



Object number:
00020334

Title: Presentation on
board HMAS SYDNEY

Date: 1890 - 1950

Primary Maker: Samuel J
Hood Studio

Medium: Emulsion on
nitrate film.

Name: Nitrate negative



Object number:
00020339

Title: Presentation on
board HMAS SYDNEY (11)



Object number:
00020618

Title: HMS PHOENIX in
Sydney Harbour



board HMAS SYDNEY (II)

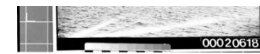
Date: 1941

Primary Maker: Samuel J Hood Studio

Medium: Emulsion on nitrate film.

Name: Nitrate negative

History: Samuel (Sam) John Hood (1872-1953) was born at Glenelg, Adelaide in 1872. His father, John Hood, was a photographer who worked for Duryea's Adelaide Photographic Company. In 1883 John moved with his family to Sydney, and in 1884 Sam followed his lead and began work for another photographer, William Tuttle in Tuttle's Studio, George Street, Sydney. In 1899, Sam Hood established his own portrait business at The Adelaide Photographic Co, 256 Pitt St, Sydney. Due to two fires in the studio in the early years he worked from his Balmain home, where he constructed a darkroom and photographed the shipping trade and waterfront workers, which provided a steady income for his growing family. Hood would approach a ship on the assigned tug boat and photograph it as it lay off Sydney Heads. Once the ship reached the dock, Hood would board the vessel and approach the captain to allow him to sell the photographs of the ship to the crew. The captain authorized for the



Sydney Harbour

Date: February 1939

Primary Maker: Samuel J Hood Studio

Medium: Cellulose nitrate negative, black and white

Name: Nitrate negative

History: The Parthian class submarine or P class was a class of six submarines built for the Royal Navy in the late 1920s. They were designed as long-range patrol submarines for the Far East. PHOENIX was built at the Cammell Laird Shipyard, Birkenhead, UK; laid down 23 July 1928; and launched on 3 October 1929. After completion in 1930 it was deployed on the China Station in the British 4th Submarine Flotilla. During this service PHOENIX visited Sydney (in 1939) and was photographed by Sam Hood. In 1940 the Flotilla was transferred from Hong Kong to the Mediterranean where they arrived in May of that year. The first patrols were out of Alexandria to cover the major Italian fleet bases. PHOENIX was ordered to screen a supply convoy heading for Alexandria from Malta when it successfully sighted and reported the Italian battlefleet. On 8 July 1940 PHOENIX (LT CDR G H Nowell, RN) fired torpedoes at the Italian battleships GUILIO CESARE and CONTE DI CAVOUR some 200 nautical miles east of Malta

captain authorised for the photographs to be paid for by the shipping company and then deducted a fee from the crew's wages. In addition to the photographs, Hood worked with ship artists to produce views of vessels under sail. In turn, Hood's photographs of vessels with their sails furled were used by artists to paint ship portraits. Hood would approach the captain of a ship with a painting in oil or watercolour and ask to borrow the rigging plan on the promise of a similar work. Hood is known to have worked with maritime artists Walter Barratt, Reginald Arthur Borstel, George Frederick Gregory, and John Allcot, who was reputedly hired from the MILTIADES after Hood spotted him peddling his wares on board. The State Library of NSW holds a significant collection of Hood photographs. The ANMM collection comprises some 9,000 photographs of maritime subjects. It documents the end of the sailing ship era and the growing dominance of steam vessels. This technological advancement had implications for Hood's business, as steamship crews were less inclined to request photographs of their vessels. During the 1910s, Hood had acquired cheap premises at the

nautical miles east of Malta in position 35°40'N, 18°20'E. The torpedoes however missed their targets. HMS PHOENIX left Malta for a patrol of the Sicilian coast in July 1940. Nothing was heard from the submarine after a wireless message transmitted on the night of 14th/15th July. On 16 July the submarine fired torpedoes at the Italian torpedo boat ALBATROS off Augusta, south-east Sicily. The torpedoes again missed their target and it is believed ALBATROS sank PHOENIX during a depth charge counter attack (position 37°15'N, 15°15'E). Motto - Resurgam - I shall rise again Technical details of HMS PHOENIX include Length: 289 ft (88 m) Beam: 30 ft (9.1 m) Draught: 16 ft (4.9 m) Propulsion: Diesel-electric; 2 × Admiralty diesel engines, 4,640 hp; 2 × electric motors, 1,635 hp; 2 shafts Speed: 17.5 knots (20.1 mph; 32.4 km/h) surfaced 8.6 kn (9.9 mph; 15.9 km/h) submerged Complement: 53 Armament included 8 × 21 in (530 mm) torpedo tubes (6 bow, 2 stern) with 14 reloads; 1 × QF 4-inch (101.6 mm) Mk XII deck gun And the class was equipped to lay mines through the torpedo tubes PHOENIX was the 18th Royal Navy warship to

Dore Studio in the Queen Victoria Markets and continued to produce studio portraits, in addition to ship photography. In 1918, however, Hood transferred to Dalny Studio at 124 Pitt Street, Sydney. Originally owned by Thomas Cleary, Dalny Studio had a contract to supply photographs to the newspapers, Melbourne Argus and the Australasian. This soon also included the Daily Guardian, Daily Telegraph Pictorial, The Labour Daily, Daily News, Sun, and The Sydney Morning Herald. During the 1920s, Hood's work moved from the social and sport pages of newspapers into mainstream reportage. During the Great Depression of the 1930s, Hood's employees included his children Ted and Gladys, as well as several photographers who went onto successful careers as press photographers for various newspapers. At the outbreak of the Second World War, Hood, aged 70, was recruited by the Ministry of News and Information to document the armed services. This period also witnessed the decline of formal studio portraits, which led the Hood studio to pursue more commercial commissions. Sam Hood continued working at his studio up until his death in

Royal Navy warship to carry the name, introduced in 1546 for a 20-gun ship bought in Scotland and last used for a 1911 destroyer lost in 1918. It had never been previously been used for a submarine. After this boat was lost in August 1940 the name was used for an RN Air Station in Egypt and in 1949 by the RN Damage Control School at Portsmouth. Ships carrying this name had been awarded 12 Battle Honours. Those who died on the submarine were: AYRES, Frederick R H, Petty Officer Cook BARKLEY, Kenneth, Act /Lieutenant BARNES, Eric B, Leading Signalmans BARTON, Sydney W C, Able Seaman BEDFORD, William R, Able Seaman BENNETT, Clifford F, Stoker Petty Officer BUNKER, Wilfred S, Stoker Petty Officer CADOGAN, Timothy, Act /Leading Stoker CLARK, George L, Petty Officer CLIFT, Albert E, Stoker 1c COCKLE, Austin W, Telegraphist COOPER, William, Leading Stoker DAVIES, Walter J, Act/Petty Officer DEE, James C, Stoker 1c DIGGENS, George J, Petty Officer Telegraphist FAIRHOLM, Matthew R, Act/Leading Stoker FARLOW, Charles A J, Able Seaman GREAVES, Cyril E, Engine Room Artificer 2c GREAVES, Stewart M, Act/Leading Seaman HADFIELD, Eric B

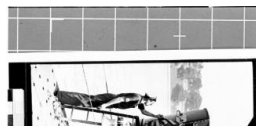
studio up until his death in June 1953. He had used the same modified Folmer & Schwing Graflex camera for over forty years.

Seaman HADFIELD, Eric R,
Act/Petty Officer HALL,
Kenneth G, Able Seaman
HANNA, William J, Able
Seaman HARRIS, Edwin R,
Telegraphist HENDERSON,
Malcolm G, Lieutenant
HIGDON, Reginald T, Able
Seaman HIGGINS, Alfred G,
Stoker 1c HOLLINGWORTH,
George A, Petty Officer
HOWELL, Norman L E,
Engine Room Artificer 3c
HUMPHREY, James E,
Leading Seaman JAMES,
Albert E, Leading Seaman
LEONARD, Francis, Leading
Seaman LIVERSIDGE,
Grenville A, Lieutenant
MATTHEWS, Robert, Stoker
1c MORTON, Thomas W,
Leading Stoker NOWELL,
Gilbert H, Lieutenant
Commander OLIVER,
Aubrey G, Engine Room
Artificer 3c PARKER,
Christopher, Engine Room
Artificer 4c PARRY, Oswald,
Leading Seaman PAXFORD,
Frank J, Stoker Petty
Officer PEGLER, Frank,
Warrant Engineer PHILLIPS,
Albert D, Telegraphist
POWELL, John H, Act
/Leading Seaman
RANDELL, Victor C, Chief
Petty Officer RELF, Jack H,
Stoker ROBINSON, Herbert,
Act/Leading Seaman
SMYTHE, Harold A, Leading
Telegraphist SPOUSE,
Abraham, Leading Stoker
STAVELEY, John R, Able
Seaman SUMMERS, James,
Stoker THOMPSON,
Stephen W, Stoker 1c
WARREN, George E, Engine
Room Artificer 3c

Room Artiller 2c
WILLIAMS, Christopher,
Stoker WILTSHIRE, Morgan
R, Stoker 1c WINGRAVE,
George C, Leading Seaman
(Source: naval-history.net)



Object number:
00020619
Title: HMS PHOENIX in
Westmoreland Bay



Object number:
00020620
Title: HMS PHOENIX at
Garden Island



Object number:
00020625
Title: HMS PHOENIX in
Sydney Harbour



woolloomoolloo Bay

Date: February 1939

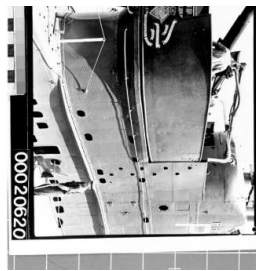
Primary Maker: Samuel J Hood Studio

Medium: Cellulose nitrate negative, black and white

Name: Nitrate negative

History: The Parthian class submarine or P class was a class of six submarines built for the Royal Navy in the late 1920s. They were designed as long-range patrol submarines for the Far East. PHOENIX was built at the Cammell Laird Shipyard, Birkenhead, UK; laid down 23 July 1928; and launched on 3 October 1929. After completion in 1930 it was deployed on the China Station in the British 4th Submarine Flotilla. During this service PHOENIX visited Sydney (in 1939) and was photographed by Sam Hood. In 1940 the Flotilla was transferred from Hong Kong to the Mediterranean where they arrived in May of that year. The first patrols were out of Alexandria to cover the major Italian fleet bases. PHOENIX was ordered to screen a supply convoy heading for Alexandria from Malta when it successfully sighted and reported the Italian battlefleet. On 8 July 1940 PHOENIX (LT CDR G H

Nowell, RN) fired torpedoes at the Italian battleships GUILIO CESARE and CONTE DI CAVOUR some 200



Garden Island

Date: February 1939

Primary Maker: Samuel J Hood Studio

Medium: Cellulose nitrate negative, black and white

Name: Nitrate negative

History: The Parthian class submarine or P class was a class of six submarines built for the Royal Navy in the late 1920s. They were designed as long-range patrol submarines for the Far East. PHOENIX was built at the Cammell Laird Shipyard, Birkenhead, UK; laid down 23 July 1928; and launched on 3 October 1929. After completion in 1930 it was deployed on the China Station in the British 4th Submarine Flotilla. During this service PHOENIX visited Sydney (in 1939) and was photographed by Sam Hood. In 1940 the Flotilla was transferred from Hong Kong to the Mediterranean where they arrived in May of that year. The first patrols were out of Alexandria to cover the major Italian fleet bases. PHOENIX was ordered to screen a supply convoy heading for Alexandria from Malta when it successfully sighted and reported the Italian battlefleet. On 8 July 1940 PHOENIX (LT CDR G H Nowell, RN) fired torpedoes at the Italian battleships GUILIO CESARE and CONTE DI CAVOUR some 200 nautical miles east of Malta



Sydney Harbour

Date: February 1939

Primary Maker: Samuel J Hood Studio

Medium: Cellulose nitrate negative, black and white

Name: Nitrate negative

History: The Parthian class submarine or P class was a class of six submarines built for the Royal Navy in the late 1920s. They were designed as long-range patrol submarines for the Far East. PHOENIX was built at the Cammell Laird Shipyard, Birkenhead, UK; laid down 23 July 1928; and launched on 3 October 1929. After completion in 1930 it was deployed on the China Station in the British 4th Submarine Flotilla. During this service PHOENIX visited Sydney (in 1939) and was photographed by Sam Hood. In 1940 the Flotilla was transferred from Hong Kong to the Mediterranean where they arrived in May of that year. The first patrols were out of Alexandria to cover the major Italian fleet bases. PHOENIX was ordered to screen a supply convoy heading for Alexandria from Malta when it successfully sighted and reported the Italian battlefleet. On 8 July 1940 PHOENIX (LT CDR G H Nowell, RN) fired torpedoes at the Italian battleships GUILIO CESARE and CONTE DI CAVOUR some 200 nautical miles east of Malta

nautical miles east of Malta
 in position 35°40'N,
 18°20'E. The torpedoes
 however missed their
 targets. HMS PHOENIX left
 Malta for a patrol of the
 Sicilian coast in July 1940.
 Nothing was heard from
 the submarine after a
 wireless message
 transmitted on the night of
 14th/15th July. On 16 July
 the submarine fired
 torpedoes at the Italian
 torpedo boat ALBATROS off
 Augusta, south-east Sicily.
 The torpedoes again
 missed their target and it
 is believed ALBATROS sank
 PHOENIX during a depth
 charge counter attack
 (position 37°15'N,
 15°15'E). Motto -
 Resurgam - I shall rise
 again Technical details of
 HMS PHOENIX include
 Length: 289 ft (88 m)
 Beam: 30 ft (9.1 m)
 Draught: 16 ft (4.9 m)
 Propulsion: Diesel-electric;
 2 × Admiralty diesel
 engines, 4,640 hp; 2 ×
 electric motors, 1,635 hp;
 2 shafts Speed: 17.5 knots
 (20.1 mph; 32.4 km/h)
 surfaced 8.6 kn (9.9 mph;
 15.9 km/h) submerged
 Complement: 53
 Armament included 8 × 21
 in (530 mm) torpedo tubes
 (6 bow, 2 stern) with 14
 reloads; 1 × QF 4-inch
 (101.6 mm) Mk XII deck
 gun And the class was
 equipped to lay mines
 through the torpedo tubes
 PHOENIX was the 18th

nautical miles east of Malta
 in position 35°40'N,
 18°20'E. The torpedoes
 however missed their
 targets. HMS PHOENIX left
 Malta for a patrol of the
 Sicilian coast in July 1940.
 Nothing was heard from
 the submarine after a
 wireless message
 transmitted on the night of
 14th/15th July. On 16 July
 the submarine fired
 torpedoes at the Italian
 torpedo boat ALBATROS off
 Augusta, south-east Sicily.
 The torpedoes again
 missed their target and it
 is believed ALBATROS sank
 PHOENIX during a depth
 charge counter attack
 (position 37°15'N,
 15°15'E). Motto -
 Resurgam - I shall rise
 again Technical details of
 HMS PHOENIX include
 Length: 289 ft (88 m)
 Beam: 30 ft (9.1 m)
 Draught: 16 ft (4.9 m)
 Propulsion: Diesel-electric;
 2 × Admiralty diesel
 engines, 4,640 hp; 2 ×
 electric motors, 1,635 hp;
 2 shafts Speed: 17.5 knots
 (20.1 mph; 32.4 km/h)
 surfaced 8.6 kn (9.9 mph;
 15.9 km/h) submerged
 Complement: 53
 Armament included 8 × 21
 in (530 mm) torpedo tubes
 (6 bow, 2 stern) with 14
 reloads; 1 × QF 4-inch
 (101.6 mm) Mk XII deck
 gun And the class was
 equipped to lay mines
 through the torpedo tubes
 PHOENIX was the 18th
 Royal Navy warship to

nautical miles east of Malta
 in position 35°40'N,
 18°20'E. The torpedoes
 however missed their
 targets. HMS PHOENIX left
 Malta for a patrol of the
 Sicilian coast in July 1940.
 Nothing was heard from
 the submarine after a
 wireless message
 transmitted on the night of
 14th/15th July. On 16 July
 the submarine fired
 torpedoes at the Italian
 torpedo boat ALBATROS off
 Augusta, south-east Sicily.
 The torpedoes again
 missed their target and it
 is believed ALBATROS sank
 PHOENIX during a depth
 charge counter attack
 (position 37°15'N,
 15°15'E). Motto -
 Resurgam - I shall rise
 again Technical details of
 HMS PHOENIX include
 Length: 289 ft (88 m)
 Beam: 30 ft (9.1 m)
 Draught: 16 ft (4.9 m)
 Propulsion: Diesel-electric;
 2 × Admiralty diesel
 engines, 4,640 hp; 2 ×
 electric motors, 1,635 hp;
 2 shafts Speed: 17.5 knots
 (20.1 mph; 32.4 km/h)
 surfaced 8.6 kn (9.9 mph;
 15.9 km/h) submerged
 Complement: 53
 Armament included 8 × 21
 in (530 mm) torpedo tubes
 (6 bow, 2 stern) with 14
 reloads; 1 × QF 4-inch
 (101.6 mm) Mk XII deck
 gun And the class was
 equipped to lay mines
 through the torpedo tubes
 PHOENIX was the 18th
 Royal Navy warship to

Royal Navy warship to carry the name, introduced in 1546 for a 20-gun ship bought in Scotland and last used for a 1911 destroyer lost in 1918. It had never been previously been used for a submarine. After this boat was lost in August 1940 the name was used for an RN Air Station in Egypt and in 1949 by the RN Damage Control School at Portsmouth. Ships carrying this name had been awarded 12 Battle Honours. Those who died on the submarine were: AYRES, Frederick R H, Petty Officer Cook BARKLEY, Kenneth, Act /Lieutenant BARNES, Eric B, Leading Signalmán BARTON, Sydney W C, Able Seaman BEDFORD, William R, Able Seaman BENNETT, Clifford F, Stoker Petty Officer BUNKER, Wilfred S, Stoker Petty Officer CADOGAN, Timothy, Act /Leading Stoker CLARK, George L, Petty Officer CLIFT, Albert E, Stoker 1c COCKLE, Austin W, Telegraphist COOPER, William, Leading Stoker DAVIES, Walter J, Act/Petty Officer DEE, James C, Stoker 1c DIGGENS, George J, Petty Officer Telegraphist FAIRHOLM, Matthew R, Act/Leading Stoker FARLOW, Charles A J, Able Seaman GREAVES, Cyril E, Engine Room Artificer 2c GREAVES, Stewart M, Act/Leading

Royal Navy warship to carry the name, introduced in 1546 for a 20-gun ship bought in Scotland and last used for a 1911 destroyer lost in 1918. It had never been previously been used for a submarine. After this boat was lost in August 1940 the name was used for an RN Air Station in Egypt and in 1949 by the RN Damage Control School at Portsmouth. Ships carrying this name had been awarded 12 Battle Honours. Those who died on the submarine were: AYRES, Frederick R H, Petty Officer Cook BARKLEY, Kenneth, Act /Lieutenant BARNES, Eric B, Leading Signalmán BARTON, Sydney W C, Able Seaman BEDFORD, William R, Able Seaman BENNETT, Clifford F, Stoker Petty Officer BUNKER, Wilfred S, Stoker Petty Officer CADOGAN, Timothy, Act /Leading Stoker CLARK, George L, Petty Officer CLIFT, Albert E, Stoker 1c COCKLE, Austin W, Telegraphist COOPER, William, Leading Stoker DAVIES, Walter J, Act/Petty Officer DEE, James C, Stoker 1c DIGGENS, George J, Petty Officer Telegraphist FAIRHOLM, Matthew R, Act/Leading Stoker FARLOW, Charles A J, Able Seaman GREAVES, Cyril E, Engine Room Artificer 2c GREAVES, Stewart M, Act/Leading Seaman HADFIELD, Eric B

Royal Navy warship to carry the name, introduced in 1546 for a 20-gun ship bought in Scotland and last used for a 1911 destroyer lost in 1918. It had never been previously been used for a submarine. After this boat was lost in August 1940 the name was used for an RN Air Station in Egypt and in 1949 by the RN Damage Control School at Portsmouth. Ships carrying this name had been awarded 12 Battle Honours. Those who died on the submarine were: AYRES, Frederick R H, Petty Officer Cook BARKLEY, Kenneth, Act /Lieutenant BARNES, Eric B, Leading Signalmán BARTON, Sydney W C, Able Seaman BEDFORD, William R, Able Seaman BENNETT, Clifford F, Stoker Petty Officer BUNKER, Wilfred S, Stoker Petty Officer CADOGAN, Timothy, Act /Leading Stoker CLARK, George L, Petty Officer CLIFT, Albert E, Stoker 1c COCKLE, Austin W, Telegraphist COOPER, William, Leading Stoker DAVIES, Walter J, Act/Petty Officer DEE, James C, Stoker 1c DIGGENS, George J, Petty Officer Telegraphist FAIRHOLM, Matthew R, Act/Leading Stoker FARLOW, Charles A J, Able Seaman GREAVES, Cyril E, Engine Room Artificer 2c GREAVES, Stewart M, Act/Leading Seaman HADFIELD, Eric B

Seaman HADFIELD, Eric R,
 Act/Petty Officer HALL,
 Kenneth G, Able Seaman
 HANNA, William J, Able
 Seaman HARRIS, Edwin R,
 Telegraphist HENDERSON,
 Malcolm G, Lieutenant
 HIGDON, Reginald T, Able
 Seaman HIGGINS, Alfred G,
 Stoker 1c HOLLINGWORTH,
 George A, Petty Officer
 HOWELL, Norman L E,
 Engine Room Artificer 3c
 HUMPHREY, James E,
 Leading Seaman JAMES,
 Albert E, Leading Seaman
 LEONARD, Francis, Leading
 Seaman LIVERSIDGE,
 Grenville A, Lieutenant
 MATTHEWS, Robert, Stoker
 1c MORTON, Thomas W,
 Leading Stoker NOWELL,
 Gilbert H, Lieutenant
 Commander OLIVER,
 Aubrey G, Engine Room
 Artificer 3c PARKER,
 Christopher, Engine Room
 Artificer 4c PARRY, Oswald,
 Leading Seaman PAXFORD,
 Frank J, Stoker Petty
 Officer PEGLER, Frank,
 Warrant Engineer PHILLIPS,
 Albert D, Telegraphist
 POWELL, John H, Act
 /Leading Seaman
 RANDELL, Victor C, Chief
 Petty Officer RELF, Jack H,
 Stoker ROBINSON, Herbert,
 Act/Leading Seaman
 SMYTHE, Harold A, Leading
 Telegraphist SPOUSE,
 Abraham, Leading Stoker
 STAVELEY, John R, Able
 Seaman SUMMERS, James,
 Stoker THOMPSON,
 Stephen W, Stoker 1c
 WARREN, George E, Engine

Seaman HADFIELD, Eric R,
 Act/Petty Officer HALL,
 Kenneth G, Able Seaman
 HANNA, William J, Able
 Seaman HARRIS, Edwin R,
 Telegraphist HENDERSON,
 Malcolm G, Lieutenant
 HIGDON, Reginald T, Able
 Seaman HIGGINS, Alfred G,
 Stoker 1c HOLLINGWORTH,
 George A, Petty Officer
 HOWELL, Norman L E,
 Engine Room Artificer 3c
 HUMPHREY, James E,
 Leading Seaman JAMES,
 Albert E, Leading Seaman
 LEONARD, Francis, Leading
 Seaman LIVERSIDGE,
 Grenville A, Lieutenant
 MATTHEWS, Robert, Stoker
 1c MORTON, Thomas W,
 Leading Stoker NOWELL,
 Gilbert H, Lieutenant
 Commander OLIVER,
 Aubrey G, Engine Room
 Artificer 3c PARKER,
 Christopher, Engine Room
 Artificer 4c PARRY, Oswald,
 Leading Seaman PAXFORD,
 Frank J, Stoker Petty
 Officer PEGLER, Frank,
 Warrant Engineer PHILLIPS,
 Albert D, Telegraphist
 POWELL, John H, Act
 /Leading Seaman
 RANDELL, Victor C, Chief
 Petty Officer RELF, Jack H,
 Stoker ROBINSON, Herbert,
 Act/Leading Seaman
 SMYTHE, Harold A, Leading
 Telegraphist SPOUSE,
 Abraham, Leading Stoker
 STAVELEY, John R, Able
 Seaman SUMMERS, James,
 Stoker THOMPSON,
 Stephen W, Stoker 1c
 WARREN, George E, Engine
 Room Artificer 3c

Seaman HADFIELD, Eric R,
 Act/Petty Officer HALL,
 Kenneth G, Able Seaman
 HANNA, William J, Able
 Seaman HARRIS, Edwin R,
 Telegraphist HENDERSON,
 Malcolm G, Lieutenant
 HIGDON, Reginald T, Able
 Seaman HIGGINS, Alfred G,
 Stoker 1c HOLLINGWORTH,
 George A, Petty Officer
 HOWELL, Norman L E,
 Engine Room Artificer 3c
 HUMPHREY, James E,
 Leading Seaman JAMES,
 Albert E, Leading Seaman
 LEONARD, Francis, Leading
 Seaman LIVERSIDGE,
 Grenville A, Lieutenant
 MATTHEWS, Robert, Stoker
 1c MORTON, Thomas W,
 Leading Stoker NOWELL,
 Gilbert H, Lieutenant
 Commander OLIVER,
 Aubrey G, Engine Room
 Artificer 3c PARKER,
 Christopher, Engine Room
 Artificer 4c PARRY, Oswald,
 Leading Seaman PAXFORD,
 Frank J, Stoker Petty
 Officer PEGLER, Frank,
 Warrant Engineer PHILLIPS,
 Albert D, Telegraphist
 POWELL, John H, Act
 /Leading Seaman
 RANDELL, Victor C, Chief
 Petty Officer RELF, Jack H,
 Stoker ROBINSON, Herbert,
 Act/Leading Seaman
 SMYTHE, Harold A, Leading
 Telegraphist SPOUSE,
 Abraham, Leading Stoker
 STAVELEY, John R, Able
 Seaman SUMMERS, James,
 Stoker THOMPSON,
 Stephen W, Stoker 1c
 WARREN, George E, Engine
 Room Artificer 3c

Room Artificer 2c
WILLIAMS, Christopher,
Stoker WILTSHIRE, Morgan
R, Stoker 1c WINGRAVE,
George C, Leading Seaman
(Source: naval-history.net)

Room Artificer 2c
WILLIAMS, Christopher,
Stoker WILTSHIRE, Morgan
R, Stoker 1c WINGRAVE,
George C, Leading Seaman
(Source: naval-history.net)

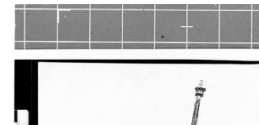
Room Artificer 2c
WILLIAMS, Christopher,
Stoker WILTSHIRE, Morgan
R, Stoker 1c WINGRAVE,
George C, Leading Seaman
(Source: naval-history.net)



Object number:
00020626
Title: HMS PHOENIX
rescued at Garden Island



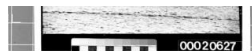
Object number:
00020627
Title: HMS PHOENIX in
Sydney Harbour



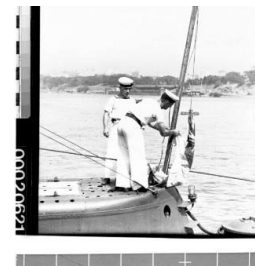
Object number:
00020621
Title: Raising the White
Engine on HMS PHOENIX



moored at Garden Island
Date: February 1939
Primary Maker: Samuel J Hood Studio
Medium: Cellulose nitrate negative, black and white
Name: Nitrate negative
History: The Parthian class submarine or P class was a class of six submarines built for the Royal Navy in the late 1920s. They were designed as long-range patrol submarines for the Far East. PHOENIX was built at the Cammell Laird Shipyard, Birkenhead, UK; laid down 23 July 1928; and launched on 3 October 1929. After completion in 1930 it was deployed on the China Station in the British 4th Submarine Flotilla. During this service PHOENIX visited Sydney (in 1939) and was photographed by Sam Hood. In 1940 the Flotilla was transferred from Hong Kong to the Mediterranean where they arrived in May of that year. The first patrols were out of Alexandria to cover the major Italian fleet bases. PHOENIX was ordered to screen a supply convoy heading for Alexandria from Malta when it successfully sighted and reported the Italian battlefleet. On 8 July 1940 PHOENIX (LT CDR G H Nowell, RN) fired torpedoes at the Italian battleships GUILIO CESARE and CONTE DI CAVOUR some 200



Sydney Harbour
Date: February 1939
Primary Maker: Samuel J Hood Studio
Medium: Cellulose nitrate negative, black and white
Name: Nitrate negative
History: The Parthian class submarine or P class was a class of six submarines built for the Royal Navy in the late 1920s. They were designed as long-range patrol submarines for the Far East. PHOENIX was built at the Cammell Laird Shipyard, Birkenhead, UK; laid down 23 July 1928; and launched on 3 October 1929. After completion in 1930 it was deployed on the China Station in the British 4th Submarine Flotilla. During this service PHOENIX visited Sydney (in 1939) and was photographed by Sam Hood. In 1940 the Flotilla was transferred from Hong Kong to the Mediterranean where they arrived in May of that year. The first patrols were out of Alexandria to cover the major Italian fleet bases. PHOENIX was ordered to screen a supply convoy heading for Alexandria from Malta when it successfully sighted and reported the Italian battlefleet. On 8 July 1940 PHOENIX (LT CDR G H Nowell, RN) fired torpedoes at the Italian battleships GUILIO CESARE and CONTE DI CAVOUR some 200



Ensign on HMS PHOENIX
Date: February 1939
Primary Maker: Samuel J Hood Studio
Medium: Cellulose nitrate negative, black and white
Name: Nitrate negative
History: The Parthian class submarine or P class was a class of six submarines built for the Royal Navy in the late 1920s. They were designed as long-range patrol submarines for the Far East. PHOENIX was built at the Cammell Laird Shipyard, Birkenhead, UK; laid down 23 July 1928; and launched on 3 October 1929. After completion in 1930 it was deployed on the China Station in the British 4th Submarine Flotilla. During this service PHOENIX visited Sydney (in 1939) and was photographed by Sam Hood. In 1940 the Flotilla was transferred from Hong Kong to the Mediterranean where they arrived in May of that year. The first patrols were out of Alexandria to cover the major Italian fleet bases. PHOENIX was ordered to screen a supply convoy heading for Alexandria from Malta when it successfully sighted and reported the Italian battlefleet. On 8 July 1940 PHOENIX (LT CDR G H Nowell, RN) fired torpedoes at the Italian battleships GUILIO CESARE and CONTE DI CAVOUR some 200

nautical miles east of Malta
 in position 35°40'N,
 18°20'E. The torpedoes
 however missed their
 targets. HMS PHOENIX left
 Malta for a patrol of the
 Sicilian coast in July 1940.
 Nothing was heard from
 the submarine after a
 wireless message
 transmitted on the night of
 14th/15th July. On 16 July
 the submarine fired
 torpedoes at the Italian
 torpedo boat ALBATROS off
 Augusta, south-east Sicily.
 The torpedoes again
 missed their target and it
 is believed ALBATROS sank
 PHOENIX during a depth
 charge counter attack
 (position 37°15'N,
 15°15'E). Motto -
 Resurgam - I shall rise
 again Technical details of
 HMS PHOENIX include
 Length: 289 ft (88 m)
 Beam: 30 ft (9.1 m)
 Draught: 16 ft (4.9 m)
 Propulsion: Diesel-electric;
 2 × Admiralty diesel
 engines, 4,640 hp; 2 ×
 electric motors, 1,635 hp;
 2 shafts Speed: 17.5 knots
 (20.1 mph; 32.4 km/h)
 surfaced 8.6 kn (9.9 mph;
 15.9 km/h) submerged
 Complement: 53
 Armament included 8 × 21
 in (530 mm) torpedo tubes
 (6 bow, 2 stern) with 14
 reloads; 1 × QF 4-inch
 (101.6 mm) Mk XII deck
 gun And the class was
 equipped to lay mines
 through the torpedo tubes
 PHOENIX was the 18th

nautical miles east of Malta
 in position 35°40'N,
 18°20'E. The torpedoes
 however missed their
 targets. HMS PHOENIX left
 Malta for a patrol of the
 Sicilian coast in July 1940.
 Nothing was heard from
 the submarine after a
 wireless message
 transmitted on the night of
 14th/15th July. On 16 July
 the submarine fired
 torpedoes at the Italian
 torpedo boat ALBATROS off
 Augusta, south-east Sicily.
 The torpedoes again
 missed their target and it
 is believed ALBATROS sank
 PHOENIX during a depth
 charge counter attack
 (position 37°15'N,
 15°15'E). Motto -
 Resurgam - I shall rise
 again Technical details of
 HMS PHOENIX include
 Length: 289 ft (88 m)
 Beam: 30 ft (9.1 m)
 Draught: 16 ft (4.9 m)
 Propulsion: Diesel-electric;
 2 × Admiralty diesel
 engines, 4,640 hp; 2 ×
 electric motors, 1,635 hp;
 2 shafts Speed: 17.5 knots
 (20.1 mph; 32.4 km/h)
 surfaced 8.6 kn (9.9 mph;
 15.9 km/h) submerged
 Complement: 53
 Armament included 8 × 21
 in (530 mm) torpedo tubes
 (6 bow, 2 stern) with 14
 reloads; 1 × QF 4-inch
 (101.6 mm) Mk XII deck
 gun And the class was
 equipped to lay mines
 through the torpedo tubes
 PHOENIX was the 18th
 Royal Navy warship to

nautical miles east of Malta
 in position 35°40'N,
 18°20'E. The torpedoes
 however missed their
 targets. HMS PHOENIX left
 Malta for a patrol of the
 Sicilian coast in July 1940.
 Nothing was heard from
 the submarine after a
 wireless message
 transmitted on the night of
 14th/15th July. On 16 July
 the submarine fired
 torpedoes at the Italian
 torpedo boat ALBATROS off
 Augusta, south-east Sicily.
 The torpedoes again
 missed their target and it
 is believed ALBATROS sank
 PHOENIX during a depth
 charge counter attack
 (position 37°15'N,
 15°15'E). Motto -
 Resurgam - I shall rise
 again Technical details of
 HMS PHOENIX include
 Length: 289 ft (88 m)
 Beam: 30 ft (9.1 m)
 Draught: 16 ft (4.9 m)
 Propulsion: Diesel-electric;
 2 × Admiralty diesel
 engines, 4,640 hp; 2 ×
 electric motors, 1,635 hp;
 2 shafts Speed: 17.5 knots
 (20.1 mph; 32.4 km/h)
 surfaced 8.6 kn (9.9 mph;
 15.9 km/h) submerged
 Complement: 53
 Armament included 8 × 21
 in (530 mm) torpedo tubes
 (6 bow, 2 stern) with 14
 reloads; 1 × QF 4-inch
 (101.6 mm) Mk XII deck
 gun And the class was
 equipped to lay mines
 through the torpedo tubes
 PHOENIX was the 18th
 Royal Navy warship to

Royal Navy warship to carry the name, introduced in 1546 for a 20-gun ship bought in Scotland and last used for a 1911 destroyer lost in 1918. It had never been previously been used for a submarine. After this boat was lost in August 1940 the name was used for an RN Air Station in Egypt and in 1949 by the RN Damage Control School at Portsmouth. Ships carrying this name had been awarded 12 Battle Honours. Those who died on the submarine were: AYRES, Frederick R H, Petty Officer Cook BARKLEY, Kenneth, Act /Lieutenant BARNES, Eric B, Leading Signalmán BARTON, Sydney W C, Able Seaman BEDFORD, William R, Able Seaman BENNETT, Clifford F, Stoker Petty Officer BUNKER, Wilfred S, Stoker Petty Officer CADOGAN, Timothy, Act /Leading Stoker CLARK, George L, Petty Officer CLIFT, Albert E, Stoker 1c COCKLE, Austin W, Telegraphist COOPER, William, Leading Stoker DAVIES, Walter J, Act/Petty Officer DEE, James C, Stoker 1c DIGGENS, George J, Petty Officer Telegraphist FAIRHOLM, Matthew R, Act/Leading Stoker FARLOW, Charles A J, Able Seaman GREAVES, Cyril E, Engine Room Artificer 2c GREAVES, Stewart M, Act/Leading

Royal Navy warship to carry the name, introduced in 1546 for a 20-gun ship bought in Scotland and last used for a 1911 destroyer lost in 1918. It had never been previously been used for a submarine. After this boat was lost in August 1940 the name was used for an RN Air Station in Egypt and in 1949 by the RN Damage Control School at Portsmouth. Ships carrying this name had been awarded 12 Battle Honours. Those who died on the submarine were: AYRES, Frederick R H, Petty Officer Cook BARKLEY, Kenneth, Act /Lieutenant BARNES, Eric B, Leading Signalmán BARTON, Sydney W C, Able Seaman BEDFORD, William R, Able Seaman BENNETT, Clifford F, Stoker Petty Officer BUNKER, Wilfred S, Stoker Petty Officer CADOGAN, Timothy, Act /Leading Stoker CLARK, George L, Petty Officer CLIFT, Albert E, Stoker 1c COCKLE, Austin W, Telegraphist COOPER, William, Leading Stoker DAVIES, Walter J, Act/Petty Officer DEE, James C, Stoker 1c DIGGENS, George J, Petty Officer Telegraphist FAIRHOLM, Matthew R, Act/Leading Stoker FARLOW, Charles A J, Able Seaman GREAVES, Cyril E, Engine Room Artificer 2c GREAVES, Stewart M, Act/Leading Seaman HADFIELD, Eric B

Royal Navy warship to carry the name, introduced in 1546 for a 20-gun ship bought in Scotland and last used for a 1911 destroyer lost in 1918. It had never been previously been used for a submarine. After this boat was lost in August 1940 the name was used for an RN Air Station in Egypt and in 1949 by the RN Damage Control School at Portsmouth. Ships carrying this name had been awarded 12 Battle Honours. Those who died on the submarine were: AYRES, Frederick R H, Petty Officer Cook BARKLEY, Kenneth, Act /Lieutenant BARNES, Eric B, Leading Signalmán BARTON, Sydney W C, Able Seaman BEDFORD, William R, Able Seaman BENNETT, Clifford F, Stoker Petty Officer BUNKER, Wilfred S, Stoker Petty Officer CADOGAN, Timothy, Act /Leading Stoker CLARK, George L, Petty Officer CLIFT, Albert E, Stoker 1c COCKLE, Austin W, Telegraphist COOPER, William, Leading Stoker DAVIES, Walter J, Act/Petty Officer DEE, James C, Stoker 1c DIGGENS, George J, Petty Officer Telegraphist FAIRHOLM, Matthew R, Act/Leading Stoker FARLOW, Charles A J, Able Seaman GREAVES, Cyril E, Engine Room Artificer 2c GREAVES, Stewart M, Act/Leading Seaman HADFIELD, Eric B

Seaman HADFIELD, Eric R,
 Act/Petty Officer HALL,
 Kenneth G, Able Seaman
 HANNA, William J, Able
 Seaman HARRIS, Edwin R,
 Telegraphist HENDERSON,
 Malcolm G, Lieutenant
 HIGDON, Reginald T, Able
 Seaman HIGGINS, Alfred G,
 Stoker 1c HOLLINGWORTH,
 George A, Petty Officer
 HOWELL, Norman L E,
 Engine Room Artificer 3c
 HUMPHREY, James E,
 Leading Seaman JAMES,
 Albert E, Leading Seaman
 LEONARD, Francis, Leading
 Seaman LIVERSIDGE,
 Grenville A, Lieutenant
 MATTHEWS, Robert, Stoker
 1c MORTON, Thomas W,
 Leading Stoker NOWELL,
 Gilbert H, Lieutenant
 Commander OLIVER,
 Aubrey G, Engine Room
 Artificer 3c PARKER,
 Christopher, Engine Room
 Artificer 4c PARRY, Oswald,
 Leading Seaman PAXFORD,
 Frank J, Stoker Petty
 Officer PEGLER, Frank,
 Warrant Engineer PHILLIPS,
 Albert D, Telegraphist
 POWELL, John H, Act
 /Leading Seaman
 RANDELL, Victor C, Chief
 Petty Officer RELF, Jack H,
 Stoker ROBINSON, Herbert,
 Act/Leading Seaman
 SMYTHE, Harold A, Leading
 Telegraphist SPOUSE,
 Abraham, Leading Stoker
 STAVELEY, John R, Able
 Seaman SUMMERS, James,
 Stoker THOMPSON,
 Stephen W, Stoker 1c
 WARREN, George E, Engine

Seaman HADFIELD, Eric R,
 Act/Petty Officer HALL,
 Kenneth G, Able Seaman
 HANNA, William J, Able
 Seaman HARRIS, Edwin R,
 Telegraphist HENDERSON,
 Malcolm G, Lieutenant
 HIGDON, Reginald T, Able
 Seaman HIGGINS, Alfred G,
 Stoker 1c HOLLINGWORTH,
 George A, Petty Officer
 HOWELL, Norman L E,
 Engine Room Artificer 3c
 HUMPHREY, James E,
 Leading Seaman JAMES,
 Albert E, Leading Seaman
 LEONARD, Francis, Leading
 Seaman LIVERSIDGE,
 Grenville A, Lieutenant
 MATTHEWS, Robert, Stoker
 1c MORTON, Thomas W,
 Leading Stoker NOWELL,
 Gilbert H, Lieutenant
 Commander OLIVER,
 Aubrey G, Engine Room
 Artificer 3c PARKER,
 Christopher, Engine Room
 Artificer 4c PARRY, Oswald,
 Leading Seaman PAXFORD,
 Frank J, Stoker Petty
 Officer PEGLER, Frank,
 Warrant Engineer PHILLIPS,
 Albert D, Telegraphist
 POWELL, John H, Act
 /Leading Seaman
 RANDELL, Victor C, Chief
 Petty Officer RELF, Jack H,
 Stoker ROBINSON, Herbert,
 Act/Leading Seaman
 SMYTHE, Harold A, Leading
 Telegraphist SPOUSE,
 Abraham, Leading Stoker
 STAVELEY, John R, Able
 Seaman SUMMERS, James,
 Stoker THOMPSON,
 Stephen W, Stoker 1c
 WARREN, George E, Engine
 Room Artificer 3c

Seaman HADFIELD, Eric R,
 Act/Petty Officer HALL,
 Kenneth G, Able Seaman
 HANNA, William J, Able
 Seaman HARRIS, Edwin R,
 Telegraphist HENDERSON,
 Malcolm G, Lieutenant
 HIGDON, Reginald T, Able
 Seaman HIGGINS, Alfred G,
 Stoker 1c HOLLINGWORTH,
 George A, Petty Officer
 HOWELL, Norman L E,
 Engine Room Artificer 3c
 HUMPHREY, James E,
 Leading Seaman JAMES,
 Albert E, Leading Seaman
 LEONARD, Francis, Leading
 Seaman LIVERSIDGE,
 Grenville A, Lieutenant
 MATTHEWS, Robert, Stoker
 1c MORTON, Thomas W,
 Leading Stoker NOWELL,
 Gilbert H, Lieutenant
 Commander OLIVER,
 Aubrey G, Engine Room
 Artificer 3c PARKER,
 Christopher, Engine Room
 Artificer 4c PARRY, Oswald,
 Leading Seaman PAXFORD,
 Frank J, Stoker Petty
 Officer PEGLER, Frank,
 Warrant Engineer PHILLIPS,
 Albert D, Telegraphist
 POWELL, John H, Act
 /Leading Seaman
 RANDELL, Victor C, Chief
 Petty Officer RELF, Jack H,
 Stoker ROBINSON, Herbert,
 Act/Leading Seaman
 SMYTHE, Harold A, Leading
 Telegraphist SPOUSE,
 Abraham, Leading Stoker
 STAVELEY, John R, Able
 Seaman SUMMERS, James,
 Stoker THOMPSON,
 Stephen W, Stoker 1c
 WARREN, George E, Engine
 Room Artificer 3c

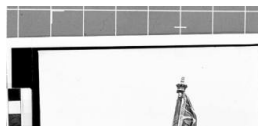
Room Artificer 2c
WILLIAMS, Christopher,
Stoker WILTSHIRE, Morgan
R, Stoker 1c WINGRAVE,
George C, Leading Seaman
(Source: naval-history.net)

Room Artificer 2c
WILLIAMS, Christopher,
Stoker WILTSHIRE, Morgan
R, Stoker 1c WINGRAVE,
George C, Leading Seaman
(Source: naval-history.net)

Room Artificer 2c
WILLIAMS, Christopher,
Stoker WILTSHIRE, Morgan
R, Stoker 1c WINGRAVE,
George C, Leading Seaman
(Source: naval-history.net)



Object number:
00020622
Title: HMS PHOENIX
moored at Garden Island



Object number:
00020623
Title: Raising the White
Ensign on HMS PHOENIX

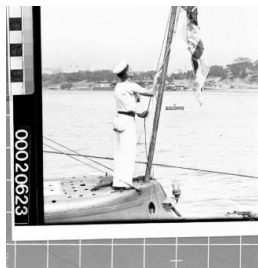


Object number:
00020624
Title: HMS PHOENIX
entering Woolloomooloo



moored at Garden Island
Date: February 1939
Primary Maker: Samuel J Hood Studio
Medium: Cellulose nitrate negative, black and white
Name: Nitrate negative
History: The Parthian class submarine or P class was a class of six submarines built for the Royal Navy in the late 1920s. They were designed as long-range patrol submarines for the Far East. PHOENIX was built at the Cammell Laird Shipyard, Birkenhead, UK; laid down 23 July 1928; and launched on 3 October 1929. After completion in 1930 it was deployed on the China Station in the British 4th Submarine Flotilla. During this service PHOENIX visited Sydney (in 1939) and was photographed by Sam Hood. In 1940 the Flotilla was transferred from Hong Kong to the Mediterranean where they arrived in May of that year. The first patrols were out of Alexandria to cover the major Italian fleet bases. PHOENIX was ordered to screen a supply convoy heading for Alexandria from Malta when it successfully sighted and reported the Italian battlefleet. On 8 July 1940 PHOENIX (LT CDR G H

Nowell, RN) fired torpedoes at the Italian battleships GUILIO CESARE and CONTE DI CAVOUR some 200



Ensign on HMS PHOENIX
Date: February 1939
Primary Maker: Samuel J Hood Studio
Medium: Cellulose nitrate negative, black and white
Name: Nitrate negative
History: The Parthian class submarine or P class was a class of six submarines built for the Royal Navy in the late 1920s. They were designed as long-range patrol submarines for the Far East. PHOENIX was built at the Cammell Laird Shipyard, Birkenhead, UK; laid down 23 July 1928; and launched on 3 October 1929. After completion in 1930 it was deployed on the China Station in the British 4th Submarine Flotilla. During this service PHOENIX visited Sydney (in 1939) and was photographed by Sam Hood. In 1940 the Flotilla was transferred from Hong Kong to the Mediterranean where they arrived in May of that year. The first patrols were out of Alexandria to cover the major Italian fleet bases. PHOENIX was ordered to screen a supply convoy heading for Alexandria from Malta when it successfully sighted and reported the Italian battlefleet. On 8 July 1940 PHOENIX (LT CDR G H Nowell, RN) fired torpedoes at the Italian battleships GUILIO CESARE and CONTE DI CAVOUR some 200 nautical miles east of Malta



entering Woolloomooloo Bay
Date: February 1939
Primary Maker: Samuel J Hood Studio
Medium: Cellulose nitrate negative, black and white
Name: Nitrate negative
History: The Parthian class submarine or P class was a class of six submarines built for the Royal Navy in the late 1920s. They were designed as long-range patrol submarines for the Far East. PHOENIX was built at the Cammell Laird Shipyard, Birkenhead, UK; laid down 23 July 1928; and launched on 3 October 1929. After completion in 1930 it was deployed on the China Station in the British 4th Submarine Flotilla. During this service PHOENIX visited Sydney (in 1939) and was photographed by Sam Hood. In 1940 the Flotilla was transferred from Hong Kong to the Mediterranean where they arrived in May of that year. The first patrols were out of Alexandria to cover the major Italian fleet bases. PHOENIX was ordered to screen a supply convoy heading for Alexandria from Malta when it successfully sighted and reported the Italian battlefleet. On 8 July 1940 PHOENIX (LT CDR G H Nowell, RN) fired torpedoes at the Italian battleships GUILIO CESARE and CONTE DI CAVOUR some 200

nautical miles east of Malta in position 35°40'N, 18°20'E. The torpedoes however missed their targets. HMS PHOENIX left Malta for a patrol of the Sicilian coast in July 1940. Nothing was heard from the submarine after a wireless message transmitted on the night of 14th/15th July. On 16 July the submarine fired torpedoes at the Italian torpedo boat ALBATROS off Augusta, south-east Sicily. The torpedoes again missed their target and it is believed ALBATROS sank PHOENIX during a depth charge counter attack (position 37°15'N, 15°15'E). Motto - Resurgam - I shall rise again Technical details of HMS PHOENIX include Length: 289 ft (88 m) Beam: 30 ft (9.1 m) Draught: 16 ft (4.9 m) Propulsion: Diesel-electric; 2 × Admiralty diesel engines, 4,640 hp; 2 × electric motors, 1,635 hp; 2 shafts Speed: 17.5 knots (20.1 mph; 32.4 km/h) surfaced 8.6 kn (9.9 mph; 15.9 km/h) submerged Complement: 53 Armament included 8 × 21 in (530 mm) torpedo tubes (6 bow, 2 stern) with 14 reloads; 1 × QF 4-inch (101.6 mm) Mk XII deck gun And the class was equipped to lay mines through the torpedo tubes PHOENIX was the 18th

nautical miles east of Malta in position 35°40'N, 18°20'E. The torpedoes however missed their targets. HMS PHOENIX left Malta for a patrol of the Sicilian coast in July 1940. Nothing was heard from the submarine after a wireless message transmitted on the night of 14th/15th July. On 16 July the submarine fired torpedoes at the Italian torpedo boat ALBATROS off Augusta, south-east Sicily. The torpedoes again missed their target and it is believed ALBATROS sank PHOENIX during a depth charge counter attack (position 37°15'N, 15°15'E). Motto - Resurgam - I shall rise again Technical details of HMS PHOENIX include Length: 289 ft (88 m) Beam: 30 ft (9.1 m) Draught: 16 ft (4.9 m) Propulsion: Diesel-electric; 2 × Admiralty diesel engines, 4,640 hp; 2 × electric motors, 1,635 hp; 2 shafts Speed: 17.5 knots (20.1 mph; 32.4 km/h) surfaced 8.6 kn (9.9 mph; 15.9 km/h) submerged Complement: 53 Armament included 8 × 21 in (530 mm) torpedo tubes (6 bow, 2 stern) with 14 reloads; 1 × QF 4-inch (101.6 mm) Mk XII deck gun And the class was equipped to lay mines through the torpedo tubes PHOENIX was the 18th Royal Navy warship to

DI CAVOOR some 200 nautical miles east of Malta in position 35°40'N, 18°20'E. The torpedoes however missed their targets. HMS PHOENIX left Malta for a patrol of the Sicilian coast in July 1940. Nothing was heard from the submarine after a wireless message transmitted on the night of 14th/15th July. On 16 July the submarine fired torpedoes at the Italian torpedo boat ALBATROS off Augusta, south-east Sicily. The torpedoes again missed their target and it is believed ALBATROS sank PHOENIX during a depth charge counter attack (position 37°15'N, 15°15'E). Motto - Resurgam - I shall rise again Technical details of HMS PHOENIX include Length: 289 ft (88 m) Beam: 30 ft (9.1 m) Draught: 16 ft (4.9 m) Propulsion: Diesel-electric; 2 × Admiralty diesel engines, 4,640 hp; 2 × electric motors, 1,635 hp; 2 shafts Speed: 17.5 knots (20.1 mph; 32.4 km/h) surfaced 8.6 kn (9.9 mph; 15.9 km/h) submerged Complement: 53 Armament included 8 × 21 in (530 mm) torpedo tubes (6 bow, 2 stern) with 14 reloads; 1 × QF 4-inch (101.6 mm) Mk XII deck gun And the class was equipped to lay mines through the torpedo tubes PHOENIX was the 18th

Royal Navy warship to carry the name, introduced in 1546 for a 20-gun ship bought in Scotland and last used for a 1911 destroyer lost in 1918. It had never been previously been used for a submarine. After this boat was lost in August 1940 the name was used for an RN Air Station in Egypt and in 1949 by the RN Damage Control School at Portsmouth. Ships carrying this name had been awarded 12 Battle Honours. Those who died on the submarine were: AYRES, Frederick R H, Petty Officer Cook BARKLEY, Kenneth, Act /Lieutenant BARNES, Eric B, Leading Signalmán BARTON, Sydney W C, Able Seaman BEDFORD, William R, Able Seaman BENNETT, Clifford F, Stoker Petty Officer BUNKER, Wilfred S, Stoker Petty Officer CADOGAN, Timothy, Act /Leading Stoker CLARK, George L, Petty Officer CLIFT, Albert E, Stoker 1c COCKLE, Austin W, Telegraphist COOPER, William, Leading Stoker DAVIES, Walter J, Act/Petty Officer DEE, James C, Stoker 1c DIGGENS, George J, Petty Officer Telegraphist FAIRHOLM, Matthew R, Act/Leading Stoker FARLOW, Charles A J, Able Seaman GREAVES, Cyril E, Engine Room Artificer 2c GREAVES, Stewart M, Act/Leading

royal navy warship to carry the name, introduced in 1546 for a 20-gun ship bought in Scotland and last used for a 1911 destroyer lost in 1918. It had never been previously been used for a submarine. After this boat was lost in August 1940 the name was used for an RN Air Station in Egypt and in 1949 by the RN Damage Control School at Portsmouth. Ships carrying this name had been awarded 12 Battle Honours. Those who died on the submarine were: AYRES, Frederick R H, Petty Officer Cook BARKLEY, Kenneth, Act /Lieutenant BARNES, Eric B, Leading Signalmán BARTON, Sydney W C, Able Seaman BEDFORD, William R, Able Seaman BENNETT, Clifford F, Stoker Petty Officer BUNKER, Wilfred S, Stoker Petty Officer CADOGAN, Timothy, Act /Leading Stoker CLARK, George L, Petty Officer CLIFT, Albert E, Stoker 1c COCKLE, Austin W, Telegraphist COOPER, William, Leading Stoker DAVIES, Walter J, Act/Petty Officer DEE, James C, Stoker 1c DIGGENS, George J, Petty Officer Telegraphist FAIRHOLM, Matthew R, Act/Leading Stoker FARLOW, Charles A J, Able Seaman GREAVES, Cyril E, Engine Room Artificer 2c GREAVES, Stewart M, Act/Leading Seaman HADFIELD, Eric B

PHOENIX was the 10th Royal Navy warship to carry the name, introduced in 1546 for a 20-gun ship bought in Scotland and last used for a 1911 destroyer lost in 1918. It had never been previously been used for a submarine. After this boat was lost in August 1940 the name was used for an RN Air Station in Egypt and in 1949 by the RN Damage Control School at Portsmouth. Ships carrying this name had been awarded 12 Battle Honours. Those who died on the submarine were: AYRES, Frederick R H, Petty Officer Cook BARKLEY, Kenneth, Act /Lieutenant BARNES, Eric B, Leading Signalmán BARTON, Sydney W C, Able Seaman BEDFORD, William R, Able Seaman BENNETT, Clifford F, Stoker Petty Officer BUNKER, Wilfred S, Stoker Petty Officer CADOGAN, Timothy, Act /Leading Stoker CLARK, George L, Petty Officer CLIFT, Albert E, Stoker 1c COCKLE, Austin W, Telegraphist COOPER, William, Leading Stoker DAVIES, Walter J, Act/Petty Officer DEE, James C, Stoker 1c DIGGENS, George J, Petty Officer Telegraphist FAIRHOLM, Matthew R, Act/Leading Stoker FARLOW, Charles A J, Able Seaman GREAVES, Cyril E, Engine Room Artificer 2c GREAVES, Stewart M, Act/Leading

Seaman HADFIELD, Eric R,
 Act/Petty Officer HALL,
 Kenneth G, Able Seaman
 HANNA, William J, Able
 Seaman HARRIS, Edwin R,
 Telegraphist HENDERSON,
 Malcolm G, Lieutenant
 HIGDON, Reginald T, Able
 Seaman HIGGINS, Alfred G,
 Stoker 1c HOLLINGWORTH,
 George A, Petty Officer
 HOWELL, Norman L E,
 Engine Room Artificer 3c
 HUMPHREY, James E,
 Leading Seaman JAMES,
 Albert E, Leading Seaman
 LEONARD, Francis, Leading
 Seaman LIVERSIDGE,
 Grenville A, Lieutenant
 MATTHEWS, Robert, Stoker
 1c MORTON, Thomas W,
 Leading Stoker NOWELL,
 Gilbert H, Lieutenant
 Commander OLIVER,
 Aubrey G, Engine Room
 Artificer 3c PARKER,
 Christopher, Engine Room
 Artificer 4c PARRY, Oswald,
 Leading Seaman PAXFORD,
 Frank J, Stoker Petty
 Officer PEGLER, Frank,
 Warrant Engineer PHILLIPS,
 Albert D, Telegraphist
 POWELL, John H, Act
 /Leading Seaman
 RANDELL, Victor C, Chief
 Petty Officer RELF, Jack H,
 Stoker ROBINSON, Herbert,
 Act/Leading Seaman
 SMYTHE, Harold A, Leading
 Telegraphist SPOUSE,
 Abraham, Leading Stoker
 STAVELEY, John R, Able
 Seaman SUMMERS, James,
 Stoker THOMPSON,
 Stephen W, Stoker 1c
 WARREN, George E, Engine

Seaman HADFIELD, Eric R,
 Act/Petty Officer HALL,
 Kenneth G, Able Seaman
 HANNA, William J, Able
 Seaman HARRIS, Edwin R,
 Telegraphist HENDERSON,
 Malcolm G, Lieutenant
 HIGDON, Reginald T, Able
 Seaman HIGGINS, Alfred G,
 Stoker 1c HOLLINGWORTH,
 George A, Petty Officer
 HOWELL, Norman L E,
 Engine Room Artificer 3c
 HUMPHREY, James E,
 Leading Seaman JAMES,
 Albert E, Leading Seaman
 LEONARD, Francis, Leading
 Seaman LIVERSIDGE,
 Grenville A, Lieutenant
 MATTHEWS, Robert, Stoker
 1c MORTON, Thomas W,
 Leading Stoker NOWELL,
 Gilbert H, Lieutenant
 Commander OLIVER,
 Aubrey G, Engine Room
 Artificer 3c PARKER,
 Christopher, Engine Room
 Artificer 4c PARRY, Oswald,
 Leading Seaman PAXFORD,
 Frank J, Stoker Petty
 Officer PEGLER, Frank,
 Warrant Engineer PHILLIPS,
 Albert D, Telegraphist
 POWELL, John H, Act
 /Leading Seaman
 RANDELL, Victor C, Chief
 Petty Officer RELF, Jack H,
 Stoker ROBINSON, Herbert,
 Act/Leading Seaman
 SMYTHE, Harold A, Leading
 Telegraphist SPOUSE,
 Abraham, Leading Stoker
 STAVELEY, John R, Able
 Seaman SUMMERS, James,
 Stoker THOMPSON,
 Stephen W, Stoker 1c
 WARREN, George E, Engine
 Room Artificer 3c

Stewart M, Act/Leading
 Seaman HADFIELD, Eric R,
 Act/Petty Officer HALL,
 Kenneth G, Able Seaman
 HANNA, William J, Able
 Seaman HARRIS, Edwin R,
 Telegraphist HENDERSON,
 Malcolm G, Lieutenant
 HIGDON, Reginald T, Able
 Seaman HIGGINS, Alfred G,
 Stoker 1c HOLLINGWORTH,
 George A, Petty Officer
 HOWELL, Norman L E,
 Engine Room Artificer 3c
 HUMPHREY, James E,
 Leading Seaman JAMES,
 Albert E, Leading Seaman
 LEONARD, Francis, Leading
 Seaman LIVERSIDGE,
 Grenville A, Lieutenant
 MATTHEWS, Robert, Stoker
 1c MORTON, Thomas W,
 Leading Stoker NOWELL,
 Gilbert H, Lieutenant
 Commander OLIVER,
 Aubrey G, Engine Room
 Artificer 3c PARKER,
 Christopher, Engine Room
 Artificer 4c PARRY, Oswald,
 Leading Seaman PAXFORD,
 Frank J, Stoker Petty
 Officer PEGLER, Frank,
 Warrant Engineer PHILLIPS,
 Albert D, Telegraphist
 POWELL, John H, Act
 /Leading Seaman
 RANDELL, Victor C, Chief
 Petty Officer RELF, Jack H,
 Stoker ROBINSON, Herbert,
 Act/Leading Seaman
 SMYTHE, Harold A, Leading
 Telegraphist SPOUSE,
 Abraham, Leading Stoker
 STAVELEY, John R, Able
 Seaman SUMMERS, James,
 Stoker THOMPSON,
 Stephen W, Stoker 1c
 WARREN, George E, Engine

Room Artificer 2c
WILLIAMS, Christopher,
Stoker WILTSHIRE, Morgan
R, Stoker 1c WINGRAVE,
George C, Leading Seaman
(Source: naval-history.net)

Room Artificer 2c
WILLIAMS, Christopher,
Stoker WILTSHIRE, Morgan
R, Stoker 1c WINGRAVE,
George C, Leading Seaman
(Source: naval-history.net)

WARREN, George E, Engine
Room Artificer 2c
WILLIAMS, Christopher,
Stoker WILTSHIRE, Morgan
R, Stoker 1c WINGRAVE,
George C, Leading Seaman
(Source: naval-history.net)



Object number:
00020615
Title: HMS PHOENIX in
Sydney Harbour

Object number:
00020616
Title: HMS PHOENIX in
Sydney Harbour



Object number:
00020617
Title: HMS PHOENIX in
Woolloomooloo Bay



Sydney

Date: February 1939

Primary Maker: Samuel J Hood Studio

Medium: Cellulose nitrate negative, black and white

Name: Nitrate negative

History: The Parthian class submarine or P class was a class of six submarines built for the Royal Navy in the late 1920s. They were designed as long-range patrol submarines for the Far East. PHOENIX was built at the Cammell Laird Shipyard, Birkenhead, UK; laid down 23 July 1928; and launched on 3 October 1929. After completion in 1930 it was deployed on the China Station in the British 4th Submarine Flotilla. During this service PHOENIX visited Sydney (in 1939) and was photographed by Sam Hood. In 1940 the Flotilla was transferred from Hong Kong to the Mediterranean where they arrived in May of that year. The first patrols were out of Alexandria to cover the major Italian fleet bases. PHOENIX was ordered to screen a supply convoy heading for Alexandria from Malta when it successfully sighted and reported the Italian battlefleet. On 8 July 1940 PHOENIX (LT CDR G H

Nowell, RN) fired torpedoes at the Italian battleships GUILIO CESARE and CONTE DI CAVOUR some 200

Sydney Harbour

Date: February 1939

Primary Maker: Samuel J Hood Studio

Medium: Cellulose nitrate negative, black and white

Name: Nitrate negative

History: The Parthian class submarine or P class was a class of six submarines built for the Royal Navy in the late 1920s. They were designed as long-range patrol submarines for the Far East. PHOENIX was built at the Cammell Laird Shipyard, Birkenhead, UK; laid down 23 July 1928; and launched on 3 October 1929. After completion in 1930 it was deployed on the China Station in the British 4th Submarine Flotilla. During this service PHOENIX visited Sydney (in 1939) and was photographed by Sam Hood. In 1940 the Flotilla was transferred from Hong Kong to the Mediterranean where they arrived in May of that year. The first patrols were out of Alexandria to cover the major Italian fleet bases. PHOENIX was ordered to screen a supply convoy heading for Alexandria from Malta when it successfully sighted and reported the Italian battlefleet. On 8 July 1940 PHOENIX (LT CDR G H Nowell, RN) fired torpedoes at the Italian battleships GUILIO CESARE and CONTE DI CAVOUR some 200



Woolloomooloo Bay

Date: February 1939

Primary Maker: Samuel J Hood Studio

Medium: Cellulose nitrate negative, black and white

Name: Nitrate negative

History: The Parthian class submarine or P class was a class of six submarines built for the Royal Navy in the late 1920s. They were designed as long-range patrol submarines for the Far East. PHOENIX was built at the Cammell Laird Shipyard, Birkenhead, UK; laid down 23 July 1928; and launched on 3 October 1929. After completion in 1930 it was deployed on the China Station in the British 4th Submarine Flotilla. During this service PHOENIX visited Sydney (in 1939) and was photographed by Sam Hood. In 1940 the Flotilla was transferred from Hong Kong to the Mediterranean where they arrived in May of that year. The first patrols were out of Alexandria to cover the major Italian fleet bases. PHOENIX was ordered to screen a supply convoy heading for Alexandria from Malta when it successfully sighted and reported the Italian battlefleet. On 8 July 1940 PHOENIX (LT CDR G H Nowell, RN) fired torpedoes at the Italian battleships GUILIO CESARE and CONTE DI CAVOUR some 200

nautical miles east of Malta
 in position 35°40'N,
 18°20'E. The torpedoes
 however missed their
 targets. HMS PHOENIX left
 Malta for a patrol of the
 Sicilian coast in July 1940.
 Nothing was heard from
 the submarine after a
 wireless message
 transmitted on the night of
 14th/15th July. On 16 July
 the submarine fired
 torpedoes at the Italian
 torpedo boat ALBATROS off
 Augusta, south-east Sicily.
 The torpedoes again
 missed their target and it
 is believed ALBATROS sank
 PHOENIX during a depth
 charge counter attack
 (position 37°15'N,
 15°15'E). Motto -
 Resurgam - I shall rise
 again. Pennant - PX
 Technical details of HMS
 PHOENIX include Length:
 289 ft (88 m) Beam: 30 ft
 (9.1 m) Draught: 16 ft (4.9
 m) Propulsion: Diesel-
 electric; 2 × Admiralty
 diesel engines, 4,640 hp; 2
 × electric motors, 1,635
 hp; 2 shafts Speed: 17.5
 knots (20.1 mph; 32.4 km
 /h) surfaced 8.6 kn (9.9
 mph; 15.9 km/h)
 submerged Complement:
 53 Armament included 8 ×
 21 in (530 mm) torpedo
 tubes (6 bow, 2 stern) with
 14 reloads; 1 × QF 4-inch
 (101.6 mm) Mk XII deck
 gun And the class was
 equipped to lay mines
 through the torpedo tubes
 PHOENIX was the 18th

nautical miles east of Malta
 in position 35°40'N,
 18°20'E. The torpedoes
 however missed their
 targets. HMS PHOENIX left
 Malta for a patrol of the
 Sicilian coast in July 1940.
 Nothing was heard from
 the submarine after a
 wireless message
 transmitted on the night of
 14th/15th July. On 16 July
 the submarine fired
 torpedoes at the Italian
 torpedo boat ALBATROS off
 Augusta, south-east Sicily.
 The torpedoes again
 missed their target and it
 is believed ALBATROS sank
 PHOENIX during a depth
 charge counter attack
 (position 37°15'N,
 15°15'E). Motto -
 Resurgam - I shall rise
 again. Pennant - PX
 Technical details of HMS
 PHOENIX include Length:
 289 ft (88 m) Beam: 30 ft
 (9.1 m) Draught: 16 ft (4.9
 m) Propulsion: Diesel-
 electric; 2 × Admiralty
 diesel engines, 4,640 hp; 2
 × electric motors, 1,635
 hp; 2 shafts Speed: 17.5
 knots (20.1 mph; 32.4 km
 /h) surfaced 8.6 kn (9.9
 mph; 15.9 km/h)
 submerged Complement:
 53 Armament included 8 ×
 21 in (530 mm) torpedo
 tubes (6 bow, 2 stern) with
 14 reloads; 1 × QF 4-inch
 (101.6 mm) Mk XII deck
 gun And the class was
 equipped to lay mines
 through the torpedo tubes
 PHOENIX was the 18th
 Royal Navy warship to

nautical miles east of Malta
 in position 35°40'N,
 18°20'E. The torpedoes
 however missed their
 targets. HMS PHOENIX left
 Malta for a patrol of the
 Sicilian coast in July 1940.
 Nothing was heard from
 the submarine after a
 wireless message
 transmitted on the night of
 14th/15th July. On 16 July
 the submarine fired
 torpedoes at the Italian
 torpedo boat ALBATROS off
 Augusta, south-east Sicily.
 The torpedoes again
 missed their target and it
 is believed ALBATROS sank
 PHOENIX during a depth
 charge counter attack
 (position 37°15'N,
 15°15'E). Motto -
 Resurgam - I shall rise
 again. Pennant - PX
 Technical details of HMS
 PHOENIX include Length:
 289 ft (88 m) Beam: 30 ft
 (9.1 m) Draught: 16 ft (4.9
 m) Propulsion: Diesel-
 electric; 2 × Admiralty
 diesel engines, 4,640 hp; 2
 × electric motors, 1,635
 hp; 2 shafts Speed: 17.5
 knots (20.1 mph; 32.4 km
 /h) surfaced 8.6 kn (9.9
 mph; 15.9 km/h)
 submerged Complement:
 53 Armament included 8 ×
 21 in (530 mm) torpedo
 tubes (6 bow, 2 stern) with
 14 reloads; 1 × QF 4-inch
 (101.6 mm) Mk XII deck
 gun And the class was
 equipped to lay mines
 through the torpedo tubes
 PHOENIX was the 18th
 Royal Navy warship to

Royal Navy warship to carry the name, introduced in 1546 for a 20-gun ship bought in Scotland and last used for a 1911 destroyer lost in 1918. It had never been previously been used for a submarine. After this boat was lost in August 1940 the name was used for an RN Air Station in Egypt and in 1949 by the RN Damage Control School at Portsmouth. Ships carrying this name had been awarded 12 Battle Honours. Those who died on the submarine were: AYRES, Frederick R H, Petty Officer Cook BARKLEY, Kenneth, Act /Lieutenant BARNES, Eric B, Leading Signalmán BARTON, Sydney W C, Able Seaman BEDFORD, William R, Able Seaman BENNETT, Clifford F, Stoker Petty Officer BUNKER, Wilfred S, Stoker Petty Officer CADOGAN, Timothy, Act /Leading Stoker CLARK, George L, Petty Officer CLIFT, Albert E, Stoker 1c COCKLE, Austin W, Telegraphist COOPER, William, Leading Stoker DAVIES, Walter J, Act/Petty Officer DEE, James C, Stoker 1c DIGGENS, George J, Petty Officer Telegraphist FAIRHOLM, Matthew R, Act/Leading Stoker FARLOW, Charles A J, Able Seaman GREAVES, Cyril E, Engine Room Artificer 2c GREAVES, Stewart M, Act/Leading

Royal Navy warship to carry the name, introduced in 1546 for a 20-gun ship bought in Scotland and last used for a 1911 destroyer lost in 1918. It had never been previously been used for a submarine. After this boat was lost in August 1940 the name was used for an RN Air Station in Egypt and in 1949 by the RN Damage Control School at Portsmouth. Ships carrying this name had been awarded 12 Battle Honours. Those who died on the submarine were: AYRES, Frederick R H, Petty Officer Cook BARKLEY, Kenneth, Act /Lieutenant BARNES, Eric B, Leading Signalmán BARTON, Sydney W C, Able Seaman BEDFORD, William R, Able Seaman BENNETT, Clifford F, Stoker Petty Officer BUNKER, Wilfred S, Stoker Petty Officer CADOGAN, Timothy, Act /Leading Stoker CLARK, George L, Petty Officer CLIFT, Albert E, Stoker 1c COCKLE, Austin W, Telegraphist COOPER, William, Leading Stoker DAVIES, Walter J, Act/Petty Officer DEE, James C, Stoker 1c DIGGENS, George J, Petty Officer Telegraphist FAIRHOLM, Matthew R, Act/Leading Stoker FARLOW, Charles A J, Able Seaman GREAVES, Cyril E, Engine Room Artificer 2c GREAVES, Stewart M, Act/Leading Seaman HADFIELD, Eric B

Royal Navy warship to carry the name, introduced in 1546 for a 20-gun ship bought in Scotland and last used for a 1911 destroyer lost in 1918. It had never been previously been used for a submarine. After this boat was lost in August 1940 the name was used for an RN Air Station in Egypt and in 1949 by the RN Damage Control School at Portsmouth. Ships carrying this name had been awarded 12 Battle Honours. Those who died on the submarine were: AYRES, Frederick R H, Petty Officer Cook BARKLEY, Kenneth, Act /Lieutenant BARNES, Eric B, Leading Signalmán BARTON, Sydney W C, Able Seaman BEDFORD, William R, Able Seaman BENNETT, Clifford F, Stoker Petty Officer BUNKER, Wilfred S, Stoker Petty Officer CADOGAN, Timothy, Act /Leading Stoker CLARK, George L, Petty Officer CLIFT, Albert E, Stoker 1c COCKLE, Austin W, Telegraphist COOPER, William, Leading Stoker DAVIES, Walter J, Act/Petty Officer DEE, James C, Stoker 1c DIGGENS, George J, Petty Officer Telegraphist FAIRHOLM, Matthew R, Act/Leading Stoker FARLOW, Charles A J, Able Seaman GREAVES, Cyril E, Engine Room Artificer 2c GREAVES, Stewart M, Act/Leading Seaman HADFIELD, Eric B

Seaman HADFIELD, Eric R,
 Act/Petty Officer HALL,
 Kenneth G, Able Seaman
 HANNA, William J, Able
 Seaman HARRIS, Edwin R,
 Telegraphist HENDERSON,
 Malcolm G, Lieutenant
 HIGDON, Reginald T, Able
 Seaman HIGGINS, Alfred G,
 Stoker 1c HOLLINGWORTH,
 George A, Petty Officer
 HOWELL, Norman L E,
 Engine Room Artificer 3c
 HUMPHREY, James E,
 Leading Seaman JAMES,
 Albert E, Leading Seaman
 LEONARD, Francis, Leading
 Seaman LIVERSIDGE,
 Grenville A, Lieutenant
 MATTHEWS, Robert, Stoker
 1c MORTON, Thomas W,
 Leading Stoker NOWELL,
 Gilbert H, Lieutenant
 Commander OLIVER,
 Aubrey G, Engine Room
 Artificer 3c PARKER,
 Christopher, Engine Room
 Artificer 4c PARRY, Oswald,
 Leading Seaman PAXFORD,
 Frank J, Stoker Petty
 Officer PEGLER, Frank,
 Warrant Engineer PHILLIPS,
 Albert D, Telegraphist
 POWELL, John H, Act
 /Leading Seaman
 RANDELL, Victor C, Chief
 Petty Officer RELF, Jack H,
 Stoker ROBINSON, Herbert,
 Act/Leading Seaman
 SMYTHE, Harold A, Leading
 Telegraphist SPOUSE,
 Abraham, Leading Stoker
 STAVELEY, John R, Able
 Seaman SUMMERS, James,
 Stoker THOMPSON,
 Stephen W, Stoker 1c
 WARREN, George E, Engine

Seaman HADFIELD, Eric R,
 Act/Petty Officer HALL,
 Kenneth G, Able Seaman
 HANNA, William J, Able
 Seaman HARRIS, Edwin R,
 Telegraphist HENDERSON,
 Malcolm G, Lieutenant
 HIGDON, Reginald T, Able
 Seaman HIGGINS, Alfred G,
 Stoker 1c HOLLINGWORTH,
 George A, Petty Officer
 HOWELL, Norman L E,
 Engine Room Artificer 3c
 HUMPHREY, James E,
 Leading Seaman JAMES,
 Albert E, Leading Seaman
 LEONARD, Francis, Leading
 Seaman LIVERSIDGE,
 Grenville A, Lieutenant
 MATTHEWS, Robert, Stoker
 1c MORTON, Thomas W,
 Leading Stoker NOWELL,
 Gilbert H, Lieutenant
 Commander OLIVER,
 Aubrey G, Engine Room
 Artificer 3c PARKER,
 Christopher, Engine Room
 Artificer 4c PARRY, Oswald,
 Leading Seaman PAXFORD,
 Frank J, Stoker Petty
 Officer PEGLER, Frank,
 Warrant Engineer PHILLIPS,
 Albert D, Telegraphist
 POWELL, John H, Act
 /Leading Seaman
 RANDELL, Victor C, Chief
 Petty Officer RELF, Jack H,
 Stoker ROBINSON, Herbert,
 Act/Leading Seaman
 SMYTHE, Harold A, Leading
 Telegraphist SPOUSE,
 Abraham, Leading Stoker
 STAVELEY, John R, Able
 Seaman SUMMERS, James,
 Stoker THOMPSON,
 Stephen W, Stoker 1c
 WARREN, George E, Engine
 Room Artificer 3c

Seaman HADFIELD, Eric R,
 Act/Petty Officer HALL,
 Kenneth G, Able Seaman
 HANNA, William J, Able
 Seaman HARRIS, Edwin R,
 Telegraphist HENDERSON,
 Malcolm G, Lieutenant
 HIGDON, Reginald T, Able
 Seaman HIGGINS, Alfred G,
 Stoker 1c HOLLINGWORTH,
 George A, Petty Officer
 HOWELL, Norman L E,
 Engine Room Artificer 3c
 HUMPHREY, James E,
 Leading Seaman JAMES,
 Albert E, Leading Seaman
 LEONARD, Francis, Leading
 Seaman LIVERSIDGE,
 Grenville A, Lieutenant
 MATTHEWS, Robert, Stoker
 1c MORTON, Thomas W,
 Leading Stoker NOWELL,
 Gilbert H, Lieutenant
 Commander OLIVER,
 Aubrey G, Engine Room
 Artificer 3c PARKER,
 Christopher, Engine Room
 Artificer 4c PARRY, Oswald,
 Leading Seaman PAXFORD,
 Frank J, Stoker Petty
 Officer PEGLER, Frank,
 Warrant Engineer PHILLIPS,
 Albert D, Telegraphist
 POWELL, John H, Act
 /Leading Seaman
 RANDELL, Victor C, Chief
 Petty Officer RELF, Jack H,
 Stoker ROBINSON, Herbert,
 Act/Leading Seaman
 SMYTHE, Harold A, Leading
 Telegraphist SPOUSE,
 Abraham, Leading Stoker
 STAVELEY, John R, Able
 Seaman SUMMERS, James,
 Stoker THOMPSON,
 Stephen W, Stoker 1c
 WARREN, George E, Engine
 Room Artificer 3c

Room Artificer 2c
WILLIAMS, Christopher,
Stoker WILTSHIRE, Morgan
R, Stoker 1c WINGRAVE,
George C, Leading Seaman
(Source: naval-history.net)

Room Artificer 2c
WILLIAMS, Christopher,
Stoker WILTSHIRE, Morgan
R, Stoker 1c WINGRAVE,
George C, Leading Seaman
(Source: naval-history.net)

Room Artificer 2c
WILLIAMS, Christopher,
Stoker WILTSHIRE, Morgan
R, Stoker 1c WINGRAVE,
George C, Leading Seaman
(Source: naval-history.net)



Object number:
00020431

Title: French naval band
from JEANNE D'ARC



Object number:
00020439

Title: JEANNE D'ARC
band performing



Object number:
00020440

Title: Officers and sailors
on JEANNE D'ARC



FROM JEANNE D'ARC

Date: 2 February 1938

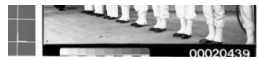
Primary Maker: Samuel J Hood Studio

Medium: Emulsion on nitrate film.

Name: Nitrate negative

History: The French cruiser JEANNE D'ARC was built in 1930 and in 1931 toured countries of South America where France wanted to increase her influence. On 2 February 1938, she entered Sydney Heads and berthed at Circular Quay. La Jeanne (nickname) was a training cruiser and, under the command of Captain Paul Auphan, there were 27 officers, 506 ratings and 120 midshipmen. Early in 1938 Sydney was preparing to hold the Empire games while celebrating 150 years of European settlement. To help commemorate the occasion, ships of the United States (USS LOUISVILLE), French, Italian (cruiser RAIMONDO MONTECUCCOLI), Dutch (sloop FLORES), British (HMS ACHILLES), and New Zealand navies were present. JEANNE D'ARC and the sloop RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY comprised the French representatives. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Thursday 3

February 1938: MARCH OF TROOPS. FOREIGN NAVAL MEN TO TAKE PART. To-morrow afternoon there



honour guard

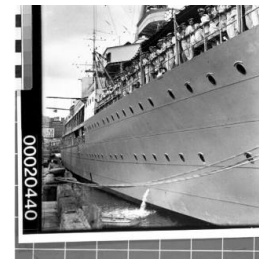
Date: 1938

Primary Maker: Samuel J Hood Studio

Medium: Emulsion on nitrate film.

Name: Nitrate negative

History: The French cruiser JEANNE D'ARC was built in 1930 and in 1931 toured countries of South America where France wanted to increase her influence. On 2 February 1938, she entered Sydney Heads and berthed at Circular Quay. La Jeanne (nickname) was a training cruiser and, under the command of Captain Paul Auphan, there were 27 officers, 506 ratings and 120 midshipmen. Early in 1938 Sydney was preparing to hold the Empire games while celebrating 150 years of European settlement. To help commemorate the occasion, ships of the United States (USS LOUISVILLE), French, Italian (cruiser RAIMONDO MONTECUCCOLI), Dutch (sloop FLORES), British (HMS ACHILLES), and New Zealand navies were present. JEANNE D'ARC and the sloop RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY comprised the French representatives. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Thursday 3 February 1938: MARCH OF TROOPS. FOREIGN NAVAL MEN TO TAKE PART. To-morrow afternoon there will be a march through



ON JEANNE D'ARC

Date: 1938

Primary Maker: Samuel J Hood Studio

Medium: Emulsion on nitrate film.

Name: Nitrate negative

History: The French cruiser JEANNE D'ARC was built in 1930 and in 1931 toured countries of South America where France wanted to increase her influence. On 2 February 1938, she entered Sydney Heads and berthed at Circular Quay. La Jeanne (nickname) was a training cruiser and, under the command of Captain Paul Auphan, there were 27 officers, 506 ratings and 120 midshipmen. Early in 1938 Sydney was preparing to hold the Empire games while celebrating 150 years of European settlement. To help commemorate the occasion, ships of the United States (USS LOUISVILLE), French, Italian (cruiser RAIMONDO MONTECUCCOLI), Dutch (sloop FLORES), British (HMS ACHILLES), and New Zealand navies were present. JEANNE D'ARC and the sloop RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY comprised the French representatives. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Thursday 3 February 1938: MARCH OF TROOPS. FOREIGN NAVAL MEN TO TAKE PART. To-morrow afternoon there will be a march through

will be a march through Sydney streets of naval, military, and air force units, together with parties from the New Zealand, American, French, Italian, and Dutch warships now in port. The Governor-General, Lord Gowrie, will take the salute at the Town Hall at about 2.25 p.m. This will be the first time that naval parties of four foreign nations have marched together in Sydney. The procession will form up in the Domain (Mitchell Library entrance) at 2 p.m., and the route will be: Macquarie Street, St. James Square, Elizabeth Street, Liverpool Street, George Street, Martin Place, Macquarie Street, back to the Domain
FRENCH MARCH TO-DAY.
 This morning, at 11 o'clock, landing parties from the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc and the French sloop Rigault de Genouilly will place wreaths on the Cenotaph in Martin Place. They will march from the Circular Quay, via George Street, to Martin Place, and will return by the same route. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Friday 4 February 1938: **WARSHIP INSPECTIONS.** It was announced yesterday that there could be no further opportunities for the public to inspect the Dutch gunboat Flores. Inspection

will be a march through Sydney streets of naval, military, and air force units, together with parties from the New Zealand, American, French, Italian, and Dutch warships now in port. The Governor-General, Lord Gowrie, will take the salute at the Town Hall at about 2.25 p.m. This will be the first time that naval parties of four foreign nations have marched together in Sydney. The procession will form up in the Domain (Mitchell Library entrance) at 2 p.m., and the route will be: Macquarie Street, St. James Square, Elizabeth Street, Liverpool Street, George Street, Martin Place, Macquarie Street, back to the Domain
FRENCH MARCH TO-DAY.
 This morning, at 11 o'clock, landing parties from the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc and the French sloop Rigault de Genouilly will place wreaths on the Cenotaph in Martin Place. They will march from the Circular Quay, via George Street, to Martin Place, and will return by the same route. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Friday 4 February 1938: **WARSHIP INSPECTIONS.** It was announced yesterday that there could be no further opportunities for the public to inspect the Dutch gunboat Flores. Inspection of the French cruiser

will be a march through Sydney streets of naval, military, and air force units, together with parties from the New Zealand, American, French, Italian, and Dutch warships now in port. The Governor-General, Lord Gowrie, will take the salute at the Town Hall at about 2.25 p.m. This will be the first time that naval parties of four foreign nations have marched together in Sydney. The procession will form up in the Domain (Mitchell Library entrance) at 2 p.m., and the route will be: Macquarie Street, St. James Square, Elizabeth Street, Liverpool Street, George Street, Martin Place, Macquarie Street, back to the Domain
FRENCH MARCH TO-DAY.
 This morning, at 11 o'clock, landing parties from the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc and the French sloop Rigault de Genouilly will place wreaths on the Cenotaph in Martin Place. They will march from the Circular Quay, via George Street, to Martin Place, and will return by the same route. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Friday 4 February 1938: **WARSHIP INSPECTIONS.** It was announced yesterday that there could be no further opportunities for the public to inspect the Dutch gunboat Flores. Inspection of the French cruiser

of the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc has been reserved on Saturday afternoon (3 p.m. to 5 p.m.) to returned soldiers and sailors and their wives, and on Monday next (2 p.m. to 5 p.m.) to members of the Alliance Française. To-day 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. and on Sunday (2 p.m. to 5 p.m.) the vessel will be open for inspection by the general public. TO-DAY'S PROCESSION. MEN FROM FOUR FOREIGN NAVIES. In the procession of navy, army, and air force units in Sydney this afternoon, there will be on parade 1,600 officers and men from the Australian army and detachments from the New Zealand, United States, French, Italian, and Dutch warships, now in port. The Governor-General, Lord Gowrie, will take the salute at the Town Hall at about 2.25 p.m. The procession will leave the Domain (Mitchell Library entrance) at 2 p.m., and will march via Macquarie Street, Queen's Square, St. James's Road, Elizabeth Street, Liverpool Street, George Street, Martin Place, Macquarie Street, back to the starting point. The military units will include the 1st Heavy Brigade, Royal Australian Engineers, a section of sixty-pounders (two guns), a section of Howitzers (two guns), a section of anti-

of the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc has been reserved on Saturday afternoon (3 p.m. to 5 p.m.) to returned soldiers and sailors and their wives, and on Monday next (2 p.m. to 5 p.m.) to members of the Alliance Française. To-day 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. and on Sunday (2 p.m. to 5 p.m.) the vessel will be open for inspection by the general public. TO-DAY'S PROCESSION. MEN FROM FOUR FOREIGN NAVIES. In the procession of navy, army, and air force units in Sydney this afternoon, there will be on parade 1,600 officers and men from the Australian army and detachments from the New Zealand, United States, French, Italian, and Dutch warships, now in port. The Governor-General, Lord Gowrie, will take the salute at the Town Hall at about 2.25 p.m. The procession will leave the Domain (Mitchell Library entrance) at 2 p.m., and will march via Macquarie Street, Queen's Square, St. James's Road, Elizabeth Street, Liverpool Street, George Street, Martin Place, Macquarie Street, back to the starting point. The military units will include the 1st Heavy Brigade, Royal Australian Engineers, a section of sixty-pounders (two guns), a section of Howitzers (two guns), a section of anti-aircraft units (two guns).

of the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc has been reserved on Saturday afternoon (3 p.m. to 5 p.m.) to returned soldiers and sailors and their wives, and on Monday next (2 p.m. to 5 p.m.) to members of the Alliance Française. To-day 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. and on Sunday (2 p.m. to 5 p.m.) the vessel will be open for inspection by the general public. TO-DAY'S PROCESSION. MEN FROM FOUR FOREIGN NAVIES. In the procession of navy, army, and air force units in Sydney this afternoon, there will be on parade 1,600 officers and men from the Australian army and detachments from the New Zealand, United States, French, Italian, and Dutch warships, now in port. The Governor-General, Lord Gowrie, will take the salute at the Town Hall at about 2.25 p.m. The procession will leave the Domain (Mitchell Library entrance) at 2 p.m., and will march via Macquarie Street, Queen's Square, St. James's Road, Elizabeth Street, Liverpool Street, George Street, Martin Place, Macquarie Street, back to the starting point. The military units will include the 1st Heavy Brigade, Royal Australian Engineers, a section of sixty-pounders (two guns), a section of Howitzers (two guns), a section of anti-aircraft units (two guns).

- aircraft units (two guns), two medium and two light tanks, and a detachment from the Royal Air Force. The bands in the procession will be those of the Louisville, the Jeanne d'Arc, the Achilles, the Royal Australian Navy, and the Royal Australian Air Force. FRENCH SAILORS PARADE AT CENOTAPH. With fixed bayonets and swords at the slope, and commanded by Lieutenant de Vaisseau, of the training cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, 150 midshipmen, petty officers, and men in the visiting French warships, Jeanne d'Arc and Rigault de Genouilly, marched through the city yesterday to the Cenotaph. The commander of the Jeanne d'Arc, Captain G. Auphan, laid a wreath on the Cenotaph, and the bugle sounded the "Last Post." This was followed by the Marseillaise, which was played by the band, and the ceremony ended with the playing of "Tipperary," as a tribute to Australian soldiers. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Monday 7 February 1938 INSPECTION OF WARSHIP. The crowd of sightseers who wished to inspect the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc at Circular Quay yesterday, was so great that several hundreds late in the afternoon were unable to get on board. The vessel

aircraft units (two guns), two medium and two light tanks, and a detachment from the Royal Air Force. The bands in the procession will be those of the Louisville, the Jeanne d'Arc, the Achilles, the Royal Australian Navy, and the Royal Australian Air Force. FRENCH SAILORS PARADE AT CENOTAPH. With fixed bayonets and swords at the slope, and commanded by Lieutenant de Vaisseau, of the training cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, 150 midshipmen, petty officers, and men in the visiting French warships, Jeanne d'Arc and Rigault de Genouilly, marched through the city yesterday to the Cenotaph. The commander of the Jeanne d'Arc, Captain G. Auphan, laid a wreath on the Cenotaph, and the bugle sounded the "Last Post." This was followed by the Marseillaise, which was played by the band, and the ceremony ended with the playing of "Tipperary," as a tribute to Australian soldiers. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Monday 7 February 1938 INSPECTION OF WARSHIP. The crowd of sightseers who wished to inspect the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc at Circular Quay yesterday, was so great that several hundreds late in the afternoon were unable to get on board. The vessel was open for inspection by

aircraft units (two guns), two medium and two light tanks, and a detachment from the Royal Air Force. The bands in the procession will be those of the Louisville, the Jeanne d'Arc, the Achilles, the Royal Australian Navy, and the Royal Australian Air Force. FRENCH SAILORS PARADE AT CENOTAPH. With fixed bayonets and swords at the slope, and commanded by Lieutenant de Vaisseau, of the training cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, 150 midshipmen, petty officers, and men in the visiting French warships, Jeanne d'Arc and Rigault de Genouilly, marched through the city yesterday to the Cenotaph. The commander of the Jeanne d'Arc, Captain G. Auphan, laid a wreath on the Cenotaph, and the bugle sounded the "Last Post." This was followed by the Marseillaise, which was played by the band, and the ceremony ended with the playing of "Tipperary," as a tribute to Australian soldiers. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Monday 7 February 1938 INSPECTION OF WARSHIP. The crowd of sightseers who wished to inspect the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc at Circular Quay yesterday, was so great that several hundreds late in the afternoon were unable to get on board. The vessel was open for inspection by

- was open for inspection by the public from 2 o'clock until 5 o'clock. Before one o'clock the crowd commenced to gather, and it was formed into a long queue outside the entrance gates to the wharf. About 4.30 pm, the gates were closed. The younger people who were disappointed contented themselves with collecting autographs from members of the crew who passed to and from the ship. On 15 February 1938, having presented a plaque to the city that commemorated 'Les Dardanelles 1915' and 'Sydney 1938' the cruiser departed Sydney and was soon to take part in WWII naval operations in the West Atlantic, the Caribbean and was mentioned in despatches for taking part in the assault on Corsica in the Mediterranean. In the final months of the war, JEANNE D'ARC was part of the Flank Force supporting Allied troops in northern Italy. Post-war duties saw JEANNE D'ARC returned to schooling duties with some 27 world cruises before decommissioning in 1964. Traditions and service do not save ships from the wreckers yard, and in 1966 JEANNE D'ARC was broken up.

was open for inspection by the public from 2 o'clock until 5 o'clock. Before one o'clock the crowd commenced to gather, and it was formed into a long queue outside the entrance gates to the wharf. About 4.30 pm, the gates were closed. The younger people who were disappointed contented themselves with collecting autographs from members of the crew who passed to and from the ship. On 15 February 1938, having presented a plaque to the city that commemorated 'Les Dardanelles 1915' and 'Sydney 1938' the cruiser departed Sydney and was soon to take part in WWII naval operations in the West Atlantic, the Caribbean and was mentioned in despatches for taking part in the assault on Corsica in the Mediterranean. In the final months of the war, JEANNE D'ARC was part of the Flank Force supporting Allied troops in northern Italy. Post-war duties saw JEANNE D'ARC returned to schooling duties with some 27 world cruises before decommissioning in 1964. Traditions and service do not save ships from the wreckers yard, and in 1966 JEANNE D'ARC was broken up.

was open for inspection by the public from 2 o'clock until 5 o'clock. Before one o'clock the crowd commenced to gather, and it was formed into a long queue outside the entrance gates to the wharf. About 4.30 pm, the gates were closed. The younger people who were disappointed contented themselves with collecting autographs from members of the crew who passed to and from the ship. On 15 February 1938, having presented a plaque to the city that commemorated 'Les Dardanelles 1915' and 'Sydney 1938' the cruiser departed Sydney and was soon to take part in WWII naval operations in the West Atlantic, the Caribbean and was mentioned in despatches for taking part in the assault on Corsica in the Mediterranean. In the final months of the war, JEANNE D'ARC was part of the Flank Force supporting Allied troops in northern Italy. Post-war duties saw JEANNE D'ARC returned to schooling duties with some 27 world cruises before decommissioning in 1964. Traditions and service do not save ships from the wreckers yard, and in 1966 JEANNE D'ARC was broken up.



Object number:
00020441

Title: Officers on parade on
JEANNE D'ARC



Object number:
00021324

Title: Officers and sailors
on JEANNE D'ARC



Object number:
00020432

Title: Officers and sailors
on the deck of JEANNE



JEANNE D'ARC

Date: 1938

Primary Maker: Samuel J Hood Studio

Medium: Emulsion on nitrate film.

Name: Nitrate negative

History: The French cruiser JEANNE D'ARC was built in 1930 and in 1931 toured countries of South America where France wanted to increase her influence. On 2 February 1938, she entered Sydney Heads and berthed at Circular Quay. La Jeanne (nickname) was a training cruiser and, under the command of Captain Paul Auphan, there were 27 officers, 506 ratings and 120 midshipmen. Early in 1938 Sydney was preparing to hold the Empire games while celebrating 150 years of European settlement. To help commemorate the occasion, ships of the United States (USS LOUISVILLE), French, Italian (cruiser RAIMONDO MONTECUCCOLI), Dutch (sloop FLORES), British (HMS ACHILLES), and New Zealand navies were present. JEANNE D'ARC and the sloop RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY comprised the French representatives. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Thursday 3

February 1938: MARCH OF TROOPS. FOREIGN NAVAL MEN TO TAKE PART. To-morrow afternoon there



ON JEANNE D'ARC

Date: 1938

Primary Maker: Samuel J Hood Studio

Medium: Silver gelatin print

Name: Photograph

History: The French cruiser JEANNE D'ARC was built in 1930 and in 1931 toured countries of South America where France wanted to increase her influence. On 2 February 1938, she entered Sydney Heads and berthed at Circular Quay. La Jeanne (nickname) was a training cruiser and, under the command of Captain Paul Auphan, there were 27 officers, 506 ratings and 120 midshipmen. Early in 1938 Sydney was preparing to hold the Empire games while celebrating 150 years of European settlement. To help commemorate the occasion, ships of the United States (USS LOUISVILLE), French, Italian (cruiser RAIMONDO MONTECUCCOLI), Dutch (sloop FLORES), British (HMS ACHILLES), and New Zealand navies were present. JEANNE D'ARC and the sloop RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY comprised the French representatives. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Thursday 3 February 1938: MARCH OF TROOPS. FOREIGN NAVAL MEN TO TAKE PART. To-morrow afternoon there will be a march through Sydney streets of naval



line the bow of JEANNE D'ARC

Date: 1938

Primary Maker: Samuel J Hood Studio

Medium: Emulsion on nitrate film.

Name: Nitrate negative

History: The French cruiser JEANNE D'ARC was built in 1930 and in 1931 toured countries of South America where France wanted to increase her influence. On 2 February 1938, she entered Sydney Heads and berthed at Circular Quay. La Jeanne (nickname) was a training cruiser and, under the command of Captain Paul Auphan, there were 27 officers, 506 ratings and 120 midshipmen. Early in 1938 Sydney was preparing to hold the Empire games while celebrating 150 years of European settlement. To help commemorate the occasion, ships of the United States (USS LOUISVILLE), French, Italian (cruiser RAIMONDO MONTECUCCOLI), Dutch (sloop FLORES), British (HMS ACHILLES), and New Zealand navies were present. JEANNE D'ARC and the sloop RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY comprised the French representatives. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Thursday 3 February 1938: MARCH OF TROOPS. FOREIGN NAVAL MEN TO TAKE PART. To-morrow afternoon there

will be a march through Sydney streets of naval, military, and air force units, together with parties from the New Zealand, American, French, Italian, and Dutch warships now in port. The Governor-General, Lord Gowrie, will take the salute at the Town Hall at about 2.25 p.m. This will be the first time that naval parties of four foreign nations have marched together in Sydney. The procession will form up in the Domain (Mitchell Library entrance) at 2 p.m., and the route will be: Macquarie Street, St. James Square, Elizabeth Street, Liverpool Street, George Street, Martin Place, Macquarie Street, back to the Domain

FRENCH MARCH TO-DAY.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, landing parties from the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc and the French sloop Rigault de Genouilly will place wreaths on the Cenotaph in Martin Place. They will march from the Circular Quay, via George Street, to Martin Place, and will return by the same route. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Friday 4 February 1938: **WARSHIP INSPECTIONS.** It was announced yesterday that there could be no further opportunities for the public to inspect the Dutch gunboat Flores. Inspection

Sydney streets of naval, military, and air force units, together with parties from the New Zealand, American, French, Italian, and Dutch warships now in port. The Governor-General, Lord Gowrie, will take the salute at the Town Hall at about 2.25 p.m. This will be the first time that naval parties of four foreign nations have marched together in Sydney. The procession will form up in the Domain (Mitchell Library entrance) at 2 p.m., and the route will be: Macquarie Street, St. James Square, Elizabeth Street, Liverpool Street, George Street, Martin Place, Macquarie Street, back to the Domain

FRENCH MARCH TO-DAY.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, landing parties from the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc and the French sloop Rigault de Genouilly will place wreaths on the Cenotaph in Martin Place. They will march from the Circular Quay, via George Street, to Martin Place, and will return by the same route. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Friday 4 February 1938: **WARSHIP INSPECTIONS.** It was announced yesterday that there could be no further opportunities for the public to inspect the Dutch gunboat Flores. Inspection of the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc has been

tomorrow afternoon there will be a march through Sydney streets of naval, military, and air force units, together with parties from the New Zealand, American, French, Italian, and Dutch warships now in port. The Governor-General, Lord Gowrie, will take the salute at the Town Hall at about 2.25 p.m. This will be the first time that naval parties of four foreign nations have marched together in Sydney. The procession will form up in the Domain (Mitchell Library entrance) at 2 p.m., and the route will be: Macquarie Street, St. James Square, Elizabeth Street, Liverpool Street, George Street, Martin Place, Macquarie Street, back to the Domain

FRENCH MARCH TO-DAY.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, landing parties from the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc and the French sloop Rigault de Genouilly will place wreaths on the Cenotaph in Martin Place. They will march from the Circular Quay, via George Street, to Martin Place, and will return by the same route. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Friday 4 February 1938: **WARSHIP INSPECTIONS.** It was announced yesterday that there could be no further opportunities for the public to inspect the Dutch gunboat Flores. Inspection

of the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc has been reserved on Saturday afternoon (3 p.m. to 5 p.m.) to returned soldiers and sailors and their wives, and on Monday next (2 p.m. to 5 p.m.) to members of the Alliance Française. To-day 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. and on Sunday (2 p.m. to 5 p.m.) the vessel will be open for inspection by the general public. TO-DAY'S PROCESSION. MEN FROM FOUR FOREIGN NAVIES. In the procession of navy, army, and air force units in Sydney this afternoon, there will be on parade 1,600 officers and men from the Australian army and detachments from the New Zealand, United States, French, Italian, and Dutch warships, now in port. The Governor-General, Lord Gowrie, will take the salute at the Town Hall at about 2.25 p.m. The procession will leave the Domain (Mitchell Library entrance) at 2 p.m., and will march via Macquarie Street, Queen's Square, St. James's Road, Elizabeth Street, Liverpool Street, George Street, Martin Place, Macquarie Street, back to the starting point. The military units will include the 1st Heavy Brigade, Royal Australian Engineers, a section of sixty-pounders (two guns), a section of Howitzers (two guns), a section of anti-

Jeanne d'Arc has been reserved on Saturday afternoon (3 p.m. to 5 p.m.) to returned soldiers and sailors and their wives, and on Monday next (2 p.m. to 5 p.m.) to members of the Alliance Française. To-day 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. and on Sunday (2 p.m. to 5 p.m.) the vessel will be open for inspection by the general public. TO-DAY'S PROCESSION. MEN FROM FOUR FOREIGN NAVIES. In the procession of navy, army, and air force units in Sydney this afternoon, there will be on parade 1,600 officers and men from the Australian army and detachments from the New Zealand, United States, French, Italian, and Dutch warships, now in port. The Governor-General, Lord Gowrie, will take the salute at the Town Hall at about 2.25 p.m. The procession will leave the Domain (Mitchell Library entrance) at 2 p.m., and will march via Macquarie Street, Queen's Square, St. James's Road, Elizabeth Street, Liverpool Street, George Street, Martin Place, Macquarie Street, back to the starting point. The military units will include the 1st Heavy Brigade, Royal Australian Engineers, a section of sixty-pounders (two guns), a section of Howitzers (two guns), a section of anti-aircraft units (two guns), two medium and two light

gunboat fires. Inspection of the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc has been reserved on Saturday afternoon (3 p.m. to 5 p.m.) to returned soldiers and sailors and their wives, and on Monday next (2 p.m. to 5 p.m.) to members of the Alliance Française. To-day 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. and on Sunday (2 p.m. to 5 p.m.) the vessel will be open for inspection by the general public. TO-DAY'S PROCESSION. MEN FROM FOUR FOREIGN NAVIES. In the procession of navy, army, and air force units in Sydney this afternoon, there will be on parade 1,600 officers and men from the Australian army and detachments from the New Zealand, United States, French, Italian, and Dutch warships, now in port. The Governor-General, Lord Gowrie, will take the salute at the Town Hall at about 2.25 p.m. The procession will leave the Domain (Mitchell Library entrance) at 2 p.m., and will march via Macquarie Street, Queen's Square, St. James's Road, Elizabeth Street, Liverpool Street, George Street, Martin Place, Macquarie Street, back to the starting point. The military units will include the 1st Heavy Brigade, Royal Australian Engineers, a section of sixty-pounders (two guns), a section of Howitzers (two guns), a section of anti-

aircraft units (two guns), two medium and two light tanks, and a detachment from the Royal Air Force. The bands in the procession will be those of the Louisville, the Jeanne d'Arc, the Achilles, the Royal Australian Navy, and the Royal Australian Air Force. FRENCH SAILORS PARADE AT CENOTAPH. With fixed bayonets and swords at the slope, and commanded by Lieutenant de Vaisseau, of the training cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, 150 midshipmen, petty officers, and men in the visiting French warships, Jeanne d'Arc and Rigault de Genouilly, marched through the city yesterday to the Cenotaph. The commander of the Jeanne d'Arc, Captain G. Auphan, laid a wreath on the Cenotaph, and the bugle sounded the "Last Post." This was followed by the Marseillaise, which was played by the band, and the ceremony ended with the playing of "Tipperary," as a tribute to Australian soldiers. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Monday 7 February 1938 INSPECTION OF WARSHIP. The crowd of sightseers who wished to inspect the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc at Circular Quay yesterday, was so great that several hundreds late in the afternoon were unable to get on board. The vessel

two medium and two light tanks, and a detachment from the Royal Air Force. The bands in the procession will be those of the Louisville, the Jeanne d'Arc, the Achilles, the Royal Australian Navy, and the Royal Australian Air Force. FRENCH SAILORS PARADE AT CENOTAPH. With fixed bayonets and swords at the slope, and commanded by Lieutenant de Vaisseau, of the training cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, 150 midshipmen, petty officers, and men in the visiting French warships, Jeanne d'Arc and Rigault de Genouilly, marched through the city yesterday to the Cenotaph. The commander of the Jeanne d'Arc, Captain G. Auphan, laid a wreath on the Cenotaph, and the bugle sounded the "Last Post." This was followed by the Marseillaise, which was played by the band, and the ceremony ended with the playing of "Tipperary," as a tribute to Australian soldiers. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Monday 7 February 1938 INSPECTION OF WARSHIP. The crowd of sightseers who wished to inspect the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc at Circular Quay yesterday, was so great that several hundreds late in the afternoon were unable to get on board. The vessel was open for inspection by the public from 2 o'clock

guns), a section of anti-aircraft units (two guns), two medium and two light tanks, and a detachment from the Royal Air Force. The bands in the procession will be those of the Louisville, the Jeanne d'Arc, the Achilles, the Royal Australian Navy, and the Royal Australian Air Force. FRENCH SAILORS PARADE AT CENOTAPH. With fixed bayonets and swords at the slope, and commanded by Lieutenant de Vaisseau, of the training cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, 150 midshipmen, petty officers, and men in the visiting French warships, Jeanne d'Arc and Rigault de Genouilly, marched through the city yesterday to the Cenotaph. The commander of the Jeanne d'Arc, Captain G. Auphan, laid a wreath on the Cenotaph, and the bugle sounded the "Last Post." This was followed by the Marseillaise, which was played by the band, and the ceremony ended with the playing of "Tipperary," as a tribute to Australian soldiers. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Monday 7 February 1938 INSPECTION OF WARSHIP. The crowd of sightseers who wished to inspect the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc at Circular Quay yesterday, was so great that several hundreds late in the afternoon were unable to get on board. The vessel

- was open for inspection by the public from 2 o'clock until 5 o'clock. Before one o'clock the crowd commenced to gather, and it was formed into a long queue outside the entrance gates to the wharf. About 4.30 pm, the gates were closed. The younger people who were disappointed contented themselves with collecting autographs from members of the crew who passed to and from the ship. On 15 February 1938, having presented a plaque to the city that commemorated 'Les Dardanelles 1915' and 'Sydney 1938' the cruiser departed Sydney and was soon to take part in WWII naval operations in the West Atlantic, the Caribbean and was mentioned in despatches for taking part in the assault on Corsica in the Mediterranean. In the final months of the war, JEANNE D'ARC was part of the Flank Force supporting Allied troops in northern Italy. Post-war duties saw JEANNE D'ARC returned to schooling duties with some 27 world cruises before decommissioning in 1964. Traditions and service do not save ships from the wreckers yard, and in 1966 JEANNE D'ARC was broken up.

the public from 2 o'clock until 5 o'clock. Before one o'clock the crowd commenced to gather, and it was formed into a long queue outside the entrance gates to the wharf. About 4.30 pm, the gates were closed. The younger people who were disappointed contented themselves with collecting autographs from members of the crew who passed to and from the ship. On 15 February 1938, having presented a plaque to the city that commemorated 'Les Dardanelles 1915' and 'Sydney 1938' the cruiser departed Sydney and was soon to take part in WWII naval operations in the West Atlantic, the Caribbean and was mentioned in despatches for taking part in the assault on Corsica in the Mediterranean. In the final months of the war, JEANNE D'ARC was part of the Flank Force supporting Allied troops in northern Italy. Post-war duties saw JEANNE D'ARC returned to schooling duties with some 27 world cruises before decommissioning in 1964. Traditions and service do not save ships from the wreckers yard, and in 1966 JEANNE D'ARC was broken up.

get on board. The vessel was open for inspection by the public from 2 o'clock until 5 o'clock. Before one o'clock the crowd commenced to gather, and it was formed into a long queue outside the entrance gates to the wharf. About 4.30 pm, the gates were closed. The younger people who were disappointed contented themselves with collecting autographs from members of the crew who passed to and from the ship. On 15 February 1938, having presented a plaque to the city that commemorated 'Les Dardanelles 1915' and 'Sydney 1938' the cruiser departed Sydney and was soon to take part in WWII naval operations in the West Atlantic, the Caribbean and was mentioned in despatches for taking part in the assault on Corsica in the Mediterranean. In the final months of the war, JEANNE D'ARC was part of the Flank Force supporting Allied troops in northern Italy. Post-war duties saw JEANNE D'ARC returned to schooling duties with some 27 world cruises before decommissioning in 1964. Traditions and service do not save ships from the wreckers yard, and in 1966 JEANNE D'ARC was broken up.



Object number:
00020433

Title: Billy Hughes inspects
JEANNE D'ARC



Object number:
00020434

Title: Billy Hughes inspects
JEANNE D'ARC



Object number:
00020435

Title: Matelot on duty on
JEANNE D'ARC



JEANNE D'ARC

Date: 1938

Primary Maker: Samuel J Hood Studio

Medium: Emulsion on nitrate film.

Name: Nitrate negative

History: The French cruiser JEANNE D'ARC was built in 1930 and in 1931 toured countries of South America where France wanted to increase her influence. On 2 February 1938, she entered Sydney Heads and berthed at Circular Quay. La Jeanne (nickname) was a training cruiser and, under the command of Captain Paul Auphan, there were 27 officers, 506 ratings and 120 midshipmen. Early in 1938 Sydney was preparing to hold the Empire games while celebrating 150 years of European settlement. To help commemorate the occasion, ships of the United States (USS LOUISVILLE), French, Italian (cruiser RAIMONDO MONTECUCCOLI), Dutch (sloop FLORES), British (HMS ACHILLES), and New Zealand navies were present. JEANNE D'ARC and the sloop RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY comprised the French representatives. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Thursday 3

February 1938: MARCH OF TROOPS. FOREIGN NAVAL MEN TO TAKE PART. Tomorrow afternoon there



JEANNE D'ARC

Date: 1938

Primary Maker: Samuel J Hood Studio

Medium: Emulsion on nitrate film.

Name: Nitrate negative

History: The French cruiser JEANNE D'ARC was built in 1930 and in 1931 toured countries of South America where France wanted to increase her influence. On 2 February 1938, she entered Sydney Heads and berthed at Circular Quay. La Jeanne (nickname) was a training cruiser and, under the command of Captain Paul Auphan, there were 27 officers, 506 ratings and 120 midshipmen. Early in 1938 Sydney was preparing to hold the Empire games while celebrating 150 years of European settlement. To help commemorate the occasion, ships of the United States (USS LOUISVILLE), French, Italian (cruiser RAIMONDO MONTECUCCOLI), Dutch (sloop FLORES), British (HMS ACHILLES), and New Zealand navies were present. JEANNE D'ARC and the sloop RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY comprised the French representatives. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Thursday 3 February 1938: MARCH OF TROOPS. FOREIGN NAVAL MEN TO TAKE PART. Tomorrow afternoon there will be a march through



JEANNE D'ARC

Date: 1938

Primary Maker: Samuel J Hood Studio

Medium: Emulsion on nitrate film.

Name: Nitrate negative

History: The French cruiser JEANNE D'ARC was built in 1930 and in 1931 toured countries of South America where France wanted to increase her influence. On 2 February 1938, she entered Sydney Heads and berthed at Circular Quay. La Jeanne (nickname) was a training cruiser and, under the command of Captain Paul Auphan, there were 27 officers, 506 ratings and 120 midshipmen. Early in 1938 Sydney was preparing to hold the Empire games while celebrating 150 years of European settlement. To help commemorate the occasion, ships of the United States (USS LOUISVILLE), French, Italian (cruiser RAIMONDO MONTECUCCOLI), Dutch (sloop FLORES), British (HMS ACHILLES), and New Zealand navies were present. JEANNE D'ARC and the sloop RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY comprised the French representatives. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Thursday 3 February 1938: MARCH OF TROOPS. FOREIGN NAVAL MEN TO TAKE PART. Tomorrow afternoon there will be a march through

will be a march through Sydney streets of naval, military, and air force units, together with parties from the New Zealand, American, French, Italian, and Dutch warships now in port. The Governor-General, Lord Gowrie, will take the salute at the Town Hall at about 2.25 p.m. This will be the first time that naval parties of four foreign nations have marched together in Sydney. The procession will form up in the Domain (Mitchell Library entrance) at 2 p.m., and the route will be: Macquarie Street, St. James Square, Elizabeth Street, Liverpool Street, George Street, Martin Place, Macquarie Street, back to the Domain
FRENCH MARCH TO-DAY.
 This morning, at 11 o'clock, landing parties from the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc and the French sloop Rigault de Genouilly will place wreaths on the Cenotaph in Martin Place. They will march from the Circular Quay, via George Street, to Martin Place, and will return by the same route. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Friday 4 February 1938: **WARSHIP INSPECTIONS.** It was announced yesterday that there could be no further opportunities for the public to inspect the Dutch gunboat Flores. Inspection

will be a march through Sydney streets of naval, military, and air force units, together with parties from the New Zealand, American, French, Italian, and Dutch warships now in port. The Governor-General, Lord Gowrie, will take the salute at the Town Hall at about 2.25 p.m. This will be the first time that naval parties of four foreign nations have marched together in Sydney. The procession will form up in the Domain (Mitchell Library entrance) at 2 p.m., and the route will be: Macquarie Street, St. James Square, Elizabeth Street, Liverpool Street, George Street, Martin Place, Macquarie Street, back to the Domain
FRENCH MARCH TO-DAY.
 This morning, at 11 o'clock, landing parties from the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc and the French sloop Rigault de Genouilly will place wreaths on the Cenotaph in Martin Place. They will march from the Circular Quay, via George Street, to Martin Place, and will return by the same route. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Friday 4 February 1938: **WARSHIP INSPECTIONS.** It was announced yesterday that there could be no further opportunities for the public to inspect the Dutch gunboat Flores. Inspection of the French cruiser

will be a march through Sydney streets of naval, military, and air force units, together with parties from the New Zealand, American, French, Italian, and Dutch warships now in port. The Governor-General, Lord Gowrie, will take the salute at the Town Hall at about 2.25 p.m. This will be the first time that naval parties of four foreign nations have marched together in Sydney. The procession will form up in the Domain (Mitchell Library entrance) at 2 p.m., and the route will be: Macquarie Street, St. James Square, Elizabeth Street, Liverpool Street, George Street, Martin Place, Macquarie Street, back to the Domain
FRENCH MARCH TO-DAY.
 This morning, at 11 o'clock, landing parties from the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc and the French sloop Rigault de Genouilly will place wreaths on the Cenotaph in Martin Place. They will march from the Circular Quay, via George Street, to Martin Place, and will return by the same route. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Friday 4 February 1938: **WARSHIP INSPECTIONS.** It was announced yesterday that there could be no further opportunities for the public to inspect the Dutch gunboat Flores. Inspection of the French cruiser

of the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc has been reserved on Saturday afternoon (3 p.m. to 5 p.m.) to returned soldiers and sailors and their wives, and on Monday next (2 p.m. to 5 p.m.) to members of the Alliance Française. To-day 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. and on Sunday (2 p.m. to 5 p.m.) the vessel will be open for inspection by the general public. TO-DAY'S PROCESSION. MEN FROM FOUR FOREIGN NAVIES. In the procession of navy, army, and air force units in Sydney this afternoon, there will be on parade 1,600 officers and men from the Australian army and detachments from the New Zealand, United States, French, Italian, and Dutch warships, now in port. The Governor-General, Lord Gowrie, will take the salute at the Town Hall at about 2.25 p.m. The procession will leave the Domain (Mitchell Library entrance) at 2 p.m., and will march via Macquarie Street, Queen's Square, St. James's Road, Elizabeth Street, Liverpool Street, George Street, Martin Place, Macquarie Street, back to the starting point. The military units will include the 1st Heavy Brigade, Royal Australian Engineers, a section of sixty-pounders (two guns), a section of Howitzers (two guns), a section of anti-

of the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc has been reserved on Saturday afternoon (3 p.m. to 5 p.m.) to returned soldiers and sailors and their wives, and on Monday next (2 p.m. to 5 p.m.) to members of the Alliance Française. To-day 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. and on Sunday (2 p.m. to 5 p.m.) the vessel will be open for inspection by the general public. TO-DAY'S PROCESSION. MEN FROM FOUR FOREIGN NAVIES. In the procession of navy, army, and air force units in Sydney this afternoon, there will be on parade 1,600 officers and men from the Australian army and detachments from the New Zealand, United States, French, Italian, and Dutch warships, now in port. The Governor-General, Lord Gowrie, will take the salute at the Town Hall at about 2.25 p.m. The procession will leave the Domain (Mitchell Library entrance) at 2 p.m., and will march via Macquarie Street, Queen's Square, St. James's Road, Elizabeth Street, Liverpool Street, George Street, Martin Place, Macquarie Street, back to the starting point. The military units will include the 1st Heavy Brigade, Royal Australian Engineers, a section of sixty-pounders (two guns), a section of Howitzers (two guns), a section of anti-aircraft units (two guns).

of the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc has been reserved on Saturday afternoon (3 p.m. to 5 p.m.) to returned soldiers and sailors and their wives, and on Monday next (2 p.m. to 5 p.m.) to members of the Alliance Française. To-day 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. and on Sunday (2 p.m. to 5 p.m.) the vessel will be open for inspection by the general public. TO-DAY'S PROCESSION. MEN FROM FOUR FOREIGN NAVIES. In the procession of navy, army, and air force units in Sydney this afternoon, there will be on parade 1,600 officers and men from the Australian army and detachments from the New Zealand, United States, French, Italian, and Dutch warships, now in port. The Governor-General, Lord Gowrie, will take the salute at the Town Hall at about 2.25 p.m. The procession will leave the Domain (Mitchell Library entrance) at 2 p.m., and will march via Macquarie Street, Queen's Square, St. James's Road, Elizabeth Street, Liverpool Street, George Street, Martin Place, Macquarie Street, back to the starting point. The military units will include the 1st Heavy Brigade, Royal Australian Engineers, a section of sixty-pounders (two guns), a section of Howitzers (two guns), a section of anti-aircraft units (two guns).

aircraft units (two guns), two medium and two light tanks, and a detachment from the Royal Air Force. The bands in the procession will be those of the Louisville, the Jeanne d'Arc, the Achilles, the Royal Australian Navy, and the Royal Australian Air Force. FRENCH SAILORS PARADE AT CENOTAPH. With fixed bayonets and swords at the slope, and commanded by Lieutenant de Vaisseau, of the training cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, 150 midshipmen, petty officers, and men in the visiting French warships, Jeanne d'Arc and Rigault de Genouilly, marched through the city yesterday to the Cenotaph. The commander of the Jeanne d'Arc, Captain G. Auphan, laid a wreath on the Cenotaph, and the bugle sounded the "Last Post." This was followed by the Marseillaise, which was played by the band, and the ceremony ended with the playing of "Tipperary," as a tribute to Australian soldiers. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Monday 7 February 1938 INSPECTION OF WARSHIP. The crowd of sightseers who wished to inspect the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc at Circular Quay yesterday, was so great that several hundreds late in the afternoon were unable to get on board. The vessel

aircraft units (two guns), two medium and two light tanks, and a detachment from the Royal Air Force. The bands in the procession will be those of the Louisville, the Jeanne d'Arc, the Achilles, the Royal Australian Navy, and the Royal Australian Air Force. FRENCH SAILORS PARADE AT CENOTAPH. With fixed bayonets and swords at the slope, and commanded by Lieutenant de Vaisseau, of the training cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, 150 midshipmen, petty officers, and men in the visiting French warships, Jeanne d'Arc and Rigault de Genouilly, marched through the city yesterday to the Cenotaph. The commander of the Jeanne d'Arc, Captain G. Auphan, laid a wreath on the Cenotaph, and the bugle sounded the "Last Post." This was followed by the Marseillaise, which was played by the band, and the ceremony ended with the playing of "Tipperary," as a tribute to Australian soldiers. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Monday 7 February 1938 INSPECTION OF WARSHIP. The crowd of sightseers who wished to inspect the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc at Circular Quay yesterday, was so great that several hundreds late in the afternoon were unable to get on board. The vessel was open for inspection by

aircraft units (two guns), two medium and two light tanks, and a detachment from the Royal Air Force. The bands in the procession will be those of the Louisville, the Jeanne d'Arc, the Achilles, the Royal Australian Navy, and the Royal Australian Air Force. FRENCH SAILORS PARADE AT CENOTAPH. With fixed bayonets and swords at the slope, and commanded by Lieutenant de Vaisseau, of the training cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, 150 midshipmen, petty officers, and men in the visiting French warships, Jeanne d'Arc and Rigault de Genouilly, marched through the city yesterday to the Cenotaph. The commander of the Jeanne d'Arc, Captain G. Auphan, laid a wreath on the Cenotaph, and the bugle sounded the "Last Post." This was followed by the Marseillaise, which was played by the band, and the ceremony ended with the playing of "Tipperary," as a tribute to Australian soldiers. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Monday 7 February 1938 INSPECTION OF WARSHIP. The crowd of sightseers who wished to inspect the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc at Circular Quay yesterday, was so great that several hundreds late in the afternoon were unable to get on board. The vessel was open for inspection by

- was open for inspection by the public from 2 o'clock until 5 o'clock. Before one o'clock the crowd commenced to gather, and it was formed into a long queue outside the entrance gates to the wharf. About 4.30 pm, the gates were closed. The younger people who were disappointed contented themselves with collecting autographs from members of the crew who passed to and from the ship. On 15 February 1938, having presented a plaque to the city that commemorated 'Les Dardanelles 1915' and 'Sydney 1938' the cruiser departed Sydney and was soon to take part in WWII naval operations in the West Atlantic, the Caribbean and was mentioned in despatches for taking part in the assault on Corsica in the Mediterranean. In the final months of the war, JEANNE D'ARC was part of the Flank Force supporting Allied troops in northern Italy. Post-war duties saw JEANNE D'ARC returned to schooling duties with some 27 world cruises before decommissioning in 1964. Traditions and service do not save ships from the wreckers yard, and in 1966 JEANNE D'ARC was broken up.

was open for inspection by the public from 2 o'clock until 5 o'clock. Before one o'clock the crowd commenced to gather, and it was formed into a long queue outside the entrance gates to the wharf. About 4.30 pm, the gates were closed. The younger people who were disappointed contented themselves with collecting autographs from members of the crew who passed to and from the ship. On 15 February 1938, having presented a plaque to the city that commemorated 'Les Dardanelles 1915' and 'Sydney 1938' the cruiser departed Sydney and was soon to take part in WWII naval operations in the West Atlantic, the Caribbean and was mentioned in despatches for taking part in the assault on Corsica in the Mediterranean. In the final months of the war, JEANNE D'ARC was part of the Flank Force supporting Allied troops in northern Italy. Post-war duties saw JEANNE D'ARC returned to schooling duties with some 27 world cruises before decommissioning in 1964. Traditions and service do not save ships from the wreckers yard, and in 1966 JEANNE D'ARC was broken up.

was open for inspection by the public from 2 o'clock until 5 o'clock. Before one o'clock the crowd commenced to gather, and it was formed into a long queue outside the entrance gates to the wharf. About 4.30 pm, the gates were closed. The younger people who were disappointed contented themselves with collecting autographs from members of the crew who passed to and from the ship. On 15 February 1938, having presented a plaque to the city that commemorated 'Les Dardanelles 1915' and 'Sydney 1938' the cruiser departed Sydney and was soon to take part in WWII naval operations in the West Atlantic, the Caribbean and was mentioned in despatches for taking part in the assault on Corsica in the Mediterranean. In the final months of the war, JEANNE D'ARC was part of the Flank Force supporting Allied troops in northern Italy. Post-war duties saw JEANNE D'ARC returned to schooling duties with some 27 world cruises before decommissioning in 1964. Traditions and service do not save ships from the wreckers yard, and in 1966 JEANNE D'ARC was broken up.



Object number:
00021323
Title: JEANNE D'ARC at
Circular Quay



Object number:
00020436
Title: Duty matelot on
JEANNE D'ARC



Object number:
00020437
Title: JEANNE D'ARC
moored at Circular Quay



Circular Quay

Date: 1938

Primary Maker: Samuel J Hood Studio

Medium: Silver gelatin print

Name: Photograph

History: The French cruiser JEANNE D'ARC was built in 1930 and in 1931 toured countries of South America where France wanted to increase her influence. On 2 February 1938, she entered Sydney Heads and berthed at Circular Quay. La Jeanne (nickname) was a training cruiser and, under the command of Captain Paul Auphan, there were 27 officers, 506 ratings and 120 midshipmen. Early in 1938 Sydney was preparing to hold the Empire games while celebrating 150 years of European settlement. To help commemorate the occasion, ships of the United States (USS LOUISVILLE), French, Italian (cruiser RAIMONDO MONTECUCCOLI), Dutch (sloop FLORES), British (HMS ACHILLES), and New Zealand navies were present. JEANNE D'ARC and the sloop RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY comprised the French representatives. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Thursday 3 February 1938: MARCH OF

TROOPS. FOREIGN NAVAL MEN TO TAKE PART. Tomorrow afternoon there will be a march through



JEANNE D'ARC

Date: 1938

Primary Maker: Samuel J Hood Studio

Medium: Emulsion on nitrate film.

Name: Nitrate negative

History: The French cruiser JEANNE D'ARC was built in 1930 and in 1931 toured countries of South America where France wanted to increase her influence. On 2 February 1938, she entered Sydney Heads and berthed at Circular Quay. La Jeanne (nickname) was a training cruiser and, under the command of Captain Paul Auphan, there were 27 officers, 506 ratings and 120 midshipmen. Early in 1938 Sydney was preparing to hold the Empire games while celebrating 150 years of European settlement. To help commemorate the occasion, ships of the United States (USS LOUISVILLE), French, Italian (cruiser RAIMONDO MONTECUCCOLI), Dutch (sloop FLORES), British (HMS ACHILLES), and New Zealand navies were present. JEANNE D'ARC and the sloop RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY comprised the French representatives. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Thursday 3 February 1938: MARCH OF TROOPS. FOREIGN NAVAL MEN TO TAKE PART. Tomorrow afternoon there will be a march through



moored at Circular Quay

Date: 1938

Primary Maker: Samuel J Hood Studio

Medium: Emulsion on nitrate film.

Name: Nitrate negative

History: The French cruiser JEANNE D'ARC was built in 1930 and in 1931 toured countries of South America where France wanted to increase her influence. On 2 February 1938, she entered Sydney Heads and berthed at Circular Quay. La Jeanne (nickname) was a training cruiser and, under the command of Captain Paul Auphan, there were 27 officers, 506 ratings and 120 midshipmen. Early in 1938 Sydney was preparing to hold the Empire games while celebrating 150 years of European settlement. To help commemorate the occasion, ships of the United States (USS LOUISVILLE), French, Italian (cruiser RAIMONDO MONTECUCCOLI), Dutch (sloop FLORES), British (HMS ACHILLES), and New Zealand navies were present. JEANNE D'ARC and the sloop RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY comprised the French representatives. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Thursday 3 February 1938: MARCH OF TROOPS. FOREIGN NAVAL MEN TO TAKE PART. Tomorrow afternoon there will be a march through

Sydney streets of naval, military, and air force units, together with parties from the New Zealand, American, French, Italian, and Dutch warships now in port. The Governor-General, Lord Gowrie, will take the salute at the Town Hall at about 2.25 p.m. This will be the first time that naval parties of four foreign nations have marched together in Sydney. The procession will form up in the Domain (Mitchell Library entrance) at 2 p.m., and the route will be: Macquarie Street, St. James Square, Elizabeth Street, Liverpool Street, George Street, Martin Place, Macquarie Street, back to the Domain
FRENCH MARCH TO-DAY.
 This morning, at 11 o'clock, landing parties from the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc and the French sloop Rigault de Genouilly will place wreaths on the Cenotaph in Martin Place. They will march from the Circular Quay, via George Street, to Martin Place, and will return by the same route. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Friday 4 February 1938: **WARSHIP INSPECTIONS.** It was announced yesterday that there could be no further opportunities for the public to inspect the Dutch gunboat Flores. Inspection of the French cruiser

will be a march through Sydney streets of naval, military, and air force units, together with parties from the New Zealand, American, French, Italian, and Dutch warships now in port. The Governor-General, Lord Gowrie, will take the salute at the Town Hall at about 2.25 p.m. This will be the first time that naval parties of four foreign nations have marched together in Sydney. The procession will form up in the Domain (Mitchell Library entrance) at 2 p.m., and the route will be: Macquarie Street, St. James Square, Elizabeth Street, Liverpool Street, George Street, Martin Place, Macquarie Street, back to the Domain
FRENCH MARCH TO-DAY.
 This morning, at 11 o'clock, landing parties from the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc and the French sloop Rigault de Genouilly will place wreaths on the Cenotaph in Martin Place. They will march from the Circular Quay, via George Street, to Martin Place, and will return by the same route. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Friday 4 February 1938: **WARSHIP INSPECTIONS.** It was announced yesterday that there could be no further opportunities for the public to inspect the Dutch gunboat Flores. Inspection of the French cruiser

will be a march through Sydney streets of naval, military, and air force units, together with parties from the New Zealand, American, French, Italian, and Dutch warships now in port. The Governor-General, Lord Gowrie, will take the salute at the Town Hall at about 2.25 p.m. This will be the first time that naval parties of four foreign nations have marched together in Sydney. The procession will form up in the Domain (Mitchell Library entrance) at 2 p.m., and the route will be: Macquarie Street, St. James Square, Elizabeth Street, Liverpool Street, George Street, Martin Place, Macquarie Street, back to the Domain
FRENCH MARCH TO-DAY.
 This morning, at 11 o'clock, landing parties from the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc and the French sloop Rigault de Genouilly will place wreaths on the Cenotaph in Martin Place. They will march from the Circular Quay, via George Street, to Martin Place, and will return by the same route. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Friday 4 February 1938: **WARSHIP INSPECTIONS.** It was announced yesterday that there could be no further opportunities for the public to inspect the Dutch gunboat Flores. Inspection of the French cruiser

Jeanne d'Arc has been reserved on Saturday afternoon (3 p.m. to 5 p. m.) to returned soldiers and sailors and their wives, and on Monday next (2 p. m. to 5 p.m.) to members of the Alliance Française. To-day 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. and on Sunday (2 p.m. to 5 p.m.) the vessel will be open for inspection by the general public. TO-DAY'S PROCESSION. MEN FROM FOUR FOREIGN NAVIES. In the procession of navy, army, and air force units in Sydney this afternoon, there will be on parade 1,600 officers and men from the Australian army and detachments from the New Zealand, United States, French, Italian, and Dutch warships, now in port. The Governor-General, Lord Gowrie, will take the salute at the Town Hall at about 2.25 p.m. The procession will leave the Domain (Mitchell Library entrance) at 2 p.m., and will march via Macquarie Street, Queen's Square, St. James's Road, Elizabeth Street, Liverpool Street, George Street, Martin Place, Macquarie Street, back to the starting point. The military units will include the 1st Heavy Brigade, Royal Australian Engineers, a section of sixty-pounders (two guns), a section of Howitzers (two guns), a section of anti-aircraft units (two guns),

of the French cruiser
 Jeanne d'Arc has been reserved on Saturday afternoon (3 p.m. to 5 p. m.) to returned soldiers and sailors and their wives, and on Monday next (2 p. m. to 5 p.m.) to members of the Alliance Française. To-day 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. and on Sunday (2 p.m. to 5 p.m.) the vessel will be open for inspection by the general public. TO-DAY'S PROCESSION. MEN FROM FOUR FOREIGN NAVIES. In the procession of navy, army, and air force units in Sydney this afternoon, there will be on parade 1,600 officers and men from the Australian army and detachments from the New Zealand, United States, French, Italian, and Dutch warships, now in port. The Governor-General, Lord Gowrie, will take the salute at the Town Hall at about 2.25 p.m. The procession will leave the Domain (Mitchell Library entrance) at 2 p.m., and will march via Macquarie Street, Queen's Square, St. James's Road, Elizabeth Street, Liverpool Street, George Street, Martin Place, Macquarie Street, back to the starting point. The military units will include the 1st Heavy Brigade, Royal Australian Engineers, a section of sixty-pounders (two guns), a section of Howitzers (two guns), a section of anti-aircraft units (two guns),

of the French cruiser
 Jeanne d'Arc has been reserved on Saturday afternoon (3 p.m. to 5 p. m.) to returned soldiers and sailors and their wives, and on Monday next (2 p. m. to 5 p.m.) to members of the Alliance Française. To-day 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. and on Sunday (2 p.m. to 5 p.m.) the vessel will be open for inspection by the general public. TO-DAY'S PROCESSION. MEN FROM FOUR FOREIGN NAVIES. In the procession of navy, army, and air force units in Sydney this afternoon, there will be on parade 1,600 officers and men from the Australian army and detachments from the New Zealand, United States, French, Italian, and Dutch warships, now in port. The Governor-General, Lord Gowrie, will take the salute at the Town Hall at about 2.25 p.m. The procession will leave the Domain (Mitchell Library entrance) at 2 p.m., and will march via Macquarie Street, Queen's Square, St. James's Road, Elizabeth Street, Liverpool Street, George Street, Martin Place, Macquarie Street, back to the starting point. The military units will include the 1st Heavy Brigade, Royal Australian Engineers, a section of sixty-pounders (two guns), a section of Howitzers (two guns), a section of anti-aircraft units (two guns),

two medium and two light tanks, and a detachment from the Royal Air Force. The bands in the procession will be those of the Louisville, the Jeanne d'Arc, the Achilles, the Royal Australian Navy, and the Royal Australian Air Force. FRENCH SAILORS PARADE AT CENOTAPH. With fixed bayonets and swords at the slope, and commanded by Lieutenant de Vaisseau, of the training cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, 150 midshipmen, petty officers, and men in the visiting French warships, Jeanne d'Arc and Rigault de Genouilly, marched through the city yesterday to the Cenotaph. The commander of the Jeanne d'Arc, Captain G. Auphan, laid a wreath on the Cenotaph, and the bugle sounded the "Last Post." This was followed by the Marseillaise, which was played by the band, and the ceremony ended with the playing of "Tipperary," as a tribute to Australian soldiers. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Monday 7 February 1938 INSPECTION OF WARSHIP. The crowd of sightseers who wished to inspect the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc at Circular Quay yesterday, was so great that several hundreds late in the afternoon were unable to get on board. The vessel was open for inspection by

aircraft units (two guns), two medium and two light tanks, and a detachment from the Royal Air Force. The bands in the procession will be those of the Louisville, the Jeanne d'Arc, the Achilles, the Royal Australian Navy, and the Royal Australian Air Force. FRENCH SAILORS PARADE AT CENOTAPH. With fixed bayonets and swords at the slope, and commanded by Lieutenant de Vaisseau, of the training cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, 150 midshipmen, petty officers, and men in the visiting French warships, Jeanne d'Arc and Rigault de Genouilly, marched through the city yesterday to the Cenotaph. The commander of the Jeanne d'Arc, Captain G. Auphan, laid a wreath on the Cenotaph, and the bugle sounded the "Last Post." This was followed by the Marseillaise, which was played by the band, and the ceremony ended with the playing of "Tipperary," as a tribute to Australian soldiers. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Monday 7 February 1938 INSPECTION OF WARSHIP. The crowd of sightseers who wished to inspect the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc at Circular Quay yesterday, was so great that several hundreds late in the afternoon were unable to get on board. The vessel was open for inspection by

aircraft units (two guns), two medium and two light tanks, and a detachment from the Royal Air Force. The bands in the procession will be those of the Louisville, the Jeanne d'Arc, the Achilles, the Royal Australian Navy, and the Royal Australian Air Force. FRENCH SAILORS PARADE AT CENOTAPH. With fixed bayonets and swords at the slope, and commanded by Lieutenant de Vaisseau, of the training cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, 150 midshipmen, petty officers, and men in the visiting French warships, Jeanne d'Arc and Rigault de Genouilly, marched through the city yesterday to the Cenotaph. The commander of the Jeanne d'Arc, Captain G. Auphan, laid a wreath on the Cenotaph, and the bugle sounded the "Last Post." This was followed by the Marseillaise, which was played by the band, and the ceremony ended with the playing of "Tipperary," as a tribute to Australian soldiers. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Monday 7 February 1938 INSPECTION OF WARSHIP. The crowd of sightseers who wished to inspect the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc at Circular Quay yesterday, was so great that several hundreds late in the afternoon were unable to get on board. The vessel was open for inspection by

the public from 2 o'clock until 5 o'clock. Before one o'clock the crowd commenced to gather, and it was formed into a long queue outside the entrance gates to the wharf. About 4.30 pm, the gates were closed. The younger people who were disappointed contented themselves with collecting autographs from members of the crew who passed to and from the ship. On 15 February 1938, having presented a plaque to the city that commemorated 'Les Dardanelles 1915' and 'Sydney 1938' the cruiser departed Sydney and was soon to take part in WWII naval operations in the West Atlantic, the Caribbean and was mentioned in despatches for taking part in the assault on Corsica in the Mediterranean. In the final months of the war, JEANNE D'ARC was part of the Flank Force supporting Allied troops in northern Italy. Post-war duties saw JEANNE D'ARC returned to schooling duties with some 27 world cruises before decommissioning in 1964. Traditions and service do not save ships from the wreckers yard, and in 1966 JEANNE D'ARC was broken up.

was open for inspection by the public from 2 o'clock until 5 o'clock. Before one o'clock the crowd commenced to gather, and it was formed into a long queue outside the entrance gates to the wharf. About 4.30 pm, the gates were closed. The younger people who were disappointed contented themselves with collecting autographs from members of the crew who passed to and from the ship. On 15 February 1938, having presented a plaque to the city that commemorated 'Les Dardanelles 1915' and 'Sydney 1938' the cruiser departed Sydney and was soon to take part in WWII naval operations in the West Atlantic, the Caribbean and was mentioned in despatches for taking part in the assault on Corsica in the Mediterranean. In the final months of the war, JEANNE D'ARC was part of the Flank Force supporting Allied troops in northern Italy. Post-war duties saw JEANNE D'ARC returned to schooling duties with some 27 world cruises before decommissioning in 1964. Traditions and service do not save ships from the wreckers yard, and in 1966 JEANNE D'ARC was broken up.

was open for inspection by the public from 2 o'clock until 5 o'clock. Before one o'clock the crowd commenced to gather, and it was formed into a long queue outside the entrance gates to the wharf. About 4.30 pm, the gates were closed. The younger people who were disappointed contented themselves with collecting autographs from members of the crew who passed to and from the ship. On 15 February 1938, having presented a plaque to the city that commemorated 'Les Dardanelles 1915' and 'Sydney 1938' the cruiser departed Sydney and was soon to take part in WWII naval operations in the West Atlantic, the Caribbean and was mentioned in despatches for taking part in the assault on Corsica in the Mediterranean. In the final months of the war, JEANNE D'ARC was part of the Flank Force supporting Allied troops in northern Italy. Post-war duties saw JEANNE D'ARC returned to schooling duties with some 27 world cruises before decommissioning in 1964. Traditions and service do not save ships from the wreckers yard, and in 1966 JEANNE D'ARC was broken up.



Object number:
00020438

Title: Officers on board
LEANNE DARG



JEANNE D'ARC

Date: 1938

Primary Maker: Samuel J
Hood Studio

Medium: Emulsion on
nitrate film.

Name: Nitrate negative

History: The French cruiser
JEANNE D'ARC was built in
1930 and in 1931 toured
countries of South America
where France wanted to
increase her influence. On
2 February 1938, she
entered Sydney Heads and
berthed at Circular Quay.
La Jeanne (nickname) was
a training cruiser and,
under the command of
Captain Paul Auphan, there
were 27 officers, 506
ratings and 120
midshipmen. Early in 1938
Sydney was preparing to
hold the Empire games
while celebrating 150
years of European
settlement. To help
commemorate the
occasion, ships of the
United States (USS
LOUISVILLE), French,
Italian (cruiser RAIMONDO
MONTECUCCOLI), Dutch
(sloop FLORES), British
(HMS ACHILLES), and New
Zealand navies were
present. JEANNE D'ARC and
the sloop RIGAULT DE
GENOUILLY comprised the
French representatives.
From the Sydney Morning
Herald, Thursday 3

February 1938: MARCH OF
TROOPS. FOREIGN NAVAL
MEN TO TAKE PART. To-
morrow afternoon there

will be a march through Sydney streets of naval, military, and air force units, together with parties from the New Zealand, American, French, Italian, and Dutch warships now in port. The Governor-General, Lord Gowrie, will take the salute at the Town Hall at about 2.25 p.m. This will be the first time that naval parties of four foreign nations have marched together in Sydney. The procession will form up in the Domain (Mitchell Library entrance) at 2 p.m., and the route will be: Macquarie Street, St. James Square, Elizabeth Street, Liverpool Street, George Street, Martin Place, Macquarie Street, back to the Domain

FRENCH MARCH TO-DAY.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, landing parties from the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc and the French sloop Rigault de Genouilly will place wreaths on the Cenotaph in Martin Place. They will march from the Circular Quay, via George Street, to Martin Place, and will return by the same route. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Friday 4 February 1938: WARSHIP INSPECTIONS. It was announced yesterday that there could be no further opportunities for the public to inspect the Dutch gunboat Flores. Inspection

of the French cruiser
Jeanne d'Arc has been
reserved on Saturday
afternoon (3 p.m. to 5 p.
m.) to returned soldiers
and sailors and their wives,
and on Monday next (2 p.
m. to 5 p.m.) to members
of the Alliance Française.
To-day 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.
and on Sunday (2 p.m. to 5
p.m.) the vessel will be
open for inspection by the
general public. TO-DAY'S
PROCESSION. MEN FROM
FOUR FOREIGN NAVIES. In
the procession of navy,
army, and air force units in
Sydney this afternoon,
there will be on parade
1,600 officers and men
from the Australian army
and detachments from the
New Zealand, United
States, French, Italian, and
Dutch warships, now in
port. The Governor-
General, Lord Gowrie, will
take the salute at the Town
Hall at about 2.25 p.m. The
procession will leave the
Domain (Mitchell Library
entrance) at 2 p.m., and
will march via Macquarie
Street, Queen's Square, St.
James's Road, Elizabeth
Street, Liverpool Street,
George Street, Martin
Place, Macquarie Street,
back to the starting point.
The military units will
include the 1st Heavy
Brigade, Royal Australian
Engineers, a section of
sixty-pounders (two guns),
a section of Howitzers (two
guns), a section of anti-

- aircraft units (two guns), two medium and two light tanks, and a detachment from the Royal Air Force. The bands in the procession will be those of the Louisville, the Jeanne d'Arc, the Achilles, the Royal Australian Navy, and the Royal Australian Air Force. FRENCH SAILORS PARADE AT CENOTAPH. With fixed bayonets and swords at the slope, and commanded by Lieutenant de Vaisseau, of the training cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, 150 midshipmen, petty officers, and men in the visiting French warships, Jeanne d'Arc and Rigault de Genouilly, marched through the city yesterday to the Cenotaph. The commander of the Jeanne d'Arc, Captain G. Auphan, laid a wreath on the Cenotaph, and the bugle sounded the "Last Post." This was followed by the Marseillaise, which was played by the band, and the ceremony ended with the playing of "Tipperary," as a tribute to Australian soldiers. From the Sydney Morning Herald, Monday 7 February 1938 INSPECTION OF WARSHIP. The crowd of sightseers who wished to inspect the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc at Circular Quay yesterday, was so great that several hundreds late in the afternoon were unable to get on board. The vessel

- was open for inspection by the public from 2 o'clock until 5 o'clock. Before one o'clock the crowd commenced to gather, and it was formed into a long queue outside the entrance gates to the wharf. About 4.30 pm, the gates were closed. The younger people who were disappointed contented themselves with collecting autographs from members of the crew who passed to and from the ship. On 15 February 1938, having presented a plaque to the city that commemorated 'Les Dardanelles 1915' and 'Sydney 1938' the cruiser departed Sydney and was soon to take part in WWII naval operations in the West Atlantic, the Caribbean and was mentioned in despatches for taking part in the assault on Corsica in the Mediterranean. In the final months of the war, JEANNE D'ARC was part of the Flank Force supporting Allied troops in northern Italy. Post-war duties saw JEANNE D'ARC returned to schooling duties with some 27 world cruises before decommissioning in 1964. Traditions and service do not save ships from the wreckers yard, and in 1966 JEANNE D'ARC was broken up.