CITY OF RINGWOOD 1960

Conferring of

The Freedom of Entry

to the

City of Ringwood

upon

Royal Australian Engineers
7th Field Regiment

Ringwood

11th July

1981

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENTATION SCROLL

The Scroll conferring the Freedom of Entry to the City of Ringwood on all ceremonial occasions with swords drawn, bayonets fixed, drums beating and bands playing, presented to Royal Australian Engineers 7th Field Regiment is delineated on specially prepared vellum mounted in morocco leather.

The Scroll is treated in the traditional style of illuminating in design and colour, and as can be seen incorporates the bearings both of the Corporation of the City of Ringwood and the Royal Australian Engineers.

This brochure has been prepared

by Ringwood City Council from

various reliable sources of informa-

tion and also from information

supplied by the Corps of Royal

Australian Engineers and Royal

Australian Engineers 7th Field

Engineer Regiment.

HOW CEREMONY ORIGINATED FOR GRANTING FREEDOM OF ENTRY

Whilst the granting to an Army unit of Freedom of Entry to a City on all ceremonial occasions with swords drawn, bayonets fixed, drums beating, bands playing and colours flying is a graceful way of recognising the bond which may exist between a Regiment and a City, and is the highest and most honorable distinction that a City can bestow, its origin goes far deeper.

Part XIV of the Local Government Act 1933 of the United Kingdom deals with the admission to the Freedom of a Borough and the power is given to Councils to admit as Honorary Freeman "persons of distinction and any persons who have rendered eminent services to the Borough" (the provisions of earlier Acts thus being re-enacted).

Associated with Freedom Ceremonies is the "Freedom of Entry" Ceremony which has been granted by a number of cities and towns to Regiments in the United Kingdom which have rendered conspicuous service and which are associated with the Town.

The City of London in Anglo-Saxon times based its independence and strength not only on its financial stability and the peculiar powers given to it in Charters granted by successive Rulers of England, but also on the trained bands or Regiments which the City raised for its own protection. In the struggle against Charles I and finally the Restoration, the support given by the City led Charles II in his desire to conciliate the citizens of London to give the Corporation the famous "Ins=eximus" Charter, on which is based so many of the City's rights and privileges.

These priviliges have since been zealously guarded so that in London today the Lord Mayor and the Corporation have almost complete control over the City. These rights are at most times recognised in token rather than in fact. Only the Queen and the Lord Mayor, for example, know the password to the Tower of London. Even the Queen has to ask leave to enter the City, a permission granted by the presentation of the City Sword at Temple Bar in token that the Lord Mayor has surrendered his authority for so long as the Queen is within his boundaries. Only those Regiments which have descended from the original City - trained bands or regiments - the Buffs, the Royal Fusiliers, the 2nd Battalion of the Gloucesters and the 3rd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards - are allowed to march through the City with bayonets fixed and colours flying and no troops may cross the boundary without the Lord Mayor's permission.

This was not peculiar to London. The early history of Continental Europe shows that by walled Cities and trained soldiers other armies were excluded unless granted the right of entry by the Cities' leaders, so that their citizens could be protected from capture and often slavery.

Out of these traditions has grown the ceremonial of modern times.

Cities no longer train their own troops, but both by association and name, links have been forged between army units and the cities in which they are stationed.

The only cities that can claim to have had any rights with regard to the passage of troops are the Cities of EDINBURGH and LONDON. EDINBURGH'S claim rose in connection with their Town Guard, the Civic Military Police once possessed by the City.

This Town Guard has long since disappeared and the City of EDINBURGH now waives its claim to any special privileges. The City of LONDON however, has always been jealous of the rights it claims.

The City of LONDON lost its direct authority over its Military Forces in 1661 when control of the London Trained Bands was transferred to the newly formed Court of Lieutenancy. However, the practice grew, shortly afterwards, of notifying the Lord Mayor when parties from Regiments went into the City "to raise recruits by the beat of the drum". From this modest beginning developed the suggestion that the City of London had the right to decide which regiments could pass through its streets "with bayonets fixed, colours flying and bands playing".

Discussions between the Secretary of War and The Lord Mayor in 1769 show that City's privileges in the matter at that date did not go beyond the right to receive, as a matter of courtesy, notification when troops were to pass through. The position today remains little changed from that in 1769.

It is claimed by some historians that the Freedom of Entry ritual originated in the medieval struggle for power between the British Barons and the rapidly growing city and borough corporations.

In those days, it became customary for any body of armed men seeking admittance to a city to be challenged at the city gate by the City Marshall. To ensure their peaceful intentions they were allowed to enter only with arms sheathed, colours cased and drums silent.

With the passage of years this situation came to the stage where, if a city wished to honour a group or body of soldiery they would permit their entry to the city with swords drawn, drums beating and colours

flying, signifying the mutual trust of the city and the regiment. With this right also went permission to "beat for recruits" through the city streets.

However, there seems to be few recorded instances before 1943, when the York and Lancaster Regiment was given the Freedom of the City of SHEFFIELD. Since 1943, grants of freedom or their Scottish equivalent have been quite frequent in the United Kingdom although, so far as it is known, very few grants have been accorded to regiments in other parts of the British Commonwealth.

The practice of granting the Freedom of Entry to a unit provides a dignified and satisfactory means of enabling a Corporation to honour a unit thereby assisting in effecting a very desirable liaison between the Corporation and the armed Services of the Crown.

In Australia, the practice - first commended in 1958 by the Shepparton City Council when the honour was conferred upon the 59th Infantry Battalion (Hume Regiment) - of honouring sections of the Armed Services is growing. A number of Municipalities has followed Shepparton's example, among them being:

City of Melbourne	— 4th/19th Prince of Wales Light Horse.
City of Prahran	— 11th Base Ordnance Depot, Royal Australian Army Ordnance Corps.
City of Dandenong	— 15th Field Regiment Royal Australian Artillery.
City of Heidelberg	— 2nd Signal Regiment.
Shire of Werribee	— Royal Australian Air Force, Bases - Pt. Cook and Laverton.
City of Greater Wollongong	— 34th Infantry Battalion (The Illawarra Regiment).
Municipality of Liverpool.	— Corps of Royal Aust. Engineers.
City of Parramatta	— Ship's Company of H.M.A.S. Parramatta.
City of Ringwood	— Royal Australian Engineers 3rd Division.

So it is with Royal Australian Engineers 7th Field Engineer Regiment - a unit renowned for its fighting qualities and valour in War, its deeds in the piping days of peace between wars that the Corporation of the City of Ringwood is proud to grant the Freedom of Entry.

RESOLUTION OF COUNCIL

On Monday, 22nd June, 1981 the following resolution moved by Cr. A.B. Henderson, seconded by Cr. N. J. Hamilton was carried unanimously:

"That the Council, in recognition of a long and close association with the City of Ringwood and of outstanding achievements in times of both peace and war, confer on the 7th Field Engineer Regiment the distinction and privilege of Freedom of Entry to the City on all ceremonial occasions with Swords Drawn, Bayonets Fixed, Drums Beating, Bands Playing and Colours Flying."

A. W. HALL
Town Clerk

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THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RINGWOOD

1981

Mayor
Cr. F. J. CORR, J.P.

Council

Cr. G.R.G. Smart, J.P.
Cr. B. L. Lawrenson, J.P.
Cr. P. Gotlib, J.P.
Cr. A. B. Henderson

Cr. W. R. Wilkins
Cr. N. J. Hamilton
Cr. G. M. Dorman
Cr. R. Gardini

Town Clerk
A. W. Hall

City Engineer
A. C. Robertson

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SERVING OFFICERS OF THE
7TH FIELD ENGINEER REGIMENT

Commanding Officer
Lieutenant Colonel E. J. WERTHEIMER

Major C. J. BOWATER	Major J. L. MORRISSY
Major D. A. NEWNHAM	Major J. C. HUTCHINSON
Captain R. J. DORAN	Captain A. M. MELLIER
Captain A. J. LANG	Captain D. V. LEWIS
Captain G. C. CAMPBELL	Captain A. MAIR
Captain G. A. McQUEEN	Captain R. W. SCORSE
Captain R. W. MURLEY	Lieutenant G. O. LAMBERT
Lieutenant R. SWINBANK	Lieutenant P. WHITE
Lieutenant M. P. MEANY	Lieutenant T. L. JORDAN
Lieutenant P. R. WAKEFIELD	Second Lieutenant R.A. BURNELL
Second Lieutenant S. J. OXLEY	

Warrant Officer 1st Class I. K. HAINES
Regimental Sergeant Major

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Order of Ceremony

2.30 p.m. The 7th Field Engineer Regiment marches onto the presentation area in the West Mall carpark of Eastland Shopping Centre. Arrivals of Mrs. Wertheimer, wife of the Commanding Officer, escorted by an Engineer Officer.

Official Guests arrive and are seated in the official guest area. The official guests are:

Colonel Commandant The Corps of Royal Australian Engineers, the Parade Host, Major General K. D. Green, O.B.E., E.D. and Mrs. Green. (Assembly to stand — General Salute).

Commander 3rd Divisional Field Force Group, Major General K. G. Cooke E.D. and Mrs. Cooke (Assembly to stand — General Salute).

Assistant Commander 3rd Divisional Field Force Group, Colonel L. A. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson. (Parade Commander pays compliment).

Commander 6th Construction Group, Colonel G. R. Hunt and Mrs. Hunt. (Parade Commander pays compliment).

Arrival of His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Corr, accompanied by the Town Clerk and Mrs. Hall.

His Worship the Mayor of Ringwood, Councillor F. J. Corr J.P., is received by the Parade. (Assembly to stand - General Salute).

Lieutenant Colonel E. J. Wertheimer (Commanding Officer 7th Field Engineer Regiment) invites His Worship the Mayor accompanied by the Town Clerk and Colonel Commandant to inspect the Regiment and Band.

His Worship the Mayor addresses the assembly.

The Town Clerk reads the Grant conferring the Freedom of Entry upon the 7th Field Engineer Regiment.

His Worship the Mayor presents the Scroll to Lieutenant Colonel E. J. Wertheimer who replies on behalf of the 7th Field Engineer Regiment, then hands the Scroll to Major General Green.

Major General Green as the Colonel Commandant Royal Australian Engineers, acknowledges the honour conferred upon the 7th Field Engineer Regiment by the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of the City of Ringwood.

The Regiment advances in review order and salutes the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of the City of Ringwood. (Assembly to stand).

His Worship the Mayor, Town Clerk and Official Guests depart to reviewing position adjacent to the Clock Tower for the exercising of the Freedom of Entry to the City of Ringwood.

The Parade with swords drawn, bayonets fixed, drums beating and bands playing marches from the presentation area through the City of Ringwood by way of Warrandyte Road and West along Maroondah Highway.

On approaching the reviewing position, the parade is met by Superintendent Harders, acting as City Marshall who will challenge the right of entry by saying, "Halt! Who comes here?"

The Commanding Officer replies "The 7th Field Engineer Regiment exercising their right and privilege to pass through the City of Ringwood with swords drawn, bayonets fixed, drums beating and bands playing".

The City Marshall says "I acknowledge your right and privilege. Pass 7th Field Engineer Regiment with the authority of the Mayor, Councillors and the Citizens of Ringwood".

The Regiment continues its march through the City passing the Saluting Base where the Salute is taken by His Worship the Mayor.

His Worship the Mayor and Official Guests retire from the dais after the band has passed.

HISTORY OF THE
ROYAL AUSTRALIAN ENGINEERS

The history of the Royal Australian Engineers is bound with that of the Corps of Royal Engineers of the British Army. Royal Engineers came out from England as part of the military forces of the Colony and were, as a result, the first military engineers in Australia.

Everywhere about us we can see the work carried out by military engineers in the early days of the Colony of Australia. Many of our main roads, bridges and public buildings were constructed under the supervision of military engineers, whilst the essential task of exploration and survey was entrusted mainly to them.

Prior to Federation, each State maintained its own Army. Engineer Corps were raised by Victoria in 1860, by New South Wales in 1869, by Queensland in 1877 and by Tasmania in 1896. Western Australia had only a few Royal Engineers but South Australia had none. In 1902 all Engineers in Australia were amalgamated into the Corps of Australian Engineers which consisted of a volunteer militia with a small permanent section. In 1907 King Edward VII conferred on the Corps its present day title of "Corps of Royal Australian Engineers".

The Corps has two mottos — "Facimus et Frangimus", meaning "we make and we break", and "Ubique" meaning "Everywhere". These mottos symbolise the role of the corps in that wherever Australian troops have served, the Engineers have been there to help the army fight (by demolishing enemy defences, opening up routes through obstacles and minefields and constructing our own forces defences, obstacles and minefields), to move (by constructing roads, bridges, railways, airfields and ports), and to live (by constructing buildings, providing electricity, water and other essential services).

Australian Engineers were present in the Sudan Campaign of 1885, the Boer War of 1899, in the advance wave of the Gallipoli landings in 1915, the trench warfare in France during 1916 - 18, the Palestine Campaign of 1916 - 18, the war in Greece and Crete in 1941, the Desert Campaign of 1940 - 42, the Pacific Campaigns from 1941 - 45, the war in Korea, the Malayan Emergency and the Vietnam Conflict.

The Corps of Royal Australian Engineers consists of units of the Regular Army and Army Reserve.

The 7th Field Engineer Regiment is an Army Reserve unit of citizen soldiers from all walks of life, who voluntarily give of their leisure time to train and be ready for the day when they may be called upon to defend our country. A small regular army staff is integrated within the unit as well, their role is to act as advisers and to provide essential administrative support to the unit.

7TH FIELD ENGINEER REGIMENT

7th Field Engineer Regiment is located at the Engineer Training Depot, Dublin Road, Ringwood East. The Regiment was raised as 16th Field Engineer Regiment on 1st July, 1975 and was retitled on 1st March, 1976. The Regiment consists of a Regimental Headquarters, three Field Squadrons, a Plant Section and Quartermasters Troop. Only two of the Field Squadrons, 8th and 10th Field Squadrons are located at the Ringwood East Depot while the third, 38th Field Squadron, is located at Yallourn.

Although the Regiment in its present form was not raised until 1975, the two Ringwood based Field Squadrons have been located in the area for many years. These squadrons form part of the engineer units which were the predecessors of the 7th Field Engineer Regiment at Ringwood.

In 1948 the Federal Government authorised the raising of a Citizen Military Force to supplement the post war Permanent Military Force. The Corps of Royal Australian Engineers was organised in a similar manner to the establishments then current in the British Army. This resulted in the title Field Engineer being adopted to replace that of Field Company which was used up to and including World War II. To maintain the links with the pre-war engineers and the Australian Imperial Force Engineers which served in both world wars the Field Squadrons which were raised in Victoria were given the titles of the old Field Companies which had been traditionally based in Victoria and then raised in Melbourne as part of both the first and second AIF. Two of these were 8th and 10th Field Squadrons recalling 8th and 10th Field Companies.

The first engineer unit to be located in the Ringwood district was 10th Independent Field Squadron which, in 1950, occupied the old Training Depot, now demolished, alongside the Railway Reserve near the corner of Station Street and Wantirna Road. During the early 1950's 8th Field Squadron formed part of 3rd Field Engineer Regiment which was at that time located at the Engineer Training Depot, Swan Street, Melbourne.

During 1956 the first part of the new Training Depot was erected in Dublin Road and 10th Field Squadron, which by then had been placed under command of 3rd Field Engineer Regiment, moved into the new depot.

Within the growth of the Ringwood district it became apparent that the population could support a larger Citizen Force unit and plans were initiated to enlarge the Dublin Road Depot. At the same time the decision was made to eventually establish all of 3rd Field Engineer Regiment at Ringwood and as part of this, 8th Field Squadron was transferred to Ringwood during 1958 - 59.

In July 1964, the enlarged Training Depot at Dublin Road, was occupied by the remainder of 3rd Field Engineer Regiment. The Regiment at this time consisted of Regimental Headquarters with 2nd, 8th, 10th, and 16th Field Squadrons under command.

In December, 1964 a re-organisation of the Army involved the raising of Headquarters Royal Australian Engineers 3rd Division at Ringwood and the absorption by it of 3rd Field Engineer Regiment. On 27th March, 1965 Headquarters Royal Australian Engineers 3rd Division and the units under its command at Ringwood were granted the Freedom of Entry to the City of Ringwood, however, this honour lapsed with the disbandment of Headquarters Royal Australian Engineers 3rd Division on 30th June, 1975.

Since the raising of 7th Feild Engineer Regiment, originally titled 16th Field Engineer Regiment, on 1st July 1975 the unit has grown to be the largest Army Reserve Field Engineer Regiment in Australia with a present strength in excess of 400 personnel. Over 300 members of the Regiment belong to the Regimental headquarters and two Field Squadrons located at Ringwood and the majority of these personnel live within the City of Ringwood or adjacent municipalities.

CITY OF RINGWOOD

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF RINGWOOD

The earliest records of the identification of Ringwood with a Municipality show that the Berwick Road District was created in 1862, and the Parish of Ringwood was added to this District in 1863. The Berwick Road District became the Shire of Berwick in 1868 and in 1871 Ringwood was severed from the Shire of Berwick and annexed to the Upper Yarra Road District which, in the following year, was proclaimed the Shire of Lillydale.

In 1876, Ringwood attempted to obtain severance from Lillydale, but was unsuccessful, as was a further attempt in 1918, but in 1924, following a petition which was successful, the Borough of Ringwood was proclaimed and became a Municipality in its own right. The population at that time was 2,000 residents in 600 dwellings and total general rates amounted to $10,000. By comparison the revenue of the Municipality as at 30th September last from all sources was in excess of six million dollars.

With the settlement and expansion of the Westernport District which extended up to Mt Dandenong, and the discovery of gold at Warrandyte, it was a foregone conclusion that the area between, which included Ringwood, would have to be surveyed, and this survey was carried out by Mr. C. Hodgkinson's field party in 1857. The earliest land sale in the Ringwood area took place about 1854 with prices about $5 per hectare. Larger areas of Ringwood were sold at public auction in 1858.

In 1869, antimony was discovered and was mined intermittently until 1921. At the Victorian Inter-Colonial Exhibition of 1875, samples assayed were on display, and Ringwood's samples proved to be the purest in the State.

With the fluctuating availability of antimony, many men in Ringwood and surrounding districts turned to wood-cutting, and later as land was cleared, to fruit-growing.

In 1911 the Ringwood Cool Stores were built and officially opened by the State Govenor. The cool stores, which was one of the landmarks of Ringwood until demolished in 1959, was the keystone of the fruit growing industry.

Other industries operating in the early days, which have since disappeared into oblivion, were those utilising the fine clays and kaolins in the Ringwood area. These included activities such as the insulator

and pottery making works but they were overshadowed by the several brick and tile companies in operation around the Ringwood East Station area. The main brickworks, the Ringwood Brickmaking Company, occupied the site where the Engineer's Training Depot in Ringwood East now stands. Two of the holes from which clay was quarried to make the bricks used in the construction of Chimneys and houses in Ringwood and District are within the grounds of the Depot, and these holes, now filled with water, are used for training purposes by the personnel of the Regiment.

With the general facilities and benefits that become the City of Ringwood and today are taken for granted, it is interesting to contemplate that prior to the advent of railways in 1882, journeys to and from Melbourne were made by Cobb and Co. coaches, and later Mitchell's coaches. The route used led originally to the Gippsland Road, and later to Healesville. It was not until January, 1865, that the Government proclaimed this route a main road as far as Lillydale. The year 1875 saw the opening to Anderson's Creek (now Warrandyte) of the Anderson's Creek Road (now Warrandyte Road), from Ringwood.

The pioneers depended upon tanks and dams for water supply, and it was not until 1921 that reticulated water supply became available.

Likewise, early settlers depended upon kerosene lamps and candles for light, but in 1915 negotiations between Lillydale Shire and Melbourne Electric Supply Co. were satisfactorily concluded, and Ringwood residents were able to obtain electricity.

A post office agency existed prior to 1883 in which year a Miss. Thompson was appointed Post-Mistress, and general postal facilities became availalbe. Miss Thompson held this position for 30 years. Police protection, consisting of a Mounted Constable, stationed at Ringwood East was provided in 1888, but today 39 men are stationed at Ringwood to keep the peace, assisted by 8 men of the Criminal Investigation Branch.

News of local happenings in the early times were reported in the 'Lillydale Express' and the 'Box Hill Reporter' whilst the 'Ringwood Mail' was established in 1924.

Subdivision of orchard properties commenced in earnest after the 1914 - 18 War, but it was not until after the 1939 - 45 War that Ringwood really expanded. Population rose from 3,350 in 1940 to 22,200 in 1960, and today it is continuing to increase and will shortly reach 39,000.

The rapid population explosion aroused community spirit to a high degree, and in order to provide for the families of the post-war residents who streamed out from the inner suburbs, facilities such as Infant Welfare Centres, Pre-School Centres, Scout Halls, Youth Clubs,

Community Centre Halls, Playgrounds, etc., were needed immediately, and money in large amounts was raised by enthusiastic workers to provide them. It is of particular interest to note that some of the money needed for the erection of the Greenwood Park Kindergarten and the Ringwood Infant Welfare Centre was raised from Balls and Socials conducted by the 10th Independent Field Squadron (Armoured) which is now incorporated within the Royal Australian Engineers 7th Field Engineer Regiment, and known as 10th Field Squadron.

The first school was opened in 1874 at Ringwood East, being situated in Everard Road, and although officially designated as State School No. 1451, was affectionately known as Cass's School, the teacher obviously being Mr. E. F. Cass, who was appointed in September of that year.

Today there are within the City boundaries, nine Secondary Schools, one Technical School and fifteen Primary Schools. In addition, there are fourteen Pre-School Centres.

This is a far cry from the days when Mr. Cass's school was the only school within the City boundaries available for the education of its children.

Naturally, worship played a very prominent part in the lives of Ringwood's early citizens, for in addition to being hard-working citizens, they were God fearing people. The first church built in Ringwood was the Church of England which was a little wooden structure - opposite the well-known landmark, the Club Hotel in Mt. Dandenong Road - erected in 1877. Previous to this, of course, services on the Sabbath had been held in private homes, and the first recorded service held in a home was that of the Church of Christ during 1874.

There is also some evidence that the earliest settlers in Ringwood of the Roman Catholic faith received their spiritual guidance from a Jesuit Missionary who came up from Hawthorn once or twice a year.

As the town commenced to grow, so did the churches become more firmly established, which led to the erection of permanent edifices.

The Council being desirous of retaining as much of the natural beauty and charm of the countryside, for which Ringwood is noted, encourages the retention of native trees wherever possible, and in order to enhance the reputation which Ringwood has of being a 'garden city', makes provision for the planting of suitable trees in the nature strips of streets when constructed by the Council or sub-dividers. Also each year Council makes native plants available for the use of citizens.

Over the years Council has purchased or acquired a total of seventy-nine parks, reserves and sports ovals within the City boundaries, some equipped with playground equipment and some of these

areas such as the Ringwood Lake area, Wombolano Park and the Ringwood Plaza have been extensively landscaped and had facilities improved for the benefit of citizens.

The years are bringing more and greater development within the City of Ringwood's boundaries of 23.3 square kilometres. Unmade and formerly impassable roads have largely been eliminated, and replaced with wide bitumen roads with concrete kerbs.

Wise planning on the part of successive Councils has laid the foundations for a well-developed, balanced and self-contained community in the Municipality.

In 1966 under the guidance of Council the former Ringwood Reserve and some old houses and shops were demolished enabling the development of the modern co-ordinated and planned central shopping complex of Eastland, which opened in 1967.

As part of the financial agreements under this arrangement the citizens of Ringwood benefitted with the advanced provision of the new community facilities such as The Fred Dwerryhouse Swimming Centre, the Ringwood Library and also, with the demolition of the old Town Hall in 1970, the new Civic Centre was opened just outside the central business area.

Further initiatives by Council have resulted in the provision of an eighteen gole golf course and in 1980 the magnificent new Cultural Centre complex was opened by the Governor of the State of Victoria, adjacent to the Civic Centre.

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The Council in 1959 petitioned the Governor-in-Council, praying that the Borough of Ringwood be proclaimed a City, and thus on the 19th March, 1960, before a throng of 30,000 people, the then Governor of the State of Victoria, proclaimed Ringwood a City.
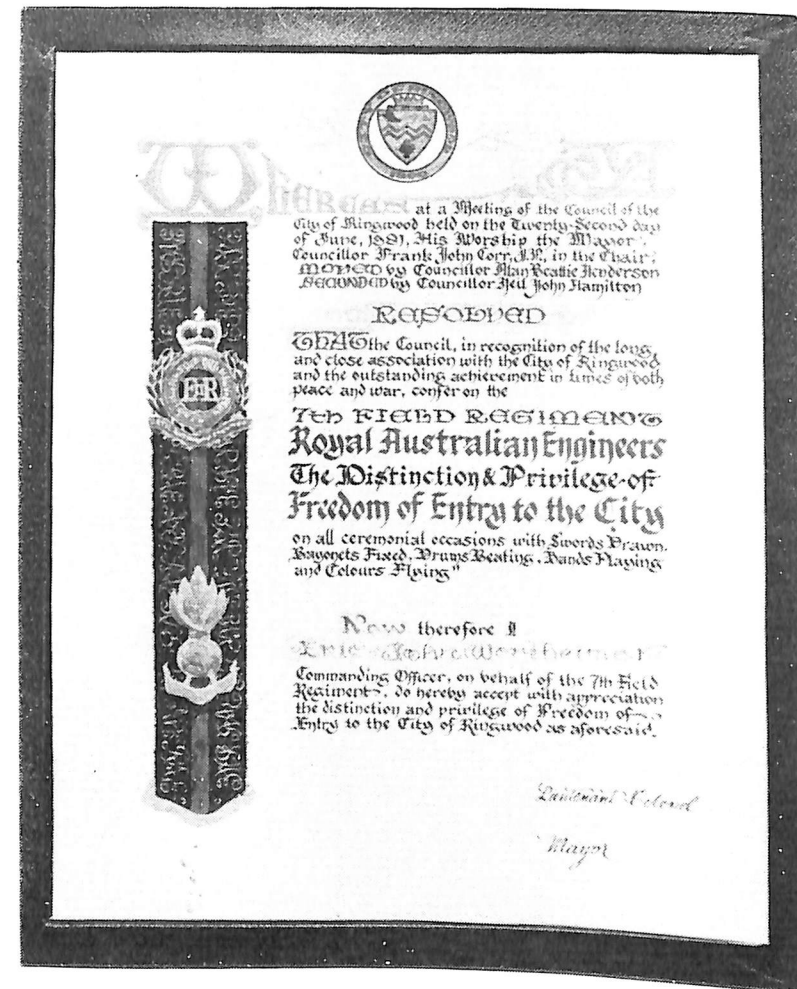
And so from a small township in 1924, Ringwood has developed into a fine residential City, and the progress over the years will continue whilst it has citizens in its midst ready to play their part in religious, military, civic and community activities.

Under the auspices of Council a Ringwood Festival is held for one week each year when the activities of some of the approximately 400 organisations operating in the Ringwood community are seen.

"To rejoice in the magnificence of the past, that is good; but it is better still to build a present upon which the future can look back with pride."

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THE FREEDOM ROLL

After presentation of the Freedom Scroll to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment by His Worship The Mayor, the Freedom Roll, shown above, will be signed by both the Commanding Officer and the Mayor, to be retained by the Council as a record of this memorable occasion.