



the CITATION



Northern Territory Police Museum & Historical Society Inc

Inspector William Charles Miller

Adapted from *Hue and Cry*, May 2001

William Charles Miller was born in Glasgow, Scotland on 1 December 1882. He was to become a well known Northern Territory Police Officer. Glasgow in that era was a harsh place to live and, seeking better opportunities for his family, his father made the long journey to Australia where he settled in Adelaide. His family remained behind in Glasgow awaiting news from him. In Adelaide he was fortunate enough to obtain work as a skilled craftsman, finding a position with "Wendt's Jewellers".

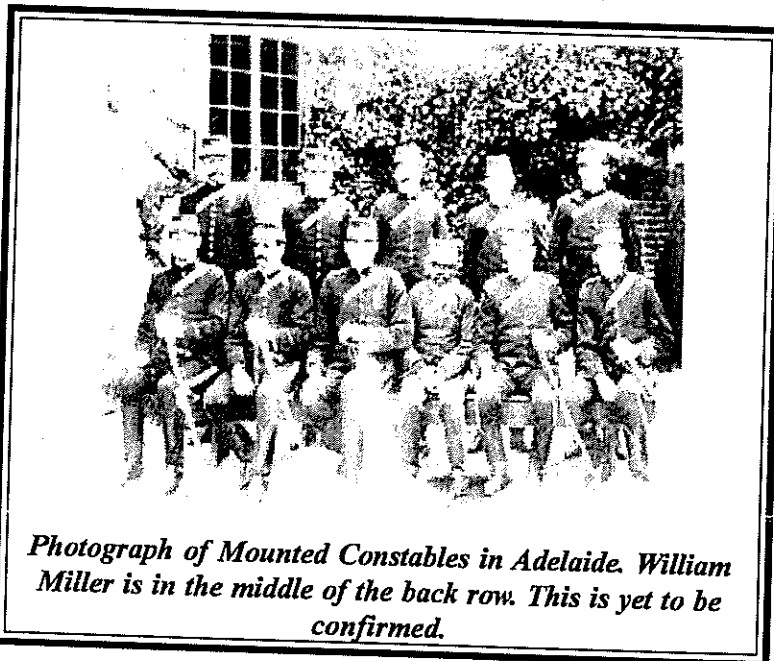
He became ill and tragically died before the family could be reunited. In his letters to his wife, Miller's father had reported favourable conditions in Australia and, encouraged, she moved with her family to South Australia in 1895. William Miller at this time was only 13 years old.

He attended the Gilles Street Public School in Adelaide, but did not complete his schooling. At 14 years of age, he left school to work as a baker for his elder brother.

In 1900 he went to the Boer War, enlisting as a mounted trooper in the 8th Battalion of the Australian

Commonwealth Horse. In South Africa, his Commander in Chief was Lord Kitchener.

After his return from military service, Miller joined the South Australian Police in 1904. In 1908,



Photograph of Mounted Constables in Adelaide. William Miller is in the middle of the back row. This is yet to be confirmed.

while stationed at Yorketown, he met a young Eleanor May Ewens, who was the daughter of the police officer in charge at Yorketown.

They began courting and when he was posted to Wallaroo in 1909, they kept in touch with a steady exchange of letters. These letters to his fiancée have been kept by his family, a copy of the letters is held in the Northern Territory Library.

Writing of their future, he mentions the inevitability of being transferred to Adelaide if he marries.

The prospect of enduring night duty for 8 months of the year as part of his duties as a Foot Constable in Adelaide does not appeal to him, or to his fiancée. To stop any possible transfer to Adelaide, Miller applied for a transfer to the Northern Territory, which was then governed by South Australia. A letter dated 7 November 1909, showed his transfer application was successful and he was now stationed at the Katherine River.

During the next month, Miller's former Commander in Chief during the Boer War, Lord Kitchener, visited Palmerston (as Darwin was called at that time) after

receiving an invitation by the Commonwealth Government to inspect and report upon the fledgling Australian Defence Forces. Mounted Constable Miller was detailed to act as his orderly, and, in the heat of summer, he was required to wear full dress uniform of blue serge.

Later that year he was posted to Borroloola and on 18 August 1910, he left Port Darwin on a steamer. After a rough voyage, he transferred to a steam launch with a lugger in tow

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community was visited by the explorer Captain Barclay and his party. Included in this party were 7 Europeans, 2 Aborigines and 19 camels.

Mounted Constable, Miller later had postings at Lucindale, Kingston, Millicent, Mount Gambier, Renmark and Clare.

Miller's letters to Eleanor Ewens contains extensive detail of policing in the Territory and conditions experienced by the police officers and the community during that era. Copies of these letters can be found in the South Australian Police Historical Society's records and the Northern Territory Library.

In 1935 William was commissioned as a Third Class Inspector in charge of the Prosecution Branch in Adelaide. In 1939 he was promoted to Second Class Inspector and was Officer in Charge of the No. 15 (Mid-Northern) Division at Wallaroo. He retired on 30 June 1943 as Second Class Inspector.

In February 1912, he wrote to Eleanor from Pine Creek and began making arrangements for her to join him.

Miller enjoyed an active retirement and died on 27 October 1961 at the age of 79 years.

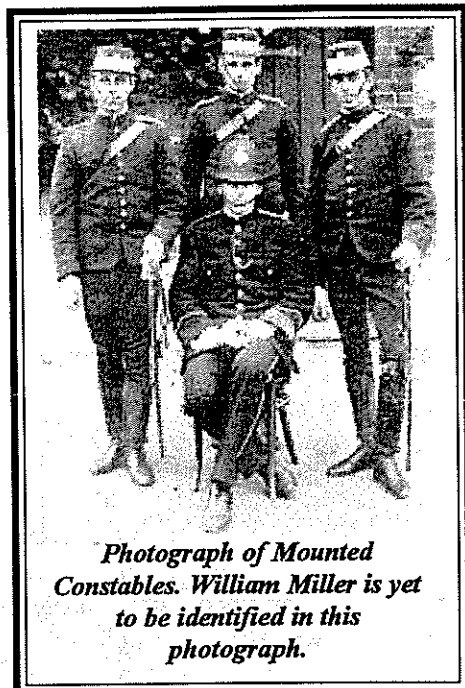
Eleanor was reunited with Miller after making a harrowing sea crossing, the journey made less enjoyable after suffering from sea sickness all the way. William Miller and Eleanor Ewens were married in Darwin on 24 May 1912.

Administration of the Northern Territory was transferred to the Commonwealth Government in 1911. The South Australian Mounted Constables remained in the Northern Territory for a short time afterwards, with William and Eleanor returning to South Australia in 1914.

While in the Northern Territory, William and Eleanor experienced the tragic loss of their first son, George, at the age of three months.

Miller had been a keen photographer during his years in the Territory, and today the many photographs he had taken can be found in the Miller Collection at the NT Library.

After service in Adelaide as a



Photograph of Mounted Constables. William Miller is yet to be identified in this photograph.

to make the journey along the McArthur River. The journey was halted temporarily when, after only travelling 20 miles along the river, the lugger was stranded on a sandbar. The journey was then completed in the launch.

Upon his arrival at Borroloola, Miller found that the Officer in Charge, Mounted Constable Scott, had already departed by horse on a 600 mile overland journey to Darwin. Scott was required for court and to report that Miller had not arrived as expected. A tracker was sent after Scott to inform him of Miller's safe arrival.

In his letters to Eleanor Ewens, Mounted Constable Miller described his varied working day. He also spoke of his contentment with his lot and reflected:

"No one can understand without the experience what a teacher nature and solitude is."

Despite Borroloola being a small settlement, there was an impressive library. About two thousand books had been donated by the Carnegie Institute.

In September 1911, the

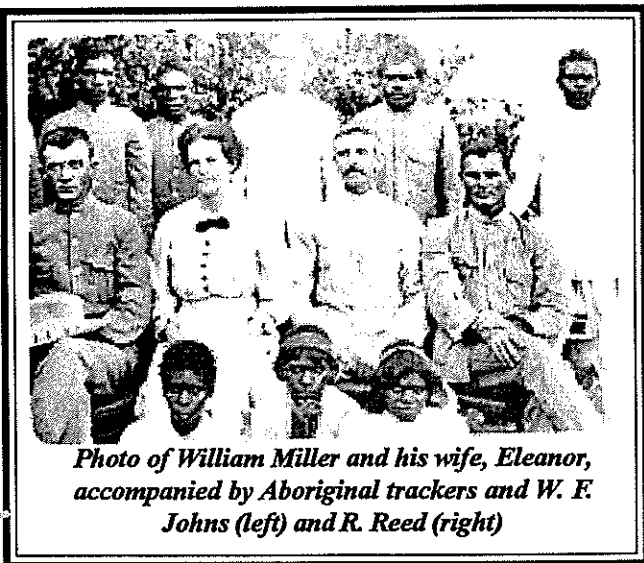


Photo of William Miller and his wife, Eleanor, accompanied by Aboriginal trackers and W. F. Johns (left) and R. Reed (right)

William and Eleanor had 5 surviving children. His son, William Ewens Miller, followed in his father's footsteps and was a Police Constable at Port Lincoln in 1939 and enlisted in the RAAF as a pilot when the Second World War began. After his discharge, he pursued a career in civil aviation.

DO YOU HAVE A STORY?

**IF SO,
PLEASE SEND IT
IN TO US**

THE ADDRESS IS:

**SGT GARTH MACPHERSON
COMMUNITY RELATIONS
PO BOX 2630
ALICE SPRINGS NT 0871**



*Timber Creek Police Station in 1910. Pictured in front of the Station is Mounted Constable Charlie Dempsey.
Photo courtesy NT Police*

Timber Creek Police Station

*Adapted by Jo Baker
from*

History of Timber Creek, Jane Mundy, 1998

Timber Creek was first settled by white people in 1839 when Lieutenant John Stokes and Captain John Wickham led an expedition into the area. Their exploration led them 200 kilometres inland, travelling along the Victoria River.

A further exploration of the Victoria River region was undertaken overland by Augustus Gregory in 1855 in the supply ship the *Tom Tough* and in December 1879 an application was made for the first cattle lease by Charles Brown Fisher and J Maurice Lyons.

The original inhabitants of the region, the Ngaliwurra people, began to clash with the pastoralists, and to combat the growing tension between them, a police station was built at Gordon Creek. The Gordon Creek Police Station officially opened on 14 May 1894 and was manned by Mounted Constable Willshire, the officer in charge, and three Aboriginal constables, Jim, Larry and George.

Life for the police officers at Gordon Creek was hard. In a journal entry written by Mounted Constable

Willshire on Monday 11 February 1895, he noted:

"In swimming the horses, Chester was nearly drowned, and in rafting the rations everything got saturated with water, including the firearms, from VRD to Gordon Creek is 20 miles of bog and one treacherous creek, the Victoria and the Wickham have not been crossable for a month."

As well as having to contend with the unforgiving terrain and climate, the police officers also had to deal with maintaining a working relationship with the local Aboriginal people. Young Aboriginal youths would occasionally steal items from the station, and were viewed by Willshire with mistrust. To add to his problems, Willshire felt he couldn't trust the Aboriginal constables, and at times feared for his life. This distrust of his Aboriginal constables proved correct when Native Constable Jim stole some of Willshire's possessions and disappeared into the bush.

In 1896 Willshire was replaced at the Gordon Creek Police Station by Mounted Constable O'Keefe. As with Willshire, O'Keefe had to contend with the ongoing problems with the local Aboriginal people, who were mounting attacks in the Jasper Gorge area. The Victoria River Downs region was at the time being managed by Goldsborough Mort, and like Willshire before him, O'Keefe experienced difficulties in dealing with the management.

In January 1898, the decision was made to move the police station from Gordon Creek to Timber Creek, and by 8 April 1898, Mounted Constable O'Keefe was on duty at the new police station. The Timber Creek Police Station was officially opened on 20 April 1898 and was nothing more than a bough hut, which in the following years, had continual problems with termites.

O'Keefe was joined at the station in 1900 by Mounted Constable Thompson and by ER

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Gordon in September 1902.

As well as normal police duties, the Mounted Constables had to delivery the mail, administer deceased estates, register dogs and checking cattle and horse brands. The essential supplies had to come through the Victoria River Downs Depot, a small settlement about three kilometres from Timber Creek. HWH Stevens had established the settlement in 1884 and called it Fisherton, giving it its name from CB Fisher, one of the founders of Victoria River Downs.

The lack of proper cells led to an ongoing campaign by the police officers to build them, stating that having to chain prisoners to trees outside the station was "most unsatisfactory". Further problems experienced by the officers at the station were a harness room that was "likely to collapse at any time" and the floors of the verandah around the station, which was no more than an antbed, were continually dirty. Dust became a big problem because of this. The Constables were often forced to perform their own maintenance on the station. In 1929, it was reported that:

"the station consists of only one room with only one door in it which faces the South-east, the way the wind blows for most of the year. This room has to be used as an office, and a store room, and now with the verandah all around the building, it is so dark it is almost impossible to write during the day."

After a continual battle with nature and bureaucracy, a new station was built in 1935, with the officers

moving into the building in 1936. With the new station built, the Constables were allowed to have their wives live with them.

Today the population in the Timber Creek district is approximately 1600 people. There are 19 cattle stations and 16 Aboriginal communities, and also incorporates national parks. During the Wet season, the region is often cut off by flood-waters, and only accessible by boat. The rivers, during the Wet, can be home to huge crocodiles. The nearest police stations are Kununurra, which is about 230 kilometres to the west of Timber Creek in Western Australia, and Katherine, 280 kilometres to the east.

Source: History of Policing In Timber Creek by Jane Munday, 1998.

MURDER IN THE TANAMI

by Jo Baker

On Thursday 3rd November 1910, John Stewart was killed by Aborigines at Granite Hill. Upon learning of the murder, the warden of the Tanami Goldfields, Thomas Worgan, sent messages to the Minister for the Northern Territory in Adelaide to inform him of the occurrence. In statements taken from two of Stewart's friends, Kost and Sullivan, it was reported that Stewart had walked from the camp to a soak not far away to water the horses. Mindful of the possible dangers, Stewart had armed himself with a Winchester rifle and eight cartridges. He was also armed with a revolver and four bullets.

It was while he was at the soak, he was killed in a brutal attack that left his face unrecognisable. The guns and ammunition were later discovered to have been taken by the killers, along with John Stewart's trousers. Found at the scene of the murder was a tomahawk.

On 7th November Thomas Worgan and MC Vaughan led a search party to track down the killers. On 16th November 1910, it was reported that the search had been successful when a telegram was sent to the Minister:

"Self and party returned to Tanami with a native prisoner and four witnesses 21st ultimo – locality fourteen miles South West by South of Granite Hill. Two of the natives refused to surrender when called upon and in attempting to throw a boomerang were shot dead – regrettable but unavoidable – two other natives suspected of being implicated are still at large – in consequence of dry state of country unable to follow them and forced to return. On arrival of Constable McBeath from patrol duty, and government camels, will endeavour to secure the offenders. The captured native is alleged to be the principal of the tribe and the blacks that were shot, as being two of the five blackfellows that attacked and killed Stewart."

A further telegram was sent to the Minister of External Affairs in Melbourne from the Acting Government Resident on 28th March 1911, which stated that:

"Aboriginal Wilgaroo committed for trial for murder of John Stewart at Tanami in November

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last, died at Willeroo Station from fever on 15th ultimo whilst being brought in to stand trial. No justice within 150 miles consequently no inquest to be held but written statements from the persons present being obtained."

Source – History of the Northern Territory and It's Police Forces. WJ McLaren (unpublished).

NEMARLUCK THE CO-OPERATIVE KILLER

By Gordon Birt

On December 7 1839, Lieut. Stokes of HMS Beagle was speared by an Aborigine on shore near Point Pearce, Northern Territory. He was rescued by two companions and an armed party from the warship, which repulsed Aborigines rushing in for the kill.

Under Captain Wickham, Stokes was just completing a survey of the Victoria and Fitzmaurice Rivers and environs. To mark the savage attack and timely rescue a nearby inlet was called Treachery Bay and a prominent bluff Providence Hill.

There have been other attacks. In June 1929, a police patrol of two white constables and four native trackers was seeking the killers of a white man camped at Cape Dombey, 44 miles east of Point Pearce. During the night their camp received a volley of spears which wounded two trackers, one seriously.

In August 1931, the Darwin lugger, Ouida, anchored in Treachery Bay, and shore Aborigines paddled out in their canoes. Engaged in shark fishing, the lugger had a crew of three Japanese and three male Aborigines from Melville Island.

The shore Aborigines were

persuaded to ferry out firewood and water to the lugger and in exchange for tobacco provided the Japanese with five women.

Next day the Japanese were killed. Taken ashore to shoot ducks, the skipper, Nagata, was shot with his own gun, and the others, Owashi and Yoshida, were hacked to death with tomahawks on the lugger, whereupon the terrified Melville Islanders fled in the lugger's dinghy. Hoisting anchor and sails, the black pirates chased the dinghy until the Ouida ran aground near Cape Hay, 28 miles from Treachery Bay.

On Reaching Darwin, the Melville Islanders said the lugger had foundered during a "big wind" in Fog Bay, west of the harbour. One of them guided police to the alleged spot in a chartered vessel, but no trace of the missing lugger or the Japanese was found.

A month later, the skipper of the motor vessel Maroubra reported seeing the Ouida stranded at Cape Hay. Carrying police and a salvage crew, the Maroubra hurried back to the beached lugger where the bloodstained deck and general confusion after the stores had been looted told their own grim story.

Refloated on a high tide, the lugger was towed back to Darwin. From the nearby jungle, keen eyes must have watched the salvage men at work because the following year, while following up suspects, police found a crude drawing on a Victoria River beach depicting the Maroubra towing the Ouida.

Instructed by pedal radio (via Victoria River Downs), Constables Fitzer and Langdon of Timber Creek, and Constable McCann, stationed at Daly River, began inquiries. When the "wet" season set in during December, further patrols were postponed.

Early in April 1932, the rains easing, Constables Morey and Mahoney arrived at Timber Creek from Darwin to help. Supplied with



gaoled in Darwin, pictured here with Constable Heathcott.

trackers and horses they patrolled the western side of the Victoria River, amid rough gullies and sandstone cliffs.

Thanks to some smart detective work by Tracker Bul Bul, Fitzer obtained the names of five Aborigines from the Can-Mar tribe, wanted for questioning. Just over, 30 Bul Bul belonged to the Mulluk Mulluk tribe of Daly River. Gaoled when young for assisting at a ritual tribal killing, and joining the police after release, he soon proved his worth, although he required tactful handling.

Fitzer, Langdon and trackers forded the Victoria at the top crossing to the eastern side, and searched toward the Daly River. They crossed rough forested country littered with crocodile-infested salt arms, and fresh water streams.

Following suspects, Morey's patrol crossed the river on a makeshift raft at the turbulent Whirlpool Reach.

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Flushed from their hideouts, the five wanted Aboriginals fled. Two of them, Minmurra and Lin were captured by Daly River police trackers seeking Aboriginals in a different case.

The chief offender, Namarluck, outwitted police for a while, but was eventually caught by Constable Langdon and Tracker Bul Bul.

In late 1932, before Judge Wells and jury the five accused were found guilty in Darwin Supreme Court and sentenced to death; later commuted to life imprisonment. In September 1933, Namarluck escaped from Fannie Bay Gaol by hiding in a working party let outside, and then fled into a rainforest.

I was included in a party of police who searched for him until nightfall without result. Ten days later, a tracker confronted Namarluck at Talc Head, four miles across Darwin harbour. Throwing a spear which hit the tracker, Namarluck vanished into the jungle as the tracker's shot went wide.

The search continued until December. Towards the close of the "wet", on February 21, 1934, I arrived at Timber Creek, replacing Constable Langdon who had been transferred to Wave Hill. Fitzer told me that Bul Bul was away on patrol looking for Namarluck. That night, an Aboriginal brought a letter from the manager of Auvergne Station 43 miles west, advising that the tracker and a native stockman had arrived escorting a securely handcuffed Namarluck. Next day, Fitzer and I left for Auvergne and brought Bul Bul and his prisoner back to Timber Creek. The tracker reported that, assisted by the stockman, Lippy Jack, he arrested Namarluck in a bush Aboriginal's camp near Legune Station, about 80 miles north-west of Timber Creek. Shedding their clothes, the pair were masquerading as bush blacks when the wanted man walked in, seeking tobacco.

Being advised, headquarters radioed that Namarluck be escorted 180 miles to Willeroo cattle station, and handed over to Constable Hoffman from Katherine. The patrol leaving Timber Creek consisted of Fitzer, myself, four trackers and 27 horses and pack-mules. Following delivery of the prisoner, Fitzer planned a raid into the sandstone ranges seeking some Aboriginal cattle spearkers, which accounted for our strong force. Chained to Bul Bul's horse, the tall (6ft, 3in) Namarluck walked with head erect, naked, except for a loin-cloth. He towered over Fitzer and Bul Bul, both six-footers. Co-operative, Namarluck often indicated some article nearly left behind when we broke camp. Chained to a tree at night he joined in the yarns and jokes around the trackers' camp fire.

Our route led through scattered forests of woolly-butts, Leichhardt pines, ironwoods and other gums, with paperbarks and pandanus along the creeks. On either side, escarpments of sandstone, quartzite and limestone were often in view. Many rushing creeks were forded, and also the wide Victoria River on a slippery causeway with water foaming over it. Namarluck walked across unaided with the chain around his neck.

When our beef supply was exhausted, Fitzer suggested that we catch some goannas, which we did. Despite Fitzer's claim that it tasted like fish, grilled goanna did not appeal to me, and after swallowing a mouthful, I decided to stick to damper and treacle.

Constable Hoffman waited at Willeroo, and we watched him and his tracker ride away, with Namarluck striding alongside, but it was not the last I had seen of Namarluck.

Six months later, I was delivering three Aboriginal cattle killers to Fannie Bay Gaol and near the office a tall Aboriginal prisoner greeted me. After he left I asked a guard who he was. "Don't you know

the famous Namarluck?" he said. The difference made by a haircut, shave and a prison uniform was incredible.

During World War II when Darwin was bombed on February 19, 1942 by 200 Japanese aircraft, causing great damage and some 600 casualties, Judge Wells ordered that all prisoners be freed from Fannie Bay Gaol. The prison was strafed by enemy fighters, but nobody was hit. Among those who hurried out of the gaol gates were Namarluck's four fellow-tribesmen. Killing Japanese caused their imprisonment, and killing by Japanese secured their release. Unfortunately, Namarluck could not be with them as he had died in August 1940 from tuberculosis.

Labelled a murderer and gaol breaker, I remember Namarluck as a happy, smiling person who, chained and shackled, walked miles in tropical heat without complaint.

In 1966 a suburb called Bagot was opened up near Darwin, and streets were named after prominent Territorians, black and white. One avenue is Bul Bul Street, while Fitzer Drive touches the north end of Namarluck Drive. The official explanation for calling a street after a lawbreaker is:

"Nemaluck was a great man by Aboriginal standards, although a convicted murderer".

This story first appeared in the August 1974 edition of Parade.

THE FIRST DEATH OF A POLICE OFFICER IN THE NT

by Jo Baker

The first death of a police officer serving in the Northern Territory was that of Constable William Davis on 16th November 1873. William Davis first joined the

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Police Force on 19th September 1872 at Palmerston and served in the Water Police.

At an inquest held by the Coroner, J Stokes Millner, SM, it was heard that Davis had been on duty the previous night, with the end of his shift being at 5 o'clock 16th November. In giving his evidence, Police Trooper Reney Kappler stated that he had spoken to Davis that previous night, and that after he finished his shift, he would be going for a swim.

Further evidence given by John Atkins of the schooner *Jepie*,

told of having seen a man in the water just after 5 o'clock on the 16th November, and also what he thought to be a log. The man had continued swimming out to sea, then as he neared the log, he was seen to turn and try and get back to the shore. Atkins described seeing the log move towards the man "like a dart", and realised then that the log had been what he referred to as an alligator, though it would have actually been a crocodile. Atkins stated that he had seen the crocodile grab the man and drag him under the water.

Davis' body was found later that morning on the beach, lying face

down. At Main Camp, where the body had been taken to, Dr Robert Leslie Kennedy examined it and stated that the various injuries on the body would not have caused his death and that the cause of death was most likely by asphyxia or suffocation from drowning. The official findings of the inquiry was that:

"the deceased William Davis was suffocated by drowning having been dragged underwater by an alligator, and not otherwise."

Source: History of the Northern Territory and Its Police Force, WJ McLaren (unpublished). Pg 184-185).

Letter from Peter Riley Dated 11/5/2001

The Police Officers in the group photo published in "Citation" edition October 2000 have subsequently been correctly identified in later issues by Syd Bowie, me, Saus Grant and Andy McNeill. However, there seems to be some confusion about the particular occasion, the date of the photo and place where taken.

In the February 2001 issue of "Citation", you also published "Police News in Pictures", which I sent to you or a photocopy taken from the original "Citation" magazine of June 1966. Unfortunately the printed details attached to the photos cannot be read. The picture of Gordon Stott shows him being presented with his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal by the then Administrator and Commissioner, Mr J. C. Archer, in December 1959, most likely at Government House. Further details with the photo is as follows:

"On 17th December 1964 he completed 40 years service. On 14th December 1965 he died in Darwin Hospital, and was buried with full Police honours".

The group photo in "Police News in Pictures" is of those presented with the Long Service and Good Conduct Medals at "Government House, Darwin, presentation ceremony on 14/10/65" by the then Administrator, Mr R. L. Dean. From left to right in the photo:

Chief Inspector S. J. Bowie, Mr Dean, Commissioner S. W. Graham, Inspector L. C. Hook, M.V.O., Sergeant 2/C A. C. Moffin, Sergeant 3/C L. J. McFarland. Commissioner Graham had already received his medal in December 1959.

The third photo in "Police News in Pictures" is of Inspector G. L. Ryall who "received his medal in a separate ceremony at Alice Springs". This refers to the 1965 award.

For further confirmation of the aforementioned details, I am enclosing photocopy taken from "Citation" December 1965, page forty-seven, of the item headed "Long Service Medals to Five Members", which reads as follows:

"Five members of the Northern Territory Police Force have had their many years of service recognised by the award, in March of this year, of the Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

These are Chief Inspector Sydney James Bowie (joined 1939), Inspector Gregory Leonard Ryall (1938), Inspector Louis Clandon Hook (1941), Sergeant 2nd Class Alfred Charles ("Dave") Moffin (1941), and Sergeant 3rd Class Lionel Joseph McFarland (1937).

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All recipients have had very wide experience in various branches of the Force in many different Stations around the Territory.

A special presentation ceremony is to be arranged after the medals are received from the Royal Mint in London.

This is the second occasion on which a group of Northern Territory Police has been awarded this highly-prized award. In December 1959, the medal was awarded to Superintendent (now Commissioner) C. W. Graham, Senior Inspector (now retired) W. McKinnon, Inspector J. J. Mannion and Senior Constables G. C. H. Stott (still active, after more than 40 years' service), H. P. Deviney (now retired) and E. A. McNab (now retired).

In the quick-changing, high-tension, world of today, it is becoming rare to find men sticking to a particular job for very long. To equal Gordon Stott's 40 years, it is necessary to go back to a long time before the last War. But we hope to see many of our present group of young men eventually lined up to parade to receive their Long Service and Good Conduct Medals".

Included in the list of those awarded the medal in 1959 are Hugh Powell Deviney and Eric Arthur McNab, both shown as Senior Constables, although when I left Darwin in December 1951, Eric had the rank of Acting Sergeant. The question is, where were these two officers when the group photo in "Citation", October 2000 edition, was taken?

In the case of Hugh Deviney, I have record of correspondence with his niece by marriage, in Toowoomba, following on his Death Notice in the Brisbane "Courier-Mail" of 5/3/84, that he had retired from the Police Force in 1960 (he was born 11/5/1900 and appointed 9/11/1928). At the time of the medal presentation December 1959, he was then in his 60th year and due for retirement. I believe at that time he had already moved to Toowoomba.

In the case of Eric McNab, who was born 16/6/1901 and appointed 9/11/1928, and at December 1959, he was then in his 59th year. He may also have retired by then, but I feel sure he was still living in Darwin.

The aforementioned records of date of birth and appointment have been taken from Members of the Northern Territory Force and Seniority as at 25th July, 1951.

The location of the group photo looks to be in the Mitchell Street side of the Bennett Street Police Station with the group taken with their backs towards Bennett Street. When I left Darwin in December 1951, from the Police Station to Mitchell Street was an open area, on which were still stacked hundreds of 44 gallon drums, the subject of the famous Drums Case which ran for about nine months with many adjournments.

Andy McNeill in "Citation" April 2001, says his photo was taken in July 1960 and the occasion was the medal presentation to Gordon Stott. It is more or less identical with the similar group photo. As mentioned on Page 1 of this letter, the original "Citation" of June 1966 has the photo of Gordon being presented with his medal in December 1959. Inspector Jim Mannion, G. M., was the editor and I feel sure he had his details correct.

There may be some record of the 1959 medal presentation in the Administrator's Annual Report 1959-60, also in Bill McLaren's History of the Force.

Peter Riley

CORRECTION

Several errors appeared in the June 2001 edition of "Citation" regarding the article on Eileen Fitzer.

Her family name was **Styles**, not Sykes;

The family she played with as children at Brocks Creek were from the **Byrnes** family, not Bymes; and

Her husband was **Harry Gribbon**, not Gribbons.

Any embarrassment to Eileen Fitzer and members of the families involved is sincerely regretted.

- Ed

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