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Sabretache



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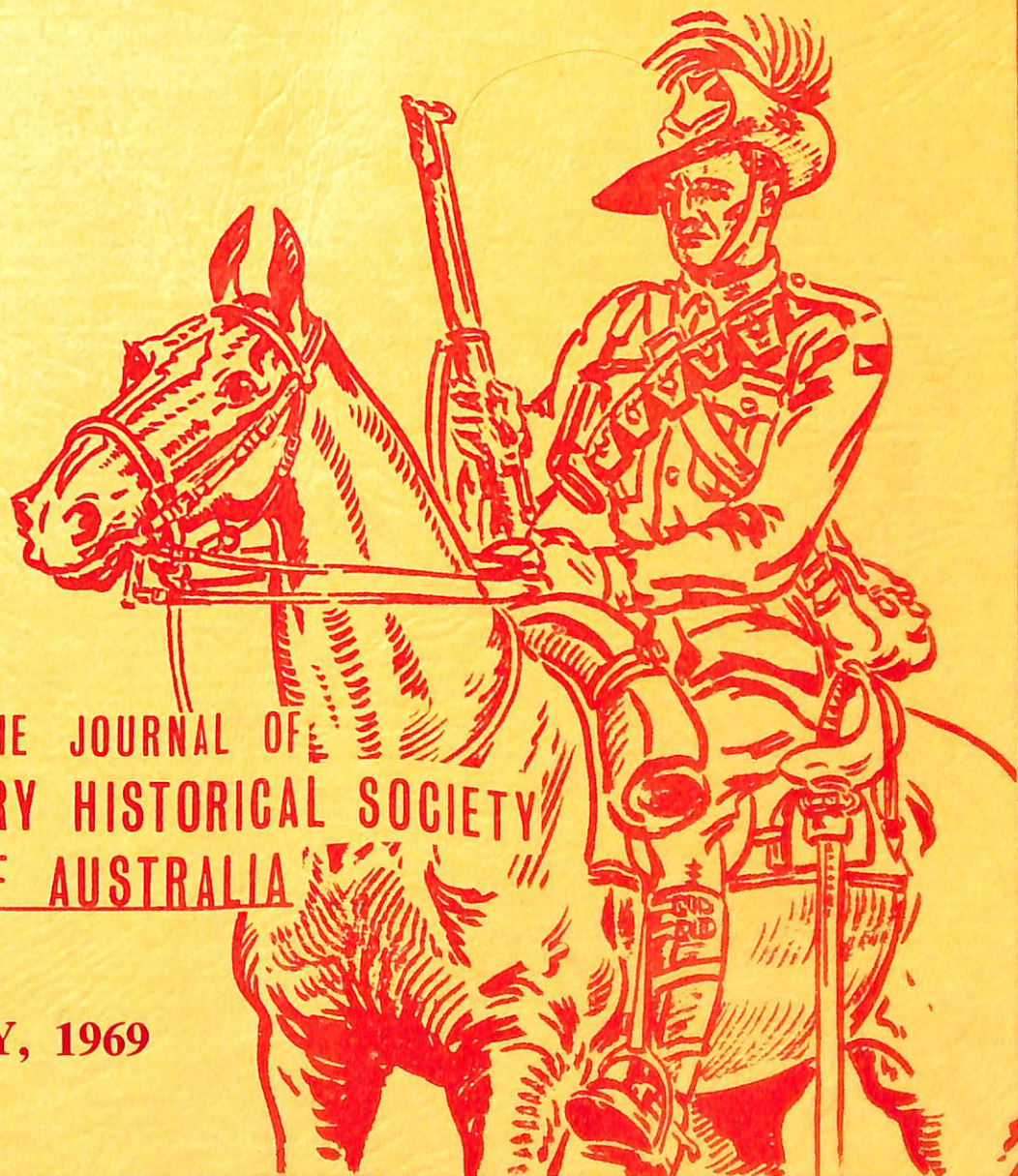
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SABRETACHE



THE JOURNAL OF
THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF AUSTRALIA

JANUARY, 1969

THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA
(Founded in Melbourne in 1957)

PATRON

Major E.W.O. Perry, R.L., M.A., B.Ec.

HONORARY OFFICE BEARERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1969.

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MONTHLY MEETINGS

Monthly meetings are held in Melbourne, Perth, Canberra and Adelaide. Details of times, places, etc., may be obtained from the Branch Secretaries concerned.

Members travelling Inter-State are welcomed at any meeting of the Branches of the Society. It is recommended that, prior to travelling, arrangements be made with the Branch Secretary in the city being visited.

"SABRETACHE"

*The views expressed in the articles in this
Journal are those of the authors and not
necessarily those of the Society.*

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Journal and Proceedings of
THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA

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JANUARY, 1969.

No. 3.

Price: Fifty-seven cents.

Published by J.K. Lyons for and on behalf of The Military Historical Society of Australia, at its Registered Office, 262 Tucker Road, ORMOND EAST, Victoria, 3204.

EDITOR'S COMMENTS

It is with great pleasure that I can announce the return to our previous high standard of production of this Journal.

Since the date of the previous issue, the results of the sales of the Society's first commemorative medallion - that commemorating the 65th year of the use of "Australian" army unit designations together with the completion of ten years of Society activity - have been so encouraging; and the response from new and existing members paying their subscriptions has been so good, that we are once again in a reasonable financial position.

We believe that the Society is judged mainly by the quality of its productions, so that it is gratifying to be able to discontinue the lower standard that seemed necessary last Issue.

It has also been gratifying to the Editor personally to receive several expressions of regret that it WAS thought necessary to drop a standard that has obviously been appreciated by those members who took the trouble to comment.

It is devoutly hoped that no further cause will present itself to disrupt the continued production of the highest possible standard publications which are hoped for in the future. It is hoped that future editions will now be able to contain more illustrations.

Due to the efforts of our very hard-working and devoted member, Major T.C. Sargent, we are also able to include with this issue an interesting supplement under the title of "SOME PENINSULAR NAMES IN AUSTRALIA FELIX".

We very much appreciate Major Sargent's contribution of this typically well-produced and documented work.

B. J. Videon.

PATRON OF THE SOCIETY

The Federal Council is delighted to advise that our immediate Past President, Major E.W.O. Perry, R.L., M.A., B.Ec., has accepted the Council's invitation to become the Society's first Patron for a period of 3 years as from the 1st July, 1968.

* * *

THE KINGS BANNER PRESENTED TO THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN ARTILLERYSHORT HISTORY

Submitted by B. Mulheron

1. The Honourable Insignia "The Kings Banner" was presented to The Royal Australian Artillery in 1904 by His Majesty King Edward VII as a special mark of favour in recognition of valuable services in South Africa during the Boer War (1899-1902) by "A" Battery of the Royal Australian Artillery.

2. General Orders, 1904 No. 243 of Thursday 20th October notified that a Royal Review of the Metropolitan Troops of the Commonwealth Military Forces of Victoria would be held in Melbourne on Monday, November 14, in commemoration of the Birthday of His Majesty King Edward VII and stated "inter alia" that "His Excellency, the Governor General has been pleased to intimate his intention of taking the opportunity of the above mentioned review to present, by direction of His Majesty the King, Kings Colours to the following regiments and corps in commemoration of services in South Africa:-

The order then listed:- Eighteen Aust. Light Horse Regiments
Royal Australia Artillery
Australian Army Medical Corps

The Colours were to be consecrated by Military Chaplains, the consecration and presentation to be carried out in accordance with Kings Regulations, para. 700 and The Infantry Training 1902, section 306.

Detachments of 1 Officer and two others selected from each Regiment and corps attended as representatives to receive the Colours.

3. Military Order 123 of 1908 (19 May 1908) stated:

Instructions have been received that the Banners presented to the Australian Light Horse Regiments, Royal Australian Artillery, the Victorian Rangers, and the Australian Army Medical Corps (GO 258/04) are not King's Colours but honourable insignia presented by the King as a special mark of favour in recognition of valuable services rendered in South Africa in 1899 to 1902, and that Honorary Distinctions are not to be borne upon these Banners.

4. The Banner has since been generally referred to as, and indeed well known as "The RAA King's Banner" and has always been treated with the respect and ceremony normally associated with King's or Queen's Colours.
5. Cap. S.E. CHRISTIAN, DSM W. COLEMAN and S/Sgt. R. COLBOURNE received the Artillery Banner.
6. The Banner is a plain union flag with a gold and crimson fringe. The pike has mounted on it an Edwardian Crown surmounted with a Lion. A gold cord and tassel hang from under the crown. On the pike is a silver plaque inscribed :-
- Presented by His Most Gracious Majesty
The King Emperor
To The Royal Australian Artillery In
Recognition of Services Rendered to the
Empire in South Africa 1904
7. Prior to World War 2, dismounted ceremonial parades were provided from the Royal Australian Garrison Artillery Units and because of this, custody of "The King's Banner" was given to 1 Fixed Defence Brigade.
8. On the 9th November 51 the CO of 1 Fd. Regt. asked HQ Eastern Command for approval for 1 Fd. Regt. to be granted custody of the King's Banner (referred to as the RAA King's Colour) on the grounds that -
- (a) 1 Fd. Regt. now provided all RAA personnel for ceremonial parades in E Comd.
 - (b) The proper place for the King's Colour Awarded for services rendered by "A" Field Battery, is with "A" Field Battery 1st Field Regiment RAA.
9. E Comd. 472-3-115 (48836) of 19th November, 1951 gave approval for the custody of the RAA King's Colour to pass from 1 Fixed Def. Bde. to 1 Fd. Regt.
11. DPS minute of 12 Oct. 53 to DRA, DGMS and MGO Branch stated:
- (i) It has been decided the Honourable Insignia of the RAA and RAAMC will be known in future as King's Banners.
 - (ii) The present design of these Banners will be retained.
 - (iii) The Banners will be accorded the same ceremonial as are applicable to Queen's Colours of Inf. Bns.
 - (iv) The Banners will not be replaced when worn out but will be laid up in accordance with the procedure laid down for Queen's Colours.
12. On 1 Sep. 60, DRA laid down that the Banner would only be carried for:
- (a) Review for Royalty or Vice-Royalty of not less than a Regular Fd. Regt.

- (b) Guards of Honour mounted for Royalty or Vice-Royalty by a Regular Fd. Regt.
- (c) Any other occasion as decided by DRA as head of the RAA.

13. DRA 310 of 5th April 1966 gave approval for the custody of the RAA King's Banner to be transferred to the School of Artillery.

14. At the Annual Royal Australian Artillery Church Service held in St. Andrew's Cathedral, SYDNEY on 27th November, 1966, the Banner was passed to School of Artillery.

* * *

NEW ZEALAND DRESS REGULATIONS OF 1895

It is always interesting to find positive verification of the wearing of certain items of military clothing, sometimes merely guessed at as a result of deduction or of seeing the many blurred illustrations that seem to outnumber those of good quality.

The discovery of a copy of a small booklet setting out the Dress Regulations of the New Zealand Forces of 1895 was therefore of considerable interest, and it is proposed, in view of the comparatively small size of the booklet, to reproduce the contents so that all members may benefit from the knowledge contained in it.

"DRESS REGULATIONS FOR OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE NEW ZEALAND FORCES.

Wellington.

By Authority: Samuel Costall, Government Printer.
1895."

In Force from: 1st September 1895.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Every officer in the New Zealand Forces will wear the distinctive letters of the colony, "N.Z.," embroidered in gold.
2. Officers will wear these letters beneath the badges of rank on the shoulder-knot or strap and on the field-service cap, "N" in front and "Z" in rear of the badge of arm of the service. The staff will wear the letters in front of peaked cap, the top of the letters to be sewn underneath the welt at top of cap.
3. Officers' uniform of the Mounted Companies, Field Artillery, Engineers, and Rifles will be of the same shade of cloth but of superior quality to that of non-commissioned officers and men of these arms, gold lace of the same width being substituted for scarlet braid. They will also wear brown dogskin or buckskin gloves.
4. The officer's sword-belts of the Mounted Companies, Field Artillery, Engineers, and Rifles will be of "Sam Brown" pattern, in brown leather. The sword belts of the staff, Permanent Force and Naval Artillery Volunteers, as described under their respective headings.

5. The uniform of medical officers attached to all arms, except the Permanent Force and Naval Artillery Volunteers, will be similar to that of officers of the arm to which they are attached, except that the facings will be black velvet, and black Russia mohair braid in lieu of gold lace.

6. Non-commissioned officers and men will wear the letters described in paragraph 1, in brass, on field service cap as laid down for officers, and, if wearing forage or peaked caps, will wear these letters in front of cap in centre, fastened by pins and eyes, the top of letters to be just underneath the top rim of cap.

BADGES OF RANK

7. The rank of officers is denoted by embroidered gold badges as under, worn on shoulder-knots or straps:-

- Colonel: Crown and two stars below
- Lieut.-Colonel: Crown and one star below
- Major: Crown
- Captain: Two stars
- Lieutenant: One star
- Medical Officers: According to Army-rank
- Quartermasters: According to Army rank
- Paymasters: According to Army rank

Officers on the Reserve List will wear the letter "R" between the badge of rank and the letters "N.Z." on shoulder-straps.

8. Badges of rank of non-commissioned officers of all arms, except the Naval Artillery, will be worn on right arm, as under: Chevrons to be of $\frac{1}{2}$ " gold lace on scarlet ground, each chevron 9in. in length over all, and to be 9in. from sleeve seam to bottom point of chevron, when same is worn above the elbow.

- (a) Staff-instructor sergeant-major, and regimental sergeants-major: Four chevrons, point upwards, surmounted by a crown, below the elbow.
- (b) Regimental quartermaster sergeants: Four chevrons, point upwards, surmounted by a star, below the elbow.
- (c) Battery sergeants-major: Three chevrons, point downwards, surmounted by a gun and crown, above the elbow.
- (d) Battery quartermaster-sergeants: Three chevrons, point downwards, surmounted by a gun and crown, above the elbow.
- (e) Company sergeants-major and colour-sergeants: Three chevrons, point downwards, surmounted by a crown, above the elbow.
- (f) Company quartermaster-sergeants: Three chevrons, point downwards, surmounted by a star, above the elbow.
- (g) Sergeants of Artillery: Three chevrons, point downwards, surmounted by a gun, above the elbow.
- (h) Sergeants of Mounted Companies, Engineers, and Rifles: Three chevrons, point downwards, above the elbow.
- (i) Corporals: Two chevrons, point downwards, above the elbow.

- (k) Bombardiers, acting-bombardiers, and lance-corporals: One chevron, point downwards, above the elbow.
- (l) Trumpeters and buglers: Trumpet or bugle embroidered in scarlet on right arm, above the elbow.
- (m) Bandsmen: A lyre embroidered in scarlet on both arms, below the elbow.
9. The badges of rank for Naval Artillery Volunteers are to be worn on the left arm, as under :-
- (a) Chief Petty Officer: Crown and anchor encircled in oak-leaves, embroidered in gold, above the elbow.
- (b) First-class Petty Officers: Crown and cross-anchor, embroidered in gold, above the elbow.
- (c) Second-class Petty Officers: Crown and anchor, embroidered in gold, above the elbow.
- (d) Leading gunner: The anchor, embroidered in gold, above the elbow.

SERVICE BADGES

10. Badges as under for the different arms of the service except Naval Artillery, will be worn on the collar of jacket one on each side, embroidered in gold for officers, and in brass for non-commissioned officers and men :-

Artillery and Engineers: Grenade.
 Mounted Companies and Rifles: Bugle.

11. The letter-badge for the several arms of the service will be as under in brass, and will be worn on shoulder-straps, the centre of letters to be lin. from base of strap :-

N.Z.A. (Permanent Force).
 N.Z.M.R. (Mounted Corps).
 N.Z.A.V. (Artillery Volunteers).
 N.Z.E. (Engineers).
 N.Z.R. (Rifles).

12. The universal pattern button for all Volunteers except Naval Artillery will be brass, 15/16th in. diameter, with the words "New Zealand Volunteers" round the edge, and, in the shaded field in centre, four stars representing the constellation "Southern Cross". The buttons for shoulder-straps proportionately smaller.

13. The five districts into which the colony is divided for military purposes by His Excellency the Governor's Proclamation, published in the 'New Zealand Gazette No. 4', of the 17th January, 1895 will be represented by distinguishing letters, thus :-

A.	(Auckland)	W.	(Wellington)
N.	(Nelson)	C.	(Canterbury)
O.	(Otago).		

And non-commissioned officers and men of all arms (except Permanent Force and Naval Artillery Volunteers) will wear the letter denoting the district in which they are for the time serving, in brass, on shoulder-straps, lin. above the letter monogram laid down in paragraph 11 of these regulations.

EFFICIENCY BADGES

14. The efficiency badge will be a star of blue silk on scarlet ground. All Volunteers who have been returned as efficient for three years will wear the "efficiency badge" on their right arm, above the Austrian knot. The three years must be consecutive.

Volunteers who have been returned as efficient for an additional consecutive three years will wear a second badge.

Volunteers who have been returned as efficient nine times, which need not be consecutive or in the same corps for the last six times returned will wear a silver star on the right arm above the elbow; if a non-commissioned officer, above the chevrons.

Any Volunteer in possession of the efficiency badge or badges who is returned as non-efficient for two consecutive years will forfeit any badge or badges he may be in possession of.

When a Volunteer is in the possession of two badges they will be worn horizontal in line lin. apart.

Badges can be obtained from the Defence Store on requisitions from officers commanding corps, who are held responsible that they are only drawn for, and issued to, Volunteers entitled to wear them.

PROFICIENCY BADGES FOR GUNNERY, SUB-MINING, ENGINEERING, SIGNALLING, AND AMBULANCE.

- (a) GUNNERY - A gun embroidered in silver to be worn on right arm below the elbow, muzzle pointing to the front.
- (b) SUB-MINING - A torpedo embroidered in silver to be worn on right arm below the elbow, head of torpedo pointing to the front.
- (c) ENGINEERING - Cross flags with a star above, to be worn on right arm below the elbow.
- (d) SIGNALLING - Cross flags, to be worn on right arm below the elbow.
- (e) AMBULANCE - Geneva cross, to be worn on right arm below the elbow.
- (f) Men who have obtained certificates of proficiency for three years in succession in gunnery and sub-mining will wear a distinguishing badge of crossed guns or torpedos.

In engineering, an additional star below the cross flags.

In signalling, a star below the cross flags.

These badges will be worn so long as the man continues to be proficient, and in no case will more than one badge be worn.

MARKSMAN'S BADGES

A rifle embroidered in silver surmounted by two stars worn horizontal on left forearm. The best shot (if a marks-man) in each company to wear an additional star.

MEDALS

Medals are to be worn on all occasions except in "Drill order," when the riband only shall be worn, stitched to the jacket on left breast between the first and second buttons from the bottom of collar, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length. When medals are worn the riband will cover the buckle and be 1in. in length from the top of the ribbon to the top of the highest clasp. When two or more medals are worn the top of ribands to be in line and touching each other.

Medals are to be worn in the order of date on which they were conferred, the first war medal obtained being placed furthest from the shoulder. Orders are worn next to war medals. Long-service and good-conduct medals are worn next, and long and efficient service are last in order.

Medals for saving life, and medals issued by Government annually for shooting, to be worn on right breast in a similar position to that of service medals, the life-saving medal being furthest from the shoulder. Private or company medals are not to be worn in uniform.

Miniature war medals are to be worn by officers in evening dress, plain clothes, on semi-official occasions when His Excellency the Governor is present.

STAFF

OFFICERS COMMANDING DISTRICTS.

Full Dress, Undress, Swords, and Appointments. The same as worn by colonels on the staff of the Imperial service.

Mess Dress. Optional. The same as worn by colonels on the staff of the Imperial service.

OFFICERS OF THE PERMANENT MILITIA.

Full Dress, Undress, Swords, and Appointments. As for officers of their particular branch in the Imperial service.

Mess Dress. Optional. As for officers of their particular branch in the Imperial service.

Working Dress.

Frock - Blue serge, universal pattern, with badges of rank; no knot on sleeve.

Trousers - Same material as jacket, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. scarlet stripe.

Cap - Field-service.

OFFICERS OF VOLUNTEERS EMPLOYED ON THE STAFF.

Will wear Volunteer uniform as prescribed herein.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE PERMANENT STAFF.

Jacket - Blue-cloth patrol, edged with black mohair braid, 1in. wide; cuffs pointed with same braid, point of cuff 9in. from bottom of sleeve.

Trousers - Blue cloth, with scarlet cloth stripe, 1½in wide.

Helmet - Blue, universal pattern, staff plate and mountings in brass.

Cap - Blue cloth, black oakleaf band 1½in. wide, gold-embroidered drooping peak, and beehive button; patent leather chin-strap.

PERMANENT ARTILLERY.

Non-commissioned Officers, Artificers, and Gunners.

Full Dress - As laid down for Royal Artillery.

Undress - Universal pattern as laid down for the Volunteer Force, except that the jacket will have yellow braid on sleeves and round the shoulder-straps and base of collar; buttons of Imperial-service pattern. The stripe on trousers, scarlet cloth as worn in Imperial Service.

Forage Cap - As worn by Royal Artillery.

Boots - Black leather, laced.

Greatcoat - Blue, as worn by Royal Artillery. Worsted chevrons for non-commissioned officers.

Working Dress - Canvas frock and trousers. Field-service cap of Imperial-service pattern.

Undress for Artificers only.

Double-breasted reefer jacket of blue cloth, Imperial-pattern buttons; trousers, blue cloth, same material as jacket, without stripe, field-service cap of Imperial-service pattern.

TORPEDO CORPS.

Full dress - Same as for Permanent Artillery.

Undress - Same as Permanent Artillery.

Forage Cap - As for Permanent Artillery.

Boots - Black leather, laced.

Greatcoat - As for Permanent Artillery.

Working Dress - Blue jersey; trousers, blue serge, boat's-crew pattern; and field-service cap, Imperial pattern.

NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.**OFFICERS.**

Captain - Frock coat: Blue cloth, double-breasted, eight buttons in each row, with padded turn-down collar; pointed flaps with three notched holes and buttons under; round cuffs, with four stripes, each stripe to be formed of two waved lines of ¼in. gold braid intersecting each other so as to form bands ½in. wide; the blue cloth to show between the curves, the upper stripe to form a circle 2in. in diameter in the centre of the top sleeve. The distinguishing stripes to be ¼in. apart.

Commander - Same as Captain, but with only three distinguishing stripes on sleeve.

Lieutenant Commanding - Same as captain, but with only two distinguishing stripes on sleeve.

Lieutenant - Same as captain, but with only one distinguishing stripe on sleeve.

Medical Officers - Same as captain, except that on the coat there are two rows of buttons on each side of the front, placed in threes, and the two stripes round the cuffs have the spaces between filled in with scarlet cloth.

Working Dress for all Officers - Blue cloth with padded turn-down collar, the length to be sufficient to cover the hips; double-breasted, with five holes and buttons at equal distance on each side, to button four. Pockets without flaps at the side in a line with the lower button, and one outside left breast-pocket. An opening 5in. long at the bottom of each side seam. Round cuffs, the sleeves laced as for rank.

Buttons - Gilt, Royal Navy pattern, with N.A.V. in old-English characters, across an anchor, surmounted by a crown.

Jacket, Mess (optional) for all Officers - Blue cloth, double-breasted, six button-holes in each row, four in the turn and two below; padded turn-down collar, slightly roached over the hips, with a rounded peak behind; two pockets with welts at the sides; round cuffs; the sleeves laced, as for rank.

Trousers, Mess, Laced (optional) for all Officers - As per Uniform Regulations for Royal Navy.

Trousers Plain - Blue cloth.

Waistcoats - Blue cloth, single-breasted, cut low, with four buttons; 1/8in., gold lace down front and along bottom to side seam; the pockets edged with similar lace.

Waistcoat, White - White marcella. Same pattern as the blue waistcoat.

Necktie - Black silk with frock coat or undress, 1 1/2in. to 2in. wide.

With mess dress: a plain black silk or satin tie, 1in. wide.

Cap - Blue cloth, 8in. across top, black mohair band 1 1/2in. wide, with badge in front, as follows: Silver anchor, with the letters "N.A.V." above it in silver on a medallion of black velvet, encircled by an edging of gold lace, surrounded by a laurel wreath of gold embroidery, except at the top, where a crown embroidered in gold and silver, with crimson velvet centre, is to be placed over the medallion. Peak, patent leather, to droop at an angle of 45 degrees, and to be 2in. deep in centre.

Chin-stay - Black patent leather, 3/8in. wide, buttoned on to two japanned buttons placed immediately behind the corners of the peak.

Gloves - Plain brown dogskin or brown buckskin.

Boots - Black, plain-fronted wellingtons or false wellingtons, or laced boots.

Gaiters - Brown canvas, 9in. high, fastened with four 1/2in. brass eyelet-holes and whipcord loops, and strap, and 5/8in. brass-roller buckle and loop at top, as described below. The gaiter is bound with brown leather all round, except the top, the binding is turned in, showing 1/2in. on outside, and extends 1 1/2in. on the sides and 1 1/2in. along the bottom on inside. A strengthening strip of leather 1in. wide covers the back seam inside, all leather inside the gaiter being stitched down at edges. The eyelets and whipcord loops are 3/8in. from edges of gaiter, and the lowest 3/4in. from bottom, the other three being 1 1/2in. apart.

The loops are formed of one piece of cord, and are laced into the gaiter. The strap round the outside top is barely 5/8in. in width, and is stitched on each side to gaiter, the buckle being fastened between the gaiter and the strap 2-1/2in. from the edge of gaiter, the tongue passing through a slit in the strap; the other end of the strap extends over the end of the gaiter 3 1/2in., and has five holes punched in it to act as a tab for the buckle on the opposite side, and thus the top of gaiter is securely fastened to the leg; the tab end of the strap is stitched to the gaiter to within 1 1/2in. of the edge.

Greatcoat - To be worn over full dress or other uniform. Blue cloth, length to come to 14in. from the ground, double-breasted, six buttons on each side, the bottom button not to come below the level of the hips; a plait down the back, with an opening at the bottom 18in. long, with a fly and four small plain buttons; a cloth strap behind, with a button-hole at each end, 8in. apart; two corresponding uniform buttons to confine the waist to required size; stand-and-fall collar, with hook and eye in collar seam. Edges of coat to be double stitched, the shoulders fitted with straps (if required). Sword, when worn with greatcoat, is to be hooked up, the mouth of the scabbard passing through a slit in the coat, and hilt outside.

Sword - Royal Navy pattern, gilt mountings.

Scabbard - Black leather, gilt mountings.

Sword-belt - Black-morocco leather, lined; girdle fully 1 1/2in. wide, slings lin. wide at Ds or rings; gilt mountings, with circular clasp in front.

Sword-knot - Blue-and-gold, with barrel-shaped mould, covered with blue-and-gold gimp, with blue bullion at end.

CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS.

Long Jacket - Blue cloth, double-breasted, with stand-and-fall collar, four gilt uniform buttons and button-holes to correspond on each side, three buttons to show, the fourth button being under the lapel, in which one button-hole is to be worked, the lowest button to be in line with the top of the pocket; a pocket on either side fitted with a flap, the upper edge being in a line with the hips. The length of the jacket to be lin. below the fork.

Waistcoat - Blue cloth, single-breasted, with no collar, the opening to be from 3in. to 4in.; six gilt buttons.

Trousers - Blue cloth, made with a fly.

Cap - Blue cloth, partially stiffened across the crown, similar in shape to that worn by the officers, with black patent-leather peak and black mohair band 1 1/2in. wide, surmounted by a crown and anchor embroidered in gold and silver.

Shirt - White.

Collar - White, turn-down.

Necktie - Black silk, lin. wide, to be tied in a bow.

Buttons - Same as for officers.

Boots - Black leather, lace.

Gaiters - Brown canvas, as laid down for officers.

PETTY OFFICERS (FIRST AND SECOND CLASS), LEADING GUNNERS, AND GUNNERS.

Blue Frock - Blue serge (as worn in Royal Navy); collar serge, 9in. deep by 15in. broad for a man 5ft. 7in. in height; sleeves plain; knife-pocket on left inside, in line with bottom of opening; opening

from collar-seam in front to bottom, 10in.; distinguishing watch stripes of $\frac{1}{2}$ " red worsted braid, to be worn on the outer part of the sleeve at the junction of the sleeve and body, 12in. long; starboard watch to wear stripe on right arm and port watch on left arm. These stripes are to be stitched on a foundation of cloth, the edges being quite plain. Collar, or Dicky - Blue jean (as worn in Royal Navy), as shown in sketch, 16in. wide by $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, with three rows of white tape $\frac{3}{16}$ in. wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. from outside edge; the tapes to be $\frac{1}{16}$ in. apart, and to be sewn on flat, not wavy.

Trousers - Blue cloth or serge, made with a flap; the size across the leg at the knee from 9 in. to 10in., and at the bottom 10in. to 11in. The measurement across the knee should always be 1in. less than at the bottom. They are to be fitted with a waistband, the tightness of which is to be regulated by lacing at the back, which is to be tied in a bow at the upper holes, the ends being 4 in. long. The lacing is to be of the following material: For cloth, $1\text{-}\frac{3}{16}$ in. black silk ribbon; for serge, 1in. blue worsted tape.

Flannels - To be cut square across the breast and close up to the neck, so as to afford protection to the chest, with a narrow $\frac{1}{2}$ in. blue binding round the neck (sleeves optional).

Necktie - Black silk

Cap - Blue cloth of the following dimensions :-

(a) The outside diameter of the crown to be 2in. larger than outside diameter of band; the quartering to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height, a piping or welt being worked between the quartering and the crown.

(b) The band to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in depth, a piping being worked at $\frac{1}{2}$ " from lower edge to keep the cap ribbon in place.

(c) The lining to be of blue jean or some such material, the crown being stiffened by an interlining of a single thickness of duck.

(d) The band to be stiffened by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. of stiffening-canvas.

(e) The quartering to be partially supported by a single thickness of serge, so that the crown will lie nearly flat on the band.

(f) These dimensions being followed; the letters on the cap-ribbon should always be visible.

(g) All caps to have a chin-stay of blue worsted braid 1in. in width.

Cap-ribbon - Black silk, $1\text{-}\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide and 45in. long, the name of the company, followed by "Naval Artillery Volunteers" being stamped in gold letters $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep; to be tied in a bow over left ear, the ends being 3in. and 4in. long respectively, the shorter being in front.

Boots - Black leather, laced.

Gaiters - Brown canvas, as laid down for officers.

Comforter - Woollen, dark blue, to be worn only during exceptionally cold weather.

Greatcoat - Imperial-service pattern.

Lanyard-knife - Four strands white-cotton cord, with a centre or heart strand; the neck-loop to be 38in. and spliced, with a Turk's head worked over the splice; from this splice down to end 18in., with a 3in. loop for knife, to be worked same as above splice and Turk's head.

Working Dress.

Jumper - Canvas, without blue collar, cuffs, or binding, with a knife-pocket outside left breast.

Trousers - Canvas.

MOUNTED RIFLES.

Mess Dress (optional).

As per Imperial Dress Regulations for Infantry, silver being substituted for gold lace, and with scarlet facings.

Uniform.

Jackets - Norfolk-jacket pattern; material, indigo-blue diagonal cloth; a single plait $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in width, with openings towards edges of garment, stitched from top to within 1in. of second button, and again from the fifth button to the bottom on both sides; a box-plait, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, down the centre of the back. This plait is not sewn down. The jacket to have swelled edges $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in width, sewn and stitched with silk; lining to be of black verona, with plaits corresponding to those on outside; sleeves lined with drab silicia; front facings to be 3in. wide of same material as the garment. Length of jacket for man 5ft. 10in. to be 30in. from collar to bottom at back, and 29in. from base of collar to bottom in front, the corners to be cut square; the jacket to be cut very full over breast, closing in to the figure at waist; the back to fit to the figure; two seams in back at sides, the body of the garment being in three pieces; inside pocket left breast in lining; the garment to be stayed throughout with linen; a black waist-hook (ordinary pattern) on each side, to be stayed up to the arm hole; collar, scarlet cloth, stiffened with buckram and lined with blue cloth of same material as garment; height of collar not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., or more than 2in., points slightly rounded; black-patent leather tab 3in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., to be sewn on left side; black hook and eye in seam of collar; shoulder-straps to be of same material as garment, but double, and piped with scarlet cloth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide at base, tapering to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. across button-hole, ends to be rounded; button-holes to be $\frac{5}{8}$ in. from end; an Austrian knot of scarlet tubular worsted braid, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, on each sleeve; top of knot 8in. from bottom of sleeve; width of knot, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., the braid to run round the sleeve $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. from bottom at back, the ends to be secured in seam; six buttons of universal pattern down front, a row of stitching beneath the buttons; top button 1in. from base of collar and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. from edge of garment, bottom button to be in such position that the waist-belt rests upon it; buttons of shoulder-straps of smaller size, universal pattern, to be placed $\frac{1}{2}$ in. from base of collar; badges of arm of service to be placed 2in. from hook and eye, in centre of collar on each side; the letters on shoulder-straps to be 1in. from base of strap to centre of letters.

Trousers (optional) - Same material as jacket, Imperial-infantry pattern, as sealed, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. scarlet cloth welt down side-seams. This garment being optional is not to be worn on any parade, but may be worn at balls, etc., when in uniform.

Pantaloons - Material, cotton cord, as per sealed pattern; colour, drab. To be made easy to below the knee, and tight from that to bottom; cross-pockets of linen on each side; linings of waistband, fly, crutch, and opening at bottom of leg also to be linen; buttons brass; one at front of waistband, five on fly, and two at opening at bottom of leg; opening to be 5in.; a scarlet welt, $\frac{1}{2}$ in., to be let into side-seam of legs.

Helmet - Blue cloth, universal pattern, brass mountings with ball, plate of approved design, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in width; chin-chain lined with black leather, fastened at each side by a rose- and screw-nut.

Cap - Blue cloth, field service, Imperial pattern, trimmed with scarlet-worsted Russia braid 1/8in. wide, with badge of arm of service, and "N.Z.," as laid down in General Instructions, paragraphs 2 and 6.

Buttons, universal pattern of service size.

Boots - Black leather, laced.

Spurs - Plated or white metal, hunting pattern, not to exceed 2in. in neck; straps and guard black leather, under straps leather or chain.

Leggings - Brunswick-brown leather, universal pattern, as sealed, not to exceed 13½in. in height; stayed inside all round with 1½in. leather seam as leggings, secured by two rows of stitchings; a stay of extra thick leather 1½in. wide up the inside, covering the back seam, secured by two rows of stitchings on each side of back seam; a strengthening band of leather 5/8in. wide round the top, within ½in. of top, and to carry top buckle and form top tab, four other buckles below; all buckles to be brass, with roller, and 5/8in. inside measurement.

Dress Regulations amended.

Defence Office,

Wellington, 25th October, 1895.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to cancel that portion of the Dress Regulations for the New Zealand Forces, published in New Zealand Gazette, No. 69, of 19th September, 1895, p.1462, wherein the Regulation, "Leggings for Mounted Rifle Volunteers", is laid down, and to substitute the following therefor :-

"Leggings - Brunswick brown leather, universal pattern, as sealed, not to exceed 13½in. in height, and to be laced down side with leather loops through five ¼in. brass eyelet-holes, and fastened at top by a 5/8in. strap, same colour and quality of leather as legging, with a brass legging-buckle at one end, the other end projecting 2½in. over the edge, as a tab, to pass through the top loop and fasten into the buckle; to be stayed or strengthened on each inside edge with 1½in., and at bottom with 2¼in. leather, stitched on each side to legging."

R. J. SEDDON.

Greatcoat - Imperial pattern, as for Imperial Cavalry; buttons of New Zealand universal pattern.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Mess Dress (optional).

As per Imperial Dress Regulations for Royal Artillery, Field, silver being substituted for gold lace.

Uniform.

Jacket - Same as Mounted Rifles, except badge of arm of service.

Trousers (optional) - Same material as jacket, Royal Artillery pattern as sealed. This garment being optional is not to be worn on any parade, but at balls, etc., when in uniform..

Trousers (Zouave pattern) - Material same as jacket; waistband to be sewn on in usual way; button and hole lin. from top, five black buttons on fly, usual brace buttons black, a V opening in waistband at back, with two eyelet-holes each side, lin. from edge, which will be made up and turned in and laced with black tape; a puff or blind of the same material as garment to be placed underneath; the opening to be 4in. in length and 1½in. at top; scarlet worsted braid stripe, 1¼in. wide, stitched on over side seam of leg; two plaits, one on each side of out-

side seam of leg running from waistband downwards, plaits lacing inwards lin. from seam, and to have $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. of cloth plaited at waistband; watch-pocket, with cloth guide, inside of waistband, on right side between brace-buttons; a side-pocket in left side seam; pockets of jean, waistband and crutch lined with drab silesia, properly stayed; the buttons and holes of the fly to be well stayed with black linen; outlet in seam at back and seat to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., and inside leg seam to be lin.; turn-up at bottom of leg $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., the stripe to be turned up same distance. Pantaloon - Blue cloth, same shape as for Mounted Rifles, and scarlet braid, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide.

Helmet - Same as Mounted Rifles.

Cap - Same as Mounted Rifles, but with grenade badge.

Boots - Same as Mounted Rifles.

Spurs - Same as Mounted Rifles.

Leggings - Same as Mounted Rifles.

Greatcoat - Imperial-service pattern, buttons of New Zealand universal pattern.

ENGINEERS.

Mess Dress (optional).

As per Imperial Dress Regulations for Royal Engineers, silver being substituted for gold lace.

Uniform.

Jacket - Same as Mounted Rifles, except that badge of arm of service will be a grenade.

Trousers (optional) - Same as Field Artillery.

Trousers (Zouave pattern) - Same as Field Artillery.

Helmet - Blue cloth, universal pattern; same as Mounted Rifles, but with spike instead of ball.

Cap - Same as Mounted Rifles, but with grenade badge.

Boots - Same as Mounted Rifles.

Leggings - Same as Mounted Rifles.

Greatcoat - Imperial-service pattern.

RIFLES.

Mess Dress (optional).

As per Imperial Dress Regulations for Infantry of the Line, silver being substituted for gold lace, and with scarlet facings.

Uniform.

Jacket - Same as Mounted Rifles.

Trousers (optional) - Same as Mounted Rifles.

Trousers (Zouave pattern) - Same as Field Artillery, except that $\frac{1}{2}$ in. scarlet-cloth welt is substituted for the $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. scarlet braid stripe on leg.

Pantaloon - Blue cloth, same shape as for Mounted Rifles, with scarlet welt.

Helmet - Same as Engineers.

Cap - Same as Mounted Rifles.

Boots - Same as Mounted Rifles.

Spurs - Same as for Mounted Rifles. (When trousers are worn, field officers will wear brass-box spurs, adjutants steel-box spurs.)

Leggings - Same as Mounted Rifles.

Greatcoat - Imperial-service pattern.

BAND.

Bandmasters will wear the dress as for officers of Rifles, with the addition of a lyre embroidered in gold on each arm, below the elbow. Non-commissioned officers and men of the band will wear the same dress as for Rifles, with the addition of a lyre on each arm below the elbow; embroidered in scarlet worsted for bandsmen, and in silver on scarlet ground for non-commissioned officers.

By Authority: Samuel Costall, Government Printer, Wellington.

* * *

PRINCE OF WALES V.V. LIGHT HORSE

The Prince of Wales Victorian Volunteer Light Horse came into being in the year 1863 after the amalgamation in 1862 of the whole of the Victorian Volunteer Cavalry Force into one body, and the addition of the Heir Apparent's title in March 1863.

Troops existed in many areas, and the Editor recently was lucky enough to acquire two small Duty Cards for the Metropolitan Troop, together with a metal pouch badge, which make interesting "souvenirs" of those bygone days when the Volunteer Cavalry made their contribution to the Military pageantry of this State.

The pouch badge is merely a white metal representation of the Prince of Wales plumes, coronet and motto -- height 1-5/8th inches, width the same -- fitted at the back with two bolts and nuts arranged one above the other at 13/16th inch centres.

The two cards are headed up as follows :-

"GOD SAVE (replica of badge of Prince of Wales THE QUEEN.
plumes coronet and motto)

METROPOLITAN TROOP

Prince of Wales V.V.Light Horse (in Gothic lettering)"

The first is then headed "DUTIES FOR JANUARY, 1882", and continues as follows -

"COMMANDING OFFICER'S PARADE -- Saturday, the 21st, at 3.30 p.m., in the Agricultural Society's Grounds, St.Kilda Road. Uniform - MARCHING ORDER (Tunics and Helmets).

DISMOUNTED PARADES, every Friday, at 8 p.m., in the Orderly Room, Victoria Barracks (Plain clothes). On Friday, the 20th, Uniform -- DRILL ORDER.

The First Competition for the "Moubray, Rowan and Hicks' Trophy" will take place at the V.R.A. Ranges, Williamstown, on Saturday, the 14th. inst., at 2.30 p.m. Conditions and handicaps will be posted in the Orderly Room. Entries will be received by members of the Match Committee.

N.B.-- CARBINE DRILL and COMMITTEE MEETING on the Last Friday in the Month.

Officer for the month - Lieutenant J. Bannerman.
Non-Commissioned Officer - Sergeant A.L. Massina.

Chas. R. Martin,
Captain Commanding.

Orderly Room - Victoria Barracks.

The Duties listed in the second card, for the month of October, 1883, are:-

"MOUNTED PARADE on Saturday, 20th inst., at Riding School, Victoria Barracks, St. Kilda Road, at 3.30 p.m. UNIFORM - Marching Order. Tunics and Helmets.

DISMOUNTED DRILL on Friday, 19th inst., at Orderly Room, Victoria Barracks, at 8 o'clock p.m. Plain Clothes.

Officer for the month - Bt.-Captain Bannerman.
Non-Commissioned Officer - Sergeant R.S. Browne.

Chas. R. Martin,
Captain Commanding. "

etc.

The two cards mentioned above are in almost mint condition, printed in red on off-white card measuring 4½" x 3".

No doubt there are other similar cards to be found for the seeking in Australia - tucked away in all sorts of odd corners, waiting to supplement our knowledge of the conditions surrounding the military training of generations of soldiers long gone.

B. J. Videon.

* * *

SUITABLE "HEADS" FOR DISPLAYING HEADDRESSES

Australian and overseas collectors of headdress will have experienced common problems in trying to display their items to the best advantage.

Particularly difficult are "soft" items, such as field service caps, glengarries, and some sailor hats.

For the collector who has the space to use them, there is a type of wig stand currently available that is quite suitable for the display of these difficult items.

These wig stands are to be seen in numerous shops selling female wigs, and they are the polystyrene type with a flattish wedge-shaped "face" with no features, and a longish neck standing up from a circular base. The overall height is about 11 inches, and the diameter of the base is 7½ inches. The colour is mottled greyish off-white. There is also a rubber "shoe" that fits over the circular base to strengthen it, but in the writer's opinion this is unnecessary when the head is used for our purposes. The cost of these heads is about \$1.25 in the shop, and it may be possible in some cases to purchase at more favourable prices.

To the present time the writer has only a few flying helmets with their associated gear displayed on these heads, which are very well suited for these items, but he has also tried out sailor hats and other types of headdress, including the "hard" varieties, and they look well.

Probably the most intelligent use of them has been made by Mr. Millett, in his excellent Eureka Military Museum, at Ballarat. Mr. Millett has fitted these heads to all his dummies, and by leaving the face blank, he has materially added to the interest of the complete uniforms which he has on display there.

Strongly recommended for the collector's consideration!

B. J. Videon.

* * *

1908 PATTERN WEBBING

Collectors of soldiers' equipment will be interested to hear that there are still some pieces of 1908 pattern webbing equipment to be found at the Surplus Military Stores, Rundle Street, Adelaide, S.A.

The writer was there at Christmas time, and saw numerous sets of the webbing pouches, both right and left, varying in condition from very good to poorish. There are also variations in these pouches to be seen, comprising mainly differences in the flap fasteners, which are either of the "press fastener" type, or "button and buttonhole".

A few belts and cross-straps may also be found there, plus the odd haversack or two, which may be fitted with broad leather green straps from the "green leather webbing" of the same period. Prices are generally very reasonable.

In this leather equipment, there are also some straps, and a great many pouch sets, which unfortunately are all for the left side, a decision having been made some time ago to destroy the "surplus" sets! Along with these, there may be seen quite a lot of green leather covers for the trenching tools, and it may be possible to turn up the odd belt or two. Both here and in Mitchells' Store in Melbourne one may be lucky enough to find odd items to add to this old equipment, such as odd bayonet frogs in green leather, and if one is really fortunate, water-bottle holders and haversacks.

If any other collector knows of similar equipment in another State, he may be good enough to let us know about it for the benefit of the unlucky searchers.

The Editor.

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ELECTION OF FEDERAL COUNCIL - MR. R. K. COOPER

In the October, 1968, issue of the Journal the results of the Annual Election of Federal Council for 1968/69 were published. It was mentioned that Mr. R. K. Cooper, who was a member of the late New South Wales Branch, had not paid the balance of his subscription, and was therefore ineligible to take office as a Federal Councillor.

Mr. Cooper has now forwarded the balance of his subscription, and his election was confirmed at the Federal Council Meeting held on 13th December, 1968.

J. B. Hirsh
Federal Secretary.

* * *

THE BAYONET

By P. C. Candy.

The development of the bayonet as a sidearm dates from the 15th Century, when a triangular pointed dagger was made at Bayonne in France. From a humble beginning as a dagger, the bayonet was first merely stuck up the muzzle of the rifle, after the weapon had been fired. These 'plug bayonets' were used in conjunction with the musket as a sort of thrusting spear.

The first refinement of this was the 'ring clip' bayonet, which had a ring at the hilt, allowing the muzzle to pass through, and so the weapon could be fired with the bayonet attached. Attempts to give the bayonet a dual role were made, and during the American Civil War, a bayonet was developed which doubled as a ramrod - this, however, was unsuccessful, for the bayonet was too flimsy - something like a short fishing-rod on the end of your rifle.

Around the middle of the 19th Century, the triple and quadruple radial bladed bayonets were replaced with a form of sword, which could be used either as a sword, or as a bayonet. It was, however, too heavy for accurate shooting, and was soon abandoned, as was a machete-bayonet developed early in the 1900's, and a spade-bayonet of approximately the same period.

About this time, the British Engineers' Corps was experimenting with a sword-type bayonet, of which the last 6-8 inches of the blade nearest the hilt was a saw blade. This, unfortunately, was not very successful either.

Following this, the bayonet of the First and Second World Wars was evolved, and it was light enough to be used with the rifle, yet heavy enough to be used as a sidearm. Finally the bayonet now used with the Army's SIR is only about 10 inches long, for it is only used now as a form of psychological encouragement, for rifles today are so powerful and reliable that hand-to-hand combat is virtually unknown.

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DR. K.G. KLIEHMANN, DIE DEUTSCHE WEHRMACHT, UNIFORM AND AUSRÜSTUNG 1934-1945, BERLIN, "DIE ORDENSAMMLUNG", 1960, PAPERS 1-25.

Dr. Kliemann's work needs no introduction to European students of uniform and uniform details, but, due probably to the fact that it is published in the German language, it is not so well known in this country.

This compilation of papers 1-25, however, can be seen to contain very thorough studies of specific items of uniform and equipment from the German Forces in the period before 1945. The papers vary in the number of pages from 2 or 3 to 16 or 18, and they contain useful illustrations, some of them in colour, all of great interest.

Although published in a somewhat frustrating sequence, these papers, when supplemented by the future proposed issues, would make a first-rate collection dealing with a lot of little-known material.

Individual papers vary in price from 2/4 stg. to 5/6, with a 20% discount offered for subscription to the series 1 to 4 (i.e., 100 papers). Cases for 250 papers may be had for additional prices of from 10/6 to 19/-.

Although not particularly cheap by our standards, the value of these papers to the German specialist is considerable, and they should in no circumstances be missed.

Supplier, Die Ordenssammlung, 1 Berlin 12, Wielandstrasse 16.

B. J. Videon,

* * *

BOOK REVIEWS

A.V.B. Norman and Don Pottinger, Warrior to Soldier 449-1660: A brief Introduction to the History of English Warfare, London, Weidenfeld and Nicholson (Educational), 1966, pp.224. (\$3.14).

Comprehensive accounts of English military developments before the Seventeenth Century are rare. Most of the major works are long out of print, available only in libraries, and on the basis of modern re-appraisals are not altogether accurate. Norman and Pottinger's book, therefore, is more than welcome and provides an excellent and concise survey of the period. The work has over 170 line drawings, many in two colours, the larger ones appearing in the body of the text and smaller ones, vignette types, being placed in the margins.

In all, both the text and the illustrations are first class and well laid out, the total effect being quite pleasing.

The book covers a period which, perhaps, is not a special interest era for most Society members but at the price is excellent value for private libraries. This reviewer found it a useful companion to have on hand when reading A.H. Burne's two books on the battlefields of England, as the illustrations could be related to the battles described, providing an excellent visual picture of arms and armour used in each case. Those whose main interest is the military miniature should also find the work useful for model-making.

The text does not describe the battles of the period, being concerned with weapons, armour, fortifications, tactics and organization, but this enhances rather than detracts from its value as the inclusion of accounts of campaigns and battles would tend to submerge the interesting details of the weapons and accoutrements used and factors behind their evolution.

The book is recommended as an excellent picture of the English soldier in the centuries before the birth of the standing army.

Major J. B. Gale.

* * *

DESPATCHES

(Letters, queries and comments to the Editor.)

From Mr. J.C.R. Morton:

Can anyone give me details of a badge comprising the rising sun above a curved title "ANZAC"? Overall height is 1 inch, breadth $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. It is a one-piece badge with pin fixing, stamped from brass, solid, with a flush back, gilt washed and polished. The wording on the scroll to the rising sun badge is "AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH MILITARY FORCES", the spaces between the letters "ANZAC" are cut out, and the joiners stippled, with a typical good quality military finish. There is no manufacturer's name. The size of the small rising sun in the badge is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch tall by 1 inch wide. I would be glad to have any information on its origin and use.

* * *

From Lt. Col. L.J. Haydon, ED, RL, JP.:

I would be pleased if the Society could enlighten me as to whether among any records there is any history of the Artillery in the Northern Territory, from the early days at Fort Dundas 1824 to the present time. Any help or direction on finding this material would be greatly appreciated.

* * *

From Mr. B. Mulheron:

Has there ever been a list compiled on Muzzle-loading cannon in N.S.W.? The Government is going to rebuild Bare Island, and we are anxious to locate some more cannon. Any help would be appreciated.

* * *

From Mr. P.J. Burness:

I read with interest Mr. Powell's article in SABRETACHE, "The Mounted Band of the N.S.W. Lancers", and draw your attention to his reference to the Australian Horse.

It may be of interest to know that I am compiling the history of this regiment, which had its HQ in Goulburn, and I have some material including photographs, relating to the band. If Mr. Powell would like any information on this regiment, I invite him to write to me. Among objects that may interest him is a photo of the band about 1898, clearly showing the drum banners.

* * *

The Editor,
"Sabretache",

Coleraine Historical Society,
P.O. Box 10,
Coleraine, 3315, Victoria.
29.7.1968.

Dear Sir, I am attempting to compile information concerning Dr. John Baird, Surgeon Major, who was Coleraine's first doctor in 1864 (see details over). His uniform and effects are preserved by the Coleraine Historical Society, but our records of him are very meagre.

I have contacted Sgt. G. R. Vazenry at the Albert Park Barracks and he has provided me with useful information, and has suggested that I contact the Military Historical Society, through you, to see if any further material can be obtained.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) G.W. McGAFFIN.

President, Coleraine Historical Society.

* * *

John Baird

Volume 2. "Victoria and its Metropolis, Past and Present"

"Baird: John J.P., M.R.C.S.E., Port Fairy, is a native of the North of Ireland where he was educated in his younger days. He attended the Glasgow University and afterwards graduated from the Ledwische School of Medicine, Dublin. He received his degree from the Royal College of Surgeons, England, but previous to that was licentiate in mid-wifery at Coombe Hospital, Dublin. On arriving in Victoria in 1864, he took up the practice of medicine at Coleraine where he remained for five years, being afterwards five years in Daylesford. In 1876 he went to Port Fairy where he enjoys a large practice. Dr. Baird is Surgeon to the Port Fairy Hospital and also to the Port Fairy Battery of the Royal Garrison Artillery. He also holds Her Majesty's Commission of the Peace for the Western Bailiwick."

- a. 'On the 27th February 1884 Surgeon John Baird transferred from the Volunteer Forces to the Medical Department of the Victoria Militia and was appointed a Surgeon with the relative rank of Captain (General Order No. 40), and was appointed to the Belfast (Port Fairy) Artillery (General Order No. 45).
- b. On the 20th January 1885 he became Surgeon-Major on the fixed Establishment (General Order No. 25).
- c. His term of service was extended for 5 years from the 31st. December 1888 (General Order No. 13, 1889) but on the 31st October 1890 he transferred to the Unallotted List (General Order 458).'

Sgt. G. R. Vazenry.

Central Army Records.

Albert Park Barracks, Melbourne, Vic. 3004, 24th July, 1968.

* * *

From Major E.W.O. Perry R.L., M.A., B.Ec.

SURGEON MAJOR JOHN BAIRD, M.R.C.S. (England) - MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE MILITARY FORCES OF THE COLONY OF VICTORIA.

(a) Date and Place of Birth.

(b) Profession.

Medical practitioner.

He was admitted to membership of the Royal College of Surgeons (England) in 1862.

- (c) Date of Arrival in Victoria.
Sometime in 1864. Further research should be conducted to ascertain the exact date of arrival in Melbourne and by what ship.
- (d) Marriage.
On the 6th May 1867 John Baird married Anne Macintosh. The place of marriage could be ascertained by further research.
- (e) Military Service.
Baird was appointed, on 12th June 1877, to the rank of Surgeon (i.e. Captain) in the Volunteer Military Forces of the Colony of Victoria.
According to the "Victorian Defence Forces List", dated 1st August 1886, Baird was promoted to the rank of Surgeon Major on 23rd January 1885 and posted to the Belfast Battery of the 2nd Brigade of Militia Garrison Artillery.
Surgeon Major Baird was transferred, on the 31st October 1890, to the Unattached List. Authority: General Order No. 1890/458.
- (f) Date and Place of Death.
Surgeon Major John Baird died, on the 7th February 1891 at Belfast. It is probable that local newspapers of that time published long obituaries of him and these should be consulted in the State Library of Victoria for further information. On the 20th June 1968 "The Coleraine-Albion" newspaper published, I believe, some information on Surgeon Major Baird.
- (g) Acknowledgements.
This biographical note has been compiled with the assistance of information from Miss Tovell of the Australian Medical Association, Library in Melbourne and from notes of Sergeant G. R. Vazenry.

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