



INTERRUPTED

PERSONAL DIARIES FROM WORLD WAR I



Life Interrupted: Personal Diaries from World War I





LIFE

INTERRUPTED

PERSONAL DIARIES FROM WORLD WAR I

SPONSORED BY

News Corp Australia

SUPPORTED BY



State Library of NSW
Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000
Telephone (02) 9273 1414
www.sl.nsw.gov.au

Curator: Elise Edmonds
Project manager: Amy Simpson
Exhibition designer: Elin Thomas
Graphic designer: Dominic Hon
Editor: Helen Cumming
Preservation project leader: Agata Rostek-Robak
Photographic work: Digitisation & Imaging Services,
State Library of NSW

Paper: BJ Ball ecostar silk %100 recycled 130 gsm (text)
BJ Ball ecostar gloss %100 recycled 300 gsm (cover)
This paper is carbon neutral and 100% recycled from post
consumer waste.
Print run: 7000
P&D 4153-7/2014

ISBN 0 7313 7220 4

© State Library of New South Wales, July 2014

The State Library of New South Wales is a statutory authority of,
and principally funded by, the NSW State Government.

INSIDE COVER: FRONT LINE AT BOIS-GRENIER,
APRIL 1916, WH BURRELL
PXB 198

INSIDE BACK COVER: '577' WRITING HOME,
HENRY CHARLES MARSHALL
PXA 1861

WAR OUR
STORIES
YOUR **COMMEMORATING WWI**
1914 - 1918

Life Interrupted: Personal Diaries from World War I

As the First World War drew to its end, the then Public Library of NSW began collecting the personal accounts of those who enlisted – farmers, doctors, nurses, journalists and artists – to document the war as they had experienced it.

This extraordinary collection – including some 1100 volumes of diaries written by around 550 servicemen and women – is supported by newspapers, photographs, artworks, maps and ephemera. The Library's collection is one of the richest and, until now, rarely seen records of the Australian experience of World War I.

Foreword



In *Life Interrupted*, Curator Elise Edmonds reveals the captivating personal experiences – often harrowing, sometimes wry – of the servicemen and women, stretcher-bearers, POWs, in their own words.

A century after the start of the war, we look back on that global conflict which so profoundly affected and shaped Australia and its people. The diaries are at the heart of our contribution to that recollection. The majority have been completely digitised, transcribed and are available on our newly launched World War I website <www.ww1.sl.nsw.gov.au>.

The Library's program is about sharing our stories, your stories, war stories with all Australians on site, on tour and online over the next four years. This exciting program would not be possible without the generous support provided by our sponsor, News Corp Australia, and through the NSW Government funding of our Digital Excellence Program.

ALEX BYRNE
NSW State Librarian & Chief Executive

Contents

Foreword	v
Introduction by Peter Cochrane	1
Life Interrupted	7
The Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force in German New Guinea	12
The <i>Sydney</i> and the <i>Emden</i>	16
Leaving Home	20
Egypt	26
Gallipoli	30
Western Front	38
Middle East	44
Prisoners of War	48
In Memory	52
Item List	56

Introduction



'577' WRITING HOME,
HENRY CHARLES MARSHALL
PXA 1861

We do not know how many Australian soldiers took a diary to the First World War, nor how many took to diary-keeping once there. Certainly not a majority, for most of the 330,000 soldiers who went abroad preferred to write letters or postcards if they wrote at all. But thousands kept a diary, not of the introspective or confessional

kind, but rather a spectator diary, a record of travel and war, of tourism and duty done, something to be sent home, or to carry home; to be read by family and friends or, perhaps, to be consulted later, to confirm a memory or fuel a reminiscence.



Australians are privileged to have a wonderful collection of these diaries at the State Library of New South Wales in Sydney. The collecting began before the war ended. As events at Gallipoli seized the nation's imagination, the Principal Librarian, William Ifould, was formulating an acquisition policy in haste. Ifould was determined to collect first-hand accounts of battle written by the front-line men. With the approval of his trustees, he placed advertisements in newspapers around Australia and in Britain, offering to buy diaries and letters in original form. The Library's Letter Books for 1918–22 reveal

that some diaries subsequently offered to Ifould were rejected on grounds of being insubstantial or in some way rewritten or overwritten later. Authenticity was at a premium.

By 1919 the collection was already a valuable one. By 1921 the total number of war diaries in the Library had reached 247, complemented by collections of letters and in some cases photo albums as well. Today the collection stands at around 550 diarists and over 1100 volumes.

These diaries take many forms. Some were written on odd sheets of paper or in memo books or signal message books.



[AUSTRALIAN TROOPS ON PYRAMID],
C. 1915, COLART'S STUDIO, MELBOURNE
PXB 481

Others were cloth or leather bound. Occasionally the narrative begins in a hefty gilt-edged volume but inevitably continues in any kind of notebook that comes to hand. Most diaries were pocket-sized and fit for purpose.

The variety of bindings complements the range of writing styles. Some are terse and random: 'Getting warmer. Glassy sea with strong under currents. Dance for nurses and officers. Commenced growing a moustache.' Some are prolix and strain for literary effect: 'The sun as it arose threw a golden glory over the distant horizon and finally appeared in a great white disc in all its glittering heat.' Some don't strain at all and achieve a lyricism that seems effortless.

A small number of diaries were acquired from the families of men killed abroad but the majority in this collection were purchased from men who made it home, survivors, many of them diarists over two, three or four years. Their chronicles bear the hallmarks of the true diary. They are not carefully planned, they are raw and unpolished and rich with the 'diamonds' of more or less spontaneous jotting. Their pre-eminent quality is an unpretentious authenticity and immediacy, a realism that is rarely matched by other records of wartime experience. They are intensely 'in the moment', all the more so in the trenches where death was everywhere.

Why did they write them? Firstly, they did so because they could. Australia was an unusually literate society for the time and

many were schooled enough to tell their story. And what a story! The soldier-diarists, and the airmen, sailors and nurses who kept a diary, knew they had a big story to tell. They often used the word 'adventure'. One even gave his diary a title. He called it 'the great adventure'. But the innocence or the optimism suggested by this phrase was short-lived. The 'great adventure' was mugged by war and soon enough we see a change – the language becoming darker as the romance disintegrates.

For some their cryptic notes were probably no more than an *aide-memoir*. For others, the diary was a way to connect with home. They were writing for an imagined audience, for the family and friends they had left behind. The importance of a 'conversation' with home can hardly be overstated. Along with letters and postcards and sometimes photographs, the diaries were the Facebook of their day – impressions and experiences for the kitchen table or the mantelpiece.

Last but not least, these wartime chroniclers wanted a record of duty done. They wrote of hard training and hard times, of battle and death and ruin everywhere. There are lines, hastily scrawled upon the eve of battle, by soldiers who knew this entry might be their last. There are passages where men puzzle as to how they could still be alive.

These are voices full of life and fun and fear, and resolute purpose. They are voices from the greatest tragedy of the twentieth century, a tragedy that engulfed an age.

PETER COCHRANE
July 2014



AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL
FORCES AT GALLIPOLI, 1915
PXB 250



Life interrupted

“ 'I have shut down my practice
and closed my doors'

Charles Rosenthal

The scene opens at the breakfast table at Cutterabah, Kyogle NSW, one morning in late July, where I was but languidly interested to hear that another war had started in the Balkans. I had never interested myself in international politics & so took another helping of eggs & bacon without a thought to the monstrous possibilities that a war between Austria & Serbia opened up.

Maurice Evans

”

Charles Rosenthal and Maurice Evans enlisted in the first weeks of the war. Architect and soldier Charles Rosenthal went on to be a Major-General and was given command of the 2nd Division in 1918. By the end of the war he would be highly decorated and respected by his men. Agricultural student Maurice Evans served with the 1st Light Horse Field Ambulance in Egypt and Palestine throughout the entire war.

Evans was nineteen, 5 feet 10 inches, had good teeth and knew how to ride a horse. Rosenthal had previous military experience, holding the rank of major in the Australian Field Artillery in 1908.

These were the prerequisites for the newly formed Australian Imperial Force (AIF): men aged between 18 and 35 years, at least 5 ft 6 ins tall with good teeth and a chest measurement of at least 34 inches. Men who were members of the military, or had previous military experience, were highly sought after.

BELOW: FREE TOUR TO GREAT BRITAIN
AND EUROPE
Q940.394/9

OPPOSITE PAGE: COL-SERGT JACKSON
RESISTING A SNAPSHOT
HENRY CHARLES MARSHALL
PXA 1861





ABOVE: TWO-PIECE SUITS GIVEN AWAY Q940.394/9

BELOW RIGHT: WORLD WAR ONE REJECTED VOLUNTEERS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES BADGE, C. 1916 R 2055



The AIF was looking for the best, the healthiest. Many hopeful men worried about these requirements, concerned they might be rejected and miss out on the adventure. Archie Barwick was only 5 ft 4 ins. Somehow, he got through and turned somersaults of joy when he received his letter of acceptance: '... we all had our Khaki & how proud we all were to get it ...'



ABOVE: A COO-EE FROM AUSTRALIA A FAREWELL CARD JAMES BRUNTON GIBB MLMSS 3446 ADD-ON 2220 / BOX 2 / FOLDER 1

LEFT: YOU'LL DO KANGAROO PXA 623/2

As the war dragged on, recruitment standards became less strict. Men aged between 18 and 45 years and those over 5 ft 2 ins were accepted. Concern over dental health lapsed. Jack Hutton had been a jockey, riding horses at Randwick. At 5 ft 2 ins, he passed his medical inspection and was accepted into the AIF in October 1915.

By April 1917, when enlistment numbers were declining, men were being accepted who were 5 ft.

Some men were never accepted and wore badges that identified themselves as rejected volunteers to avoid community shaming or suspicion of being a 'shirker'.





The government printed full-colour, mass-produced recruitment posters with powerful messages to men and women at home in Australia. Displayed at train stations, recruitment offices and in shop windows, they transmitted patriotic messages, encouraging bravery, sacrifice and mateship. While it is hard to determine how effective these posters were in recruiting additional men for the AIF, they do tell us the message that government was communicating to its citizens on the home front: that all able-bodied men were needed to fight for the British Empire.

Those who successfully passed the medical exam were marched off to training camps. Here they began their military careers, learning how to march, fire a rifle and use a bayonet. They made friends and had their photographs taken wearing their uniform. Ellis Silas, an artist from Perth, entered Blackboy Camp in Western Australia but doubted he could go through with killing a man. He didn't like his rough comrades and kept going AWOL in the evenings, sneaking back to his studio to finish his artwork.

FROM LEFT TO RIGHT:

IT'S OUR FLAG / FIGHT FOR IT, WORK FOR IT, c. 1914, GUY LIPSCOMBE
PX'D 160 VOL. 2

HEADQUARTERS STATE RECRUITING CAMPAIGN [CHALLIS HOUSE, SYDNEY], 1916
PXE 705 / 5

REST AT BONDI: 16-MILE ROUTE MARCH SOUTH HEAD, 1914, HENRY CHARLES MARSHALL
PXA 1861

OPPOSITE PAGE: *COME ON BOYS, FOLLOW THE FLAG*, c. 1916, JAMES NORTHFIELD
© JAMES NORTHFIELD HERITAGE ART TRUST
PX'D 160 VOL 2



The Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force in German New Guinea



With recruitment and training underway at home, Australian forces sailed to New Guinea with instructions to capture or destroy radio stations and to seize the German-held territory. Naval troops landed and after several brief skirmishes, Rabaul was occupied on 12 September 1914. The German administration in New Guinea surrendered on 17 September 1914.

The first casualties of war began to be counted. A young Sydney doctor, Brian Pockley, was mortally wounded after assisting an injured crew member. His last letter, written the night before he was killed, was optimistic. He explained he was to be a member of the landing party to capture the German wireless stations and that he didn't think there would be any opposition to the Australian landing, writing 'personally I think it will be a very pleasant little picnic'.

Pockley's hasty actions, taken in the middle of a confrontation with enemy troops, ensured that he would be one of the first Australian war casualties whose name would be linked with bravery and sacrifice. Pockley had assisted a wounded sailor and gave his Red Cross identification to the man to ensure he could return safely back to the ship. Wearing no medical identification, Pockley was shot as he tried to advance. Seriously wounded, he was taken back to the *Berrima* but died soon afterwards.



OPPOSITE PAGE: HMAS AUSTRALIA CREW WAITING DEPARTURE OF THE SYDNEY DESTROYER FOR A NIGHT RAID ON RABAU, C. 1914-1915, COLART'S STUDIO, MELBOURNE PXD 481/ 164163

“ It was an act of heroic self-sacrifice,
even though it was contrary to all
regulations. You should indeed be proud
of him ... He died like an officer
and a gallant gentleman. ”

Major FA Maguire wrote to Pockley's father about his son's death:

It was an act of heroic self-sacrifice, even though it was contrary to all regulations. You should indeed be proud of him ... He died like an officer and a gallant gentleman.

Two days after these casualties, the entire crew of submarine AE1 vanished. The crew – three officers and 32 sailors – were lost in the Navy's first major tragedy. It vanished on 14 September 1914 and has never been located. Dr Hamilton-Kenny, a surgeon on board the *Upolu*, wrote to his wife about the tragic disappearance.

We are face to face this aft with a terrible tragedy – the loss of AE1 & all her crew. What happened we don't know. The submarines were to patrol turn & turn about & at 7 am yesterday morning AE1 went out. Scarlett was forward on the tiny bridge – Besant was aft – I saw them go out. They patrolled along with the destroyer *Parramatta*. All went as per usual, nothing to be seen, all well.

The destroyer last saw AE1 about 2.30 pm in St George channel. Both were returning. The destroyer went to Herbertshöhe & naturally concluded AE1 came up harbour to us. She was due about 7 pm. We had dinner & told the stewards to keep things hot for them. About 8 pm inquiries began to be made & Stoker was sent for to the flag ship. A wireless went out to the *Parramatta* & she told all she knew. Anxiety deepened ...



BRIAN COLDEN ANTILL POCKLEY, C. 1914
MLMSS 1092 / ITEM 5

The *Sydney* and the *Emden*



The German cruiser *Emden* had been shadowing and destroying Allied shipping across the Indian and Pacific oceans. Between August and October 1914 she had captured or sunk 21 ships. This posed a great threat to the first Australian and New Zealand troopships sailing in convoy through the Indian Ocean on their way to Egypt. By November 1914, nine Allied ships were hunting for the *Emden*.



HMAS SYDNEY WITH SUBMARINES AE1 AND AE2, CAIRNS, QLD, 14 MAY 1914 AT WORK AND PLAY - 04907

OPPOSITE PAGE: [PHOTOGRAPHS RELATING TO THE SYDNEY-EMDEN BATTLE OFF COCOS ISLAND], 1914 PXB 241

On 9 November a warning from the British radio station on Cocos (Keeling) Islands was picked up by HMAS *Sydney*. A German ship had been sighted.

The *Sydney*'s chaplain felt the ship increase its speed and, surmising that they would soon be facing their first battle, he prayed with the crew. He remembered afterwards: 'this historic prayer before Battle was read before the Ship's company for the first time in Australian Naval history'.



ABOVE: SYDNEY, EMDEN MEDAL, 1914

[THE DECK] OF THE EMDEN, C. 1914, COLART'S STUDIO, MELBOURNE PXD 481/167

ABOVE RIGHT: FIRST CUTTERS FROM HMAS SYDNEY BOARDING THE EMDEN, C. 1914, COLART'S STUDIO, MELBOURNE PXD 481/164164

OPPOSITE PAGE: ACTION BETWEEN HMAS SYDNEY AND SMS EMDEN, 9.11.14 ... 1928 MT3 995.31/1914/1



Dr Leonard Darby was the senior medical officer on board HMAS *Sydney*. He started preparing his sick bays ready for action. He and his team would spend the next 24 hours treating Australian and German casualties.

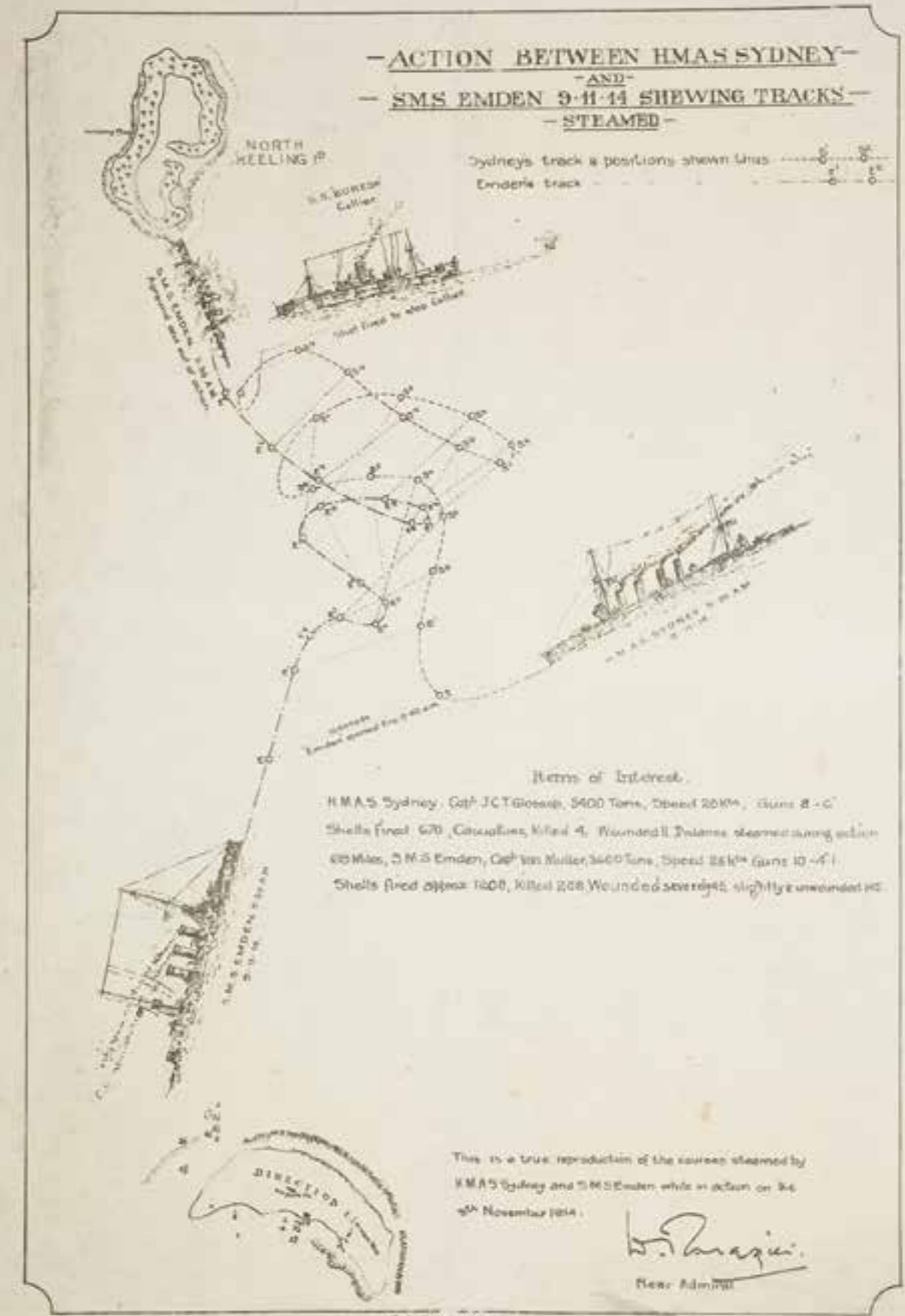
A team was working in the sick bays. Dr Darby had three staff, including one registered nurse, to assist him. When they required emergency assistance, they had to train cooks, stewards and other crew members including the chaplain, Reverend Vivian Little.

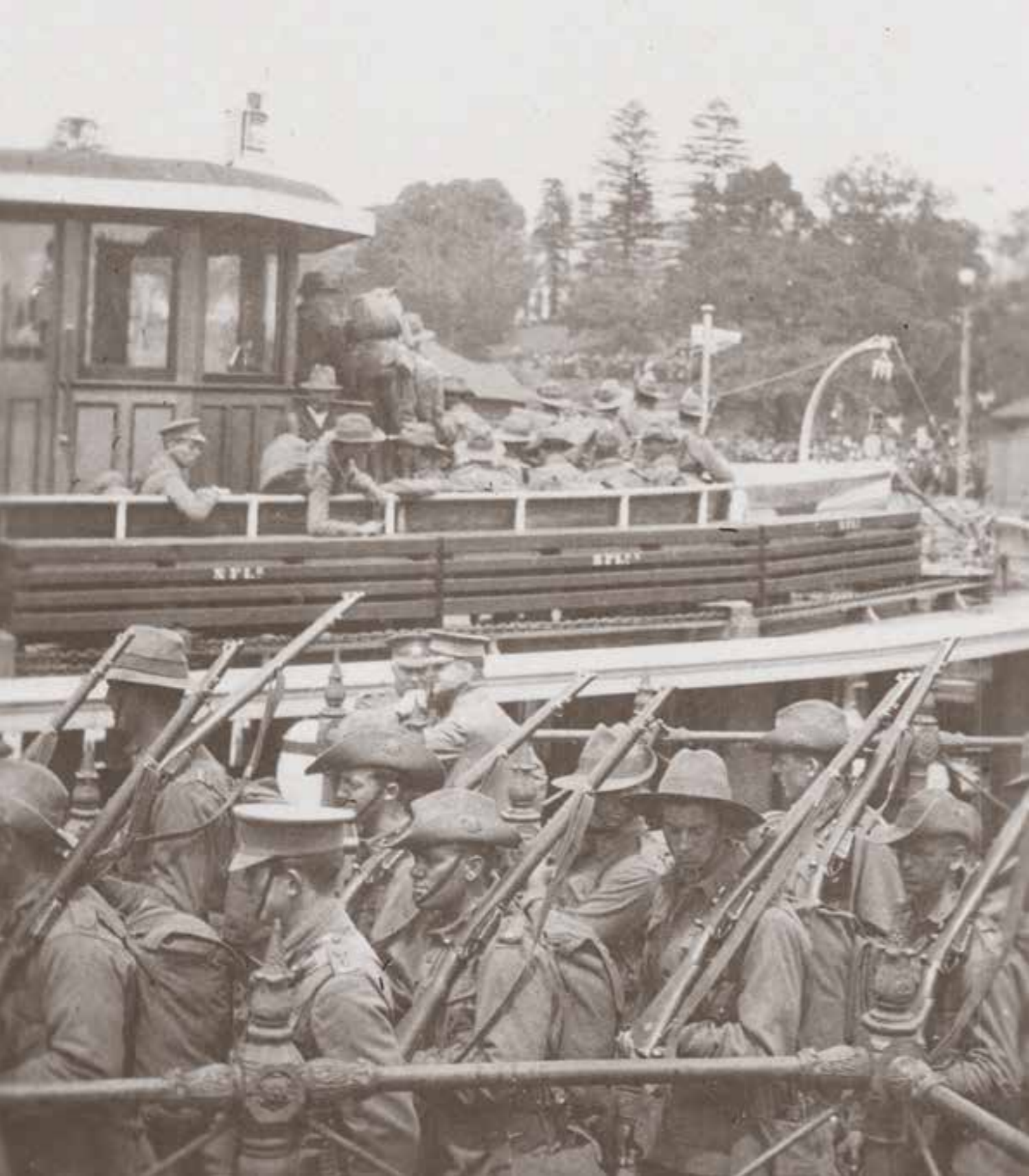
Little wrote later about assisting the wounded, many with severe burns and missing limbs.

Two stokers' bathrooms were improvised as sick bays and were filled up as well as possible. Other adjacent bathrooms were utilised for preliminary attentions to the wounded. Everything was necessarily done at great disadvantage and amid intense heat and unhygienic surroundings.

After the *Sydney* began to take on board survivors from the *Emden*, the German surgeon, Dr Luther, assisted in a number of operations.

The *Emden* was destroyed that same day.





Leaving Home

It was a six-week journey by sea from Australia to Egypt and after the excitement of enlistment, training and farewells some feelings of boredom were inevitable among the troops. To alleviate the monotony on the ship, sports carnivals were held, with boxing matches and games such as pillow fights and wheelbarrow races.



PILLOW FIGHT,
SPORTS MEETING
PORT SYDNEY,
LIONEL CHERRY
WILLIS
PXB 248

OPPOSITE PAGE:
BOARDING
FERRY BOATS
FORT MACQUARIE
18 OCTOBER 1914,
HENRY CHARLES
MARSHALL
PXA 1861

The crossing the Equator ceremony, 'Neptune's journey', was played out on each troopship as it headed north. Passengers were often covered in tar and then dunked in water. Soldier Archie Barwick described the ceremony on his ship, A19, *Afric*.

Our next bit of excitement was crossing the Line, we had a great big canvas bath fitted, and filled with salt water, and some of the officers were dressed in all sorts of costumes, we had a father Neptune (Capt Swanell) ... and then special constables, who had been duly initiated, that is ducked, were told off by Father Neptune and his Court to arrest all & sundry ...



FATHER NEPTUNE'S CEREMONY
CROSSING THE EQUATOR, PORT SYDNEY
LIONEL CHERRY WILLIS
PXB 248

RIGHT: SOME OF THE 'BHOYS' EN ROUTE
FOR 'THE OLD DART' ... DECEMBER 1916
LOUREIRO VASCO
PXE 700 / VOL. 2

... when they got them to the tank they shot them in clothes and all on and when you came up some of Neptune's slaves shoved you under again with a pole until you were nearly drowned and when you went to get out, they were there to help you with hands all over grease and tar ...

... once you had been through Neptune's hands you were free to go and help the others drag them in ... Water & wet towels were the only weapons that were legal and the deck was a mass of flying towels ...



One way to pass the time on a troopship was to draw. Here are some of the 'bhoys': Yorkey, Balks, Red and Ray. North Coast Eric is stretched out reading as too is Ashfield Dug. Steve is looking for submarines, or is he dreaming about home?



ABOVE: PLENTY OF WORK FOR GLASSES
HENRY CHARLES MARSHALL
PXA 1861

LEFT: ON BOARD OUR TRANSPORT, 1917
LOUREIRO VASCO
PXE 700 / VOL. 2



LEFT TO RIGHT:
 RATIONS AT SEA ... 1917
 LOUREIRO VASCO
 PXE 700 / VOL. 2
 THE SAPPERS' BOUDOIR ... 1917
 LOUREIRO VASCO
 PXE 700 / VOL. 2

Loureiro Vasco — who changed his name to the more conventional Louis when he enlisted — spent his time on the *Suevic* drawing his shipmates. A professional cartoonist, he had trained at the National Gallery of Victoria School and produced artwork for postcards in Melbourne, Sydney and in the United States.

Ellis Silas, a fledgling signaller on board the transport A40 *Ceramic* and an artist before enlistment, filled the time by reading, sketching and painting.

25 December, Christmas Day
 All day painting and reading. Fruit is given us as a little extra — I presume no day of any importance could be such unless there were something extra for the inner man.

26 December

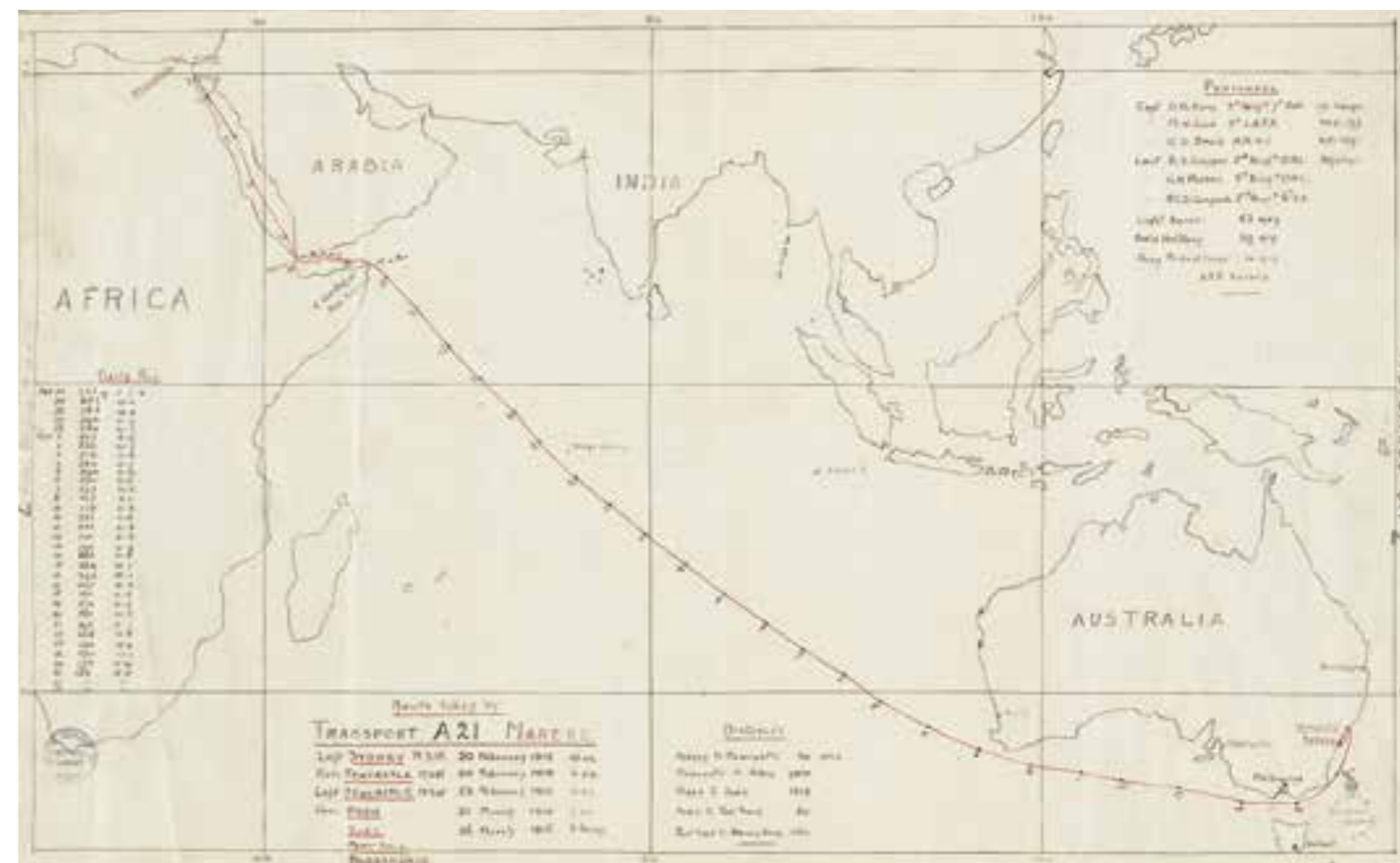
Usual routine — meals, drill, etc., how I hate signalling! At night I try to read the ship's signalling with lamps — I feel in despair, I cannot read six words — wonder if I ever will. Sketching as usual; as I use my pencil whenever I get a chance ...

One morning, just before Reveille, went to get some tea; it was given me in a metal cup which I cannot drink out of; I said to the cook, "Wait a minute, I'll get a china cup" — this was too much for the lads, who immediately began

to call out for their valets and shaving water! I never heard the end of this incident for some days.

The original sketch (below) was made by Captain Brian Gaynor, of the 2nd Field Artillery Brigade, who served in Gallipoli and France. His map shows the route taken, with daily progress, by the Transport A21 *Marere* from Sydney through the Indian Ocean to the Suez Canal and Egypt. The map also has a list of AIF personnel on board, along with the numbers of horses.

ROUTE TAKEN BY TRANSPORT A21 *MARERE*, 1915, BRIAN GAYNOR
 Z/M2 990/1915/1



Egypt



Originally they thought they were heading to Europe, but the first convoy of Australians and New Zealanders arrived in Egypt on 3 December 1914. They were deployed there to protect British interests in the Middle East which were being threatened by the Turkish Ottoman Empire. The big concern was a possible Turkish takeover of the Suez Canal which continued to be a significant link for British trade and shipping.

The Australians headed to camps at Maadi on the Nile and Mena, which was situated near the pyramids of Giza. They commenced military training: marching through sand, digging and attacking trenches for six days a week. They were granted some free time and the men relished it. Egypt was so interesting – a foreign country, foreign people – and unusual food and exotic smells were often

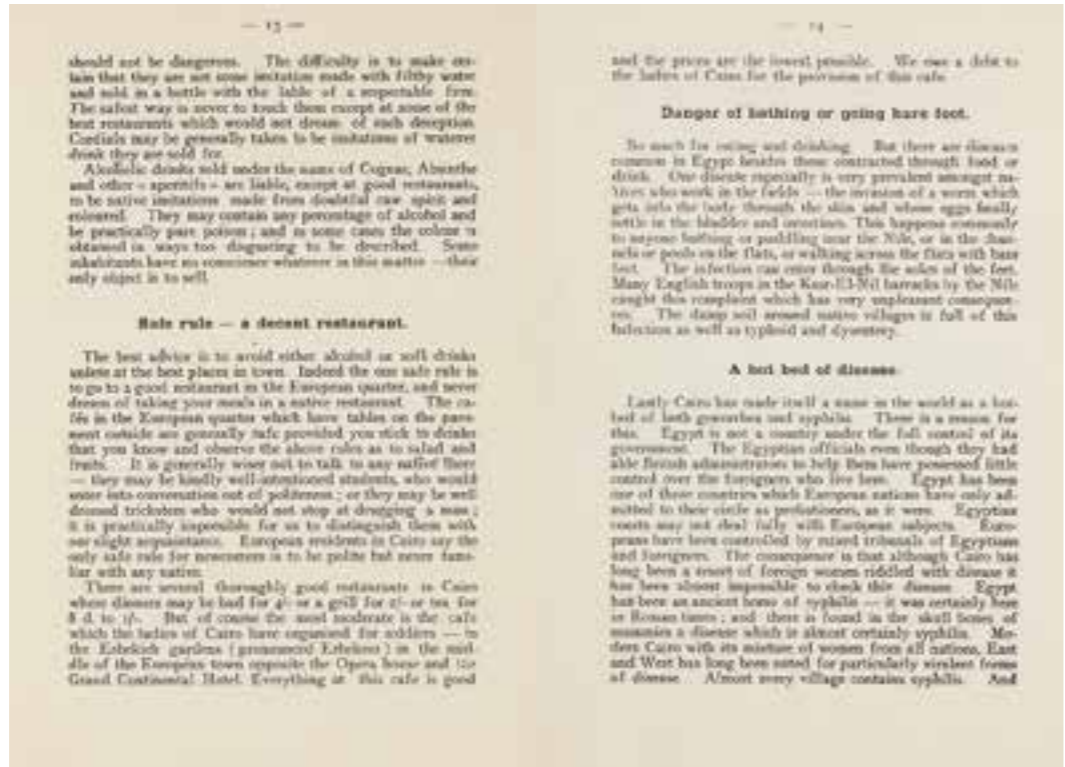
BELOW: PITCHING TENTS IN SIGHT OF PYRAMIDS, 8 DECEMBER 1914
HENRY CHARLES MARSHALL
PXA 1861

OPPOSITE PAGE: 1ST BATT. ROUTE MARCHING NEAR PYRAMIDS
HENRY CHARLES MARSHALL
PXA 1861





WHAT TO KNOW IN EGYPT: A GUIDE FOR AUSTRALASIAN SOLDIERS, CEW BEAN 916.2/3



mentioned in diaries and letters. They were soldier-tourists: training and marching through the Egyptian desert, visiting Cairo, 'the city of sin and shame' as Jack Hutton called it.

Australian journalist CEW Bean produced a 47-page guide for the troops, *What to Know in Egypt: A Guide for Australasian Soldiers*, which covered a range of topics such as the history of Egypt and the pyramids, opening times of the museums, where to eat and what to avoid (avoid fruit, coffee was deemed to be the safest drink), some useful phrases and currency conversions. Bean also included detailed information about the Islamic religion and urged religious tolerance of the visitors: 'It is particularly important that we should not through ignorance or carelessness interfere with their right to serve God in their own way'.

They climbed the pyramids and rode camels. Many had their own cameras and took photographs of their friends at the top of the Great Pyramid and in front of the Sphinx. They visited mosques, museums and the Cairo zoo and frequented European-style cafes. Photographer Henry Marshall enlisted in the 1st Battalion and photographed his journey from the military camp at Kensington in Sydney to Cairo and on to Gallipoli. On one of his days off, he and his mates climbed the pyramids and Henry was there, at the top, to take their photographs. On Christmas Day 1914 he and his friends visited Heliopolis and old Cairo. They saw the sights and bought a fez.

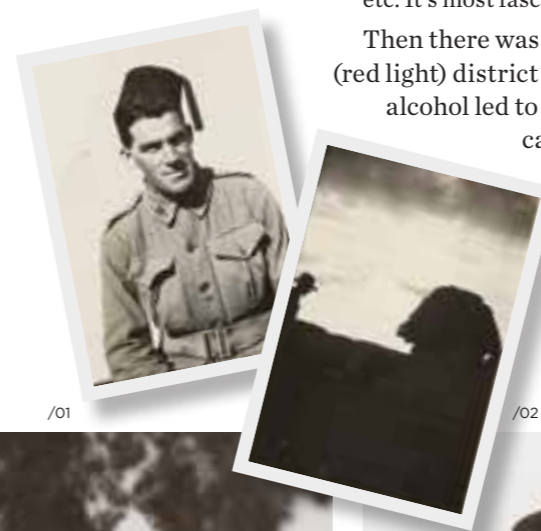
Sister Anne Donnell visited Cairo in October 1915 and delighted in everything, especially the bazaar quarter which she visited with several British nurses. It provided excellent shopping:

This place seems to be devoted to everything that is oriental in the way of Alleys full of copper ware, brass-ware, gold and silver, precious and ornamental stones, Turkish slippers etc etc etc. It's most fascinating.

Then there was the 'big dust up', a riot in the Wazzir (red light) district of Cairo on Good Friday 1915. Too much alcohol led to violence and bad behaviour. All leave was cancelled after that. Some New Zealand

officers encouraged their men to have nothing to do with the Australians, although New Zealand troops had also been involved.

- 01 '577' THE TURK'S SHADOW
HENRY CHARLES MARSHALL
PXA 1861
- 02 MOONLIGHT AT SPHINX
HENRY CHARLES MARSHALL
PXA 1861
- 03 GEIZAH TRAM STOP
HENRY CHARLES MARSHALL
PXA 1861
- 04 GROUP AT TOP OF CHEOPS
HENRY CHARLES MARSHALL
PXA 1861
- 05 NATIVE BARTERING WITH SOLDIER
HENRY CHARLES MARSHALL
PXA 1861





Gallipoli

This is where ‘things got lively’. Corporal Crooks observed early on that there were ‘plenty of stray bullets flying around, a bloke wants to keep his nut down or he will quick get it smacked’.

A signaller, who in his previous life was an artist, stayed awake for four days, running between outposts and headquarters with messages. In the midst of dodging screaming shrapnel he listened to early morning birdsong. Ellis Silas, who doubted his courage prior to landing at Gallipoli, did a lot of running with messages, serving with distinction at Pope’s Hill, Quinn’s Post and Bloody Angle.

I have been running despatches all night and in between endeavouring to make a dug-out – I couldn’t lift the pick so had to use my trenching tool. Wonder what I am going to do for rations – I had to throw mine out, it was too heavy for me to carry. Feeling very weak and tired.

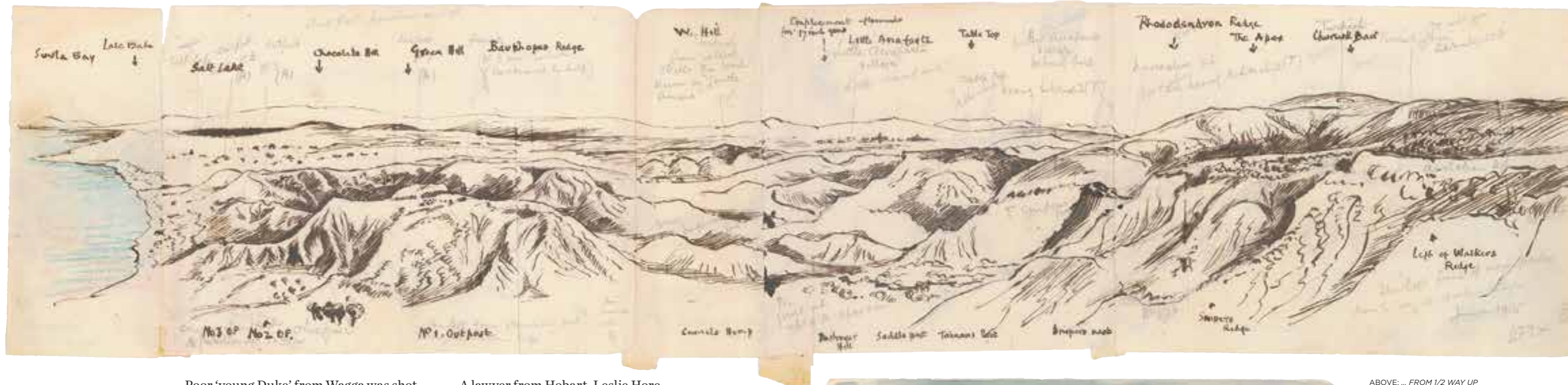
He lasted a month on Gallipoli and was evacuated out on 28 May suffering from nervous exhaustion. He had been found unconscious and delirious and later developed enteric fever (typhoid).



ABOVE: ELLIS SILAS DIARY, 1914-1916
MLMSS 1840

OPPOSITE PAGE: [GALLIPOLI], 1915
HENRY CHARLES MARSHALL
PXA 1861

FINIS, 20 DECEMBER 1915
LESLIE FRASER STANDISH HORE
PXE 703



Poor 'young Duke' from Wagga was shot and killed instantly while his mate Archie Barwick was eating breakfast. His body was buried somewhere in Shrapnel Gully. Barwick and Reg Duke had enlisted at the same time, in August 1914, and had become good friends. Archie described him as 'a right good mate' and said they had some good times together:

I was a good bit downhearted for some time after this I know. I got what things I could of his & sent them home to his people, as he asked me to do if ever he got knocked & Len went round to the orderly room & got his revolver which he promised him if ever he got knocked.

Poor Wagga was buried down by the beach & this much I know, that a clergyman read the burial service over him but try as I would I could never find his grave. He was as game a lad as ever looked through the sights of a rifle, & I shall never forget him.

A lawyer from Hobart, Leslie Hore arrived at Gallipoli in May with the 8th Australian Light Horse Regiment. His watercolour views of the Gallipoli Peninsula depict the harsh, steep terrain and the trench systems. His works also capture some of the natural beauty of the peninsula. The sunsets were beautiful and much remarked upon by diarists. Hore's watercolour, *Bathing Party, Gallipoli*, is a particularly dramatic scene with a deep blue sky, a full moon, steep cliffs, the small figures of men at the edge of the water and some mules looking on.



ABOVE: ... FROM 1/2 WAY UP WALKER'S RIDGE, 1915
LESLIE FRASER STANDISH HORE
PXE 702/5

LEFT: BATHING PARTY, GALLIPOLI, OCTOBER 1915, LESLIE FRASER STANDISH HORE
PXE 702



[AT GALLIPOLI], 1915, HENRY CHARLES MARSHALL PXA 1861

RIGHT: ELLIS ASHMEAD-BARTLETT TELEGRAMS, 1915 A1585

British journalist Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett telegraphed the news of Australian troops proving themselves in battle for the first time. His reports were the first to be published in Australian newspapers. Within five months, his support for the Gallipoli campaign was gone and he wrote a scathing letter to British Prime Minister Asquith describing it as a ghastly and costly fiasco.



PATIENTS AND INTERIOR OF WARD DURING EARLY DAYS ALBERT WILLIAM SAVAGE PXE 698/19

The army is in fact in a deplorable condition. Its morale as a fighting force has suffered greatly and the officers and men are thoroughly dispirited. The muddles and mismanagement beat anything that has ever occurred in our Military History.

The fundamental evil at the present moment is the absolute lack of confidence in all ranks in the Headquarters staff.

Visiting Australian journalist Keith Murdoch was to carry the letter back to London. However, someone had tipped off the military authorities and the letter was confiscated by the French police at Marseilles.

Murdoch continued on to London and delivered his own letter to the Australian Prime Minister, Andrew Fisher, reiterating many of the main points from Ashmead-Bartlett's original letter. The resulting political furore may have assisted in Hamilton's recall as Commander-in-Chief and to the eventual evacuation of the Gallipoli Peninsula.



THE STAFF 3RD AGH PHOTOGRAPHED ON CHRISTMAS DAY 1915, LEMNOS ISLAND ALBERT WILLIAM SAVAGE PXE 698/42

RIGHT: MEDAL COMMEMORATING BATTLE AT DARDANELLES, 1915, ARTS & CRAFTS ASSOCIATION OF SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA R 686(S)

OPPOSITE PAGE: OPERATION ORDER NO. 3 FROM HEADQUARTERS, ANZAC (DETAIL) 16 DECEMBER 1915 MLMSS 7903

Ashmead-Bartlett was ordered to leave Gallipoli on 2 October. Two months later, the evacuation of Allied troops from Gallipoli commenced.



OPERATION ORDER No. 3

Copy No. 2

by
Colonel C.F. Cox, C.B., V.D.,
Commanding, 1st. A. L. H. Brigade

Reference - 1-20,000
KOJA DERE

Headquarters,
OLD No. 3 POST, ANZAC,
16th. Dec., 1915.

1!- INFORMATION :-

The Australian and New Zealand Army Corps has been ordered to re-embark and proceed to MUDROS. The re-embarkation will be effected in two nights and will commence on a date to be notified later. It will be effected principally at ANZAC COVE and NORTH BEACH, a few troops on the flanks re-embarking on the second night at BRIGHTON BEACH and opposite the ASMAK DERE.

2.- PRELIMINARY MEASURES :-

(a) Immediate steps will be taken by C.O's to hand over to the Divisional Loading Officer, Bread and Meat Store, WILLIAMS PIER, all official papers, records, maps, kits, baggage, etc, which it is necessary to keep.

Indents for transport to be sent without delay to Divisional Transport Officer, No. 2 POST.

(b) All notices or guiding marks likely to be of use to the enemy will be destroyed on second day

3.- EMBARKATION :-

(a) First Night - 317 all ranks of the Brigade embark.
Second Night- 350 all ranks of the Brigade embark.

(b) Detailed instructions re time, place and parties is given in Appendices "A" and "B" attached.

(c) In moving to place of assembly parties are not to use MAIN BEACH SAP.

(d) Ample time is to be allowed for the movement to place of assembly and troops are to be kept under cover as much as possible.

(e) On no account are the numbers set out in Appendix "B" to be exceeded. Any troops in excess are to be embarked under Appendix "A".

(f) The Brigade Commander embarks with B Party on second night. Lt.-Colonel J.B. Meredith will command remainder of Brigade.

Amendment
(g) O.C., "C" Party second night is informed that a "keep" provided with food, water and ammunition has been prepared by

Western Front



They began arriving in France in late spring 1916. The lush green beauty of the country impressed the Australians who had spent months in the desert heat of Egypt and on the dry steep cliffs of Gallipoli. Allan Allsop from Sydney wrote that the 'grandeur of Southern France at this time of the year is truly astounding'.

Louis Vasco was so inspired by French farm life that he filled his letters home with watercolours of the landscape, people and animals and promised his wife he would bring her back to France 'après la guerre'. Many purchased colourful embroidered French postcards to send home to loved ones. The food, the wine and the French women were also much remarked upon.



OH PIP, 1915-1916. AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS' JOURNAL OF WORLD WAR, 1914-1919 A 2771

LEFT: SILK EMBROIDERED POSTCARDS C. 1916-1918 EPHEMERA/WORLD WAR I/1914-1920

OPPOSITE PAGE: LETTERS FROM LOUIS VASCO (VASCO LOUREIRO) ... 1916-1918 MLMSS 8191 / BOX 1X



FROM LEFT TO RIGHT:
THE BATTLE OF THE MENIN ROAD ... 1917,
FRANK HURLEY
PXD 22/34

HEAVY ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT MAP,
1918
MAPS/1079

A WINDY OUTPOST ON WESTHOEK RIDGE,
1917, FRANK HURLEY
PXD 22/39



And then came trench warfare. No more 'La belle France'. A shaken stretcher-bearer, Langford Colley-Priest, wrote to his parents: 'this war not human and is a disgrace to Christianity'. He, like other diarists, tried to describe the noise of war to those fortunate enough not to be there.

The sky looked beautiful, one mass of light and star-shells etc. and the booming of guns etc. was deafening ... The noise of the guns, grenades and machine guns was terrific. No one can realise what the noise is like unless they are close by.

Allsop described the sound as:

Chaos and weird noises like thousands of iron foundries, deafening and dreadful, coupled with the roar of high explosives on coal-boxes

as they ripped the earth out of the parapet, prevailed as we crept along ...

Official photographer Frank Hurley was also in awe of the sights and sounds of battle.

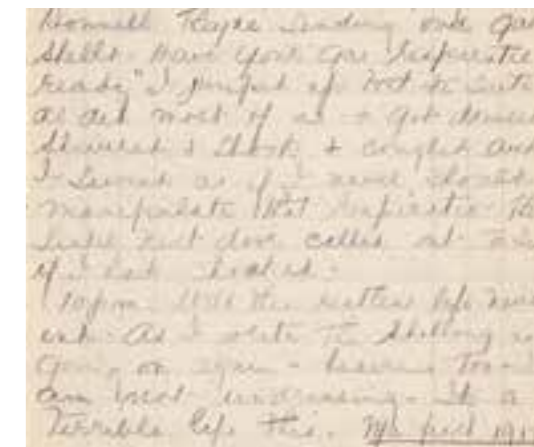
We were just walking along the Menin Road in the twilight, near Hellfire Corner, when our barrage began. Simultaneously from a thousand guns, and promptly on the tick of five, there belched a blinding sheet of flame: and the roar — Nothing I heard in this world or in the next could possibly approach its equal. The firing was so continuous that it resembled the beating of an army of great drums ... and the screaming shriek of thousands of shells.

As they read the casualty lists, Australians at home became familiar with once obscure French and Belgian placenames: Fromelles, Pozières, the Somme, Ypres, Bullecourt, Passchendaele. There were so many names on the casualty lists. So many men had just disappeared into no-man's-land, never to return.



On New Year's Day 1918, Anne Donnell, a nurse stationed near Ypres, sat on her bed and wept, homesick and exhausted. She had been away

from home for three years. Sister Donnell was working in the acute medical ward. Her patients were mainly suffering from gas poisoning and there were lots of pneumonia cases. As she wrote, she could detect the smell of sickly sweet pineapple in the air — the tell-tale sign of poison gas: '10 p.m. Will this restless life never end. As I write the shelling is going on again — heavier too. I am not undressing — It's a terrible life this.'



ABOVE: ANNE DONNELL DIARY,
31 DECEMBER 1917 [DETAIL]
MLMSS 1022/ITEM 2

LEFT: ANNE DONNELL, FRONTSPICE
FROM ANNE DONNELL: LETTERS OF AN
AUSTRALIAN ARMY SISTER, SYDNEY: ANGUS
& ROBERTSON, 1920



A POOR PHOTOGRAPH OF THE 'COVES' ...
MLMSS 3446 ADD-ON 2220 / BOX 2 /
FOLDER 1

Yet in the midst of it all there were moments of light relief. The Anzac Coves — an entertainment troupe performing songs and skits satirising military life — provided a respite from mud, fear and death and the soldiers loved them. They set up their theatres in barns and sheds, just back from the trenches and their shows were always packed. All of the Coves had seen active service, some at Gallipoli, others at the Western Front. There were singers, comedians, female impersonators,



a monologist (who recited poems and monologues), singers, dancers, musicians and burlesque.

They were so popular that they toured Britain during 1918, even performing at Buckingham Palace in front of the King, Queen and Princess Mary.

OFFICIAL WAR PHOTOGRAPH OF
THE ANZAC COVES
MLMSS 3446 ADD-ON 2220 / BOX 2 /
FOLDER 1

LEFT: BILLBOARD POSTER ADVERTISING
THE ANZAC COVES ... APRIL 1918
POSTERS 1204/4



Middle East

While most of the AIF deployed to the Western Front in early 1916, the Australian mounted troops stayed in the Middle East to fight the Ottoman Turks in Egypt, Palestine, Jordan and Syria. The Middle East campaign ended on 31 October 1918, a few weeks after the capture of Damascus.



The famous last charge at Beersheba of the Australian Light Horse is one of the enduring events of this campaign. The horses are also part of their legend. Some 135,926 horses were shipped from Australia to serve in the war. These hardy animals had to go up to 60 hours without water and carry around 130 kg of rider, saddle, equipment, food and water.

The horses are mentioned regularly in the men's diaries. Maurice Evans, a member of the 1st Light Horse Ambulance, wrote often about his horse, Bernard, who endeared himself to Evans after kicking the unpopular Sergeant-Major:

... an old man very fat and very fond of his food and rather a glutton to boot who had started to ... hog into our jam when Bernard, who was also having breakfast nearby, neatly, deliberately and with no little aplomb, kick[ed] him in the back of the neck. Wonderful horse! ... Horses can show marvellous intelligence at times.

COLUMN ON THE MARCH APPROACHING THE SEA OF GALILEE, COLART'S STUDIO MELBOURNE PXD 481/15A

OPPOSITE PAGE: SIGNALLING TROOP SADDLING LAID OUT ... NEAR KHAN YUNUS, AW EDWARDS PXA 404/43



ABOVE: TAFFY, AW EDWARDS
PXA 404/27

ABOVE RIGHT: 1ST AUSTRALIAN FLYING
CORPS, PALESTINE, FRANK HURLEY
PXD 31/128

Prior to the charge at Beersheba, Evans was spending most of his time on the horselines, making sure Bernard was getting enough food and water. They were stoking the horses with five feeds a day so they would be battle-ready.

Signaller Austin William Edwards of the 1st Light Horse Regiment didn't keep a diary, but took lots of photographs of his horse, Taffy, and members of the regiment in the Sinai Desert. Edwards captured scenes of the signallers working in the desert, men and horses resting on a beach in Palestine and getting their kit ready for an inspection by General Chauvel.

Towards the end of the war, some Light Horse men swapped their horses for a new, daring form of warfare: the air war. One such horseman, Jack Butler, had been a member of the 2nd Light Horse Regiment but decided to transfer to the newly established Australian Flying Corps in early 1917. After several months of training, he graduated as a pilot with the rank of Second Lieutenant in June 1917. He enjoyed



several exciting months serving as a pilot flying over Palestine and, in particular, Jerusalem.

He was relieved that he didn't have to bomb 'this lovely city'. Writing to his family he proudly announced:

... I now consider myself a bird-man, as I have flown a plane on my own, and stunted about the skies for 5 hours at all heights up to 3500 ft. This I did in about 6 flights. I have put in something like 14 hours in the air already (i.e.) Dual, and solo. Dual is with an instructor ... I'll send you a snap of me in flying rig-out & my pet aeroplane.

Some of our fellows failed when it came to flying. Some got chucked out as "duds" (no good) some had bad crashes, and were lucky to get off with their lives. Two or three poor beggars were killed.

It's wonderful the amount of crashes, and breakages, and smash-ups they get in a flying school. For my part I had luck, and never even strained a wire.

Visiting the Australian Flying Corps in Palestine and going up with pilot Ross Smith, official war photographer Frank Hurley wrote:

We are crossing the hills of Judea at 90 miles per hour and yet from our great height we appear stationary. Away on the horizon lays a dark streak which is rapidly enlarging. It is the Dead Sea. In a few minutes we are over it ... I am powerless and utterly incapable of describing the wild and tremendous grandeur of the view now stretched before us.

In January 1916 the Imperial Camel Corps was formed from Australian infantry battalions who were recuperating after Gallipoli. Eventually four battalions were created. The 1st and 3rd battalions were Australian, the 2nd was British, and the 4th was a mix of Australians and New Zealanders. The Corps was established to deal with the revolt of pro-Turkish Senussi tribesmen in Egypt's Western Desert.

In late 1916 the Camel Corps was deployed to the Sinai desert to take part in operations against the Turkish army. Here they fought alongside Australian Light Horse units at Romani, Magdhaba, Rafa and Beersheba. The Camel Corps remained part of the Allied forces that advanced north through Palestine in 1917 and 1918.



CAMEL LINES OF THE EGYPTIAN CAMEL
CORPS ... PALESTINE, FEBRUARY 1918
FRANK HURLEY
ON 25

[Handwritten text from a war narrative, likely detailing the capture and treatment of prisoners.]

Prisoners of War

Around 4082 Australians were taken as prisoners of war. In the Middle East, 232 were captured by the Ottoman Turks and German forces captured 3850 on the Western Front.

They were brave. Many were captured during battle, suffering terrible injuries as they were transported into German-occupied France and then Germany. The men recalled that a number of French and German women living near the prisons helped them, secretly providing food and care.

Fifteen-year-old Keith Harris (pictured right) was one prisoner who was surreptitiously helped by German women. Keith, a deckhand on a freighter in the Pacific Ocean, was among 467 crew members captured by the German raider *Wolf* and taken to Germany. He turned 16 while in a German prison camp. Preparing to celebrate his birthday with jam, mouldy black bread and some acorn coffee, Keith scalded himself with the coffee, severely burning his face.

He wrote afterwards about one woman who all the prisoners called Grandmother. This woman treated the burns on his face with a type of oil. Another older woman gave



KEITH HARRIS P03236.237 IMAGE COURTESY OF THE AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

OPPOSITE PAGE: WAR NARRATIVE (DETAIL), 14 APRIL 1917 - 14 MAY 1918 ... GEORGE WD BELL MLMSS 893 / ITEM 2

him potatoes grown in her garden. Keith also met a younger woman living in the area where he was working who cared for him:

I became friendly with a German woman who afterwards insisted on me calling her Mother. She had two young daughters and one son, her husband being at the war ... She used to wash and mend my clothes and I was always welcome at her home, but I had to be very careful not to be seen going to or coming from her house. If I were seen it meant trouble for both her and I, but she didn't care ... She used to say she didn't care who won the war and I don't think she did.

West Australian man George Bell, from the 16th Battalion, was taken prisoner at the battle of Bullecourt in 1917. Although suffering with a badly injured back and a shattered knee, he defied his captors by keeping a diary hidden for 13 months.

For the purpose of secreting my notes I have used ordinary British note paper. Firstly, I carefully opened the flat end of the tube to insert the notes. Secondly, when softened and tightly folded, the papers were easily inserted into the centre – or thereabouts – of an ordinary large tube of Colgate's toothpaste.

George had received the notepaper and toothpaste from the Prisoners Department of the Australian Red Cross Society in London.



Other prisoners attempted escape, some successfully. Adelaide man Wesley Choat, from the 32nd Battalion, was captured by German troops after the disastrous battle of Fromelles in July 1916. The same day he was taken prisoner, his two brothers were killed in the same battle. Choat wrote about his dramatic escape through Germany into Holland after he returned home. The fact that he was able to speak German helped him enormously as he and fellow soldier, Lance Corporal James Pitts, pretended to be Belgian workmen travelling by train through Germany. Choat wasn't sure whether they had crossed into Holland

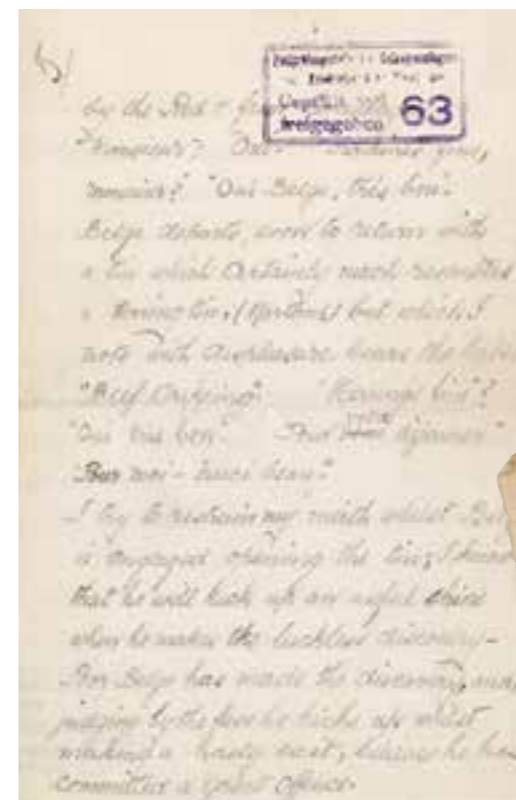


WAR NARRATIVE, 14 APRIL 1917
- 14 MAY 1918 ... GEORGE WD BELL
MLMSS 893 / ITEM 2

RIGHT: WESLEY CHOAT (STANDING),
JAMES PITTS (SEATED)
PO3236.156
IMAGE COURTESY OF THE AUSTRALIAN
WAR MEMORIAL

until he recognised Dutch placenames on the cars parked in the streets.

... I was sure we were at last on friendly Territory. I noticed a boy open a door so straight away, went up to him and asked for a drink. He referred me to his father, who was not satisfied with giving us water, but took us into his kitchen and gave us a drink of good Coffee, which although cold was to us most delicious, it being the first drink of real coffee we had tasted for 17 months. I then asked him if we were in Holland? "Yes" he said, and asked, "Have you come from Germany?" I replied in the affirmative, and said "We are English," at which he grasped our hands, seemingly over-joyed that we had been successful in our escape.



WILLIAM CULL, LETTER HOME, 18 JUNE 1917
MLMSS 1165

Captain William Cull, who spent 13 months imprisoned in Germany, suffered severe injuries to his hip. As an officer, Will lived under better conditions than the other ranks of prisoners and was housed in officer camps at Karlsruhe, Freiburg and Heidelberg. Unlike other ranks, officers were not forced to work.

The first letters Will wrote to his family from prison were cheery and optimistic. He wrote about his fellow inmates – in particular a humorous Belgian who was looking after him – and of his gradually improving health. He also wrote about his French fiancée, Marie, who he hoped would return with him to Australia after the war. He was thankful to receive many supplies from the Red Cross. However, after he was released and living in Switzerland, he wrote to his family;

Now that the trouble is over and don[e] with I can tell you that the pain I suffered, both day and night, for five months was I'm sure the most terrible possible for [a] mortal to suffer an[d] live with. I wonder that I'm not dotty. Doctors say that no one else could have lived through what I had.



HE whom this scroll commemorates was numbered among those who, at the call of King and Country, left all that was dear to them, endured hardness, faced danger, and finally passed out of the sight of men by the path of duty and self-sacrifice, giving up their own lives that others might live in freedom. Let those who come after see to it that his name be not forgotten.

*Major: Terence Ward Garling
10 F.A.B., A.I.F.*

In Memory



Only one known body was returned home to Australia: Major-General Bridges. He was buried at the Royal Military College, Duntroon, in Canberra. Since most Australians were buried in cemeteries in the foreign fields where they died, or were buried at sea, there were no bodies to mourn over, no funerals and no wakes.

In 1916 the first statues of soldiers began appearing in Australian towns and the names of the fallen were engraved on monuments to the war dead. New traditions of public mourning were being formed around Anzac Day.

Bereaved families privately mourned loved ones who would never return. William and Marie Garling from Sydney created their own memorial to their son, Terence, who was killed in April 1918. His letters home, carefully bound together with photographs and memorabilia, were placed reverentially inside a wooden box. He was only 24 years old when he died of wounds received at Dernancourt on the Somme in France.

LEFT: PEACE FLAG, 1919
R 2054

BELOW AND OPPOSITE PAGE:
TERENCE GARLING: COLLECTION OF
LETTERS HOME
MLMSS 3432 / ITEM 1





ZOLA (CAIRO), TERENCE WARD GARLING 1915 PXA 1011/42

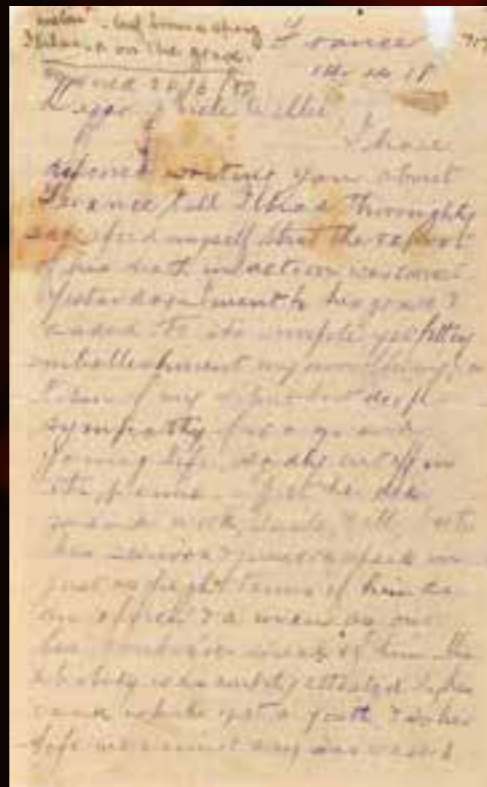
BELOW, RIGHT AND OPPOSITE PAGE:

TERENCE GARLING: COLLECTION OF LETTERS HOME MLMSS 3432 / ITEM 1

Terence Garling represents all of those young men who held so much potential, who could have contributed much to society, if not stopped by premature death.

Terence's letter home, dated seven days before his death, was annotated by his parents as 'his last letter'. Following this letter are the bright pink telegrams that were sent to notify the family of the death of their soldier. The Reverend Wilcoxson, from the Greenwich Anglican church, was sent an urgent telegram requesting that he notify Mrs Garling of the death of her son Terence. Receiving a visit from the local clergy was a common method of notifying next of kin of the death of a family member.

After the telegrams came many letters of condolence. Everyone from generals and officers to the men who were part of his artillery brigade wrote describing a brave, respected, caring young officer. A life with so much potential had been cut short.



France
14.4.18

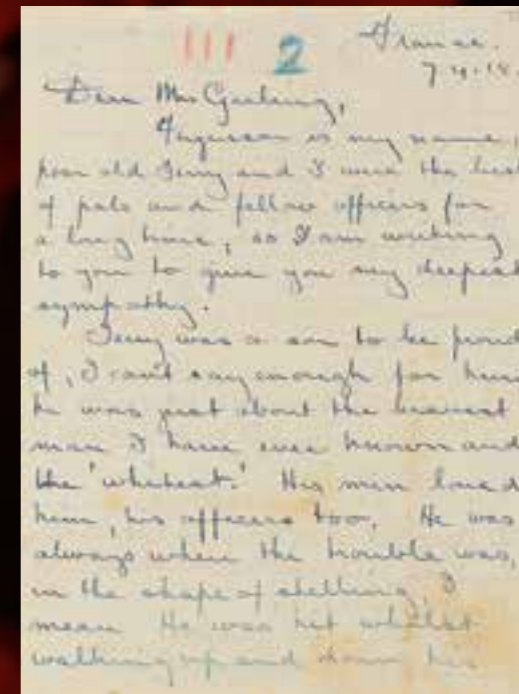
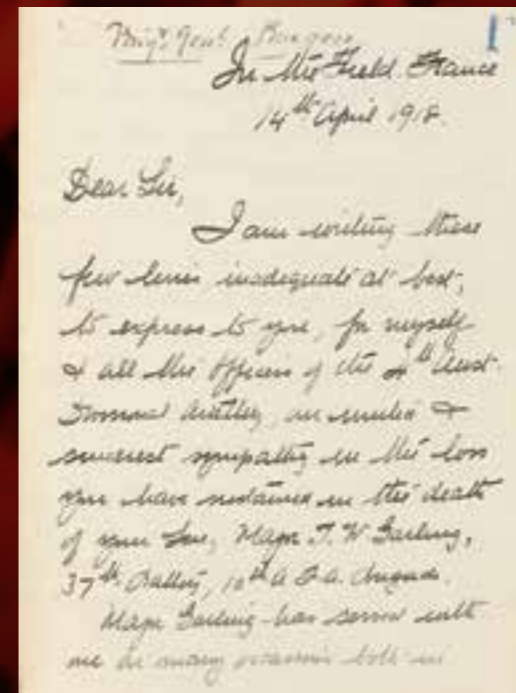
Dear Uncle Willie

I have deferred writing about Terence till I had thoroughly satisfied myself that the report of his death in action was correct. Yesterday I went to his grave & added to its simple yet fitting embellishment my own offering, a token of my silent but deep sympathy for a grand young life, sadly cut off in its prime. But he did grand work, Uncle, & all, both his seniors & juniors, speak in just as high terms of him as an officer & a man as our his confreres speak of him. His ability was amply attested by his rank while yet a youth & so his life we cannot say was wasted ...

with love
Your affectionate nephew
Gerald

Major Garling has served with me on many occasions both in Egypt & Gallipoli as well as in France. On every occasion & under all conditions he has proved himself an able soldier and an excellent officer. His cheerful courage, sustained & inspiring energy has at all times been an example to his brother officers & the men under his command. I have lost, in him, an experienced Battery Commander & an officer of proved ability, whose personality & service I cannot replace,

Brig. General Burgess, Commanding 4th Aust. Div. Artillery, 14 April 1918



Dear Mrs Garling

Fergusson is my name, poor old Terry and I were the best of pals and fellow officers for a long time; so I am writing to you to give you my deepest sympathy. Terry was a son to be proud of, I can't say enough for him, he was just about the bravest man I have ever known ... His men loved him, his officers too.

He was always where the trouble was, in the shape of shelling, I mean. He was hit whilst walking up and down his battery which was being heavily shelled; giving confidence to his men; it was absolutely necessary too, as the enemy was attacking in overwhelming numbers and the batteries had to keep firing so long as there were men to man the guns; Terry as usual was doing his job properly as he always did; he was badly hit and was never properly conscious so did not leave any messages,

MA Fergusson, 7 April 1918



Item List

Humoristische karte von Europa im Jahre 1914 Map Purchased from Altea Gallery, 2012 M2 200/1914/7 1	A Recruit for the AIF [Ephemera on recruitment for World War I] Pamphlet Q940.394/9 7d	Lionel Cherry Willis (b. 1897) Sergt LC Willis (Cherry Willis) on leave Photographs [31st Reinforcements (NSW) Field Artillery bound for Europe] PXB 248 17c	Lionel Cherry Willis (b. 1897) Pillow fight, Sports meeting <i>Port Sydney</i> Photograph [31st Reinforcements (NSW) Field Artillery bound for Europe] PXB 248 17d	Albert Collins (1883–1953) <i>Swank</i> , c. 1915–1918 Postcard PXB 316 23d	Brian Gaynor (b. 1891) Route taken by Transport A21 <i>Marere</i> , 1915 Manuscript map Z/M2 990/1915/1 28	Major FA Maguire [Letter from Major FA Maguire, to Dr FA Pockley], 7 November 1914 Pockley family papers Manuscript Presented by Miss N Darley, niece of Miss Pockley, 1964 MLMSS 1092 / Item 2 33	Colart's studio, Melbourne First cutters from HMAS <i>Sydney</i> boarding the <i>Emden</i> , c. 1914 Photograph Presented by the ANZAC Memorial Trust, Hyde Park, Sydney, NSW, 1967 The pictorial panorama of the Great War ... PXD 481/ 164164 38
Hal Eyre (1875–1946) The European situation, 4 Aug Drawing Purchased from Hal Eyre, October 1920 <i>The Daily Telegraph</i> war cartoons, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1914 PXD 518 /1/1 2	Physical Defects that will Debar a Recruit [Ephemera on recruitment for World War I] Pamphlet Q940.394/9 7e	Lionel Cherry Willis (b. 1897) Sergt Lionel Cherry Willis, Field Artillery, Liverpool Camp, 1917 Photographs [31st Reinforcements (NSW) Field Artillery bound for Europe] PXB 248 17b	Lionel Cherry Willis (b. 1897) Father Neptune's ceremony crossing the Equator, <i>Port Sydney</i> Photograph [31st Reinforcements (NSW) Field Artillery bound for Europe] PXB 248 17e	Albert Collins (1883–1953) <i>The Blighter</i> , c. 1915–1918 Postcard PXB 316 23c	Guy Lipscombe (1891–1951) <i>It's our Flag / Fight for it, work for it</i> , c. 1914 Poster London: Parliamentary War Committee George Ernest Morrison collection Presented by the Morrison family, 1946 PX*D 160 Vol. 2 29a	Rev. Vivian Little (1878–1956) Addendum – Prayers Vivian Little diary, 9–14 November 1914 Manuscript Purchased from Rev. Little, 1928 MLMSS 1910 / Item 2 34b	Colart's studio, Melbourne HMAS <i>Australia</i> crew waiting departure of the <i>Sydney</i> destroyer for a night raid on [Rabaul], c. 1914–1915 Photograph Presented by the ANZAC Memorial Trust, Hyde Park, Sydney, NSW, 1967 The pictorial panorama of the Great War ... PXD 481/ 164163 39
Hal Eyre (1875–1946) German Empire ... Aug 15th Drawing Purchased from Hal Eyre, October 1920 <i>The Daily Telegraph</i> war cartoons, Vol. 2, No. 5, 1914 PXD 518 /2/5 3	Marsh Little (1880–1958) <i>Boys of the Dardanelles</i> Sydney, WH Paling & Co., WJ Deane and Son, 1915 Sheet music MUSIC FILE/LIT 10	Lionel Cherry Willis (b. 1897) A group of artillery men at Liverpool Camp, NSW Photographs [31st Reinforcements (NSW) Field Artillery bound for Europe] PXB 248 17a	James Brunton Gibb (1897–1968) 'A Coo-ee from Australia' Manuscript James Brunton Gibb further papers, 1873 – c. 1990 Presented by Barbara Revill in 1997 MLMSS 3446 ADD-ON 2220 / Box 2 / Folder 1 20	Archie Barwick (1890–1966) Archie Barwick diary, 22 August 1914 Manuscript Purchased from Archie Barwick, 1922 MLMSS 1493 / Box 1 / Item 1 24	James Northfield (1887–1973) <i>Come on Boys, Follow the Flag</i> , c. 1916 Poster Melbourne: Troedel & Cooper George Ernest Morrison collection Presented by the Morrison family, 1946 PX*D 160 Vol. 2 29b	Dr Brian Coldin Antill Pockley (1890–1914) Dr Brian Coldin Antill Pockley papers, 1910–1917, 11 September 1914 Manuscript Presented by Miss N Darley, niece of Miss Pockley, 1964 MLMSS 1092 / Item 1 35	Rupert T Vowles (1894–1973) RT Vowles diary of the capture of the <i>Emden</i> , November 1914 Vowles war diaries, August 1914 – September 1919 Manuscript Purchased from Rupert T Vowles, 1920 MLMSS 3052 / Item 6 40
'England at War' <i>The Sun</i> , 4 August 1914 Sydney: Star and Sun Ltd, 1910–1988 Newspaper BN483 4a	Written by Charles Vaude, composed by Joe Slater <i>If England Wants a Hand, Well, Here it is</i> Melbourne: Dinsdales, c. 1915 Sheet music MUSIC FILE/SLA 14	Lionel Cherry Willis (b. 1897) 'C Sub' 31st Reinforcements (NSW) Field Artillery AIF 1917 Photographs [31st Reinforcements (NSW) Field Artillery bound for Europe] PXB 248 17f	'You'll do kangaroo' Greeting card PXA 623/2 21	Ellis Silas (1885–1972) Silas diary, 1914–1916, October 1914 Manuscript Presented by Ellis Silas, c. 1929 MLMSS 1840 25	Dr Fred Hamilton-Kenny (1859–1927) Dr Fred Hamilton-Kenny letter diary, 29 August – 19 October 1914, 15 September 1914 Manuscript Presented by Fred Hamilton-Kenny, 1964 MLMSS 930 / Item 1 30	Franz Bordeaux Bordeaux diary and papers concerning the ship <i>Emden</i> , 1914–1915 Manuscript Purchased from Captain DF Bardally, 1920 MLMSS 685/Item 2 36	Dr Leonard Darby (1889–1980) Dr Leonard Darby, <i>Sydney-Emden</i> Engagement, 9th November, 1914. Report of Surgeon Sub. Lieut. Darby, RAN Manuscript Purchased from James R Lawson Pty Ltd in August 1998 MLMSS 652841 41
'Declaration of War' <i>The Sun</i> , 5 August 1914 Sydney: Star and Sun Ltd, 1910–1988 Newspaper BN483 4b	Words by Fred E Weatherly, music by Haydn Wood <i>Roses of Picardy</i> Sydney: Chappell, c. 1916 Sheet music MUSIC FILE/WOO 13	Lionel Cherry Willis (b. 1897) L-R: Sgts Smith, Pike, Gore, Hardy, Willis, Small Photograph [31st Reinforcements (NSW) Field Artillery bound for Europe] PXB 248 17h	World War One Rejected Volunteers' Association of New South Wales badge, c. 1916 Sterling silver badge Purchased from Helen Hattersley, 2013 R 2055 22	Robert Wilson (1896–1973) Papers of Robert Christian Wilson, 1915–1916 Manuscript Presented by Michael Hales Wilson in 2000 and 2002 MLMSS 7117 /11-15 26	G Norman Roskruge (b. 1890) Rabaul Harbour September 1914, HMAS <i>Parramatta</i> and HMAS <i>Encounter</i> , AE1, 1914 Photograph Presented by Miss ADM Busby, 1954 PXB 14 32	Colart's studio, Melbourne [The deck] of the <i>Emden</i> , c. 1914 Photograph Presented by the ANZAC Memorial Trust, Hyde Park, Sydney, NSW, 1967 The pictorial panorama of the Great War: Embracing Egypt, Gallipoli, Palestine, France, Belgium, Germany and the Navy – from an exhibition of war photographs in natural colour produced by Colart's Studio, Melbourne PXD 481/167 37	Brian Colden Antill Pockley, c. 1914 Photograph Dr Brian Coldin Antill Pockley papers, 1910–1917 Presented by Miss N Darley, niece of Miss Pockley, 1964 MLMSS 1092 / Item 5 42
A Recruit for the AIF [Ephemera on recruitment for World War I] Pamphlet Q940.394/9 7a	A Recruit for the AIF [Ephemera on recruitment for World War I] Pamphlet Q940.394/9 7b	Lionel Cherry Willis (b. 1897) Wheelbarrow race, Sports meeting <i>Port Sydney</i> Photograph [31st Reinforcements (NSW) Field Artillery bound for Europe] PXB 248 17g	Albert Collins (1883–1951) <i>In his Element</i> , c. 1915–1918 Postcard PXB 316 23a	Turner and Henderson Ltd The Kitchener Political and Strategical War Map of Europe with German Territories in the East and Showing the Continental Railway Systems, 1914 Map Z/M3 200/1914/2 27	Albert Collins (1883–1953) <i>Cobbers</i> , c. 1915–1918 Postcard PXB 316 23c	Major FA Maguire [Letter from Major FA Maguire, to Dr FA Pockley], 7 November 1914 Pockley family papers Manuscript Presented by Miss N Darley, niece of Miss Pockley, 1964 MLMSS 1092 / Item 2 33	Colart's studio, Melbourne HMAS <i>Australia</i> crew waiting departure of the <i>Sydney</i> destroyer for a night raid on [Rabaul], c. 1914–1915 Photograph Presented by the ANZAC Memorial Trust, Hyde Park, Sydney, NSW, 1967 The pictorial panorama of the Great War ... PXD 481/ 164163 39

Item List

<p><i>Sydney, Emden</i> medal [Original date of coin 1892], 1914 Silver medal Sir William Dixson medal collection Bequeathed by Sir William Dixson, 1952 DN/M 507 43</p>	<p>Loureiro Vasco (1882–1918) ‘Rations’ at sea, Jones, 3159, Steve, Jones again, Tea Dixie, Vasco 1917 Charcoal and watercolour drawings Ragtime sketches on board our transport, Vasco, 1917 Purchased from Mrs G Vasco, November 1920 PXE 700 / Vol. 2 47e</p>	<p>Colart’s Studio, Melbourne [... On the beach] Photograph Presented by the ANZAC Memorial Trust, Hyde Park, Sydney, NSW, 1967 The pictorial panorama of the Great War ... PXB 481/31 52</p>	<p>Aubrey Roy Liddon Wiltshire (1891–1969) Aubrey Wiltshire’s diaries, 20 September 1915 Manuscript Presented by ARL Wiltshire in 1939 MLMSS 3058 / Box 1 / Item 2 59</p>	<p>Leslie Fraser Standish Hore (1870–1935) <i>Stand to arms ... Walker’s Ridge</i>, June 1915 Watercolour drawings Purchased 1919 PXE 702 63c</p>	<p>Albert William Savage (b. 1890) The staff 3rd AGH photographed on Christmas Day 1915, Lemnos Island, Col. de Crespeqny in command. A view after the staff was photographed. Photographs of the Third Australian General Hospital ... PXE 698/42 64e</p>	<p>Walter Todd (b. 1894) Swimming at Anzac, c. 1915 Photographs of the ANZACs at Gallipoli, Sinai Desert, hospital ship, 1915, compiled by Walter Todd Presented by Mrs Bonnie Tucker, August 1988 PXE 1527 68a</p>	<p>Dr Herschel Harris (1871–1920) Anzac October 1915, ‘Luncheon Hour’ (names unknown) Dr Herschel Harris war photographs in France and Lemnos PXA 403 69b</p>
<p>Action between HMAS <i>Sydney</i> and SMS <i>Emden</i>, 9.11.14, showing tracks steamed, 1928 Map MT3 995.31/1914/1 44a</p>	<p>Loureiro Vasco (1882–1918) The Sappers’ boudoir, somewhere at sea, the sapper at rest, Vasco 1917 Charcoal and watercolour drawings Ragtime sketches on board our transport, Vasco, 1917 Purchased from Mrs G Vasco, November 1920 PXE 700 / Vol. 2 47g</p>	<p>Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett (1881–1931) Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett telegrams, 1915 Manuscript Acquired from Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, via publisher Angus & Robertson, 1916 A1585 53</p>	<p>Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett (1881–1931) Letter from Ellis Ashmead Bartlett to Prime Minister Asquith, 8 September 1915 Manuscript Acquired from Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, via publisher Angus & Robertson, 1916 A1583 60</p>	<p>Leslie Fraser Standish Hore (1870–1935) <i>The ‘75’</i>, August 1915 Watercolour drawing Purchased 1919 PXE 702 63d</p>	<p>Albert William Savage (b. 1890) Operating tent and staff. Taken prior to an operation, Lemnos Island, 1915 Patients and interior of ward during early days Photographs of the Third Australian General Hospital ... PXE 698/19 64f</p>	<p>Walter Todd (b. 1894) Hospital Barge, 1915 Photographs of the ANZACs at Gallipoli, Sinai Desert, hospital ship, 1915, compiled by Walter Todd Presented by Mrs Bonnie Tucker, August 1988 PXE 1527/9 68b</p>	<p>Dr Herschel Harris (1871–1920) Anzac October 1915, near the front line of the trenches, ‘snipers’ at work Dr Herschel Harris war photographs in France and Lemnos PXA 403 69c</p>
<p>C Squadron 3rd Light Horse Regiment marching through Hobart, Hudson Fysh in second to front row, September 1914 Photograph Sir Hudson Fysh pictorial collection Presented 1976 PXA 1063 / 1389-1412 no 1404 45</p>	<p>Thomas Ray Crooks (1884–1932) Crooks war diary, 2 April 1915 Manuscript Purchased from Thomas Ray Crooks, 1919 MLMSS 838 48</p>	<p>John Harrison Wheat (1893–1953) John Harrison Wheat’s war diaries and narratives, February 1914 – c. 1920 Manuscript Purchased from John H Wheat, 1925 MLMSS 3054 / Item 1 55</p>	<p>Operation order No. 3 from Headquarters, OLD No. 3 Post, ANZAC, 16th Dec. 1915 Charles Frederick Cox newspaper cuttings (1898–1919) Manuscript From the Papers of Charles Frederick Cox MLMSS 7903 62</p>	<p>Leslie Fraser Standish Hore (1870–1935) <i>Bathing Party, Gallipoli</i>, October 1915 Watercolour drawing Purchased 1919 PXE 702 63e</p>	<p>Leslie Fraser Standish Hore (1870–1935) Operating tent and staff. Taken prior to an operation, Lemnos Island, 1915 Patients and interior of ward during early days Photographs of the Third Australian General Hospital ... PXE 698/19 64f</p>	<p>Walter Todd (b. 1894) Beetle Barge carrying wounded from Gallipoli to hospital ship Photographs of the ANZACs at Gallipoli, Sinai Desert, hospital ship, 1915, compiled by Walter Todd Presented by Mrs Bonnie Tucker, August 1988 PXE 1527/5 68c</p>	<p>Australian Imperial Forces at Gallipoli, 1915 Photographs PXB 250 70</p>
<p>Loureiro Vasco (1882–1918) Some of the ‘bhoys’ en route for ‘the old dart’— Yorkey, Balks, Red, Ray, December 1916 Charcoal and watercolour drawings Ragtime sketches on board our transport, Vasco, 1917 Purchased from Mrs G Vasco, November 1920 PXE 700 / Vol. 2 47b</p>	<p>Colart’s Studio, Melbourne [Australian troops on pyramid], c. 1915 Photograph Presented by the ANZAC Memorial Trust, Hyde Park, Sydney, NSW, 1967 The pictorial panorama of the Great War ... PXB 481 49</p>	<p>Archie Barwick (1890–1966) Archie Barwick diary, 22 August 1914 Manuscript Purchased from Archie Barwick, 1922 MLMSS 1493 / Box 1 / Item 1 56</p>	<p>Leslie Fraser Standish Hore (1870–1935) <i>The Left Front of Main Portion from 1/2 way up Walker’s Ridge</i>, 1915 Watercolour drawing Purchased 1919 Sketches at Gallipoli / Leslie Hore PXE 702/5 63a</p>	<p>Leslie Fraser Standish Hore (1870–1935) <i>ANZAC Beach</i>, June 1915 Watercolour drawing Purchased 1919 PXE 702 63f</p>	<p>Leslie Fraser Standish Hore (1870–1935) <i>The Crescent and the Cross</i>, July 1915 Watercolour drawings Purchased 1919 PXE 703 65b</p>	<p>Walter Todd (b. 1894) ANZAC wounded being taken to hospital ship Photographs of the ANZACs at Gallipoli, Sinai Desert, hospital ship, 1915, compiled by Walter Todd Presented by Mrs Bonnie Tucker, August 1988 PXE 1527/10 68d</p>	<p>William James Rodgers (b. 1879), 1st Field Ambulance Army book 166 [booklet of tallies for wounded men], c. 1915 Presented 1921 R 766 73</p>
<p>Loureiro Vasco (1882–1918) North Coast Eric of the 53rd No. 3145 — Steve looking for submarines — Jerry — Crock of the 53rd — Ashfield Dug of the 18th No. 6382, 1917, Vasco 1917 Charcoal and watercolour drawings Ragtime sketches on board our transport, Vasco, 1917 Purchased from Mrs G Vasco, November 1920 PXE 700 / Vol. 2 47d</p>	<p>Colart’s Studio, Melbourne North Beach, c. 1915 Photograph Presented by the ANZAC Memorial Trust, Hyde Park, Sydney, NSW, 1967 The pictorial panorama of the Great War ... PXB 481/25 51</p>	<p>Ellis Silas (1885–1972) Silas diary, 1914–1916, October 1914 Manuscript Presented by Ellis Silas, c. 1929 MLMSS 1840 57</p>	<p>Leslie Fraser Standish Hore (1870–1935) <i>From Walker’s Ridge</i>, 1915 Watercolour drawing Purchased 1919 PXE 702/4 63b</p>	<p>Albert William Savage (b. 1890) The third AGH motor launch, the hospital is seen in the distance Difficulties to contend with at Lemnos Photographs of the Third Australian General Hospital at Lemnos, Egypt & Brighton (Eng.) PXE 698/86 64c</p>	<p>Albert William Savage (b. 1890) The staff 3rd AGH photographed on Christmas Day 1915, Lemnos Island, Col. de Crespeqny in command. A view after the staff was photographed. Photographs of the Third Australian General Hospital ... PXE 698/42 64e</p>	<p>Jack Sommers (1878–1934) 1915–1916 to our gallant Australian kinsmen at the Front from the Australian War Contingent Association, London, with every good wish to one and all Xmas 1915 Oil paintings on tin box Presented by Jack Sommers, 1933 R 746 67</p>	<p>Dr Herschel Harris (1871–1920) Anzac October 1915, Major Fiaschi inspecting a trench. Central figure is a private and resting with hands crossed is Major Herschel Harris Dr Herschel Harris war photographs in France and Lemnos PXA 403 69a</p>
						<p>Robur Tea war map, 1915 Melbourne: Farrow Falcon Press Map M4 390.8/1915/3 75</p>	<p>Anzac Sydney: published by HEC Robinson, 1916 Map M2 390.8/1916/1 76</p>

Item List

Great Britain War Office General Staff Geographical Section Gallipoli, Scale 1:20,000, Kurija Dere, 1915 Map Cairo, Egypt: Survey Dept Maps/1020 77	Personal handwritten prayers of a Turkish officer found at Gallipoli, 1915 Manuscript Alfred Prichard Kington Morris war diaries, 18 October 1914 – 22 February 1917 Purchased from AP Morris, 1919 MLMSS 2886 / Item 5 82	Steenwerck – Calais train ticket, c. 1916 EPHEMERA/WORLD WAR I /1914–1920 88b	Souvenir de France silk handkerchief John McKay, 1914–1918 Realia Presented by Mr Frederick Spencer McKay, January 1984 R 2062 89c	James Joseph Marshall (1889–1959) <i>Sanctuary of Cathedral, Bapaume</i> , 1917 Pencil drawings Rough stuff from France sketchbook ... Presented c. 1929 PXA 381 (v.3)/33 93c	Oh Pip, 1915–1916. Australian soldiers' journal of World War, 1914–1919 Manuscript Presented by George Colville, 1919 A 2771 95	George Colville (1887–1970) <i>Mounterban Railhead on the Somme in Wintertime</i> , c. 1917–1918 Watercolour and pencil drawing [Sketches of World War I, France and Belgium] Purchased from George Colville, 1920 PXE 706/12 96f	William (Bill) Henry Thornhill Burrell (1893–1965) William Burrell diary, 20 September 1917 Manuscript Burrell diaries, 20 December 1915 – 1 July 1919 Purchased from WH Burrell, 1919 MLMSS 1375 / Item 2 104
Brian Gaynor (b. 1891) View of No 1 Gun Brownes Battery Drawing Collection of maps and views drawn by Captain Brian Gaynor during World War I Presented by Mrs Gaynor, 1927 Maps/1026 78a	Printed Koran verses found at Gallipoli, 1915 Alfred Prichard Kington Morris war diaries, 18 October 1914 – 22 February 1917 Purchased from AP Morris, 1919 MLMSS 2886 / Item 6 83	Field postcard EPHEMERA/WORLD WAR I /1914–1920 88e	James Joseph Marshall (1889–1959) 'My Story of the big War' 24 November – 12 December 1916 Manuscript Purchased from James Joseph Marshall, 1919 MLMSS 1164/ item 4 90a	James Joseph Marshall (1899–1959) <i>At the Battle at Le Transloy ...</i> 1917 Pencil drawings Rough stuff from France sketchbook ... Presented c. 1929 PXA 381 (v.3) 93d	George Colville (1887–1970) <i>Football Match Behind the Lines</i> Watercolour and pencil drawings [Sketches of World War I, France and Belgium] Purchased from George Colville, 1920 PXE 706 96a	John (Jack) Thomas Hutton (1889–1958) John Thomas Hutton war diary, December 1916 Manuscript Purchased from JT Hutton, 1920 MLMSS 1138 / Item 2 97	Anne Donnell (1876–1956) Anne Donnell diary, 31 December 1917 Manuscript Purchased from Anne Donnell, 1919 MLMSS 1022/Item 2 105a
Brian Gaynor (b. 1891) Map Situation Australian Division Map Collection of maps and views drawn by Captain Brian Gaynor during World War I Presented by Mrs Gaynor, 1927 Maps/1026 78b	Arts & Crafts Association of Sydney, Australia Medal commemorating battle at Dardanelles, 1915 John Lane Mullins collection Presented by Miss Hilda Lane Mullins, 1939 R 686(s) 84	Field postcard EPHEMERA/WORLD WAR I /1914–1920 88f	2453 J Marshall, 53rd Battalion, c. 1916–1917 Postcard photograph [James Joseph Marshall sketches, photographs and newscuttings] Presented c. 1929 PXA 381 (v.6) 91	James Joseph Marshall (1889–1959) <i>The Annoyed One, The Other Chap</i> , 1917 Pencil drawings Rough stuff from France sketchbook ... Presented c. 1929 PXA 381 (v.3) 93e	George Colville (1887–1970) <i>Balloon Ascending</i> c. 1917–1918 Watercolour and pencil drawings [Sketches of World War I, France and Belgium] Purchased from George Colville, 1920 PXE 706 96d	Wilfred Joseph (Allan) Allsop (1893–1956) WJA Allsop diary, 20 July 1916 Manuscript Allsop war diaries, 1915–1917 MLMSS 1606/Item 2 98a	Anne Donnell (1876–1956) Anne Donnell circular letter, 27 December 1915 Manuscript Purchased from Anne Donnell, 1919 MLMSS 1022 / Item 1 105b
General Headquarters, Mediterranean Expeditionary Force Trench map No. IV, 1915 Manuscript map Maps/1127 79	Gallipoli Star badge 'BB & Co.' on reverse Presented 1961 R 686 (x) 85	Silk embroidered postcards, c. 1916–1918 EPHEMERA/WORLD WAR I /1914–1920 88n	James Joseph Marshall (1889–1959) <i>The First Night in</i> , 1917 Pencil drawing Sketches of the Somme, 1917, 2453, J Marshall Pte, 53rd Battn, AIF Presented c. 1929 PXA 381 (v.2) 92	Dr Herschel Harris (1871–1920) France, Wimereux, 1915, Australian Voluntary Hospital Group of sisters, L to R: Sister Baxter, Sister Anderson, Sister Dowling and Sister (?) all from Sydney Photographs Dr Herschel Harris war photographs in France and Lemnos PXA 403 94a	George Colville (1887–1970) <i>Canteen near Ouderdoom, Belgium</i> , c. 1917–1918 Watercolour and pencil drawing [Sketches of World War I, France and Belgium] Purchased from George Colville, 1920 PXE 706/11 96b	Wilfred Joseph (Allan) Allsop (1893–1956) WJA Allsop diary, June 1916 Allsop war diaries, 1915–1917 Purchased from WJA Allsop, 1920 MLMSS 1606/Item 1 98b	William (Bill) Henry Thornhill Burrell (1893–1965) War snapshots by 3461 Cpt. WH Burrell MM, c. 1916 Photograph Purchased from WH Burrell, 1919 PXB 198 106
Gallipoli, reproduced by the Survey Dept Egypt, from a map published by the War Office [Cairo], 1915 Map Annotations made by Lieut Walter John Warneford Z/M3 390.8/1915/3 80	Whitcombe & Tombs Limited On active service: A new, interesting and instructive game for young and old Game R 751 86	Silk-embroidered handkerchief bag John McKay, 1914–1918, Realia Presented by Mr Frederick Spencer McKay, January 1984 R 2062 89a	James Joseph Marshall (1889–1959) <i>The First Night in</i> , 1917 Pencil drawing Sketches of the Somme, 1917, 2453, J Marshall Pte, 53rd Battn, AIF Presented c. 1929 PXA 381 (v.3)/23 93	Dr Herschel Harris (1871–1920) <i>Reading the Cup</i> Photographs Dr Herschel Harris war photographs in France and Lemnos PXA 403 94b	George Colville (1887–1970) [The village of Bray-Suv-Somme], c. 1917–1918 Watercolour and pencil drawing [Sketches of World War I, France and Belgium] Purchased from George Colville, 1920 PXE 706/14 96e	Langford Wellman Colley-Priest (1890–1928) Colley-Priest diary, July 19th to July 22nd 1916 Manuscript Purchased from Langford Colley-Priest, 1919 MLMSS 2439/item 1 99	Frank Hurley (1885–1962) A windy outpost on Westhoek Ridge, 1917 Exhibition of war photographs taken by Capt. F Hurley, August 1917 – August 1918 Purchased August 1919 PXD 22/39 107b
Cardboard case to hold ammunition for rifle for Turkish Army, ANZAC, May 1915 Presented 1940 R 775 81	Mademoiselle Gaby Aubery, calling card, c. 1916 EPHEMERA/WORLD WAR I /1914–1920 88a	Silk handkerchief with colour printed flags of several Allied countries of World War, 1914–1918 John McKay Realia Presented by Mr Frederick Spencer McKay, January 1984 R 2062 89b	James Joseph Marshall (1889–1959) <i>The Second Time in the Line ...</i> 1917 Pencil drawings Rough stuff from France sketchbook ... Presented c. 1929 PXA 381 (v.3)/23 93a		George Colville (1887–1970) <i>Football Match Behind the Lines</i> Watercolour and pencil drawings [Sketches of World War I, France and Belgium] Purchased from George Colville, 1920 PXE 706/14 96e	Douglas David Horton (1890–1952) An account of the battle of Pozières, July – August 1916 Manuscript Horton war diary, c. 1918 Donated by D Horton, c. 1919 MLMSS 1991 101	

Item List

Frank Hurley (1885–1962) The Battle of the Menin Road, in which the Australians took a prominent part ... 1917 Exhibition of war photographs taken by Capt. F Hurley, August 1917 – August 1918 Purchased August 1919 PXD 22/34 107a	Leslie Fraser Standish Hore (1870–1935) <i>Australian Aeroplanes Practising Firing down a Road ... Amiens</i> Watercolour drawing [World War I sketches] by Leslie Hore Purchased 1919 PXE 703/42 109e	Anzac Coves: Pierrrot troupe, direct from the firing line James Brunton Gibb further papers Presented by Barbara Revill in 1997 MLMSS 3446 ADD-ON 2220 / Box 2 / Folder 1 112d	Australia. Army. Australian Corps. Corps Topographical Section Heavy artillery bombardment map, 1918 Map Maps/1079 122	William Ambrose Cull William Ambrose Cull letter diary, 1915–1918 Cull letter diary, 1915–1918 Capt. William Ambrose Cull MLMSS 1165 126b	Frank Hurley (1885–1962) Australian Light Horse watering in the desert Exhibition of war photographs taken by Capt. F Hurley, August 1917 – August 1918 Purchased from Frank Hurley, 1919 PXD 27/90 132a	Letter written on German officer's cuff, 1917 Textile Bequeathed by Sir William Dixon, 1952 DR 89 137	<i>The Cacolet: Journal of the Australian Camel Field Ambulance</i> No. 3 (Sept. 1917) Palestine, Australian Camel Field Ambulance (Cairo, Nile Mission Press) 940.939/12 147
Frank Hurley (1885–1962) Scene in an advanced dressing station during a battle, 1917 Exhibition of war photographs taken by Capt. F Hurley, August 1917 – August 1918 Purchased August 1919 PXD 24/52 108	Leslie Fraser Standish Hore (1870–1935) <i>Lamotte Brebiere: In Rest</i> Watercolour drawing [World War I sketches] by Leslie Hore Purchased 1919 PXE 703/58 109j	Dene and Alan Fry Dene's letter to his parents after Alan's death, 17 October 1916 Manuscript MLMSS 1159 / vol. 3 113	Maurice Evans Maurice Evans, 1917 Manuscript MLMSS 1576/item 5 123	Keith Harris Harris narrative of the capture of SS <i>Matunga</i> and experiences as a prisoner of war, c. 1918 Manuscript MLMSS 1295/item 1 129a	Frank Hurley (1885–1962) The advance through the desert with the ALH in Palestine Exhibition of war photographs taken by Capt. F Hurley, August 1917 – August 1918 Purchased from Frank Hurley, 1919 PXD 27/87 132b	Zola (Cairo) Lieutenant, later Major, Terence Ward Garling, 1915 Photograph PXA 1011/42 139	<i>The Cacolet: Journal of the Australian Camel Field Ambulance</i> No. 4 (June 1918) Palestine, Australian Camel Field Ambulance (Cairo, Nile Mission Press) 940.939/12 147
Leslie Fraser Standish Hore (1870–1935) <i>The Barrage, Pozières</i> , August 1916 Watercolour drawing Purchased 1919 PXE 703/15 109a	Billboard poster advertising Anzac Coves 1st Australian HQ Pierrot Troupe, to perform at Kings Theatre Hammersmith, April 1918 James Brunton-Gibb further papers Presented by Barbara Revill in 1997 POSTERS 1204/4 110b	Dene and Alan Fry Photograph album World War I photograph album of Dene Barrett Fry and Alan Fraser Fry, including portraits as children, and scenes in Egypt, Turkey, and South Africa, c. 1898–1916 Presented by Mrs Jean Fry, 1989 PXD 860 / Box 5 114	Wesley P Choat Wesley P Choat war narrative, 'My First Stunt' Manuscript Choat war narrative, 1916–1918 Wesley P Choat MLMSS 1504 124	Keith Harris Narrative of the capture of SS <i>Matunga</i> and experiences as a prisoner of war, c. 1918 MLMSS 1295/item 2 129b	Frank Hurley (1885–1962) 1st Australian Flying Corps, Palestine Exhibition of war photographs taken by Capt. F Hurley, August 1917 – August 1918 Purchased from Frank Hurley, 1919 PXD 31/128 132c	Two-piece suits given away Pamphlet [World War I recruitment ephemera] Q940.394/9 142	AW Edwards (1894–1974) Signalling Troop saddling laid out in readiness for inspection by General Chauvel ... near Khan Yunus Photograph 1090 Sig. Corp. AW Edwards, 1st Light Horse Regt in Palestine PXA 404/43 148b
Leslie Fraser Standish Hore (1870–1935) <i>Out of the Line</i> , May 1918 Watercolour drawing Purchased 1919 PXE 703/23 109b	A poor photograph of the 'Coves' ... Étretat (France) ... after a show given to hospital patients ... James Brunton Gibb further papers Presented by Barbara Revill in 1997 MLMSS 3446 ADD-ON 2220 / Box 2 / Folder 1 112a	Lew Pimblett (1893–1969) Souvenir of the Great War, 1917–18 Album Purchased from Lew Pimblett, 1919 PXB 235 116	George Bell Explanation of Diary transcript George WD Bell war narrative, 14 April 1917 – 14 May 1918, 'Thirteen months captivity in Hunland' 14 April 1917 Manuscript MLMSS 893 / Item 1 125a	Frank Raymond Massie (1885–1918) Attack which resulted in the capture of Beersheba 31.10.17 Manuscript map Presented by Captain ACL Abbott, 12th Light Horse AIF ZMB2 414/1917/1 130	Frank Hurley (1885–1962) John Herbert Butler John Herbert Butler correspondence, 1914–1920 Sunday 6 May 1917, letter Manuscript MLMSS 1003/ Item 2 134	Free tour to Great Britain and Europe Pamphlet [World War I recruitment ephemera] Q940.394/9 143	AW Edwards (1894–1974) Taffy Photograph 1090 Sig. Corp. AW Edwards, 1st Light Horse Regt in Palestine PXA 404/27 148c
Leslie Fraser Standish Hore (1870–1935) <i>Caught</i> Watercolour drawing [World War I sketches] by Leslie Hore Purchased 1919 PXE 703/41 109d	Official war photograph of the Anzac Coves James Brunton Gibb further papers Presented by Barbara Revill in 1997 MLMSS 3446 ADD-ON 2220 / Box 2 / Folder 1 112b	PV Ryan (1881–1950) <i>This is why we wear our hats turned up on the side</i> Lieut PV Ryan, 7th Rgt ALH AIF [sketchbook], 1914–1918 Purchased 1919 PXB 223 118	George WD Bell War narrative, 14 April 1917 – 14 May 1918, 'Thirteen months captivity in Hunland', 16 April 1917 – 14 May 1918 MLMSS 893 / Item 2 125b	Colart's Studio, Melbourne Column on the march approaching the Sea of Galilee Photograph Presented by the ANZAC Memorial Trust, Hyde Park, Sydney, NSW, 1967 The pictorial panorama of the Great War ... PXD 481/15a 131a	Frank Hurley (1885–1962) Terence Garling: collection of letters home Manuscript Terence Garling MLMSS 3432 / Item 1 135	CEW Bean (1879–1968) <i>What to Know in Egypt: A Guide for Australian Soldiers</i> Cairo, Société Orientale de Publicité, 1915 Printed 916.2/3 144a	AW Edwards (1894–1974) A novel 'bivy' (bivouac) Photograph 1090 Sig. Corp. AW Edwards, 1st Light Horse Regt in Palestine PXA 404/31 148d
	Official war photograph of the Anzac Coves James Brunton Gibb further papers Presented by Barbara Revill in 1997 MLMSS 3446 ADD-ON 2220 / Box 2 / Folder 1 112c	Great Britain. Army. Royal Engineers. 5 Field Survey Coy Distribution of enemy forces opposite 1st ANZAC Corp's front: from information received to 1/9/17 Map Maps/1032 119	William Ambrose Cull William Cull, letter home, 18 June 1917 (Should be July) [Page 445]– 448 William Ambrose Cull letter diary, 1915–1918 Cull letter diary, 1915–1918 Capt. William Ambrose Cull MLMSS 1165 126a	Colart's Studio, Melbourne The Wailing Wall, Jerusalem Photograph Presented by the ANZAC Memorial Trust, Hyde Park, Sydney, NSW, 1967 The pictorial panorama of the Great War ... PXD 481/33 131b	Peace flag, 1919 Textile Presented by Diana Ford, 1986 R 2054 136	Louis Vasco (Vasco Urbano Loureiro) (1883–1918) Letters from Louis Vasco (Vasco Loureiro) from England and France, 1916–1918 Purchased from Mrs G Vasco, November 1920 MLMSS 8191 / Box 1X 145	AW Edwards (1894–1974) 1st Light Horse Signallers at work on Sinai Desert Photograph 1090 Sig. Corp. AW Edwards, 1st Light Horse Regt in Palestine PXA 404/4 148e

AW Edwards (1894–1974)
1st Light Horse Signallers in their
hours of ease
Photograph
1090 Sig. Corp. AW Edwards,
1st Light Horse Regt in Palestine
PXA 404/3
148f

AW Edwards (1894–1974)
Donkey race. One of the heats
of the Dinkum Donkey Derby run
at Zietoun
Photograph
1090 Sig. Corp. AW Edwards,
1st Light Horse Regt in Palestine
PXA 404/17
148g

AW Edwards (1894–1974)
Surfing near Khan Yunus
Photograph
1090 Sig. Corp. AW Edwards,
1st Light Horse Regt in Palestine
PXA 404/44
148h

AW Edwards (1894–1974)
Our section at dinner, L–R:
Edwards, Wilson, MacNamara, Price
Photograph
1090 Sig. Corp. AW Edwards,
1st Light Horse Regt in Palestine
PXA 404/45
148i

Camel hair clipped by the Australian
Camel Corps, Egypt, World War I,
c. 1915
and envelope, 'For Margaret'
Irene Victoria Read pictorial
material and relics, 1839–1951
Presented by TAG Holmes, 1975
R 1117/Item 1
More on Curio
149

Frank Hurley (1885–1962)
At the Hangars of the 1st Australian
Squadron AFC Palestine, 1917
Reproduction
World War I: France, Belgium,
Palestine, 1917–1918
Paget plates photographed by
Frank Hurley
ON 25
150a

Frank Hurley (1885–1962)
Camel lines of the Egyptian Camel
Corps at Esdud, Palestine, February
1918
Reproduction
World War I: France, Belgium,
Palestine, 1917–1918
Paget plates photographed by
Frank Hurley
ON 25
150b

Some useful information about
Cairo: With the compliments of the
YMCA, c. 1915
John Joyce miscellaneous papers,
c. 1915
Textual Records, Cartographic
Materials
MLMSS 2779 / Item 6
151

REPRODUCTIONS

World War I soldiers being fed
by women prior to embarkation,
Henty, NSW
Reproduction photograph
At Work and Play – 02079

Henry Charles Marshall (1890–1915)
Col-Sergt Jackson resisting a
snapshot
Reproduction photograph
Kensington to Cairo and from Cairo
to Gallipoli: Album of Photographs,
1914–1915
PXA 1861

Henry Charles Marshall (1890–1915)
Judging distances, Randwick Range
Reproduction photograph
Kensington to Cairo and from Cairo
to Gallipoli: Album of Photographs,
1914–1915
PXA 1861

Henry Charles Marshall (1890–1915)
Boarding Troopship *Afric*
18 October 1914
Reproduction photograph
Kensington to Cairo and from Cairo
to Gallipoli: Album of Photographs,
1914–1915
PXA 1861

Henry Charles Marshall (1890–1915)
The Southern Cross at Colombo,
15 November 1914
Reproduction photograph
Kensington to Cairo and from Cairo
to Gallipoli: Album of Photographs,
1914–1915
PXA 1861

Henry Charles Marshall (1890–1915)
Group, at top of Cheops
Reproduction photograph
Kensington to Cairo and from Cairo
to Gallipoli: Album of Photographs,
1914–1915
PXA 1861

Henry Charles Marshall (1890–1915)
[At Gallipoli]
Reproduction photograph
Kensington to Cairo and from Cairo
to Gallipoli: Album of Photographs,
1914–1915
PXA 1861

North Coasters being sworn in at
Port Macquarie Show Ground.
World War I recruiting march,
Port Macquarie, NSW
Reproduction photograph
At Work and Play – 05043

Oliver Hogue (Trooper Bluegum)
(1880–1918)
'How the troops left Sydney:
No demonstrations'
Sydney Morning Herald,
3 February 1915, p. 12
Newspaper reproduction
BN445
46

Sydney Mail, 26 May 1915
Newspaper reproduction
BN 336
54

Sydney Mail, 19 May 1915
Newspaper reproduction
BN 336

Dr Pockley: Brilliant student and
athlete
Sydney Morning Herald,
14 September 1914, p. 8
Newspaper reproduction
BN445
66/140





STATE LIBRARY®
NEW SOUTH WALES

