



# RECOLLECTIONS



## *Message from the President*

Hello everyone

We will endeavour to bring you interesting stories in this newsletter each month during the current pandemic crisis. Recently, the Management Committee had their first meeting via Zoom (see photo below). A new experience for many. Even though the museum is closed, there are still things to do.

In this edition, we pay tribute to our ANZAC heritage with stories of heroism and magnificent feats. We've also given you a glimpse of life in the Redlands in the 1920s. Many of the articles and photos are from e-hive, the Museum's collection database on our website.

Take care and stay safe!

*Tony Spinks*



# ANZAC DAY will still be special

**By Sandra Davis, volunteer**

The fact that we shall be commemorating ANZAC DAY in self-isolation, though unfortunate, may not be as difficult or meaningless as some people imagine. After all, the day is one on which we honour and pay our respects to our veterans, both past and present. They have fought in the air, on the sea and on land, many of them enduring and surviving unspeakable hardships - deprivation of liberty, loneliness, disease and starvation, to mention but four. For many of them, their service involved isolation of a kind far different to the one we are experiencing at present. For them this isolation was necessary for their survival, be it in the steamy jungles of Malaya, the burning deserts of Egypt, the frozen steppes of Russia or, worst of all, as prisoners of war. Not for them the comforts of home: food, shelter, the internet and computer. Worse still, they could not even be sure of seeing their next day.

There are many ways in which we shall be able to commemorate the day, without even leaving our homes. We can watch television coverage of the Dawn Service at the Australian War Memorial in Canberra, the 2015 Dawn Service at Gallipoli, the Centenary Commemoration Service at Villers-Bretonneux in France and various other presentations, online, or on television. We can study articles in newspapers and read some of the many books written on past and present conflicts, and the part played in them by our any veterans. More importantly, we shall have time and opportunity to reflect in a quiet atmosphere on the enormous sacrifices made and incredible bravery shown by our veterans. In past years, this has been done by marching in parades, attending parades, talking to the veterans, who always had a story to tell and enjoyed the opportunity to tell it. The sight of these veterans wearing their service medals, marching proudly despite their age and increasing infirmities was always the most moving part of this day for not only them, but us. Sadly, this aspect will be missing this year, as are the dinners and camaraderie which, for many, followed the march. The fact that we are commemorating the day virtually alone does not make it any less meaningful. For many thousands of us, it will be, as it always is, a day to remember our own family members and the part they played in keeping Australia a free country and our lives one of security, free from foreign domination.

Yes, we are certainly going to honour our veterans in a different way, but there is no reason it should be any less respectful than any other year. It is entirely up to us to adapt to this new format and make the day a true day of remembrance. Lest we forget.

**This article appeared in the *Courier Mail* on 23 April 2020.**



# The Silent ANZAC

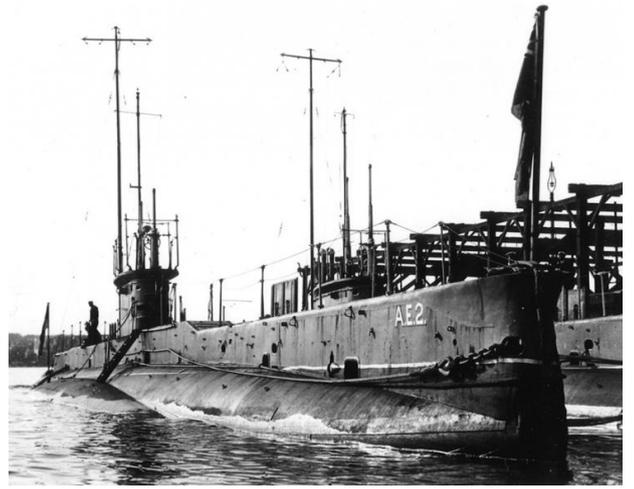
By Ray Rowe, Volunteer at Redland Museum and Qld Maritime Museum

The first Australian submarines were HMAS AE1 and HMAS AE2. Built in Britain, they were commissioned into the Royal Australian Navy (RAN) in 1914.

Both were deployed during WW1 and were initially assigned to capture the German colonies in New

Guinea. In September 1914, the AE1 was lost at sea with all hands near East New Britain.

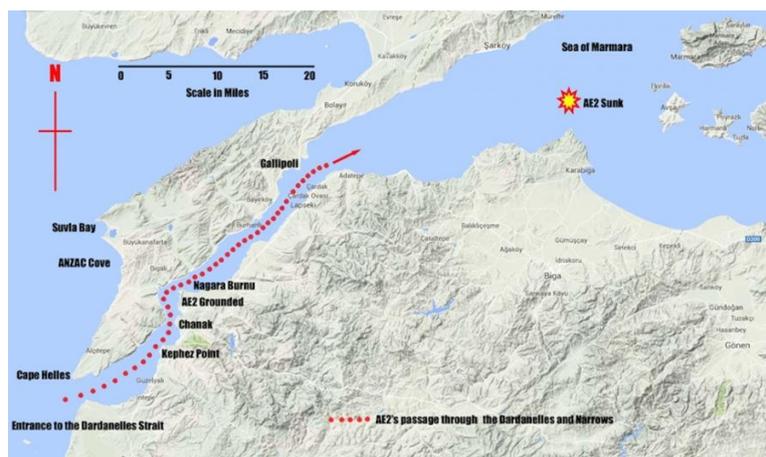
Under the command of Lieutenant Commander Stoker (Royal Navy (RN)), the AE2's crew comprised 35 officers and ratings from the RN and RAN. After service in New Guinea and the Pacific, she was assigned to the Mediterranean.



In April 1915, Stoker was ordered to attempt to force a passage through the 35-mile long, heavily fortified Dardanelles Strait and enter the Sea of Marora. Its purpose was to disrupt shipping bringing reinforcements and supplies to Turkish forces on Gallipoli Peninsula. Dodging minefields, surveillance lights, gun batteries, patrolling Turkish warships and navigational hazards, AE2 got through the straits torpedoing Turkish ships as she went. At the behest of Stoker, a young Victorian telegraphist sent a Morse code message “.....an Australian submarine has done the finest feat in submarine history ....” boosting the morale of Allied forces.

On 30 April 1915, AE2 was attacked by a Turkish gunboat holing the engine room in three places. Stoker ordered his crew to abandon ship and scuttled her. All crew were picked up by the gunboat. They spent 3 ½ years in a Turkish prison camp. Four ratings died before the others were released in 1918. AE2 received battle honours as the “first through the Dardanelles Strait”. Her nickname was “The Silent ANZAC”.

(Source and photos: [www.navy.gov.au/hmas-ae2](http://www.navy.gov.au/hmas-ae2))



# Cleveland Cenataph and Memorial Hall

By Sylvia McGarry, volunteer

The **Cleveland Cenataph**, at the corner of Passage and North Streets, was officially unveiled on Sunday 14 August 1920. It is in the form of a broken column representing "lives cut short".

**Right:** My father, Herbert ("Bert") Bateup (1913-2003), who was in the British Army and an official of the Redlands RSL in the 1970/80s, taking the salute with a naval officer at an Anzac parade.

**Below:** Officials at an ANZAC parade in Cleveland c1982. My father, Bert Bateup is second from the left. Third from the right is David Jull Member of Parliament for the Division of Bowman from 1975 to 1983. If anyone knows who the other gentlemen are, please contact [recollections@redlandmuseum.org.au](mailto:recollections@redlandmuseum.org.au).



**Right:** In 1992, the Cenataph was moved 50m to the west as part of a landscape project. In the background can be seen the Cleveland Memorial Hall which was established in 1928.

(Source: Redland Museum e-hive P01365).



**Right:** The Redlands Returned Sailor's Soldier's Airmen's Imperial League of Australia (RSSAILA) Sub-Branch, formed in 1925, raised funds to build a commemorative hall dedicated to the memories of the fallen in WWI.

The Cleveland Memorial Hall was opened on 5th August 1928 by the Prime Minister the Hon Stanley Melbourne Bruce.

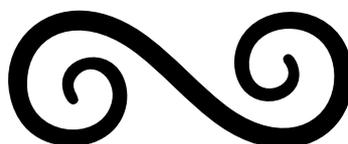
It was the scene of many community events, debutante balls and fund raising activities.

In 1945, it was the venue for a "welcome home" party for returned service personnel.

In 1997, the hall was relocated to Smith Street next to Redland Museum. The Redlands RSL Club is currently on the site. It is still used for community activities.



(Source: Redland Museum e-hive P01738)



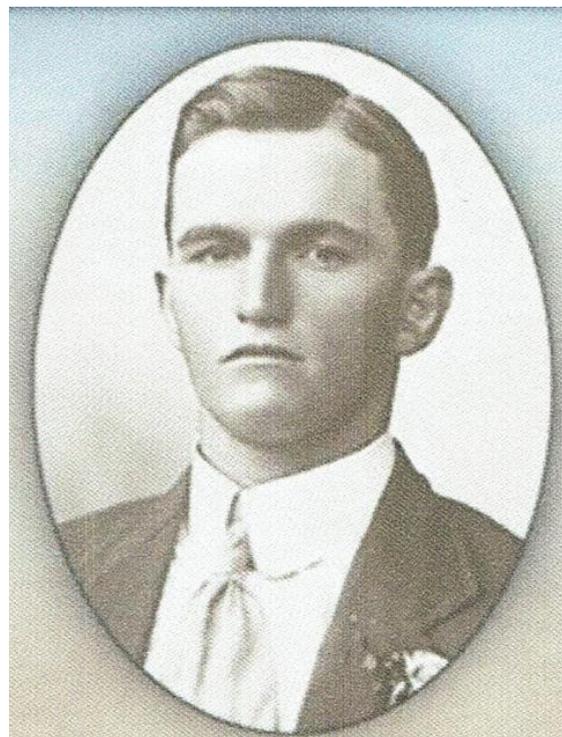
## Heroes - A few of many

**Right: Private Alfred Noble**, Service No. 1201, was a 20 year old labourer at Cleveland when he joined the 9th Battalion in December 1914. Alfred joined the AIF invasion of Gallipoli. On 8 July 1915 he received a severe gunshot wound to his spine whilst on the Gallipoli Peninsula. He died of his wounds on 2 August 1915 and was buried in the Chatby Military Cemetery, Alexandria, Egypt.

He was awarded the 1914-15 Star, British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

He is commemorated on the Cleveland Cenotaph.

(Source: *Presentation A Tribute to the Fallen Soldiers of the Redlands* by Leonie Swift, 2015)



**Left: Private Sydney Victor Wheeler**, Service No. 3712.

Sydney was born at Beenleigh to Alfred and Sarah Wheeler. He worked as a sawyer at Redland Bay. He enlisted at Enoggera on 2 June 1917, travelled to Sydney, left Australia by ship on 31 October 1917, and eventually arrived in France on 14 April 1918. He was killed in action just 10 days later, on 24 April 1918, while serving with the 52nd Battalion in France. He was awarded the British War Medal and Victory Medal. He is buried at Villers-Bretonneux, Picardie, France. He is commemorated on the Redland Bay Cenotaph.

(Source: Redland Museum e-hive R12977 and presentation *A Tribute to the Fallen Soldiers of the Redlands* by Leonie Swift, 2015)

**Below: The Mills brothers, Frederick, Albert and William** - an example of how WW1 claimed the lives of several members of the one family.

**Private Albert Mills** Service No. 2127 (born 12 March 1889) and **Private Frederick Arthur Mills** Service No. 2126 (born on 15 July 1896) enlisted together on 16 March 1916. Their family lived on a farm on Mount Cotton Road, Tingalpa. They joined the 41st Battalion in France. On 10 June 1917, they were both hit by the same shell while conducting duties in a ration-carrying party. Frederick died immediately, while Albert died 36 hours later, on 11 June 1917.

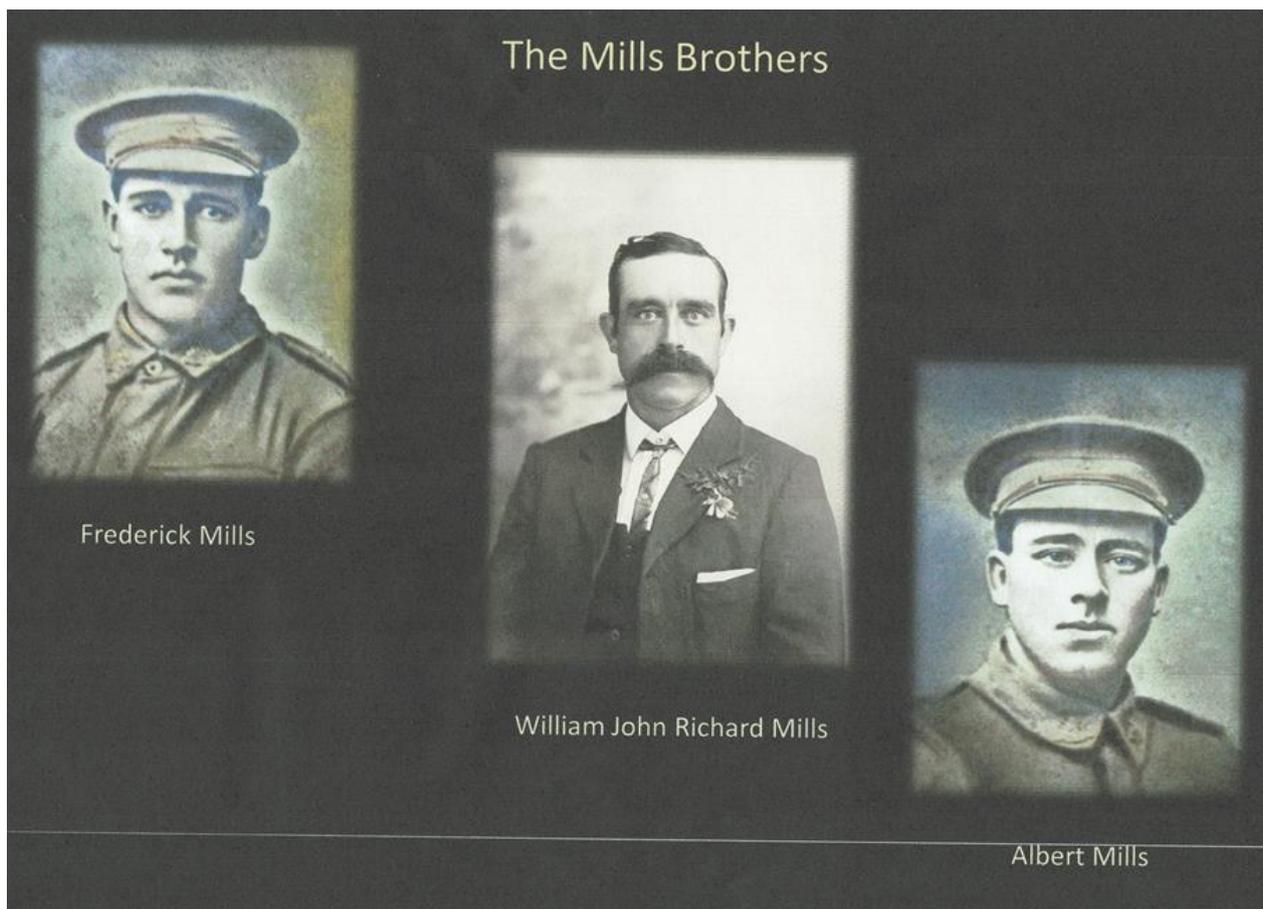
Frederick (just 20 years old - a month before his 21st birthday) is buried at the Messines Ridge British Cemetery, Belgium, south of Ypres. Albert (28 years old) is buried at Underhill Farm Cemetery, Belgium, south of Ypres.

**Private William John Richard Mills** Service No. 3346A (born 1876) was a blacksmith living at Cleveland. He enlisted in April 1917 at the age of 40 years. He was a cold shoer - the practice of shoeing a horse without heating the shoe previously - a quick fix for shoeless horses in the field.

He learned of the death of his two younger brothers whilst on his way to France. He was with the 52nd Battalion and was killed in action on 24 April 1918 (at age 41 years). He is buried at Adelaide British Cemetery, Villers-Bretonneux, France.

All three brothers were awarded the British War Medal and the Victory Medal. They are all commemorated on the Redland Bay Cenataph. William is also commemorated on the Cleveland Cenataph.

(Source: Presentation A Tribute to the Fallen Soldiers of the Redlands by Leonie Swift, 2015)





## - From Our Collection -

**Above left:** **Medical kit** used by medics in WWI. It includes bandages, gauze, cotton wool, iodine aspirins and other tablets, and brushes (R14026).

**Above right:** A 1915 crocheted **commemorative white cotton square** (R13754).

**Below left:** **Rising Sun Badge** worn by Australian soldiers with the Australian Commonwealth Military Forces in WWI on their caps, hats and berets (R04138).

**Below right:** **Civil Service Medal of 1939-1945** with associated ribbon bar and miniature. The Australian Government awarded this decoration to those who supported the war effort in conditions substantially akin to military service (R13980).

(Source: Redland Museum e-hive)



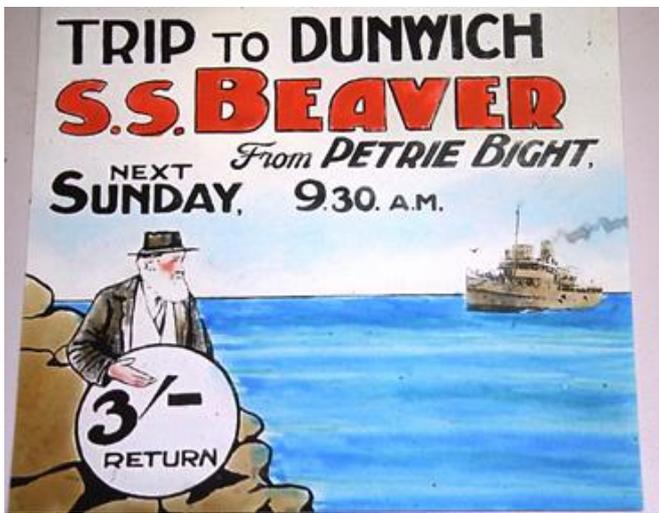
**Below left top: Knitting for the Soldiers, 1940** - knitting patterns for socks, balaclava caps, gloves, mittens, and knee caps. This was a supplement to the Australian Home Journal (R14543/1).

**Below right top: WWII gas mask** made in 1942 and worn by a Civil Defence Warden (R07672).

**Below centre bottom: Canvas WWII map case** of 1/5543 P.K. Robertson, BHQ TP, 103 BTY, 1 Field Regiment (R16926)

(Source: Redland Museum e-hive)





## A Glimpse of Life in the 1920s

### By Ray Rowe, Volunteer at Redland Museum and Qld Maritime Museum

During the 1920s, Dunwich was a popular destination. People visited relatives and friends at the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum which was established in 1866 to house Moreton Bay's elderly and homeless. People also visited for relaxing excursions such as fishing or picnics. The **SS Beaver** (pictured above right) was a regular sight in the Brisbane River and around Moreton Bay. This little vessel was built in 1886 with the Brisbane Tug and Steamship Company acquiring her not long afterwards. When not on tug duties, the vessel took passengers on excursions, not only to Dunwich, but also to Bribe Island and other destinations. The **SS Beaver** had a long life, finally being disposed of in 1948. (Photo courtesy of QMM)

### By Bruce Smith, Vice-President and Volunteer

The photos below are from the Museum's Library collection and were taken by Jan Gravina (nee Lindsay). One shows a goat card in 1922 with two children, Doris and Olive Manton in Collingwood Road, Birkdale. The other shows John Lindsay (grandfather of the donor) loading pineapples at Cleveland Railway Station. His farm was in Delancey Street, Ormiston.



Doris & Olive Manton - 1922 - Birkdale



John Lindsay 29 June 1888 - 19 June 1982  
Cleveland Railway Station

The **Cleveland Pier Hotel** was formerly a private residence. In 1897, it was converted to a hotel and operated until 30 April 1936 when it was destroyed by fire. The Cleveland Lighthouse Restaurant is now on the site.

**Below:** **Cleveland Pier Hotel** in 1906.



**Below:** **The Pier Hotel** c1923 showing the tea rooms (to the right of the building) with verandah and wooden blinds. (Source: Redland Museum e-hive)



## The Anzac on the Wall

### The Anzac on the Wall

This poem a poem written by Jim Brown, a talented retired Victorian primary school teacher turned poet. It is beautifully recited by Chad Sherrin, member of the Redland Museum and retired Australian soldier and Vietnam veteran. With many other feathers in his cap, Chad is a poet and theatre performer with Theatre Redlands.

Chad has also spent many years working as a trekking guide on the Kokoda Trail.

To see more Anzac Day tributes as well as our line exhibitions and fund activities for kids ad adults, visit [Redland Museum's website!](#)

**Below:** picture of HMAS Anzac made by Ray Rowe, volunteer.



# Editors' Notes



The editors, Sharon Vassallo and Sylvia McGarry, will endeavour to provide you with articles about items in our Collection and historical facts on the Redlands. But we would like to hear from your members. What would you like for inclusion? Do you have a story to tell? The newsletter will continue to be sent at the end of each month (except for December which maybe earlier). Editors can be contact at [recollections@redlandmuseum.org.au](mailto:recollections@redlandmuseum.org.au)

Redland Museum is supported by



**Redland**  
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