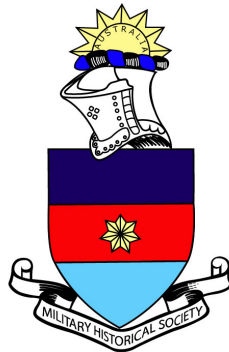


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*Sabretache*



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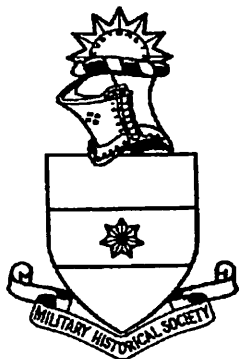
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Contributions in the form of articles, notes, queries or letters are always welcome. Authors of major articles are invited to submit a brief biographical note, and, where possible, submit the text of the article on floppy disk as well as hard copy. The annual subscription to *Sabretache* is \$26.

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# SABRETACHE

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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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The Federal Council of Australia is located in Canberra. The Society has branches in Brisbane, Canberra, Albury-Wodonga, Melbourne, Geelong, Adelaide and Perth. Details of meetings are available from Branch Secretaries whose names appear below.

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## Major-General Herbert William Lloyd (1883-1957) — A Gunner Officer of another Era

Warren Perry<sup>1</sup>

Every now and then an officer emerges who stamps his personality on the Army in which he serves in some peculiar way. Major-General Herbert William Lloyd of the Australian Military Forces was such an officer.<sup>2</sup> Another example from an earlier era was that of Colonel Tom Price (1842-1911) of the Victorian Mounted Rifles. Circumstances did not allow Bertie Lloyd, the name by which he was widely known, to become a higher commander in war. But he had the potential although circumstances did not give him the opportunity to demonstrate this potential to its full capacity. He did become an example, however, to colleagues and subordinates as an outstanding field artillery commander in war not only because of his achievements, but also because of the manner in which he performed his duties. He had of course foibles and critics and he was known, and not always favourably for his strict administration of discipline and for his love of "spit and polish" and plenty of it. But John Buchan has aptly said: "It is only at the tree loaded with fruit that people throw stones".

Readers may ask at this stage: "Who was this Bertie Lloyd?" The 10 August 1992 marked the 35 anniversary of his death in Sydney where he had been domiciled since 1914 and 24 November 1983 marked the centenary of his birth in Melbourne. But neither of these dates attracted attention in military circles in Australia. These two dates also indicate plainly that few people to-day can claim to have known him even by sight. Fame is a perishable product unless it is being regularly re-burnished in one way or another and this is just what historians have not done in respect of Bertie Lloyd. It may come as a surprise, therefore, to some nowadays to learn that Bertie Lloyd was in his time one of the Australian Army's brilliant and outstanding officers. It was a time of course in Australia's Defence development when its military hierarchy had not reached the height and the complexity that it has attained to-day.

His dynamic and unforgettable personality illustrated well the truth of Goethe's assertion that personality is man's greatest natural gift.<sup>3</sup> Urbane and amiable but firm and articulate, Bertie Lloyd was a good public speaker with a resonant voice, as well as being a brilliant conversationalist, and a good listener. So he did not monopolise conversation and thus become a bore. Moreover, he was an attractive after-dinner speaker with a fund of good stories appropriate to the company in which he told them. In his social relations he had a flair for imaginative display and for versatility and adaptability in the situations in which he found himself. With equal ease he could conduct serious business at a conference and light conversation at a social gathering. In Gunner messes during the inter-war period (1919-39) he was often the subject of conversation among officers who had served with him in the War of 1914-18. In this way I became acquainted with him long before I actually met him.

<sup>1</sup> Major Warren Perry, MBE, ED, MA(Melbourne) BEc(Sydney), late RAA. Sometime Federal President of the Military Historical Society of Australia.

<sup>2</sup> Major-General Herbert William Lloyd, CB, CMG, CVO, DSO, ED, psc (Quetta), mid (4 times), Order of the White Eagle of Serbia, 4th Class with Swords, MLA (NSW), late Australian Staff Corps. Born 24 November 1883, South Yarra, Victoria. Originally commissioned as 2nd Lieutenant in the APA (Victoria) on 9 July 1906. Served in the War of 1914-18 and in the War of 1939-45 with the AIF Retired List 1 Feb., 1946. Died 10 Aug. 1957 at Concord, NSW.

<sup>3</sup> *Höchstes Glück der Erdenkinder ist doch die Persönlichkeit.*



I first met him during the War of 1939-45 at Headquarters Second Australian Army when he was administering the command of that Army. I suppose he momentarily eyed me quickly up and down as I did him. In the absence of his Military Secretary I was there in his place to have some correspondence signed to go to what was then known as LHQ, i.e. the Headquarters of the C-in-C. While he was talking and commenting on the subject matter of the file which I had submitted to him I could see that he was a different person from the one, that his colleagues and subordinates during the War of 1914-18 had known him to be. But this contrast is not made in any adverse sense. It implies only that time and experience changes and improves only those who, by conscious effort, continue to grow and to develop throughout life intellectually and to mature emotionally. For those who do not, the outcome is best illustrated by the often told story about Frederick the Great's mules.

His calm, confident and "no fuss" manner placed a subordinate in his presence quickly at ease. All these natural advantages he combined with an unusually wide knowledge and practical experience of his profession and a high reputation in the War of 1914-18 as a distinguished and much decorated Gunner officer of the AIF. In the course of that War he rose by sheer merit, industry and initiative from a Captain and Adjutant of a field artillery brigade in 1914 to a Brigadier-General and commander of divisional artillery in 1918.

Let us now take a look in more detail at Bertie Lloyd during the 73 years of his life which began in the reign of Queen Victoria and ended during the reign of our present Sovereign. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, who ascended the Throne on 6 February 1952; she was proclaimed Queen on the 8 February 1952; and she was crowned in the following year, on 2 June 1953 at Westminster Abbey. Her Majesty first visited the Commonwealth of Australia from the 3 February 1954 to the 1 April 1954. During this Visit she opened the Third Session of the Twentieth Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia in Canberra on 15 April 1954. By the time of the Second Visit of Her Majesty to Australia, a visit which began on the 18 February 1963 and ended on the 27 March 1963, Major-General Lloyd was dead.

### **Birth and Early Education**

Herbert William Lloyd was born at South Yarra, a suburb of the City of Melbourne, on 24 November 1883.<sup>4</sup> He was the only child of Mounted Constable (later Mounted Sergeant) William Lloyd of the Victoria Police<sup>5</sup> who came from Roscommon in Ireland, and his wife, Frances Henrietta, known as "Fanny", Lloyd nee Mills who came from Cashel in Ireland.

Herbert William Lloyd, was born into an age of horse-drawn field artillery, steam trains, cable trams, and streets illuminated with gas lamps. The telephone had come into use in Melbourne only in 1880 and motor cars and aeroplanes belonged to the future. On the day of Bertie Lloyd's birth Queen Victoria had already reigned for 46 years and the Marquis of Normanby had been the Governor of the Colony of Victoria since February 1879.

The first Minister of State for Defence to bear that title was sworn in on 13 November 1883 and he was Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon Sir Frederick Sargood (1834-1903) as he later

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<sup>4</sup> This date of birth, 24 November 1883, is the date given in Australian Army Lists and in *The Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918*, vol.4, p. 189, footnote 122. Herbert William Lloyd's Birth Certificate gives his date of birth as 18 November 1883.

<sup>5</sup> No.2387 Sergeant 1st Class William Lloyd, Victoria Police Force. Bom c. 1847 in Roscommon, Ireland. Appointed Mounted Constable 24 Dec. 1869. When he was discharged from the Victoria Police Force on superannuation on 3 Feb., 1907, he had been a Sergeant 1st Class since 1 July 1896. Died 2 Aug., 1907 in Melbourne, Victoria.

became. At the time of his appointment he was about to re-organise the Naval and Military Forces of the Colony of Victoria. This Minister for Defence had been a Volunteer Artillery Officer and in civil life he was a Merchant. The lack of at least a good research paper on his life as a volunteer officer and later as a minister of state for defence in Victoria leaves a gap in Australia's military history.

Enough has now been said to show that Bertie Lloyd was born into a world visibly different and much simpler in many ways than the world in which we live to-day. But nothing is now known of his earliest years. It is not known where he obtained his primary school education. Of his education at the secondary school level little is now known either. But it is known that he obtained his education at this level in Melbourne at first at the University High School and later at Wesley College.

He attended the University High School in Parkville when its original Headmaster, Mr Thomas Palmer, MA., LLB., was there. This school was attended by boys and girls; it was situated in the grounds of the University of Melbourne; and it faced Grattan Street. When Palmer became Headmaster of Wesley College in St Kilda Road, Prahran in January 1898 vice Mr Arthur Ronald Stephenson he took there with him, in 1898 about 61 boys, including Bertie Lloyd, from the University High School.

At the outbreak of the South African War in October 1899, Bertie Lloyd was still a schoolboy at Wesley College. Then, in the following year, it was recorded that: "Lloyd was a member of our second crew of 1900 — the last of the second fours when the seconds were given more importance than they are now in competitive Public school sport."<sup>6</sup>

### Post-Federation Years

The inauguration of the Commonwealth of Australia took place in Sydney on 1 January 1901. Two months later, on 1 March 1901, the Naval and Military Forces of the various States of the Commonwealth were officially transferred to the control of the new Federal Government of the Commonwealth of Australia. Henceforth the Military Commandants became responsible direct to the Commonwealth Minister for Defence through the Permanent Head of this Commonwealth Department of Defence in Melbourne. The original permanent head of this Department of state was a retired naval officer, Captain (later Sir) Robert Henry Muirhead Collins (1852-1927).<sup>7</sup>

The Federal Minister for Defence, Sir John Forrest, established his own ministerial offices and those of his Department in Victoria Barracks, Melbourne and these arrangements continued for the next 26 years for Melbourne became the temporary capital of the Commonwealth of Australia and so the temporary seat of the Commonwealth Government, the temporary seat of the Commonwealth Parliament and the temporary place of the Official Residence of the Governor-General. These arrangements were changed in May 1927 when HRH. The Duke of York formally opened the First Session of the Commonwealth Parliament to sit in Canberra.

Later in that momentous year of 1901 in Australian History, Bertie Lloyd, in November 1901, attained his 18th birthday and it is presumed that this year was his last one at school. He was

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<sup>6</sup> Felix Meyer (Ed.), *Adamson of Wesley*. Robertson & Mullens Ltd, Melbourne, 1932, p.78. See also Geoffrey Blainey et al, *Wesley College*. Published by the Council of Wesley College, Melbourne and Robertson and Mullens, 1967, p.96 and p.144.

<sup>7</sup> Not even an adequate research paper has yet been published on the official life of Captain Collins who was an early advocate of an Australian Navy.



appointed to a junior Clerkship on 26 June 1902 in the Head Office of the Commonwealth Department of the Treasury which was staffed by members of the new Commonwealth Public Service.<sup>8</sup> The Permanent Head of this new Commonwealth Department of the Treasury was Mr George Thomas Allen, ISO, whose career as a Public Servant had begun in December 1871 when he was appointed to the Treasury of the Colony of Victoria. He was the elder brother of Professor Harry Brookes Allen of the University of Melbourne. However, as a junior clerk in the Commonwealth Department of the Treasury, it is not probable that Bertie Lloyd had much, if any, contact with his permanent head. Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Sir Frederick Thomas Sargood, died while on a visit to New Zealand on the 2 January 1903. He was buried with military honours on Saturday 17 January 1903 in the St Kilda Cemetery in the State of Victoria.

Three and a half years later, on 9 July 1906, Herbert William Lloyd was appointed a Militia 2nd Lieutenant in the AFA, in the Military District of Victoria where he was posted to the Victorian Field Artillery Brigade.<sup>9</sup> The Headquarters of this Brigade was located in Albert Park in South Melbourne and the brigade consisting of 5 batteries was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lancelot Fox Clarke who had served with distinction in the South African War, 1899-1902. He was later to die on active service in the Gallipoli campaign in 1915.<sup>10</sup> Bertie Lloyd's outstanding capacity as an army officer demonstrated itself from the outset. On 12 September 1908 he was appointed Adjutant of the Victorian Field Artillery Brigade. This appointment was normally reserved for one of a unit's outstanding subalterns. The Adjutant was in those times in reality the G and A Staff Officer of the Commanding Officer of the Brigade. The other unit Staff Officer, who was the Commanding Officer's adviser on Q matters, was the Quartermaster.<sup>11</sup>

The officers of this Victorian Field Artillery Brigade at this time included Lieutenant-Colonel R H J Fetherston (Medcal), Major (H/Lieutenant-Colonel) G J Johnston, Major H W Grimwade, and 2nd Lieutenant F P Derham. These officers became in later years, as well as Bertie Lloyd, general officers. Lieutenant H W Lloyd, AFA was admitted to membership of the Naval and Military Club, Melbourne on 20 September 1906. The Club was then located at 178 Collins Street, Melbourne and its President at that time was Colonel J M Templeton (1840-1908). Two years later, in September 1908, a squadron of the U.S. Navy visited Melbourne and for the duration of this visit its officers were made honorary members of the Naval and Military Club, Melbourne. The Commandant of the Military District of Victoria at this time was also a Gunner officer, Colonel (later Major-General) John Stanley, RAA (1851-1935). Nothing much is known nowadays about Colonel Stanley because nothing of substance has yet been written about him and space does not permit that to be done here. But it may be mentioned incidentally that soon after the outbreak of the War of 1914-18 he was recalled from retirement to become the QMG of the AMF with headquarters at Victoria Barracks, Melbourne. He held this appointment for almost the whole duration of hostilities in

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<sup>8</sup> CAG, No. 21, 19 April 1906, p.310.

<sup>9</sup> CAG, No.40, 28 July 1906. p.102.

<sup>10</sup> Later Colonel Lancelot Fox Clarke, DSO, VD. Born 15 June 1858 in Melbourne. Killed in action at Gallipoli on 25 April 1915 while commanding the 12 Battalion, AIF.

<sup>11</sup> The sometimes confusing term of Quartermaster was both a rank and an appointment. But some thought of it only as an appointment. After the War of 1914-18 when the Australian Instructional Corps was created within the PMF its officers were commissioned with the substantive rank of Quartermaster and they were granted the honorary rank also of lieutenant, captain etc. However, honorary rank confers neither seniority nor powers of command and honorary rank is also unpaid rank.

that war.<sup>12</sup> It has already been indicated that Captain Lloyd was an officer above normal ability. But with this ability he also combined ambition, and he soon evinced an interest in making the Army, instead of the Civil Service, his full-time career. He complied with the prescribed requirements of the time to make this change and so on the 1 April 1910 he was transferred from the CMF to the PMF in the rank of Lieutenant and he was permitted to retain his substantive rank of captain in the CMF as honorary rank in the PMF. His first appointment in the PMF was to the Administrative and Instructional Staff.<sup>13</sup> But he did not remain with this Staff for long. On the 1 January 1911 he was transferred from that Staff to the RAFA and he was posted to the 2nd Battery, RAFA. This was a new battery.<sup>14</sup> It was located in Melbourne and it was first commanded by Major (later Colonel) S S Ryrie, RAFA (1873-1945) who was a brother of the future Major-General Sir Granville Ryrie. Although this Battery was an Army Headquarters Battery it was under the District Commandant for Victoria, then still Colonel John Stanley, RAA, for local administration.

At this time Colonel Stanley had two officers on his staff who are worthy of notice here. The first was the DAAG for Instruction, Major J H Bruche.<sup>15</sup> He later became Major-General Sir Julius Bruche and from 1931 to 1935 he held the appointment of Chief of the Australian General Staff — an appointment which was then located in Melbourne. The other officer was a subaltern, Lieut T A Blamey,<sup>16</sup> who was then employed on Instructional Duties. In the course of time he was to outdo all his comrades in arms for he became a Field-Marshal. On 17 March 1914 the 2nd Battery, RAFA marched out of its temporary quarters in Victoria Barracks, Melbourne to its recently constructed Field Artillery Barracks at Maribyrnong.<sup>17</sup> But Captain Lloyd did not stay in these Barracks long. On 1 April 1914 he was transferred from the 2nd Battery, RAFA in the 3rd MD, Victoria to the 1st Battery, RAFA in the 2nd MD, New South Wales.<sup>18</sup> At this time the 1st Battery, RAFA was commanded by Major S E Christian, RAFA and was located at Victoria Barracks, Paddington. Then on 1 May 1914 Captain Lloyd's honorary captaincy was converted to a substantive captaincy and so henceforth he received the pay of a captain.

On the eve of the outbreak of the War of 1914-18 Bertie Lloyd was 30 years of age.<sup>19</sup> Since leaving school he had become a career civil servant in the Commonwealth Public Service in

<sup>12</sup> For a biographical note on Major-General John Stanley, CMG see Warren Perry's *The Naval and Military Club, Melbourne*, published by the Club in conjunction with Lothian Publishing Co., Pty Ltd, Melbourne, 1981, pp. 175-6.

<sup>13</sup> CAG, No.74, 3 December 1910, p.1838.

<sup>14</sup> *The Argus* Melbourne 25 May 1910, p.7.

<sup>15</sup> Later Major-General Sir Julius (Henry) Bruche, KCB, CMG. Regular officer of the Australian Staff Corps. Born 6 March 1873 in Melbourne, Victoria. Chief of the Australian General Staff, 1931-35. Died 28 April 1961 in Melbourne. For biographical sketch see Lt-Gen. Sir S F Rowell, "Major-General Sir Julius Henry Bruche" *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Vol.7, pp.462-3.

<sup>16</sup> Colonel E.G.Keogh, *Field-Marshal Sir Thomas (Albert) Blamey (1884-1951)*. DNB. 1951-60, pp.116-118. See also Warren Perry, *Sir Thomas Blamey: Some Observations on his Personality*. Published in the *Journal of the Royal United Services Institution of Australia*. Vol.7, No. 1, November 1984, pp.22-30.

<sup>17</sup> For a long and illustrated feature article on the newly constructed Barracks at the Melbourne suburb of Maribyrnong see *The Argus*, 21 March 1914, p.10.

<sup>18</sup> (Commonwealth) M.O. No.156, 1 April 1914.

<sup>19</sup> Captain H.W.Lloyd, R.A.F.A. and Miss Meridith Plesasants of Melbourne and daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel W.B.Plesasants (1855-1918) were married in Sydney on 27 May 1914 See *Sydney Morning Herald*, Saturday 20 June 1914, p.18.



1902. In 1906 he was commissioned in the AFA in Melbourne as a Militia subaltern; in this capacity he soon showed ability and aptitude and so he was in a short time appointed Adjutant of his unit and later he was promoted to the substantive rank of captain. He performed his duties in the Australian Field Artillery concurrently with his duties as a career civil servant for his military duties were part-time duties. Since 1911 he had been a permanent officer of the Royal Australian Field Artillery and in a very short time he regained the substantive rank of captain which he had been permitted to carry over into the Permanent Military Forces only as an honorary captaincy. Now on the threshold of war in 1914, the coming of which he could not predict, his future was uncertain in matters of pay and promotion. Then war began officially for the British Empire on the 4 August 1914 at 11p.m. (London time). Henceforth the river of life for Bertie Lloyd, as for millions of other combatants, was never to flow back to its old banks. Those who withstood the furnace of war and its acute physical sufferings, unbelievably by any glamour except that of human courage and stoical endurance emerged into post-war life incomparably different from those who did not have the same experience.

### **Egypt and Gallipoli**

The AIF came into existence officially on 15 August 1914. On this date, Major-General Sir W T Bridges, as he later became, was appointed to command this AIF and to train it, move it overseas and complete its mobilisation there for war.

Captain H W Lloyd was seconded in the PMF to the AIF in the rank of captain to date 18 August 1914. In the AIF he was posted to the 1st Field Artillery Brigade, which was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Sydney Ernest Christian (1868-1931), and appointed Adjutant of the Brigade. The Brigade sailed in the 1st Convoy of the AIF for Egypt and it left Sydney on Sunday 18 October 1914. Bertie Lloyd's 1st Field Artillery Brigade disembarked at Alexandria in Egypt on 5 December 1914. The Brigade went into camp at Mena for further training before taking part in what it only learnt later was to be the Gallipoli campaign.

Bertie Lloyd discovered early in the AIF, if not earlier, that the surest way for an officer to gain promotion and higher appointments was to diversify training and experience and not to specialise. His career in the AIF will show that he did this to some extent. When the Gallipoli campaign opened on Sunday 25 April 1915 Captain Lloyd was present with his Brigade at the landing as its Adjutant. But the Artillery of the AIF was not landed on the first day.

Although detachments of varying strength landed earlier and then only temporarily, it was not until the 5 May 1915 that the Brigade, less its Brigade Ammunition Column, landed and occupied positions south of Krithia. But the Gallipoli peninsula was not field artillery country and on 12 May 1915 the BAC sailed for Alexandria from where it moved into camp to await the return in due course of the remainder of the Brigade.

On the 31 May Captain H W Lloyd was promoted to major and he was posted to command the 1st Field Battery at Cape Helles vice Major H St J Sweetland who had been wounded. Major Lloyd's place as Adjutant of 1st Field Artillery Brigade was taken by Captain (later Lieutenant-Colonel) Francis Thornthwaite, another permanent officer.

The 1st Field Artillery Brigade embarked at Cape Helles on 1 October 1915 and sailed to Anzac where it disembarked the next day.

On the 14/15 December 1915 the Brigade embarked, as part of a general withdrawal of the AIF from the Gallipoli Peninsula, and on 17 December 1915 it disembarked at Mudros and marched into Sarpi Camp. The Brigade sailed for Alexandria on 31 December 1915. By that time the Gallipoli campaign had closed down as far as the Australian and New Zealand troops

were concerned. The 1st Field Artillery Brigade disembarked at Alexandria on the 3 January 1916 and entrained for Tel-el-Kebir where it arrived the next day and, marched into camp there.

In the meantime Major H W Lloyd was transferred from the 1st Divisional Artillery to the 2nd Divisional Artillery to date 1 January 1916 and appointed its Brigade Major. This was an important staff appointment. It may be said that the CRA as the Commander of the Divisional Artillery directs the COs of artillery units and ensures that they accept the rulings and policies of higher authorities. But the BM is the purveyor and supervisor of these policies and rulings. No CRA can be successful if his BM is not up to standard in all respects technically and in the discharge of his duties is vigorous, alert and tactful and full of good humour. The CRA of the 2nd Divisional Artillery at this time was Brigadier-General (later Major-General) G J Johnson who came from Melbourne where he also had been a pre-war officer of the Victorian Field Artillery Brigade. He liked plenty of "spit and polish" in his command too.

At this time the AIF in Egypt, except the ALH Brigades, was busily engaged in expanding from two to five divisions and preparing for a very different kind of warfare on the Western Front in Europe. There were opportunities for promotion for those with the required qualifications. Major H W Lloyd was one of the lucky ones. On 12 March 1916 he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and appointed to command the 22nd Howitzer Artillery Brigade<sup>20</sup>, which was a new Brigade of the 2nd Divisional Artillery. But a month later, on 13 April 1916, he was appointed to command the 5th Australian Field Artillery Brigade also of the 2nd Australian Divisional Artillery. He commanded this Brigade on the Western Front with distinction until 17 November 1917.

After the general re-organisation and expansion of the AIF in Egypt was completed early in 1916, Major-General J G Legge's<sup>21</sup> 2nd Australian Division formed part of General Birdwood's 1st Anzac Corps. Then on 13 March 1916 the units of Legge's 2nd Australian Division began to leave their camps in Egypt. They were moved by rail at night to Alexandria where they embarked for France.

## France

In France, Birdwood's<sup>22</sup> 1st Anzac Corps at first joined General Plumer's Second British Army. The villages around Hazebrouck and Aaire in which the 1st Anzac Corps was billeted were from 15 to 20 miles in rear of the front line. In this area the 1st Anzac Corps resumed training. About the only time military training ceases in the Army in wartime is when its units etc are in action against the enemy or its individual members are either in hospital or on leave.

But on the 17 July 1916 Birdwood's 1st Anzac Corps was allotted to General Gough's Reserve British Army which, from the 30 October 1916, became known as the Fifth British Army. General Gough was not a popular commander with the British colonial forces. This Fifth

<sup>20</sup> See also Major Charles Rosenthal The Howitzer. Published in *The Journal of the United Service Institution of New South Wales* Sydney. Vol. 21 of 1910, pp. 45-62.

<sup>21</sup> Later Lieutenant-General James Gordon Legge, CB, CMG, MA(Sydney), LLB(Sydney). Permanent Officer of the AMF. Born 15 August 1863 at Hackney in London. Sometime Chief of the Australian General Staff. Died 18 September 1947 in Melbourne, Victoria. See also Warren Perry, Lieutenant-General James Gordon Legge: Australia's First Wartime Chief of the General Staff. *The Victorian Historical*, Melbourne, August 1977, pp.179-226.

<sup>22</sup> For a biographical note see Warren Perry, Field-Marshal Lord Birdwood of Anzac and of Tones, *Sabretache*, Canberra. Vol.29. No.1, March 1988, pp.7-10.

British Army was then heavily involved in the First Battle of the Somme which had opened on the 1 July 1916. Legge and his 2nd Australian Division, including its 2nd Australian Divisional Artillery in which Bertie Lloyd was commanding an artillery brigade, served throughout most of the horrors and severities of this Battle of the Somme which came to an end on the 18 November 1916.

In the meantime Major-General J G Legge relinquished command of the 2nd Australian Division on 10 February 1917. He was succeeded by Major-General Sir Nevil Smyth, VC of the British Army who had hitherto been commanding the 1st Australian Infantry Brigade since sometime during the Gallipoli campaign. Colonel T A Blamey was then appointed to command this 1st Australian Infantry Brigade temporarily.

On 28 November 1917 Lieutenant-Colonel H W Lloyd was appointed to command the 6th (Army) Field Brigade, AFA, which had previously been commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel (later Brigadier) Harold Edward Cohen (1881-1946). Lloyd retained this command for about three months. Then, on 7 February 1918, he was appointed to command the 12th (Army) Field Brigade, AFA — a command he retained until four days before the cessation of hostilities in the War of 1914-18, on 11 November 1918. One of his Battery Commanders in the Brigade was Major (later Lieutenant-Colonel) Eric Cambell, DSO of Sydney.

At this stage fortune favoured Bertie Lloyd. His performance as an artillery brigade commander on the Western Front, since the launching of the last great German Offensive there on 21 March 1918, had been consistently good. It was no doubt in recognition of the potential he had demonstrated during this period for higher command that he was appointed on 8 November 1918 to Hobbs' 5th Australian Infantry Division as CRA of its artillery with the rank of Colonel and the temporary rank of Brigadier-General.<sup>23</sup> Although this appointment was well merited Lloyd was indeed lucky to get it when an imminent cease fire was expected.

The 5th Australian Divisional Artillery had been brought out of action on the Western Front late in October 1918 by its Commander, Brigadier-General A J Bessell-Browne,<sup>24</sup> and it staged back to the Camon area near Amiens to rest. It would probably have been at this rest area that Brigadier-General Lloyd took over the command from Brigadier-General Bessell-Browne.<sup>25</sup> Before the 5th Divisional Artillery was due to return to operational duties hostilities had ceased.

## After the War

Rapid changes took place in the AIF on the Western Front, after the cessation of hostilities on 11 November 1918, because of the need to economise and to repatriate the AIF to Australia without undue delay. It was in this situation that Brigadier-General Lloyd was reposted from CRA 5th Australian Division to CRA 1st Australian Division — the Division which was then commanded by Major-General Sir William Glasgow of Queensland. It will be recalled that Lloyd had sailed from Australia in 1914 with the 1st Australian Division when it was commanded by Major-General Sir W T Bridges and its CRA was Colonel J J T Hobbs of Western Australia who had much more recently been Lloyd's divisional commander in the 5th Australian Division on the Western Front. Lloyd held this appointment of CRA of the 1st

<sup>23</sup> C.A.G. No.56, 18 May 1919, p.748.

<sup>24</sup> Brigadier-General Alfred Joseph Bessell-Browne, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D. Army Officer, Public Servant and Merchant. Born 3 September 1877 at Auckland, N.Z. Died 3 August 1947, possibly in Perth, WA.

<sup>25</sup> Captain A.D.Ellis, *The Story of the Fifth Australian Division*. Hodder and Stoughton, London, (1920), p.386.

Australian Division officially from 5 December 1918 to 24 March 1919. He had held this command only while its permanent occupant, Brigadier-General Stuart Milligan Anderson, DSO, RA had been on leave.<sup>26</sup> This was Brigadier-General Lloyd's last command in the AIF.

In the meantime that gigantic administrative scheme for the repatriation and demobilisation of the AIF overseas was put into operation and it was directed and controlled from London by General Sir John Monash. He was designated Director-General of Repatriation and Demobilisation and he established his headquarters at 54 Victoria Street, London. Branches of this "military department of state" were located in other parts of London. When Monash was officially appointed to this post he became responsible direct to the Prime Minister, Mr W M Hughes, who was then in London on business connected with the preparation of the peace treaty with Germany known as the Treaty of Versailles. Later the Minister for Defence, Senator G F Pearce,<sup>27</sup> took up residence in London temporarily in March 1919 and then Monash became responsible to him.

This Demobilisation Scheme of the 1st AIF is, in its planning and execution, one of the outstanding features of Australia's part in the War of 1914-18 yet in Australian fiction and non-fiction it remains largely unsung. The Department of Repatriation and Demobilisation, AIF London issued a "History of the Department of Repatriation and Demobilisation from November 1918 to September 1919", dated 1 October 1919. It has a useful Introduction by Monash. With regard to non-official literature on the subject, Angela Thirkell's<sup>28</sup> *Trooper to the Southern Cross* was first published in London by Faber and Faber in 1934. In 1966 it was re-published posthumously in Australia by Sun Books Melbourne. Apart from Chapter 24 of Volume XI of the Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-18, I know of no other publications on the subject of the Repatriation and Demobilisation of the first AIF in Australian literature.

Brigadier-General Lloyd sailed from Avonmouth, the outport of Bristol, in Gloucestershire, on Tuesday 1 April 1919 for home in the military transport, *Shropshire*. This farewell to Old England was his last for, like so many other members of the AIF, he was never to re-visit the British Isles.

It is a feature of life that in doing one thing we must forego something else. In this instance when General Lloyd sailed for home on 1 April 1919 he neither saw nor participated in the Farewell March of the AIF in London led by General Monash on Friday 25 April 1919 (Anzac Day).

Of the voyage of the *Shropshire* to Australia on this occasion nothing is known now of the daily life on board of the passengers. No "Angela Thirkell" has bequeathed to us a published record of this Journey.

After an absence of four and a half years from Australia Bertie Lloyd arrived in Melbourne on Friday afternoon 16 May 1919<sup>29</sup> where he is presumed to have disembarked to begin his two months leave entitlement for all members of the AIF who had sailed from Australia in 1914 for active service overseas. He had left Australia in 1914 a captain and he returned in 1919 a

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<sup>26</sup> C.A.G. No.73, 12 June 1919, p.995

<sup>27</sup> Warren Perry, *The Rt Hon. Sir George Foster Pearce: Trials and Tribulations of an Australian Defence Minister. Defence Force Journal*, Canberra, March-April 1989, pp.43-55.

<sup>28</sup> Angela Thirkell was the English wife of an officer of the AIF, born 30 January 1890, died 29 January 1961.

<sup>29</sup> *The Argus*, 17 May 1919, p. 19



highly decorated Brigadier-General with a distinguished record of war service in the AIF as an artillery officer. Traces of the war, which had ended only six months earlier, would have still been evident to Brigadier-General Lloyd in Melbourne at this time as he began to re-adjust himself to peace-time conditions.

On the Home Front at this time in 1919 the Commonwealth Department of Defence, where Australia's part in the military aspects of the War of 1914-18 had been directed and controlled, was located in Victoria Barracks, Melbourne; and AHQ and the Military Board, both in reality integral parts of the central administration of the Department of Defence, were also located in Victoria Barracks, Melbourne.

Thomas Trumble was the Permanent Head of the Department of Defence and the Chief of the General Staff was Major-General J G Legge<sup>30</sup> who had earlier in the AIF been one of Brigadier-General Lloyd's divisional commanders. The Adjutant-General was Brigadier-General V C M Sellheim and the Quartermaster-General<sup>31</sup> was Brigadier-General J K Forsyth.

The repatriation and demobilisation of Australia's forces overseas was still an incomplete task. The Prime Minister, Mr W M Hughes, was still overseas participating in the preparations for the signing of the Peace Treaty with Germany at Versailles on 28 June 1919. Likewise the Minister for Defence, Senator G F Pearce, was still absent in London too, where he was exercising Ministerial supervision over the Federal Government's Repatriation and Demobilisation Scheme which was being executed by General Sir John Monash.

The appointment of Colonel and temporary Brigadier-General H W Lloyd in the AIF was terminated in the 3rd Military District on Tuesday 15 July 1919<sup>32</sup>. The most brilliant and the most spectacular years of his Army career had now closed. Henceforth his service in the Army was to be on the whole something in the nature of an anti-climax to all the achievements and the great expectations which hitherto had been his. Clothed in a very different setting and with different aims, Charles Dickens had related it all long before in his *Great Expectations* — the usual gap between expectations and attainments.

#### Abbreviations

AFA	Australian Field Artillery	CMF	Citizen Military Force
AHQ	Army Headquarters	CRA	Commander Royal Artillery (it means Commander of Divisional Artillery)
AIC	Australian Instructional Corps	DNB	Dictionary of National Biography
AIF	Australian Imperial Force	MD	Military District
ALH	Australian Light Horse	MO	Military Order
AMF	Australian Military Forces	PMF	Permanent Military Forces of Australia
BAC	Brigade Ammunition Column	RAFA	Royal Australian Field Artillery
CAG	<i>Commonwealth of Australia Gazette</i>	SMH	<i>The Sydney Morning Herald</i>
CDA	Commander of Divisional Artillery		

<sup>30</sup> See also C D Coulthard-Clark, *No Australian need Apply: The Troubled Career of Lieutenant-General Gordon Legge*. Allen and Unwin, Sydney, 1988.

<sup>31</sup> These titles of Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General have since, with a characteristic Australian disregard of history, been deleted from the *Australian Army List*. They were moreover titles that were good to look at when written and good to listen to when spoken. Would that one could say the same of the titles which replaced them.

<sup>32</sup> CAG No. 131, 27 November 1919, p. 1798.

## The Retirement of the Honourable J H Muirhead, AC, QC

Captain Paul A. Rosenzweig ADC

The Honourable James Muirhead retires from public office on 4 December 1992. His first military appointment was as a Cadet at St Peter's College in Adelaide during World War 2, followed shortly after by service in the southwest Pacific as an AIF Private. He is, perhaps, the only Private soldier to have attained vice-regal office and is certainly the last, at time of publication, to hold such office. He retires as a Colonel however, the Honorary Colonel of NORFORCE by virtue of his appointment in 1989 as Administrator of the Northern Territory.

The present Administrator of the Northern Territory, the Honourable James Henry Muirhead, AC, QC, was born in Adelaide, South Australia on 24 April 1925. In an interesting family connection, his maternal grandfather was Sir Richard Butler who had been Premier and Treasurer of South Australia in 1905 and Treasurer again in 1909-10, concurrently during these periods being the Minister responsible for the Northern Territory at a time when the Territory belonged to South Australia.

The Muirhead name was brought to Australia from Glasgow by Henry MacKinnon Muirhead who established himself as a jeweller in Adelaide in 1850 and was later a member of the first Municipal Council for Glenelg. One of his sons, Charles Mortimer Muirhead, began the family association with the Law, being a prominent South Australian barrister and Justice of the Peace as well as being well respected in yachting circles. One of his sons, Mr Muirhead's father, was Henry Mortimer Muirhead, for many years the Senior Magistrate in South Australia. He served as a rifleman (later Acting-Sergeant) in Adelaide's 10th Battalion, AIF in the Great War. His three brothers also saw war service — one, a doctor, died of wounds sustained at Passchendaele, and the younger two emerged emotionally scarred from the horrors of Flanders.

James Muirhead, following the family tradition, was educated at St Peter's College in Adelaide, and it was here in the early years of World War 2 that he gained some of his early military background with the Cadet Corps. Of this introduction to military life, he reflected:

"I learned to drill, to shoot, to bayonet hanging bags of straw. I felt destined for heroism"<sup>1</sup>

He spent one year at the University of Adelaide studying for his Bachelor of Laws before he was old enough to join the Australian Imperial Force. He recalls that he was one of just three first-year Law students, the total Law School at that time boasting only about twenty students. He saw active service to the north of Australia from 1943 to 1946, as an infantryman and signaller with the 57th/60th Battalion AIF in Bougainville, New Guinea, and with the 37th/52nd Battalion in Rabaul, New Britain. He later recalled:

"Before I turned 21 I had served three years in a Victorian Infantry Battalion, the most valuable part of my education as it taught me something about people and was a good recipe for eliminating any pomposity introduced in earlier life"<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> J H Muirhead, Address to the Scout Association National Executive Committees Conference Dinner, Alice Springs, 19 May 1990.

<sup>2</sup> J H Muirhead, address to the Tim McCoy Trust Dinner, Melbourne, 1990.



The Honourable J H Muirhead, AC, QC, Honorary Colonel of NORFORCE

Upon demobilisation he returned to four more years of study at the University of Adelaide, concurrently serving his Articles of Clerkship in a Waymouth Street office. Of his father's post-war advice, which was based upon his own struggles following repatriation from France in 1919, Mr Muirhead recalled:

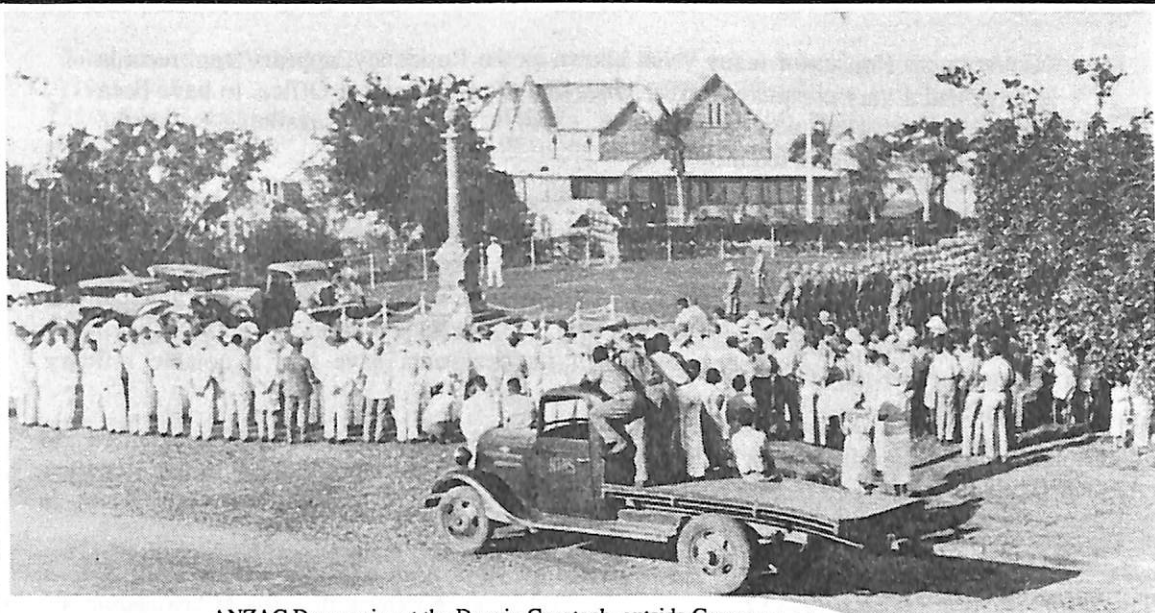
"My father was a wise man; he never argued with me but he led me to understand in my own heart, not only that I had limitations for work on farms and stations, but that I would be a fool to throw away the opportunity of completing my university course under the then Government Rehabilitation Training Scheme and with the benefits the Governments of the day offered to returned soldiers."<sup>3</sup>

He was admitted to the South Australian Bar in 1950 and practiced in the partnership of Thomson, Buttrose, Ross and Lewis, and was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1967.

Mr Muirhead first served as a Judge of the Local and District Criminal Court of South Australia in 1970-72 and then went to Papua New Guinea for five months as an Acting Judge of the PNG Supreme Court in 1972-73. In 1973, he was seconded to establish the Australian Institute of Criminology in Canberra, being appointed Acting Director of that Institute. In 1974, Mr Muirhead was appointed as the second residential Judge of the Supreme Court of the Northern Territory, while upon the setting up of the Federal Court of Australia, Mr Muirhead also served concurrently as a judge of that Court from 1977 to 1986.

While in the Northern Territory, he was twice called upon to be sworn in as Acting Administrator and, on 4 February 1983, was appointed Acting Administrator with a Dormant Commission. Mr Muirhead remained in Darwin until September 1985 when he went to Western Australia where he continued to work as a resident Judge of the Federal Court. He returned to the Northern Territory in February 1987 as an Acting Judge of the Supreme Court and served until October of that year when he was appointed Commissioner of the joint

<sup>3</sup> J H Muirhead, address, TAFE Graduation Ceremony, Alice Springs, 23 April 1991.



ANZAC Day service at the Darwin Cenotaph, outside Government House, April 1937

State-Federal Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody. After making his interim recommendations, he resigned from that position in April 1989.

On 1 July 1989 he took up a two-year appointment as Administrator of the Northern Territory, this being extended by the Commonwealth Government in 1991 for a further twelve months. In mid-1992, the term was extended until 4 December 1992, on which date Mr Muirhead has chosen to retire.

The Territory's fourteenth Administrator, and third since Self-Government, Mr Muirhead has taken a distinctive approach to this office. He has used Government House extensively for official engagements and courtesy calls, and has opened the House to the public with the assistance of the National Trust of Australia (NT). He was also responsible for instituting a Government House Advisory Committee to advise on and oversee continuing improvements and renovations at the House to maintain its historic charm and significance. He expressed his reasoning in these matters as follows:

"We take the view that Government House, that unique old building known as 'The House of Seven Gables', with such an interesting history, belongs to the people of the Territory — it is their house and should be utilised as such. It is to the credit of Governments of all persuasions that the old place has been repaired and reinstated, not demolished, despite severe damage resulting from both war and cyclone."<sup>4</sup>

### Government House

This historic House is the oldest European structure in Darwin and has indeed had an interesting history. Mr Justice Samuel James Mitchell, the ninth and last South Australian Government Resident, and then Acting Administrator of the NT when it came under the control of the Commonwealth of Australia, said of the House in his Annual Report for 1912:

<sup>4</sup> J H Muirhead, address to the Rotary Club of Darwin, 28 February 1991.



“Government House, for many years known as the Residency, appears from records to have had a very chequered career, and, like the Government Office, to have been built in a somewhat piecemeal fashion, either as money was available, or as the dictates of the architect led him”.<sup>5</sup>

Little has changed in the past eight decades except that its history has become even more chequered. The House has hosted Royalty and Vice-royalty, Prime Ministers, Ambassadors, Service commanders, explorers and aviators. It has been the scene of demonstrations and protests, and was a refuge for Mrs Petrov. Of particular interest however, especially in this Northern Territory War Service Memorial Year, is Government House’s significant military association. In the first instance, several of its occupants have had a notable military background:

Captain William Bloomfield DOUGLAS RNR (1822-1906) 2nd Government Resident, 1870-73	RN service on HMS <i>Wolverine</i> , 1842; later Naval Officer and Harbourmaster in Adelaide, 1854-70. Built the first Residency in Palmerston, the basis of modern Government House, in 1870.
Edward William PRICE (1832-1893) 4th Government Resident, 1876-82	RN service on HMS <i>Ajax</i> , 1851-52, and on HMS <i>Simoon</i> , 1852-56, including service in the Black Sea during the Crimean War.
Lieutenant Colonel Robert Hunter WEDDELL VD (1882-1951) Government Resident for Northern Australia, 1927-31, and 3rd Administrator of the NT, 1931-37	Captain in 7th Battalion, AIF, 1914-15. Led the two lead companies in the attack on Krithia on 8 May 1915 <sup>6</sup> and was the only surviving officer; wounded and invalided to England. Subsequently Lieutenant Colonel commanding the battalion at Gallipoli, 1915. Retired 1917 and continued to serve as a CMF Intelligence Officer in Perth, 1917-26. Recalled to serve with the Intelligence Corps in Melbourne 1939-43, retiring with the rank of Colonel.
The Honourable Charles Lydiard Aubrey ABBOTT (1886-1975) 4th Administrator of the NT, 1937-46	Enlisted in the AN&MEF and served in German New Guinea, 1914. Served with 12th Australian Light Horse Regiment, AIF at Gallipoli (as a Corporal at first but commissioned in the field), in the Sinai (wounded-in-action), and in Palestine and Syria, 1914-18. Resigned in 1918 with the rank of Captain.
Arthur Robert DRIVER (1909-1981) 5th Administrator of the NT, 1946-51	Brigade-Major of the 23rd Australian Infantry Brigade, including service in Darwin in 1942, and subsequently GSO2 (Operations), Advanced Land Headquarters.
Roger Levinge DEAN CSUJ (1913-) 9th Administrator of the NT, 1964-70	Served with the AIF in World War 2 and commissioned in 1942.
The Honourable Frederick Charles CHANEY, CBE, AFC (1914- ) 10th Administrator of the NT, 1970-73	Served as a pilot with the RAAF, 1941-45, and seconded for a period to Z-Special.
John Norman NELSON (1908-1991) 11th Administrator of the NT, 1973-76	Served as a Corporal, later Sergeant, with the Australian Engineers during WW2, sinking bores in the Northern Territory and on Pacific Islands.

<sup>5</sup> Administrator’s Report 1912.

<sup>6</sup> Bean (1924) pp. 2443-

John Armstrong ENGLAND ED  
(1911-1985)  
12th Administrator of the NT, 1976-80

Served in the CMF with Australian Garrison Artillery and Australian Light Horse, 1931-41, on Full-Time Duty in 1941, and with the AIF, 1941-46. Promoted Lieutenant Colonel, 1943, and served in Dutch New Guinea and at Morotai, Labuan and Sarawak with the 52nd and 2/3rd Australian Composite Anti-Aircraft Regiments, 1943-46. Commanded Sandakan Force and Kuching Force.

Commodore Eric Eugene JOHNSTON  
AM OBE RANEM (1933- )  
13th Administrator of the NT, 1981-89

Joined RAN in 1947 and served on Her Majesty's Ships *Devonshire* and *Maidstone*, and various of Her Majesty's Australian Ships, notably as Commanding Officer of HMAS *Vendetta* in Vietnam, 1969-70 (OBE 1971). Naval Officer Commanding North Australia in Darwin, 1973-75, and awarded the AM for his services following Cyclone Tracy. Finally Director of Public Information, Department of Defence, 1979-80, retiring as a Commodore in 1980.

## Government House and the Services

Government House's first association with the Services came with the "Darwin Rebellion". Dr John Anderson Gilruth was, in 1912, appointed the first Administrator of the Northern Territory following the transfer of responsibility for the NT from South Australia to the Commonwealth. Gilruth's term was turbulent and saw him forced out of town on a Commonwealth naval cruiser.

At the rebellion's climax, on the afternoon of 17 December 1918 some 900 men<sup>7</sup> gathered on the grassed area outside the grounds of Government House and waited as a deputation of trade unionists entered Gilruth's office, demanding that the

Administrator address the gathering. Gilruth eventually emerged agreed to speak but, as he stood stubbornly stating that he was answerable only to the Minister, the picket fence gave way under the weight of men pressing forward. Several dozen men swarmed into the grounds and Gilruth was pushed and shoved somewhat before being taken into the House. The most violent act of the protesters however, was the burning of Dr Gilruth's kerosene-soaked effigy outside the front gate, after which they dispersed. In the weeks that followed, Gilruth and his family were virtual prisoners within their residence.

To protect the Administrator, the lightly armed gunboat HMAS *Una* was immediately dispatched by the Commonwealth Government, who feared total anarchy in the north, anchoring beneath the Government House cliffs on Christmas eve. She was soon replaced by the former Royal Navy cruiser HMAS *Encounter* with eleven 6-inch guns and nine 12-pounders. Gilruth and his family quietly went aboard HMAS *Encounter* and sailed with her on the night of 20 February 1919; he then conducted the formal duties of his office from Melbourne until June when the office of Administrator was abolished by the Commonwealth Government.

On the grassed square outside Government House was erected a Cenotaph recording the names of those Territorians who gave their lives.<sup>8</sup> This area was the scene of many military parades through the 1930's as the garrison in Darwin increased in size, and many of the

<sup>7</sup> Alcorta (1984) p.101; although Lockwood (1968) p.204 refers to a total of 1,100.

<sup>8</sup> See Rosenzweig, P A (1989) Honouring the Northern Territory's War Dead. *Sabretache*, XXX(1): 3-6.

photographs of garrison troops from this immediately pre-war period have Government House as a backdrop.

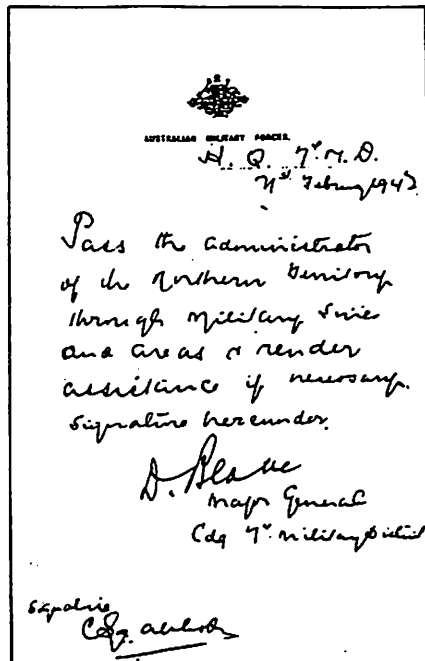
After World War 1, the position of Administrator was reinstated, and upon the outbreak of World War 2 the incumbent was the Honourable Aubrey Abbott. The Administrator's *ad hoc* Aide-de-Camp on official and formal occasions in Darwin in the days before the bombing was a local officer of the Naval boom defence vessels, Lieutenant "Chook" Fowler, RAN. The first Japanese air raid of 19 February 1942 was responsible for a substantial amount of damage to the front portion of Government House; the first clusters of bombs were aimed at the ships around the wharves, and it was these bombs that did so much damage to the House. Mrs Hilda Abbott later recorded her impressions of the damage:

"I went to my room. Dust and grit was over everything. Lumps of mortar were in the suitcases open on my bed...I looked into all the rooms. The beautiful high ceilings had panels hanging - riddled with bullets. Every room had been shot thro' and thro'. In the drawing room the hanging lamps were down, but the flowers in the vases quite undisturbed. The dining room lamps were smashed to atoms. In the top bathroom the ceiling was piled in bits on the floor. Great gapes yawned up to the rafters. Our kitchen ceiling was also shot through and all the big clear windows broken...The overhead tank was pouring down floods of water".<sup>9</sup>

As the raid came, a 1,000-pound bomb landed immediately adjacent to the Administrator's office within the grounds, alongside the garage, leaving a great crater some ten metres wide and again as deep. Abbott later recalled,

"Presently I heard the unmistakable sound of a bomb bursting, and the whole structure seemed to rise in the air. I could see the concrete floor above us lift as the reinforced pillars snapped like dry sticks; then it settled down, and there was the crash and rumble of falling masonry and grey dust everywhere".<sup>10</sup>

The building was destroyed and the Indian Laburnham trees uprooted; an Aboriginal maid was killed beneath the rubble and several of the others injured. Mrs Abbott and their staff left for Alice Springs later that day while the Administrator stayed in town until 2 March 1942 when



Pass issued to the Administrator, The Hon. CL A Abbott, by the Commander, 7 MD, 21 February 1942

<sup>9</sup> Mrs Abbott's Diary, pp.49-50.

<sup>10</sup> Abbott (1950) p.81.

he was satisfied that he had done all that he could. Among his responsibilities at this time was the need to visit Adelaide River on Saturday 21 February to sort out the evacuation of civilians; although martial law was not declared, an interesting souvenir from this time is a pass issued to Abbott by the Commander 7th Military District, Major-General D V J Blake, guaranteeing free passage.

Government House was then occupied by the Navy and was used as a headquarters for the remainder of the war. Mrs Abbott subsequently described the state of Government House upon their return from Alice Springs at the end of 1945:

“Although my husband and I left the house fully furnished as it had been during our residence there, when we returned to it the only item of furniture was a tall wardrobe in the front guest room (now the Queen’s Bedroom) and it had the drawer at the bottom gone. The rooms were bare — the house had been occupied by the Navy, and there were fifty-three large nails hammered into the drawing room walls. I understand they had been put there for hanging hats on — I presume caps in those days. It was all very bitter and sad”.<sup>11</sup>

Mrs Abbott then re-furnished the House but, as furniture of any type was scarce, she had to look far and wide for anything suitable, scavenging the warehouses and shops of Sydney and finally finding in an old cellar the handsome furniture which she eventually bought for the dining room and which is still in use in the Dining Room of Government House today.

On the southern and southwestern extremities of the Government House grounds there was some time a considerable area shared with the Navy, particularly along the southern area where there were a number of Navy flats. In addition, there was a pathway and steps leading from the driveway, which ran along the eastern side of the House, down towards the Navy’s Boom Wharf flats on the Boom Wharf Road. Alongside this pathway, on the southern, seaward slope behind Government House, was the chauffeur’s cottage which was vacant during the early post-war years. Abbott’s successor, Mr A R Driver lamented:

“It appears to be impossible that I shall ever get a married employee to work at Government House, and there does not seem any point in employing a chauffeur at the present time”.<sup>12</sup>

Consequently, in early 1951 when Leading Seaman G W Connor RAN applied, through the Naval Officer in Charge, to occupy the cottage, his application was looked upon favourably by the Administrator. The rather run-down building was refurbished and Connor was permitted to occupy it, paying only the costs of his electricity. Within a few years, Mr Danks was employed as Handyman/Chauffeur, his wife being employed as laundress, and they occupied the cottage. By 1957 however, the Director of Works reported that the cottage, little more than a lean-to, was 90% destroyed by white-ants and that several large palms in its vicinity had more than half of their trunks at ground level eaten away.<sup>13</sup> They and the cottage were accordingly demolished and burned.

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<sup>11</sup> Mrs Hilda Abbott, letter to Mr P Spillett, Darwin, 25 September 1979.

<sup>12</sup> Administrator to A/Govt Secretary, 11 April 1951. CA 1070, CRS: F1 item 51/697 Part 1, AANT.

<sup>13</sup> Director of Works to the Administrator, 4 December 1957. CA 1070, CRS: F1 item 57/168, AANT.



## The Courthouse and Cells

The old courthouse on the Esplanade a little way along from Government House, with its cell-block behind, was destroyed in the bombing on 19 February 1942. After the war, when the Administrator and Mrs Abbott reoccupied Government House, the Navy had the ruins of the courthouse rebuilt as Naval Headquarters, HMAS *Melville*.

A new purpose was found for the old block of three cells at the back. The first cell was used as the Washdeck Locker, the middle cell was fitted out with miscellaneous gear, including old sets of leg chains used by the early police in the Territory, and used as a Mess and the third cell, nearest Smith Street, was used for the storage of beer. The Mess was named the "Palmerston Arms" and had a large name-plate proclaiming this, but it was also known with some affection by its occupants as the "Cell Bar".

The Naval Officer Commanding North Australia at the time of Cyclone Tracy was Captain Eric Johnston OBE.<sup>14</sup> As HMAS *Melville* was falling down around him on Christmas eve 1974, Captain Johnston crawled out of the rubble to take refuge in the Cell Bar. Its roof was torn off but still Captain Johnston stayed. The walls later came down and he was trapped in the rubble for some considerable time.

Two days later, during an inspection of the Naval Oil Fuel Installation (NOFI), the Officer-in-Charge, Mr Dennis Willis, suggested to Captain Johnston that a new Cell Bar should be established within the NOFI grounds. Johnston was agreeable and within two months work had commenced. They chose for the site what had, since World War 2, been a store for portable fire extinguishers — the wheeled type that Dennis Willis recalls as only being "portable" down hill and not up! In recognition of its origin, this bar was christened "the Cell Bar" and has served this purpose since.<sup>15</sup>

In an interesting connection, the ruined Naval Headquarters was subsequently rebuilt as an office for the Administrator of the Northern Territory, its first occupant being an earlier occupant, Commodore Eric Johnston, AM, OBE, RANEM. The cellblock, meanwhile, was rebuilt to its original specifications to maintain the historical essence of the site, although today two of the cells, including number 2, house an air-conditioning plant for the Administrator's offices.

## Retirement

Mr Muirhead is Patron of 74 organisations within the Territory and, in addition, is Deputy Prior of the Order of St John in the Northern Territory and Chief Scout in the NT. Again in uniform, maintaining a connection with his earlier infantry service, Mr Muirhead is also the second Honorary Colonel of the North West Mobile Force (NORFORCE), an integrated Army unit some 500-strong which is responsible for surveillance in the Northern Territory and the Kimberley region of Western Australia.

Referring to his frequently called upon role as a public speaker, Mr Muirhead has often drawn attention to the fact that, as a vice-regal representative, he is expected to remain mute on political or controversial issues:

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<sup>14</sup> See Rosenzweig, P A (1986) *The role of the RAN and Captain Eric Johnston in the recovery of Darwin. Sabretache, XXVII(4): 30-32.*

<sup>15</sup> Mr Dennis Willis, Pers.Comm., 14 August 1992.

"I find an after-dinner speech ... an awesome challenge, mainly I suspect because of my own inhibitions and my own understanding of the do's and don'ts of the vice regal role."<sup>16</sup>

On another occasion, he warned his audience that sex and risque innuendo were out. He would not embarrass the Chief Justice by giving his opinions on legal judgements, nor would he intrude in the forbidden realm of politics. He summarised his impression of his audience's private thoughts in a poem, which began:

"Our Administrator's far too old  
Mouthing platitudes — never bold  
Why can't he talk some good horse sense  
Instead of perching on the fence?"

and concluded:

"So thank you for coming but please hasten to go,  
Your speech was so boring, your wit too slow  
We've learnt a tough lesson, boy what a ripper  
Next time we meet, we'll invite a young stripper."<sup>17</sup>

The above statements notwithstanding, Mr Muirhead drew headlines in the Territory print media on Anzac Day 1992, and great support from the populace, when he referred to attempts to distance Australia from its British heritage, particularly its association with Great Britain during the war years. Addressing an audience in Katherine, he said:

"Those of us today, who served in World War II and recall the history and progress of that war, may be rather perplexed by some of the utterances we hear from those who do not remember those days. I certainly am. We hear criticisms today which seem to be politically inspired and directed largely at England. Complaints which suggest that the British left us in the lurch in times of need, that Australia's contribution to the Middle East war and other areas were undervalued and placed our country at risk. I think it better not to take too much to heart. I hope it is a temporary phenomenon. Those who so speak, do so for their own reasons. They seem to have no concept of the then competing demands of total global warfare, of fluctuating exigencies. Such statements tend to disregard the courage of the British Armed Services and England's civilian population under air attack in those critical days when the future of the free world, including Australia, depended almost entirely on the capacity of the people of the United Kingdom to fight almost alone and to endure when the odds were well and truly weighed against them. So let us leave history to the historians, but never turn our back on old friends."<sup>18</sup>

A competent poet, Mr Muirhead has enlivened some of his formal speeches and addresses with a selection of verse. A particularly poignant piece entitled "Jungle Burial" was donated to the Vietnam Veterans Association for a fund-raising auction in August 1992.

Mr Muirhead's distinguished service was summarised by the Honourable John Phillips as follows:

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<sup>16</sup> J H Muirhead, address to the Royal Australian & New Zealand College of Psychiatrists, 28 September 1990.

<sup>17</sup> J H Muirhead, address to the Toastmasters Charter Dinner, Nhulunbuy, 5 November 1990.

<sup>18</sup> J H Muirhead, ANZAC Day Speech, Katherine, 25 April 1992.

“Throughout his career, His Honour’s conduct of his judicial responsibilities has been distinguished by his learning, unfailing courtesy and strong sense of duty. As to these matters I can personally attest and I will always remember his benign countenance and patient smile during four rather traumatic months in the Supreme Court at Darwin in 1982. So, four times a Judge, then Royal Commissioner and Administrator. Six appointments under the Crown and a lifetime spent in the honourable discharge of them.”<sup>19</sup>

For his service in World War 2, he was awarded the 1939-1945 Star, Pacific Star, War Medal and Australian Service Medal. In 1977, he received Queen Elizabeth’s Silver Jubilee Medal, as his father had received Her father’s Coronation Medal forty years earlier. In 1989, he was appointed a Knight of Grace of the Order of St John (KStJ) and was invested with the insignia of the Order by the Prior in Australia, His Excellency the Governor-General the Honourable Bill Hayden, at Government House, Darwin on 11 July 1990. Mr Muirhead was appointed Companion of the Order of Australia in the General Division (AC) on Australia Day 1991, for public service and for service to the law, and received the insignia of his award from the Governor-General in Canberra on 16 April 1991.

On 4 February 1950, he married Margaret Hamilton Frayne<sup>20</sup> from Adelaide, and they have four children — a daughter and three sons. Two sons and three grandchildren live in Western Australia, and the remainder of their children and their families live in the Territory. In retirement, Mr Muirhead anticipates enjoying some of the freedoms he has been denied in recent years.

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<sup>19</sup> J H Muirhead, address at the Opening of the Commonwealth Games, Fred’s Pass, 6 August 1989.

<sup>20</sup> Mrs Margaret Muirhead was Chairperson of the NT International Women’s Year Committee in 1974, and in the following year became Executive Director of the Darwin YWCA, for service to which she was awarded the Medal of the Order of Australia in 1987.

## A Newcastle Connection: Praed Point Battery, Rabaul

Major General J. Whitelaw, AO, CBE

In September 1973 while inspecting Army units in Rabaul, New Britain I took the opportunity to visit the remains of the World War 2 battery at Praed Point at the entrance to Blanche Bay. A good deal of controversy surrounded the siting of this battery and subsequent actions at the time of the Japanese attack and capture of Rabaul on 22 January 1942.

The Department of Information handbook *Pacific Victory* published soon after the war said "Two big naval guns guarding the mouth of Blanche Bay ... had been bombed into useless masses of twisted metal ...". In the Official History *The Japanese Thrust* Lionel Wigmore wrote more guardedly that the "intense bombing and machine gunning ... had the effect of silencing the coast defence guns. A heavy pall of smoke and dust, so thick it resembled a semi-blackout hung over Praed Point. Some of the dazed survivors said the upper gun had been blasted out of the ground, crashing on the lower gun and injuring the Commander. Eleven men were killed, including some sheltering in a dugout who were buried alive when it collapsed".

Colonel F N Nurse who was on the Artillery Staff at Army Headquarters in 1940-41 when the decision was taken to install the battery at Rabaul, carried out the reconnaissance in February 1941 on which the Praed Point Battery was based. He was concerned about incorrect impressions about the siting of the battery and subsequent actions which had persisted over the years which had been given some authority by the quotations above. To put the matter in perspective he wrote a short article which was published in the Australian Army Journal in August 1965 two years after his death. In this article Colonel Nurse, who visited the site in December 1945 made a number of observations:

- (a) they were not naval guns, as mentioned in *Pacific Victory*, but land service guns (Ordnance BL 6 inch Mark VII) commonly found in various batteries around Australia;
- (b) both guns were still on their mountings in their original positions;
- (c) the lower gun was quite undamaged. It was intact except for a missing lock and slide box which had evidently been removed by hand;
- (d) the upper gun had minor damage to the breech block and the layers platform. It too had a missing lock and slide box.

Colonel Nurse also discussed the reasons for the siting of the battery with one gun above the other. This was an unusual arrangement which I think was without precedent in any other battery in Australia. He had seen this layout adopted for the Pasir Laba Battery at Singapore where the nature of the ground made such an arrangement quite logical. Normally the guns of a coastal battery are sited more or less on the same level. Certainly where the required arc of fire is narrow this is effective. But where a wide arc has to be covered it is obvious that one gun will mask the other toward the extremities of the arc. In this case to meet the requirements of as wide an arc of fire as possible for both guns, to avoid masking and blast and to take account of the nature of the ground, i.e., on the slopes of a conical volcano, one gun was sited above the other and not to a flank.

Colonel Nurse described his visit to the Battery in 1945 and how he had difficulty in finding the upper gun among the jungle growth, the condition of the guns and the site, the Japanese



battery in the area and drew some conclusions about the actions of the garrison during and immediately subsequent to the Japanese attack.

Major W G Botham DCM was OC Fortress Engineers at Praed Point immediately prior to the Japanese attack and was one of the few survivors of the Garrison to make his way to Australia in the early days of 1942. He took some issue with Colonel Nurse's article in the August 1965 issue of the *Australian Army Journal* and in turn wrote an article printed in the November 1965 issue. His disagreement was largely with Colonel Nurse's criticism of the Garrison's actions during and immediately after the Japanese attack.

He too visited the area after the war (in 1964) and confirmed Colonel Nurse's observations as to the condition of the guns and the area generally. It is interesting to note that Major Botham who was at the Battery during the attack says "I regretted later that I had not made it my business to see the guns after the action (i.e. 22 January 1942), because I was unable to give definite information about them when I subsequently reached Port Moresby". Even though Major Botham was on the site, it is easy to understand from his description of the other activities in which he was involved why he did not establish the condition of the guns at that time.

So much for the siting of the guns one above the other and the echoes of a battle long past. What were the guns? Where did they come from? What was the Newcastle Connection?

During my visit in 1973, I was aware of the controversy touched on above and was interested to see the Battery for myself. My report at that time shows:

- (a) No.2 Gun (the lower one) had been excavated by the locals, the emplacement was cleaned and drained and the gun fully exposed;
- (b) No.1 Gun (the upper one) was buried to within 12 to 15 inches below the top of the barbette shield;
- (c) the local church apparently looks after and was developing the site as a tourist attraction. They charged a small fee for admission to the area;
- (d) there remains a Japanese coastgun close against and to the left of No. 2 Gun. It is 120 mm calibre and not 6 inch as implied by Colonel Nurse;
- (e) No.1 Gun is fitted with a cam marked "Carr BL 6 in CP Mk II Full charge 6 CRH Proj. MVZ502 FS Station normal 70 F. Trunnion Ht 65 ft above MSL No. B1 Empl Fort Wallace 2nd Mil District, Newcastle Defences No. 1420";
- (f) No.2 Gun is fitted with a cam with identical markings except for the part dealing with original location, the cam in this case being cut for "No A/1 Empl Stockton Aust No 1420";
- (g) both gun barrels have "VR" monograms and No.2 Gun is marked "BL 6in Wire VII No. 1369 VS& M 1901". The markings showing type, place and date of manufacture could not be seen on No.1 Gun;
- (h) the mounting of No. 1 Gun is marked:

"RCD II  
1914  
CARR GAR BL CP  
Reg. No. A2935"

such markings could not be found on No.2 Gun

- (i) the locations of the Battery Observation Post (BOP), Command Post, engine rooms, searchlights could not be discovered with any certainty in the time available, as similar installations had been constructed in the area by the Japanese.

As a memento of this interesting sidelight on the history of the Royal Australian Artillery, I recovered a piece of metal from the area of No.2 Gun. This bronze casting appears to be a gear cover, possibly for a traversing gear, however I cannot say with certainty it is from the original Praed Point 6 inch guns. Indeed it may be from the Japanese battery superimposed on the site. This item is now held by the RAA Historical Society.

The Praed Point Battery comprised two Ordnance BL 6 inch Mark VII. One piece is numbered 1369 and one mounting is numbered A2935. The cams on both mountings indicate the possibility of both having been emplaced at Fort Wallace Stockton.

It is a point of interest that both cams were cut for 65 feet above mean sea level, about the right height for guns at Stockton but inappropriate for the guns sited one above the other at Praed Point where the lower gun would probably be about 150 feet above mean sea level.

From a Record Book dealing with the distribution of coast artillery which I assume was maintained by the Office of the Major General Royal Artillery at Army Headquarters during World War 2, the following entry has been gleaned:

"6 in Mk VII	(Installed)
District:	8MD
Port:	Rabaul
Battery:	Praed
No:	2
History:	Approved War Cabinet Minute 744/41 Installed July 1941. Temporary transfer to Raluana Moresby vide SM 18526 of 2 Oct 1941. Battery originally at Fort Wallace, Newcastle. Bombed and out of action vide 8MD cipher message of 22 Jan 40 (Note — this should be "42")
Summary of Fire Control:	DRFs Mks II and V. Case II and auto sights. Transmission by Watkins. Magslip ordered in UK when guns were at Wallace. May be fitted.
Ammunition:	Close Defence"

The notes indicate an intention to transfer the Battery to Raluana, perhaps as a result of the siting controversy referred to. The reference to "Moresby" is clearly an error as Raluana is on the South side of Blanche Bay, Rabaul opposite to Praed Point. It is interesting to note that in World War I the first battery at Rabaul (3 x 4.7 inch) was sited at Matupit Island on the North side and later replaced by 2 x 6 inch Mark IV at Raluana in 1918. The emplacements at Raluana were substantial and Lionel Wigmore in *The Japanese Thrust* when dealing with the

attack on Rabaul on 22 January 1942 refers to them in a note: "The old 1914 German gun emplacement was being prepared by the Australians for further use when the invasion occurred". Attributing their construction to the Germans was incorrect, as was the date.

The notes above seem to confirm the Stockton origin of the Praed Point Battery. Their removal would have been made necessary by the installation of the 9.2 inch guns at Fort Wallace. A question still in my mind is what arrangements were made to compensate for the difference in height on the cams?

There is no doubt that the very sketchy reports of the attack on the Battery had a marked effect on coast artillery deployment and the design of gun emplacements to provide for better concealment and protection during the remainder of World War 2.

Can anyone provide positive information on the ordnance and mounting numbers of the Stockton 6 inch Mark VII's?

#### Sources:

*Australia in the War of 1939-1945, The Japanese Thrust* by Lionel Wigmore

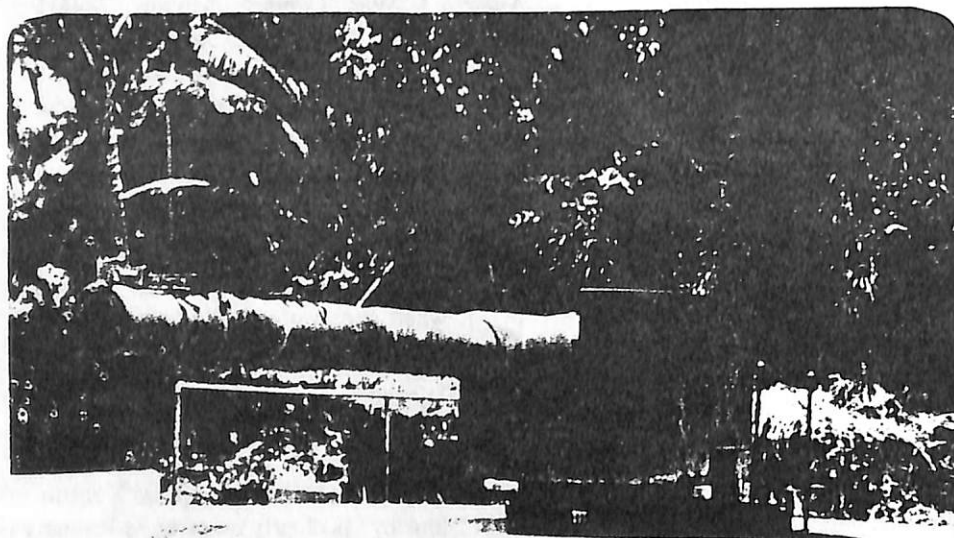
*Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-18 Vol X, The Australians at Rabaul* by S.S. Mackenzie.

*Australian Army Journal* No. 195 August 1965, Praed Point Battery Rabaul by Colonel F.N.Nurse.

*Australian Army Journal* No. 198 November 1965, Praed Point Battery at the Receiving End by Major W.G. Botham DCM.

Report on a visit to Rabaul September 1973 by Brigadier J. Whitelaw CBE. (MS)

Record Book: Distribution of Coast Artillery (MS)



No.2 Gun, Praed Point, Rabaul

## George Henry Goodall — the Man on the Horse

DW Pedler

From childhood my family were always told "Uncle George is on his horse" when passing Adelaide's Boer War Memorial.

Born in 1872, George was one of twelve brothers and sisters. The parents were Walter and Alice Petite Goodall, descendants of pioneers who arrived in South Australia in 1839. A man of pleasant outgoing personality, Mr Goodall was a blacksmith and farrier by trade. Qualities which stand out in his early life are his ability to break and ride any horse and the respect in which his workmanship was held. He was especially recognised as a colt shoeing smith. When "Harkaway" a large black stallion was imported at a high figure, the horse proved unmanageable. Subsequently George purchased the animal very reasonably, shod it and rode it to the parades of the Mounted Rifles. He worked for G A Willsmore's carrying business in the early 1900's. The firm had about eighty horses and George the farrier is recalled as a strongly built man. He and his assistant had fine voices and would sing popular songs while working.

George married twice, first to Rebecca Haywood to which union Stanley was born and then to Fanny Dowden who bore the second son, Lenard.

From October 1924 until his retirement in July 1937, George was employed by the Engineering and Water Supply department as a meter reader.

### Military Service

George Goodall served for eight years in the South Australian Garrison Artillery, becoming an NCO with a gun layers badge until resigning. He joined the Mounter Rifle in 1898 and was a member of five winning teams in jumping at Jamestown, SA. His early promotions are as follows:

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES (SAMF)

GENERAL ORDER (GO) 2/99 JANUARY 3, 1899

Promotions - NC Officers

7/Mounted Rifles No.1 Company (Adelaide Division)

to be Corporal Shoeing Smith, No. 517 Shoeing Smith GH Goodall

GO 5/99 JUNE 2, 1899

7/Mounted Rifles No.1 squadron, Adelaide Troops

to be Farrier Sergeant, No. 517 Shoeing Smith Corporal GH Goodall (Reserve)

The first South Australian contingent for the war in South Africa having been raised and despatched, GO No.1 HQ Staff Office Adelaide, 13 January 1900, gives instructions for raising a Mounted Unit for war service. Among other appointments is a list of men from whom the Contingent would be selected. G H Goodall was appointed Farrier Sergeant with the Regimental Number of 26.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Australian Military Contingents to the War on South Africa* p. 349, Lt Col PL Murray, Editor (Murray). Articles on the men and equipment can be found in the *Adelaide Observer* 13 January 1900 and 27 January 1900.



The "National", or Boer War Memorial, at the corner of North Terrace and King William Street, Adelaide.

The Second Contingent left Adelaide on the transport *Surrey*, 26 January 1900 and disembarked at Cape Town 25 February 1900. The men encamped at Maitland then proceeded to De Aar, Britstown and Prieska under the command of Colonel Adye, then returned to De Aar and entrained for Norval's Point, marching thence to Bloemfontein where the squadron united with the First South Australian Contingent to form the South Australian Mounted Rifles. This unit joined the Fourth Corps of the First Mounted Infantry Brigade commanded by Major-General ETH Hutton.

The Fourth Corps took part in fighting in Karee-Brandfort, marched to Johannesburg as the advanced guard to XI Division, participated in the taking of Johannesburg and were first into the fort, followed by the capture of Pretoria and the battle of Diamond Hill. The South Australians camped at Donker Hoek and Rhenoster Fontein from 13 June to 28 July, then



engaged in a series of marches to Komati Poort where they took part in a review in honour of the King of Portugal's birthday, returning then by train to Pretoria in the 9th of October.<sup>2</sup>

From the *Observer*<sup>3</sup>, Farrier Major George H Goodall of the Second Contingent has sent a letter to his parents from which we publish the following extracts:—

“Donkeyhoek, June 28. A lot of Australians live at Johannesburg, and if ever I settle in South Africa it will be there. There is so much go there and plenty of money about. Blacksmiths get from 20 shillings to 25s a day and board is about 30s a week. They are offering Australians every chance of getting good Government jobs and have invited applications for any billets they like to apply for. South Africa is a fine place, but give me dear old South Australia. I suppose you have heard of my promotion; it has come out in general orders now from headquarters, and it is an Imperial appointment, thus making it worth all the more. The position I now hold is Farrier Major to the 4th Mounted Regiment, which includes the Yorks, Warwicks, Cornwalls and Shropshires (Imperial regulars), Victorians, South Australians and the Tasmanians. We are under Colonel Henry and the 4th Mounted Infantry Regiment holds the reputation of being the crack of the brigade. The South Austs have got off very luckily, as we had only three men wounded in the march from Bloemfontein to Pretoria. We were scouting or forming the advance guard, thus being the leading unit in the column.

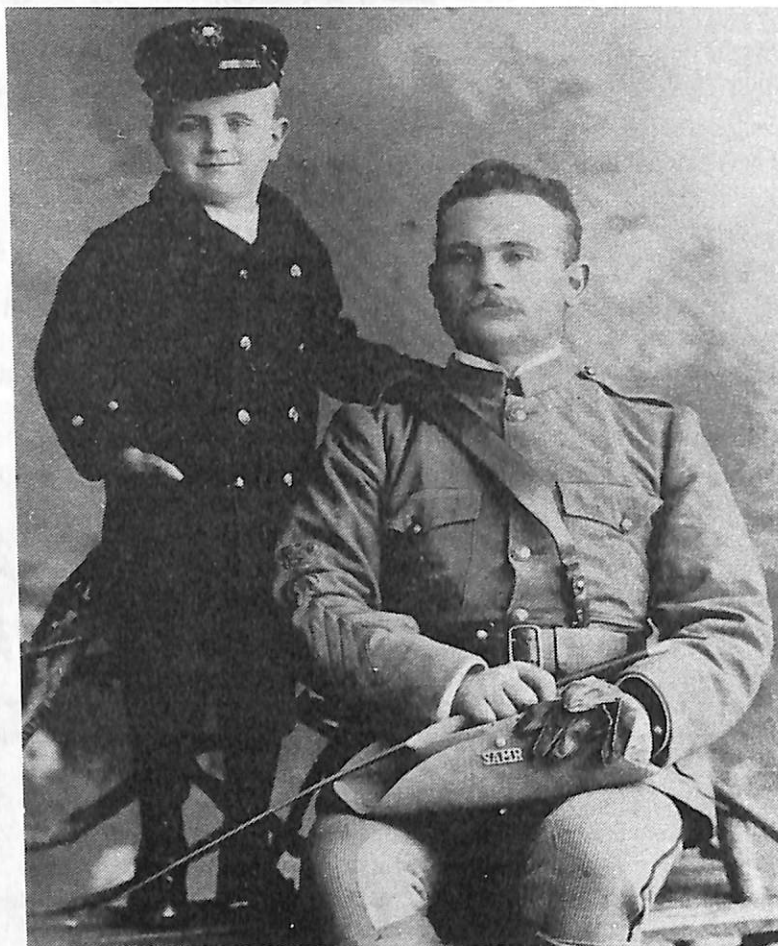
“The Boers made a determined stand at Pretoria, but our artillery proved too good for them so they had to clear out after losing about two hundred men. My poor old faithful charger died at Boxberg, and his death I regretted much, as he was quite a friend to me. Since then I have had four others which I have lost, including one I had shot under me at Johannesburg. The poor horses have had a terribly rough time. When we got to Germiston, which is about four miles from Johannesburg, they wanted a patrol of one officer, three sergeants and fifty men, and being short of sergeants, they asked me to go and I went. They said we were only to see if the waterworks were safe; but no sooner had we got a mile from the camp than bullets came all around us, and they kept up the business until we got there. We got a position on a kopje and returned the complement by giving them lead. While we were at it we noticed some of them running towards the town. Our officer called for volunteers to chase them and try and take them prisoners. I was asked to go with them, so off we galloped, and succeeded in catching ten men, all fully armed, and four horses. Eight men and I galloped right into Johannesburg, we being the first British soldiers to enter the town. During the day our party shot ten Boers and took ten prisoners, one wagon loaded with ammunition and one light van, for which we were highly complimented by our commanding officer. We are now bivouacked twenty miles from Pretoria, which is far healthier than being in the town, where there is so much fever.”

Part of the Second Contingent left for Australia with the First Contingent on the 3rd of November 1900. The remainder were attached to the Mounted Infantry Brigade and saw further service in the east and north-east of Transvaal until March 1901.

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<sup>2</sup> Murray, pp. 347-348.

<sup>3</sup> *Adelaide Observer* 18 August 1900 p. 43.



Warrant Officer G H Goodall with his son

The following promotion appeared in South Australian Military Forces GO 12/00 HQ Adelaide October 27 1900.

#### SOUTH AFRICAN CONTINGENTS — PROMOTIONS

16/Second Contingent to be Quartermaster Sergeant, No26 Farrier Sergeant G Goodall.

The squadron embarked at Cape Town on the *Tongariro* and landed in Sydney on 1 May 1901. Twenty-three South Australians left for Adelaide, while Major Reade CB and the remainder proceeded overland to Melbourne for the Commonwealth celebrations. Major Reade and the men arrived in Adelaide on Monday May 13 1901. The Contingent was granted a bonus of thirty days pay by the State Government and was disbanded on 15 May 1901. George Goodall continued his service in the 16th Australian Light Horse Regiment (South Australian Mounted Rifles).

On 13 July 1901, Officers and men of the First to the Fourth Contingents received decorations and war medals (the Queen's South Africa Medal — without bars) from HRH The Duke of

Cornwall.<sup>4</sup> G H Goodall was selected as a member of the Australian Corps to the Coronation of King Edward the Seventh. As No. 517 Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant (Regimental Staff), George and twelve other men from South Australia embarked for England in the RMS *Rome*.

To date I have not found any comprehensive account of the duties and recreational activities of the men. The Corps seems to have been composed as follows: Regimental Staff 6, NSW 49, VIC 43, QLD 17, SA 12, WA 7 and TAS 6. It appears that one officer and 39 men serving (or time expired) in South Africa and two officers and 48 men in England at the time could also be selected on a State population ratio.<sup>5</sup> An unsourced account of an incident on the *Rome* states: "Mr Barton, the Prime Minister nor his staff never comes near us. One morning one of them sent us a treat, two dozen bottles of beer to share between 140 men. After reading daily orders, the RSM asked us what we intended to do with the beer and agreed to return it to the donor with our thanks."

Due to King Edward's illness, the Coronation was put off from 26 June to the 4th of August. I feel it can be assumed that the visitors made the most of leisure time in Britain. George received a photograph of the famous horse "Carbine" from the Duke of Portland. During this time a significant event occurred in the life of G H Goodall. The following is a memorandum of a conversation between the State Archives and Mr Goodall, of Challa Gardens, S Aust on May 20 1940:

"Mr Goodall was in London in June 1902 as a Member of the Australian Coronation Corps of which he was Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant. Mr Goodall produced a letter written on June 26 1902 by Captain Adrian Jones, the sculptor of the South African Soldiers Memorial, to Major Charles Burt who was apparently a British Army Officer. The letter reads as follows:

147 Church Street  
Chelsea.  
June 26 1902

My Dear Charles,

Have you any officer or trooper belonging to Adelaide? If so, will you ask him to come to my studio and see a sketch model I am doing for a committee from Adelaide to commemorate the memory of those who fought and died in South Africa. Besides being of much interest to anyone from South Australia, I should like to get a few details, so that the statue when sent to A. shall be correct in every respect. My nephew, Douglas Nicol, wanted to see your friends the colonials, so I asked him to deliver this to you. Give him a pass to go round and oblige,

Yours very truly,  
Adrian Jones

"Colonel Cameron, the commanding officer of the Australian Corps, sent Mr Goodall to Captain Jones, and thereupon consulted him about the accoutrements worn by South Australian soldiers during the South African War and about the attitude likely to be adopted by a trooper when surprised by the enemy. He then persuaded Mr

<sup>4</sup> *Adelaide Observer* 20 July 1901, p. 35. See also *Adelaide Observer* April 27 1901 for conditions relating to presentation.

<sup>5</sup> See John B Price's article in *Sabretache* vol XXXII April/June 1991, p. 43 for more information.

Goodall to sit for him for half a day during which he made a clay model of Mr Goodall's head.

"A comparison of a photograph of Mr Goodall, taken in 1902 with the statue itself certainly indicates a strong facial likeness.

"Mr Goodall made it clear that he did not pose on horseback, and that the model was confined to his head. He also insisted that he was not selected for this purpose on account of any outstanding merit on his part as a soldier during the South African War."<sup>6</sup>

The sculptor, Adrian Jones MVO<sup>7</sup> is responsible for many noted works including the Quadriga on Wellington Arch, Piccadilly, London and the Cavalry Memorial for WW1 in Hyde Park.

Following the return of George to South Australia, Captain Jones sent him a painting of King Edward's racehorse "Persimmon".

George's career in the Light Horse must have continued successfully as shown by the Commonwealth Gazette No. 50, 6th August 1910, p. 1368. Under *Awards of the Colonial Auxillary Forces Long Service Medal* is found:

16th Australian Light Horse Regiment (South Australian Mounted Rifles) No. 517  
Warrant Officer G H Goodall, Regimental Sergeant Major.

Given the changes in formation and designation which took place in 1912,<sup>8</sup> I cannot say whether George Goodall was transferred to the 22nd or 23rd but this may not have been the case. The 22nd Light Horse (SAMR) became the 3rd Light Horse (SAMR) MO 388 17/8/18, p. 340.

The *Commonwealth Gazette*, No. 3 Thursday 9th January 1919, p. 30, also MO 19 11/1/19 give the following:

"4th Military District, 3rd Light Horse (South Australian Mounted Rifles) Warrant Officer George Henry Goodall to be transferred to the retired list with the honorary rank of Lieutenant and with permission to retain such rank and wear the prescribed uniform."

George was a member of the RSL 1918-1919. On 30 July 1942 George Goodall passed away at his Challa Gardens residence, aged 70 years.

#### Acknowledgments:

Pedler family, Goodall family, Mr Allen Box, Mr David Vivian, Member of the MHSA (SA Branch), USI (Keswick), Defence Regional Library (Keswick), State Records (Norwich Centre, North Adelaide), Mr AT Harris.

#### Sources not listed in text or footnotes:

*Adelaide Chronicle* and *Quiz* newspapers, Author's research on the Boer War Memorial to place the memorial on the Australian Heritage Register, *The Advertiser*, Two AM column by Alec Mathieson.

<sup>6</sup> State Records (South Australia) Research Note 213

<sup>7</sup> See *Memoirs of a Soldier Artist* by Capt Adrian Jones, MVO. Jones also created the statue of Charles Sturt located in Victoria Square, Adelaide.

<sup>8</sup> AMF Reorganization of Militia Troops, p. 5. Issued with MO 277 of 1912.

## Edwin Ray Goodall

D W Pedler

A brother of George Goodall, Edwin was born in 1880 and died in 1956. Married to Carolyne Ryan, there were two daughters, Ada and Nancy. In the *Observer* newspaper<sup>1</sup>, under the heading The Military Forces, "Mounted Rifles (Active) No1 Squadron ... To be Farrier Sergeant ... Trooper E. R. Goodall"<sup>2</sup>

Australian Federation was nearing and plans were in hand for celebrations in Sydney. *The Observer*<sup>3</sup> published the following:

### "South Australia's Military Contingent

"Colonel Gordon, Commandant of the Military Forces issued a Special General Order on Wednesday. The Government of New South Wales have invited the Government of South Australia to send a body of South Australian troops to represent the military forces of their colony at the Commonwealth celebrations to be held in Sydney on the 1st January"

A force of 100 was proposed, the Mounted Brigade to provide 25, Artillery 15 and Infantry 60. Selections were to be based on length of service, efficiency, good conduct, attendance at parades and good physique.

From the *Observer*:<sup>4</sup> "Numerous applicants for inclusion in the Contingent may be less enthusiastic when they learn that they will not be paid while away". A week later, the paper reported: "The Government has notified that members of the forces who would lose pay from employment while absent would receive military pay of their rank."

The official program<sup>5</sup> included special church service on Monday, December 31st and Processions, banquets, a highland gathering, military tattoo and review, sports and aquatic displays due to finish on January 8th.

One hundred and fifty Officers and men left Adelaide by train for Sydney on 23 December. The Military Band, which was not to go, played such suitable airs as "Home Sweet Home" and "Go Bury Thy Sorrow". The troops were not to lack music as at the station, the Commanding Officer was handed a parcel containing a toy concertina with a note "In lieu of the Band".

In a Staff Office note, General Order 15/00, the nominal roll for Sydney includes Sergeant Farrier Goodall as Farrier.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 26 May 1900 p16

<sup>2</sup> Same Local Force unit and rank as his brother George Henry Goodall, who at the time was on active service in South Africa.

<sup>3</sup> 8 December 1900, p28

<sup>4</sup> 8 December 1900, p30

<sup>5</sup> *Adelaide Observer* 22 December 1900

<sup>6</sup> A copy of GO 15/00 came into my hands before I started research in Edwin Ray Goodall. I assumed that the Sergeant Farrier was George Goodall. Captain Humphris was in charge of the mounted troops of the Sydney



**SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES GO 2/10**  
**HQ Adelaide Jan 10th 1901**

1) The South Australian government have given instructions for the raising of another Imperial Contingent.<sup>7</sup>

On the morning of January 8th, the Sydney Contingent arrived back in Adelaide to a brighter welcome from the Military Band. All the troops praised the organisation of the NSW Government and Military authorities.

The attestation paper for the 5th Contingent shows E R Goodall's regimental number as 278, age 21, born Hindmarsh, height 5ft 9 1/2ins, fair complexion, eyes grey, trade blacksmith and farrier, religion Church of Christ, rank trooper, next of kin Mr W Goodall, Richard Street Hindmarsh. Paper dated 28/1/1901. In the published list of the 5th,<sup>8</sup> No278 Farrier Sergeant Edwin Ray Goodall is shown in the roll of D Squadron, No1 troop.

A precis of the service of the 5th Contingent is taken from the "Official Diary" by Major JA Watt, DSO and Lt Col Murray's "Records of Australian Contingents". The 5th landed at Port Elizabeth, March 21st 1901 and proceeded to the Kroonstadt district. The 6th Contingent joined them in May and trekked through northeast Orange River Colony as well as a major skeep in the north west. During this time, until 18th March 1902, the men did not spend three consecutive days in one place.

The 5th trekked 291 miles before uniting with the 6th. In conjunction, 3,825 miles were covered. In this period 26 Boers were killed and 256 taken prisoner including 31 wounded. 535 waggons and 409 carts, 11,213 horses and 33,880 cattle were also seized.

The casualty list shows twelve Contingent members killed in action, 26 wounded with two killed and one wounded accidentally. Disease, mainly enteric, accounted for 15 deaths and 16 returned invalided to Australia.

The Contingents disembarked at Port Adelaide on 27 April 1902 and were subsequently disbanded. On his return, Edwin, who thought highly of horses, worked as a farrier for Drings Carriers, then as a farmer at Mount Compass and store keeper at Victor Harbor. Let down badly by a partner, he was assisted and given building work by a Mr Jacobs at Seaclyff. Eventually, with family help, he built and ran the Pioneer Cafe and a bakery, becoming a first class baker with a fine reputation.

Following retirement, Edwin and his wife lived with their daughter Nancy. He received the Queen's South Africa medal.

**Acknowledgements**

Pedler family, Goodall family particularly Nancy Wilson and Helen Riding (Edwin's daughter and grand-daughter respectively), Mr David Vivian and Mr A F Harris.

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Contingent. Was George one of the twenty five men of the Second Contingent who returned with Humphris and the First Contingent? (Murray's *Australian Contingents* p344) I eventually found a list of those men, twenty three in all, and no Goodall. I searched every paper for returning soldiers who would have arrived in Adelaide in time to go to Sydney, but without success. Eventually I discovered that George came back to Australia in May 1901 with the bulk of the Second Contingent. A personal lesson was don't take anything for granted and make out rolls with names in full if possible.

<sup>7</sup> 5th Contingent, South Australian Imperial Bushmen

<sup>8</sup> *Adelaide Observer*, 9 February 1901, p27

## Jimmy Woods VC

N J Woods

The Victoria Cross and medals won by Private James Park Woods of the 48th Australian Infantry Battalion, AIF in France in 1918 were presented to the Australian War Memorial by his family in November 1992 in memory of their father and their brother Gordon who was killed with the RAAF during the Second World War.

The Victoria Cross citation states that the award was for conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty near Le Verguier, north-west of St Quentin, on 18 September, 1918, when, with a weak patrol, Jimmy Woods attacked and captured a very formidable enemy post, and subsequently, with two comrades, held the same against heavy enemy counter-attacks. Although exposed to heavy fire of all descriptions, he fearlessly jumped on the parapet and opened fire on the attacking enemy, inflicting severe casualties. He kept up his fire and held up the enemy until help arrived, and throughout the operations displayed a splendid example of valour, determination and initiative.

Jimmy Woods was born at Gawler, South Australia, on 2 January 1891. He was working as a vigneron at Caversham, Western Australia, at the time of his enlistment on 29 September 1916. He was posted as a reinforcement to the 48th Battalion, embarked in December and arrived in Britain in February 1917. He joined the 48th Battalion in Belgium in mid-September 1917. The award of the Victoria Cross was announced in the London Gazette on 26 December 1918 and was presented to Jimmy Woods by King George V at Buckingham Palace on 31 May 1919. He sailed from England on 21 June and was discharged from the AIF in Perth on 10 September. On 30 April 1922 he married Olive D Wilson and their family consisted of three sons and three daughters. He lived at Claremont, Western Australia, until his death on 18 January 1963. He was buried in the Methodist section of Karrakatta cemetery, Perth.

We, the surviving children and families of Jimmy Woods VC, have given this action considerable thought. We knew and loved Jimmy as a father and a friend and we would all dearly like to keep his decoration. A decoration of which he was rightfully very proud. However we have all married and had children and they have or will in due course continue this process. So far there are 19 and they will remember their Great-Grandfather. His VC is displayed in the Hall of Valour in Canberra, and they will no doubt visit and admire and wonder at some future date. This would not happen if it were deposited in some bank vault. These are our thoughts. By handing over the VC we are paying him our greatest respect. Like most soldiers in the first world war Dad thought they were fighting the war to end all wars. His



**WOODS James Park**

greatest disappointment having strived so valiantly to this end was to see his sons facing the same task. The loss of our elder brother Gordon in this pursuit saddened us all. We are proud to commemorate him with his father in this memorial.

On his discharge, Jimmy took up a block in the beautiful Swan Valley. Beautiful it may have been but hard work it certainly was. He cultivated vines, citrus and stonefruit so it just never stopped. With fruit in season he would pick and pack all day, get a few hours sleep, then take it all to market in a spring cart — a round trip of 30 miles. The horse knew his way home so Jimmy could catnap arriving home in time for breakfast and a new day's work. When he was established he married a local girl Olive Wilson and they raised seven children. These were happy days but very hard. The country was going through the great depression. You got nothing for produce but we were never hungry. Everybody was in the same boat, mostly ex-serviceman many wounded in body or mind they all stuck together. Things gradually got better. Trucks took the produce to market and we got a car. Dad still worked the land with a horse and a single furrow plough. This was heavy work and his health was failing. After recovering from one of his frequent bouts of influenza the doctor declared that if he retired he may live a few more years. I was about 14 at the time and the youngest was a baby - not a very bright prospect for us all. Dad was granted a service pension and moved to a riverside suburb of Perth. Obstinate as ever he defied the odds and lived quietly to see his children grow-up and marry. We remember him as a quiet shy man. A man who avoided fights and fuss if there was another way. In his younger days he was extremely agile and quick. He stopped a bolting horse and dray in the main streets of Guildford by leaping at the horse's head and pulling it to stop. A grateful Mr Bell (later to list as Bell's transport) made our Xmas a little brighter. I thank Peter Burness and his staff for their help and Australian Airlines for making it possible for us to be here.

## Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders who assisted the Australian Defence Force in Northern Australia during World War Two

Bruce Topperwien<sup>1</sup>

The following instrument was made by the Minister for Veterans' Affairs on 30 March 1992 deeming certain Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders to be members of the Defence Force under the *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986* (Cth). These Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders had assisted the Australian Defence Force during World War Two. While they never formally enlisted, they carried arms and wore uniforms, but they were neither paid for their work nor received campaign medals until 1992 when the Commonwealth Government went some way towards making amends for this neglect by giving payments to them (or their dependants), giving them campaign medals, and granting eligibility for the same benefits as apply to veterans under the *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986*. The instrument is of particular interest as it names all of the Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders that had been identified as at 30 March 1992 and gives the dates of their service.



### COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

#### *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986*

#### DETERMINATION AS TO ELIGIBILITY FOR CERTAIN ABORIGINES AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDERS WHO ASSISTED THE DEFENCE FORCE DURING WORLD WAR 2

I, BENJAMIN CHARLES HUMPHREYS, Minister of State for Veterans' Affairs, under paragraph 5R(1)(a) of the *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986*, hereby determine that the *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986* shall apply in relation to a person (including a deceased person) named in column 1 of the attached Schedules as if the person, while rendering assistance to the Defence Force during the period specified opposite in column 2, had been a member of the Defence Force rendering continuous full-time service.

Dated this 30th day of March 1992

BEN HUMPHREYS  
Minister of State for Veterans' Affairs

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<sup>1</sup> Bruce Topperwien, Director (Projects and Planning), Legal Services Group, Department of Veterans' Affairs, Canberra, drafted the terms of this instrument for the Minister.

**SCHEDULE 1 — SNAKE BAY PATROL  
(MELVILLE ISLAND)**

Column 1	Column 2
Francis Butcher	1.8.1942 to 15.8.1945
Paddy Henry	1.2.1944 to 15.8.1945
Brownie Araku Wilson	1.8.1942 to 15.8.1945
Charlie One Laympungbneiwa	1.8.1942 to 15.8.1945
Allie Warapatawei	1.8.1942 to 15.8.1945
Dan Daniels Bolambuti	1.8.1942 to 15.8.1945
Laurie One Eye Mungatopi	1.8.1942 to 15.8.1945
Deaf Tommy Bugalimiamio	1.8.1942 to 15.8.1945
Charlie Cook	1.8.1942 to 15.8.1945
Albert Dediaindunangi	1.8.1942 to 15.8.1945
Nym Francis	1.8.1942 to 15.8.1945
Joe Black	1.8.1942 to 15.8.1945
Ginger One Morine	1.8.1942 to 15.8.1945
Old Johnny Barangbadla	1.8.1942 to 15.8.1945
Harry One Burramongwbi	1.8.1942 to 15.8.1945
Melon Henda Andaman	1.8.1942 to 15.8.1945
Cook-eye Bob Pulundirbawei	1.8.1942 to 15.8.1945
Paddy One (also known as Morunji Timini)	1.8.1942 to 15.8.1945
Billy Two Bunylanumalua	1.8.1942 to 15.8.1945
Ginger Two	1.8.1942 to 15.8.1945
Victor Adams	12.2.1943 to 15.8.1945
Young Brooks	12.2.1943 to 15.8.1945
Holder Adams	12.2.1943 to 15.8.1945
Leo Johnny Buninin	12.2.1943 to 15.8.1945
Frank River	12.2.1943 to 15.8.1945
Strangler McKenzie	12.2.1943 to 15.8.1945
Man Fong	12.2.1943 to 15.8.1945
Barney Timbungaluda	15.8.1943 to 15.8.1945
Dudley Umprakumirri	15.8.1943 to 15.8.1945
Charlie Two Coleman	15.8.1943 to 15.8.1945
Campbell Undungromojimi	1.2.1944 to 15.8.1945
Henry Ramaulawai	1.2.1944 to 15.8.1945
Slim Mick	1.2.1944 to 15.8.1945
Pickles Mungatopi	1.2.1944 to 15.8.1945
Harry Lauder	1.2.1944 to 15.8.1945
Len Mungatopi	5.8.1944 to 15.8.1945

**SCHEDULE 3 — GROOTE EYLANDT  
AIRFIELD GUARDS**

Column 1	Column 2
Gerald Blitner	1.1.1943 to 15.8.1945
Fred Blitner	1.5.1942 to 30.4.1943
Harry Huddleston	1.5.1942 to 30.4.1943
Jock Wurrarama	1.5.1942 to 30.4.1943
Harold Hamilton	1.5.1942 to 30.4.1943
Tommy Bara	1.5.1942 to 30.4.1943
Bill Wurrawilya	1.5.1942 to 30.4.1943
Gilla Lalara	1.5.1942 to 30.4.1943
Maka Wurrarama	1.5.1942 to 30.4.1943
Snow Wurrarama	1.5.1942 to 30.4.1943
Johnny Warrarama	1.5.1942 to 30.4.1943
George Wania Bara	1.5.1942 to 30.4.1943

**SCHEDULE 4 — CREW OF THE HEATHER**

Column 1	Column 2
Lockie Bin Sali	1.8.1942 to 31.7.1945
Lenny Lennard	1.8.1942 to 31.7.1945

**SCHEDULE 2 — NORTHERN TERRITORY  
SPECIAL RECONNAISSANCE UNIT**

Column 1	Column 2
Wawuy	7.3.1942 to 19.9.1942
Gumbaniya	7.3.1942 to 19.9.1942
Daypurryun	7.3.1942 to 19.9.1942
Yilangi	7.3.1942 to 19.9.1942
Yalparr	7.3.1942 to 19.9.1942
Gandalal	7.3.1942 to 19.9.1942
Djimbun	7.3.1942 to 19.9.1942
Buti	7.3.1942 to 19.9.1942
Mukapuy	7.3.1942 to 19.9.1942
Mililili	7.3.1942 to 19.9.1942
Mulurk	7.3.1942 to 19.9.1942
Nyepayna	7.3.1942 to 19.9.1942
Bangaliwuy	7.3.1942 to 19.9.1942
Bandmanpa	7.3.1942 to 19.9.1942
Dingurila	7.3.1942 to 19.9.1942
Nulurr	7.3.1942 to 19.9.1942
Wuruwul	7.3.1942 to 19.9.1942
Djurrpum	7.3.1942 to 19.9.1942
Wutjanawuy	7.3.1942 to 19.9.1942
Lulmammar	7.3.1942 to 19.9.1942
Daynannan	7.3.1942 to 19.9.1942
Nunbarali	7.3.1942 to 19.9.1942
Bindjarrpuma	7.3.1942 to 19.9.1942
Bilinyarra	7.3.1942 to 19.9.1942
Guywuru	7.3.1942 to 19.9.1942
Nupimi	7.3.1942 to 19.9.1942
Gitjapuy	7.3.1942 to 19.9.1942
Liyadirri	7.3.1942 to 19.9.1942
Binyiniwuy	7.3.1942 to 19.9.1942
Manbanarru	7.3.1942 to 19.9.1942
Natjyalma	16.3.1943 to 31.3.1943
Nakaya	16.3.1943 to 31.3.1943
Djiliwuy	16.3.1943 to 31.3.1943
Wawit	16.3.1943 to 31.3.1943
Nungunu	16.3.1943 to 31.3.1943
Butjiya	16.3.1943 to 31.3.1943
Bulambi	16.3.1943 to 31.3.1943
Manirri	16.3.1943 to 31.3.1943
Guninybal	16.3.1943 to 31.3.1943
Marrilyawuy	16.3.1943 to 31.3.1943
Maw	16.3.1943 to 31.3.1943
Maumbuy	16.3.1943 to 31.3.1943
Bandaka	16.3.1943 to 31.3.1943
Mithili	16.3.1943 to 31.3.1943
Mulayal	16.3.1943 to 31.3.1943
Wakuratjpi	16.3.1943 to 31.3.1943
Gumuk	16.3.1943 to 31.3.1943
Yirindili	16.3.1943 to 31.3.1943
Wulnana	16.3.1943 to 31.3.1943
Djungi	16.3.1943 to 31.3.1943

**SCHEDULE 5 — CREW OF THE VIKING**

Column 1	Column 2
Stephen Mark	1.12.1943 to 31.3.1945
Angus Mamoose	1.12.1943 to 31.3.1945
Billy Miller	1.12.1944 to 31.3.1945

## Book Reviews

*Headquarters Training Command, The Battle of Maryang San, 3rd Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment Korea, 2-8 October 1951.* 136 pp, Headquarters Training Command, Sydney, 1991.

This smallish, well presented book seems to have been compiled by the Australian Army in an attempt to raise the awareness of the present generation of Army officers to the exploits of their forefathers in a little known but relevant campaign. This commendable approach is a refreshing departure from the hackneyed study by military officers of conflict during World War Two, or even more recent experiences in South East Asia. It is to be hoped that these officers will be inspired by the reading of this book and their professional development enhanced accordingly.

The Battle of Maryang San is edited by Lieutenant Colonel Bob Breen and was clearly examined closely by the military hierarchy before release. Described as a monograph by Lieutenant General Coates in its foreword, the book is based on clinical military records and maps of the time although Breen has gone to some lengths to weave the human side of the battle into his work. His vehicle for developing this personal theme is the incorporation of detailed recollections from seventeen veterans of the battle.

Not surprisingly the inclusion of personal recollections in the book makes the record of the Battle of Maryang San more readable, and this is particularly important as the book is really a teaching tool. With few exceptions the veterans of the battle who provided their recollections were or became commissioned officers. The three other ranks who contributed are similarly well known and decorated. It may have been useful to acquire the perspective of some lesser souls, they after all are the main human resource that contemporary military leaders and tacticians must manage.

There is little argument that the Korean conflict is not well documented, certainly in Australia. Despite thus enormity of investment and loss of human and other material resources by the United Nations during this bitter and bloody conflict it seems to have been forgotten. Australia's contribution to the conflict was significant and the conduct of our military leaders and their troops in the Korean peninsular between 1950 and 1956 was exemplary. Witness the daring and highly successful dash to the north by the Australians in the winter of 1950 and of course the heroic and determined defence around Kapyong several months later.

The operations around Maryang San are not so well known. Indeed many soldiers of the time do not identify Maryang San with their actions around Hill 317 or Point 199. There is general agreement however, even among veterans of actions such as Kapyong, that these operations were tough but extremely well conducted. If for no other reason, the Battle of Maryang San needed to be placed in the public chronicles.

Bob Breen has done well. He has presented a readable account of an important series of actions which warrant deep consideration by the present generation of military leaders at the tactical and even strategic levels. There are plenty of maps to ponder and the book includes a fine selection of photographs which enable the weary student to put faces to the battlefield. Although an index would be helpful the military historian too will applaud this effort to record a most impressive victory by an Australian battalion. Sadly, its view of its official genesis, The Battle of Maryang San will not be found on many book lists. — Neil Smith



*Australian Military Equipment Profiles Volume 1, Field Artillery 1939-1945*, Michael K Cecil, PO Box 599 Box Hill VIC 3128, 40pp soft cover \$13.50 (Postage included)

This is the first volume in a series of books about military equipment used by Australian forces. For this first issue Michael Cecil has chosen to concentrate on the 25 pounder field gun and its towing vehicles. This is appropriate as the 25 pounder was without doubt the backbone of support for our infantry divisions during World War 2. It was also a gun which engaged the respect and affection of the gunners who served them and those who enjoyed their accurate, timely and weighty response.

This volume is well researched, attractively printed and presented with a wealth of detail and carefully selected photographs. Particularly interesting is the information about Australian production of the 25 pounder and the design and manufacture of its "baby" or "short" derivative to meet the demands of jungle warfare from 1942 onwards. For those interested in military vehicles the sections on artillery tractors and trailers will be a very useful reference.

The title is somewhat of a misnomer and care should be taken in future volumes to have titles which reflect the content. Notwithstanding, this book is an extremely welcome addition to any Australian military library. I feel sure it will capture the interest of those who served the guns during World War 2, even those who were "impatient" with the 25 pounder short. — John Whitelaw

*One Day at a Time. A Vietnam Diary.* D J Dennis, University of Queensland Press 1992, St Lucia QLD, 161 pages, paperback, \$15.95

After being conscripted and selected for officers' training school, D J Dennis was posted to 161 Reconnaissance Flight in Vietnam as an operations officer in August 1967. He kept a rough diary whilst serving in Vietnam, and has gleaned more information and different perspectives from many of his veteran friends over the years.

This book covers one "typical" day in Vietnam. Although not absolute fact, the situations did occur, but some times and names changed to fit within this time frame.

Initially I found it disconcerting changing from one soldier's story to the next (basically describing what each was doing at approximately the same time period). There were times when I wanted to know more of what was happening and the story switched to another person. Once I became accustomed to the variation, I thoroughly enjoyed this style.

I doubt this book would be interesting to "hard core" historians, but for people such as myself — a teenager in the 60's, with friends conscripted and sent to war — it probably is one of the most easily understood accounts of what these men went through and I felt I could share some of the wide range of emotions they experienced. These varied between pathos and ethos(?). I had to reach for the tissues when the *Legal Eagle* interviewed "Ned Kelly" with regard to "Queeg". One of the lighter sides was the QM as described in the book. As an ex-Army wife whose husband was in stores, I feel sure we all know a QM who had the same logic as Staff Sergeant Shorrock with regard to replacing the airfield windsock. While my husband was posted to the Army Aviation Corps at Oakey, I began my public service career as a typist at 5 Base Wksp Bn under the command of Lt Col Glen Duus, who was featured in one chapter. There are also a few photographs of Glen Duus — all in a reclining position?

The author succeeds in relating the harsh realities of war, together with the camaraderie evidenced, and I found it easy to read and understand. I believe it has a contribution to make

imparting the often conflicting feelings of soldiers, their roles and conditions, to those of us who have been fortunate enough not to have experienced war. — Sandra Mitchell

Ken Ward-Harvey, *The Sappers' War, With Ninth Australian Division Engineers 1939-1945*, Sakoga Pty Ltd in conjunction with 9th Division RAE Association NSW, 1992, soft cover, A4 size, photographs and maps, 224 pages

It is quite some time since a new sapper unit history was published. This book tells the story of the engineers in the campaigns of the 9th Australian Division in Tobruk in 1941, El Alamein in 1942, Huon peninsula in 1943/1944 and Tarakan, North Borneo and Labuan in 1945. It covers their roles both in and out of battle and talks about people and incidents which have received little publicity.

The author served with the Royal Australian Engineers in the 9th Australian Division from January 1942 until October 1945. The book includes much material not previously published and is based on both official and personal records. It gives a good indication of life of a sapper and how it differed from the role of infantrymen and other arms, which usually received more public attention and credit. The role of Army Engineers is similar to that of civil engineers, e.g. water supply and essential services; surveys; road construction and maintenance; bridges; buildings; demolitions and therefore explosives etc. used in these activities. More succinctly they assist the Army to live, move and fight, and to deny these facilities to the enemy. Divisional Engineers are called on for manpower and equipment to carry out any of these roles in support of individual Infantry units, Brigade or Division. They carried hand tools and light mobile equipment for these purposes at the beginning of the war. Heavier equipment such as bridges, tractors, bulldozers etc were available in limited types and numbers, but generally carried more by Corps units, who brought them forward as required. As the war progressed, more mechanical and earth moving equipment became available for field Companies. Before going to New Guinea in 1943 the Field Park Company's Bridging Section became the Mechanical Equipment Section with a grader, bulldozer and tractor, plus some bridging.

The 9th Division Engineers was made up of a small headquarters unit of about 40 men, three field companies each of 250 men (2/3rd, 2/7th, 2/13th) and the 2/4th Field Park Company which carried additional stores, heavy equipment, workshops and specialist tradesmen, with 150 men, later expanded to 250. In 1941 the 2/4th Field Park Company was renumbered 2/24th Field Park. In Tobruk the 2/4th Field Company from the 7th Australian Division came under the command of 9th Division Engineers. In 1944, the 2/16th Field Company which had been Corps Engineers in the Middle East and New Guinea were added to Divisional strength, and played an important role in the Borneo operations in June-August 1945. During operations HQ RAE would be located adjacent to Div HQ, and companies would be dispersed, usually in support on a Brigade area. It was only in training camps and other rare times that all Engineers units came together. Nearly 3500 soldiers served within RAE 9 Div from 1941 until 1945.

Full Nominal Rolls including service number are included as an appendix. Full citations are included for gallantry awards which included 4 DSOs, 9 MCs including one bar, 2 DCMs and 13 MMs. The 1 OBE, 3 MBEs and 2 BEM awards also have citations. Unfortunately MID awards are not listed.

Copies are available from The Secretary/Treasurer, 9 Aust Div RAE Association NSW, 43 Shaw Street, Saratoga NSW 2251 for \$47 (postage included).

## 1992 Australian War Memorial History Conference

T C Sargent

The 1992 Australian War Memorial History Conference was held at the Australian Defence Force Academy, Canberra, on 3-6 November 1992. There were 120 participants, a significantly smaller number than in previous years when, on one occasion, 250 were claimed to have attended. There appears to be three reasons for this year's lower attendance — the recession, with less financial support available for institutional historians and the stretched resources for the retired and the non-institutional historians another factor was the previous month's Australian History Conference at the Australian National University, which attracted some who may otherwise have attended the AWM gathering — and, finally, the perennial matter of timing. The conference is now, according to some, too close to the end of the academic year and to Christmas. On the other hand, the July conferences were at the height of the Canberra winter and visitors found it too cold. Perhaps autumn could be tried although that could clash with Anzac Day and Easter.

The keynote address to the conference was delivered by Brigadier General Harold W Nelson, Chief of Military History, United States Army. General Nelson gave a detailed and most interesting exposition of the functions of his department explaining its roles in recording the political, strategic, tactical, formation and unit history of the US Army and including its responsibilities for museums. Conference participants were able, later in the conference, to make some comparisons between the US Army activities and those occurring in the Australian Services.

There were, again, sufficient papers presented to make it necessary to conduct two simultaneous sessions for most of the conference. This treatment frequently presents difficult choices for participants but at the Australian History Conference up to four options were being run concurrently. There were 35 presentations, including a work in progress session by six researchers, with the usual mix of military history and the social aspects of Australia at war, acknowledging, again, that this is a history not a military history conference. Nevertheless the conference organisers must have had some difficulty reconciling the session "The unacknowledged war: poems on Aboriginal-European conflict during the 19th and 20th centuries" with the terms of the AWM charter. A full list of the topics covered is given at the end of this article. Unfortunately, lack of funds prevented the distribution of papers, except for a few copies produced by the authors themselves. Anyone needing further information on any particular topic would need to contact the speaker through the Historical Research Section at the AWM.

It is not possible to attend nor to comment on each individual paper presented so the following comments are limited to a few of the sessions attended by the writer. MHSA member, Alan Box, presented food for thought for prospective visitors to the Western Front battlefields, discussing the need to acquire some knowledge of the individual soldiers who fought and died there, and to possess an understanding of the topography of the battlefields. He suggested ways in which this information could be made more readily available to the visitor. Glyn Harper's "Stumbling towards victory" was one of the few AWM Conference presentations supported by clear, well-prepared maps.

Two plenary sessions on the second day were of particular value to potential writers and those interested in the Australian Services activities in the field of military history. In the first, Chris

Coulthard-Clark, Tom Frame and Jeffrey Grey spoke on writing books, defamation and reviewing, respectively. The second session, by historians who had been or were working in the Australian Defence Force — David Horner, Tom Frame and Alan Stephens — related some of their experiences as Services historians and presented a brief overview of ADF historical research activities. It must be said that these activities compared most unfavourably with the work of the US Army Military History Department outlined by Brigadier General Nelson. Obviously, the solution to this shortcoming lies with the chiefs of staff of the three services. It is time they stopped crying poverty of manpower resources and got on with it.

In these two sessions and intermittently through the conference, emphasis appeared to be placed on the writing of books, of having an aim in approaching writing, and of the necessity of having an outline acceptable to a potential publisher before beginning a research project. Now not everyone interested in military history has the time or, perhaps the desire to embark on a book length topic and, perhaps, the chosen topic may not have publisher appeal. That should not prevent anyone embarking on a research project. Any properly documented research cannot but add to the general compendium of knowledge and there is ample scope in the many Australian historical journals for publication of such work. Perhaps at some future AWM Conference a session could be devoted to the research for and publication of shorter works.

A presentation of interest to collectors was given by Peter Aitken, on the staff of the Military Heraldry Section of the AWM. His session was illustrated with slides of mainly pre-Federation uniforms from the Ted Millet, Montrose Cottage, Ballarat collection which has largely been acquired by the AWM.

1993 will be the 75th anniversary of the end of World War I, so it would not be unreasonable to expect the 1993 AWM Conference to give some emphasis to that occasion. However, if any military history topic has had an emphasis placed upon it in the conferences, it has been World War I. Perhaps it is time to take up the challenge made by Peter Stanley in his paper "The Green Hole — Australia's neglect of the New Guinea campaigns" but, as brought out in discussion, there has been a comparatively general neglect of all the Australian World War II campaigns. Perhaps, too, in considering its future conference programs the AWM should carry out an analysis of conference participants. From a cursory examination of the 1992 attendance list it is obvious that the consistent participants, at these conferences, people like MHSA member, Alan Fraser, and Major General Cape, neither of whom have missed a conference, share a deep interest in military history while those examining the social implications of Australia at war are more ephemeral participants. It is to be hoped that the reduced attendance at this conference was due to the suggested causes and not to a declining interest.

Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4
<p><b>Keynote Address:</b> Brigadier General Harold W Nelson</p> <p><b>Duncan Waterson, John Williams:</b> Shepherds to the slaughter: reporting the Battle of Fromelles, July 1916</p> <p><b>Alan Box:</b> The Australian Memorial and the Villers Bretonneux Military Cemetery</p> <p><b>Bill Billen:</b> The Defences of Hobson's Bay, 1864-1871</p> <p><b>Peter Overlack:</b> "German scares" and German views on Australian Defence, 1904-1912</p> <p><b>Anne-Marie Conde:</b> The rush to arms: Australian's ceremonial response to war</p> <p><b>Megan Rich:</b> Merin Gate at midnight: the popular response in Australia, 1928-1929</p> <p><b>Craig Wilcox:</b> The last great volunteer movement in Australia, 1900</p> <p><b>Glyn Harper:</b> Stumbling towards victory; New Zealand Brigadier Howard Kippenberger's long hard summer of 1942</p>	<p><b>Val Noone:</b> Religion in the Vietnam home-front crisis of 1970</p> <p><b>Bobbie Oliver:</b> The Returned Sailors and Soldiers Association of Australia: a fragment of Western Australian history, 1919-1921</p> <p><b>Gwyned Hunter-Payne:</b> Representations of a duckboard hospital: 115th (Heidelberg) Military Hospital 1941-1947</p> <p><b>Kevin Smith:</b> Reluctant defender of Empire — biographical study of D W Simmons, DFC</p> <p><b>Writing History: Problems and Pitfalls</b></p> <p><b>Chris Coulthard Clark:</b> Writing books</p> <p><b>Tom Frame:</b> Defamation</p> <p><b>Jeffrey Grey:</b> Reviewing</p> <p><b>Writing History in the ADF</b></p> <p><b>David Homer:</b> Army</p> <p><b>Tom Frame:</b> Navy</p> <p><b>Alan Stephens:</b> Air Force</p> <p><b>Geoff Page:</b> The unacknowledged war: poems on Aboriginal-European conflict during the 19th and 20th centuries</p>	<p><b>Richard White:</b> Travel as a motive for enlistment in the 1st AIF</p> <p><b>Eric Andrews:</b> 25 April 1916: the first Anzac Day in Britain and Australia</p> <p><b>John Moses:</b> Canon Garland's concept of the Anzac celebration in Brisbane</p> <p><b>Work in progress:</b></p> <p><b>Michael O'Brien:</b> 7 RAR in Vietnam</p> <p><b>Peter Neilsen:</b> North Queensland at war</p> <p><b>Angus Hutton:</b> Queensland Light Horse</p> <p><b>Dale Blair:</b> The Victorian Football League and WWI</p> <p><b>Philip Dandy:</b> The Markham-Ramu Valley campaign</p> <p><b>Peter Sadler:</b> The Bean-Gellibrand correspondence</p> <p><b>Gavan McCormack:</b> British and Australian trials for Burma railway war crimes</p> <p><b>Carolyn Palmer:</b> The British Commonwealth Occupation Force in Japan, 1945-1952</p> <p><b>George Imashev:</b> Official cameramen and the making of news</p> <p><b>Jean McAuslan:</b> Poster art, 1914-1920: Britain, France and Germany</p> <p><b>Donna Coates:</b> The digger on the lofty pedestal: Australian women writers' fictional response to the Great War</p> <p><b>Lorraine Macknight:</b> Official records in the AWM's collection relating to repatriation and demobilisation</p> <p><b>Peter Aitken:</b> Understanding Australian military history through uniforms: some recent developments</p>	<p><b>Bridget Goodwin:</b> Second world war chemical warfare experiments carried out in north Queensland by Britain and America</p> <p><b>David Stevens:</b> Japanese submarine I-6 in Australian waters, 1943</p> <p><b>David Hallam and Chris Adams:</b> Analysis of materials from a Japanese submarine</p> <p><b>Lois Carrington:</b> A shower of sparks: my five wireless operators</p> <p><b>John Connor:</b> Irish soldiers in the AIF, 1914-1918</p> <p><b>Margaret Barter:</b> Body and soul on the Track: assessing Kokoda mythology</p> <p><b>Peter Stanley:</b> The green hole: exploring Australia's neglect of the New Guinea campaigns</p> <p><b>Lindsay Peet:</b> Monks at war: an interpretation of the Kalumburu war diary, 1942-1945</p> <p><b>John Laffin:</b> Battlefield archaeology: digging up the war on the Western Front</p> <p>The closing address was given by Michael McKernan, Deputy Director, Australian War Memorial</p>

## President's Report 1991 and 1992

Tan Roberts

Members will recall that my last President's Report covering the calendar year 1990 appeared in *Sabretache* January/March 1991. I had prepared a draft report for 1991 for publication in *Sabretache* early in 1992, but found in December last year that there were several matters before Federal Council which warranted mention but which I was reluctant to report upon until I had the opportunity to consult other Council members; an opportunity that did not eventuate until the Council meeting of March 1992. Some of these matters continued to be discussed in Council meetings in April and August. I therefore decided that it was appropriate to write a report covering both 1991 and most of 1992 which could appear in *Sabretache* early in 1993. This approach has, I hope, enabled me to deal with the issues briefly, yet completely.

Several members wrote to Federal Council in 1991 to express concerns about the general orientation, tone and style of material on *Sabretache*, and particularly a perceived tendency to cater too much to "the collectors" at the expense of "the historians". In considering their views, Council looked first at the Society's aims, which are published at the head of page 2 of this issue of *Sabretache*. In accordance with their individual responses to these aims, some 350 members of the Society (over 90% of the ordinary membership) asked that their names and interests be included in the 1990-91 Directory of Members. Of this number, 184 or 52% listed their specific — and in some cases, exclusive — interests as badges, insignia, orders, decorations, medals, arms, ammunition, uniforms, equipment and the like. All these interests are consistent with the aims of the Society, as are interests in campaigns, historical research or military history in general. The Society's activities and publications must cover the whole field. A different readership probably exists for journals such as *War and Society* and the *Journal of the Australian War Memorial*. Each of these may be more a "professional journal" than *Sabretache*. Yet Council believes that *Sabretache*, which is perhaps oriented more towards those who practise military history as a *pastime*, fills an appropriate place in the range of military history publications. Certainly,

there have been in recent issues a number of articles of primary interest to collectors. A succession of Editors has sought such contributions, without much success. (A distinguished predecessor as President, Warren Perry, raised exactly this matter in a "message to members"— that was in 1965!) Those contributions are balanced by the work of historians such as Robert O'Neill, Tom Frame and Warren Perry, who have also contributed to recent issues of *Sabretache*. Thanks to *all* contributors to *Sabretache*; and I invite potential contributors who may be hesitant, to read Barry Clissold's article "In search of the military historian's craft" in *Sabretache* October/December 1991.

I believe Council has improved its communication and exchange of ideas with Branches in 1991 and 1992. Proposed amendments to the Constitution of the Society, with Federal Council's reasons for proposing them, as well as plans for a prize for the best contribution to *Sabretache* each year and a prize in the Society's name at the Australian Defence Force Academy for a military history essay were referred to Branches for comments. The revised Constitution appears in this issue of *Sabretache*. Arrangements for the prizes are well advanced and they will be instituted in 1993.

The next major issue which Council will address is a decline in membership of the Society. We will report on the situation — which is so far only a worrying trend — to Branches and seek their views and assistance in 1993.

I extend the thanks of Federal Council and of all members who attended the June 1992 Conference in Albury to the Albury-Wodonga Branch, its officers, its members and their families for their efforts, which made it a most successful event. Thanks, in anticipation, to the Western Australia Branch for a further successful conference in 1994.

We welcome Elizabeth Topperwien, our new Editor, to *Sabretache* and extend our thanks to Barry Clissold, who completed his "tour of duty" at the end of 1991.

Sincere thanks to our Patron, Admiral Sir Anthony Synnot, to Federal office-bearers and councillors, to Branch committees and to all members and subscribing organisations for your support and encouragement of the Society, its aims and its activities.

TAN ROBERTS  
Federal President



## Queries

### Query

Mrs P Slocum of Katherine, NT asks for information on Charles Kelly, Regimental No 1164, in the British Army at Newcastle in 1843, Sydney 1847 and Hobart Town 1849.

### Answer

Several regiments served in Australia in this period. They were :

- 99th — 1842-1856
- 58th — 1844-1857
- 51st — 1838-1846
- 11th — 1845-1857

The dates given are those on which the HQ of the regiments were in Australia. Some regiments arrived in small detachments as guards on convict transports, consequently they had personnel in Australia before the arrival of the HQ, so the dates given should not be taken as indicative of the whole service of the regt in the country.

The first step is to check the microfilm copies of the WO 12 records, Muster Rolls and Pay Lists, for the various regts. These are held by the NLA, the NSW State Library and in selected series by other state libraries in the AJCP series. From a check of WO 12/9804-9805 on AJCP Reel 3896 It was found that there were two Charles Kellys in the 99th, the Lanarkshire Regt but the number 1164 identified Mrs Slocum's ancestor as a chandler from Willan, County Westmeath, Ireland. Kelly's service in Australia and, perhaps New Zealand, with date and place of discharge could possibly be found from a search of later copies of the Muster Roll.

It might be possible to obtain more information from the Regimental Description Book in WO 25, discharge details in Soldiers' Documents in WO 97 or in Chelsea Pension Records post 1849. It would be necessary to engage an experienced military researcher to examine the records at PRO, Kew. There is no guarantee that Kelly's records have survived.

The history of the service of the 99th in Australia and New Zealand is covered in *The Story of the Wiltshire Regiment (Duke of Edinburgh's)* by Colonel N C E Kendrick, DSO, Aldershot, 1930, pp.73-85.

### Query

Mr J M L Hull, of West Hobart, Provided a photocopy of a depiction of his ancestor Hugh Munro, believed to be depicted as a QMS of the "Light Infantry Battalion of the 3rd Foot Guards" in 1795. He asked for confirmation that the uniform was that of a sergeant and, if so, what distinguishing marks indicated the rank. Hugh Munro later served in Veteran Companies and retired in 1816.

### Answer

It is most difficult to find any reference material to answer such a specific uniform query. The only illustration found of a QMS of the period is that of a QMS of an infantry regiment of 1805 in *Infantry Uniforms of the British Army 1790-1816* by P Smitherman. That illustration shows four chevrons for the badge of rank and the standard loops on the front of the jacket. There are no chevrons visible on Munro's Picture and the jacket lacks the loops in threes worn by the 3rd Guards. The jacket appears more like that worn by Quartermasters.

There were no Light Infantry Battalions in the Guards. Light companies were established in Guards battalions in 1793 but it is believed that they would not have had a QMS. The normal establishment was one QMS to a battalion. It is noted from the Army Lists for 1809 and 1814 that there were two Hugh Munros in Veteran or Invalid Battalions. If Mr Hull wishes to pursue the matter it is suggested that he write to: The Commandant, Brigade of Guards, Waterloo Barracks, Birdcage Walk, London, SW1. A Guards historian may be able to throw more light on the matter.

### Query

Mr G Lardner, of Seaforth NSW, seeks information on Capt John Mee of the 24th Regiment, The South Wales Borderers, who served in the Peninsular War at Talavera and Busaco and who may have come to Australia later.

### Answer

The indexes to the annual British Army Lists show the names of all officers serving on full or half pay in that particular year, identifying the regiment in which the officers were serving at that time. They show the date of last appointment. The Army Lists should be available in the NSW State Library. A check of three Army Lists, available to hand, shows Mee as:

Lieutenant, 24th, the 2nd Warwickshire Regt (it did not become the South Wales Borderers until 1881), appointed 16 Feb 1808.  
 Lieutenant, 5th Garrison Bn, 7 Jan 1813,  
 Lieutenant, half Pay, 6 Feb 1815.

Details of his Peninsular War Service can be found in "The Peninsular Roll Call", a card index of the Peninsular service of some 9200 officers. A microfilm copy of this index is held by NLA (Call No G7310). It may also be held by state libraries. Further service details, including residential address, may be available in the 1847 Return of Officers service on W0 25 at PRO, Kew. The services of an experienced military researcher would be needed to research those records. Mee survived to 1847 as he was, in that year, awarded the Military General Service Medal 1793-1814 with clasps Talavera and Busaco. This is confirmed in *The Military General Service Roll 1793-1814*, A L T Mullen, London, 1990.

### Aboriginal POWs of the Japanese

The following list appeared in *Army* magazine recently in an article by David Huggonson.

Alberts, Wallace	4 Anti-Tank Regiment	Labuan Memorial
Ball, Colin George	8 Divisional Signals	Labuan Memorial
Beale, George Henry	2/20 Infantry Battalion	Yokohama British Commonwealth War Cemetery
Brockman, Cyril	2/3 Machine Gun Battalion	Kanchanaburi War Cemetery
Cubby, George Edward	2/26 Infantry Battalion	Kanchanaburi War Cemetery
Jackson, John	8 Divisional Provost Coy	Labuan Memorial
Knox, John	2/26 Infantry Battalion	Kranji War Cemetery, Singapore
Maynard, Vivian Tasman	2/40 Infantry Battalion	Singapore Memorial
Newton, Lindsay Gordon	2/18 Infantry Battalion	Singapore Memorial
Perry, James Campbell	2/19 Infantry Battalion	Labuan Memorial
Williams, Frank	2/20 Infantry Battalion	Kranji War Cemetery, Singapore
Wright, Maurice	2/26 Infantry Battalion	Thanbyuzayat War Cemetery

This list is incomplete and any reader with additional information on Aboriginal POWs should write to David Huggonson, Aboriginal Diggers Project, PO Box 17, Woden, ACT 2606.

## MHSA Constitution

The Society's Constitution and Rules dated 1 June 1973 were reproduced in full in *Sabretache* Volume XXIX, No.4, October/December 1988. Amendments to that Constitution were published in the October/December 1988 edition and in the July/September 1991 edition. Federal Council has now reviewed the Constitution in its entirety with a view to simplifying its provisions and wording and deleting some material which is no longer relevant (such as provision for a Society Library). The resulting draft was forwarded to Branch Committees in May 1992 for consideration and comment.

In accordance with section 20 of the Constitution the revised text is now published in full. If no objection is received within three months by the Federal Secretary, this text will become the Constitution as at 1 July 1993. Federal Council will then complete a review of the Rules of the Society which will be forwarded to Branches.

## Constitution

as at 1 July 1993

### 1. Name:

The name of the Society shall be The Military Historical Society of Australia referred to hereinafter as 'the Society'

### 2. Objects

- (a) The objects 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.
- (b) The Society may through its duly appointed officers, representatives and trustees hold property and enter into legal transactions to the same extent as an adult natural person of sound mind, except insofar as limited by this Constitution.
- (c) The Society shall be non-profit making. Its capital and income shall be devoted wholly to the purposes aforesaid, and no payments of surpluses or distribution of capital shall be made to members.
- (d) Should the Society be wound up, its surplus assets after satisfaction of all debts shall be disposed of according to the wishes of the remaining members, ascertained by the retiring Federal Council.

### 3. Registered Office:

The Registered Office of the Society shall be in the Australian Capital Territory at the address of the Federal Secretary.

### 4. Structure:

- (a) The structure of the Society shall be:
  - (i) A Federal Council;
  - (ii) Branches formed by Society members in suitable localities, which have properly elected Branch Committees and the authority of the Federal Council to function as a Branch; and
  - (iii) Corresponding members, who either do not wish or are unable to enjoy Branch membership, who shall be administered by the Federal Council.

### 5. Federal Council

The Federal Council shall comprise:

- (a) Not less than four and not more than six Federal Councillors elected at the annual general meeting of the Society for a term of two years, half retiring at each annual general meeting.
- (b) Any federal councillors appointed by Branch Committees to be their representatives.

*This to be brought to a then lion  
of Branches in meeting Minutes*

**6. Federal Offices:**

- (a) Federal Office-Bearers shall be:
  - (i) a Federal President;
  - (ii) a Federal Vice-President;
  - (iii) a Federal Secretary;
  - (iv) a Federal Treasurer.
- (b) Federal office-bearers shall be elected by and from the Federal Councillors elected at the annual general meeting of the Society.
- (c) All Federal offices shall be honorary.
- (d) On the occurrence of a casual vacancy in a Federal office, Federal Council may appoint a Federal Councillor to fill the vacancy until the following annual general meeting.

**7. Branch Committees**

- (a) Each Branch Committee shall consist of a minimum of three members elected from Branch membership at a Branch annual general meeting;
- (b) Branch office-bearers shall be:
  - (i) a Branch president;
  - (ii) a Branch secretary;
  - (iii) a Branch treasurer; or
  - (iv) a Branch secretary/treasurer;
- (c) Branch office-bearers shall be elected by and from the Branch Committee members elected at the Branch annual general meeting. all office-bearers shall retire annually but may be re-elected;
- (d) a Branch Committee may, but is not required to, appoint a Committee member to be a Federal Councillor representing the Branch;
- (e) all Branch office shall be honorary;
- (f) members of Federal Council may serve on Branch Committees;
- (g) casual vacancies on Branch Committees may be filled by the Branches concerned, but no Branch Committee may continue to act unless a minimum of 3 members are in office.

**8. Responsibilities — Federal Council:**

The Federal Council shall be responsible for :

- (a) The conduct of the business of the Society, in accordance with this Constitution and the

rules of the Society except insofar as it is delegated to Branch Committees.

- (b) The making, amending and rescinding of the rules of the Society in accordance with s.10(b).
- (c) The publication of the Society's Journal.
- (d) The public relations of the Society including encouragement of recruitment of members.
- (e) Authorising the formation or closure of Branches.
- (f) The co-ordination of the efforts of the Society and Branches in achieving the Society's objects.
- (g) The funds of the Society other than Branch funds.
- (h) Administration of Corresponding members.

**9. Responsibilities — Branch Committees:**

Each Branch Committee shall be responsible for:

- (a) The conduct of Society business at Branch level in accordance with this Constitution and the rules of the Society
- (b) Recruitment of members to the Branch and the Society.
- (c) Collection of subscriptions from Branch members and accounting therefore to Federal Council.
- (d) Maintenance of a satisfactory relationship with the public, kindred organisations and official bodies in the Branch area.
- (e) The funds of the Branch

**10. Powers — Federal Council**

The Federal Council shall, subject to the provisions of the Constitution and to the rules of the Society, have the following powers:

- (a) To make and direct the policy of the Society
- (b) To make, amend and rescind the rules of the Society, provided that no rule may be made, amended or rescinded other than by resolution carried by a two-thirds majority of all Councillors present at a meeting of Federal Council.
- (c) To establish, close or suspend Branches of the Society in accordance with the Rules.
- (d) To affiliate the Society with other organisations having like aims or being of



such a kind that the interests of members and the objects of the Society will be advanced by such affiliation. Provided that no other affiliation shall be effected unless and until a ballot of members of the Society has been taken in accordance with the rules and the result has authorised such affiliation.

- (e) To appoint a Federal Auditor or Auditors and fix their remuneration
- (f) To hear and determine appeals from Branches and members and to act as an arbitrator in any disputes between Branches.
- (g) To invest the funds of the Society in any security authorised by the law of the Australian Capital Territory for the investment of Trust Funds.
- (h) To set and amend the rate of membership subscription of the Society
- (i) To confer Life and Honorary membership of the Society in accordance with this Constitution
- (j) To expel members from the Society and to remove from Society membership members whose subscriptions are more than three months in arrears.
- (k) To form sub-Committees of Federal Council to handle specific matters and to include non-members of the Society on them.

### 11. Powers — Branch Committees

Branch Committees shall, subject to the provisions of the Constitution and to the Rules of the Society, have the following powers:

- (a) To appoint a member of the Branch Committee to be a Federal Councillor representing the Branch.
- (b) To affiliate the Branch with other organisations in the Branch area having like aims or being of such a kind that the interests of members and the objects of the Branch will be advanced by such affiliation. Such affiliation does not Council to the Society to affiliation at Federal level.
- (c) To make such Branch rules as are necessary for conduct of the Branch provided they are not inconsistent with this Constitution or the Rules of the Society.
- (d) To appoint a Branch Auditor or Auditors and fix their remuneration

- (e) To set and amend the rate of a Branch membership subscription in addition to the Society subscription
- (f) To open and operate Branch bank accounts as authorised by members of the Branch
- (g) To exclude members from meetings of the Branch and to recommend to Federal Council the expulsion of members from the Society
- (h) To form sub-Committees of Branch Committees to handle specific matters and to include non-members of the Society on them.

### 12. Membership

*Expulsion of members?*

In this Constitution, 'member' means a natural person who has been admitted to membership of the Society, and except where qualified by the words 'life' or 'honorary' means a financial member. 'Financial member' means a member whose subscription is current or not more than three months in arrears.

Membership of the Society shall comprise

- (a) Life members, who shall be members of the Society nominated by Branch Committees in accordance with the Rules. Life members shall have all the rights and privileges of Ordinary or Corresponding members of the Society (as appropriate) with subscription for life, from the date of confirmation of Life membership by Federal Council. *& new Fed Council*
- (b) Ordinary members who shall be members of a Branch of the Society.
- (c) Corresponding members WHO shall be members who are unable or unwilling to become members of a Branch.
- (d) Honorary members, shall be non-members of the Society nominated by Branch Committees in exceptional circumstances in accordance with the Rules. If Federal Council confirms the nomination, Honorary membership shall be conferred for life. Honorary members shall receive the Society's Journal *gratis* but shall have no vote and are not eligible to office at Federal or Branch level. *& Federal Council*
- (e) Branch Cadets shall be persons aged up to 18 years who do not wish to be members of the Society, but who wish to take part in Branch activities. *16*



**13. Subscriptions:**

- (a) The membership subscription of the Society shall be due on joining, and thereafter on the 1st day of July in each year, at rates to be determined by the Federal Council from time to time.
- (b) The Subscription rate may be amended from time to time, and the NEW rate shall be notified in the Society's Journal at least 3 months before the commencement of the financial year in which the new rate shall apply.
- are not used by Fed Council by 30 Sep. Renew by 1st*  
 (c) Members whose subscriptions are 3 months in arrears shall be removed from the membership.
- (d) Notwithstanding anything contained above Branches of the Society may, at their discretion, charge a Branch membership Subscription in addition to the Society Subscription.

**14. Finance:**

- (a) The Society's funds shall comprise:
- (i) That portion of members' subscriptions not allocated for the use of Branches;
  - (ii) Sums donated to the Society for the accomplishment of its objects;
  - (iii) Sums raised by the Federal Council for the accomplishment of the Society's objects
  - (iv) Sums resulting from winding up of Branches.
- (b) The Federal Council shall be responsible to the Society for the Society's funds.
- (c) Branch Funds shall comprise:
- (i) That portion of Branch members' subscriptions which is allocated by the Federal Council for the use of Branch Committees;
  - (ii) Sums donated specifically to Branches for the accomplishment of Branch objectives;
  - (iii) Sums raised by Branch Committees for the accomplishment of their respective objectives.
- (d) Branch Committees will account to the Federal Treasurer for all members' subscriptions and will notify the Federal

Council of details of any donations received by Branches specifically for Branch use.

- (e) In the event of the Society being wound up the liability of the members shall be limited to the unexpired portion of their subscriptions, and it shall be the responsibility of the Federal Council to ensure that funds available for the purposes of a possible winding up shall be adequate and set aside in a fund for this purpose.

**15. Publications:**

- (a) The Society shall publish a periodical to be known as Sabretache. Issues shall be made at least quarterly and a copy provided to each member.
- (b) Federal Council may at its discretion publish or assist in the publication of other, books journals or papers relevant to the objects of the Society.
- (c) The Federal Council may sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of the Journal and other publications of the Society at such price per copy or on such other basis as it shall determine

**16. Patrons:**

- (a) The Federal Council (with the concurrence of the Branch Committees, or, in the event of disagreement, with the concurrence of the majority of the Branch Committees), may invite suitable persons to accept the positions of Patron, and Vice-Patrons to the number of two, of the Society for a period of 3 years.

**17. Dismissal of Federal Council and Branch Committees:**

- Added these members for duration of absence*
- (a) The Federal Council may be dismissed if:
- (i) a referendum for the dismissal of the Council is called for by a petition of 2/3rds of the Australian financial membership.
  - (ii) Such a referendum is conducted by an independent Returning Officer nominated by the petitioners through their duly elected representatives.
  - (iii) Such a referendum is conducted through the Australian financial membership of the Society. (Branch Cadets excepted.)



- (iv) Referendum papers are received by the Returning Officer and opened and counted before a General Meeting called for the purpose, in an area to be fixed by the petitioners.
- (v) The count is in favour of dismissal of the Federal Council.
- (b) In the event Federal Council is dismissed, the Returning Officer will conduct an election for the purpose of appointing a temporary Federal Council to hold office until the next Annual General Meeting.
- (c) Branch Committees may be dismissed on the result of a vote of 75% of the financial membership of the Branch present at any Branch Meeting or at a meeting convened specially for the purpose.
- (d) Individual Committee members may be dismissed and replaced in accordance with the relevant procedures set out above.

### 18. Meetings:

- (a) The Federal Council shall meet at least once in each calendar quarter, but no less frequently than is necessary for the efficient conduct of the Society's business.
- (b) Branch Committees shall meet as frequently as the Branch members may require them to do for the efficient conduct of the business of the Branch.
- (c) Branches shall meet, preferably at regular monthly intervals, but in any event no less frequently than once in each calendar quarter for the adequate maintenance of contact between members.
- (e) Persons nominated by Branch Committees (other than Federal Councillors appointed by Branches in accordance with sub-section 7(d)), may, with the consent of the Chairman, take part in the discussions at Federal Council Meetings, but shall have no vote thereat.
- (f) Federal Conventions may be arranged for the purpose of more effective liaison between Branches and Headquarters, provided that where shall be no obligation on the Society to reimburse the expenses in whole or in part of any person attending the Convention.

- (g) Annual General Meetings shall be held by each Branch of the Society on the date fixed by the Committee of each Branch.
- (h) An Annual General Meeting of the Society shall be held in a place to be fixed in each year by the Federal Council, and in respect of which at least 30 days' clear notice is given to the members in writing in the Society's Journal.
- (i) Rules for Procedure at Meetings are appended.
- (j) An attendance of 25% of members of any Branch shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of business of the Branch.

### 19. Auditors:

- (a) Federal Council and Branches at their Annual General Meetings shall each appoint an Auditor or Auditors to hold office for the forthcoming year.
- (b) The Auditors shall report to the members in the next issue of the Journal, on the accounts examined by them and the report shall state whether or not they have obtained all the information required, and whether in their opinion the Accounts are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and fair view of the state of the Society's affairs.
- (c) The Federal Auditor shall not be a member of the Society.

### 20. Amendments

- (a) No amendments to this Constitution shall be made unless three months notice of the proposed amendment has been given by publication in *Sabretache*.
- (b) If no objection is received, the amendment shall be incorporated in the Constitution at the expiry of the said 3 months.
- (c) If an objection is lodged, the matter shall be considered by Federal Council. If no resolution of the objection can be achieved, the proposed amendment and the objection shall be put to a vote of financial members of the Society, and the result thereon shall be determined and advised by Federal Council to the person or Branch lodging the objection within 3 months of sending out the voting papers. The result will be notified in the next issue of the Society's Journal.





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