

ESPLASH

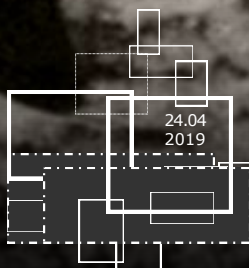
ANZAC 2019 Issue

MAURICE
THOMPSON

2019

BRIDGE SIGNS

COMMEMORATIONS



AUSTRALIANS AT WAR



This issue is dedicated to the men and women who have served and sacrificed during periods of war. It is a collection of contributions received during the year.

*Photographer J.P. Campbell
Courtesy Rod Falconer*

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WAR MEMORIAL SITE](#)

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ANZAC



THEY FOUGHT ON OUR LANDS

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT

Letter from Maurice Thompson 23 April 1916

Dear Madgie,

I received your letter dated the 18th Feb. [that is over two months ago]. Within the last few days I got eleven letters, 10 papers, my birthday hamper, and four novels, so I am quite pleased with myself. The letters are first one from Maudie, one from Mavis, one from you, three from Les, and a few days later two from Mum, two from Father, and one from Auntie Maud. One of Mum's letters says there is a parcel containing soap, boot polish etc. on its way. I am expecting it in a few days. I hope I get it in alright, as lifebuoy soap is exactly what I want. Tell Mum not to send a sheep skin vest, as the cold weather is over now. In one of Mums letters dated the 20th of Feb. she says that £1 was to be enclosed, but I think she must have forgot to put it in, and the letter was not registered. A letter of Maudie's dated 3rd Feb. was registered and contained £1 note.

It's just as well two did not arrive together. One a month is enough. I'm putting three letters in the one green envelope, as these envelopes are so scarce. I've got plenty of ordinary envelopes but letters in those must be censored at our own office, so I can't put much in those. I don't mind if they are censored elsewhere, but I don't like them being read by officers in our own battery. Maudie's letter will have most of the news as I wrote that first. I will write to Mum, and Father next week, as it's no use putting the same news in every letter.

I am glad to hear that Ormy's eyesight is a bit better. Les Chandler was still at Seymour at the end of February but I think he must have left Australia by now. He had measles and spent a few days recuperating at Frankston.

He also went to Ararat near the Grampians for a days trip, I've had some very nice letters from him. The people here work their churns with the aid of a dog. There is a big wide wheel outside, and the dog runs inside this and thus keeps it going. This turns the churn inside the room. The dogs are fine big animals. The houses in France are all roofed with either thatch or tiles, you never see iron.

We have had a fine trip through France, from the extreme South up to the extreme North in Flanders, and we saw some lovely country on the journey and had a real good time. It's marvellous how the farmers here have settled down to the war. You would never think there was a war on to see them ploughing and working right near the firing line. You see shell holes in the ploughed fields. If part of their house is blown away they live in the rest.

Our aeroplanes are wonderfully daring. Shells seem to burst right near them from the anti—aircraft guns, but they never seem to be hit. They are clever at turning & dodging.

Continued...

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT

Letter from Maurice Thompson 23 April 1916

I hope all are well at home. I am glad you were all so pleased with the things I sent. If I had stayed in Egypt I was going to send home some blouse fronts. They were very pretty but I had no dough at the time. Well, goodbye till next time.

Love to all

From Maurice.

Letter courtesy Maurie & Marida Pawsey 2019

Letters such as these sent home by Maurice Thompson, illustrate how servicemen were able to write letters to family members and keep the horrors of war from their writings. In this letter for instance, Maurice draws the readers attention to the lovely landscape and farming scenes, found near the front.

This letter and others can be found in the free featured eBook that follows on the next page

FEATURED EBOOK

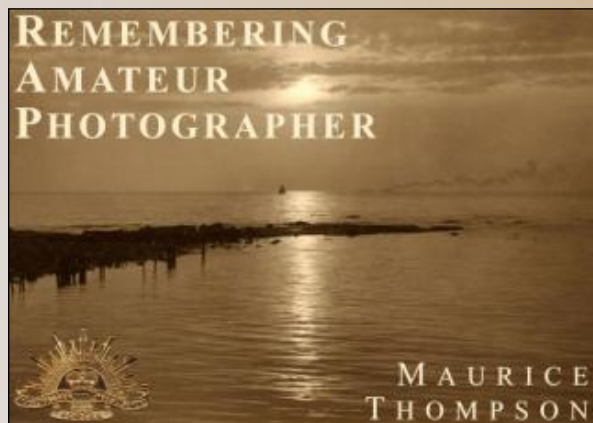
Highlighting
our district



Historical eBook honouring serviceman Maurice Thompson

CLICK TO DOWNLOAD

Remembering a
photographer with
local links, who was
killed in action



Courtesy Maurie
& Marida Pawsey

WAR PHOTOGRAPHERS



Taken by War Photographer JP Campbell
Courtesy Rod Falconer

THEY CAPTURED THE WAR

Ballarat Arch of Victory



cenotaph

**noun**

A monument erected in memory of a deceased person or people who are buried elsewhere.

Examples

The service was held at the cenotaph.

The cenotaph was ungraded prior to Anzac Day.



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIALS

Gulgong War Memorial, NSW



Photographs Copyright © Kathie Maynes 2018

IN REMEMBRANCE, SO WE NEVER FORGET THEIR SACRIFICE

INTERPRETING BRIDGE SIGNS

UNDERSTANDING A SIGN SHOWN IN THE ARTWORKZ CAUTION SIGN EPIC

EXPLAINING THE YELLOW SIGN BELOW

© Denis Martin 2019



Privately owned 1983 Series Unimog

You may have wondered how to interpret this old WW2 sign (right) from Germany (submitted by Artworkz contributor Henry McKenzie)?

The arrows on the sign may be easily understood; however the numbers may need a bit of explaining. Both the numbers and the arrows need to be considered together.

All military vehicles, trucks, tanks etc, have numbered signs attached to the front of the vehicles. Also bridges and other locations used by the military where weight is an issue have similar numbered signs.



© Henry McKenzie

The signs are used by the driver/operators and also military engineers who often direct traffic where convoys are involved.

In operational theatres and or where war games are conducted the Engineers also calculate the total load bridges can be subjected to before another crossing or bridge has to be built. For example if it is determined that a bridge can carry a total of 1000t, then 100 10t or 10 100t vehicles can cross the bridge before it is deemed unsafe.

The numbers indicate weight in tonnes and the arrows direction.

Top sign with truck graphic

The yellow 24 sign with arrows in both directions means two trucks of that weight (24 t gross) can pass each other on the structure. That is two vehicles can be on the structure, in this case the bridge, at the same time.



The yellow 40 sign shown on the previous page with one arrow means only one truck (40 t gross) at a time can use the structure.

The vehicle also pictured on the previous page is a 1983 series Unimog, manufactured by Mercedes for the Australian Defence Forces. Newer versions of these vehicles are still used by the Defence Forces. Recently the Victorian Forest Fire Management Service purchased Unimogs modified for firefighting purposes.

FFMS Unimog fire trucks





Bottom sign with tank graphic

The yellow 30 sign shown on the first page with arrows in both directions (one arrow is unclear) means two tanks up to that weight (30 t gross) can pass each other on the structure.

The yellow 70 sign shown on the first page with one arrow means only one tank at a time can use the structure.

The tank pictured above is a superseded Leopard Main Battle Tank on display at the Bandiana Army Workshops. A sign depicting 44 t is on the tank's right hand side near the track.



You may also notice a number (27710) on the opposite side to the 44. This is an (ARN) Army Registration Number and is unique to this vehicle just as our civilian number plates are unique numbers.

More information on all Defence Force numbering systems can be found, for example on the following link. www.awm.gov.au/collection/C1424610

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AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIALS

Longwood East Soldiers Memorial, Victoria



LONGWOOD EAST V.C. SOLDIERS MEMORIAL

Located at Longwood East in Central Victoria, this is a less known memorial for Victorian Cross recipients Col. Maygar, Major Tubb and Corpl. Burton. Today this memorial has effectively been replaced by the larger and newer VC Memorial at Euroa.

IN HONOURED MEMORY OF
LIEUT.-COL. L. C. MAYGAR, V.C., D.S.A., V.D, MAJOR F. H TUBB, V.C., CORPL. A. S. BURTON, V.C.
AND OF ALL THE SOLDIERS OF THIS DISTRICT WHO FAUGHT AND FELL
IN THE BOER WAR 1899-1902 AND THE GREAT WAR 1914-1918

IN REMEMBRANCE, SO WE NEVER FORGET THEIR SACRIFICE

HISTORIC ARTICLE

The Sun, 23 October 1933



HAD SIXTY WOUNDS

Digger Is Known As
"Human Sieve"



At Randwick Military Hospital they call Bert Oakley the "human sieve," but the patient himself, whose only "home" since the war has been the hospital, reminds them that they cannot see through him.

"I'm not as transparent as all that," said the cheerful "Digger" today.

Oakley has no fewer than 60 wounds, the painful legacy of the war's last mad, tragic fury at Messines in 1918.

The only survivor of the Lewis gun post. Corporal Oakley, who

had been covered for dead, was recognised by two mates, and saved by what he admits were "Incredible feats of surgery."

He awoke to find himself with the Military Medal—and wounds in both arms, legs, feet, stomach, chest, and head.

While lying "dead," deadly gas swept over him, leaving his lungs seriously affected.

Grateful for Life

The point about Oakley, who enlisted at 15 1/2, is that he is expansively grateful for life and most anxious to pay unstinted tribute to the Repatriation Department, Hospital, surgeons, and nurses.

At Boulogne he underwent 19 operations in 19 days and was again screened for dead.

He was forgotten when the hospital ship brought over the first and worst of the critical cases and would have been taken back if an orderly had not noticed him and had the ship turned back for port.

Thanks to wonderful massage-work by the Repatriation Department masseurs in Melbourne, a couple of bullets have been coaxed into the back muscles away from my spine,"

said the cheerful Oakley, who could not be persuaded to elaborate his war experiences.

"In those days they put everything into the bombs—shag iron; gramophone needles, jagged metal—and, I suppose, I still have an interesting collection in different parts of me, apart from what they have already dug out," he said to his persistent questioner.

"So if anyone wants a war souvenir—let him bring a knife."



The Sun
Monday 23 October 1933

*Courtesy Barnie and Di Wright who have this story featured on one of their glass-topped display tables at Bucks Bakery at Yarck.
Also courtesy to National Library Australia.*



MATESHIP

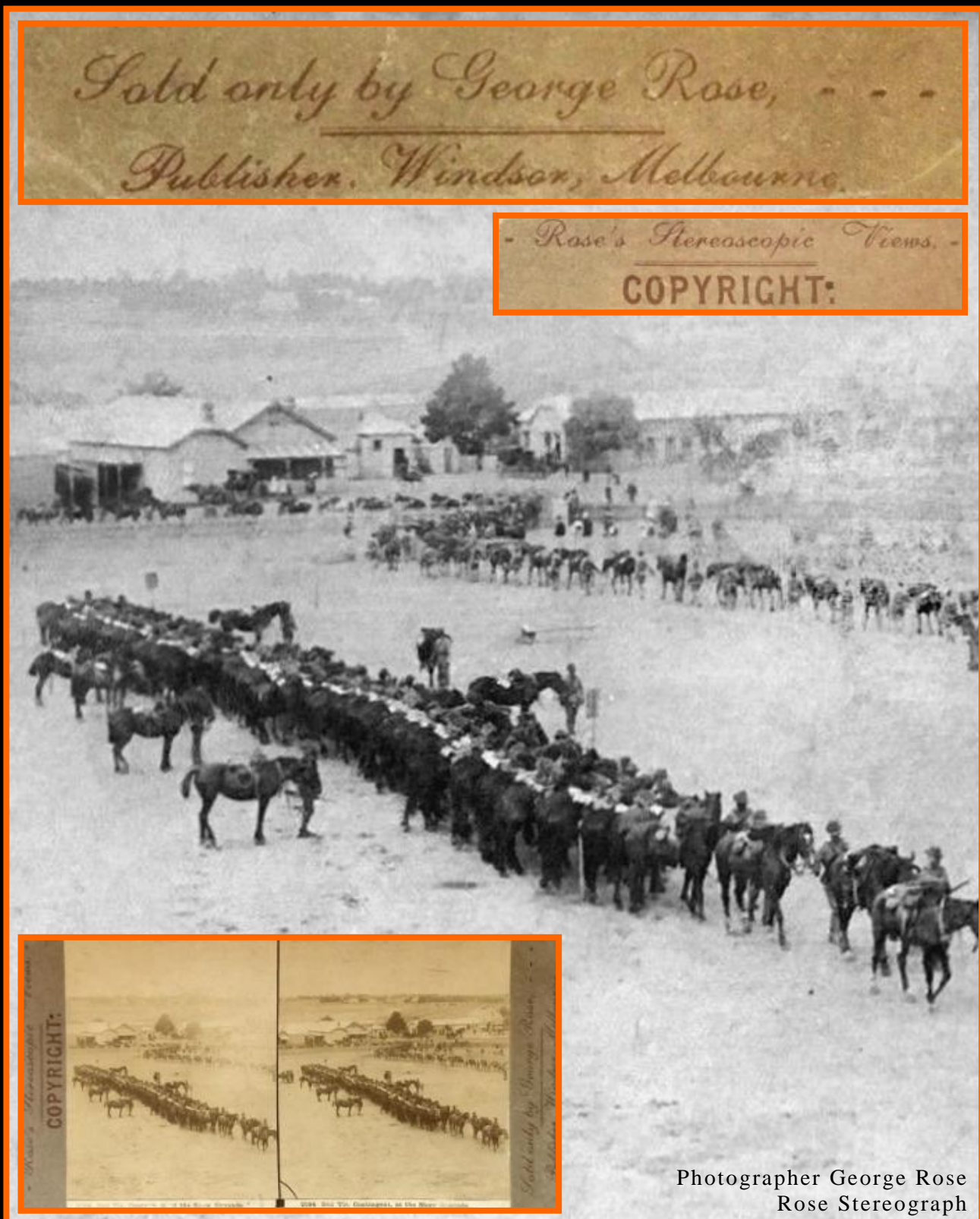
Courtesy Margaret Nicholas



Courtesy John & Maureen Norbury

THEY HELPED EACH OTHER

Boer War 2nd Victorian Light Horse Contingent circa 1900 Melbourne Showgrounds

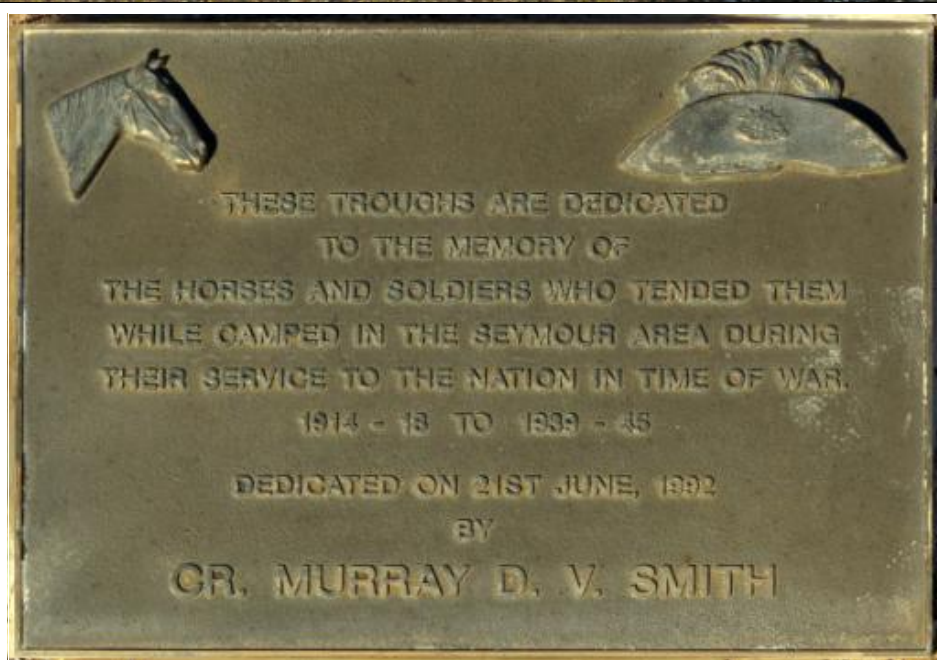


Photographer George Rose
Rose Stereograph

George Rose was an active photographer during the period of the Boer War (1899-1902) and he took a large number of photographs depicting different scenes relating to the BOER war. This Stereograph (No. 2194) came across my desk recently and was one of those photographs.

Y o u r S u b m i s s i o n s w e l c o m e

OUR HIDDEN MEMORIALS



SEYMOUR HORSES MONUMENT

These troughs are dedicated
to the memory of
the horses and soldiers who tended them
while camped in the Seymour area during
their service to the nation in time of war

1814-18 to 1939-45

UNKNOWN WWI NURSE



*Courtesy local
contributor Scott Kerr*

THEY SERVED AS THEY COULD

EARLY ENGLAND SERIES

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



British Women's Land Army

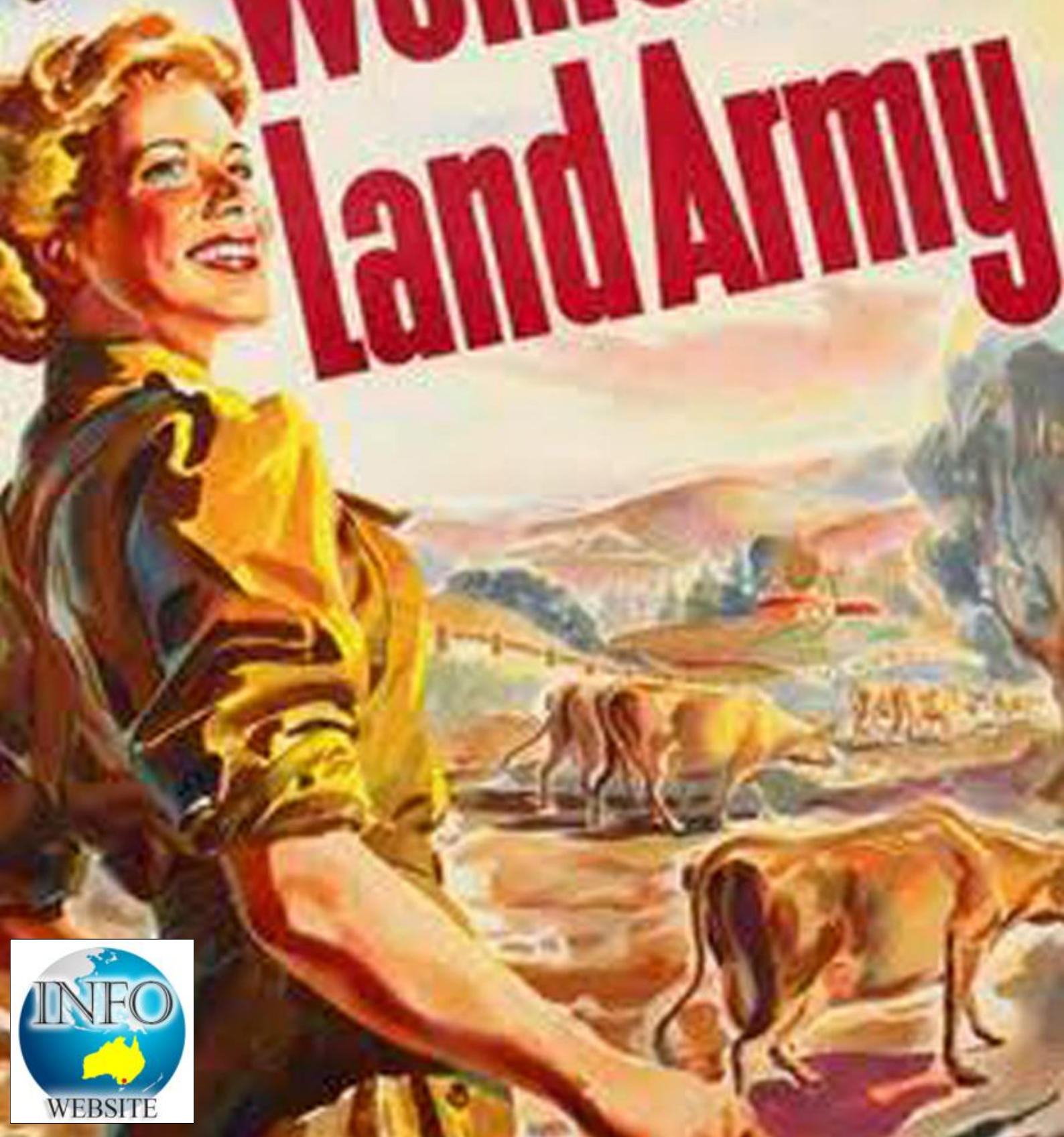
**Members of the British Women's Land Army
harvesting beetroot circa 1942**

Read more by clicking on the right



A VITAL WAR JOB... A HEALTHY OPEN-AIR LIFE

Join the **Women's Land Army**



EARLY AMERICA SERIES

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



American Women's Land Army

**An American woman at the US Women's Land Army training
ground at Cannington, Somerset in 1940**

Read more by clicking on the right



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIALS

The Garden of the Grieving Mother, Ballarat



Unveiled on 15 February 2017, this memorial is located beside the Arch of Victory. This thought provoking memorial to grieving mothers adds a further layer of significance to this markedly important historic precinct. The sculpture was created by 73 year old sculptor Peter Corbett, the same artist who also crafted the statue of Sir Edward (Weary) Dunlop in St Kilda Road.

IN REMEMBRANCE, SO WE NEVER FORGET THEIR SACRIFICE

WOMEN!

HELP AUSTRALIA'S SONS WIN THE WAR



BUY WAR LOAN BONDS

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIALS

Goulburn Rocky Hill War Memorial, NSW



The Goulburn War Memorial was built on top of Rocky Hill on land purchased and then donated by W.J. Barrett to the City of Goulburn. It was officially opened on 15 December 1925, stands 19.5 m high, is visible from Goulburn and is floodlit at night. Two artillery guns located outside the memorial were captured during WWI.



THIS FOUNDATION STONE
WAS LAID BY
MR W J BARTLETT
DONOR OF THIS HILL
TO THE CITIZENS OF GOULBURN
ANZAC DAY
APRIL 25 1924

ROCKY HILL WAR MEMORIAL FORECOURT
WAS OFFICIALLY OPENED ON
22 AUGUST 2014
BY
THE HON MIKE BAIRD MP
PREMIER OF NSW
IN MEMORY OF THOSE SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN
WHO PAID THE SUPREME SACRIFICE.
IN THE PRESENCE OF
MR GUYARD MAIR MP
PRELIGENT MRS MAIR
MR GUYARD MAIR MP
MAIR, GUYARD MAIR MP

IN REMEMBRANCE, SO WE NEVER FORGET THEIR SACRIFICE

EARLY ANZAC COMMEMORATIONS

HOW DID WE COMMEMORATE ANZAC IN 1916–1919

© Allan Layton 2019



© Allan Layton

Anzac Day, the public holiday that we know today, is a day of commemoration, a time to honour those who served in the protection of our country by overseas service. The term ‘Anzac’ deliberately links together both the Australian and the New Zealand Army Corps who served side by side along with the British Army in WWI.

The day itself, 25th April, is the anniversary of the landing by Australian and New Zealand forces at Gallipoli in

ALLIES' TROOPS LANDED.

A decisive action, according to unofficial reports from Athens, has begun in the Dardanelles.

The Allies' squadrons bombarded the Straits at various points west of Gallipoli, and troops have been landed at three places, namely, at Suvla, on the Gallipoli peninsula; at Enos, the seaport on the Aegean coast of European Turkey; and at Bulair, a fortified town on the narrow neck of the Gallipoli peninsula.

1915. It was a long fought battle, taking many months, and taking many lives (on both sides – the Anzacs and Brits, and the Turks).

The first commemorative services were held in 1916, at which time WWI was still raging. In London a service was held in Westminster Cathedral and 2,000 troops marched through the streets; in the deserts of Egypt a sports day was held in the Australian military camp. In Australia, services and 'celebrations' were held in capital cities and larger towns and generally the services were conducted in a church or a town hall.

April 25th in 1916 was the Tuesday following Easter Monday, and the first day of school holidays. As a consequence State schools in Victoria held remembrance services on the Thursday before Easter, where the children sang patriotic songs and were usually addressed by a clergyman, a returned serviceman, or a local dignitary. The Education Department had in advance produced bronze medallions for sale to children for 6d, with the remainder to be offered to the public for 1s.

That first anniversary of Anzac Day (1916) was not declared a public holiday in Victoria however. As reported in the *Euroa Gazette* 11th April 1916 *The decision of the Victorian Government not to publicly celebrate 'Anzac Day' is not meeting with general approval, and quite a number of country districts are making their own arrangements to celebrate the day. April 25th 1915, will be indelibly fixed in the minds of the Australians as the day when we first commenced to make history...*

In Melbourne, the programme included special church services (on the Sunday 23rd) and an address by both the Governor-General and the state Governor in the Domain (again on the Sunday), sports, a picture display, and a fireworks display! The fireworks were a fundraiser for the Discharged Soldiers Fund and were held on the afternoon and evening of Monday 24th. Servicemen were encouraged to attend and to march to the event led by a military band.



By a special Military Order discharged servicemen were advised that it was permissible to wear their uniforms for the occasion.

A service was held at St. Paul's Cathedral on Anzac Day, 25th and all military camps were instructed to conduct a church service on the day. A special public 'meeting' was held in the Melbourne Town Hall in the afternoon.

Yea

Locally, at Yea, the main Anzac function in 1916 was the school service on the preceding Thursday afternoon. The service, held at the Recreation Reserve, was preceded by a march through the streets led by the Brass Band, the Boy Scouts, and then the children. The event was also attended by a number of adults. The *Yea Chronicle* reported though that *Anzac Day (Tuesday) was not observed locally other than that flags were flying from the Shire hall and business places and some of the private residences. A special service was held in the evening in the Church of England, when the Rev. RA Scott delivered an address on Anzac. On the previous Sunday, the Rev. G Martin, in the Presbyterian Church, also spoke on the same subject. Appropriate hymns were sung at both churches.*

Alexandra

At Alexandra, it appears to have been somewhat similar, however the Alexandrians did hold a Patriotic Horse Race meeting on the Friday preceding Easter, 14th April, which included the running of the Anzac Consolation Race. Anzac Day itself though received no special local mention in the *Alexandra Standard*, the main stories being of the Easter weekend, with the district full of visitors.

Coincidentally the *Alexandra Standard*, 28th April 1916, reported that a former Alexandrian, Lt. Col. LC Maygar VC, through his brother Mr. EH Maygar of Rhodes (Koriella) presented to the Alexandra Library for display *...two curios in the shape of a large smooth pebble and a piece of chalk taken from the trenches at Gallipoli on 9th December 1915...*

The following year, 1917, the Race Club conducted the Patriotic Race meeting on the day itself, Wednesday 25th, and the evening was filled with a performance by the Yea Dramatic Society in the Alexandra Town Hall—so much so that church services which had been planned for the occasion were changed to the evening of the 24th.

Anzac Day in 1918 was remembered in the Alexandra district by the unveiling of Honor Boards in the state schools at Acheron and Alexandra. The Acheron Roll included the names of 15 past students, four of whom had made the 'supreme sacrifice.' The Alexandra school function included songs and recitals along with 'saluting the flag' and the playing of the Last Post by Bugler Connell. There were nearly 60 names on the Roll of the Alexandra School Honor Board.

In 1919, 100 years ago, the war had ended and for their ANZAC day remembrance, a medal presentation ceremony was held for the Alexandra returned servicemen. This has been eloquently described by the *Alexandra Standard* on Friday 2 May 1919. Extracts from the article include:

On Wednesday evening of last week, a large crowd assembled in the shire hall, Alexandra... The hall had been most elaborately decorated by the ladies of the Citizens' Welcome Home Committee... White lace curtains had been hung at all the windows. Flags were suspended from the cross bar near the roof. In the centre of the hall a hoop bound with red, white and blue was suspended from the ceiling by eight bands of red, white and blue ribbon and in the centre of the hoop a large red bell was dependent. Ribbons of red, white and blue paper were carried from corner to corner of the hall, from end to end and from side to side. The four electric lights had fringed shades of red, white and blue, and the two stage lights had similar shadow. The doors were draped with curtains.

The function took the form of a concert, speeches, presentation, supper and dance. After the singing of the National Anthem, Miss Considine played as an overture 'Coming Home,' accompanied by Miss Kerr on the violin and Master L Connell on the cornet...

The march of the soldiers and sailors across the hall from the vestibule was very impressive and stirring, some 40 men being in the procession. When they arrived at the foot of the steps up which the men who were to receive medals went, the non-recipients fell aside, right and left, to form a guard of honour to the medal men. The non-recipients had already or were about to receive medals in their own districts. After the men were all seated on the platform, with Nurse Forsyth in their midst, whom the boys all claimed as their 'own Sister,' Cr. Edwards, the Rev. AU Weber and Mr. WH Whiting delivered addresses of congratulation and eulogy...

Now came the event of the evening: the presentation of the medals. The hall was crowded to suffocation. After the applause had died down a little in connection with the presentation to Nurse Forsyth, the hall was again made to ring with 'welcome to the boys.' The Rev. AC Weber announced that the medals would be presented to the men in the order of their seniority...

Members to receive medals were: C Cookson, E Harding, Waters, L Hanning, A Turner, A Brander, I Johnson, V Taylor, Kilpatrick MM, E Johnson, T Taylor, L Angel, F Payne, K White, C Nash, J Cruise, E Gilbee and M Thompson. Relatives collected medals on behalf of J Milroy, S Brown, A Stillman, N Hanning and W Nash.

Other members of the naval and military forces present were Captain W Keene, Lieutenant Thompson, Chief Petty Officer Gowers, Sergeant Collery MM and Croix de Guerre, Corporals W Kerr and H McLachlan, Privates N Robb, Gilbert, McPherson, P Collery and Tresize.

The supper table had been most plentifully supplied with viands by all who felt an interest in 'the Boys.' The laying of the tables and decorations were a work of art...

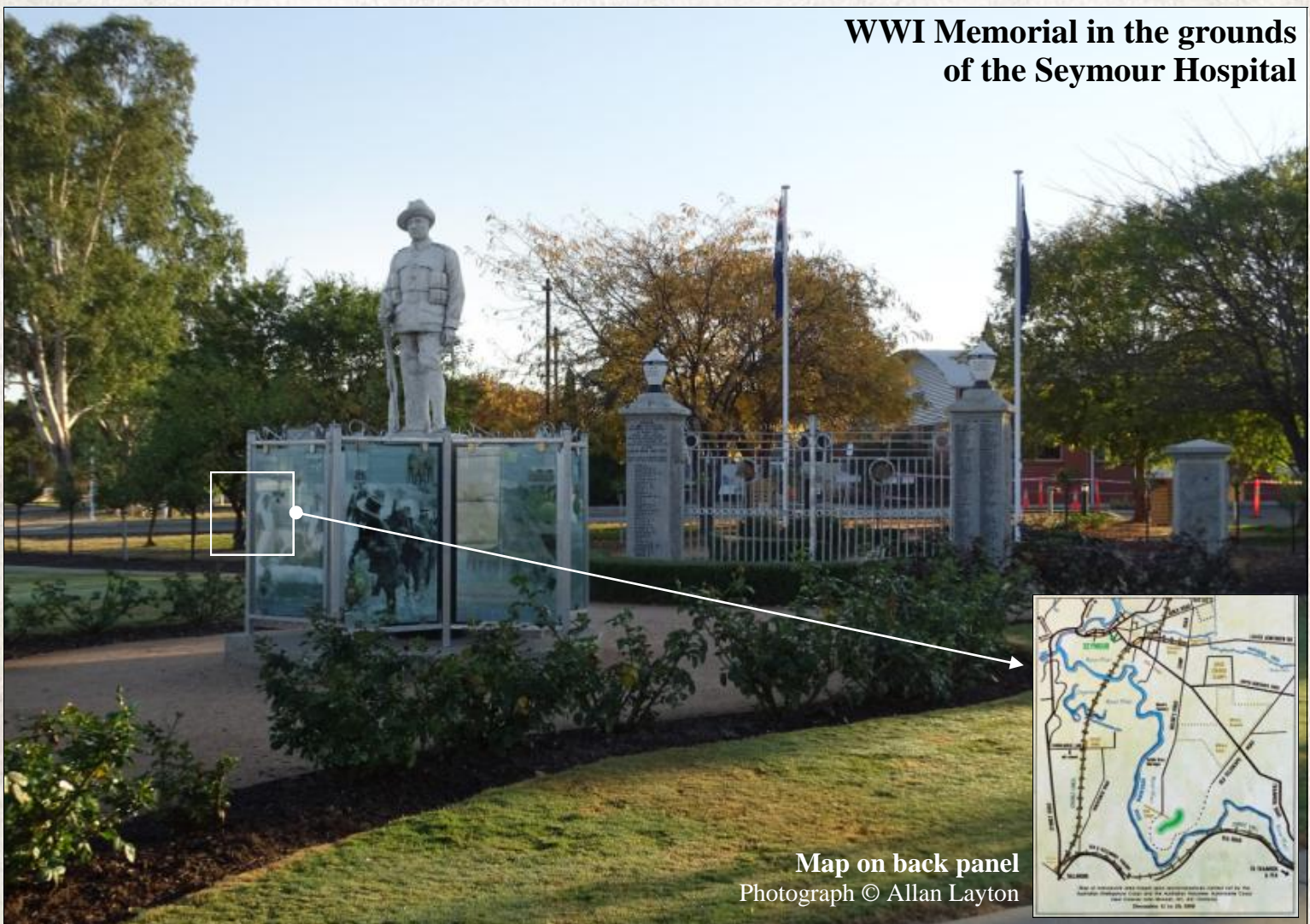
"The dance was phenomenal. It was the greatest crowd ever seen at a dance in Alexandra. The floor averaged a square yard to the dancer. Mr. W Stillman acted as MC. The music was supplied by the Misses Considine and Kerr, Mr. W Robb and Master L Connell...

Seymour

Seymour had, and still has, a long association with the Army, being home to the Army's largest training area in Victoria. (The Australian Army was not formed until after Federation in 1901 and prior to that, each state had their own militia units). The first reported State School Cadet camp at Seymour was in late April 1908, for 316 cadets and 16 officers from 15 schools in the north of the state. Yea was represented by 29 cadets under the control of Lt. Aldous. The camp was held in Jordan's Paddock, near the rifle ranges, on the Trawool Road.

By December 1909 a map under the authority of Lt. Col. John Monash (later General Sir John Monash) of the Seymour Manoeuvre Area shows the original camp near the Goulburn River—off Goldies Lane (now known as Hume & Hovell Road). The Goldie's farm *Marengo Park* was taken over and a camp and new rifle ranges formed. However a new camp was soon

WWI Memorial in the grounds of the Seymour Hospital



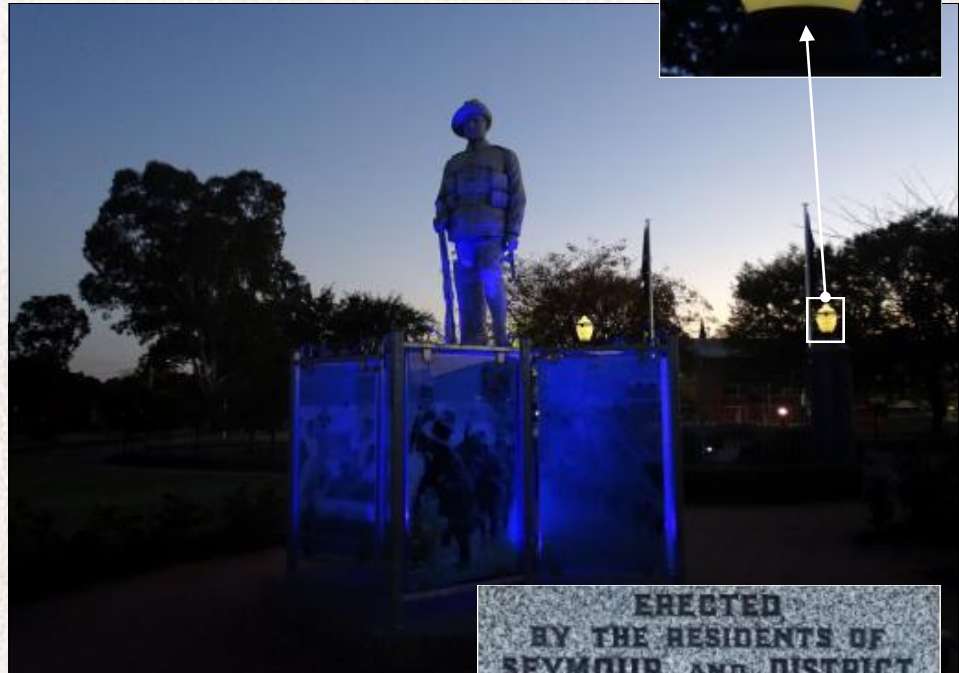
formed closer to the Trawool Road, and this is also shown on the 1909 map. This new camp straddled north and south of the Trawool Road (now known as the Goulburn Valley Highway), in the areas encompassing what is now the Light Horse Memorial Park, the Bushland Reserve and the Golf Course, and stretching as far east as Telegraph Road and including the industrial park around Lighthorse Drive (where there is a display of original horse troughs).

On Anzac Day 1916, the Seymour commemoration was also very low key, even in the camp, as 1,200 soldiers had been released home for 'final leave' (prior to embarkation overseas) only days beforehand. The local schools, like others, had held their service on the preceding Thursday.

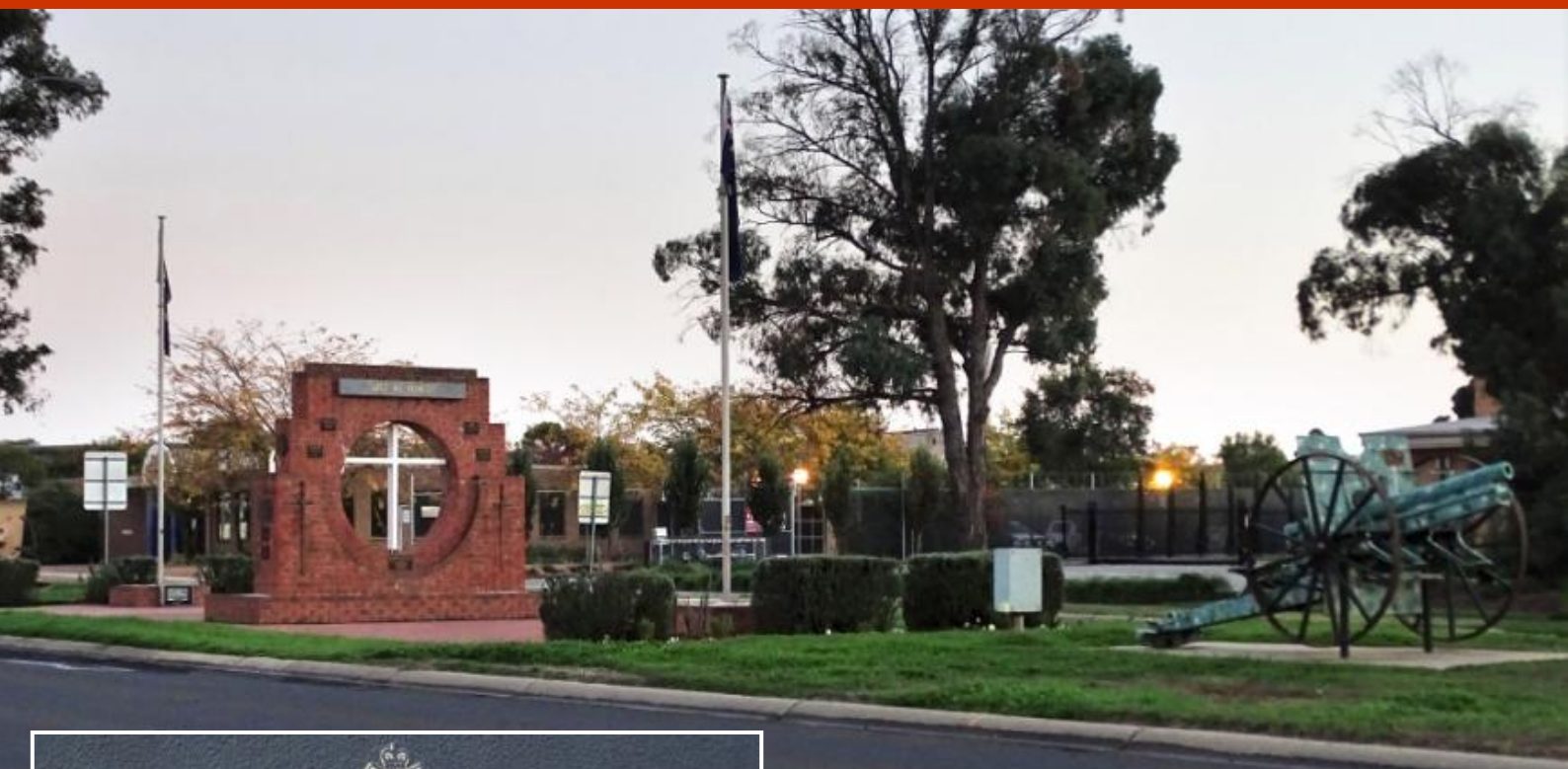
On Anzac Day in 1917 however, led by the Camp Band, the troops were marched from the Trawool Road camp to Jordan's Paddock, where a service was conducted attended also by school children and townsfolk. The programme took over two hours, and after lunch the troops marched to King's Park for military sports and afternoon tea. The event was well attended, both by soldiers and the public.

Seymour retained its army camp right through until WWII when the training area at nearby Puckapunyal was formed to supplement the camp at East Seymour. Smaller temporary camps were also formed, along the Tallarook-Trawool Road, along the Nagambie Road, at Trawool, etc. Eventually, in more recent years, the original camp areas at East Seymour were abandoned and only the 'Pucka' camp exists today.

Seymour is home to many military displays and memorials, some of which date back to WWI. The local hospital was opened in May 1920 as a memorial to our Anzacs, and although the buildings themselves have been replaced, the ceremonial gates and sentry are still preserved in honour of our servicemen and women. The WWI memorial in the hospital grounds now include an interpretive display, and is lit by blue light at night.



© Allan Layton 2019



THIS MEMORIAL CAIRN WAS ERECTED BY THE SEYMOUR SUB-BRANCH OF THE RETURNED SERVICES LEAGUE TO REPLACE THE ORIGINAL AVENUE OF TREES WHICH WERE PLANTED BY THE CITIZENS OF SEYMOUR IN 1917. EACH TREE REPRESENTED A DISTRICT SOLDIER WHO ENLISTED AND SERVED IN THE 1914-1918 WAR. THE CARRIAGE-WAY KNOWN THEN AS OLD TRAWOOL ROAD WAS RENAMED ANZAC AVENUE.

IN 1982, TO PERMIT ROAD DUPLICATION, THE AVENUE OF TREES WERE REMOVED, AND BY THE ERECTION OF THIS MEMORIAL THE SEYMOUR SUB-BRANCH R.S.L. TRUST THAT THE HISTORY AND TRADITION OF ANZAC AVENUE WILL ALWAYS BE PRESERVED.

PRESIDENT: RALPH E. WILSON

SECRETARY: IAN D. PATERSON



ANZAC



THEY FOUGHT IN THE OCEANS

HMAS Whyalla

Bathurst Class Corvette (J153)



BATHURST CLASS CORVETTE

HMAS *Whyalla* was one of 60 Corvettes build during WWII. It was named after the City of Whyalla in SA and was the first ship built at the Whyalla Shipyards, the first built by BHP Ltd and the first warship constructed in South Australia. It was built in 1941 and was commissioned from 1942-46. It served as a minesweeper, partook in escort duties, acted as a troop carrier, and conducted survey work. It travelled 111,000 miles during its time of active service, and was capable of a top speed of 14.5 knots. She carried one 4 inch gun, three anti-aircraft gun, 22 depth charges, and was in Sydney Harbour when the Japanese midget submarine attack occurred on 31 May 1942. Twelve days later she was escorting a convoy of ships when the *Guatemala* was torpedoed by a Japanese submarine. The *Guatemala* was the only ship ever lost while being escorted by the *Whyalla*. After being decommissioned in 1947, she was purchased by the Victorian Public Works Department, renamed *SS RIP*, and used to check on marker beacons and buoys in Port Phillip Bay as well as to blast the dangerous stretch of water known as the Rip at the entrance of Port Phillip Bay. Today she is an attraction at the Whyalla Maritime Museum found at the northern entrance to Whyalla. Paid tours are conducted daily.

MATTHEW COPSE

---oooOooo---

Once in thy secret close, now almost bare,
Peace yielded up her bountiful largess;
The dawn dropp'd sunshine thro' thy leafy dress;
The sunset bathed thy glade with beauty rare.

Spring once wove here her tapestry of flowers,
The primrose sweet, the errant celandine;
The blue-bell and the wild rose that doth twine
Its beauty 'round the laughing summer hours.

Here lovers stole unseen at deep'ning eve,
High-tide within their hearts, love in their eyes,
And told a tale whose magic never dies
That only they who love can quite believe.

Now 'mid thy splinter'd trees the great shells crash,
The subterranean mines thy deeps divide;
And men from Death and Terror there do hide -
Hide in thy caves from shrapnel's deadly splash.

Yet 'mid thy ruins, shrine now desolate,
The Spring breaks thro' and visions many a spot
With promise of the wild-rose - tho' belate -
And the eternal blue forget-me-not.

So Nature flourishes amid decay,
Defiant of the fate that laid her low;
So Man in triumph scorning Death below
Visions the springtide of a purer day:

Dreams of the day when rampant there will rise
The flowers of Truth and Freedom from the blood
Of noble youth who died: when there will bud
The flower of Love from human sacrifice.

There by the fallen youth, where heroes lie,
Close by each simple cross the flowers will spring,
The *bonnes enfants* will wander in Spring,
And lovers dream those dreams that never die.

*By Sergeant John William Streets
KIA 1 July 1916
Aged 31*

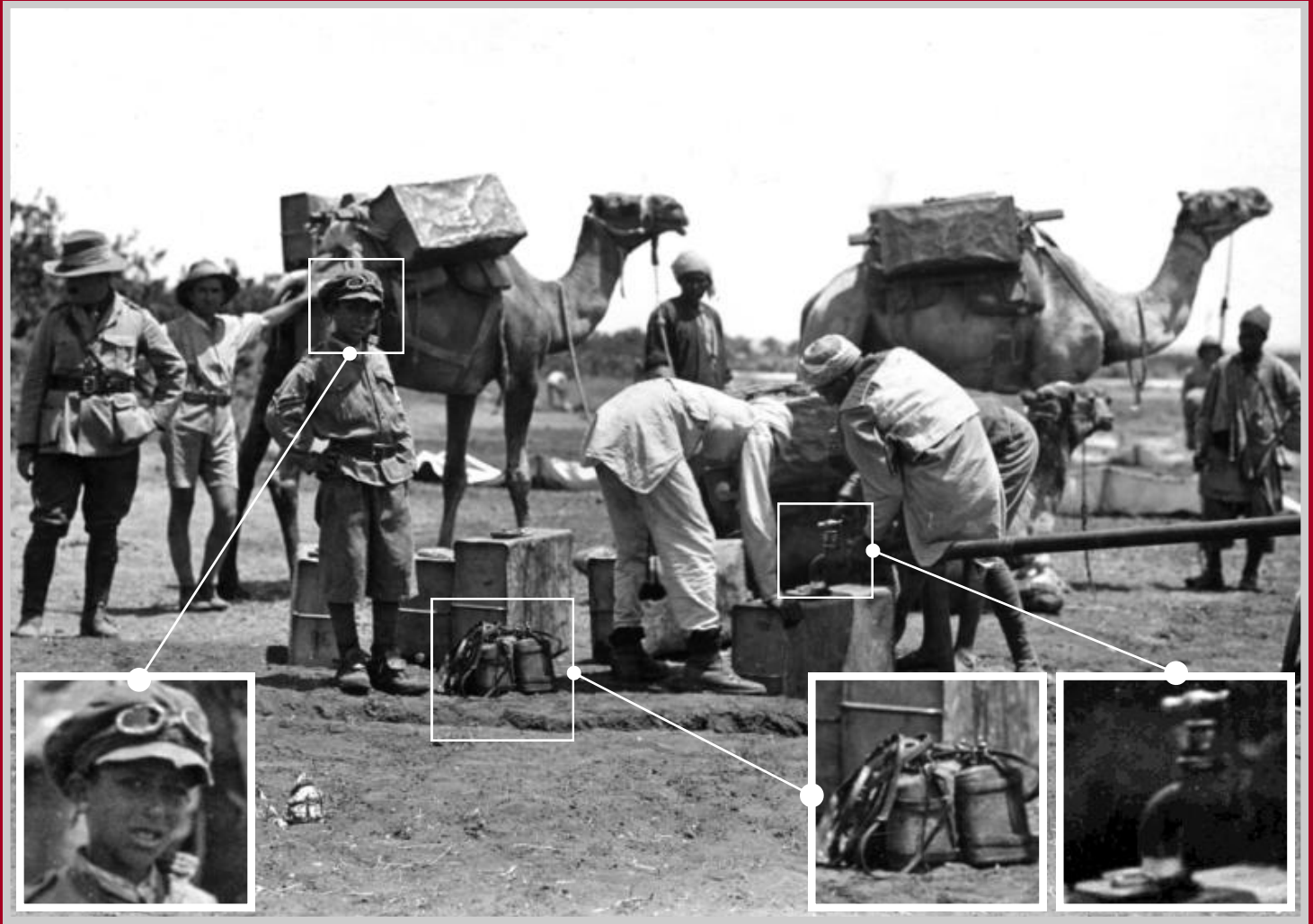
ANZAC



THEY FOUGHT ON THE SHORES

ROD FALCONER COLLECTION

District imagery from yesteryear!

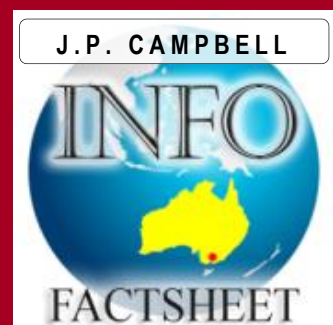


SINAI AND PALESTINE CAMPAIGN

This photograph is from the collection of Australian War Photographer J P Campbell, who served during the Sinai and Palestine Campaign. The collection was opened to Artworkz in 2010 by local contributor Rod Falconer.

This image shows camel tanks being filled with water prior to transport. An unidentified young child in military uniform looks on, with Australian military staff behind.

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.



WAR ARTISTS



Courtesy Barnie & Di Wright

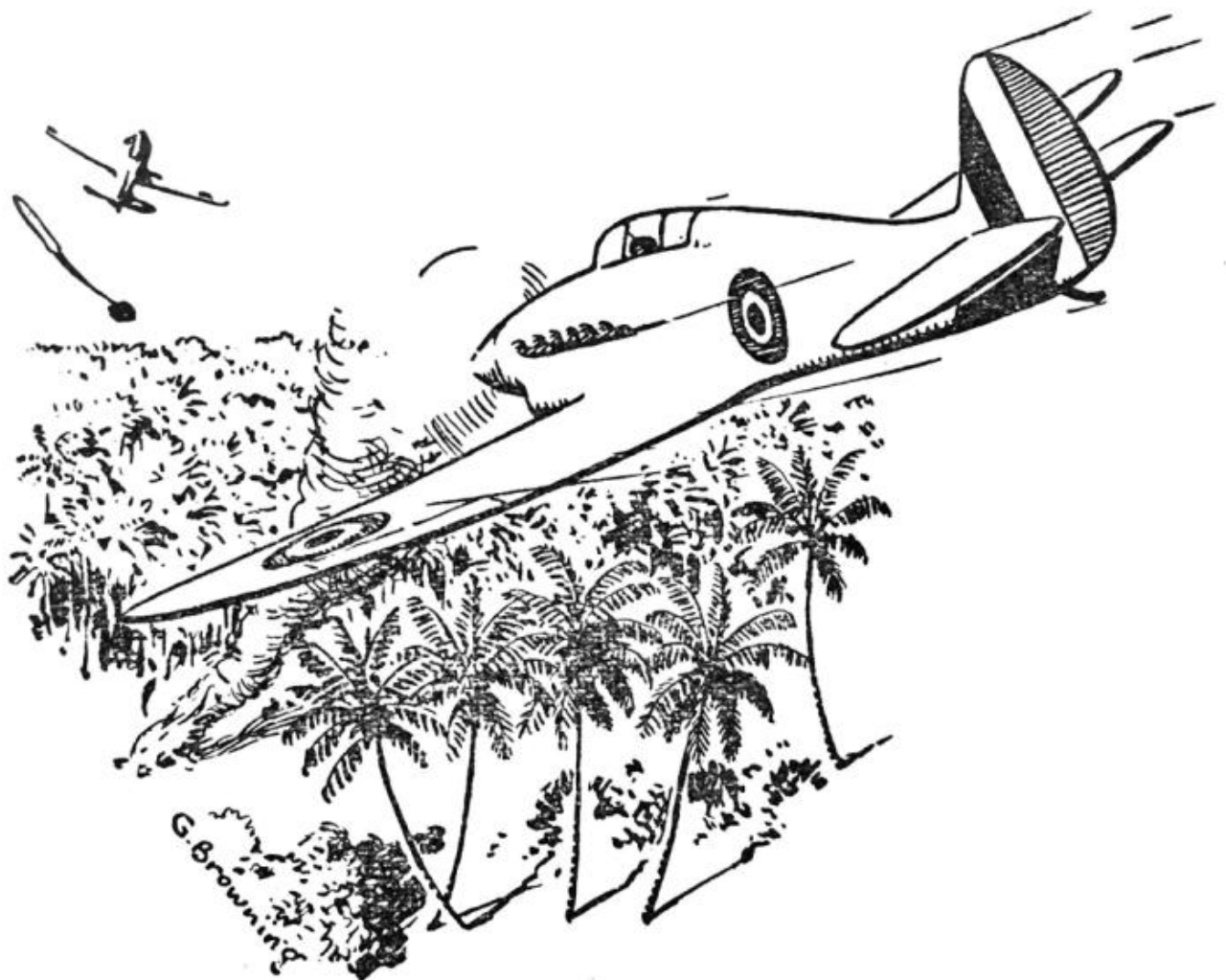
THEY ILLUSTRATED THE WAR

During WWI and WWII and the numerous other wars ANZACS have been involved in, it was common for publications to publish literary art in a way that supported the war effort.

On the following few pages are some examples of humorous war art published for the Allies.

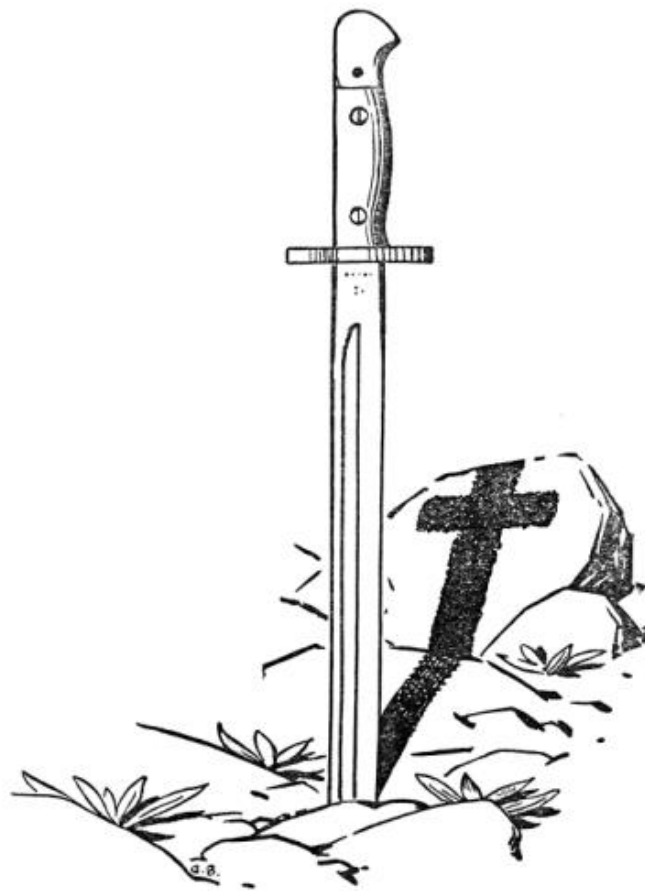
These cartoons would have helped lift the morale of those serving abroad in times of war as well as those at home.

Special thanks to contributors
Barnie & Di Wright.



*Our planes dropped the
food & medical supplies*







On the Duckboards

HISTORIC WAR ART



On the way to the Bath,



The Ten minutes Halt



Coming out

WORLD ARTIST SERIES

DARYL LINDSAY



Born: 31 December 1889
Died: 25 December 1976
Style: Painter



Daryl was born at Creswick, Victoria, youngest son of parents Robert Charles Alexander (an Irish surgeon who migrated to Australia in 1864) and Jane Elizabeth (née) Williams, the daughter of a Wesleyan missionary. As a young man Daryl worked as a junior bank clerk in Ballarat and a jackaroo in NSW and Queensland. He later travelled overseas where he served in France during WWI, worked as a medical artist in England for the Australian Imperial Force before there were official war artists. He returned to Australia in 1919 and exhibited many wartime works and published his book *Digger Book*. He produced artworks based on the world tour of the itinerant

ballet company Ballet Russes. He returned to London in 1921 where he married Australian writer, and playwright Joan (née) Weigall on Valentines day 1922. Back in Melbourne, he did commission work, published a number of books and became the curator of the National Gallery of Victoria in 1940. He served as Director from 1942–56 and was a member of the Commonwealth Art Advisory Board in 1953. He was knighted for 'outstanding services to Australia as an artist and art director' on 31 May 1956. Daryl died on Christmas Day 1976, at Mornington and was buried at the Creswick Cemetery. Interestingly, his tombstone reads '1890-1976'. His siblings Percy, Lionel and Norman all distinguished themselves in the Arts. His sister Ruby was also an artist and the wife of cartoonist Will Dyson. Daryl's wife Joan's most celebrated book was *Picnic at Hanging Rock*, one of the Australia's most important novels. A movie was released in 1975.

The Drover Return
Artist Daryl Lindsay



ANZAC




THEY FOUGHT IN THE SKIES




HISTORY OF FIGHTER PLANES

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the local district
through eBooks



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A publication highlighting the Anzacs. It is primarily for education in schools and is not comprehensive.

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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,
We will remember them.