



"Nurungi" (Remembered)

Official Newsletter of the City of Canada Bay Heritage Society

email: heritage@canadabayheritage.asn.au

www.canadabayheritage.asn.au

EDITOR
LOIS MICHEL
9744-8528

PRESIDENT
MARK DURANCE
9743-0583

SECRETARY/TREASURER
LOIS MICHEL
3 Flavell Street
(P.O. Box 152)
Concord 2137
Phone: 9744-8528
Fax: 9744-7591

**GENERAL MEETINGS
and Guest Speakers**
1st Saturday of month
(except January)
at 2:00 pm in the
City of Canada Bay
Museum
1 Bent Street, Concord
9743-3034

Museum Committee
Meets on 3rd Wednesday of month
at 10:00 am at museum
(everyone welcome)
Chairperson
Lorraine Holmes,
9743-2682

Walker Estates Committee
Meets as required
Chairperson
(vacant)

CITY OF CANADA BAY MUSEUM

1 Bent Street, Concord

Open Wed & Sat
10am to 4pm

Guest Speaker
on 1st Saturday of each
month at 2:00 pm

Phone: 9743-3034
during museum hours
or email

museum@canadabayheritage.asn.au

No.215

SEPTEMBER 2014

Concord in World War 1

By 1916 three hundred men from Concord had enlisted, eleven had died, twenty-one wounded and five invalided home. They went to Gallipoli, France, the deserts of Egypt and North Africa.

The Council supported the national war effort to the full. Those left at home devised all kinds of community functions to raise money to provide the government with additional funds for the war effort and send extra rations and goods to the fighting men abroad.

Concord Golf Club donated entrance fees for competitions to the "patriotic causes" and donated funds to buy instruments for the 7th Light Horse band.

The Central Concord branch of the Red Cross was formed in 1914 to raise funds for the war effort. In 1917 Dame Eadith Walker opened the grounds of Yaralla as a camp for soldiers suffering from tuberculosis.

In 1916 Concord residents contributed £1,299 for the Australia Day Fund, £399 to the Belgium Relief fund, £688 to the Soldiers Air Fund and £200 to the Lord Mayor's Patriotic Fund.

As well as the Red Cross, the municipality supported a branch of the Win the War League, a War Service Committee and a Soldiers' Aid Association. This organisation supervised the construction of several cottages, which after the war, were handed over to returned servicemen from the district.

In 1918 the New Railway Station Committee of North Strathfield held a bazaar on the day of the station's official opening. The £300 raised on the occasion was added to the Soldiers' Aid Association funds.

Apart from the personal heartbreak and family distress caused by the community's loss of life during World War 1, the war years affected Concord in two ways. First they delayed the district's development for several years and second they caused several streets in Concord to be named or renamed in honour of prominent wartime figures or locations as an expression of the municipality's patriotism and support for the cause of the British Empire.

There had been several land sales in the prewar years and during the war but little was done to develop the newly subdivided blocks. After the war there was to be a considerable increase in the industrial potential of the municipality.

An exception to this was Arnott's biscuit factory at Homebush which expanded production during the war to make "hard tack" or army biscuits for forces stationed overseas.

Charles Savage was the Mayor and Thomas Correy his deputy during the war years. In 1916 there were 1,400 houses and a population of 7,000. Concord Road was widened and Dame Eadith Walker contributed £1,150 towards the cost and council £6,700. North Strathfield Station was finally opened in 1918.

During the war Sir Thomas Henley, who was Mayor of the Drummoyne Municipality, was Commissioned, with the rank of Lieutenant-colonel of the Australian Comforts Funds in Egypt, France and England from 1915-19. He pioneered the distribution of comforts to Australians serving in the Libyan desert, along the Nile and the Suez canal. When Gallipoli was evacuated and the AIF sent to France he transferred to Marseille until the main depot went to Le Havre. Later he established headquarters of the fund in London. He was made a Companion of the British Empire and was Knighted in 1921.

The Armistice of 11th November 1918 was celebrated with citizens forming tin-can bands and taking to the streets. Within 12 hours of the news of peace the Western Suburbs Master Carriers Association had organised a large procession from Concord Road through Homebush, Strathfield and Burwood ending in St Luke's Park.

Roz Miller

DIARY DATES

OCT. 4: Brenda Inglis-Powell, "Soldiers in Different Armies"

OCT. 26: Open Day at Yaralla

NOV. 1: Catherine Bishop, "Everyday Objects and Colonial Women's Lives"

DEC. 6: Annual Christmas Party

Street Names in Concord after the WW1

Argonne Street, Mena Street, Lorraine Street, Brussels Street, Warsaw Street, Malta Street and Lemnos Street – reminded people of the war effort. This land at North Strathfield was subdivided between 1916 and 1920.

Albion Street - ancient poetic name for Great Britain

Cavell Avenue, Rhodes – named in honour of Dame Edith Louise Cavell, the noted British nurse of WW1

Empire Avenue (formerly Mangrove Street). The name was changed after two homes had been built by Concord citizens for limbless soldiers. It was changed at the end of WW1 for patriotic reasons. (Ed: Come and see the photograph in our current display)

Gallipoli Street, Central Concord - reminded citizen's of the war effort

George Street - To reinforce the change, the street parallel to Hanover was renamed for King George VI, who was on the throne at this time

Hamilton Street: Named during WW1 to honour General Sir Ian Hamilton, appointed Commander of the landing at Gallipoli, WW1.

Hanover Parade, Concord West - with its unfortunate German connotations became King Street to be more patriotic.

Ian Parade (formerly Swamp Street), named during WW1 in honour of General Sir Ian Hamilton, appointed Commander of the landing at Gallipoli

Jellicoe Street, Central Concord - named after Admiral of the Fleet, John Rushworth Jellicoe, 1st Earl Jellicoe, who was a Royal Naval officer chosen to command the British Fleet at the Battle of Jutland in 1916. This rendered the German fleet ineffective for the remainder of WW1.

Kitchener Avenue, Central Concord - named after Field Marshal Herbert Horatio Kitchener, 1st Earl Kitchener. He was a senior British Army officer and colonial administrator who won fame for his imperial campaigns and later played a central role in the early part of the First World War, although he died halfway through it.

Lloyd George Avenue: Named after David Lloyd George, who was a British Statesman of whom it has been said "he led his country to victory in WW1".

Five Dock to Antarctica

On Christmas eve 1913, as the ship *Aurora* left Antarctica to return to Australia it was hit by a storm, making it "a very miserable Christmas". It was two months before the ship arrived in Adelaide on 23 February 1914.

So ended the remarkable exploration of Antarctica which had begun in 1911 under the leadership of Douglas Mawson. The Chief Medical Officer and Bacteriologist on the Australasian Antarctic Expedition was Archibald Lang McLellan.

He grew up in Five Dock where he attended Five Dock Public School. He graduated in medicine from the University of Sydney in 1910.

The epic story of the expedition is recorded in Mawson's book *The Home of the Blizzard*, which is available for loan from City of Canada Bay libraries. Archibald McLean helped to edit the book for publication.

McLean went on to serve in the First World War and was awarded the Military Cross. He died in 1922 at the age of 37 from tuberculosis, a result of his war service.

The illustration shows memorabilia from the expedition presented by McLean to Five Dock Public School. This memorial, unfortunately, no longer exists but his name is commemorated by McLean Nunataks, a geographical feature in Antarctica and a plaque at the University of Sydney.



(Canada Bay Collections Blog.)

Open Days at Yaralla and Rivendell

If we are to keep up our good work in helping to preserve these heritage estates we desperately need more people to become guides on our Open Days.

For various reasons, age, moving, etc., our number of guides is dwindling.

You don't need any special qualifications - we will supply all the necessary information on the history and heritage that you will need to have a basic understanding.

We also need volunteers to help with Devonshire Teas and just to be "room sitters" for the day. No experience needed.

If we can't get more volunteers then we will have to cut back on the number of people we can accommodate on the day which means we make less money and have less money to spend on work around the estates.

Please come to our meeting of Walker Volunteers on Saturday, 27th September at 2:00 pm at the museum to see what it's all about.

For our October Open Day we will be allowed limited access to the main building but to do this we will need volunteers to sit outside each of the rooms to which we will have access and also people just to lead small groups quickly through the areas to which we have access.

Please come to the meeting to see how you can help.



We need YOU

Better than a Flu Shot!

Miss Beatrice, the church organist, was in her eighties and had never been married. She was admired for her sweetness and kindness to all. One afternoon the minister came to call on her and she showed him into her quaint sitting room.

She invited him to have a seat while she prepared tea. As he sat facing her old Hammond organ, the young minister noticed a cut glass bowl sitting on top of it. The bowl was filled with water, and in the water floated, of all things, a condom!

When she returned with tea and scones they began to chat. The minister tried to stifle his curiosity about the bowl of water and its strange floater, but soon it got the better of him and he could no longer resist. 'Miss Beatrice', he said, pointing to the bowl - 'I wonder if you would tell me about this?'

'Oh, yes,' she replied, 'Isn't it wonderful? I was walking through the park a few months ago and I found this little package on the ground. The directions said to place it on the organ, keep it wet and that it would prevent the spread of disease.'

Do you know I haven't had the flu all winter.



National Wattle Day Golden Wattle - Monday 1 September 2014

For most of the nineteenth century few settlers in Australia displayed any interest in the local flora either intrinsically or horticulturally, preferring gardens of exotic plants. Larger landholders exploited the unusual effects of native plants like Norfolk Island Pine and Bunya Pine, but invariably these were established in grand gardens of predominantly exotic species.

Patriotism

In the spirit of national and patriotic fervour generated by the approach of Federation, achieved in 1901, public interest in the Australian environment was awakened and the search for a national identity brought the desire for national symbols.

Archibald Campbell founded a Wattle Club in Victoria in 1899 to promote a Wattle Day demonstration every September to encourage recognition of the flower as a symbol of patriotism.

In 1908 he delivered a lecture entitled 'Wattle Time: or Yellow-haired September' in which he stated that 'by numbers, the Wattle is almost exclusively Australian, and should undoubtedly be our National Flower'.

Interest in a national Wattle Day was revived in Sydney in 1909. Victoria and South Australia participated in 1910, and Queensland in 1912.

At the same time R. T. Baker, botanist and museum curator, advocated the choice of the Waratah, *Telopea speciosissima* as the Australian national flower. He wrote: "The expression 'the land of the Waratah', applies to Australia and no other; it is Australia's very own. In the Wattle, Australia has not a monopoly like the Waratah, for Africa has over one hundred native wattles, and it also occurs in America, East and West Indies and the islands.

Then again it is not too much to say that throughout the whole botanical world the Waratah is probably unsurpassed as a flower for decorative purposes, and it is impossible to so conventionalise it out of recognition a great feature in a national flower."

In 1911 the Evening News in South Australia reported indignant local reaction to a report 'that South Africa has commandeered the yellow flower (wattle), and proposes to use it for patriotic purposes' and supported the choice of the Waratah as the Australian national flower, noting its tangible features of strength, beauty and colour and its symbolic qualities of health, firmness, endurance and independence.

The adoption of wattle as the national flower tends to be confirmed by its introduction into the design of the Australian armorial bearings on the recommendation of the Rt Hon. Andrew Fisher, Prime Minister of Australia, when the Commonwealth Armorial Ensigns and Supporters were granted by Royal Warrant on 19 September 1912.

The conflict which existed about the choice of the Australian national flower is seen in the inclusion of both waratah and wattle flowers as decoration on the three golden trowels used by the Governor General, Lord Denman, the Prime Minister, the Rt Hon. Andrew Fisher and the Minister for Home Affairs, the Hon. King O'Malley, for the laying of foundation stones of the commencement column in Canberra, the national capital, on 12 March 1913.

Proclamation

Acacia pycnantha enjoyed popular acceptance as Australia's national flower for much of this century but it was not proclaimed as the national floral emblem until 1988, the year of Australia's bicentenary. The Gazette is dated 1 September 1988, signed by the Governor General, Sir Ninian Stephen, on 19 August 1988.

A ceremony was held on 1 September 1988 at the Australian National Botanic Gardens when the Minister for Home Affairs, Robert Ray, made the formal announcement, and the Prime Minister's wife, Mrs Hazel Hawke, planted a Golden Wattle

Four years later, in 1992, the 1 September was formally declared 'National Wattle Day' by the Minister for the Environment, Mrs Ros Kelly at another ceremony at the Australian National Botanic Gardens. The Gazette is dated 24 August 1992 and was signed by the Governor General, Bill Hayden, on 23 June 1992.

Symbolic usage

The first granting of armorial bearings to the Commonwealth of Australia was made in 1908. A new design was granted by Royal Warrant on 19 September 1912. The branches of wattle used as an ornamental accessory to the shield, representing the badges of the six States as they were in 1912, were not mentioned in the blazon, but were depicted in the coloured illustration included in the gazette of the Australian armorial bearings. The wattle depicted has clusters of spherical flowerheads coloured yellow and blue-grey, and green phyllodes characteristic of many

species of *Acacia*. It is not a botanically accurate representation of *Acacia pycnantha*.

Source: <http://www.anbg.gov.au/emblems/aust.emblem.html>

Wattle song for National Wattle Day - 'Where the Wattles Bloom'

Download to listen to MP3 recording of Jim Williams singing his song accompanied by guitar, you also can download sheet music for both choir and piano, and a recording of a piano version as well.

Website: <http://www.wattleday.asn.au>

Resource: www.wattleday.asn.au

Have you ever wondered why . . .

Why the sun lightens our hair, but darkens our skin?

Why can't women put on mascara with their mouth closed?

Why don't you ever see the headline 'Psychic Wins Lottery'?

Why is 'abbreviated' such a long word?

Why is it that doctors call what they do 'practice'?

Why is lemon juice made with artificial flavoring, and dish washing liquid made with real lemons?

Why is the man who invests all your money called a broker?

Why is the time of day with the slowest traffic called rush hour?

Why isn't there mouse-flavored cat food?

Why didn't Noah swat those two mosquitoes?

Why do they sterilize the needle for lethal injections?

Special Meeting

Walker Volunteers

Saturday, 27th September, 2014

at 2:00 pm

in the Museum

Please come and see what you can do to support us in this important part of our aims.

Yesterday's Top 25 Predictions

25. "There is not the slightest indication that nuclear energy will ever be obtainable. It would mean that the atom would have to be shattered at will" - Albert Einstein, 1932
24. "We don't like their sound, and guitar music is on the way out." - Decca Recording Company on declining to sign the Beatles, 1962.
23. "This 'telephone' has too many shortcomings to be seriously considered as a means of communication. The device is inherently of no value to us." - Western Union internal memo, 1876.
22. "Reagan doesn't have that presidential look." - United Artists executive after rejecting Reagan as lead in the 1964 film "The Best Man".
21. "Rail travel at high speed is not possible because passengers, unable to breathe, would die of asphyxia." - Dr. Dionysius Lardner, 1830.
20. "I think there is a world market for maybe five computers." - Thomas Watson, chairman of IBM, 1943.
19. "X-rays will prove to be a hoax." - Lord Kelvin, President of the Royal Society, 1883.
18. "Everyone acquainted with the subject will recognise it as a conspicuous failure." - Henry Morton, president of the Stevens Institute of Technology, on Edison's light bulb, 1880
17. "The horse is here to stay but the automobile is only a novelty - a fad." - The President of the Michigan Savings Bank advising Henry Ford's lawyer not to invest in the Ford Motor Co., 1903.
16. "Television won't last because people will soon get tired of staring at a plywood box every night." - Darryl Zanuck, movie producer, 20th Century Fox, 1946.
15. "No one will pay good money to get from Berlin to Potsdam in one hour when he can ride his horse there in one day for free." - King William 1 of Prussia, on trains, 1864.
14. "There is no reason for any individual to have a computer in his home." - Ken Olson, president, chairman and founder of Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC) in a talk given to a 1977 World Future Society meeting in Boston.
13. "If excessive smoking actually plays a role in the production of lung cancer, it seems to be a minor one." - W.C. Heuper, National Cancer Institute, 1954.
12. "No, it will make war impossible." - Hiram Maxim, inventor of the machine gun, in response to the question "Will this gun not make war more terrible?" from Havelock Ellis, an English scientist, 1893.
11. "The wireless music box has no imaginable commercial value. Who would pay for a message sent to no one in particular?" - Associates of David Sarnoff responding to the latter's call for investment in the radio in 1921
10. "There will never be a bigger plane built." - A Boeing engineer, after the first flight of the 247, a twin engine plane that held ten people.
9. "How, sir, would you make a ship sail against the wind and currents by lighting a bonfire under her deck? I pray you, excuse me, I have not the time to listen to such nonsense." - Napoleon Bonaparte, when told of Robert Fulton's steamboat, 1800
8. "The idea that cavalry will be replaced by these iron coaches is absurd. It is little short of treasonous." - Comment of Aide-de-camp to Field Marshal Haig, at tank demonstration, 1916.
7. "I must confess that my imagination refuses to see any sort of submarine doing anything but suffocating its crew and flundering at sea." - H.G. Wells, British novelist, in 1901.
6. "The world potential market for copying machines is 5000 at most." - IBM, to the eventual founders of Xerox, saying the photocopier and no market large enough to justify production, 1959.
5. "The Americans have need of the telephone, but we do not. We have plenty of messenger boys." - Sir William Preece, Chief Engineer, British Post Office, 1878.
4. "It'll be gone by June." - Variety Magazine on Rock 'n' Roll, 1955.
3. "And for the tourist who really wants to get away from it all, safaris in Vietnam." - Newsweek, predicting popular holidays for the late 1950s.
2. "When the Paris Exhibition (of 1878) closes, electric light will close with it and no more will be heard of it." - Oxford professor Erasmus Wilson.
1. "A rocket will never be able to leave the Earth's atmosphere." - New York Times, 1936.

October Guest Speaker

Branda Inglis-Powell will be our speaker on Saturday, 4th October, speaking about her family.

Jack emigrated to Australia in search of a more fulfilling life. The Great Depression soon had Jock, and thousands of others, walking the length of Victoria looking for work.

The Second World War offered these hungry men "the King's shilling" and Jock enlisted as a bandsman in the 2/14th Battalion AIF.

Ivy, the fifth child of a hard-working farming family in Forbes, loved learning and was the first of her family to obtain the Intermediate Certificate.

During the Second World War Ivy served as a Salvation Army Officer in the south Queensland Division where she came face-to-face with the poverty, loneliness and grief of the women left behind.



LEST WE FORGET - our current display for the next few months, honour those who served in "the war to end all wars".

Your committee has worked very hard over the past few months putting together this comprehensive tribute to those brave men.

Please tell your friends and anyone else about this display and invite them to visit the museum on any Wednesday or Saturday.

It will be well worth the visit.

GENERAL MEETINGS: These are held on the first Saturday of every month and all members are invited to come along. It is your society and we need to know what you want from us.

MONTHLY GUEST SPEAKERS: These are proving to be very successful. We have had some wonderfully diverse speakers and subjects. We have a loyal group of regulars and well as members and they are never disappointed. These talks attract 35 to 45 people every time so we must be doing something right. Why don't you come along and see for yourself.

YARALLA WORK GROUP: To date we have two volunteers who have put their hands up to help with renovation work around the Yaralla Estate, but we still need more. Are you, or do you know of any tradesmen or home handymen (or women) who would like to volunteer to become part of this group? We need you NOW.

Volunteers don't have to be members of our Society. Everyone is welcome.



The Great War - World War I The War to End all Wars EXHIBITION

August to November 2014
at the
City of Canada Bay Museum

Please come and visit to learn more about: Three brothers who were tragically killed on their first day of fighting; The youngest Concord resident to enlist; Honour Board from Rhodes Methodist Church, and the soldiers it honours; The City of Canada Bay War Memorials; The Menin Gate Memorial in Belgium, dedicated to those who lie in unknown graves. There are almost 55,000 names, including 6,000 Australians, on the memorial.

See pictures - read stories - see memorabilia