The City of Fitzroy



GRANT OF THE FREEDOM OF ENTRY to THE CITY OF FITZROY to THE 4th/19th PRINCE OF WALES'S LIGHT HORSE



3rd May 1992



the Commanding Officer; Officers and Men of the Ath/19th Prince of Wales's Light Horse Regiment

Whereas the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of the City of Fitzroy in the State of Victoria being proud to be associated with the origins of the Regiment and knowing the honours and traditions established since its historic formation in the name of our Monarch, our Country and our people and being desirous of according recognition hereto-

GREETINGS

Lo by these presents and resolution of the City Council of the J6th Day of December, 1991 confer on the 4th/19th Prince of Wales's Light Horse Regiment on the 3rd day of May, 1992, the Distinction and Privilege of



to the City of Fitzroy, on all Ceremonial Occasions, in Full Panoply with Swords Drawn, Bayonets Fixed, Drums Beating Bands Playing and with Colours Flying —

In AWitness whereof the common seal of the MAUOR, COUNCILLORS AND CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF FITZROY WAS HERETO

FITZROY WAS HERETO AFFIXED TO THIS DEED IN THE PRESENCE OF

Ingela Trela TOWN CLERK

PRESENTATION SCROLL

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The Scroll conferring the Freedom of Entry to the City of Fitzroy presented to the 4th/19th Prince of Wales's Light Horse was meticulously prepared by Mr Terry Pepperell.

The Scroll is written in old world lettering on parchment paper and is really an illuminated address in design and style.

It incorporates the armorial bearings of the City of Fitzroy and the official badge of the 4th/19th Prince of Wales's Light Horse.

THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF FITZROY

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Mayor Cr Angela Ireland

Councillors Steve Blackie Heather Blakey Jane Hudson Frank King Geoff Millman Duncan Reilly MBE JP Mike Zafiropoulos Robyn Zalcman

Chief Executive Officer M. Maracco

> **Town Clerk** T. Kirwan

ORDER OF CEREMONY

- The 4th/19th Prince of Wales's Light Horse Band plays a selection of music on the parade ground.
- The Regiment forms up and marches into position on the parade ground.
- The Honorary Colonel arrives.
- The Honorary Colonel mounts dais to receive Regimental Salute.
- The Principal Military Guest arrives.
- The Mayor and Town Clerk arrive.
- The Mayor mounts the dais to receive General Salute.
- The Commanding Officer invites the Mayor to inspect the parade.
- The Mayor addresses the Parade and confers the Freedom of Entry to the City of Fitzroy on the Regiment.
- The Town Clerk reads the scroll.
- The Mayor invites the Commanding Officer to accept the scroll.
- The Commanding Officer accepts the scroll and hands the scroll to the Honorary Colonel. He then addresses the Parade.
- The Honorary Colonel addresses the Parade.
- The Guidons of the combined Regiments are marched on Parade. (NOTE: As the Guidons are marched onto parade Citizens are requested to stand and Gentlemen remove headdress, service personnel to salute.)
 - The 4th/19th Prince of Wales's Light Horse advances in review order and gives a General Salute to the citizens of the City of Fitzroy.

- The Mayor departs, receives a General Salute.
- The Principal Military Guest departs.
- The Honorary Colonel departs, receives a Regimental Salute.
- The 4th/19th Prince of Wales's Light Horse marches off and prepares to exercise its Freedom in Brunswick Street Fitzroy.
- The Challenge The Regiment will exercise its right in the vicinity of the Fitzroy Post Office, Brunswick street, challenged by the Senior Officer of Police in the City of Fitzroy.
- Challenge 'Halt! Who Comes Here?'

Response 'The 4th/19th Prince of Wales's Light Horse exercising the right and privilege to enter the City of Fitzroy with Swords Drawn, Bayonets Fixed, Drums Beating, Bands Playing and Colours Flying.'

Challenge 'Show Me That Right.'

Recognition of Right 'I acknowledge your right and privilege --Pass 4th/19th Prince of Wales's Light Horse with the authority of the Mayor and Council of the City of Fitzroy.'

- The Regiment marches past the Fitzroy Town Hall.
- The Mayor takes the Salute from the steps of the Town Hall.

FORMER COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT

1948-52	LTCOL	A.E. Mcintyre, OBE, ED
1953-57	LTCOL	F.C. Pearson, ED
1957-59	LTCOL	B.G. Hosken
1960-62	LTCOL	L.G. Coleman
1962-64	LTCOL	R.V. Couche, MBE
1964-68	LTCOL	B.D. Clendinnen, ED
1968-71	LTCOL	J.P. Dixon
1971-75	LTCOL	L.E. Reeder, ED
1975-78	LTCOL	J.F. Williams
1977	MAJ	G. Rees-Jones (Admin Comd)
1979-81	LTCOL	J.W. Hoskin, ED
1981-84	LTCOL	F.T. Cron
1984-86	LTCOL	G.H. Garde, RFD
1986-88	LTCOL	J.F. Boyce, RFD
1989-91	LTCOL	A.J. McNeilage

FORMER REGIMENTAL SERGEANT MAJORS OF THE REGIMENT

1948-51	WO1	E. Moylan
1952-54	WO1	J. Elkins
1955-58	WO1	J. Byrne
1959-64	WO1	H. Christianson, MBE
1965-67	WO1	E. Gason, MBE
1967-68	WO1	R. Day
1968-70	WO1	P. White, DCM
1971-75	WO1	R. Kean
1976-77	WO1	P. Yeates
1977-78	WO1	R. Browning
1979-80	WO1	K. Baker
1981-82	WO1	D. Roberts
1982-84	WO1	A. Zsolt
1984	WO1	E. Thompson
1985-86	WO1	P. Starr
1986-87	WO1	D. Rivett
1987-89	WO1	J. Tun Tin
1989-91	WO1	J. Viergever, OAM

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4th/19th PRINCE OF WALES'S LIGHT HORSE 3rd MAY 1992

Honorary Colonel

COL Sir John Young AC, KCMG Honorary Colonel A Squadron COL John Neale ED, RFD 8th/13th Victorian Mounted Rifles

Commanding Officer Regimental Sergeant Major LTCOL P.W.A Fernleigh RFD WO1 M.W. Benporath

REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS (FITZROY)

Second in Command **Training Officer** Adjutant Regimental Technical Adjutant **Regimental Medical Officer**

CAPT J.A. O'Reilly MAJ D.L. Proud CAPT T.L. Stevens CAPT C.G. McMillan CAPT J.V. Rosenfeld

HEADQUARTERS SQUADRON (NORTH CARLTON)

Officer Commanding Second in Command Ouartermaster Squadron Sergeant Major MAJ P.K.H. Bridie LT B. Lewis CAPT F.D. Painter WO2 J.D. Briggs

PWLH SQUADRON (SALE)

Officer Commanding Second in Command Squadron Sergeant Major CAPT K. Hunter CAPT J.A. Traill WO2 G.V. Molloy

VMR SQUADRON (ALBURY)

Officer Commanding Second in Command Squadron Sergeant Major MAJ F.D. Cobain CAPT L. Jackel WO2 S. Turk

TECHNICAL SQUADRON (NORTH CARLTON)

Officer Commanding Second in Command Squadron Sergeant Major MAJ M.S. Buttner 2LT S. Blaker WO2 P. Lowe



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A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE 4th/19th PRINCE OF WALES'S LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT

In 1860 an Act authorised the raising of mounted forces in Victoria. On 30th August an advertisement in the Kyneton Observer called for volunteers to establish a Cavalry Corps of citizen soldiers. Sixty-four recruits came forward and Kyneton became the first town in Victoria to form a Mounted Rifle Corps.

In 1862 all units were amalgamated into the Royal Volunteer Cavalry Regiment with the title Prince of Wales's Regiment of Light Horse (Hussars)', in honour of the marriage of the Heir Apparent. On 31st December 1883, the whole volunteer force of the colony was disbanded and a militia system introduced. The Bendigo Troop was merged into the new system. Fear of war with Russia in 1885 caused the re-establishment of the volunteer Victorian Mounted Rifles. After Federation in 1900 there were numerous changes in the Commonwealth defence forces. In 1903 several detachments in Victoria were formed into the 9th Australian Light Horse.

During 1912 the 9th and part of the 11th Light Horse formed the 20th (Corangamite) Light Horse. On the outbreak of World War I, the 4th Australian Light Horse was recruited from volunteers from this and other Light Horse units. As part of the 1st Division, 1st A.I.F. the 4th Light Horse went to Egypt and then to Gallipoli, where they served as a dismounted unit. In 1916 two squadrons formed the nucleus of the 2nd Anzac Mounted Regiment and went to France. The remainder went to Palestine.

The 4th Light Horse was the only Regiment in the 1st A.I.F. to serve on three fronts - Gallipoli, Palestine and France. That it served with distinction is shown on a citation issued on 30th October 1917 by General Harry Chauvel:

'At 4 pm, under severe machine gun and rifle fire the 4th Regiment (Vic) and the 12th Regiment (NSW) of the 4th Light Horse Brigade, under Brigadier General Grant, in cavalry formation, charged at the gallop straight for the town; they cleared like steeplechasers the two lines of trenches, 8ft deep and 4ft wide, using their rifles and boyonets as lances against the Turks, and with a wild yell thundered into Beersheba. This was more than Turkish flesh and blood could stand. Five hundred of the enemy were killed, and 1,148 captured.'

Between the two world wars the three Regiments continued as active units of Australia's peacetime defence forces, though with some changes both of role and equipment. During the Second World War they served within Australia as the 4th Motor Regiment, 17th Motor Regiment and 19th Machine Gun Regiment. To the 2/4th Armoured Regiment fell the lot of carrying battle to the enemy and the horse gave way to the tank.

The 2/4th Armoured Regiment was formed late in 1942 from a number of armoured car and reconnaissance squadrons of One Armoured Division already training in various parts of Australia. On several previous occasions these units had been alerted for immediate move overseas to Malaya and the Middle East, only to have their orders cancelled at the last minute and told they were being retained on the mainland for defence of Australia.

The 2/4th embarked for Madang, New Guinea, in August 1944 and, in preparation for its role in supporting the various dispersed Australian formations in the South West Pacific area, was formed in squadron groups. C Sqn joined 6 AS Div at Aitape and were first into action on 6th January 1945. They supported the slow drive down the coast of New Guinea which culminated in the capture of Wewak, and the tanks played a prominent part in the battle for the Wewak airstrip.

B Sqn sailed for Bougainville in the Solomon Islands, and in support of the 3 AS Div first operated against the Japanese in March 1945, in the action which was to win the Battle Honour 'Slater's Knoll'. They continued in close support of the infantry until June 1945, when they were relieved by A Sqn which, with the balance of the Regiment then at Madang, had joined the Bougainville Forces.

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When the Citizen Military Forces were reformed in 1948, it was decided to perpetuate the traditions of the 4th Light Horse, 17th Prince of Wales's Light Horse, 19th (Yarrowee) Light Horse and 2/4th Armoured Regiment by raising the one serving unit to be called the 4th/19th Prince of Wales's Light Horse. The Regiment became part of 2 Armd Bde and was equipped with General Grant tanks. In 1952 a reorganisation resulted in squadrons being located at Coburg, Seymour and Wangaratta. Later the whole Regiment was concentrated in the metropolitan area and equipped with Centurion tanks. When National Service training was abolished and the Australian Army was organised on Pentropic lines, the Regiment equipped with light armoured vehicles.

On 1st April 1991, 4/19 PWLH was linked with A Sqn 8th/13th VMR, an APC Sqn located in Albury, Wangaratta and Benalla. Its lineage includes the Victorian Mounted Rifles (1885), the 8th Light Horse (Indi Light Horse), 13th Light Horse (Gippsland Light Horse) and 20th Light Horse (Victorian Mounted Rifles) (World War I); and 2/8th Armoured Regiment, 13th Motorised Regiment and 20th Motor Regiment (World War II).

Under the reorganisation, the squadron was renamed VMR Sqn and changed role from APC to reconnaissance. Simultaneously A Sqn and B Sqn 4/19 PWLH amalgamated to form PWLH Sqn, located in Gippsland and Melbourne. 4/19 PWLH has become the largest and most widespread Army Reserve unit in Victoria.

BATTLE HONOURS

17th (Prince of Wales's) Light Horse South Africa 1899-1902 Anzac Gallipoli 1915 Egypt 1915-17 Palestine 1917-18

4th (late 20th) (Corangamite) Light Horse South Africa 1899-1902 Megiddo Messines 1917 Jerusalem Broodseinde Palestine 1917-18 Lys Marne 1918 France and Flanders 1916-18 Defence of Anzac Sari Bair Gallipoli 1915 Gaza-Beersheeba Nebi Samwli Jordan (Es Salt)

13th (Gippsland) Light Horse South Africa 1899-1902 Somme 1916-18 Pozieres Bapaumme 1917 Araas 1917 Ypres 1917 19th (Yarrowee) Light Horse South Africa 1899-1902 Anzac Gallipoli 1915 Egypt 1915-17 Palestine 1917-18

Ypres 1917 Sharon Passchendaele El Mughar Kemmel Egypt 1915-17 Tardenois Anzac Suvla Damascus (2/4 Armoured Regiment) South West Pacific 1945 Liberation of Australian New Guinea Hawain River Wewak Wirui Mission Slater's Knoll Hongorai River Egan's Ridge-Hongorai F Hari River Mivo River

20th (Victorian Mounted Rifles) Light Horse South Africa 1899-1902 Anzac Gallipoli 1915 Egypt 1915-17 Palestine 1917-18 South West Pacific 1944-45 Amiens 1918 Albert 1918 France and Flanders 1916-18 Gallipoli 1915 Egypt 1915-16 8th (Indi) Light Horse South Africa 1899-1902 Anzac Defence of Anzac Suvla Sari Bair Gallipoli 1915 Rumani Magdhaba-Rafah Egypt 1915-17 South West Pacific 1943-44

Gaza-Beersheba El Mughar Nebi Samwli Jerusalem Jordan (Es Salt) Megiddo Sharon Damascus Palestine 1917-18

International Awards

1 Troop A Sqn 4th/19th Prince of Wales's Light Horse Unit Meritorious Commendation (USA)

THE FREEDOM OF ENTRY TO THE CITY

The right, title, privilege, honour and distinction of marching through the streets of a city on all ceremonial occasions 'with swords drawn, bayonets fixed, drums beating, bands playing and Colours flying' is one of the most interesting of the military mysteries' of the past.

The only cities which can claim to have had any rights with regard to the passage of troops are the cities of Edinburgh and London. Edinburgh's claims arose in connection with the civic military force it once possessed, the Town Guard. 'No other drum but theirs (the Town Guard's) was allowed to sound on the High Street between the Luckenbooth's and the Netherbow.' The Town Guard has long since disappeared and the City of Edinburgh now waives its claims to any special privileges. The City of London on the other hand has always been jealous of the rights it claims.

Though 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, the practice grew up shortly after, of notifying the Lord Mayor when parties from Regiments went into the City to 'raise recruits by beat of drum'. From this modest beginning developed, in the passage of years, 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 the 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 what it was in 1769.

The practice of granting the freedom of the City to Regiments appears to be of fairly recent origin. There seem to have been few if any instances before 1943 when The York and Lancaster Regiment was given the Freedom of the City of Sheffield. Since 1943, grants of freedoms of their Scottish equivalents have been quite frequent in the United Kingdom, although, so far as is known, very few such grants have been accorded to Regiments in other parts of the British Commonwealth.

The grant of the freedom of the City provides a very dignified and satisfactory means of enabling a Corporation to honour a distinguished unit, thereby assisting in effecting a very desirable liaison between the Corporation and the Armed Services of the Crown. The Council of the City of Fitzroy, being aware of the great record and splendid traditions of the Regiment and being desirous of recognising, cementing and fostering the intimate association which is now and has for so long been enjoyed, is proud to confer the privilege of Freedom of Entry to the City of Fitzroy on the 4th/19th Prince of Wales's Light Horse.