



Lt-Col. Horace George Viney

CMG CBE CDG (Fr) DSO MiD



Played with Adelaide University



Football Club: 1906

Arts Student: 1904 - 1908 (Non-Graduating)

University Training College (Teaching)

Background

Coinciding with the Centenary of Anzacs our incentive behind the series of biographical publications is the Adelaide University Football and Cricket Club's desire to honour our players who served in the Great War (1914 - 1918). These brave men put on hold their academic, professional and sporting careers for King and Country in the name of peace and freedom. The AUFC/AUCC WW1 Memorial Committee is endeavouring to identify every one of our players who served and prepare life stories on all. This is to ensure their sacrifices and further contributions to society will be recognised by future generations.

On Anzac Day 2015, the Centenary of the Gallipoli landing, a memorial plaque was unveiled on the Adelaide University Oval Pavilion and this was followed by the erection of a picket fence between the pavilion and the scoreboard with each picket bearing a plaque with the name of an AUFC/AUCC player who served.

The following documentation relates to the life of Horace George Viney. It is compilation of information and photographs collected from a variety of historical sources.

Australian Dictionary of Biography

Viney, Horace George (1885–1972)

by Michael Shepherd

This article was published in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Volume 12, (MUP), 1990

Horace George Viney (1885–1972), soldier and journalist, was born on 8 June 1885 at Parkside, Adelaide, son of George Viney, chaff merchant, and his wife Grace Stodden, née Burnard. He attended the Grote Street Pupil Teachers' School and in 1903 studied arts at the University of Adelaide. A lieutenant in the Commonwealth Military Cadet Corps (1908–11), he was commissioned in the 1st Battalion, 10th (Adelaide Rifles) Australian Infantry Regiment, in January 1911. Qualifying for appointment to the Administrative and Instructional Staff, Australian Military Forces, in February 1912, he was promoted provisional lieutenant in March. Next November he served at the Special School of Instruction, Albury, New South Wales, and in July 1913 was appointed adjutant in the 23rd Light Horse Regiment.

On 20 August 1914 Viney joined the 3rd Light Horse Regiment, Australian Imperial Force, as an adjutant. Promoted captain, he embarked for Egypt in October and landed on Gallipoli on 12 May 1915. During a spell in hospital he was promoted major and rejoined his regiment as commanding officer of 'B' Squadron on 11 October. Shortly before leaving Gallipoli in December, he was appointed deputy assistant adjutant and quartermaster general, 2nd Australian Division. In Egypt Viney was transferred to the 18th Battalion as brigade major, 5th Infantry Brigade, on 1 February 1916 and sailed for France next month. For his actions at the battle of the Somme in September, when his brigade helped to hold a portion of the line at Pozières, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order. Appointed D.A.A. and Q.M.G., 1st Australian Division, on 13 October, he undertook staff training from December until February 1917. Returning to 1st Division headquarters in Belgium, he was appointed deputy assistant adjutant general on 7 April and assistant adjutant and Q.M.G., with promotion to lieutenant-colonel, on 23 July. For his valuable services at Ypres in September–October he was appointed C.M.G.

Viney married Darragh O'Neill at the Harrow parish church, Middlesex, England, on 6 June 1918. He became assistant Q.M.G., Australian Corps, on 16 November, embarked for home on 18 July 1919 and his A.I.F. appointment ended on 17 November. He had been mentioned in dispatches five times, appointed C.B.E. and awarded the French Croix de Guerre. Posted to the Staff Corps, A.M.F., Viney left for England in November 1920 to undertake the senior course at the Staff College, Camberley. Back in Australia in February 1922, he served as a staff officer until August when he transferred to the unattached list; he was placed on the reserve of officers in 1927 with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

In civilian life Viney took up journalism and joined the literary staff of the *Adelaide Advertiser*; in 1936 he was commissioned by the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce to write *A Century of Commerce in South Australia*. He moved to Victoria in 1939. Called up for full-time duty with the militia staff, he was appointed deputy assistant director of ordnance services in December that year. He transferred to the reserve in 1941 and was placed on the retired list in June 1945.

While working as a clerk in Sydney, Viney was an active member of the Returned Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Imperial League of Australia and helped to form the Kings Cross sub-branch. After his wife's death, on 25 June 1955 at the registry office, Sydney, he married Margaret Jane Lillian Browne; when he retired in 1958, they moved to Springwood. Survived by his wife and by a son of his first marriage, Viney died there on 7 March 1972. He was cremated with Presbyterian forms.

Select Bibliography

- C. E. W. Bean, *The Story of Anzac*, vols 1, 2 (Syd, 1921, 1924)
- C. E. W. Bean, *The A.I.F. in France, 1916-18* (Syd, 1929, 1933, 1937, 1942)
- *Mountain Gazette*, 15 Mar 1972
- card index: personnel, AIF, 1914-18 (Australian War Memorial)
- nominal roll, 3rd Light Horse Regiment, AIF, at embarkation 22 Oct 1914 (Australian War Memorial)
- war diary, 3rd Light Horse Regiment and 5th Australian Infantry Brigade, AIF (Australian War Memorial)
- recommendation files for honours and awards, AIF (Australian War Memorial).

Citation details

Michael Shepherd, 'Viney, Horace George (1885-1972)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/viney-horace-george-8927/text15683>, published first in hardcopy 1990, accessed online 24 October 2017.

Additional Biography

Early Years and Education

Horace George Viney was born to George Viney (Jnr) and Grace Viney (née Burnard) on the 8th of June 1885 at Parkside, Adelaide (See Appendices for the Family Tree). Horace's father George had arrived as an infant with his family as emigrants from Langport, Somerset, England, in May 1849 aboard the *Eliza*, which arrived at Port Adelaide in August 1849. His mother, Grace was born in Adelaide in 1844; her parents were Cornish and had arrived in February 1840 aboard the *Java*. Horace's father was a man of religion and temperance and was the founder of the Mitcham Wesleyan Church and was an original trustee of the Parkside Methodist Church. He was also a Superintendent of the Parkside Sunday School in its formative years. The Burnard family were also associated with the Parkside Methodist Church and Sunday School.



Grace Viney (née Burnard) 1844 - 1928

Horace's early primary education was probably at the township of Noarlunga. Although the original family home was at Parkside, the Viney family for a time in the 1890s, were residing at Noarlunga where his father George operated the local flour mill, situated on the banks of the Onkaparinga River. The family had other mills and businesses scattered in the city and country. George also was a Commissioner of the Peace for the area and on the local Noarlunga Council. He had previously been on the Unley Council, representing the Fullarton Ward from 1887 and on the board of the Mitcham and Unley Tramways.

On moving back to Adelaide later in the 1890s, Horace attended the Parkside Public School and the Parkside Sunday School, along with other family members, where their father was the Superintendent. He and some of his siblings were active members of the Sunbeam Society¹ and a contributor to "Uncle Harry's Children's Column" in Adelaide newspapers. Horace was a noted performer at the Sunbeam Society Picnics, in their athletic events.

¹ The Sunbeam Society of South Australia, a children's club to teach 'the blessedness of helping others ... loving kindness and self-denial'. They were encouraged to form 'Sunbeam circles', each consisting of about six children and taking its name from an eminent public or historical figure, which met monthly for social activities or fund-raising. By 1903 there were 285 circles. The

In 1897, at 12 Years of age, Horace was mentioned in "Uncle Harry's" Children's Column in the *Adelaide Observer*. He was then living at Noarlunga.

Sport

Horace showed athletic ability from a young age and participated sporting activities, including sprinting events at picnics held by the Sunbeam Society and the Adelaide Bakers.

In 1900, he joined the St John's Ramblers Hockey Club and later moved to the Parkside Club after it was formed.

In April 1899, Horace, now attending the Flinders Street Public School, was appointed as a Monitor², by the Education Department. He must have shown aptitude to be a teacher, because in April 1900 at 14 years and 10 months of age, Horace was promoted to the position of Pupil Teacher³. Being a pupil teacher was hard work, poorly paid and would have been very much left on his own as far as learning teaching methods. Pupil teachers were often used to cover shortages of qualified persons.

Flinders Street Primary School



club was run through 'Uncle Harry's' sentimental, doting letters in the children's column of the weekly *Observer* and Saturday's issue of the *Evening Journal*.

² Monitors were students who had completed their primary education and then were appointed by the Education Department to support teaching staff. On meager salaries, it was an entry point to becoming a teacher. The most promising would progress to become Pupil Teachers, and then the best of those would proceed to the Pupil Teachers School, Grote Street.

³ Pupil Teachers in addition to their teaching responsibilities also were required to study for the Public Secondary Examinations those who succeeded could go to University Training College which also provided free access to degree courses.

In September 1900, Horace sat and passed the Preliminary Examination which would have secured his place at the Pupil Teachers School⁴ in Grote Street, Adelaide in 1901. Only those who showed the most promise would be given the opportunity to study and teach there. Horace was required to also study and sit for the Junior Public Examinations which were administered by the University of Adelaide. In the end of year exams in 1901, Horace did well, passing six subjects (English Literature, English History, Geography, Algebra, Geometry & Physics).

The Pupil Teachers School - Grote Street



Model School, Grote Street ~ Source: National Trust of South Australia, Joyce Photographic Collection, ID: 361

While studying at the Pupil Teachers School, Horace was also required to teach certain lessons at the Flinders Street School. At the young age of 15 years, it was an onerous task to both teach and pass examinations. Many dropped out of this pathway and chose other careers or were transferred to other schools as assistant teachers.

At the end of 1902, Horace was successful in passing five subjects in the Senior Public Examinations (English Literature (Honours), Physics (Honours), Arithmetic, Geometry and Trigonometry). That year he also passed two more Junior Examination subjects (Latin and German). At the end of 1904, Horace was advised that he had been successful in gaining entry in 1905 to the University Training College for teachers.

⁴ In September 1908 The Pupil Teachers School combined with the Continuation School for Boys and Advanced School for Girls to become Adelaide High School.

FLINDERS-STREET.

The Adelaide Board of Advice paid an official visit to the Flinders-street School on Friday morning. After a formal welcome by the headmaster, and a guard of honor, the various class-rooms were visited, specimens of work inspected, and exercises carried out by the children. Several songs were sweetly rendered, and the children were addressed in the large room by Mr. E. A. H. Madge. The pupils were urged to do their best, and to attend regularly and punctually. As some of the teachers are leaving to continue their studies at the University an opportunity was taken to present them with various mementoes of regard. Mr. H. G. Viney was made the recipient of a tennis racquet, and Mr. W. T. Martin of a fountain pen. Presentations were also made to other teachers, including Miss Downing, Miss Plummer, and Mr. Snell.

Adelaide University and University Training College for Teachers

Horace spent two years at the University Training College and while there he was able to take subjects at Adelaide University without paying fees, however this would mean he was bonded to the Education Department for several years and likely that he would be required to teach in the country.

University Training College Students c 1905



Group photograph of trainee teachers at the University Training College, all wearing their academic gowns. Back row (standing, from left): L. C. Nock, P. J. Hynes, E. H. W. Neale, T. J. Hartley, C. H. Hosking, O. E. Goldsworthy, H. G. Viney, E. S. Bartholomaeus, W. S. Mitchell, A. H. Possingham, W. L. Schroeder, F. N. Bennett, C. R. Davies, J. S. R. Oborn, J. A. Shepherd, E. H. B. Nancarrow, W. T. Martin, A. O. Whittington, D. V. Finch, F. J. Butler. Second row from back (from left): A. J. Schulz, H. R. Oborn, J. E. A. Klose, E. E. Miethke, A. B. Furner, E. E. S. Hamence, E. D. Proud, M. T. Kinnish, B. Angus, M. C. Smith, M. J. Hyett, A. H. Buring, O. I. Ogden, H. M. Hill, N. E. Dunlevie, I. Freeman, M. P. Menkens, C. F. Bradley, J. Campbell, O. A. Giles. Front row (from left, includes those seated on the ground): W. R. G. Sharp, W. H. Kleeman, E. B. A. Cloughton (forward), D. Menzie, E. O. Finch, M. Coles, W. Stockham, E. M. Comley, J. McKelvie (forward), E. G. Drummond, E. E. Stolz (forward), S. A. L. Dean, M. M. Garton, A. Scott (forward), M. B. Bickers, A. McLeod (forward), E. Murphy, H. M. Driscoll, L. C. Loveridge, S. B. Stolz (forward), F. M. Flett, O. R. M. Cloughton, V. G. Monk (forward), E. L. Tilley, C. C. Okely. Absentees: A. L. G. Ash, R. G. Burnell, W. F. S. Hutley.

In January 1905, the family home at Parkside was put up for sale.

The Advertiser (Adelaide, SA : 1889 - 1931)
 Tue 24 Jan 1905 / Page 10 / Advertising

AT THE TOWN HALL, ADELAIDE.
On FRIDAY, 27th January, 1905, at 2.30 o'clock.
BY ORDER OF MR. GEORGE VINEY.
ABOUT SIX ACRES AND RESIDENCES, PARK-
SIDE SOUTH.
GREEN & CO.
 are instructed to offer by public auction, as
 above—
PORTION of Lot 223, TOWNSHIP of PARK-
SIDE SOUTH, comprising the whole of the SUB-
ALLOTMENTS 1 to 34 in the Plan of the sub-
division named TOWNSHIP of PARINGAVILLE,
 showing upwards of 1,675 ft. of frontages to Camp-
 bell-road, Birks-street, Myra-street, Paringa-street,
 and Kenilworth-road.
 On Allotments 23 and 24 there is a substantial
 Residence of Ten Rooms (three underground).
 Stables, Sheds, &c.; and on Allotment 28 there is
 a Cottage of Six Rooms.
 If sold in one line the purchaser will be entitled
 to the roads shown in the deposited plan, and
 thus secure a compact block of about 6 acres, in
 close proximity to Fullarton Tram Terminus.

In 1905, Horace passed four subjects at Adelaide University (English Language and Literature (1st Class), Psychology, Compulsory Mathematics and Compulsory Physics). He also completed a further Junior Public Examination subject (Greek) and passed Model Drawing (conducted by the Art Gallery of SA).

In 1906, Horace completed a further Senior Public Examination subject (Latin). He remained enrolled as a student at the University through to 1908 as a "Non-Graduating" Arts Student, however from now on his teaching career would see him posted to country areas with little chance to progress with any further university studies.

University Sport

In early 1905, University attempted to enter a team in the South Australian Football Association (SAFA)⁵, however their application was rejected. This led them in 1906 to enter a team in the Adelaide and Suburban Football Association. The Adelaide University Football Club was officially formed in March 1906 and joined the Adelaide University Sports Association on the 9th of April 1906. The athletic Horace Viney was one of the students who came forward to play for the Club.

FOOTBALL. (1906. April 28). *Evening Journal*
 (Adelaide, SA : 1869 - 1912), p. 8.

In the match against Corinna to-day the Uni-
 versity team will be selected from the following:—
 Stoddart (captain), Donnell, Haslam, Reid,
 Moore, Catchlove, Muirhead, Jefferies, Ronald, Dol-
 ling, Nancarrow, Jona, Seppelt, Sharp, Richard-
 son, Gkely, Genn, Butterworth, Davies, Viney,
 Williams, and Kain.

It is unclear how many matches Horace played however it appears that the University team was flush with football talent as many good South Australian Football Association players, who were University students, opted to join the team for their first season.

In 1906, Horace joined the Adelaide University Boat Club and competed in both fours and eights events.

Horace was also an accomplished hockey player, having played since he was about 15 years of age, and it appears that he eventually decided to concentrate on this sport instead of football. At this stage, Adelaide University did not have a hockey team, so he played with the Parkside Hockey Club. He was selected in a combined team in 1906 indicating the level of his talent.

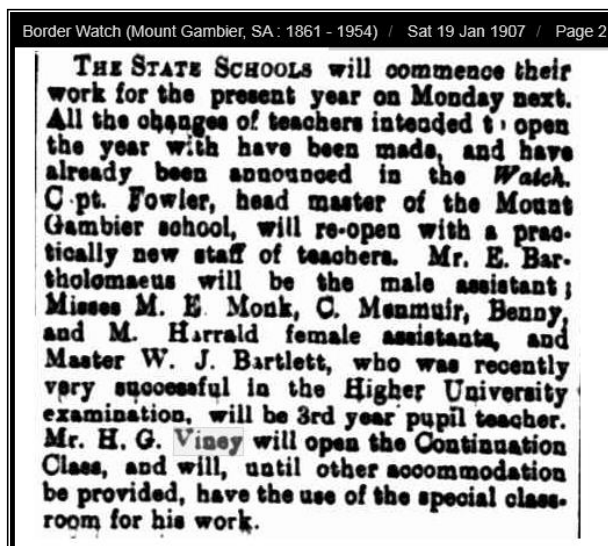
Horace was also a member of the University Athletic Club, and he competed in the University Championship held in August 1906 on Adelaide Oval. In a remarkable performance, he won all three distance events (half-mile, one mile

⁵ Forerunner of the South Australian Football League

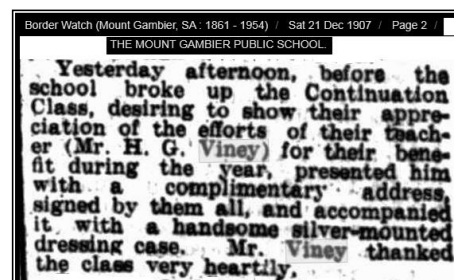
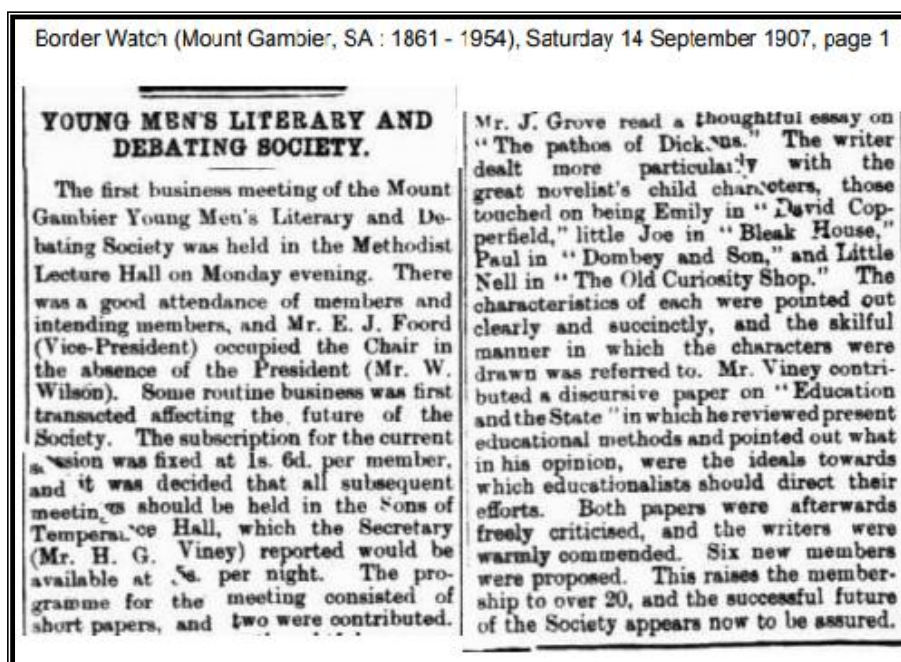
and three-mile races). He also represented University in the South Australian Amateur Association Championship held on Adelaide Oval in September 1906, however he was beaten into second place by fellow University athlete, R.H. Wallman, in the half-mile event.

Professional Career

In 1907, Horace was appointed to take charge of the new Continuation School at Mt Gambier. He would have 40 students in his class.



Horace would spend only one year at Mount Gambier, but during that time he became involved in several community activities including the "Young Men's Literary and Debating Society". At the end of the school year, Horace was presented with a gift of appreciation.



Teaching and Officer with The Commonwealth Cadet Corps

It is not clear exactly when Horace became involved with the Army Cadets. In some schools in the eastern States, cadet training had been practiced since the 1860s. After Federation in 1901, the Defence Act of 1903 supported the establishment of Commonwealth Military Forces and the Cadet Corps. The Defence Act of 1910 made it compulsory for all boys aged 12-14 to sign up for junior cadet training and boys aged 14-18 to join the senior cadets. The boys were drilled in weapons use by teachers who had been trained by the military. In South Australia, as early as 1901, there had been a push to establish cadet units within schools.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL CADETS.

Now that an officially recognised and governed cadet service is about to be established in Adelaide it is interesting to recapitulate the efforts that have been put forward by private citizens during the last 20 or 30 years to establish a similar corps. The names of Lieut.-Col. Castine and Lieut. Hugo Leschen are conspicuous in this respect. The former gentleman has consistently advocated for a quarter of a century the establishment of such a body. To Mr. Leschen is due the credit of having raised in 1900, and controlled since the inauguration of federation, a cadet battalion. Though this corps was private and unofficial in practically every respect, it won the commendation and admiration of every officer before whom it paraded. Naturally, when it was intimated that long-promised official recognition was to be given to the matter it was expected that Mr. Leschen would at once be given the control of the movement, so that he might bring to bear upon the formation of the corps all the weight of his experience and professional knowledge. His stated inability to occupy the position of officer

commanding is, therefore, a matter for disappointment among those who have the welfare of the movement at heart. Both Col. Castine and Mr. Leschen were pleased to learn that at last, as the result of a conference of all States and the Federal military authorities at the end of last year, a cadet scheme was drawn up, and is to be placed before the Commonwealth Parliament. The education and military authorities, in whose hands will be the formation and control of the cadet battalions when Federal sanction shall have been obtained, expect that companies will be raised from the colleges of Adelaide. There are, however, one or two questions that stand before the consummation of such an idea. There is a certain amount of disappointment that representatives of secondary schools were given no voice in the drafting of the scheme, and it is by no means certain that the authorities of those institutions will consent to be controlled by the State education officials. At present, however, the whole matter, except recruiting, awaits the consent of the Federal Parliament to the suggested scheme, by which time possibly the difficulties indicated may have been overcome.

In June 1906, Major Alfred Hillary Neale, was appointed as the Officer Commanding the Commonwealth Cadet Corps in South Australian. This represented the beginnings of formal cadet forces within South Australian private and public schools.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CADETS.

The subjoined notices appear in the latest issue of the "Commonwealth Gazette" in respect to the cadet forces in this State:—
Appointment—Major Alfred Hillary Neale, V.D., from the unattached list, to be officer commanding cadets, South Australia, from May 1. **Formation of detachments of Commonwealth cadet corps**—St. Peter's College, Prince Alfred College, and Christian Brothers' College, to form No. 1 South Australian Battalion Commonwealth Cadet Corps; Sturt-street public school, Port Adelaide public school, Grote-street public school, Currie-street public school, Hindmarsh public school, Thebarton public school, Brompton public school, Nailsworth public school, Goodwood public school, Edwardstown public school, Richmond public school, Alberton public school, Woodville public school, Glanville public school, and Lefevre's Peninsula public school, to form No. 2 South Australian Battalion Commonwealth Cadet Corps; Flinders-street public school, Norwood public school, Marryatville public school, Unley public school, Gilles-street public school, North Adelaide public school, Parkside public school, Rose Park public school, Wellington-road public school, and East Adelaide public school, to be No. 3 South Australian Battalion, Commonwealth Cadet Corps.

National Library of Australia

Having established three battalions in Adelaide in 1906, a fourth battalion of cadets was formed, encompassing Wallaroo, Kadina, Moonta and Mt Gambier. In 1907, during the time Horace was teaching the continuation class at the Mount Gambier School, it had an established, well organised cadet unit with sixty boys, including a military band of twenty-five lads. Capt. J. Fowler, the headmaster, was in command and it would have been anticipated that he would have wanted Horace to be involved.

EMPIRE DAY.

AT THE MOUNT GAMBIER SCHOOL.

Yesterday was "Empire Day," and while every patriotic Britisher felt a deep interest in it, it was celebrated in most of the public schools of the Empire in a special manner. In the South Australian public schools the ordinary timetable was suspended, and during the forenoon lessons and exercises given on subjects appropriate to the occasion. At the Mount Gambier school the early lessons had reference to the day, and the children took a deep interest in them.

The cadet corps gave a royal salute, at the command of Captain Fowler, the band playing the National Anthem. At the Captain's call three cheers were given for the King, three for the Empire, and three for the visitors. The children gave one on their own account for the holiday; and Mr. Watson called for one for Capt. Fowler and the other teachers, which were lustily given. The school was then dismissed.

The band played two or three tunes, and closed with the National Anthem again, and they also dispersed.

In January of 1908, Horace was transferred by the Education Department to Kadina as an assistant. He had apparently requested a transfer to a drier climate.

EDUCATIONAL CHANGES. — Kadina School has been supplied this year with a male assistant in Mr Horace G. Viney, late of Mt. Gambier Continuation School. Mr Viney comes with a good reputation as a capable teacher. He spent his pupil teachership at Flinders-street School and after two successful years at the University he has spent a year at Mt. Gambier, which appointment the damp atmosphere compelled him to relinquish.

On 31st March 1908, Horace was formally appointed as a Lieutenant (on Probation) in the Commonwealth Military Cadet Corps. On April 2nd, he was one of the officers in charge of the 37 strong Kadina contingent that went into camp on the Wallaroo oval.

WALLAROO CADET CAMP.

Wallaroo, April 2.
The cadets went into camp at 5.30 this evening on the Wallaroo Oval. The Kadina contingent numbered 37 cadets, under Lieutenants S. Hutley and H. G. Viney; Wallaroo, 24, under Lieutenant W. R. G. Sharp; Moonta, 32, under Lieutenant F. J. Butler; Wallaroo Mines, 10, under Lieutenant E. M. Kennedy. Lieutenant E. M. Ralph is in command, and there are two instructors, Sergeant-Majors Smith and Shaw, making the total in camp 111. The Commandant (Colonel Lee) will inspect the camp to-morrow afternoon. Lieutenant Ralph made his inspection this evening, and considering that it was the first night everything was satisfactory. The lads are well pleased, and are conducting themselves as soldiers.

Commonwealth Military Cadet Corps.— Appointments.—Senior Cadets—Michael Henry Dillon and Joseph Albert Stockmann, to be lieutenants on probation. Dated March 31. Cadets—Frederick Graham Spower Cherry, to be lieutenant on probation and signalling officer, No. 2 South Australian Battalion. Dated March 31. Henry Nancarrow, Ashley Pegler Rees, Claude Dunleavy Hill, Charles Harry Campbell Pearson, James Henry Williams, Ernest Samuel Davis, John Swayne Welsby, Horace George Viney, William Innes, Sydney Sylvanus Mills, Walter Vincent Giblin Tribe, and John Charles Noack, to be lieutenants on probation. Dated March 31.

While teaching at Kadina, Horace became involved with the Taylor Street Literary Society, continuing the interest he had developed in Mt Gambier.

TAYLOR-STREET LITERARY SOCIETY— Australia was the subject for last Wednesday evening's meeting of the above Society, the following programme being carried out by the members:—Song, "The Song of Australia," Miss Edwards; paper, "The People of Australia," Miss Mitchell; paper, "Burke and Wills' Exploring Expedition," Mr G. Langford; song, Miss Harris; speech by Mr Viney on "The Destiny of Australia." Next week's meeting will consist of prepared speeches.

TAYLOR STREET LITERARY SOCIETY.— On Friday evening at the Methodist Lecture Hall, Kadina, the Taylor-street Literary Society held its weekly meeting. The programme for the evening was a varied one, consisting of musical and elocutionary items, which were submitted by Misses Harwood, Tellam, Rev. A. H. Carne and Mr H. G. Viney. Messrs R. Jenkin, C. Pearson, M. J. Mason, F. Ople, R. P. Birdsey and H. G. Viney were elected as representatives of the Society in connection with the Kadina Model Parliament.

In July 1909, Horace took the role of the Minister of Education in the Kadina Model Parliament. This was a popular method of the time that gave young men an understanding of parliamentary processes to debate topics of the day including government policy.

KADINA MODEL PARLIAMENT—The following have been duly elected as members of the Kadina Model Parliament, which is to meet at the Kadina Town Hall on Thursday evening—Messrs G. Hamilton, E. A. Beare, G. McFarling, E. A. Ham, W. L. Pinnell, and W. C. Dowling (Kadina Institute), Pastor T. D. Webb and Messrs W. F. Owen, N. J. Hargrave, D. Templeton, J. G. Berry, and S. Whitford (Kadina Literary Society), Messrs R. Jenkin, C. Pearson, M. J. Mason, F. Opie, R. P. Birdsey, and H. G. Viney (Taylor-street Methodist Literary Society), Messrs C. Pengelly, J. A. Southwood, F. W. Harris, A. Dodd, D. Reid, and C. P. Rendell (Australian Natives' Association), Messrs R. Mitchell, C. Broad, W. J. Bald, G. Jackson, A. Richards, and A. S. Window (Druids' Lodge). The Mayor of Kadina (Mr J. Tonkin), who was elected Governor, has sent for Mr G. Hamilton to form a Ministry.

KADINA MODEL PARLIAMENT.—On Wednesday evening the Kadina Model Parliament will meet at the Wilson Memorial Hall, when the debate on the address-in-reply will be continued by the Minister of Education (Hon. H. G. Viney) upon whose motion the adjournment of the debate was carried at the last meeting. He will probably take the opportunity of replying to some of the criticisms of the Government policy made during the debate. Mr O'Sullivan, the leader of the Opposition, who was unable to be present when the motion for the address-in-reply was moved, is also expected to make a speech. According to the standing orders the debate will be brought to a conclusion on Wednesday evening, and should time permit, Mr Viney, in the event of the House agreeing to allow him to alter the motion standing in his name, will ask for leave to introduce a Bill for an Act to raise the age for compulsory attendance at Public Schools to 14 years and to provide increased facilities for secondary schools and technical education.

Although Horace was a skilled hockey player, it appears that while in Kadina he had taken up lacrosse. The Kadina school had just introduced hockey into their sporting games, and it is probable that he assisted coaching the team.

He played lacrosse for the Kadina team in the Yorke Peninsula Association competition and was selected to play in a combined side against the visiting Sturt team from Adelaide.

LACROSSE.

Y.P. ASSOCIATION.

MATCH THIS AFTERNOON.

Kadina v. Wallaroo, on the Kadina Show Grounds.

Kadina Team—F. Lang (captain), L. Jeffries (vice), H. G. Viney, A. Darmody, C. Moule, C. Mullighan, Geo. Bache, R. Ward, D. Brooke, T. W. Parrington, E. Pannan, B. Smith. Emergencies—M. Reed, K. Jewell. Play commences at 3.30 sharp.

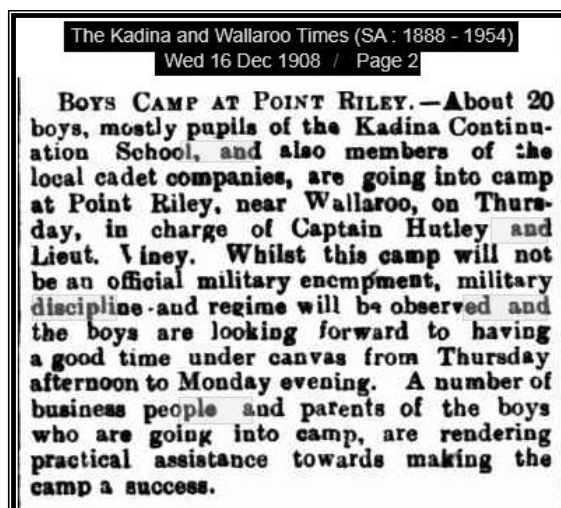
VISIT OF STURT TEAM TO THE PENINSULA.

This (Wednesday) afternoon the Sturt team will play a combined team from the Yorke's Peninsula Lacrosse Association on the Kadina Show Ground. The visitors will reach Kadina by the 2.30 p.m. train, and will be met by the officials of the Association and the Kadina Club, and taken to the Exchange Hotel, where they will stay. The match will commence at 3.30 p.m., and, providing the weather is favorable, all who are anxious of witnessing a really fine exhibition of this scientific game will have an opportunity of doing so on Wednesday afternoon. In the evening the visitors will be the guests of the local Association at a plain and fancy dress ball to be held in the Kadina Town Hall.

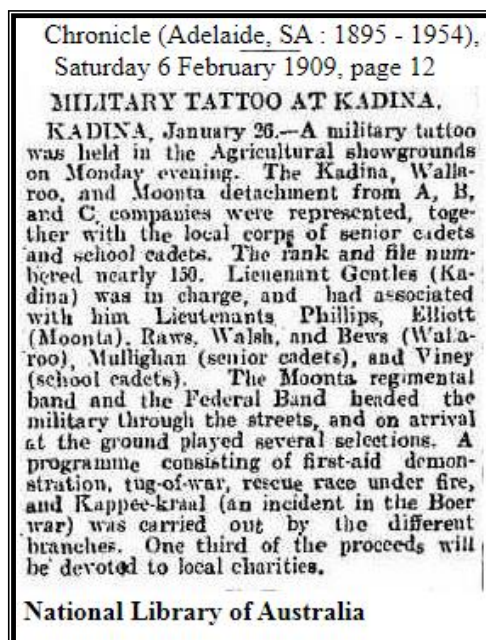
The Sturt team will be selected from the following—B. Croft, W. Kenny, S. Norton, N. Cameron, L. Latimer, T. H. Whyte, T. Nicholas, J. Newman, A. Rule, C. Russell, W. Price, H. Scott, F. Rice, and G. Rickards.

The following will represent the local Association—F. Lang, L. Jeffries, T. Parrington, A. Darmody, F. H. Crump, W. S. Hutley, H. G. Viney, B. Smith (Kadina), D. Walsh, O. Reynolds (Wallaroo), J. Rice, G. Watson (Moonta). Emergencies—Back. S. Hockridge (Wallaroo), E. Pannan (Kadina); forward, D. Brooke (Kadina), F. Leak (Wallaroo). A. C. Chatfield, of the Wallaroo Club, was selected as goal keeper, but owing to illness he will not be able to take part in the match. B. Smith has been put in in his place.

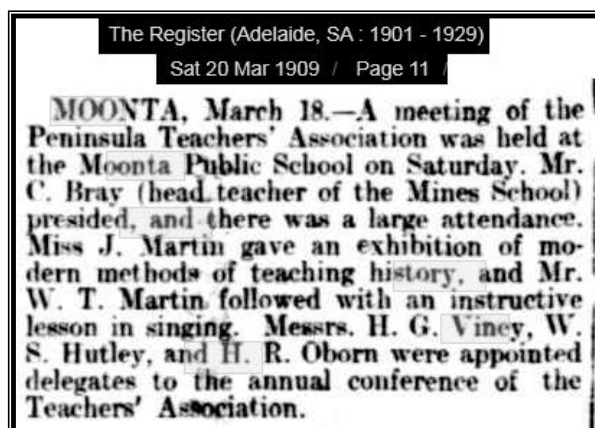
At the end of the 1908 school year, Horace accompanied his cadets to a school camp at Port Riley near Wallaroo.



In February 1909, a Military Tattoo was held at the Kadina showgrounds with Horace in charge of the school cadet contingent, who was performing in the evening programme.



In March 1909, Horace attended a meeting of the Peninsula Teachers' Association held at the Moonta Public School. He was appointed as a delegate to the annual Teachers' Association Conference in Adelaide.



In May 1909, Horace sat for and passed cadet officers exams and excelled in practice drills, regulations and standing orders. Horace had his appointment as a Lieutenant in the Cadet Corps confirmed.

MILITARY.—"A" Company (Moonta) is to parade on Tuesday evening next at the orderly-room. — The N O O s class will meet on Wednesday night. — A social and dance is to be held on Monday evening in connection with "B" Company (Wallaroo). — In the recent examination of cadet officers Lieutenant H. R. Osborn passed for promotion to the rank of captain (distinguished in regulations and standing orders), and Lieutenants T. F. Rice and H. G. Viney passed for confirmation of their appointments (the latter distinguished in regulations and standing orders and practical drill).

Wood's Great Peppermint Cure,
for Coughs and Colds, never fails. 1/6.

In July 1909, a large crowd witnessed a lacrosse match, where Kadina defeated arch rivals, Moonta.

Wednesday 21 July 1909, page 2

LACROSSE.

Y.P. ASSOCIATION.

MOONTA v KADINA.

The above teams met at Moonta on Saturday afternoon for the third time this season. The match, which was played on the Park Lands, attracted a large crowd of spectators, who evinced a lively interest in the match. As each team had previously defeated the other a keen struggle was anticipated, but the visitors scored a rather easy win by 5 goals. The Kadina team proved much faster than their opponents and were superior in passing and stick work generally. The final scores were :—

Kadina—8 goals.
Moonta—3 goals.

The Moonta captain (W. T. Martin) played a plucky defence game, and was well supported by Watson, Rice, and Whitford ; while in the attack Jarrett and Olifent were very conspicuous. For the winners F. H. Lang played the best game, while Meule and Pannan were strong on the defence. Hutley at third man proved too strong for his opponent, whom he effectively prevented from troubling the goal-keeper. Both attacks battled hard, and Darmody at centre did good work.

The goal-throwers were—Jeffries (4), Farrington (3), and Viney (1) for Kadina, and Olifent (3) for Moonta.

Horace was obviously very much involved with community activities and in late July 1909, he participated in a fancy-dress ball held in the Wallaroo Town Hall.

Tue 27 Jul 1909 / Page 7

WALLAROO, July 23.—Last week a successful fancy dress ball was held in the town hall. Sets representing Early Victorian, stockmen, scarlet pimpernels, pierrots, sailors, Scotch thistles, and doctors and nurses formed an effective scene.—On Tuesday evening an entertainment was given in the town hall in aid of the Anglican Church funds. Among those who took part were Misses J. and A. Seeley, and E. Sellars, and Messrs. C. Bowen, H. Lower, N. Rowe, O. Reynolds, C. Seeley, and D. Walsh. The comedietta "Six and Sevens" was played by Misses V. Allen, B. Cornelius, N. Fuller, and A. Mulligan, and Messrs. W. Dowling, H. Frick, and H. G. Viney. The steamer

The following month, he represented the Yorke Peninsula Association again, when a visiting lacrosse team from Jamestown defeated the locals, however Horace was one of the sides best players.

Observer (Adelaide, SA : 1905 - 1931)

Saturday 7 August 1909, page 20

COUNTRY.

MOONTA, July 31.

The Jamestown lacrosse team arrived this morning, and met a representative team of the Yorke's Peninsula Lacrosse Association at the Exhibition Grounds in the afternoon. The weather was fine, and a large crowd witnessed the match which resulted in a win for the visitors by 12 goals to 4. The first half was very close, and at the adjournment the local men had scored 4 to 3. After the respite the visitors showed some very fine play, completely outshone their rivals, and had matters all their own way. The best of the Jamestown were:—B. and J. Dawes, N. Rents, F. Moy, and A. Brooks; and of the Peninsula, Dr. Betts, W. E. Hutley, T. Parrington, H. Viney, and Dr. Jeffries.

National Library of Australia

Horace attended the annual military ball held in August 1909 in the Wallaroo Town Hall.

The Register (Adelaide, SA : 1901 - 1929)

Tue 10 Aug 1909 / Page 9

WALLAROO, August 6—The annual military ball was held in the town hall this evening. Although not so brilliant an engagement as the one last year, when His Excellency the Governor and the officers of H.M.S. Psyche attended, it was a great success. The hall had been prettily decorated by a committee of ladies, of whom the following danced the first set of lancers with the officers:—Mrs. Bews, Misses Walsh, Price, Rees, Herrmann, Batt, Young, Tonkin, and Thomas. The officers present were Capt. Powell (A.A.M.C.), Lieuts. W. L. Raws, W. C. Gentles, D. K. Bews, Elliott, F. Lang, C. Monle (S.A.I.R.), Capt. Hutley Sharpe, Lieuts. Viney and Rice (cadets).

In August 1909, Horace was advised that he was being moved from the Kadina School. At first he was told he would be transferred back to the city to the North Adelaide School, however that was changed, and he would be sent to the Moonta School.

Yorke's Peninsula Advertiser (SA : 1878 - 1922)

Fri 13 Aug 1909 / Page 3 / Local and General

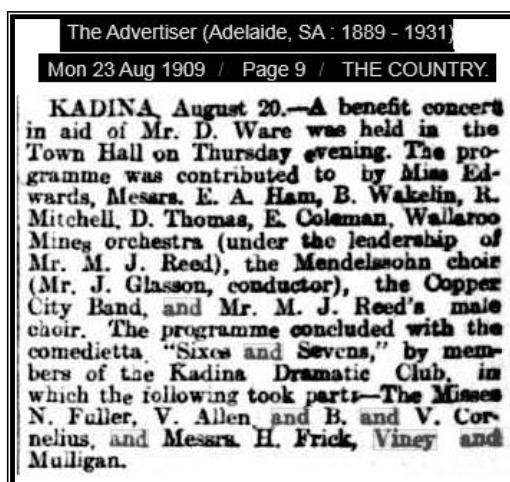
SCHOOL CHANGES—Mr H. R. Oborn, who has been at the Moonta school for about eight months, has been transferred to North Adelaide, and is leaving for that place on Saturday (to-morrow) morning. Mr H. G. Viney, of the Kadina school, is to succeed Mr Oborn at Moonta.

The Kadina and Wallaroo Times (SA : 1888 - 1954)

Sat 14 Aug 1909 / Page 2 / GENERAL NEWS.

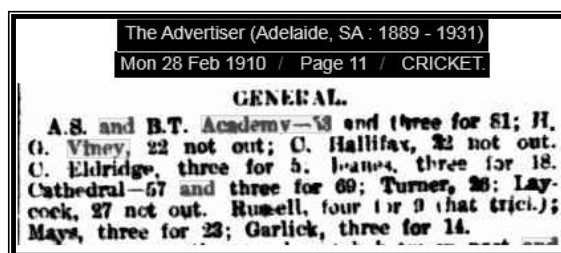
PERSONAL—Mr Jones, Inspector of Mines, left Kadina yesterday (Friday) for the purpose of inspecting several mining properties in the northern part of the State. He expects to be absent for about a fortnight.—Mr H. G. Viney, who received notification of his appointment to the staff of the North Adelaide School on Tuesday has received a further notification, intimating that he has been transferred to the Moonta School. Mr H. R. Oborn, of the Moonta School, has been transferred to North Adelaide, and Mr G. Oram, of North Adelaide, is to succeed Mr Viney at Kadina.—Mr N. E.

Later that month, Horace, as a member of the Kadina Dramatic Club, performed at a benefit concert in the Kadina Town Hall.



It appears that Horace was unhappy with his transfer to Moonta and in October 1909, he resigned from the Education Department and moved back to Adelaide where he was soon appointed to the Adelaide Shorthand and Business Training Academy (A.S. & B.A.). At the end of year awards presentation night of the A.S. & B.A., the Principal praised the work of Horace after only a short time working there.

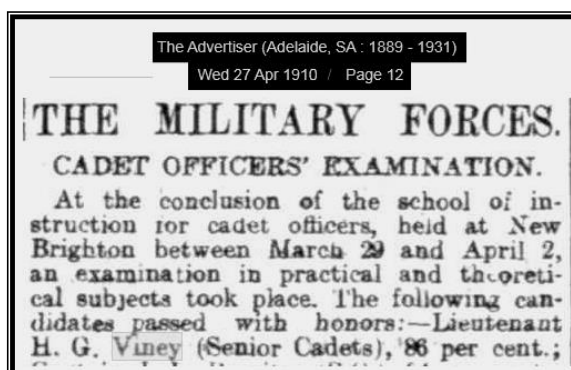
Horace continued teaching at the A.S. & B.A. in 1910 and was even now showing his sporting versatility by playing cricket for their team.



By April 1910, his involvement with the military was becoming more important and in March 1910, he was transferred to the staff of the senior cadets (boys 14 - 18 years of age).



From March 29th until April 2nd, Horace attended a school of instruction, where he passed both practical and theoretical examinations with honours.



During his first winter back in Adelaide, Horace joined up with the Adelaide University Lacrosse Club. Although no longer a student, because he had matriculated (qualified to enter university) within the last eight years, he was eligible to play under the rules of the day.

The Advertiser (Adelaide, SA : 1889 - 1931)
Mon 13 Jun 1910 / Page 10

LACROSSE.

STURT VERSUS UNIVERSITY.

On Saturday afternoon the lacrosse match between the Sturts and Universities on the Unley Oval attracted a number of interested spectators. The teams were as follow:—Sturt—T. Horton, V. Hughes, H. T. Nicholas, W. Russell, R. Pinch, H. Wicks (vice-captain), P. Goode, A. Pinch, B. Lee, L. Humphris (captain), W. G. Noblett, and R. Taylor. University, G. C. Campbell, H. C. Rennie, M. Bundy, H. Powell, W. Clarke, H. Viney, D. Steele (captain), C. Yeatman, G. H. Russell, A. L. Pinch, K. Healy, and H. C. Nott. At

Horace was a reserve for the Adelaide University lacrosse team in the annual Intervarsity match against Melbourne University in 1910.



Inter Varsity Lacrosse 1910

Back: C. Yeatman, A. L. Pinch, K. J. B. Healy, J. Larnier (ref), Middle: H. G. Viney (emerg), H. C. Nott (sec), H. Powell, H. C. Rennie, W. G. Clarke.
Front: W. W. E. Gray, G. C. Campbell (vice capt), D. M. Steele (capt), E. A. H. Russell, P. M. Bunday.

Held in Adelaide vs Melbourne, won by Adelaide 12-5.

Sadly, for the family, Horace's father George passed away on the 26th of June 1910, aged 62.

The Register (Adelaide, SA : 1901 - 1929)

Thu 30 Jun 1910 / Page 6

The late Mr. George Viney was well known in religious, temperance, and political circles. He founded the Mitcham Wesleyan Church, and he was partly responsible for the building of the Parkside Wesleyan Church, in connection with which he was the first Sunday school superintendent. An energetic temperance worker, he was a prominent Rechabite and trustee of the Star of Unley Tent. He also ably represented Fullarton Ward as Councillor in the Unley City Council. As a member of the staff of Messrs. Wilkinson & Co. he was much esteemed. He was formerly owner of the Parkside Chaff Mills, and first tram manager at Mitcham. Mr. Viney has left a widow, one son (Mr. Horace Viney, B.A.), and five daughters (Mrs. Furler, of Noarlunga; Mrs. T. Peters, Frankston, Victoria; and the Misses Ruby, Myra, and Estelle Viney).

Observer (Adelaide, SA : 1905 - 1931)

Sat 9 Jul 1910 / Page 16

NOARLUNGA, June 30.—Keen regret was felt when the news reached here of the death of Mr. George Viney, who for years was a prominent resident of this town, and always took a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the public weal. The local mill, that had been idle for years, he purchased from the City Permanent Building and Investment Society, and resuscitated the trade, which has been going continuously since. He was also instrumental in inducing the authorities to erect the new post and telegraph station here. He was an active officer of the Methodist Church.



In addition to playing lacrosse during the winter, Horace also played some hockey for Sturt and played in the winning semi-final team. Unfortunately, on the following Saturday, Sturt lost in the final and it appears that Horace was unavailable for that game as he was committed to play lacrosse for University.

Daily Herald (Adelaide, SA : 1910 - 1924)
Sat 6 Aug 1910 / Page 12

South Australian Men's Association.
Semi-Finals.—Sturt met and easily defeated Semaphore to the tune of 8 to nil on Saturday. The game was fast from start to finish, and the scores belie the nature of the play. F. Mann was absent from the Sturt ranks, while A. Grace did not appear for Semaphore. Reid hit 4 goals, Rossiter 2, and Viney and Radford 1 each.

The Advertiser (Adelaide, SA : 1889 - 1931)
Mon 15 Aug 1910 / Page 7

Simpson was in fine form in goal for North Adelaide, and Ballans (centre), G. Thomas and Morphett (forward), Holmes (defence) and Raymond (at point) were prominent throughout the afternoon. G. Campbell gave a good exhibition of goalkeeping for the scholars, and D. Steele (centre) played a prominent part. Russell, in his new position at point, was in evidence throughout, despite the fact that he was suffering from an attack of influenza. Viney and Clarke also played well. University had two juniors from B grade in their ranks, Taasie and Verco, who acquitted themselves creditably. The goalthrowers were:—North Adelaide—Morphett (5), Thomas (2), Ballans, Hughes, Tonkin, Simpson, and Stephens (each one). Varsity—Pinch (3), Vercoe, and Nott (each one). The final scores were:—

North Adelaide	12 goals.
University	5 goals.

In February 1911, Horace resigned his Lieutenant's Commission in the South Australian 10th Infantry Regiment but remained on the list as a 2nd Lieutenant.

The Advertiser (Adelaide, SA : 1889 - 1931)
Mon 27 Feb 1911 / Page 10

MILITARY CHANGES.
Melbourne, February 26.
The following military changes affecting South Australia are announced:—Australian Garrison Artillery, Major L. Dyke, to be lieutenant-colonel (supernumerary), with the pay of major. 10th Infantry Regiment, Mr. Lloyd to be second lieutenant (provisionally), Messrs. Neale and Viney to be second lieutenants (provisionally), Captain H. M. Weir to be transferred to the unattached list. South Australian Infantry Regiment, provisional appointment of Second Lieutenant A. A. Heincke confirmed. Australian Intelligence Corps, A. J. Hodgeman to be lieutenant (provisionally). Senior Cadets, Lieutenant C. F. Minagall to be captain. Resignations of Lieutenants H. G. Viney and H. W. Neale of their commissions accepted.

The reason for his resignation, from the South Australian 10th Infantry Regiment, is explained by his relocation to Queensland in early 1911. He had by then, left his teaching position at the A. S. and B. A. in Adelaide to take up a teaching role at the Southport High School.

In December 1910, The Defence Act (1910) was passed by the Australian Parliament, which made it compulsory for male students to join the school cadets for military training. With his previous experience, Horace was possibly

recruited to help set up the Southport High School Cadet Corps. He also played cricket for the Southport High School team.

The Brisbane Courier (Qld. : 1864 - 1933) /
Wed 17 May 1911 / Page 5

"The Southportonian."

The May number of "The Southportonian" contains much of interest regarding the Southport High School, and will consequently be highly valued by the numerous admirers of the school. In an editorial reference is made to the new defence scheme, and it is stated that the school will "be able to put a strong body into the field, and, united with the lads who have registered in the township, Southport ought to have a corps of which it will be proud." The house competitions are referred to, and it is mentioned that the proposal to sweep away the junior competitions was vetoed by a large majority. In "School Notes and News" it is stated that the year was commenced with the prospect of a full school, but many were delayed by floods in the North and West, and it was nearly a month before there was the usual complement of 110 boarders. With day boarders the roll is now 122. Mention is made of the appointments of Messrs. H. Viney, J.D. Royle, and R. Holtham to the staff of the school, and brief sketches of their careers are given. Another interesting announcement is that the senior prefect, D. W. Murray, won the first scholarship to the Queensland University offered by the school. The holding of this scholarship means the paying by the school of all University fees, so that the course will be practically free. The proceedings on speech day are referred to at length, and the various sections of school life and work are adequately reviewed. Several articles of a general nature, both grave and gay, are included in the publication, and the illustrations, as usual, form a prominent and attractive feature.

The Brisbane Courier (Qld. : 1864 - 1933)
Wed 15 Feb 1911 / Page 7

CRICKET.

COOMERA - HIGH SCHOOL.

OXENFORD, February 14.

On the Oxenford ground on Saturday Coomera defeated the Southport High School by 42 runs. Scores: Coomera, 70 and 58 (W. A. Binstead 28, H. Binstead 17 and 16); High School, 37 and 40 (J. Nimmo 13). Bowling: For Coomera, W. Shelly seven for 18, D. Hollindale five for 11, R. Howard two for 19, G. Wilson four for 17; for High School, E. Kates five for 41, R. H. Nimmo four for 34, D. Murray three for 7, H. Barnes one for 13, and Viney two for 26.

In September 1911, no longer residing in Adelaide, under Commonwealth Military Regulation 139 (a), Horace was made a "supernumerary" to the 10th Australian Infantry Regiment (Adelaide Rifles). He still retained his current rank and pay and could be reassigned to duty later.

The Advertiser (Adelaide, SA : 1889 - 1931)
Tue 10 Oct 1911 / Page 10 / MILITARY NEWS.

"10th Australian Infantry Regiment (Adelaide Rifles), 1st Battalion.—The resignation of Second Lieutenant A. W. Loit of his provisional appointment is accepted, dated October 2. The services of Second Lieutenant (provisional) H. G. Viney are dispensed with under the provisions of Commonwealth military regulation 139 (a), dated September 18.

Regns. 137-141. 76

DIVISION 22.—SUPERNUMERARY REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

139. An officer may be retained as supernumerary on the strength of his Regiment or Corps:—

- (a) In the case of a reduction in the establishment of the Regiment or Corps.
- (b) While awaiting a vacancy under Regulations 133, 137, and 323.
- (c) Except as provided in this Regulation, supernumerary officers will not be appointed.

Provided, however, that in the Australian Army Medical Corps and the Engineer and Railway Staff Corps, supernumerary officers may be appointed on the recommendation of District Commandants, not exceeding in number 25 per cent. of the annual establishment of officers of such Corps.

While at Southport High School, Horace was put in command of the Queensland 9th Battalion Cadets Corps but was the officer in charge of the school's cadet company.

The Queenslander (Brisbane, Qld. : 1866 - 1939) / Sat 16 Dec 1911
Page 39 / SOUTHPORT HIGH SCHOOL

The new Defence Act had come into force, and the greatest interest and enthusiasm had prevailed. Having himself been placed in command of the ninth battalion, the command of the school company had fallen to Captain Viney.

At the commencement of 1912, after only one year teaching in Queensland, Horace received notification that he had qualified and been appointed to the Army Administrative and Instructional Staff back in South Australia. He took up his position with the 20th Brigade on the 1st of March 1912.

The Brisbane Courier (Qld. : 1864 - 1933) / Thu 29 Feb 1912

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

The half-yearly examination of militia officers is taking place each evening of this week at the drill hall, Peel-street. There are 113 candidates from the Southern district sitting, of whom 52 belong to Brisbane.

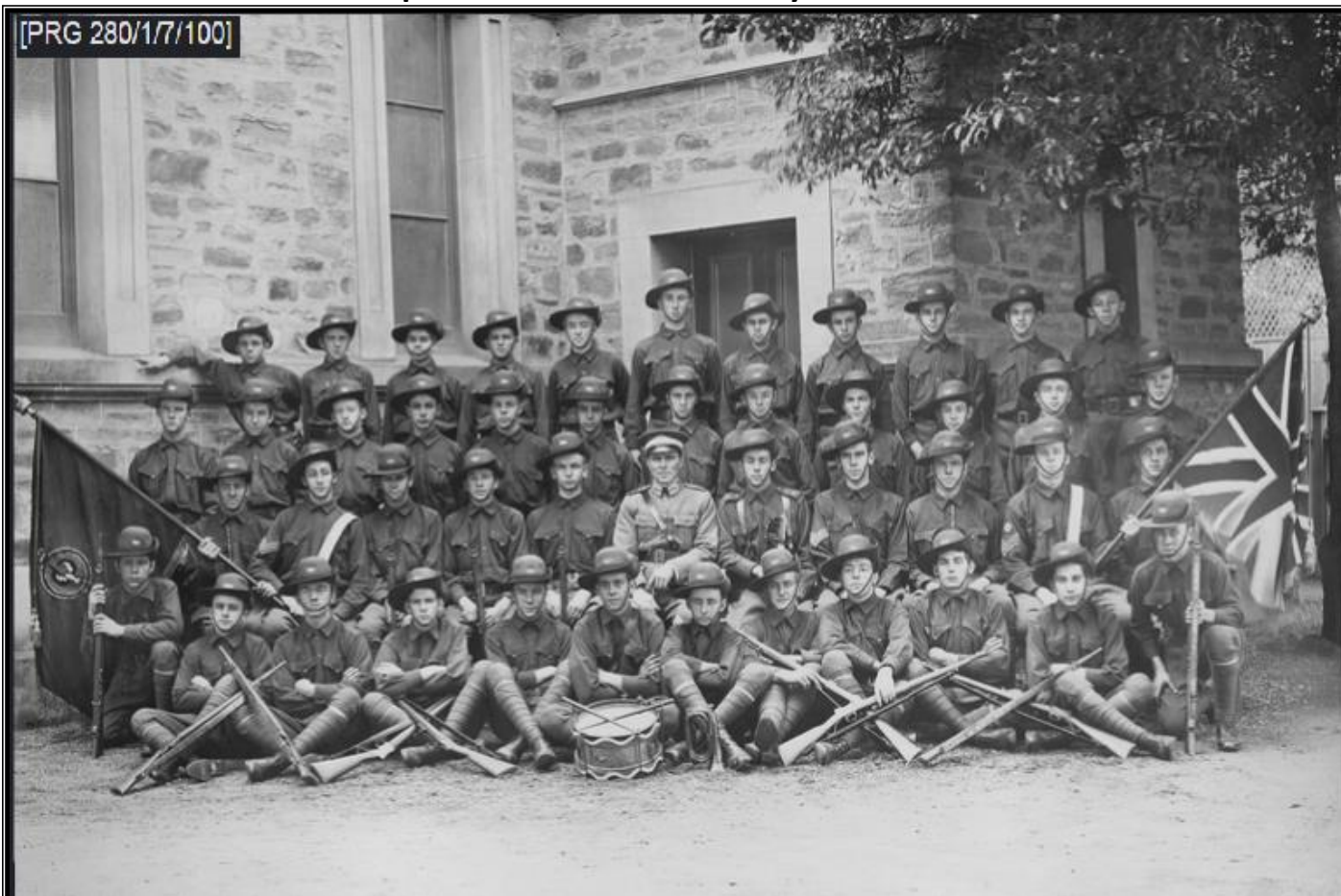
Lieutenant H. G. Viney, of the Senior Cadets, Southport Boys' School, has been appointed to the A. and I. staff, and is to take up duty in South Australia on March 1.

The Queenslander (Brisbane, Qld. : 1866 - 1939)
Sat 9 Mar 1912 / Page 15 / OUR NEIGHBOURS

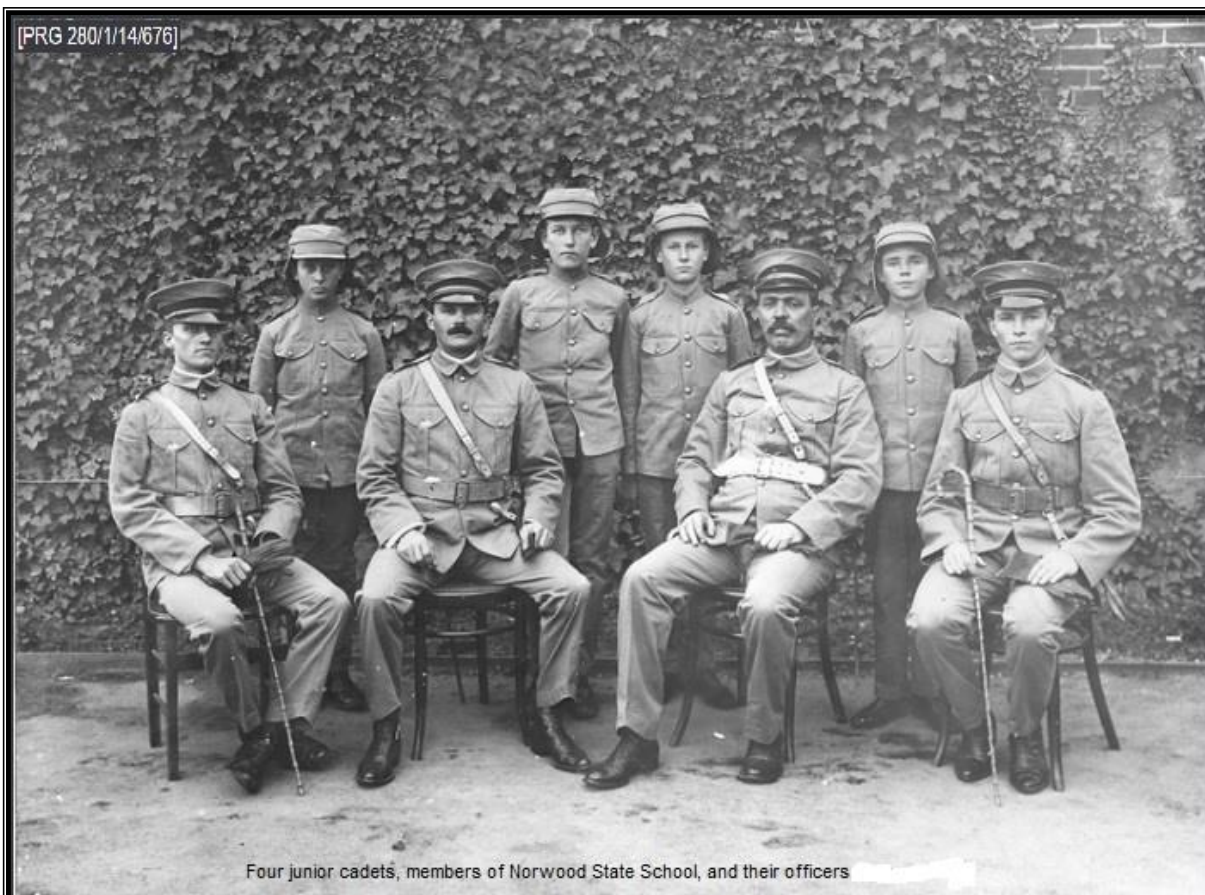
Miss Phyllis Manning, who were spending a few days at the Pacific Hotel, will leave this week for Barcaldine.—Mrs. E. J. Stevens and family returned to Brisbane on Thursday.—Miss Greer will return from Sydney at the end of this week.—Miss May Greer will leave for Sydney at the end of next week.—Miss Julia Schneider intends leaving for Tasmania in a few days' time.—Mr. Lahey and Mr. Harry Palmer spent the week end here.—A French gave an enjoyable dance in the Cable Hall on Saturday evening. Those present included Messrs. Wardrop, Richmond, Dun, Messrs. Stevens, Petrie, Power, Clowes, Stirling, Scott, and Messrs. T. Chapman, Jones, and the members of the Pacific cable station. Refreshments were daintily served, and the dance music was provided by Miss Fass.—A successful Kentucky dance was held in the School of Arts on Wednesday evening.—Messrs. Viney and Snow have left Southport.

Group of South Australian Army Cadets c 1912

[PRG 280/17/100]



Lt. H.G. Viney Officer in Charge (Seated centre) - State Library of SA



Four junior cadets, members of Norwood State School, and their officers

Lt. H.G. Viney (Seated right) - State Library of SA

In 1912, Horace was transferred from the 20th Brigade Area to the 19th Brigade Area, with the rank of Assistant Brigade-Major. The 19th and 20th Brigade were militia units, raised as part of the new compulsory training scheme. In November 1912, he was transferred to Albury, to be an instructor at the special school for non-commissioned officers.

AREA OFFICERS AND STAFF SCHOOLS

Senior Cadets—A. J. P. Kummnick and E. C. M. B. Gunter to be lieutenants (provisionally); dated June 17. F. H. Johnson to be second lieutenant; dated June 4. (This cancels the notification respecting this officer which appeared in the Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, No. 40, of June 8, 1912.) A. C. Strempe to be second lieutenant; dated June 17, 1912. The resignations of Lieuts. R. Thomas and C. L. Phillips of their provisional appointments are accepted; dated June 17, 1912.

16th Australian Light Horse Regiment (South Australian Mounted Rifles).—Capt. E. S. Connor and E. F. Feuerherdt, V.D., to be majors; dated June 17, 1912.

10th Australian Infantry Regiment (Adelaide Rifles), 1st Battalion.—C. E. Viner to be second lieutenant (provisionally), supernumerary to the establishment pending absorption; dated June 17.

Mjr. W. De Passey will act as brigade major, 8th Light Horse Brigade, in addition to performing the duties of brigade major, 19th Brigade area.

Lieut. G. F. G. Wieck to be brigade major (temporarily), 19th Infantry Brigade.

Lieut. H. G. Viney is transferred from the 20th Brigade area to the 19th Brigade area, as an additional assistant brigade-major.

DEFENCE NOTES.

Major Boyle, the district paymaster, will proceed to Melbourne on November 19 to attend the annual conference of district paymasters from all the States. Lieutenant H. G. Viney, of the A. and I. Staff, has been transferred to Albury, to be an instructor at the special school for non-commissioned officers. Sergeant R. W. Williams, who attended a special school of instruction at Albury, has, subject to a further test in riding, passed an examination for first appointment, and transfer to the Administrative and Instructional Staff. Sergeant G. H. Hamilton, of the 23rd Light Horse, has been permitted to retain the honorary rank of warrant officer on his retirement.

Horace was advancing his career in the military and in May 1913, on returning from Albury, he was appointed to the position of Adjutant of the 23rd Light Horse Regiment based in Adelaide.

The Advertiser (Adelaide, SA : 1889 - 1931)
Sat 31 May 1913 / Page 8 / DEFENCE NOTES.

Lieutenant G. F. G. Wieck, to be brigade-major (temporarily), 19th Brigade Area, vice Major W. De Passey; Lieutenant (temporary captain) O. V. Hoad, to be brigade-major, 19th Infantry Brigade, in addition to his present duties; Lieutenant J. T. Moran, to be adjutant 24th Light Horse, with headquarters at Port Pirie; Lieutenant H. G. Viney, to be adjutant 23rd Light Horse, with headquarters at Adelaide; Lieutenant (on probation) G. E. G. Gill, to be adjutant 81st Infantry, with headquarters at Wallaroo.

The Register (Adelaide, SA : 1901 - 1929)
Sat 14 Jun 1913 / Page 6 / MILITARY NOTES.

—Personal.—
The General Staff Officer (Mr. Brand) and Lieut. Wieck (A. and I. Staff) are in Melbourne attending a three-weeks' war course. Capt. H. W. Brown, of the Intelligence Corps, will attend the last four days of the school. Capt. O. Hoad (Brigade Major of the 20th Brigade) has gone to Melbourne to be married, and is expected to return to Adelaide early next week. In the meantime his duties are being performed by Lieut. Viney, who has recently returned to South Australia, after eight months' absence at Albury, where he was camp adjutant during the training of another batch of 60 sergeant-major drill instructors.

In November 1913, Horace sat for an examination for officers seeking further promotion in the Permanent Forces.

Register (Adelaide, SA : 1901 - 1929)
Saturday 29 November 1913, page 6
MILITARY NOTES.

[By Adjutant.]
The half-yearly examination for promotion of officers of the Permanent Forces will begin at the United Service Institute on Monday. The candidates will be Mjr. W. De Passey, Capt. R. G. C. King, and Lieut. H. G. Viney. The following board has been appointed to supervise the written examination:—Mjr. C. H. Brand, General Staff (President); Capt. F. W. Page, F. M. Lorenzo, and J. L. Hardie, and Lieut. G. F. G. Wieck, A. and I. Staff (members).

The Advertiser (Adelaide, SA : 1889 - 1931)
Sat 29 Nov 1913 / Page 23
DEFENCE NOTES.

HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATION.
The half-yearly examination for promotion of officers of the permanent forces will commence at the United Service Institute on Monday, December 1. The candidates will be Major W. De Passey, for promotion to lieutenant-colonel; Captain R. G. C. King, for major; and Lieutenant H. G. Viney, for captain. The following board has been appointed to supervise the written examination:—Major Brand, Captains Page, Lorenzo, Hardie, and Lieutenant Wieck.



Lt. Horace George Viney (circa 1912 - 1914)

*In Officers "Walking Out" uniform with cap badge for "Staff Corps" Administrative and Instructional Staff.
(Shoulder insignia indicates rank of Lieutenant)*

State Library of SA

In December 1913, Captain (sic) Viney, initiated a new Corps of the Light Horse Volunteers at Houghton, North-East of Adelaide in the Mount Lofty Ranges.

The Register (Adelaide, SA : 1901 - 1929)
Fri 12 Dec 1913 / Page 8

HOUGHTON, December 11.—On Saturday, December 6, Capt. Viney addressed a fair number of people in the council chamber. His object was to inaugurate a corps of light horse volunteers. He stated that by having a training centre here it would save those at present travelling to Gilles Plains, to train in the citizen forces, a distance of eight or nine miles. This will also bring within the radius a number of cadets who are at present out of bounds. It is expected that Capt. Oborn will take charge of the corps.

European Political Tensions

Political and territorial tensions in Europe were nothing new, but it had again built up again towards the end of the 19th Century, with alliances resulting in greater polarisation of powers in Europe. Australia, following Federation in 1901, was still loyal and still greatly under the influence of Great Britain, who had by 1907, formed a "Triple Entente" with France and Russia against Germany and her allies. There were also concerns over Germany's territorial ambitions outside of Europe.

Preparing for what may possibly have seemed inevitable, Australia had been proactive in building up military capacity in preparation for hostilities and from 1912, had introduced compulsory training.

Later in March, Horace as Adjutant to Major Brand, participated in a significant gathering of the Light Horse Corps for training at Kapunda. After the camp he was one of the officers who claimed that they should have received a larger meal allowance.

Daily Herald (Adelaide, SA : 1910 - 1924),
Tuesday 17 March 1914, page 6

**LIGHT HORSE CAMP
ARRANGEMENTS FOR KAPUNDA**
GENERAL SIR IAN HAMILTON
THE ENTRAINING DETAILS.

Now that the time has arrived for the long-expected Light Horse Camp at Kapunda all the military departments are hard at it to have things in proper order by the time General Sir Ian Hamilton (Inspector-General of Overseas Forces) arrives to inspect the troops at their work in the field.

The site of the camp will be in a large block of land owned by Mr. E. C. Daw, of Kapunda, on the main road to Truro. On the western side Allan's Creek will provide water for the horses, while the water for the use of the troops is to be obtained from a 20,000-gallon tank on the property of the late Kapunda Brewery Company, and the water is to be pumped into the tank from an inexhaustible spring. A service of pipes is being laid by the Royal Australian Engineers, under Lieutenant Glenmon and Warrant-Officer Wyly.

Major Brand, officer administering the command, and Captain Page, D.A.A.Q.M.G., Major de Passey, Colonel Dean, and Lieutenant H. G. Viney (adjutant A. and I Staff), will be in camp throughout.

The Register (Adelaide, SA : 1901 - 1929)
Thu 4 Jun 1914 / Page 7

**KAPUNDA CAMP
SIDELIGHT.**
**OFFICERS' CLAIM FOR
ALLOWANCES.**

MELBOURNE, June 3.

In the Senate to-day, the Minister for Defence (Mr. Millen) informed Mr. McGregor that there were no claims for certain allowances outstanding in South Australia, except with regard to three warrant and non-commissioned officers, whose cases were now being considered by the Military Board. It appeared that some officers of the instructional staff accompanied the advance party of the militia forces to the recent camp, and as no rations were issued they, as well as the militia advance party, were paid an allowance of 1/ per meal in lieu of rations. A request had recently been received from the District Military Commandant, Adelaide, that warrant and non-commissioned officers of the instructional staff should be granted an allowance of 2/ per meal, but as this involved a principle which would apply to the instructional staff throughout Australia, it had been found necessary to institute further enquiries before a decision could be arrived at. The Military Commandant reported that the officers and others concerned were Capt. Page, Lieut. Viney, Warrant-Officers Marshall, Read, Deaniston, and Cresne, Staff-Sgt.-Mjrs. Maskell, Martin, Darling, Fox, Osborne, Kenyon, and Pope. It could not be said that there was anything due to them.

In July 1914, Horace was detailed to attend a Signal Camp at Brighton, South Australia, which was to be held in January 1915. Prior to that he had attended musketry practice in Sydney.

Daily Herald (Adelaide, SA : 1910 - 1924)
 Fri 3 Jul 1914 / Page 3 / MILITARY NOTES

Signal Camp.
 The following members of the permanent forces have been detailed to attend the signal camp to be held at Brighton from January 11 to 30 next:—Major C. H. Brand, Captain F. M. Lorenzo, Lieutenants, G. F. G. Wieck, H. G. Viney, G. E. Gill, S.S.Ms. Pope, Fox, Gaites, C.S.M. Johnson, S.S.M. Muchmore, C.S.Ms. Ransome and Parker, S.S.Ms. Parrott, Martin, Bowen, Osborne, Shaw, Miller, and Beverley, and Gunner J. N. Walker.

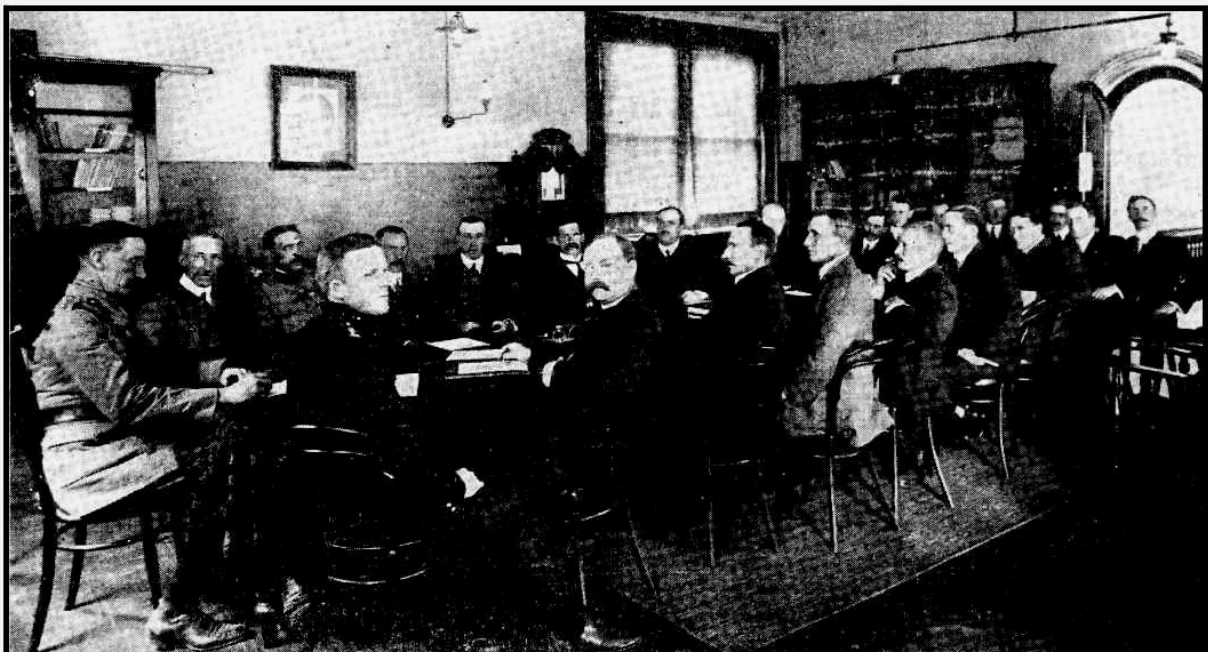
The Advertiser (Adelaide, SA : 1889 - 1931) / Sat 8 Aug 1914 / Page 14

Lieutenant H. G. Viney and Captain J. L. Hardie, of the South Australian Permanent Military Staff, returned to Adelaide on Friday by the Melbourne express. They have during the last few months been attending musketry practice in Sydney.

Following Britain's Declaration of War against Germany on the 4th of August 1914, plans were well advanced for the deployment of Australian troops overseas. Horace was present at the Military Council in Adelaide, discussing the South Australian quota of troops.

THE ADVERTISER, ADELAIDE, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1914.
THE MILITARY COUNCIL IN ADELAIDE.

A meeting of Commanding Officers and Adjutants, with the District Commandant, to discuss the South Australian quota of the Contingent from Australia was held on Monday afternoon at the United Service Institute.



Back Row (left to right)—Commandant Colonel Irving (at head of table), Major C. H. Brand, Major W. DePassey, Major W. S. Hanson, Major C. Reynell, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Dollman, Major H. H. E. Russell, Major Downey, Lieutenant S. R. Hall, Lieutenant S. H. Watson, Lieutenant Gartrell, Lieutenant H. G. Viney, Captain F. L. Parker.

Front Row—Captain Jess, D.A.A.G., Lieutenant-Colonel D. M. Coghill, Colonel S. P. Weir, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Miell, Lieutenant-Colonel T. Hancock, Captain G. Redburg, Captain F. C. Lloyd, Captain C. J. Thomas, Lieutenant A. Henley.

In September 1914, Horace was pleased to accept a donation of books for use by his regiment by C. T. Barnes, a member of the Eastern Suburbs Literary Society.

The Register (Adelaide, SA : 1901 - 1929)
 Wed 30 Sep 1914 / Page 9

BOOKS FOR TROOPS.
 From C. T. Barnes, Charles street, Adelaide.—“Will you kindly publish the attached letter in acknowledgment of the fine lot of books forwarded to my care for the use of the troops? Your communication of the 22nd inst., re books for the use of my regiment during the voyage, to hand. Please accept my best thanks for the offer, as I am convinced that your gift will be appreciated. Yours faithfully, for C.O., 3rd L.H. Reg., H. G. Viney, Lieut. and Adjutant.”

Adjutant-Lieutenant H. G. Viney, had been appointed to the 3rd Light Horse Regiment on the 20th of August 1914. The following month, with further training for the troops at the Morphettville Camp, he had overseen improvements in discipline and military manoeuvres.

Daily Herald (Adelaide, SA : 1910 - 1924), Wednesday 2 September 1914,

AT THE CAMP

GOVERNOR'S VISIT DISCIPLINE IMPROVING

Each day as the troops in camp at Morphettville get a keener insight into the meaning of the different military movements they are called upon to perform, there is a steady improvement shown, which promises well for the future of the force. It was quite exhilarating to ex-military eyes to see the young fellows stepping along with chest well set, head erect, shoulders squared, and keeping time and distance like veterans of the war. The most satisfactory side of all is that the lads in khaki seem to relish their work thoroughly. With another fortnight's polish the infantry will be ready to deploy and manoeuvre with the best.

The Light Horsemen are to use a paradoxical term, extremely heavy-mounted infantry, and it seems that the shock tactics of the enemy would have to be very much increased before the Australian horsemen will be overcome. Rather from appearances would the tables be badly turned "when the boys of the south ride home for the flag."

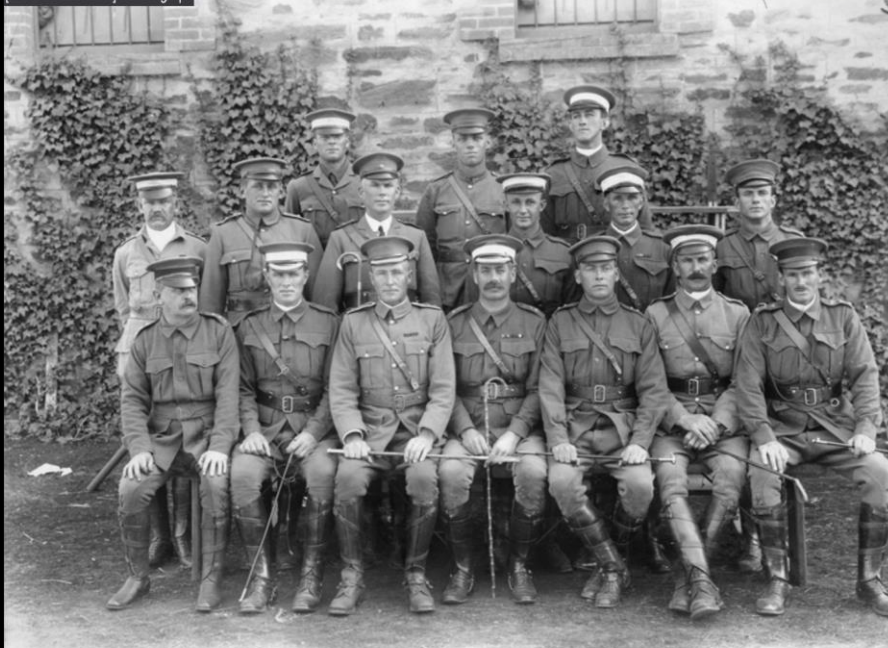
Yesterday there were issues of kit and uniform, and gradually the men are being shaped and clothed into something like real soldiers. It will be some time before the camp throughout is thoroughly equipped in dress and material.

Late yesterday another draft of 50 light horses were brought into camp by the detachment of horsemen sent from the camp to do this work. Right well the lads enjoy the "happy droving days" between Dry Creek and the camp, and many a story is exchanged along the way as the new remounts are discussed. Everyone in camp is looking forward to the arrival of "Kidman's Hundred" of unbroken remounts. There are yet pleasant tasks to be performed and stubborn equine wills to be broken. But it will be effectually yet kindly done.

Headquarters' Roll.

The following headquarters' roll has been definitely decided upon for the Third Light Horse Regiment:—Lieutenant-Colonel (officer commanding), F. M. Rowell; lieutenant-colonel (second in command), A. Miell; adjutant-lieutenant, H. G. Viney; quartermaster, Lieutenant O. L. Davey; sergeant-major, A. McFarlane; quartermaster-sergeant, T. S. Kennion; transport sergeant, G. Lowe; orderly room clerk, Sergeant W. H. Wilke; sergeant trumpeter, H. Hannam; signalling sergeant, F. E. Coxall; saddler-sergeant, A. Crafter; signallers, Privates S. A. Hutton, A. F. Robertson, F. L. McKenzie, R. F. Jephcott, A. J. Cherry; dispatch riders, W. B. Blue, D. F. Ottaway, D. Urquhart, C. D'Arcy; orderlies for medical officer, C. J. Riley, C. G. Good; drivers for first line transport, J. Mooney, R. R. Moon, J. R. George, E. Arrowsmith, A. Metcalf, and Howe; batmen, C. Masters and B. F. Russell for the officer commanding, W. Mingo and A. C. Paul for the second in command, R. Robinson and S. L. Vohr for the adjutant, H. T. Hunt for Lieutenant Davey, A. Frost for medical officer, C. I. Wilson and H. Barron for the veterinary officer (Regimental Sergeant-Major L. Fully). Attached.—Army Medical Corps, Captain W. Cavanagh-Mainwaring, B. L. Tomlinson, A. Catchlove, and H. M. Bidmeade; veterinary officer, Captain F. Murray Jones. The appointments of sergeant cook, farrier, quartermaster-sergeant, and regimental armorer have yet to be made.

[PRG 280/1/14/136] • Photograph

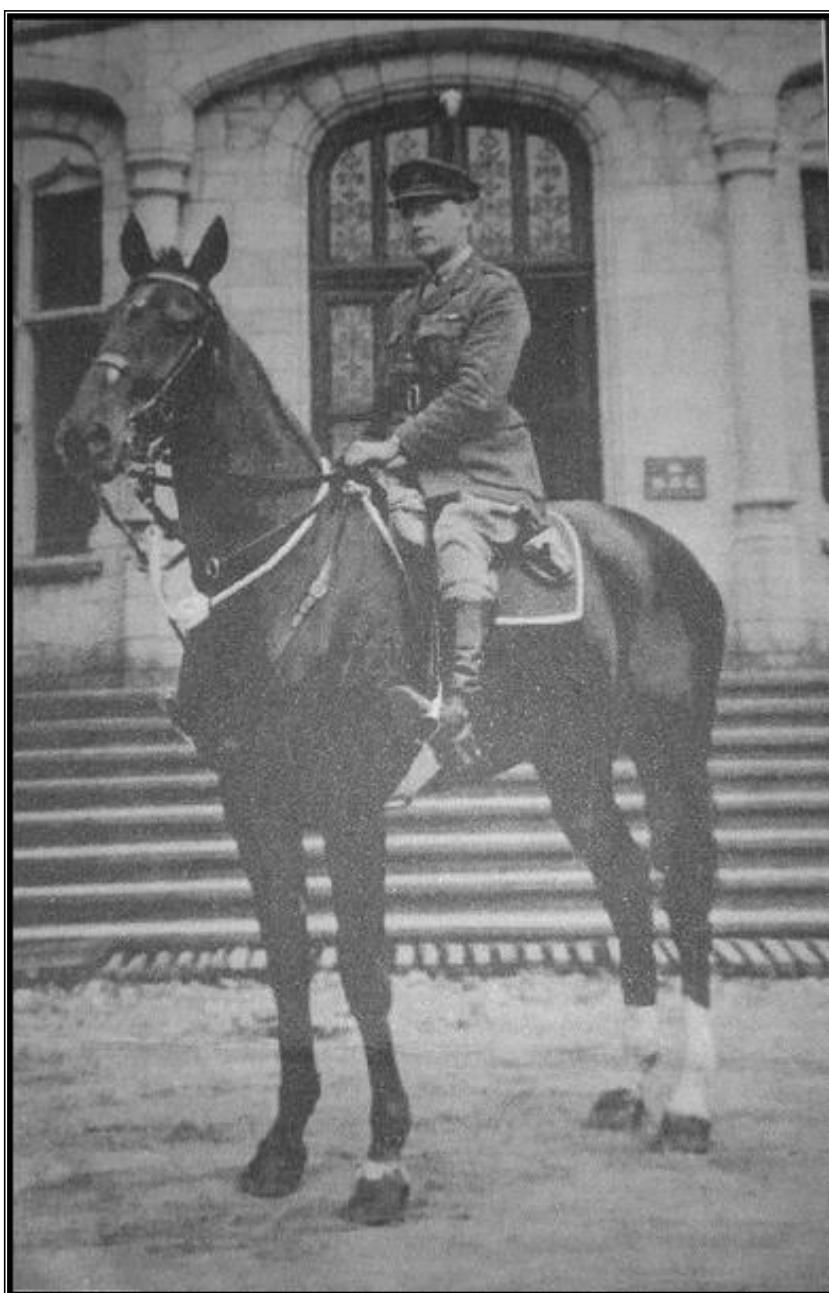


A group of South Australian army officers photographed shortly before World War 1 at the Morphettville Camp, 1914. Lieutenant Colonel Frank Rowell is seated in the front row, 4th from left. Using the identification for the photo that appeared in 'The Journal' (see below) it is suggested that the men are: (front row, from left) Captain W.B. Cavanagh-Mainwaring, D. Fulton, Lieutenant O.L. Davey, Colonel F.M. Rowell, Lieutenant H.G. Viney, Major J.E. Barrett, Captain F. Murray-Jones. Centre row (from left) Captain P.H. Priestley, Lieutenant L.A. Lewis, Lieutenant F.M. White, J.T. Bigg, A. Mossop, Lieutenant F.L.G. Smith. Back row (from left): A. Dick, J. J. Brooks, E.C. Derrington.

A few weeks before the 3rd Light Horse Regiment departed for overseas, Horace announced his engagement to Irene Bancroft Radford. For other couples, this was a common practice prior to the departure of the troops for overseas service, however sadly, many girls would be left grief stricken, when their fiancées were one of the many men who did not return. It was a much different situation with Horace.

Chronicle (Adelaide, SA : 1895 - 1954) / Sat 3 Oct 1914
Page 52 / ENGAGEMENTS.
The engagement is announced of Mr. Horace George Viney, only son of Mrs. and the late Mr. George Viney, of Hyde Park, to Miss Irene Bancroft Radford, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Radford, of North Adelaide.

Although Horace was already a lieutenant in the permanent Australian Military Forces, to serve overseas, he had to still formally volunteer, and apply for his Commission, in the 1st Australian Imperial Forces (1st A.I.F.). Australia had committed and raised 20,000 men, consisting of one Infantry division, one light horse brigade and supporting units, but was to be under British command.



Captain Horace George Viney Australian 3rd Light Horse Regiment

Service Records - WW1

(See Appendices Also)

Horace George Viney's Service Records can be accessed from the following link:

<https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/SearchNRetrieve/Interface/ViewImage.aspx?B=8398374>

C.M. Form A. 22.
(Revised 1.5.12.)

3rd, LIGHT HORSE REGT. AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

Application for a Commission in the AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE

3rd Light Horse

No.	Particulars.
1.	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>Surname ... VINNY,</p> <p>Other names (in full) ... HORACE GEORGE.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: right;"> <p><i>4 M2222</i> <i>Inscribed</i></p> </div> </div>
2.	<p>Educational Qualifications ...</p> <p><i>(Candidates to be attached for selection at District Board questions.)</i></p> <p>Senior Public Examination, Adelaide University.</p>
3.	<p>Military Qualifications (previous Military Service, if any, to be stated) ...</p> <p><i>(Attention is directed to third sub-pars. of C.M. Regulation 18.)</i></p> <p>If serving, present rank and corps to be stated.</p> <p>Lieutenant A.M.F. Staff, 2 years 6 months, Administrative & Instructional Staff, A.M.F.</p>
4.	<p>Present or former Employment ...</p> <p>58 Edmund Street, Hyde Park.</p>
5.	<p>Date of Birth and Age ...</p> <p><i>(Candidates of Irish or Scottish Descent to be attached for selection at District Board questions.)</i></p> <p>3th. June, 1885. 29 Years 2 Months.</p>
6.	<p>If a British Subject or a Naturalised British Subject ...</p> <p><i>(In the case of the latter, date and place of Naturalisation to be stated.)</i></p> <p>British Subject. PAY BOOK NO. <i>Religious C.R.</i></p>
7.	<p>Married or Single ...</p> <p>Single. <i>39048 A.9</i></p>
8.	<p>Postal Address ...</p> <p>58 Edmund Street, Hyde Park, South Aust.</p>
9.	<p>Next of Kin ...</p> <p>Mother, Mrs. G.S. Viney, 58 Edmund St. Hyde Park.</p>

Date *19/8/14*

RECOMMENDATION AND CERTIFICATE OF COMMANDING OFFICER.
(Not required in the case of Candidates for Commission in the Permanent Force.)

I recommend that the candidate above-named be appointed a *Lieutenant* in the Corps under my command, and I certify:—

- That such appointment will be within the authorized establishment and provision on the Estimates for the current year, or
- That the provisions of C.M.R. 60 have been fully complied with, or
- That the provisions of U.T. Reg. 22 have been fully complied with, or
- That the provisions of U.T. Reg. 120 have been fully complied with.

On appointment the candidate will be posted to *Regimental Headquarters*

Signature of the Examining Officer *19/8/14*

RECOMMENDATION OF DISTRICT COMMANDANT.
(Not required in the case of Candidates for Commission in the Permanent Force.)

Recommended, candidate possesses suitable *19/8/14*

Signature of District Commandant *19/8/14*

3rd, LIGHT HORSE REGT.

On the 18th of October, Horace received his Commission as a Captain in the 3rd Light Horse Regiment (Gazetted 13/2/15).

Commonwealth of Australia Gazette (National : 1901 - 1973)

AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE

Sat 13 Feb 1915 [Issue No. 11] / Page 251

To be Captains—

Lieutenant A. H. SCOTT.
Lieutenant S. BRUGGY.
Lieutenant J. H. PECK.
Lieutenant H. G. VINEY.

Dated 18th October, 1914, with seniority as above.

Chronological Record of Service

The following documentation has been copied from Horace's War Service Records, held by the National Library of Australia. Although it provides a chronological report of his service, it provides little detail of his activities during his time spent in Egypt, Gallipoli and the Western Front in France and Belgium. While on active service, he was promoted first to Major as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, and then to a Lieutenant Colonel, as Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General⁶. He performed a critical role assisting his commanding officer. The documents that tell of his awards explain the exemplary and brave discharge of his duties.

V I N E Y		Horace George
		<u>RECORD OF SERVICE IN A.I.F.</u>
Date	Particulars.	
20-8-14.	Appointed Lieutenant and Adjutant. 3rd Light Horse Regiment.	
18-10-14.	Promoted Captain.	
22-10-14.	Embarked "Port Lincoln".	
15-9-15.	Promoted Major.	
11-12-15.	Taken on strength of 2nd Australian Divisional Headquarters as D.A.A. & Q.M.G.	
1-2-16.	Taken on strength of 18th Battalion and to be Brigade Major.	
6-9-16.	Mentioned in Divisional Orders.	
12-10-16.	Seconded for duty with 1st Australian Division.	
15-10-16.	Relinquished appointment of Brig 13 Major 5th Infantry Brigade and is seconded for duty as D.A.A. & Q.M.G. 1st Australian Division.	
15-11-16.	Mentioned in Despatches.	
24-12-16.	Detached for duty at Staff Officers' School, Headen.	
1-1-17.	Awarded the Distinguished Service Order.	
	P.T.O.	
21-2-17.	Rejoined Headquarters from Senior Staff School.	
7-4-17.	Appointed D.A.A.G. 1st Australian Division.	
23-7-17.	Appointed A.A. & Q.M.G. 1st Australian Division and promoted Lieutenant Colonel.	
13-11-17.	Mentioned in Despatches.	
1-1-18.	Mentioned in Despatches.	
1-1-18.	To be Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George	
7-4-18.	Special mention in Despatches.	
16-11-18.	Appointed A.Q.M.G. Australian Corps.	
8-11-18.	Mentioned in Despatches.	

⁶ AA & QMG. Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General.

Graded a lieutenant colonel or colonel. He was in-charge of the Adjutant and Quartermaster General's Branch, responsible for supply, transport, accommodation and personnel management.

Horace, had on the 22nd of October 1914 with members of the South Australian 3rd Light Horse Regiment and their horses, departed Adelaide for duties overseas. Horace and the men boarded the *HMAT A17 Port Lincoln* at Outer Harbour with their initial destination, Egypt.


HMAT A17 Port Lincoln

Remarks

Owners were the Commonwealth and Dominion Line, London. From 1912 the owners negotiated a contract with the Victorian state government to carry emigrants. She could carry 600 steerage class passengers between decks in dormitories. The ship was leased in 1914 by the Commonwealth of Australia until 26 Sep 1917. She completed eight transport voyages from Australia.

After WW1 her name changed three times with ownership. SS Cambrian Princess in 1927, Clan Graham in 1930, and Maritima in 1938. She was torpedoed and sunk by submarine (U-522) 830 kilometers north east of St Johns Newfoundland on 2 Nov 1942.

birtwistlewiki.com.au/wiki/HMAT_A17_Port_Lincoln



History	
Name	HMAT A17 Port Lincoln
Builder/Built	1912 Hawthorn, Leslie, Hebburn of Newcastle
Type	Single screw cargo steamship
Displacement	7,243 tons
Speed	13 knots

✕ ◁ ▷ ☰

A Letter Home

This following is a transcript of a letter Horace wrote to his family, describing the voyage to Egypt which was published in several of the Adelaide Newspapers. Horace's literary skills show through and point to a future career after the War.

The Mail (Adelaide, SA : 1912 - 1954) Sat 23 Jan 1915

SATURDAY'S NEWS SECTION.

(With the Australian Troops)

FROM ALBANY TO MAADI - AN INTERESTING DESCRIPTION.

A very interesting letter descriptive of the trip from Australia to Egypt of the First Australian Contingent comes from Lieut. H.G. Viney, Adjutant 3rd Light Infantry, from which we take the following:—

Maadi Camp, near Cairo, December 14, 1914.

Now that the censorship on our letters has been somewhat removed I am at liberty to drop you a few lines in order to give you some idea of our trip up to date.

After leaving Adelaide we had a very fine voyage across the Bight, and reached Albany without serious mishap. One night, just before we entered the harbour, was rather squally and the boat rocked fairly badly, with the result that a lot of our crockery was rather badly bent, and the piano in the saloon went waltzing around, knocking at our cabin doors and doing its best to prevent me from sleeping. Still, as those with a clear conscience are regarded to sleep soundly, I think I can congratulate myself on the fact that I knew nothing about the disturbance till next morning, when I found the piano blocking the exit from my cabin. As we entered Albany next morning the damage to crockery, &c., was soon remedied. Some of the men were very sea sick during the crossing from Adelaide to Western Australia, but not so much from the roughness of the weather as from the perfume of the lower decks. Probably both together were rather more than their delicate digestive organs could stand. After waiting about a week at Albany, during which time we came into the jetty to coal and water, we left for Colombo on November 1.

After 15 days' comfortable steaming we anchored off Colombo at 12.30pm on November 15. We were about two miles out from the quays, and although we stayed at Colombo about a couple of days we did not go ashore at all. Seen from the harbour Colombo makes a very pretty picture. Right in front of where we were lying, the shore was composed of beautiful snow-white sand which was at times when the sun shone on it is almost dazzling in its brilliancy. Between us and the shore the sea varied in colour from a deep blue to a brilliant light green, and behind the cocoanut. palms stretched away back as far as the eye could see. Interspersed among the foliage were to be seen the red roofs and white walls of various homesteads and other buildings. To the left, between us and the town, on a slight headland, was situated a battery of garrison artillery. The barracks were very prettily situated in a little bay, and wereon three sides by gardens and lawns, while the fourth side faced the sea. Further to the left still, in the distance could be seen the town of Colombo, while ..., as was the port, in which at the time of our visit, was to be seen a remarkable collection of war boats. These included representatives of England, France, Japan, and Russia, and

varied from a little two-funnel British Persian Gulf gunboat to a huge five-funnelled Russian battleship. It was very interesting indeed lying out there watching the shipping, &c., especially the way in which the natives manipulated their little boats or catamarans as they are called. There must have been over a hundred of them scattered all over the bay around us. Most of the crews were fishermen, and it was a very pretty sight to see the fleet of these boats coming out in the morning or returning at night after their day's work was done. We did not get ashore at Colombo, and all we know of Ceylon is what we could see with our field glasses from the boat.

After leaving Colombo we steered for Aden, and after some days' sailing we sighted Socotra, which we went north of. The usual track from Colombo to Aden is south of the island, but we took the northern track as being less frequented and offering the best course for the forty odd ships we had in our convoy.

The Value of Water.

Two or three days after passing Socotra, which is about the rockiest and most barren land I have ever seen, we caught sight of the Rock of Aden. We anchored for the night off Aden, and weighed our anchor and betook ourselves towards Suez next morning at sunrise. Aden is a British coaling station which is strongly garrisoned and fortified, but it is a most destitute and drought-stricken land. It rains there on average about once in seven years, and all over the place are huge storage tanks to conserve the rain water when it falls. Quite a lot of the water for ordinary use is condensed, and so precious are the reservoir and tanks that two companies of infantry are continually stationed on these places to prevent any one, such as wandering tribes of Arabs, from either polluting or poisoning the water, or from using it themselves. Aden does a little trade in salt, as there are large salt lakes near the town, but beyond a few commodities that are brought to the port by Arab caravans it has very little export trade, as the land behind it is practically a desert. It took us about five days to reach Port Suez after leaving Aden. Suez is at the southern end of the Suez Canal, and is important almost entirely because of that fact. While we lay at Suez waiting for our turn to go through the canal we had quite an interesting time. First of all the native bumboats provided us with quite a lot of amusement. Everything they had to sell they asked about three times the value for. Then the bargaining would begin. Our men would try to back the niggers down, while they would gesticulate wildly and protest loudly at the prices offered. When a satisfactory scale of prices had been agreed upon the natives would throw up a line, to which was attached a basket and the men would make their purchases by putting their money in the basket, lowering it down and then shouting out what they wanted. The nigger would then put the article in the basket and our men would haul it on board. We didn't allow any of the natives from these bumboats to come on board, as they would steal your socks off your feet unless you watched them.

Attacked by a Kangaroo.

A very amusing incident occurred during our passage to the Canal. The pilot who was to take us from Suez to Ismailia, that is halfway up the Canal, had with him a native boat crew that was to row him back to Suez after we took our second pilot on board for the journey from Ismailia to Port Said. The headman of this boat's crew was a typical nigger, and was on the cadge for money. He was leading another of the crew about, explaining that he had "no mother, no father," and asking for money for him. I told him to give the money he had collected to the nigger he was leading about, but he replied at once, "Me no savvy English, sir." The boy who looks after our kangaroos happened to be exercising the large one just at this time, and he brought him along to where this nigger was standing and let him stand up against him. The nigger did not notice the 'roo at first, but when the animal began sniffing at his feet he looked down and saw him. Just at that moment the kangaroo made a sound between a cough and a bark, and that settled things. The nigger gave one bound of about 6 ft., knocked over a couple of men who happened to be in his way, and made a bolt for the other end of the ship. Of course the boy with the kangaroo chased him, and the darkie went for his life. On the way he tripped and knocked his foot on a projecting iron hot water or steam pipe, and fell down in a heap in the corner. You never heard such a howling and yelling as that nigger put up. He swore that the kangaroo had bitten him on the foot where he knocked it, and he was quite satisfied that the animal was going to make a meal of him.

We passed through the Canal by night. We entered it at Suez at about 5 p.m. and left it next morning at Port Said at about 7 o'clock. We thus took about 14 hours to pass through, which was not at all bad going. The passage through the Canal was most interesting. The land on either side is composed of bare sand, though in many places the authorities have planted trees to prevent the drift sand from blowing into the Canal, and these trees lining the banks have the effect of relieving the monotony of the landscape. At intervals of every 15 or 30 miles there are what are called stations. They are places where the officials and men who work on the Canal live. Most of these stations are very pretty, and are surrounded by very fine gardens, in which fruit trees and flowers flourish. The soil will apparently grow anything at all provided there is an abundant supply of water, but without the water the land is an arid waste.

All along the Canal on the Turkish side, at intervals of about one or two miles, were to be seen camps of Indian soldiers, who have been stationed there since the declaration of war by Turkey to guard the Canal and to prevent the Turks from interfering with its traffic. In all there are about 87 miles of the Canal, but all of it had not to be excavated. About a third of the way from Suez the Canal runs into two lakes, known as the Bitter Lakes, and these are sufficiently large to enable ships to travel at full speed through them, whereas in other parts the vessels have to proceed at less than half speed, otherwise the wash of the ships would very quickly cause the banks to wash away and the water to silt up.

We stayed at Port Said a couple of days, and then came on to Alexandria, where we had to wait several more days before we were able to get to the wharf to disembark. After disembarking at Alexandria we took train to Cairo, and from there we marched and led our horses to Maadi, where we are now camped. There is not much news to give about our work here, as it is very similar to our routine work in the camp at Morphetville. We are about eight miles from Cairo, and have been here just about a week. I had a day ashore at Alexandria while we were waiting our turn to disembark, and visited several places of interest. Among them I went and saw Pompey's Pillar and the two Sphinxes they have there. Pompey's Pillar is a tall cylindrical column of granite, about 50 ft. high, crowned on the top by a typical Egyptian coronet, very similar to the top piece on that Egyptian pillar that stands in front of the Museum in Adelaide. Underneath the hill on which Pompey's Pillar is placed are some catacombs where the ancient Egyptians were buried. These consist of tunnels, out of which open the vaults in which the mummified bodies of the dead Egyptians were placed. From there we drove along the banks of the Nile, and a very nasty smelling place it was. We had a look at the Botanical Gardens. They were quite good, and resembled in many respects our own gardens in Adelaide; all the same flowers were to be seen as are to be found at home, but the lawns seemed fresher and better kept than our own.



Gallipoli

After several months of training in Egypt, Horace, with the 3rd Light Horse Regiment, proceeded to join the Australian Military Expeditionary Forces on Gallipoli, on the 9th of May 1915.



On the 11th of September, Horace was transferred to hospital in Malta suffering from gastritis. By the middle of the following month, he was well enough to rejoin his regiment based at Destroyer Hills, Gallipoli.

Service Documents

The following series of documents and photographs provide further information on Horace's WW1 Service.

(8915) - (W) W4802-340-800,000-9-14 - G.A.T. & S., Ltd. Forms B, 103. 1ST AUST. DIVISIONAL HQRS Army Form B. 103. *42*

Casualty Form - Active Service.

Regiment of Corps *1st Light Horse*

Regimental No. _____ Rank *Captain* Name *Wm. Horace George* *CMG*

Unlisted (a) *20/8/14* Terms of Service (a) _____ Service reckons from (a) *20/8/1914*

Date of promotion to } _____ Date of appointment } _____ Numerical position on }
present rank } to lance rank } roll of N.C.Os. }

Extended _____ Re-engaged _____ Qualification (b) *AAA+GAG. BAA. G. AA. G. M. D.*

Report		Record of promotions, reductions, transfers, casualties, etc., during active service, as reported on Army Form B. 213, Army Form A. 36, or in other official documents. The authority to be quoted in each case.	Place	Date	Remarks taken from Army Form B. 213, Army Form A. 36, or other official documents.
Date	From whom received				
<i>1</i>		<i>Proceeded to join A.E.F.</i>	<i>Gallipoli</i>	<i>9.5.15</i>	
<i>2</i>	<i>12.9.15</i>	<i>3rd Lt. Regt. Sick.</i>	<i>2nd Hospital</i>	<i>11.9.15</i>	<i>A.F.B. 213.</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>21.9.15</i>	<i>Cable from Commandant Malta. Embked. per Karoua from Malta to Egypt.</i>	<i>Malta</i>	<i>16.9.15</i>	<i>A 10553. 031/1983.</i>
<i>5</i>	<i>18.9.15</i>	<i>Embked. per Karoua from Malta to Egypt.</i>	<i>Blue Silesia Hotel, Malta</i>	<i>16.9.15</i>	<i>C. 3773. 036/2512.</i>
<i>6</i>	<i>26.9.15</i>	<i>Embked. from Alexandria for Bardanelles</i>	<i>10.10.15</i>	<i>P. 714.</i>	<i>036/2512.</i>
<i>7</i>	<i>10.10.15</i>	<i>Rejoined Regiment from Hospital</i>	<i>17.10.15</i>	<i>A.F.B. 213.</i>	<i>040/2799.</i>
<i>8</i>	<i>24.10.15</i>	<i>To be Major vice Fulton promoted.</i>	<i>15.9.15</i>	<i>P1201.</i>	<i>042/2989.</i>
<i>9</i>	<i>3.11.15</i>	<i>3rd Lt. Regt. Embked. for duty with 2nd Aust. Division.</i>	<i>11.12.15</i>	<i>A.F.B. 213. 01/39.</i>	
<i>10</i>	<i>11.12.15</i>	<i>2nd Div. Hypo. To be from 3rd Lt. Horace to 2nd Div. HQ. as D.A.A. RMG.</i>	<i>Gallipoli</i>	<i>11.12.15</i>	<i>B. 213 01/3/16</i>
<i>11</i>		<i>on Roll Disembked. Minnewaska</i>	<i>Alexandria</i>	<i>10.1.16</i>	<i>D. 464</i>
<i>12</i>	<i>1/2/16</i>	<i>To be Brigade Major 5th Div. Vice Hudson transferred</i>	<i>Egypt</i>	<i>1/2/16</i>	<i>A. 7. 0. 0 3/16</i>

(a) In the case of a man who has re-engaged for, or enlisted into Section D, Army Reserve, particulars of such re-engagement or enlistment will be entered.
(b) e.g., Signaller, Shoing Smith, etc., etc., also special qualifications in technical Corps duties.

P.T.O.

Report		Record of promotions, reductions, transfers, casualties, etc., during active service, as reported on Army Form B. 213, Army Form A. 36, or in other official documents. The authority to be quoted in each case.	Place	Date	Remarks taken from Army Form B. 213, Army Form A. 36, or other official documents.
Date	From whom received				
<i>13</i>		<i>PROCD TO JOIN 1st AUST. DIV. EMBKD MARSEILLES</i>			
<i>14</i>	<i>6.9.16</i>	<i>A. I. 5. mentioned for good services rendered whilst this Division held a position of the line in the Puyres sector</i>	<i>Field</i>		<i>A.E. 1400. AK 251/12</i>
<i>15</i>	<i>14/10/16</i>	<i>Appointed D.A.A. & P. M. G. 1st Aust Div</i>	<i>Field</i>	<i>13/10/16</i>	<i>0. 9/36. 237. 238. para 256. 9/4/16. AK 251/12. List no 103. AK 362/16. D. 13/16.</i>
<i>16</i>	<i>14/10/16</i>	<i>Relinquishes appointment of Bde Major, 5th Inf Bde, and is seconded for duty as D.A.A. & P. M. G. 1st Aust Division.</i>	<i>Field</i>	<i>13/10/16</i>	<i>AK 2384</i>
<i>17</i>	<i>14/10/16</i>	<i>Known Bde Major, 5th Inf Bde, to be D.A.A. & P. M. G. 1st Aust Division vice Major Comerford, 2nd B. & P.</i>	<i>Field</i>	<i>13/10/16</i>	<i>0. 34/838 B. 213. 21/10/16. AK 9142 AK 2304</i>
<i>18</i>	<i>14/10/16</i>	<i>Seconded for duty as D.A.A. & P. M. G. 1st Aust Div</i>		<i>13/10/16</i>	<i>B. 213. AK 9142 11/11/16</i>
<i>19</i>	<i>29/12/16</i>	<i>To Staff School at</i>	<i>Hesden</i>	<i>24/12/16</i>	<i>AQ. 13657 D.O. 1/69</i>
<i>20</i>	<i>1/1/17</i>	<i>Awarded "Distinguished Service Order"</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>1.1.17</i>	<i>P. 213 -- 27.1.17--A. 1/4. AK 689/63 D.O. 4/103</i>

Casualty Form-Active Service.

1st AUST. DIVISIONAL HQRS

Regiment or Corps 2nd Light Horse Regt., 1st. R.H.Q.

Regimental No. _____ Rank Capt. Major, Name VINEY Horace George, D.S.O. CMG. D.I.C.

Enlisted (a) 20/5/14 Terms of Service (a) _____ Service reckons from (a) _____

Date of promotion } _____ Date of appointment } _____ Numerical position on }
to present rank } to lance rank } roll of N.C.Os. }

Extended _____ Re-engaged _____ Qualification (b) Acc. 846 Daad.

Date	Report		Place	Date	Remarks taken from Army Form B. 213, Army Form A. 36, or other official documents.
	Date	From whom received			
19 19	20/1/17	AIF Orders List 138	France	AK. 811/25. D.O. 6/18
21 21	28/1/17	Rejoined Hdqrs, from Staff School.	France	21-2-17	A. 1/8 D.O. 9/25
	11/2/17	2nd Lt. Col. 1st. D.H.Q.	—	7-2-17	M. 629
22 22	27/1/17	From D.H.Q. and G.M.O. to be D.H.Q. 1st D.H.Q.	France	7-4-17	AK. 1160/11 D.O. 19/11/17
23 23	7/8/17	A.I.F. List 214. Do be. A.A. and 2. M.C. vice Col. C.H. Fort. C.M.G. and is granted the temporary rank of Lt/Col whilst holding office and remains seconded	France	23/7/17	AK. 1498/60 D.O. 33/892 D.O. 33/893
24 24	1-9-17	List 15/1766. Appointed as. Adj. + 2. M. by C-in-C of General vice Col. C.H. Fort. C.M.G. to England	France	23-7-17	AK. 1609/74

(a) In the case of a man who has re-engaged for, or enlisted into Section D, Army Reserve, particulars of such re-engagement or enlistment will be entered.

(b) e.g., Signaller, Shoeing Smith, etc., etc., also special qualifications in technical Corps duties.

(I.P.T.O.)

Date	Report		Place	Date	Remarks taken from Army Form B. 213, Army Form A. 36, or other official documents.
	Date	From whom received			
12-10-17	AIF. LIST No 244	C.A. + 2. M.C. from 2nd L.H. Regt. has been placed on the General List 1/6/17 and promoted Lt/Colonel.	France	22-7-17	AK. 1729/96
				1-6-17	D.O. 211/1094
				45/1124	41/1095
1-12-17	1st D.H.Q. B.213.	To England on leave	France	13-11-17	A. 1/48
27		Rejoined from leave	—	27-11-17	A. 1/48
1-1-18	A.I.F. List 279	London Gazette. Supp. No 30448 - 28/12/17. Mentioned in Sir Douglas Haig's despatch of 7/1/17, for distinguished and gallant services and devotion to duty, during the period 26/12/17 to 20-21/9/17.			D.O. 2/40
8-6-18	1st D.H.Q. B.213	Granted 14 days leave to U.K.	—	4-6-18	A. 1/75
4-6-18	A.I.F. Order List 340	Specially mentioned in Sir Douglas Haig's despatch of 7/4/18.			D.O. 49/481
4-6-18	—	To be a Member of the Third Class Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael & St. George, for services rendered in connection with military operations in France & Flanders.			AK. 2682/82 D.O. 19/487
				3-6-18	AK. 2682/37

Casualty Form—Active Service.

Regiment or Corps.....1ST AUST. DIVISIONAL HQRS.

Rank.....Lieut. Col. Surname.....VINEY.....Christian Name.....Horace George CMG. D.

Religion.....Age on Enlistment.....years.....months

Enlisted (a).....Terms of Service (a).....Service reckons from (a).....

Date of promotion to present rank.....Date of appointment to lance rank.....

Extended { } Re-engaged { } Qualification (b).....
or Corps Trade and rate.....

Occupation.....Signature of Officer.....

Report		Record of promotions, reductions, transfers, casualties, &c., during active service, as reported on Army Form B.213, Army Form A. 36, or in other official documents. The authority to be quoted in each case.	Place of Casualty	Date of Casualty	Remarks Taken from Army Form B.213, Army Form A. 36, or other official documents.
Date	From whom received				
		Embarked ...			
		Disembarked ...			
4.6.18	A.I.F. Orders List 340	Lieut. A.M.F. (Lieut. Col. A.I.F.) To be Hon. Captain, and and to be noted for promotion to Brevet Rank of Major, on attaining the substantive rank of Captain in Aust. Military Forces	France	3.6.18	AK 2682/62
23.6.18	1st Aust. B.213 B.213.	Rejoined ranks from leave in U.K.	"	18.6.18	A.1/77
24.11.19	A.I.F. List	To be HQ MG Aus Corp. Vice Col. Somerville on Duty U.K.		16.11.18	

(a) In the case of a man who has re-engaged for, or enlisted into Section D, Army Reserve, particulars of such re-engagement or enlistment will be entered.

(b) Signaller, Shoenig-Smith, &c.

W. 1935-312733 1000m 9/17 (20614) C. P. & S. Ltd., Form B/103 E/1907. P.T.O.

Report		Record of promotions, reductions, transfers, casualties, &c., during active service, as reported on Army Form B.213, Army Form A. 36, or in other official documents. The authority to be quoted in each case.	Place of Casualty	Date of Casualty	Remarks Taken from Army Form B.213, Army Form A. 36, or other official documents.
Date	From whom received				
31.12.18	L.G. 31089	Transf. in Opchs.			
10.1.19	Hd Qrs "A" Army	by Col. Lake A.M.G. Aust. France.			(AK/8621:10)
	"A"	by Col. Somerville		16/11/18	A.20001
	A.I.F. List 437	to duty in England			A.I.F. 437.
8.2.19	1st Div. HQ	To Aust. Corps.		16.11.18	A.I.F. List 437-24/1/19.
7.3.19	A.I.F. List	To be Hon. Capt. to be noted for the 453. Brevet Rank of Major on promotion to the substantive rank of Capt. for Specially meritorious service during the present war. 5/6/18.			
24.5.19	H.Q. "B" Div. (Lt. Col.)	Att. to H.Q. "B" Aust. Field		22.5.19	A.601/125.
	Group	Div. Group			
3.6.19	L.G. 31377	Awarded "C.B.E." A.I.F. Decorations.			
		To return to Australia by post			BR 1137/13/4.
		available until after 3.7.19.			
	Lt. Col.	R. I.D. for "Creova"			

Awards - Letters and Citations

		F.R.
		A.F.W. 3121.
		Number.
3rd L.H. Regt	1st AUST DIV.	1st Anzac Corps 17/9/17.
Action for which commended		Recd By Honour or Reward.
3rd L.H. Regt Major. A.A.&C.M.G. (7/Lt-Col) 1st Aust Div. H.Q. VINEY, P.S.O.	For his good work as D.A.A.G. From 16th Feb to 2nd July 1917 on the Somme in the operations 1st AUST and advance on Le BARQUE and THILLOY in Feb and DIV. March and the operations round LAGHICOURT in April and May. Also for his excellent and administrative arrangements as A.A.&C.M.G. in the operations of the 1st Army east of YPRES including the successful attack on the German positions in which the Division participated on 20/9/17. His arrangements for food and ammunition dumps were carried out most satisfactorily in spite of hostile shelling and other difficulties. He proved himself to be indefatigable and capable.	
(SGD) H.B. WALKER Major-General, Commanding 1st Aust Division.		
8495.		

WJW/VHS

66706

No 4 Section

BASE RECORDS OFFICE, A.I.F.
3rd July, 1917.

Dear Madam,

I have much pleasure in forwarding hereunder copy of extract from Third Supplement No. 29886 to the London Gazette of 29th December, 1916, relating to the conspicuous services rendered by your son Major H.O. Viney, 5th Infantry Brigade Headquarters.

X X Y Y

AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

----- ORDER -----

THIS MAJESTY THE KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned reward for distinguished service in the Field, dated 1st January, 1917:-

Major HORACE GEORGE VINEY

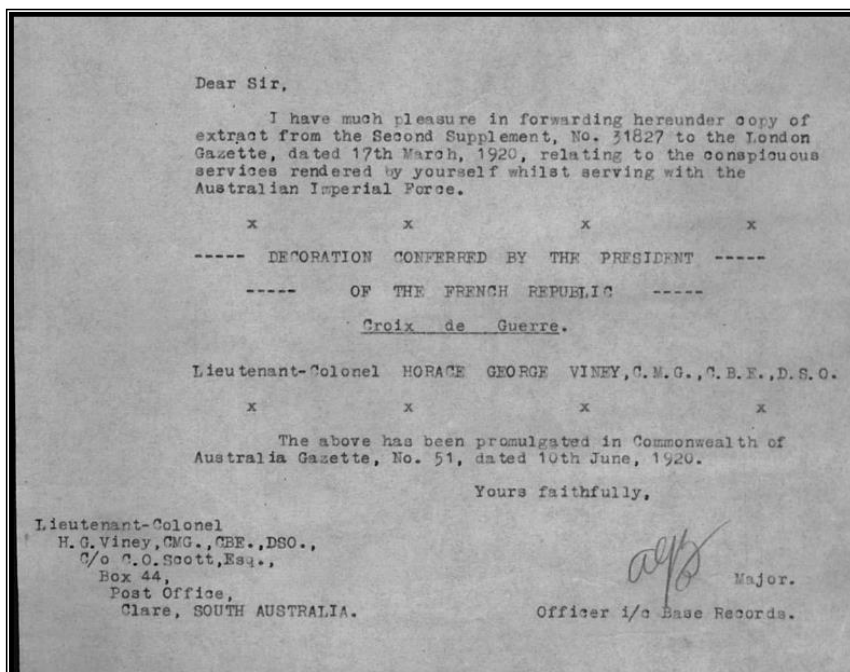
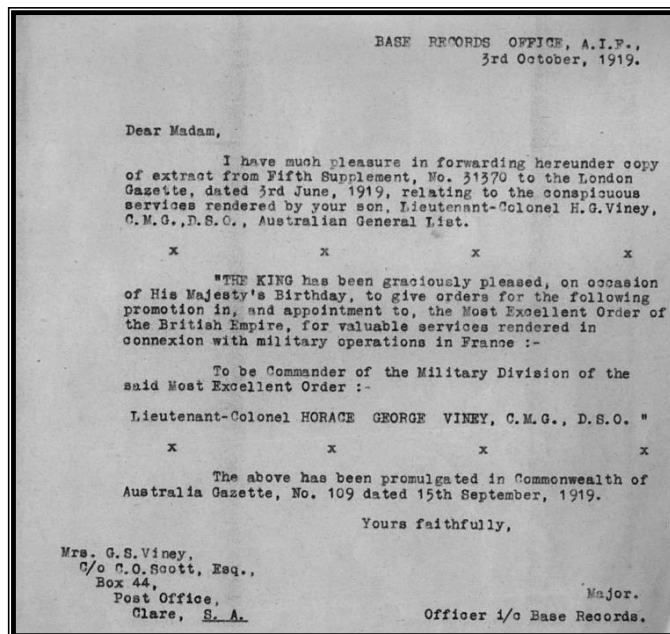
X Y X Y

The above has been promulgated in Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. 103 of 29th June, 1917.

Yours faithfully,

Mrs. G.E. Viney,
c/- Mr. C.O. Scott,
Box 44,
Clare, S.A.

Major.
Officer i/o Base Records.



All Honours and awards (as gazetted)

Horace George Viney was awarded the following honours:

Distinguished Service Order

Service

Army

Rank

Major

Unit

Light Horse

Conflict

First World War

Date of London Gazette

1 January 1917, page 28, position 74

Date of Commonwealth of Australia Gazette

29 June 1917, page 1389, position 79

More information about a [Distinguished Service Order](#) (Wikipedia)

Mention in Despatches**Service**

Army

Rank

Major

Unit

3rd LH

Conflict

First World War

Date of London Gazette

4 January 1917, page 253, position 36

Date of Commonwealth of Australia Gazette

29 June 1917, page 1391, position 51

More information about a [Mention in Despatches](#) (Wikipedia)

Mention in Despatches**Service**

Army

Rank

Major

Unit

General List

Conflict

First World War

Date of London Gazette

28 December 1917, page 13564, position 43

Date of Commonwealth of Australia Gazette

18 April 1918, page 842, position 34

More information about a [Mention in Despatches](#) (Wikipedia)

Mention in Despatches**Service**

Army

Rank

Lieutenant Colonel

Unit

General List

Conflict

First World War

Date of London Gazette

28 May 1918, page 6200, position 59

Date of Commonwealth of Australia Gazette

24 October 1918, page 2055, position 75

Companion of the Order of St Michael & St George**Service**

Army

Rank

Lieutenant Colonel

Unit

General List

Conflict

First World War

Date of London Gazette

3 June 1918, page 6454, position 14

Date of Commonwealth of Australia Gazette

7 November 1918, page 2110, position 18

More information about a [Companion of the Order of St Michael & St George](#) (Wikipedia)

Mention in Despatches**Service**

Army

Rank

Lieutenant Colonel

Unit

General List

Conflict

First World War

Date of London Gazette

31 December 1918, page 15225, position 91

Date of Commonwealth of Australia Gazette

23 May 1919, page 878, position 79

Commander of the Order of the British Empire**Service**

Army

Rank

Lieutenant Colonel

Unit

General List

Conflict

First World War

Date of London Gazette

3 June 1919, page 6811, position 6

Date of Commonwealth of Australia Gazette

15 September 1919, page 1370, position 9

More information about a [Commander of the Order of the British Empire](#) (Wikipedia)

Mention in Despatches**Service**

Army

Rank

Lieutenant Colonel

Unit

General List

Conflict

First World War

Date of London Gazette

11 July 1919, page 8827, position 33

Date of Commonwealth of Australia Gazette

30 October 1919, page 1660, position 43

More information about a [Mention in Despatches](#) (Wikipedia)

French Croix de Guerre**Service**

Army

Rank

Lieutenant Colonel

Unit

General List

Conflict

First World War

Date of London Gazette

17 March 1920, page 3403, position 1

Date of Commonwealth of Australia Gazette

10 June 1920, page 830, position 9

More information about a [French Croix de Guerre](#) (Wikipedia)

Archival Photos - Australian War Memorial



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

EO2293

Group portrait of the staff of the 1st Division, outside a Nissen hut. Back row, left to right: Major (Maj) J. Coyle, 12th Battalion (attached officer); Lieutenant (Lt) A. N. Laver MC, Aide de Camp (ADC); unidentified; Maj J. Kinninmonth DSO, Deputy Assistant Director of Ordnance Services (DADOS); Captain (Capt) A. Gaunt, 1st Pioneer Battalion (attached officer); Capt A. W. Laughlin DSO MC (attached officer); Lt A. Strong, Intelligence Officer, Divisional Artillery; Lt Bruce, 13th Light Horse (attached officer); unidentified. Middle row: Capt B. G. White, ADC to General Officer Commanding (GOC); Capt R. Heley, Australian Army Pay Corps, Petty Cashier; Maj J. L. Hardie DSO MC, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General; Maj R. Kerr DSO, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General; Maj A. M. Forbes DSO MC, Brigade Major, Divisional Artillery; Capt C. Rigg, Staff Captain, Divisional Artillery; Capt Heslop Deputy, DADOS; Capt J. Rogers DSO MC, General Service Officer (GSO) 3; Lt G. F. Priestley, Intelligence Officer; Lt J. Morrison, 12th Battalion, Divisional Gas Officer; Maj G. Gordon DSO, Officer Commanding, Divisional Signal Company. Front row: Lt Col S. L. Milligan CMG DSO, GSO2, 1st Australian Division; Lt Col H. G. Viney CMG CBE DSO, Assistant Adjutant & Quartermaster General; Brigadier General S. M. Anderson, Commander, Royal Artillery (CRA), 1st Australian Division; Major General Sir H. B. Walker KCB DSO, General Officer Commanding, 1st Division; Colonel (Col) T. A. Blamey CMG DSO, GSO1, 1st Division; Lt Col W. Henderson CMG DSO, CRE; Col R. Huxtable CMG DSO, Assistant Director Medical Services. 14 May 1918

Horace Viney (front row 2nd from left)

Photograph of Australian Corps Staff Officers With HRH The Prince of Wales



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

E03958K

Belgium: Wallonie, Hainaut, Charleroi, Ham-sur-Heure - 21 December 1918

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (third from the left, front row), with the Australian Corps Commander and his Staff Officers, at the Australian Corps Headquarters at Ham-sur-Heure. The Prince spent Christmas at the Corps Headquarters.

Identified: Lieutenant Colonel (Lt Col) Thomas Matson DSO (1); Lt Col H G Viney CMG DSO (2); HRH the Prince of Wales KG (3); Lieutenant General Sir J J Talbot Hobbs KCB KCMG (4); Lt Col Sydney Lyndall Milligan CMG DSO (5); Lt Col A M Martyn CMG DSO (6); Major (Maj) R C Anderson OBE (7); Maj Stanley Arthur Hunn OBE MC (8); Maj Richard Gardiner Casey DSO MC (9); Maj B D Brown DSO (10); Captain (Capt) Lord Claude Hamilton DSO MVO (11); Maj Keith Officer OBE MC (12); Lieutenant (Lt) E J Murray (13); Capt Harrison (14); Lt N Temperley (15); Capt Raymond (16); Maj W Bridgeford MC (17); Maj A J Collins DSO MC (18); Lt C Glover (19); Maj J J Tuckett MC MM (20); Maj E J Chenery MC (21); Capt Townsend MSM (22); Capt Jack Roydhouse MC (23); Capt MacFarlane MC (24).

Horace Viney (front row 2nd from left)



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

E04086

Belgium: Wallonie, Hainaut, Charleroi, Ham-sur-Heure 11 January 1919

An outdoors group portrait of officers of B Mess of Australian Corps Headquarters. Identified, front row: Major (Maj) R C Anderson (first from the left) and Lieutenant Colonel H G Viney CMG DSO (centre). Back row: Maj J H Tuckett MC MM (first from the left). All other officers are unidentified.

Horace Viney (front row centre)

Court Martial

In Horace's Service Records, there was a single reference to a Court Martial in June of 1916. Shortly after being evacuated from Gallipoli to Egypt (Alexandria), he was promoted on 1st of February 1916, to be a Major in the AIF's 5th Brigade. The 5th Brigade were then mobilised in mid-March to France (via Marseilles) and in July were committed to the Battle of Pozières. During that campaign, Horace was Mentioned in Despatches for "Good Service" supporting his Division.

This was confusing, as it was after the Gallipoli evacuation and before the action at Pozières, that an event occurred regarding his "Questionable Conduct" and resulted in him facing a Court Martial. Fortunately, he was found "Not Guilty" of any offence. It would have been somewhat paradoxical for someone of Horace's record of service for him to have been found guilty of an offence.

Information from his records may explain why he found himself in trouble.

Horace was known to be:

"Sometimes inclined to be argumentative."

"A strong-minded and intelligent officer, one of his subordinates recalled: Viney, a disciplinarian, admired rather than loved, was a man remarkable in his administrative abilities, whose voice and crushing utterances were feared by officers and men alike."

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT MARTIAL HELD FOR TRIAL OF				
Regimental Number.	Rank.	Initials.	Name.	Unit.
	Major	HG	Viney	2nd Bde Staff C.M.F.
Sentenced to— N G				
Dated 8/6/1916				
Filed in Attorney-General's Department and numbered 20955				

16/10/10. Proceedings of Courts Martial filed in Attorney-General's
Department and Numbered 20955.

<input type="checkbox"/>	MP367/1	559/14/411	Battalion Major HG Viney - Questionable Conduct	1922	455907
			Access status: Open	Location: Melbourne	1922
<input type="checkbox"/>	MP367/1	559/14/420	Battalion Major HG Viney - Questionable Conduct	1922	455911
			Access status: Open	Location: Melbourne	1922

CONFIDENTIAL.

Report on officer attending
2nd Senior Staff Course
France.

Rank, Name & Regiment.

Major H.G. Viney, D.S.O.
3rd Australian Light Horse.

Present appointment.

D.A.A. & C.M.G. 1st Australian
Division.

Remarks.

A member of the permanent forces of Australia, he has a very sound and thorough training. His work during the course has been uniformly at a high level. He is keen and hardworking and has plenty of decision. Sometimes inclined to be argumentative. His manners are good. He has quite a good knowledge of the work of G. Branch, and would do well as a general Staff Officer, though requiring further experience.

Branch of staff for which recommended.

Recommended for promotion on the Staff as A.A. & C.M.G.
Would make an efficient G.S.O., with rather more experience of G.S. work.

13th December, 1916.
6th February, 1917.

Sd. C. Bonham-Carter,
Lt.Col.
Commandant Senior Staff School.

Extract from:

THE ANATOMY OF A DIVISION - The 1st Australian Division in The Great War 1914 - 1918

Robert Charles Stevenson

Thesis submitted for Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (University of New South Wales)

"Foot's successor was another talented regular—Lieutenant Colonel Horace Viney. A strong-minded and intelligent officer, one of his subordinates recalled: Viney, a disciplinarian, admired rather than loved, was a man remarkable in his administrative abilities, whose voice and crushing utterances were feared by officers and men alike. A most efficient and able soldier, before the War ended he advanced a long way in rank and in the esteem of his contemporaries and friends. Viney gained significant regimental and staff experience in the three years before his

appointment as AAQMG, an appointment he retained until after the Armistice. Only in November 1918 did Lieutenant Colonel John 'Bull' Hardie replace Viney and it was he who oversaw the dismantling of the 1st Division."

"From this brief description of the division's head administrators a number of features stand out. First and perhaps the most obvious, it did not pay to be an administrator serving under William Throsby Bridges. For all of his abilities as an organiser, Bridges was a commander who did not appreciate the difficulties his A&Q staff faced. Second, all of the AAQMGs for the 1st Division shared similar backgrounds. They were all pre-war regulars and unlike some of the other divisional appointments that eventually went to pre-war Citizen Force's officers or civilians, the position of chief administrator was never one of them. It is also worth noting that two of the best AAQMGs—John Gellibrand and Cecil Foott—were also graduates of the British Army's staff college at Camberley, while a third—Horace Viney—was a product of the BEF's wartime staff course....."

"..... For the most part the 1st Division's administration was both sound and efficient. Although there were some notable lapses, particularly early in the war on Gallipoli, these failures stand out because they are so unrepresentative of the efforts of the division's administrators. The contemporary evidence suggests that no 1st Division member starved, of its 15,000 fatalities just 0.05 percent was due to disease, and the division never had to refuse battle for the want of munitions. This is an extraordinary record by any standard. Not only did the administrative system arm, feed, water, clothe, move and pay the division's personnel but it sustained them through four years of war with only one serious incident of its soldiers refusing to fight and this was effectively limited to a single company. This astonishing achievement rested on the shoulders of men such as John Austin, John Gellibrand, Cecil Foott and Horace Viney, who worked quietly in the background fighting to sustain the division. But while sound administration made industrialised war possible, it did not make it easy."

"Horace Viney was an Australian-born regular who joined the 3rd LH Regiment (AIF) as adjutant in 1914. He served on Gallipoli but shortly before the withdrawal he was appointed DAAQMG 2nd Division and back in Egypt he was appointed Brigade Major 5th Infantry Brigade. In France he was awarded the DSO before joining the 1st Division as DAAQMG in October 1916. Two months later he attended the staff course at Hesdin and on his return he was appointed DAAG. Promoted lieutenant colonel in July he became AAQMG. For his later services he was appointed a CMG and CBE.

-----oOo-----

Christmas Cakes and a Wedding

During his time on active service there were some lighter moments. On one occasion, Horace received a parcel from ladies from Mt Gambier, where a decade earlier, he had been a school teacher. The parcel of items included a Christmas cake and a card with the names of the senders, one of whom was one of his "lady friends".

Horace had a fiancée (Irene Radford) back home in South Australia. Apparently, following years of separation it did not work out and by April 1918, she had married a farmer from Percyton, a town in the mid-north of South Australia. Coincidentally, Horace had also met Miss Darragh O'Neill of Belfast and they were also due to be married in April 1918. The wedding was postponed when Horace's leave was cancelled, however they were able to be married later in June.

London, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1932 for Horace George Viney								
Harrow > St Mary, Harrow > 1754-1920								
1918. Marriage solemnized at <u>The Parish Church</u> in the Parish of <u>Harrow</u> in the County of <u>Middlesex</u>								
No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
498	June 6 1918	Horace George Viney	31	Bachelor	Major Australasian Force, India	14 Belsize Lane Hampstead Churchfields Harrow	George Viney	(deceased)
		Darragh O'Neill	26	Spinster			John O'Neill	(deceased)
Married in the <u>Parish Church</u> according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the <u>Established Church</u> by <u>Wilfred Gordon Aston</u> or after Banns by me, <u>F. S. Joyce</u>								
This Marriage was solemnized between us, <u>Horace George Viney</u> and <u>Darragh O'Neill</u>			In the Presence of us, <u>Wilfred Gordon Aston</u> and <u>Milly Gordon Aston</u>					

Advertiser (Adelaide, SA : 1889 - 1931)

Tuesday 29 August 1916, page 6

"GOD BLESS THE WOMEN OF AUSTRALIA."

The following is an extract from a private letter received from Brigadier-General Holmes:—"I am glad to hear you are identifying yourself with the League of Loyal Women, and helping in the dispatch of trench comforts. It is very absurd of anyone to say there is no need of these comforts, and those who say so are talking in complete ignorance of the actual facts. These same people would have quite altered their views had they been at Mudros when we all arrived there last Christmas after the evacuation of Anzac, and witnessed the pleasure afforded to everyone when the cases of comforts were opened up and the contents distributed. The faces of the men were a treat to see, and many a prayer went up for the dear women of Australia who have done and are still doing so much to tone down the hardships which the boys over here are enduring. Go on and do not let the interest flag; but, of course, it will not, no one over here ever dreams that it will. Only a few days ago a case addressed to me was received here in France for my brigade staff. It contained all sorts of things, including Christmas cakes made by some ladies in Mount Gambier. My brigade-major (Major H. G. Viney), who, by the way, is a South Australian, seized upon them at once for examination of the names of the senders, to ascertain if he knew any of them. He did find the card of one of his lady friends, and has written her a letter of thanks. God bless the women of Australia who are wearily waiting and watching, but who are at the same time working hard, and denying themselves so much for our comfort. We out here love them all."

National Library of Australia

Chronicle (Adelaide, SA : 1895 - 1954)

Saturday 22 June 1918, page 38

ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Viney, who was created a C.M.G. recently, was educated at Flinders-street Public School, and later attended the Training College and University. He was 33 years old on June 8, and left with the first troops on October, 1914, as adjutant to Colonel Rowell, with the 3rd Light Horse, with the rank of captain. He was on Gallipoli till the evacuation, and went to France with our first troops as brigade-major of the 5th Infantry Brigade, 2nd Australian Division. He was awarded the D.S.O. in December,



Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Viney, C.M.G.

1916. He held the position of D.A.A. and Q.M.G. of the 1st Australian Division, and was then promoted to D.A.A.G., which position he now holds, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He has several times been mentioned in dispatches, and recently was specially mentioned in Sir Douglas Haig's dispatches for conspicuous services rendered. Colonel Viney is engaged to be married to Miss Daraigh O'Neil, of Belfast, Ireland. The ceremony was to have taken place on April 4 last, but all leave being stopped it has been postponed till he next has leave.

Recognition for the Y.M.C.A.

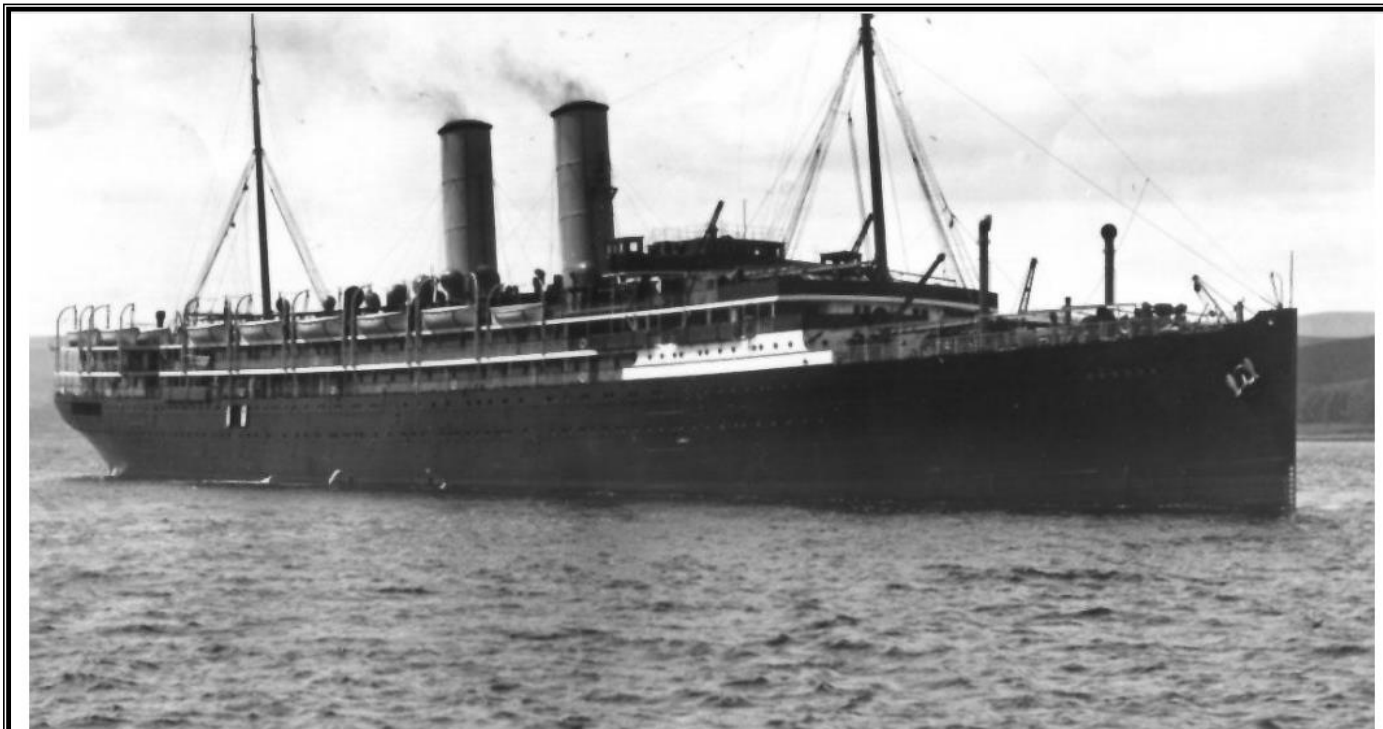
In November 1918, Horace place on the official record, a commendation for the great work performed by the Y.M.C.A., supporting the troops. In all, the Y.M.C.A. establish 13 centres in the divisional areas.

Y.M.C.A.'S FINE WAR WORK.

Lieut.- Col. H. G. Viney, 1st Australian Division, France, has placed on official record the following statement in regard to the activities of the Australian Y.M.C.A. attached to his division. The services enumerated covered a period of about six weeks.—“Most of the troops detraining were supplied with free hot drinks at the detraining stations. In all 13 Y.M.C.A. centres were established in the divisional area. The reserve brigade was well supplied with reading and writing rooms, and facilities for games and recreation, while the brigades in the line were catered for by coffee stalls and in other ways. More than 20,000 sheets of writing paper and envelopes were distributed each day. Including the distribution at detraining stations more than 90,000 cups of cocoa were distributed during this period, 55,000 men were supplied with cigarettes, and 17,000 with biscuits.”

Return to Australia

On the 3rd of July 1919, Horace received orders for his return to Australia on the next available ship. It happened to be the passenger liner the *SS Orsova*, which had been used as a troopship during the War. Horace along with his wife embarked on the 1st of August 1919.



Caption

Passenger vessel "Orsova", built by John Brown & Co - Glasgow. Launched on 7 - 11 - 1908 and completed in May 1909, She took her inaugural voyage from London to Brisbane on 25 - 6 - 1909. Base Port: London Tonnage: 12036 gross Dimensions: length 552', breadth 63', draught 28' Motive Power: two Brown quadruple expansion engines (14000IHP) Screws: Twin Service Speed: 18 knots Passenger decks: Four Crew: 350 Passengers: Initially 268 first, 120 second & 660 third class Livery: Black hull, white superstructure, yellow funnels & red boot topping Refer - "Ships that Passed" by Scott Baty

The *Orsova* reached Sydney on Saturday the 6th of September 1919. Fortunately, by then the outbreak of the Spanish Flu in Australia had eased significantly, and the Diggers on board were permitted to disembark without the customary medical examination! Horace had been made "Officer in Charge" during the voyage, so it was likely he would have enjoyed comfortable quarters with his wife, who was into her 6th month of pregnancy. They remained on board until the final load of troops disembarked in Brisbane, eventually travelling to Melbourne and then returning to Adelaide on the Melbourne express on the 18th of September 1919.

Among the arrivals by the Melbourne express on Thursday was Lieut.-Col. Horace George Viney, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., who has just returned from the front after an absence since October, 1914. He left Australia as adjutant of the 3rd Light Horse Regiment, and he stayed with that corps until December, 1915, during which period he served with distinction on Gallipoli. He then transferred to a



LIEUT.-COL. H. G. VINEY, C.M.G.,
C.B.E., D.S.O.

staff appointment with the 2nd Division of Infantry, with the rank of major. Subsequently he was on divisional headquarters staff temporarily as D.A.A. and Q.M.G., after which he was brigade major of the 5th Brigade from February 1 to October 13, 1916. He was next sent to the headquarters of the 1st Australian Division as D.A.A.G.; then in July, 1917, he was appointed A.A. and Q.M.G. in the same division. He remained in this position until November, 1918, when he was appointed A.Q.M.G. of the Australian Army Corps, which he held until the whole of the corps was demobilized. Col. Viney, who is accompanied by his wife, returned to Australia as O.C. of the Orsova, and proceeded with the transport as far as Brisbane.

ORIENT LINER ORSOVA ARRIVES WITH DIGGERS

The Orsova, with a full complement of soldiers and civilian passengers, reached Sydney yesterday afternoon. The Diggers landed shortly after 3.

A very warm welcome was accorded them on the wharf. There were many soldiers' wives aboard, and the welcome included them cordially. The actual number of Diggers aboard was few—40 for Sydney and 11 for Brisbane. The men were permitted to go away without the customary medical examination.

Decorated officers aboard were Col. H. G. Viney, D.S.O., C. de G. (officer in charge), Col. Lenne, C.B.E., C. de G., Hon. Capt. Elliot, M.C., Hon. Capt. Duke, M.C., Capt. Henda, M.C.

Of the nursing staff—Sister Gallagher, E.M., A.A.N.S., Sister Gallagher, J.J., A.A.N.S., Nurse Baker

Soldiers' Wives—1st class, 22 and two children; 2nd class, 35 and two children; 3rd class, 159 and 79 children. There were no makeshift quarters anywhere. For comfort the standard was as good as can be found on passenger steamers anywhere. The war-brides said that they had no complaints of any sort to make. The children were below a good deal owing to bad weather. Three or four infants died on the way out. Unfortunately, women with young children did not always get the airiest and best cabins.

Personal.

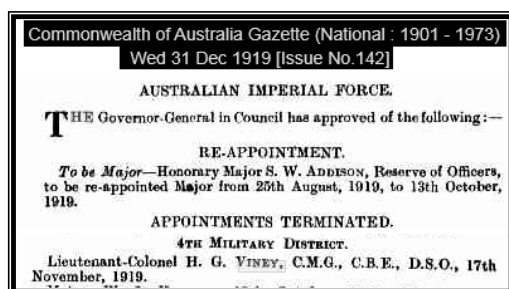
LIEUT.-COLONEL H. G. VINEY,
C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.

A distinguished officer who returned from the front recently and is well known in South Australia, where he was on the Administrative Staff for some time, was Lieut.-Colonel H. G. Viney, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. He is only thirty-four years of age, and had a fine record with the forces. He enlisted on August 20, 1914, and shortly afterwards was promoted from the rank of lieutenant to that of captain in the 3rd South Australian and Tasmanian Light Horse. His present rank was gazetted in July, 1917, as Quartermaster-General of the First Division. He has since been attached to the Headquarters Staff. Colonel Viney saw service on Gallipoli, whence he was invalided to Malta for a time. He was also on the western front in France, where he was brigade major of the Fifth Battalion. When Colonel Viney was in South Australia he was regarded as one of the most promising of the younger administrators, and he was one of the first on the permanent staff to hand in his name for service abroad. Colonel Viney is marked out for important promotion in the near future.

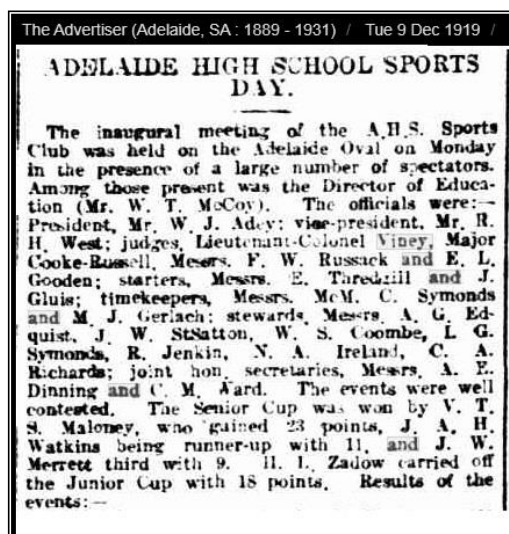
PERSONAL

Among the passengers to reach Adelaide from Melbourne yesterday were Colonel H. G. Viney, C.M.G., D.S.O., and his wife. Colonel Viney has had a brilliant army career. On October 22, 1914, he was appointed lieutenant to the 3rd Light Horse, rose quickly to be captain, and on September 15, 1915, was gazetted major. He served with the 5th Infantry Brigade as brigade major from February 1, 1916, and then was appointed to the 1st Australian Division as Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, on October 13, 1916. He was mentioned in despatches on November, 13, 1916, and was awarded the D.S.O. In 1917 he was transferred to the general list, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel in July, 1917. Last year he was made C.M.G. He married abroad.

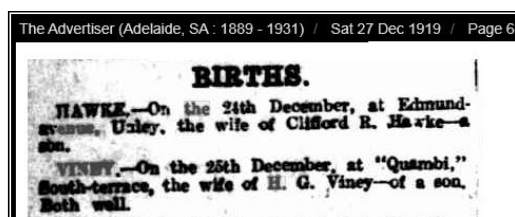
Horace's A.I.F. appointment was terminated on the 17th of November 1919. It was anticipated that the Lieutenant Colonel would have a long and distinguished career in the regular Australian military forces.



Horace was back into life in Adelaide and in December 1919, he was helping his old school, Adelaide High, by assisting as an official at the initial Adelaide High Sports Club athletics meeting held at Adelaide Oval. Other old scholars who had served in WW1 also attended.



On Christmas Day 1919, the Viney family welcome a son (Lawrence George), born at "Quambi" an Adelaide nursing home on the corner of South Terrace and Louisa St.



[B 14108]

Courtesy State Library of SA

Visit of the Prince of Wales

In July of 1920, Horace played an important organisational role as the "Sub-Marshal" for the post-War Royal Visit of His Royal Highness, Edward, The Prince of Wales (later King Edward VIII and on abdication - The Duke of Windsor). Horace had previously met the Prince when he was with the Australian Corps Headquarters in France.

The Advertiser (Adelaide, SA : 1889 - 1931) / Sat 10 Jul 1920 / Page 11

REQUEST FROM THE PREMIER.

The Premier (Hon. H. N. Barwell), the sub-marshal of the Royal procession (Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Viney), the Railways Commissioner (Mr. J. McGuire), and other officers of the department will leave Adelaide at 11 25 a.m. to-day for Port Augusta to meet the Prince of Wales, who is due at the northern seaport to-morrow. The Royal party is expected to arrive in Adelaide at 11 a.m. on Monday. Details of the programme were published in full in "The Advertiser" last Monday.



Portrait by Reginald Grenville Eves, c. 1920

In early 1920, Horace and his family travelled to England where he was to complete a one-year course of training at the Camberley Staff College in Surrey.

The Australasian (Melbourne, Vic. : 1864 - 1946)
Sat 12 Mar 1921 / Page 38

SOCIETY & FASHION

AUSTRALIANS ABROAD.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The High Commissioner (Mr. Andrew Fisher) has returned to town from Scotland, where he has been recuperating after his recent illness. He and Mrs. Fisher will shortly leave for Australia, but expect to return to England a little later.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Viney, Mrs. Viney, and their family arrived from Adelaide by the Ascanius on January 3. Colonel Viney will spend a year at the Staff College, Camberley.

Sir W. H. Bragg (formerly of Adelaide University), who is now living at Ladbrooke Square W., recently delivered a lecture on "Sounds in Nature," at the exhibition of the Physical Society of London, at the Imperial College of Science, South Kensington.

Weekly Times (Melbourne, Vic. : 1869 - 1954)
Sat 11 Mar 1922 / Page 6

Personal

Lieut.-Colonel H. G. Viney, C.M.G., D.S.O., who has completed a one-year post-war course of training at the Camberley Staff College, is now taking up military duty in Adelaide. The duration of the course of instruction at Camberley is now two years, the normal period.

In August 1922, there was a shock development for the highly decorated soldier, when Horace was retrenched along with other officers of the permanent Australian Military Forces. He was transferred to the unattached list of the Citizen Forces.

Kalgoorlie Miner (WA : 1895 - 1954) / Fri 4 Aug 1922

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

RETRENCHMENT SCHEME.

OFFICERS TO BE RETIRED.

Melbourne, Aug. 2.

The following is a list of officers who are to be retired under the retrenchment scheme proposed by the Minister for Defence:—

Staff Corps—Hon. Brigadier-Gen. (temporary Major-Gen.) J. K. Forsythe relinquishes the temporary rank of Major-Gen. on vacating the appointment of Quartermaster-Gen. on July 31.

Transferred to the unattached list of the citizen forces:—Lieut.-Col. G. F. Wilkinson, Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. (Hon. Brigadier-Gen.) J. M. Antill, Majors F. W. Page, E. H. Bushe, Capt. and Brevet Major (Hon. Lieut.-Col.) H. G. Viney, Capt. (Hon. Major) A. T. Pallison, Lieut. (Hon. Major) W. J. Christie, Lieut. R. E. Oakes, Lieut. (Hon. Capt.) D. A. Whitehead, Lieuts. A. W. St. Leger, C. A. Stevens, G. H. Watkins, E. Isaacs, E. V. Dunbar, E. L. Patten,

Horace now would have to embark on a new career. It was not long before he became involved in a business as a director of a new company called Standard Securities Ltd. The other directors would have been keen to have him involved because of his high profile and administrative experience. The company had offices in Adelaide and Brisbane.

Daily Commercial News and Shipping List (Sydney, NSW : 1891 - 1954)

Wed 11 Oct 1922 / Page 5

Standard Securities, Ltd.—Incorporated: 27.9.22. Capital: £5,000 divided into 5,000 shares of £1 each. Objects: To carry on the business of land, estate, and business agents and/or investors and/or financiers and/or bankers and/or money lenders, and any other business which may be authorised by the Company's memorandum of association. Directors: H. G. Viney, G. W. Skyrme, and A. J. Miles. Reg. Office: York Chambers, Rundle Street, Adelaide.

Who's Who in Australia, 1921-1950 for Horace George Viney

1922

VINEY, Lieutenant-Colonel Horace George, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. (South Australia); *b.* Parkside, S.A., 8 June 1885; *ed.* Adelaide High School and Adelaide University. Served European War—Adjutant 3rd Light Horse Regiment A.I.F. Aug. 1914-Sept. 1915. Officer commanding B. Squadron of Regiment Sept.-Dec. 1915, successively D.A.A. and Q.M.G. 2nd Australian Divisional Brigade, Major 5th Infantry Brigade, D.A.A.G. 1st Australian Division, A.A. and Q.M.G. 1st Australian Division, A.Q.M.G. Australian Corps to May 1919; D.S.O. 1917; C.M.G. 1918; C.B.E. 1919. On the Administrative staff, Brigade Major 19th Infantry Brigade Sept. 1919. *m.* 1918, Miss G. D. O'Neill, Hollywood, Co. Down.

One of the early investment schemes that Standard Securities promoted was for an investment in cotton growing.

COTTON GROWING AUSTRALIA'S COMING INDUSTRY

For an investment of £450 and your labor, you can secure the free title to 100 acres of Good Cotton Land ready fenced, cleared, and planted, as well as a four-roomed House, and the free use of all necessary implements, &c., for three years.

READ WHAT HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL HAS TO SAY REGARDING THE POSSIBILITIES OF COTTON GROWING IN AUSTRALIA.

"When we develop Cotton-growing as we can and should do, I see no reason why we should not fill the requirements of the vast markets of the East. The new settler will be able to put in Cotton such as can be managed by a man and his own family, and he will be able to derive a profit, within from 5 to 7 months of sowing, of from £15 to £40 per acre."

"This is the year to sow Cotton. Cotton is going up. The fortune I see in Australia is not the fortune for the big man, with numerous holdings, but a fortune for the small man."

"Let them put their backs into this thing, and quick and rich success would be theirs."

Extract from the speech delivered at the Commercial Travellers' Association, Melbourne, July 8.—Melbourne "Age," 10/7/22.

A FEW FACTS TO REMEMBER.

Fifty acres in cotton should return you at a low estimate £800 per annum net. Capital required, only £450.

House and all necessary buildings go with each block.

Implements, seeds, &c., are supplied by the Company.

COMPARE THESE FIGURES WITH WHEAT GROWING

To net you £800 per annum in wheat, on a basis of 20 bushels to the acre, at 4/6 a bushel, you would have to harvest approximately 200 acres per annum, that is, allowing £2 per acre for cultivating and harvesting. This would require a total holding of approximately 1000 acres, allowing for one-third of the farm being harvested each year.

Land, to average 20 bushels per acre, would at a low estimate, cost £4 10/ an acre. You could thus require a capital of £4,500 for wheat, or ten times the amount required by us to put you on a real Cotton Plantation.

For full particulars apply to the

STANDARD SECURITIES LTD.

7, YORK CHAMBERS, 62, RUNDLE STREET, ADELAIDE.

Standard Securities offered a wide range of stockbroking and business broking activities.

It appears the business did not operate for long and after 1923, it seems to have folded, so Horace was again looking for another career. For the next four years, he had a low profile in the newspapers, apart from mentions in the social pages and his involvement with hockey, however he had taken up accountancy studies.

The Advertiser (Adelaide, SA : 1889 - 1931)

Fri 29 Jun 1928 / Page 26 / HOCKEY.

H. G. Viney has been identified with the game since the formation of the association. In 1900 he joined St. John's Ramblers, which then merged into St. John's, winning the premiership for two years. The Parkside Club was formed, and he represented them as delegate to the association. Being out of the city for a number of years, he next played the game in 1921 at the Staff College, Camberley, England. He was a member of Col's team, 1925-6-7, and is now goalkeeper for Spartans. He has played in nearly every position in the field.

After being "delisted" from the regular army in 1922, in September 1927, he was put back on the reserve list of officers.

News (Adelaide, SA : 1923 - 1954) / Mon 12 Sep 1927

/ Page 8 / NAVAL AND MILITARY

Capt. (Brevet major, honorary lieutenant-colonel) H. G. Viney, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., a former Staff Corps officer, who is engaged in journalism in Adelaide, has been transferred to the reserve of officers and promoted to lieutenant-colonel.

In 1927, while his literary expertise had opened a new opportunity as a journalist, he also became a popular public speaker. He was a member of the 3rd Light Horse Regimental Club.

News (Adelaide, SA : 1923 - 1954) / Thu 15 Dec 1927 / Page 20

ADVERTISING INSTITUTE

Final Meeting of Year

Members of the Advertising Institute of South Australia held their monthly luncheon at Regal Cafe today.

Lieut.-Col. H. G. Viney gave an address on "A State Publicity Department," a subject of great interest to the numerous advertising men present.

Christmas greetings were exchanged. This was the final meeting of the year.

Chronicle (Adelaide, SA : 1895 - 1954)
Sat 16 Jun 1928 / Page 61

3RD LIGHT HORSE CLUB.

Members of the 3rd Light Horse Regimental Club held their annual meeting and social at the Returned Soldiers' Club, Angas-street, on Tuesday evening. There was a large gathering. The president (Mr. F. M. Blackwell) occupied the chair.

The secretary (Mr. W. V. Paterson) reported that the new club had been in existence for 12 months, and had passed through a successful year. Several meetings had been held, and were well attended. The funds of the old club, which went into recess several years ago, had been handed over to the new club. The annual reunion social would be held on the first Monday in Show week.

Songs were given by Messrs. A. Dignum, R. Josephs, O'Brien, and F. M. Blackwell.

Officers elected—Patron, Dr. Cavanagh Mainwaring; president, Mr. F. M. Blackwell; vice-presidents, Messrs. T. Kenyon, H. G. Viney, McFarlane, T. Hannam, F. Treloar, S. Shepherd, and Hamilton; secretary, Mr. W. V. Paterson; treasurer, Mr. W. Harrell; auditor, Mr. C. Koll; committee, Messrs. H. Bidmead, C. Penfellow, T. B. Edwards, C. M. Everett, F. Lucas, C. Koll, and J. F. Gilligan.

In 1928, he is reported to be working for the *Advertiser* newspaper.

Smith's Weekly (Sydney, NSW : 1919 - 1950)
Saturday 15 September 1928, page 13

SWORD TO PEN

LIEUT.-COL. H. G. VINEY, of Adelaide, is one of the A.I.F.'s brilliant products sacrificed some six years ago to retrenchment. He was a High School master when he joined up. As an adjutant on Gallipoli he was popular—he spoke the Digger language.

After the Armistice he graduated from the staff college, and when he displays his decorations, which is rarely, his left breast is a miniature jeweller's shop. He squares the household accounts with a Sir Langdon Bonython cheque—he is on the literary staff of Adelaide's "Advertiser."

—R.

National Library of Australia

Horace's WW1 experiences and intimate knowledge from the highest level of command during WW1, made him a highly sought-after lecturer, particularly at RSL gatherings. He also spoke on other subjects of public interest and was keenly sought by organisations as an after-dinner speaker.

The Advertiser (Adelaide, SA : 1889 - 1931) / Tue 11 Jun 1929 / Page 10

SOCIAL NOTES

Colonel and Mrs. H. G. Viney were the guests of the Army Nurses at the R.S.A. Club on Friday, when the former gave a lecture on the Singapore Base.

Horace and Mrs Viney were both highly visible on the Adelaide social scene during the 1920s and 1930s.



News (Adelaide, SA : 1923 - 1954)
Wed 31 Jul 1929 / Page 16

**Glenelg Sub-Branch
R.S. & S.I.L.A.**

MONTHLY MEETING,
THURSDAY, AUGUST 1.

LIEUT.-COL. H. G. VINEY will deliver an address on "LUDENDORF'S BID FOR VICTORY."

THIRD ANNUAL BALL
AUGUST 8th, 1929.

Proceeds donated to Glenelg Unemployment Relief Fund.

P. S. GILLEN, President.
H. R. RICHARDSON, Hon. Secretary.

Another of Horace's favourite subjects in his lectures, was about the importance of a British presence in Singapore. He was well-aware of the continued emergence of Imperialist Japan and their threat to peace in the Asia/Pacific region. Having a British naval base in Singapore was important to a wider defence capability.

News (Adelaide, SA : 1923 - 1954) / Mon 19 Aug 1929 / Page 1 / BEFORE THE PUBLIC

At the weekly luncheon of the Constitutional Club of South Australia on Wednesday Col. H. G. Viney will address members on "The Relation of Singapore Base to Australia"

HAIG'S FINAL TRIUMPH

LECTURE BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. G. VINEY

Under the auspices of the Norwood, St. Peters, and Burnside sub-branches of the Returned Soldiers' League, a lecture on "Haig's Final Triumph," or "How Britain Won the War," was delivered in the Norwood Town Hall on Wednesday evening by Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Viney. The president of the Norwood sub-branch (Mr. G. A. Ingram) was in the chair, and the Unley sub-branch was represented by the president (Colonel W. Dollman), senior vice-president of the league.

The lecturer, after touching briefly on the German attacks from March to July, 1918, explained how Foch was appointed generalissimo of the Allied armies at the instigation of the British Commander-in-Chief (Sir Douglas Haig), as he realised that the only means of preventing Ludendorff from effecting his purpose of separating the French and British forces was the appointment as Generalissimo of a hard-fighting French soldier, who realised the danger of Marshal Petain's instructions to his forces to fall back south-westwards to cover Paris in the event of further attacks. The outcome of Haig's failure to induce Petain to countermand those orders was the conference at Doullens on March 26, 1918, which was called as the result of Haig's action, and at which Foch was appointed at Haig's suggestion. By his action on that occasion the British Commander-in-Chief, who had rightly interpreted Ludendorff's plan of campaign, had been largely responsible for its ultimate failure.

The attacks of the Allied forces from July 18, when Foch launched his counter-attack against the German's exposed flank to the final capture of Maubeuge and Mons, were dealt with in detail. Colonel Viney then pointed out that twice during the course of those operations Haig had been compelled to differ from Foch regarding them, and in both instances he had finally succeeded in convincing Foch that his view was the correct one. The first occasion was on August 12, 1918, when Foch had issued orders that the Fourth British Army, which included the Australian and Canadian Corps, should continue the attack launched so successfully on August 8, until it had captured the line of the Somme and the important road and rail junctions at Chaubains and Roye. Such an attack would have meant an assault over country fought over during the Somme battle in 1916, and was quite unsuitable for the use of tanks. Haig proposed to switch the attack north of Albert, and drive south-east towards Bapaume, where the opportunity for a surprise attack existed in country suitable for co-operation between infantry and tanks. After a stormy interview with Foch at Sarcus Haig carried his point, and so initiated the series of culminating attacks which within a month had recovered all the country it had taken Ludendorff four months to capture. The second occasion was at the end of August, when Foch issued his instructions for the combined operations of the Allied forces. Those instructions directed the American and French troops in the Woëvre area to attack north-westwards towards Metz, in a direction divergent from the assaults of the remainder of the French army and the British. Haig pointed out the weakness in the plan, and advocated that the

Franco-American attack should be directed northwards on Metz. Such an attack in combination with the British drive on Maubeuge would seize the only two outlets into Germany, and pin the greater portion of the enemy between the Allied armies and the Ardennes Forest. Foch saw the force of Haig's arguments, and altered his order accordingly. The result was the complete defeat of the German forces, which were compelled to ask for an armistice to prevent the greatest military disaster in history. It would be seen that the strategy which had resulted in the defeat of the Germans was in reality Haig's, and not Foch's, although he was generally given the credit for it.

The lecturer also pointed out that just prior to the assault on the Hindenburg line, Haig had received a communication from the British Government to the effect that if he carried out the operation he would have to do it on his own responsibility. The British Government at that time was of the opinion that the war would not be finished until the spring of 1919, and were making their arrangements accordingly. By his action in carrying out that attack Haig had not only been responsible for ending the war in 1918, but he undoubtedly saved the Empire millions of pounds sterling and thousands of lives.

In September 1929, Horace was a member of the Adelaide premiership winning hockey team.

The Advertiser (Adelaide, SA : 1889 - 1931) / Fri 27 Sep 1929 / Page 21

PREMIERS OF MEN'S HOCKEY ASSOCIATION



ADELAIDE TEAM

Back row (left to right)—W. Walker, J. Hindes, J. Fisher, V. de P. Siebert, T. Holland, H. G. Viney. Front row—G. Wright, J. Davies, C. M. L. Elliott (captain), F. Berriman, J. A. Siebert.

J. Payne, photo.

Obviously still very fit from his continued participation in sport, Horace won an "Old Buffers' Race" at the Adelaide newspapers literary staff's picnic in 1929, held at the Belair National Park.

In February 1930, Horace lectured to the Unley RSL sub-branch on Field Marshall "Haig's Final Triumph". This was referring to Haig's command of the final "Hundred Day Offensive" which led Germany to request an Armistice after his forces penetrated *The Hindenburg Line* at it strongest point.

The Advertiser (Adelaide, SA : 1889 - 1931) / Wed 5 Mar 1930

'An Educational Programme
The committee of the Unley sub-branch has arranged a full programme of lectures for 1930. Of these, Colonel H. G. Viney has already contributed "Haig's Final Triumph." Future arrangements include:—March 17, Mr. Hatley Marshall, "Early Adelaide;" April 14, Colonel J. M. A. Durrant, "The First Battle of Bullecourt;" May 12, Mr. C. T. Madigan, "Central Australia;" May 26, Mr. H. C. Richards, "A Visit to the Battlefields;" July 14, Major Harry Thomson; August 11, Major V. M. Newland, "Tales of Africa;" September 15, Mr. R. Segnit; October 13, Mr. D. A. Rule; November 11, Mr. S. G. Reid, "The Near East."

By 1930, Horace was the President of the South Australian branch of the Australian Journalists' Association.

The Advertiser (Adelaide, SA : 1889 - 1931) / Tue 22 Jul 1930 / Page 16



ON BEHALF OF JOURNALISTS all over Australia a cheque for £100 was handed to Mr. Julian E. T. Woods by the president of the South Australian district of the Australian Journalists' Association (Mr. H. G. Viney). Mr. Woods has served the Australian Journalists' Association in many honorary capacities. A section of his colleagues who attended the presentation.

On 11th November 1930, Horace was invited to speak on local radio station 5AD about the first Armistice Day.

Chronicle (Adelaide, SA : 1895 - 1954) / Thu 13 Nov 1930

ARMISTICE DAY OBSERVANCE

At station 5CL Mrs. L. H. Glenn gave a talk on "Armistice Day from a Woman's Point of View." and Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Viney spoke on "The First Armistice Day" from "The Advertiser" station, 5 AD.

In September 1931, Horace addressed the Glenelg Optimist Society. He again spoke of the importance of the British Naval Base in Singapore.

GLENELG OPTIMIST SOCIETY.

Lieut.-Col. H. G. Viney gave an entertaining address on "The Relation of the Singapore Base to Australia" at the Hotel St. Vincent on Wednesday evening, August 26. Mr. Frank Herring rendered several amusing monologues. The Mayor of Glenelg (Mr. J. W. Sutherland) moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was supported by Cr. Fisk. Mr. Leahy was thanked for his courtesy by the Glenelg Optimist Society, for placing the large dining room at their disposal.

—oOo—

In his role as a journalist, Horace promoted South Australia's need to develop a strong manufacturing industry and the need to promote local products. In November 1931, he represented the Advertiser on a Chamber of Manufacturers tour of some Lower North towns of South Australia.

The Advertiser (Adelaide, SA : 1931 - 1954)

Fri 13 Nov 1931 / Page 19

TO TOUR LOWER NORTH

Business Men To Leave On Monday

The delegation of business men to tour the Lower North, which has been organised by the Chamber of Manufactures, and which will investigate employment possibilities, will leave the city early on Monday morning. The programme has been completed, and strong committees have been formed in all those towns where the delegation will hold official functions.

The centres to be visited include Clare, Crystal Brook, Port Pirie, Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo. The schools of Balaklava, Auburn, Port Broughton and Gladstone will also be addressed by members of the delegation. More than 4,000 school children will be addressed in the various primary and high schools. Public meetings have been arranged at Clare, Port Pirie, and Kadina.

At each centre the local committees will be the guests of the delegation at either luncheons or dinners. In each town the delegation will be met by local governing bodies, traders, and representative townspeople.

A strong appeal in favor of support to local traders, and South Australian products, will be made, accompanied by messages through the country press. Special displays of South Australian products will be made in over 200 shop windows throughout the north during the visit. The party will travel in a railway road bus.

The members of the delegation are:—Messrs. Oscar Seppelt (chairman), A. R. Uren, A. F. Scammell, J. A. Rinder, F. N. Simpson, W. J. Hill, W. J. Barker, H. G. Pank, A. E. Clarkson, A. J. Harvey, A. L. Rossiter, J. O. Sinclair, A. W. G. Pitt, G. Munro, Phil Motteram, A. H. Dobbie, A. H. Shearer, Claude A. Richards, Arnold W. A. Sims, A. W. Jones, George A. Wilson, A. O. Cralele, A. N. Day, Victor H. Ryan, Horace Viney, C. Beresford, A. W. Pettit, and H. E. Winterbottom.

Mrs Viney was also widely known in the Adelaide establishment's social circles. She was good friends with the wives of many of South Australia's leading identities. In March 1932, she attended a morning tea party given by Mrs Luther

Scammell, whose husband was head of the family that owned Faulding, at the time one of Australia's largest locally owned, Chemist wholesaling and manufacturing companies.

The Advertiser (Adelaide, SA : 1931 - 1954) /
Fri 18 Mar 1932 / Page 12

Mrs. Luther Scammell gave a morning tea party yesterday to celebrate her birthday. She entertained her friends in the lounge outside, and was gowned in a becoming green floral voile. Those present included Mrs. Alfred Scammell, Mrs. J. E. Taylor, Mrs. Christophers, Mrs. H. G. Viney, Mrs. Ronald McEwin, Mrs. Lodge, and Mrs. Charles Dewhirst.

In July 1932, Horace found himself in a controversial court action involving the passing of a worthless promissory note for nearly £59, written originally by E. J. Shepherd, Speaker in the House of Assembly of the South Australian Parliament. Horace had then unfortunately endorsed it to another person as a payment which was subsequently dishonoured by bank. In today's money it would be worth about \$6,000, so it was quite a substantial amount.

The South Eastern Times (Millicent, SA : 1906 - 1954)
Fri 29 Jul 1932 / Page 2

Promissory Note for £58/17/4.—
Judgment by consent was entered in the Adelaide local court on Monday, by Mr S. D. Ronald, S.M., in a claim for £58/17/4 by the English, Scottish and Australian Bank, King William street, Adelaide, against E. J. Shepherd, Speaker of the House of Assembly, of Clifton street, Goodwood Park, and H. G. Viney, of Molesworth street, North Adelaide. The plaintiff's claim was against Shepherd as maker, and against Viney as endorser, of a promissory note for £54/14/, dated December 22, 1931, given by Shepherd to A. J. Willcox, payable on January 5, 1932, and endorsed by A. G. Willcox to the plaintiff, the present holder, for value, which promissory note was duly presented for payment and dishonored, and notice of dishonor was duly given both defendants.

Horace gave one of his "popular lectures" to the women of the Unley RSL sub-branch in February 1933.

Chronicle (Adelaide, SA : 1895 - 1954) / Thu 9 Feb 1933 / Page 49

RETURNED SOLDIERS

SUB-BRANCH NEWS
UNLEY

A ladies' social evening will be held in the club rooms on Wednesday, February 8. A musical programme which will include items by the Windarra Quartet, will be given on Monday, February 27. Mr. H. G. Viney will deliver one of his popular lectures.

In an article in the Adelaide Advertiser in March 1933, Horace explained the facts about Courts-Martial procedures. Having been himself trialled by Court-Martial in 1916 and acquitted, he was familiar with its operation and fairness.

Advertiser (Adelaide, SA : 1931 - 1954),
Saturday 25 March 1933, page 8

FAIREST KIND OF TRIAL

Facts About Courts-Martial

By H. G. VINEY

THE trial by court-martial of Lieutenant Norman Baillie-Stewart, of the Seaforth Highlanders, the "mystery prisoner of the Tower of London," for an alleged breach of the Official Secrets Acts, recalls the case of Compton Mackenzie, the well-known English novelist, who in January was fined £100 at the Old Bailey, London, for an infringement of that Act.

In July 1933, he was quoted in the Sydney Press, in an article where he corrected some discrepancies in Colonel Thurlow's book, "Pill Boxes in France". Horace was now being recognised as an authority on WW1 history.

Sydney Morning Herald (NSW : 1842 - 1954),

Thursday 13 July 1933, page 10

FAMOUS ORDER.

"Hold Position to Last."

COLONEL VINEY'S SUGGESTION.

ADELAIDE, Wednesday.

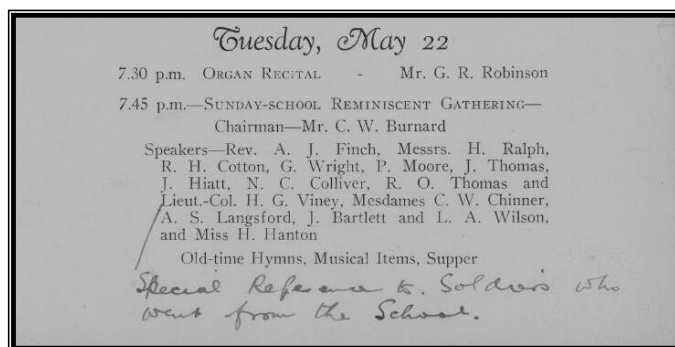
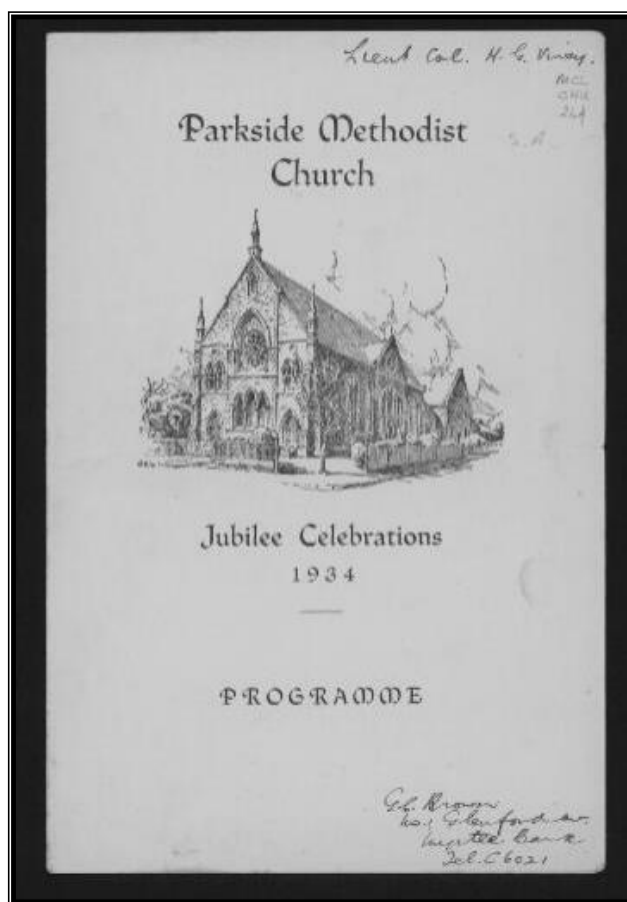
Discussing the "hold the position to the last" order by Captain T. B. Bethune, of the machine gun battalion of the 1st Australian Division during the war, which is mentioned by Colonel E. G. L. Thurlow in his book, "Pill Boxes in France," Lieut.-Colonel H. G. Viney, who was a member of the headquarters staff of the First Division, said to-day that the order was not legendary. Although he had no personal knowledge of the incident, he saw clearly that both Colonel Thurlow and Lieutenant E. H. Chambers, of Kalgoorlie, who has the original in his possession, made slight mistakes in regard to it—the former as to the locality of the pill boxes, and the latter as to the date of the order.

"I do not think the order could have been issued in connection with the Passchendaele fighting, for the First Division was not driven out of any positions it captured during that battle, as is suggested by Colonel Thurlow," said Colonel Viney.

He added that the First Division was not relieved at any time by a British unit during the Passchendaele offensive, but only by other Australian troops. On the other hand, the First Division did hand over its trenches on the Messines-Wytschaete front to the 9th, 19th, and 28th British divisions during the first week in April, 1918, when it followed the rest of the Australian corps to the Somme area to assist in holding up the German advance there. The Messines-Wytschaete front, which was only a few miles south of Passchendaele, had in it a number of German pill boxes which had been captured by the 3rd and 4th Australian divisions in the battle of Messines in June, 1917. As most of them were occupied by the 1st Australian machine gun battalion during March and April, 1918, the order was probably issued at that time.

The least that could be said for this theory, he added, was that it was much more likely than the statement from Sydney, attributed to the Commonwealth War Historian (Dr. Bean), that the pill box order was issued during a critical period of the fighting at Passchendaele. There was no occasion for such an order during the 1st Division operations there. As regards the date at the top of the order in Lieutenant Chambers' possession, Colonel Viney expressed the opinion that the figure representing the month was probably three and not eight.

In May 1934, Horace was involved with the 50th Year Jubilee celebrations for the Parkside Methodist Church. He had attended Sunday School there with his other siblings. His father, George, had been a founding member of the congregation and an early superintendent of the Sunday School in 1884.



In December 1934, Horace was guest at the "Shiplovers' Society" meeting where he spoke of his voyage to Egypt with the 1st A.I.F. troops and the near disastrous encounter with the German cruiser *Emden* near the Cocos Islands.



In an article written by Horace before Anzac Day 1935, he gave his view on the failed Gallipoli campaign. In it, he presents a different perspective, making comparisons to other WW1 actions that incurred heavier losses.

The Mail (Adelaide, SA: 1912 - 1954) / Sat 20 Apr 1935 / Page 8

Why Anzac Landing Was Not a Success

COUNTRY BEAT OUR MEN

(By Col. H. G. Viney)

Anzac Day! What memories it recalls, especially to those of us who served amid those weather-scarred cliffs and tortuous ravines on Gallipoli which today bear the hallowed name of Anzac. With most Australians Anzac Day is a time of remembrance—even more so than is Armistice Day—for it not only marks the birth of the Commonwealth as a nation, but it also commemorates the sacrifices of its troops in the war.

NEARLY 60,000 Australians lie on foreign shores, more than 7,000 of them on Gallipoli, but we do not think of them as dead, for in the hearts of their fellow-countrymen "their name liveth for evermore."

It is therefore with feelings of thankfulness and pride that we recall the fact that 20 years ago next Thursday, in the grey dawn of a Sunday morning, the hitherto untried volunteer soldiers of Australia faced without flinching what is undoubtedly the most difficult operation in war—a landing on an open beach under fire and the subsequent storming of an enemy's position.

While they were doing that at Anzac their comrades of the British Army—the illustrious 29th Division—were accomplishing an even more remarkable feat at Cape Helles and Sedd el Bahr. The latter, however, were doing only what was expected of them, for they were regular soldiers of many years' service.

But the fighting powers of the Australians were then unknown, and many were the speculations as to how they would come out of the ordeal that lay before them.

Their answer, when it came, was electrifying, for within 24 hours they had blazoned their name on the world's scroll of fame, and had established a reputation as doughty fighters that their subsequent engagements in France and Palestine only served to enhance.

Although the storming of the cliffs of Gallipoli by the Australians is the feat that stirs one's imagination the most, it was later phases of that first Anzac Day that proved the supreme test of their fighting qualities.

To the men of the covering force, many of them South Australians serving in the 10th and 12th Battalions, the ordeal of the landing was undoubtedly trying, for they had been told beforehand that they would be lucky if 20 per cent. of them came through it unharmed. But it ultimately proved much less costly than the long hours they had to spend lying in the open on Second Ridge, swept by rifle and machine gun fire from the ridge in front of them and raked by shrapnel from the Turkish batteries on the high ground on their left, which enfiladed their whole line.

It was the fortitude that they displayed all through those trying hours, and the spirited manner in which they repulsed the Turkish counter-attack later in the afternoon, as well as the dash they showed at the landing that established the Australians' reputation as fighters unsurpassed in the world.

Notwithstanding the fact that the landing at Anzac was resplendent with daring deeds, both individual and collective, that have never received the recognition they deserved, it becomes more and more apparent as the years go by that the operation as a whole was a failure, inasmuch as the troops did not reach the objectives assigned to them. Those objectives, which are shown on the map, ran along Third Ridge from Gaba Tepe on the right to Hill 971 on the left, the latter flank being thrown back to meet the beach just north of Fisherman's Hut.

The main reason why the Australians failed to reach those objectives was that the navy put them ashore more than a mile north of where they should have landed. They were taken ashore in the dark, disembarking from their boats just as the day was breaking. Although the naval authorities knew that a strong northerly current swept up the western shore of Gallipoli, they had not taken sufficient care to ascertain its real strength, and consequently did not make enough allowance for it when taking the troops ashore. The result was that the Australians, instead of being landed in comparatively easy country, were put ashore in the most difficult part of the peninsula, where a co-ordinated attack was practically impossible.

The British Official History, in discussing this phase of the operation, states: "The mistake of the navy was to have disastrous consequences. The rugged hills confronting the troops, especially those to the north of Ari Burnu, were to prove a bigger obstacle than words can describe. To preserve the cohesion of an attack across such country, immediately after an opposed landing in the dark, and without any previous reconnaissance, would have proved an impossible task for the best-trained troops in the world."

It was, however, commonly believed at the time—and is now by some persons—that, instead of being a disaster, the mistake of the navy was really a very fortunate accident, inasmuch as the Australians thereby gained possession of Anzac

Cove, the only spot on that part of the coast in any way suitable for a permanent landing place. Even Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, in his memoirs of the Gallipoli campaign, lends his support to this point of view.

Although it is true that Anzac Cove is the only place in that part of the peninsula suitable as a permanent base for landing stores, the implied suggestion is that, but for the fact that the navy put the Australians ashore there, it would not have been in their possession. As a matter of fact, it was included in the area the Australians were supposed to capture right from the first. This can be seen from a study of the map.

The area they were ordered to occupy



THE THREE ANZAC RIDGES.—Objectives of Australians on April 25, 1915, shown thus:— x x x x x x
Line reached by Australians shown thus:— x x x x x x

stretched from Fisherman's Hut in the north to Gaba Tepe in the south, and Anzac Cove lies well within those boundaries.

Another common misconception regarding the actual landing is that it was opposed by strong Turkish forces, and that the Australians had to force their way ashore in the face of great opposition. Actually, because of the fact that the Turks never expected a hostile landing north of Gaba Tepe, there were probably fewer than 200 Turks within half a mile of where the Australians landed, and not more than twice that number within a mile of that spot. There were, however, 13,000 Turkish troops in reserve within six miles of Anzac Cove, 10,000 of them being concentrated at Bosphorus, only four miles east of it. All those troops were thrown against the Australians later in the day, and for the next 48 hours they had to contend with practically the whole of the Turkish forces in the southern part of the peninsula.

A third very common mistake regarding the Anzac landing is that very heavy casualties were incurred in it, whereas it was the least costly of any of the major operations in which the Australians were engaged during the war. The 2,500 casualties experienced on April 25, 1915, compare favorably with the 5,500 suffered by the 5th Division 15 months later at Fromelles, the 5,300 sustained by the 1st Division, the 6,850 by the 2nd Division, or the 4,650 by the 4th Division in their first big attacks in France.

Although the Australians failed to reach their objectives at Anzac, it must not therefore be assumed that they did not accomplish anything. It is true that they failed to get across the Turkish line of communications running along the peninsula, and so prevent the two Turkish divisions at Bulair (30 miles north of Anzac) from marching south and opposing the advance of the 29th Division up the peninsula—which was the main object of the Anzac landing.

The threat of that landing to those communications was so great, however, that the whole of the Turkish reserves in the southern portion of Gallipoli were thrown against the Australians, leaving the 29th Division opposed by only a few battalions for more than 48 hours. In that respect at least the landing can be held to have accomplished some part of its object.

Horace was also very vocal on the developing situation in Europe and wrote in Sunday's *Mail* about Italy's desire to gain control of Abyssinia (Ethiopia) in North Africa.

Mail (Adelaide, SA : 1912 - 1954), Saturday 20 July 1935, page 10

Facts Behind The Abyssinian Trouble

WHY ITALY WANTS WAR

(By Col. H. G. Viney)

Mussolini's truculent attitude towards Abyssinia and his apparently unalterable decision to attack her in spite of British opposition and in defiance of the League of Nations, have had the result of bringing home to most thoughtful Australians how closely bound up we are with European politics, and how impossible it has become since the war for us to live into ourselves.

"How will Italy's action affect us?" "Why is Mussolini so determined to make war?" "Why is Britain so anxious to prevent Italy from interfering with Abyssinia, when she took no such action when Japan attacked China?" These are questions one hears on all sides, and are significant of the great interest the "man in the street" is taking in this question.

In 1936, part of the South Australian Centenary celebrations included an Australia-wide motor rally. Horace was on the Centenary organising committee and secretary for the car rally.

Daily Examiner (Grafton, NSW : 1915 - 1954), Saturday 6 June 1936, page 12

NATIONAL MOTOR CONTEST

S.A. Centenary Rally

GOLD CUP FOR WINNER.

The announcement by the Premier of South Australia (Mr. R. L. Butler) that an all-Australian motor car rally is to be held as one of the major South Australian Centenary sporting fixtures, has aroused considerable interest throughout the Commonwealth. The national rally will finish in Adelaide on Tuesday, December 22, and it is anticipated that a large contingent of sporting motorists will, on that date, reach the South Australian capital from many parts of the Commonwealth. An added attraction will be the many Centenary carnival features which will be in full swing at that time.

Four starting points have been selected by the committee in charge of the rally, namely, Perth, Sydney, Melbourne and Broken Hill. Queensland entrants will start from Sydney.

The conditions governing the contest will not be of an irksome nature so that private motorists taking part in the event will be able to enjoy thoroughly their sporting venture in Australia's first national car rally. A special medalion, usable as a car badge, will be awarded each competitor who completes his or her selected route in accordance with the regulations of contest, irrespective of the rallyist taking part in the eliminating test to decide the outright winner. In addition, valuable prizes will be won. Part of the first prize for the outright winner of the rally will be a 100-guinea Dunlop gold cup, donated by Dunlop Perdreau. It will be the first gold cup ever awarded for a motor car contest in Australia.

The rally will be conducted on a basis of points scored, for being on time at controls and for condition of cars at finish of the test.

The schedule of routes provides for two itineraries from Sydney, each occupying four days and carrying 100 points, one route will be via Wagga, Balranald and Renmark, a distance of about 940 miles. A night will be spent at each of those towns. The second route will follow the picturesque coastal route between Sydney and Melbourne and thence to Adelaide, via Ballarat, Hamilton and Mt. Gambier, a distance of about 1265 miles. These two routes are sure to be popular with many of the rallyists.

The Perth-Adelaide route (1726 miles) will carry 120 points, the probable controls being at Coolgardie, Balladonia Station, Eucla, Ceduna and Port Augusta, the journey taking six days.

The Melbourne contingent will have the choice of two routes:—(1) Direct to Adelaide (575 miles) in two days, carrying 85 points; (2) a four days' route by way of Albury and Wagga, then joining up with the Sydney itinerary. Higher points will be awarded for this route.

The Broken Hill-Adelaide rallyists will take two days, travelling to Port Augusta the first day, and via Port Pirie to Adelaide the second day, a total distance of approximately 520 miles—points 90.

Competing cars will be divided into two classes—under and over 1500 C.C., the average speed of the smaller cars being 25 m.p.h. for actual driving time, while the larger cars will be called upon to average 30 m.p.h.

On December 23, the day after the arrival of contestants in Adelaide, an eliminating test will be conducted to determine the outright winner of the rally and Dunlop gold cup. There will be special prizes for women drivers. Competitors will be supplied with a rally pennant to be affixed to radiator of his or her car.

The suggested dates for departure from the official starting points are as follows:—

Thursday, December 17.—Start from Perth.

Saturday, December 19.—Start from Sydney (both routes), and from Melbourne (second route).

Monday, December 21.—Start from Melbourne (first route) and Broken Hill.

Tuesday, December 22.—Rally finishes in Adelaide, competitors arriving from 2 p.m. until about 7.30 p.m. Official examination of cars.

Wednesday, December 23.—9 a.m. starting test, 10 a.m. eliminating test.

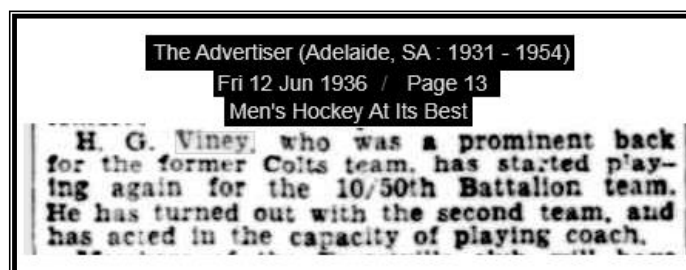
In due course, full details of the conditions and rules of the rally will be available from Royal Automobile Clubs and other motoring organisations in each State. These bodies are co-operating actively towards ensuring the success of what promises to be one of the most interesting sporting motor contests ever held in the Commonwealth.

The secretary of the Rally Committee is Mr. H. G. Viney, of the S.A. Centenary Committee, Adelaide.

Horace was knowledgeable and concerned about the international political turmoil and saw it as a precursor to another major global conflict. He was warning that Australia needed to pay more attention to the defence of its own lands.



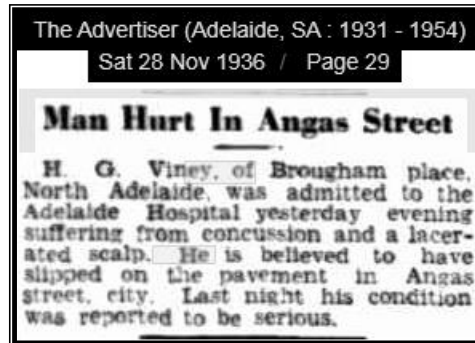
Now 51 years of age, Horace started playing hockey again for the 10/50th Battalion team.



Plans for the centenary car rally were in full swing and in October 1936, Horace placed an article in the *Mail* seeking passengers for one of the entrants in the Adelaide/Sydney/Adelaide event.



In November 1936, Horace had a nasty fall in the Angas Street. This would probably have been after leaving the RSL headquarters, located in the same street.



In 1936, at the time of King Edward VII's abdication crisis, journalist for the News, Jack Edwards (writing as Mr Pim), recounted stories of Horace's encounters with the then Prince of Wales during the War.

News (Adelaide, SA : 1923 - 1954) / Fri 11 Dec 1936 / Page 6 / PASSING BY

Surprise Meeting in Paris

THE Prince of Wales, as he then was, visited the Australian troops in Belgium in December, 1918. Col. H. Viney, who was assistant quartermaster-general, Australian Corps, thinks that visit may have resulted from a talk he had with the Prince at the Hotel Meurice, in Paris, in September of that year. Col. Viney was on three days' special leave, and was surprised to see the Prince at the hotel. They had several drinks, and this conversation followed:—

Col. Viney—Why don't you visit the dominion troops, sir, instead of staying all the time with the British?

The Prince—That is rather peculiar. Father and I were only discussing that suggestion a fortnight ago, and he asked me if I thought the Australian soldiers would welcome a visit by me.

Col. Viney—I think they would.

The Prince—Are you sure? They do not seem to take kindly to English officers.

Col. Viney—The Australians are very much like the Americans. They like to boast that they are democrats and consider that Jack is as good as his master, but deep down in their hearts they are as deeply loyal as the best.

The Prince said he was going back to England in the following week and would suggest to the King that he stay with the dominion troops. Two months later he was transferred to the Canadian Corps for a month, and from there he went to the Australian Corps.

Officer and a Prince

THE Prince, according to Col. Viney, had a nice conception of his position, both as captain in the army and as heir to the Throne. He knew when to efface himself and when to assert himself. When he met an officer senior to himself he stood to attention and saluted.

Col. Viney quotes this incident, showing that he could assert himself. Gen. H. W. Lloyd was in charge of the railway brigade, which was to be inspected by Gen. Hobbs and the Prince. He did not know whether the salute was to be Royal in honor of the Prince, who was a captain, or general for the corps commander. Col. Viney ruled that it should be a Royal salute, on the ground that the Prince was making his inspection in his capacity as Prince of Wales. This opinion was not held by other officers, and finally the question was put to the Prince who, without hesitation, replied:—"It will be a Royal salute, and I will take it."

Reckless Motor Driver

FREQUENT visits were made to Brussels by the Prince while he was with the Australian Corps. They were coming home early one morning. The road was slippery, due to a heavy frost. The Prince was driving at a fast speed. At a turn in the road the Prince did not slacken and the car slipped and ran into a ditch. Nobody was hurt. Col. Viney heard the chauffeur say to the Prince:—"I knew that would happen, sir. Something always goes wrong when you insist on taking the wheel."

Loved to See Equerry Fall

THE armistice had been signed when the Prince paid his visit to the Australian Corps. Gen. Sir John Monash had gone to London to supervise demobilisation, and he had taken with him Lieut.-Col. Somerville, A.Q.M.G., now secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society in New South Wales.

Gen. Sir Talbot Hobbs was in charge of the corps, and Col. Viney was doing Col. Somerville's work. Sir Thomas Blamey, later Commissioner of Police in Victoria, was Chief of the General Staff, and Mr. R. G. Casey, now Commonwealth Treasurer, was on the staff. The Prince lived with these officers at Ham-sur-Heure, in Belgium, for a month. Capt. S. Hunn, intelligence officer, was orderly officer to the Prince, and he and Col. Viney accompanied the distinguished visitor on his tours.

Lord Claude Hamilton, equerry, Col. Viney says, was a poor horseman, and the Prince loved to take him over a piece of rough country when they were out riding in the afternoon. "Come on," he would say, "let us have a gallop to see if Claude falls off." If Lord Hamilton did not fall off, he had a very rough ride.

One of Horace's major journalistic works was his volume on the "History of Commerce in South Australia, 1836 - 1936". He had been commissioned to author the publication.

Mail (Adelaide, SA : 1912 - 1954), Saturday 23 January 1937, page 5

LEAVES from LATEST BOOK

History of Commerce In S.A. Since The State Began

"A Century of Commerce in South Australia, 1836-1936, Including a Brief History of the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce, Inc." by Lieut-Col. H. G. Viney (the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce, Inc.). Our copy from the publishers.

THE commercial development of South Australia is an aspect of the State's progress that has not been dealt with to any great extent in historical works, and this volume is therefore a welcome addition to the libraries of those who desire to know more about their country.

Col. Viney compiled and wrote the book by direction of the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce, Inc., as a contribution to the histories published in the centenary year. The province was only two years old when the Adelaide Chamber was formed, and local commercial men are proud of the fact that it was the pioneer Chamber of Commerce in Australia, for it was founded in January, 1839. The first chairman was Mr. J. B. Hack, who was also the first contractor for any public work under the Government.

It is most interesting to read of the humble beginnings of many of Adelaide's largest businesses, for in the early days, acumen, initiative, and courage were needed by those who ventured on the rough paths of commerce, no less than by the pioneers who fashioned farms and sheep stations out of the wilderness.

EXTRACTS from the annual reports of the chamber give a good idea of the steady progress made by the commerce of the young colony. When it was 20 years old we read:—"Notwithstanding the severe commercial panic, commencing in America and spreading over Europe, in October, 1857, probably no British dependency felt its effects in a slighter degree than South Australia. The confirmed steady yield of our copper mines is a most assuring factor, both as a valuable article of export and a source of good employment to a considerable number."

The Chamber of Commerce has



MR. J. B. HACK

ever been a vigilant guardian of the interests of those who form the commercial backbone of the country, and Col. Viney's work clearly shows the great diversity of matters which it has advocated for the betterment of conditions. These range from the provision of a lighthouse on Wonga Shoal to the institution of a system of telegraphy between Adelaide and its seaport.

During the Victorian gold rush days of the 1850's South Australian commerce suffered because of the exodus of her menfolk to the diggings. This fact is generally known, but the work under review tells how the West Australian gold boom of the 1890's affected the trade of this State in a different way.

Heavy investments by Adelaide people in W.A. mining companies were not an unmixed blessing, for, when the drought from 1895 to 1898 swept away much of the capital invested in pastoral properties, the diversion of money to Western Australia made it very difficult for a time to replace it. Wheatgrowers, too, found it almost impossible to obtain financial assistance.

THE period of expansion of the commerce of South Australia to the present day is clearly outlined, and it is interesting to note that Mr. J. A. Riley has been secretary of the chamber for 28 years, so he has seen its time of greatest growth.

Chapters of the book deal comprehensively with agriculture, the pastoral industry, viticulture, horticulture, forestry, mineral wealth, and secondary industries, while appendices outline the activities of the Post Office, development of Port Adelaide, and give a list of firms established 50 years.

There is a good index, and many illustrations of scenes in pioneer times, and today, give an excellent idea of the remarkable progress made in a century.

The record of the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce is certainly one of fine achievement.

In 1937, Horace moved to Victoria, where he took up a role as secretary of the Pacific Trade and Peace Promotion Association. At this time his wife Darragh and son Lawrence remained in Adelaide. Horace had possibly been separated from his wife prior to this, living at different North Adelaide addresses since at least 1932. Lawrence was now attending Adelaide University, after completing his early education at Queen's School, St Peter's College and Muirden Business College. Darragh, a keen tennis player, continued playing and winning tournaments in the Adelaide Suburban Methodist Association.

Horace was critical of the recently introduced "Trade Diversion Policy" that set up tariffs on goods imported from Japan and the United States of America in favour of Great Britain. This had resulted in upsetting Japan and the U.S.A. who retaliated with a resultant trade war emerging. Australian exports to these countries suffered badly costing many local jobs.

Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate
(NSW : 1876 - 1954).

Saturday 18 September 1937.

TRADE DIVERSION POLICY.

Asking that the question of the effect of the Commonwealth Government's trade diversion policy on Australian industry be referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry, a petition will be presented to the first session of the next Federal Parliament. Signatures to it are being obtained by the Pacific Trade and Peace Promotion Association, of Ballarat Trustees Building, Market-street, Melbourne. The Secretary of the association (Mr. H. G. Viney) claims that the policy was never approved by the Federal Parliament or referred to the Tariff Board; but was implemented by regulation at the instigation of a high official in the Customs Department. It was responsible for a loss of at least £2,000,000 to Australian wool-growers last season, and increased the cost of American motor-cars to Australian buyers by more than £1,000,000 in 12 months, and had caused between 40 and 50 Australian makers of radio receiving sets to cease manufacturing, and had put more than 1000 of their employees out of work.

Huon and Derwent Times (Tas. : 1933 - 1942), Thursday 23 September 1937, page 2

TRADE DIVERSION POLICY

TARIFF INQUIRY DEMANDED.

PETITION BEING PREPARED.

Asking that the question of the effect of the Lyons Government's trade diversion policy on Australian industry be referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry, a petition will be presented to the first session of the next Federal Parliament. Signatures to it are being obtained by the Pacific Trade and Peace Promotion Association, of Ballarat Trustees Buildings, Market Street, Melbourne.

"There are few worse examples of bureaucratic control so characteristic of the dictator countries of Europe than the way in which the trade diversion policy was foisted on Australia," said the secretary of the Association (Col. H. G. Viney, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.) recently. "It was never approved by the Federal Parliament or referred to the Tariff Board, but was implemented by regulation at the instigation of a high official in the Customs Department."

Coloney Viney said that one of the most disturbing aspects of that policy was its disastrous effect on the relationship between Australia and the other two great countries interested in the future of the Pacific—America and Japan. Not only had it annoyed them both considerably, but it was proving a source of embarrassment to the British Foreign Office in its negotiations with the United States for a trade agreement between that country and Britain. It was no secret also that at least two prominent Victorian members of the Federal Cabinet were opposed to the trade diversion policy for that reason alone.

But serious as were the reactions of that policy on Pacific relation, he said, its economic effects on Australian industry were probably even more striking. It had been responsible for a loss of at least £2,000,000 to Australian wool growers last season, had increased the cost of American motor cars to Australian buyers by more than £1,000,000 in twelve months, and had caused between 40 and 50 Australian makers of radio receiving sets to cease manufacturing, and had put more than 1000 of their employees out of work.

The fact that such a marked departure from the previous trade policy of Australia had been initiated by the Federal Government without reference to either the Federal Parliament or the Tariff Board, was a cause for serious misgiving. It made one wonder whether the Government had thrown overboard the promise made by the Prime Minister (Mr Lyons) in his policy speech before the last Federal election that no serious changes would be made in the tariff without the Tariff Board being consulted. It was difficult to understand why the Tariff Board had been ignored in this matter unless the Government feared that the results of its inquiries would not prove favorable to the trade diversion policy.

The effect of the administration of the trade diversion policy by the Customs Department, so far as the radio industry was concerned, had been to give a group of American-Dutch companies, through their Australian subsidiaries, a monopoly of the manufacture of wireless valves in Australia, an undue advantage over

their competitors in the importation of valves from America, and the means of obtaining a virtual monopoly in the manufacture of radio receiving sets in the Commonwealth.

"In the circumstances," said Colonel Viney, "it is not surprising that most Australian makers of wireless sets are apprehensive as to the future of their industry and are seeking a Tariff Board inquiry into the effects of the trade diversion policy on it. They cannot understand why the Federal Government has so far ignored all their requests for such an inquiry, unless it is because that policy, as administered by the Customs Department, gives the Company in which the Government is financially interested—Amalgamated Wireless (A/sia) Ltd.—an undue advantage over its competitors in the manufacture and sale of radio receiving sets. They are asking for nothing more than a thorough investigation of their case by an independent and unbiassed tribunal, and common justice and the interests of the Australian public alike demand that it be granted to them."

READERS' VIEWS

PRICE OF WIRELESS VALVES

The Editor, "The Canberra Times."

Sir,—On August 25, Senator Marwick asked the Minister representing the Minister for Trade and Customs in the Senate whether the Government had received any guarantee from Amalgamated Wireless, Ltd., and Phillips Lamp, Ltd., of Australia (the two firms manufacturing wireless valves in Australia), that they would supply radio valves to independent radio manufacturers at a price no higher than the latter could land equivalent types of imported valves into their stores duty paid; also if the above two firms had guaranteed to have available a continuous and adequate supply of all necessary valves to fill independent radio manufacturers' requirements.

In his reply, the Minister said: "Wireless valves of Australian manufacture are distributed to radio receiving set manufacturers at a lower price than similar types of overseas manufacture. The increased production brought about in Australia by the partial prohibition of imported valves has made it possible for prices of Australian-made valves to be reduced."

Those statements are so wide of the mark that it is obvious that the Minister is not acquainted with the actual facts of the case. They are as follows: The trade diversion policy brought in by the Federal Government in May, 1936, limited the importation of good, modern types of valves from America. Limited quotas for imports have been granted, but they are not sufficient to meet independent manufacturers' requirements. The chief importers of wireless valves have formed an association, or ring, which has fixed the prices of both locally made and imported valves, which are at least 20 per cent. higher than those at which identical types of valves can be imported from the United States.

The first sentence of the Minister's reply is so worded that it is difficult to understand just what it means. If it means that Australian valves are sold to manufacturers of radio receiving sets at cheaper prices than

sold to manufacturers of radio receiving sets at cheaper prices than such manufacturers could import valves of a similar type from America, it is a mis-statement of fact, for they are sold at a price 20 per cent. dearer.

If, on the other hand, it means that imported valves are distributed by importers at higher prices than those at which they sell locally made valves, it is also a mis-statement of fact, for the valve ring fixes identical prices for similar types of imported and locally manufactured valves.

The statement by the Minister that "the increased production brought about in Australia by the partial prohibition of imported valves has made it possible for prices of Australian valves to be reduced" is also misleading. It gives the impression, on first reading, that valve prices have been reduced owing to increased Australian production. It is true that certain retail prices have been slightly reduced, but the price to manufacturers in the main, however, has not been reduced by the Australian manufacturers of valves. And, in any case, locally produced valves remain at prices 20 per cent. above those at which identical types of valves could be imported, duty and all other charges paid, if permission could only be obtained to do so.

Yours, etc.,

H. G. VINEY,

Secretary, Pacific Trade and Peace
Promotion Association.

In February 1938, Horace published an article in the Returned Servicemen's League (NSW Branch) newsletter. In it he praised the Victorian Railways Commissioners, for looking after the WW1 veterans with their employment and general wellbeing.

The Argus (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957)
Wed 9 Feb 1938 / Page 10

Not Soulless

In the "Reveille," the official organ of the N.S.W. branch of the R.S.S.I.L.A., a fine tribute to the Victorian Railways Commissioners is paid by Lieut.-Colonel H. G. Viney, formerly A.Q.M.G., Australian Corps, who expresses his astonishment in having discovered a Government department with a soul—"one which has more than lived up to the promises so freely made to soldiers during the war years, but alas! so soon forgotten by most people once the trouble was over."

Very few departmental heads in Colonel Viney's opinion have "played the game" by the "Diggers" as have the Victorian Railways Commissioners.

"Not only have they given absolute preference to returned sailors and soldiers, but they and their staff officers have watched over the interests of returned men and prevented the 'hotheads' from forfeiting their jobs when they sought to resign from the service. . . . There is no doubt that returned men in the Victorian Railways service owe much more than they know to the commissioners and members of the Staff Board."

Personal distinctions are invidious, but in this appreciation special praise is given to Mr. H. W. Clapp and the chairman of the Staff Board (Mr. Don Cameron).

After moving to Victoria, he continued his interest in motor sports and Horace became involved in the organisation of the Melbourne Carnival Car Rally. However, with the outbreak of World War 2 and with the need to conserve fuel, the rally was cancelled.

Daily Examiner (Grafton, NSW : 1915 - 1954)
Wed 13 Sep 1939 / Page 7

MELBOURNE CAR RALLY ABANDONED

EXPENDITURE OF PETROL NOT JUSTIFIED.

In view of the outbreak of war and the appeal by the Minister for Supply and Development (Mr. R. G. Casey, P.C., D.S.O., M.C., M.P.) to motorists to avoid any unnecessary consumption of motor spirit and to reduce touring for pleasure to a minimum, the committee controlling the Melbourne (1939) carnival car rally has decided to abandon that event.

The rally, which would have been the first to be held in the Commonwealth on exactly similar lines to the world famous Rallye Monte Carlo, was intended to finish at Melbourne on October 27, as one of the sporting highlights of the carnival.

In announcing the committee's decision to abandon the rally, the hon. organising secretary (Lt.-Col. H. G. Viney) said that all entry fees received would be returned to entrants within a few days. The indications were that the rally would have been a great success, as entries were being received so freely when war broke out that the possibility of having to restrict them was being seriously considered by the committee.

In May 1939, with increasing trouble in Europe, Horace was put back on the 3rd Military District's reserve officers list. This was with the administrative section of the army based in Melbourne. In December 1939, following the outbreak of World War 2, Horace was mobilised in the permanent military forces (with pay equivalent to the rank of

captain) to the Master-General Ordnance Branch Headquarters, Victoria Barracks. This of course was a role he was well suited having excelled at logistics during WW1, but inexplicably, Horace was discharged on 23rd March 1941.

Service Records - WW2

<https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/SearchNRetrieve/Gallery151/dist/JGalleryViewer.aspx?B=6623844&S=1&N=13&R=0#/SearchNRetrieve/NAAMedia/ShowImage.aspx?B=6623844&T=P&S=1>

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

MOBILIZATION ATTESTATION FORM

To be filled in for all Persons at the Place of Assembly when called out under Parts III. or IV. of the Defence Act, or when voluntarily enlisted.

Army No. V 159803

Surname VINEY Christian Names HORACE GEORGE

Unit M.G.O. Branch, Army Headquarters.

Enlisted for war service at Melbourne (Place)

Victoria (State) 14th December, 1939. (Date)

A

Questions to be put to persons called out or presenting themselves for voluntary enlistment.*

1. What is your name? ... 1. Surname VINEY
(BLOCK CAPITALS)
Other names Horace George

2. Where were you born? ... 2. In or near the town of Adelaide
in the state or country of South Australia.

3. Are you a British Subject? ... 3. yes

4. What is your age and date of birth? ... 4. Age 54
Date of Birth 8th June, 1885.

5. What is your trade or occupation? ... 5. Journalist.

6. Are you married, single or widower? ... 6. Married

7. Have you previously served on active service? If so, where and in what arm? ... 7. yes: Gallipoli, Iona, Belgium.
Light Horse: Brigade, Division &
Cops Headquarters.

8. Who is your actual next of kin? (Order of relationship—wife, eldest son, eldest daughter, father, mother, eldest brother, eldest sister, eldest half-brother, eldest half-sister) ... 8. Name Guendoline Hannah Viney
Address 133 Childers Street, North Adelaide, South Australia.
Relationship Wife.

9. What is your permanent address? ... 9. 68 Romain Street,
South Yarra, Victoria.

10. What is your religious denomination? (This question need not be answered if the man has a conscientious objection to doing so) ... 10. Church of England

3. Horace George Viney do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true.

Witnessed by A.T. Owen Capt. (Signature of Attesting or Witnessing Officer) H.G. Viney (Signature)

*The person will be warned that should he give false answers to any of these questions he will be liable to heavy penalties under the Defence Act.

Shortly before his discharge from the army, Horace was still in demand as a guest of honour at a charity event for the servicemen.

The Herald (Melbourne, Vic. : 1861 - 1954)
Sat 1 Mar 1941 / Page 23

THE 13 Club branch of the Australian Comforts Fund are holding two parties at the home of Mrs W. H. Edmonds, Kooyong Road, Elsternwick, today. This afternoon there was an Australian tea, and tonight, at a house party, Lieut.-Colonel H. G. Viney will be the guest of honor. Miss May Daley has arranged the music, and guests have been asked to make donations of cigarettes for the men of the fighting forces.

After being discharged from the Australian Army, Horace became involved with People's Volunteer Defence Auxiliary in Sydney, an independent of government, home defence organisation. He was a member of the auxiliary's central executive.

The Daily Telegraph (Sydney, NSW : 1931 - 1954) / Mon 16 Feb 1942 / Page 5

Women Learning To Use Rifles, Throw Grenades

North Sydney women—members of the Australian People's Volunteer Defence Auxiliary—drilled with dummy rifles, threw dummy grenades, and disposed of a "machine-gun nest" yesterday.

They were instructed in guerrilla warfare methods in Forsyth Park, Eton Street, North Sydney. One of the instructors was a former sergeant of the 2nd A.I.F. who fought in Crete and Greece.

The women come from all walks of life.

Some of them are: Miss W. Keesing, typist; Miss J. Gallagher, clerk; Miss M. Marriott, trained nurse; and Miss E. Walker, factory worker.

Mrs. M. Bryson, 55, of Blues Point Road, North Sydney, the oldest member of the group, said: "Every woman should prepare to defend her country."

"I hope I never see a Jap, but, if I do, he will come off second best."

The youngest member, Miss E. Weller, 19, a factory worker, said: "Australia is as much my country as any man's."

"I want to be trained to defend my land."

"I hate Fascists. God help the first Jap I see."

Mr. T. Walsham, of Kirribilli, in charge of North Sydney section of the auxiliary, said the section had 100 members and was growing.

New Sections Formed

A new section of the auxiliary was formed yesterday by the Surry Hills Progress Association at a meeting in the Progress Hall, Crown Street.

A conference at Wollongong yesterday also decided to form a section.

Mr. H. G. Viney, of the auxiliary's central executive, told the conference that the aims of the organisation were to train civilians to act as auxiliaries to the defence forces, and to stimulate enrolment in the Volunteer Defence Corps, N.E.S., and other established organisations.

Mr. Eric Burgess (Illawarra Trades and Labor Council) said the scope of the Volunteer Defence Corps was not wide enough. The examples of Leninist and Moscow proved that.

Mr. A. L. Anglands, a steelworker, said: "All the men in my department of the steelworks are exempt from military training."

"If we are bombed out, are we to sit in funk holes with folded arms or take up arms?"

An aggregate meeting of miners at Oceanrock yesterday passed a resolution pledging support for the People's Army movement.

The resolution appealed to the Federal Government to broaden the scope of the V.D.C. and to provide equipment for men and women wishing to enter its ranks.

A deputation from women's organisations will wait on the Army Minister (Mr. Forde) in Sydney at 2 p.m. today to ask that defence training be provided for women.

TRAINING FOR CITY DEFENCE



CIVILIANS TRAINING for city defence at Forsyth Park, North Sydney, yesterday. They are members of the People's Volunteer Defence Auxiliary, using dummy rifles and "hand-grenades"—socks filled with sand

Australian People's Defence Auxiliary

A branch of the Australian People's Defence Auxiliary was formed at a Conference last Sunday.

The Conference was called by the Illawarra Trades and Labour Council to discuss the subject of a People's Army and in addition to deciding on a branch for this district, conference carried a motion, wholeheartedly endorsing the proposals and objects of the Central Committee for organising the training of the people to play an active part in the defence of Australia, and also urging that the Government immediately give the new organisation its official approval.

Mr. Eric Burgess, who presided, said it was hard to understand the official mind. Public opinion was overwhelmingly in favour of this People's Army and they should show the authorities that they were sincere and determined to carry out the duties allotted them in a proper and conscientious manner.

Mr. J. Cranston outlined the steps already taken. In China, in Spain, and later in Russia, it was the training of the civilian population which had enabled resistance to be continued so effectively even after the country had been overrun.

The objects of the People's Defence Auxiliary were (1) to organise and train the civilian population to act as auxiliaries to the defence forces in the event of an invasion; and (2) to stimulate enrolment in the V.D.C., N.E.S., and other established defence organisations. Many civilians were outside the scope of the V.D.C. and there were also women. All should be trained in guerilla methods of warfare.

Mr. H. G. Viney, of the Central Committee in Sydney, spoke of the refusal by the Government to recognise the right of the people to learn to defend themselves. It was no private army they were trying to form. It was merely an attempt to train the civilian population to defend itself and the country when the time came. All this talk of expanding the V.D.C. was just a red-herring across the trail.

The speaker told of the difficulty they had in securing a labour member of Parliament to introduce the deputation to Mr. Forde. They had asked Mr. J. Rosevear, but he had begged to be excused.

Mr. Cranston left the meeting, to telephone Mr. Lazzarini, M.H.R., but on his return, stated the latter too, had declined the invitation.

Continuing, Mr. Viney said any invasion of Australia must be met by the people in the area attacked. They must be trained to leave their benches and tools and take up rifles immediately. Mr. Forde had said it would be an insult to Australian manhood if the women took up arms.

"Well, I'm insulting my manhood several nights a week, teaching women to shoot," said Mr. Viney.

Mr. F. Starker (Mt. Kembla Miners) commenting on the Government's refusal to recognise the new organisation, said it was time the Minister realised he was out of step.

The motion endorsing the proposals and objects of the Central Committee for training the people, and also calling on the Government to sanction the new body was moved by Messrs J. Cranston and L. Boardman (A.S.E.).

The former said at Singapore they waited until the last before calling up all the men and arming them. That should not happen here. They should be trained now.

Mr. Boardman said unless trained now many men would not know how to handle a rifle when the time came. His union had already carried a motion supporting the new auxiliary.

Mr. J. Seamer (Bulli Miners) said they should make the Government realise that this was a people's movement.

Mr. P. McHenry (Ironworkers) remarked that the unions in his district had seen the need for some organisation to train the civilians. The people's army had won immediate public popularity because it was realised that such was needed.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The second motion establishing a branch of the Auxiliary in this district was moved by Mr. Cranston. This motion also provided for a sub-committee of six to organise the movement and when necessary call a further conference. He said time was short and this committee would have to start work immediately.

The delegate who seconded the motion said "Tell those in authority we are forming the people's army and when they realise the union and the people are behind it, you'll find they'll fall into line."

Mr. A. Langlands asked when the men in his department at the Steelworks, all of whom were exempt, were to wait with arms folded when bombed out, or whether they could at once take up arms.

The motion was carried and the committee comprises: Messrs E. Burgess, P. McHenry, W. Sutherland, J. Seamer, F. Gray and W. Brogan.

Messrs McHenry, Gray, Brogan, and a Miners' representative, are to be this branch's delegates on the deputation being arranged by the Central Committee to meet Mr. Forde.

More than a year after his discharge, Snows Mens Ware, a supplier of military attire in Melbourne, was seeking to contact him regarding goods previously supplied to Horace. The Army were not able to provide his contact details on the grounds of privacy, however by now, Horace had relocated to New South Wales.

159803

SNOWS MENS WEAR LIMITED
REG. OFFICE: 244-246 FLINDERS ST.,
MELBOURNE

19 JUN 1942 P.O. BOX 1725 P

3rd District Records	15	39	8
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HN, EC. June 18, 1942.

The Officer in Charge,
3rd District Records Office,
Tattersall's Building,
252 Swanston Street,
MELBOURNE, C.I.

Dear Sir,

We are endeavouring to contact Colonel G. H. Viney who we understand is no longer a member of His Majesty's Forces.

Would it be possible for you to let us know this man's private address as we wish to contact him.

Any information you may supply, will of course, be treated in the strictest confidence, and for your convenience when replying, we enclose a pre-paid envelope.

Yours faithfully,

SNOWS MENS WEAR LIMITED.

Chien
CREDIT MANAGER.

Encl. 1.

In 1942, Horace was living in Darlinghurst West, East Sydney. It is apparent at this stage of his life that he is estranged from his wife and son who remain in Adelaide. He was working as a Clerk for an unknown company. From 1943 until the early 1950s, Horace did not attract any attention from the media, which is in stark contrast prior to WW2. However, in April 1952, as a Gallipoli veteran, he was invited by the State President of the NSW R.S.L., to meet with two Turkish visitors whose relatives fought the Anzacs in WW1.

Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate (NSW : 1876 - 1954)
Wed 30 Apr 1952 / Page 3

Anzacs Entertain 2 Turkish Visitors

SYDNEY, Tuesday.—Three Anzacs to-day entertained two Turks whose relatives they had faced in World War I.

The Turks, who are off the Turkish ship Huseyin Kapitan, now berthed in Sydney, are Huseyin Denizer and Ihsan Irmak.

Denizer is the ship's master. Irmak is the wireless operator.

Their Anzac hosts were the State President of the R.S.L. (Mr. W. Yeo), former Adjutant of the 3rd Light Horse Regiment on Gallipoli (Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Viney), and the State Secretary of the R.S.L. (Mr. J. R. Lewis).

Captain Denizer has an uncle who was wounded while fighting against Anzac forces. Irmak's father was killed at Gallipoli.

To-day's Australian-Turkish "alliance" was celebrated with the Anzacs "shouting" drinks and the Turks distributing cigarettes.

Irmak said the Australian people were now his peoples' real friends.

Horace's wife Darragh passed away in May 1955. Horace had been separated from her from before WW2 and she had moved to Victoria in the late 1940s to live with her son, Lawrence who had moved there for employment after the end of WW2, transferred there by his employer, BHP.

Shortly after his wife's death, Horace married Margaret Jane Lillian Browne, a law clerk from Victoria. Although marriage records show the civil ceremony was conducted in the Sydney Registry Office in June 1955, Census records suggest that Margaret was using the surname Viney, a year earlier.

Australia, Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980 for Horace George Viney

New South Wales > 1954 > Wentworth > Woollahra East

415024 Viney, Horace George, 13 Rosalyn st., Bellevue Hill, clerk, M
415025 Viney, Margaret, 13 Rosalyn street, Bellevue Hill, clerk, F

In the 1954 Census, Horace and Margaret were living at 13 Rosslyn St Bellevue Hill NSW. Their occupations were both were listed as Clerks. Horace was almost 70 years of age.

In retirement, Horace and Margaret had moved to Springwood in the Blue Mountains, 72 kilometres west of Sydney.

Australia, Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980 for Horace George Viney

New South Wales > 1968 > Macquarie > Springwood

4153 Vincent, Walter Alfred, 295 Western Highway, bread carter, M
4154 Viney, Horace George, 42 Bee Farm road, Springwood, no occupation, M
4155 Viney, Kay Margaret, 3/17 Macquarie road, shop assistant, F
4156 Viney, Margaret, 42 Bee Farm road, Springwood, home duties, F

Death

Horace passed away in March 1972, at the age of 86. Horace's profile in his later years, apart from his appearance in 1952 with the Turkish visitors, was notable by his absence from the public eye, compared with the earlier years.

In his obituary in the *Sydney Tribune* he was remembered more as a "military personality" in the "Peoples Defence Auxiliary" rather than an exemplary decorated Officer who served in WW1.

Tribune (Sydney, NSW : 1939 - 1976) / Tue 14 Mar 1972 / Page 11 / OBITUARY

OBITUARY

COL. H. G. VINEY

SYDNEY: A paragraph in the daily press of March 8 announces the death, at 86, of Colonel Horace George Viney, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., French Croix de Guerre (with Palms).

Colonel Viney was the main (in fact almost the only) military personality in the People's Army, which began to be formed in January 1942 in Sydney.

At that time Australia seemed to be in imminent danger of invasion by the Japanese. Nearly all our forces were in Malaya or the Middle East and we had few troops and fewer weapons to defend ourselves when the Japanese attacked in December 1941.

It seemed to many people of the Left (having noted what had happened in some European countries) that ultra-Rightist elements would work to betray Australia to the Japanese fascists.

We were thinking not only of the "Australia First" gang headed by Stephensen but of highly placed persons within the military and political establishment.

(It was stated in the press last week that, in fact, it had been planned to evacuate the Government and Army from Western Australia and leave the people to the mercy of the Japanese, had they landed there at that time.)

To counter any such move and make sure that there would be at least some resistance to the invaders public meetings were held in Sydney to demand that the Government arm and organise the mass of the people for guerrilla war.

A People's Army organisation (later called People's Defence Auxiliary) was set up and some training exercises held in various parts of the country and in some factories.

I don't know what the Japanese thought of them, but the would-be guerrillas certainly scared the Australian military Establishment which viewed them with open hostility.

However, Colonel Viney and Major Armytage of Mosman, Sydney, gave the movement notable support. They stayed with it till allied victories of 1942 averted the threat to Australia and allowed the civilians to "demobilise."

Naturally the trade unionists who formed the bulk of the "Army" rank-and-file tended to look askance at the much-decorated Colonel, who never pretended to share their politics. But they respected the attitude he publicly took at a crucial time.

—W.A.W.

Epitaph

Horace, the highly decorated staff officer, with a superb knowledge of military regulations and ordnance, may have carried some resentment at not being retained as a permanent officer in the Australian Army after WW1. Returning from England, after he had completed additional Officer training at the prestigious Camberley establishment, he would have anticipated a long career in the Australian Army. Also, perhaps his discharge from the Army at the height of WW2, adds to speculation that all was not well between himself and the military hierarchy. Horace had been known to be confrontational in situations where he felt he was being dealt with unfairly.

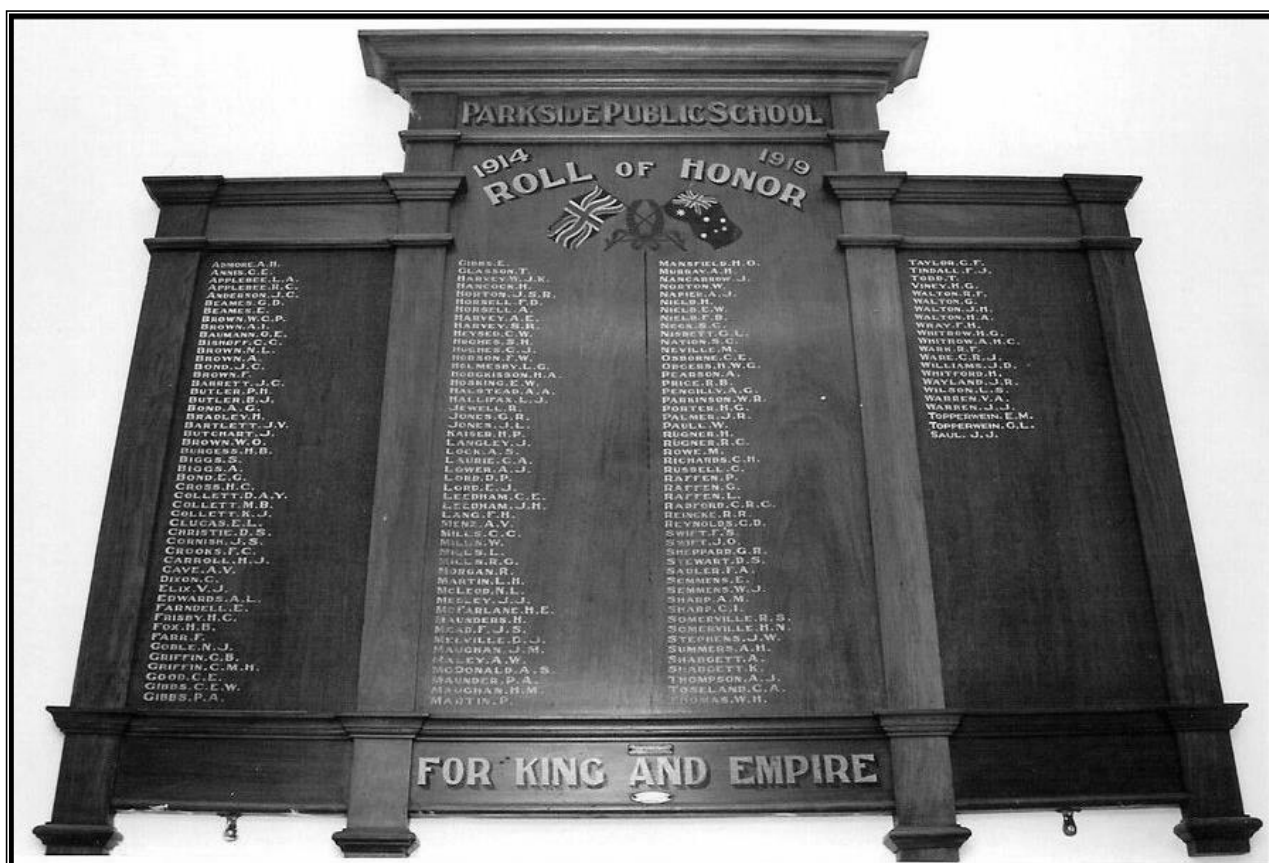
Horace's expertise on the annals of WW1, popularity as a guest speaker and literary and journalistic skills, makes his disappearance from the public eye after WW2 surprising.

In August 1972, his wife Margaret who had studied law and worked as a legal secretary, lodged a claim with the Repatriation Department for acceptance that his death "as due to his War service" even if it was at the age of 86. This may have been a necessary step in securing a War Widows Pension, but it also may have indicated that his WW1 experiences and later treatment by the Australian Army had left him with ongoing mental health issues. This could explain his low profile after WW2.

Rolls of Honour

Lt-Col. Horace George Viney CMG CBE CDG (Fr) DSO MiD

**Adelaide Grand Masonic Lodge WW1 Honour Board
University of Adelaide WW1 Honour Board
Adelaide High School WW1 Honour Board
Goodwood Mostyn Lodge No 18 WW1 Honour Board
Parkside Public School Roll of Honour**

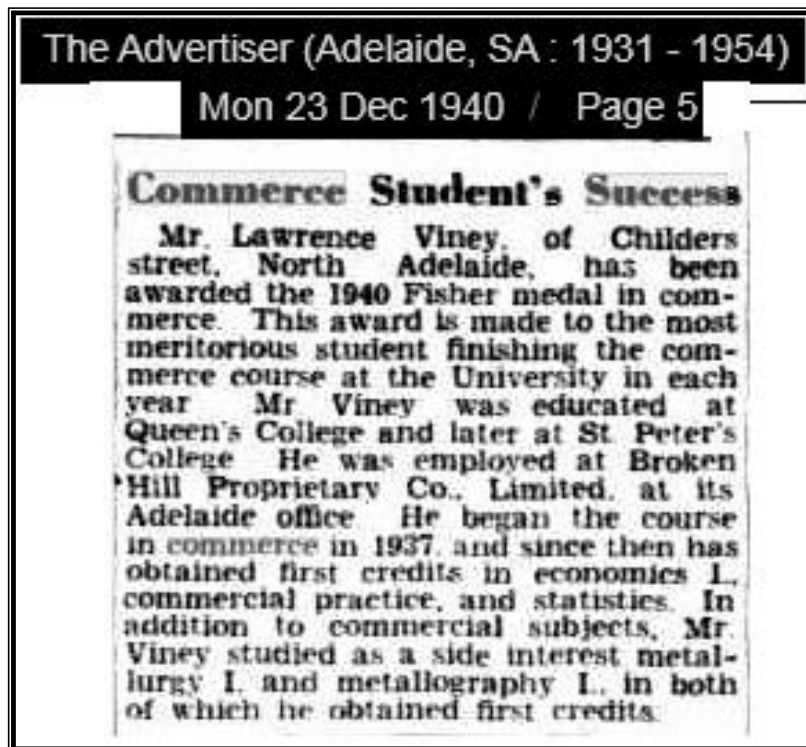


Family Legacy

Horace and Gwendoline Viney's son, Lawrence George Viney's early schooling was at Queen's College, Barton Terrace, North Adelaide. He then went to St Peter's College (SPSC) in 1933 to continue his secondary education. At the end of his Leaving Year in 1934, he matriculated, passing in six subjects. Still only 15 years of age, he continued for a further year at SPSC, taking on Leaving Honours subjects, but did not sit for examinations, planning to repeat another year to be old enough to enter university. He decided to enrol at Muirden Business College in 1936, to complete the commercial subjects, bookkeeping, shorthand and typing, gaining passes in all.

In 1937, Lawrence enrolled at Adelaide University to study Commerce, while employed by The Broken Hill Proprietary Company (BHP). Following completion of the three years of study, which included evening classes, he

was awarded the Fisher Medal, for being the outstanding student over the duration. In November 1941, after finishing University, Lawrence achieved first place in the examinations of the Australian Institute of Secretaries, gaining his associate membership of that organisation.




In 1944, Lawrence applied for a commission in the Royal Australian Air Force. He was rejected for a role as a flight officer on the grounds of poor eye sight but was keen to become a flight engineer.



It appears at the time of enlisting Lawrence was estranged from his father. He lists his mother, Darragh, as his next-of-kin on his application to join the RAAF. His father had been residing in Melbourne for some years at the time.

Prior to enlisting, Lawrence had studied at the South Australian School of Mines and Industry, where he excelled in metallurgical subjects. This complemented his role with BHP, where he needed a good knowledge of metallic products and their properties. Lawrence also had a great interest in the technical aspects of the internal combustion engine. This interest, he probably inherited from his father who was involved with motor sports in the 1930s. Lawrence used his technical knowledge to good purpose, and over the next few years, filed eleven patents for inventions related to mechanical and aeronautical engineering. While in the RAAF, he was co-opted to the Army

Inventions Directorate, working under the head of the Physics Department at Adelaide University, Professor Donald Kerr Grant.



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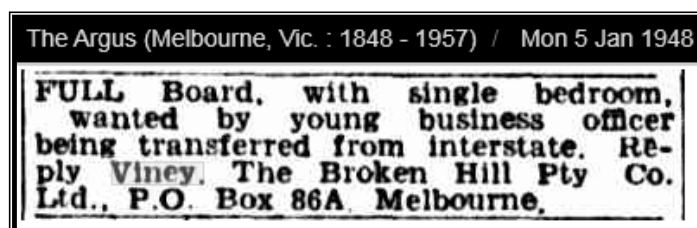
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Select	Series no.	Control symbol	Item title	Date range	Digitised item	Item barcode	Format
<input type="checkbox"/>	MP76/1	19883	[Inventor/Submitter -] L G Viney - Improved design of spark plug [contains 2 sketches] Access status: Open	1945 - 1945		4772411	
			Location: Melbourne				
<input type="checkbox"/>	MP76/1	20124	[Inventor/Submitter -] L G Viney - Lightweight lock nut [contains 1 sketch] Access status: Open	1945 - 1945		4772641	
			Location: Melbourne				
<input type="checkbox"/>	MP76/1	18878	[Inventor/Submitter -] L G Viney - Carriage window mechanism [contains 3 Sketches and 1 blueprint] Access status: Open	1945 - 1945		4777436	
			Location: Melbourne				
<input type="checkbox"/>	MP76/1	18879	[Inventor/Submitter -] L G Viney - Substitutes for rubber tyres for wheeled vehicles [contains 3 sketches] Access status: Open	1945 - 1945		4777437	
			Location: Melbourne				
<input type="checkbox"/>	MP76/1	19291	[Inventor/Submitter -] L G Viney - Self-locking screw or bolt [contains 1 sketch] Access status: Open	1945 - 1945		4777830	
			Location: Melbourne				
<input type="checkbox"/>	MP76/1	16877	[Inventor/Submitter -] L G Viney - Assisted take-off from aircraft carriers Access status: Open	1944 - 1944		4783063	
			Location: Melbourne				
<input type="checkbox"/>	MP76/1	11223	[Inventor/Submitter -] L G Viney - Cooling of liquid cooled aeroplane engines in tropical climates Access status: Open	1943 - 1943		4789876	
			Location: Melbourne				
<input type="checkbox"/>	MP84/1	1987/8/46	Lieutenants Wiek and Viney [3 pp] Access status: Open	1912 - 1912		4795649	
			Location: Melbourne				
<input type="checkbox"/>	MP76/1	14552	[Inventor/Submitter -] L G Viney - Locknut Access status: Open	1944 - 1944		4798019	
			Location: Melbourne				
<input type="checkbox"/>	MP76/1	15227	[Inventor/Submitter -] L G Viney - Lubrication practice Access status: Open	1944 - 1944		4798458	
			Location: Melbourne				
<input type="checkbox"/>	MP76/1	11625	[Inventor/Submitter -] L G Viney - Hydraulic injection pump for internal combustion engines Access status: Open	1943 - 1943		4822253	
			Location: Melbourne				
<input type="checkbox"/>	MP76/1	12344	[Inventor/Submitter -] L J Viney - Mechanically operated automatically adjustable tappet [sketches included] Access status: Open	1943 - 1943		4822954	
			Location: Melbourne				

While at school and Adelaide University, Lawrence was a keen sportsman, participating in cricket, football (AUGC A Grade in 1943) and athletics. He was a member of the University Car Club and Sporting Car Club of SA.

Following his discharge from the RAAF in June 1946, Lawrence was transferred to Melbourne by BHP.



After he ceased his employment with BHP, Lawrence became a stockbroker. He passed away in 1999.

<h1>Lawrence George Viney</h1> <p>in the Victoria, Australia, Wills and Probate Records, 1841-2009</p>	
Name:	Lawrence George Viney
Death Date:	1 Nov 1999
Death Place:	Toorak
Occupation:	Stockbroker
Grant Date:	18 Apr 2000

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Acknowledgments:

- Adelaide University - Adelaide University Archives
- National Library of Australia - Trove (Digital Newspapers)
- Beth Filmer AUFC/AUCC WW1 Memorial Committee
- RSL Virtual War Memorial
- National Archives of Australia - WW1 Service Records
- Ancestry.Com - Public Member Family Tree
- Genealogy SA
- State Library of SA

Viney, Horace George v.2

Appendices

The AIF Project – University of NSW

Summary of WW1 Service



Horace George VINEY

Date of birth	8 June 1885
Place of birth	Parkside, South Australia
Religion	Church of England
Occupation	Soldier
Address	58 Esmond Street, Hyde Park, South Australia
Marital status	Single
Age at embarkation	29
Next of kin	Mother, Mrs Grace Stodden Viney, c/o Mr C.O. Scott, Box 44, Clare, South Australia
Enlistment date	20 August 1914
Rank on enlistment	LT (ADJ)
Unit name	<u>3rd Light Horse Regiment, Headquarters</u>
AWM Embarkation Roll number	10/8/1
Embarkation details	Unit embarked from Adelaide, South Australia, on board Transport A17 <i>Port Lincoln</i> on 20 October 1914
Rank from Nominal Roll	Lieutenant-Colonel
Unit from Nominal Roll	5th Infantry Brigade

Promotions

Captain

Promotion date: 18 October 1914

Major

Promotion date: 15 September 1915

Lieutenant Colonel

Promotion date: 23 July 1917

Recommendations (Medals and Awards) Mention in Despatches

Awarded, and promulgated, 'London Gazette', second Supplement, No. 29890 (2 January 1917); 'Commonwealth Gazette' No. 103 (29 June 1917).

Mention in Despatches

Awarded, and promulgated, 'London Gazette' No. 31448 (11 July 1919); 'Commonwealth Gazette' No. 124 (30 October 1919).⁴

Fate

Returned to Australia 18 July 1919

Medals

Distinguished Service Order

Source: 'Commonwealth Gazette' No. 103

Date: 29 June 1917

Croix de Guerre (France)

Source: 'Commonwealth Gazette' No. 51

Date: 10 June 1920

Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George

Source: 'Commonwealth Gazette' No. 173

Date: 7 November 1918

KBE

Source: 'Commonwealth Gazette' No. 109

Date: 15 September 1919

Discharge date

17 November 1919

Other details

War service: Egypt, Gallipoli, Western Front
Adjutant, 3rd Light Horse, August 1914-September 1915;
Commander, B Squadron, 3rd Light Horse, September-December 1915; DAA&QMG, 2nd Australian Division, 11 December 1915;
Brigade Major, 5th Australian Infantry Brigade, 1 February 1916;
DAAG, 1st Australian Division, 7 April 1917; AA&QMG, 1st Australian Division, 23 July 1917; AQMG, Australian Corps, 16 November 1918. Resigned from Staff Corps, 1922.

Date of death

7 March 1972

Family Trees

	Clement Ian Viney ▾	Tree Search	Clement Viney
<h1>HORACE GEORGE VINEY</h1>			
BIRTH 8 JUN 1885 • PARKSIDE, S.A., AUS, BOOK 352 PAGE 199			
DEATH 7 MAR 1972 • SPRINGWOOD BLUE MOUNTAINS, N.S.W., AUS			
Facts			
Name and gender ▾			
1885 (AGE)	Birth 8 JUN 1885 • PARKSIDE, S.A., AUS, BOOK 352 PAGE 199		
1887 2	Birth of Sister VIOLET RUBY VINEY (1887–1976) 1 OCT 1887 • PARKSIDE SOUTH, S.A., AUS, VOL 403 PAGE 424		
1890 5	Birth of Sister MYRA DAPHNE VINEY (1890–1983) 11 JUL 1890 • PARKSIDE, S.A., AUS, VOL 461 PAGE 206		
1910 25	Death of Father GEORGE VINEY (1847–1910) 26 JUN 1910 • HYDE PARK, S.A., AUS, VOL 350 PAGE 2 REG 494		
1918 32	Marriage 6 JUN 1918 • HARROW PARISH CHURCH, MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND GWENDOLINE DARRAGH O'NEILL (1890–1955)		
1919 34	Birth of Son LAWRENCE GEORGE VINEY (1919–1999) 25 DEC 1919 • , S.A., AUS, VOL 48A PAGE 260		
1928 42	Death of Mother GRACE STODDEN BURNARD (1844–1928) 10 MAR 1928 • WAIKERIE, S.A., AUS, VOL 502 PAGE 172		
1941 55	Death of Sister LILLIAN MAY VINEY (1876–1941) 3 APR 1941 • ADELAIDE DIST, S.A., AUS, VOL 634 PAGE 1413		
1955 69	Death of Wife GWENDOLINE DARRAGH O'NEILL (1890–1955) 16 MAY 1955 • PARKVILLE, VIC, AUS, REG No 04998		
1955 70	Marriage 25 JUN 1955 • SYDNEY Reg office, N.S.W., AUS MARGARET JANE LILLIAN BROWNE (–1985)		
1957 72	Death of Sister ETHEL ROSE VINEY (1883–1957) 1957 • MELBOURNE, VIC, AUS, REG No 12361		
1972 86	Death 7 MAR 1972 • SPRINGWOOD BLUE MOUNTAINS, N.S.W., AUS		
1972	Burial 11 MAR 1972 • PARRAMATTA, N.S.W., AUS		
	Misc 3rd Light Horse as an Adjutant, Duntroon, C.B.E C.M.G. D.S.O , Belgium Croix de Guerre the enlisted		
	Family		
	Parents		
	GEORGE VINEY 1847–1910		
	GRACE STODDEN BURNARD 1844–1928		
	Siblings ▾		
	Spouse & Children		
	GWENDOLINE DARRAGH O'NEILL 1890–1955		
	LAWRENCE GEORGE VINEY 1919–1999		
	Spouse		
	MARGARET JANE LILLIAN BROWNE –1985		



George Viney



BIRTH 16 SEPT 1847 • Langport, Somerset, England

DEATH 26 JUN 1910 • Beachport, South Australia

Facts

Name and gender ▾

1847

(AGE)

Birth

16 Sept 1847 • Langport, Somerset, England

1874

26

Marriage

29-01-1874 • Adelaide, South Australia



Grace Stodden Burnard
(1844–1928)

1 Source

1876

28

Birth of Daughter Lilian May Viney (1876–1941)

25 May 1876 • Mitcham, South Australia, Australia

1879

31

Birth of Daughter Alice Maud Viney (1879–1880)

18 Mar 1879 • Mitcham, South Australia, Australia

1880

32

Death of Daughter Alice Maud Viney (1879–1880)

13 Apr 1880 • Mitcham, South Australia, Australia

1880

32

Birth of Son Frank Lee Viney (1880–1881)

13 Jul 1880 • Mitcham, South Australia, Australia

1881

33

Death of Son Frank Lee Viney (1880–1881)

17 Mar 1881 • Mitcham, South Australia, Australia

1881

34

Birth of Daughter Ermine Burnard Viney (1881–1882)

21 Sep 1881 • Mitcham, South Australia, Australia

1882

34

Death of Daughter Ermine Burnard Viney (1881–1882)

14 Sep 1882 • Mitcham, South Australia, Australia

1883

35

Birth of Daughter Ethel Rose Viney (1883–1957)

25 Jul 1883 • Fullarton, South Australia

1885

37

Birth of Son Horace George Viney (1885–1972)

8 Jun 1885 • Parkside, South Australia, Australia

1887

40

Birth of Daughter Violet Ruby Viney (1887–1976)

1 Oct 1887 • South Parkside, South Australia, Australia

1890

42

Birth of Daughter Myra Daphne Viney (1890–1958)

11 Jul 1890 • South Parkside, South Australia, Australia

1910

62

Death

26 Jun 1910 • Beachport, South Australia

Family

Parents



Unknown Father



Unknown Mother

Spouse & Children



Grace Stodden Burnard
1844–1928



Lilian May Viney
1876–1941



Alice Maud Viney
1879–1880



Frank Lee Viney
1880–1881



Ermine Burnard Viney
1881–1882



Ethel Rose Viney
1883–1957



Horace George Viney
1885–1972



Violet Ruby Viney
1887–1976



Myra Daphne Viney
1890–1958