

## Land subdivisions (soldier settlement)

In 1914 the Commonwealth Government introduced war pensions for veterans under the *War Pensions Act 1914*. It was the formation of the Commonwealth Department of Repatriation in 1917, however, and the provision of the Australian Repatriation Scheme which heralded the Government's first substantial role in assisting returned soldiers and their families. From 1918-19, the *Repatriation Act* made provision for pensions, employment schemes, vocational training, and medical treatment, together with assistance in procuring farmland for returned servicemen 'possessing the necessary aptitude and fitness'. This land assistance scheme was known as the Soldier Settlement Scheme. A similar Government scheme was also offered after the Second World War.

In Victoria 11,639 returned servicemen were allocated blocks under the Soldier Settlement Scheme between 1918 and 1934.<sup>80</sup> Most settled in the Mallee, South Gippsland, the Western District and the irrigation areas of the North West, Central Gippsland near Maffra and Sale and in the Goulburn Valley. During the 1920s soldier settlers struggled, and of those allocated blocks under the scheme, only sixty-one per cent were on blocks in 1934.<sup>81</sup> By 1939 60% had left their blocks. The scheme was criticised by a Victorian Royal Commission in 1925 and a later Commonwealth inquiry.

After World War II, the Soldier Settlement Scheme was refined in the light of past failures. Blocks were bigger, and more carefully selected and roads, housing and fences were supplied to prospective settlers.



### Land subdivisions (soldier settlement)

The image above shows the clearing of timber and soil preparation on Murray Valley Soldier Settlement blocks, 1948.

Photo source: State Library of Victoria Accession No: RWP/7920 Image No: rw003817

# Honour rolls

Apart from monuments, honour rolls represent one of the most popular forms of war memorial in Victoria. Honour rolls can take the form of timber boards, printed rolls, murals or boards illustrated with photographs of returned and fallen soldiers. They were – and still are – typically on display in public buildings, including civic and community halls, schools, churches, railway stations, and park shelters. The corporate sector also had boards created to honour their serving and/or fallen employees. Honour rolls allowed communities to commemorate the dead during the war prior to the construction of more enduring monuments.

From the First World War onwards, honour rolls 'became huge scoreboards of commitment, intended to encourage other men to follow those named'.<sup>82</sup> Equally importantly, they played a significant symbolic commemorative role, designed for endurance given their interior locations. The designs of First World War boards are often elaborate, with Art Nouveau design themes and Australian motifs. Several of these boards appear to have been made by artisans and craftspeople. They were commonly constructed of timber but also of other materials such as repousse copper. The Sydney-based Wunderlich company for example, was a major supplier of architectural metalwork throughout Australia.<sup>83</sup>

The photograph to the right shows the Beazleys Bridge Honour Roll in the process of being created during the First World War. Note that the year '1918' has not yet been added at the bottom of the roll (Source: AWM H17656).

Schools in particular were quick to take up the honour roll and honour board memorial concept. Following the news of the Gallipoli Landing the *Education Gazette* included the following notice:

[A] roll of honor shall be compiled and displayed in every school of the State from which old boys have enlisted for war service ... [but the] form taken by these memorials should be a worthy one and, even if comparatively inexpensive, should have an artistic value. Teachers should refrain from erecting memorials until the Director has given approval of the form.<sup>84</sup>



As well as honour boards, schools produced individual honour books. Some of these books and the Education Department's own Rolls of Honour publication, were housed in tailor-made cabinets. Examples include the idiosyncratic honour book and cabinet at the Mitcham Primary School and the more standard Department Roll of Honour in the cabinet at the Wurdale Hall (originally located in the Wensleydale State School), Wurdiboluc.<sup>85</sup>

For more on honour rolls, see page 76.

## Survey results

There are over 3000 honour rolls in Victoria.



### Timber boards

Example: First World War Honour Board at Campbell's Forest. This honour board is located in the local community hall. In the 90 years since World War I it had become cracked and damaged. In 2009 it was restored with the assistance of the Department of Planning and Community Development's Restoring Community War Memorials Grants program.

Photo source: Department of Planning and Community Development (DPCD).

### Stone boards

One honour board has been identified of marble construction. There may be a small number of stone honour boards yet to be identified.

Example: Canterbury Roll of Honour, Canterbury Memorial Home Units, Canterbury Road, Canterbury. The frame of the honour board is of marble.



### Photographs

Example: Byaduk First World War Honour Roll, c.1919.

Photo Source: Australian War Memorial Collection, i.d. H17678.

### Printed rolls

Example: Jung North State School No. 2372, now located at the Murtoa Water Tower Museum, Murtoa.

### Murals

Example: Tongala RSL Mural, Tongala.

### Metal boards

Metal boards

Some honour boards consist of bronze, repousse copper or other metal design and construction. They are less common than other categories of honour board.

Example: Carisbrook First World War Honour board made from metal with a wooden frame.

Photo source: Carisbrook Historical Society.



# Objects

During and after wars in which Victorians have been involved, other forms of veterans heritage have been created. These include sports cups, books, records, collections, munitions, architectural drawings, archaeological relics and furniture and fittings. All have some type of commemorative value. The following categories are only a glimpse of the numerous objects that survive today.

The survey results here should not be considered definitive. Many categories of object were beyond the scope of this survey and it is virtually impossible to count all instances of objects.

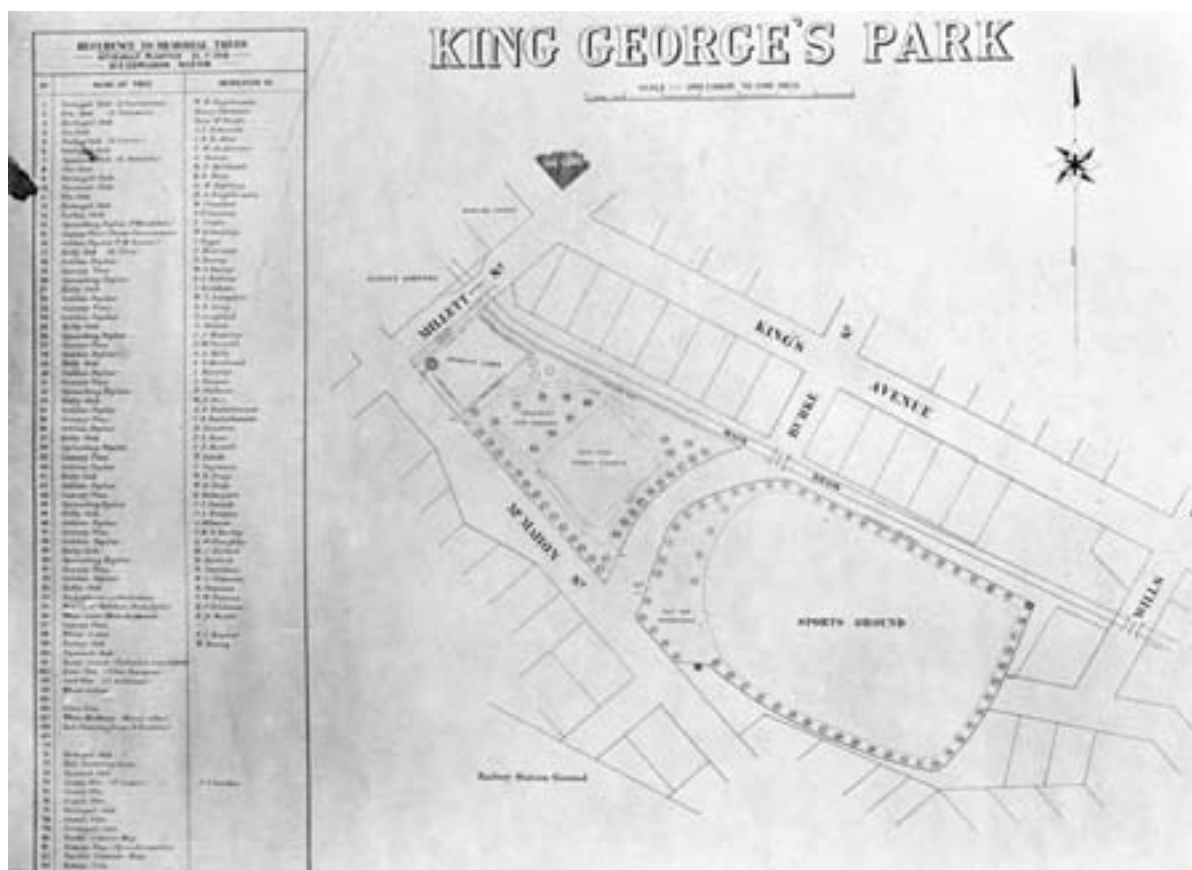
## Architectural drawings

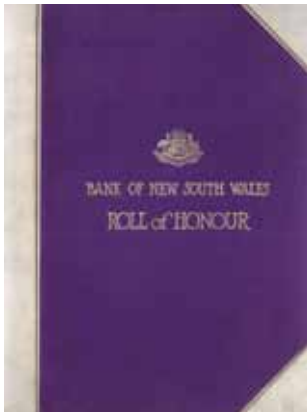
Example: Plan drawing of King George's Park showing the names and location of the memorial trees proposed to be planted, 1918.

Source: Australian War Memorial Collection, i.d. H17768.

## Trophies (sporting cups)

Examples include the Guild Harriers War Memorial Shields (1926) and the Australian Football League Anzac Cup (late twentieth century and continuing).





### Publications

Example: Cover, Bank of New South Wales Roll of Honour, 1921.

Photo source: *Bank of New South Wales Roll of Honour 1921*, CD edition 2007.

### Furniture/fittings

Example: Nott Street State School, c.1920.

### Liturgical objects/furniture/fittings

Church buildings throughout Victoria hold a rich and varied collection of veteran-related liturgical heritage. This heritage largely comprises honour boards, stained glass windows, tablets, flags, altar tables, lecterns, vases, chalices, pulpits and pipe organs.<sup>86</sup> Today veteran-related liturgical objects, fittings and fixtures are at high risk, given the declining and aging congregations to places of worship throughout Victoria. Memorial fittings, objects and fixtures are in danger of being displaced or destroyed where there is closure of the church.

Example: Memorial Lectern, St James' Anglican Church, Drysdale, 1919.<sup>87</sup>



### Munitions (war trophies – cannons, guns, etc)

Example: First World War Howitzer Guns, Warrnambool.

Photo source: David Rowe, January 2008.

### Archaeology – maritime

Three examples are:

- Anchor and Swivel Link from HMVS *Nelson*, Williamstown.
- *Komet* Anchor, Queenscliff.
- HMVS *Cerberus*, Half Moon Bay, Black Rock.

### Archaeology – land based

Two examples are:

- Lake Boga Flying Boat Memorial, Lake Boga.
- Sabre Jet Memorial, Main Street, Bruthen.

# Intangible heritage

Not all heritage places take a straightforward physical form. Intangible heritage includes the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills – as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith – that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognise as part of their cultural heritage.<sup>88</sup> Intangible heritage can be expressed in the following ways:

- Oral traditions, language, expressions and naming conventions
- Performing arts
- Social practices, rituals and festive events
- Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe
- Traditional craftsmanship.

Victoria has much intangible veterans heritage. This is of equal importance to other tangible forms of veterans heritage and intersects with it. For example, the commemorative rituals conducted at Anzac Day ceremonies are a form of intangible heritage. They usually take place at local war memorials and can be considered important for their intangible heritage values. While much intangible veterans heritage is not in danger of being lost, some is at risk, particularly street, area and building names where the origin of commemorative names may not be well known.

This survey has identified a number of key categories of intangible veterans heritage.

## Street names

Many street names in Victoria commemorate either a particular conflict, location of a conflict or a figure associated with a conflict. Examples include:

- Army Road, Boronia
- Army Settlement Road, Pakenham
- Archer Soldier Settlement, Archer
- Anzac Avenue, Coburg North
- Gallipoli Parade, Croydon
- Monash Avenue, Olinda.

Approximately one third of the streets in Winchelsea were named in honour of local soldiers who served in either the First or Second World Wars.

## Area names

Like street names, some areas in Victoria (including suburbs, municipalities and other places) commemorate particular soldiers or battles of war.

An example of a suburb commemorating a soldier is Norlane in Geelong. It was named after Norman Lane, the first serviceman to be killed in action in the Second World War.<sup>89</sup>

An example of a municipality commemorating a soldier is the City of Monash. Created as part of council amalgamations in 1994, it was named after General Sir John Monash, who served with distinction in the First World War.<sup>90</sup>

Places named after particular battles of war include Shrapnel Gully and Sausage Gully between Eastern View and Lorne on the Great Ocean Road, while the Big Hill area was nicknamed 'the Somme' because of the expanse of mud at this point when the road was constructed. These places were named by returned servicemen working on the building of the Great Ocean Road from 1919.<sup>91</sup>

### **Building names**

Throughout Victoria are buildings named in honour of distinguished soldiers. The buildings themselves are not war memorials, but the names they were given to commemorate the service and sacrifice of particular soldiers. Examples include Gordon Technical College (now TAFE), Fenwick Street, Geelong, named after General Gordon of Khartoum at its official opening on 11 November 1887.<sup>92</sup>

### **Scholarships**

During and after the First World War, several scholarships were created for children who had suffered the deaths or severe incapacitation of close family members. Organisations which offered such scholarships included Melbourne High School and the Victoria Racing Club. In 1921 the Commonwealth Department of Repatriation commenced the practice of granting such scholarships.<sup>93</sup>

### **Sporting events**

The most well-known sporting event associated with veterans heritage in more recent times is the Collingwood versus Essendon Australian Rules Football match at the Melbourne Cricket Ground, established in 1995. Earlier commemorative AFL Anzac matches had been played throughout the twentieth century. On Anzac Day 2008, the Riddle District Football League organised a match between Kilmore Football/Netball Club and Sunbury Kangaroos for the first time in the league's history.

### **Historical dates**

There are numerous dates in the calendar year which are associated with particular battles of war. These dates have not been documented in this survey. The principal dates include Anzac Day (25 April) – Australia's official day of commemoration – and Armistice Day (11 November).

### **Organisations**

A number of organisations were established during the First World War and later wars to provide medical, financial and pastoral assistance to soldiers and their families. Some groups were established to raise funds for restoring aircraft, building new war memorials and undertaking other veterans' activities. These include the Australian Red Cross, the War Widows' Guild of Australia (Victorian branch), the B-24 Liberator Memorial Restoration Fund and the Oceania Aviation Museum.

# Section 4 – Victoria’s war memorials

## The development of a tradition

Since the nineteenth century, the building of war memorials in Victoria has provided a physical legacy and a commemorative symbol of the human cost of war. War memorials are substitute graves for fallen soldiers, presenting a tangible connection to their far-off final (and often unknown) resting places overseas. They offer a focal point for commemoration services.<sup>94</sup>

Victoria’s war memorials commemorate all the conflicts in which the Colony of Victoria and subsequently the Australian nation has been involved. This survey has established that the following number of war memorials was built in relation to the conflicts and peacekeeping operations listed here.

### Memorials by conflict

The data below includes monuments as well as other commemorative sites, buildings and objects that were identified for this survey.

Conflict	New war memorials	Commemorative features added to existing memorials
Sudan Conflict, South Africa, 1885*	5	-
Boer War, 1899-1902	144	-
Boxer Rebellion China, 1900-01	-	-
First World War, 1914-18	1955	-
Second World War, 1939-45	873	197
Korean War, 1950-53	11	30
Vietnam War, 1962-72	24	40
Malayan Emergency 1948-60	13	93
Indonesian Confrontation 1962-66		
Malay Peninsula 1964-66		
First Gulf War, 1990-91		
East Timor, 1999-		
Afghanistan, 2001-		
Iraq War, 2003-		
<b>Total</b>	<b>3025</b>	<b>360</b>

\* The war memorials in Victoria commemorating the conflict in Sudan (1885) pay tribute to General Charles Gordon of the British forces. The only representation from the Australian colonies was a New South Wales contingent.

### **Sudan Conflict, 1885**

The survey identified five memorials commemorating the service of the British General Charles Gordon who fell in the Sudan conflict. These memorials include:

- General Gordon Memorial (tablet on sloping partial column), Merri Street, Warrnambool, erected in 1885 (this appears to be the earliest veterans' memorial in Victoria)
- Gordon TAFE (formerly Gordon Technical College) (three storey, brick, Victorian Scots Jacobean styled technical school), 6 Fenwick Street, Geelong, built in 1887 (there are also other TAFE campuses in Geelong that share this commemorative name)
- Statue of General Gordon in Gordon Reserve, Spring Street, Melbourne. Statue erected in 1889 and reserve possibly named after General Gordon at this time also
- Gordon Park, Charlton, was dedicated to General Charles Gordon in 1885.

### **Boxer Rebellion, China, 1900-01**

There are few memorials to the Victorians who served in the naval contingent sent to China. The Boer War memorial at Box Hill includes the names of two men who served in the Boxer Rebellion in China in 1900: W. Pope and G. Walters.<sup>95</sup>

### **Boer War, South Africa 1899-1902**

Boer War memorials represent the first type of war memorials erected in considerable numbers in Victoria. The survey has identified 144 Boer War memorials throughout the State.

In addition to their commemorative role, Boer War memorials – and particularly pillars, obelisks, cairns and other civic monuments throughout Victoria (and Australia more generally) – were to play an important patriotic part at the onset of the First World War as, in Ken Inglis's words, 'rallying points for dedication to the greater war'.<sup>96</sup>

### **First World War (Great War) 1914-1918**

War memorials and other memorabilia associated with the Great War represent the largest volume of veterans heritage in Victoria. The survey has identified 1955 memorials with an initial direct association with the First World War.

First World War memorials are more common in Australia than in any other belligerent country.<sup>97</sup> This may be because the commemoration of the fallen was needed to encourage enlistment in Australia's volunteer force. Most commonly of a monumental type, these memorials also include Avenues of Honour. The immense impact of the First World War on Australian life and sense of nationhood resulted in many memorials being erected throughout Victorian towns after the war.<sup>98</sup> Unlike other countries, the memorials frequently commemorated those who returned from the war, in addition to those who made the ultimate sacrifice.<sup>99</sup>

### **Second World War 1939-1945**

A total of 873 memorials have been identified with an initial commemorative association with the Second World War. An additional 197 memorials from earlier conflicts have additions, such as plaques, commemorating the Second World War. Unlike the proliferation of memorial statues, obelisks, pillars and other monuments that were established during and after the First World War, the commemoration of lives lost and contributions made after the Second World War was principally function-based.<sup>100</sup> Memorials found expression in civic and public halls, hospitals, swimming pools, infant welfare centres and other structures of utility such as memorial gates at the entrances to memorial parks.

Throughout regional Victoria, obelisks, pillars, cenotaphs and other monuments were also erected in contrast to popular fashion. Possibly some feared that buildings would lose their memorial character, for example by destruction. Inglis argues that part of the reason was also the Returned and Services League's

criticism of the building of 'useful memorials' for the wrong reason, 'not to honour service and sacrifice but to dodge taxation'.<sup>101</sup> Nevertheless, this survey reveals that the majority of buildings – and particular RSL buildings and public halls – were constructed after the First World War in Victoria. One of the most common forms of commemorating the contribution and sacrifice of those who served in the Second World War was to add to an existing First World War memorial.

### **Korean War 1950-1953**

Eleven memorials erected with initial commemorative associations to the Korean War have been identified. There are an additional 30 memorials with later associations to this conflict. The outward expression of commemoration after the Korean War was not as dramatic as that after previous conflicts for a number of reasons. These include a relatively small number of deaths (339), the difficulty of defining a particular Australian contribution to a United Nations force dominated by the USA and the fact that Australians were regular soldiers not civilian recruits.<sup>102</sup>

### **Vietnam War 1962-72**

For the Vietnam War, 24 memorials have been identified with initial commemorative associations, as well as 40 later associations with memorials of earlier conflicts. For Vietnam veterans public commemoration can take several forms. Communities around the country have erected plaques or monuments commemorating the dead from the local district or the state. Vietnam memorials typically list the names of those killed. They are predominantly monuments to the dead as well as sites at which veterans can commemorate their own service. In some places veterans, impatient at what they regard as slowness by the government or the RSL, were the driving force behind the establishment of monuments. In other places Vietnam was added to existing memorials, giving veterans a sense that the conflict in which they fought was part of a continuing tradition. In addition to local memorials, a national memorial to the Vietnam

war also exists. The construction of the Vietnam Memorial on Anzac Parade in Canberra, unveiled in 1992, followed another significant milestone in Australian commemorations of the Vietnam War, the welcome home march of 1987.<sup>103</sup>

### **Other twentieth century conflicts and peacekeeping operations**

This survey has identified approximately 13 memorials with initial commemorative associations with other later twentieth century conflicts and peace keeping operations. An additional 93 memorials have been identified which are later associations with memorials of earlier conflicts. There may be additional memorials particularly where no initial commemorative association was clearly identified.

In most places where Korea, Malay and Malaysia are mentioned on war memorials, the words were put there more than twenty years after the fighting ended, as afterthoughts provoked by the war in Vietnam.<sup>104</sup> This followed the less than enthusiastic approach to public commemoration after the Korean War.

Other factors were also important. War memorials were the focus of protests in the 1960s and 1970s over Australia's involvement in the Vietnam War. A change in policy also meant that relatives of deceased servicemen were able to bring them home for burial, if they wished to do so, and war memorials no longer served as substitute graves.<sup>105</sup>

The formation of the Vietnam Veterans Association in 1980 marked a change.<sup>106</sup> The Association pressed for better benefits for veterans and appropriate memorials to commemorate those who served and died. Most Vietnam memorials were built as monuments and not the utilitarian structures that characterised a number of post-Second World War memorials. Some Avenues of Honour were also planted, while many other Vietnam memorials and memorials to later conflicts and peacekeeping operations were represented by inscriptions on plaques added to existing war memorials.

### **Role of government, community organisations and churches**

Surviving veterans heritage in Victoria today largely reflects community life of the early and mid-twentieth centuries and the social values associated with this heritage. The construction of war memorials throughout Victoria after the Boer War in 1902 and especially during and after the First World War from 1915 was influenced by government policy and the roles of community and ex-service organisations, especially the RSL, Victorian Education Department and the major religious denominations (particularly the Church of England). Some of the principal influences on the development of war memorials and memorabilia are as follows.

#### **Government**

During and after the First World War, the Commonwealth Government's emphasis was not on the building of war memorials, but on providing support and welfare services for serving and returned soldiers.

Nevertheless, the establishment of the Commonwealth Department of Repatriation in 1917 and the provision of the Repatriation Scheme, Soldier Settlement Scheme and the War Service Homes Scheme are some of the Government policies directly associated with veterans heritage, such as repatriation hospitals, war service homes and repatriation farms, intangible memorials such as street names and commemoration days, and land subdivisions.

Although the Commonwealth Government passed a Statutory Rule under the *War Precautions Act* in 1917 'prohibiting the raising of money for a monument or memorial or other form of commemoration, of persons who had volunteered for service or had served in connexion with the war, without the approval of the Repatriation Commission or a State Repatriation Board',<sup>107</sup> it was repealed in 1919, and in 1920 the Victorian Parliament proclaimed the Municipalities Celebrations and War Memorials Act. The only Act of its type in Australia, it encouraged the erection of war memorials through subsidy from municipal councils.<sup>108</sup>

After the Second World War, the Commonwealth Government offered no direct subsidy for the construction of war memorials, but did provide tax relief by allowing gifts for public war memorials to be deducted from assessable income.<sup>109</sup> This is probably one of the principal reasons for the proliferation of utilitarian memorials from the mid-twentieth century, including halls, swimming pools, parks and gates. At that time the RSL was concerned that this would lead to the building of structures more for their practical use than for their commemorative symbolism.

Further Government assistance had been given from 1939 (and first amended in 1958), through the provision of the Patriotic Funds Act, which enabled the purchase of land, halls or clubrooms for members of returned service organisations. The Act was regulated by the Patriotic Funds Council.<sup>110</sup>

### **Days of celebration and commemoration**

#### ***Empire Day***

Commonwealth and state governments instituted Empire Day on 24 May 1905 (the birthday of the late Queen Victoria) as a day for schools to celebrate federation by the raising the Union Jack, the flag of Britain and its Empire.<sup>111</sup> It was a day established to 'reassure those who feared that federation would weaken the ties to subsequent generations of Australians to Britain'.<sup>112</sup> While a day for celebration, it also appears to have provided some impetus for commemorating those fallen for Empire in the Boer War. The Victorian branch of the South African Soldiers' Association was formed in Melbourne in 1906 and held its commemorative parade annually on Empire Day at the 5th Contingent memorial in St Kilda Road that had been erected on 28 May 1904.<sup>113</sup> However, Empire Day on 24 May 1915 marked not a celebration as in previous years, but a day of commemoration as school children were told about Gallipoli.<sup>114</sup>

### **Anzac Day**

Although 25 April was officially named Anzac Day in 1916 and was marked by a wide variety of ceremonies and services in Australia, a march through London, and a sports day in the Australian camp in Egypt, the official instituting of the day rested with the commonwealth and state governments. During the 1920s Anzac Day became established as a national day of commemoration for the 60,000 Australians who died during the war. The RSL, Australian Natives Association and other organisations, churches and the Victorian Education Department played major roles in establishing the day in Victoria.<sup>115</sup> In 1921 it was agreed at the Premiers' Conference that irrespective of which day it falls, 'Anzac Day should be observed on the 25 April of each year, and that the holiday should be a uniform one throughout the States.' In 1923, the Commonwealth Government established a memorandum which decreed the manner of observance for Anzac Day.<sup>116</sup> Importantly, Anzac Day provided a fitting day for the unveiling of new memorials after the First and Second World Wars – memorials that would become the focus of Anzac Day services in ensuing years.

### **Community organisations and patriotic funds associations**

During and immediately after the Boer War and First and Second World Wars, welfare was provided through fundraising by local community welfare and patriotic fund associations throughout Victorian towns. Associations established during the Boer War included the Victorian Contingent Fund (established by Lady Janet Clarke), General War Relief Fund and the Empire's Patriotic Fund run by the Lord Mayor of Melbourne. Considerable amounts of money were sent to British patriotic fund organisations. The funds were used to care for sick and wounded soldiers, widows and orphans, disabled soldiers and sailors and the wives and children of soldiers and sailors while their husbands were absent. At the end of the Boer War

and after all the requirements of the veterans and their dependants had been met, some communities allocated unexpended monies from the local fund towards the erection of a war memorial or some other commemorative public structure.<sup>117</sup>

Identical associations were formed during the First and Second World Wars. From mid-1915 ceremonies were organised to raise money for war loans and soldiers' comfort as well as to heighten enthusiasm for enlisting.<sup>118</sup> After both wars, these associations and 'Welcome Home' committees raised money for the erection of memorials, in the same way – including dances and door-knocking – as they had for wartime needs.<sup>119</sup>

The size and elaboration of the monument depended on the size of the catchment of people where funds were sought.<sup>120</sup> In a number of places, the memorial may not have been grand or large, but perhaps a Roll of Honour, like that presented to the Trustees of the Modewarre Memorial Hall in 1947 by the Modewarre and District Soldiers' Welfare Committee in honour of the soldiers who fought and died in the Second World War.<sup>121</sup>

### **War Memorials Advisory Committee**

The War Memorials Advisory Committee was formed in 1919 at a meeting held by the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects. Its aim was to prevent the erection of unsuitable memorials and its terms of reference were those of the Royal Academy.<sup>122</sup> These were 'notably that in siting a memorial, the approaches to it, and its immediate surroundings should be carefully considered'.<sup>123</sup> These town planning principles did not resonate much beyond the capital city.<sup>124</sup> Apart from the Shrine of Remembrance, Melbourne, the War Memorials Advisory Committee was rarely consulted. Rural and regional communities made their own decisions on what was aesthetically pleasing in their localities.<sup>125</sup>

## Ex-Service Organisations

### *Returned and Services League (RSL)*

The Returned Sailors and Soldiers Imperial League of Australia, as it was originally called, has played a fundamental role in honouring the memory of the fallen and establishing welfare services for sick and wounded returned servicemen and their dependants. Created in June 1916 by troops returning from the First World War, its principle aim was to 'preserve the spirit of mateship formed amidst the carnage and horror of battle', together with honouring the fallen and assisting those in need.<sup>126</sup> By 1919, the RSL had 114,700 members and it was able to influence government in the establishment of schemes for welfare, housing, farm land and other repatriation needs.<sup>127</sup> Initially the RSL opposed the building of monuments, advocating that this money be spent on welfare schemes.<sup>128</sup> Some funds were raised from 1918, through the selling of Anzac badges.<sup>129</sup> However, the erection of war memorials soon became one of the RSL's formal objectives and it continues to care for and monitor the extensive collection of veterans heritage throughout Victoria today.<sup>130</sup>

### *Australian Legion of Ex-Servicemen and Women*

The Australian Legion of Ex-Servicemen and Women began in New South Wales in 1942, when R.J. Griffiths of Lithgow advertised a meeting of ex-servicemen in the *Smith's Weekly* newspaper. It was from this meeting that an association of ex-servicemen was formed, initially known as the Australian Legion of Ex-Servicemen. On Anzac Day, 1944, a document was signed in Melbourne merging the Victorian branch of the Demobilised Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen's Association of Australia (DSSAAA) and the Australian Ex-Servicemen's Association, to become the Australian Legion of Ex-Servicemen and Women.<sup>131</sup> Unlike the RSL, whose membership had been restricted to personnel who had served in defined war zones, the Australian Legion 'catered for all serving and ex-service personnel, not only those who were "returned" from theatres of war'. Like the other Ex-

Service Organisations considered below, it has played a role in the care, management and creation of war memorials throughout Victoria, including the Association's Remembrance Tree at the Shrine of Remembrance.

### **Other ex-service organisations**

After a number of wars in the twentieth century, other ex-service organisations were established to assist with the wellbeing of returned men and women, and in commemoration of their service. These organisations include the Royal Australian Air Force Association (formed in 1920); Naval Association of Australia (formed in 1923), Legacy (formed in 1923), Old Contemptibles Association (1925), Australian Veterans and Defence Services Council (formed in 1970) and the Vietnam Veterans Association (formed in 1979).

There were also a number of informal ex-service community organisations formed in towns throughout Victoria. At Wye River and district, for example, the community developed its own association of returned soldiers independent of the RSL. The War Memorial at Wye River was the initiative of this group, and it provided the focus for annual memorial services held at Wye River on Anzac Day.<sup>132</sup> Other organisations have been established in the twentieth century with the aim of keeping the history and stories of sacrifice alive. An example is the Australian Light Horse Association, whose aim is to preserve the history and tradition of the Australian Light Horse and its predecessors.

### **Schools**

The first known Boer War memorial in Victoria had associations with school life. In June 1900, Caulfield Grammar School erected a marble tablet in memory of Private Thomas Stock, of Sandford. It was unveiled in the dining hall of the school where Stock had been a boarder.<sup>133</sup> Numerous war memorials were to be unveiled in state and private schools throughout Victoria in the twentieth century.

The Victorian Education Department provided a powerful impetus to creating and sustaining versions of the Anzac legend and ensuring that Anzac Day remained an annual reference point during and after the First World War through publishing stories and recommending the publishing of commemorative books and the erection of war memorials in schools.<sup>134</sup>

The first official accounts of Anzac bravery were published in the Education Department's *School Paper* as early as June and July 1915. From 1917, the Department introduced a special annual edition of the *School Paper* which focused entirely on Anzac, known as the 'Anzac Number'. These special editions of the *School Paper* – together with the Anzac medallion (a penny-sized medallion issued by the Education Department which featured a laurel wreath framing the word 'ANZAC' and 'Department of Education Victoria' and 'Lest We Forget 25 April 1915' on one side and King George V, the words 'For King and Country' and the date '1916' on the other side) – were sent in August 1916 to each of its enlistees.

Memorials associated with schools and education took a variety of forms after the First and Second World Wars. One of the most substantial was the Mysia State School, constructed in 1921 as the first memorial School building in Victoria.<sup>135</sup> After the Second World War, equally substantial memorials took the form of new wings and halls to existing School buildings, such as the Hailebury College Memorial Hall at Keysborough. Other memorials included tree plantings, gates, libraries, scholarships, tablets, monuments, fountains, shelter sheds, windows, doorways, steps, honour boards and photographs.

Of particular importance were Honour Books created by individual schools, as 'official' Record of War Service publications.<sup>136</sup> They provided illustrated biographies of teachers who served in the war. Timber framed glass display cabinets were also made to house the books, an example being the former Wensleydale School Record of War Service book in its original display cabinet near Modewarre. Similar books were produced by the Victorian Education Department after the Second World War.

## Churches

The church played an important part in early twentieth century life, and this included the commemoration of Anzac Day. Church buildings throughout Victoria hold a rich and varied collection of war-related liturgical heritage. This heritage largely comprises honour boards, stained glass windows, tablets, flags, altar tables, lecterns, vases, chalices, pulpits and pipe organs.<sup>137</sup> Possibly the most substantial memorials were buildings, including the Newtown Methodist Sunday School Hall in Geelong West (built in 1920) and the Lockwood Memorial Union Church, Belgrave Heights (built in 1925).<sup>138</sup>

Anglican clergy encouraged the erection of liturgically-based memorials, the greatest volume of which was erected during and after the First World War.<sup>139</sup> After the Second World War, declining attendances and the toll of the war meant that most of the memorials were the result of gifts from particular families, rather than church-orientated proposals.<sup>140</sup>

Similar specific family memorials to loved ones were also established during the First World War. The Crocker memorial windows, for example, at St Peter's Church of England, Ballarat, were erected by George and Clara Crocker in memory of their sons, Sergeant Gordon Crocker and Sergeant Eustace Crocker in c.1920.<sup>141</sup>

Though there were exceptions, such as the honour boards in St Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Geelong, and utilitarian memorials such as the hymn book case at St Alban's Methodist Church, these denominations did not encourage liturgical memorials in the same way. Even fewer were to be found in the Roman Catholic Church, given the divisions created by the war, but some were erected. During the war in 1917, memorial windows were installed in St John the Baptist Catholic Church at Winchelsea in memory of Leo Dwyer who was killed at Gallipoli.<sup>142</sup> Probably the most substantial Catholic memorial was built after the Second World War, with the construction of the Memorial Catholic Church at HMAS Cerberus.

## Recently constructed war memorials



While most of Victoria's war memorials were constructed many decades ago, communities sometimes establish new monuments and commemorative structures.

In April 2009 the people of Victoria's Northern Grampians Shire witnessed the unveiling of the Gooroc War Memorial. The memorial was established by a group of local volunteers and lists the names of local people from the Boer War to the present day who have tendered service to our nation. Supported by the a Victorian Veterans Council grant from the Veterans Fund, the Memorial provides a focal point at which family and members of the community may pay their respects to those who served.

Photos: Images from the unveiling ceremony of the new Gooroc War Memorial in 2009.



# Section 5 – Memorabilia and honour rolls

## Background

### Memorabilia

Memorabilia relating to veterans heritage is ubiquitous throughout Victoria. It has a high cultural significance within Victorian communities and can be found in public, community and private collections.

Memorabilia is a broad term which can include art (decorative art, cartoons, digital files, drawings, illustrations, paintings, posters, prints and sculpture), film, sound, military heraldry (awards, badges, colours, colour patches, flags, helmets, medals, medallions, personal equipment, uniforms), photographs, military technology (aircraft, artillery, communication equipment, currency, firearms, grenade launchers, rocket launchers, vehicles, munitions, optical equipment), private records (albums, biographical notes, certificates, books, charts, computer disks, diaries, documents, leaflets, letters, manuscripts, memoirs, music, newspaper cuttings, postcards, souvenirs, poems and scripts), official records, including albums, books, memoirs, postcards, souvenirs, special collections, philately, plans, printed records, greeting cards and maps.

Much war-related memorabilia can be found in large state institutions, such as museums and libraries. But smaller organisations, such as RSL Sub-Branched, local historical societies and community museums, hold a vast distributed collection across the state.

### Honour rolls

Honour rolls are another type of veterans heritage which is common throughout Victoria. Some are still in their original location in community buildings, churches and halls. Others have now become part of memorabilia collections. During the First World War honour rolls were created as news of the war dead reached communities. These names were often transferred to more enduring stone monuments

after the war leaving the honour rolls on display in community buildings.

At present honour rolls are at risk of being displaced and destroyed within Victorian communities. There are numerous incidences of this already occurring. Since the late twentieth century, several honour boards have been lost or misplaced. Disbanded RSL Sub-Branched and churches in particular have caused some boards to be removed from their original locations and in some circumstances, lost to the local community altogether.<sup>143</sup> Numerous honour boards are stored by the RSL State Branch, while local historical societies also act as repositories for displaced boards and rolls. These societies are now struggling to store, care and interpret this significant type of heritage. Yet honour boards are highly valued by ex-service organisations and the general public.

### Strengthening memorabilia collections

Community collections which encompass memorabilia and honour rolls are unique and irreplaceable. They offer insight into the richness and diversity of Australia's war history. They have a critical role in conserving, sharing and developing Victoria's identity and sense of place.

Across Victoria many veterans heritage collections are well cared for but others are at risk of deterioration and displacement. Good management of memorabilia requires:

- A well catalogued collection which records the provenance (history), donor details, object details and significance of each item
- Appropriate housing and storage facilities
- Good conservation and handling practices
- Good exhibition practices
- Ongoing staff training in managing heritage collections.

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Many RSLs and veterans heritage organisations are addressing these issues to improve their collections. Cataloguing is a particular challenge for RSLs because it is time-consuming and not all veterans and volunteers have the necessary computer skills to do this task effectively. Yet cataloguing is vital to establishing the significance of items, prioritising conservation work and handing on the collection to the next generation.

Another issue for RSLs is ensuring that volunteer staff have the skills to properly care for their collections. Most RSL volunteers are not trained conservators, museum professionals or cataloguers and have to learn these skills on the job. Museums Australia (Victoria) is an organisation that provides training to volunteers in heritage organisations, including RSLs. See page 100 for more information. Some RSLs are concerned about what will happen to their collection if their Sub-Branch amalgamates or disbands. Many would like to see their collection remain in the suburb/district and are actively planning for this possibility with other community groups.

# Community collections case studies

We know that there are over 3000 honour rolls in Victoria. By contrast it is impossible to estimate the total amount of memorabilia held in state, community and family collections. Given the significant amount held by RSL Sub-Branches, this survey has taken the opportunity to examine how five RSLs manage their collections of memorabilia:

- Dimboola RSL Sub-Branch
- Box Hill RSL Sub-Branch
- Lorne RSL Sub-Branch
- Stawell RSL Sub-Branch
- Winchelsea and District RSL Sub-Branch.

## Dimboola RSL Sub-Branch collection

### *The Dimboola RSL*

Dimboola is a historic town with a population of nearly 2000. It is located in the rural Wimmera region of Victoria, 334 kilometres north-west of Melbourne. The RSL Sub-Branch was formed in 1920, and its present clubrooms were built in 1956. The Sub-Branch has 31 members, of whom 25 are veterans of the Second World War and six of later conflicts. They include six women who were AWACS and several members of the CMF. Their average age is 75 years.

### *The collection*

The Dimboola memorabilia collection includes honour rolls, photographs, paintings, framed prints, medals, banners and minute books. As much memorabilia as possible is on display, and it is organised by conflict. The display is not changed, and is visited mainly on Anzac Day and Remembrance Day, when the hall is open, or by appointment for relatives, and occasionally school groups.

The memorabilia at Dimboola has come from local families, ex-servicemen and local and district schools as they closed. Nothing has been purchased. The donors' aims are to have the items cared for and seen. Several have provided stories about the memorabilia and often visit the clubrooms, sometimes adding to the collection. The collection is promoted in an annual printed booklet for tourists to the Wimmera, and members give talks in the local primary and secondary schools, especially on Anzac Day, Remembrance Day and Vietnam Veterans Day.

The most important items, for both members and visitors, are the honour rolls. They offer a public record of war service and tend to be among the most valued items at all RSL Sub-Branches. Visitors often wish to check names for their presence and accuracy. For visitors, photographs are next in importance. In common with all the Sub-Branches, it is the local connection of memorabilia which is important, and all items connected with the war service of local people are accepted. The aesthetic value of an item is of little concern. The social value of the hall itself is recognised, and it is used by the wider community.

### *Collections management*

Members have not undertaken any training in conservation or management of archival collections, and have seen no need to seek knowledge about support service and networks. However the Sub-Branch does liaise with the local Historical Society for advice. Items that are not easily displayed in the hall are loaned to the Historical Society for its displays. A catalogue has not been considered.

The collection, housed in a solid brick hall, with a smoke detector, movement detector security lights and secure locks, is at low risk from most natural threats. The Sub-Branch recently decided that if the group disbands, the collection will go to the Historical Society, and any funds to Anzac House. The Historical Society would catalogue the collection. Dimboola Memorial Secondary College, which is the town's war memorial, has also been considered as a recipient of some items.

### Family memorabilia

Memorabilia is important to local families and is often retained within families down the generations. Privately kept memorabilia, known to the Sub-Branch, consists of photographs, diaries, letters and medals. More dangerous items, such as live shells and firearms, have been handed in. Sometimes material is framed, other material is kept in boxes or cases. Many veterans leave instructions about their memorabilia in their wills and it usually stays in the family. Sometimes deceased ex-servicemen are buried with their medals.



The east wall in Dimboola RSL Hall. The theme is World War One.



The large World War Two Honour Board on the south wall in Dimboola RSL Hall. The board is considered by the Sub-Branch the most significant item in the hall and is one of the hall's prime attractions for visitors



Portrait of Major Olive Paschke, Matron 2/10 AGH in 1942, mounted on the south wall of Dimboola RSL Hall.

## Box Hill RSL Sub-Branch collection

### *The Box Hill RSL*

The Box Hill RSL was established in 1956 at 26 Nelson Road Box Hill. Since the first building was established, there have been many changes over the years with additions and extensions.

Today, it is acknowledged as one of the largest RSLs in Victoria. Recently, stage one of a redevelopment has been completed at a cost of some \$7 million dollars. This new extension includes a Members Lounge, Members Restaurant and importantly, in keeping with the tradition of an RSL, contains several new glass cabinets to display memorabilia.

### *The collection*

The Box Hill RSL has one of the biggest collections of memorabilia in Victoria. It includes material from the Zulu War, Boer War, First World War, Second World War, Korea, Vietnam, Iraq and Afghanistan. Many items have been given to the RSL by its members. Others are donated by families of past veterans and there is a large amount purchased by the RSL for posterity. There are approximately 200 different uniforms of all services in the collection, ranging from original uniforms from the Boer War through all conflicts to today.

These items are catalogued on disc to share among other RSLs that might need certain items for loan on their displays. The memorabilia displays within the RSL are changed every three months with a different theme. The main large cabinet has depicted lots of conflicts and issues that are of importance to all Australians, such as a recent display based on the Vietnam conflict. It contains original memorabilia including the weapons used in that era. Once a display has finished, three months is set aside to source all information and material for the next display. Three dedicated people in the memorabilia department go to great lengths to put these displays together.



The Box Hill RSL



President Mr Tony Bowden and Memorabilia Officer Brian Tateson, inspecting one of these cabinets containing memorabilia from World War II.

The general public is welcome to visit the Box Hill RSL to view the memorabilia. At least once every two months Cubs, Scouts and Guide groups visit to get involved with the memorabilia collection. This has been a great success and an invitation is extended to other community organisations to visit.

The Box Hill RSL also boasts one of the biggest collections of medals from different conflicts. They are all precisely mounted. One of the most precious is an original Boer War Medal with Bar along with the history of its recipient. Along with these medals there is also a large mural which was commissioned by the RSL for the 40th Anniversary of the Battle of Long Tan. On the 11th Day of 2010 (Remembrance Day) the RSL unveiled the 'Vietnam Gallery' with original oil paintings and prints which consist of some 20 items of significance to that conflict.

It is hard to put a monetary value on the memorabilia that any one RSL has in its collection. The Box Hill RSL recently completed a stock count and valuation for insurance purposes. Conservatively, because certain items cannot be valued, the estimate was around \$1.8 million dollars.

Like all other RSLs, Box Hill has its fair share of honour boards, some of which date from its inception. One unique collection includes those of the Balwyn RSL, which closed recently and now meets at Box Hill RSL. When Balwyn came to Box Hill, they also brought with them some memorabilia, such as original drawings by William Dargie which are now displayed in the Second World War display.

### ***Collections management***

The Box Hill RSL Memorabilia Department is fortunate in that the President and Committee of the Sub-branch support the preservation and display of memorabilia. There are now two dedicated areas to store the memorabilia, with the latest being a purpose-built room. The Box Hill RSL invites all other RSLs within Victoria and interstate to visit, exchange information and view the collections.



A reproduction of the stained glass windows in Upton House now stands out in the new Members Lounge. It cost \$180,000 to have made including the "Stand To" emblem above in stained glass.

The Box Hill RSL not only concentrates its memorabilia activities on the conflicts in which many Australians served. It tries to bring different influences into the club and diversify the displays. In the Japanese Cultural Display there are three magnificent samurai swords which have been donated to the Box Hill RSL. There is a full explanation regarding these swords inside the glass cabinet of the members' restaurant area. Complementing these swords are three traditional Japanese Obi, which are sashes worn with Kimonos. This Obi is hand embroidered using silk, gold and silver threads. They are very long, elaborate and take considerable skill to wrap and tie.



The Japanese Cultural Display, Box Hill RSL

The enlarged poster at the rear of the display shows an ancient samurai in traditional dress. A depiction of a more modern samurai stands on a pedestal and in front of this is the national bird of Japan, the green pheasant. The fan in the display is hand painted and shows the most revered bird in Japan, the kutani crane. It is similar in size and characteristics to the Australian brolga. This stunning display was put together by Mr Geoff O'Reilly and Brian Tateson of the Memorabilia Department along with the valuable input of the Secretary of the Box Hill RSL, Ms Gail Robertson.



Light Horse Display, Box Hill RSL



Vietnam War Display, Box Hill RSL



Navy Display, Box Hill RSL



Women in the Services Display, Box Hill RSL

## Lorne RSL Sub-Branch collection

### *Lorne RSL*

Lorne is a popular seaside town on the west coast of Victoria. After the First World War, the Lorne RSL Sub-Branch was informal, and represented by a group of returned servicemen who belonged to the Winchelsea and District RSL Sub-Branch. In 1923, a stone obelisk was erected towards the centre of the open, grassed library paddock, and an avenue of red gum trees were also planted adjoining it. In subsequent years the war memorial was relocated and the trees were removed when the library paddock became a football and cricket reserve.

The Lorne RSL Sub-Branch was formed in 1940. In the early years, it boasted ninety-six members. In the 1950s, the Sub-Branch built a dance hall on a portion of the old library paddock fronting Smith Street. The hall became its clubrooms. Due to high maintenance and looming capital works costs, the Lorne RSL Sub-Branch sold the building to the Education Department in the mid 1990s. Plaques on the building today recognise its associations with the RSL and it now forms the Lorne P-12 College RSL Memorial Wing.



Former Lorne RSL Hall, Smith Street, Lorne.



Detail of plaques on front wall of former Lorne RSL Hall.

### *The collection*

The Lorne RSL Sub-Branch lost a substantial proportion of its memorabilia collection in the mid-1950s, when it was on exhibition in the museum comprising the 'old public hall' on the library paddock. The museum displayed a range of exhibits relating to the local area and when the museum committee disbanded, the collection (including memorabilia) dispersed.

The small collection remaining, apart from on RSL Honour Board in the Senior Citizen's Hall, and a photographic exhibition, has come to the Sub-Branch from the Lorne State School. In the 1980s the school was no longer interested in keeping the collection, and has not maintained a connection. No stories were provided about the items. Further loss of the Lorne RSL Sub-Branch's collection occurred in the 1990s, when it was discarded after being water damaged. Additional loss of the collection also occurred when the Sub-Branch sold its hall.

Today, the Lorne RSL collection is housed in the Senior Citizens Hall and at the Lorne Historical Society. The Sub-Branch has nineteen members and meets either at the Church Hall or at the Senior Citizens Hall.

The collection consists of honour boards, honour rolls, brass plaques, photographic collection and other material. The Lorne Sub-Branch regard the Honour Boards as having the highest significance, as they recorded those who served and fell in the main conflicts. Honour Boards are displayed to minimise the risk of them being neglected or discarded. Material in the collection is valued for its social significance rather than its financial worth.

About 500 people a year visit the collection, and a number of schools come to Lorne each year and carry out projects which include the memorabilia collection. Occasionally a family member will visit and seek historical and biographical details about a soldier on the Honour Boards.

### *Collections management*

While most natural risks are low, the township of Lorne is in a high-risk area for bushfire. The photograph collection has been digitised, but electronic copies are not readily available. There is an urgent and serious need for a storage facility that can protect the collection against bushfires. The photographic collection is stored in the storeroom, which leaks.

RSL and Historical Society members are elderly, and cannot carry out the maintenance that is the responsibility of the Surf Coast Shire, which manages the building. Members would ideally like the collection to be housed in the Information Centre, which would offer more opportunity for promotion. No arrangements for the collection's future have been made in the event that the RSL branch disbands. This is of concern to the members, as younger veterans do not get involved with the branch.

There is no catalogue of the items, and there are no separate procedures for managing the small collection, now that it forms part of the Historical Society collection. Branch members have not undertaken any training in conservation or archival collections, and support services and networks were not accessed, because of the small scale of the collection.



Lorne State School Great War Honour Board in the entrance to the Lorne Senior Citizens' Hall.



Lorne RSL Honour Board in the Lorne Senior Citizens' Hall.



First World War Honour Board in the Lorne Historical Society.



Memorial shield to Harold Wanliss in the Lorne Historical Society.

## Stawell RSL Sub-Branch collection

### Stawell RSL

Stawell is a large town in the Wimmera district of Victoria, close to the Grampians National Park. Stawell Sub-Branch was founded in around 1921, its members meeting 'in a tin shed', then in a building on the corner of main and Patrick Streets. In 1946, the Sub-Branch purchased the present two-storey house, built in 1898, from the Strangio family for £3,000. The Sub-Branch refer to the building as the 'Stawell RSL Memorial Hall'.

In 2010 Sub-Branch had 81 financial members. They are veterans of the Second World War (about 31), Malaya/Borneo (1), Vietnam (8), Gulf War, (1), and East Timor (2). The oldest member is a former nurse, aged 98.

The building is hired to other groups for a number of community purposes. The Sub-Branch organises school visits and services for Anzac Day, Remembrance Day and Vietnam Veterans Day, and often organises local services for smaller nearby branches. The leadership of this RSL served in Vietnam: the President in Army as a National Serviceman, and the Secretary/Treasurer and the Vice-President in the navy.

### The collection

The memorabilia at Stawell includes personal papers, medals, honour boards, ordnance and weapons, artwork, photographs, books, uniforms, badges, flags and banners. Only about one to two per cent of the memorabilia is on display. The Sub-Branch has bought six glass cases through a Department of Veterans' Affairs grant for this purpose. Memorabilia from storage is rotated through them in response to themes originating with RSL members, for example World War 1 and 2 displays. Other themes for the future are a displays of items associated with service in the Royal Australian Navy (RAN) and Vietnam.

Members consider the honour boards to be very significant because they list the men and women from Stawell and district who volunteered in most cases for war service. Other items considered significant are a radio made from the decking of *HMAS Stawell*, aircraft fragments, and bomb fragments from Darwin.

Over the years Stawell has received a relatively large number of visitors to its collection. The main hall is of most interest to visitors, with its honour rolls and photographs, closely followed by the collection of firearms and badges. A large number of people visit on Anzac Day and local school groups visit in the lead up to commemorative days.

### Collections management

Few records have been kept about the collection over the years, so it is difficult to determine the origin of many items. Most items have been loaned or donated by families. In most cases the reason for the donations is preservation following the illness or death of a family member. Items are to be stored by the Sub-Branch, not necessarily displayed, and in most cases no stories have been conveyed about them. Some donors maintain contact about the items. In other instances, children wish to see their grandfather's material on display.

No catalogue currently exists. Stawell has so much memorabilia that it is running short of space to store it and, in some instances, has tried to return it to families. An additional problem for storage is the upstairs renovations. Memorabilia has often been moved from one room to another to assist the painters and items have become intermingled. Requests for the return of donated memorabilia to those who donated it in the first place, or more often their families, is a rare problem. After proof of ownership, that decision is made by the committee.

Natural threats to the collection are generally low, but the age of the roof and lack of sprinkler systems has raised the sub-branch's assessment of the threat of damage from fire and storms to moderate. Repairs to the roof were carried out late 2009 and early 2010. The greatest threat was poor archival management, and poor storage facilities. A need for interested volunteers was expressed.

Although they recognise the need, the sub-branch members have not undertaken any training in conservation or archival collections, as it is difficult to find members to undertake such training, nor are they aware of support services and networks. As this organisation does not wish to close, priority has not been given to developing agreements for caring for the collection if the group disbands.



Stawell and District Honour Board, with about 400 names, in the main hall.



Stawell RSL Memorial Hall with a 25-pounder howitzer, a Lone Pine tree and (at far right) a Bofors anti-aircraft gun.



A popular exhibit on the ground floor, a glass case containing rifles and two machine-guns.



In the 'gun room' a display of insignia in wall-mounted glass-fronted cases.



Storage shed at the rear of the hall.



Glass display cases in the hallway showing examples of several collection categories: shell cases, medals, posters and uniforms. At top left is a photograph of the building 'Oban' early in the twentieth century.

## Winchelsea and District RSL Sub-Branch collection

The historic town of Winchelsea is located on the Barwon River, in a pastoral district of the Surf Coast Shire, in the south-west of Victoria. The Winchelsea RSL Sub-Branch was formed in 1919. In 1925, the Soldiers' Memorial Grandstand was constructed, and it included club rooms for the RSL and the Australian Legion. In 1930, several smaller RSL branches in the district joined together and in 1932 the Winchelsea Sub-Branch became the Winchelsea and District Sub-Branch.<sup>144</sup>

The Winchelsea and District RSL Sub-Branch has gathered and maintained a collection of memorabilia and memorial furniture since its early years. Today, the Winchelsea and District RSL is served by a membership increasing in age, and declining in numbers. The RSL Sub-Branch rooms are opened upon request to the public, school and community groups and as part of Anzac Day commemorative activities.



Winchelsea and District RSL Club Room, 1947, showing gifted memorial chairs for the President and Vice President. Source: RN Campbell, *The Story of the Winchelsea and District Sub-Branch R.S.S.A.I.L.A. 1919-1947*.

### The collection

All of the memorabilia is on display, grouped by conflict. It includes honour boards and rolls, photographs, paintings, medals, books, memorial crosses, trophies and armour, chairs and tables and other material.

The memorabilia at Winchelsea has been donated by local families, as a memorial to loved ones and so that it can be displayed and looked after. The history of objects is generally not provided by the donors, but a local historian has since written a book which provides a background to the service of local ex-service men and women.<sup>145</sup> Families and descendants of the veterans continue to visit.

At least 500 people each year visit the clubrooms. Most people visit on Anzac Day and the annual community sports day, when the collection is advertised as part of the carnival. It is also promoted through the Winchelsea and District Historical Society. People of all ages visit the collection, with arranged visits by school children throughout the year. A recent school to visit was the Niddre Primary School from Melbourne. Visitors are interested in the entire collection, but especially in the photographs of soldiers and the memorial crosses on the ceiling rafters, commemorating those who did not return from battle.

### Collections management

The collection is managed by the Sub-Branch office bearers. There is no catalogue of the collection, and no training has been undertaken in its care. Members were unaware of support services available. Like Stawell and Box Hill, they are concerned that the entire collection should be kept together and in the local area in the future.

The greatest interest to the members themselves, as in the case of other Sub-Branches, is the honour boards, and photographs of local soldiers. In common with all Sub-Branches, the collection's local connection was of greatest value in assessing its significance, and financial value irrelevant, as it was invaluable to them.

While fire, storm and flood were of low risk, vandalism was seen as a moderate risk. Echoing a common theme, the main risks to the collection lay in its lack of adequate storage and archival management. In addition, there is danger from falling damp after it has rained.

Most private collections in the area, members felt, comprise medals, army caps, rising sun medals, mosquito nets, driver's caps and 'Yankie gaiters'. They are stored in envelopes in drawers or 'a box in the cupboard'. Most families, the members say, are very proud of their relative's memorabilia. There is increased interest by young people to learn more about the importance of the memorabilia and the associations of their relatives with it, and there is an increased interest in Anzac Day.



Detail of RSSAILA Winchelsea Branch Past Presidents Board.



Presidential and Vice Presidential Chair and table.



Detail of photographic portraits of Second World War soldiers of Winchelsea.



View of First World War collection.



Detail of First World War Photographic Honour Roll



Detail of mounted colours, portrait and medals of Private George Donohue.

## Private collections case studies

While much of Victoria's veterans heritage is housed in community collections, there are a number of family and private collections which hold material of significance. Some of these collections are held by families and comprise material exclusively relating to their own history. In other instances, private collectors hold material associated with particular themes or object types which may relate to their own family history.

### Barker and Palmer memorabilia collection

Descendants of the Barker family hold a collection of memorabilia collected by James Barker and his best friend, John Palmer. James Barker enlisted in the 6th Battalion AIF in the First World War with his younger brother Alfred. Alfred died in camp during training. James (known as 'Mutt') was shipped to Egypt for training prior to embarking for Gallipoli. He served in France and Belgium where he was wounded and sent to England for treatment. He took a shell in his chest and lost one lung and had his heart permanently dislodged but lived until he was 82. He had strong links with his battalion mates until his death and was President of the Battalion Association for many years. He was also President of his local RSL branch.

James met John Joseph Palmer in the battalion and they remained life long friends. John Palmer was from Hopetoun and worked as a carpenter and later moved with his three unmarried sisters to North Fitzroy. Joan Barker and her sister acted as de facto daughters to John, and cared for him and his sisters in their later lives. Bert and Joan Franet (*nee* Barker) inherited the collection and it was passed to Wendy Jacobs and her brother, Philip Franet for safe keeping.

The collection includes a number of photographs and framed certificates and papers, plus three boxes of memorabilia including books. James Barker's Military Medal and framed citation and John Palmer's Military Cross, citation and the white gloves he wore at its presentation also form part of the collection. Amongst the stored items were a German pistol taken from a captured German and a very small pocket diary with some notes including the landing at Gallipoli which has a simple pencil message smeared in mud and some blood which says: 'A dreadful day'.

Despite having kept so many items relating to the War, James Barker neither spoke of nor shared his experiences with his grand children. The family accepted the disabled veterans who visited as normal and accepted that Anzac Day was an important day in their lives.



Trunk belonging to John Palmer (Second World War provenance).



James Barker in France greeting a French veteran of the Crimean War. This photo is said to have been published in a French newspaper.



Certificate of Appreciation from the R.S.S.A.I.L.A. Victorian Branch in recognition of the services rendered as President of the Healesville Sub-Branch 1951-58 by J. (Mutt) Barker.



6th Battalion in Egypt, c.1916.



Certificate of promotion to the rank of Second Lieutenant, signed by King George V, 11 December 1918.



Battalion newspaper featuring caricatures including one of James Barker (left).

## Jennings memorabilia collection

This collection, displayed in the billiard room at the home of Michael Jennings, comprises family memorabilia and memorabilia he has purchased over the years. The family memorabilia is largely that of Ernest Matthews, the husband of Michael's grandmother's cousin. Michael has few details of Ernest Matthews, apart from the fact that he served in both the First and Second World Wars and that he was from the Ballarat area. Son of Ernest Matthews, 6526 Private Ernest Edmund Matthews was a farmer of Crowlands, Victoria. He enlisted at Ballarat in the 6th Battalion, AIF, on 1 April 1916, aged 27 years and nine months, and signed his attestation form on 1 May 1916.<sup>146</sup>

Ernest Matthews went to England and dislocated his elbow during bayonet training at Durrington Camp and was admitted to hospital at Fargo on 16 February 1917. He served in a training battalion on Salisbury Plain for the remainder of 1917 and early 1918. He returned to Australia on 6 June 1918 and was discharged the following 11 September.

Matthews' memorabilia collection includes a photograph album that has photographs of Gallipoli (Turkey), Egypt and England. Other items of Ernest Matthews held by Michael Jennings include postcards, a uniform and medals. In addition to this the Jennings collection includes a First World War German army belt, army water bottles (one dated 1917), a Burwood and District Roll of Honour, war souvenirs and books. None of the collection has been catalogued or digitised.



Wall display in the billiard room of Michael Jennings' home showing the uniform and cap of Ernest Matthews and a Burwood and District Honour Roll.



A friend of Ernest Matthews in Egypt showing a pyramid in the background.



Front page of the Melbourne Grammar School publication, War Services of Old Melburnians.



Portrait of A.C. Dean, ex-British First World War soldier.

# Section 6 – Lost and rescued heritage case studies

The custodians of Victoria's veterans heritage collections value the memorabilia in their care. Not everyone, however, has a sense of the significance of this important cultural material. This survey has uncovered many instances of veterans heritage being neglected, wilfully damaged, inappropriately sold or thrown out.

## Catalina banner rescued from rubbish tip

A large RAAF Catalina banner was rescued from a local Stawell rubbish tip. It is now on display in the ground-floor office of the Stawell RSL Building.

## A lost Dimboola family collection

In the late 1980s, the family members of a veteran from the Dimboola area disposed of his entire collection at the local rubbish tip after his death. This veteran had served with the Light Horse in Palestine during the Second World War. He was an avid collector. He collected almost anything and stored it in his farm house and outbuildings including newspapers, magazines, even buttons, razorblades and combs. Photography was his second hobby. He had taken his camera to Palestine, photographed his entire experience and kept the prints and negatives.

After he died, members of his family, from whom he had become estranged, arrived at the farm and took everything to the local tip. This material was never recovered. All that remained were the outbuildings filled almost to the rafters with newspapers and magazines dating back to the 1930s.

This destruction of such a valuable collection is a reminder of the importance of raising awareness of the significance of veterans heritage in our communities, and providing families with information about donating material when they can no longer care for it.



## Honour board found in a chook shed

In 1998 the honour board from the Marist Brothers College Bendigo was found wrapped up and stored in an old chook shed. Established in the 1890s, the College had closed its doors during the 1980s and the honour board had somehow made its way onto a property in the nearby Junourton district. A community member alerted the Bendigo RSL and the owners of the honour board agreed that it be donated to the Bendigo RSL Military Museum. By relocating this 2 metre by 2.5 metre honour board to a secure indoor environment it was saved from exposure to the climate, pest attack and other hazards that could have resulted in serious deterioration. This large and impressive honour board is now on display at the Bendigo Military Museum. It is an example of the vulnerability of honour rolls and the part that ordinary community members can play in their rescue and preservation.

Photo source: Bendigo RSL Military Museum.

# Section 7 – Community collaboration case studies

When veterans heritage organisations, such as RSLs, collaborate together with other community groups their capacity to display material and tell stories is greatly strengthened. Working together with local historical societies and community museums increases resources, generates new perspectives and ensures that a broader cross section of the community is engaged.

The two case studies below illustrate the value of collaboration in exhibiting significant collections and bringing them to the attention of the public.

## Grinton brothers photographs, Bendigo

In February 2008, the Bendigo Art Gallery opened an exhibition entitled *Snapshots and Stories*. It was a collaborative project that included historical material from the collections of eighteen central Victorian-based heritage organisations. Groups joined together to contribute objects such as a black wedding dress from the late nineteenth century, a baby's coffin, postcards, toys, and a slouch hat. Heritagecare, part of a Conservation Volunteers Australia partnership with Heritage Victoria, provided support for the volunteers.<sup>147</sup>

A key part of the exhibition was First World War photographs by Jack Grinton of Bendigo. With his brother, Bert, he served with the Australian Imperial Forces. The two recorded their war experiences through photographs, even though cameras contravened regulations. Jack bought his first camera at Cape Town on the way to England, and gave this to Bert when he purchased another one. Also part of the Grinton collection is a wallet and postcards that Jack carried in his battledress breast pocket which show the effects of a hole left by a piece of German shrapnel that wounded him in September 1918.

Upon his return home to Bendigo, the photograph negatives were stored in a biscuit tin. They were not developed until recently, when a descendant of the Grinton brothers took them to the Eaglehawk Heritage Society seeking to discover whether they were worth preserving. The negatives were given to the RSL Military Museum in Bendigo and, with a small grant, the photographs were printed for the first time.

The discovery of these photographic negatives opened up a new chapter in Australia's documentary record of the First World War. At the conclusion of *Snapshots and Stories*, the Grinton photographs were curated into their own exhibition called *A Camera on the Somme*. It opened at the Bendigo Art Gallery in June 2009 and toured galleries around Australia before returning to the Bendigo RSL Museum in 2011.





Images: Courtesy of Bendigo RSL Museum and Eaglehawk Heritage Society. Left – Unknown Sergeant who was a Military Medal winner; Above – Unknown French Family in the village of Visme-Au-Val where the 38th Battalion were billeted.

## Airlie Bank Gallery Lighthorse Collection

The Light Horse memorabilia collection of George Auchterlonie is currently housed at the Gippsland Armed Forces Museum. George Auchterlonie was with the 8th Australian Lighthorse Regiment and served in Egypt, Sinai, and Palestine during World War One.

Prior to 2004 this collection was housed at the historic Airlie Bank homestead in Morwell, built in 1879. The display at Morwell was the outcome of a successful collaboration between many community partners. In the late 1990s, a Commonwealth Government employment

grant was awarded to restore the homestead and the funds were supplemented by grants from Heritage Victoria, Department of Veterans' Affairs, RACV foundation, Morwell RSL and Latrobe City.

The homestead was restored by twenty-three Work for the Dole participants and a dedicated group of local volunteers. Work was completed in July 2000 and the homestead was transformed into the home of 'Dad's War Stuff'. While at Airlie Bank homestead, the collection was an example of a collaborative effort of Commonwealth, State and Local Governments, RSL, community volunteers and other community members.<sup>148</sup>

# Section 8 – Resources for veterans heritage organisations

## Sources of information and training

There is a wealth of information available to assist veterans heritage organisations, such as RSL Sub-Branches and community museums, to improve the way they look after their collections. In the first instance organisations may find the following publications useful.

Department of Planning and Community Development, *A Guide to Caring for Veterans Heritage Collections*, 2010.

Department of Planning and Community Development, *A Guide to Donating Veterans Heritage in Victoria*, 2010.

These guides are available at [www.veterans.vic.gov.au](http://www.veterans.vic.gov.au)

Organisations that provide information and training are listed below.

### Museums Australia (Victoria)

Museums Australia (Victoria) provides advice and training to volunteers and professionals in small and large museums in metropolitan Melbourne and regional Victoria. It has a series of **information sheets** and templates which offer advice about writing a collection policy, conservation, storage, cataloguing and dealing with firearms. There is also a list of museum suppliers that make display cases and sell appropriate materials for storing heritage objects. RSLs can become members of Museums Australia (Victoria) and receive discounts to professional development events, a Victorian magazine about museum issues, and regular emails about training and funding opportunities.

Museums Australia (Victoria) also provides Community Collections Training which is offered on an on-demand basis and includes workshops in significance assessment, collection management, preventive conservation and interpretation. Contact Museums Australia (Victoria) or see [www.mavic.asn.au/events-training](http://www.mavic.asn.au/events-training)

Museums Australia (Victoria) also coordinates Victorian Collections. This is a free, online **cataloguing system** that enables community museums and galleries, historical societies, sporting, church, armed forces and other service groups to record their local heritage and culture to ensure collections are well-documented for the future. If you would like to be involved contact Museums Australia (Victoria) on 8341 7344 or [info@victoriancollections.net](mailto:info@victoriancollections.net)

Museums Australia (Victoria) can also provide copies of the **Small Museums Cataloguing Manual**. This is an invaluable reference for RSLs and community organisations wishing to start or develop their collections cataloguing. It includes practical advice and 'how to' examples. This manual can be downloaded at: [www.mavic.asn.au/resources](http://www.mavic.asn.au/resources)

### Museums Australia (Victoria)

Melbourne Museum, Carlton Gardens, Carlton  
PO Box 385  
Carlton South 3053  
Phone: 8341 7344  
Regional Freecall: 1800 680 082  
Fax: 8341 7333  
Email: [mavic@mavic.asn.au](mailto:mavic@mavic.asn.au)  
Web: [www.mavic.asn.au](http://www.mavic.asn.au)

### **Royal Historical Society of Victoria (RHSV)**

The Royal Historical Society of Victoria (RHSV) supports its members in the preservation, organisation and publication of historical records. It is the peak body in Victoria for local historical societies. RSLs are eligible to become affiliates of the RHSV and then may receive assistance about collections management, cataloguing and records preservation. Each year the RSHV holds four seminar days in different parts of Victoria, on topics of interest for local historical societies and other heritage organisations such as RSLs.

#### ***Royal Historical Society of Victoria***

239 A'Beckett Street  
Melbourne 3000  
Phone: 9326 9288  
Fax: 9326 9477  
Email: [office@historyvictoria.org.au](mailto:office@historyvictoria.org.au)  
Web: [www.historyvictoria.org.au](http://www.historyvictoria.org.au)

### **Public Record Office Victoria (PROV)**

PROV's Archival Support program provides a range of training in the preservation and conservation of records, records management and digitisation to community based organisations and individuals who care for cultural collections. Contact the Community Archives team at PROV or find out about upcoming workshops and training at [www.prov.vic.gov.au/communitycollections/trainingandseminars.asp](http://www.prov.vic.gov.au/communitycollections/trainingandseminars.asp)

#### ***Public Record Office Victoria***

99 Shiel Street  
North Melbourne 3051  
Web: [www.prov.vic.gov.au](http://www.prov.vic.gov.au)  
Phone: 9348 5600  
Fax: 9348 5656  
Email: [community.programs@prov.vic.gov.au](mailto:community.programs@prov.vic.gov.au)

### **Centre for Cultural Materials Conservation**

The Centre for Cultural Materials Conservation (CCMC) at the University of Melbourne provides conservation services and advice, including preventive care of collections, conservation treatments and conservation management plans. They can provide advice about looking after fragile objects and documents, and can undertake work on damaged or at risk material.

The CCMC has also produced *Bushfires... Protect your precious possessions*. This booklet is aimed at assisting people to prepare for and protect their precious possessions in the event of bushfires.

It can be downloaded at:  
[www.culturalconservation.unimelb.edu.au](http://www.culturalconservation.unimelb.edu.au)

The Centre for Conservation of Cultural Materials at the **University of Melbourne** offers some short courses in conservation and art appraisal.

#### ***Centre for Conservation of Cultural Materials The University of Melbourne***

Victoria 3010  
Phone: 8344 7989  
Fax: 8344 0329  
Email: [conservation-info@unimelb.edu.au](mailto:conservation-info@unimelb.edu.au)  
Web: [www.culturalconservation.unimelb.edu.au](http://www.culturalconservation.unimelb.edu.au)

### **Deakin University**

Deakin University offer short courses in Cultural Heritage and Museum Studies. These courses are for anyone interested in cultural heritage management including caring for museum and archival collections.

### *Cultural Heritage Centre for Asia and the Pacific*

Deakin University  
221 Burwood Highway  
Burwood 3125  
Phone: 9251 7110  
Fax 9251 7158  
Email [chcap@deakin.edu.au](mailto:chcap@deakin.edu.au)  
Web: [www.deakin.edu.au/arts-ed/chcap/ch-ms/short-course.php](http://www.deakin.edu.au/arts-ed/chcap/ch-ms/short-course.php)

### **Victoria University**

Victoria University offers a Certificate II in Museum Practice.

### *Victoria University*

Footscray Campus  
PO Box 14428  
Melbourne 8001  
Phone: 9919 6100  
Fax: 9919 4813  
Email: Through online enquiry via [www.vu.edu.au/gotovu](http://www.vu.edu.au/gotovu)  
Web: [www.vu.edu.au/courses/certificate-ii-in-museum-practice-cul20204](http://www.vu.edu.au/courses/certificate-ii-in-museum-practice-cul20204)

## Other sources of information

**Caring for Your Wartime Memorabilia** is a guide to the conservation of veterans heritage. It is produced by the Department of Veterans' Affairs – see: [www.dva.gov.au/aboutDVA/publications/commemorative/memorabilia](http://www.dva.gov.au/aboutDVA/publications/commemorative/memorabilia)

**Preserving Australia's Documentary Heritage: A Starter Kit for Community Groups** is a useful resource for small heritage organisations. It is produced by the National Library of Australia – see: [www.nla.gov.au/services/starterkitcommunity.pdf](http://www.nla.gov.au/services/starterkitcommunity.pdf)

**reCollections** is an online guide covering the conservation, handling, storage and display of objects in community collections. It is produced by the Heritage Collections Council – see: [archive.amol.org.au/reollections](http://archive.amol.org.au/reollections)

**Resources on conservation** can be found at the Australian Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Material website. This website offers advice about conservation (looking after objects to prevent damage) and also has a directory of professional conservators working in private practice – see: [www.aiccm.org.au](http://www.aiccm.org.au)

The **Collections Australia Network (CAN)** website is a gateway to collecting institutions across Australia, from small to large organisations. It provides information for community museums and historical societies as well as providing a place for people to share ideas and get advice and feedback from other institutions. Several RSLs are members of CAN – see [www.collectionsaustralia.net.au](http://www.collectionsaustralia.net.au)

## Funding sources

RSLs and other community organisations may apply for a variety of grants to develop, conserve and display their veterans heritage collections. In most instances RSLs will meet the definition of 'community museum', 'historical society' or 'community collecting organisation'. Check your eligibility with funding bodies before applying.

The following list provides details of potential funding sources. It is not exhaustive and it can pay to be creative when thinking about fundraising.

### Local History Grants Program

#### *Public Record Office of Victoria (PROV)*

PO Box 2100  
North Melbourne 3051  
Telephone: 9348 5688  
Fax: 9348 5656  
Email: [community.programs@prov.vic.gov.au](mailto:community.programs@prov.vic.gov.au)  
Web: [www.prov.vic.gov.au/lhgp/welcome.asp](http://www.prov.vic.gov.au/lhgp/welcome.asp)

The Local History Grants Program (LHGP) supports projects that preserve, record or publish Victorian local history. The program is administered by the Public Record Office of Victoria (PROV).

### Community Heritage Grants Program

#### *National Library of Australia (NLA)*

National Library of Australia  
Canberra 2600  
Telephone: 02 6262 1147  
Fax: 02 6273 2545  
Email: [chg@nla.gov.au](mailto:chg@nla.gov.au)  
Web: [www.nla.gov.au/chg/](http://www.nla.gov.au/chg/)

The Community Heritage Grants Program is run by the National Library of Australia and aims to preserve and provide access to nationally significant Australian cultural heritage material held by community groups.

### Saluting Their Service

#### *Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA)*

GPO Box 9998  
Canberra ACT 2601  
Telephone: 133 254  
Regional Free Call: 1800 555 254  
Email: [generalenquiries@dva.gov.au](mailto:generalenquiries@dva.gov.au)  
Web: [www.dva.gov.au](http://www.dva.gov.au)

The Saluting Their Service commemorations grants program is run by the Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs. It supports projects and activities which directly commemorate Australia's servicemen and women who served in wars, conflicts and peace operations. The program is designed to preserve our wartime heritage and to involve people throughout the nation in a wide range of activities and projects.

### Victoria's Heritage Grants

#### *Heritage Victoria (HV)*

Level 4, 55 Collins St, Melbourne 3000  
PO Box 2392, Melbourne 3001  
Telephone: 8644 8800  
Fax: 8644 8951  
Email: [heritage.grants@dpcd.vic.gov.au](mailto:heritage.grants@dpcd.vic.gov.au)  
Web: [www.heritage.vic.gov.au/Funding.aspx](http://www.heritage.vic.gov.au/Funding.aspx)

Victoria's Heritage Grants Program is run through Heritage Victoria. The program funds the repair, documentation and interpretation of public heritage places and objects with recognised heritage values (included in the Victorian Heritage Register or the Heritage Overlay of a Local Planning Scheme).

## **Small Grants for Small Rural Communities Program**

### ***Foundation for Rural and Regional Renewal (FRRR)***

114 Williamson Street  
Bendigo 3552  
PO Box 41, Bendigo 3552  
Telephone: 1800 170 020  
Fax: 03 5443 8900  
Email: [info@frrr.org.au](mailto:info@frrr.org.au)

Web: [www.frrr.org.au/currentprojects.asp](http://www.frrr.org.au/currentprojects.asp)

The Small Grants for Small Rural Communities Program encourages collaborative endeavour between local businesses, communities and government to develop projects that promote social and community welfare, economic, environmental, health, educational or cultural pursuits in remote and rural areas.

## **Veterans Council Grants Program**

### ***Veterans Unit, Victorian State Government***

Veterans Unit, Department of Planning and Community Development

1 Spring Street  
Melbourne 3001  
Telephone: 03 9935 3042  
Email: [veterans@dpcd.vic.gov.au](mailto:veterans@dpcd.vic.gov.au)  
Web: [www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/](http://www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/)

The Victorian Veterans Fund supports commemoration projects and events of regional and local significance. This includes community education programs, exhibitions or displays, initiatives or activities that honour or commemorate veterans' service.

## **Funding to Restore War Memorials**

### ***Saluting Their Service***

Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA)

GPO Box 9998  
Canberra, 2601  
Telephone: 133 254  
Regional Free Call: 1800 555 254  
Email: [generalenquiries@dva.gov.au](mailto:generalenquiries@dva.gov.au)  
Web: [www.dva.gov.au](http://www.dva.gov.au)

Department of Veterans' Affairs *Saluting Their Service* commemorations grants are, subject to eligibility requirements, available to restore, preserve, upgrade and improve access to community war memorials and also to build new memorials where none exists and the memorial will be the focus of community commemoration.

## **Restoring Community War Memorials Grants Program**

### ***Veterans Unit, Victorian State Government***

Veterans Unit, Department of Planning and Community Development

1 Spring Street  
Melbourne VIC 3001  
Telephone: 03 9935 3042  
Email: [veterans@dpcd.vic.gov.au](mailto:veterans@dpcd.vic.gov.au)  
Web: [www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/](http://www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/)

The Victorian Government's Restoring Community War Memorials grants program supports communities in Victoria to ensure local war memorials and honour rolls are restored to their original condition or enhanced to reflect local communities' service history. Under the program, any Victorian ex-service organisation, local government, school or community organisation can apply for funds to help repair, protect, restore and enhance war memorials and honour rolls.

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## Other funding sources

### **Arts Victoria**

[www.arts.vic.gov.au/content/Public/Funding\\_Programs/Funding\\_at\\_a\\_Glance.aspx](http://www.arts.vic.gov.au/content/Public/Funding_Programs/Funding_at_a_Glance.aspx)

### **Philanthropy Australia**

[www.philanthropy.org.au/index.html](http://www.philanthropy.org.au/index.html)

### **Museums Australia (Victoria)**

[www.mavic.asn.au/services/museum-grants/](http://www.mavic.asn.au/services/museum-grants/)

### **Regional Arts Victoria**

[www.rav.net.au/funding-and-resources/fund](http://www.rav.net.au/funding-and-resources/fund)

### **Australia Council for the Arts**

[www.australiacouncil.gov.au/grants](http://www.australiacouncil.gov.au/grants)

### **Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs**

Volunteer Grants – Equipment  
[www.fahcsia.gov.au](http://www.fahcsia.gov.au)

### **Department of Planning and Community Development**

Victorian Community Support Grants – Building Community Infrastructure (Shared use facilities)  
[www.grants.dvc.vic.gov.au](http://www.grants.dvc.vic.gov.au)

### **Regional Development Victoria**

Regional Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)  
[www.business.vic.gov.au/BUSVIC/STANDARD/PC\\_60276.html](http://www.business.vic.gov.au/BUSVIC/STANDARD/PC_60276.html)

# Further Reading

## Books and other published works

- Arts Victoria/Department of Planning and Community Development, *Strengthening local communities: the community museums pilot project report*, Department of Planning and Community Development, 2009.
- Askew, Brian, *The heroes and war memorials of Mulgrave*, Melbourne, Brian Askew, 2009.
- Australia ICOMOS Inc, International Council of Monuments and Sites, *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*, 1999.
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- Brownhill, Walter Randolph, *The history of Geelong and Corio Bay*, revised edition, Geelong Advertiser, Geelong, 1990.
- Campbell, RN, *The Story of the Winchelsea and District Sub-Branch RSSALLA 1919-1947*, Winchelsea RSL, Winchelsea, 1947.
- City of Casey, *Our living memorials: avenues of honour in the City of Casey*, Narre Warren, Vic. City of Casey, 2001.
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- 'Dad's war stuff': the story of a Gippsland lighthorseman; an exhibition from the Auchterlonie collection, Gippsland Printers, Morwell, undated brochure.
- Durance, Jillian, *Still going strong: the story of the Moyarra honor roll*, Moyarra Community Group, 2006.
- Freestone, Robert, *Designing Australia's cities: culture, commerce and the city beautiful, 1900-1930*, University of New South Wales Press, Sydney, 2007.
- Gregory, E.B, M.L. Gregory and W.L. Koenig, *Coast to country: Winchelsea – a history of the shire*, Shire of Winchelsea in association with Hargreen Publishing Company, Melbourne, 1985.
- Gillham, Harry, *The Tower of Remembrance and War Memorial Park on Garden Hill at Kangaroo Ground, Victoria, 1919-2001*, Eltham, Eltham District Historical Society, 2002.
- Heritage Victoria, *Victoria's heritage: strengthening our communities*, Department of Sustainability and Environment, 2006.
- Hirst, Judith and Glenys Wain, *Cenotaph of Sale and District Fallen Soldiers' Memorial unveiled by Brigadier-General Forsyth, CMG*, Sale, Sale and District Family History Group, 2008.
- Hutchinson, Garrie, *Remember them: a guide to Victoria's wartime heritage*, Prahran, Hardie Grant, 2009.
- Inglis, Ken, *Sacred places: war memorials in the Australian landscape*, Melbourne, Melbourne University Press, 2005.
- Jackson, Ross , Gary McCulloch, David Thewlis, *Fear not that ye have died for naught: a history of the Sale memorial war fallen 1899-1945*, Sale, Vic., the authors, 1997.
- Lack, John, *Footscray's war memorials: their past and future*, Footscray, City of Maribyrnong and Footscray Historical Society, 2000.
- Lake, Marilyn, *The limits of hope: soldier settlement in Victoria, 1915-1918*, Oxford University Press, Melbourne, 1987.
- Massey, Graeme, *Fallen heroes: Warracknabeal War Memorial*, Warracknabeal Vic., Warracknabeal Secondary College History Department, 2002.

McKay J and R. Allom, *Lest we forget: a guide to the conservation of war memorials*, Returned Services League of Australia (Queensland Branch) and the Anzac Day Commemoration Committee, Brisbane, 1984.

McKernan, Michael, *The Australian people and the Great War*, William Collins Pty Ltd, Sydney, 1984.

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Parsons M. and S. Trigellis-Smith, *War memorials of Victoria: a pictorial record*, Returned and Services League, Victorian Branch, 1994.

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Scates, Bruce, *A place to remember: a history of the Shrine of Remembrance*, Melbourne, Cambridge University Press, 2009.

Smallwood, Rosalind, *Hard to go bung: World War II Soldier Settlement in Victoria, 1945-1962*, Hyland House Publishing, Melbourne, 1992.

Venn, Walter J, *United Shire of Beechworth 1939 - 1945 honour rolls*, Beechworth, W. J. and S. M. Venn, 2000.

## Local heritage studies

This survey has also drawn on a number of local heritage studies which are available at the Department of Transport Library which houses the collections of Heritage Victoria and the Department of Planning and Community Development. This library is at 121 Exhibition Street, Melbourne, contact 9655 8600.

## Unpublished works

Goad, P & Willis, J, Nationalism and identity: government architecture in Australia 1901-1951, Research Project in Progress, Faculty of Architecture, Building and Planning, University of Melbourne.

Haddow, Janine, 'Avenues of honour in Victoria', Master of Landscape Architecture thesis, University of Melbourne, 1987.

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Taylor, Phil, 'Pro deo et patria: A survey of Victoria's Boer War memorials', Master of Arts (Public History) Thesis, Monash University, 1997.

Triolo, Rosalie, "'Our schools and the war": Victoria's Education Department and the Great War, 1914-18', PhD thesis, Monash University, 2008.

## Websites

Monument Australia, [monumentaustralia.org.au](http://monumentaustralia.org.au)

New South Wales Register of War Memorials  
[www.warmemorialsnsw.asn.au](http://www.warmemorialsnsw.asn.au)

Queensland War Memorial Register  
[www.qldwarmemorials.com.au](http://www.qldwarmemorials.com.au)

Royal Historical Society of Victoria Memorials Database  
[www.210.15.209.254/memorials.htm](http://www.210.15.209.254/memorials.htm)

South Australia and Northern Territory War Memorials  
[www.tributesofhonour.info](http://www.tributesofhonour.info)

Victorian Heritage Database, [www.heritage.vic.gov.au](http://www.heritage.vic.gov.au)

War Memorials in Australia, [www.skp.com.au](http://www.skp.com.au)

Western Australia War Memorials Register  
[www.anzac.dpc.wa.gov.au/](http://www.anzac.dpc.wa.gov.au/)

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## Electronic resources

Christey, Robert, *Victorian war memorials*, electronic resource on disk, available at the State Library of Victoria.

Hughes, Bronwyn, *Lights of our past: Australian stained glass*, electronic resource on disk, available at the State Library of Victoria.

Victorian War Heritage Inventory can be found at [www.veterans.vic.gov.au](http://www.veterans.vic.gov.au)

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- B.R. Beverley, Numurkah
- Tony Bowden, Box Hill RSL Sub-Branch
- Peter Bromley, Recreation Officer, Surf Coast Shire
- City of Ballarat Council
- City of Whittlesea Council
- Bob Christey, Historian
- Corangamite Shire Council
- Graeme Cox, Stawell RSL Sub-Branch
- Des Donohue, Winchelsea and District RSL Sub-Branch
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- Lenore Frost, Essendon Historical Society
- Wally Grant, Lorne RSL Sub-Branch
- Ken Goudie, Historian
- Janine Haddow, Department of Sustainability and Environment
- Greg Hallam, Stawell RSL Sub-Branch
- John Hawker, Horticulturist, Heritage Victoria
- Margaret Hiscox, Port Fairy Historical Society
- Pauline Hitchins, Communications, Heritage Victoria
- Janet Hodgson, Public Land Assets – Historic Places, Land Stewardship and Biodiversity Group, Department of Sustainability and Environment
- Dr Bronwyn Hughes, Stained Glass Consultant
- Garrie Hutchinson, formerly Department of Planning and Community Development
- Ray Hutchinson, Dimboola RSL Sub-Branch
- Professor Ken Inglis, Historian
- Michael Jennings, St Albans Park, Geelong
- Con Lannan, The Geelong College, Newtown
- David Lawry, Director, Treenet

- 
- Des Leonard, Stawell RSL Sub-Branch
  - Margaret Lewis, Australian War Memorial, Canberra
  - Bev Miller, Assistant Principal, Bendigo Secondary College, Bendigo
  - Patrick Miller, Heritage Victoria
  - Barney Parsons, Winchelsea and District RSL Sub-Branch
  - Jeanette Pope, Research Manager, Department of Planning and Community Development
  - Princes Hill Secondary College, Princes Hill, Melbourne
  - Kate Prinsely, Royal Historical Society of Victoria
  - Keith Rossi, RSL Historian
  - Sale Primary School, Macalister Street, Sale
  - Sale College, Macalister Street, Sale
  - Ian Savage, Acting Principal, Scotch College, Melbourne
  - Paul Sheahan, Headmaster, Melbourne Grammar School
  - Doug Stirling, Lorne RSL Sub-Branch
  - Phil Taylor, Historian
  - Department of Transport Library (Infralib) Staff, Melbourne
  - Rosalie Triolo, Lecturer in Education, Monash University
  - Robert Winther, Liaison Officer, Heidelberg Repatriation Hospital
  - State Library of Victoria staff.

# Endnotes

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