil desperandum                           |
| 44th           | The West Australian Rifles   | In hoc signo vinces                       |
| 45th           | The St George Regiment<br>(inserted by AAO 429/27)                             | -----<br>Cuo fata vocant                  |
| 46th           | The Brighton Rifles<br>(altered by AAO 510/30 to                               | Prorsum simulque<br>Delectat amor patriae |
| 47th           | The Wide Bay Regiment  | Defendere non provocare                   |
| 48th           | The Torrens Regiment   | Nunquam victis                            |
| 49th           | The Stanley Regiment<br>(inserted by AAO 429/27)                               | -----<br>Semper fidelis                   |
| 50th           | The Barrier Regiment   | -----                                     |
| 51st           | The Field of Mars<br>Regiment  | Ducit amor patriae                        |
| 52nd           | The Gippsland Regiment   | Always ready                              |
| 53rd           | The West Sydney Regiment   | Be prepared                               |
| 54th           | The Lachlan Macquarie<br>Regiment  | Deo patriae tibi                          |
| 55th           | The New South Wales Irish<br>Rifle Regiment<br>("Irish" deleted by AAO 510/30) | Faugh-a-ballegha                          |
| 56th           | The Riverina Regiment  | Trutina probatus                          |
| 57th           | The Morri Regiment   | Strike Hard                               |
| 58th           | The Basendon Rifles  | Nulli cedere                              |
| 59th           | The Coburg-Brunswick<br>Regiment   | Fidelis et audax                          |
| 60th           | The Jika Jika Regiment<br>(Altered to The Heidelberg Regiment by AAO 175/27)   | Swift and bold                            |
| -----          | Sydney University Scouts   | Sidere meus eadem mutato                  |
| -----          | Melbourne University Rifles  | Postera crescam laude                     |

Where blank spaces exist it is notified that the sub-title or motto of the unit concerned has not yet been submitted or finally approved. These will be published at a later date when dealt with and approved."

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CHANGES IN LIGHT HORSE DESIGNATIONS--CORRECTENDA & ADENDA

(SAIREPACHE V 1 July 1962.)

1. Where no Territorial title has been given, it is implied that there has been no change in it since the preceding entry.
2. Serial 18 was inadvertently omitted. Its detail is:  
1921--18 L.H. Regt (Adelaide Lancers)  
1930--18/85 L.H. Regt  
1936--18 L.H. (Machine Gun) Regt  
1942--18 Aust Mot Regt  
1942--18 Aust Arm'd Regt  
1943--disbanded 13th Feb.
3. Note (b)--for 1930 read 1920.  
Since publication it has been found that 50 L.H. had been raised, at least in part, as in the 1921 reorganisation portions of 50 L.H. are recorded as having gone to 3 and 13 L.H. Regts--A.A.O. 95/21.
4. Serial 17-- "Bendigo Light Horse" was for a while the territorial title of 17 L.H. Regt. The Army List of 1st August 1918 shows that this regiment was still the Campaspe Valley L.H. Perhaps "Bendigo L.H." came into use about 1921 (reorganisation year) but Army Lists and Army Orders do not show territorial titles in the years 1921-26. In 1927 A.A.O. 152 allotted territorial titles, including "Bendigo LH for 17 LH, but A.A.O. 75/1931 says "The following alteration to A.A.O. 152 of 12th March 1927 has been approved--...for Bendigo Light Horse read 'The Prince Of Wales' Light Horse."

.....  
R.A.A.F. CLASPS TO LONG SERVICE & GC MEDAL.

On Tuesday October 16th 1962, the two first issues of a clasp to the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal were made by Air Marshal Sir Hector McGregor, R.A.F. C.-in-C, Far East, who presented them to Warrant Officer R.A. Morrison and Cpl H.O. Jackson.

The requirement for the award is 36 years of service.  
.....

MODEL SOLDIERS -- NEW FIGURES.

We learn from Mr Eric Wiseman, of Box 18, P.O., MOSE VALE, NSW, that he is now able to offer some Australian figures by a Sydney maker, Peter Wooton. These are understood to be Mr Wooton's first commercially produced models, and as only a limited number of figures will be made from each mould, they may well become unobtainable within a short time.

The first figures are:

Ned Kelly, in armour and helmet, in firing position with revolvers. Those overseas may not know that Ned was our famous (or infamous, depending on the point of view!) outlaw (BUSHRANGER), who fabricated his own crude armour, and who fell after a fight with troopers at Glenrowan.

N.S.W. Lancer 1902, in casual position with lance. The N.S.W. Lancers will now be well known to readers of SABRETACHE as one of the most colourfully uniformed light horse regiments of the early Australian forces.

Prices are reasonable at 8/- per figure, and included for an additional 1/- are colouring instructions.

Customers suggestions for new models will be welcomed. The greater the demand for this service, the better will be the material supplied, as this maker "gets into his stride" to cope with the requirements.

We suggest that all collectors of model soldiers should try a sample or two to encourage a newcomer to the field. While we have not yet seen the finished product, reports say that it is very good.

In addition to the foregoing Australian figures, Mr Wooton has also turned on the following overseas types:

German Officer 1939/45, in steel helmet with maps, pointing.  
American Civil War General, two star, in casual position, hand on sword.

Luftwaffe Sergeant with machine carbine, field service cap and collar and tie.

THIS WRITER'S SUGGESTIONS FOR NEW FIGURES:

Earl Beauchamp KCMG in uniform of Hon. Col. in Chief of the  
FIRST AUSTRALIAN HORSE.

VICTORIAN VOLUNTEER TORPEDO CORPS officer 1875.

QUEENSLAND SCOTTISH VOLUNTEER RIFLES c 1895.

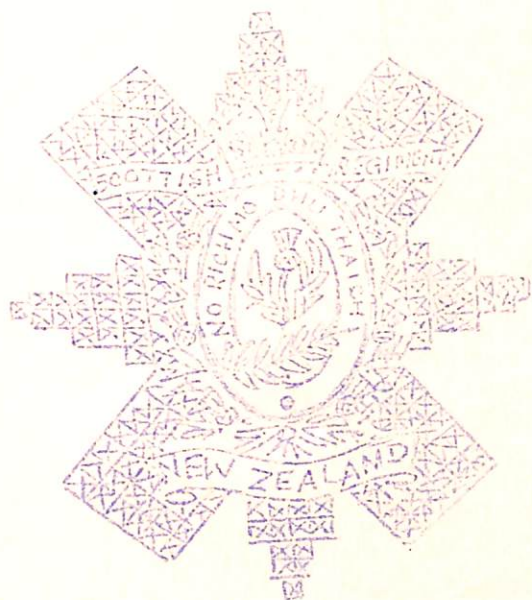
REEDBEE'S CAVALRY, South Australia.

ANY OTHERS?

B. J. Vidson.

THE NEW ZEALAND SCOTTISH REGT R.N.Z.A.C.

By Lindsay Hobie.



COLONEL OF THE REGIMENT:  
Major General Sir Norman  
WEIR.

MOFFO: "No rich no dhuthaich".

REGIMENTAL MARCH: "Highland  
Laddie".

ALLIANCES: Royal Scots Greys R.A.C.  
Black Watch (R.N.R.).

HISTORY: In September 1937, the  
Council of Dunedin Scottish  
Societies proposed that a kilted  
unit be formed as part of the  
Dominion's Defence Forces. This

was effected on the 17th January 1939, the unit being the  
1st Bn. New Zealand Scottish Regiment, an infantry unit of  
the Territorial Force.

In May of 1939 the regiment was allied to the Black Watch.  
Only men of proven Scottish birth or descent were admitted  
to the regiment.

The 1st Bn (North Island) New Zealand Scottish was mobilised  
at the outbreak of World War II, being one of the only two  
Territorial battalions to be sent overseas. The 1st Battalion  
embarked for New Caledonia in December 1942 as part of the  
15th Brigade, 3rd New Zealand Division. The 15th Brigade was  
disbanded in July 1943 due to shortage of men, and many  
former New Zealand Scots were drafted to the Rushmore Regiment  
and saw service in the Middle East and Italy.

A 2nd Battalion (South Island) was formed during the War.

The regiment was disbanded with the 15th Brigade. In 1949  
it was re-formed as the 1st Divisional Regiment R.N.Z.A.C.  
(New Zealand Scottish).

The Dunedin Squadron was the first Territorial Force unit to take part in an airlift.

The regiment is the youngest Territorial unit of New Zealand. In 1960 it changed from an armoured car regiment to a "reconnaissance" regiment, and it is now equipped with Daimler armoured cars and Ferret scout cars.

Disposition of components is:-

- H.Q. Squadron---Auckland,
- "A" Squadron---Christchurch,
- "B" Squadron---Wellington,
- "C" Squadron---Dunedin.

In addition to its affiliation to two British regiments, it has the somewhat unusual distinction of having a friendship or association with a United States National Guard unit---the 1st Battalion 176th Infantry Regiment.

#### BATTLE HONOURS:

In 1957 a committee drew up a list of ten battle honours to be emblazoned on the colours which were to be presented in 1959. The regiment has inherited the battle honours of the 2nd New Zealand Divisional Cavalry Regiment of World War II. The ten honours are:-

- MOUNT OLYMPUS, CRETE, TOBRUK, TEBAGA GAP,
- ENFIDAVILLE, SANGRO, CASSINO, ADVANCE TO
- FLORENCE & BOLOGNA, and SOUTH PACIFIC 1944-44.

The last honour is claimed for the 1st Battalion New Zealand Scottish Regiment. (It is interesting to note that while the regiment is a unit of the Royal New Zealand Armoured Corps and the soldiers are called troopers, the sergeants wear sashes, and colours are carried instead of guidons or standards.

#### UNIFORMS:

The cap badge is silver, and is similar to the badge of the Black Watch. The blue balmoral bonnet with red tassel is worn by all ranks (including the band) in ceremonial dress. The normal black beret is worn for training. The battle dress blouse is worn with whitened belt and the Black Watch kilt. Officers wear a khaki Scottish-type service jacket, with a Sam Browne belt and sword. The Black Watch sporran with white strap is worn by all ranks. The officers' sporran has a silver top, the sergeants a brass top, and other ranks a black leather top with badge. Black and red diced hose are worn with red garter flashes and white Highland socks. Black boots. Sashes worn by sergeants.

The Regimental Sergeant-Major wears a beret and carries a cane, both replicas of types used by the Royal Scots Greys, to symbolise the affiliation.

Prior to 1960, the pipers and drummers wore battledress blouses and Black Watch kilt, and the pipe covers were of Black Watch tartan. In 1960 it was decided to provide the band with Highland green cutaway jackets (as worn in Australia), Royal Stewart tartan kilt and pipe covers, and Black Watch tartan plaids.

The bass drummer wears a leopard skin apron.

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SCOTTISH COMPANY, SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

Notes by R.A.GRAY.

This Company was raised in 1899, and the first parade in the kilt was at the Queen Victoria's Memorial Service held at the Presbyterian Church in Flinders Street Adelaide on February 2nd 1901. Prior to being kilted, the Company wore a khaki uniform, with the thistle as their badge.

UNIFORM FULL DRESS:

Helmet, white with brass helmet plate and a scarlet and white heckle.

Uniform, scarlet, with yellow facings.

Kilt, Gordon. Boots, black.

Gaiters, white. Buttons, brass with a thistle and the letters S.A.M.F. S.Co.

Badge and sporran badge, Gordon Highlanders pattern.

Belts, white. Officers clasp same design as Gordons. Other ranks clasp brass with a crown on it.

UNIFORM UNDRRESS:

Otengerry, with two black cocks feathers.

Tunic, khaki. Trews, Gordon tartan.

Boots, black. Felt hat (also worn after 1903).

In 1903 the title of the unit was changed to the South Australian Scottish Infantry. The uniform and badges were not changed, but the officers adopted a new pattern sporran badge, and all the buttons were changed to the Commonwealth design in white metal with the cypher Eviir.  
The regiment was disbanded in 1912.

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MILITARY SETTLERS, NEW ZEALAND.

By Robert Gray.

Military settlers were enrolled in Australia for service in the New Zealand War.

A force of four officers and 405 other ranks left for New Zealand in the ship "STAR OF INDIA" on 31st August 1863. They were recruited by the New Zealand agent, Colonel Pitt, in Victoria.

A force was also recruited in New South Wales, and these left in the ship "KATE" on 27th August 1863.

Upon arrival in Auckland, the settlers were clothed in the militia uniform, drilled, and drafted into regiments known as the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Waikatos.

The following is a copy of the conditions under which they enrolled.

" Conditions upon which land in the North Island will be granted to settlers willing to perform the after-mentioned military service:-

1. No man above the age of 40 years will be accepted, and every applicant will be subject to an examination by an officer appointed by the Governor, and must produce such certificate of good character, health, and general fitness for the service (as may be required?).
2. Each accepted applicant, if not already in the Northern Island, will be provided with a free passage to a port to be designated by an agent of the Governor. Before embarkation he will be required to sign a declaration and agreement to the effect that he understands and will be bound by and fulfil these conditions.
3. On arrival the men will be enrolled in the Militia for service in the Northern Island of the Colony, and formed into companies, constituted as nearly as may be as follows:-  
 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 5 Sergeants, 5 Corporals, and 100 privates.
4. Each man, according to his rank, will be entitled to pay, rations, and allowances until he is authorised by the Government to take possession of his land, when he will be relieved from actual service.
5. Settlements will be surveyed and marked out at the expense of the Government in such localities in the Northern Island as the Government may select for that purpose.
6. Each settlement will comprise not less than 100 town allotments and 100 farm sections.

7. A stockade on the most eligible site in each settlement will be erected at the expense of the Government.
8. A town will be laid out around or as near as conveniently may be to the stockade in one acre allotments.
9. Farms will be laid out around or as near as conveniently may be to the town. The size of the farm section allotted to each will be according to his rank in the Militia:-

|                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| For a Field Officer | 400 acres |
| For a Captain       | 300 "     |
| For a Surgeon       | 250 "     |
| For a Subaltern     | 200 "     |
| For a Sergeant      | 80 "      |
| For a Corporal      | 60 "      |
| For a Private       | 50 "      |

10. Every settler, under these conditions, who upon being relieved from actual service, receives a certificate of good conduct, will be entitled to one town allotment and one farm section.

11. Priority of choice for each rank will be determined by lot.

12. After taking possession he will be entitled to receive rations free of cost for twelve months, upon the same scale as supplied to Her Majesty's troops. He will be allowed to retain possession, as a Militiaman, of his arms and accoutrements, and he will be supplied with ammunition for use according to Militia regulations.

13. No settler after taking possession, will be permitted during the first three years after his enrolment in the Militia to absent himself from his settlement for more than one calendar month in any one year without the leave of the Governor being first obtained.

14. During such three years he will be liable to be trained and exercised as other Militiamen and whenever a portion only of the Militia shall be called out for actual service, each settler will be deemed a Volunteer Militiaman, and will be required to serve as such anywhere that may be required in the Northern Island of the Colony. During such service he will be entitled to the same pay, rations and allowances as other Militiamen.

15. On the expiration of three years after his enrolment, each settler having fulfilled the conditions, but not otherwise, will be entitled to a Crown grant of the town allotment and farm section allotted to him, and will be subject only to the same Militia service as other Colonists.

16. Any settler will be permitted to dispose of his land to any person approved of by the Government, and such person undertaking to be subject to the same liabilities will be

entitled to the same privileges as the settler whose grant he takes.

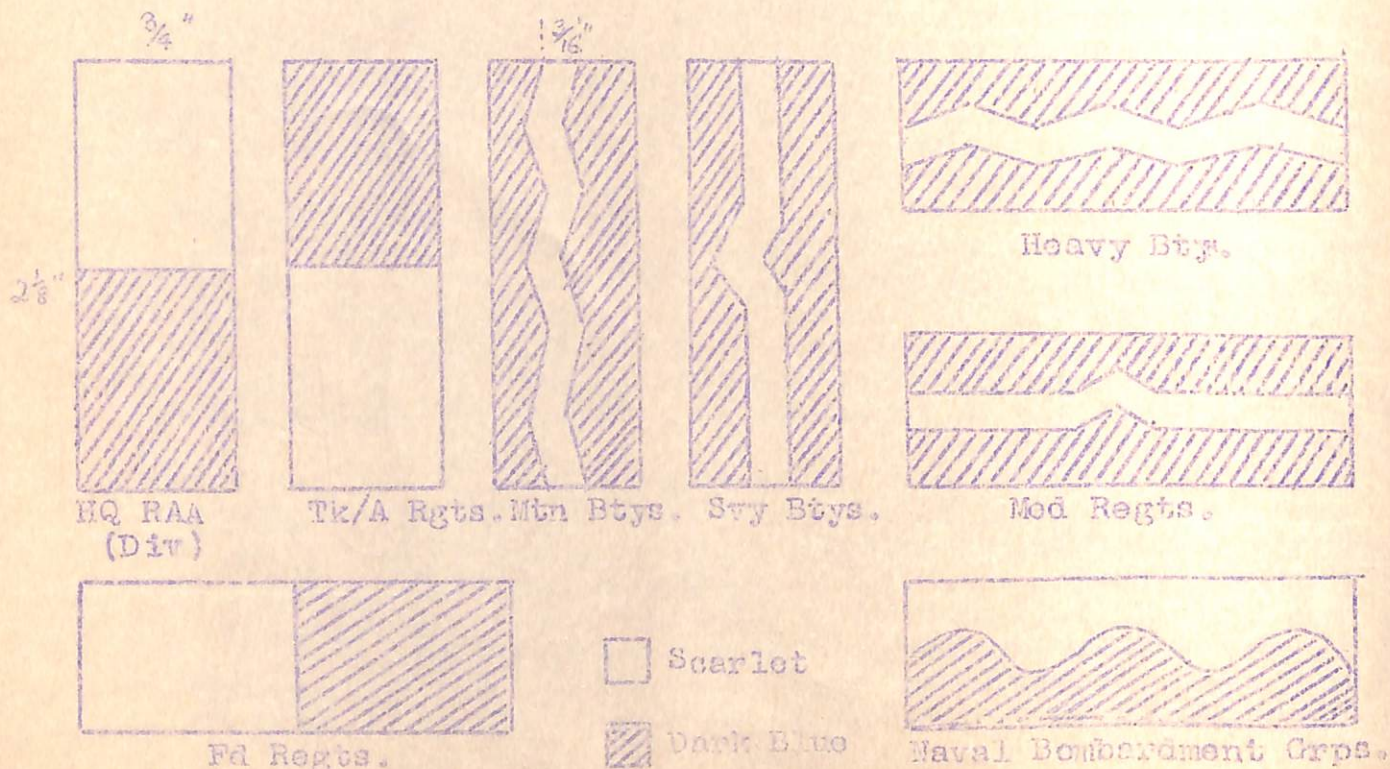
17. In case of death of any settler before he shall have been entitled to his Crown grant, the land to which he is entitled will be granted to his wife or children, or to any other person as he shall be writing appoint--or it may be taken for the location of another settler under these conditions, or for any other purpose; but the value thereof, in such latter case, will be determined by valuation, and the amount paid by the Government to the settler's wife or children, or any other person appointed as aforesaid. The pay of the Militia and Volunteers serving in New Zealand, with rations and other allowances, is as follows:-

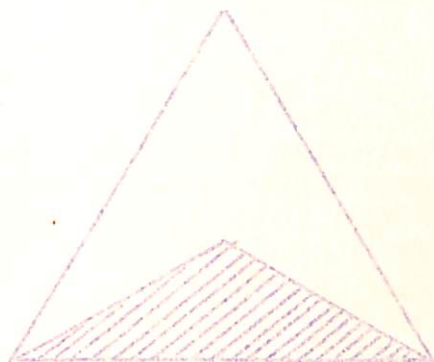
|             |      |          |
|-------------|------|----------|
| Captains    | 11/7 | per diem |
| Lieutenants | 8/6  | " "      |
| Ensigns     | 5/3  | " "      |
| Sergeants   | 3/6  | " "      |
| Corporals   | 5/-  | " "      |
| Privates    | 2/6  | " "      |

.....

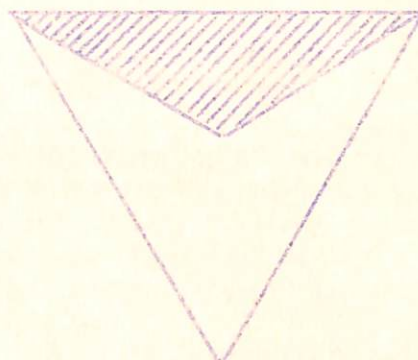
ARTILLERY COLOUR PATCHES APPROVED BY G.R.O. 61/1945.

The colour patches illustrated below are approved as standard colour patches for the various branches of the artillery arm:-





A A Regts and Btys.



HQ RAA Corps.

A.I.F. Personnel will wear a 3/16" battleship grey background.

Units will indent for appropriate colour patches and action will be taken in accordance with GRC 399/1944. Priority of issues will be given to units which have not previously been allotted a colour patch.

All previous colour patches authorised for artillery units are cancelled.

.....  
THE VICTORIA CROSSES AND GEORGE CROSSES OF THE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY AND INDIAN ARMY 1856-1945.

We have received for review from the National Army Museum, R.M.A. Sandhurst, Camberley, Surrey, England, the above book.

Published in May 1962, this book contains a wealth of detail as a result of much detailed research by the staff of the Museum. The story of the introduction of the V.C. is the prelude to a series of interesting and well-written sketches of the actions in which V.C.'s were won, from the Persian War to World War 2.

Then follow lists setting out the names, ranks, actions, places, dates of action, and London Gazette dates of all awards of the V.C. and the George Cross, arranged in alphabetical order of surnames. A number of well-chosen illustrations complete a most valuable reference work on an important and interesting subject.

At 5/- post-free (6/- airmail), this work is thoroughly recommended. Copies may be had from The National Army Museum.

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## ABOUT COLLECTORS, COLLECTIONS AND COLLECTING

By B.J. Vidson.

As readers have, so far, shown themselves shy about publishing themselves "IN THE SIGHTS" (see last edition), the following notes may serve to fill this spot pending the receipt of some suitable submissions. These notes are intended mainly for the newer collector, and are proffered as I feel they may be of some importance.

### WHY DO WE COLLECT?

This is perhaps a question often asked by wives and mothers. The average collector collects because he is interested in the class of material collected. Few collectors set out in a spirit of self-denial to preserve items that do not hold interest for them. Preservation does, however, generally follow the act of collection. Some collections are made for the main purpose of boosting the ego of the collector; while others are made for the purpose of relaxation and amusement.

### WHAT TO COLLECT?

Whether the collection is to be military or otherwise, most commence with the chance acquisition of one or more mixed items that act(s) as a trigger. Then, like Topsy, they "just grow". This is satisfactory enough to most collectors, depending on our aims and ambitions. It has been said, however, that specialisation provides the ultimate in enjoyment and "worth", and I feel this to be true.

Specialisation is more difficult, however, than general collection, particularly in militaria, and the collector usually finds it necessary to collect generally at first, get the "feel" of his subject and the hobby generally, and then gradually change over to the branch in which he is to specialise.

Specialising can be tackled in many ways:-

1. Items of a selected Force or Service;
2. " " " " " period or campaign;
3. " " " " " country;
4. " " " " " character (eg. decorations only; sidearms only; cap badges only, etc.)
5. " " " " " design or shape (eg gun badges);
6. " " " " " associated with a special event (eg sinking of the Graf Spee),

and many more. It is also possible to combine one or more of the foregoing, thus narrowing the field yet further. The story is told of the Chinese gentleman who set out to collect

pottery, and then, after a time, decided to specialise. He discarded item after item, until he was left with one solitary vase, which, in his case, provided the perfect collection. It is probable that few of our members would find such a drastic course of action possible.

(Mention was made above of "value". It should be made clear that the term is employed here in the general, rather than the monetary sense. Even though a monetary value attaches to any high-quality collection, of any type, it is difficult in practice to obtain this value when selling. This is because most people prefer to build their collections, rather than to buy them intact. Naturally, to dispose of a complete collection, therefore, requires a considerable amount of patience, as it is rarely possible to dispose of it intact without making a large loss).

#### HOW TO COLLECT?

Collections may be formed in a number of ways:-

1. By purchase, from dealers and others;
2. By receipt of gifts of items;
3. By exchanges;
4. By writing to Service Departments in various countries.

DEALERS. Few collectors obtain complete satisfaction from buying complete collections from dealers. This is because it usually is too costly, and the somewhat commercial flavour is felt by some to detract from the enjoyment of the hobby. The dealer is an important figure, however, as he often provides chances to obtain the basic items on which to build the collection, or, in some cases, the odd items to complete missing sets. (Collectors of items such as model soldiers, of course, generally find it necessary to rely on the services of the dealers.)

Most dealers are reputable, as, otherwise, they would soon be out of business. In some cases unrealistic prices are asked, but the remedy lies with the customer, as no price can be realised without a customer to pay it. The rule may be set to rhyme--

"If the price is too high,  
You don't have to buy!"

Some dealers tend to risk their reputations by offering items of inferior quality, or in some cases, fakes.

FAKES. Beware of fakes. These may be made intentionally to deceive (eg, rare awards are often in this class); or they may be made initially as reproductions, sold as such, but in the course of time, after passing from hand to hand, lose their identity as reproductions, and then pass as originals.

The opinion of this writer is that a reproduction, in mass, in the same die or mould, of the identical material, and with the identical finish of the original, may be classed with the original, whereas all others are fakes, whether good or bad. In certain cases, where genuine originals are not available (nor likely to be), good quality reproductions serve to fill a gap in an otherwise complete collection. In the interest of complete honesty, however, it is desirable that these be identified as reproductions.

GIFTS OFTEN COME FROM PERSONS WHO ARE WILLING TO PASS ON treasured relics to collectors who are able to provide the desired amount of care and loving attention that the owner would like to give if keeping them. I have been fortunate enough to receive a number of items in this way, and consider that they represent a trust that has been imposed upon me. Other gifts are made by people who are only too glad to be rid of unwanted "junk". Whatever the reason behind the gift, many interesting items may be obtained in this way by the fortunate.

New collectors are advised to treat with some caution gifts from other collectors, particularly if the new collector is lucky enough to own a rare or valuable item. It is an unfortunate truth that some advanced collectors become obsessed with a desire to possess more items in their collections, and some of these may entice the unwary new collector with gifts of comparatively worthless item(s), followed in due course by a suggestion regarding transfer of ownership of the valuable item(s) that is sometimes hard to ignore. Faith in human nature may be restored however, by the knowledge that many advanced collectors are only too happy to pass on some of the good luck and help that they themselves enjoyed as beginners.

EXCHANGES are often difficult. Money was invented because barter proved unsuccessful. How many badges equal the value of one helmet? How many postage stamps to the sword? This must be a matter for mutual agreement. It frequently happens that one party to an exchange feels genuinely happy that the deal is a fair one, while the other party is left with a sense of inequality. Many exchanges are the first and the last because of such a situation. "Badge for badge" is a fair starting point for the badge collector. It should be remembered, however, that some badges are scarcer than others, and so more valuable. Our own badges, for instance, are much harder to obtain than are most (say) British or American. )PLEASE DO NOT MAKE THE MOST OF THIS!)

The general rule is that good sense should prevail in each deal, and that the collector who sets out to "diddle" is in the end usually the one who complains about being "diddled".

WRITING TO SERVICE DEPARTMENTS is not an idea that you have just dreamed up; Probably most of the world's forces are now heartily sick and tired of collectors. Most officers who have been contacted are busily occupied in doing either much or little, according to temperament, and they do not wish to have this state interrupted by having to do something so out of the ordinary as parcel up a lot of what they may consider to be "old clo".

A few officers who are contacted in this way will feel in sympathy with the collector, and some of these will not be able to help, because of lack of material, Government regulations, and the like. In order to be successful, a request should be courteous, undemanding, and should evidence genuine interest in the subject. It also helps to offer to pay the costs of freight etc, as many units have scanty funds, and it would be unreasonable to expect an individual to bear costs of sending a parcel to a stranger. Lastly, of course, a certain amount of judgement is needed, as it may not always be convenient for a unit to stop fighting a war in order to add to a private museum on the other side of the world!

In some cases, however, countries are pleased to be able to "advertise" themselves in museums of this type, and this is often so in the cases of nations which have received substantial aid from the country in which the collector happens to reside. It is possible that some of our American friends have found this to be so. In countries where Australia may be popular, the Australian collector may be similarly fortunate. If gifts are received from these countries, it need hardly be added that a suitable acknowledgement should be sent off at once, accompanied by any monetary adjustment that may be due. A few "sour notes" in this regard could prejudice the chances of untold numbers of future collectors. In other words-- don't leave litter on the picnic ground!

#### CARE OF THE COLLECTION.

Having formed a collection, it is reasonable to expect that it will be cared for. Cloth items should be guarded against the ravages of insects and dirt. Metal should be guarded against corrosion, and so on. New blades should not be touched, as the marks tend to linger for long afterwards. No item in a collection should be handled more than is absolutely necessary, for its display and maintenance, and scarce items should not be worn, particularly if they are old, and the stitching weak.



Prongs and pins on metal badges should not be handled roughly, lest they snap off. Cloth badges should be left as nearly as possible in their original condition. While a patch glued to the wall may suit the taste of collector "A", it may be of no value at all when passed on to collector "B".

#### DISPLAY.

This is closely allied to the above. Some collectors like to have their collections on show. Others have them in trunks. Those on show may be tacked to the wall, stored in glass cases, or kept on frames of standard sizes in racks or cabinets. Each collector usually follows his own inclination in this regard. It is well to remember however, that an item that has deteriorated due to careless displaying, has deteriorated forever, and thus lost value.

For ease of maintenance, the glass case has a great deal to commend it. These are often hard to come by, however, and are generally expensive. Items on show in the open should preferably be displayed without crowding, in order to facilitate dusting and inspection. The use of polythene bags is recommended as a cheap method of protecting against dust and bugs. It is cheap, reasonably transparent, and it is easy to remove for those special "show days".

#### WHAT DOES YOUR COLLECTION MEAN TO YOU?

It should be a cherished friend, not a master. It should provide company and solace in spare time. It should not be a ruling passion, nor should it become a financial burden. Collectors who reach this unhappy condition are akin to poor Scrooge. Their collection no longer provides enjoyment as the urge for further expansion and acquisition takes hold of their souls.

Is your collection a source of pride to you? It should be! But is it a source of TOO MUCH pride? If you are not to become intolerable, it should not be!

#### THE EXPERT.

He simply does not exist. Many are near-experts, and many are very well-informed. In general the collector who holds himself out as an expert falls somewhere lower in the scale than the above. It is possible to obtain a great deal of advice from a number of collectors and much of it will conflict. It is often desirable to obtain several opinions, and then form one's own, based on sound consideration of these.

The only complete authority on any subject can be a published regulation or order. This can be misleading, though, unless taken in context with ALL OTHER similar regulations relating to the matter. Beware the amendment which has not been pasted in the copy of the regulations that you have.

Believe me, anything with the thing that you think is of no value or use, is probably is the thing that you will be searching for next year!

PLEASE ignore the collector who offers you too much to be asked for advance. He is usually a bore.

This seems like a good time to leave you to think over the options set out above!

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MEMBERS' ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORIENTAL LIONS' HEAD FITTING FOR SIDE OF BRITISH LANCER  
CASE, TO TAKE CHIN CHAIN.

ORIENTAL GILT HOLDER FOR BALL TUFT ON H.L.I. OFFICER'S  
SHAKO.

R.A.A.F. BADGES--

Pilot wings "AMP" and "AFC" of 1914/18

Metal shoulder titles "CFS" and "AFC"

Cap badge "CFS" in wreath with crown over scroll  
"AUSTRALIA"

Officers' cap badge eagle and crown in wreath with  
stars of Southern Cross pre-WW2

Sleeve badge four bladed metal propeller

Lapel badge for civilian clothes RAAF Reserve 1959.

Collar badge RAAF Camouflage Service WW2

Womens Air Training Corps beret badges WW2

Officers' tunic prewar with branch colours on  
cuffs between rank braids

Service Police armlet "SP" black and white.

R.A.F. BADGES--

Insignia of British Air Defence Cadets pre WW2.

Glengarry cap for Scottish bands of RAF.

B.J.Vidoon,  
12 Noble Ave.,  
PUNCHBOWL, N.S.W.

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