

ESPLASH

ANZAC 2021 Issue



2021

23.04
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ANZAC DAY IN 1921

LETTER FROM THE FRONT

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



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ANZAC

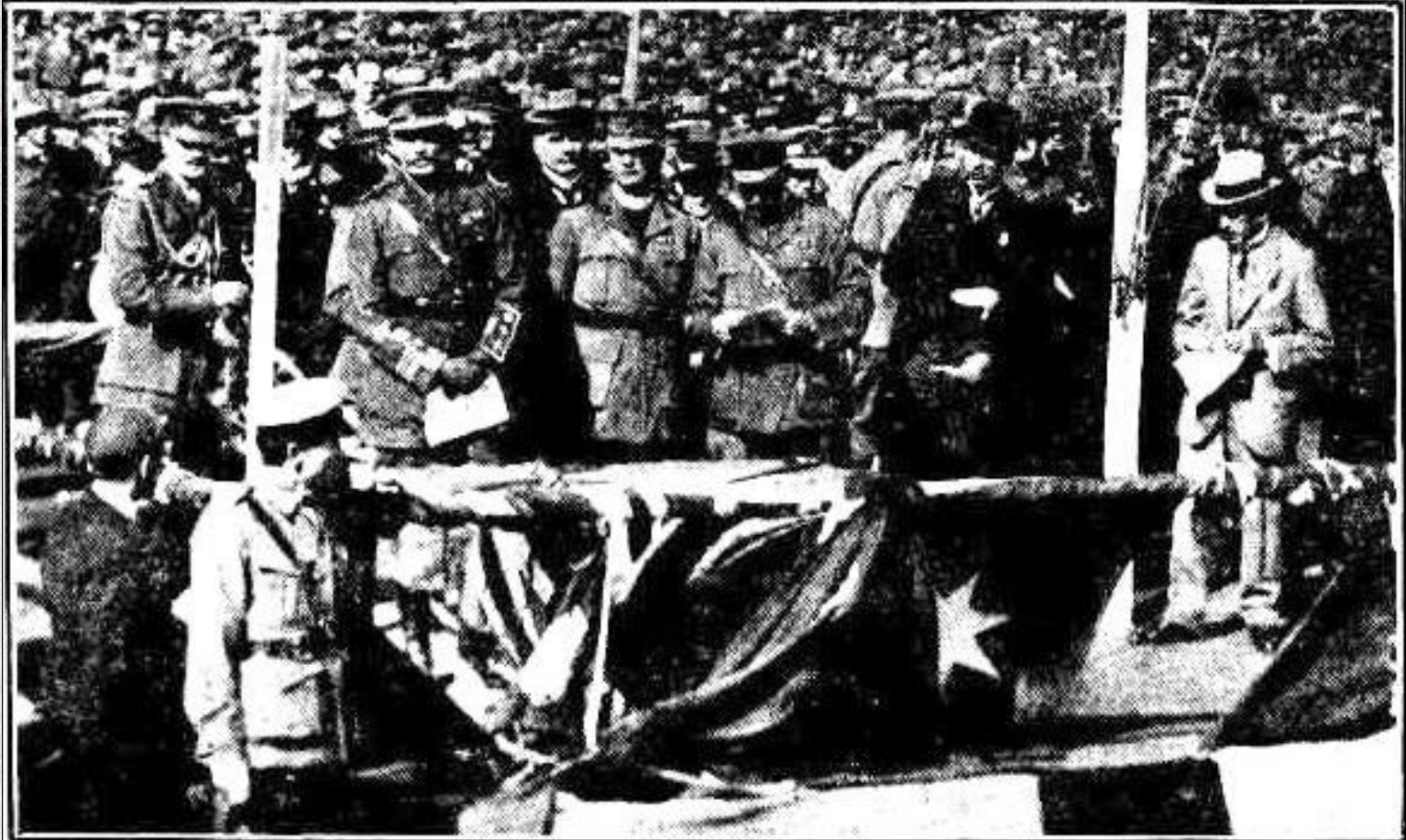


THEY FOUGHT ON OUR LANDS

1921: ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

HOW WE REMEMBERED OUR ANZACS BACK THEN

REVERENCE PAID TO HEROES WHO DIED FOR COUNTRY



Prominent Citizens at Service on Melbourne Cricket Ground. From Left to Right the Persons shown in the Picture are: Lord Stradbroke, the Governor; Sir John Mackey, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly; Chaplain D. M'Crae Stewart; Brigadier-General Brand; Senator Pearce, Minister for Defence; Archdeacon Hindley; Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister.

1921 Commemoration Ceremony in Melbourne

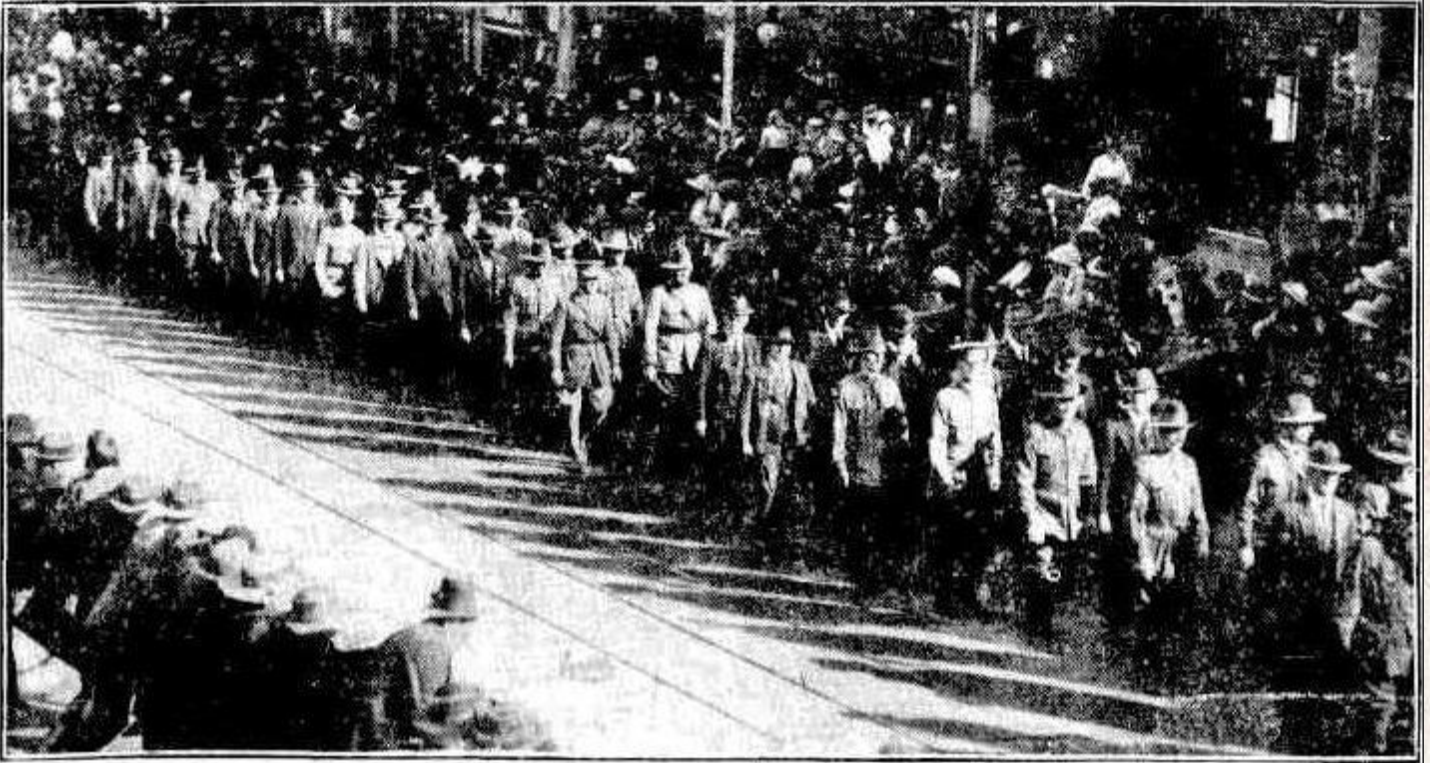
The above photo is from the 'late final' edition of the *Herald* newspaper on Monday 25 April 1921 and shows massed servicemen at the Melbourne Cricket Ground (MCG) surrounding a dais of dignitaries, including the Prime Minister. This day in 1921 was the first time that Victoria declared Anzac Day to be a public holiday.

This was a time before Melbourne had its Shrine of Remembrance, so the MCG was chosen for the ceremony. This was probably because it had the largest open space with suitable facilities, available in the centre of the city. It could hold the 25,000 servicemen and women who attended that day.

Troops had earlier assembled along Alexandra Avenue and on both sides of St Kilda Road, and at 0930 hours, they marched from Princess Bridge via Swanston, Bourke and Spring Streets, Wellington Parade, Jolimont Road and thence Yarra Park. The head of the procession—50 men carrying a large Australian flag followed by the Royal Australian Navy Band—arrived at the MCG at 1015, with the tail entering at 1130.

They entered the MCG by the southern entrance after parading through a quarter mile long Avenue of Honour mounted by bare-headed members of the Sailors & Soldiers Fathers Association (the 'Dads' Association). Note that there is no mention of Airmen, as the Royal Australian Air Force had only been formed that very year (2021 being their Centenary year)! Australian airmen served with the Flying Corp of the Australian Infantry Forces.

"THE FIGHTING FIFTH" HONORS THE HISTORIC ACHIEVEMENT



Members of Famous Unit Marching Along Bourke Street to Melbourne Cricket Ground

Message from His Majesty the King

I have received His Majesty the King's command to tell his People of Australia that his Thoughts are with them in the Hours consecrated to the Immortal Memory of Those who fell on the First Anzac day and in the course of the Great War.

(Signed) FORSTER, Governor-General.

The Age 25 April 1921

After the message from the King (left), the Governor-General replied on behalf of Australia:

The King's' remembrance of his people in Australia on the solemn anniversary of Anzac Day has touched them deeply, and brought comfort to many proud, but aching, hearts.

The previous day (being Sunday 24th), there had been religious services conducted at the major churches and cathedrals in the city.

Services had also been held at State Schools on the preceding Friday, and although there was some modification allowed to suit local circumstances, they generally followed a set structure: an hour of patriotic singing, recitations and stories, followed by an outdoor ceremony of hymns and addresses by local prominent men. This was followed by a reading of the names on the School Honor Board, the sounding of the Last Post, the Two Minute Silence, and the singing of the National Anthem.

Bellona

The unveiling by the Prime Minister (PM) at Federal Parliament House of the stone statue representing the 'Spirit of War' by Bertram Mackennal, was performed on the afternoon of the 25th. The statue was presented to the Commonwealth by the Australian sculptor.

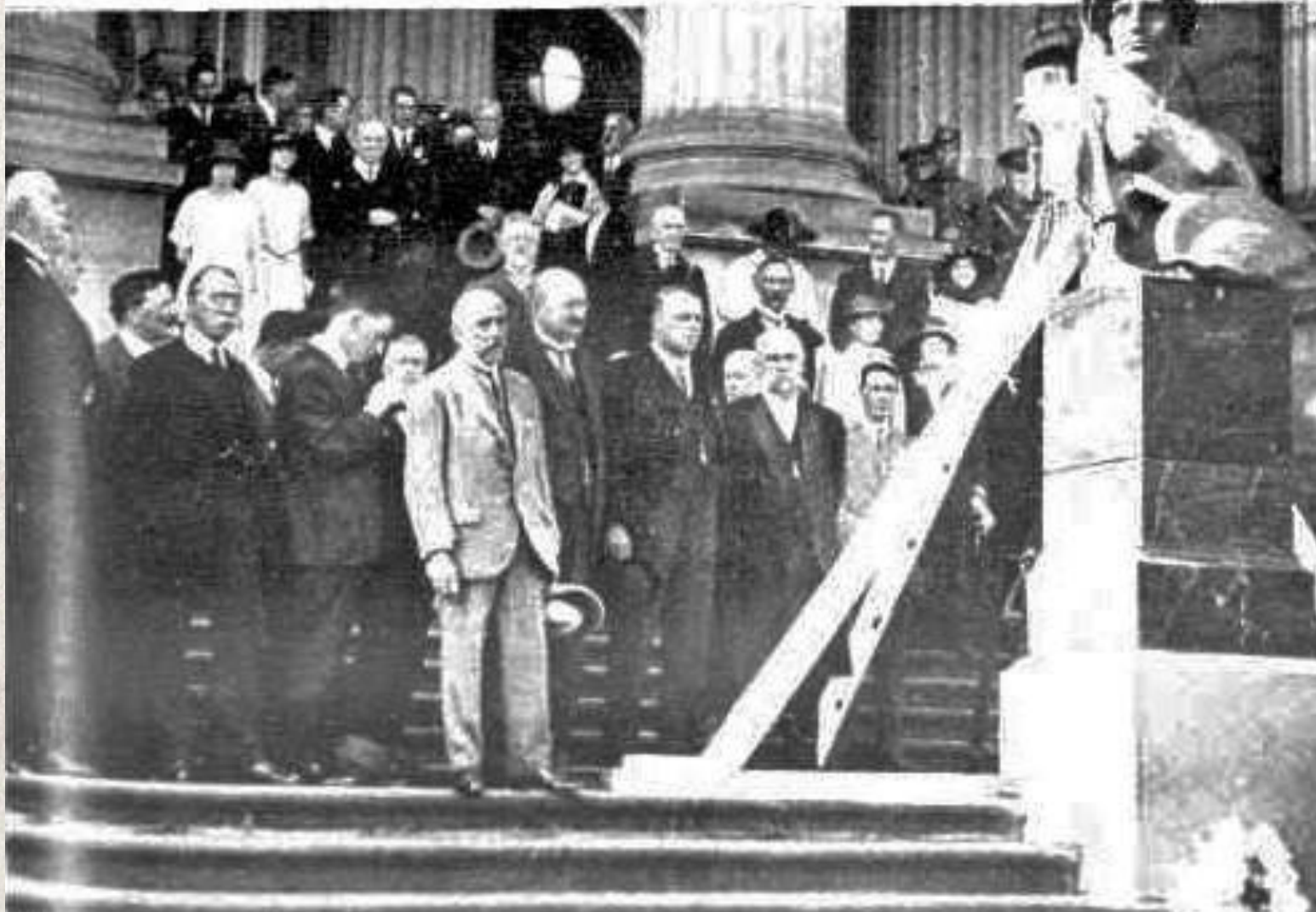
In unveiling the statue, the PM Mr Hughes stated: *This is the Spirit of War. Its face is terrible as death itself, and, fittingly, death is its headpiece.* (The face is undoubtedly stern, almost masculine, although on a female body, and the helmet is adorned with a skull)!

At this time the Federal Parliament was temporarily occupying the Victorian Parliamentary buildings, as the Canberra buildings had not yet been completed. (The Victorian Parliament being housed at the Exhibition Building during this time).

The statue was later moved to Canberra where it occupied a number of locations over the years, but now has a permanent home at the Australian War Memorial. Although it has lost the black marble plinth upon which it was originally mounted. The statue is also known as Bellona, the ancient Roman Goddess of War.



Unveiling 'Spirit of War' on Anzac Day, *Table Talk* 28 April 1921



**ANZAC DAY
COMMEMORATION.**

A COMBINED SERVICE

Will be held at Cherry's Hall on
SUNDAY AFTERNOON,
at 3 o'clock.

SPECIAL ANZAC ADDRESS.

Returned Soldiers are requested to
assemble at the Band Rotunda and
march to the Hall.

Church Parades will be held at the
various Churches in the Morning.

On **MONDAY MORNING**, at 11
o'clock, Returned Soldiers and the
Public are invited to attend at the
Band Rotunda, when the Flag will be
saluted and an address given.

Healesville & Yarra Glen Guardian 23 April 1921

Healesville

At the time, Healesville citizens were raising money for the building of a Memorial Hall to honour their Anzacs. It was common in those times to sell commemorative buttons as a fund-raiser, and the Healesville funds were marked for the hall appeal. Elsewhere, especially in the Melbourne suburbs, funds were being raised to pay off the debt on Anzac House, the home of the fledgling RSSILA (Returned Soldiers and Sailors Imperial League of Australia), usually shortened to RSL.

During the Sunday afternoon Combined Service, Methodist Pastor EC Perkins announced that three words had come to him when thinking of Anzac Day— Memories, Gifts, Sacrifices. He spoke then of memories of the Anzacs and their sacrifices. He called for 'gifts' as a way of remembering those Anzacs: ... *make this Anzac Day a day of gifts for the men and women who gave their lives for their country, and to do something clean and pure so*

that when their daughters and families looked up they would see a memorial they would be proud of. He wanted: 300 or 500 people to promise to pay a gift of one pound a year for five years, and this would pay for a memorial hall, which would be a monument to those brave lads and lassies. The one pound a year could be saved out of sweets, soft drinks, strong drinks, cigarettes and tobacco, and out of amusements. One pound in 1920 was be valued at approximately \$75 today.

The Healesville Memorial Hall is today colloquially referred to as the *Memo!*

Alexandra

It would seem that Anzac remembrances at Alexandra in 1921 consisted only of special church services.

Rev. SJ Atkins of the Presbyterian Church on Sunday evening *gave an appropriate sermon on the aftermath of war... The prophetic words of Henry Lawson—that the Star of Australia would rise from the lucid clouds of war were referred to by the preacher, who said that during the war -in time of trouble-people turned to God for support against an outside enemy... During the service the names of the fallen were read out, and appropriate hymns sung. Miss Luke rendered a sacred solo and the choir gave an anthem.*

On Monday, being Anzac Day as well as the Festival of St. Mark, a special service was held in St John's Church *taking the form of a choral communion. There was a fair congregation and a fine number of communicants.*

As Monday the 25th was a public holiday, the Alexandra Tennis Club organised a tournament between teams, which were arranged by the President and the Captain respectively. Games were played on the then new tennis courts at Alexandra, down near Leckie Park. Although the tournament was not specifically arranged as part of an ANZAC commemoration.

The monument is of granite, with a bluestone base. It is surmounted with a marble figure of an Australian soldier, with rifle and bayonet fixed. On each side of the main column is a large "rising sun" badge—the emblem of the "Digger." The monument, which weighs 14½ tons and is surrounded by a chain on granite posts, bears the following inscription on the front portion :—

Erected by the People of
Yarek, Kanumbra, Middle Creek, Gobur,
Terip, Ruffy, Cathkin, and Koriella

IN THE MEMORY OF
the
FALLEN SOLDIERS OF THIS DISTRICT
and in
HONOR OF THEIR COMRADES
who also served in the Great War.
1914 — 1919.

Yarek Memorial as described in the *Standard* 24 Dec 1920

Yarek had unveiled their memorial to the fallen soldiers in December 1920, having chosen not to be part of a District Memorial centered in Alexandra. The unveiling was conducted by Brig. General Forsyth before a crowd of approximately 500 people.

At that time there was no Fallen Soldiers Memorial in Alexandra, although a committee, led by Cr Lade, had been raising funds since July 1919. In 1920 the committee called for submissions and quotations from artists, architects and the public so as to be able to select a suitable memorial for Alexandra. The quotations received ranged from 500 to 1,000 pounds, and it was felt that none under the value of 600 pounds was suitable. However at that time the committee only had 340 pounds raised from donations.

Prominent Australian sculptor Miss Margaret Baskerville's submission was considered to be the best, and she was awarded a five pound prize for her proposal. Miss Baskerville was well known for her larger than life size bronze statue of Sir Thomas Bent, former Mayor of Brighton and former Premier of Victoria. The statue was erected on Nepean Highway and in modern days is sited on the corner of Bay Street, following road widening.

Following a very successful sports meeting during Easter 1920, the committee had over 700 pound on hand. Miss Baskerville was then commissioned to create a life-size figure of a soldier (in bronze) on a pedestal of granite.

Shortly after Anzac Day 1921, Miss Baskerville advised that she had commenced work, having been delayed for some time by illness. Unfortunately it was to be another three years before it was unveiled.



ANZAC



THEY FOUGHT IN THE OCEANS

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIALS

Dunkeld Memorial Park, Dunkeld



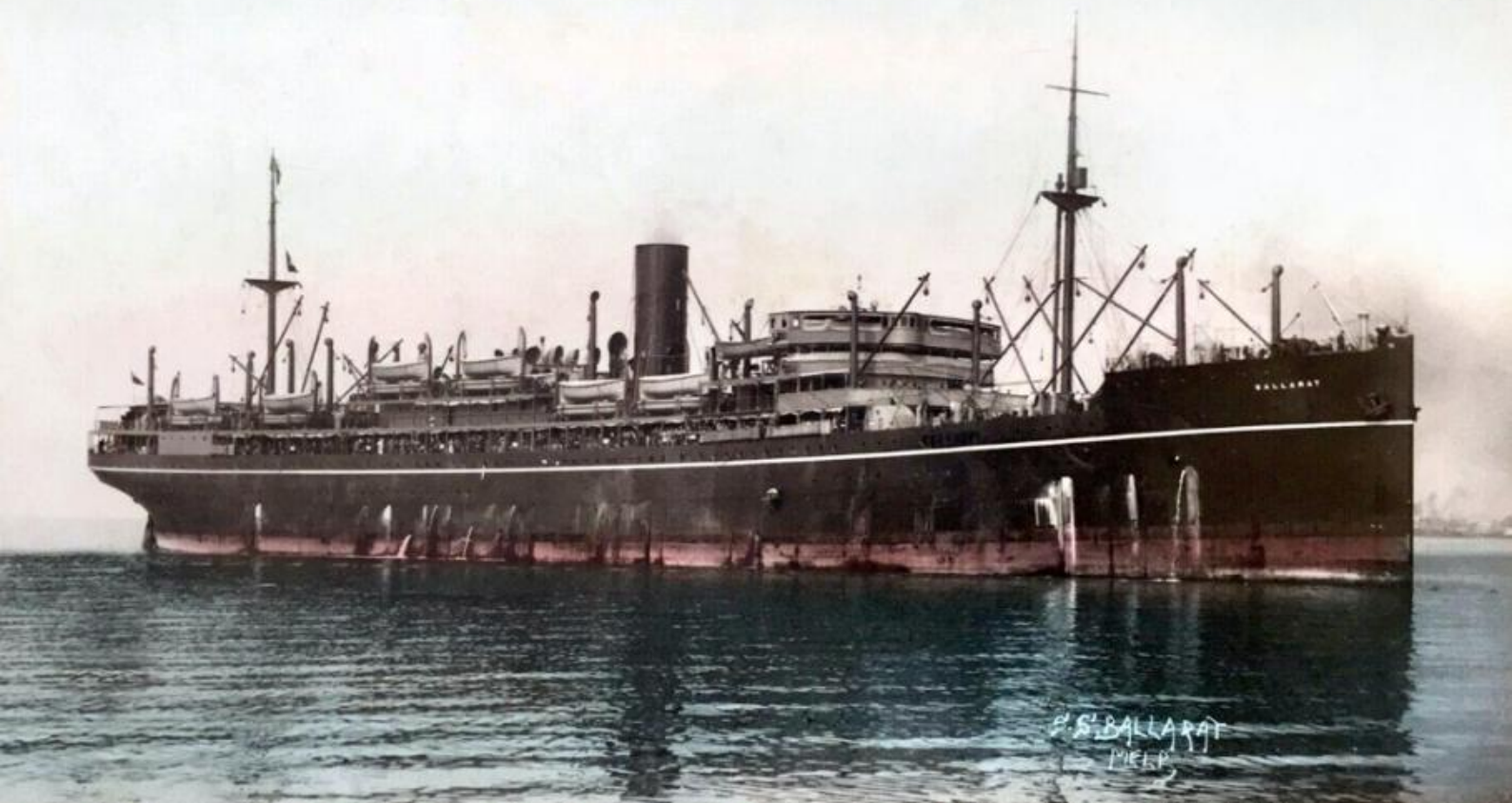
The Dunkeld War Memorial was built by monument masons Barklamb Bros. at a cost of 625 pound, and unveiled on 4 August 1929. Further names were added after WWII. The area was refurbished in 2000–01 and new plaques added in 2004, along with the Soldier Settler Memorial.

A newer monument describes a link with Dunkeld and HMAS AE2, the first Australian submarine to penetrate the Dardanelles in Turkey during WWI. Built in 1913, it sailed 56,000 km in 14 months and Dunkeld lad Michael Williams (left) was a crew member when it was scuttled. Michael later perished in a detention camp.

IN REMEMBRANCE, SO WE NEVER FORGET THEIR SACRIFICE

HMAT Ballarat

Troop Ship A70



HMAT *Ballarat* was built at the Caird & Co. shipyards in Scotland in 1911 as a cargo and passenger ship. Her displacement was 11,120 tons and she was capable of a top speed of 14 knots. HMAT ships were His Majesty's Australian Transport ships.

HMAT *Ballarat* was torpedoed in the English Channel on 25 April 1917 by the German submarine (U-boat) *UB-32*. At the time of the attack, it was on its thirteenth troop carrying mission between Melbourne and England.

An attempt to tow the stricken vessel to shallow waters was partially successful, with the ship not sinking until the next morning and there was no loss of life. She sunk 15 km south of Lizard Point, Cornwall.

HMAT Ballarat

Troop Ship A70

Public domain painting depicting
the sinking of the Ballarat

Painter Frank Crosier

Oil on canvas (unframed: 91.6 x 152.8 cm)

Courtesy Australian War Memorial



All 1752 men on board were transferred to other boats and ships before she sank, and at the time of the attack, she was also carrying a large cargo of copper and gold bullion.

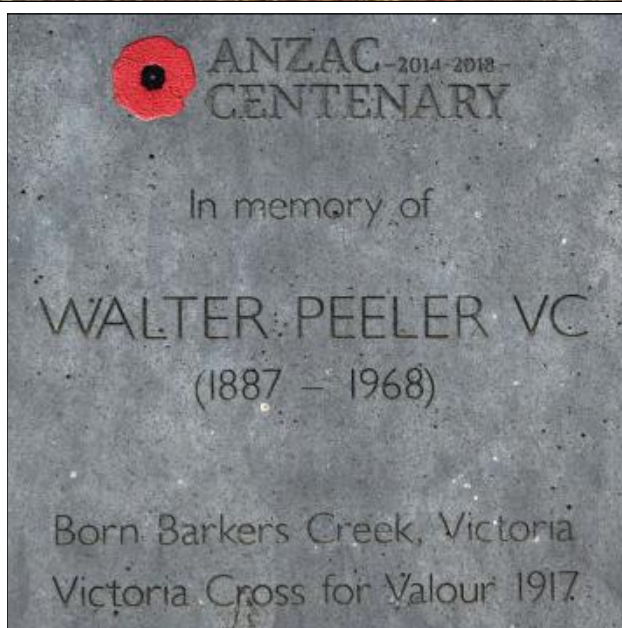
She was travelling with a destroyer as escort at the time, and they were both following a defensive zigzag manoeuvre to minimise the opportunity for submarines to lay ahead broad-side on. The zigzag was devised during WWI as a standard convoy defensive tactic, and ships in convoy had to zigzag together to avoid colliding into each other. The zigzag was most effective with only one or two other ships, as it could be more random, making it more difficult for the enemy to predict their course and lay in wait at a suitable attack position. The zigzag also meant that ships were more readily able to divert towards or away from the enemy, thus enhancing their ability to avoid torpedoes—once sighted.

While eye witness accounts differ slightly, the attack on the *Ballarat* occurred just before (or during) a scheduled ANZAC Day service aboard the ship, while sailing through the English Channel. The resulting rescue operation resulted in a miraculous saving of all 1752 servicemen on ANZAC Day.

A number of HMAT ships were leased by the Australian Government for transporting AIF formations to their destinations during wartime. The HMAT fleet was mostly made up of British owned ships and vessels captured from the Germans. Some HMAT ships were renamed after cities in Australia and included the *Ballarat*, *Benalla*, *Port Lincoln*, *Armadale*, and *Canberra*. Six of the HMAT ships were sunk by the enemy (cargo ship *Echunga*, cargo ship *Era*, transport *Geelong*, transport *Ballarat*, transport *Kyarra* and transport *Warilda*), though only the *Ballarat* was carrying troops at the time it was attacked.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIALS

Walter Peeler VC Memorial on Peelers Road, Barkers Creek



Thanks to ex-local Lloyd Foster, this hidden memorial to a Victorian Cross recipient was found by accident when driving a dirt road near Castlemaine looking for a nearby slate quarry.

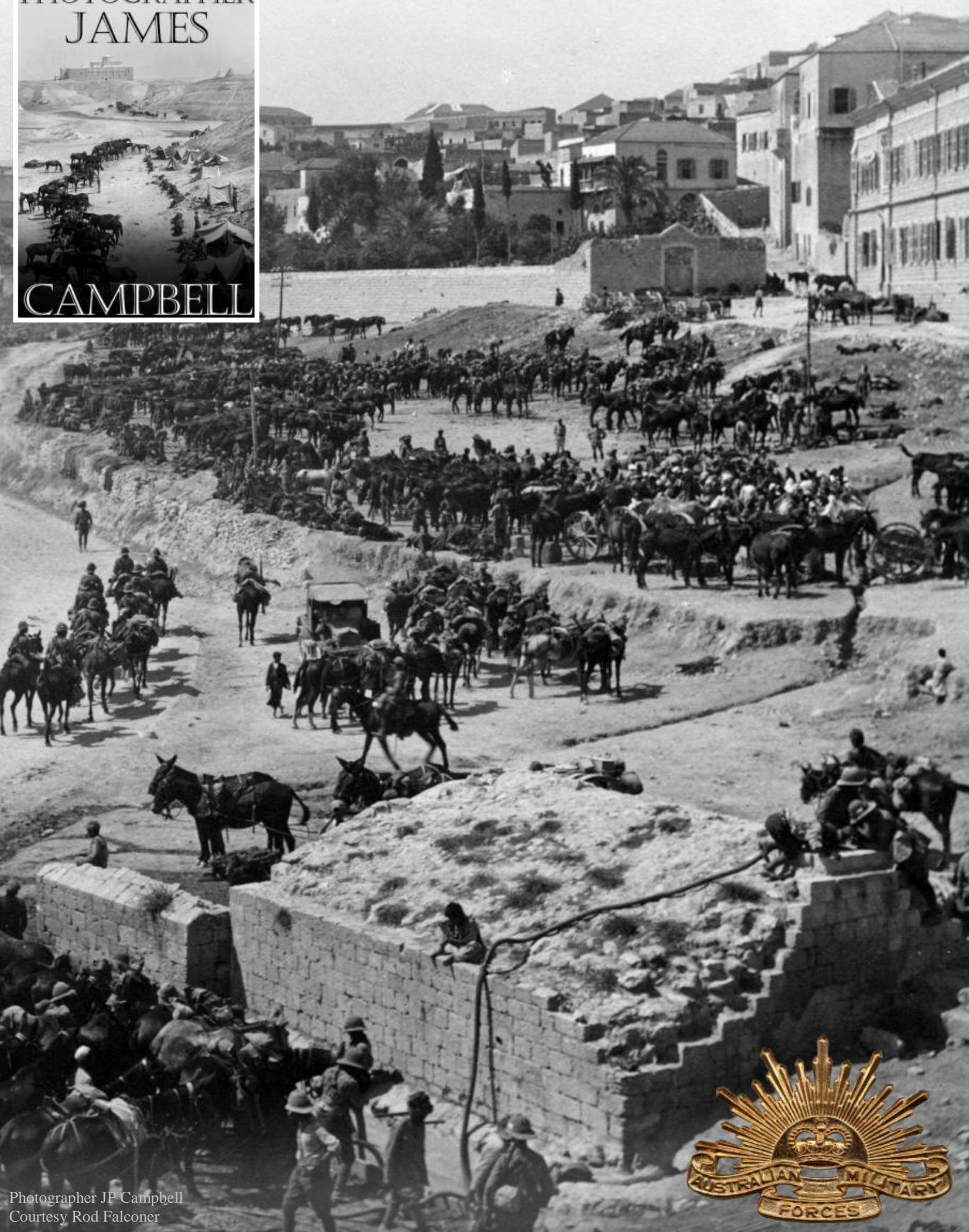
On 8 January 1918 Walter received the VC from King George V for accounting for 30 of the enemy soldiers during heavy rain and while advancing against three enemy posts (that were sniping at the Australians) during the first wave at Broodseinde Ridge in Belgium.

Later upon his return, Peter worked at the Sunshine Harvester Works before becoming a custodian of the Melbourne Shrine of Remembrance in 1934. He later understated his age and enlisted in WWII. This war sadly took the life of his son Donald. After again returning, Peter returned to Melbourne and resumed his duty as the custodian of the Shrine of Remembrance. He later received the British Empire Medal in 1961, retired in 1964, and died on 23 May 1968.

IN REMEMBRANCE, SO WE NEVER FORGET THEIR SACRIFICE

PHOTOGRAPHER
JAMES

CAMPBELL

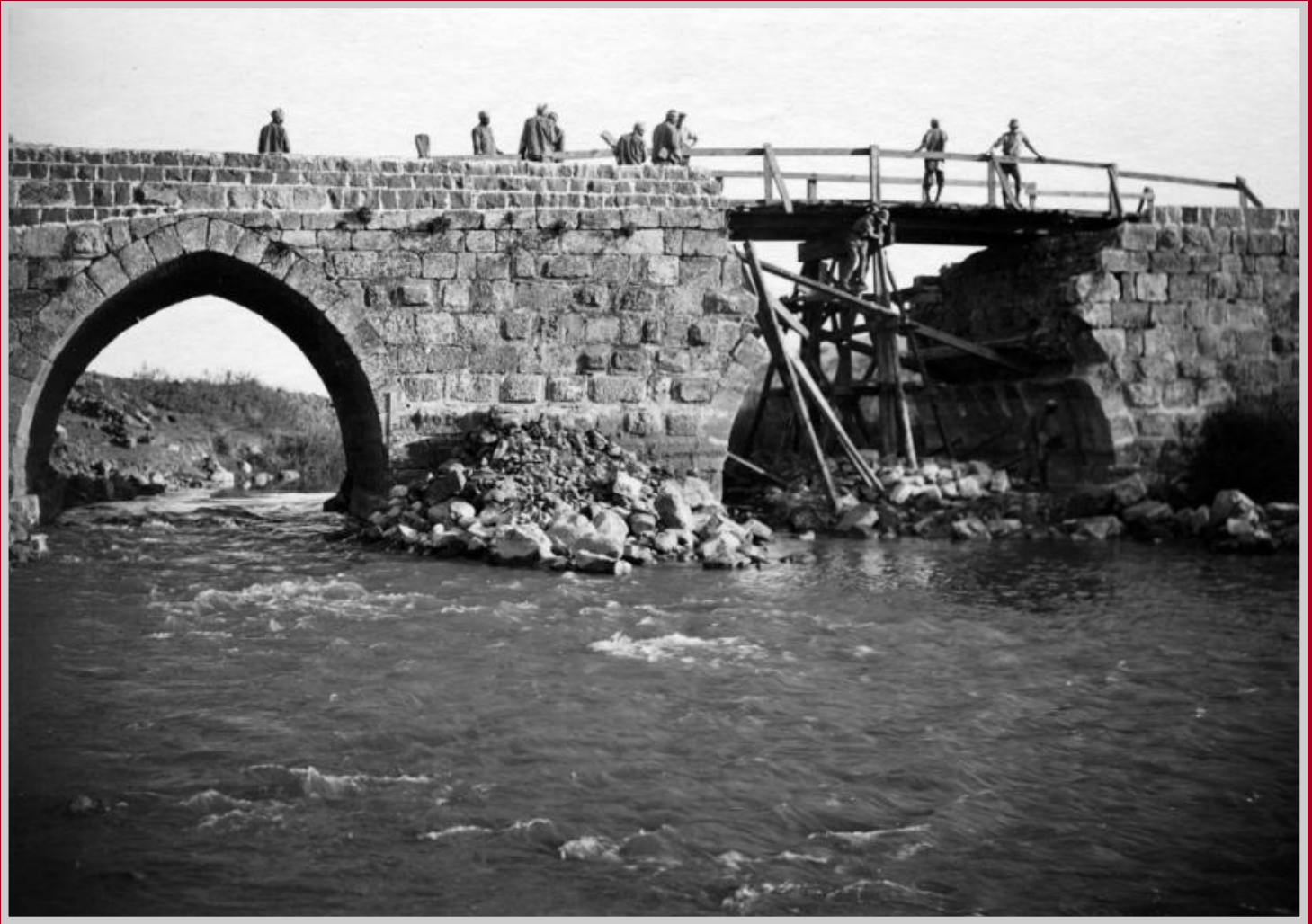


Photographer JP Campbell
Courtesy Rod Falconer

THEY TOOK PHOTOGRAPHS

ROD FALCONER COLLECTION

District imagery from yesteryear!

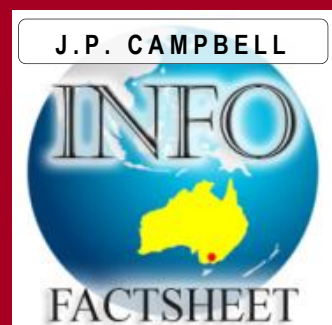


SINAI AND PALESTINE CAMPAIGN

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 a damaged bridge being inspected by Lighthorsemen, four hours after repairs commenced.

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



James Pinkerton Campbell

Desert Mounted Corps

Egyptian Expeditionary Force

12 July 1865 to 5 September 1935

An Icarette camera such as this one was used by Official Australian War Photographer James Pinkerton Campbell during World War I. He was an official war photographer during the latter part of his war service, after being earlier injured at Lone Pine. His actual camera (not the one pictured) is inscribed with his initials.

The 'Zeiss Ikon Icarette' Roll Film folding camera was produced by the newly merged company "Zeiss Ikon" in early 1910. It was a folding camera with a thin steel casing and a textured black leather back. The collapsible bellows were made from a strong paper that would retract into the body for protection and to minimize its size when not in use.

The camera had basic adjustments for the aperture and shutter speed, as well as the cocking mechanism and the shutter release button. The viewfinder could conveniently rotate 90 degrees enabling the camera to be used in portrait or landscape modes. It had an aperture range of 4.5/32 and a shutter speed of 1–1/250th of a second. The lens was a Carl Zeiss Jena 1:4.5/105mm.





Fresh ANZAC Troops marching to the front Ypres, Belgium on 27 October 1917



Copyright Australian War Memorial
Official War photographer Frank Hurley



This photograph shows fresh troops passing through ruins in Ypres, Belgium during the bloody recapture of the town from the German forces. During the campaign, the German army used tear gas against the Allies.

Frank Hurley who captured this image, was an official Australian War Photographer.

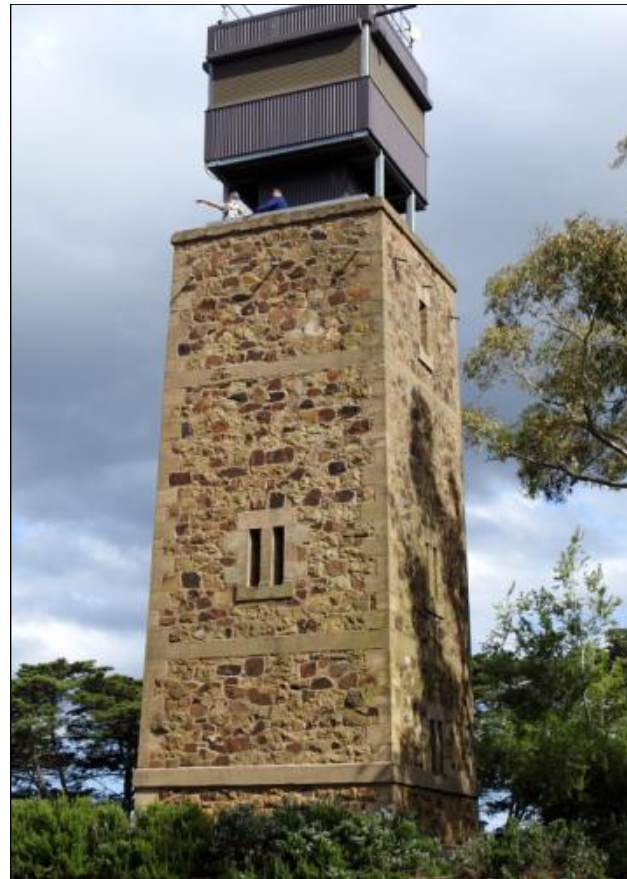
Frank was born on 15 October 1885, served as an official photographer in both World Wars, and died on 16 January 1962 aged 76. His photography was often noted for creative flair and artistic staging of scenes, which at times brought him great controversy.

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

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIALS

Kangaroo Ground War Memorial Park & Tower of Remembrance

All photographs
© John Norbury



The sandstone tower was built from local rock, is 12 m high, 237 m above sea level and is fitted with an internal spiral staircase. It was officially opened on 11 November 1926 (Armistice Day) and is considered one of Victoria's more unusual War Memorials. A fire spotting cabin was installed on the tower in 1974 and later updated to the current configuration (including air-conditioning) in 2009.

IN REMEMBRANCE, SO WE NEVER FORGET THEIR SACRIFICE



honor roll

**noun**

A list of names, usually on a plaque in a public place, of local citizens who have served or died in the armed services.

Examples

Her name was also listed on the honor roll.

The honor roll was mounted above the door.





ANZAC

MEMORIAL DAY

25th APRIL 1919.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIALS

Band Park, Kaniva

© Allan Layton 2021



© Allan Layton 2021

Kaniva is a small town in the Wimmera region of Victoria. Historically it was a sheep grazing, and later a grain growing area. Today the town streets are adorned with colourful sheep statuettes. Local sporting and service clubs, businesses, schools, etc have sponsored a statuette and decorated it to reflect their organisations' activities, so each sheep tells a story. Ear tags bearing a QR code take you to a website explaining the significance of each statuette.

This one in front of the War Memorial at the Band Park in Progress Street has been painted to match the theme of the local sub-branch of the Returned Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen Imperial League of Australia (RSL).

IN REMEMBRANCE, SO WE NEVER FORGET THEIR SACRIFICE

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT

France, 19 May 1918

My dear family,

It is a beautiful Sunday evening, much too good to be inside, so I am writing this out in the open and using my pack for a table. Hence the pencil quality which you will have to excuse this time. My letter is a bit overdue this time, but rarely there has been a chance for letter writing lately, though I did manage to get one off to Mimi a couple of days ago. I know it does not sound a very big job to write a few lines to you, but things have been all against it lately. Something has always turned up to prevent me getting a start, even when I made up my mind to do so. Tonight I am not taking my chances, so I came out here where I hope that no one will find me—for a little while at least.

No letters have arrived since last I wrote. Another mail must be just about due now and I am on the look out for it too. The last one just finished at a very interesting point and this one should tell me more about the stay at Healesville and its results, and also as to whether Mimi was able to go up to Kenilworth or not, and maybe Mrs Murphy also which seemed probable from your last letters. Today a parcel turned up from you sent on 28-1-15. It was intended for my birthday, but was a bit overdue. But that didn't matter in the least. The 'Man from Snowy River' is going to be very handy and thank Bess very much for it. The butter, sox, tobacco etc. were all in first rate order in spite of their long time on the journey, and are all going to be appreciated when I start on them.

We are having beautiful weather now, fine sunny days and the evenings are getting very long again. The last three days have been quite hot and I have been very glad to get my tunic off and go out about in my shirt short sleeves. The warm weather came in very suddenly and after all the cold, we feel it at first. Anyhow, by the laws of nature it should be hotter down here than the part we had got used to. A week ago we came into this particular spot that we are in at present. It was only a little shift and didn't upset things very much, for it was all over in a couple of hours.

There is a village here with the usual church, chateau etc. which they all seem to have in this part, and like the rest, it is pretty dirty though all the mud is gone now. The only place we could camp was a little bit of a dilapidated room for five of us, so a couple of us decided to camp outside. Between us we rigged up a bit of a tent under a tree and we are quite O.K. The tent is only about three feet high and is made out of four big bags, and one end is partly closed in. The sides and front are open, so we get plenty of good old fresh air, and it is a vast improvement on being all jammed in a dirty little room. It has rained a couple of times and it has proven to be quite water-tight, and that is all that matters during the summer months. We have decided to take it with us when next we

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT

France, 19 May 1918

move, and to stick to it while the summer lasts. We have to crawl in on our hands and knees which really looks something. Looks don't count over here and it is really the best camp I have had for a long time, especially as we managed to get a bit of straw to put on the ground under our oil sheets.

We have had several quite exciting experiences within the last few days with aeroplanes, both our own and Fritz's. A few nights ago we were just crawling into our little crib when we heard a plane in the distance with the engine knocking very badly, and we knew that something was wrong. It wasn't very long before we saw it throwing out lights looking for a place to land, and then just when it got over our heads and was only a couple of hundred feet up, it caught on fire. It was something to see, I can tell you. It kept going and somehow just managed to get over the top of a little wood in front of us, and then we heard the horrible splintering crash.

We both set off after it as hard as we could go, over ditches and holes and everything else, and I can tell you I had visions on the way of dragging two smashed up men out from amongst it. When we got there we found it on fire alright, but the men were both up and on their legs, so the first job was to put the fire out. One of the wings was well alight and we just managed to get it out before it reached the petrol tank, which had burst with the crash and was leaking all over the place.

The pilot and observer were both pretty groggy, but neither were hurt in the least, and it was a fine piece of work on the pilot's part that got them out safely. It was his last flare that caught on the wing and set it on fire. By the sight of it, he just managed to judge when he was somewhere near the ground, and then he let the machine sideslip with the result that the wings hit the ground first and broke the fall a bit, and tossed the two of them about fifteen yards clear of the mess and luckily onto a piece of very soft ground. The machine was pretty well smashed up, but the engine seemed to be pretty well alright and was taken away in the morning.

It was after one o'clock when we got back to bed, but it was quite exciting while it lasted. The two men were Canadians and were about 10 miles on Fritz's side of the line and had just dropped their load of bombs, when the engine went wrong. So the whole thing taken into consideration, I reckon they were about two of the luckiest men I have met. I have one of the smashed blades of the propellers and it is a beautiful piece of wood. I only wish I could get it home, but can't see how it is to be done!

Fritz comes over every now and again too, and a couple of night ago our search lights

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT

France, 19 May 1918

were very busy and picked up three or four of his planes at different times. As the night is fairly dark place, with the search lights on it is an awfully pretty sight and always reminds me of a great big golden moth. At one time I counted fourteen of our searchlights at once hunting round amongst the clouds. The anti-aircraft and machine guns always get busy when the search lights pick up on a plane, but the shooting at night is usually very erratic and it is not very often that any damage is done.

The country here is awfully pretty now and everything is beautifully green and, as both Mother and Doll will know, it is a much more tender green than we ever get in Australia. From where we are, we can see over to many little villages dotted about amongst the valleys, and straight in front of us we can see one of the biggest cathedrals of this country. From here it still looks intact but I know that lately it has received a good many of Fritz's shells and looks as though he intends to treat it as he has done some of the others, for we can see and hear shells bursting in the town around it continuously.

I wonder if you have seen anything of Stuart Leslie yet—you would all enjoy seeing him if he could manage to go up and stay with you for a while, and I hope that he is going to get quite over his illness before very long. Nellie in her last letter told me that Vida Blandford was to be married shortly to a NSW man—51 with a seventeen year old daughter—a pretty big contract to tackle wasn't it? But I suppose she knows best.

I saw Don Sutherland again a couple of evenings ago when he rode across to see me, as he was only camped a few miles away. He looks very much better than when I saw him last and he gave me quite a lot of news. We had about an hour together before he had to get back. He asked me to send you all his love when next I wrote, so I do it now. Like me, he does not know where Jack Sutherland has got to.

Now I must stop as it is getting very dark. I hope you can read this for it has been done in a hurry, but at least I have not been interrupted. So far I have not had a chance to answer Grannie's letters, but will do so as soon as I can. I also have a good many more to answer too. Still no word at all of my leave. It is all but ruled out for the time being as there is too much else doing.

Now good night and my love to each one of you.

From Doug

EARLY AMERICA SERIES

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



**Marilyn Monroe
performing for troops
stationed in Korea in
February 1954**

Marilyn Monroe was an American actress, model and singer.

Public domain image





Copyright Australian War Memorial
Official War photographer Frank Hurley



This image shows four draft horses pulling a wagon. At least one horse is undernourished (rear front horse). This was not unusual as wartime food was hard to come by and maintaining supply lines was always a challenge.

Frank Hurley who captured this image, was an official Australian War Photographer.

Frank was born on 15 October 1885, served as an official photographer in both World Wars, and died on 16 January 1962 aged 76. His photography was often noted for creative flair and artistic staging of scenes, which at times brought him great controversy.

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

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIALS

Lancefield War Memorial

Copyright © Allan Layton 2021

Lancefield has a tenuous link with the Australian soldier Harry 'Breaker' Morant who was executed by a British firing squad in Pretoria in 1902 for allegedly murdering captured Boer prisoners. One of the men charged with Morant was Australian George Witton, who had his death sentence commuted to life imprisonment in Britain. Witton was released from prison after pressure from the Australian Government and came to live at Lancefield. He later wrote an angry book *Scapegoats of the Empire*, but early copies were mysteriously lost in a fire (allegedly to protect the British military hierarchy from embarrassment or criticism). The book was eventually published in 1982, and re-published in 1989—with previously hidden additional information from a long dead Witton.



IN REMEMBRANCE, SO WE NEVER FORGET THEIR SACRIFICE

ANZAC



THEY FOUGHT IN THE SKIES



Copyright Australian War Memorial
Official War photographer Frank Hurley



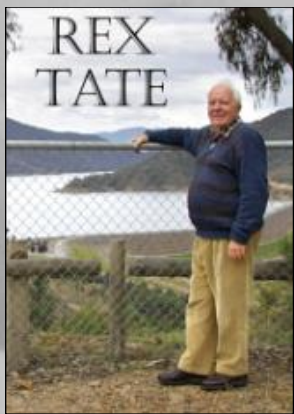
This photograph shows an observation balloon about to ascend over Ypres to attempt to observe enemy German activity. AIF troops can be seen standing around the balloon.

Frank Hurley who captured this image, was an official Australian War Photographer.

Frank was born on 15 October 1885, served as an official photographer in both World Wars, and died on 16 January 1962 aged 76. His photography was often noted for creative flair and artistic staging of scenes, which at times brought him great controversy.

EARLY ENGLAND SERIES

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



B-24 Consolidated Liberator (Lib)

The US made Liberator held records as the most produced bomber, heavy bomber, multi-engine aircraft and American made military aircraft in history. It was used exclusively during WWII, saw service in every theatre of war, and numerous Allied air forces used the plane. Alexandra local Rex Tate (1926–2016) flew Liberators under the British flag during WWII and completed 25 operational missions over Europe and Egypt. After the war, Rex was a faithful servant to the Alexandra and District community and a long-term believer in the cause of Aborigines. In 2009 he became a founding member of Artworkz.

Pageant Card Advertisement 1958 Back to Alexandra Easter Street Parade down Grant



Come
in for
Atlantic
Picture
Pageant
Cards,
Free
with your
gasoline
purchase



Courtesy Ray Hoskin and
Ted & Val Hall

In the last eSplash we showed this image of an SEC (State Electricity Commission) float taking part in the Easter Street Parade down Grant Street, Alexandra.

After publication, former Alexandra identity Lloyd Foster contacted us about the advertisement for Pageant Cards (seen at the far right of the image).

As a result, we now know that

Pageant Cards were sold by Atlantic Fuel as a mechanism to formulate customer loyalty. Atlantic fuel was originally sold at Courtney Motors in Grant Street, but over time it was handled by a number of service stations and agents in the town.

Pageant cards were small cards depicting things such as celebrities, sportspersons, places, cars and even aircraft. This included military aircraft used during WWII—as shown on the following two pages.

Supermarine Spitfire Pageant Card Used during WWII (1938–61)



Click image for more on this aeroplane

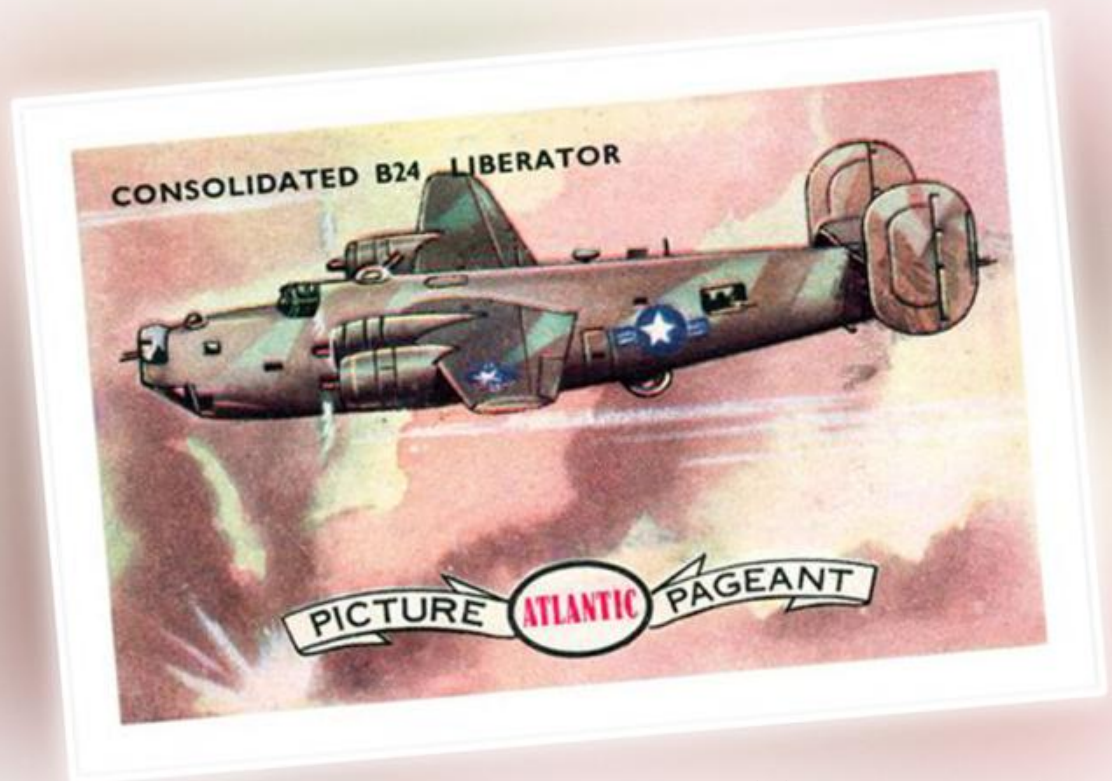
Lockheed P38 'Lightning' Pageant Card Used during WWII (1941–49)



Click image for more on this aeroplane

Your Submissions welcome

Consolidated B24 Liberator Pageant Card Used during WWII (1941–68)



Click image for more on this aeroplane

Boeing B17 Flying Fortress Pageant Card Used during WWII (1938–68)



Click image for more on this aeroplane

Your Submissions welcome

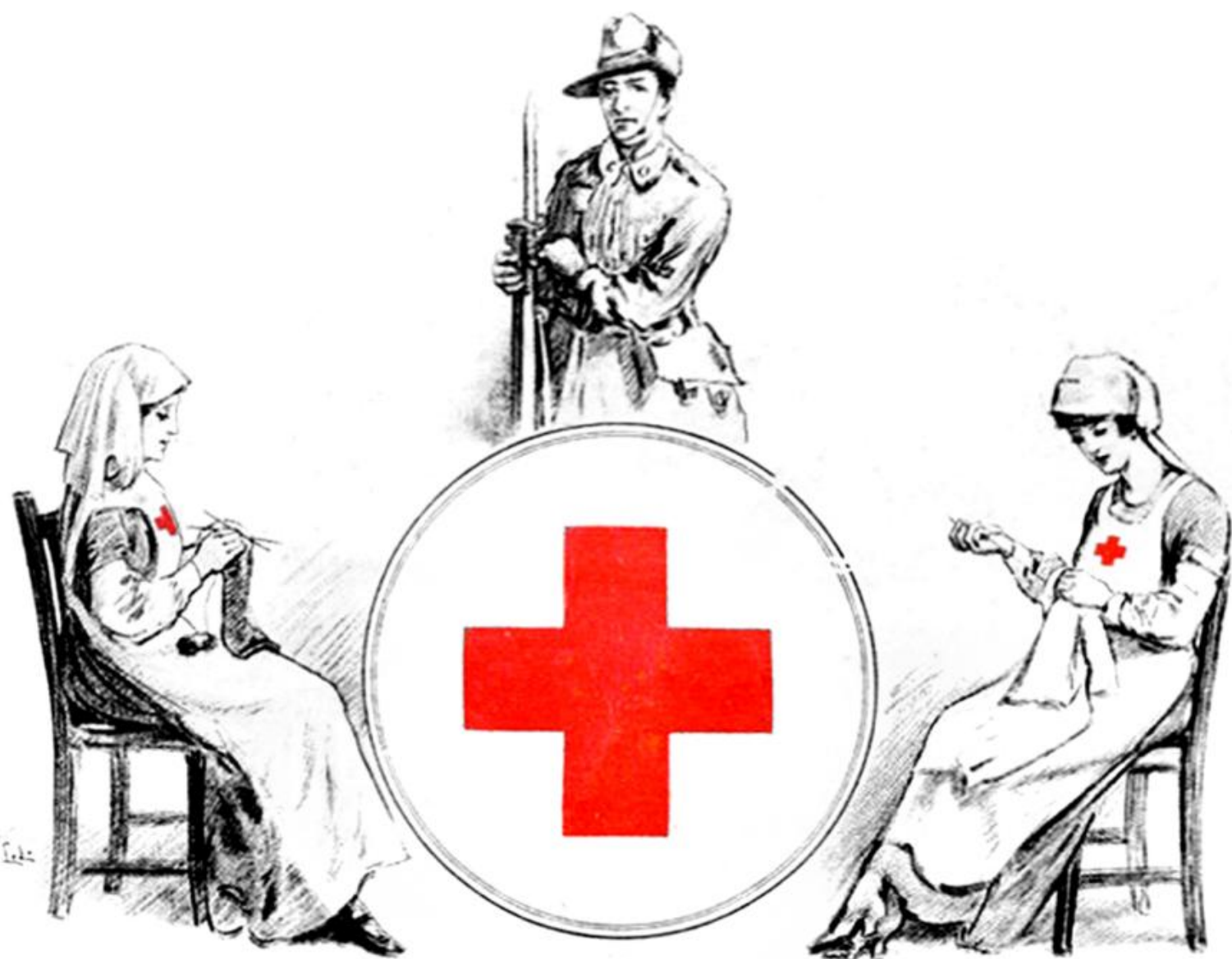
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GOLDWYN**

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LESLIE HOWARD
DAVID NIVEN

with
**PILOTS AND OTHER PERSONNEL
OF THE R.A.F. FIGHTER COMMAND**





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*in recognition of years devoted service under
The Australian Red Cross Society
(B.R.C.S.)
during the Great War 1914 1919.*

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Courtesy Bob Tate



This incredible wartime album from the Middle East theatre of war was graciously shared with Artworkz by Alexandra veterinarian Bob Tate (1933–2017).

The Album was originally compiled by

Bob's father Alan Tate during WWI. Alan Robert Tate was born at Box Hill in 1897 and died in 1975 (aged 77). He was the son of Frank Tate and Ada Victoria Hodgkiss. Alan later married Amelia Mary Alan in 1925. Alan was an 18 year old student from 146 Cotham Road Kew when he enlisted. **Religion:** Church of England, **Service Number:** 15199, **Rank:** Private, **Roll Title:** 14 Australian General Hospital and Reinforcements (July 1916 - November 1917), **Conflict:** First World War, 1914-1918 **Date of embarkation:** 19 August 1916, **Place of embarkation:** Melbourne, **Ship embarked on:** HMAT Karoola A63.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIALS

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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.