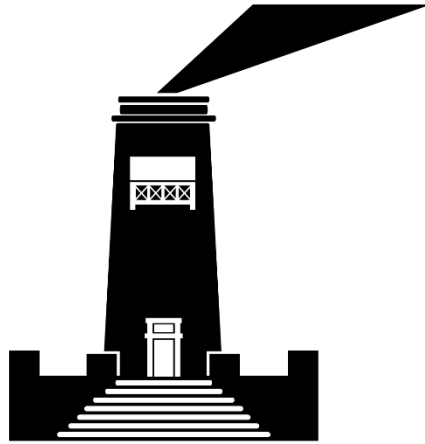


Images World War I

Rocky Hill War Memorial





ROCKY HILL
WAR MEMORIAL

MUSEUM

IMAGES

WORLD WAR I

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Introduction

Rocky Hill War Memorial was officially opened, shortly after 3pm, on 15 December 1925. Present at this much anticipated occasion was the Mayor, Alderman & Mrs J W Middlebrook, Mr William John Bartlett and his wife Isabella, the Governor of NSW, Sir Dudley de Chair and Lady Enid de Chair, soldiers, relatives of soldiers, some of whom were never to return, and a crowd of several hundred people.



Mr William John Bartlett (left) and The Governor of NSW, Sir Dudley De Chair at the Official Opening of the War Memorial, 15 December 1925. Governor de Chair was to later comment that it was the most magnificent memorial he had ever seen

Photo courtesy of Ron Taylor.

Mr William John Bartlett

Known as “Goulburn’s Grand Old Man”, Mr Bartlett, owner of the Goulburn Brewery until he sold it to Tooth’s & Co in 1921, purchased Rocky Hill in 1922 for the “use of the people for all time, with the reservation of the right to erect on the eminence the Soldiers’ Memorial” (Goulburn Evening Post 20 July 1922). He died in 1935 at the age of 97 years. Amongst several bequests in his will he gave the Goulburn War Memorial £250 pounds (equivalent today to \$30,000) for its upkeep.

The images

In the same year that his wife Isabella died Mr W J Bartlett was again to show his generosity and community spirit when the Goulburn Evening Penny Post reported on 25 March 1927, that he had contacted the Director of the Australian War Memorial to purchase 30 war pictures from World War I to “provide a broad outline of Australia’s war effort”.

Starting from the bottom of the stairs and working their way up the tower stairs, these images tell the story of the first Australian troops leaving Australia, the training camps at Mena in Egypt, the Gallipoli operations, the Australian Light Horse activities and the AIF on the western front concluding with a view of the triumphant victory march in London in July 1919.

The images you are looking at today are approximately 35 years old. It is likely the original images deteriorated due to the building being at one time open to the elements. Unfortunately, the newer images were laminated rather poorly and are now in need of replacing again. This is due to occur in the near future. The “home-made” frames are likely to be the original ones from the 1920s. Unless otherwise stated the maker is unknown. Images and text: Australian War Memorial.



Photo: Elias Green



1. December 1918: The Firth of Forth, Scotland, with the battle cruiser HMAS Australia silhouetted against the sky.



2. 17 December 1915: Gallipoli Peninsula, Turkey. A view of Watson's Pier during the last days of the evacuation. Anzac Beach was utterly deserted, but fortunately Turkish airmen flew too high to notice this. Maker: Charles Edwin Woodrow (C E W) Bean.



3. 25 April 1915: Gallipoli Peninsula, Turkey. The landing at Anzac. Sunrise over Chunuk Bair, showing boats of the 6th and 7th Battalions leaving the Galeka (right), and going towards the beach. The Novian (centre) arriving with the Headquarters of the 2nd Brigade. Maker: Charles Edwin Woodrow (C E W) Bean.



4. 1 November 1914: Albany, WA. The first Australian and New Zealand convoy crossing the Indian Ocean, sailing in three parallel lines. Left to right: 3rd Division; 1st Division; 2nd Division. The New Zealand ships, in the distance, are hidden by smoke. Maker: Charles Edwin Woodrow (C E W) Bean. "The fleet sailed in three lines parallel to one another. This shows the three lines passing us one day at sea" C E W Bean.



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5. 12 March 1918: Beitin, Palestine. View of the camp of the 1st Australian Light Horse Brigade headquarters. Note the rugged terrain.



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6. 12 August 1915: Gallipoli Peninsula, Turkey. Australian troops relax inside a captured Turkish trench at Lone Pine. The taking of Lone Pine was very difficult due to the heavy head cover of pine logs – the effect of the howitzer shells on these logs is clearly shown here.

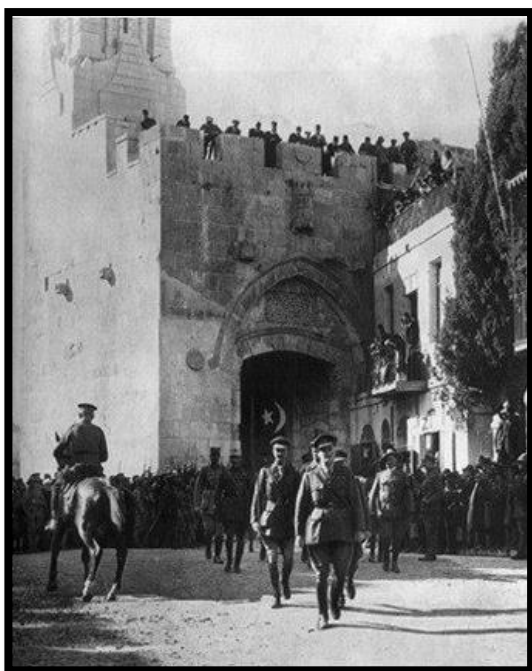
The officer with the wounded hand is Major McConaghy, one of five officers of the 3rd Battalion who was not seriously wounded or killed in the attack. Back row, left to right: Driver Matthews, Field Artillery; Harry Harvey, C Company, 2nd Battalion AIF (killed at Bullecourt), (possibly Private Private Thomas Oliver Gardner); 239 John Davis, C Company, 2nd Battalion AIF, peak hat; Frank Pierce, 2nd Battalion AIF. Front row, sitting; Major McConaghy; Sergeant Matthews, 3rd Battalion AIF; Robert Whelan, 2nd Battalion AIF (killed at Bullecourt), (possibly Private Alfred James Milton), wearing peak hat. Maker: Charles Edwin Woodrow (C E W) Bean.



7. March 1915: 1st Australian Division manoeuvres. Division Headquarters are in the foreground. Infantry and artillery are moving in the background. Local orange sellers are moving amongst the troops. Maker: Charles Edwin Woodrow (C E W) Bean.



8. February 1918: Ottoman Empire, Palestine. Squadrons from the 4th Australian Light Horse Brigade in formation on parade in the ruins of Gaza. The large building is the Gaza Town Hall. Maker: James Francis (Frank) Hurley.



9. 11 December 1917: General Allenby accompanied by Allied representatives and his staff entering Jerusalem through the Jaffa Gate. After the city had been captured from the Turks on 16 November 1917. A proclamation had been read in English, French, Italian, Arabic, Hebrew and Russian, placing the city under martial law as long as should be necessary.

10. 4 July 1918: France: Picardie, Somme, Amiens Harbonnieres Area, Hamel. The Australian barrage on enemy territory to assist the attack on Hamel, by the 6th, 4th, and 11th Infantry Brigades, assisted by a Battalion of Americans. The picture was taken from the high ground above Sailly-le-Sec. Note by Sergeant A Brooksbank, Gas NCO, 10th Australian Infantry Brigade reads: 'Gas shell bursts. On extreme left, shell exploded some seconds prior to photo, liquid is still evaporating and vapour is keeping close to ground. In centre shells have just exploded; temporary uplift of gas, due to force of explosion is shown'. Note: the image displayed on the wall has been cropped.





11. 10 January 1918: The 1st Australian Light Horse Brigade passing over the steep sand hills at Esdud, Palestine. Maker: James Francis (Frank) Hurley.



12. 2 October 1918: The Australian Light Horse entering the square in the town of Syria, Damascus. Maker: James Pinkerton Campbell.



13. February 1917: The Battlefield of Pozieres, France, west of the village, south of Bapaume Road, looking towards High Wood. The black smoke of an enemy barrage shows against the show in the distance.



14. 1 August 1916: Australian infantry watching the artillery bombardment of Pozieres. Between 23 July and September 1916. The 1st, 2nd and 4th Divisions between them launched 19 attacks on German positions in and around the ruins of Pozieres. The Australians suffered 23,000 casualties while advancing two kilometres.



15. 19 May 1917: Troops billeted in a sunken road near Bullecourt, France, during the fighting of the Australian troops in that sector.
Note: graves marked by crosses



16. 7 June 1917: Petit Pont, Belgium. Australians in a motor lorry watching German shells bursting on Hill 63 during the battle of Messines.



17. October 1917: The gasometer, a concrete shelter alongside, at Zonnebeke, in the Ypres salient, a strong point around which very heavy fighting took place during the great battle of 4 October 1917, when Australian troops achieved a striking success in this sector.



18. October 1917: A huge fortress-like concrete dug-out built by the Germans in the embankment of the Zonnebeke Railway, Ypres Sector, Belgium. Previously used by them as a Field Hospital for 45 patients. Ironically known as “Ideal House”, it was used as Brigade Headquarters by the Australian troops during the fighting towards Passchendaele.



19. 29 October 1917: J F (Frank) Hurley's assistant, Sgt W Joyce with photographic equipment over his shoulders, making his way across the Westhoek Ridge near Zonnebeke in the Ypres sector. As the wreckage suggests transport casualties were very heavy in this exposed position.

Maker: James Francis (Frank) Hurley.



20. March 1917: Australian transport returning along the Bapaume Road for supplies for the troops fighting beyond Bapaume, Somme, France. In the background are Le Sars Railway Station, the Quarry, and the Butte de Warlencourt (centre).



21. 1915: Gallipoli. The crowded slopes and foreshore of Anzac Cove, viewed from near Ari Burnu. Shows large piles of stores at the supply depot on the beach. Also numerous Australian dugouts cut into the hillside. Australian naval officers in the foreground and transport barges moored at the right.



22. 10 August 1918: 6th Battalion (unidentified) in the front line about 1.00pm, just after the area had been captured from the Germans.



23. 8 August 1918: German prisoners, just captured, hurrying past Susan Wood, in fear of the fire from their own artillery north of the Somme. An observation balloon could see them as they topped the hill. The smoke is from the Howitzer ammunition set on fire by the German gunners before retiring.



24. 19 July 1919: Looking down onto the Australians, headed by their band, during the Victory March in Knightsbridge, London.



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Note: The above image hangs in the cottage museum.

25. 19-20 September 1917: Flanders, West-Vlaanderen, Ypres, Belgium. Wounded soldiers being treated at an advanced dressing station near Ypres. Identified: 4186 Private Albert Doust, 5th Field Ambulance (left foreground); B Barwick (probably 2807 Basil Cecil Barwick, 5th Field Ambulance) partially obscured by Doust, writing on a pad; Sergeant C W Smith (extreme right background, stand up); F McCaffrey (standing, right foreground, bandaging a patient's left arm); possibly 3109A Private Herbert Alfred Hunter (centre, seated behind man with sling*). Private Hunter, of 5th Pioneer Battalion, a farmer from Wagin, WA, was killed in action on 30 July 1918. *The unidentified man, with the sling, is likely to be suffering from shell shock; a term coined in World War I by British psychologist Charles Samuel Myers to describe a type of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). A common symptom is the blank, unfocused gaze of soldiers who have become emotionally detached from the horrors around them.