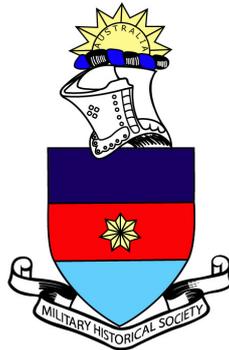


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SABRETACHE



THE JOURNAL OF
THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF AUSTRALIA

JANUARY, 1971

THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA

(Founded in Melbourne in 1957)

AIMS OF THE SOCIETY

The aims of the Society are the encouragement and pursuit of study and research in military history, customs, traditions, dress, arms, equipment and kindred matters; the promotion of public interest and knowledge in these subjects and the preservation of historical military objects, with particular reference to the Armed Forces of Australia.

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SABRETACHE

**JOURNAL AND PROCEEDINGS OF
THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF AUSTRALIA**

(FOUNDED IN MELBOURNE IN 1957)

EDITED BY

B. J. VIDEON, A.A.S.A.



FEDERAL COUNCIL, MELBOURNE

VOL. XIII.

JANUARY, 1971

NO. 3

PRICE: 82 Cents

Published by

JOHN E. PRICE

for and on behalf of the Federal Council of
THE MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA

Flat 7,
16 Barrett Street,
CHELTENHAM,
VICTORIA, 3192.

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MEMORANDUM

DATE OF PREPARATION: 10/10/54
BY: [illegible]
SUBJECT: [illegible]

REFERENCE

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THE MILITARY FORCES AT PORT PHILLIP FROM 1803 to 1860

From "THE CHRONICLES OF EARLY MELBOURNE 1835 to 1851"

By Garryowan (1888) Melbourne, and based on a Parliamentary Paper issued by the Government Printing Office in 1878 under the title "EARLY HISTORICAL RECORDS OF PORT PHILLIP".

ROYAL MARINES

The first armed force stationed in Port Phillip dates back more than thirty years before the arrival of either Batman or Fawkner. Accompanying the Collins Convict Expedition was a detachment of Royal Marines, the rank and file of which consisted of:- First Lieutenant, William Sladden; Second Lieutenant, J.M. Johnson; Third Lieutenant, Edward Lord; Sergeants, 3; Corporals, 3; Drummer, 1; Fifer, 1; and 39 privates. Their duty was to maintain order, and protect life and property at the Convict Settlement at Sorrento, where they were under canvas. David Collins the Commandant or Governor of the little colony, was also a Colonel of Marines, and on the 18th October, 1803, as Commander in Chief, he issued the subjoined "Garrison Orders".

"The Lieut. Colonel on taking command of the detachment of Royal Marines, landed at Port Phillip, entertains a hope that they will all feel a just sense of the honourable situation in which they are placed. They have been selected by their Sovereign to compose the garrison for the protection of this infant settlement. He trusts this will stimulate them to use their best exertions, and enable the Lieut. Colonel to report to the Secretary of State that such a trust has not been unworthily placed in them. He hopes they all know that obedience to orders, sobriety, and cleanliness form the essential points in the character of a good soldier. While he observes that these are attended to, he shall feel a pride in having them under his command, and shall hold it his duty, by every means in his power, to render their situation comfortable. He is unwilling to mention the word "punishment," but it is necessary they should know his firm determination to have the strictest obedience paid to such orders as he may think proper to give from time to time for their regulation, and trusts that when at a future period this shall be joined by other detachments of their brave comrades, he shall be able with pleasure to hold up this small band as an example worthy their imitation. The officer of the day will have the charge of the guards, and once during the night will go the visiting rounds. A patrol of a corporal and two privates will occasionally, between the relief of the centinels, go round the encampment and take up all persons that they may find after the tattoo has beat, and bring them to the quarter-guard. The detachment off duty will parade for drill at seven o'clock every morning (Sundays excepted), if the weather will permit. The civil and military officers wanting the counter-sign may have it on application to Lieut. Sladden. The quarter-guard to be augmented by three privates to-morrow; the additional centinel is for the preservation of two water-casks at the watering-place, which are appropriated solely to the use of the civil and military establishment."

The salutary lessons instilled by this proclamation may be learned with advantage now as then, and as a rule they were acted up to by those for whose benefit they were intended, though there was occasionally a notable exception. It was only on the following day (the 19th) that the Commandant was obliged to constitute a tribunal for the trial of delinquents, in the form of a Garrison Court-Martial at 11 a.m., at Lieut. Johnson's marquee, when a prisoner was tried for drunkenness and insubordination, and the result was thus publicly announced on the 23rd:-

"Sergt. Richard, sergeant of the 1st parade company having been found guilty of the crime with which he stood charged before a Court Martial, was sentenced to be reduced to the pay and duty of a private centinel, but some alleviating circumstances having appeared in the course of the proceedings, and in the defence offered by the prisoner, he was recommended by the Court to the clemency of the Commanding Officer, which recommendation he was pleased to confirm, and the prisoner was restored to his former situation."

A perusal of the several Garrison Orders issued by Collins during his brief stay (from 16th October, 1803, to 26th January, 1804), discloses an amusing inkling of the military life of the period, and a few extracts will be read with interest.

"23rd October. - This being the anniversary of His Majesty's accession to the throne, the detachment will assemble in front of the encampment at twelve o'clock, and fire three volleys in honour of the day, after which the guard will mount at two o'clock.

"The presence of the officer of the day being at all times indispensably requisite in the camp, he is not, on any pretence, to quit it without the knowledge of the Commanding Officer. The comfort and appearance of the military depending much upon their cleanliness, the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty were pleased to admit a certain number of women to accompany their husbands on the present expedition, for the purpose of contributing to that end, by washing for the detachment. The Commanding Officer therefore directs and appoints the following women to be so employed, and in the following manner, namely:- The wife of William Bean, private, to wash for 15 persons; the wife of George Carley, private, to wash for 15 persons; the wife of James Spooner to wash for 14 persons; and as an ample supply of necessaries has been sent out with the detachment, he will not admit of any excuse for their appearing in a dirty, unsoldierlike manner, discreditable to themselves and to the corps to which they belong. The different packages and cases in which the marine stores and clothing are contained, are not, on any account, when emptied, to be destroyed or converted to any other use without the approbation of the Commanding Officer.

"1st November. - The Commanding Officer is obliged to direct that in future the allowance of spirits shall be mixed with three waters, and issued twice a day to the detachment. The officer of the day will taste it when mixed. The quarter-master will continue to receive the allowance

daily from the Commissary, but he will take it into his charge, and see that it is mixed agreeable to the above order at the marine store tent.

"8th November. - The two casks at the watering-place, which have been appropriated to the use of the civil and military officers, being properly prepared to be shut up during the night, the centinel at that post will be withdrawn at seven o'clock at night, and planted there at the same hour in the morning. The keys of these casks are to be lodged with the Adjutant, and the persons concerned will attend to the regulations, and cause whatever water they may require to be got within the above hours.

"13th November. - The quarter-master will employ the tailor belonging to the detachment, and such other tailors as the Commanding Officer may appoint, in altering the clothing that became due in June last. The suits are to be fitted to the men, and made up according to the pattern established by the Admiralty. Each suit when finished is to be labelled, and put into the care of the quarter-master, until the whole are completed, when they will be issued. This work will be put in hand on Monday. A review of arms and necessaries to-morrow morning as usual, after which the Articles of War will be read.

"16th November. - A copper being erected near the watering-place for cooking the provisions, and proper persons appointed to attend it, the Lieutenant Governor prohibits the making of fires for cooking the convicts' provisions, in any other part of the encampment except on the beach near the carpenter's hut, where another copper will be put up for the accommodation of the people at that end of the encampment. The superintendents will attend to this regulation.

"21st November. - The Commanding Officer is concerned to be under the necessity of establishing the following drill for the non-commissioned officers. On Wednesday from six until seven in the morning; on Saturdays from two until three in the afternoon.

"23rd November. - The Commanding Officer is surprised to observe the unsteady appearance of the men at the evening parade. This can only proceed from their determination to evade the regulations which he adopted in the hope of preventing this unsoldierlike appearance that he complains of in them, and which if persisted in will compel him not to increase the quantity of water, but reduce the quantity of spirits which is at present allowed them.

"30th November. - The Commanding Officer hopes that no one of the detachment under his command, but such an unsoldierlike character as Thomas Hodgeman, would be concerned in any dealings or transactions with the convicts. They must perceive that the bad consequences that ever must and will attend such disgraceful conduct, and which he trusts none of them will ever be guilty.

"3rd December. - The detachment will parade at eleven o'clock to-morrow in the forenoon, for the purpose of attending Divine Service. The guard will in future mount on Sundays at eight o'clock in the morning. The troop will beat as usual at ten, and the Church drum at eleven in the forenoon.

"27th December. - The Commanding Officer is concerned to observe the shameful conduct of several of the soldiers of the detachment. Drunkenness is a crime that he will never pass over, and to prevent as far as in him lies their disgracing themselves, and the Royal and Honourable Corps to which they belong, by incurring the censures of Courts Martial, he directs that in future their allowance of watered spirits shall not be taken to their tents but drank at the place where it is mixed, in the presence of the officer of the day. If this regulation shall be found insufficient, he assures them that the first man who is found guilty of drunkenness by a Court-Martial shall never again receive the allowance of spirits.

"The quarter-master will immediately cause to be dug a pit, at a convenient distance from the Southernmost part of the marine line, to be used by the detachment as a privy, and they are on no account to use any other. Earth is to be thrown into it every morning."

It will be observed from this notification that what is now adopted as the modern specific for an universal nuisance, was one of very early introduction into the colony.

"3rd January, 1804. - The Commanding Officer is willing to believe that the unsoldierlike behaviour of the prisoners Rae and Andrews will never be imitated by any of the detachment. He feels it necessary to point out to them that it is the duty of all good soldiers to discountenance such a proceeding, and report it to their officers, as their concealing it may be attended with consequences very fatal to themselves, as well as injurious to the Service of their Sovereign, to whom every man has sworn and owes allegiance.

"17th January. - The detachment will parade at half-past eleven in the forenoon to-morrow, and at twelve o'clock fire three volleys, it being the anniversary of the day upon which Her Majesty's birth is kept. The quarter-master will issue a new clothing to the detachment, who will wear it to-morrow."

The penal settlement was broken up on 30th January, 1804, and Collins passed away for good from the harbour of Port Phillip.

In consequence of the semi-convict element in the primitive population of Port Phillip, and the existence of un-manumitted prisoners in the Government and assigned service, the presence of a detachment of soldiers in Melbourne was indispensable, and consequently four days after the arrival of Captain Lonsdale, the first Police Magistrate and Commandant, the "Stirlingshire" from Sydney (5th October, 1836) brought Ensign King with a detachment of 30 men from the 4th Regiment, and such was Melbourne's first military garrison. In 1838 a slight augmentation was made, bringing the number up to 35 rank and file, under two subalterns, with a "band" consisting of a drummer, minus a fife or other accompaniment. In January, 1839, there was a further increase, the town was made the headquarters of a Company, and the Officers were - Captain Smith, Lieutenant Vignolles, and Ensign M'Cormac. In December, 1840, the military establishment of Port Phillip is thus classified: - Captain: Charles F. H. Smith; Lieutenant: Francis Durell Vignolles; Ensign:

Samuel Rawson. Present - fit for duty at Melbourne - 1 Captain, 2 subalterns, 2 sergeants, 3 corporals, 1 drummer, and 26 privates. At Geelong: 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 6 privates. On escort to Sydney - (not returned) - 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 5 privates. Commissariat Department: Deputy Assistant Commissary General - Charles Howard.

At the commencement of 1841 Captain Smith retired from the service, and the command for the time devolved upon Lieutenant Vignolles.

In 1842 the military consisted of a detachment of the 80th Regiment, and there were stationed in Melbourne:- Captain: C. Lewis; Ensign: M.D. Freeman; with 2 sergeants, 1 corporal, and 37 rank and file. At Geelong: 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 6 rank and file; and at Portland: Lieutenant H.A. Hollinsworth, 1 sergeant, 6 rank and file. Commissariat, as before.

Thus the number went on alternating, and in a few years substantially increasing, the Officers were popular, and identifying themselves with every sport, amusement, and reunion on the cards; as ready to ride in a race as to participate in a duel; to dance at a ball as to assist in putting out a fire, and on the whole considered thorough good fellows. The Non-Commissioned Officers and privates also fraternized with the townspeople. Their duty mainly consisted in supplying gaol-guards and escorts, and only on a couple of occasions were they called out to quell a popular tumult.

The military for several years were miserably barracked, the soldiers in hovels, and the Officers in huts with some, but small, pretensions to comfort. The first barracks was a clay, bark, and bush erection on the "Government block" between King and Spencer Streets; the second the old brick gaol in Collins Street West, on its vacation as a prison; the third a corrugated iron range of buildings off Spencer Street, at the end of Latrobe Street, and the present barrack site on the St. Kilda Road was not thought of until January 1849, when an Ordnance Officer from Sydney selected it.

The first Court-Martial held in the colony was on the 25th August, 1839, presided over by Major Ryan, from Launceston, when a private named Stokes was tried for robbing a comrade and received a sentence of seven years' transportation. The second occurred on the 9th June, 1846, when Private Warrington was convicted of the double offence of drunkenness and using abusive language to Sergeant Leary. The Report of the Court was transmitted to the Commander of the Forces at Sydney, and the final result was three months' imprisonment.

The first soldier's funeral in the colony was on the 11th March, 1844. Sergeant M'Culla, of the 99th Regiment, was seized with sudden illness, and died in a few hours, presenting the indications generally attendant upon Asiatic cholera. His body turned blue, and when this got to be known, there was great alarm through the town, and rumour speedily circulated the astounding intelligence that several persons were attacked by similar symptoms, which was subsequently ascertained to be only a scare. Notwithstanding the temporary panic, M'Culla was interred in the (now) old burial ground with military honours, and a firing party of twenty placated his manes with the orthodox farewell volley.

In April, 1847, four small pieces of Ordnance were received in the town, and carriaged outside the barrack walls in Collins Street West, with their muzzles pointed towards the Yarra, as if to warn off any invading force rash enough to come up the river. There were then no intervening buildings to intercept the view.

The gold discoveries in 1851 necessitated a further increase of the military force, and consequently, on the 27th December a reinforcement of Ensign Finch and 31 rank and file of the 11th Regiment arrived from Sydney. The immediate purpose of the addition was to enable the Officer in command (Captain Conran) to provide a Non-Commissioned Officers' guard for the Treasury, where much of the gold brought by the escorts from the diggings, used to be deposited; and an Officers' guard for the Gold Commissioners' tent at Mount Alexander. Lieutenant Maunsell was ordered to the Mount with a contingent, which was not to do any police duty. He was to have 10s., and the men 2s. 6d., extra pay per diem, an arrangement to which they could have no objection.

As with everything else, so with the military, did the immediate future work changes little expected by even the greatest wiseacre of the time.

The Old Colonist with the "marvellous memory," to whose kindness I have referred in other chapters, has favoured me with a memo of military gossip of a highly readable kind. His style is more discursive than my sketch, and he does not limit himself to the chronological lines which I have drawn. As he writes solely from personal recollection, some discrepancies may be noticeable between him and me; but, after making all reasonable allowances, the communication may be perused with much interest at the present day:-

"The first Garrison in Melbourne was composed of a detachment of the 4th Regiment, the 'King's Own,' a renowned and highly distinguished contingent of the British army. For upwards of 200 years this corps had been noted for its bravery, especially under Wellington in the Peninsular campaign. When Sir Richard Bourke visited the infant settlement of Port Phillip in 1837, and landed where is now the Queen's Wharf, he was received by a guard of honour of the 'King's Own'. Captain Lonsdale, the first Police Magistrate of the new Province, and other officials, belonged to the same regiment, as also did Mr. George Wintle, the first gaoler, who had been regimental drum-major.

"In 1839 the barracks, consisting of a long slab building on the 'Government Block', between West Bourke and Collins Streets, were occupied by the Grenadier Company of the 28th Regiment, who all wore bearskin hats, branded with the regimental number on the front and back. This distinction was given them to commemorate a deed of valour displayed when they landed at Aboukir Bay, in 1801, under General Sir Ralph Abercrombie. They were encountered by a French Infantry Regiment, which, at the point of the bayonet, they drove up the sand hills near the landing place, and, while thus engaged, were suddenly attacked in the rear by another French regiment; but they were equal to the occasion, for while the front rank defeated their antagonists, the rear rank faced about and served their opponents in a similar manner, an event unique in the annals of war, and worthy of being held in remembrance. One of their number died while in Melbourne, and the funeral procession, preceded by a fifer and drummer, playing 'Adeste Fideles,' passed down Collins and along Queen Streets, to the cemetery.

"The 28th were succeeded in Melbourne by the 80th, the head-quarters of which were stationed in Sydney. A Company, under the command of Captain R. Lewis, was ordered to Melbourne. Captain Lewis was a Waterloo veteran, and a very determined man, as was shown by a circumstance that happened during his stay in Melbourne. A riot took place at the time when Mr. Henry Condell was elected a member of the New South Wales Legislature in 1843. A mob attacked the premises of a Mr. Green, an ironmonger, in Elizabeth Street, opposite the Post Office, and he used firearms to protect himself, and the soldiers having been sent for, the 80th, under Captain Lewis, appeared on the scene with fixed bayonets, and charged up Elizabeth Street from the Post Office as far as St. Francis' Church. The mob being thus dispersed, Captain Lewis told them to be careful and not bring them down a second time, otherwise he would have some of their lives. The warning had so much effect that no further trouble was given. This brave veteran eventually became Colonel of the Regiment, and saw much service in India. Lieutenant Beers, the second in command of the Company, and a cadet of a distinguished North of Ireland family, died here, and was buried by his comrades early one morning in a very quiet manner. The detachment of the 80th Regiment was replaced by a Company of the 99th, the headquarters of which had recently arrived in Sydney. The 99th Regiment, all told, numbered 1100 men, with an average height of 5 feet 7 inches. Several of their superior Officers were Peninsular veterans, and altogether they were a splendid Regiment. They had a capital band, which introduced the celebrated 'Railway Galop' to these colonies, and delighted the citizens of Sydney by playing frequently in the Domain. The 99th lost their Colour-Sergeant while stationed here. Going out duck-shooting in the swamp, near Batman's Hill, and catching cold, it settled on his lungs, and carried him off in a few hours; he was buried with military honours. The Company of the 99th did not remain here long, and were relieved by a company of the 58th, only lately arrived from England, in New South Wales, and in about twelve months they in their turn were relieved again by another Company of the same Regiment, which arrived by the 'Shamrock' steamer from Sydney; and as there was not sufficient room in the barracks for two Companies, they were quartered in a store in Flinders Street. A number of juveniles were present to witness their landing, and as there were two Grenadiers with bearskins among the number, one of the boys was quite frightened by their appearance, and bolted off. The following Sunday the citizens were gratified to see two whole Companies of soldiers marching to church. They came along by Bourke Street to William Street, where the Protestants filed off to St. James', while the Roman Catholics, headed by Grenadier-Corporal M'Guinis (who afterwards joined the police), proceeded to St. Francis'. Sergeant Matthews, who was watch-house keeper for many years, also belonged to this Regiment.

"The 58th did not remain long here, as owing to the Maori outbreak in New Zealand, the 58th and 99th regiments were ordered off there, and some hundreds of the soldiers lost their lives through the incapacity of the Colonel of the latter Regiment, who was the senior officer. The 11th Regiment, which, by this time, had arrived in Sydney, supplied a Company to replace the 58th, under the command of Major Blossie, and during their stay the Orange riot at the Pastoral Hotel took place, in reference to a dinner given by the Orange Lodge on the 13th July, 1846, when banners were hung out of the windows, occasioning an exciting popular tumult. A number of men broke into Blundell's (a gunmaker's shop in Queen Street), and carrying off

all the arms they could lay hands on commenced a fusillade at the hotel. The soldiers were summoned, and paraded under the command of Lieutenant Wilton, a Roman Catholic (as Major Blossie, the Commander of the Company, was laid up with a broken leg). He ordered them to load with ball, and if directed to fire, to fire low. They then marched off to the Pastoral Hotel, and on arriving there two sections were placed facing up and down Queen Street, and other two sections in Little Bourke Street. The Mayor then read the Riot Act, and requested the people to disperse, which they did very quickly, and thus the soldiers were saved the very disagreeable duty of firing on them. The 11th were succeeded by a Company of the 99th Regiment again, under the command of Major Reeves, and after remaining some time were again relieved by another Company of the 11th, under Captain Conran. The 11th were stationed here when the Prince's Bridge was opened in November, 1850, and fired a salute from some cannons placed on the south bank of the Yarra. They remained in Melbourne until the advent of the 40th Regiment in November, 1852. Much had been heard of this celebrated corps, so that when they arrived in the 'Vulcan' troopship, the townspeople were sorry to learn that owing to sickness on board, the vessel had been placed in quarantine for a few days. As the 'Vulcan' was anchored off St. Kilda, the residents of that locality were delighted every evening by hearing the strains of the magnificent regimental band. At length the day came when the Regiment was transhipped into the 'Diamond' river-steamer for conveyance to Melbourne, and as she passed the abattoirs on her way up the river the band played that beautiful air from Maritana, 'In Happy Moments.' This favourite piece was the first and last music heard from the 40th band, as it was played by them when leaving the Railway Pier for New Zealand in 1860.

"As many of the men wore two medals for service in India, and were of splendid physique, there were few Regiments in the service that could have presented such an appearance. The colonists were proud of having such a distinguished Regiment in their midst, and many will never forget the numerous musical treats afforded them by the band, under the leadership of that efficient musician and first-rate performer, Mr. Henry Johnson, who is still in our midst as collector for the Melbourne Hospital. It seems almost as if the good old times and the Fortieth Band were inseparably associated. - Adieu."

* * * * *

THE BATTLE OF KADESH 1296 BC

By O. A. Robinson

During the latter half of the Nineteenth Century, archaeologists discovered the existence of a race of people never before mentioned in archaeological writings. Until the 1940s, cuneiform tables found by the archaeologists were not deciphered, but when they were, it was found that the tablets gave an account of one of the first battles in history. This hitherto unknown race of people was given the name Hittites and their empire extended from what is now Syria, to almost all the eastern half of Turkey (Fig 1).

Until the Hittite tablets were deciphered, historians were aware that the Egyptians had fought a great battle, but it was hard for them to determine whom the Egyptians fought. Contemporary writers of the time of Ramses II (Pharaoh of Egypt at the time of the battle) under direction, or aware of the consequences of not so doing, deliberately distorted accounts of the battle to make Ramses look good in the eyes of his people. Archaeologists were aware, in the early 1900s, that the Egyptians and Hittites had fought a battle, but the winning of the battle had been attributed to the Egyptians because the writings of chroniclers of Ramses era had been deciphered for quite a long time.

Battles of this period (prior to 1296 BC) were fought with swords and spears made of bronze and the Egyptians had chariots which were large, clumsy, four wheeled vehicles with solid wooden wheels. When used in battle, these chariots were probably limited to about walking pace.

The Hittites however, were a progressive people and they had learned all they could from their Eastern neighbours about horses and chariots. They improved the art of caring for and training of horses and the first known book on equestrianism was produced by them. They also improved on the techniques available and brought forth a new engine of war which far out-classed anything similar. It was the light battle chariot. The Hittite chariots were light, with six-spoked wheels and had provision for a driver flanked by two warriors. They were speedy and this in itself probably caused dismay and horror among the enemy. The Hittites knowledge of horses, the use of the battle chariot and their development of the first iron weapons, won them one of the greatest battles of antiquity.

The second millenium was a period when Egypt was a power to be reckoned with. In the three generations before 1296 BC, many border skirmishes resulted in losses and gains by Hittites and Egyptians but nothing really serious developed. The gradual spread of Hittite influence created some fear and trepidation among the Egyptians, however, a strong ruler ascended to the throne of the Pharaohs - Ramses II. He decided that he did not want to lose territory gained by his father so he rallied an army, 20,000 in number, and marched out of Egypt to protect the frontier bordering on the land of the Hittites.

Muwatallis, the Hittite king, on hearing of the approach of the Egyptian army also gathered together an army, among whom were a contingent of fierce pirates from Lycia, and many mercenaries. Muwatallis' army also numbered 20,000. At this stage, Ramses decided that his army was strong enough to meet the Hittites head on. Overconfidence in himself and his army eventually lead to his undoing.

Ramses advance towards Kadesh was a highly amateurish performance, planless in the extreme. His army was divided into four corps: Amon, Re, Ptah and Sutekh. By the end of May 1296 BC, Ramses was situated on the heights overlooking Kadesh, which could be seen through the haze approximately ten miles away (See fig. 2).

Meanwhile Muwatallis had arranged a plan, to which a preamble was to send two Bedouins to Ramses camp. The Bedouins pretended to be deserters who told Ramses of the composition of the Hittite army and alleged that Muwatallis had retreated in terror. Ramses believed the supposed deserters and proceeded to divide his army. He led the first corps (Amon) across the Orontes river and about six miles ahead of the main body. Ramses did not send out an advance guard but marched confidently towards the north-west of Kadesh, followed at some distance by the second corps, Re. The remaining two corps, Ptah and Sutekh, stayed on the south side of the river (Fig 3).

Muwatallis had been observing the approach of the Egyptian corps and as the corps approached the encampment of Muwatallis situated north-west of Kadesh, the Hittites crossed the Orontes river and swung southward, keeping the city between the Hittite army and the Egyptians. When Ramses reached the place where the Hittites had been encamped, he allowed his men to pitch tents and rest.

The second corps (Re) was following Ramses slowly, and by good fortune, managed to capture two Hittites who, when lashed and questioned, admitted that the Hittite army had not fled in panic but was in fact on the other side of the city. Word was sent to Ramses who, suddenly realising his position, sent messengers ordering the third corps, Ptah, to join him as quickly as possible. His one hope was that the corps, Re, would be very close by and be able to help him.

Muwatallis in the meantime had crossed the river and the corps Re, was right in his path. He attacked Re in the centre, scattering and almost annihilating the entire corps, the remnants of which fled panic-stricken towards the North. In their retreat, the remnants of the corps passed through the first corps (Amon) and threw them into confusion. At this time, the fate of the Egyptians should have been sealed. Corps Re was decimated and Corps Amon was cut off from the main body. Corps Ptah was still marching to the aid of Ramses, unaware of the disaster which had occurred, and Corps Sutekh was still on the south side of the river. Ramses had lost one quarter of his fighting force. Muwatallis saw an immediate advantage in the situation and using his chariots to cut straight through the Egyptians, wheeled round and completely encircled Corps Amon. The army of Ramses was now in a position to be completely routed by having each corps attacked in turn. With Corps Amon surrounded, Ramses made repeated efforts to break out, but was unsuccessful. He needed a miracle to get out of the position he was in.

A miracle happened - and it took effect in two ways. Muwatallis' army did not exploit the situation. Firstly, after his troops had surrounded the Egyptians, the Hittites, their discipline lax through overconfidence and their greed for loot, became unruly and deaf to the shouts of their Commanders. Now was the time for the tables to be turned on the Hittites. Ramses force had no capable leadership and was therefore incapable of achieving such a result. Then the second part of the miracle occurred. From the coast came an Egyptian unit which had landed but had no orders to contact Ramses' army. To this day, it is not known how these troops came to be there, but it is assumed that they may have been cadets.

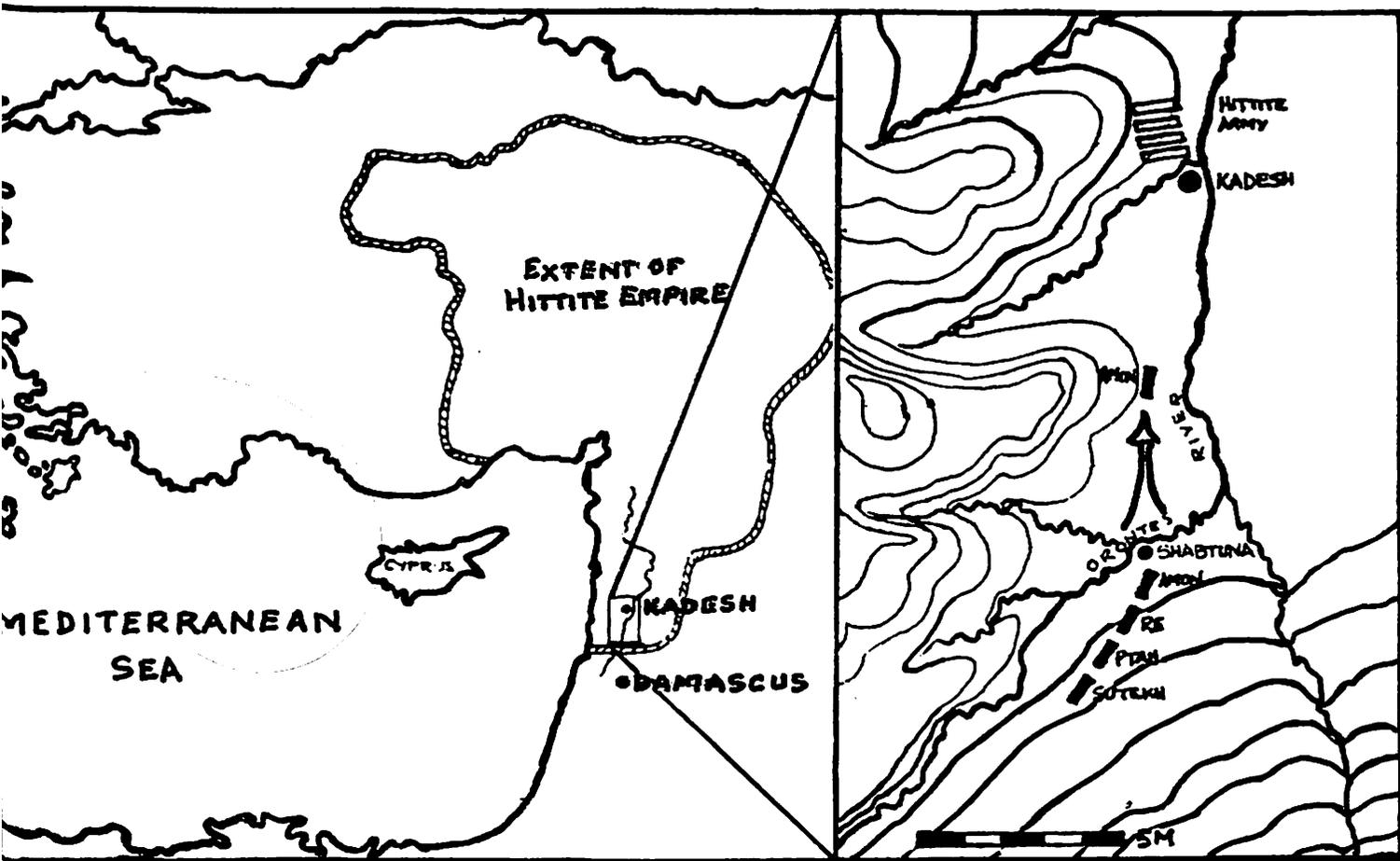


FIG. 1

FIG. 2

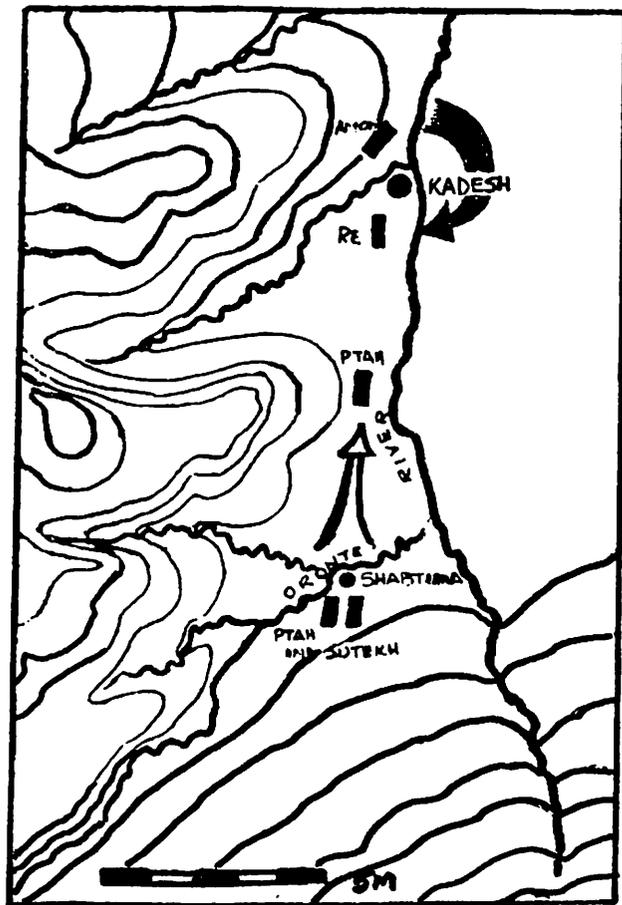


FIG. 3

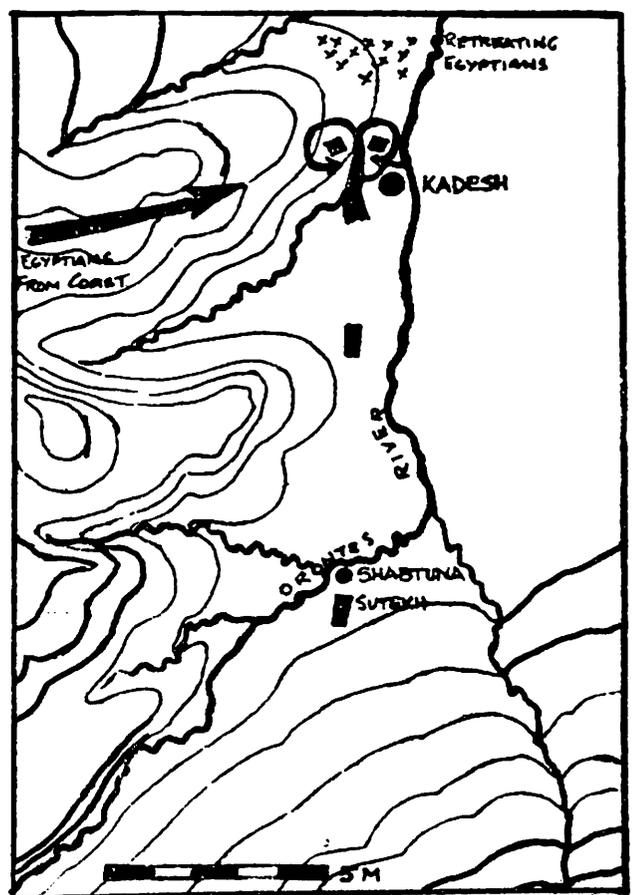
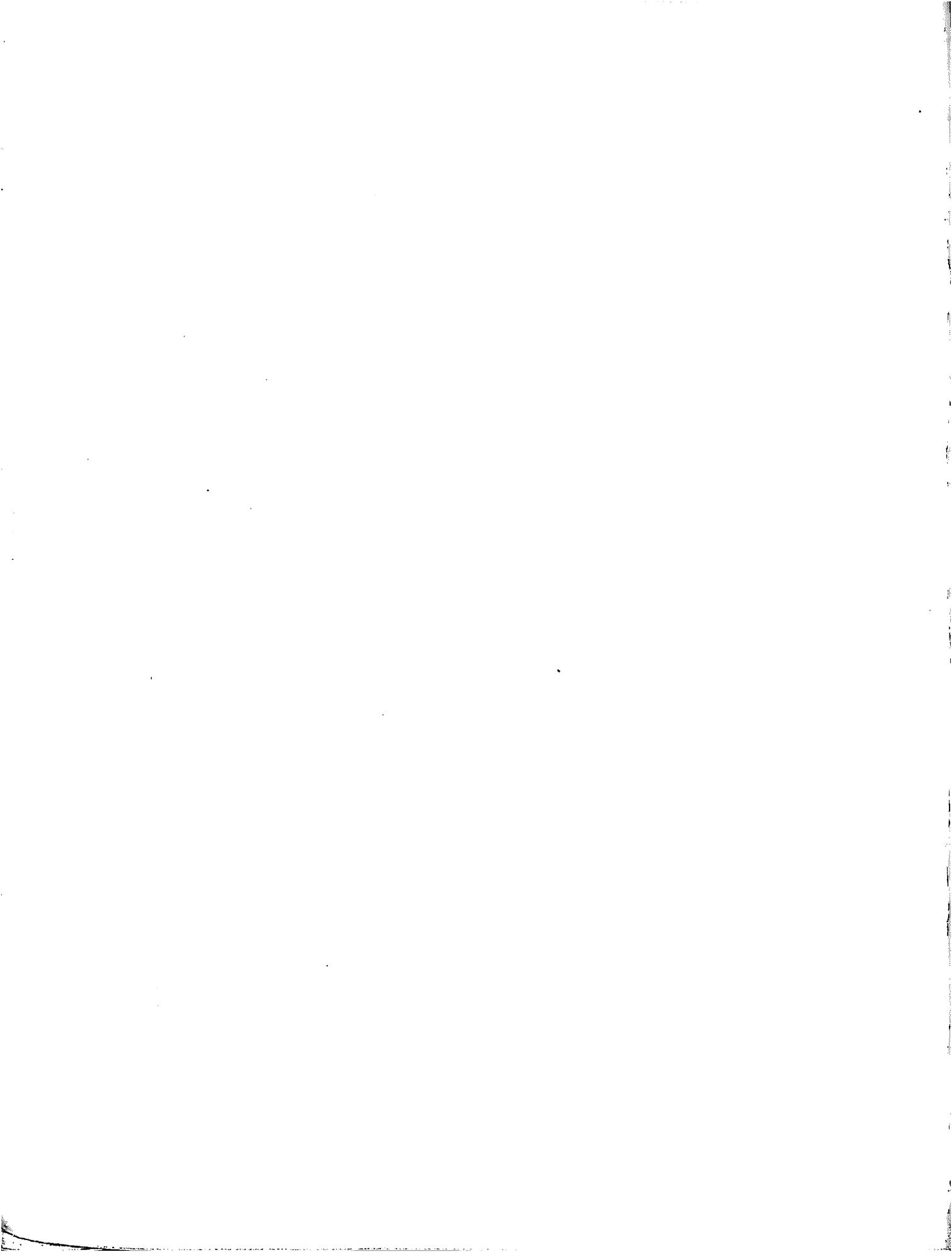


FIG. 4



The aid provided by this unit, plus the failure of the Hittites to follow up their advantage, enabled Ramses to break out, rally some of his remaining troops and flee southwards. There was still no follow-up action by the Hittites and Ramses lived to become "Ramses the Great" of Egyptian history.

The recounting of this battle was taken from Hittite writings which were deciphered only in the last 30 years and compared with existing Egyptian writings. The Hittite version is more plausible and is accepted by scholars to be the more truthful account of the event. It is also the first ancient battle able to be reproduced in any detail.

The Encyclopedia of Military History* gives a slightly different aspect: "Ramses led an army composed largely of Numidian mercenaries against the Hittite stronghold, Kadesh, on the Orontes river. In his haste to capture Kadesh before the main Hittite army could arrive, he and his advance guard were, for awhile, cut off and surrounded by a surprise Hittite attack. Holding out until reinforcements arrived, Ramses repulsed the Hittites. He was unable to capture Kadesh however and eventually made peace. Ramses' superior leadership was offset by the fact that many of his enemies were evidently armed with new iron weapons, while his mercenaries were still using bronze weapons".

This brief resume is very similar to the Egyptian account; the authors may not have had access to the Hittite version.

* The Encyclopedia of Military History, by Col. R. Ernest Dupuy USAR and Col. Trevor N. Dupuy, USAR. Published 1970, by MacDonald and Company, New York, N.Y.

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AUSTRALIAN MOUNTED CADETS ON TOUR, 1911

B. J. Videon

On April 10th, 1911, twenty-four Cadets paraded at the Melbourne Showgrounds to commence a week's camp prior to going on a tour designated "Australian Mounted Cadets Coronation and Continental Tour".

The contingent was under the command of Captain Rushall. Lieutenant Thornton and Second Lieutenant George were the other officers, and Cadet Q/M Sgt. M. W. Woodley and Cadet Sgt. R. Buchanan completed the "staff".

Cadets were Cpl. A. Dean, Lance Corporals McCrea, J. Gilbert, A. Budds, C. Newman, Troopers H. Davidson, J. Murray, A. T. Cole, C. C. Altman, J. Agnew, A. Bennett, T. Walburton, A. Scott, H. Holland, N. Hancock, G. Warburton, T. Holland, B. Pitt, S. McWilliam, C.H. Tovell, Trumpeters T. Rand and L. Francis.

The uniforms were blue tunics with standing collars, khaki breeches, and Australian hat. The puggaree of the hat had a light coloured stripe, but the colours are not known by the writer.

Boots, leggings and undress Sam Brown belts appear to have been brown, while the cross belts worn on parade appear to have been gold or silver embroidered, with a central coloured stripe. Officers' cuffs were decorated with an Artillery-type knot, while the Commanding Officer's parade tunic was of hussar pattern with embroidered front and cuffs. Cadets and Officers wore shoulder chain epaulettes on their blue tunics.

Each individual paid his own expenses of the tour which "wound up" with a ball at Kew (Melbourne) on November 14th, 1911, after a trip that must have been a unique experience for these cadets.

Members of the Contingent received the Coronation Medal, and it would be interesting to know how many of these are still in existence. The badge for the Mounted Cadets comprised crossed sabres beneath a crown, and three variations of scrolls have been seen by the writer - hat badge with Mounted Cadets - Australia and two varieties of "Mounted Cadets", one of which was a collar badge, the other possibly a cap badge.

Details (except badges) from "A Bloodless Campaign", by Chas. H. Tovell, Australasian Authors' Agency, Melbourne, 1911.

* * * * *

SOME MEDALS IN MY COLLECTION

by J. B. Hirsh

During my overseas trip in the Spring and Summer of 1964, it was my good fortune to buy a group of 4 medals, on London's Portobello Road Market. The group consists of an OBE, 1914 Star and bar, War Medal and Victory Medal with MID-leaf. Mounted on a bar, the group aroused very little enthusiasm within me, until I returned home and began to look up the service details of the recipient, whose name and regiment were stamped on the 1914 Star: 2nd Lieut/OHC Balfour/2 K.R.R.C. The War and Victory Medals were stamped: Capt. OHC Balfour.

Consulting various issues of WHO'S WHO, I began to piece together some interesting details of this officer. Supplementing above information with entries in ARMY LISTS, the following biographical details were obtained.

Oswald Herbert Campbell Balfour was born on the 25th September, 1894. His father was Colonel Eustace James Anthony Balfour (1854-1911), an officer in the London Scottish Rifle Volunteers and ADC to King Edward VII. His mother was Lady Frances Balfour, LL.D., D.LITT., a noted authoress in her time; she was the fifth daughter of the 8th Duke of Argyll.

O.H.C, Balfour was educated at Westminster and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Commissioned a second lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, on the 25th of February 1914, he served in France from the outbreak of hostilities, on 5th August, 1914. He was wounded in action and mentioned in Sir John French's despatches. After recovering from wounds, he was transferred to the 3rd Battalion (KRRC) and again saw action in France, being wounded again.

With his promotion to lieutenant in 1915 and captain in 1916, Balfour saw service in Egypt having been transferred to the Salonika Force - serving until 1918. During that time, he served as a G.S.O. 3rd grade in the 60th Rifles, and the 26th Division.

In 1919, Temporary Major Balfour was appointed second-in-command of the 18th Battalion (KRRC), and the following year, sailed for Canada where he took up the appointment of Aide-de-Camp and Secretary to the Governor-General of Canada, until 1923. For services in that capacity (Major) Balfour was made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

With the outbreak of World War II, Major Balfour who was on the Retired List, and chairman of numerous companies in England, was called upon to serve his country, for a second time, in her hour of need. On the 18th of November, 1941, he was appointed to the rank of War Service Major, and served in various capacities, in the Home Guard. In 1944, having been promoted to lieutenant-colonel, he was made an Officer of the Order of The British Empire.

Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour again took up chairmanship of companies in civilian life, and died on the 16th of October, 1953.

It is very likely that his service medals for WWII were disposed of in a similar manner as the medals mentioned above. The badge of the CMG, which was on sale at the next stall, where I purchased the above medal group, was quite expensive to buy. At the time, I had no idea that the CMG was "part" of the Balfour group. It would have been worth to obtain it; perhaps it WAS Balfour's.

NOTE: The OBE is the first type. It is not uncommon to find first-type OBE's and MBE's on later groups. To date, above awards still have the King's Crown.

REFERENCES: ARMY LISTS (War Office) 1915 - 1942
 WHO WAS WHO 1897 - 1915; 1951 - 1960
 WHO'S WHO 1946, 1950, 1952.
 BURKE'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE & KNIGHTAGE 1949

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A.C.T. BRANCH NOTES

by K. R. WHITE

Much water has flowed under the bridge since our last notes were presented, however we will try to make up for our tardiness by giving you all the news from the A.C.T.

For our April meeting we accepted the kind invitation of the Canberra and District Historical Society to hear a 'Cook Bi-Centenary Address' by Lt. R. B. Forwood, R.A.N. on 'Gunner Forwood of HMS ENDEAVOUR'. This was a most interesting talk on life in the Royal Navy in Cook's time as well as the story of Cook's voyage of discovery.

Despite a limited number of individual contacts the Branch hibernated for the winter and next meeting was on 13th October, followed by a second meeting on 16th October at the home of Ken Lyon. It must be explained that this second meeting was to greet our ex-President, Major T. C. Sargent, who was in Canberra on duty.

This was a delightfully informal meeting at which old times were recalled, new ideas discussed and generally a general exchange of information among those present. It was nice to see Clem, to whom, we in Canberra owe so much.

Apart from Society activities the Army has been rather generous with its entertainment over the past few months. A 'Beating of the Retreat' followed by the '1812 Overture' was performed by the combined bands of RMC and Southern Command, on the RMC Parade Ground, accompanied by a troop of 105MM Howitzers plus various grenades and rockets. This was a wonderful display enjoyed by the large crowd present. This fine performance was followed a few days later by a visit of the Eastern Command Cook Bi-centenary Pageant which consisted of display of the uniforms and arms of the various British and Australian Army units from 1788 to the present day. This was not a static display but a march past by troops wearing uniforms of the First Fleet to "Diggers" of the present day.

This was a fine display and E. Comd. is to be congratulated on a terrific effort in presenting the pageant. A number of Society members were sighted, drooling at the sight of the uniforms badges etc. but most particularly at the replica Brown Bess muskets produced by the Small Arms Factory at Lithgow.

In conclusion we wish all members the Season's Greetings and hope that any visitors to Canberra over the holiday period will contact the writer.

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BRANCH OF THE SOCIETY IN QUEENSLAND

(Reference "SABRETACHE" October 1970, Page 32)

As no objections to the formation of a branch of the Society in Queensland were received Federal Council has pleasure in confirming the formation of the Queensland Branch of The Military Historical Society of Australia.

The Branch Secretary is Sgt. R. V. M. Dux, of 61 Ringrose Street, STAFFORD, Queensland, 4053, and any queries regarding membership of the Branch, which is available to any Queenslander who is accepted for Society membership (subject to our Constitution and Rules), should be directed to Sgt. Dux.

Best wishes, Queensland Branch!

J. E. PRICE,
Federal Secretary.

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BOOK REVIEWSFor MODEL SOLDIER COLLECTORS:

"HANDBOOK FOR MODEL SOLDIER COLLECTORS" by Donald Featherstone
(Kaye and Ward Ltd., LONDON, 1969, 156 pp, £1.50 (U.K. Price)).
and

"MILITARY MODELLING" by Donald Featherstone
(Kaye and Ward Ltd., LONDON, 1970, 159 pp, £1.90 (U.K. price)).

These two books are so well produced and illustrated for the very modest price, that they must be on every model soldier collectors' shelf.

The first deals with the types of figures which may be obtained throughout the world, deals with the coloured prints and plates so necessary to the painter of models, treats lightly wargaming and military chess sets, photographing of models, military music, and goes on to describe places of military interest, military collecting associations and clubs, and military collectors' magazines and publications.

The second is a much more detailed work as far as the making of military figures and dioramas is concerned. It is a logical follow-on from the "Handbook", and it tells us what we want to know about setting out to be a modeller. Here in very useful fashion are set out the ways to build up existing figures, convert from existing figures, how to solder (a sticky business for the rank amateur!) and how to glue, how to cast and mould and

how to paint. The art of making guns is also treated with in good detail, as is that most fascinating aspect, the setting up of dioramas.

Mr. Featherstone has not left us there, however, and has gone on to describe the making of military buildings, and also the making of suitable display cabinets!

Quite well illustrated with photographs and line drawings, these books will set you up in the happy hobby of the miniature figure collector, without leaving you wondering 'what to do next' as you try to solve the problems experienced by all who have not had the benefit of Mr. Featherstone's guidance.

If you are a collector, or if you wish to be, and if you intend to do it properly, you will need these two books! They will be available at all good bookshops in the Australian capital cities, at least.

For WARGAMERS

"WAR GAME CAMPAIGNS" by Donald Featherstone
(Stanley Paul and Co. Ltd., LONDON, 214 pp, £1.75 (U.K. price)).
and

"BATTLES WITH MODEL SOLDIERS" by Donald Featherstone
(David and Charles (Publishers) Ltd., NEWTON ABBOT, Devon, 215 pp,
£2.75 (U.K. Price), £7.35 (Australian price), available from Thomas C.
Lothian Pty. Ltd., 4-12 Tattersalls Lane, Melbourne, Victoria.

The indefatigable Mr. Featherstone has set out in these two books, both published in 1970, all the rules and romance of war-gaming.

This fascinating hobby has long claimed the interest of soldiers and civilians alike, many of whom learn how to wage campaigns and how great battles of the past "went wrong".

In "BATTLES WITH MODEL SOLDIERS" the author deals with the art of war-gaming from A to Z, tells you how to do it, how to score, what you need in the way of equipment and "terrain", and how to get the best out of your hobby by selecting the historical period which you prefer. From ancient warfare to today, you can re-create the exhilaration of victory, the sadness of defeat, and the beauty of it is that not a drop of blood is spilt!

Pictures and diagrams show how it's done, and in the Appendices which are a feature of Mr. Featherstone's works, one can find out where to get the figures needed for wargames.

If you have model soldiers and imagination, and if you have the energy and ability to set up these battles in miniature, you will need this book; even if you DON'T want to play wargames, it will make an interesting (and, I suspect, tempting) addition to your model soldier library.

In "WAR GAME CAMPAIGNS", the author refers to previous books entitled "WAR GAMES", "AIR WAR GAMES", "NAVAL WAR GAMES" and "ADVANCED WAR GAMES", and he says, quite rightly, that the present book is a logical step forward from those books.

This is NOT a book to commence war-gaming with, because, if you are like me---new to the subject---you won't know what it's all about. But if you DO know the content of the earlier works, you will want to go on to this one, which can be described as "advanced stuff".

Apart from the business of advanced war-gaming itself, Mr. Featherstone deals here with the forming and running of war games clubs, but the majority of the book deals with a most interesting and educational selection of war-games culled from the great battles of history, and from the campaigns in India, North America and South Africa.

If you have started on wargaming, you are "hooked" anyway, and you will know quite definitely that this is another book you will HAVE to have!

Finally, one imagines from the format and quality of the presentation that Mr. Featherstone would have insisted on this high standard of production, even if it would not have been guaranteed anyway by these publishers.

B. J. V.

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"ARMoured FORCES", by Richard M. Ogorkiewicz, Arms and Armour Press, LONDON, 1970, 475 pp, £3 net (U.K. price).

This book has as its subsidiary title "A history of Armoured Forces and their vehicles", and it is a updated version of one first printed in 1960.

If you are looking for a book filled with pictures of tanks and their vital statistics, you will be disappointed in this book, but if you want the best historical treatment of the subject of armoured forces of the world, this is it.

Mr. Ogorkiewicz is a world-renowned authority on the subject, and he has spared no effort to include in these pages the benefit of his knowledge. He studies the growth and usage of this armoured forces of the major armies of the world, and is not slow to criticise or praise where such is due.

For the reader who wants to read about the tanks themselves, however, there IS an interesting section dealing with the development of the tank in nine countries, with some interesting photos. He does not confine the discussion to the tank, however, but treats the self-propelled gun, the armoured car and the armoured infantry carriers with equal authority.

In common with the standard to be expected from Arms and Armour Press, this is a high-grade production, of attractive appearance, enhanced by the 32 clear photographic illustrations.

For the "tanker" and the student of armoured forces, this is a valuable work.

B. J. V.

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THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF MILITARY HISTORY by Colonels R.E. and T.N. Dupuy, Macdonald & Co. (Novalit) \$25.95.

Anybody who tries and succeeds to cramp 5500 years of warfare into a single, 1424 page, 4lb. 6oz. volume deserves a medal.

By necessity each war, battle or siege is highly condensed but very readable.

Marshalled into 21 chapters, each one is provided with introductory notes on tactics, weapons, etc. followed by the wars in chronological and geographical sequence.

Sure, there are some omissions. Massada and Betar as well as Eureka were left out, and I do not agree with their account of the Battle of Kadesh (1296 BC)

Since when did the Americans help to stop the Japs on the Kokoda Trial?

Minor blemishes aside this is a valuable reference work not only for military historians but also for anybody interested in history.

A. N. F.

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FREDERICK THE GREAT by Nancy Mitford, published by HAMISH HAMILTON (NELSON), pp 304, 48 colour plates, many monographs, \$10.30.

What manner of man was Frederick? We all know that he was the greatest military leader of his time. But what about his private life. Nobody could have been less interested in military life than he. Nor was he interested in women. His relation with Katte is closely discussed and the whole of his private life is opened in this book. The reader can draw his own conclusions.

A. N. F.

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HERALDRY, Macdonald Junior Reference Library, (Novalit) \$1.35.

This little (61 page) book is profusely illustrated, both in colour and black and white, and is one of the best books for beginners I have seen. It is recommended by the Victorian Education Department and all military collectors should have one on their bookshelf. It provides them with a basis on heraldry and thus helps them to understand the intricacy of badge design.

A. N. F.

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BADGE, MEDALLION AND MODEL SOLDIER SALES BY THE SOCIETY

Goods advertised recently for sale by the Society proved to be most popular.

In fact, some items sold out quite quickly, and the model figures had to be re-ordered due to a rather unexpected demand particularly from overseas collectors. We are aware that these figures were NOT top world quality, although they were quite good and an interesting departure from the generally-offered lines. We have high hopes that we shall be in a position soon to offer more and better models, specially designed for sale to the collector, and not as a trophy, as was the case with our Lighthorseman. It is obvious, however, that the demand exists for Australian productions, and we shall do all possible to try to foster this interest, whether we market the figures ourselves, or merely advertise them.

So keep an eye on SABRETACHE and we may have something soon for you!

Badge sales cleared out all but the Infantry Corps hat badges and a few of the more common buttons, and representations are being made to try to obtain more stocks for our members at these low, low prices.

The R.A.A.F. Commemorative Medallion sold out all numbered gold copies, and went well into the silver issue by January 1971. A good number of bronze specimens have also been sold, and we are now faced with a probably high demand resulting from advertising of our product by the R.A.A.F. itself. The Air Force Association Branches in two State have also shown solid interest. In addition to taking our medallion, the Victorian Branch of the Air Force Association has kindly made available to us at a discounted price a number of the diestruck medallion issued by the A.F.A. in 1970 to commemorate the 50 years of service by the A.F.A. to those who served in the Australian Flying Corps. This is a handsome bronze medallion about the size of a half-dollar, and is well worth having. - Enquiries to B. J. Videon, 20 Thomasina Street, EAST BENTLEIGH, Victoria. 3165.

A point in connection with orders for these types of goods. Please don't worry too much if you don't get service by return mail. We try to supply goods as quickly as possible, but demand and supply do not always tally, and there is a constant problem in getting the right sort of packing to safeguard your purchases in transit. Be patient, but if in doubt, feel free to enquire regarding progress.

B. J. Videon.

DESPATCHES

From - Robt. Gray, 5, Elder Tce., Glengowrie, Sth. Australia 5044.

Dear Sir,

In support of the statement made by Lt. Col. P. V. Vernon E.D. concerning the Marines which appeared on page 38 of "Sabretache" dated October 1970 I submit the following:-

"On 29th April 1802, as a lasting mark of appreciation, H. M. King George III was pleased to direct that the Corps should be styled "The Royal Marines" as announced in the following order by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and inserted in the "London Gazette".

Admiralty Office
April 20th, 1802.

"His Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify His Commands, that, in consideration of the very meritorious services of the Marines during the late war, the Corps, shall in future be styled "The Royal Marines"."

By command of their Lordships.

(Signed) "Evan Nepean".

Reference:- "Short History of the Royal Marines" by Colonel
G. W. M. Grover, O.B.E.
Royal Marines (Retd).

First shot fired by the R.A.N. in the First World War

The honour of firing this shot belongs to H.M.A.S. "Encounter" and was carried out on September 14th, 1914 during the New Guinea operations. H.M.A.S. "Encounter" was sunk outside Sydney Heads on September 14th, 1932.

Robt. Gray.

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The following notice has been issued by the Heraldry Council of Australia in order to inform all member organisations of the rate of progress to date.

The interest of the M.H.S.A. is, of course, primarily in military heraldry, and it is in this field and no other that this Society will concern itself in the Heraldry Council's deliberations.

Any views other those directly associated with military heraldry will be expressed in a private capacity.

Federal Council

THE HERALDRY COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA

For some years past it has been possible for members of the public to obtain a so called "family crest", by applying to organisations who will supply these. In many cases considerable doubt exists as to the authenticity of these "crests" and the legal right of the purchaser to use the crest.

In order to protect the original owners of arms, it was decided to call a meeting of interested societies, with the object of forming an Australian organisation for the registration and possible granting of arms. The following societies participated in the original meeting:-

Genealogical Society of Victoria.
Heraldry and Genealogical Society of Canberra.
Military Historical Society of Australia.
Royal Historical Society of Victoria.
Society of Australian Genealogists.
Heraldry Society of Australia.
Armorial Discussion Group.
Royal Australian Historical Society.

As the result of these discussions, the Heraldry Council of Australia was formed and it was agreed that a feasibility study be made regarding the possibility of forming an Australian Heraldic Authority.

The first report has now been submitted to the Council and it was agreed that, when various amendments have been made and further appendices added, the report should be submitted to the Governor-General for his consideration.

Your Society has been represented at the above discussions by Mr. Lyons and Mr. Vidcon.

(Issued 23rd January, 1971)

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MEMBERS' ADVERTISEMENTS

Wanted by exchange or purchase Australian and New Zealand military badges, etc., including Cadets items. Also wanted formation sign B.C.O.F. Base, Hat badges for 9th. A.L.H. (New England Light Horse), 9th A.L.H. (V.M.R.), No wreath type. 8th Batt. The City of Ballarat Regt., Victorian Rifles, 30th Batt. New South Scottish Rifles, St. Georges English Rifle Regt., R.A.A.F. Chaplain cap badge K/C.

(R. Gray, 5 Elder Tce., Glengowrie, Sth. Australia, 5044).

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DIRECTORY AMENDMENTSNEW MEMBERS

- (397) Mr. H.P.J. FOURNOL, Unit 27, 20 Harrison Street, CREMORNE, NSW. 2090.
(Napoleonic period, 1804/1815, in France & Europe; also early Australian History).
- (398) Mr. L.D. BERMINGHAM, 250 Centre Road, BENTLEIGH, VIC. 3204.
(Military history, customs, traditions, dress, arms & equipment: Armed Forces of the world. General information).
- (399) Mr. J.A. UNDERWOOD, 70 Agnes Avenue, QUEANBEYAN, NSW. 2620.
(Cap badges of the Australian Army).
- (400) Mr. H.T. JACOBS, 8524 Central, La Salle, P.Q. Canada.
(Commonwealth Medals).
- (401) Mr. R. RILEY, 14/18 Stuart Road, DULWICH, S.A. 5065.
(Helmets, Worldwide).
- (402) Wing/Cdr. K. ISAACS, A.F.C. c/- Dept., of Air, Jamieson House,
CANBERRA, ACT. 2600.
(Military Aviation)
- (403) Mr. C.W. SIDWAY, M. Inst. B.C.A., 37 Harcourt Street, HAWTHORN EAST,
VIC. 3123.
(Collecting cap badges, medals & decorations: swords & historical documents)
- (404) Mr. R. LEE, 16 Stanley Street, BLACK ROCK, VIC. 3193.
(War medals & militaria).
- (405) Mr. K.W. PRYOR, Flat 6, 37 Tramere Avenue, CARNEGIE, 3163.
(Model soldiers, militaria esp. that of the Austro-Hungarian Empire).
- (406) Lieut-Col., L.L. BLOOM, USMCR, 2811 North Anthony Blvd, FORT WAYNE,
Indiana, 46805, U.S.A.
(Military history, collector & painter of mil. miniatures. War-gamer, Collector of mil. uniforms & books, plates & prints pertaining to uniforms. Has offered to act as Information Officer for all aspects of U.S. militaria).
- (407) Mr. D.E. HARRISON, 10 Bowser Street, WINDSOR, QLD. 4030.
(British military firearms).
- (408) Mr. T. WILLIAMS, 20 Arrunga Street, COOPER'S PLAINS, QLD. 4108.
(British military firearms: Bayonets of all nations).
- (409) Mr. S.W. WIGZELL, Lot 425 Royal Street, CAPALABA, QLD. 4157.
(Collects books on weaponry: General militaria).

NEW MEMBERS (Continued)

(410) Mr. C. WOODHOUSE, 2/72 Campbell Street, BOWEN HILLS, QLD. 4006.
 (British military breech-loading rifles; bayonets & .303
 cartridge headstamps).

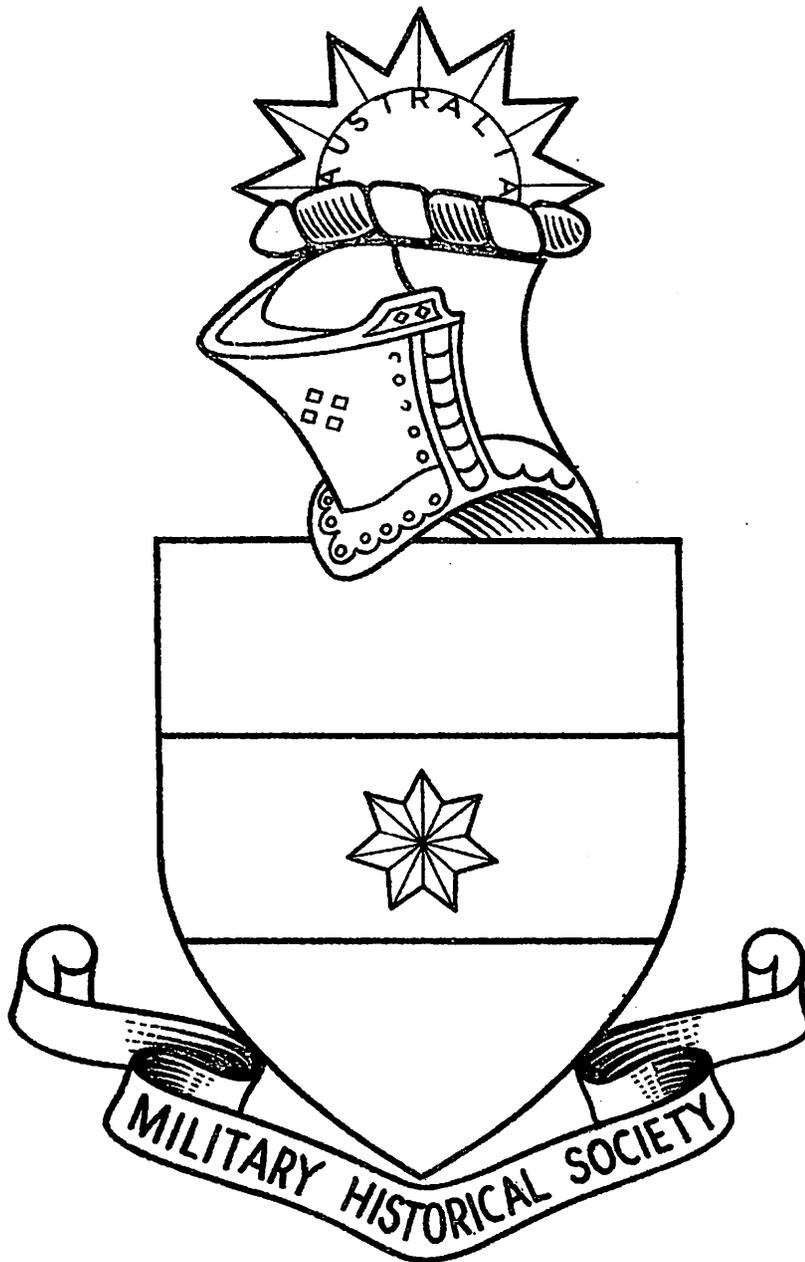
(-) The Registrar, Dept. of the Navy, Victoria Barracks, MELBOURNE,
 VIC. 3004.
 (Subscriber to the Journal).

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

(8) Mr. A.N. FESTBERG, to 128 Wheatley Road, BENTLEIGH, VIC. 3204.

(340) Mr. E. PABICH, to 6315 N. Hermitage, CHICAGO, Ill. 60626.
 U.S.A.

(-) The U.S.I. of N.S.W. to Royal Australian Naval House,
 34 Grosvenor Street, SYDNEY,
 N.S.W. 2000.



THE BADGE OF THE SOCIETY

- Features:
- A representation of the first "Rising Sun" badge, used as a heraldic crest to the helmet;
 - A wreath in the national colours of Blue and Gold;
 - A mediaeval helmet in Silver;
 - A 3 colour shield of Navy Blue, over Army Red, over Air Force Blue;
 - The Federation Star of Australia;
 - A scroll bearing the Title of the Society.

