

progenitor



**THE OFFICIAL QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF THE
NORTHERN TERRITORY INC.**

The Family History Place

PATRON - His Honour the Honourable Austin Asche AC QC

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OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

The basic aims of the Society are to promote genealogical and family history research; to further the study of genealogy by the collection of historical data; to educate in genealogy and family history methods; and to urge the preservation of personal historical records.

MEMBERSHIP - The membership year is from 1 July through to 30 June.

Ordinary membership of the Society shall be open to all whom apply for membership, and are accepted by the Executive Committee of the Society and pay the annual subscription.

MEETINGS

The General Meetings of the Society are held at 1.30pm on the second Saturday of every month except January, in the Society's Library, first floor Cavenagh Court, 25 Cavenagh Street Darwin. The Annual General Meeting is held on the second Saturday in September each year commencing at 1.30pm. Visitors welcome

ENQUIRIES

All correspondence to be addressed to: The Honorary Secretary, Genealogical Society of the Northern Territory Inc. PO Box 37212 Winnellie NT 0821 AUSTRALIA Email: gsntinc@bigpond.net.au Web Page: www.gsnt.org.au Telephone 08 89817363

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A stamped self addressed envelope please. Overseas correspondents should remit cheques in Australian currency with three International Coupons and a self addressed envelope. Donations to the Genealogical Society of the Northern Territory Library fund over \$2.00 are tax deductible.

PUBLICATIONS

A full listing of publications for sale is available from the Secretary and our website

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Full page for four consecutive issues -\$160 Full page for one issue \$50

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PROGENITOR
THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF THE
NORTHERN TERRITORY INC.

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Railway line workers in the Northern Territory.

NORTHERN TERRITORY
SENIOR MONTH AUGUST 2015

GSNT presents TALKING TERRITORIANS each Thursday in the month of August, 9.45—11.30am at The Archives Centre conference room, Kelsey Cresc Millner.

Parking in the Archives carpark off Kelsey Street and also the carpark of the Lutheran Church next door.

Bookings Dianne 0428 298 002. Morning tea is provided.

AGM - Saturday 12 September 2015

ALL POSITIONS ARE VACANT

Take up the challenge to be part of the Committee!

You can nominate for a position, nomination forms are available.

Please don't leave the running of your Society to the same few.

Fundraising BBQ at Bunnings Bagot Road

Sunday 9th August 2015.

Volunteers are needed either to sizzle, serve or collect money. Contact Dianne 0428 298 002.

PATRICK BRENNAN

28th April 1869 – 2nd May 1940

Kalgoorlie and Boulder had their local branch of the A.M.A. (should it be A.N.A.?) of which Patrick was a member and in October 1896 he donated £1 1s towards sending chosen delegates to Perth to protest against a general exemption at the end of the year.

The Australian Natives' Association was mutual society founded in Melbourne in April 1871 as the Victorian Natives' Association, it later changed its name when it was decided to extend its membership to men born in other Australian colonies. Membership was restricted to men born in Australia (not including indigenous Australians). It played a leading role in the movement for Australian Federation. The ANA provided sickness, medical and funeral cover. The formation of the Kalgoorlie branch was opened in April 1896.

Meetings of the ANA were held at the Commercial Hotel and in December 1896 a Mr. Brennan was president of the association. Whether this was Patrick is unsure as the rules of the association were that you must be Australian born and as he was a New Zealander he would have been ineligible. There were others there on the night who were also ineligible to join and a statement was made it was hoped that all the visitors who were eligible would enlist as members. They held meetings on such things as the 'Asiatic Invasion', 'Manners and Customs of the Natives of Central America'

In November 1896 Patrick signed a ratepayers letter requesting Mr. H. W. Taylor of Kalgoorlie to allow himself to be nominated as a councilor for Kalgoorlie.

In the case of G.A. Royal v C. J. Moran for the sum of £90, being money due in connection with a share transaction Patrick was a witness to. The case was heard Thursday November 4th 1896. In evidence it was found that Patrick was suing Moran for non delivery of 500 North Boulder shares in July of the same year. Patrick said he had sold Mr. Royal 700 North Boulder shares: he had bought 500 shares for himself and 200 through Mr. Moran (a broker). He was paid a deposit of £125 on the 500 shares by Mr. Royal and a deposit of £85 by Mr. Moran for the 200 shares. He had tried on five different occasions to deliver the 200(?) shares to Mr. Royal. Royal had not accepted the 500 shares and so he was suing him in the Supreme Court.

Linton and Saunders took Patrick to court in December 1896 for £34 4s for shares sold. Patrick did not appear in court so judgement was made against him including costs. Patrick was absent because he was in Perth with his wife and their daughter Kathleen who was ill.

Note: From sometime in 1897 there is another Patrick Brennan in Kalgoorlie who is one of the group of Brennan Bros who ran a drapers shop in Hannan Road. It makes it difficult to differentiate between the two as to who the articles in the papers apply to as they usually only state either 'Brennan', 'P. Brennan' or 'Patrick Brennan'. Rarely does it refer to their place of work. The advertisements were different as the Brennan Bros were advertised as just that 'Brennan Bros'. As Patrick was from a mining background, a mining manager/broker and made investments in land in New Zealand it is only reasonable to suspect that he would follow the same line in Western Australia therefore any notices to do with these items have been included. His father was also very much into politics and a community person and Patrick jnr was following in his father's footsteps. The other Patrick Brennan along with his brothers James and Kyran set up a drapers business called 'Brennan Brothers' in Kalgoorlie. There may be errors or omissions.

A case was heard in the Kanowna Warden's Court on Saturday January 23 1897 – Plaints – Redmond, Burt, and Davey v. the Hit-or-Miss North Development Syndicate, claim for wages – Judgment by consent against the Syndi-

cate, with costs. Brennan's name to be erased from the Syndicate. Mr. Jodrell for the plaintiffs. Mr. Jones appeared for Brennan.

Patrick was back in the Kalgoorlie Local Court on Wednesday February 3 1897 where he was making a claim against W. J. Shaw for £25 lent to Shaw. The judgment was ruled in Patrick's favour by default.

On the 22nd February 1897 a meeting of the Kalgoorlie Racing Club was held in the Exchange Hotel. Three of its members committee had resigned and a further four had had their membership terminated through non attendance at meetings. Patrick was one of seven to fill the vacancies.

On the 27th February 1897 a Notice of Application was placed in the Kalgoorlie Miner:

629y – Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have This Day Applied for a Lease containing 24 acres, situated on the N.E. Coolgardie Goldfields, and same as Abandoned G. M. Lease 230Y 2276E.

Given under our hand, at Kanowna, this 19th day of February, 1897.

Patrick Brennan and Party.

By their Agent H. R. Holmes.

A notice in the Kalgoorlie Miner on the 6th March 1897 for a lost gentleman's gold ring, set with Ruby and Sapphires. It was lost on the Kalgoorlie racecourse. A P Brennan offered a reward of £2 for the return of the ring. This is more likely to be Patrick Brennan the draper of Brennan Bros rather than the publican Patrick Brennan, or was it?

A meeting was held of the Charles Steward Parnell branch of the Irish National Foresters in early March 1897 at which it was decided to take part in the St. Patrick's Day procession. P. Brennan was initiated as a member of the club along with C. J. Moran, J. W. Kirwan, J. Lyons, Thomas Furlong, J. Bourke, J. Lynch and J. Monckton. The club was non-sectarian and aimed at fostering Irish National sentiment. In twelve years the annual income had risen from £500 to over £30,000 and £15,000 had been dispensed annually in assisting and relieving the members of the order. Their motto was 'Unity Nationality, and Benevolence', and all their transactions were open and above board, there being no secret signs or passwords in connection with the society.

The general elections were coming up and Patrick Brennan organised a meeting at Brennan's Commercial Hotel for Tuesday March 23 at 8p.m. 1897 for supporters of Mr. Harold G. Parsons for a seat in the Legislative Council.

In March 1897 Patrick accompanied Mr. Moran, M.L.A., Mr. P. Whelan, and Captain Yabsley, Captain Fowler and several others, to visit the Ivanhoe Venture. The main shaft was 125ft deep and Captain Yabsley, Captain Fowler and others descended and secured very rich looking specimens that showed gold freely.

In April 1897 five men died from dynamite fumes at the Mount Charlotte Mine on the Kalgoorlie goldfield. The accident happened three hundred feet underground when a candle burned too low and ignited the dynamite, the suffocating fumes from the dynamite filled the shaft. The men scrambled to get out of the shaft as quickly as possible as not only were the fumes a worry there were also detonators close by but climbing three hundred feet on ladders would have been taxing. All but two reached the surface and volunteers went down to retrieve them. Unfortunately all who were caught in the fumes died over the following day or two from damage to the lungs. As the deceased men had wives and children a benefit fund was set up and Patrick made a donation of 5s.

An auction of town blocks in Boulder took place on the 24th April 1897. At the previous sale the maximum price received had been £250 whereas at this auction it was £950, the average being £336 per lot. A P. Brennan bought two blocks in Burt Street, Lot 55 for £450 and Lot 56 for £530. The terms of the auction were that 25% was to be

paid on the fall of the hammer, half the balance to be paid in three months and the balance to be paid in within six months. Brennan Bros in the 1899 edition of the Wises Street Directory were listed as having a drapers shop in Burt Street Boulder therefore the two blocks sold to P. Brennan in Burt Street quite possibly belonged to Patrick of the Brennan Bros. The 1902 directory lists Kyran Brennan of Brennan Bros living next door to the shop in Burt Street. This requires further research to confirm.

A month later on the 22nd May a further sale of Boulder town sites were auctioned off, 50 in all. This time the average was £198 with the highest price paid £750 for a corner lot. Street names were not listed, a P. Brennan bought Lot 151 for £250 and a Kate Brennan bought Lots 159 for £105, 163 for £120, Lot 226 for £120, Lot 240 for £220, Lot 246 for £90 and Lot 250 for £200. Whether these were Patrick and Catherine's is not certain and requires further investigation.

Patrick did however try to purchase a block of land in Piccadilly Street in Kalgoorlie in July 1897. He completed an 'Application to Purchase a Town Lot' on the 19th July 1897 a ¼ acre town lot, section R58, for the price of £21 10/- From the office references it appears that Patrick held a mining lease, NiL 1649E (to 15ft only), originally on the block of land and now had intentions of buying that block of land. The mining lease was registered on the 8th November 1895 by Pat. Brennan although in his letter he gives his Miners Rights number as 31878, dated 13th July 1897. He stated that he was the registered holder of the residential area 58 Piccadilly Street Kalgoorlie which was registered on the 8th November 1895 and the improvements on the land were a wood and iron building worth £20 on the block. In another declaration he declared on the 15th July 1897 that he had lost the transfer certificate by which he came into possession of this block of land and requested that his declaration be accepted. It took some time for the titles of this block of land to be issued. Solicitors were involved and the local member C J Moran tried to hurry things up but to no avail. According to a telegram, August 1898, the deed for the land was not to be in Patrick's name but to be in the names of Thomas Wheatley, John Durkin and Patrick O'Halloran all hotelkeepers of Kalgoorlie. A later extract of a reply from the warden in June 1899 stated that Patrick Brennan was the registered holder of lot R58 and there were £35 worth of improvements. Finally in July 1899 the solicitors received a letter from the lands department stating that the Crown Grant for R58 still had not been issued but was in the course of preparation and would be issued as soon as possible. This was now two years after Patrick had signed his application and he still did not have his titles. When he actually received them is not known as no further papers were in the file. Wheatley also purchased town lot R59 and Wheatley, Durkin and O'Halloran purchased town lot R60.

A Mr. Brennan chaired a meeting for Mr. C. J. Moran, M.L.A. in May 1897.

At a meeting of the Bicycle Sports Meeting held on in May 1897 at Ward's Tattersall's Hotel, P. Brennan gave a donation of £2 2s toward improving the grounds and the bicycle track.

The following nominations were received for two vacancies on the East Coolgardie District Roads Board, caused by the retirement of Messrs H. W. Taylor and J. F. Dwyer :— P. Brennan, P. Connolly, S. Horsley, A. Janeczek, J. V. Miles and J. J. Wilkinson. The election was to take place on Wednesday 2nd June 1897 at the Courthouse. The election took place under the original rolls and not under the roll of ratepayers which would come into effect from the following December and hence only 201 persons were eligible to vote. Only 70 persons voted. If a person owned a property with an annual ratable value of £5 they were entitled to one vote, two votes for £10 to £15, three votes for £25 to £50 and four votes for £50 and over. Mr. J. J. Wilkinson polled 116 votes, S. Horsley 63, A. Janeczek 37, P. Connolly 34, J. V. Miles 19 and P. Brennan 14.

Kalgoorlie Local Court, Wednesday June 2 1897, before Mr. F. Hare, R. M.

P. Brennan v J. McGrath – claim for £2 is on dishonored cheque. No appearance of defendant. Mr. Jones for plaintiff – Judgment for plaintiff by default, with costs.

P. Brennan v Metz. – claim for £18 3s. No appearance of defendant. Mr. Jones for plaintiff. Judgement for amount claimed, with costs.

A meeting was held at the Australian bar, Boulder Townsite, on 19th June 1897, to consider forming a football club but instead they decided to form an athletic club to be known as the Boulder Athletic Club. The organisation would use the Boulder Recreation Reserve, nominated officers were: Patrons, Messrs U. J. Moran, M.L.A., and W. G. Brookman; president, Mr. F. Wittenoom; vice-presidents, Messrs F. Gill, Dr Baldwin, D. P. O'Connor, Parer, Emmett, Byrne, Brennan, Hopkins, and Green; committee, Messrs O'Dea, Rossiter, Duffy, Cooper, Critchley, Brown and Kelly; hon. secretary, Mr. Guthridge; hon. treasurer, Mr. Bennett.

There was a notice placed in the papers in June notifying of a meeting of those desirous of forming a rugby football association that would be held at the Commercial Hotel on Wednesday 23rd June 1897. The convener read R. (P.) Brennan. Only 10 people turned up to this meeting because of bad weather so another meeting was organised for the 30th. Patrick advised that he knew of between 30 and 40 rugby players in Kalgoorlie and he was confident that a club could be formed. It was suggested that matches be played on Wednesday so as not to clash with other Association contests.

Kalgoorlie Local Court Wednesday 7th July 1897 before Mr. F. Hare, Resident Magistrate, Brennan v Curtis – Mr. Jodrell for plaintiff. Verdict for £19 16s, including £3 4s costs.

Mr. H. G. Parsons was elected a member of the Legislative Council for the North East province and a dinner was given in celebration of his election and in recognition of the services of his committee on the 12th July 1897. A Mr. Brennan proposed the toast of 'The Press'.

In the Kalgoorlie Licensing Court on Monday the 6th September 1897 a Henry Farrell asked for a provisional certificate for premises he intended to put up on block 259, Boulder. Mr. Jones acted for him and Mr. Clark objected for Messrs Ward, Lee, Brownlow and Burgess and licensees at the Boulder. Mr. Farrell stated that the building was to be of brick and would have a strong foundation in order to allow the addition of another storey. He had previously held a lease and the land was currently under a verbal lease from Mrs. Brennan. He was currently manager for Mr. Brennan of the Commercial Hotel. He was to be the sole owner of the hotel with no mortgage. He was granted his license with the condition that the building was to be completed in six months. Neither Patrick nor Kate were mentioned in the papers as having bought a lot 259 in Boulder. No reference to lot 259 could be found in the papers.

Both Kate Brennan, married woman, and Patrick Brennan, Publican, as residents of Boulder, put their names to a public notice in September 1897 requesting John. M. Hopkins to nominate himself as the First Mayor of the Town of Boulder. Were they living in Boulder and running the hotel in Kalgoorlie? Or did they just hold the liquor license and employ a manager for the hotel?

A Catholic Bazaar was held in aid of the Boulder Convent and School at the Miners' Institute, Boulder on the 3 November 1897. A brass band played in front of the building and inside M.L.A. Mr. Moran opened the ceremony as the Mayor Mr. Hopkins had been delayed in Perth. Various stalls were set up in the building including post office, photographers, and fortune-teller rooms. It was reported in the paper that Mr. Moran and Mr. Brennan of Kalgoorlie had a stall and were raking in the shekels by the aid of a racing machine. 'There is something ominously suggestive in the facility with which Mr. Moran would work that machine. Visions of the turf, the umbrella with the three cards on it, and the simple exercise of finding the pea 'neath the thimble came to the spectators as they watched Mr. Moran and Mr. Brennan.'

Patrick was re-elected as one of the directors of the Ivanhoe Venture Gold Mining Company at the first ordinary meeting in December 1897. All directors were re-elected with the exception of Mr. Kearnan who was leaving Kalgoorlie and he was replaced with Mr. J Durkin. The Ivanhoe Venture lease adjoined the northern boundary of Boulder City. It was described in the February 1898 as follows:

‘As one enters upon it the manager’s house, a small one of galvanised iron, with a wind break of bushes around it, meets the eye, while hard by a dump is visible, and monotonously up and down a pad in the burning sun a whip horse patiently assists to empty the shaft of water. This is the main shaft, and in it the water is making at the rate of 6000 or 7000 gallons a day. The lease is at present under exemption, although the full requirements of the notorious Mining Act are being met in regard to the labor, as it takes the number of miners to man the lease all their time to keep the water under. Nearby the manager’s house stands a horse in a rough stockyard, and he hazes over the rails at his companion in toil, the whip horse. The manager explains that there are so many holes sunk on the lease that he cannot let his horses out for a run for fear that they might injure themselves. The Ivanhoe Venture was originally owned by a syndicate of whom Messrs C. J. Moran, M.L.A., Slatter and Wallace were the principals. In March, 1897, Mr. Carlisle, the present manager, and a large shareholder, reported on the property, and about a month later it was floated as the Ivanhoe Venture G. M. Company, No Liability, the capital being 600 shares of £10 each. Of these Messrs Moran, Slatter, Wallace, and others received 250 fully paid up, together with £500 in cash; 300 were issued to the public, and 50 shares were reserved for the preliminary expenses. Some of the latter were held by the company. The provisional directors were Messrs Geo. Throssell, M.L.A. H.G. Parsons, M.L.C., C.J. Moran, M.L.A., and P. Brennan and later the directors appointed were ” Messrs Geo. Throssell, C.J. Moran, M.L.A., Richard Eades, P. Brennan, and Durkin.’

At the half yearly meeting in July 1898 Patrick resigned from his position as director.

In December 1897 Patrick was employing his brother Thomas Henry as a barman in his Commercial Hotel. In the case against Frank Jolly stealing a bank pass book from a Samuel Brown, Thomas gave evidence in the case and stated that he was a barman at the Commercial Hotel.

In January 1898 an editorial was written in the Western Argus describing the town of Kalgoorlie. It describes the conditions the three brothers would have been living under.

‘The railway from Southern Cross had been open for over twelve months and the increase traffic necessitated the need for an alternative route to the coast. November had seen the opening of the tramway to Boulder and in December both the Kanowna and the Menzies line, as far as Bardoc, was opened. The stations and goods were in Wittenoom Street and the trams stopped at the top end of Hannan Street. It was proposed to build an Esperance railway line which would run via Hannan’s Lake to Norseman and then on to Esperance. Coal was also being mined at Kalgoorlie and it was expected that this would employ a considerable number of men. The population of the municipality, an area of 3500 acres, was 2018, outside of this on the residence areas there were 3400 (?), whilst the total population within a radius of five miles of the post office was estimated at over 20,000 people. The Lands Department was blamed for ‘blundering or willful neglect’ and so holding up the progress of settlement and making it difficult to procure residential areas. Electric lights and the telephone had already been installed. By 1898 the hospital had recorded 54 deaths from typhoid, treated 331 for typhoid, 31 had died from pneumonia and 53 had been treated for pneumonia. During the previous year the sanitary system had been upgraded where sealed and interchangeable pans were introduced for the

whole district and the open-pan system was abolished. The highest temperature they recorded was on the 14th December 1897 of 109 deg., with the lowest recorded on July 11 of 32.2. The main street, Hannan, had been metalled 10 inches deep as well as Wilson Street from the railway station to the junction with Hannan Street. Hannan Street was 102 ft wide from gutter to gutter and about 40 chains long. (1 chain was equal to 66 feet or 22 yards. There were 80 chains in one statute mile.) On either side of Hannan Street pepper trees had been planted the previous May and in Wilson street sugar gums and acacias were planted but these were not doing so well. Part of Maritana Street had also been metalled and formed with also a quarter mile of footpaths. Kalgoorlie was the only goldfields town to have asphalt footpaths. The reserve had been fenced, three cricket pitches laid, and a temporary grandstand. Two underground tanks for fire extinguishing purposes were sunk in Hannan Street. Many new buildings had sprung up and all but a few exceptions had been constructed of stone or brick. The article pointed out that the finest building in their opinion was the Palace Hotel, on the corner of Maritana Street and Hannan Street, containing 50 rooms exclusive of dining hall, smoking and commercial, sitting and billiard rooms, and three spacious bars. Made out of stone and brick had its own electricity plant and cost £22,000 to build and furnish. Brennan's Commercial Hotel, two stories high, has also a fine position on Hannan street and Cassidy Street. The only stone was the Wesleyan Church. The town sported a warden's residence, a sub-inspector of police, Bank of Australiasia, Bank of New South Wales, Salvation Army Barracks, Government Hospital, Post and Telegraph Office, Council Chambers, St John of God's Hospital, and Mrs. Mecham's Private Hospital. There had been several fires during 1897 the worst one being opposite the railway station when 10 shops were totally destroyed. The only convenience they lacked was water and according to the newspaper that was 'within measurable distance and when that comes life in Kalgoorlie will be as pleasant as in cities of the eastern colonies'.

The pipeline was not completed until January 1903.

Patrick chaired a meeting at the Commercial Hotel on Friday 7th January 1898 in regard to the company The Kingsley Hall Reward Gold Mining Company which was being put into voluntary liquidation and reformed under a new name. There were shareholders of the company in Kalgoorlie holding 20,000 shares some of whom who had not received the notice from the liquidators about the forthcoming meeting in Adelaide on the following Monday. Patrick (a shareholder who had not received a notice) was of the opinion it was a ruse on the part of the liquidators to not give them enough time to send proxies to Adelaide and so float the company in London. After some discussion it was decided to send a telegram to the secretary of the company in Adelaide protesting against the meeting, stating that insufficient notice had been given and most shareholders had not received a notice at all. They also asked what compensation do paid-up shareholders receive, if any and what were their plans for the new capital raised from the new company?

A second meeting was called for the 12th after a reply telegram was received and again Patrick chaired the meeting. The meeting in Adelaide on Monday the 10th had gone ahead without any regard to their telegram and now they needed to decide how they would proceed to stop the Adelaide shareholders from taking their shares. About 40,000 shares were held in Kalgoorlie. They decided to engage the advice of a solicitor as Patrick advised that they would need to take action in the Supreme Court. At the next meeting on the Saturday the 15th the Adelaide solicitor advised that an injunction was needed to stop the proceedings of the new company. Shareholders at the meeting were determined to see it through to the end no matter what the cost. The funds for the interim injunction were collected that night and instructions wired the next morning to Adelaide.

An Edgar Middleton was accused of stealing a bottle of whisky from Patrick Brennan of the Commercial Hotel and

faced court on the 21st March 1898. Michael Brennan was called to give evidence. Patrick did not wish to press charges and the Magistrate ordered that the accused be imprisoned for seven days.

On the 1st October 1898 Patrick signed his name to a request to J. W. Fimister asking him to nominate himself as a candidate for Mayor for the town of Kalgoorlie.

On the 20th October 1898 a group of Licensed Victuallers from Coolgardie, Kalgoorlie, Kanowna and Boulder met at the Australia Hotel, Kalgoorlie, with the intention of forming an association that would consist of licensees and others connected with the trade. The group would be called the Eastern Goldfields Licensed Victuallers' Association. Patrick was appointed as one of the committee members.

A meeting of about 150 Irishmen was held at the Shamrock Hotel in October 1898 to discuss the feasibility of celebrating the centenary of 1798. After much discussion it was decided there would be a procession, speeches and sports which would include a hurling match to be held in Kalgoorlie. A Grand National concert and ball would be held in the evening in Boulder. A committee was formed to make arrangements and on the motion of P. Brennan the celebration would take place on the 18th November, the anniversary of the death of Wolf Tone. Brennan donated £5 towards the occasion.

A photo was inserted in the Kalgoorlie Western Argus on the 1st December 1898 pg 24 entitled '98 Celebration – Some of the Committee'. This photo was taken as a consequence of the Irishmen holding a demonstration in Kalgoorlie a week earlier in November to celebrate memories of the men who sacrificed their lives in Ireland's cause in 1798. A procession, a sports gathering and national concert was held. The procession through the town was led by horsemen wearing green and gold sashes, next came a lorry being the banner of the Collgardie '98 Celebration Committee which bore the words 'Remember' over the portraits of the '98 heroes, Fitzgerald, Tone and Emmett. Next came the Coolgardie Brass Band followed by more mounted marshals. Other gentlemen acted as marshals at different parts of the procession including Mr. P. Lynch, Plunkett, P. Brennan, R. Keating, P. O'Halloran, and P. Byrne. Next came a drag carrying the various ministers of religion of the township. It was estimated by the paper that about 250 Coolgardie visitors marched in the procession, 100 from the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society, 100 from the Order of Irish National Foresters, a contingent from Kanowna as well as several bands from surrounding towns, private vehicles, and men and ladies on horseback. The streets were packed with spectators using every advantage point possible.

Patrick expands his business

Kalgoorlie Miner Tuesday 13 December 1898 pg 8

Coolgardie Tattersale's

Monster Consultations

J.T. Glowrey, Promoter

References: Bank of New South Wales, Coolgardie

At 5 | 5000 | At 5

At 5 | 5000 | At 5

PERTH CUP.

NEWMARKET HANDICAP.

SYDNEY CUP.

P. BRENNAN, Commercial Hotel,

Local Agent

On the 4th January 1899 the Kalgoorlie Police Court heard 16 cases in breach of the Beer Duty Act of 1898. The first

case heard was that of John Carey, charged with having, in contravention of section 17, neglected to cut into two or more parts a duty stamp on a hogshead of beer that he had tapped. He pleaded guilty and said the offence had occurred through the ignorance of an employee. The counsel on behalf of all defendants asked for a caution as the Act was new but the Bench fined him £2 with 4s 6d costs. Both Patrick and Thomas were also charged with the same offence and received the same charge. All those who had received a summons were charged the same amount.

At the Kalgoorlie Town Council General Meeting on Monday 27th March 1899 Patrick wrote making it known to the Council that he intended to apply to the Governor in Council for authority to occupy for the purpose of searching and mining therein for gold, at the intersection of Hannan and Cassidy streets, taking in the whole of the intersection 66ft along Hannan street on either side of Cassidy street and 33ft along Cassidy street on either side of Hannan street. He requested that the Council consent to such land being granted to him for the purposes stated. The Council decided that the writer be informed that the Council had no objection providing the regulations were complied with.

On the 29th March 1899 a meeting was held at Tattersalls Hotel to form the Hannans Rugby Football Club which would join the Goldfields Rugby Union. One of the Vice Presidents was a P. Brennan.

On Friday morning the 11th August 1899 Ernest White appeared before magistrate Mr. F. Hare in the Kalgoorlie Police Court charged with disorderly conduct by Patrick Brennan of the Commercial Hotel. From evidence given Mr. White had a dispute with the billiard marker at the hotel and styled the latter a 'crawler'. Patrick ordered Mr. White from the premises but he refused to go and so a policeman was called in and he spent the night in the lock up. The magistrate decided that the night spent in the lock up was sufficient for his indiscreet language.

Amalgamated Society of Engineers opened their Kalgoorlie Branch on the 30th September 1899 at 7.30pm at the Commercial Hotel. After the opening a smoke social was held. Their host Brennan provided good refreshments in ample quantity, and all present were enabled to thoroughly enjoy themselves.

A meeting was held on the 9th December 1899 for all old New Zealanders at the Commercial Hotel for the purpose of drafting a congratulatory message to Mr. R. J. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, on his success in the elections. Patrick was called on to chair the meeting and a Mr. F. Kelsall explained the reason for the meeting and after some discussion the chairman was instructed to forward the following cable:

'Meeting New Zealanders, Kalgoorlie, resolved heartily congratulate you on brilliant Government victory for fourth time. P. Brennan, Chairman.' It was also resolved that in order to bring the old New Zealanders together a 'New Zealand Smoke Social' be held early in the New Year, the arrangements for which were left in the hands of Messrs Brennan and Kelsall.

Patrick received the following reply telegram from Seddon: 'I sincerely thank New Zealanders of Kalgoorlie for their kind congratulations. Though distant from us, it is very pleasing to find them taking a deep interest in our colony. Best wishes. – R. J. Seddon.'

Was this Patrick? A message in the Kalgoorlie Miner 21st December 1899: E. H. Watts writes to thank Messrs. W. H. Jones, Thompson, Paton, P. Brennan, and all the other gentlemen who kindly assisted him in getting to his home.

In December 1899 Patrick gave a donation of £5 5s towards a citizens presentation for Reverend Father O'Gorman who was departing from Kalgoorlie. A public send off was held at Tivoli Garden in Dugan Street in the evening. On the stage and surrounding the guest of the evening were the Mayor of Kalgoorlie (Mr. J. W. Fimister), who acted as chairman; the Rev. T. Allan, Cr Staniforth Smith, Messrs. H. de Largie (president) and F. C. Gilbert (secretary), of the Workers' Association; Messrs. M. Burke (president), McCarthy, and Malachi Dwyer, of the Alluvial Rights Associa-

tion, the ex-Mayor of Coolgardie (Mr. J. T. Glowrey), Mr. Morgan S. Field, president of the Australian Natives' Association, and Messrs J. Brennan, W. Boxall, J. Power, P. Brennan, A. Horan, P. S. Hocking, P. J. Daly, P. Lynch, and other well-known residents of the town and district. By February 1900 Patrick had donated five guineas to the Father O'Gorman Testimonial Fund.

A meeting of Kalgoorlie and Boulder licensed victuallers was held on the 9th January 1900 at the Palace Hotel with the object of forming an association. Mr. P. Brennan was voted to the chair. The chairman explained that the object of the meeting was to form a Licensed Victuallers' Association. It would not just benefit Licensed Victuallers own businesses but their cooperation would lead to the protection of their interests by their assistance in putting into Parliament men who favored their views politically. Hannans Brewery Co donated £10 10s to the association and Shamrock Brewery promised £10 10s once the association was formed. Both Kalgoorlie Brewery and Boulder Brewery had also promised donations once the association was formed. The association was to be called the 'Goldfields Licensed Victuallers Association'. They were told they needed to band together to protect their interests as they were surrounded on all sides by persons who retailed beer and spirits without paying an ordinary license fee. The principal of object of the association was the keeping up of the present scale of charges. The annual subscription to the association was fixed at £5 5s, payable in advance. The association included licensed victuallers from Coolgardie, Kalgoorlie, Boulder and all the outlying districts. The officials were appointed as follows: President, P. Brennan, vice president Mr. Thos, Powell; treasurer, Mr. P. O'Halloran; committee of management, Messrs Denman, Moran, Hird, Wheatley, Miles, De Baun and McManus, and secretary, J. R. Snowball.

The next meeting of the association was held on Friday 19th January 1900 at Speed's Tattersalls Hotel. Mr. P Brennan chaired the meeting and stated that the object of the meeting was to form a racing club. After some discussion it was agreed that the club would be formed under the title of Goldfields Licensed Victuallers Racing Club and would hold at least two meetings in the first year, one at Kalgoorlie and one at Boulder, the first to take place at Kalgoorlie on March 14. The officials appointed were:

Patron – Mr. J. W. Fimister.

President – Mr. P. Brennan.

Vice-presidents – Messrs De Baun, J. M. Hopkins, Cutbush, Somers, Bourke, Speed, Doyle, Webb, Stempel, Scott, O'Halloran.

Stewards – Messrs Denman, De Baun, Rodda, Neill, Byrne, Cutbush, Speed.

Handicapper – Mr. R. B. Pell.

Judge – Mr. P. Whelan.

Clerk of Course – Mr. W. Hill.

Clerk of Scales – Mr. E. J. Roberts.

Starter – Mr. A. Parker.

Committee – Messrs Durkin, Wheatley, Thompson, Miles, Church, Powell, Byrne. Hogg, Moran. Hardman, Paul.

Secretary – Mr. J. R. Snowball.

Timekeeper – Mr. C. Cutbush. With reference to the amount of prize money, it was decided to allow the committee in drawing up the programme to allot £350, giving them a margin, however, of £50.

The second annual race meeting was held on Wednesday the 29th August 1900 at Boulder.

Patrick donated £2 2s towards the erection of a new grand stand on the Kalgoorlie Recreation Ground at an estimated of £650. The Kalgoorlie Municipal Council had provided £440. The Kalgoorlie Recreation Association £100 and a further £100 was raised in subscriptions.

On the 30th March 1900 Patrick's brother Michael died, his cortege leaving from the Commercial Hotel. Patrick re-

ceived a telegram of condolence from the Premier of New Zealand, Mr. R. J. Seddon, 'Have just been informed by commanding officer of the death of your brother, who was formerly in our Permanent Artillery. I heartily sympathise with you in your bereavement, and trust he has gone to a better world.' It was written that Seddon had known the late Michael Brennan from childhood, and his thoughtfulness in cabling his sympathy was gratefully appreciated by the deceased's relatives in Kalgoorlie.

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The Territory's first and only Gallipoli prisoner

By Judy Boland

2015 marks the centenary of the Gallipoli campaign, and 8th August marks the centenary of the capture of the first and only Territorian during that campaign.

Pte Beattie, known as Jack to his friends, had been employed as a Ganger by the Commonwealth Railways in Darwin. On 4th March 1915 Jack Beattie left Darwin per SS *Taiyuen* to volunteer. Travelling with him were Neil Boyle, JT Johnson, LP Wetherby, RW Stirling, PC Reaby, CB Dickenson, Jas McDonald, G Classen, J Bradley.

On 8th August 1915, Private John Beattie No 1827, 15th Battalion Australian Infantry Forces, was captured during the attack on Hill 971.

The following is the first part of Beattie's Repatriation Interview given to Australian Headquarters Staff, at Alexandria Egypt on 6th November 1918, after he was released by the Turks at the cessation of hostilities. It details the circumstances around his capture and his removal from the Gallipoli Peninsula. Further episodes in his life as a PoW in Turkey will be covered in future editions of *The Progenitor*.

During his time overseas both before and after capture, Beattie corresponded with friends in Darwin who arranged for his letters to be published in the Northern Territory Times and Gazette.

" I was captured on August 8th 1915, during the attack on Hill 971.

The attack began on the night of August 6th and continued all night; after resting during the day, the attack was carried on the next night. The next morning, just before daybreak, we reached the base of the hill and advanced up the slope, which was covered with holly bush and scrub about waist high, No 2 Company in front. The order was bayonet only to be used, rifles not to be loaded.

The Turks met with appeared to be in scattered groups who poured heavy fire into us as we advanced. Being fairly dark, the tactics of the Turks appeared to be rapid fire into us for a minute or so when we reached within about 100 yards of them, and then under cover of darkness and the scrub, to break away and reform higher up. A few men were shot by these volleys, but not many, the Turks generally shooting high.

As daylight came, we could see the Turks scattered about in front of us, they appeared to be forming up and preparing to make a stand, closing together and firing at us from behind the scrub.

It was now light enough to see to shoot, and loading our rifles we returned fire, advancing at the same time, the enemy being about 300 yards away up the hill.

Behind the Turks the ground sloped away rather steeply to the gully below; after a bit the enemy broke up and scattered, and lining the ridge we picked off what few were left as they made off down the slope. I noticed that there was a road at the bottom and a few bush shelters; there were also a few Turks under the cover of the bushes who returned fire. Looking around at this time I noticed that some of the 14th battalion had joined us.

The Turks has a battery of guns out of sight, on the hill opposite, and they now started to use them. They formed a barrage behind us, cutting us off, and gradually shortening the range, they last of all shelled us. We had been fighting all the time and had had no time for digging trenches or making cover. We now took what cover we could behind the stones or in hollows in the ground. Some men tried to break away, only to be shot as soon as they raised themselves.

Sometime after the Turks slackened fire a bit, creeping along on the shelter of the scrub, I tried to find if there was anyone else about. Finding nobody but a few dead, I began to work my way down the hill towards where I heard the firing.

While taking shelter behind a boulder from shrapnel, a shell case, ricocheting along the ground struck my left foot. It bent the sole of my boot and crushed my foot enough to burst the skin between the toes. While trying to get my boot off, the Turks turned a machine gun onto me, having seen me moving about, stopping the shrapnel at the same time, and compelling me to make myself small behind cover again.

After a bit I heard rifle fire, and cries of "Allah, Allah", on my right. At first I thought it was our troops attacking the Turks. The shouts and firing came nearer and the machine gun which had been playing on me, stopped. Glancing over the bushes I saw a line of Turks advancing slowly and firing occasionally into the bushes in front of them as they came on. It was a party of skirmishers out to finish what the shrapnel and machine gun had not done.

I only saw about a dozen near me, but I could hear firing further along, so I suppose there was a line of them scattered down the hill side. At the same time they saw me and worked their way towards me. Kneeling down I fired among them and then dropped down to charge my magazine. While charging it a bullet struck a stone and splintered, some of the pieces knocking skin off the fingers of my right hand. Just after I heard someone moving in the bushes to the right of me, a Turk was trying to creep on to me from the flank. Having loaded my rifle I kneeled up and turned to the right; there was a Turk about 10 yards away.

Both of us rather excited, we both fired together and both missed. As quickly as I could, I re-loaded and took aim again. Another Turk, to the left rear of the first Turk fired and hit me in the left shoulder, knocking me down. Before I could recover, the near Turk was standing over me. A couple more Turks now coming up, one of them took away my rifle and the other motioned for me to stand up. He was a sergeant and after feeling me over for concealed weapons, told me to sit down.

Throwing off my equipment, I then took off my boot and bandaged my foot, using the field service bandage; while doing this the Turks got hold of my rations out of my haversack. The biscuits they ate, the sergeant got the tea and sugar and someone else claimed the bully. There were eight Turks in the party and the biscuits they shared between them. I seemed to be the only one of our party who had lined the ridge, left alive.

The sergeant then went through my pockets; my pay-book and letters he gave back to me, but two picture post cards of Egypt and my pocket knife he kept. Of the two packets of cigarettes I had, he gave his soldiers a cigarette each and gave back what was left. A small pocket in my trousers he overlooked; it contained an English pound note. I now had a drink from my water bottle and thinking it the safest plan, kept hold of it; some of the Turks having no water bottles were using glass bottles instead, beer bottles with wire stoppers being the sort mostly used.

A few of the Turks had pairs of British ammunition boots slung across their shoulders or tied to their belts, probably taken from the dead; one of them took off his old Turkish boots while the sergeant was trying to talk to me. All that I could pick out was that I would probably go to Stamboul. After a bit, telling off one of his men, he told me to go with him, and taking the rest of them, he went off to rejoin the main body.

The Turk keeping close behind me, we started climbing down the slope, down which the Turks had tried to get away; a few stretcher bearers and orderlies of the Turkish Red Crescent were moving about below. To these my escort shouted and one of them came up the slope to meet us. When he reached us they talked together for a bit, then my escort asked me for a drink; unthinkingly I handed him my bottle, when after taking a drink he climbed back up the hill, taking the bottle with him. When we reached the bottom of the hill, the orderly being escort, I noticed that the bough sheds were used as stables.

Here a fresh escort was found. He was an easy going middle aged man; across his shoulders he had three pairs of English boots, two haversacks, two Lee-Enfield rifles and his own Martini. Turning up the road with him, about a quarter of a mile up, we came to a dressing station. Here I had my wounds bandaged, the orderly seeing that I couldn't get my left boot on, cut away all the leather from the toe part, I only had to slip my heel in then, fasten

the laces, and all was right. It was better than hopping about on a bare heel. I picked up a companion here; he was shot through the body, just below the chest, he seemed to be in a bad way and had to stop every hundred yards or so to rest.

Going fairly easy, helping him along, in about half an hour's time we reached an officer's tent; here we rested and had a drink of water. Moving on half an hour later we reached a receiving station. Here my wounds were dressed again, and leaving my late companion I picked up another – McLean of the 14th Battalion.

We also got a change of escort; he seemed fairly easy going and carried no extra baggage, just plain fighting order. About two miles further on we had another rest; it was on the side of a crescent shaped hill. Below we could see dugouts and bush shelters among which a good few men were moving about.

Here we were searched by the officer in charge who could speak English, but after a quick glance through any books and letters we had, he gave us everything back again. While sitting in the shade of the tent some of the Turkish soldiers came around to have a look at us, they offered us cigarettes and tobacco and one or two offered us pieces of dried bread (Turkish ration biscuits) which we refused.

Moving on again, we followed a track across country; crossing a ridge some time later. I saw we were on top of a cliff close to the sea. Stopping for a minute, I had a look around; I could see Anzac Beach quite plainly, away on the right. The escort seemed to get worried and started shouting for me to hurry up when he saw me looking. Descending from the ridge we came to a gully between fairly high hills; following the gully along, our hats were taken off and given to us to carry, the escort making us understand that there were snipers in the hills on either side of us who might shoot us if we were wearing our hats.

Gradually the gully widened out and half an hour after entering it, we came to a camp of transport and had a rest by a spring of water, putting our hats on again. About a mile further on we came to a fair sized camp of tents and bush shelters, it seemed to be the Headquarters.

We were taken before an interpreter who looked like a German, and asked to answer a few questions; our names and regiments, and how long we had been soldiers. Then he asked us how many troops were on the peninsula - we didn't know; how many Australian troops were there- we couldn't tell him; had we many casualties, how many guns we had, were we well fed, had we plenty of water, plenty of clothes to wear. After questioning us for about a quarter of an hour he told the escort to take us away. He was the only German or Austrian I had seen with the Turkish forces.

From here we were taken before a Doctor who had a look at our wounds and dressed them again. A little further on, we entered a square made tent; a short, well fed, smiling individual in civilian clothes sat at a small table in the centre. He beckoned for us to be seated and gave us cigarettes; asking him for drink, he ordered his servant to bring us a glass of water. Whoever he was, he had a tent to himself and could afford to have the floor covered with thick Turkish carpets.

Our next stop was before the tent of a Lieutenant; he shouted something in Turkish, we took no notice. He then made motions for us to stand at attention, then he motioned us to straighten ourselves up. We straightened up, then he hit us across the fingers with his stick because we didn't hold them straight down in Turkish fashion. Leaving us standing to attention, he started talking to the escort; coming back he stood and looked at us again, stroking and curling his moustache – a habit he had – and then told the escort to take us away. The escort seemed as glad to get away as we were.

Leaving here, we came to a house, apparently used as an office; five or six Turks were moving about, one of whom could speak a little English. He asked us our names, and what we were, and gave us cigarettes and a cake of ration bread each; after about five minutes, we moved off again. Our next stop was under a tree by the roadside ten minutes later. Turkish soldiers passing, came and looked at us, some offered us cigarettes; we sat in the shade and smoked.

As far as I could see, the Turk seemed to make a good soldier; he could stand hardship, was cheery under difficulties and could stand and fight when he was needed to. The Turkish Army was badly off for clothes; many of the soldiers were wearing uniforms patched in several places, most of the uniforms were old and threadbare and a few of the Turks were wearing English and Australian tunics. Boots also seemed to be a scarce commodity; some of the soldiers having no boots were wearing raw hide sandals.

Their bread ration was in the shape of a round cake, about six or seven inches across and half an inch thick and very hard. It was more of a dried bread than a biscuit. As to arms, there were three sorts of rifles used in the firing line, the Mauser magazine rifle, the Mauser rifle without a magazine and the Martini rifle firing a Mauser cartridge.

The only reserve of men that we noticed behind the firing line were the men in the hollow of the crescent shaped hill, about a battalion, and we met no parties of men either going to, or coming from the firing line. The men we met on the road or in the camps seemed to be employed on transport. I saw no machine guns or artillery.

Continuing our journey we passed through a village which seemed deserted. About five o'clock in the afternoon, a dozen or so Australian prisoners passed us on the road - 14th and 15th Battalion men; somewhere near six o'clock we reached the rest camp. It consisted of two marquees inhabited by Turks, a wooden building used by the officers as a dining room, and two bell tents and a bough shed for the prisoners.

We had our wounds examined and dressed by the doctor as soon as we arrived. Then the interpreter came along. He took our names and regiments, examined any books and papers we had and told us he would notify the English Government that we were prisoners.

There were about 50 prisoners in the camp, including the Australians who had passed us on the road, among them were two Maoris and an Australian half-caste. These did not leave with us, nor with the other party which left two days later, and not seeing them again and not hearing it mentioned of them being anywhere else, I think the Turks must have done them in. Just about dusk another party of prisoners came in, about sixty.

We now got a feed, I think it was haricot beans and meat boiled together, and was our first taste of Turkish dieting. A quantity of this was ladled into a shallow dish and ten men were told to sit around and dip in, having had wooden spoons lent to us to eat it with.

The prisoners' camp was in a small enclosure, about twenty yards square, surrounded by a barbed wire and brush-wood fence. About nine o'clock, twenty or so of us got into the bush shed, on the floor of which a little loose hay had been scattered about, and taking off our boots lay down to sleep. In the morning two or three pairs of boots were missing, mine among them. I reported it to the interpreter, he told me he couldn't do anything for me, it was my own fault - I should have kept better watch on them.

About seven o'clock they gave us a small glass of tea and about nine o'clock a loaf of bread; it was dark brown in colour, made of very coarse flour and would weigh about a pound, or a pound and a quarter. About ten, they brought out the morning feed, a thin soup made of boiled wheat flavoured with olive oil. At five o'clock in the afternoon, we had our next feed, similar to the night before; it ran one small piece of meat about a inch square to a man. Near sunset another party of prisoners, about one hundred arrived at the camp.

Eight o'clock that night about sixty of us – about a fourth wounded – were told to fall in to go away. Our escort numbered about twenty. Away we went in the darkness to march the five or six miles which we were told was all we had to do to reach our destination. Turning into the main road, the Turks started to dig the rear ranks with their bayonets to make them keep closed up. This grew from bad to worse, soon they had us marching along huddled up like a mob of sheep. Now and then a Turk along the side of the road would dig a prisoner in the ribs with the butt of his rifle to keep them from spreading out sideways.

Somewhere near ten o'clock we reached a military camp and small town on the banks of the Dardanelles; after lining up and being counted, we were taken along a jetty and embarked on a small steam boat. I think this was a

sort of ferry boat, doing short distance runs on the coast, but having no sleeping or eating accommodation for passengers.

We were taken down into the saloon, there were seats around the sides and down the centre. Packing us into here, they locked us in, the last comers not being able to find room on the seats, had to make themselves comfortable on the floor. The windows having been boarded up, we were in total darkness, and there being no means of ventilation, in a little while the air began to get a bit thick; we were here most of the night.

The next morning the air was almost too thick to breathe. About an hour after the door had been opened by the guard, an officer came down to have a look at us. One of the prisoners complained to him, he went away and returned with another officer who could speak English. He was told about the room being in darkness and there being no ventilation. A little while after he had left, some workmen came down and removed the boards from the windows, letting in the daylight and the fresh air”.

To be continued.

From: gumnet-bounces@lists.vicgum.asn.au

This is what I call a real informative death notice , wish all were like this.

Wells Journal, 19 Mar 1915

Priddy

The late Mrs Weeks - here passed away at her residence in the Out-Parish of St Cuthbert, Priddy, on the 5th inst, Mrs Lydia Weeks, wife of Mr. Naphthalim Weeks, senr., in her 78th year. Mrs Weeks, who was well-known and highly respected by all who knew her, will be greatly missed. Her two sons and three daughters - Mr James Weeks of Langford; Mr Naphthalim Weeks, junr., of Eastwater; Mrs Wesley Francis of Coxley; Mrs Mark Lovell of Priddy and Mrs Kate Speed - also attended the funeral. Mr. Stephen Speed (brother), of the New Inn Priddy; Miss May and Miss Ethel Weeks, of Eastwater; the Misses Malinda, Maud and Katie Speed (granddaughters); Mrs James Main (niece), Mrs Albert Voke (Niece), Mrs James Weeks, and Mrs Robert Speed were also present. he bearers were Messrs. James Main, of the Manor Farm, Priddy; Robert Speed, Bristol road, Wells; Ernest Speed, Priddy; Stephen Speed, jr., Crown Inn, West Harptree; Albert Voke, East Harptree (Nephews); Walter Speed, Priddy; Mark Lovell, Priddy; and Wesley Francis, Coxley (sons-in-law). Bombardier Wilfrid Speed, RHA (nephew) was also present. The coffin was of polished oak with heavy brass fittings. There was a number of beautiful wreaths. The Vicar (Rev. W H Creaton) officiated.

ASSISTANCE REQUIRED

Do you have some time to assist in our library. We have many jobs outstanding, or come in and do some of your own research and answer the phone and counter enquiries. All are welcome.