

Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon, England



Lest We Forget

World War 1



1367 ABLE SEAMAN

S. J. ROUGET

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY

H.M.A.S. "FANTOME"

17TH DECEMBER, 1917 Age 24

Samuel James ROUGET

Samuel James Rouget was born on 1st July, 1891 at Wandin Yallock, Victoria to parents Alfred Rouget & Eliza Kate Miln Rouget (nee Mitchell).

Samuel James Rouget joined Royal Australian Navy on 11th December, 1911 for a period of 7 years. He was issued an Official number of 1367. His description was 5ft 9 in, fair hair, blue eyes with a fresh complexion.

Ordinary Seaman Samuel James Rouget was posted to Naval Depot at Williamstown, Victoria from 11th December, 1911. He was transferred to *Warrigo* on 1st July, 1912 then on to *Cerberus* from 1st February, 1913.

Ordinary Seaman Samuel James Rouget was transferred to *Melbourne* on 23rd April, 1913 & promoted to Able Seaman on 28th May, 1914.

Able Seaman Samuel James Rouget was transferred to *Cerberus* on 4th June, 1914 then *Protector* on 28th August, 1914 & then *Fantome* on 27th November, 1914.

The 1914 & 1919 Australian Electoral Rolls for the division of Melbourne Ports, subdivision of Williamstown, Victoria recorded Samuel James Rouget, Seaman, of H.M.A.S. "*Melbourne*" from Williamstown.

Able Seaman Samuel James Rouget was transferred to *Una* on 12th February, 1915; *Cerberus* from 18th June, 1915; *Una* from 10th May, 1916; *Penguin* from 17th January, 1917 & back to *Fantome* from 27th October, 1917.

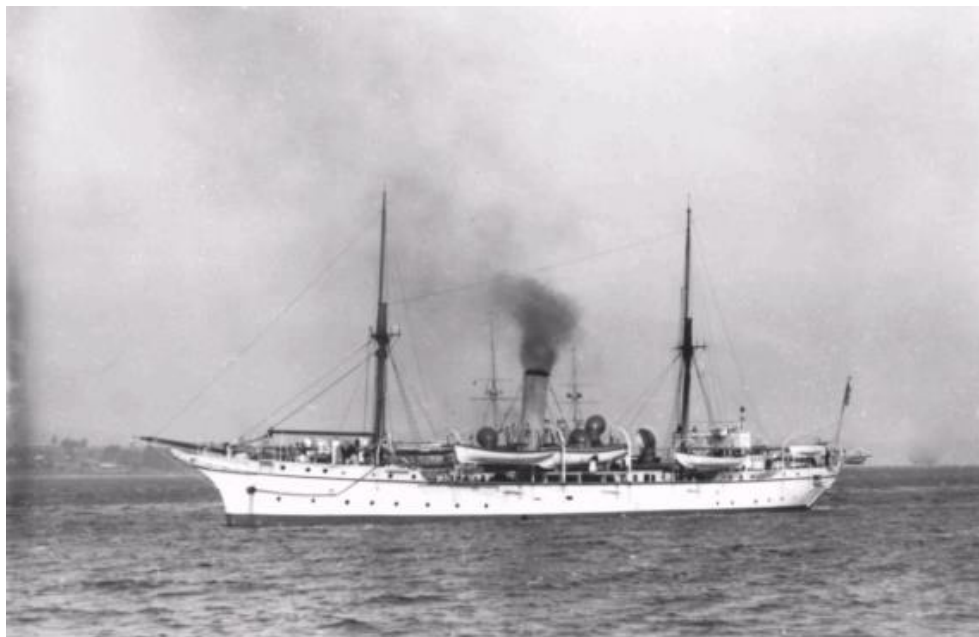
HMAS *Fantome*

HMS Fantome was a Cadmus-class sloop launched in 1901, transferred to the Royal Australian Navy in 1914, returned to the Royal Navy in 1920, and sold in 1924. She was the fourth ship of the Royal Navy to bear the name, which is from the French *fantôme*, meaning "ghost".

She was manned by and commissioned into the Royal Australian Navy as HMAS *Fantome* on 27 November 1914, under the command of Lieutenant George PM Fitzgerald RN, and despatched to New Guinea in early December. She returned to Sydney on 21 February 1915 to pay off.....

In November 1917 *Fantome* was sent to the western Pacific and for the remainder of the war and until December 1918 assumed the police duties in the islands undertaken in pre war days by Royal Navy ships of the China or Pacific Stations. For most of the period she was based at Suva.

(Information from Wikipedia & Navy.gov.au)



HMAS *Fantome*

Able Seaman Samuel James Rouget died on 17th December, 1917 when he accidentally drowned at Suva, Fiji, Pacific Islands.

Newspaper item – *The Argus*, Melbourne, Victoria – 14 January, 1918:

Naval Man's Accidental Death

The accidental death has occurred at a Pacific port of Samuel J. Rouget, official number 1367, of the Royal Australian Navy. He apparently fell off the pier whilst waiting for a boat, only his cap being found. He was a very steady man and exceedingly well liked, and appears to have had no worries. It is thought likely that he was suffering from a type of malaria, of which some cases have recently been reported, and apparently slipped on a pier which is used for copra and is very slippery, especially as it was a rainy night. His body has been dragged for, without success, but sharks are numerous in the locality.

Able Seaman Samuel James Rouget is named on the Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon, England – Panel 23. He has no grave, however his death is still acknowledged by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission lists Able Seaman Samuel James Rouget – service number 1367, aged 24, of Royal Australian Navy – H.M.A.S. “*Fantome*.” He was the son of Alfred Rouget, of Wandin Yallok, Victoria, Australia.

Able Seaman S. J. Rouget is commemorated on the Roll of Honour, located in the Hall of Memory Commemorative Area at the Australian War Memorial, Canberra, Australia on Panel 1.



Roll Of Honour WW1 Australian War Memorial Canberra, Australia

S. J. Rouget is remembered on Wandin North War Memorial, located at Beenak & Hunter Roads, Wandin North, Victoria.



Wandin North War Memorial (Photos from AWM Places of Pride – Emma Hutchinson)



S. Rouget is remembered on the Wandin Yallock State School Honour Roll for World War 1.



(Photo courtesy of Wandin Yallock Primary School)

S. Rouget is also remembered on the Wandin Yallock State School “Tree of Knowledge” which records the names of seven past students who lost their lives in World War 1.



Wandin Yallock State School “Tree of Knowledge”

(Photos courtesy of Wandin Yallock Primary School)



S. Rouget is remembered on the Lilydale Shire Honour Roll for World War 1, located in Atheneum Theatre, Castella Street, Lilydale, Victoria.



Lilydale Shire Honour Roll for World War 1 (Photo from Monument Australia – Neil Follett)

S. J. Rouget is remembered on Royal Australian Navy WW1 Memorial, located at HMAS Cerberus Protestant Chapel of St Mark, Nelson Road, Crib Point, Victoria.



HMAS Cerberus Protestant Chapel of St Mark, Crib Point, Victoria (Photos courtesy of Karen Standen)



(2 pages of Able Seaman Samuel James Rouget's Service records are available for On Line viewing at National Archives of Australia website).

Information obtained from the CWGC, Australian War Memorial (Roll of Honour) & National Archives

Newspaper Notices

NAVAL MAN'S DEATH

The accidental death has occurred at a Pacific port of Samuel J. Rouget, official number 1367, of the Royal Australian Navy. He apparently fell off the pier whilst waiting for a boat, only his cap being found. He was a very steady man and exceedingly well liked, and appears to have had no worries. It is thought likely that he was suffering from a type of malaria, of which some cases have recently been reported, and apparently slipped on a pier which is used for copra and is very slippery, especially as it was a rainy night. His body has been dragged for, without success, but sharks are numerous in the locality.

(*The Evening Echo*, Ballarat, Victoria – 14 January, 1918) & (*The Age*, Melbourne, Victoria – 15 January, 1918) &

(*The Maryborough and Dunolly Advertiser*, Victoria – 16 January, 1918)

Commonwealth War Graves Commission Headstones

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission cares for cemeteries and memorials in 23,000 locations, in 153 countries. In all 1.7 million men and women from the Commonwealth forces from WWI and WWII have been honoured and commemorated in perpetuity.

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission, as part of its mandate, is responsible for commemorating all Commonwealth war dead individually and equally. To this end, the war dead are commemorated by name on a headstone, at an identified site of a burial, or on a memorial. War dead are commemorated uniformly and equally, irrespective of military or civil rank, race or creed.

Not all service personnel have a Commonwealth War Graves Commission headstone. In some instances the relative chose to have their own memorial/headstone placed on the deceased's grave. These private headstones are not maintained by the CWGC as they have no jurisdiction to maintain them.

Able Seaman Samuel James Rouget has no headstone but is instead named on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.

Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon, England

The Memorial is situated centrally on The Hoe which looks directly towards Plymouth Sound.

After the First World War, an appropriate way had to be found of commemorating those members of the Royal Navy who had no known grave, the majority of deaths having occurred at sea where no permanent memorial could be provided.

An Admiralty committee recommended that the three manning ports in Great Britain - Chatham, Plymouth and Portsmouth - should each have an identical memorial of unmistakable naval form, an obelisk, which would serve as a leading mark for shipping. The memorials were designed by Sir Robert Lorimer, who had already carried out a considerable amount of work for the Commission, with sculpture by Henry Poole. The Plymouth Naval Memorial was unveiled by HRH Prince George on 29 July 1924.

After the Second World War it was decided that the naval memorials should be extended to provide space for commemorating the naval dead without graves of that war, but since the three sites were dissimilar, a different

architectural treatment was required for each. The architect for the Second World War extension at Plymouth was Sir Edward Maufe (who also designed the Air Forces memorial at Runnymede) and the additional sculpture was by Charles Wheeler and William McMillan. The Extension was unveiled by HRH Princess Margaret on 20 May 1954. A further unveiling took place on 11 November 1956, when panels 101 to 103 honouring those who died on shore, but who had no known grave, were unveiled by Admiral Sir Mark Pizey.

In addition to commemorating seamen of the Royal Navy who sailed from Plymouth, the First World War panels also bears the names of sailors from Australia and South Africa. The governments of the other Commonwealth nations chose to commemorate their dead elsewhere, for the most part on memorials in their home ports. After the Second World War, Canada and New Zealand again chose commemoration at home, but the memorial at Plymouth commemorates sailors from all other parts of the Commonwealth.

Plymouth Naval Memorial commemorates 7,251 sailors of the First World War and 15,933 of the Second World War.
(Information from CWGC)



Plymouth Naval Memorial *(Photo from VWMA – Julianne T. Ryan 2017)*



(Photo from CWGC)



1914 – 1918 1939 – 1945

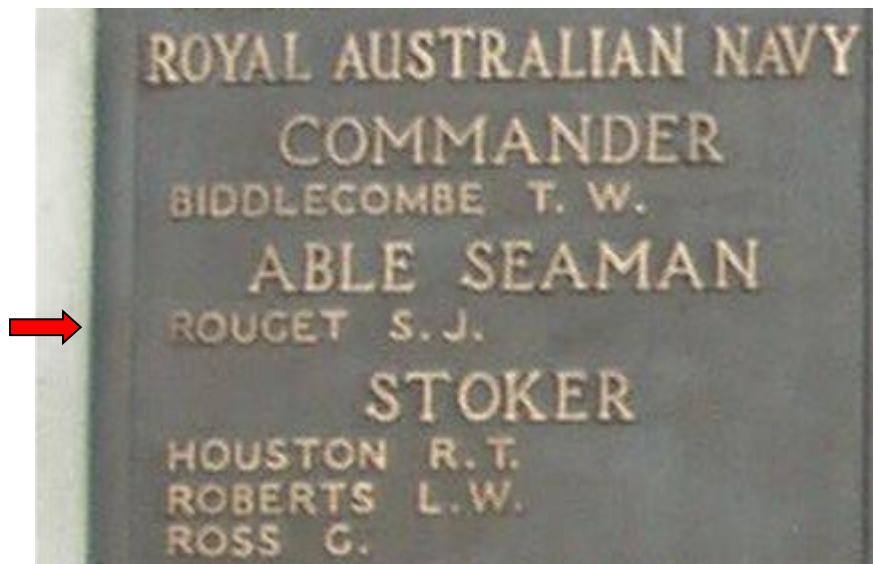
All These Were Honoured In Their Generations

And Were The Glory Of Their Times



(Photo from CWGC)

Photo of Able Seaman S. J. Rouget's name on the Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon, England.





Panel 23 - Plymouth Naval Memorial



Poppies Wave at CWGC Plymouth Naval Memorial *(Photo by Robert Pittman)*