



# The Honourable and Ancient Appointment of Conductor RLC

is awarded to Warrant Officer Class 1

The earliest recorded mention of Conductors is made in the Statute of Westminster in 1327 in which Edward III enacted that the wages of conductors of soldiers from the House in the Place of Assembly would no longer be charge upon the King.

During the reign of Douglas in 1344 historical records mention the Employment of Conductors. A Royal Warrant dated 29 January 1842 addressed to my Sir John Graham, Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, requesting a Table of Artillery to be formed for service within Great Britain. Conductors John Roberts to be in charge of draught horses, Christopher Jones to be in charge of the ammunition and William Anderson to be in charge of the fire works.

In 1847 Charles VI issued instructions for Our Principal Engineer which included mention of the position of Conductors to use in the "conducting of trenches and mines". It is recorded that the Conductors were well liked.

In 1889 a book for service in Ireland included a Chief Conductor who was paid two shillings a day. Further mention of Conductors was recorded for a year established for service in Flanders in 1891. Included were Conductors of Columns, Conductor Platoon Conductors of Workshops and Conductors of Horses.

At the signing of Newfoundland in 1762 Lieutenant General Amherst's Army included a Conductor and Clerk of Horses.

In a book dated 1776 "The Military Guide for Young Officers" by Thomas Sayer Long, is written:

"Conductors are assistants to the Commissary of the Stores, receiving or delivering stores to the Army, to attend at the magazines, to take what is granted, and to look after the commissionary warrants in the field, they being their assistants every night to the Commissary and an assistant under his command."

A Royal Warrant of 1 February 1812 appointing the establishment for a field train included Conductors of Stores for and 2nd Class and notes that for

allowances and provisions they were to receive half of the provisions Subsistence Officers.

Facts regarding Workshops Arsenal give the information that in 1808 was Charles Sanger was a Conductor at the top of his list. He served in Canada with Sir John Murray and was promoted to 1818 at the early age of 29 years. He was discharged in 1826 and died 1836.

Wellington had strong views about the importance of Logistics and the Royal Ordnance, early in the nineteenth century, had many 19th Conductors.

For the Crimean War of 1854, records show that a single train was normally formed which included a number of Conductors of Horses.

The Land Transport Corps was incorporated in 1876 and included Conductors in the establishment and in 1880, Conductors accompanied officers of the Military Stores Department to New Zealand.

By Royal Warrant of 11 January 1878 a position of Warrant Officer was established to be Assistant Conductors of Supplies and Conductors of Stores. Their position was to be inferior to that of all commissioned Officers but superior to that of all non-commissioned officers.

In the Army Reserve Corps the role of Conductor of Supplies was abolished in 1882 and replaced by Staff Sergeant Major for Corps. In the Army Ordnance Corps the role of Conductor of Stores continued to be a rank changing later to be known as Conductor and Sub Conductor to the rank of Warrant Officer Class Two.

In 1907 the appointment of Sub Conductor ceased. In April 1903, the R.A.C. was merged with R.E. (R.C.), R.C., R.N.C. and A.C. to form the Royal Logistic Corps (The R.L.C.). The appointment of Conductor was carried forward into the new Corps.

## The Conductor RLC



Statute of Westminster 1327

This 14th June 2001

signed  
Director, The Royal Logistic Corps