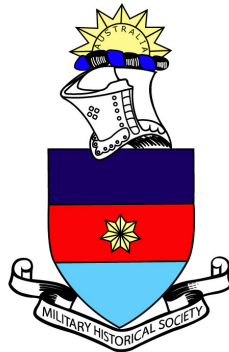


Military Historical Society of Australia
Sabretache



Copyright © 1957-2019 Military Historical Society of Australia on behalf of the Society and its authors who retain copyright of all their published material and articles. All Rights Reserved.

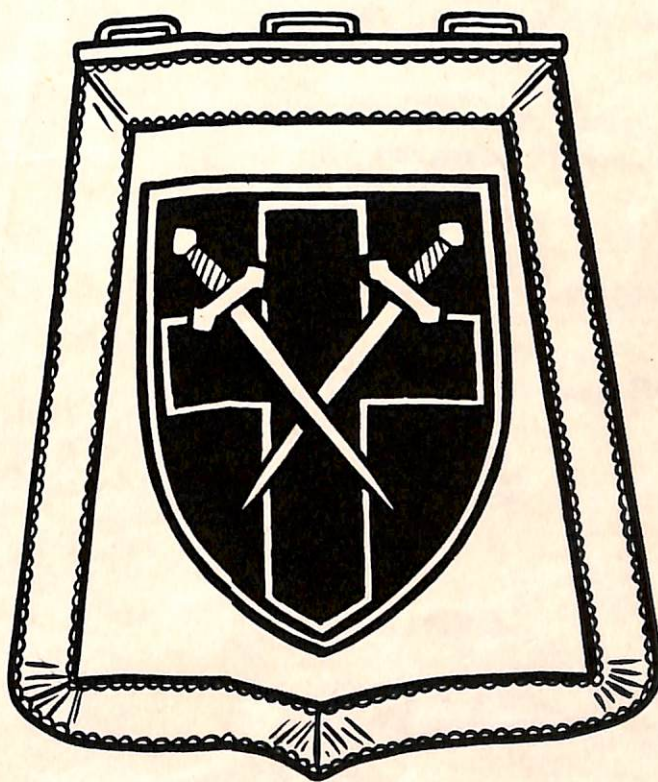
Sabretache policy is that the submission of material gives the Society permission to print your material, to allow the material to be included in digital databases such as the MHSA website, Australian Public Affairs-Full Text, INFORMIT and EBSCO. Reprints to non-profit historical and other societies will be approved provided suitable attribution is included and a copy of the reprint is sent to the author. Copyright remains with the author who may reprint his or her article or material from the article without seeking permission from the Society.

The Society encourages the download and distribution of *Sabretache* for personal use only and *Sabretache* can not be reproduced without the written consent of the Society.

www.mhsa.org.au

Military Historical Society of Australia
PO Box 5030, Garran, ACT 2605.
email: webmaster@mhsa.org.au

SABRETACHE



THE JOURNAL OF
THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF AUSTRALIA

VOL. VII

JULY, 1964

No. 1

"SABRETACHE"

Journal & Proceedings of

THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA

Vol. VII.

July, 1964.

No. 1.

HONORARY OFFICE BEARERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1965.

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

VICE PRESIDENTS: Mr. A. N. Festberg,
Lieutenant Colonel P. V. Vernon, E.D.
Mr. B. J. Videon.

SECRETARY: Mr. J. K. Lyons
(262 Tucker Road, Ormond East, S.E.14.
Victoria.)

TREASURER: Lieutenant P. Lober
(7 Margaret Street, Brighton, S.6.
Victoria.)

LIBRARIAN: Mr. R. Powell
(11 Daff Avenue, Moorabbin, S.20, Victoria)

EDITOR: Mr. B. J. Videon
(12 Noble Avenue, Punchbowl, N.S.W.)

BRANCHES OF THE SOCIETY

NEW SOUTH WALES

PRESIDENT: B. J. Videon

SECRETARY: Mr. N. Grinyer
(144 Chetwyn Road, Guildford, N.S.W.)

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

PRESIDENT: Major T. C. Sargent

SECRETARY: Mr. K. White
(50 Girraheen Street, Braddon, A.C.T.)

MONTHLY MEETINGS: Monthly Meetings are held in Melbourne, Sydney and Canberra on the second Friday, last Saturday and fourth Tuesday respectively, of each month.
Further details may be ascertained from the Secretary concerned.

ANNUAL ELECTIONS

The Society Committee for 1964/65 is as follows:-

PRESIDENT:	Major W. Perry, R.L., M.A., B.Ec.
VICE PRESIDENTS:	Mr. A. N. Festerg
	Lieutenant Colonel P. V. Vernon, E.D.
	Mr. B. J. Videon
SECRETARY:	Mr. J. K. Lyons
TREASURER:	Lt. P. Lober
LIBRARIAN:	Mr. R. Powell
EDITOR:	Mr. B. J. Videon

W. M. CHAMBERLAIN,

Returning Officer

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscriptions for 1964/65 fell due on 1st July, 1964.

To enable the high standard of the Journal to be maintained would you please forward your subscription as soon as possible.

Any member whose subscription is not received by the 31st October, 1964 will be deemed unfinancial.

P. O. LOBER,

Hon. Treasurer

2.

"THE NSW CONTINGENT TO THE SOUDAN 1885"

The Nominal Roll of the NSW Contingent to the Soudan, enclosed with this issue, was taken from "A History of The Patriotic Movement in New South Wales" by Frank Hutchinson and Francis Myers. (NSW Government Printer 1885). It has been collated by the ACT Branch of the Society. The notes were compiled by K.M. Lyon of the ACT Branch from the above reference and from "The Australian Military Contingent to the War in South Africa" compiled and edited for the Dept. of Defence by Lt. Col. P.L. Murray RAA, 1911.

Brief Notes.

1. Contingent

Departed	Sydney	3 March 1885
Arrived	Soudan	29 March 1885
Departed	Suakin	18 May 1885
Arrived	Sydney	12 June 1885
+ Disembarked	Sydney	23 June 1885
+ Disembarkation was delayed because of typhoid quarantine.		
2. Wounded

(I) Foot	(I) Scalp	(I) Spent bullet,
none serious.		
Pte Downey	Infantry	
" Harrison	"	
" Learoyd	Ambulance	
3. Died

Gnr. Robertson)	Typhoid - Colombo
Gnr. Cockburn)	
Pte. Weir	Dysentery - Hospital
	Ship "Ganges"
Gnr. Lewis	Fever - Suakin
4. Service of Survivors Qualifies For

*	1. Egyptian Medal (1882-89)
	2 Bar for Suakin 1885
	3 Khedives Egyptian Star 1884-86
	4 Silver medals presented by the Lord Mayor of Sydney
* 1)	British Battles & Medals
2)	
3)	
	- Gordon
5. The Following Fought in the Boer War After Previous Service in the Sudan.

"A" Battery RAA

304	Bty. S/M Coleman, William	1662	Sgt. Holland, Thomas
1200	Bty. QMS Rauchle, George (I)	1090	Gnr. Forrest, George
814	Sgt. Kennedy, John Dunne		

NOMINAL ROLL OF THE SOUDAN CONTINGENT 1885

From A History Of The Patriotic Movement in New South Wales by Frank Hutchinson and Francis Myers -

NSW Government Printer. 1885

STAFF

Colonel Richardson.

Lieutenant-Colonel Christie.

Major M'Kenzie.

Major Blanchard.

Captain Parrott.

Brigade-clerk, Sergeant Smith.

Colonel Wells, in command of infantry.

Colonel Paul, second in command.

Quartermaster Boan.

Staff-sergeants - Sergeant-major Tuite.

Quartermaseter-sergeant Wholons.

Orderly Clerk, Sergeant Rouse.

COMPANY A.

Major Norris.

Lieutenant C.B. Airey.

Lieutenant Owen.

Colour sergeant -

J.P. Liggins

Sergeants -

A.G. Butler

A Shaw

H. Gerson

F. Dransfield

Corporals -

G. Watt

R.C. Todd

R. Ashworth

G.J. Scaler

E. Coates

Buglers -

J. Wright

J. Berkley

Privates -

J. Adams

F. Allen

A.G. Bennett

G.W. Berry

A. Bennett

G. Boulton

J. Brennan

J.M. Butler

J. Burnett

D.M. Baird

J.B. Brain

J.B. Berry

J. Beattie

F. Buckley

L. Bevan

J. Brown

W. Cox

M.J. Cannon

J. Cambridge

G.F. Cressy

J.W. Chalmis

G. Cassenby

F. Cotes

G.C. Compton

J. Conybran

W. Lander

W.E. Lober

G. Lamont

Richard Lewis

J.S. Lovelock

Wm. Miles

Privates -

R. Dunn

E. Durez

F. Douglas

R. Esther

W. Earle

W. Edwards

C. Fidden

L.C. Groman

Robt. Grant

M. Gurst

William Gray.

J. Gardiner

R. Hunter

E.W. Harrington

P. Haltett

N.H. Hargartz

W. Hennessy

W. Hill

J.T. Haugh

A. Harding

J. Judge

C. Japes

D. James

W. Johnstone

J. Jackson

M. Kirkelly

F. Kennedy

S.W. Killaby

A. Robinson

P. Ryan

L.G. Roache

S. Rogen

J.J. Radcliffe

A. Segus

Privates -

J. Muir
T. M'Kenna
W.J. Murray
J.R. M'Kinn
G. M'Crae
W.O. Mark
T. M'Kee
R. M'Donald
F. Mendall
H. Murphy
W. Matherson
C.S. O'Brien
J. Oran
J. Oates
S. Ornsby
P. O'Sullivan
F.C. Payne
E. Pearce
A.H. Pilcher
J. Patterson
E.M.H. Porter
H.C. Pearce
W.J. Williamson
J. Withey
E. West

Privates -

H. Stanton
T.M. Searge
J. Seine
J.H. Smith
E. Sparkes
J. Spence
J. Smith
W.B. Smart
F. Smith
A. Tait
J. Tyler
B. Tuckey
G.J. Taylor
D.C. Tipping
R. White
T.R. Ward
A. Westcott
T. Walton
S. Wearin
R.H. Willson
R. Webb
J. Wallace
J. Ward
F. Walmsley
J. Walsh

COMPANY B

Captain Mulholland
Lieutenant M'Donald
Lieutenant Keating

Sergeants -

W.C. Shipway
J.C.S. Schulstad

- Bruce
J.E. M'Nair

C.E. Murray

Corporals -

W. Owen
C.F. Brickwald
H.P. Ellis
R. Neville
A.J. Hamilton

Buglers -

T. O'Neill
F. Kerr

Privates -

J.B. Allston
B. Arnold
R. Addison
J. Boyce
J. Cosgrove
J. Campbell
M. Cunniff
E.P. De Pass
A.E. Davies
J. Davis
J. Diamond
T. Daley
G.W. Daniel
Wm. Doble
H. Dick
Henry Dreer
William Dowse
F.W. Forster
W.L. Fawcett
R. Fisher
J. Frazer
R.D. Ferguson
T.D.Y. Glanhin

Privates -

J. Barnett
W.H. Batton
H. Breakwel
H.S.A. Brooke
F. Blamshard
C.E. Blake
F.H.C. Brownlow
H.G. Bayliss
J.A. Begbie
F. Buchanan
C. Chapman
E.T. Cane
T.A. Chalk
H.S. Hendy
Wm. Hendy
J. Hobson
R. Harding
P.J. Howard
G. Harrison
J. Healey
R.A.C. Hepworth
W.C. Hamilton
S.J. Ingram
H.C. James
H. Kelleher
J. Kenigan
E. Lloyd
C.H. Ludlam
W. Lynn
F.B. Leigh
C.G. MacKenzie
T.D. M'Pherson

Privates -

J.H. Gilkes
A.G. Grant
T. Greyhurst
O. Geisumer
T. Gaites
S. Gould
F.R. Glynn
E.C. Hedges
H. Howard
J.A. Montray
T. Mills
C.H. Mitchell
P. Murphy
Wm. Morton
L. Parkinson
A. Pickering
F.B.M. Renwick
B. Rhodes
T. Roberts
F.M. Roberts
H.A. Smee
W. Seymour
F. Shawellwood
Wm. Sheppard
J.F. Solely

Privates -

H.J. M'Carthy
E. Magee
L. Marks
T. Miller
A. Munro
G. Mitchell
J. Maddison
W. Martin
A. Morrill
G.E.H. Stuart
G. Smith
A. Houston
A.J. Thompson
J.R. Thornton
Wm. Thwaites
Philip Wupton
G.M. Vance
Wm. Williamson
A.C. Wisehart
F.B.C. Wells
Wm. Wardall
J.O.C. Wells
P.T. Westaway
G. Yeomans
H. Young

COMPANY C

Major Jeckyll
Lieutenant Burnside
Lieutenant Wrench

Colour-sergeants -

A. Brady

Sergeants -

J.J. Shying

Sergeants -

J. Wilson

J.J. Meenan

T. Rose

Corporals -

J. Mair
S. Wilson
R. Burns
P. M'Arthur
R. M'Pherson

Buglers -

R. Pegg
- Mulready

Privates -

D.W. Albone
W. Barnes
R. Bowmaker
C. Bruce
J. Bird
W. Burt
Wm. D. Bruce
G. Barnard
G. Bigwood
G. Brown
A. Barret
F.W. Bulmer
B. Cooke
E. Compton
R. Carfoot
H. Carter
J. Cole
A. Currie
A.C. Courtis
J. Mitchell
A. Matthias
T. Mulready
W. Morris
F. Meares
J.R. M'Gregor

Privates -

M. Collins
D.W. Chisholm
T. Carrick
Wm. Divall
- Douglas
J. Ellis
J. Enright
J. Fox
Sidney Flynn
J.A. Ferguson
F. Gay
S. Gower
J. Greenwood
D. Hadfield
R.W. Hall
J.M. Hogan
W. Herliby
M. Jones
E. Jeffery
J. Johnston
W. Lewis
J.S.J. Lee
H. Mitchell
W. Morris
T. Miller
W.A. Matthews
F. Moore
C.J. Major
T. Smith
G. Spilsbury
J.J. Sharp
E.J. Sullivan
S. Smith
W.S. Simmonds

Privates -

M. M'Cue
P. Mackenzie
W. M'Master
A. Myers
C.J. Miller
J.G. Nelson
W.H. Newland
W. Nicholls
J. Neilings
E. Page
A. Porter
H.D. Pell
F.H. Peck
A.H. Parker
W.A. Russell
E. Ryan
E. Rutter
C.S. Riddie
J. Roberts
J. Riley
P. Ritchie
W. Rice
S.W. Raynor

Privates -

J.H. Smith
T. Stevens
J.D. Smith
W.H. Sealey
H. Seymour
Wm. Stanard
Wm. Stephens
D. Stevens
A.F.D. Turner
G. Teasdale
S.J. Thornton
Robt. H. Turnbull
J. Turle
E. Vine
F. Walters
Peter L. Wedd
J.R. Wright
A. Wright
A. Wevick
F. Wright
B.M. Whalan
W. Wright
W.J. Watson

COMPANY D

Captain Kyngdon

Lieutenant Herbert C. Prichard

Lieutenant Sparrow

Sergeants -

E. Bell
R. Graves
W. Richards
C.R. Poole
J. M'Intosh

Corporals -

G.T. Davies
R. Small
T.R. Scholey
W. Douglas
J. Day

Bugle-Major -

J. Best

Buglers -

C. Leece

E.E. Green

Privates -

J. Allen

J. Armstrong - *Kiama.*

W.A. Brown

S. Bates

C.J. Beaver

J. Burrows

R. Burrows

J. Carrick

W.A. Cook

J. Colledge

F. Craddock

J.R. Eppel - *Kiama.*

J. Finn

R. Falconer

William Hamilton

W.S. Harrison

J. Hickey

G.R. Hill

T. Hearey

G. Hinton

E. Hulse

R. Holland

A. Howlett

W. Johnson

R. Jenis (*R. Jervis? Kiama*)

J. Jackson

P. Jackson

W. Knott

W.J. Kerr

J. Kelly

Privates -

J. Collins

W.W. Croft

D. Cather

J. Clarke

J. Catton

J. Coghlan

T. Compton

T. Creswick

T. Clark

A. Clay

J.D. Collister

J. Craw

H.R. Campbell

C.C. Dinney

R. Durnsworth

W. Edwards

F.R.S. Mercer

C. Montgomery

J.C. MacBride

T. Morgan

A. Murray

J. Martin

F.S. Mason

T. M'Carthen

T.H. Newing - *Kiama*

W. Nixon

J. O'Brien

M. O'Mara

F.J. O'Donnell

H. Parkes

F. Penell

S.C. Parker

J. Pickering

W. Pitt

W. Page

Privates -

H. Luke
S.T. Lardner
A. Larsen
A.J. Lippnatt
- Mahoney
W. Muggleston
- Morton
P. Mortison
P. McCabe
J. Reidy
F. Rourke
J. Sempill
J. Stringwell
J. Stevens
J. Smedley
F. Sessle
J.H. Stephenson
T. Simpson
E. Serles
F.W. Shining

Privates -

W. Phelan
T. Preston
E. Paine
W.H. Prisdee
R. Perry
H. Pedrotta
H. Pitt
A. Robertson
G.W. Rumsie
R. Stevens
W.J. Thompson
J. Thornton
C.W. Thorpe
F. Tunning
A. Tytherleigh
F. Tozer
J. Treaner
J. Vinden
R. Weir - *Kiama. Died on
'Gargo'*

AMBULANCE CORPS

Surgeon-Major Williams
Surgeon Glanville
Surgeon Proudfoot
Warrant-officer Copeland
Provisional-sergeant Shaw
Corporal Runnegar
Acting-bombardier White
Field-orderly Learoyd
Dispenser Kennedy
Dispenser St.George

Gunners -

Pritchard

Wright

Quinlan

Lamb

Privates -

Wilcocks

Trundle

Lloyd

Marriott

Clarke

Treback

Traill

Jones

Aitken

Gunners -

Shrimpton

Lyle

Bullen

Privates -

Long

Buckleton

Bellaher

Rogers

Rowe

M' Davitt

Smart

Trumpeter -

Therfall

ARTILLERY

Major Airey

Lieutenant Bouverie

Sergeant -

W. Calston

Corporal -

Heaton

Bombardiers -

W. Wallace

J. Groves

E. Callaghan

J. Kennedy

E. Webster

G. Willins

Trumpeter -

T. Carroll

Gunners -

J. Broderick

J. Buchanan

Gunners -

W. Beger

H. Brown

F. Buchanan

A. Browne

W. Cotter

D. Cameron

- Cusack

J. Cooney

D. Cameron

- Cunningham

J. Dillon

G. Easter

F. Godding

W. Harper

J. Henderson

Gunners -

P. Hannafin
W. Hayes
G. Harris
E. Hopkins
W. Johnston
I. Judge
J. Kohne
J. Leary
G. Laing
B. Mowbray
M. Maloney
E. Mason
J. M'Crea
E. Neller
G. Maine
J. Oakden
H. Redding
T. Rowe
J. Roach
J. Seymour
J. Seabrook
- Wilson
D.S. Wright
J. Wilkinson
W.E. Learoyd, ambulance

Gunners -

D. Allen
J. Carter
J. Davidson
C. Fletcher

Sergeant -

J. Shaw, ambulance

Bombardier -

R. White, ambulance

Gunners -

J. Buller, ambulance
G. Lamb, ambulance
W. Pritchard, ambulance
F. Rowe, ambulance
D. Quinlan, ambulance

Corporal -

W. Runnegar, ambulance

Gunners -

J. Shrimpton, ambulance
F. Lyle, ambulance

Drivers -

T. Hoare
G. Forrest
E. Masterson

Total, 70

Lieutenant-Colonel Spalding

Lieutenant R.A. Nathan

Lieutenant Airey

Staff-Surgeon Glanville

Veterinary-Surgeon A. Willows

Brigade Sergeant-majors -

H. Green
W. Coleman

Sergeants -

T. Walters
T. Lynch
M. Molyneaux

Corporals -

S. Le Beau
W. Cornwall
W. McMullan (Acting Staff Sergeant)
Fred Hare
F. Woolbridge
A. Gilder

Bombardiers -

B. Hilder
P. Gallagher
- Jones
F. Sayer
A. M'Intyre
F. Crough

Gunners -

H. Berry
V. Branwhite
G. Crowley
G. Clifford
J. Copeland
J. Clines
C. Curtin
W. Clampett
P. Cronin
W. Cocking
T. Cooley
J. Clarke

Sergeants -

T. Cronin
T. Crabtree

Bombardiers -

J. Sugrue
E. M'Cormack
S. Downing
J. Watson
E. M'Ewan

Trumpeters -

J. Hallett
F. Keevers
A. Smith
- Williams

Gunners -

- Anglum
- Abdey
A. Black
- Barry
A. Blake
F. Barlow
W. Bradshaw
P. Good
W. Harnett
J. Holland
J. Hibbert
G. Hooly
L. Hessian
P. Hanson
G. Jobson
C. Kirkpatrick
J. Ryne
E. Lewis
F. Lilly

Gunners -

F. Connors
P. Conway
F. Coleman
T. Coburn
F. Cochran
L. Davis
T. Darby
P. Dirkin
H. Evans
G. Forster
F. Flood
J. Faulds
C. Frost
J. Flanagan
C. Griffiths
T. Grozart
T. O'Malley
M. O'Brien
C. O'Rielly
J. O'Keefe
G.S. Owan
C. Phillips
T. Pollard
J. Rush
T. Ransome
- Reiger
- Ranchle *Did Orange 1964*
J. Robertson
E. Smith
M. Smith
C. Shannon
J. Taylor
G. Taylor

Gunners -

T.R. Leslie
J. Molyneaux
J. Murphy
J. Murphy
J. Mullins
H. Morrison
H. Mayell
D. Martin
W. Marston
M. Maloney
J. Malone
J. M'Bride
D. M'Guinn
D. M'Aleer
- M'Namara
- M'Leod
J. Rankin
J. Wallace

Collar-makers -

T. Carroll
M. Hughes

Assistant Collar-maker -

G. M'Cabe

Shoeing-smiths -

G. Brown
G. Avon
J. Hanlon
R. Laing

Shoeing-smith Assistant -

W. Denmark

Farriers -

B. Bevan
J. Watt

Gunners -

- Taprouski
M. Vail
W. Whalen
H. Webb
- Haslem
J. Whitten

Drivers -

B. Dolly
J. Gaffney
G. Morris
P. Russell
Total, 135

BAND

Sergeant P. Thompson (in Charge)
G. Bundy
G. Sattler
R. Thompson
T. Adey
W. Orrell
R. Hearne

E. Hearne
D. Todd
W. Sinnotte
C. Keys
- Reid
T. Coffey
C. Lemaire

NSW Army Medical Corps.

Col Williams, William Duncan Campbell
 WO Mason, Edmund Percy

1st NSW Mounted Rifles

534 Tpt. Sgt. Sullivan, Edward John.
 131 Pte. Glanham, Thomas D.Y. (2)
 453 Cpl. Anderson, George (3)
 226 Pte. Robertson, David (4)
 437 Cpl. Bates, James (5)
 169 Pte. Gates, Thomas (6)
 141 Pte. Mitchell, Charles H.
 Captain Bennett, Alfred Joshua.

Fifth (Queensland Imperial Bushmen) Contingent.

368 Pte. Tytherleigh, Arthur

Notes :-

- (1) Spelt Ranchle, with no initial in Sudan list.
- (2) " Glanhin, T.D.Y. " " "
- (3) Does not appear in Sudan list.
- (4) Robertson, A appears in Sudan list
- (5) Bates, S in Sudan list
- (6) Gaites, T. in Sudan list.

Chronology.

- 15 Feb. 1885 NSW offers to send to Suakin a force of two Batteries of Artillery and one Battalion of 500 Infantry. Britain accepts Infantry and one Battery.
- 3 March Contingent departs Sydney on "Iberia" and "Australasian".
- 29 March "Iberia" arrives Suakin - 26 officers, 604 OR.
- 31 March "Australasian" arrives Suakin - 5 and 130
- 2 April NSW Infantry attached to Guards Brigade and marches on New Tamai, to Tofrik, and back to Suakin.
- 6 April NSW Infantry proceed to No. 1 Blockhouse.
- 16 April Handub, NSW Infantry trained to Camel Corps.

6 May T'hakul Valley.

17 May Withdrawal of force begins with departure of Guards Brigade and NSW Contingent.

18 May Contingent departs Suakin on board "Arab".

12 June Arrive Sydney but disembarkation delayed because of Typhoid quarantine until

23 June + Disembarkation at Sydney 10AM.

+ War Memorial publication "Australia At Arms" gives 27 June as the Disembarkation date. Contingent Morning Orders containing the dispersal order for the whole force and Colonel Richardson's farewell speech is dated 23 June.

Also the list of State Representatives at the disembarkation ceremony is dated 23rd June, which would seem to indicate that this report printed by the NSW Govt. Printer has the correct date noted.

NB Additional copies of the Nominal Roll are available from the Secretary at a cost of 2/- per copy.

The Bugle Horn.

The bugle horn was adopted by Light Infantry regiments about 1778. This badge was copied from the German Jager (Hunter) regiments in the Seven Years War.

Robt. Gray.

Shoulder Titles Worn in South Africa by Australian Troops. 1899-1902

Q., Q.I.B., S.A., S.A.M.R., S.A.B./Australia, I.B.C., W.A.I., W.A.M.I., A.I.R., V.I.B., B.C., 5/V.M.R., D.A.S., N.S.W./Lancers.

A Kangaroo/Australia, A swan/Australia, N.S.W.B., N.S.W./Bushmen., NSW/3/Bushmen, A.M.C./A.C., A.C.H., A.C. 1/A.H.

About 300 men went from Victoria to South Africa to enlist in the Scottish Horse. This regiment was being raised there by Major the Marquis of Tullibardine. They wore the shoulder title S-CH.

The writer would be pleased to hear of any other shoulder titles that were worn in South Africa by Australian troops.

Robt. Gray.

The Australian Corps.

This unit was raised in Johannesburg, South Africa, by the Australian residents in December 1895. The strength being 75 and they were partly mounted. They were formed for the Transvaal National Union Reform committee. The duty of this force was to preserve law and order and to protect life and property in Johannesburg. The uniform worn was a F.S. khaki jacket and breeches. The arms and equipment being a Lee Metford rifle and a bandolier. The corps was disbanded in January 1896.

A
 SERIES OF FIGURES
 SHEWING
 ALL THE MOTIONS
 IN THE
 MANUAL AND PLATOON
 EXERCISES,
 AND
 THE DIFFERENT FIRINGS
 ACCORDING TO
 HIS MAJESTY'S REGULATIONS
 —————
 DRAWN FROM LIFE
 BY MAJOR T. L. MITCHELL.

While it is comparatively easy to acquire or gain reference to early drill books it is often difficult to find any accurate illustrations of the drill movements detailed.

Those with an interest in the 1825-1830 period will therefore probably be pleased to know of the existence of a book which clearly illustrates one of the British drill manuals of this period.

This book, the title page of which is shown above, was drawn and etched in 1825 by Major T.L. Mitchell, later Surveyor-General of N.S.W. The copy from which the material for this article has been drawn is in the possession of the Australian National Library Canberra, and it is with the kind permission of the Australian National Library that this material has been made available, and that the plates illustrating this article have been reproduced.

The National Library copy was printed and sold by William Glowes, 14 Charing Cross, London in 1830. It appears, however, that there were earlier editions of the work.

The illustrations, of which the book is completely comprised, are divided into two separate sections, "The Manual Exercise" and "The Platoon Exercise and Different Firings". It is easy to appreciate this division when one considers the "Manual Exercise" as those performed with the hands in a basically stationary position, while the "Platoon Exercise etc" involves movement from the basic position, and are generally drills to be performed by the platoon as a body.

The drills illustrated are :-

THE MANUAL EXERCISE.

<u>PLATE.</u>		Page in the Manual and Platoon Book referred to.
I. 1.	SECURE ARMS. Three Motions	5
II. 2.	SHOULDER ARMS. (From SECURE ARMS) Three Motions	6
III. 3.	ORDER ARMS, (From SHOULDERED ARMS) Three Motions	6
IV. 4.	FIX BAYONETS. Two Motions	7
V. 5.	SHOULDER ARMS. (From FIX BAYONETS) Two Motions	7
VI. 6.	PRESENT ARMS. Three Motions	8
VII. 7.	SHOULDER ARMS. (From PRESENTED ARMS) Two Motions	9
VIII. 8.	PORT ARMS	9
	9. CHARGE BAYONETS	10
IX. 10.	SHOULDER ARMS (From CHARGE BAYONETS) Two Motions	10
X. 11.	ADVANCE ARMS. (From SHOULDERED ARMS) Four Motions	11
XI. 12.	ORDER ARMS (From ADVANCED ARMS) Three Motions	12
XII. 13.	ADVANCE ARMS (From ORDERED ARMS) Two Motions	12
XIII. 14.	SHOULDER ARMS (From ADVANCED ARMS) Three Motions	13
XIV. 15.	SUPPORT ARMS Three Motions	13
	16. STAND AT EASE	13
XV. 17.	ATTENTION	14
	18. CARRY ARMS. Three Motions	14
XVI. 19.	SLOPE ARMS	14
	20. STAND AT EASE	15
XVII. 21.	ATTENTION	15
	22. CARRY ARMS (From SLOPED ARMS) Two Motions	15
XVIII. 23.	ORDER ARMS. (From CARRIED ARMS) Three Motions	15
XIX. 24.	UNFIX BAYONETS	16
	25. STAND AT EASE	16

THE PLATOON EXERCISE
AND DIFFERENT FIRINGS.

<u>PLATE.</u>	<u>Page in the Manual and Platoon Book reference to.</u>
XX. As front Rank, Prime and Load. Two Motions	28
Handle Cartridge. Two Motions	29
XXI. Prime. Three Motions	29
'Bout. Three Motions	29
N.B. In this position, after firing as centre and as rear rank, the butt is brought inside the foot.	
XXII. Draw Ramrods. Two Motions	30
Ram down Cartridge. Four Motions	31
XXIII. Return Ramrods. Two Motions	32
As front Rank Standing, Ready	32
P'sent, Fire	32
(or) Half-cock Arms	33
XXIV. Intermediate Motion before coming to the "shoulder" after Firing, in each Rank	33
Shoulder Arms	34
As centre Rank, Ready	34
As rear Rank Standing, Ready	35
P'sent, Fire	35
XXV. As front Rank Kneeling, Ready	36
As rear Rank Kneeling, Ready	37
Trail Arms, ("The long trail")	42
XXVI. Prepare to resist Cavalry, Ready	48

The following explanation is taken verbatim from the work.

EXPLANATION.

THE Figures are numbered in the order of the New Regulations for the Manual and Platoon Exercises.

The Intermediate Motions are represented in Outline; the Perfect Position by a Finished Figure.

The Numbers under the figures mark the Time of each Motion, several Figures being given to illustrate those Motions which consist of distinct Parts.

The interval of Time between each Motion being Two Pauses of the Slow Time of March (equal to 1" 36"), the Eye is supposed to rest, during that Space only, on the Figure or Figures representing each Motion.

The two plates shown are of the same dimensions as the original

1. THE MANUAL EXERCISE - PLATE SIX
PRESENT ARMS - Three Motions.

This is a particularly interesting plate as it illustrates how little the basic drill with arms changed over almost 150 years, until the introduction of the Self Loading Rifle. Of course, the movement is from the "Shoulder Arms" position, not the later "Slope", however, the second and third motions are virtually the same as the second and third movements of the "Present from the Slope" with the exception that the final position of the musket in the third motion is to the left of the body not directly in front. Note, however, the positions of the right foot and the thumb of the left hand.

2. THE PLATOON EXERCISE - PLATE XXVI
PREPARE TO RESIST CAVALRY; READY!

This plate shows how the files formed in square. Note the position of the musket in the kneeling position, left arm braced against the left knee, the butt of the musket stopped against the right knee and steadied by the right hand around the small of the butt. The butt itself placed on its side to give greater resistance.

3. UNIFORMS.

The dress depicted is that of the Line of the Period. The Shako is of the period 1820-1828. And the jacket of the type introduced in 1826(2). It is of course, impossible to say if the trousers were blue-grey cloth, or the white linen worn on dress parades.

4. MUSKET.

The flintlock musket would probably be the India Pattern, of which the Army still had large stocks as late as 1833 (3).

It is interesting to speculate why Mitchell produced this particular book. A clue is given by the dedication :

TO THE
ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE FORCES,
THESE SKETCHES
ARE, WITH PERMISSION, DEDICATED
BY
HIS MOST OBLIGED, AND MOST FAITHFUL SERVANT,
T.L. MITCHELL.

London, 25th September, 1825. _____

The Adjutant-General at this time was Sir Henry Torrens (1779-1828) who held the appointment from 1820 until his death. Torrens had been Military Secretary during the Peninsula War and during and after Waterloo. While Adjutant-General he completely revised the "Regulations for the Exercise and Field Movements of the Infantry of the Army", a revision which was much needed and which, it appears, was well carried out (4).

As Military Secretary Torrens would undoubtedly have been aware of Mitchell's detachment in Portugal and Spain from 1814 onwards to complete the plans and sketches of the battle fields (5) and may have consequently have arranged for Mitchell to illustrate the drill manual. Or then Mitchell may have been recommended by his old mentor Sir George Murray who was commanding the Royal Military College from 1819 to 1824 while Mitchell was stationed there completing his plans and sketches (6).

In a holograph letter from Mitchell to Sir H. Torrens, London, 27 March 1824, he acknowledged receipt of a copy of "the book of Field Exercise and Evolutions of the Army" and states "I shall never cease to esteem this gratifying testimony of your approbation of my humble services in the Delineation of the figures annexed to the work". (7)

It appears then that Mitchell must have contributed also to this manual as his letter is dated March 1824, whereas his dedication of the book here under discussion is September 1825. It would be interesting to be able to inspect a copy of the "Regulations for the Exercise and Field Movements of the Infantry of the Army" to see if this assumption is correct. It is known to be illustrated with 12 folding diagrams.

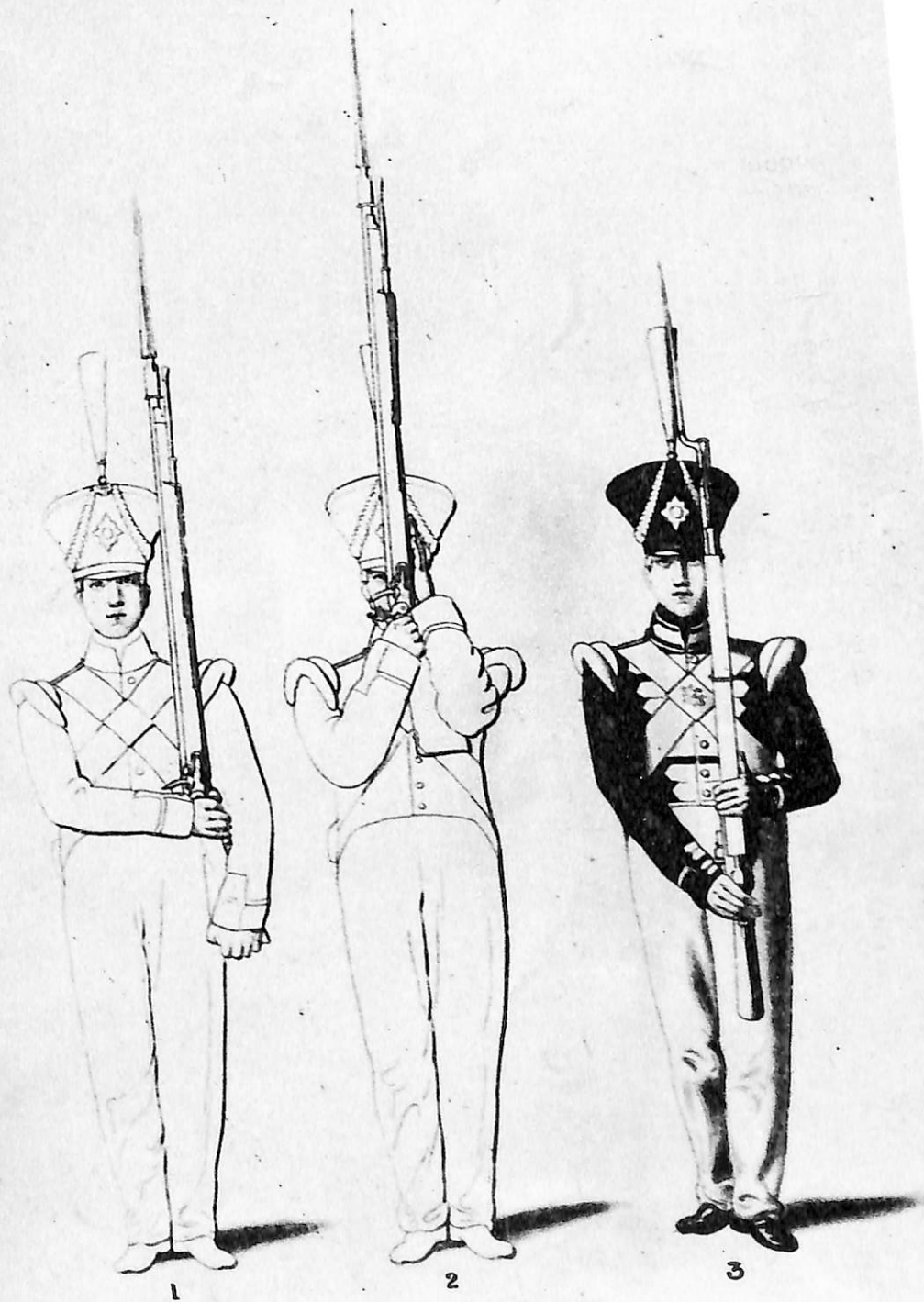
It is known, however, that the "Series of Figures" above, was at one time revised, as Mitchell wrote in a letter to his brother, John, from the "Prince Regent" convict ship at Sheerness, 8th June, 1827, while awaiting to sail for Australia - "I added in the box ... a copy of my book of figures - I am sorry that the last edition I lately etched on copper of this work, is not yet published, as that would have been more desirable, having a few additions; none, however, of much consequence - Being on copper, and with my present rank it would have been more gratifying to you" (8) Mitchell had been promoted to Major on half-pay on 29 September 1826 (6).

This account of a revision in 1827 may explain why the figures, in a book dedicated in 1825, are wearing the type of loops on their jackets which came into use in 1826.

REFERENCES.

1. "A Series of Figures Showing All the Motions in the Manual and Platoon Exercises, and the Different Firings, According to His Majesty's Regulations. Drawn from Life By Major T.L. Mitchell." London, W. Clowes 1830. Made available by courtesy of the Australian National Library.
 2. "British Military Uniforms from Contemporary Pictures" - W.Y. Carman, Leonard Hill, London 1957.
 3. "British Military Fire arms 1650-1850" - H.L. Blackmore, London Herbert Jenkins 1961.
 4. Dictionary of National Biography 1899 Vol. LVII.
 5. "History of the War in the Peninsula and in the South of France". Maj.-Gen. Sir W.F.P. Napier KCB.
 6. "Thomas Mitchell. Surveyor General and Explorer". J.H.L. Cumpston, London Oxford University Press 1954.
 7. "Papers of Sir T.L. Mitchell" Vol. II 1820-1829 - A291 P117.
 8. "Papers of Sir T.L. Mitchell" Vol. II, 1820-1829 A291 P303.
- Both the above references are from the Mitchell Library Catalogue of Manuscripts and have been made available by courtesy of the Mitchell Librarian.

6. PRESENT ARMS!

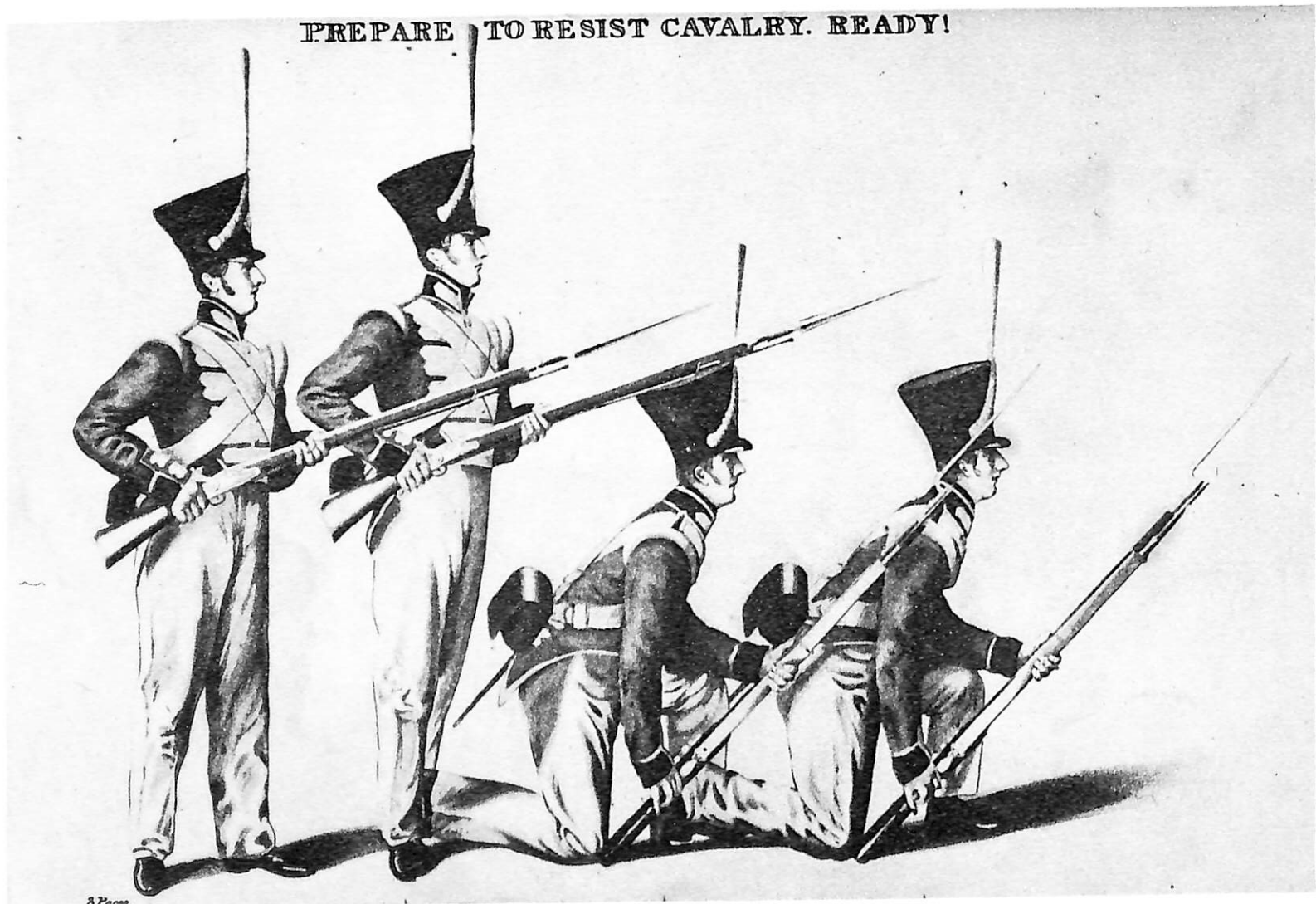


Reproduced by permission of National Library of Australia, Canberra.

11

12

PREPARE TO RESIST CAVALRY. READY!



3Paco.

Reproduced by permission of National Library of Australia, Canberra.

EXTRACTS FROM "ANNALS OF BENDIGO"

By G. MACKAY,
Published by Mackay & Co., Market Square, Bendigo.
(In two parts: Part 1 1851 to 1867. Part 2
from 1868 to 1891).

The following material, gathered together by the late Mr. C.R. Murray, has been held in the hope that we might have been able to acquire suitable illustrations to accompany it. As this has not yet proved possible, the material itself is submitted in the knowledge that it contains some very fascinating glimpses of military life in bygone days.

The material in the present edition comprises approximately one third of the total, which covers the period from 1857 to 1880. (ED.)

- P. 22 "Mr. La Trobe sent Colonel Valiant to Bendigo with 150 men of the 40th Regiment. When the detachment arrived there was a force at Bendigo of 279 soldiers and 171 police, 66 of the latter being mounted."
- P.22 "On the 27th December some 40 or 50 of the detachment of the Regiment stationed at Bendigo left for Melbourne their withdrawal being regarded as an indication of the Government in the continuance of tranquility."
- P.48 "..... and on the 30th June (1858) a public meeting in connection with the rifle brigade movement was held at Abbott's Hotel."
- P.49 "The first movement on Bendigo for the establishment of a defence force took place on the 27th August, 1858, when a meeting was held of those desirous of placing their volunteer services at the disposal of the Government, and Mr. Lachlan McLachlan swore in 52 recruits under the name of the Bendigo Rifle Regiment. As the Volunteer Act only authorised the enrolment of 2000 volunteers, and this number was already provided in the metropolitan district, it was found that the Government could give no assistance to the newly-formed corps, either in arms, uniform or drill instruction. Messrs. Barber and Brown (who had previously served in the Imperial Service) were appointed honorary drill instructors, and all incidental expenses were paid by the members. The life of the 'regiment' was of very short duration, for after repeated applications to the Government for assistance in carrying out the objects it had in view, a meeting of the members was held in December, 1858, and it was unanimously decided "to at once disband and present the surplus cash in hand to the Benevolent Assylum."
- P.62 "In July the war in Europe, in which Austria, France and Italy were involved, and which threatened to involve other powers, made the colonists very anxious about their own defence. There was hardly a 'war scare', however, so far as Sandhurst was concerned. One of the local poets penned the following lines under the title of:

OUR DEFENCES.

Sandhurst requires no fortresses,
 No batteries on her hills,
 The fluid Sludge is our defence--
 Our ordnance -- puddling mills.

Should any foe gain entrance here--
 Of which there's every doubt--
 Altho' victorious they go in,
 They'll wish themselves well out.

You say they'll pillage, burn and slay,
 Pooh! nonsense, humbug, fudge,
 We've only got to choke our dams,
 And swamp them with our sludge.

P.66-7 "Steps were taken at a public meeting on 20th September, presided over by Mr. Warden Anderson, to raise a Bendigo Volunteer Rifle Corps, a movement which was taken up with great cordiality and attended with success. Mr. G. Macartney was appointed secretary. A provisional committee, consisting of Warden Anderson and Messrs. Eastwood, Cooper, Ward, Aston and Skene, was appointed to enrol names and communicate with the Government, and with such earnestness and success did these gentlemen work that they had completed arrangements with the Government, and called a public meeting at the Town Hall on 9th October, 1860, for the enrolment and swearing in of members. At that meeting the Bendigo Volunteer Rifle Corps was formed by the enrolment of 173 members. Mr. L. McLachlan occupied the chair, and Colonel Pitt represented the Defence Department. The swearing in was conducted in batches of ten, and such was the eagerness shown by the meeting to be amongst the first to take the oath of allegiance that the greatest excitement prevailed, the would-be recruits rushing and pushing to such an extent that considerable damage accrued to the furniture of the hall.

Another meeting was held at the Town Hall three days subsequently when Colonel Pitt stated that the Government would accept the services of 300 men, who would be formed into three companies, and that the Camp Reserve would be set apart as a drill ground. At this meeting the remainder of the men were sworn in, and the full complement obtained. A few days afterwards a meeting of the recruits was held at the Shamrock Hotel to recommend the name of a commanding officer, when three nominations were made, the result of the ballot giving Warden Anderson 79 votes, J.F. Sullivan 51, and Dr. Story 7, the firstnamed being appointed shortly afterwards to the position. Sergeants Goodall, O'Meara, and King (each of whom had seen active service with the Imperial forces) were sent up from Melbourne as drill instructors, the following days and hours of drill having been adopted by the members :- Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 5 to 6.30am; and Wednesdays and Fridays, from 6 to 7.30pm.

The first drill took place in the Camp Reserve at 5am on the 16th October, 1860, just one week after the first members had been sworn in, and as an instance of the heartiness with which the movement was initiated, it may be mentioned that about 300 members turned out at that early hour to learn the rudiments of the "goose step". Of those who attended the first drill, Privates Joseph Anderson, John Cahill and John Fly were the only members who remained in the corps until its disbandment on the introduction of the militia system in 1884.

Shortly after the drills commenced Mr. H. Bower offered his services, which were promptly accepted, to instruct lads in order to form a fife and drum band, and it was agreed that each member of the corps should pay a subscription of one shilling per week in order to defray incidental expenses. The uniform adopted was of invisible green, with red facings and shako. The head-dress was subsequently considerably improved in appearance by the adoption of black horse-hair plumes, the shakos of the band being ornamented by the addition of scarlet plumes. The corps having been told off into three companies of 100 strong each, and drill instructors, as above enumerated, having been appointed to each company, a meeting of the corps took place on 6th December, 1860, to appoint three commissioned and 15 non-commissioned officers, the ballot resulting in the election of James Skene, Eastwood and Harper as the respective company captains, and the sergeants of companies as follows :- No. 1 - H. Skene, John Browne, George Cooper, A. Browne and J.H. Inglis (at present market lessee). No. 2 - A.M. Bewes, John Dowding, W. Brophy, W. Shiress, and W. Walker, No. 3 - A. Williamson, W. Fagg, L.H. Gilles, G. Jarman and S. Moore."

P.70

"At the beginning of 1861 contingents of the Bendigo Volunteer Rifles Corps were formed at Eaglehawk, Kangaroo Flat and White Hills. The Government granted the corps the use of a portion of the old military barracks as an orderly room, the building being composed of slab and situated on the Camp Reserve, in close proximity to where the High School now stands. A Rifle range was also set apart by the Government for the use of members at Back Creek, running at right angles to the present range, the bank of a dam, which belonged to the Long Gully and Back Creek Company, forming the butts against which the targets were placed. The first match fired on this range was fired some three months after the formation of the corps, 2nd January, 1861, for prizes awarded by the Caledonian Society in connection with their New Year's sports. Three silver cups were awarded to the highest scorers at 100, 200 and 400 yards, the three winners then competing for the Society's medal. At 100 yards the highest scorers were :- T. Hodges 12, Captain Skene 11, and Robert Smith 10 points. 200 - H.B.W. Chapple 10, G.J. Martin and John Earley 8 points. 400 Robert Smith 7 points and numerous ties. Hodges, Chapple and Smith fired off for the Society's medal, and after some exciting shooting caused by many ties it was finally awarded to Robert Smith. The twelve highest scorers in the first match then competed for a silver cup presented by Captain Anderson (commanding rifles) and a small bore rifle presented by Mr. A. Henderson, the former being won by G.J. Martin, and the latter by J. Sweeney.

About the first appearance of the rifles in uniform was on the occasion of Her Majesty's birthday, 24th May, 1861, when they journeyed to Castlemaine by Cobb's coaches (the contract price was 12/- per head) to take part in a grand review and rifle match in honor of the Queen's natal day. At that early date it was not a question of a few hours to attend a parade at Castlemaine, as at the present time, for we find that the men went down on Thursday 23rd May, were engaged all the following day at the review, sham fight and rifle match, and returned home on Saturday. Notwithstanding this, however, and that the contract price with Cobb and Co. for transit was 12/- per head, no fewer than 140 of the corps went to the review. A Castlemaine guard of honour had been provided to receive the Bendigo Rifles, who were expected to arrive there at 5pm but did not put in an appearance until past 6pm. "The Advertiser" says that "by that time a large crowd had collected, and as coach-load after coach-load arrived they were vociferously cheered". The Bendigo, Castlemaine, and Maryborough Rifles, numbering 350, and the Kyneton Mounted Rifles, 40 strong, took part in the review, which proved a great success, and was made historically interesting by the sensational incidents of the sham, or rather, real fight. Repeated cavalry charges were made, and so closely did the horsemen approach that they almost touched the infantrymen, who kept up a fusillade, which did not tend to calm their assailants. Fortunately Captain Bull had not allowed bayonets to be fixed, or the consequences might have been serious. As it was, injuries of a minor character were sustained, and instructions were subsequently issued at headquarters prohibiting cavalry from approaching at the charge within 40 yards of any infantry.

Another feature of the Birthday celebration was the firing of the first challenge match between the Bendigo and Castlemaine Rifles for the silver bugle, valued at 25 guineas. The Bendigo men won by two points. In July Captain Skene was elected and approved of as commanding officer, in consequence of the absence of Captain Anderson from the district. A grand performance by the Volunteer Rifle Dramatic Club, in aid of the band funds, took place at the Theatre Royal, when the "Siege of Sebastopol" and "The Omnibus" were performed with great eclat to a crowded house. The first anniversary of the corps was celebrated by a review of the northern infantry and mounted corps at the Epsom Racecourse. There were present the Bendigo, Castlemaine, and Maryborough Infantry, and the Kyneton Cavalry, Castlemaine Light Dragoons, and Bendigo Mounted Volunteers, making a total of 390 men. The affair was a great success, and there was a very large attendance of the public, "The Advertiser" remarking that "Sandhurst resembled a deserted village". In the evening a military dinner was given by the local corps in Messrs. Reynolds and English's store, which had been splendidly decorated for the occasion. Four hundred and twenty guests sat down, the Chief Secretary (Mr. R. Heales) being present.

In connection with the anniversary, rifle matches for individual prizes took place at the Back Creek butts, and also a triangular match between Bendigo, Castlemaine, and Kyneton, resulting as follows :- Bendigo Rifles, 143 points; Castlemaine, 134; Kyneton 73. The match between Bendigo and Castlemaine, for a silver bugle, presented for competition by the Bendigo corps, was won by the former with 217 points, Castlemaine scoring 195.

In December, 1861, the formation of the rifle butts at Back Creek was proceeded with, as the old range was found to be of too limited an extent, while the marksmen laboured under the disadvantage of having the sun in their faces while firing. About £300 was spent in clearing 1000 yards in length, the formation of butts, and the erection of targets.

The corps of Infantry having been successfully established on Bendigo in 1860, a meeting of gentlemen desirous of forming a troop of cavalry took place in June, 1861, when a petition to the Government was drawn up, offering their services. On the 10th July, a meeting was held at the Metropolitan Hotel, the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Henry Joseph, read the sanction of his Excellency the Governor for the formation of a troop of the "1st or Royal Victorian Volunteer Cavalry Regiment", the headquarters of which was in Melbourne. Twenty five gentlemen present took the oath of allegiance before Drs. Roach and Barnett and Mr. L. Macpherson, J.S.P., who also joined the troop. It was agreed that all who had signed the petition should be allowed fourteen days to take the oath of allegiance, without being balloted for, and a committee consisting of Messrs. T.J. Breen, J. Lysaght, J.H. O'Loughlin, Dr. Roach, and T. Hills was appointed to draw up rules for the guidance of the troop.

On the 31st July the first outdoor unmounted drill of the newly-formed detachment took place in the Camp Reserve, the acting drill instructor being Member Thoms Hill, who had previously been connected with the regiment in Melbourne. The first public appearance of the troop is thus humourously chronicled in "The Advertiser" of the 9th August, 1861 :- "During the parade of the Volunteer Rifle Corps, a troop of horse made its appearance on the ground, which, from the semi-military costume adopted by the riders - half Garibaldian, half stockrider - gave rise to enquiries as to the source from which they sprang, and their object, which was afterwards explained by the information that they formed a portion of the Sandhurst troop of the R.V.V. Cavalry Regiment. Mounted, for the most on hacks of the sorriest and most bareboned rosinante description, one trooper in uniform, another with a sword, a third with a sabretasche, slinging a stick, and all in their ordinary habiliments, the Sandhurst troop, if they did not recall to recollection a famous troop which a great Shakespearean captain flatly refused to march through Coventry with, certainly merited the suggestion of a bystander that they ought to be sent there. Surely they might have curbed their anxiety to appear on parade until they were better mounted and had got their military uniforms, unless, indeed, they came for the purpose of "keeping the ground" in the way that certain figures are elevated to keep people off cornfields, for which they were admirably adapted.

Although the services of this troop has been accepted by the Government, it was only upon the condition that it was to be carried out on the purely "volunteer" principle, as the members were supposed to supply themselves not only with horses, but also with arms, accoutrements, uniforms, etc. Notwithstanding the heavy expence thus entailed on the members, it was determined that the troop should prove a success, and tenders were called for providing members with uniforms and accoutrements (without saddles); the lowest tender being at £16 each. In September the first election of officers took place, the candidates for the position of Cornet being Messrs. J.H. Taylor, John Lysaght, J.H. Breen, S.F. Bastard, Henry Joseph, J.A.C. Helm, and J.H. O'Loughlin. Mr. Bastard was the successful applicant. The following were elected sergeants :- D. Mackay, Dowding, H. Joseph, and J.H. Breen, while J. Lysaght was appointed treasurer, and H. Joseph hon. secretary. Mr. Thomas Hills acted as drill instructor for some time, but a difficulty occurred concerning arming the troop, and it was not until a vast amount of correspondence had passed on the subject that the Government eventually lent the members a few obsolete police swords, which had to do the duty as sabres.

P 75-6

A rifle match at the new range, Back Creek, took place in February, 1862, between the Ballarat and Bendigo Rifles. The terms of the match were eight men aside at 200, 300, 500, 600 and 700 yards. The match was closely contested, resulting in the victory of Bendigo by 4 points. The Bendigo scores were as follows :- Sergeant Fly, 24; C. Fly, 19; Wood, 23; Macartney, 26; Chapple, 30; Hodge, 27; Moran, 18; Martin, 21; total 188.

Captain Brewer (Barrister at law) who had previously held a commission in the St. Kilda Volunteers, was selected in March 1862, commanding officer of the Bendigo Rifles in lieu of Captain Skene, who had been in temporary command. In the following month the corps attended the Werribee encampment, and experienced such inclement weather that the up-country men were ordered to Melbourne to dry their clothes. The encampment was afterwards known as the "wet Werribee". The Queen's Birthday was this year celebrated by a military ball at the Town Hall, which was largely attended. Captain Brewer resigned the commanding officership in August and Captain Lysaght (barrister) was elected to the vacant position. In November a French grey uniform with blue facings was adopted by the corps instead of the dark or "invisible green", and the Bendigo and Castlemaine Rifle corps were formed into a battalion, under the command of Colonel Bull and were afterwards known as the "Grey Battalion".

In July, 1862, a site for a parade ground for the Bendigo Cavalry was selected and surveyed by Mr. Breen. It was situated on the left-hand side of McIvor Road, near the pound, but was seldom used, the drills generally being held on the racecourse at Epsom.

In the same month the first inspection of the troop by Colonel Anderson took place, and that officer promised that "in future they should have the services of Drill Instructor Sergeant-major Hammott of Castlemaine twice a week, which would entail an additional expense to the troop, but they would no doubt pay it with pleasure". The troop at this period was very strong, numbering 50 residents of Sandhurst, and some 24 members residing at the Campaspe and Axedale. Steps were accordingly taken to procure more officers, and the first captain was elected on 22nd September, when Cornet Bastard was unanimously voted to the position, the appointment being subsequently confirmed by the Government. Dr. Barnett, who had accepted the position of Hon. Secretary (Vice Sergeant Breen, resigned) was also appointed assistant surgeon to the troop, with the corresponding rank of Lieutenant. Although the Sandhurst troop was apparently, at this period, progressing satisfactorily, complaints were rife that the expense upon members was irksome, while umbrage was taken at the action of the Government in providing a drill instructor for the Castlemaine Cavalry, and denying the same advantage to the Sandhurst troops, unless the members defrayed the expense. At headquarters also there was a strong impression that the Victorian Cavalry should be reorganised, and more monetary assistance rendered to the movement by the Government. The mounted force, or rather forces, of the colony were in a disintegrated state, each independent of the other, having different uniforms and enjoying various appellations. For instance, there were the "Mounted Troop", the "Castlemaine Dragoons", (who donned a gorgeous uniform) and the "1st", or "Royal Volunteer Cavalry Regiment.

Towards the end of 1862 steps were taken to amalgamate the whole of the Volunteer Cavalry force into one body under the name of the "Victorian Volunteer Light Horse", the prefix of "Prince of Wales being added in honour of the Heir Apparent in March, 1863. The officers of the old cavalry retained their positions, but all the troops were made subject to the same rules and regulations, placed on an equal footing and clothed in the same uniform, but locally distinguished as troops of the town or district where raised. In the re-organisation of the cavalry force the Sandhurst troop of the 1st or R.V.V.C.R. naturally became the "Sandhurst Troop of P.W.V.V.L.H.," Captain Bastard still retaining command, and about a score of the old troop also rejoining.

P.79

(On the day of the opening of the Melbourne-Bendigo Railway line) ".....bringing the visitors from Castlemaine, including 50 or 60 of the rifle corps with their band, and the commanding officer of the brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Bull, and Captain Ryland, Captain Anderson and some members of the Light Dragoons also came by this train...."

".... The Governor's train in the first carriage was the first Brigade of Volunteer Artillery, under the command of Sergeant Cauham...."

".... led the procession and lastly the Volunteers. The latter corp took a short cut to reach the Criterion Hotel so as to receive the Governor as a guard of honour..."

"....A salute had been fired at the station, and immediately afterwards the guns were limbered up, and were in position to fire another salute at the Volunteer Fire Brigade station as the procession entered the Mall. Whilst the procession was making its way up Mundy-street to the Criterion the artillery corps again made a forward movement and set its guns in Market-square..."

"....At the conclusion of his speech a royal salute was fired..."

P.83

"In April, 1863, the first marksman's badges were issued to members of the volunteer force for efficiency in the use of the rifle, a certain percentage of points having to be made at each range. The Bendigo Rifles were successful in winning a fair proportion. In June, 1863, the Naval Brigade (composed of the Williamstown and Sandridge Corps) was defeated by the Bendigo Rifles by 671 to 608. In July at Ballarat, Bendigo defeated Ballarat by 775 to 685. Still another victory was scored in September, the Naval Brigade being defeated at Williamstown by 676 to 599.

The year 1863 was noted for the enrolment, chiefly from the Bendigo ranks, of nearly 76 men for active service in the Victorian Contingent of the New Zealand Volunteers. Amongst the numbers who enlisted were some of the best sergeants of our local corps, and the commanding officer, Captain James Skene. The latter gentleman accepted a commission, and several of the sergeants and privates received appointments as non-commissioned officers. On the occasion of Captain Skene's retirement from his old corps he was presented with a sword of honor and an illuminated address, by those previously under his command, the band also presenting him with a gold ring, made of Bendigo gold, and an illuminated address. He took his departure on 16th September with the best wishes of the rifles and the townspeople generally.

Early in 1863 the expediency of recompensing the volunteers for their services by grants of land was first suggested, and to Dr. Adolphus Barnett, the assistant surgeon of the Sandhurst troop of cavalry, the merit of the suggestion is due. Partial effect was given to the idea two years later. On 18th September Mr. Julius Cohn was unanimously elected captain of the cavalry, in place of Captain Bastard whose resignation was received with regret. Messrs. Tipper and Jordan were subsequently elected lieutenants."

IDENTIFICATION OF TWO ORIENTAL MEDALS.CHINESE

- (1) This is a Chinese civilian medal. Issued by the Treasury Department (inscription on bar of clasp). The inscription on the medal itself reads "For Patriotism towards the Chinese Republic". There is no date or name of the recipient on the medal. However, the medal probably dates from the 1920's and having been awarded by the Treasury Department, it was no doubt issued to acknowledge some monetary gift to the Republic.

It is a 6th class medal.

JAPANESE

- (2) This medal is not a formal one, because the former Mito Army Flying School, whose name appears on it, did not issue any medal. Therefore, it appears that this medal was only an informal and memorial one, given to No. 6 graduates of the School, and name of the recipient Tomiyasu Noda, appears on the back of the medal.

REFERENCES:-CHINESE:-

Mr. Shem, a Chinese businessman in Perth, Western Australia.

JAPANESE:-

Embassy of Japan, 3 Tennyson Crescent, Forrest, Canberra, A.C.T.

C. HALLS.

RIBBON.



BLACK: WHITE: BLUE: YELLOW: RED.

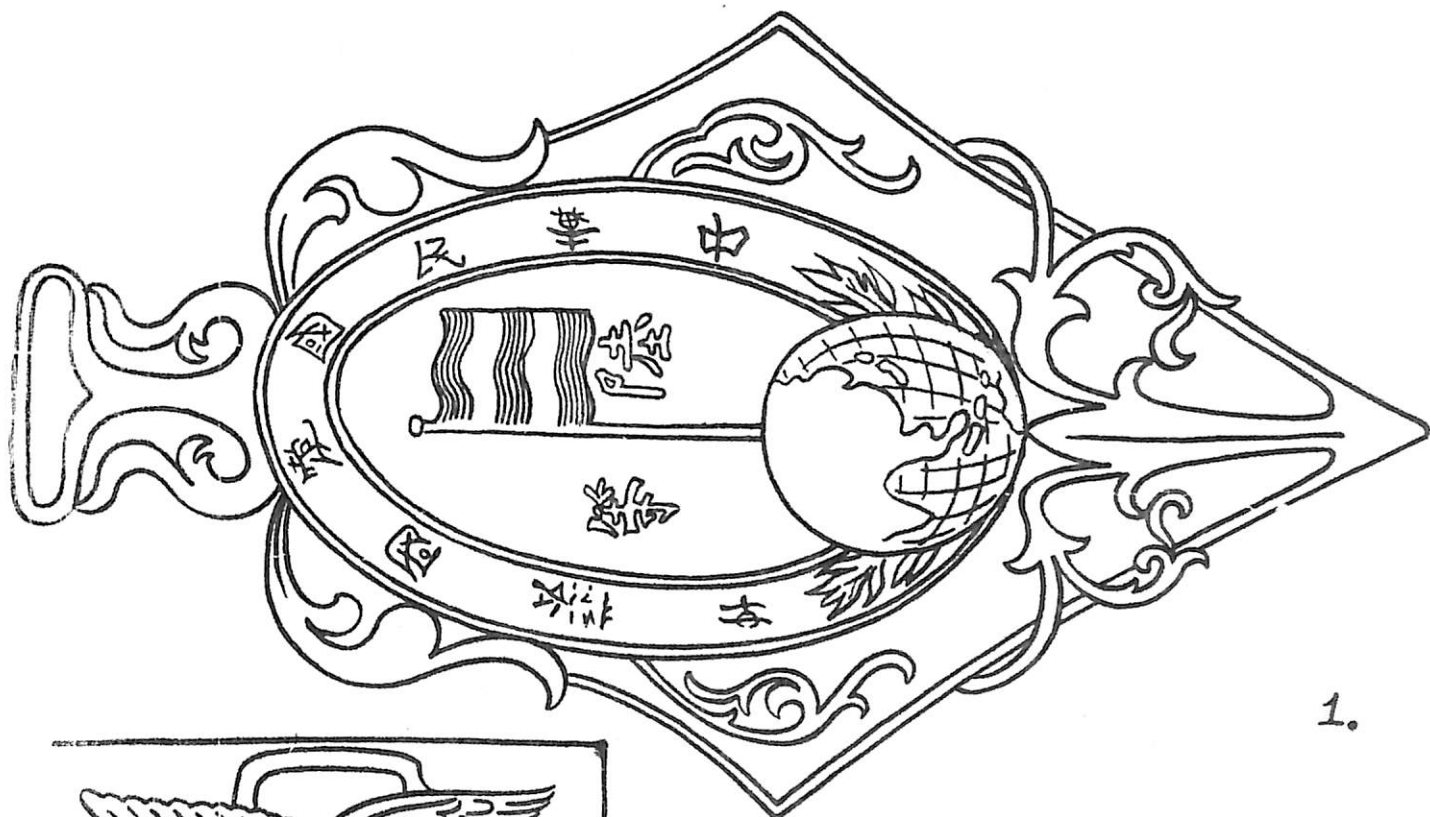


Gold

Black

Gold

Light Blue.



1.



2.

野田富正

Nota

Tomi
yasu

并装第六期生

6
term

Student

水戸陸軍飛行学校

Mito

Army

Flying

School.

AUSTRALIAN ARMY LIGHT AIRCRAFT SQUADRON

No. 16 Army Light Aircraft Squadron is to get its own badge. On 16th October, 1963, Sir Anthony Wagner, K.C.V.O., Garter King of Arms, in his capacity as Inspector of Arms Badges approved a badge for the Australian Army Light Aircraft Squadron. The original design was prepared by Mr. E.R. Garrett, Staff Artist at the Branch of the Master General of the Ordnance.

The badge will not be struck as a cap badge but will be used in the same manner as the RAAF Squadrons.

The description is : "Within a silver circle, which bears in the top part two sprigs of Wattle in gold and in the bottom part the inscription "16th Army Light Aircraft Squadron" also in gold, two swords in saltire silver points up the hilts and pommels protruding through the circle in gold, woven through the crossed swords a small wreath of wattle also in gold and overall a golden eagle wings spread its feet touching the wreath the whole ensigned by St. Edward's Crown".

As soon as an illustration is available it will be reproduced in "SABRETACHE".

A.N. FESTBERG.

CANBERRA BRANCH NOTES

By K. R. WHITE

The big event of the past quarter has been the exhibition at HUGHES Community Centre where we had a display for one week, during the opening ceremonies, in conjunction with the ACT Council of Cultural Clubs. Our thanks to all involved with a special mention to Don Means and Barry Videon for the loan of many of the items displayed.

In April Don Goldsmith gave a very good talk on "Model Soldier Collecting on the Cheap" which was well received and very enlightening to the members present. Don illustrated his talk with a fine display of models, ranging from standard models to excellent conversions.

Another good attendance was noted in May for Jim Gale's well illustrated address on "The Victorian Military Forces up to Federation". Jim brought along many rare photographs and books to back up his talk.

A fine example in attendance, which merits special mention, is that of our two Goulburn Members Peter Burness and Peter Richards (not to forget Mr. Burness Snr. who does the driving). Wet or fine, hot or cold, they make the trip from Goulburn (60 odd miles each way) for each meeting setting an example to our more senior, but less enthusiastic members.

A recent addition to our Branch Library has been the military papers, photograph albums and medals (including a Serbian Silver Medal) of Lt. W.M. Carne who was a member of 2 Light Horse Field Ambulance from 1916 - 1919. This collection was presented to the Branch by his son, Dr. F.B. Carne of Canberra.

DESPATCHES -- Letters to the Editor.

Dear Sir,

AUSTRALIA'S FIGHTING REGIMENTS.

In the April issue of "Sabretache" I have been reading the article on Page 87, captioned as above. When I try to relate it to the list of Australian Contingents at the South African War in the same issue, frankly, I find it too difficult.

For instance, in the former article eight units are listed under "Division" as "South Africa/Boer War". If one disregards the matter of "Division", which may not apply in these eight cases, one is left with the impression that these eight served in the Boer War, and the introductory paragraph says "fought on active service as complete units". In the other article I can see, out of these eight units, only Victorian Mounted Rifles and Tasmanian Mounted Infantry. Now, the N.S.W. Mounted Rifles served in South Africa (cp. Page 67) but this is not brought out in "Australia's Fighting Regiments".

In a table given in "Sabretache" of July, 1962, the earliest occurrence of 23rd L.H. (Barossa L.H.) was dated 1912, yet it is now listed (Page 87) as "Boer War".

Again according to "Sabretache" of July, 1962, the 21st L.H. (Illawarra L.H.) ceased to be a separate regiment in 1929, and the 19th L.H. Armoured Car Regiment was first heard of in 1933, so, if those years are correct, then the list of regiments in the first column on Page 87 is, I think, not correct as at a particular date.

Can someone reconcile the statements published for me, or am I just dull?

Yours truly,
Confusiatius

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The above letter was referred to Lt. Col. Vernon for comment, in view of his excellent grasp of the history of Australian units.)

2 Reid Street,
Lindfield, N.S.W.

May 2, 1964.

Dear Sir,

AUSTRALIA'S FIGHTING REGIMENTS.

I welcome the opportunity to comment on queries by "Confusiatus" about Australia's Regiments which served abroad.

Mr. Gray's list of contingents at the South African War is from an official source; I believe that it would be complete and correct.

Mr. Barton's article has an interesting table of units, which could be useful for reference, but I feel that, presented in the way it is, it must prove confusing to some readers.

The various re-organisations of the Forces with their accompanying changes of designation make it a bit difficult for students to get a clear picture of the A.M.F. as far as units are concerned. Not many people make a sufficient study of this facet of A.M.F. history to get a grip of the facts.

Now we, members of the Military Historical Society of Australia, remembering that "Sabrotache" is distributed far and wide, and may be read by some who have little other access to reference material on the A.M.F., must be very careful in what we publish in our Journal and how we present it.

In the article on Page 87 (April issue) the contributor has given, in a list of light horse regiments, the number borne by each, the State in which raised, the territorial title, and the brigade and division (which means in the Great War, 1914-19) or that it was in the Boer War. The list is prefaced by a statement that the "following units . . . fought on active service abroad as complete units". This last statement is misleading and to help get the facts in perspective I offer the following outline :

1. Most units that were sent to the South African War were raised specially for that purpose. Exceptions were the three regiments of the N.S.W. Mounted Brigade - Lancers, Mounted Rifles and 1st Australian Horse - which mobilised detachments, of one squadron strength in each case (Compare Page 67 of April issue). Before or at the end of the war those units which had been specially raised for overseas service were disbanded.
2. In 1903, after Federation, the mounted units which had existed in the various Colonies before the South African War were re-organised as eighteen regiments of light horse. Each was granted the honorary distinction "South Africa" with the years in which the unit (meaning its predecessor) was represented in that country during the war by not less than 20 men -- M.O. NO. 123, 1908.

24.

3. In 1912 there was another re-organisation; the number of regiments was increased and designations were changed.
4. No regiments of the Citizen Military Forces served abroad in the Great War, 1914-19. The A.I.F. was raised specially. In 1918 (M.O. 364) C.M.F. regiments were renumbered to perpetuate the numerical designations of A.I.F. regiments from the same State - and, where possible, the same district. For example, 5 L.H. (New England L.H.), a C.M.F. unit, was renumbered '12' to make it successor to the 12th Light Horse Regiment, A.I.F. As the highest number of any L.H. regiment in the A.I.F. was '15' and there were more than 15 C.M.F. regiments, some of the latter could not be given numbers used in the A.I.F.

I suggest that the list on Page 87 would be more correct and clearer if all references to South Africa were deleted and headings were amended and re-arranged thus :

C.M.F. Regt.	Territorial Title	State Where Raised	A.I.F. Parent Unit's Brigade	A.I.F. Parent Unit's Division
1925-34				

May readers pardon me for having been so 'long winded'. I hope I have shown that, due to the complexity of the subject, it is very difficult to condense it as much as was attempted without distorting the facts; it is better to take the trouble to set out the details a little more fully.

If 'Confusius' thinks I may be able to help him further, I should be happy to hear from him.

Yours sincerely,
P.V. Vernon.

EDITOR'S NOTE: And to top it all off, we regret that our proof reader missed a typographical error on Page 87 -- Northern Rivers Lancers should have been 16th, not 15th!

13 Haig Street,
Bexley N.S.W.

26 October 1963

The Editor, Sabretache,

At a recent meeting of the N.S.W. Branch I overheard a discussion between some members relative to the purchasing of commissions in the British Army. The remark was passed that this practice was still in force up until the First World War.

I did not get the chance at the time to correct this mis-statement but would like to do so now.

The system of buying commissions and promotions, which ranged from £450 for a first commission and up to £6000 to £7000 for promotion to a senior rank, and which had been in force since 1720 was finally abolished by the War Office Act of 1870.

F.B. Thornborough.

BOOKS.

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY BIBLIOGRAPHY
By C.E. Dornbusch.

This meticulous work, in a previously neglected field, lists about 580 items.

Further to the announcement in the preceding issue of "Sabretache", Australian readers are notified that the Australian Military Bibliography is now available from Mrs. Margaret Woodhouse, Bookseller, 244 Miller St., North Sydney, N.S.W., and that the price is 53/6d (postage, 8d).

NEW RENE NORTH CARDS.

Uniform students will be interested in the latest Rene North "Paint Your Own" Postcards to arrive. Most of these now sets have accompanying sheets giving historical details of the units concerned.

Briefly, some of the sets are :-

No. 34 Madras Cavalry, 1801-8. In the main the jackets and turbans were red, except for trumpeters and farriers, and the facing colours were displayed on collars and cuffs, trumpeters' and farriers' jackets, standards and trumpet cords. In 1806 the headdress for Europeans was the classic helmet of heavy cavalry pattern with a distinctive mane falling to the right side. There were eight regiments.

No. B.33. Bosnian Infantry, 1910. The uniform was mainly identical to that worn by the rest of the Austro-Hungarian army with the exception of the fez, which could be either red or light grey-blue. Basic uniform colour was light grey-blue while the facing colour was one of several shades of red. On special occasions, and in the presence of the enemy, an oak-leaf sprig was worn on the left side of the fez.

No. 32. Staffordshire Militia, 1804. The cards in this set show the dress of the regiment prior to 1804, when the title was changed to "The King's Own Staffordshire Militia". The uniform is the regulation pattern of the period, but the officer's epaulette is worn on the left shoulder, instead of the right as in the regular army.

No. 31. Austrian Line Regiments, 1800-5. These soldiers wear the leather helmet introduced in 1798. It has a high crown, squat comb and heavy peak. All 63 regiments in the period wore the distinctive white jacket with collar, shoulder straps, cuffs and turnbacks of facing colour and brass or pewter buttons.

No. 29. Austrian Lancers, 1812-3. The uniform included a square cap of Polish design. Uniforms were two shades of green with scarlet facings.

No. 28. Polish Foot Artillery, 1810-15. This uniform was French inspired, including the rank distinctions. Coats were green, breeches, waistcoats and gauntlets white. Facings were black and piping red.

No. B27. Swiss Cavalry, 1905-14. Under the Swiss system of compulsory service, cavalry training took the form of an initial 80 day course for recruits in their first year, followed by an annual ten-day refresher course for the next ten years. Green tunics were worn with the distinctive Swiss shake which had peaks front and back.

No. 25. Loyal London Volunteers, 1803-6. In the early months of 1803, a growing state of tension between Great Britain and France resulted in the formation of new regiments of Loyal London Volunteers. Uniforms were a mixture of the dress worn by light and battalion companies of the regular army.

Eric Wiseman (Australian agent for R. North)

BOOK REVIEW.

MacDonald World AIR POWER Guide.

From the world's smallest Air Force - Yemen, to the world's largest Air Force - USSR, all countries are represented in this well produced and profusely illustrated book.

Information of 94 Air Forces is given in well condensed form in Section 1 whilst Section 2 gives technical details on current military aircraft. Section 3, by far the largest section, illustrates all aircraft used by these air arms and, finally, Section 4 reproduces in full colour all the national insignia.

Messrs. William Green and Dennis Punnett as well as the publishers Macdonald & Co. Ltd. of London are to be congratulated for their fine effort to bring before to public a comprehensive and extremely reasonably priced book. It is truly the poor man's "JANE'S".

As the introduction states, it is "within the limitations of to-day's security restrictions as up-to-date as is possible at the time of closing for press" (August, 1963).

I can well imagine the amount of work and patience involved in compiling this book, for I know how difficult it is to obtain technical, let alone military information from our own Air Force.

My thanks to Messrs. Macdonald & Co. (Publishers), Ltd., for making this copy available. Australian price at all leading book shops is 35/-.

A.N. Festberg.

AUSTRALIAN ARMY LINEAGE, 1903-1964

At long last the Lineage Book of the Australian Army has been completed. It comprises the regiments of the Light Horse, Armour and Infantry from Federation to 1964.

For each unit it shows all changes of designation etc., alliances, battle honours complete with references from date of formation to date of disbandment.

The new State Regiments are included.

The Society proposes to reproduce this reference book if sufficient orders are received. The price will be approximately £2. Only the ordered number of books will be printed.

Send your order to the Hon. Sec. in Melbourne as soon as possible. Do not send any money at this stage.

MEMBERS' ADVERTISEMENTS:

ANTIQUES AND MILITARIA

At present I have a stock of military headgear, badges, buttons and other items of equipment. Swords, guns, pistols, powder flasks.

Jurgen Olmes, Elmwood and von Schrilitz prints. Colored postcards of German troops 1900 and Scottish from 1750 to 1950. Rene North paint-them-yourself cards, all nations and periods. Regimental histories.

Unpainted 54mm figures by Imrie (Hellenic), Bussler, Hinton Hunt, Stadden, Almirall, Wootton and Gammage. 30mm figures by Hinton Hunt and Stadden. 20mm figures by Hunt and Airfix. These cover American Revolution, Seven Years War, Napoleonic Wars, American Civil War, WW1 and WW2. I am expecting some 30mm and 40mm figures by Scruby, Erikson and Greenwood and Ball of British, Australian and other troops of the Sudan, Boer and other African wars of the period including artillery, cavalry and infantry. Models by other makers are being added all the time.

Please address letters (with S.A.E. please) to -
E. WISEMAN, BOX 142, MOSS VALE. N.S.W.

