

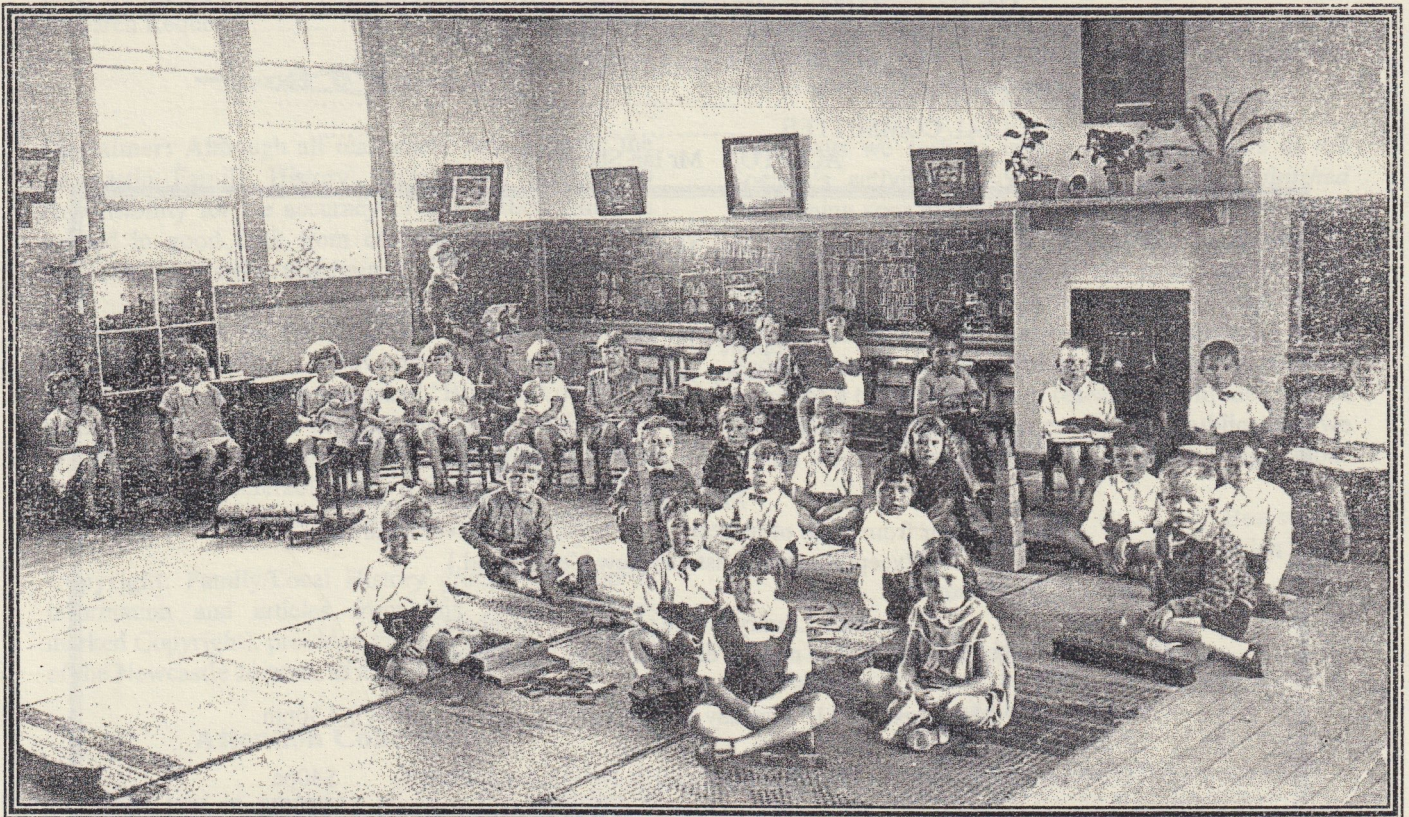
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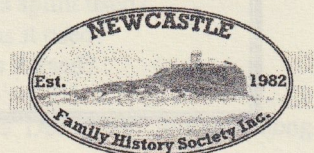
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Member Bryan Pratt allowed this picture of a Kindergarten class at Stockton Public School to be copied for our growing School Photo Collection. Some readers will recognise the teaching and learning aids on show from their own schooldays, although some may still be found in today's classroom. Bryan is the lucky pupil seated on the rocking horse.

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Looking for Private Petroff

Fifty years ago the Russian name Petrov was synonymous in Australia with impending danger – the 'Petrov Affair' is still regarded today as Australia's greatest spy story. Surprisingly, Petrov – or Petroff – is one of the most common Russian names, and it appears three times on the Australian War Memorial's WW 1 nominal roll. These Petroffs were among 1000 Russian men who served in the First Australian Imperial Force (AIF). Yes, there were Russian Anzacs in the AIF – and not just a few of them. One in every five Russian-born men resident in Australia between 1914 and 1918 enlisted to serve in WW 1. After those of Anglo or Celtic background, it was men born in the former Russian Empire that constituted the largest group in the AIF. In the opening pages of his *Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918* C.E.W. Bean asserts of Australia in those years:

The percentage of Australians who came of other stock (that is, other than English, Scottish, Irish, and Welsh) was negligible; the population of this vast unfilled land was as purely British as that of the two islands in the North Sea which had been the home of its fathers.

I believe the time has come to acknowledge these forgotten soldiers of non-British stock as an important cornerstone of our Australian nationhood.

The vast collection of the National Archives of Australia has been the most important source in my quest to discover the stories of these 1000 Russian Anzacs. The detailed records created by the Australian Government, and preserved in the Archives, have provided factual evidence about actual lives, stories that may otherwise perhaps have been lost. My book, *Russian Anzacs in Australian History* (UNSW Press and National Archives of Australia, 2005), traces the soldier's lives after the fighting was over and offers readers a fresh dimension to the Anzac legend – one that is firmly positioned in the context of a multicultural Australian social history.

The following brief histories of the three Petroffs were compiled using details taken from defence service records and immigration files. Service records contain basic physical descriptions – height, weight, complexion, and hair and eye colour. More importantly, they provide a window into a serviceman's career – including details of postings, promotions, illnesses and medical treatment. Sometimes these files also contain correspondence, poignant reminders of individual lives.

Other military records held by the Archives are army pay files, court martial records, and dossiers created

by the Directorate of Military Intelligence and the Investigation Branch. The latter colourfully describe the personalities of servicemen who diverged from their official obligations. Department of Veterans' Affairs case files allow us to trace a serviceman's life after war service.

The lives of foreign-born servicemen – and especially Russians, who were often considered political suspects – are further richly documented in 'alien registration' forms, naturalisation files and passenger lists, as well as immigration case files held by the Archives. Files – often containing photographs – of around a tenth of the surviving Russian Anzacs who enlisted in the AIF during WW 1 can also be found in the Archives.



During WW 1 Russian men in Australia were pressured to enlist in the AIF by the Russian government via their consulates, which provided the men with letters to present at enlistment offices, like this one for Effim Chernianin. The addition of the photo and thumb print was a local initiative of the Adelaide consul.
(Ref: NAA: B2455, Chernianin E.)

Lance Corporal Jackow (Jacob) Petroff was born in 1887 in the village of Tokmak, near Bishkek, in Turkestan Province in Russian Central Asia (now Kyrgyzstan). His name, and the name of his father – Basil – suggests that his family belonged to the Russian Church and that they were ethnically Russian. However, on his enlistment form Jacob Petroff indicated that he knew both the Russian and Turkish languages.

Before leaving his homeland, Petroff served for three and a half years in the Russian Cavalry as a Cossack. In 1912 he made passage to Australia on the *Itonus*, which brought him from India to Fremantle. Finding employment in the booming railway construction industry was not uncommon for new arrivals – Petroff worked as a sleeper cutter and

sleeper hewer in Holyoake, Karridale and Collie, Western Australia.

When WW I broke out Jacob Petroff applied for naturalisation and, when naturalised as a British subject, enlisted in the First AIF in February 1915. Four months later, he was sent to Gallipoli as part of the 5th Reinforcements for the 11th Battalion, in which altogether around 30 Russians served during the war. After Gallipoli he was transferred to the 51st Battalion, another that comprised a score of Russians. Petroff was one of the lucky ones – he survived Gallipoli and the Western Front unscathed. In May 1918 he was appointed Lance Corporal. He returned to Australia and demobilised in May 1919, having spent nearly four years overseas.

Akim Petroff's military career was short. He was born in 1889 in the town of Novozybkov in Chernigov Province on the border of Russia and Ukraine. In 1912, leaving behind his wife and son, he joined a wave of migration from the Russian Far East to journey to Queensland with the aim of finding a 'working man's paradise'. His service record at the beginning of WW I reveals that he was employed as a miner at Mount Morgan, Queensland. In August 1915 Petroff enlisted at Rockhampton with five other Russians, all of whom were allocated to the 6th Reinforcements for the 25th Battalion. Notably, around 25 Russian subjects, mainly ethnic Russians and Ukrainians, served in the 25th Battalion during the war. They reached Egypt too late to join the Gallipoli battle. Whilst in Egypt all six Russians were transferred to the 9th Battalion and were among the first units to be sent to the Western Front. On 20 April 1916, a few days after they arrived at the supposedly quiet Armentières sector, the farmhouse and outbuildings at Rouge de Bout, where 9th Battalion's C Company was billeted, received a direct hit under heavy shelling that killed and wounded many men, including several Russians.

Akim Petroff was severely wounded in the knee and hands and was evacuated to England, where his right leg was amputated. The six Rockhampton Russians with whom he enlisted and travelled overseas were all listed as casualties by the end of 1916. Now an invalid, Akim returned to Australia and became a boot maker. In 1923 he had the luck to win a lottery prize of £875. In 1949, after his lonely death, his medals were returned to the Base Records Office (now Central Army Records Office) by a public curator.

Alexander Petroff was a political refugee. Born in 1880 in St Petersburg, Petroff served in the Russian Red Cross at Port Arthur during the Russo-Japanese war. Petroff's subsequent involvement in the political struggle against czarism led him to flee Russia and travel, via Japan and Colombo, to

Australia. He arrived in Fremantle in around 1908 on a German ship. As a timber worker Petroff travelled all over Western Australia – to Dowerin, Karridale, Collie, Korrelocking and Ballidu.

Alexander Petroff joined the First AIF in November 1915. He was allocated to reinforcements of the Mining Corps and served in the 3rd Tunnelling Company. Many Russians not fluent in English, like Petroff, ended up in advance parties of field engineers or tunnellers, or were stretcher-bearers. Alexander Petroff spent nearly a year and a half on the Western Front, suffering broken ribs, exhaustion, rheumatism, dilated heart and trench fever. At the end of 1917 he was evacuated to Australia and discharged as medically unfit. When he initially applied for naturalisation in 1920, he was rejected. The evidence presented against him was a letter intercepted by a government censor that was said to reflect his internationalist pro-Bolshevik leanings.

Whilst the authorities deliberated on his application, Petroff established a farm in the remote area of Mullewa, Western Australia. A year later a local policeman came to the following conclusion:

I am of the opinion that if Alex Petroff had extreme views whilst working for wages, now that he is a land owner and an employer of labour his views have altered with his different standpoint.



Photograph of Alexander Petroff taken in 1940 from his application for naturalisation. (Ref: NAA:A446, 1960/35906)

Such 're-education', thanks to the benefits of the capitalist system, finally persuaded **Major Jones**, head of the Commonwealth Investigation Branch, to grant Petroff his naturalisation. Indeed, Alexander Petroff did not again present as a political suspect to Australian Government authorities.

Throughout WW I there was hardly an Australian unit without the presence of several Russian

servicemen. These men served alongside their Australian mates from beginning to end: from Gallipoli – with more than 150 Russians involved – to post-war France – where several Russians were attached to the Australian Graves Registration Detachment. Their task was to remove bodies from isolated burial places to the larger war cemeteries. The names of more than 150 Russian Anzacs who did not return from the war are inscribed on the Roll of Honour at the Australian War Memorial.

Department of Defence minute regarding Russian subjects, 1916.
(Ref: AWM:127,7)

Archival records allow us to trace the lives of the Russian Anzacs after the war as well. Some of them settled on the land, often in soldier settlements, pioneering the Australian outback from northern Queensland to the Tasmanian north-west; others worked as coal lumpers, wharfies and tram drivers in Australian cities; a few carried their swag until a lonely death somewhere in the bush. Many married British and Australian girls and raised Australian families.

In assimilating into Australian culture, the Russian Anzacs locked away their past Russian lives. However, I believe the time has now come for the children and grandchildren of the Russian Anzacs to rediscover this past through the invaluable records of the National Archives of Australia. Remarkably, these records preserve the collective past of all Australians, irrespective of racial, ethnic or national origins.

How to find records about a family member

Information about records can be found by searching the RecordSearch and PhotoSearch databases, both

of which are available online at the National Archives website: www.naa.gov.au

Attestation papers from the service record for Jackow Petroff.
(Ref: NAA: B2455, Petroff, Jackow)

Need help?

If you would like more help in locating records, contact the National Archives reference service at ref@naa.gov.au. You can also contact the Archives' reference service by telephone or fax on the following numbers:

Telephone
Within Australia: 1300 886 881
Overseas: 61 2 6212 3900
Fax
Within Australia: 1300 886 882
Overseas: 61 2 6212 3999

Detailed information about each Russian-born AIF serviceman, with direct links to archival files, can be found on my website: www.russiananzacs.narod.au

Dr Elena Govor

Dr Govor is a Russian-born Australian writer and historian specialising in the history of Russian-Australian contact. She obtained her doctorate from the Australian National University in 1996 and has been widely published in Russia and Australia.

Russian Anzacs in Australian History is published by the UNSW Press in association with the National Archives of Australia. It retails for \$44.95 and can be purchased through the website at www.naa.gov.au, by phoning (02) 6212 3609 or emailing naasales@naa.gov.au.

New Lambton Public School – a Hidden Chapter

Having worked at radio station 2AD (Armidale) and 2TM (Tamworth), my father, Bert Byrnes, successfully applied for a position with radio 2KO in Newcastle. Thus it was that in 1943 Dad set off in a large truck from Tamworth with all our goods and chattels. Upon arrival in Newcastle, he obtained a house in Queen's Road, New Lambton, which was available for immediate occupation. Mum and I left Tamworth a few days later after completing the legalities attached to the sale of a house, and travelled in our little Standard car to our new home in New Lambton. My mother, Jean Byrnes (née Lonsdale), was fortunate in obtaining a transfer within the Department of Education from Tamworth Infants school to New Lambton Infants school. This appeared to be a happy outcome with both Mum's place of work and our home being in the same suburb of Newcastle.

However, after reporting to the office of the Department of Education in the beginning of 1944, my mother was told that New Lambton school was not operating as a school – no other explanation was offered to her at that time. She was directed to sign on at Payne's Paddock school (now New Lambton South school), and it was only then that she found out that the staff and the pupils of New Lambton school had been allocated to the surrounding schools due to the RAAF having taken over New Lambton school's buildings. Little was known then of the reasons for this move. Mum commenced her teaching and I was enrolled in First Class at the same school. It was quite a walk on rainy days from the top of Queen's Road to Payne's Paddock school, but I was fortunate to have Mum for company. She was also my teacher, but I did not seem to have any trouble differentiating between her role as Mrs Byrnes from 9.00am to 3.30pm and Mum at other times. I was introduced to Elaine Edge, a fellow pupil who proved to be a good friend during my first year at Payne's Paddock. I can still recall accompanying Mum on a round of shops looking for small gold stars which she used to reward pupils for good book work – we thought we were made if we managed to find one of those stars in our books rather than just a star from a stamp pad. Even today, I still wonder at the coloured pieces of broken glass that were cemented around the top of the school's toilet blocks. I had a special job which gave me quite a feeling of importance – cutting newspaper squares and threading them onto a piece of string to hang ready for use in the girls toilet block – big time for a six year-old new-comer! Little did I know it was to give me something to do while I waited for Mum to be ready to walk home in the afternoons after Staff meetings and such.



Although the board says this is Class 2A, New Lambton Infants', the location is the school at Payne's Paddock (New Lambton South). Some of the pupils in this picture are Brian Oswald, Ernie Marshall, Neil Hoquard, Teddy Wellings, Janice Mullins, Ann Golightly, Margaret Head, Joy Fothergill, Judith Cross, June Evans, Shirley Cox, Joyce Wilkinson, Beryl Leggett, Elaine Edge, Marce Byrnes, Pat Fitzpatrick, Dianne Fisher and Narelle Thomas. The teacher was Miss Holland.

Little by little the story of the occupation of New Lambton School by the RAAF leaked out. During early World War II, air warning radar stations had been established in strategic locations around Australia's coast. The location of one such station was at Catherine Hill Bay near Newcastle, and was presumably placed to protect Newcastle – an important focal area for coal mining, steelworks and associated heavy industry. The region supplied vital armaments and together with its port facilities, Newcastle was regarded as being vulnerable to both air and sea attacks. It was in 1942 that WW II Radar Station 208RS (otherwise known as Mine Camp, Signal Hill, Radar Hill) began operations at Catherine Hill Bay. The staff consisted of one RAAF Officer, one WAAAF Officer, fourteen RAF and twenty-five WAAAF persons with the WAAAF females serving as radar Operators and the RAAF males as radar Mechanics. The unit also had cooks, guards and other personnel whose job it was to communicate with Rathmines RAAF Seaplane Base and the Flight units based at Newcastle.



Ralph Snowball took this early picture of the Infants' Department at New Lambton Public School on 7 August, 1923.