

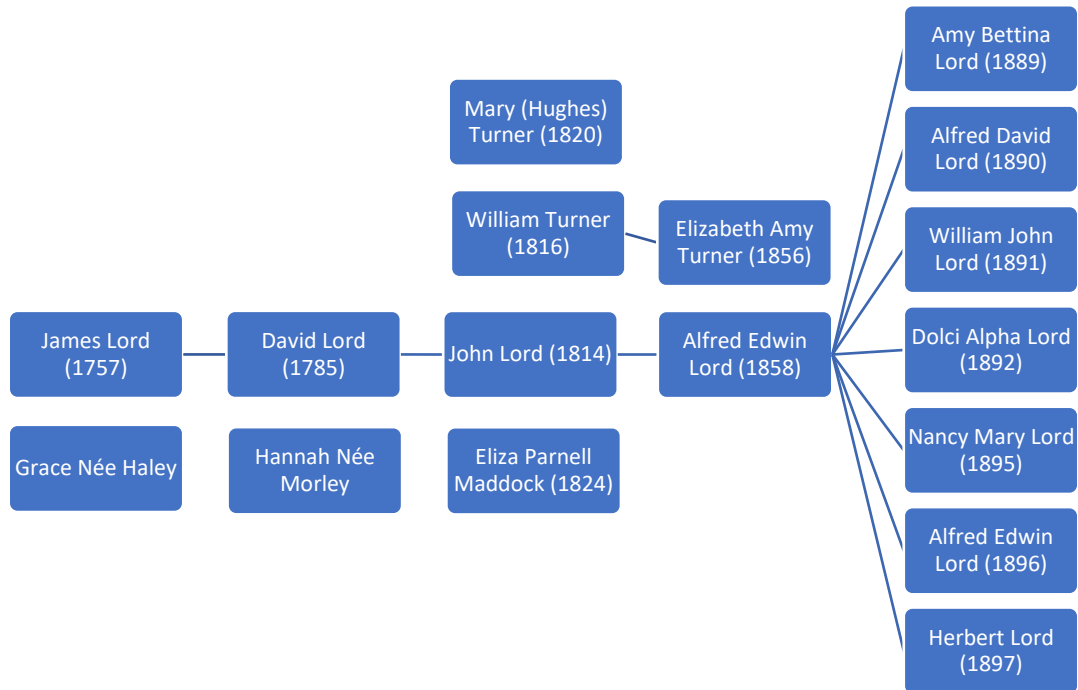
Herbert Lord: Frank MacDonald Solider Research

For my solider research, I chose to research Herbert Lord of Bellerive. Upon research regarding the heritage of my street's name –Lord Street– I examined the family tree of James Lord, who I found to be the most likely person that my street was named after. If not James, I concluded that it would be named after his son, David Lord.

Landowner, David Lord (1785-1847), was born at Halifax, Yorkshire, England. His father, James Lord (1757?-1824) was a fustian maker at Bolton. He was married to Grace née Haley. July 16, James was sentenced at Bradford to transportation for seven years. He sailed via H.M.S. *Calcutta* to Port Phillip, was removed to Van Diemen's Land, and after his emancipation accumulated a large fortune by unremitting industry, skilful farming, and shrewd trading, partly in spirits with and without licence, helped, according to the lands commissioners, 'by setting at defiance the Laws'. David Lord and his family arrived at Hobart in the *Harriet* during March 1817. He engaged in business with his father. In 1819 he was appointed a member of the Lieutenant-Governor's Court. In 1817 he had been granted 100 acres and, after an application based on his possession of considerable property, he received a further grant of 700 acres in 1819. At the death of his father on 4 August 1824, David inherited the estate. Robert Knopwood (diarist) said was worth £50,000. His holdings continued to increase as he came into possession of land at Blue Hills in Oatlands, Rickmond Park, Sorell, Kangaroo Point, Clarence Plains, Hobart and Sandy Bay. It has been said that as of February 1892, he held 2000 acres through grants, 11,500 acres by purchase, and 4,150 acres by lease. During April 1827, the land commissioners recorded that Lord, 'the richest Man in the Island... knows not the extent of his Riches', and that his case exemplified the defects of the land system, under which 'those who have improved their farms the least, and who have set the regulations at defiance, are the only rich and... the only respectable Men in the Island. Lord's cattle were reported to roam over 29km. After a protracted illness he died at his home in Macquarie Street, Hobart, on 12 April 1847. His wife Hannah, Née Morley, died on 25 June 1867. They left two sons, James (1808-1881) and John (1814-1890), and three daughters.

John Lord married Eliza Parnell (1824). Their son, Alfred Edwin Lord (1858) married Elizabeth Amy Turner (1856). Alfred and Elizabeth had seven children: four sons and three daughters. The youngest of these sons was Herbert Lord.

Family details:



Herbert Lord was born October 1897, Bellerive, Tasmania. He was registered to be living in Richmond at his time of enlistment. His religion is recorded as the Church of England. He attended the Hutchins School here in Hobart. He worked as a grocer. Herbert Lord enlisted on 20 March 1916 at Claremont. He embarked on the HMAT A35 *Berrima* on 1 July 1916 in Hobart, Tasmania. Herbert's rank was Private, and his service number was '870'. He was a part of Tasmania's very own 40th Australian Infantry Battalion, AIF, D Company, 10th Brigade, 3rd Division. Herbert Lord, along with the 40th Battalion arrived at Le Havre, France during late November 1916. In the middle of December that year, the 40th Battalion had made their way to Armentieres, France. The 40th Battalion ventured to Belgium, arriving at St Yves, May 1917. Early in June, the 40th found themselves fighting in Messines. A matter of days later, Herbert Lord was recorded to have been wounded in battle. It was believed that he was shot on his left-hand side on 8 June. The records state that he was wounded in

action on 8 June 1917, Messines Belgium. On June 19 he was transferred to a Casualty Clearing Station. The 9th F. Ambulance admitted him on the basis of Gun Shot Wound Left Side. A medical report for that same day read, '19 June 1917; 53rd C.C.S.; Admission for Gun Shot Wound Left Side; Transferred 120 A.T.'. The reports suggest that Herbert Lord was sent to Camiers, France. The next day, on the 9th of June 1917, he was wounded again in action. The report's date (presumably of date received on) is, 18 June 1917, and it stated, '18 June 1917; 22nd General Hospital; Admission for Gun Shot Wound Back Fractured Spine'. Not long after this second wounding, Herbert Lord was reported to have died in hospital as a result of his injury. At 15:00 (3pm) Herbert Lord was considered dead. He died on 1 July 1917. Exactly one year after embarking. He died in Camiers, France at the 22nd General Hospital. Herbert Lord is now buried alongside 10 771 other commonwealth burials from WWI at the Etaples Military Cemetery in France. His grave is Plot XXII (22), Row M, grave 24A. The inscription on his grave reads, "HE DID HIS DUTY".



Group portrait of 28 men of Machine Gun Section, 40th Battalion, who embarked from Hobart, Tasmania, on 1 July 1916, aboard HMAT Berrima (A35).



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

E01287

Herbert Lord received the British War Medal on 23 March 1923, Victory Medal, and his family received one memorial scroll and king's message. He was in possession of a disc, religious medallion, prayer book, silver watch and strap, a coin, a letter, a photo and a gold ring at his death.

Description of 40th battalion during battle at Messines, dated 7th July. This is the same date that Herbert Lord was injured. The description of the events taking place are sourced from Unit diaries.

WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.			Army Form C. 2118.
Instructions regarding War Diaries and Intelligence Summaries are contained in F. S. Regs. 4 and 11 and the Staff Manual respectively. Title pages will be prepared in manuscript.			Remarks and references to Appendices
Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information
MESSINES	1917	7.8	<p>Report on "D" Company, attached to the 37th Battalion.</p> <p>D Coy. followed the 37th Battalion up the BROWN ROUTE passing the Starting Point at 12.45 a.m. The same remarks apply as to Gas Shell as to other Companies. Owing to blocks ahead progress was extremely slow with numerous halts. A particularly long halt occurred near HYDE PARK CORNER where they were exposed to a good deal of shelling, cover was taken as far as possible, but there were some casualties. Going up the slope of HILL 63 the Company got clear of Gas but so much time had been lost through the numerous halts that sufficient time was not left to get to the assembly position in the Subsidiary Line before Zero. Only enough room had been left in this line to hold D Coy. of the 40th Battalion, the last Company, but on arriving at this point there were almost as many men of other Battalions mixed up with and following the Company, these men having straggled and lost their way owing to the Gas. Consequently when the Subsid was full there were almost 100 men left in the Communication Trench and at this moment the Barrage opened. These men were piled into the Trench on top of one another into some sort of cover, luckily the Enemy fire was a little high, but a party of the 37th who were in the C.T. in rear suffered severely. The men in the Subsid. were gradually sorted out, and lay low till 10.10 a.m., the hour for the advance to the BLACK LINE, in readiness to move on to the GREEN LINE. Casualties were not heavy, as the shelling was light</p>

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

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WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.			Army Form C. 2118.
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Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information
MESSINES	1917	7.6	<p>and there was no M.G. fire until near the BLACK LINE, and formations and distances were well kept. A position was taken up in Shell Holes in rear of the BLACK LINE, under moderate shell fire. Here a message was received postponing the advance of the Barrage a further two hours. This was communicated to the 9th Brigade on our right and it was found they had not been notified.</p> <p>At 3 p.m. an advance was made through the 37th Battalion up to our Barrage where the troops lay in shell holes till 3.10 p.m. when an advance to the GREEN LINE was made under heavy M.G. fire and moderate Artillery fire. The M.G. fire came mostly from a high bank the other side of the DOUVE RIVER in the 9th Brigade Sector, but on reaching the GREEN LINE these M.G.'s were silenced with rifle and M.G. fire though at a rather heavy cost in casualties. D.Coy. dug in on the GREEN LINE being in touch with the 9th Brigade on the right and the 37th Battalion on the left.</p> <p>At 4 p.m. it was reported that the 37th Battalion was moving on and MAJOR GIELIN O.C. D.Coy. gave orders that D.Coy. were to remain on the GREEN LINE. The 37th appeared to run into our own Barrage and came back and dug in on the GREEN LINE.</p> <p>At 5.30 p.m. Enemy shelling became severe, by this time D.Coy. was well dug in and</p>

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RCDIG1004003

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Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information
MESSINES	1917	7.6	<p>had good shelter, but the 37th Battalions digging was not so far advanced and they suffered and at 6 p.m. they appeared to fall back, but came up again a little later when the shelling ceased.</p> <p>At 8 p.m. the 37th fell back to the BLACK LINE but Lieut. LOANE, who was then in charge of D.Coy., MAJOR GIELIN having been wounded, had great difficulty in finding out what was doing as he had received no orders to fall back, so he sent Sergt. CRANSWICK to find out. After some time CRANSWICK found MAJOR SMOREY and brought back orders from him to fall back to the BLACK LINE which was carried out about 9 p.m. The BLACK LINE trench being overcrowded a position was taken up in large shell holes just in rear. At 3 a.m. SGT CRANSWICK and a party went forward to the GREEN LINE and found that it had not been occupied by the Enemy, nor had the Trench been damaged by shell fire.</p> <p>After withdrawal narrative is the same as for other Companies.</p>

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

RCDIG1004003

Quick Details:

Rank:

Private

Service Number:

870

Date of enlistment:

20 March 1916

Division, Battalion number:

40th Australian Infantry Battalion, AIF, D Company, 10th Brigade, 3rd Division

Date / location of embarkment:

1 July 1916 / Hobart, Tasmania

Name of Ship:

HMAT A35 *Berrima*

Areas of service:

Western Front; Messines, Belgium; South-Hampton, France.

Records of any battles:

Present at battle locations: Le Havre, Armentieres, St Yves, Messines, Camiers

Awards / decorations:

British War Medal, Victory Medal on 23 March 1923.

One Memorial Scroll and Kings Message, 10 May 1922

Record of any wounding:

8 June 1917; Wounded in Action; Messines, Belgium.

19 June 1917; 9th F. Ambulance; Admission for Gun Shot Wound Left Side;
Transferred C.C.S.

19 June 1917; 53rd C.C.S.; Admission for Gun Shot Wound Left Side; Transferred
120 A.T.

9 June 1917; Wounded in Action; Camiers, France.

18 June 1917; 22nd General Hospital; Admission for Gun Shot Wound Back Fractured
Spine.

1 July 1917; 22nd General Hospital; died at 3pm (Gun Shot Wound Back Fractured Spine);

Admitted to hospital 9 June 1917 Gun Shot Wound Back dangerous.

Details if died while on active service with Australian forces:

Died of Wounds; received in action. Died on 1 July 1917 at 3pm. C.O. 22nd General Hospital;
Camiers; France.

Any correspondence, photographs, artefacts:

(Other).

Details of return to Australia / Life after the war:

N/A

Other:

Was in possession of: disc, religious medallion, prayer book, silver watch and strap, coin, letter, photo and gold ring.

For my presentation, I wrote a poem about Herbert Lord.

This poem reflects on the life and sacrifice of a boy not much older, nor unlike, me. He could be my brother or the son of someone you know. I spent time at his school. I played footy at the oval in his home suburb. Even my street bears his family name.

I researched the personal contribution of a soldier who came from my neighbourhood- one Herbert Lord of Bellerive.

From this I learned of the personal experience of war and have come to truly appreciate the power of the past.

Row upon row,
Lying head to toe.

Where the wind gently blows, and poppies sway,
White crosses, sentinels, in dutiful array.

An idyllic display, calm and vast,
Honouring memories of our past.
Yet hides a truth of havoc and rage,
Where the best of our youth, the price they did pay.

To the folly of war, the dead do speak,
Not a clamour or clangour or clarion call.
But a solemn statement of duty and regret
To generations future, 'Lest we Forget'.

The great conflict for power and peace,
Waged between Empires without surcease.
Youth's optimism, hope and valour,
A wicked force in the coming War.

Introducing Herbert Lord, of Bellerive
Youngest of seven, eager to please.

Hutchins graduate, then Grocer by trade
Turned 18 and made his way.

20 March 1916,
Herbert Lord enlisted, proud and keen.
Embarked on the Berrima 3 months after,
Poorly prepared for the coming disaster.

Europe, locked in a deadly embrace
On the Western Front, to Messines they would race.
Tasmania's own 40th on the 7th of June
Unblooded, unheralded awaiting their doom.

3:09am unsteady eyes of brave soldiers,
Squinting into darkness, great weight on their shoulders.
Daring eyes darted at clocks,
Each tick, the aura of trepidation rose, awaiting the shock.

The hand struck 3:10am,
An uncanny silence and then, mayhem.
Nineteen explosions; mud and rubble,
Off pipes the whistle, emotions bubble.
The 40th joins the battle, leaps into the fray
Charging forward into come what may.

7 June 3:10am would set the date
And seal his fate.
Wyschaete Messines south of Ypres, set the scene,
From mundane to chaotic, at only eighteen.

A day of boggy fighting and mines
The Allies successfully push back German lines.
Then a numbing shock in Herbert's side
An ebbing red, he could not hide.

There he lay amid the cacophony of war,
of screaming men and emotions raw.

A groaning endeavour to see oozing on his side.
His crimson hand binds as war unwinds.

Safe but not safe at the fallback at Camiers, recuperating on borrowed time,
But still within reach of enemy lines.
Another gunshot wound and more blood shed
Saw Herbert becalmed on his death bed.
One year of chaos, one year of war,
A good kid but after 3:00pm, fighting no more.

A year to the day after embarking, Herbert Lord of Bellerive,
1 July 1917, his family would grieve.
Find a small measure of peace, feel appeased.
I would reach across the generations and honour your deeds.

Did his duty for King and Country
On a distant shore,
The names of those places now an honour call.
A sacrament of service to all before.

In the end serving powers much less humble,
Herbert lay beneath the rumble
Of rain and guns and raining rubble.
And answered the call.

'Ne'er forget, ne'er forget,
To your Sons and your Daughters great regret: Lest we Forget'.

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