Major General
Frederic Godfrey Hughes (1858 - 1944)

Frederic Godfrey Hughes was born at Windsor, Victoria in January 1858. His parents were Charles William Hughes and his wife Ellen Man. Frederic was educated at Melbourne Grammar school, as was his brothers Canon Ernest Selwyn Hughes and Dr Wilfrid Kent Hughes. Both brothers excelled in their own chosen fields.

Frederic was a noted athlete, footballer and rower. He played for the St Kilda Football Club back in the 1870s, prior to the formation of the VFL (AFL). After school Frederic began his career as a clerk with a land agent's office. In 1884, he set up his own business. He was also a St Kilda councillor for 23 years and twice mayor 1901/02 and 1911/12.

However, he is best known as a military man. He joined the Victorian Defence Force in 1875 as a gunner. He went on to the Victorian Horse Artillery in 1889 and commanded the Rupertwood Battery (near Sunbury) until 1897. He was promoted to lieutenant colonial in 1900 and in 1903 became commander of the 11th Australian Light Horse Regiment.

On the outbreak of World War I, Hughes commanded the third Light Horse Brigade serving as a brigadier general at Gallipoli. His men took part in the disastrous storming of the Turkish trenches on 7 Aug 1915. Hughes was ordered to charge with fixed bayonets. Hughes was blamed for mismanaging the attack, but it seems that not everyone had their watches set to the correct time. Hughes was evacuated from Galipoli on 20 September 1915 suffering from typhoid. He was eventually evacuated to Australia in March 1916 with the added complications of pneumonia.. Following his recovery, he was appointed to serve with the Sea Transport Service. He retired as a major general in March 1920.

He returned to business post war and had interests in mining and agriculture. He was a director South Broken Hill Pty Ltd as well as Dunlop Rubber.

He had married Eva Agnes Snodgrass on 1 October 1885 at All Saints Church of England St Kilda. The couple had 4 children. Frederic died at his St Kilda home on 23 August 1944 aged 86, survived by 4 children. His wife Eva died in June 1940.

Eva was greatly involved in public affairs too, particularly during the WWI. Her persistence resulted in the opening of a ward of 36 beds at the Caulfield Military Hospital. She was appointed O.B.E. in 1918.

They are buried at St Kilda Cemetery in the COE D section, compartments 014-016.

References:
• General Officers of the First AIF, Ross Mallett [www.adfa.edu.au]
• National Archives of Australia service record [www.naa.gov.au]

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Bishop John
Stephen Hart
Contributed by Glen Turnbull.
John Stephen Hart was born on 27 December 1866 at Caulfield, Melbourne, eldest son of John Hart, an accountant, and his wife Mary Anne Sibella Stephen. Hart was educated at East St Kilda Grammar School then the University of Melbourne where he graduated B.A. with first-class honours in natural science in 1887, and B.Sc. and M.A. in 1889. Hart then taught matriculation classes at Tintern Ladies' College, Hawthorn, where the principal told him he was a born teacher. Despite this, he offered himself for ordination to the Anglican Bishop Field Flowers Goe. Hart was made deacon in 1893 and ordained priest in 1894.

He initially served at St Paul’s, Geelong, 1893-96, and then a second curacy at Christ Church, South Yarra. After his marriage on 18 September 1900 to Catherine Lucy Buckhurst he was appointed the incumbent of Holy Trinity, Benalla (1900-03), St Anselm’s, Middle Park (1903-07), and St Martin’s, Hawkburn (1907-14), where he became well known for his lucid preaching and High Church sympathies. Hart headed the Australian College of Theology in 1898, and gained Theology qualifications (first-class honours) in 1901. He later gained a fellowship in 1907.

Hart became a canon of St Paul’s Cathedral from 1908 and was elected dean in September 1919. Though the dean’s position provided honour and influence, Hart had to find his own means. In his own words he survived ‘on the rental from the Deanery, my Pharmacy College lecturing’ (in botany between 1895 and 1927) ‘... and my wife’s money’. Hart used the cathedral pulpit effectively as teacher and apologist and entered vigorously into debates on ecclesiastical, social and political issues.

Hart was elected Bishop of Wangaratta in 1927. (consecrated on 29 June). The diocese was small and rural and, though he ministered faithfully as pastor and teacher, his gifts were clearly appropriate to a wider sphere. He lead the movement to secure constitutional authority for the Church of England in Australia. In 1932, at the special Constitutional Convention, Hart succeeded in gaining the confidence and adherence of the diocese of Sydney. At the time he was described as ‘a little man in spectacles’, with ‘a mild manner, a certain whimsical humour and a mind like a knife’.

His literary output was considerable, including in addition to articles, sermons and pamphlets, his two Moorhouse lecture series - Spiritual Sacrifice (1915) and The Gospel Foundations (1928) and A Companion to St John’s Gospel (1952).

Hart’s wife died in August 1942, and in December he retired to Glen Iris where he died on 29 May 1952. He was survived by one son. Hart is buried in his wife’s family plot in the Baptist A section, compartment 072A. Sadly, he is not mentioned on the impressive headstone.

**Recent Tours**
A large group were in attendance for this year’s Law Week tour on Sunday 20 May, hosted by Elizabeth Hore (below left).

Pearl Donald (below right) with a tour group earlier in the year. Glen Turnbull also hosted a Military tour in late April.
Tour to Conquer Cancer
Contributed by Tina Phillips.

Friends of St Kilda Cemetery have joined forces with former FOSKC committee member Tina Phillips & her partner Tony to support the upcoming Ride to Conquer Cancer event benefitting the Peter Mac Cancer Centre.

The Ride to Conquer Cancer is a two day 200km return bicycle ride from Melbourne to the Yarra Valley to raise much needed funds to meet Peter Mac’s mission to provide better research, better treatment, and better care for those whose lives have been touched by cancer.

FOSKC will be sponsoring a special cemetery tour running on both the 8th & 9th of September focusing on some inspirational people such as blind advocate Tilly Aston, iconic architect William Pitt, war artist James Quinn and Christadelphian stalwart Henry T. Gordon along with many more. While the tour is in progress Tony will be getting in some much needed practice by riding as many laps of the cemetery circuit as he possibly can. Let’s see how many kilometres he can clock up in this one hour tour!

The Other Bryan O’Loghlen
By Glen Turnbull.

Bryan James O’Loghlen was born on 21 January 1878 at St Kilda. His father was Sir Bryan O’Loghlen, a Baronet. His mother was Bidelia Kelly. Sir Bryan was in the Victorian parliament from 1878 to 1900, holding the position of Attorney-General on three occasions. He was also Premier and Treasurer of Victoria from 9 July 1881 to 8 March 1883. Bryan junior largely grew up in his more famous father’s shadow.

Bryan signed up for service in the South African Boer War (1899 - 1902). Private 547 Bryan O’Loghlen served with the Third Victorian Bushmen’s Contingent. This contingent left for South Africa in March 1900. On his enlistment, he was described as a single drover residing at 50 Barkley Street St Kilda. He was also described as a Roman Catholic with a height of 5 foot 5.75 inches and a chest of 33 inches. He was at the Elands River siege in August 1900. He left for Victoria on 13 December 1900, returning on 5 January 1901. He was then promoted to lieutenant with the 5th Victorian Mounted Rifles which were established in February 1901. After returning to South Africa, he was caught up at the disastrous Wilmansrust raid by the Boers on 12 June 1901 when 14 Australians were killed and 42 wounded. This was the worst single battle of the war for the Empire in terms of numbers killed.

O’Loghlen survived the attack. He left Cape Town on 30 August 1901, arriving in Melbourne on 19 September 1901. He was discharged on 19 October 1901. He was awarded the Queens Service Medal with two clasps for his first tour and a further 2 clasps on the medal for his service with the “5th Vics”.

He married Violet Elizabeth Amelia Grant in 1909. He died at South Yarra on 26 June 1920, aged just 42. He had one daughter, Betty.

The Baronet title stills remains in the family today and will be handed down to the next generation.

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The O’Loghlen site at Roman Catholic section B compartment 0187. Bryan James is listed last on the stone.
Friends of St Kilda Cemetery Committee

- Kay Rowan (President),
- Mary Reid (Secretary),
- John Huiskamp (Treasurer),
- Pearl Donald,
- Glen Turnbull,
- Dorothy Lobert and
- Lyn Annetta.

Telephone 9531 6832

Friends of St Kilda Cemetery
General Tours in 2012

- Sunday June 24 - Constructing the Colony (Architects and Engineers)
- Sunday July 8 - Combined Winter Talk with the St Kilda Historical Society
- Sunday August 26 - Artists’ Tour
- September 8 & 9 - Conquering Cancer Tours

General tour details:
All tours of St Kilda Cemetery leave from the main entrance gates on Dandenong Road, St Kilda East.

Tour cost: $10 for adult (except where indicated), Members of the Friends of St Kilda Cemetery and children (under 18 years) are $5.

Bookings: Reservations for all tours are essential. Numbers are limited.

Book now on (03) 9531 6832 or www.foskc.org to avoid disappointment.

Tours usually run for about 90 minutes.

Tours are offered in all weathers, so please dress appropriately for the conditions. There is little shelter or shade within the cemetery. Tours proceed at a leisurely pace, and keep to the safest paths, but those who may have difficulty walking on uneven ground should use their discretion.

“Losing the Plot”
Contributed by Elizabeth Hore.

Jeremy Smith has written an article in Provenance: The Journal of Public Record Office Victoria, 2011, Number 10, entitled “Losing the Plot”. This article discusses the Archaeological Investigations of Prisoner Burials at the Old Melbourne Gaol and Pentridge Prison.

This intriguing paper focuses on the results of archaeological investigations and historical research into the burials of all prisoners executed in Melbourne from 1880 onwards. There is specific reference to the serial killer Frederick Deeming, Ned Kelly’s Skull and to Colin Ross, who was convicted of the Gun Alley murder on 25 February 1922 and executed two months later. Ross subsequently received a posthumous pardon from the Governor of Victoria in 2008. An up to date postscript on forensic DNA analysis of the remains is included.

The paper can be found at: http://prov.vic.gov.au/losing-the-plot

- Disturbance of the Old Melbourne Gaol burial ground, April 1929. (RMIT University image).

- Right: Heritage Victoria exhumation work, Pit C, Layer 2 at the former Pentridge Prison, 13 March 2009. (Heritage Victoria collection)