

# ALBURY & DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY INC BULLETIN

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530

## REPORT ON NOVEMBER MEETING (14.11.2012)

There was a good roll up to the November meeting with its military theme, a Wodonga hotels digression and the release of the two latest A&DHS booklets. It was an interesting and varied night ranging from a general whose coffin was transferred between Victorian and NSW trains to a Military Cross winner who had worked in the grocery department at Mate's Limited and stories of soldiers killed in WWI who are remembered in the Albury Pioneer Cemetery. The night began with a Special Business Meeting.

### SPECIAL MEETING

President Chris McQuellin opened the Special Meeting and moved the committee recommendation: **that the A&DHS Inc allocates a sum of \$5,000 from its investment account to a project to plan and build a full scale replica of the 1913 Robbins and Porter Monoplane to mark the centenary of flight in Albury in July 2013.** Howard Jones seconded the motion and it was opened for discussion.

Chris explained that the investment account currently stands at \$17,000 and is intended for projects such as this one. The project is a joint venture with AlburyCity LibraryMuseum and is estimated to cost \$20,000. The finished aircraft is to be suspended in the atrium of the Albury LibraryMuseum where it will make an imposing entrance to the museum area.

Management of the project is vested in a management committee comprising Chris McQuellin, Michael Browne and Peter Whitbourn representing A&DHS and Bridget Guthrie represent-

## NEXT MEETING

WEDNESDAY

12 DECEMBER 2012

7.30pm at Commercial Club Albury

**Speakers: Sadie Moffitt: "A career in TAFE textiles" and Marion Taylor: "Horrie the Wog Dog."**

**Members Bring & Tell Meeting.**

## QUESTION OF THE MONTH

Where is Beetoomba and what do you know about it?

## INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Lieut C J N Gately MC	Page 2
General Bridges' funeral	Page 3
Wodonga Hotels	Page 5
Remembering the war dead	Page 6
New booklets released	Page 8
Through the Journals	Page 8
Notices	Page 8

**Patron:** Patricia Gould OAM

**Honorary Life Members:**

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June Shanahan

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ALBURY & DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY INC

PO Box 822 ALBURY 2640

**Meeting Greeter:** Catherine Browne

**Bulletin dispatch:** Ray Gear

### ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

Subscriptions are due 31 May

Single: \$25

Family: \$33

Corporate: \$50

**Research undertaken \$25 per hour.**

Enquiries in writing with \$25 for first hour

**Meetings:** 2nd Wednesday of the month 7.30pm at Commercial Club Albury.

Committee meets 3rd Wednesday of the month 5.15pm at Albury LibraryMuseum.

A&DHS website:

[www.alburyhistory.org.au](http://www.alburyhistory.org.au)

ing AlburyCity. This committee has prepared a project brief and schedule of stages and timings for the project.

Questions were raised about the \$20,000 cost of the project. This figure is a realistic estimate to have the plane constructed commercially and suspended in the Museum. It is hoped that free labour and gifts of materials will reduce it substantially.

The management committee is also seeking community partners to assist in the funding and construction of the replica aircraft. Applications will be made to the Royal Australian Historical Society and other heritage bodies seeking grant money to assist with the project. Discussions are taking place with the Rotary Club of Albury North, Twin Cities Model Aero Club, and the Manual Activities Centre in North Albury to assist with funding and construction.

Another question was "will the Society be asked to contribute more money to the project?" While thought unlikely, this cannot be ruled out categorically, but any further contribution of funds would come to another special meeting of members for approval.

The motion was passed unanimously on a show of hands.

#### VALUATION DAY

About 180 items were valued on the day so interest does not appear to be waning. After expenses had been deducted, our Society and Wodonga Historical Society each received \$300. Again thanks to June Shanahan.

#### JOHN CRAIG

John Craig took over responsibility as Meeting Greeter and Stock Controller ten years ago and continued till last meeting when he handed over the tasks, and the table cloth, attendance book and name tags, and the many boxes of publications. Many thanks John and we wish you well for the future.

#### **CECIL JAMES NANCARROW GATELY MC**

Talk by Michael Browne

I'd like to tell you a story about a young Albury man by the name of James Gately who I had never heard of until Catherine [Browne] started cataloguing the Mates *Communiqués* in the LibraryMuseum this year.

When reading through the November 1941 *Communiqué*, Catherine came across a little article which read: "For acts of gallantry in the field and devotion to duty in the face of the enemy during

the Battle of Veve Pass on April 12, 1941, Lieutenant J G Gately has been awarded the Military Cross. We congratulate Jim on being the first Albury boy to receive a decoration in this war." Veve is approximately 16 kms south of the Yugoslav border in northern Greece and was the site of the first engagement between Australian and German troops in the Greek campaign.

That small article made Catherine very curious as this was the first mention of his name in the *Communiqués*. What had this young Albury man done that had seen him so highly honoured? Was he in fact the first Albury soldier to be decorated during WW2 and what was his connection to Mates?

Our first step was to look through Albury newspapers of the time. Joe Wooding helped out and found a headline, "Albury Soldier May be Decorated", [*Border Morning Mail* 8 Feb 1941] The article went on, "According to information received by his mother, Private Dallyn Birrell, of Albury is likely to be decorated for bravery in action at Bardia," but for whatever reason this did not happen. Several Albury soldiers were decorated in 1941, but James Gately appears to have been the first. [Sadly, Sergeant Dallyn Birrell died of wounds in New Guinea 15 Feb 1943. Ed.]

Who was James Gately and what was his connection to Albury and to T H Mate & Co? Again the *Communiqués* provided answers. The issue of June 1943 reported "Captain James Gately, who was once a member of our grocery department staff, is at present on leave in Albury from a Northern Battle Station." The issue of August 1943 listed James Gately as a member of Mate's cricket team, "all members [of which] are currently serving in various forces" and positing if this is some sort of record for a business.

Cecil James Nancarrow Gately was born on 11 February, 1911 in Brisbane Qld to parents John Joseph and Sarah (nee Nancarrow) Gately. In 1934, James married Marjorie Willmott in Waverley Sydney. Shortly afterwards the couple moved to Albury where Marjorie's father was headmaster of Albury High School. James took a position in the grocery department of Mate's.

On 6 November 1939, James Gately enlisted in the 2/8<sup>th</sup> Battalion AIF and sailed to the Middle East. His wife moved back to her parent's home in the headmaster's residence in Kiewa Street.

James Gately was promoted to lieutenant and served at the capture of Tobruk in January 1941. His battalion was sent to Greece in April 1941 as part of the British force opposing the German invasion and it was in the fighting in the north of the country on 12 April that he was recommended for a Military Cross. His citation reads as follows:

This officer commanded one of the forward platoons of the Company which bore the brunt

of the enemy attacks on the 12 April and his absolute disregard for his personal safety and his determination not to be forced back played a great part in stopping numerous enemy attacks. When the other platoons of his company were forced back by weight of numbers he swung his flank and though subjected to intense artillery, mortar and machine gun fire enfiladed the attacking troops causing numerous casualties. He then supported the counter attack by fire and materially helped it to succeed. His bravery and coolness under heavy fire throughout the day was an example to all the men of his platoon directly resulting in the holding of the position. When ordered to withdraw his platoon he continued to display the qualities of leadership, skill and bravery which are characteristic of this officer and though his platoon Head Quarters was subjected to heavy fire he remained at his post until he had extricated all his remaining men.

James Gately was fortunately to escape capture in the withdrawal from Greece and the sinking of the ship taking him from Crete. In a interview with the *Border Morning Mail* on 9 September 1941 he explained:

The particular boat on which I was to depart was struck by an aerial torpedo before it had gone too far. We had visions of floundering about in the water and being drowned but the Navy saved us. There was not one casualty among the 3000 on our little boat and every man was taken off on to destroyers before it went down.

In his interview, he gave his opinion of the German and Italian military and the moral superiority he felt the Australians enjoyed over them; the lack of equipment and air support which resulted in an allied defeat in Greece and Crete and the loss of a large number of Australians, including Albury men, taken prisoner. He was particularly appreciative of the fine work of the Australian Comforts Fund and the amenities it provided for the troops.

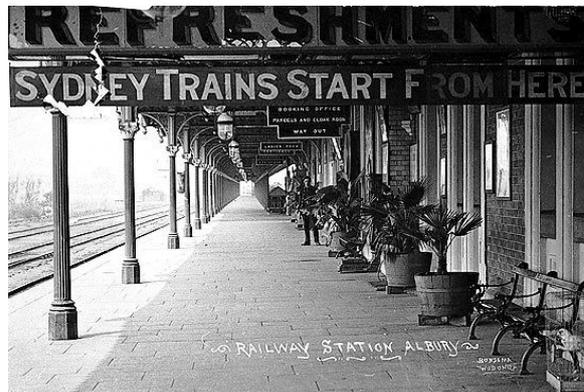
VX6568 Captain James Gately MC, 2/8<sup>th</sup> Battalion AIF was discharged on 9 October 1945. He had served 2,165 days in North Africa, Greece & Crete and Australia.

### **GENERAL BRIDGES CHANGES TRAINS AT ALBURY**

**Talk by Joe Wooding**

The bodies of only two of nearly 60,000 Australian soldiers killed in World War One 1914-1918 were returned to Australia. One was that of Major General Sir W T Bridges in 1915, the other, the body of the Unknown Soldier which was entombed in the Australian War Memorial in 1993.

Large crowds attended St. Pauls Cathedral Melbourne, as Bridges' body lay in state prior to his State Funeral on 2 September 1915. The largest



**General Bridge's coffin was transferred from a railcar on one side of the platform to a railcar on the other side by pall-bearers and escort drawn from the Albury Militia Battery on 2 September 1915.**

crowd ever to witness such an event watched the funeral procession to Spencer Street Railway Station.

The highest ranking members of Australian society, both military and political were the pall bearers, with the military escort alone stretching for half a mile. The cortege left Spencer Street at 5.30pm bound for Canberra.

Hundreds turned out to pay their respects at railway stations *en route*. A short ceremony was held at Benalla, where the town band played sombre music and wreaths were presented.

At Albury it was necessary for the coffin to be transferred from the Victorian train to the NSW train and this task fell to the local Albury militia ably supported by the town band.

The *Albury Daily News* of 3 September 1915 reported:

#### **ALBURY'S TRIBUTE IMPRESSIVE SCENE AT THE RAILWAY STATION**

The mortal remains of the late Major General Sir William Throsby Bridges, who commanded the First Division of the Australian Army to take part in the task of "running the Turk out of Europe", and who fell on Gallipoli in the initial stages of that historic undertaking, "passed through" Albury by special train last night. It was a memorable event, and many local citizens showed that they were thoroughly seized by the fact. Long before 11 o'clock, when the special train was timed to arrive, hundreds of people thronged the platform, and remained until the train steamed out, not far off midnight. All sections of the community were represented, and it was apparent that the spirit which pervaded the gathering was not one of curiosity, but a desire to pay a last tribute to the brave Australian General who had made

the patriot's supreme sacrifice. Among those noticed on the platform were the Mayor (Alderman Logan), Aldermen Allan, A Waugh and P D Burrows, and Superintendent Childs.

The members of the Albury Town Band, under Mr Percy Pogson, were present in full strength, and played a prominent part in the proceedings. When the special express steamed in at 11 o'clock, the centre of interest was the draped carriage in the rear in which reposed the coffin, which was covered with the Union Jack, and bore the dead General's sword, helmet, gloves, orders and accoutrements. In the front carriages of the train there was a distinguished party, but for once they attracted little popular attention. The honors were reserved entirely for the dead. The Governor-General, Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson, in his gaudy uniform, stepped on to the platform accompanied by Lady Munro Ferguson, a tall, homely-looking lady, who carried a huge bouquet of flowers. In attendance on them was Captain Fene, A.D.C. Opposite another carriage was a group of Parliamentarians, prominent amongst who were the Prime Minister Andrew Fisher, the Federal Opposition Leader, Mr Joseph Cook, Sir John Forrest, and Australia's War Minister Senator Pearce, Senators Grant, Newland and Maughan and Col. G H Irving, the Chief of the General Staff.

Preliminary to the transference of the coffin from the heavily draped Victorian carriage to the bare van provided on the New South Wales train, a squad of coffin bearers, eight in number and an escort 12 in strength, marched down the platform and took up a position opposite the carriage. The band struck up the Dead March in Saul and heads were bared as the coffin was borne slowly across the platform. The escort meanwhile, with bayonets fixed, presenting arms, whilst Col. Irving and the officers stood at the salute.

The local officers present were Lieutenant Mayes, who had been asked by headquarters to take charge of the arrangements, Lieutenant V L Dick and SSM Hammond. The coffin bearers were Serg. Maj. FC Bohr, Sergs. J Winzer, H Krause, C Eustace, W Phillips, C Hodge along with Corp. W Gladman.

The arrangements were, in every way, perfect and the distinguished visitors were obviously deeply impressed, magnificent playing of the band, being especially noteworthy.

The Governor General, through Col. Irving, requested Lt. Mayes to convey to the Band Master, Mr Pogson, his appreciation of the band's attendance. The Chief of the General Staff was himself greatly pleased with the arrangements.

There was some comment over the bare state of the van which carried the coffin away from Albury towards the Federal Capital, contrasting with the Victorian carriage, which was draped with

streamers of crepe outside and with purple and black within.

William Throsby Bridges was born in Greenock, Scotland 18 May 1861. He arrived in Australia to join his parents in 1879 and in 1885 joined the NSW military. On the basis of previous training at the Royal Military College of Canada, he was commissioned into the permanent artillery and served four years on the staff of the School of Gunnery in Sydney before being promoted to captain and attending gunnery courses in England.

Upon his return Bridges held the posts of Chief Instructor at the School of Gunnery and the colony's Artillery Fire Master for nine years. He served with the British Army in South Africa, being evacuated to England in May 1900 with enteric fever. He resumed his post at the School of Gunnery upon returning to Australia.

He was a founding member of the Royal United Services Institution (RUSI) of New South Wales whose aim is to promote informed debate on, and improve public awareness and understanding of defence.

Bridges was involved in the drawing up of a Defence Bill for the amalgamated Colonial Defence Forces, now under Commonwealth control. In 1902, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and in 1905 became Chief Intelligence Officer on Australia's first Military Board of Administration.

In October 1906, he was promoted to Colonel and argued strongly for the establishment of a general staff to oversee and improve military efficiency. His success was marked by his appointment as the first Chief of the Australian General Staff in 1909. Within a year, Bridges became the Australian representative on the Imperial General Staff in London, but was recalled to found Australia's first military college. He was promoted to Brigadier General and the college, Duntroon, opened in June 1911. He retained this post until his appointment as Inspector General of the Australian Army in May 1914. In September of the same year, he was promoted to Major General with a salary of £1500 per annum.

When the First World War began, Bridges was given the task of raising an expeditionary force for overseas service and was appointed to command the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) as it became known.

As commander of the 1st Australian Division, Bridges landed at Anzac Cove, Gallipoli at around 7.30am on 25 April 1915. He was wounded on 15 May during one of his frequent visits to the firing line and died as a result of his wounds on board a hospital ship three days later.

Major General Bridges was buried at Duntroon with full military honors. His memorial grave,

designed by Walter Burley Griffin, was not completed until 1920. A Bill, providing for a compassionate grant of £4,500 to Lady Bridges, passed the House of Representatives in November.

As the war dragged on and casualties soared, calls were made for the remains of peoples' loved ones to be returned. The official response that this was not government policy did not sit well in some quarters because of the Bridges' precedent.

One brighter note related to Bridges' horse Sandy, his favourite charger. In 1916 Sandy had been shipped from Egypt to France, but in October 1917, the Minister for Defence, Senator George Pearce, called for him to be returned to Australia. Sandy sailed from Liverpool in September 1918, arriving in Melbourne in November. The official record shows he was pensioned off and turned out to graze at the Central Remount Depot in Maribyrnong until in 1923, blind and unwell, he was put down. Sandy was not just the favourite horse of General Bridges, but the sole returnee of the 136,000 Australian horses sent away to the First World War.

#### **WODONGA HOTELS 1856 - 1899**

*Compiled by Ray Gear*

In 1856 an advertisement in the *Border Post* newspaper of 15 November records that two hotels existed in Belvoir (later renamed Wodonga), the *Prince of Wales Hotel* and the *Wodonga Hotel*.

The *Wodonga Hotel*, a fifteen room house located at 20 Sydney Road, had as licensee until 1858, William Jackson. Later in 1858, William Waite became licensee. The other hotel, Alexander Mackay's *Prince of Wales Hotel* is believed to have been located on the south east corner of Sydney Road and Huon Street. John Stewart in 1860 took over the licence of the house, changing its name in the following year to the *Shamrock Hotel*. Two years later he removed to Mullengandra and the hotel closed.

West of Wodonga township at Green Hills James Watts and Henry Reid were, in 1858, advertising that the *Old Barnawatha Hotel* was opened for accommodation. The hotel is believed to have closed in the early 1870s.

On leaving the *Prince of Wales Hotel* in 1860, Alexander Mackay removed to his newly built house at 29 Sydney Road on the corner of Huon Street which he called the *Border Hotel*.

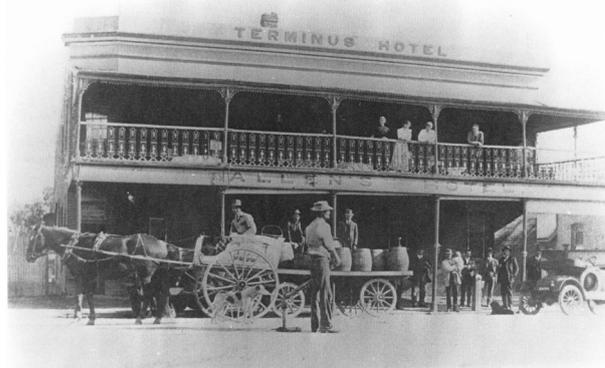
Located north of the *Border Hotel*, the *Wodonga Hotel* was in 1860 licensed to Henry Lee, then in 1862 to William Dumbrell. In 1867 Mary Ann King took over the licence of the hotel. During the 1870s the house had a number of different licensees and appears to have closed in the early 1880s.

A second hotel at Green Hills, *Mac's Hotel*, is believed to have began in 1868 and was for most

of its life run by William and Mary McFarlane, the son in law and daughter of Mary Ann King. It closed in 1891 when William withdrew his application for renewal of licence.

In Sydney Road, newspaper references indicate that in 1867, the *Welcome Inn* existed with Arthur Stone as licensee. Newspaper references indicate also, that it closed in the early 1870s. Like the *Welcome Inn*, the *Bush Inn* sited on the Wodonga Flats near the bridge over the Murray River appears to have also been short lived. It was established in 1868 and probably ceased to operate in 1871 when its licensee, Michael Tiernan died.

James Bambrick erected in mid 1869 at 34 Sydney Road, the *Railway Hotel*. A two storeyed building, he named the 'Railway' in anticipation 'that a railway terminus was to open nearby.' Un-



**Terminus Hotel c. 1910**

Photo courtesy Wodonga Historical Society

fortunately in 1871 when the terminus site was finalized, it was south of the anticipated site. In mid 1873, Bambrick added a theatre/hall to the hotel which he named the *Prince of Wales Hall*.

Opened also in 1869, was the *Station Hotel* licensed to James Hatch, but it appears to have closed the following year. Also short lived was the *Union Inn* on the Wodonga Road, opened in 1870 by Richard King.

The *Victoria Hotel* at 31 Sydney Road on the corner of Huon Street, was established in 1871 and had as its first licensee, Frederick Schroeder. In 1874 Edwin Walker was licensee followed by J Darby then in late 1875, John Forster.

North of Huon Street on the Wodonga Flats, John Jennings in January 1872 was 'thanking customers for their support since he opened the *Half-Way Hotel*.' Newspaper reports indicate however, that his applications for a licence of the house were deferred in December 1871 and June 1872. In December 1872, Thomas Weeks was advertising that he had purchased the *Half-Way Hotel*.

In 1873, James Hatch built the two storeyed *Terminus Hotel* at 79 Sydney Road then, sold it to George Day and Kenneth McLennan for



### Carriers' Arms Hotel c. 1880

Photo courtesy Wodonga Historical Society

£1230. It was first licensed to J G Morton in January 1874.

Licensed also in 1874 was the *Post Office Hotel* with John Forster as licensee, however in the following year, he cancelled the license. At the same Licensing Court in October 1874 when the *Post Office Hotel* was licensed, Thomas Reidy and Andrew McCormack were given a licence for the *Carriers' Arms Hotel*, on the corner of Church and South Streets.

Five months before he was elected the first President of the Shire of Wodonga, John Woodland in 1875 was granted a licence for another house at Green Hills which he called the *Exchange Hotel*. At one stage in the late 1870s it was known as the *Imperial Hotel* however after a short period it reverted to its original name. It closed in the late 1880s.

In Wodonga township, William Stephens opened in September 1876 a house which he called the *Imperial Hotel*. Three years later in late 1879 it contained six rooms and John Keily was granted the license. It closed in 1880 when Minnie Keily removed its licence to the *Victoria Hotel*.

At the *Terminus Hotel* in 1879, Annie Allen took over as licensee of the house, after she and her husband George James Allen purchased it. From that time the house became, 'a principal place for visitors to the town.'

East of Wodonga township a house known as the *Junction Hotel* existed in the 1870s. When offered for sale in 1881, Margaret Armstrong was licensee. John Murphy was licensee in 1886 before transferring the licence to Terence (Ted) Connors in 1893.

Patrick Flanagan in late 1884 replaced Thomas Fitzgerald as licensee of the *Half-Way Hotel*. Born in Ireland, Flanagan arrived in Australia in the mid to late 1860s and came to Wodonga via the Sale district and Corryong. Pearce Murphy became licensee of the house in 1889.

In 1883 Edmund Powell and his wife Mary Ann purchased the *Carriers' Arms Hotel* having previ-

ously run hotels at Holbrook, Albury and Tintaldra. Mary Powell was still licensee of the house in 1899.

Following the death of her husband in 1889, Annie Allen continued to run the *Terminus Hotel*. She later married John Haldon and was licensee of the hotel until 1893 when the licence was transferred to William Carkeek.

Possession of the *Border Hotel* was taken by John Golds in late 1886. Thomas Hillier became licensee in 1889 following Golds relocation to the *Star Hotel* in Albury. In 1891 the licence was transferred to Henry Smith who held the licence for most of the 1890s.

The *Victoria Hotel* was rebuilt following a fire in 1894. It was described as a two storeyed building when offered for lease by Mary Bauer, the following year. Ebenezer William Smith took over as licensee in 1896.

Towards the end of the 1890s Patrick Flanagan was again licensee of the *Half-Way Hotel*. In 1898 the house was valued at £48 making it the lowest valued hotel in the township and on the flats. Included in the list of valuations was the *Terminus* at £117 followed by the *Railway* £100, *Border* £65, *Victoria* £64 then the *Carriers'* at £63. Ted Connors *Junction Hotel* at East Wodonga, was valued at £20.

**References:** *Albury Banner and Wodonga Express, Albury Border Post, Albury & District Historical Society Bulletins, Wodonga Herald, Wodonga and Towong Sentinel, Ovens & Murray Advertiser, Upper Murray & Mitta Herald.*

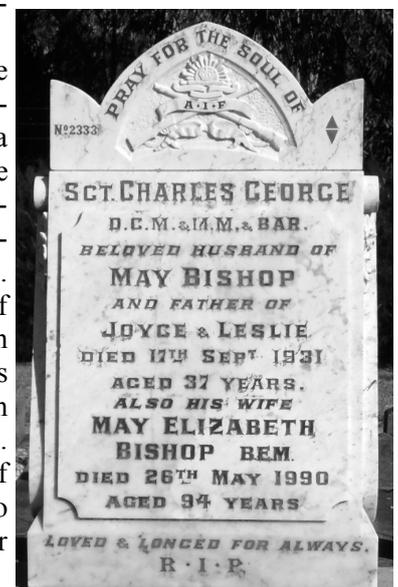
More information is in A&DHS booklet No 19 *Hotels of Early Wodonga, Bonegilla & Bethanga,*

### REMEMBERING THE WAR DEAD

Talk by Doug Hunter

Albury has many ways of remembering the dead of World War One 1914-1918 (WWI). The most obvious is the War Memorial on Monument Hill. Others include cenotaphs, memorial gates and honour boards at churches, schools and clubs. Albury Pioneer Cemetery too is a place where the war dead are remembered.

In the cemetery the memories are individual and give a sense in which the dead are not just soldiers but are members of families. There is a variety of ways in which memorialisation is done depending on the circumstances. There are graves of ex-servicemen who died following their



return from the war. One, Private **Arthur Ardern**, served at Gallipoli in 1915 where he was wounded, losing an eye. He was repatriated to Australia and discharged the following year. He died in 1917 prior to the end of the war.

**Charles George Bishop** died 12 years after the war aged 36. His headstone is a more elaborate type. George Bishop, as he was known, was Albury's most highly decorated soldier of WWI, being awarded a Distinguished Conduct Medal, and a Military Medal & Bar, that is two Military Medals.

In 1982, a walkway through parkland in a newly developed estate, Corrys Wood, Thurgoona was named Bishop's Walk in recognition of Sergeant Bishop. On 31 March 2012, at a ceremony arranged by the City of Albury RSL and attended by family, parliamentarians, civic leaders, representatives of the military community and the public, a new plaque at Bishop's Walk was unveiled and dedicated.

There were ex-servicemen buried in the Pioneer Cemetery long before WWI. One of the earliest burials, more correctly a re-interment, was that of **Dr John Crichton** who had served 15 years as a surgeon in the Royal Navy in the period following the Napoleonic wars. Another ex-serviceman was **Frederick Nicholas Heilmann** who served in the American Civil War. **James Scanlan** served in both the Boer War 1899-1902 and in WWI.

The bodies of the war dead were not returned to Australia, but were buried in cemeteries close to the battlefield or military hospital where they died. Many however are remembered on family grave stones and memorials.

The Sutherland brothers, Jack and Ben, both killed in France are remembered on the large family grave stone. **Private Lisle Ben Sutherland** was killed in action at Fromelles and his eldest brother **Private John James Sutherland** died of wounds near Villers Bretonneux in August 1918. They were sons of Peter and Ina Sutherland of Thologolong Station in the Upper Murray.

**Private Charles Sharp** is remembered on a small loose plaque leaning against the grave of family members. Sharp was a 44 year-old bricklayer when he enlisted in the AIF. He was killed in action in 1916 near Armentieres, France. His name is recorded on the Albury Methodist Circuit Honour Roll now located at St Davids Uniting Church and his death, together with those of his



cousins F W and H A Molony, are also commemorated in a stained glass window in the former Wesley Methodist Church, now part of the Albury Police Complex in Olive Street.

**Private John Smith** enlisted in Western Australia and was killed at Gallipoli on 22 May 1915. A telegram was sent to his next of kin, Mrs R Smith, Macauley Street Albury, but she could not be found. Private Smith was an Anglican so Canon Bevan from St Matthews

was called upon to search for Mrs Smith. Eventually, it was discovered that John Smith was really **George Groom** and his mother, Mrs Rose Groom lived in Spencer Street.

For the rest of war, letters and statutory declarations between Albury solicitors and the authorities were exchanged while deferred pay was held at the Albury PO waiting to find a Mrs Smith. The identity of George Groom was finally established in late 1918, but it was not till December 1919 that Mrs Groom (whose maiden name was Smith) was finally advised of her son's burial place in Shrapnel Gully, Gallipoli.

Private Groom, alias Private Smith is remembered in the Albury Pioneer Cemetery, but the date on the tombstone is wrong. Private George Groom was killed at the Dardanelles on 22 May 1915.

**Robert William Hore** was the son of Roger & Jane Hore of *Glenleigh*, Bowna. At the time of his enlistment as a lieutenant in the AIF, September 1915, he was an auctioneer with Dalgety & Co Ltd of Albury. Hore was a widower with a young son Brice. He had pre-war militia service and had been commissioned as a lieutenant in 1914.

He was promoted to the rank of Major in 1917 and was Mentioned in Despatches (MID) and awarded the Distinguished Service Order (DSO) for his gallant and effective leadership. Major Hore DSO died 9 October 1918 from wounds sustained in action on 2 October 1918. He was buried at St Sever Cemetery, Rouen, France. His name is recorded on the cenotaph at St Davids Church, Albury and on the Rolls of Honour at the Albury Club and The Scots School.

Hore made a will before he left for overseas naming his mother as Brice's guardian and his brother as the trustee. The will stipulated that the lad was to be educated at the Church of England Grammar School Melbourne.

These stories are a sample of the stories in the recently released A&DHS Booklet No 18 *Albury Pioneer Cemetery: Digging into our Past*.

### NEW BOOKLETS RELEASED

Two new booklets in the Albury & District Historical Society Papers ISSN 1835-5455 series: No 18 *Albury Pioneer Cemetery: Digging into our Past*; Edited by Douglas Hunter & Jan Hunter, and No 19 *Hotels of Early Wodonga, Bonegilla & Bethanga*, compiled by Ray Gear.

The Albury & District Historical Society has conducted guided walks at the National Trust heritage-listed Albury Pioneer Cemetery since 1985. The early walks focussed on pioneers and prominent citizens, while those held more recently have included lesser known graves with presentations being made by members of the Society.

In 2011 it was suggested that available scripts be collated into a booklet and this project grew from that idea. Subsequently, the scope of the book has been widened to include a map, photographs and a history of the cemetery. Additional research has added to the biographies of persons buried in the cemetery and a special feature about the Chinese Section prepared for a walk in 2011 has been included.

This publication is intended to complement the self-guided tour brochure published by the A&DHS in April 1987.

Funds from Communities Arts, New South Wales, allocated to the Royal Australian Historical Society have assisted with this publication and the booklet has been distributed to local libraries, Historical and Family History Societies and secondary schools in the district and is for sale at Albury LibraryMuseum for \$20.

*Hotels of Early Wodonga, Bonegilla & Bethanga* is a companion to Ray's earlier work on Albury hotels which was published in A&DHS booklet No 6. It provides information about known hotels in Wodonga, Bonegilla and Bethanga up to 1899. It was compiled from local newspapers references only and thus, must be considered as an incomplete list. Licensing records, Government Gazettes and other archives await exploration to add to and expand on, those hotels listed in this paper.

Early hotels fulfilled a number of important roles in the early growth of towns. In addition to offering drink, food, company, they offered accommodation for people and horses, stock yards and areas to camp. They also provided halls, rooms and outside areas for community purposes or uses including holding inquests, auctions, meetings, social functions, worship services, sports, concerts, banquets and farewells.

### NEWS FROM THE JOURNALS

By June Shanahan

*Insites: Historic Houses Trust (NSW) Magazine*, Summer 2012.

- The Endangered Houses Fun : where to next?
- A month at the Getty;
- The "Upstairs collection at Government House."
- Talks and Tours:
  - \* Archaeology in the Rocks;
  - \* Archaeology of cooking and eating;
  - \* Kids in the Colony;
  - \* The wild ones- Sydney Stadium 1908-1970.

*Links N Chains: Liverpool GS Journal*, October 2012.

- What's in a name (Irish meanings);
- Bombing of Darwin;
- History of the *Catholic Weekly*.

### NOTICES

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#### CHRISTMAS DINNER

Albury & District Historical Society annual  
Christmas Dinner

Friday 14th December 2012

6.30 for 7pm.

Commercial Club Albury

\$35 per head.

Bookings can be made by ringing June  
Shanahan 60 25 1324.

Bring a gift to value of \$5 for  
Thieving Kris Kringle!

**Money must be in to treasurer by next  
meeting 12 December.**

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#### GROWTH RINGS

**UNEARTHING THE ALBURY BOTANIC GARDENS**

Exhibition at the Albury LibraryMuseum till

10 February 2013.

Don't miss it!

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#### CHILTERN EXCURSION

Sunday 27 January 2013

10.30 Meet at Chiltern Athenaeum Museum  
57 Conness Street Chiltern.

11.00 Morning Tea at Bakery

11.30 Dow's Pharmacy

12.00 Lunch at Telegraph Hotel

1.30 Lakeview House

Three guided tours

Cost \$7.00 pp does not include morning tea or  
lunch.

RSVP 21 January 2013 Catherine Browne

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