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The Granville Guardian

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The next general meeting of the Granville Historical Society will be held at 2.00 pm on Saturday 28th April at our Research Centre 62 Railway Parade Granville Executive Meeting 1.00 pm

Guest Speaker

**Colin Humphreys
Forgotten Heroes**

Our Centre is open every Wednesday from 10 am to 4 pm and on the fourth Saturday of the month for personal research.

Visitors and members of family history societies are welcome.

A fee applies for non-members

Granville Historical Society
A Place where heritage & culture are valued & celebrated

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PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Hi members, this month we commemorate Anzac Day; it is time to remember the sacrifice made by the men and women who served our country in times of war. The society has been planning different projects to honour the people from Granville who served our country. Please note there will be no working bee on Anzac Day Wednesday 25th April 2012.

Our very own Colin Humphreys will present at our April meeting a PowerPoint presentation on the men and women who were awarded medals for bravery on the field of war.

A big thank you to all members who have been working hard on our working bee days. Also a well earned thank you to Arthur Naylor who spent all day Friday assisting June and myself to clean and refurbish the Memorial cabinet at Granville RSL. We have worked to have the memorial reflect from WW1 until the Vietnam War. We will not finish the refurbishment before Anzac Day; however we have made sure that photos of both our VC winners, George Cartwright and Charles Hall, are included, together with one of the four hundred Aboriginals who served in WW1. We have featured

Frank Morrill who was an 18 year old Marine at the US Naval Base Number 10 which was on Granville Park in WW2; Frank is still in touch with us and is quite pleased that his service in Granville has been recognized. We have included the New Zealand flag to honour the people who gave us the Anzac Spirit and have ordered a photo of Private Richard Henderson a New Zealand stretcher bearer on the Anzac Peninsula who was so pleased with the way John



Simpson Kirkpatrick handled the wounded on the donkey that when Simpson was killed Henderson came forward and did the same thing with one of Simpson's donkeys named Murphy.



To remember the Vietnam War we obtained a print from the Australian War Memorial which shows 7 RAR being rescued by the Americans. This is a high quality print and in colour. We will not be able to finalise the cabinet due to monetary constraints (waiting on a grant from the DVA) and research on a number of soldiers, we have included current members of the Granville RSL if we have information about them and photographs.

Thank you to all the members who helped bring the St John's Cemetery position to the notice of the Council, State & Federal

Members and the Heritage Office. This has resulted in a working bee to be held on 28th April 2012.

June & I attended the Back to St Bartholomew's Day at Prospect. It wasn't as busy as last year but we managed to get a few inquiries, including from a relative of the Newhouse brothers who served in WW1. One was killed and the other came home. The family had no idea there was a photo of George, they now have one, and also we sent them one of a family member who was playing soccer for the Two Blues. The family is ecstatic that we held those photos, one happy little family, they also sent us photos that we don't have. That is why it is necessary to participate in these opportunities; it is a matter of networking.

President Barry G Bullivant OAM

TWO GRANVILLE MEN AMONG THE LAST TO LEAVE GALLIPOLI

The greatest success in the Anzacs' eight month Gallipoli campaign was the final operation – the withdrawal. Military leaders had feared heavy loss of life when troops withdrew from front lines close to enemy trenches, but the evacuation was completed with only two minor casualties.

After the failure of the August offensive against the Turks, and the dismissal of the British commander, General Ian Hamilton, the new commander, Sir Charles Munro, recommended the evacuation of all Allied troops from Gallipoli. Hamilton had opposed a withdrawal, fearing it would tarnish British prestige, and was also pessimistic about likely casualties, suggesting losses might exceed 50 per cent. After considering the issue for five weeks, the British government finally agreed to a withdrawal on 7 December 1915.¹

¹ C.E. Bean, *From Anzac to Amiens*, pp. 168-172

In the meantime, a plan for a staged withdrawal was being implemented. In the first phase, the garrison was reduced to what was said to be winter levels. Once government approval for the evacuation had been given, the intermediate stage began, and men and equipment not deemed absolutely essential departed nightly. By December 18, when the final evacuation began, Anzac troop numbers had fallen from 41,000 to 20,000. The evacuation plan, devised by senior Australian general Cyril Brudenell White, was intended to delude the Turks into believing that the troop movements were part of the normal “wintering” process. There were clever ruses as well. Anzac troops remained hidden as much as possible, and periods of complete silence were held at irregular intervals so that the enemy might believe that the silence after the trenches became vacant was not unusual. And during the final evacuation, self-firing rifles were left to fire bullets from deserted trenches.²

The final evacuation took place on the nights of 18/19 and 19/20 December. On the first night, four thousand men in what was called A Party would withdraw at dusk and make their way to lighters at a designated beach. Four thousand more in B Party would follow between 9 and 11 pm, followed later by C Party. A and B Parties would make their way to the sea at similar times on the second night, but the departure of C Party would be a gradual withdrawal. After the A and B Parties had left on the second night, there would be fewer than 2,000 men holding the 10,000 metres of the Anzac front line. In the final chapter of the evacuation, troops defending positions furthest away from the point of embarkation would withdraw first, the withdrawal later becoming closer to the beach. Each unit had subdivided C Party into three groups, numbered C1, C2 and C3. Each of these sub-groups was under the command of an experienced and reliable officer. Captain Claude Cadman Easterbrook and Captain Arthur Andrew White, both from Granville families, were among the officers chosen for this vital role.³

Captain Easterbrook was the son of a former Granville police sergeant, Elijah Easterbrook, who died in 1922, aged 57, not long after illness forced him into retirement. Claude Easterbrook served at Gallipoli and in Sinai, Palestine and Trans-Jordan, rose to the rank of Major, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order and Military Cross, and received a mention in despatches. Captain White was the son of Robert White of Woodville Road Granville. He was wounded, along with most of the officers in his regiment at The Nek in August, and rejoined his unit two months later. On the morning of the final evacuation, Captain White and nine other ranks from the 1st Australian Light Horse Regiment held the sector from Camel Hump to Destroyer Hill for 4½ hours, carrying out normal firing and bombing, before leaving for the embarkation point at 2.35 am. He was awarded a Military Cross for his efforts. Captain Easterbrook of the 7th Australian Light Horse Regiment led the C3 group in his unit, holding the sector at Rylie’s Post before withdrawing at 2.30 am. He and Captain White were among the last 400 Anzacs to leave Gallipoli.⁴

² *From Anzac to Amiens*, pp. 174-176 ; C.E.Bean, *Gallipoli Mission* (1st Edition 1948), p. 245

³ C.E. Bean, *Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-18*, Vol.2, p. 875-876

⁴ G.D. Solomon, 'Easterbrook, Claude Cadman (1889–1975)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Online edition, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/easterbrook-claude-cadman-6081/text10415>, accessed 17 April 2012; Australian War Memorial website, Honours and Awards; Bean, *World War I History* Vol. 2, p. 877

JUDGE CHARLES MURRAY

Charles Edward Robertson Murray was one of three District Court judges who lived at Granville (or Parramatta Junction) in the latter part of the nineteenth century. The others were Judge Frederick Meymott, who rented Woodside from 1868 to 1874, when the property was owned by Charles Hall, and Judge Ernest Docker, who moved to Woodside after he purchased it in 1880.

Charles Murray came to New South Wales in 1853, the 10-year-old son of English barrister Charles Knight Murray. He was educated at St Mark's Church of England Grammar School at Darling Point and Macquarie Fields, and graduated from Sydney University with B.A. and M.A. degrees. He followed his father into a legal career and was admitted to the Bar in June 1867.⁵

After his appointment as Crown Prosecutor for the south-western district in June 1875, he purchased a cottage and surrounding nine acres of land, part of the Louis Castner Subdivision in Dog Trap (Woodville) Road, although it appears from the Sand's Directory that his main residence was on the Lower North Shore at St Leonards. Murray was elevated to the District Court Bench for the North-western and Eastern districts in 1878. He was appointed to the Northern Circuit in 1881, the Southern Circuit in 1889, and the metropolitan district in 1893.⁶

Judge Murray lived at Granville from about 1885 until 1889 when he acquired a property at Mittagong as a base for his southern court circuit. After his transfer to the Metropolitan District, Judge Murray lived in Mosman and then *Haslewood* a house he built in Alfred Street North Sydney. He died there in January 1923, at the age of 80, leaving a wife (the former Arabella O'Connor, daughter of an Irish surgeon), two sons and two daughters.⁷

⁵ H.T.Holt, *A court rises : the lives and times of the judges of the District Court of New South Wales (1859-1959)* ; Law Foundation of NSW, 1976, pp 99-100

⁶ T. Fowlie, *the History of Granville 1919*, Granville Historical Society, 2001, p. 46; Sand's Directory, 1871-1879; Holt, pp. 101/102

⁷ Sand's Directory; *Sydney Morning Herald*, 10 January 1923, p. 12; Holt, p. 103