

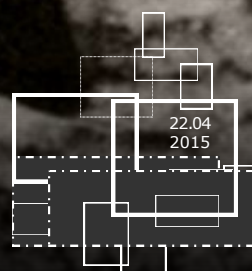
ESPLASH

ANZAC 2016 Issue

ALEXANDRA CADET CORPS



2016



NATIONAL SERVICE

FURLEY STRETCHER

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

[VISIT THE SITE HERE](#)

*Courtesy Rod Falconer.
Photographer J.P. Campbell.*

This issue of the eSplash is dedicated to the men and women who have served and sacrificed in all theatres of war, though focuses on the Anzacs. It's a collection of contributions received during the year and includes article reprints. Special thanks to all contributors, researchers, proofreaders and volunteers for making this possible.

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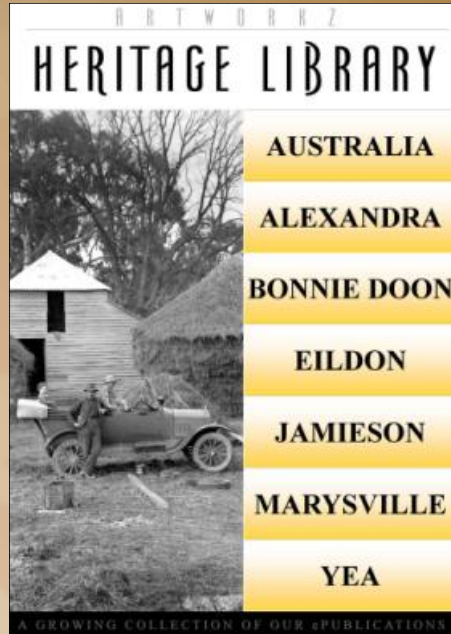
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*A small factsheet on the
Anzacs. It is primarily for
education in schools and is
not comprehensive.*

*This publication improves
each year thanks to the
help and support of people
in the community.*

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First published February 2014.

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*Anzac Day eBook
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*A basic introduction
to Anzac Day for
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ANZAC



THEY FOUGHT IN THE OCEANS

WILLIAM JEFFREY NASH



William Jeffery Nash, a grazier from Yea and son of John Nash of Yea, enlisted 1916 and served in the 37th Battalion, 7th Reinforcement. He was killed in action by an exploding shell 12 October 1917 during the battle of Passchendaele. William is commemorated on panel 25 of the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium and is where *the last post* is played every evening.

**"TO THE ARMIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE WHO STOOD
HERE FROM 1914 TO 1918 AND TO THOSE OF THEIR DEAD
WHO HAVE NO KNOWN GRAVE"**

Courtesy Bob Reed.

THEY LEFT FROM OUR DISTRICT

The TRUMPET CALLS



W.A. Gullik Govt Printer, Sydney.

NATIONAL SERVICE

COURTESY JOHN NORBURY 2015

BACK: P. De Renzy, John Galati, Jim McLachlan-troup, Bernie Housen, Peter Cooke, John Norbury, M. K. Rook, Ken Sharp, Geoff Martin.
FRONT: Brian A. Benson, Bill Stark, Roger Haymen, John Farah, Barry Gerecke, David Keating, Dick Gray



Early Conscription

Also known as National Service or Mandatory Military Service, it was first introduced by Prime Minister Alfred Deakin for 12-14 year old boys and 18-20 year old males between 1905 and 1909. In 1911 this was extended by the then Australian Labor Government to all fit and healthy 12-26 year old men. Around 350,000 boys had registered by the end of 1915.

Although successful, conscription divided the nation with 34,000 prosecutions and 7,000 detentions of persons considered fit and able to register (who refused to do so). Today there is no provision for conscription in Australia, though National Service has often been touted as a way of helping troubled youth develop life skills.



NATIONAL SERVICE

- STURT INTAKE -

by Ron Turner (Reprint)

An air of trepidation hung over HMAS Cerberus; the Sturt Intake of National Servicemen (of which I was one) were due to arrive that winter's day in 1956. Reporting to HMAS Lonsdale at Port Melbourne we were to be given lunch and our first taste of Navy discipline when the cook, in an effort to feed those waiting outside shouted loudly, 'Other people are waiting. Eat it and beat it! Out! Out!'

Petty Officer Horskins was assigned to keep us busy and from him we learned the previous Intake had 'acted up'. In the dead of night a group of them had lifted a navy whaleboat from Westernport Bay and carried it overland leaving it floating serenely in the swimming pool. If that prank were not sufficient to see the stiff upper lip of the officer ranks crumple, the breaking of dawn revealed some women's underwear flying from the Commodore's flag pole. I would have loved to be part of that group!

An air of quiet confidence emanated from P.O. Horskins. He brought a bundle of newspapers to our dormitory and told us to set to and clean the windows. Despite our protests that one couldn't clean wet and dirty windows with newspaper, he left us to it. To our surprise we quickly found that it was not only possible, but we could achieve a good result.

I recall the Lieutenant in charge of National Servicemen also possessed an air of confidence and leadership. He challenged us in stating his belief that he intended to show that we could be not only as good as the permanent men, but even better. There were competitions coming up wherein National Servicemen would compete against the permanent men in a field gun course and cross country running. Extra leave would be granted to a winning field gun crew; an extra day would be tacked onto the weekend leave due to the first 25 National Servicemen to cross the finish line in a winning team.

National Servicemen were not allowed off base for several weeks and then only in uniform complete with bell bottom trousers. For many of us it was our first major move away from our home towns and to wander around Melbourne in uniform seemed like manna from heaven. Many other National Servicemen and I set about training in cross country running and would often be running after dark around the extensive playing fields at Cerberus.

The operation of a field gun seemed to be a real anachronism to a modern navy but history reveals how naval personnel relieved a siege in India using these guns. (Of interest to me personally in later years was to see that my father had operated similar guns in Poona (Pune) in British India in the 1920s).

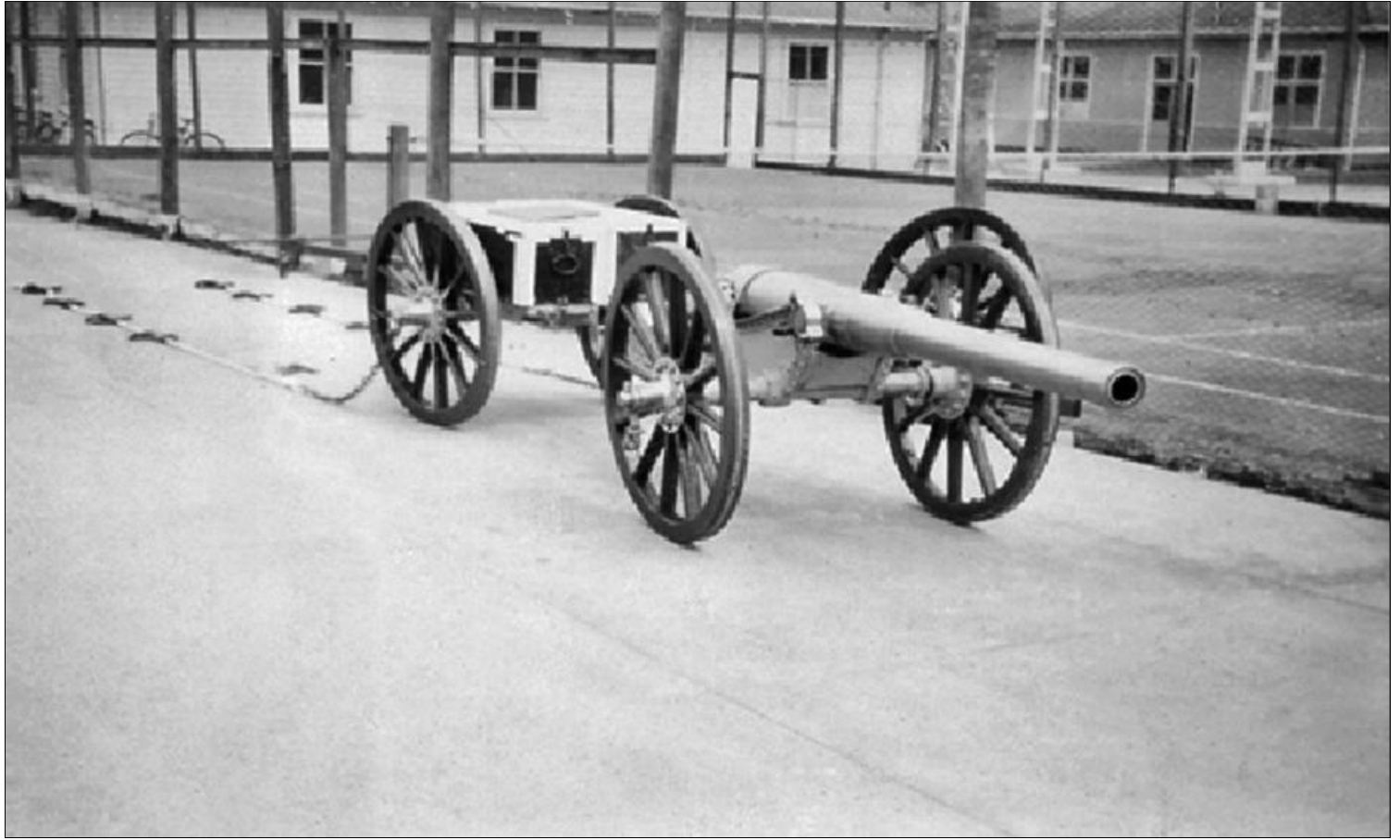
The basis of a field gun operation was to act as an independent unit (with other guns) using horses to draw a wheeled gun to which was attached an ammunition carriage. Under field conditions the gun crew needed to surmount obstacles such as immovable walls by dismantling the gun and ammunition carriages and going over the top, or by dismantling the unit and carrying the pieces through a gap in a wall that might have been breached by shell fire. They needed to be able to tow the gun in the absence of horses; they needed to reassemble the unit and fire against an enemy in the shortest possible time. This all required precision co-ordination which came from well practised team work, and Petty Officer Horskins set about creating a champion team.

Instead of horses National Servicemen took hold of rings positioned along the traces fixed to the axles of the ammunition box carriage. Two extra men were used to 'join' the front of the two traces so that the group of ten men maintained a steady movement in parallel to each other.



Champion National Service Field Gun Crew
Flinders Naval Depot 1956

This photo (with churches at rear) shows (from left) our instructor Petty Officer Horskins, the six men comprising the gunnery crew, two men on the ammunition box cross arm and then ten men holding the towing rings.



At the front of the wooden shaft there was a cross arm which allowed two extra men to provide more motive power to 'push' the whole unit along. This wooden shaft and cross arm enabled the rapid turning and manoeuvring of the ammunition box towards the gun when it was uncoupled and turned forwards for firing.

The placement of traces (ropes) and rings in this photo indicates the direction of travel. A hammer was carried inside the box to allow the pins holding the wheels on the axles to be quickly removed.



Some 50 metres from the starting position the first 'obstacle' was encountered. This was a 'fixed' wall over which the gun, ammunition box, wheels and men all had to pass.

This photo shows two 'rope men' maintaining tautness on the ropes. Other 'rope men' have returned to assist and manhandle the ammunition carriage, gun and wheels over the wall.

My role (as shown here with partner at the cross bar) was to use the forward motion of the ammunition box carriage to lift the shaft, jump up onto the wall and leap forward without hesitation using our weight to assist others who bodily lifted the carriage and threw the whole unit over the wall. My partner and I would then drag the carriage clear in preparation for the gun and its wheels to be manhandled over the wall in separate pieces. In doing this movement onto the top of the wall it was vitally important to maintain a grip on the cross bar and to not misplace the foot on top of the wall. Failure to do either might see a crushing accident as the forward moving ammunition box closed the wall.

By this time the gun crew had unhitched the gun from the ammunition box and removed the wheels. Each of these items was man-handled over the wall and reassembled, then re-hitched onto the ammunition carriage. During the reassembling process the towing group would take their places on the traces and, given the word off we would go again for another 50 metres where we found another obstruction, a narrow 'hole in a wall'.



On this occasion two of the rope men would take the traces through the hole while the others removed the pins and took the wheels from the ammunition carriage. The wheels were rolled through the 'hole' and the axle, complete with ammunition box, were then man-handled by the 'rope men' through the 'hole' and reassembled. The gun

crew approached the 'hole' and, removing the wheels from the gun, moved each separate piece through the gap and reassembled the unit. It was then re-hitched it to the ammunition carriage and we would then race forward another 50 metres.

At this point the gun was unhitched and the wheels were removed from the ammunition carriage. Moving into position the gunnery section would then load the gun repetitively firing three shots. The whole unit was then reassembled and we would race off to the finish line.

In due course the competition between permanent and National Servicemen was held at Cerberus with our crew being the winners. As promised, we were granted the extra day's leave.

The cross country competition between the permanent and National Servicemen was held and, coming within the first 25, I obtained another day off. Life in the National Service wasn't bad at

all especially when I ended up at a dance (in uniform) at Dimboola in Western Victoria.

With the approaching Melbourne Show we were offered the inducement of another days leave if we would participate at the show and could again beat the permanent men. Unfortunately (for me, at least) this meant we would not join the aircraft carrier HMAS Sydney at Port Melbourne and travel through the heads and around the coast to Sydney. It also meant that we were excused from smallpox and other vaccinations. I recall the event at the show grounds being part of Navy Week celebrations with a naval helicopter demonstrating a 'flying bedstead'. Once again we were victorious in the gun competition, but the event was a close call.

Our gun crew were to spend only a few hours on HMAS Sydney at Garden Island before being moved to rejoin our fellow National Servicemen at HMAS Penguin at Balmoral near the South Heads of Sydney Harbour. My recollections of this base is that it was a tad dysfunctional. Despite a cross country competition our main interest was in rowing a whaleboat on the harbour to fill in time. After the cold and miserable Westernport Bay area Sydney in October was glorious. There was a submerged day trip to Jervis Bay aboard HM Submarine Oberon followed soon after by a trip to Hobart and Port Arthur aboard HMAS Shoalhaven before our return to Penguin.

Boredom now set in during our stay at Penguin. Many of the recruits went 'absent without leave' going out through the windows at night catching buses into the city; in time I was to do the same. The food was poor and when weevils were discovered we let our displeasure be known. The Chief Petty Officer, when he started to read the Queens Regulations relating to riotous behaviour to our assembled group was loudly booed and jeered.

Perhaps we were not so different from the previous intake of National Servicemen. After all, we were being trained for war but not allowed to splice the mainbrace when the order arrived as we were not old enough to drink alcohol, or even to have a vote. The final weeks at Penguin took the gloss off my National Service experience, but yes, I firmly believe all young people should do 'National Service'. I do not regret my time with the navy.

© Ron Turner.

SIR JOHN GELLIBRAND (1872-1945)

John Gellibrand was born 5 December 1872 in Tasmania and was educated in Europe where he also attended Military College after his father died 1874. He was farming apples back in Tasmania when WWI broke out and he walked into the head office of the Melbourne AIF division dressed in clothes described as being more akin to a bounty hunter, and volunteered his services. Having previously served as an Officer with the British Manchester Regiments, he rose to command the 6th Australian Infantry Brigade in France. After the war, John established the 'Remembrance Club' in Hobart 1923 though is more widely remembered as the founder of Legacy, which cares for the families of those who served their country and has grown to include over 80,000 widows, 1,800 children and disabled dependants. John later farmed 'Balaclava' near Murrindindi and died there. His funeral was held at Yea's St Luke's and he is buried with his wife Elizabeth Helena (d1949) in the Old Yea Cemetery.



REMEMBRANCE CLUB PRINCIPLES:

- (1) To guard the Interests of ex-soldiers and (2) to provide a means of reviving the old comradeship and esprit de corps of the A.I.F.



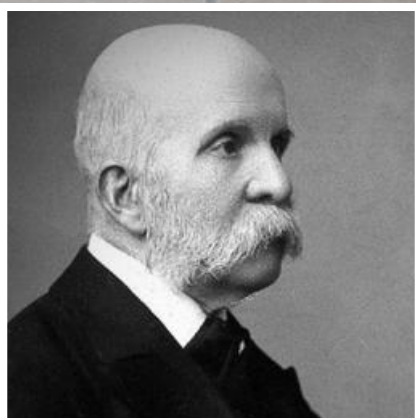
ANZAC



THEY FOUGHT IN THE SKIES

FURLEY STRETCHER

EARLY STRETCHER WIDELY USED DURING TIMES OF WAR



The Furley Stretcher - a life saver

The Furley Stretcher was an early type of stretcher developed by English inventor and humanitarian John Furley who worked tirelessly in the medical field and was a founding member of the Red Cross.

PERSONAL



The death is announced in London of Sir John Furley, C H., C B., one of the founders of the British Red Cross Society, and one of the original organisers of the St. John Ambulance Association. He died at Oxford, aged 83.

Lismore Northern Star
Thursday 5 February 1920
Courtesy National Library Australia

- The Ashford Litter -

The Furley Stretcher was a stretcher designed to be carried by two people. It had two long poles that extended from one end of the patient to the other. Connecting the two poles was a large sheet of durable canvas that extended from one pole - under the patient - to the other pole. By using this stretcher, two men could load and transport a patient more easily than by using any other means available at that time. Later versions included four short legs to keep the patient supported and off the ground. Further innovations by others included a narrower version of the Furley for moving people in confined spaces. The Furley Stretcher was basically the design upon which all future stretcher designs were based.

The Ashford Litter used the basic design of the Furley Stretcher and added two wheels (for more weightless mobility on flatter surfaces) and a cover made of canvas or other light materials to offer greater protection to the patient during transportation. The litter was patented 1875 as 'St John Ambulance', which is where the St John Ambulance organisation received its name.

- FURLEY STRETCHER -

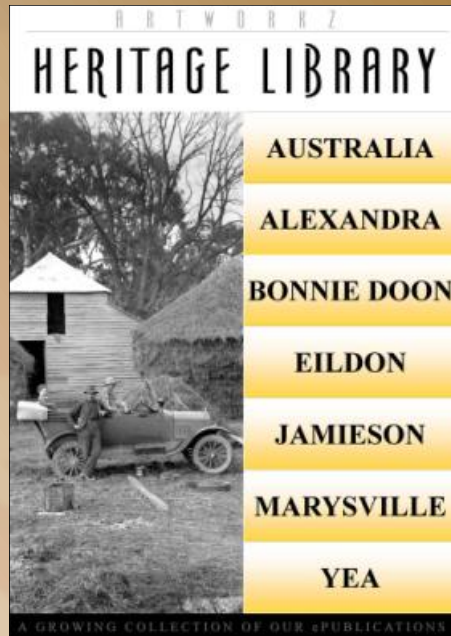


(Top) Early stretcher. (Bottom) Ashford Litter.

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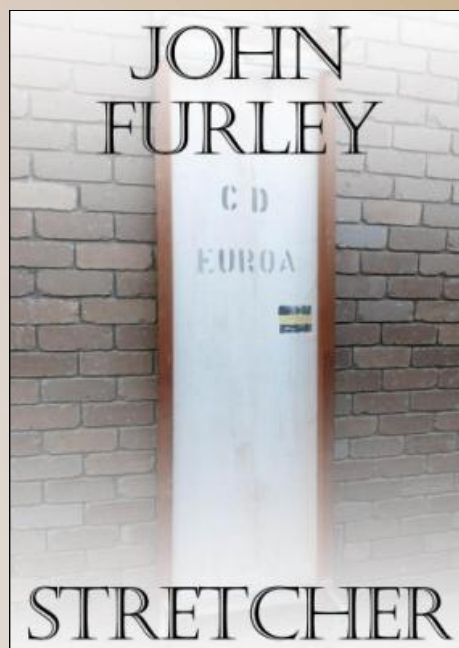


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*A factsheet detailing
the Furley stretcher
used worldwide during
times of wartime .*

*Please let us know if
you have any further
information to share.*



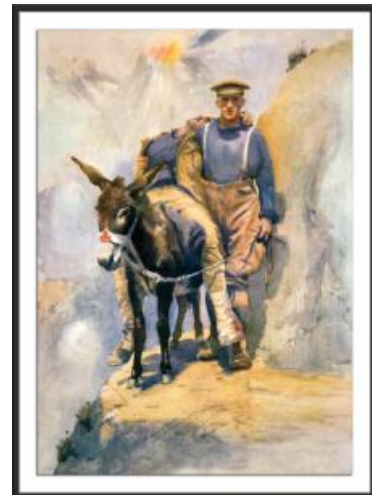
- SIMPSON AND HIS DONKEY -



John (Jack) Simpson Kirkpatrick was born 6 July 1892 and died from machine gun fire 19 May 1915 during the third attack on Anzac Cove. He was buried at the Beach Cemetery, a small Commonwealth War Graves Commission Cemetery at Hell Spit, containing the remains of allied troops who died during the Battle of Gallipoli. Hell Spit Cemetery contains 285 AIF graves along with others from the New Zealand Army and British

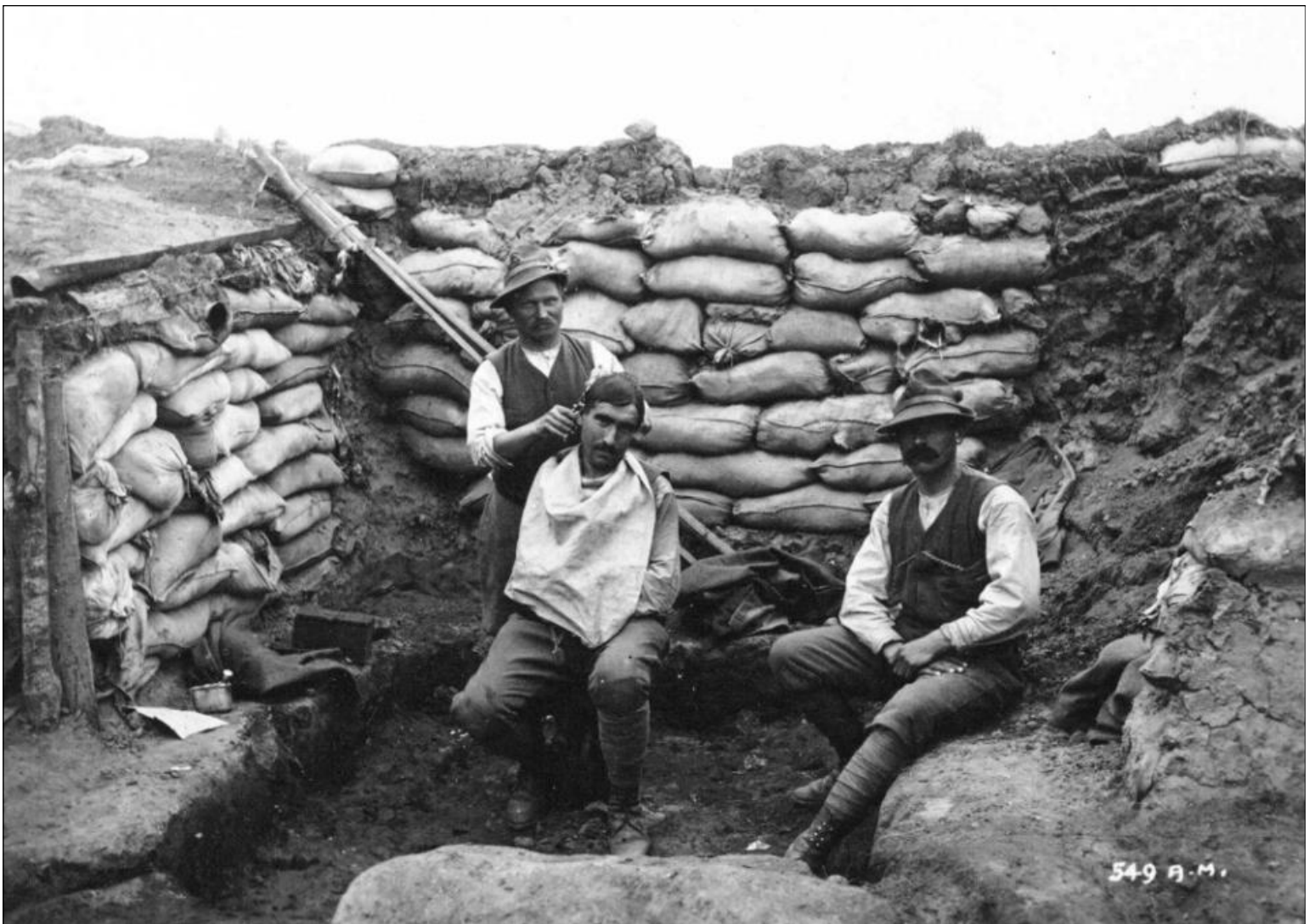
personnel. There are also three graves for men of the Ceylon Tea Planters contingent who acted as body guards for the British Army Officer General William Birdwood (1865-1951).

John Simpson (referred to as Murphy by mates) became widely known for his use of donkeys to transport wounded soldiers from the battle field. While some of his acts have been questioned, there is no doubt that his legend has inspired many. A silent film called "Murphy of Anzac" was even released 1916. After his death, New Zealander Lt. Richard (Dick) Henderson, who worked beside Simpson, continued using donkeys to transport wounded. The painting (right) by Horace Moore depicts a man with a donkey and was thought to depict Simpson, however it has since been established that the painting was based on a photo of Dick Henderson transporting a wounded soldier.



EARLY ENGLAND SERIES

Australian life has been strongly influenced through the years by countries, such as England.



Life in the trenches during WWI.

There is no further information associated with the image.

THE SOLDIER'S MOTHER

---oooOooo---

Private Syd Hickingbotham, of Yea, forwards the following verse to his mother, in the hope that it will comfort her and many other mothers of our soldier lads:

Ah; beautiful mother, how wond'rous you are
In the eyes of this soldier who's fighting afar;
Who hears your soft voice, yet hears not a sound
Save the crashing of guns, an; the hell all around.
Who sees your sweet smile, yet there's nothing at all,
For memory has painted it, and then let it fall
Into the roar of the battle-to drown.

Ah, dearest of mothers, how watchful you are
In the ways of the soldier who's fighting afar,
For you are the greatest of all things here.
To the heart of the soldier who's lonely and drear:
Do you know that he turns from the turmoil and strife,
And thinks of, and loves you, and prays for his life
That he may return home and tell you some day.

Of the thoughts which he failed to when he went away
How you peeped at him sadly from out of night,
Or sit in his dug-out - then slip from his sight,
Oh; wonderful mother, what comfort you are
To the soul of the soldier who's fighting afar.

But God sent him an angel, and now he is on leave
In the beautiful haven, which waits to receive
That vast army of heroes, who lay down their lives
For the sake of their children, their sweet hearts and wives
For the sake of their King and their country and all.

And there in the glory they wait for the call
Of God's martial order, which bring to them there
Their mothers on earth, who have no one to care.
Oh, be rested dear mother; brave mothers you are,
You shall come to your loved one in the New World afar.

*Captain D. Craig-Johnson
Yea Chronicle, Thursday 4th April 1918
Courtesy National Library Australia and Bob Reed 2015*

HISTORIC DOCUMENT


Sportsmen's Thousand Souvenir Programme 1917

SOUVENIR PROGRAMME

SPORTSMEN'S THOUSAND.

□ □ □ □ □

Grand United



Memorial Service.

□ □ □ □ □

ALEXANDRA PARK.

□ □ □ □ □

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1917.

At 3:30 p.m.

The Audience is requested to join in singing the undermentioned Hymns.

NATIONAL ANTHEM.

<p>God save our gracious King; Long live our noble King; God save the King!</p>	<p>Send him victorious, Happy and glorious, Long to reign over us, God save the King!</p>
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— — — — —

O GOD, OUR HELP IN AGES PAST.

<p>O God, our help in ages past, Our hope for years to come, Our shelter from the stormy blast, And our eternal home.</p> <p>Beneath the shadow of Thy Throne, Thy Saints have dwelt secure; Sublimest to Thine awe alone, And our defence is sure.</p>	<p>Before the hills in order stood, Or earth received her frame, From everlasting Thou art God, To endless years the same.</p> <p>A thousand ages in Thy sight Are like an evening gone; Short as the watch that ends the night Before the rising sun.</p>
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— — — — —

ETERNAL FATHER.

<p>Eternal Father! strong to save, Whose arm doth hold the restless wave, Who hasten'st us to the haven deep, In our appointed time keep!</p> <p>O God, when we are woe in Thee, For those in peril on the sea!</p> <p>O Saviour! whose almighty word, The winds and waves obedient heard, Who walked'st on the burning deep, And calm'st amid its rage didst sleep!</p> <p>O God, when we are woe in Thee, For those in peril on the sea!</p>	<p>O Sacred Spirit! who didst brood Upon the chaos dark and void, Who hasten'st us to the haven deep, In our appointed time keep!</p> <p>O God, when we are woe in Thee, For those in peril on the sea!</p> <p>O Trinity of love and power! Our brethren dwell in danger's hour; From rock and tempest, fire and sea, Protect them wherever or they go!</p> <p>And ever let there rise to Thee, Glad hymns of praise from land and sea.</p>
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— — — — —

AUSTRALIA'S SONS.

<p>Those who lost all Thy people in Thy sight, In Thy hour of need, Be Thou their guide, their comfort, and their light, Keep them there and in steadfastness and right, Remember, Lord, Australia's sons to-night, Come from the hostile camp in the dell, From home, sweet home, Glad from their exile when they bore us well, To face the storm, Come from the mansion to defend the right, Remember, Lord, Australia's sons to-night.</p>	<p>Sons are now living, 'neath the sun of war, Have many, Lord, With Thy people, when they cross the bar, Have many, Lord, Borne 'neath the gloom, Jesus' eternal light, Remember, Lord, Australia's sons to-night, Be Thou their refuge in the darkest hour, Be Thou their guide, Stretch forth Thine hand, show Thine almighty power, In Thine own way; Thou didst on Gallies reveal Thy might— Oh, comfort, Lord, Australia's sons to-night, Amen.</p>
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— — — — —

NATIONAL ANTHEM.

<p>God save our gracious King; Long live our noble King; God save the King!</p>	<p>God bless our splendid men; Send them safe home again; God bless our men! Keep them victorious, Patient and chivalrous, Till we see them in us, God save our King!</p>
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ORDER OF SERVICE

1. National Anthem
2. Chairman's Remarks - **MR. J. T. MURRAY**
(President of the Shire)
3. Hymn - "O God, Our Help in Ages Past."
4. Collects & Lord's Prayer, **Rev. G. BRAMMALL**
(Church of England Clergyman)
5. Hymn - "Eternal Father."
6. Scripture Lesson - **Rev. W. C. JONES**
(Methodist Clergyman)
7. Hymn - "Australia's Sons."
8. Address - **Rev. A. C. WEBER**
(Presbyterian Clergyman)
9. Band Selection - "Nearer my God to Thee."
10. Reading Roll of Honor, **Sergt. N. A. O'FARRELL**
11. Address - **Sergt. R. F. TRACY, J.P.**
12. "Dead March" - **THE BAND**
13. "Last Post"
14. Benediction - **Rev. A. C. WEBER**
15. National Anthem.

ROLL OF HONOR

"Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friends."

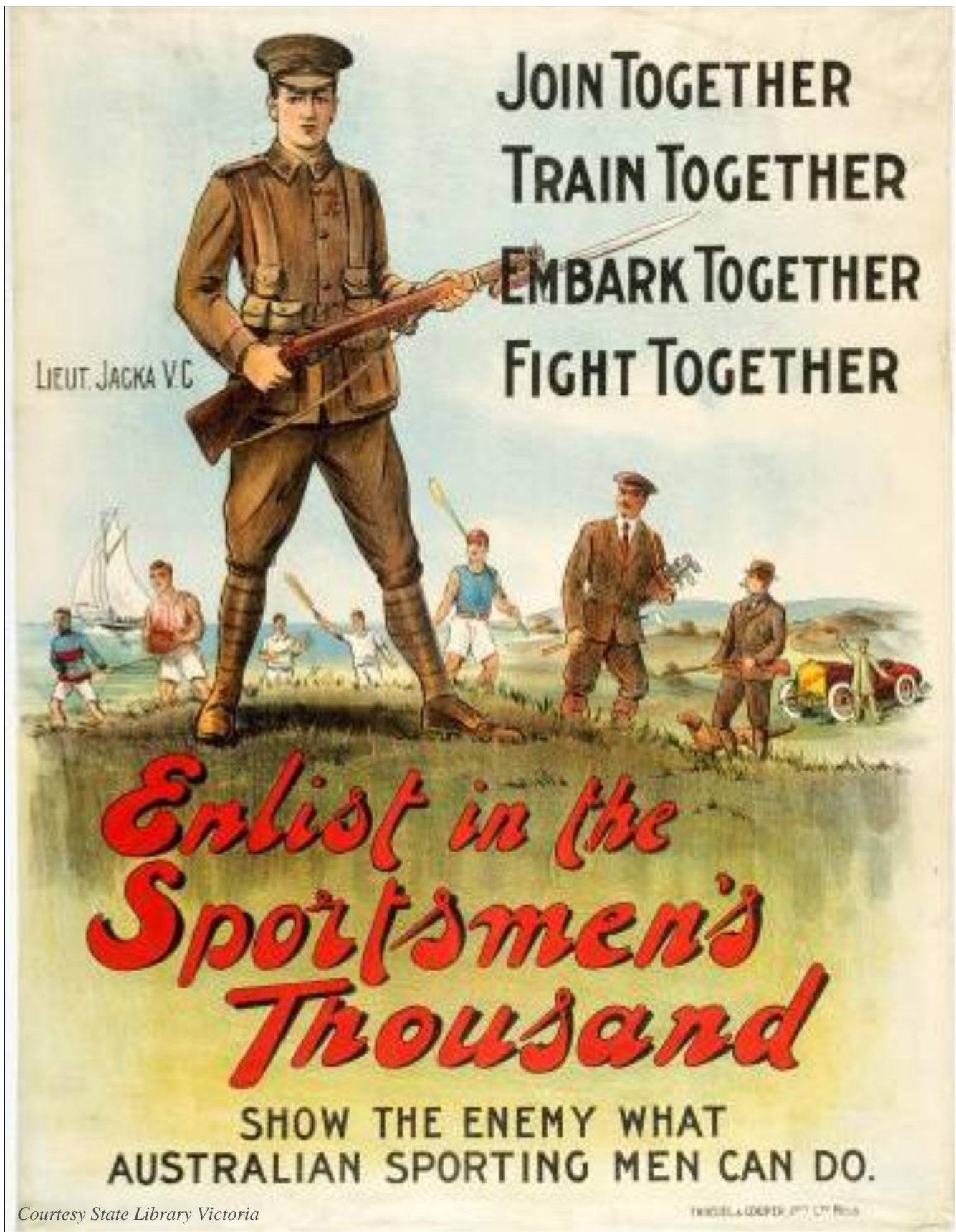
<p>Armstrong, A. Blakeney, V. Crichton, E. Creighton, P. Currie, —. Casey, —. Collis, W. Cumming, A. Daniels, C. Dobson, Lieut. D. Dyball, E. Elliott, J. W. Hanning, T. Haysom, H. Judd, —. Kent, B. Kingston, B. Larkcom, W. Lawlor, L. Lawlor, R.</p>	<p>Lobley, A. Mansfield, P. Maygar, Lieut.-Col. V.C., D.S.O. McKinnon, P. Nolan, W. O'Brien, H. D. Orchard, O. Payne, H. Raymond, V. Ralston, H. Robertson, "Nip." Robinson, C. Stillman, R. Taylor, C. Thomas, L. Weaver, W. Whitelaw, A. Whitelaw, D. Wilson, S.</p>
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(This List is Incomplete).

Courtesy Thelma Edwards 2015.

HISTORIC DOCUMENT

Sportsmen's Thousand Recruitment Poster



The Sportsmen's Thousand was a campaign involving sportsmen to attract sportsmen. Lt. Albert Jacka, a boxer, was also the first Australian to be awarded the Victoria Cross during WWI. Click on his picture above for more. Click right for an article on the Sportmen's Thousands.

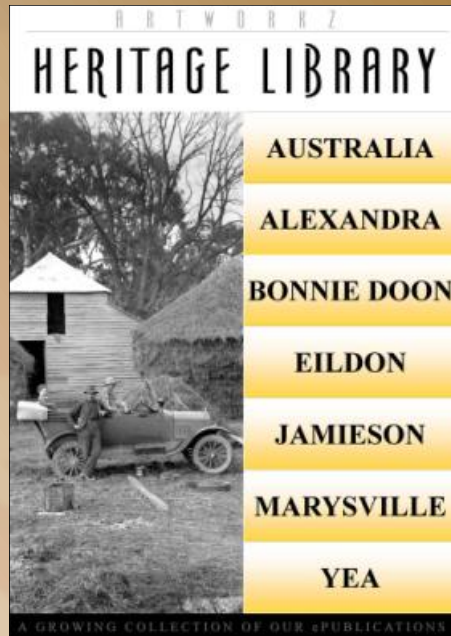


Promoting the idea to athletes that if you can beat them at sport, then we can beat them as enemies in war.

FEATURED EBOOK

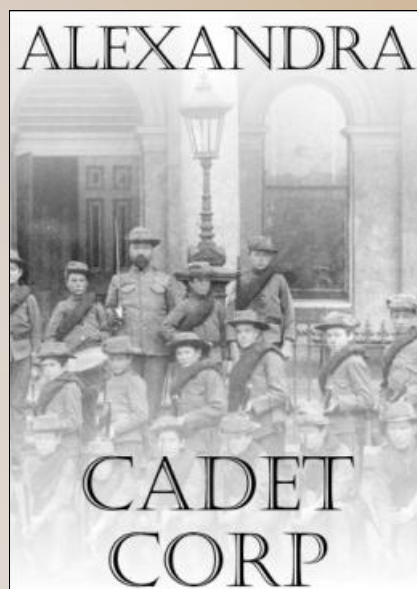


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*An amazing factsheet
highlighting the
Alexandra Cadet Corp.*

*The result of a community
contribution and research
by Leisa Lees and
Allan Layton.*

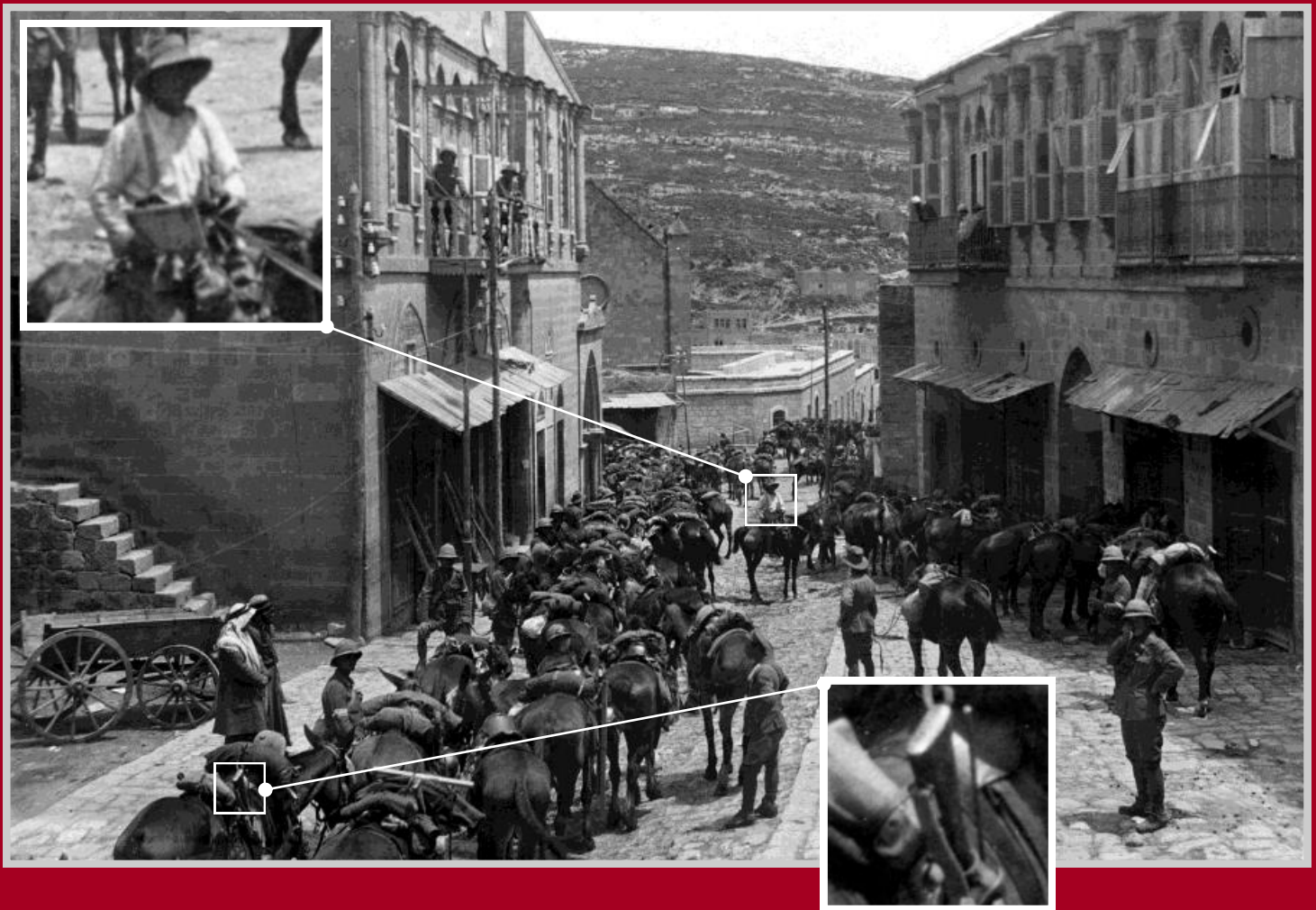
ANZAC



THEY FOUGHT ON THE SHORES

ROD FALCONER COLLECTION

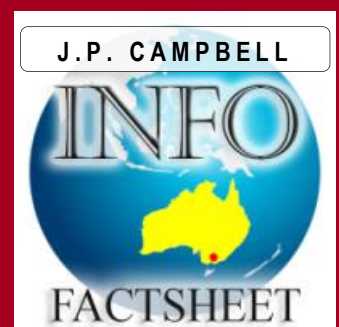
District imagery from yesteryear!



SINAI AND PALESTINE CAMPAIGN

This photograph is from the collection of J.P. Campbell, an official war photographer for Australia during the Sinai and Palestine Campaign. His collection was opened to Artworkz 2010 for community display by local contributor Rod Falconer. The image shows Australian Light Horse troops dismounted in an unidentified area of Palestine.

The Light Horse served in the Second Boer War and World War I. By the outbreak of World War I there were 23 Australian Light Horse regiments with over 9000 part-time trained personnel ready for action.



HISTORIC ARTICLE

Alexandra & Yea Standard, 17 January 1902

AT THE FRONT.

LETTER FROM SADDLER BAUDEWIG

FIGHTING IN THE TRANSVAAL.

ON BOTHA'S TRACK.

Mr. James Murphy, of the Mount Pleasant Hotel has received a lengthy letter from Private Baudewig, dated Vreereton, Nov. 30, last year, 36 miles from Wakkerstroom and 60 miles from Standerton. A glance at a map of S.A. at once tells us that Baudewig is working in mountainous country, and consequently will feel at home. The column operating in this quarter of the Transvaal is having a particularly lively time just now, as Wednesday's "Age" tell us that General Plumer and Colonel Pulteney engaged the enemy near Standerton on the 5th, and killed General Opperman. Baudewig's regiment is under these generals, and no doubt he had a hand in engagement. The following is the letter:—

Well, Jim, I'm going to give you a few incidents of our travels since we came down from Middleburg. Of course, Ned Johnson writes all the news, and as he had the bad luck to "stop one" with his foot, he has left me to drop a line. I was not with him when he got wounded, but I hear he is doing well. Cocky Sampson is in Dundee or Newcastle. I came across a G. Smith he used to drive for Jim Sharp; I do not know him, perhaps you do.

We are under Col. Pulteney; not a bad fellow. Glad to say we have lost Beatson, who would have done well (I don't think) had he stayed with us. We have plenty of night marching, but it is the quickest way to shake the Boers up, although they often give us a warm time of it. We have been fairly successful with these marches, bar once, and that was rather an expensive catch. We were one day's trek from Vryheid when we received information that a certain farm was being frequented by Johnnie Boer. It was decided to give them a surprise. The place was 22 miles away, and we started off at 10.30 p.m., E, F, G and H companies; 30 men from each. My company was in advance. Arriving there at 2.30 a.m. we dismounted, and seven men held the F Company's horses, the remaining men creeping up to the house, which was surrounded by a wattle plantation. We advanced in extended order. Upon reaching the plantation, the Boer ponies, which were

knee haltered, stampeded. Suddenly we came upon a row of beds and saddles, and thinking the johnnies were sleeping there, called, "Hands up!" We discovered they were niggers, and did not or did not want to understand; we got them together, and continued towards the house. The noise of the horses and niggers yelling aroused the Boers and enabled them to prepare for our reception. Upon approaching the house they opened on us killing our captain (Crisp), who was shot through the abdomen and chest; Bert Harrison, shot through the abdomen; and Fred Caghey, shot in the chest and groin; three killed and four wounded. Jim Clarke, of Molesworth, was shot in the shoulder, but is getting on splendidly. We dragged four dead Boers together and captured 15 prisoners, also a number of niggers. We got some of the prisoners to call out to their mates in the house to come out, or else we would shell them. We could hear them say, "No! keep up courage men." Those in the house got away, and we set fire to the lot. Piet Uyes and his son were among the prisoners. We captured 120 good ponies, 80 saddles nearly new, plenty of provisions, clothes, &c. Those that got away were sniping at us all the way back to within five miles of our camp. We were only a few yards away when they opened on us from behind a stone wall, and they would have shot the lot of us if they had stood still. I tell you, Jim, at close quarters on a dark night this is not too nice, but it is surprising how you can dodge them if your luck is in.

We get plenty of johnnies to surrender, but they are not worth a hang; we want the covies that lead them. They say they know nothing about the proclamation. We have captured 30 prominent Boers this last three weeks, also 30,000 sheep, 800 cattle, and we shot about 400 ponies not fit to ride, young things with coal at foot. If you "do your horse in," you have to walk till you can commandeered another one. I have had 12 horses since I started. Weight, trek all day and perhaps two or three night marches in the week, soon shakes them to pieces. The Boers have the advantage, inasmuch as we look for them and they hide from us.

The summer is more like winter and the climate anything from being healthy. We get fogs all day, and it travels along in great clouds. We have just had a brush with Botha having shelled him out of the Pongola Mountains. As soon as the big guns started he let 5000 sheep escape him, and we captured them. Kind regards to all the lads.

Yours truly,

SADDLER BAUDEWIG,

No. 1627 F Company Fifth V.M.R., S.A.

H.M.A.S. Australia

D84 - decommissioned 1954 and sold for scrap 1955

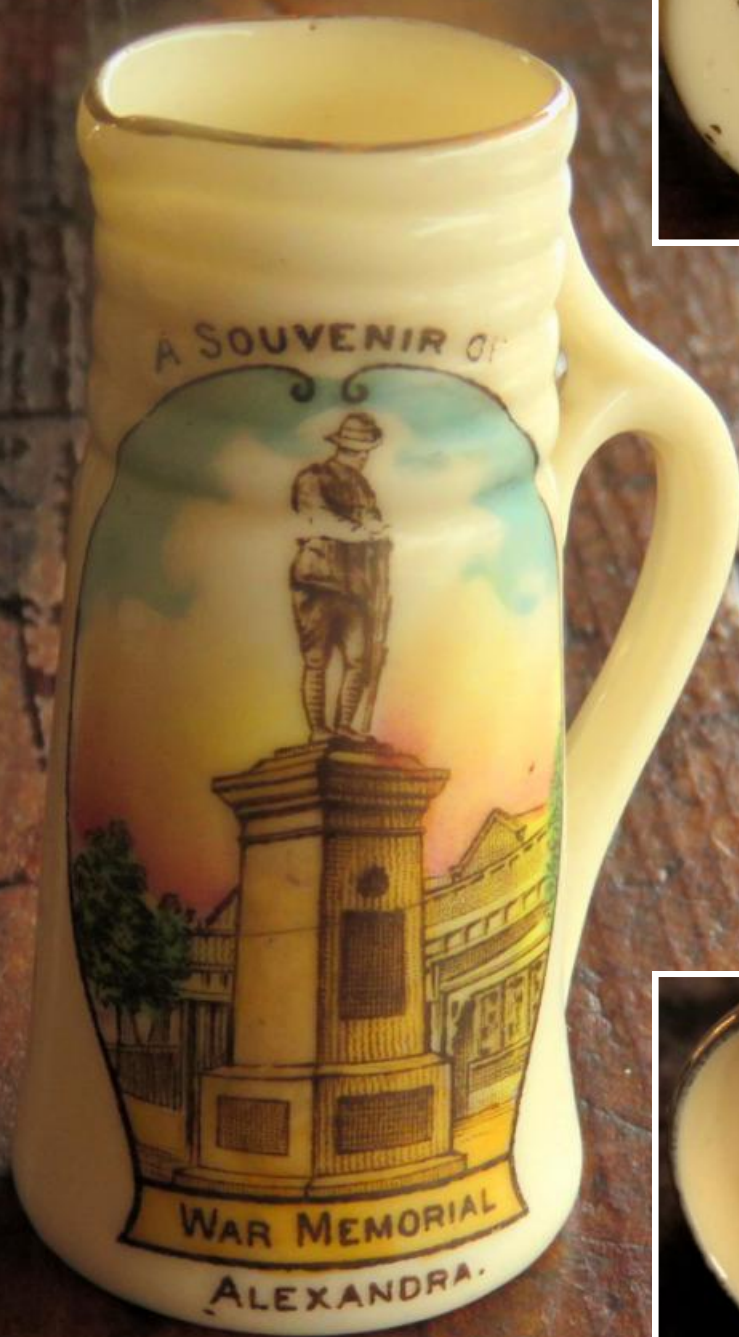
HMAS Australia was a Country-Class Heavy Cruiser (Kent-subclass ship) ordered for the Royal Australian Navy in 1924. She was constructed in Scotland and commissioned 1928. She mostly operated in the Mediterranean from 1934 to 1936. In mid 1940 she was deployed to hunt for German submarines and ships and participated in Operation Menace. In 1941 she was operating in Australian waters and the Indian Ocean before being reassigned flagship of the ANZAC Squadron in early 1942. She withdrew from combat after a series of kamikaze attacks damaged her bulk during the invasion of Lingayen Gulf. More detailed history below.



This historic photo from the John Norbury collection was taken by his father Charlie Norbury from a ferry 6 December 1939, near Circular Quay in Sydney.

CIRCA 1940

ALEXANDRA WAR MEMORIAL SOUVENIR

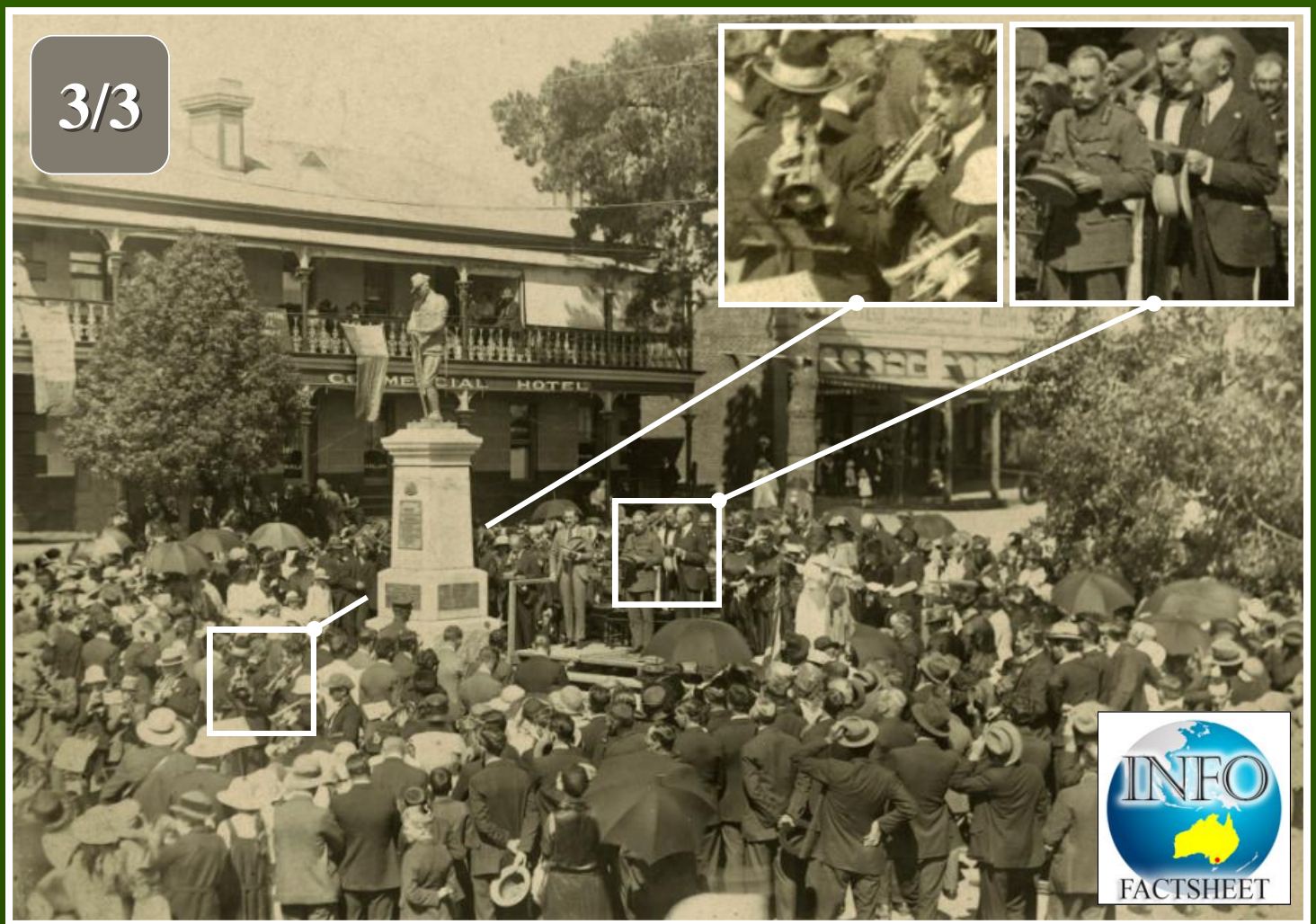


The Soldiers Memorial was sculptured by Sculptor Margaret Baskerville (1861-1930) and originally located in Grant Street, Alexandra (above). A newer War Memorial was unveiled in Leckie Park Reserve during the 1952 ANZAC Day Ceremony - following the establishment of a 'War Memorial Committee' which raised money for the new memorial and the relocation of the original 1924 Soldiers Memorial shown here.



ALEXANDRA RSL COLLECTION

District imagery from yesteryear!



ALEXANDRA ANZAC DAY 1924

This image was first published in the 2015 ANZAC eSplash and since then we have received another two photographs in this series.

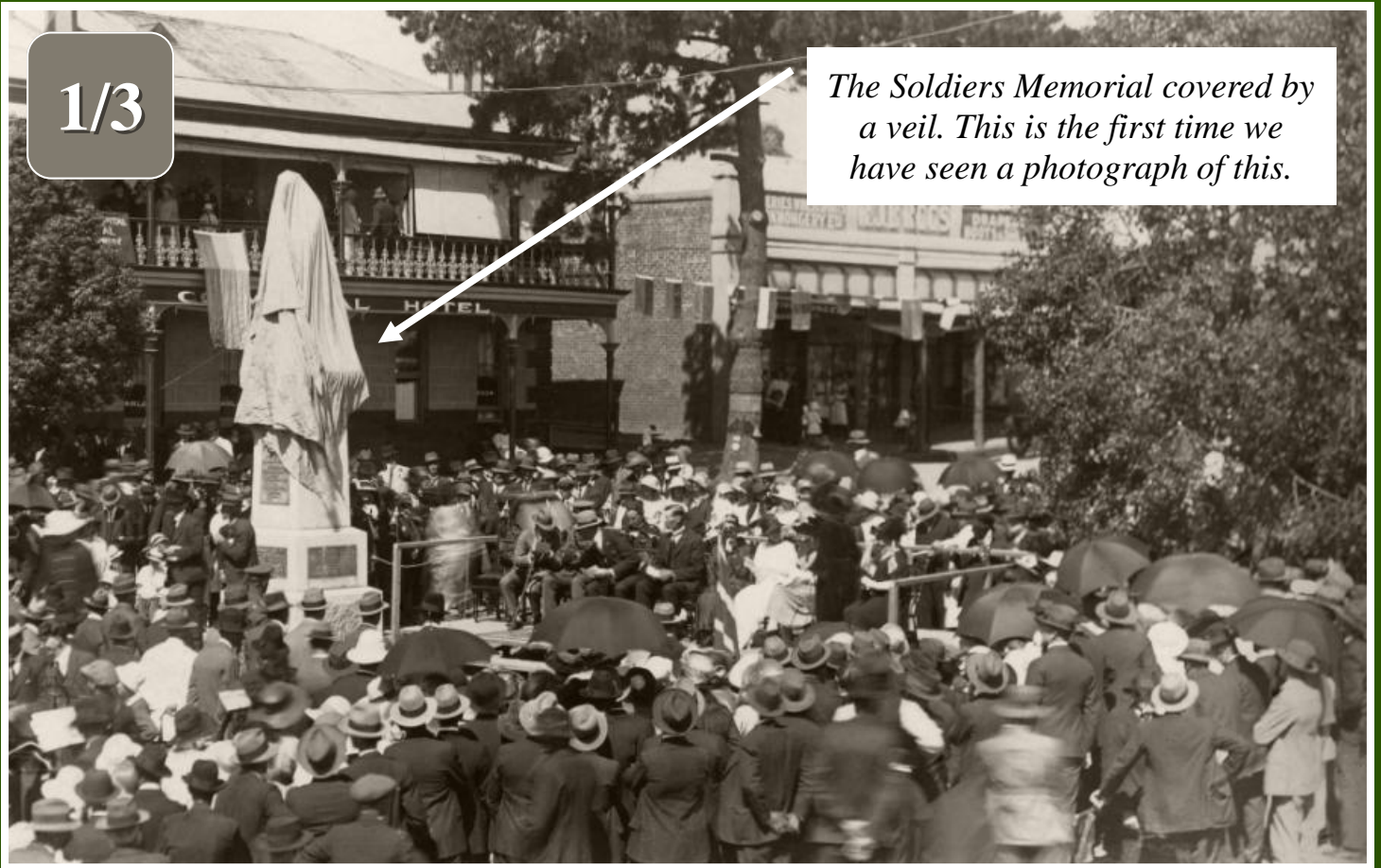
We were amazed when we saw the above photo in 2015, yet having three photos is even more amazing! The two new photos shown (next page) were received within an hour of our 2015 ANZAC eSplash being published. Yet incredibly, their contribution was unrelated to the eSplash as the contributor neither received nor knew of the eSplash and was not aware we had just published it! The Alexandra War Memorial, seen here on Anzac Day 1924 was originally located at Barton's Corner (corner Downey and Grant Streets) Alexandra. Note the veil over the memorial in the first of the two new photos (next page). Until seeing this image, we were unaware it had been veiled in the lead up to the official opening.

THELMA EDWARDS COLLECTION

District imagery from yesteryear!

1/3

The Soldiers Memorial covered by a veil. This is the first time we have seen a photograph of this.



2/3



ANZAC



THEY FOUGHT ON OUR LANDS

EARLY ENGLAND SERIES

*Australian life has been strongly influenced
through the years by countries, such as England.*



WWI trenches warfare, Italian Front.

There is no further information associated with the image.

The Maine Potato Episode

USS *O'Bannon* (DD-450)



AN UNUSUAL VEGETABLE INCIDENT

On 5 April 1943 the U.S.S. O'Bannon was returning from action against Japanese shore installations in the Solomon Islands, when a large Japanese submarine was detected cruising on the ocean's surface. It was decided to ram the submarine, however fears that it was a mine layer resulted in a last minute decision to abort the ram manoeuvre. The ship swung hard to avoid collision and ended up alongside the submarine. Japanese sailors asleep on deck received a surprising awakening. After an initial silent standoff, the submarine's personnel ran for their 3 inch gun. The ship was too close to use any of its weaponry, and with no US sailors carrying guns, quick thinking sailors threw potatoes at the submarine. This kept the Japanese sailors busy grabbing them and throwing them off the deck - believing they were hand grenades. This afforded the ship time to distance themselves from the submarine, enabling them to use their guns again. The submarine was damaged by shell fire before submersing. The U.S.S. O'Bannon then successfully sunk the submarine with depth charges. *Click on the links for more.*

Official Photograph

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LOYAL NORTH LANCS REGIMENT CHEERING WHEN ORDERED TO THE TRENCHES.

28.

Daily Mail: War Pictures.

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by
Censor

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Daily Mail BATTLE PICTURES

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This inspiring picture shows the men of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment cheering gaily when ordered to take turn in the trenches.

For Address only

Official War Photographs.
CROWN COPYRIGHT RESERVED.

No. 28
Series 4

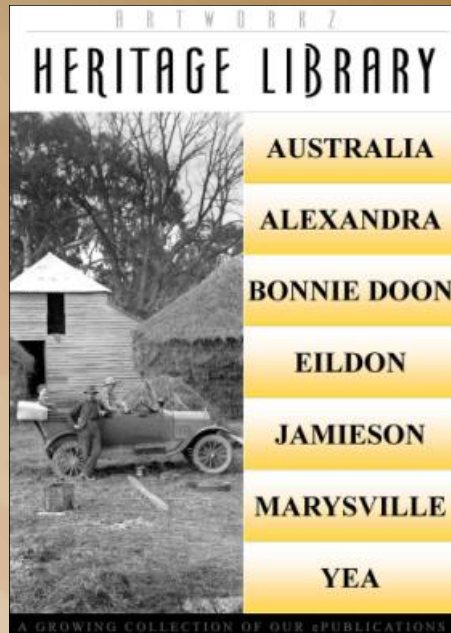
Well Amy I can't think of any more news to write about just now. This is the best time we have had since I have been in France a spell after the severe winter. There is eight cards enclosed in all. Hoping these few lines find you in the best of health. I remain as ever your sincere friend
Charlie.

Printed in England

FEATURED EBOOK

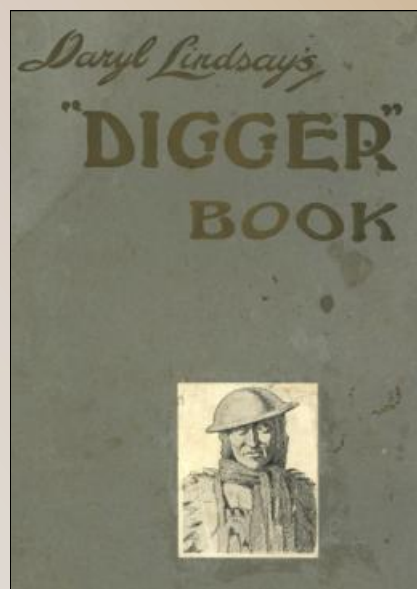


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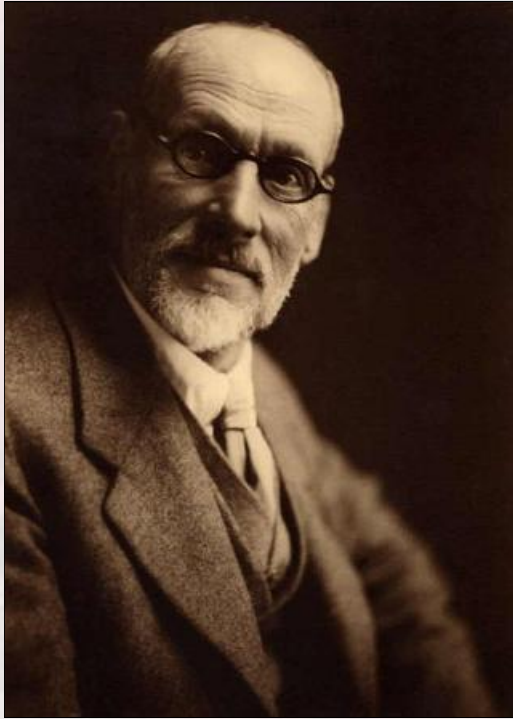


*A rare wartime album
by artist Daryl
Lindsay.*

*Courtesy Goulburn
Valley Books.*

ARTISTS SERIES

AUSTRALIAN ARTISTS FROM OUR PAST



TOM ROBERTS

Born: 9 March 1856
Died: 14 September 1941
Style: Australian Painter



Tom Roberts was born in Dorchester, Dorset, England, to parents who were newspaper editors. He travelled to Australia 1869 and settled in Collingwood, Melbourne. He worked as a Photographer's Assistant until circa 1870. In 1881 he returned to England to study at the Royal Arts Academy, returning again to Collingwood in 1884. He was friends with other well known Australian artists, such as Fredrick McCubbin. He enlisted in WWI with other artists, served as an orderly in the 3rd London General Hospital and was promoted to Corporal. However he found little time for his artistic endeavours. He died 1931 at Kallista, Melbourne and is buried Longwood, Tasmania.

Title: A Battery Field Artillery (1896)
Courtesy: Australian War Memorial





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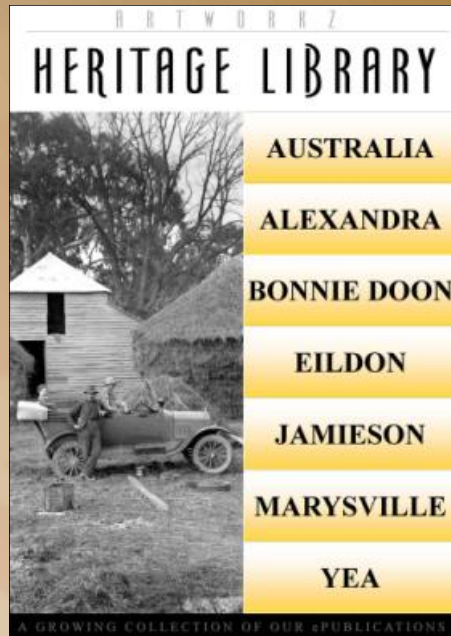
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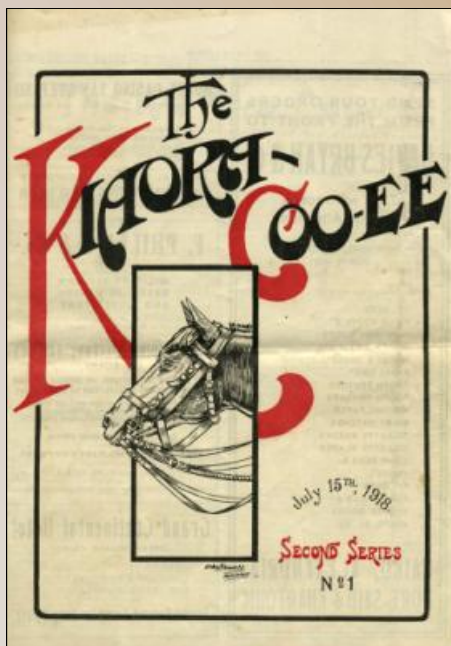
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*The Kia ora Coo-ee
dated 15 July 1918.
The official magazine
of the Australian and
New Zealand Forces
in Egypt, Palestine,
Salonica & Mesopotamia.*



*Full issue courtesy
Rod Falconer.*

METAL MAUSER RIFLE CLEANING KIT

- IN USE DURING WORLD WAR I -



Rifle Cleaning Kit

Rifle cleaning kits such as the one pictured above were standard issue with military rifles during WWI and WWII. Enemy rifle cleaning kits were also popular souvenirs for soldiers returning home.



The rifle cleaning kit case pictured here belong to a K98 Mauser military rifle issued to German soldiers during The Great War (WWI). It is believed to have been souvenired by a local Anzac soldier.



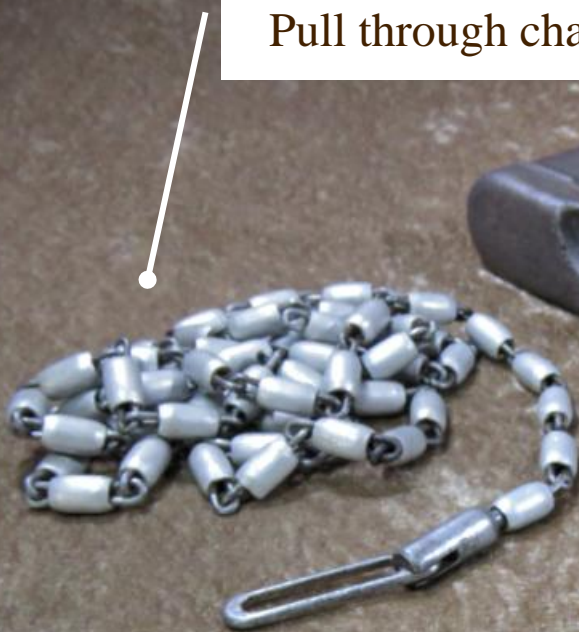
Rifle cleaning kit case.

- K98 MAUSER RIFLE CLEANING KIT -



Oddly, the brass oiler in this WWI cleaning kit belongs to a WWII Enfield .303 military rifle. It is believed this kit was souvenired by an Anzac who later replaced the missing oiler with the only one he could find.

Pull through chain



Tin



Brass oiler



Cleaning brushes



The cleaning cloth is missing.



They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old:
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.
At the going down of the sun and in the morning.