



**Taralga Historical Society Inc
Orchard Street
Taralga NSW 2580**



**President: Michael Chalker 4843 5975
Secretary: Graham Lambert 4843 8187
Treasurer: Glennis Wright 4840 2215**

Aim: To preserve history of Taralga & District for future generations

Newsletter No 2, 2015

<p><u>A reminder for those who have forgotten: **MEMBERSHIPS DUE:**</u> Working members \$10, members who just want to receive newsletter \$15 new members \$20 joining fee plus membership \$10</p>

Presidents Report:

The Annual General Meeting in February was well attended, the election of Officers for the ensuing year was undertaken. Our popular President of many years Ken Fleming declined nomination for the President's position. Ken has done a magnificent job of steering the organisation however, he is not leaving us, Ken wishes to slow down just a bit and spend more time with his wife Joyce and on many of his other commitments.

The new Executive were elected as follows:

President: Michael Chalker
Secretary: Graham Lambert
Treasurer: Glennis Wright

There is much going on within the organisation that is not always obvious from outside. To Ken's delight the Coaches keep on rolling in to undertake tours of the museum and town.

The ablutions facilities have been refurbished to a good standard, and came in within budget. Materials to restore two of the lead light windows in the church have been purchased, with completion of the restoration by the end of May.

The Society is in the process of planning another trip away, hopefully mid August depending on Colin Pitt. As 2015 is the centenary of Gallipoli we thought it appropriate that we visit the Canberra War Memorial and possibly other relevant attractions, maybe the popular A.C.T. Zoo. Confirmation of the date will be advised.

The Society was represented at the launch of the Collector Anzac's booklet, a tribute to the town and districts contribution to World War 1, and also the reopening of St Clair cottage Goulburn. Both of which are significant community achievements.

Sunday of the June long weekend we will be holding a reunion for families who have descendants that were either born, lived or worked in Taralga and fought in World War 1. We have arranged for a guest speaker Terrie (Roche) Ross who served as a Nurse in Vietnam. Terrie will be followed by the closing of the time capsule at the Nissen Hut, then afternoon tea.

Hoping to see many of you at the function.

**We are expecting a good rollup so please indicate your intentions to me on
4843 5975 by the end of May to assist with catering.**

Michael Chalker

HISTORY OF WOMBEYAN CAVES

By Ken Fleming

July 2002

The year 1800.....only 200 years ago.....Let's go back!

No one knew about Wombeyan Caves, or Taralga....only the aboriginals. The names Wombeyan and Taralga believed to be aboriginal names which have been changed around over the years,

But, how soon did they know about Wombeyan? We may never know.

We know that explorers Wilson/ Barrack/Roe terminated their exploration in January 1795 at Bullio and Barrallier in 1802. Both these trips were accompanied by aboriginals who should have known about Wombeyan.....and probably did!

The year 1813 finds Blaxland, Wentworth and Lawson crossing the Blue Mountains to the West, and who did we find working for William Lawson at the time but a William Charkeror Chalker. Did he go over the mountains on this trip?

In 1821 William Chalker was given permission to live on the Mittagong Range and in 1823 was granted 200 acres there. Soon after that he fell off a horse and was killed, leaving a wife and 9 children, one of whom was a son to his first wife Mary. John, who was to come to Taralga, was at this time, only nine years of age (1823).

We know Dr. Charles Throsby came past the Taralga area in 1819, finding the Burra Burra Lagoon on 25th April of that year.

The following year, a large party led by Commissioner Bigges and including John Oxley left Bathurst on 17th October and camped on Taralga Creek (Woolshed Creek) on 25th October 1820. Also in this party were John Macarthur, John Jamieson, Lachlan McAlister, John Hillas and Thomas Howe (Old Pioneering Days in the Sunny South by Charles McAlister).

In 1822 in Thomas Taylor's Memoirs we find James and William Macarthur with John Hillas, Lachlan McAlister and Thomas Taylor Sen., and others returning via the Tarlo River back into the Taralga area.

The first promised land grant appears to be to Thomas Matthews Moore in 1823 on Myrtle Creek.

In 1824, we find Lachlan McAlister at Myrtle Creek and James and William Macarthur with grants around what is now known as Taralga. In 1828 Thomas Howe took up 600 acres at Richlands and by 1832 had applied for convicts.

Very early in the year of 1828 John Oxley and party, which included some of the Macarthur men, camped at Wombeyan Caves and following this trip, the N.S.W. Government was notified of limestone in the area. (I am still waiting to see the documentation of this trip). John Oxley died on 25th May, just after this expedition, at the age of 45 years.

Oliver Trickett, geological surveyor, states in 1905-06 that there is little record of Wombeyan Caves but the Creek Cave appears to have been known to stock breeders for over 60 years. If you take 60 years from the turn of the century, it only takes you back to the 1840's. I would really like to know more of the history of the area before this time.

By 1842 the destruction of the stalactites was already considerable, and the Rev. Hassel mentions that in one of the caves, were formerly a large number of beautiful stalagmites and stalactites. "These have been destroyed in a most wanton manner by visitors throwing stones at them and breaking them to pieces".

The earliest drawings of Victoria Arch by Harden S. Melville in 1842-46, show several aborigines standing near the entrance.

Chalkers again

John Chalker married Priscilla Plowman in 1836 at Inverary near Bungonia. He could have been in Taralga by 1846 because drought was followed by wet years at Tarlo where John had a block of land and footrot became a problem in the sheep. In 1848, John is recorded as having bought cattle from Macarthurs. 1850 finds them at Limeburners where both Priscilla and baby son died. John remarried Sarah Houghton in 1852.

John and his brother took up the first portions of land at Wombeyan. John took up portions 1 and 3 and James took up portions 2 and 4. The year was 1863. But, of course the Chalkers were at Wombeyan before this time, having been removed by the Macarthurs from the good Richlands country out to the "New Run".

Both Oliver Tricket and C.E. Stiff give the date of 1864 of Charles Nicholas Chalker as Keeper of the Caves at Wombeyan. The official appointment says "Keeper of the Caves at Wombeian 1868". Charles Chalker lived near the creek, over where the quarries are today, near Steetley's Huts.

In 1864, Surveyor General Davidson instructed Surveyor Deane to reserve the land around Wombeyan caves from lease, and on 2nd February 1865 Reserve No 8 of 650 acres was notified at WAMBIAN for the protection of caves. In 1874 the Mines Department was formed and took over the responsibility of all caves in NSW.

In 1879 there was a vehicle track from Taralga out to the Chalker country at Queens Gap, but only a bridle track from there down to Charles Chalker's hut. Access from here was by foot or horse-back over to Creek Cave. Only two caves were shown at this time, the Creek Cave and the Basin Cave, then known as the New Cave.

By 1885, a road had been built by the government from Queens Gap down to Charles Chalker's hut. This road is still visible today and I can see it clearly, coming down round the side of the hill, from my property, Oak Range.

Thomas Michael Chalker took over the Caves in 1885 from his brother Charles. I have no idea where Thomas Michael lived in 1885, but in 1888 he said he was "bringing the cows home one frosty morning, when one of them put her foot in a small hole from which vapour issued". This was to become later, the top entrance to Wollondilly Cave. The Wollondilly Cave (lower entrance), Kooringa Cave and the Palace Cave were all found around 1865 but were not shown to the public at that time.

In 1887, plans were prepared for a Guest House and 157 people came to visit Wombeyan that year. Finally, in 1889 the first part of the Guest House was built, and it would have been to this building that Thomas Michael Chalker brought his new wife, Margaret, nee Kelly on 1.6.1891.

Cave Prices

I know very little of early Cave inspection prices, but in 1893 a visitor writes:-

" In the cave the magnesium wire is used at a small charge of 6d per visit and when the number of visitors reached five or over the maximum is struck at 2/6 besides which, spectators are at liberty to use their own candles or may be supplied on the grounds at a small cost".

In 1926 it cost 2/- to go through the caves on weekdays and 3/- at night, or on Sundays a sign saying "Cave Inspections 3/- Adults and 1/6 Children" was still to be seen in the

Junction Cave until recent years.

When I started at Wombeyan in May 1960, the Inspection price was 6/- Adults and 3/- Children. In 1991 it was \$8 Adults and \$4 Children or \$6 for a self guided tour. Today it costs \$15 for an Adult for a guided tour and \$12 for the self guided tour.

Wollondilly Cave

We have all heard the story of Father Chalker bringing the cows home and one of them falling into what we now know as the Wollondilly Cave. There is some truth in this story. Wollondilly Cave was found by it's lower entrance in 1865 by Charles Chalker, as was Kooringa and Palace Cave, all of which are close together, and easily found at the top of the hill. Victoria Arch and Fig Tree Cave were already known prior to this time.

In 1888, T.M. Chalker was bringing the cows home on a frosty morning when one of them put her foot into a small hole from which vapour issued. This hole was enlarged, and with a rope attached firmly to his body he descended into the opening to find a wonderful new cave. Thus we now have the top entrance to the Wollondilly discovered. In 1890 tenders were called for the opening of this new cave – Upper Wollondilly.

There is a letter dated 1892 talking about going into the Upper Wollondilly Cave and seeing Lot's Wife and the Cockatoo. On entering the cave, the women were sent first with their long dresses and candles down into the cavern. One elderly gentleman almost fainted when he saw the lights from the candles and realized how far the ladies were down in the ground. The party was organized by a Mr Webster.

The lower Wollondilly Cave was probably shown by T.M Chalker soon after he was appointed Caretaker in 1885. Dates on the wall of the cave go back to 1865. In 1904 a trench was dug through the bottom of the cave to bring Wollondilly together as one cave. The top entrance to Wollondilly was only a trapdoor in the ground till the early 1950's when C.E. Stiff and Eddie Chalker dug in the entrance we have there today. If you look at the ladder inside, you will find the side plates going all the way up to the now roof with the steps removed down to the level we walk in today. The ladder was put in place in 1905.

T.M. Chalker, Caretaker from 1885

Much could be documented about Thomas Michael Chalker or Father Chalker, as he liked to be known. As I said before, he married Margaret Kelly in June of 1891 and brought her to Wombeyan. They had two sons, Patrick in 1894 and Robert in 1898 and lived at Wombeyan all their married life, simply moving further up the flat on his retirement to live out the rest of their lives. Thomas Michael died on 5th October 1945.

Thomas Michael is recorded as having found the top part of the Wollondilly, and the Junction Cave, by crawling up the narrow creek entrance by candlelight in 1898. He got on very well with the public and played the bagpipes to them whenever possible. Both Father Chalker and his son Patrick were a part of a band that was in great demand around the Taralga district.

The Guest House was apparently leased by them up to 1925 when it was taken over by the Government Tourist Bureau, and you could stay there at 12/- per day.

Thomas Michael liked to play his bagpipes in and around the Guest House and one day, one of his guests asked him why he took his boots off to play the bagpipes around the house, and quick as a flash the answer came back, with an amazed look, "so I don't awaken any of our guests"! That same dry wit has come down to the Chalkers of today. He became Caretaker in 1885 at the age of 20 years and was to stay on the Wombeyan Flat for another 60 years until 1945, a record that would take some beating, though Eddie

Chalker, living in that same house, put up a lot of years too.

A new road was built from Taralga in 1890, right down to the Caves flat. The road had been extended from the Queens Gap up to what we know as the white bend before this, the guests having to walk the last half mile down to the caves. This new road is the one we use today, only the cutting has been widened a few times.

1900 saw the Guest House extended into a large building at a cost of £1,250, and the first foot bridge built across the creek in front of the Guest House. In 1905 new ladders were placed in the Wollondilly and Kooringa Caves and I am sure these are the same ladders we use today. Between 1903 and 1904 a channel was dug through the lower part of Wollondilly Cave, joining the Upper Wollondilly Cave and Lower Wollondilly Cave. This was simply then known as the Wollondilly Cave.

In 1907 the Department of Intelligence took over looking after the Caves from the Mines Department.

Thomas Michael Chalker or "Father Chalker" as he liked to be called retired in 1925, having already built himself a house further up the flat, the house we now know as Eddie and Kay Chalker's home. He continued to be a part of the Wombeyan Caves community, playing his bagpipes whenever he had the opportunity. He also had his own band and played around Taralga district. Thomas Michael Chalker died in 1945.

Following the resignation of Father Chalker, George Brown became the Caretaker in 1925 and in the next year an electricity supply started at the caves with the wiring of the Caves and the building of the Power House to house the engines. Joyce's father, Selby Matthews, and his sister, Linda and half brother, Aub Bishop, all worked at Wombeyan over this period.

In 1934 the Guest House was destroyed by fire but most of the things were saved, except records of Wombeyan up to that time. Only recently, two large framed photos from the Guest House turned up in an antique shop in Sydney, and were brought back to Wombeyan by an ex-Taralga resident. In 1935 George retired, but I do not know where the Brown family lived after this ...or the various caretakers from Jenolan Caves, who were employed for the next four years. In 1939 Les Brown was appointed Caretaker, and a house was built for him and Molly that year. My first memories of Wombeyan are of Frank and myself and Joan Brown playing in the sand along Wombeyan Creek in the 1940's.

Clyde Stiff was appointed Caretaker in February 1948 having been there some months before as engine attendant,

Wombeyan

Wombeyan was spelt in many ways. In 1865, Wambian, in 1879 Wambeian, in 1883 Wombeian, in 1887 Whombeyan, and from 1890 onwards as Wombeyan.

But what does Wombeyan mean?

Clyde Stiff said it meant a grassy plain between two mountains

Charles McAlister states that Wombeyan means big kangaroo

I believe it could mean Caves in the hills, and I have seen this definition written down quite often. If we go back to the Dream Time story of the area, we find "Merragan" the tiger cat, trying to catch "Garangatch" the half-fish, half-reptile at WAM-BEE-ANG by trying to get him out of the subterranean passages by digging holes in the top of the hill and using a long pole to frighten Garangatch out. The name Wam-bee-ang is talked about in the Dream Time story, recorded by R.M. Matthews in 1908 from a few remaining aboriginals in the area.

Broome Deposit

In 1894 Dr. Robert Broome, then practicing medicine in Taralga, discovered a small deposit of bone breccia and found many remains of mammals, some long extinct on the mainland, including the little pigmy possum. Over the next few years, most of this deposit quickly disappeared, today very little of it is left at all. It has been passed down to us that this deposit only disappeared in the time that Father Chalker was away. In the 1950's blocks of this braccia were in a collection at the Anatomical Museum in Edinburgh in Scotland.

A more recent discovery was made over near the Industrial Rock Quarry in the 1970's when a cave was broken into, full of small bones, flow stone etc. While this deposit contained a lot of the same little mammals, quite a number of large ones were also present, and I don't know if all these bones have yet been identified.

Chalker's Wattle 'Acacia Chalkeri'

This variety of wattle is unique to Wombeyan and grows very well on the Limestone especially around the Junction Cave. It was named in the 1890's after the Chalker family, and probably, after Charles N. Chalker. At this stage I cannot find the exact date that it was proclaimed.

The Bridle Track

The early Bridle Track from Charles Chalker's hut to the Caves Flat was down the creek to the waterfall in the creek above the Tinted Cave, up and over the hill, and coming down to the flat about where the tennis courts are today. Again, the last part of this track was used when the road terminated at the white bend. The later Chalker track from Greenwood came down to the flat at the camping area. The single telephone line to Greenwood also followed this track in parts. As a matter of interest parts of this line can be found above Wollondilly Cave today in 2002. I rolled a lot of it up along the track a few years ago.

The Mittagong Road

The original horse track from Wombeyan to the Wollondilly River went up from the Caves flat through what we know as Jack's paddock, through Tallygang property, owned by the Cree Family, or before that, the Cronin Family, up past where the shearing shed is today and on past where Crees had their dairy, and on to Mount Hickson. From there it took a very steep descent down to the Wollondilly River where they talk about crossing the river in boats. T.M.Chalker would ride out with fresh horses and meet guests at Mount Hickson as the horses would be knocked up from the steep climb out of the river.

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Michael Chalker Jr.

Thomas Michael Chalker

Vale



Margaret Glasson (Mooney/Stephenson)
26.2.2015 aged 84 years
Wife of Lance Mooney (dec)
Wife of Tom Glasson



Ken Handley
21.2.2015 aged 82years
only son of
Clarrie & Frances Handley
(of Handley Gorman Goulburn)



Eric Willoughby
18.3.2015 aged 94 years
Father of Annette Chalker



Sybil Stein (Sturgiss/Fitzgibbon)
22.3.2015 aged 89 years
daughter of Jim & Dolly Fitzgibbon



Noel Newman
31.3.2015 aged 84 years
Husband of Pat (Williamson)



Paul Frey
25.4.2015 aged 60 years
Husband of Wendy

John Keough

Goulburn Post – Taralga News 11 February, 2015

Helena tells us that former resident (and her brother) Senior Sergeant John Keough, now of Byron Bay, has been awarded an Australian Police Medal for distinguished service by Governor General Peter Cosgrove.

John attended the Taralga Convent School and St Patrick's Goulburn and joined the Police Force 42 years ago.

(John is the son of Jack and Molly Keough)

Allan Moloney OAM

Goulburn Post – Taralga News 8 April 2015

Thanks to Brian Moloney we are told that former resident, Dr. Allan Moloney has received the OAM. The 78-year-old former dentist was honoured with the medal for service to the community of Ballarat through social welfare organisations.

Dr Moloney was a member of the Apex Club in Nhill for 14 years. Allan was a club president, district governor and is now a lifer member.

Upon moving to Ballarat he joined the Rotary Club, becoming president in 1991-1992 and secretary for three terms. Allan joined the St Vincent de Paul Society in 1996 and has been President North Western Central Council and State Council, Conference President and Ballarat Council President.

The newspaper article supplied by Brian says Allan and Anne have now been married 54 and a half years and have five children and 15 grandchildren.

"I am enormously proud I've received so many blessings so giving back to people who haven't has the same blessings seems natural," Allan said.

(Allen is the son of John and Hazel Moloney)



Star will always shine: The 1914/15 Star awarded to Michael Maher, who died from wounds at Gallipoli on November 30, 1915. Left: The December 25, 1915 article in the *Scrutineer and Berrima District Press* announcing the news of Maher's death.

Michael Maher: A Taralga star

Private Michael Maher
17th Battalion AIF
Died of wounds November 30, 1915

By **CHRIS CLARKE**

AS a great blizzard swept across the Gallipoli peninsula, Taralga private Michael Maher slowly succumbed to his wounds in a field station at Anzac Cove. He had been at Gallipoli long enough to witness the searing hot days turn to bitterly cold nights.

In fact, he had seen the last days of the August offensive with the 17th Battalion, including action at Hill 60.

But the short, stocky man with piercing blue eyes, would fall 20 days short of the eventual evacuation.

He had been wounded in his right leg by a bursting shell and failed to recover.

He was buried at Shrapnel Gully cemetery and was the third Taralga soldier to be killed on the peninsula.

News hit home hard. He was from a well respected family, from a well known property known as 'The Meadows'.

He had worked in railway development for many years, but eventually decided make a living off the land shortly before he enlisted.

When war broke out, Maher had no hesitation in serving his country.

He was after all, a veteran of some sorts, having enlisted to fight as a young man in the South African Boer War.

In that instance, he arrived too late to see action.

The *Scrutineer and Berrima District Press* broke the news on Christmas day 1915 about the death of private Maher.

"He was a man of splendid physique and robust condition, and only about 36 years of age," the article read.

"The news of his death caused a great shock to his aged mother and sisters, as well as other members of the family.

"The deceased, in order to not worry his mother, did not tell her where he was going when saying good-bye and I regret to say that at present both mother and sister are completely prostrated."

Star found

DIGGING in her Taralga district garden in

mid 2011, Pam Kennedy couldn't quite believe her eyes. There among the dirt was a star-shaped medal that time had worn away.

Thanks to Mrs Kennedy's donation and a Taralga Historical Society initiative, the passage of years has not diminished its story.

The 1914/15 Star was awarded to Michael Maher, who died from wounds sustained at Gallipoli on November 30, 1915.

He was in fact aged 39 when he died.

Maher was the son of Martin and Mary Maher of 'The Meadows,' owned by Pam and Colin Kennedy.

"The medal was obviously sent back to Taralga and could have been buried in the garden as a type of memorial," Taralga Historical Society member Bob Blay explained to the *Goulburn Post* in November 2011 during the opening of the Society's War Museum.

The Star is just one of the Museum's many exhibits.

Members and other volunteers worked tirelessly to establish the museum in two joined Nissen Huts donated by the Goulburn Workers Club.

Taralga.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The sad news was received by cable of the death of Private Michael Maher, of "The Meadows," Taralga, who was wounded seriously on the 20th ult. at the Darjanelles, and succumbed to his injuries on the 30th ult. The deceased was a member of a family well known and respected in this district, being a son of the late Mr. Maher, and his mother, who is over 80 years of age, is still a resident of "The Meadows." Messrs. Laurence, P. J., John, Martin and Owen are brothers, and Mrs. Bullock of Goulburn, and Miss Kate Maher, of "The Meadows," are sisters. The deceased soldier was formerly in the railway department, and resigned to go in for wheat growing, but when the war broke out he wound up his affairs and volunteered for the front—about a year ago. He was a man of splendid physique and robust constitution, and only about 36 years of age. The news of his death caused a great shock to his aged mother and sisters, as well as to the other members of the family. The deceased, in order not to worry his mother, did not tell her where he was going when saying good-bye, and I regret to say that at present both mother and sister are completely prostrated. At the time of the South African campaign the deceased also volunteered and went to the seat of the conflict, but did not

Long weekend – Sunday 7TH JUNE

Please come to our next big day:

- 1pm Inspection of our Nissen Hut – acknowledgement of WWI Soldiers
- 1.30pm placing of a time capsule near the Nissen Hut
- 2pm Guest Speaker – Terrie (Roche) Ross who served as a Nurse in the Vietnam War

TERRIE (ROCHE) ROSS

Terrie served in the Royal Australian Army Nursing Corps in Vietnam as a Lieutenant. Before the War, she completed her nursing training in Goulburn, and then her midwifery training in Sydney before returning to Goulburn to work as a midwife. She was among the first four nurses selected to go to Vietnam, she was primarily responsible for running an intensive care ward. She met her husband Michael in Vietnam while he was serving in the RAEME (Royal Australian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers).

After the War she was posted to Wagga, for a short time before leaving the Army in 1970. She then started up a private nursing home in Crookwell, which she ran until 1979 before Michael was posted to Canberra. She had two children and worked at the Canberra Hospital until her retirement in 2000. Terrie currently volunteers for Karinya House, offering accommodation and support for disadvantaged new mothers and their babies.



*Following photos are from
MINEFIELDS AND MINISKIRTS –
Australian Women and the Vietnam
War by Siobhan McHugh 1993*

Just seeing the army nurses in their starched veils reassured the sick men.

The uniform was functional rather than flattering – as Terrie Roche (pictured) realised when a patient complained to her he hadn't seen a woman in three months!

The army nurses were mostly confined to base for their protection.

On this occasion they were on their first 'outing' of the war.

Terrie in on the right



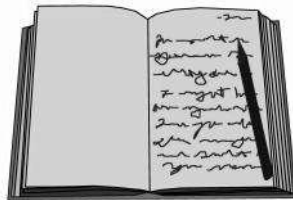


Programme

JUNE LONG WEEKEND

June 6 Saturday: Museum open
 June 7 Sunday: **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF WW1 soldiers**
 1.00pm placing Time Capsule
 2.00pm Guest Speaker Terrie Roche Vietnam Nurse
 Afternoon Tea

****August 14 & 15 Bus Trip for members & friends to Canberra overnight**
Visit: War Memorial, Museum and/or Zoo
Please phone Michael Chalker if you are interested in going



Museum Duty

June 6	LONG WEEKEND
	<u>Saturday:</u>
	Pat & Bob Blay, Ken & Joyce Fleming, Mick & Annette Chalker
June 7	<u>Sunday:</u>
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF WW1 SOLDIERS
June 14	Mick & Annette Chalker, Jeff & Judy Chalker, Peter Davies
June 21	Joan Scott, Maureen Long, Esma Faucett, Robin Cole
June 28	Graham & Sue Lambert, Pat Murray, Jennifer Lamb
July 5	Ken Fleming, Brian Kelly, Allan Robertson
July 12	Max & Glennis Wright, Marg Balfour, Judith Matthews
July 19	Joan Scott, Maureen Long, Esma Faucett, Robin Cole
July 26	Mick & Annette Chalker, Jeff & Judy Chalker, Peter Davies
August 2	Graham Lambert, Ernie Stephenson, Geoff Sieler
August 9	Pat & Bob Blay, George & Shirley Smith
August 16	Joan Scott, Maureen Long, Esma Faucett, Robin Cole
August 23	Mick & Annette Chalker, Marcus Haratein & Nicola Young
August 30	Ken & Joyce Fleming, Robert Rabjohns, Leonie Cooley
September 6	Mick & Annette Chalker, Jeff & Judy Chalker, Peter Davies

Editor: Maureen Long