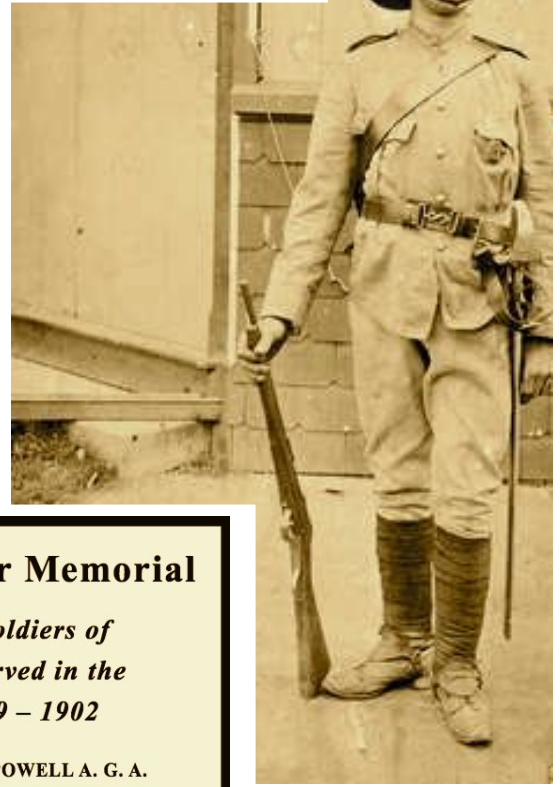


BUNGENDORE & DISTRICT WAR MEMORIAL



Bungendore & District War Memorial

*To perpetuate the Memory of Soldiers of
Bungendore and District who served in the
South African (Boer) War 1899 – 1902*

BELL W. M.	McJANNETT J. B.	POWELL A. G. A.
CAMPBELL A. D. †	McJANNETT W. V.	SEE H. D.
GUY W. H.	MASTERS S. C.	STACKPOOLE G. W. J.
HAYDON J. W.	MOODY E. L.	TAYLOR O. A.
HAYDON T. J.	OSBORNE J. B. N.	TAYLOR T. G.
HOPKINS J. W.	OVEREND T. E.	WELLS J.
JAMES W. J. *	OVEREND W.	WINTER J. J.

* DIED OF DISEASE

† KILLED IN ACTION



**SOUTH AFRICAN (BOER) WAR
1899-1902
ROLL OF HONOUR**

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WAR I
P0157

*To perpetuate the Memory of Soldiers of
Bungendore and District who served in the
South African (Boer) War 1899-1902*

*BUNGENDORE & DISTRICT WAR MEMORIAL
SOUTH AFRICAN (BOER) WAR
1899-1902
ROLL OF HONOUR*

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Peter John Hugonnet 2011

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Bungendore & District War Memorial
South Africa (Boer)War
Roll of Honour

Foreword

This document has been generated to support the Dedication of the South African (Boer) War Roll of Honour on the Bungendore & District War Memorial on 29 May 2011.

It is important to commemorate those who served and document the historical record for future generations. Unfortunately attempting this task some 110 years after the event presents some difficulties. As will be seen in Section 2 it has not always been possible to firmly establish the background and the connection to the District of all those Veterans who have been incorporated on the Bungendore Roll of Honour..

The Boer War Roll of Honour Board (presumed to be circa 1904) presently mounted in the Bungendore War Memorial Hall has been as the basis for the names *To perpetuate the Memory of Soldiers of Bungendore and District who served in the South African (Boer) War 1899-1902*. To have adopted any other approach would only have perpetuated the problems that have been experienced in respect of other conflicts recorded on the Memorial. Some of these issues have resulted in names of individuals passing through being included on the Memorial, and names of those who enlisted in places outside the District, being omitted.

The opinions or assertions expressed in this document are my own and not necessarily those of the Bungendore War Memorial Management Committee.

I am thankful to the War Memorial Committee, Sandra Young and others for their support in generating this record.

***Peter Hugonnet* AM**

Captain RAN (Retd)

May 2011

**Bungendore & District War Memorial
South Africa (Boer)War
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SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

Rolls of Honour on War Memorials in Australia

The National Roll of Honour (ROH) at the Australian War Memorial (AWM) lists those Australians who have made the supreme sacrifice in war and generally there is some Objective Quality Evidence (OQE) that supports each name so listed.

Unfortunately the same cannot be said of the names on the numerous war memorials throughout Australia that often commemorate the local war dead and in some cases those who 'served and returned'. Generally these memorials were established in the absence of any formal ROH policy and it is interesting to note that the Returned & Services League of Australia does not have a policy that addresses the eligibility for names to be included on war memorials.

The Bungendore & District War Memorial (BDWM) ROH is no exception. There are errors on the existing ROH and there is no consolidated OQE to support the names recorded therein. After WW1 the Bungendore War Memorial Committee attempted to restrict the names on the ROH to those who had enlisted from Bungendore only. This caused problems because that meant there were names of people passing through who were included, and names of those who enlisted in places such as Gulgong, for example, who didn't. It seems that they finally accepted those whose next-of-kin were Bungendore residents, past or present.

Between 1991 and 1999 the names on the Memorial were updated under the Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA) sponsored *Their Service Our Heritage* Program, 'because the official records did not show Service men and women from local areas like Bungendore and District... Relatives and the public helped with names, initials and spelling'. The rationale used in the upgrade to rectify identified errors and omissions was not formally documented and again there is no OQE supporting the names recorded. In essence the WW1 'policy' was repeated!

Unfortunately the upgrade did not give any consideration to incorporating the names of those who had served in the Boer War (1899-1902) on the ROH. Should not their service be recognized in the same manner as all those others from the Bungendore and District who 'served and returned'?

Finally it is considered reasonable to expect that at some future date Bungendore & District residents who have served in the Afghanistan and Iraq wars might seek to have their names recorded on the Bungendore ROH. Satisfaction of any such requests, which could be considerable, would require the incorporation of additional panels on the existing Memorial.

Bungendore War Memorial Roll of Honour

Until recently the Palerang Council Section 355 Bungendore War Memorial Committee (BWMC) had no documented Policy in respect of the eligibility of individuals to have their names recorded on the Bungendore ROH.

Bungendore & District War Memorial South Africa (Boer)War Roll of Honour

Accordingly the BWMC developed a Policy Paper that:

- Examined the criteria that had been applied in the past to determine the eligibility of all names included on the ROH for each of the various conflicts;
- Identified variations that might exist with respect to the existing ROH in light of the established policy; and
- defined a policy for the inclusion of the names of individuals on the Bungendore War Memorial for present and future conflicts.

At it's meeting on 02 December 2010 the Palerang Council endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the foregoing BMWC Policy Paper that essentially proposed to:

- a. Seek Funding from the DVA under the *Saluting Their Service Commemoration Grants* Program for the manufacture of two bronze plaques to be mounted on the existing BDWM to commemorate:

(1) Individuals who have died during or as a result of service while a member of the Australian Defence Force (ADF) Post First Gulf War 1990 -1991(the last conflict presently recorded on the existing BDWM) and have died during or as a result of service in a conflict classified by the Department of Defence as Warlike Service, and between the defined start and end dates of that Warlike Service. In addition to the foregoing the individual must have been born in or a resident of the Bungendore District (generally as defined by the 2621 Post Code) on enlistment in the ADF or at the time of death.

(2) Individuals from the Bungendore & District who served in the South African (Boer) War 1899-1902.

To implement the foregoing proposal the BMWC has declared the intention to conduct two Bungendore War Memorial Plaque Dedication Ceremonies in 2011 to perpetuate the memory of:

- a. Boer War Day 29 May: Soldiers of Bungendore and District who served in the South African (Boer) War 1899-1902: and
- b. Remembrance Day 11 November: Members of the ADF of the Bungendore and District who have made the Supreme Sacrifice Post First Gulf War.

This document supports the Boer War Roll of Honour Dedication.

South African (Boer) War 1899-1902

Soon after its acquisition by Britain during the Napoleonic wars, the southern tip of Africa had been shared between British colonies and independent republics of Dutch –Afrikaner settlers, known as Boers. In order to escape British rule many Boers had moved north and east from the Cape to settle on new lands which eventually became the Boer republics of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. The relationship between the British and the Boers was an uneasy one, with Britain extending its control by annexing Natal in 1845, though London did recognise the two republics in two treaties in the 1850s. Throughout the nineteenth century tensions were often high, and in 1880–81 the two sides fought a war, sometimes referred to as the First Anglo-Boer War, in which the Boers inflicted several costly defeats on the British army. Coupled with the advent of a new government in London reluctant to fight the war, this ensured that the Boers maintained their independence.

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The discovery of gold and diamonds in the Boer republics in the 1880s further intensified the rivalry, particularly as British subjects flooded into the Boer territories in search of wealth. The rights of British subjects in Boer territory, British imperial ambition, and the Boer desire for to stay outside the British Empire all caused more friction, which in 1899 provoked the Boers to declare war on Britain on 11 October 1899. The resulting South African (Boer) War 1899-1902, or the Second Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902, was a brutal and drawn-out affair.

In 1899 when Volunteers were “officially” called for in Australia it was stipulated that preference would be given to single men of good physique, who were first class shots and, as far as the Australian Horse (AH) was concerned, who were willing to provide their own horse.

On 23 November 1899 The *Goulburn Evening Penny Post* reported “...At Bungendore a hearty send-off was given for J.B. “Jack” McJannett (Mounted Rifles) and at the same time Mrs E.J. Osborne, of Currandooley, was praised for the active interest she was taking in assisting those who required help in any form, especially those of the Bungendore section of the AH in which her son was in charge. An even greater send-off was given by the people of Bungendore to the “Boys of the Myrtle Green”: Haydon, Moran, Murphy, R. McJannett, Guy, Winters, Overend, Withers, Olman, Hillbrick and Scott, when they left for Sydney. A procession headed by the band, escorted the troops to the railway station where an address was given by the President of the Progress Association in front of a large gathering of townspeople. A letter from Mrs E.J. Osborne, wishing them all God-speed and a safe return, was read to the volunteers, after which the whole crowd gave enthusiastic applause. As the National Anthem was being sung the train moved slowly away from the station [and from the largest crowd ever assembled at the Bungendore Railway Station - the day would forever be remembered by those present as a red-letter day in Bungendore].”

Local papers such as *Goulburn Evening Penny Post*, *The Queanbeyan Observer* and *The Queanbeyan Age* were full of accounts of the deeds of Bungendorians during the War, provided by numerous uncensored “letters from the front” provided by many of the participants.

About 24,000 Australians, including at least 37 Bungendorians, according to some sources, served in South Africa. Another 8,000 joined irregular South African units like Kitchener’s Fighting Scouts and Brabant’s Horse.

Officially over 600 Australians were killed or died of sickness, disease or wounds during the war - a greater loss than Australians suffered in either Korea or Vietnam. At least two Bungendorians died in South Africa.

It has been estimated that up to 25% of the Australians who fought at Gallipoli in 1915 already had some military service, much of it acquired in South Africa. Bungendore was well represented in this group.

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SECTION 2

BUNGENDORE BOER WAR VETERANS

BELL Walter (Henry) Montgomery

1st Australian Horse, Trooper No. 1066

Born 17 November 1878 Launceston, Tasmania.

The Queanbeyan Observer 8 June 1900 noted a H. Bell Trooper No.1066 1st Australian Horse as being from Bungendore and serving in the Boer War along with a number of others. Prior to enlistment he was described as a Bushman.

Henry Bell was invalided home on 19 November 1900. Later on 1 June 1901, he received the Queen's Medal with two clasps from the Duke of York in Sydney.

He married Isabella M. McGrath in Sydney in 1905. The Electoral Rolls showed that they lived at 11 North Street, Leichhardt, in Sydney in 1917 and later they moved to 101 Day Street, Leichhardt, where they were living when Henry died in 1927. Isabella died in 1932.

CAMPBELL Alexander (Alick) Douglas

2ND Kitchener's Fighting Scouts, Trooper No. 47

Alexander (Alick) Douglas Campbell was born on 6th June 1878, the son of David Henry Campbell and Louise Powell of 'Turalla'.

Alick Campbell had gone to South Africa with the intention of settling there. He did but not like Cape Town and wanted to go to Kimberley, but found he could not do so unless he joined a regiment for six months.

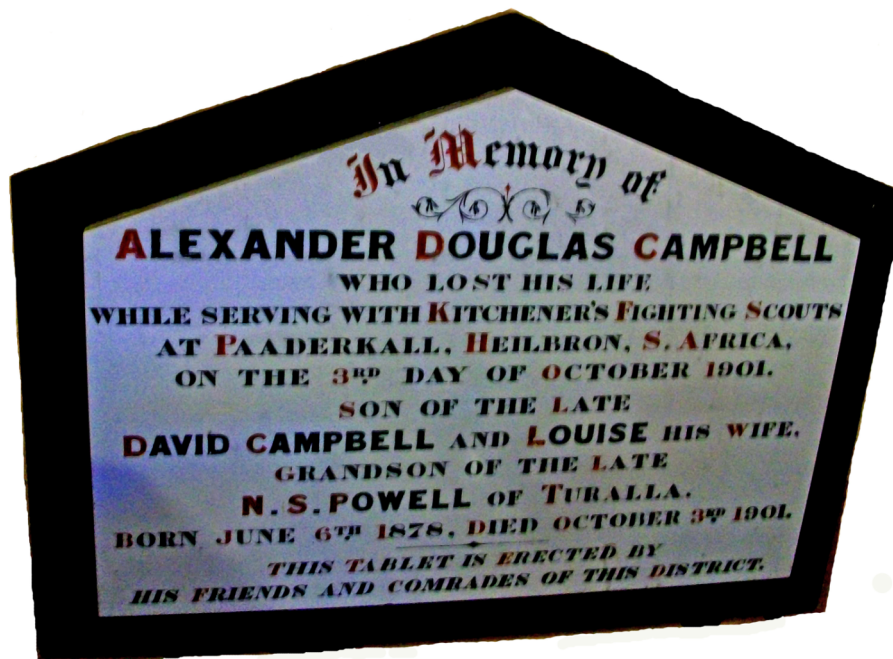
Goulburn Evening Penny Post. October 1901:

".....While things were going well with the Goulburn boys the death of Alexander Douglas Campbell, of Turalla, Bungendore, was finally confirmed. He had been in South Africa for some time but found the country so disturbed that he had enlisted with Kitchener's Fighting Scouts. The death had originally been listed as Alexander David Campbell but further inquiries from Australia revealed the correct name. He was killed in action near Heilbron on 3.10.1901. .."

Later on 13 October 1903 *The Queanbeyan Observer* stated :

"...on 13 October 1903 it was reported that a marble tablet had been erected, by his comrades and friends, in the C of E at Bungendore (St Philips) to the memory of Alick Douglas Campbell, who had been mortally wounded on 31 October 1901 at Heilbron, S. Africa...."

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Alexander Douglas Campbell is also commemorated on the Queanbeyan Boer War Memorial, one of the five men thus remembered on that Memorial. He is also remembered on the grave of his brother Harry Campbell in the 'Turalla' Cemetery.

His name is commemorated on the Memorial in Heilbron Cemetery as a member of Kitchener's Fighting Scouts. Shore School Sydney has stone plaque for those killed in South Africa listing AD CAMPBELL Kitchener's Fighting Scouts and also his name is on school's external granite memorial.

GUY William Henry

5th Battalion Australian Commonwealth Horse, Trooper No. 397

Born at Araluen in 1880, the third child of Robert John and Matilda Guy. His father was a farmer at Boro, near Braidwood.

At the age of 21 years and seven months he enlisted in D Squadron of the 5th Battalion at Goulburn on 22 April 1902. At the time, he was working as a labourer and living at Boro, but had no previous service in the army.

After the Boer War, William worked as a labourer at "Hazeldell", Manar. He married Ellen May Harriott on 30 March 1910 at St Philip's Church, Bungendore. They had five children: Douglas, Hazel, Robert, Gordon and Isobel.

The 1917 Electoral Roll showed that both William and Ellen were living in Bungendore and William was still working at "Hazeldell".

When William died aged 64 years on 2 August 1945 he was buried in the Bungendore Cemetery.

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HAYDON John William

1st Australian Horse, Trooper No.334

Born 23 November 1877 at 'Currandooley', the eighth of William and Anne (nee McNamara) Haydon's nine children. On 23 April 1902, he married twenty-year-old Edyth Emily Sweeney of Bungendore in the St Mary's Catholic Church. John and Edith had four children.

John's younger sibling was Thomas James Haydon who served in the 5th Battalion of the Commonwealth Horse during the Boer War.



Trooper John Haydon, Sydney prior to departure for South Africa circa 1899

When he enlisted in the 1st Australian Horse (1AH) as Trooper 334 his occupation was recorded as a Farmer.

The First Australian Horse comprised two Contingents; the first of which departed on the 14th November 1899, taking their own horses with them. It consisted of 2 officers and 32 sergeants and rank and file, with 36 horses. For the detachment the conditions were: Men to be good shots and proficient swordsmen, of superior physique, not under 5 ft. 6 in. or 34 in. chest; good riders and bushmen, accustomed to find their way about in strange country. Horses to be capable of carrying up to 16 or 17 stone, and fit to carry that weight day after day.

Haydon sailed with the First Contingent and arrived in South Africa on 13 December 1899. He was promoted to Lance Corporal on 17 February 1900.

In a letter written on 23 May 1900 and published in the *The Queanbeyan Age* on 27 June 1900 by Trooper Curtis Masters, his fellow Bungendore and 1st AH man, he praised the gallantry of Jack Haydon shown on the fifth day of their seven-day march from Bloemfontein to Kroonstadt:

"....I am pleased to say that Jack Haydon did a plucky act. They got into a kopje, or a hill, which was alive with Boers and when our men had to retire, it was a fearful sight, dead men and horses all over the hill and loose horses galloping in all directions, the riders of which had been shot or thrown off. Well Jack caught one of the riderless horses and seeing a dismounted man almost in the hands of the Boers, raced back and gave him the horse and so he escaped quite safe and then brave but reckless Haydon saw another man (Trooper S.C. Parry of Goulburn) still closer to the enemy; he instantly turned and raced to him and got him on his own horse behind himself and they both got clear away. All this was done under a deadly hail of bullets, it was about the hottest corner we have been in yet...."

The Queanbeyan Age of 15 December 1900 devoted a long article to the return of Trooper Jack Haydon after he sailed home on the *Harlech Castle*:

"Fully an hour before arrival of the train the station yard was filled with horses and vehicles, the station was crowded with friends and well-wishers, to welcome home the returning hero, who has won for himself golden opinions, not only among his Australian friends, but from comrades

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returned and returning from South Africa, for many acts of daring and bravery performed by him at the war. Almost every house in town had its bunting flying high in honour of the homecomer. As the train steamed in eager eyes scanned every carriage until that containing Trooper Hayden reached the platform, when a succession of mighty cheers went up that would have given Mr Kruger an anxious spasm could he have heard it. As soon as his parents' greetings were over his band was warmly taken by Mr Welch, President of the progress association, who on behalf of that association, and the town generally, feelingly, sincerely and warmly welcomed. He was then taken in a carriage in waiting where, with his father, he was driven by Mr McAlister to the Temperance Hall where the greatest crowd ever seen in this town gathered to give him a public welcome...."

He was selected for the Coronation Contingent of King Edward VII and one of six Bungendore men who received the Queen's Medal from the Duke of York at Government House, Sydney on 1 June 1901. His Queen's Medal came with seven clasps. As a Corporal then, he was selected as an orderly to his Royal Highness during his stay in New South Wales.

The Queanbeyan Age of 11 January 1902 mentioned that Jack Haydon, along with Tom Overend, Vincent and Robert McJannett had decided to re-enlist for service in the Boer War. However, Jack had been injured in a horse and sulky accident earlier that month and was left to hobble with a stick for some time and was thus prevented from going with his mates to Sydney for the necessary army tests.

He was one of the first two men to volunteer from this district when the Great War was declared in 1914. When he enlisted with the 6th Light Horse as Trooper No. 209 on 18 September 1914 he was 37 and 10 months. His Service Record noted that he had previous military service of two years in South Africa and seven years with the 7th Australian Light Horse (Militia). He was promoted to Corporal-Sergeant on 1 October 1914.

He sailed on the HMAT *Suevic* on 21 December 1914, but in August 1915 he was in hospital at ANZAC Cove with rheumatism (hip). Soon after, he was evacuated to a hospital in Alexandria, Egypt and then had to be invalided home in October. He was finally discharged from the AIF on 17 January 1916. On 13 September 1918, at the age of forty, he died of cancer of the liver and pancreas at his parents' home in Bungendore. He was buried in the Bungendore Cemetery.

John William Haydon is also remembered on the Bungendore Memorial Great War Roll of Honour.

Notes: 1. The AWM WW1 Embarkation Roll Card Record lists John William Heydon Service No. 209 Sergeant 6 Light Horse Regiment embarking on the HMAT *Suevic* from Sydney on 21 December 1914. The Embarkation Roll for the 2nd Light Horse Brigade, 6th Light Horse Regiment - "B" Squadron lists the same individual being a 38 year old Labourer from Bungendore NSW NOK: Edith Heydon, wife, Bungendore NSW .RC. Date of joining 18.09.14. 2. The AWM Nominal Roll does not list a John William Heydon No. 209 however it does list a John William Haydon No.209. It is suggested that the Embarkation Roll spelling of Haydon as Heydon is incorrect. 4. Ian Wood in *Transvaal The Boer War 1899-1902 Volunteers from Queanbeyan and Surrounding Districts* at page 5 provides an Author's Note that says that J.W. Haydon should be J.W. Heydon. At page 3 he refers to Christy Heydon who is also mentioned at page 39. Noting that the Grave Headstone in the Bungendore Cemetery refers to Christ Haydon. It is suggested in this instance that Ian Wood's Note is incorrect.

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HAYDON Thomas James (James)

5th Battalion Australian Commonwealth Horse, Trooper No.398

Thomas James Haydon was born in 1880 as the son of William and Ann Haydon of Bungendore. He was the younger brother of John William ("Christy") Haydon 1st Australian Horse Trooper No. 334.

At the age of 21 years and two months he enlisted as Trooper No. 398 as James Haydon in D Squadron of the 5th Battalion at Goulburn on 22 April 1902. At the time, he was working as a labourer and living at Bungendore, but had no previous service in the army.

The 5th Battalion sailed for South Africa on 22 May 1902 and disembarked on 18 June at Durban. The Battalion did not see any war service as the War had ended before its arrival and it subsequently returned to Sydney on 1 August 1902.

During the Great War Thomas James Haydon joined the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) on 20 February 1915 as Private No. 1202 in D Company of the 17 Battalion. His Attestation Paper recorded that he had previously served 140 days in South Africa with the Commonwealth Contingent.

He sailed from Sydney on 12 May 1915 on the HMAT Themistocles. The Battalion trained in Egypt and then saw duty at Gallipoli from 24 August until the Evacuation in December 1915. After further training in Egypt the Battalion moved to France landing there on 22 March 1916. The Battalion originally fought at Pozieres in July - August. Haydon was gassed in April 1918 and invalided to England but rejoined his Battalion in September. He returned to Australia in April 1919 and was subsequently discharged from the 17 Battalion on 23 July 1919.

After discharge from the 17 Battalion Haydon enlisted with the Special Services AIF on 8 August 1919 as Private No. 86179. Here he was a guard for enemy deportees returning to Europe. He left Sydney on onboard the *Rio Negro* on the 19th of August 1919 and disembarked in London on the 27th of October. He subsequently departed the United Kingdom on 13 November 1919 and returned to Australia. He was discharged from the AIF on the 8th August 1920.

He was living in Sapphire Queensland In December 1940.

Thomas James Haydon is presumed to be the *Haydon T* remembered on the Bungendore Great War Roll of Honour.

Note: Haydon was court-martialled in September 1916 for desertion involving several periods of absenting himself without leave. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour to be served after the termination of the war. In this context it is presumed that between the time he returned to Australia about December 1919 and his final discharge in August 1920 but he may have been working out his earlier court-martial sentence.

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HOPKINS James Wells (William)

1st NSW Mounted Rifles, A Squadron , Private No. 43

1st Battalion Australian Commonwealth Horse (NSW), Sergeant-Major No.54



Born on 19 May 1876, the ninth of George and Elizabeth (née Sladen) Hopkins' eleven children. He married Eva Gertrude Aspinall and they had three children, Doris, Elma and Frank. Later he married his cousin, Gladys Hopkins and they had two children.

He volunteered for service on 1 November 1899 and was interviewed by Captain Antill. He enlisted as James Hopkins Private No. 43 in "A" Squadron NSW Mounted Rifles.

The Queanbeyan Age 28 April 1900 published the following letter from James, forwarded from Orange Free State, Bloemfontein, dated: 17 March 1900:

"Just a few lines to let you know that I am still alive and kicking, although many thousands of miles from the old home. I am in the city of Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State. Long before this letter reaches you, you will know, by the papers, how Generals French and Roberts captured it. It was a wonderful piece of a work, and done in such a short time. The Boers seem to have lost all heart, for they will not stand against our artillery. If they gain a good position they cannot hold it, for once our artillery begins to play they leave their - guns and supplies and every thing, bar their horses, and go like hunted deers to the next cover. If it was not for the Boers leaving their supplies behind them we would very nearly starve, for we capture all their supplies when, they leave them. The rations we get are 1lb dry biscuits, 6 to the lb, 1lb of beef, 1oz. of tea, 1oz. of sugar, and a bit of rice and jam occasionally. For the last month we have been on half rations; on account of our forced march, our transports could not keep up with us, but today we are on full rations again. Since the 1st February the Mounted Rifles have been constantly on the go. They have been in about 12 engagements, 5 of which are big affairs and

worthy of a bar. I was in the battle, of Raham, Paardeburg (that is where General Cronje surrendered along with 4000 Boers), the Relief of Kimberley; and the capture of Bloemfontein, It is of no use telling you every little incident that happened during that time, because if I did I would have to start a book, but I have seen some very trying scenes that I will not forget until my dying day. I suppose you read in the papers about the capture of Cronje in the laager on the Modder River - well, I must say that the Mounted Rifles took a particular part in that affair. It was in this way, The Mounted Rifles were the advance party for General Roberts' columns that day ; we were about 4 miles in advance of the other troops, and we rode right on to Cronje's camp before we were aware of it. The Boers opened fire on us from all quarters from 100yds range up to 2,000. Of course we retired, and, marvelous to say, only one of our men got shot through the thigh--but all the rest got clean away without a scratch either to them selves or horses, but for all that the bullets fell like hail around us, and the shells burstd in amongst us. Well, after that, the artillery came up and started shelling the camp. The British then completely surrounded them, and shelled them with shrapnel and lyddite day and night for a week. At the end of that time Cronje surrendered, and the Mounted Rifles had to go to the Boer camp to see if everything

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was right. When we got there the Boers were just filing out with their little bundles on their shoulders and a stick and a water bag in their hands. They put me in mind of the unemployed that hangs around Sydney. When we got to the camp a frightful sight met our eyes-dead and dying Boers, dead horses and mules lay around in all directions, and piles of rifles and ammunition lay in heaps all over the ground. The Boers burnt everything they had before they left, so when we went in there was only a mass of ruins and filth.”

The Queanbeyan Age 7 January 1900 reported that after returning to Sydney from South Africa James Hopkins along with Robert Swan, was given a big welcome reception at Byrnes' Royal Hotel, Queanbeyan, by the people of Queanbeyan. He brought with him a Boer Mauser rifle which had belonged to Captain F.B. Wessels of Strachan's Scouts who was later sentenced to death for shooting prisoners.

On 1 June 1901, he joined a No. of other men from the Queanbeyan-Braidwood region at Government House in Sydney' to receive the Queen's Medal with six Clasps from the Duke of York.

He later re-enlisted with the 1st Battalion Australian Commonwealth Horse, leaving Sydney on 19 February 1902 as a Sergeant-Major for a second term of duty. At that time, he was twenty-four years and seven months, employed as a soldier and living at Victoria Barracks in Sydney. In that instance he nominated his father ,George Hopkins of Hoskinstown , as his next-of-kin. His Service Record indicated that he had previously served for 15 months in the 1st Mounted Rifles in South Africa. The AWM Nominal Roll for No. 54 records the name of James William Hopkins.

NSW Births Deaths and Marriages records the death of James Wells Hopkins as 70273/1971, being the son of George Wells and Elizabeth A and was registered in Blacktown, Sydney. In this matter it is therefore assumed that the recording of Hopkins name as James William and not James Wells on the AWM Nominal Roll is incorrect.

Notes:

- 1.It is suggested that James Hopkins is not the *Hopkins J.* commemorated on the Bungendore Great War Roll of Honour.
2. James Hopkins ' son, Stanley James by his second marriage, died in Thailand as a Prisoner-of-War during World War II. He is commemorated on the Bungendore Memorial Roll of Honour as *Hopkins S.J.* +.

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JAMES Walter Joseph

1st Australian Horse Trooper No.1078

Walter James was born at Kidderminster, England on 5 June 1869.

When he enlisted with the 1st Australian Horse his Next of Kin was recorded as his mother, then being resident at Kidderminster, England. His occupation was stated as Station Overseer.

The Australian War Memorial (AWM) Boer War Nominal Roll (Murray) records that he died of Enteric Fever at Bloemfontein, South Africa on 4 May 1900.

The South African Graves website (www.hagsoc.org.au) records that a James, William Walter also described as having the Given Name :MJ/WW, a Trooper W/Aus H, No. 1078 is commemorated on the Central Memorial at the President Brand Cemetery, Bloemfontein. This record notes that this Trooper DOD (Died of Disease) on 24 April 1900.

The AWM records that the foregoing James, William Walter, Trooper 1181 of the 5th Mounted Rifles Contingent, Victoria, died at sea on 6 December 1901.

Murray does not list any Trooper James enlisting in any Contingent from Western Australia. Accordingly it is considered that the President Brand Cemetery Memorial is in fact commemorating James, Walter Joseph, Trooper 1078 of the 1st Australian Horse (AH), who is also listed on the Bungendore Roll of Honour Board in the War Memorial Hall.

On 8.6.1900 *The Queanbeyan Observer* published a list of residents of the district serving in the Boer War 1899-1900. This list included James, W.J., Trooper No.1078, 1st AH. Later on 4.9.1900 it was further reported that a L/Cpl James, another invalided soldier accompanied Jack McJannett for his 'welcome home' to Bungendore. In the first instance mentioned it is considered that James W.J. did indeed serve in South Africa, noting that John Cope in his *Boer War men of the Queanbeyan-Braidwood region: adventurers or patriots?* Only lists James W.J. as a "possible" "because it has not been possible to ascertain that they (he) actually fought in the Boer War or that they can generally be regarded as being part of the region". In the second instance, the report of L/Cpl James accompanying McJannett at the Bungendore Railway Station, raises the question as to who this individual was observing that James W.J. was reported deceased at that time. Perhaps it was L/Cpl James, Arthur Willis Stanley Trooper No.780 of the NSW Lancers who was invalided back to Australia on 17 August 1900, much the same time as Jack McJannett was also invalided home.

In summary all it can be said is that the Bungendore connection of James, Walter Joseph is unclear. Notwithstanding his name has been recorded on the War Memorial Roll of Honour Board and this fact must be respected.

Bungendore & District War Memorial
South Africa (Boer)War
Roll of Honour

McJANNETT John (Jack) Blenner

1st NSW Mounted Rifles, Private No. 462



Private John McJannett circa 1899

John (Jack) Blenner McJannett was born on 16 July 1866 at Yass.

The Queanbeyan Age of 4 April 1900 reported that he had been serving as orderly to Captain Legge and engaged as one of the outer guards of the 4,000 prisoners taken when Cronje surrendered. The prisoners were in tents surrounded by barbed wire and apparently many were glad to be there as they were tired of fighting. When the regiment later came to Bloemfontein, he contracted enteric fever, as did so many of the men. *The Queanbeyan Age* of 1 September 1900 reported that he had arrived home on the *Damascus* and the Bungendore Progress Association was planning to meet him and give him a formal welcome. By 8 September, he had returned home, still weak from his illness.

He became the first returning Bungendore soldier from the Boer War and was discharged from the Mounted Rifles on 3 December 1900.

By late December 1900, he had successfully tendered for the mail run from Gundaroo to Bungendore via Bywong with a horse and a two-

wheeled vehicle at a salary of £23 / 8/ - (c. \$46.80) per year. He was among a large No. of local men when he received the Queen's Medal plus two clasps from the Duke of York at Government House in Sydney on 1 June 1901.

In 1919 he left Bungendore, having spent most of his years as a hotelkeeper at the Harp Inn and as a mail contractor. He moved to Lithgow where he lived at 50 Calero Street and worked as a machinist.

He died in the Sacred Heart Hospital at Darlinghurst on 28 November 1929, aged 63. He was buried at Rookwood Cemetery in Sydney.

His brothers Robert and Vince McJannett also served with Brabant's Horse during the Boer War.

Bungendore & District War Memorial
South Africa (Boer)War
Roll of Honour

McJANNETT William Vincent

1st Australian Horse, Trooper No. 1084

1st Australian Commonwealth Horse (NSW) Trooper No.146

William Vincent (Vince) McJannett was born 27 February 1879 at Bungendore, NSW.

A brother to John and Robert, he was working as a ticket collector based at Goulburn before his enlistment. As an employee of the Sydney Railway Institute, he was presented with an address, a beautifully bound pocket book and purse with his name engraved. In addition, his position was kept open for him on his return. Before entering that employment, he had worked as a messenger at the Bungendore Post Office on leaving school.

Vince sailed with the First Contingent and arrived in South Africa on 13 December 1899.

He returned to Australia on the troopship *Orient* and arrived in Bungendore on 16 January 1901. Here he was presented with a gold medal by his workmates at the Goulburn Railway Traffic Branch. He then worked as a goods shed porter.

He joined many of his army comrades at Government House, Sydney to receive his Queen's Medal with four clasps from the Duke of York on 1 June 1901.

On 13 January 1902, now nearly twenty-two years old, he re-enlisted with the 1st Battalion of the Australian Commonwealth Horse (NSW) and arrived back in South Africa as the war ended in May 1902.



The Goulburn Evening Penny Post in June 1902 published the following letter extract from Vince:

“..Vrybutrg-brigade captured 291 Boers with sheep, cattle, waggon etc.-fighting all night - tried to souvenir a rifle but nearly made a prisoner - war about tail end-making for Klerksdorp - Cpl Curt Masters in same brigade..” {this letter from Vince McJannett was the last letter from the front published in the *Penny Post*}.

He remained in South Africa after the war, took his discharge and in June 1903 gained employment as a railway station master at Drihoek near Germanston, having at first worked on the railway at Klerksdorp.

He married and subsequently died in South Africa about 1948.

Bungendore & District War Memorial

South Africa (Boer)War

Roll of Honour

MASTERS Samuel Curtis

- 1 Australian Horse Trooper No. 894
- 2nd NSW Mounted Rifles Lance Corporal No.18
- 3rd NSW Imperial Bushmen No. 204 Lance Sergeant



Trooper Samuel Curtis Masters
Sydney prior to departure for South
Africa 1899

Samuel Curtis Masters was born at Gundaroo on 19 April 1880, the son of Charles and Mary Ann Masters of Gundaroo who had 12 children.

He was only nineteen years and seven months old when he sailed with the 1st Australian Horse as Trooper No.894 in November 1899. He must have put his age up to enlist.

The Queanbeyan Age 27 August 1900 published the following extract from a letter received from Curtis, written from Kroonstad on 23 May 1900:

“I have a bit of spare time as, owing to my horse being unfit, I have been left behind with a lot more of the 1st AH. boys, whose horses either died or were shot on the march here. I can tell you it was a great disappointment for me to be unable to go on, as this is the first time I have had to be left behind. We marched from Bloemfontein to Kroonstad. Seven days weary march. The fifth day we had a battle in which there was one officer and four men taken prisoner and three wounded, they were all out of the second lot that came out, but the other regiments that were with us lost much heavier for the

Inniskillens had nine men killed, and thirteen wounded, and the Carbineers and Scots Greys also lost a good many men and horses. But after that we saw very little more of the Boers and as we advanced on this town they fled, blowing up the railway line as they went- I hope by the time you get this letter the war will be ended for I have had enough of it, so I think has every one else. Jack Heydon was quite well when we parted yesterday morning on the march and I can tell you I was very sorry to have to part, for he has been as a brother to me right through. Owen Taylor is in the hospital, so is Mr Jim Osborne, but we hope to see them both well again soon. You can if you think fit publish this letter as I would like some of the Australians to see what our Bungendore boys will do.”

He was invalided home on 16 November 1900, having suffered pneumonia and enteric fever. At his official welcome home to Bungendore 1900 at the Lake George Hotel he was almost fully recovered. He was discharged on 17 December 1900.

He re-enlisted as a Lance Corporal No.18 with the 2nd NSW Mounted Rifles and sailed to South Africa on 15 March 1901.

Bungendore & District War Memorial South Africa (Boer)War Roll of Honour

He subsequently transferred to the 3rd NSW Imperial Bushmen, with whom he was promoted to Lance Sergeant No.204.

He was awarded the Queen's Medal with four clasps: Transvaal, Dreifontein, Paardeberg, Relief of Mafeking; and the King's Medal with two clasps: South Africa 1901 and South Africa 1902. His medals are on display in the Boer War Gallery of the Australian War Memorial.



The 1906 and 1908 Electoral Rolls showed him employed as a groom at 'Currandooley' near the eastern edge of Lake George. In 1909, he married Ethel A. Smith.

The 1917 Electoral Roll showed that Samuel was still working as a groom at 'Currandooley', where his brother Elias was the manager. Following the death of his father in 1923, Samuel took over managing 'Currandooley' from his brother Elias. When Elias died in 1953, Samuel was living in Goulburn.

Samuel Curtis Masters died in 1967.

Notes:

1. William Alfred Masters, an older brother of Samuel, born in 1874, also served in the Boer War with the 2nd NSW Mounted Rifles as Trooper No.1027. Why he was not included on the Bungendore Roll of Honour Board in the Memorial Hall is not known.
2. Another brother Albert Harold, born 1890, served in the Great War as a Gunner No. 1816 with the 8th Company Division Ammunition Park and died of wounds received at Gallipoli on 30 June 1915. He is remembered on the Bungendore Great War Roll of Honour.

Bungendore & District War Memorial
South Africa (Boer)War
Roll of Honour

MOODY Edgar Lionel

1st Australian Horse Trooper No.1083

Born 10 October 1873 at Paddington, Sydney the son of Louis J.F. and Sarah Moody.

He married Eva A .Hawden in Sydney in 1898.

Prior to enlistment he was a Clerk living in Moore Park ,Sydney.

The Queanbeyan Observer 8 June 1900 noted a Moody E.L. Trooper No.1083 1st Australian Horse as being from Bungendore and serving in the Boer War along with a number of others.

He was promoted to Corporal during the war.

He returned to Australia on 6 December 1900, having sailed on the *Harlech Castle* and arrived in Sydney by train from Melbourne.

He was another of the men from the Queanbeyan-Braidwood region who received his Queen's Medal with three clasps from the Duke of York at Government House, Sydney on 1 June 1901.

He received a NSW Government pension to his death at Riverstone on 28 October 1903 when it was paid to his widow until her death in 1932.He is buried in the Waverly Cemetery,Sydney.

Edgar Moody's connection with the Bungendore District remains unclear.

Bungendore & District War Memorial
South Africa (Boer)War
Roll of Honour

OSBORNE James Bunbury Nott

1st Australian Horse, Lieutenant

Born at Bega in 1878, the son of Pat Hill and Elizabeth Jane (née Atkinson) Osborne. He was educated at Rugby College in England. He married Maud Jeffries, an American actress, on 25 October 1904 at St Paul's Church at Papanau in New Zealand and lived at his parents' property 'Currandooley', near Bungendore, as a grazier and horse breeder.



Lieutenant James Bunbury Nott Osborne

Osborne was commissioned into the 1st Australian Horse on 1 January 1898, when he joined a contingent of the unit raised at Bungendore by his father, Pat Hill Osborne.

The unit's first Easter camp was held at 'Currandooley', the nearby Osborne property, where Pat Osborne provided free rations, transport and forage. He also entertained the officers, including his son James, to dinner.

During the Boer War, the Australian Horse provided two contingents, in 1899 and 1900. Osborne served as second in command with the First Contingent, arriving in Cape Town on 13 December 1899.

Shortly after arriving in South Africa, James received a commission to the 16th Lancers on 5 February 1900 and served with them. He was later attached to General French's headquarters.

He was present at the Relief of Kimberley and while there, left the Australian Horse and took up a commission with the British 16th Lancers. He was closely involved in the surrender of Bloemfontein. Osborne took part in operations in Orange Free State and Transvaal between January 1900 and November 1900 he also saw action at Reit River, Klip Drift, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Poplar Grove, Dreifontein, Karee Siding, Belfast and Slingsfontein.

He was awarded the Queen's South Africa Medal with five clasps.

The Queanbeyan Age of 4 July 1900 reported that he had been suffering from enteric fever in the Bloemfontein hospital and had been given three months' leave in England. In August 1901, he was back at home visiting his parents at 'Currandooley', having just been appointed as the aide-de-camp to Lord Ranfurly the Governor of New Zealand.

Osborne eventually returned to Australia and took up the family property 'Bowylie', at Gundaroo, NSW. He died in 1934.

Bungendore & District War Memorial
South Africa (Boer)War
Roll of Honour

OVEREND Thomas Edward

1st Australian Horse, Trooper No. 804

5th Battalion Australian Commonwealth Horse Corporal No.387

Thomas Edward Overend was born 22 March 1879 at Cootamundra, the son of William and Mary Overend who had 12 children.

Before enlistment for the Boer War in the 1st Australian Horse, he had worked as a labourer and a miner. On 29 December 1900 *The Queabeyan Age* published the following extract from Thomas' letter to his sister, from Pretoria dated 8 November:

"I received your letter at Heidelberg, but we are now stationed, in Pretoria doing garrison duty. We had a very severe march from Barbeton, Cariolina, Omelong, Bethel and Heidelberg and from the latter place to Pretoria. It was a march I thought I would never get through as the Boers were fighting us every day. They would attack us each day starting at 3 o'clock in the morning. I had bullets at me in every direction, how we did not get hit it is a mystery-257 of them came down a hill at us; we waited for them in some kaffirs huts. We had one pom pom gun with us. Our artillery put 23 shells into them and you never saw such a scatter. We captured several of them and they said that they had no tucker and were after our convoy but they did not get it. We would have been wound up if they had got our biscuits. They would knock off about 3 o'clock and attack next morning. They kept this up for over a week, but they soon got tired of it. Jack Haydon and the first contingent have gone home, so I don't think we will be long now. Poor young Taylor has gone into the hospital again. He is always taking ill - he neglects himself. I don't think we will be home for Xmas, as things don't look to right. Pretoria is a very nice place but with too many troops here it is unhealthy. Joe Winter is still with us here, he is alright. There are 3 or 4 hundred Boer prisoners near our camp. I had a slight touch of fever at Barbeton, but I pulled through. A man don't know the minute he will get it. We are all tired of this life now as it is to miserable with one course of tucker every day, you get that way that you have to shut your eyes to get it down. We have to break the biscuits with a mallet, our teeth are worn out front biting at them. Remember me to all."

Having arrived back in Sydney on the *Taugarino*, he reached Bungendore on 8 May 1901 in time to receive his Queen's Medal with four clasps from the Duke of York at Government House, Sydney on 1 June 1901.

He was then discharged and as reported in *The Queanbeyan Observer* about June 1901, he returned to South Africa to join the Cape Police. His stay in South Africa must have been short, as he re-enlisted with the 5th Australian Commonwealth Horse on 21 April 1902 as a Corporal No. 387, aged twenty-four.

The 1906 and 1908 Electoral Rolls showed him again working as a labourer. He later married Ada, Winifred Davis at Hay in 1908 and they had four children

He enlisted for World War I as a Private 2456 with the 56th Battalion on 25 March 1916. At the time of his enlistment, he was thirty-nine, working as a miner, and he and Ada were living in Goldsmith Street, Goulburn. He left Sydney on the A60 *Aeneas* on 30 September 1916 and returned to Australia on 25 October 1917 with a heart condition. He was finally discharged as medically unfit on 23 November 1917. His service is recorded on the Bungendore Great War Roll of Honour. He died in 1961.

Bungendore & District War Memorial
South Africa (Boer)War
Roll of Honour

OVEREND William

Regiment unknown

An older brother of Thomas, born at Cootamundra in 1876.

His name appears on the Boer War Honour Board in the Bungendore War Memorial Hall.

The 1908 Electoral Roll listed him as a Fettle working at Bungendore.

He enlisted on the 21 February 1916 in the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) for the Great War as Sapper No. 4439, No 6 Tunnelling Company. At this time he was reported as being single and working as a labourer. His address was given as Narrogin, Western Australia and his Next of Kin was his Mother, Mrs Ryan, Bungendore NSW. This Record does not mention any previous Military experience. He embarked from Fremantle on board HMAT A69 *Warilda* on 01 June 1916

Wounded 18 April 1917 he was transferred to London General Hospital with a Gun Shot Wound Right Chest on 26 April 1917. Subsequently he was invalided back to Australia and discharged from the AIF 5 October 1917 on "account of medical unfitness and being over military age".

William's connection with Bungendore is understood however details of his Boer War Service remain unclear.

Note: Why William nominated Mrs Ryan of Bungendore as his NOK on enlistment in the AIF is unknown. The NAA documents have been amended (overwritten) in red to have his NOK recorded as Mrs Overend, Bungendore. NSW.

POWELL Alexander (Alick) George Allman

2nd Kitchener's Fighting Scouts, Trooper No.196

6th NSW Imperial Bushmen, Private No. 1436

Born Thargomindah Queensland 28 July 1877, the son of Frank Alexander and Susan Emily (née Dowling) Powell who in later years resided at Ryles Creek, near Bungendore.

Alex Allman Powell enlisted in Capetown town with the 2nd Kitchener's Fighting Scouts as Trooper No.196 on 29 July 1901 and was discharged 27 December 1901 at Pretoria.

He re-enlisted with the NSW Imperial Bushmen and was subsequently invalided to Australia arriving 5 March 1902 when he was given a public reception. He was awarded the Queen's Medal with five clasps.

At the age of 38 he enlisted as Alick Allman Powell Private No.2415 in the 1st Regiment of the Australian Light Horse of the AIF on 11 January 1916. His next-of-kin was recorded as Father: F.A. Powell of 'Eulinga' Bungendore NSW. Previous military service with the 6th Imperial Bushmen and 2nd Kitchener's Fighting Scouts and 12 months with the 11th ALH (Militia) as 1st Lieutenant was noted.

At the time of his father's death in 1929, Alexander lived at Wanna Wanna

He is remembered on the Bungendore Great War ROH as *Powell A.G.A.* He died in 1948.

Bungendore & District War Memorial
South Africa (Boer)War
Roll of Honour

SEE Henry (Harry) David

1st Australian Horse, Trooper No. 1090

1st Battalion Australian Commonwealth Horse (NSW), Trooper No.201

Born MacLean, Clarence River 18 November 1871.

On 17 August 1893, at the age of 22, he joined the NSW Police Service as Harry David See, Probationary Constable No. 6620. In this instance his previous calling was listed as a Shipping Clerk.

He sailed with the 2nd Contingent of the 1st Australian Horse arriving in reached Cape Town on 23 February.

After his return from South Africa on 8 January 1901 he received the Queen's Medal with three clasps from the Duke of York at Government House, Sydney on 1 June 1901. He then returned to his previous career as a Police Constable in the Western District.

He resigned from the NSW Police Service on 16 January 1902 and re-enlisted with the 1st Australian Commonwealth Horse as No. 201 as Harry D. See. He was then aged 29 living at Erskine St Dubbo as was his Next of Kin, Father David See of MacLean, Clarence River. Previous service of 12 months with 2nd Contingent recorded on his Attestation papers at that time.

Subsequently *The Sydney Morning Herald* 17 October 1933 reported the death of Harry David See as follows:

"Mr. Harry David See, who died at Newcastle recently, aged 62 years, was a son of the late Mr. David See, one of the pioneer graziers of MacLean, and a nephew of the late Sir John See, a former Premier of New South Wales. Mr. See served in the Boer War, and in one engagement made a gallant rescue of his close friend, Keith Mackellar, son of Sir Charles MacKellar. Young MacKellar was badly wounded, and Mr. See carried him on his back to safety under a heavy fire. After the war Mr. See remained in South Africa. He spent some years in the Kimberley diamond mines, and was later explosives expert at De Beers works. In that position he invented a successful explosives mixing machine. After leaving South Africa Mr. See spent some time in France, the United States, and the South Seas. He returned to Australia and managed station properties before making his home at Newcastle. Mrs. See, a daughter, and two sons survive him."

Harry See's connection with Bungendore remains unclear however it is suspected that he must have been posted as a Policeman to the area on his initial return from South Africa in 1901. *The Queanbeyan Observer* of 8 June 1900 listed him as a resident of the Bungendore District serving in South Africa. Later on 4 June *The Observer* reported him as having received his war service medals at Government House in Sydney as a member of the 1st Australian Horse.

Bungendore & District War Memorial
South Africa (Boer)War
Roll of Honour

STACKPOOLE Guilford William Jack

1st Australian Horse, Trooper No. 1094

Born London 29 July 1868.

He joined the NSW Police Service as Probationary Constable 5810 on 4 July 1889. In that instance it was recorded that in his Previous Calling he had some form of Army connection. He resigned from the Police Service on 31 May 1903 however the record notes that he undertook service in South Africa during the intervening years, returning to duty in the Northern District on 10 September 1902. What subsequently became of Guilford Stackpoole is unknown.

During his Boer War Service with the 1st Australian Horse he was promoted to Corporal on 6 February 1900 and Sergeant on 1 April 1901.

The Queanbeyan Observer of 8 June 1900 listed him as a resident of the Bungendore District serving in South Africa. *The Observer* did not subsequently report him as receiving his war service medals, Queen's South Africa Medal and five Clasps, at Government House in Sydney along with other members of the 1st Australian Horse from Bungendore on 4 June 1901.

Stackpoole's connection with Bungendore remains unclear however one Research Source noted that on enlistment he was working as a Policeman in Braidwood.

Bungendore & District War Memorial
South Africa (Boer) War
Roll of Honour

TAYLOR Owen Albert

1st Australian Horse, Trooper No. 811

3rd New South Wales Mounted Rifles, Sergeant No. 3094

Born at 'Turalla' 22 May 1880, the third of Owen and Harriet Taylor's twelve children. Only 19 when he enlisted and within two months of war breaking out, he was heading for South Africa on the *Langton Grange*.



Trooper O.A. Taylor 'A'
1st Australian Horse prior to initial
departure for South Africa

The Queanbeyan Age 10 February 1900 published the following extract of a letter to his mother from Rensburg :

"We have only just come into camp after 48 hours out, without sleep. The Boers are not good rifle shots. We were two nights at Capetown. - Then we got on the train and we were in it for over 50 hours before we arrived at Arundel. We had donkey races in the camp at the Cape. When we left the kopjes (hills covered with rocks) this morning the Boers 'were shelling us, but they didn't hit us. There is very heavy artillery firing going on at Colesburg today. We expect to be called out any minute. I don't think much of this country. I haven't seen a tree since I left Australia. It is very hot in the daytime but freezing at night. We are rigged out in khaki even to our helmets. We are attached to the Lancers. They were under fire before they came here, but not a man of them was even wounded. The Boers took a carbineer prisoner the other day, and they stripped him and ill-treated him and sent him back. We have not much chance of resting, as we have to be

ready to turn out any minute, day or night, and have every thing ready to pop on and mount in five minutes. We are very near the Orange Free State border."

Not long after writing that letter, he was shot in the shoulder at Driefontein on 10 March 1900 and soon after that he was in Bloemfontein Hospital with enteric fever for months. He remained in South Africa until 7 January 1901, when he was invalided home in early February. Within ten days of returning, he had re-enlisted, as had his brother Thomas, with the 3rd NSW Mounted Rifles as a Sergeant in A Squadron. In South Africa for his second term of duty he was attached to Remington's column and was promoted to Lieutenant on 28 February 1901.

He returned to Australia on 3 June 1902 and was awarded the Queen's Medal with six clasps. After the war, he went to live in New Zealand, where he drew a soldier settlement block at Rotorua, on which he ran cattle and sheep. He married four children. He died on 6 March 1964 aged 83.



Sergeant O.A. Taylor 'A' Squadron 3rd
NSWMR 17 March 1901 prior to
second departure for South Africa

Bungendore & District War Memorial
South Africa (Boer)War
Roll of Honour

TAYLOR Thomas George

1st Regiment Brabant's Horse, A Squadron, Corporal No 76

2nd New South Wales Mounted Rifles, Sergeant No. 742

3rd New South Wales Imperial Bushmen, Squadron Sergeant Major

Thomas George Taylor, the eldest of the seven sons of Owen and Harriett Taylor of "Turalla", was born at Bungendore on 16 February 1877.



Lieutenant T.G. Taylor
circa 1916 during World War I

Thomas left Australia on 5th May 1899 on the *Australian* and landed at Port Natal in South Africa. On 12th October 1899 when the Boer War broke out and he joined Brabant's Horse.

The Queanbeyan Age 24 February published the following extract of a letter to his parents from British Quarters, Brabant's Horse on patrol. 20 January:

"Just a line to let you know I am in the land of the living yet. I have done a lot of patrolling about since I last wrote. I had a few escapes from death a few weeks ago. We were camped at a place called Dordrecht which had been taken by the Boers but has been re-taken by some of our men. We were a patrol of a few men. When out 8 miles they were attacked by Boers. I had been out to meet an armoured train, with two other men. When we returned they had just got wind about an attack, and off went, a lot of us, but soon had to return, as they turned a cannon on to us, and we had no cannon, and were down in the flat, while the Boers were up on the hill, behind rocks,

Several shells fell near us, but did not hit any of us. My horse fell on top of me, and whilst I was lying under him a shell burst just behind me, but did not hurt me. I got off scot free with the exception of a skinned face and a great crushing. We went out again next morning with the C.M.B. artillery, and took four cannons to release about 25 of our men who had been down in the gully all night, the Boers all round them-they had only one man killed. I do not think the war will last long, only about six months. I have had a few narrow squeaks, but I hope to come out all right. An amusing incident occurred during Colonel Pilcher's march. They surprised 12 Boers at a homestead, who fled at great speed, leaving a fully prepared good dinner laid on the table -the Queenslanders soon demolished it".

When Brabant's Horse was disbanded, he returned home and after a short holiday re-enlisted, with his brother Owen, and embarked as a Troop Sergeant with Colonel Lassetter's 2nd New South Wales Mounted Rifles (2NSWMR).

By the time the 2NSWMR embarked at Cape Town for the return voyage to Australia on 4th May 1902 Thomas Taylor had transferred to the 3rd New South Wales Imperial Bushmen having been promoted to Lieutenant. This Regiment was strengthened by recruiting Australians in Cape Town, including a number of time-expired men who elected to remain in South Africa until peace was declared in June 1902. He returned home on the H.M.A.T. *Suevic* in September 1902.

Bungendore & District War Memorial

South Africa (Boer)War

Roll of Honour

Thomas Taylor received the Queen's South Africa Medal with five Clasps and was also awarded a Queen's Pipe for 'general good work'. These latter awards were made by Queen Alexandra, the wife of King Edward VII, and awarded to Warrant Officers, Staff Sergeants and Sergeants in order of seniority or to selected soldiers for distinguished service in the field.

He married an English woman, Emma Jane Ramsden (known as Jenny) at Hampstead, England, on 7 February 1906. He was 29 and she was 46.

The AWM text support the attached photograph of Thomas Taylor states: " His family history has it that he was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal (DCM) during the Boer War however there is no record of this in the London Gazette, *Recipients of the DCM 1855-1909* (P E Abbott) or *Official Record of the Australian Military Contingents to the War in South Africa* (Murray). The latter however records him as being one of a small No. of men of the NSW Imperial Bushmen, who, worthy of recognition, were presented with a Queen Alexandra Pipe."

After the outbreak of the First World War, he was one of five brothers who served, and enlisted on 17 December 1915, in Queensland. He embarked from Sydney, NSW, on 18 May 1916 aboard HMAT *Demosthenes* with the 41st Battalion. He was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant on 6 September 1916 and promoted to lieutenant on 22 May 1917. He was wounded in action in France on 2 July 1917 and died from those wounds on 5 July 1917, aged 43, and is buried in the Trois Arbres Cemetery in Steenwerck, France.

In November 1918 in St Philip's Church of England Bungendore, at '...a most impressive and affecting ceremony...', two dedications were made including '...a magnificent brass cross, given by Mrs T.G. Taylor, to the memory of her husband Lieutenant T.G.Taylor..'. The Hymn Stand in St Philips is also dedicated to Thos Geo Taylor.

Thomas George Taylor is commemorated on the Bungendore Great War Roll of Honour.

Note: Some of the Taylors who presently in Bungendore are related to Thomas George Taylor.

Bungendore & District War Memorial
South Africa (Boer)War
Roll of Honour

WELLS John

1st Australian Horse, Trooper No.1099

Born at Cumberland , NSW on 31 December 1866 and working as a clerk when he enlisted from Bungendore.

The Queanbeyan Observer 8 June 1900 noted a Wells J, Trooper No.1099 1st Australian Horse as being from Bungendore and serving in the Boer War along with a number of others.

He received his Queen's Medal with two clasps from the Duke of York at Government House, Sydney on 1 June 1901.

One Research Source indicates that Wells may have returned to South Africa and became a Corporal with the Scots Rail Guards (Scotts Railway Guards) however his name is not recorded on that Unit's Nominal Roll.

Bungendore & District War Memorial
South Africa (Boer)War
Roll of Honour

WINTER Joseph James

1st Australian Horse, Trooper No. 1104



Born 15 February 1875 at Bungendore. He was the third eldest of 12 children of William and Maria Martha Winter.

At the time of his enlistment, he was working as a labourer.

An extract from the *Goulburn Evening Penny Post* in September 1900 published the following extract from a letter sent by Joseph Winter to that tabloid: ".....J.J. Winter, 1st AH: Klip Pan - very good country, grow anything - been Modder river - under heavy shell, rifle fire - L. Palmer wounded - fought way through Orange Free State and Transvaal to Pretoria - Bungendore boys Haydon and Overend with him; Taylor left Bloemfontein, sick; Masters left sick horse depot, Pretoria - lost only 2 men [Trooper Bonner and Lt..Ebsworth] - 7 wounded - might go England [China too];..."

In January 1901, he was in Pretoria Hospital with fever and came home on the *Tongarino*, reaching Sydney on 4 May 1901. He arrived in to Bungendore on 8 May.

On 1 June 1901, he was at Government House, Sydney along with many others to receive his Queen's Medal with six clasps from the Duke of York.

He was appointed to the New South Wales Police Force on 7 April 1902 with Service No. 7905.

Joseph married Elizabeth Hall in 1912 and died in 1928 in Redfern.

Joseph's parents and several of his siblings are buried in the Bungendore Cemetery.

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South Africa (Boer)War
Roll of Honour

ANNEX A

**SOME MILITARY UNITS IN WHICH BUNGENDORE
BOER WAR VETERANS SERVED**

{Reference : AWM website March 2011}

1st Australian Horse

The 1st Australian Horse was a volunteer militia unit raised in 1895 by Colonel J.H.K. Mackay. Mackay recruited men from all over country New South Wales. Detachments were formed at Murrumburrah, Gunnedah, Gundagai, Quirindi, Mudgee, Scone, Michelago, Boggabri, Cootamundra, Braidwood, Lue, Wallendbeen, and Bungendore. The men were regarded as excellent horsemen and the regiment wore a distinctive uniform of dark green with black embroidery, in a hussar pattern. When the Boer War broke out, the 1st Australian Horse sent two contingents to South Africa, where they served as a cavalry squadron.

The first group left Newcastle on 14 November 1899, on board the transport *Langton Grange*, and consisted of two officers and 32 other ranks, with 36 horses. They arrived at Cape Town, South Africa, on 13 December. The second contingent was larger than the first, numbering five officers and 102 other ranks, with 121 horses. The second contingent, called the service squadron, left Sydney on 17 January 1900. Travelling on board the transport *Surry*, they reached Cape Town on 23 February.

The first contingent was attached to the Royal Scots Greys, serving as part of General French's cavalry division. It participated at the battle of Slingsfontein on 16 January 1900, where it suffered heavy casualties. Captain W.V. Dowling was severely wounded and captured, while Sergeant-Major George Allman Griffin was killed. Griffin was the first Australian killed in the war. Another man, Corporal Hedley John Kirkpatrick, was badly wounded and later died.

The squadron was present at various actions in the Cape Colony during February, and in early march they were joined by the second contingent.

At the start of March the squadron moved to Modder River, before moving on to Oosfontein, where it joined the Royal Scots Greys on 6 March. The next day they took part in the battle of Poplar Grove, then moved on to Dreifontein and the occupation on Bloemfontein on 13 March. The squadron was present at the actions at Karee Siding, Sannas Post, and Evan's Farm.

In May the squadron participated in the advance to Pretoria, taking part in the battle of Zand River on 10 March, when the squadron formed part of an attacking force on strongly occupied kopjes; the attackers were repelled. Two of the squadron's men were killed and three were taken prisoner. Despite the setback, the advance to Pretoria continued and the squadron was involved in a No. of actions along the way, including at the surrender of Pretoria on 5 June and the battle of Diamond Hill two days later. More minor actions occurred throughout the rest of the month. During the battle of Belfast, on 27 August, the "splendid scouting" of the Australian Horse allowed General French to turn the Boer right flank, forcing the Boers to retreat. More skirmishes occurred during September and October as French's column swept towards Heidelberg.

Towards the end of October the squadron returned to Pretoria for a rest and remained there until December. The Australian Horse then went to Machadodorp, where it joined Queensland and South Australian troops in patrolling the railway line. In February 1901 the squadron returned to Belfast, where it received remounts. On 14 February the squadron took part in a sharp action near Belfast, after which General Kitchener praised the Australian Horse for its "gallant" conduct.

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At the end of March the squadron left Cape Town for Australia, on board the transport *Tongariro*, arriving at Sydney on 2 May. Casualties: 3 killed or died of wounds, 7 died of disease

1st New South Wales Mounted Rifles

Following the sailing of the first contingent from New South Wales to the Boer War, a second contingent was quickly sent. One squadron from the Mounted Rifles Regiment had an infantry company which later became mounted. It was then decided to raise other squadrons, “B”, “C”, and “D”, of the 1st Regiment, which would join “A” and “E” Squadrons already in action. In recruiting the new force, “good shots and good riders” were required and preference was given to those serving or who had served in the colonial forces. Members of the reserve and civilian rifle clubs were also eligible.

The regiment’s three squadrons embarked at Sydney on the transport *Southern Cross* on 17 January 1900 and disembarked at Cape Town, South Africa, a month later. The three squadrons consisted of 20 officers and 385 other ranks, and 404 horses. There were eight veterans from the Sudan among the regiment.

The regiment served in South Africa for just over a year, during which time it served in the Orange Free State, the Transvaal, and in western parts of the Cape Colony. Upon arriving, the regiment became part of Le Gallais’s brigade, which was part of Lord Robert’s main column. In March the regiment participated in the advance from Modder River to Bloemfontein and Le Gallais’s brigade took up a position near Brandfort. The regiment absorbed A Squadron in the same month, the 1st West Australian Mounted Infantry the next month, and then E Squadron in May.

Thus strengthened, the regiment severed with General Hutton’s force, participating in the general advance to Pretoria, moving from Bloemfontein to Kroonstadt. It then became part of De Lisle’s Column, Ridley’s Brigade, which was part of General Ian Hamilton’s force, advancing from Kroonstadt to Pretoria.

The principle engagements in which the unit was engaged were:

Poplar Grove: 7 March 1900 Dreifontein: 10 March 1900 Bloemfontein: 14 March 1900 Karee Siding: 29 March 1900 Thaba Nchu: April 1900 (a detachment only) Brandfort: 3 May 1900 Vet River: 5 May 1900 Zand River: 10 May 1900 Kroonstad: 12 May 1900 Lindley: 20 May 1900 Near Johannesburg: 29 May 1900 Pretoria: 4 June 1900 Diamond Hill: 11–12 June 1900 Heidelberg: 23 June 1900 Wittebergen: July 1900 Palmietfontein: 19 July 1900 Vredefort: 24 July 1900 Venterskroon: 7 August 1900 Alexanderfontein: 14 August 1900 Boschfontein: 10 September 1900 Schoeman’s Drift: 27 October 1900 (captured a Boer Krupp gun) Bothaville: 5–6 November 1900 Honwater: 26 December 1900 Machadodrop: October and November 1900

The regiment spent its last months in South Africa, operating in the Cape Colony from 20 December 1900 to March 1901. At the end of March the regiment embarked at Cape Town and returned to Australia, traveling via Fremantle and arriving at Sydney on 19 April. The troops disembarked on 1 May. Casualties: B, C and D Squadrons only: 10 killed or died of wounds, 13 died of disease

A Squadron, New South Wales Mounted Rifles

“A” Squadron was the first draft from the New South Wales Mounted Rifles to be sent as part of the colony’s first contingent to South Africa. A Squadron was raised as a mounted rifle squadron, and it initially consisted of four officers and 100 other ranks, described as “especially smart men; good

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shots and daring riders”, with 104 horses.

The squadron left Sydney on 3 November 1899, on board the transport ship *Aberdeen*, with the New South Wales Infantry Company. Aberdeen reached Cape Town, South Africa, on 6 December and disembarked the next day. Shortly after their departure, another draft of 25 sergeants and men, and 25 horses, reinforced the squadron. While in South Africa, A Squadron was also joined by a medical officer and another six men who enrolled in the unit.

Upon its arrival in South Africa, the New South Wales Infantry Company was converted to a mounted rifle squadron. In March 1900, A Squadron and the New South Wales Infantry Company, subsequently named E Squadron, were absorbed into the 1st Regiment, New South Wales Mounted Rifles, which had been sent to South Africa as part of the second contingent from New South Wales.

After a year of service in South Africa, operating in the north-west Cape Colony, the Free State, and the Transvaal, A and E Squadrons returned to Australia with the rest of the regiment on board the transport Orient. Orient left Cape Town on 13 December 1900 and reached Sydney via Albany and Melbourne. The squadrons disembarked on 8 January 1901. Casualties: 3 killed or died of wounds

3rd New South Wales Imperial Bushmen

The 3rd New South Wales Imperial Regiment was raised at Klerksdorp, Transvaal, on 4 May 1901. It was formed with men drafts of 230 officers and other ranks who were intended for the New South Wales Imperial Bushmen and the Citizens' Bushmen but who were instead formed into a separate regiment under the command of the Honourable Rupert Carington. Operating as part of Lieutenant Colonel E.C. Williams' column, the bushmen took part in all of the column's engagements, except Karanfontein, serving in the Transvaal and marching over 4,000 miles.

From May to October the column operated in west Transvaal, where it captured many prisoners and supplies. For example, after a running fight of 12 miles with the Boers at Koldersdraai on 24 May 1901 and a skirmish the column captured 19 prisoners, 600 cattle, and 1,000 sheep. On 20 August, after a 50 mile night march, the column skirmished with the Boers near Wolmanstadt. One hundred wagons were captured, so too was livestock and “many” wounded Boers. In October the column moved to the east Transvaal, where it took part in General Hamilton's operations against the Boer. In January 1902 a new squadron for the regiment was formed in Cape Town from Australians already in the country, as was another squadron in February. This brought the strength of the regiment to over 500. About 1,000 men in total are thought to have served in the unit, although it had no more than 600 at any time.

In May some of the men whose time had expired returned to Australia in the transport *Ansonia* but many more, and all the officers, volunteered for further service. Those who stayed were reinforced by 200 Victorian Riverina bushmen, raised by J.S. Horsfall.

The regiment spent the remainder of its time serving with Williams' column in west Transvaal, until peace was declared in June 1902.

On 12 July 1902 the regiment sailed from Durban, Natal, for Australia, on board the transport Drayton Grange, and arrived in Sydney on 11 August. Casualties: 4 killed or died of wounds, 18 died of disease

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ANNEX B

WAR SERVICE PAYMENTS

{Reference: John Cope : *Boer War men of the Queanbeyan-Braidwood region : adventurers or patriots?* AWM 1 5/ 5 Minute Book of the Pension Board} South African War; meeting of 18 May 1900}

Loss of eye or limb: one year's pay plus full pension

Less severe injuries: one years pay plus half pension

Pensions

Rank	Amount
Colonel	£300 per year
Major	£200 per year
Captain	£100 per year
Lieutenant	£70 per year
W/O	1/- to 3/6 per day
Sergeant	1/ - to 3/ 6 per day
Corporal	9 pence to 3/- per day
Private	6 pence to 2/ 6 per day

Payments to widows of soldiers killed or died within twelve months

Rank	Amount
Colonel	£180 per year + £24 per child per year
Major	£140 per year + £21 per child per year
Captain	£100 per year + £18 per child per year
Lieutenant	£80 per year + £15 per child per year
W/ O	£20 per year + £5 per child per year
Others	5/ - to 6/ 6 per week + 1/ 6 to 2/ - per child per Week

Invalided troops

The NSW Patriotic Fund paid these men on return to Australia the government pay for their rank until sufficiently recovered to earn a living. (Minutes of 10 July 1900)

In June 1900 the Lloyds Patriotic Fund provided £1,000 to the NSW Government to assist in payments to NSW contingent men disabled by wounds, accident or disease. (Minutes of 12 July 1900)

Separation Payments Made to Wives

Rank of husband	Payment
Quarter-Master Sergeant, Farrier Quarter Master	2/ 1 per day
Sergeants	1/ 1 to 1/ 4 per day
Other ranks	1/ 1 per day

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ANNEX C

RESEARCH SOURCES

Websites:

- Australian War Memorial (www.awm.gov.au)
- National Archives Australia (www.naa.gov.au)
- National Library of Australia (<http://www.nla.gov.au>)
- NSW Births Deaths & Marriages (<http://www.bdm.nsw.gov.au>)
- NSW State Records (<http://www.records.nsw.gov.au>)
- Australians in the Boer War Oz-Boer Database Project. Colin Roe (<http://members.pcug.org.au>)
- National Boer War Memorial Association Inc. (<http://www.bwm.org.au>)
- Australian Light Horse Studies Centre (http://alh-research.tripod.com/Light_Horse)
- Culture.gov.au (<http://www.cultureandrecreation.gov.au/articles/boerwar>)
- AngloBoerWar.com (<http://www.angloboerwar.com>)
- The Ryerson Index (<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nswsdps>)
- War Memorials in Australia (<http://www.skp.com.au/memorials2/default.htm>)
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Documents:

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- *Bungendore Cemetery 7.6.1847-30.4.2000*. Barry Stephenson 2000. ISBN 0 646 39496 7
- *Lake George, Molonglo Valley & Burra*. Suzannah Plowman. January 2008
- *Boer War men of the Queanbeyan-Braidwood region : adventurers or patriots?* John Cope. 2005 ISBN 17402301X
- *Transvaal The Boer War 1899-1902 -Volunteers from Goulburn/Queanbeyan and Surrounding Districts*, Ian Wood, 2002
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- *Bygone Queanbeyan*. Rex L. Cross 1985. ISBN 0 9591069 0 9
- *Chords from the Harp*. Rev Brian Maher 1986. ISBN 0 9594128 1 6
- *Australian Calvary. The NSW Lancers Regiment and the 1st Australian Horse*. Frank Wlikinson 1901. Mitchell Library. 357/w
- *The Boys in Green. A Centenary History of the 1st Australian Horse*. Brian Dunn & Peter Blundell. Harden August 1997. Mitchell Library 357.10994/1
- *First Australian Horse .Boer War 1899-1902*. Lieut Col Neil C. Smith AM. Melbourne 2002.

Artefacts:

- Bungendore War Memorial Hall - Boer War Roll of Honour Board.



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