




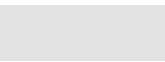







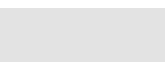

**ANZAC LEGACY
GALLERY**

Large Print Book

**Queensland
Remembers
&
Trophy**

PROPERTY OF QUEENSLAND MUSEUM

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Gallery Map



 Entry

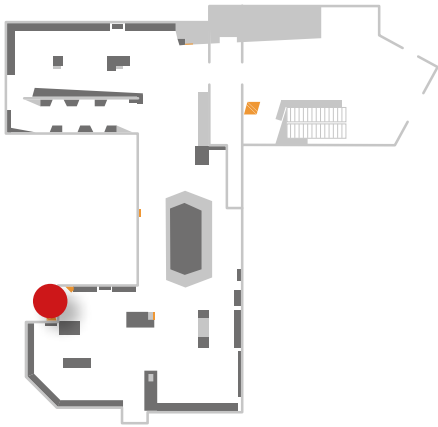
 Introductory panels

 Lift

 Interactives

Gallery introduction

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ANZAC LEGACY GALLERY

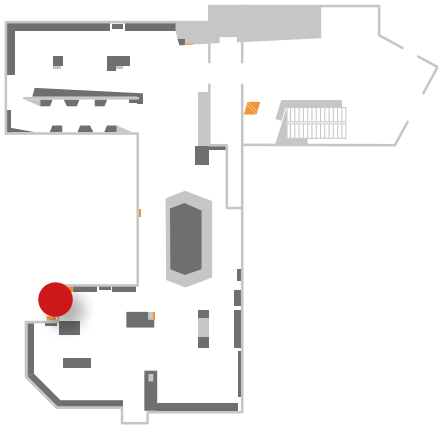
How could an event on the other side of the world have had such a strong and lasting impact on us all?

While many influences have shaped this state and its people, the effects of the First World War are still felt. Stories of the past connect us to the servicemen and women and those who contributed on the home front.

These stories resonate through history, landscape and generations – shaping the Queensland, and Queenslanders, that we know and celebrate today.

As time has gone by, the ripples of the war have subsided, but the connections remain.

Queensland Remembers introduction A



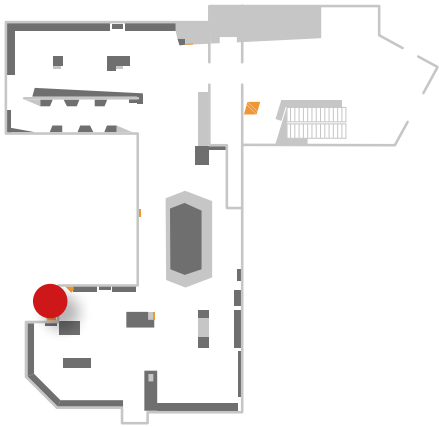
QUEENSLAND REMEMBERS

People ... Queenslanders ... around five million of us call this State home. For the Queensland of today, the First World War may seem long past and yet its legacy is visible in the life we lead every day, from airlines to Anzac Day.

Small things – like a piece of embroidery – can reveal remarkable stories of perseverance, hard work and care. The experiences of people, places and events set down layer upon layer; a present linked with pasts where grandfathers fought, aunties protested, families remembered and we strove to improve our lives.

Queensland at War introduction A

8

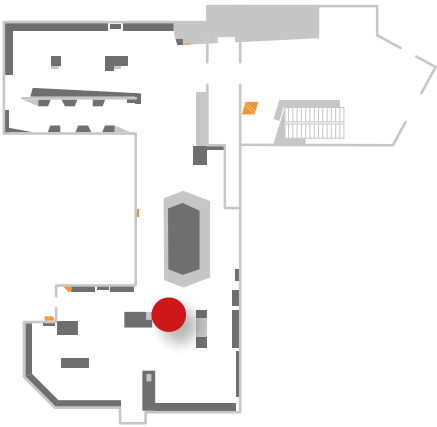


Qantas booking office, Longreach, 1921

Queensland Museum collection



Queensland Remembers introduction B



QUEENSLAND REMEMBERS

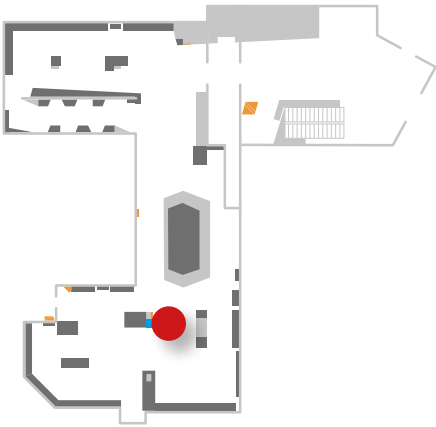
The legacy of the First World War may seem like an idea long past. And yet the imprints of the war can be found in everyday life in Queensland.

From the hot tropics of the north to the frosty downs in the south, from sport to science and protests to processions, the legacy of the wars Queensland has participated in are there in the life we lead every day. The stories of Queensland's people, places and events are set down layer upon layer; a present linked with a past where grandfathers fought, aunties protested, families remembered and we strove to improve our lives.

Mackay panorama, possibly Anzac Day celebrations, c. 1925
Courtesy of State Library of Queensland



Queensland Remembers - hats



British Mk III Brodie helmet, used by the Civil Defence organisation in Brisbane in World War 2

Women's vigoro cap, worn by Dawn Cloherty when she was selected to play for Queensland in 1959

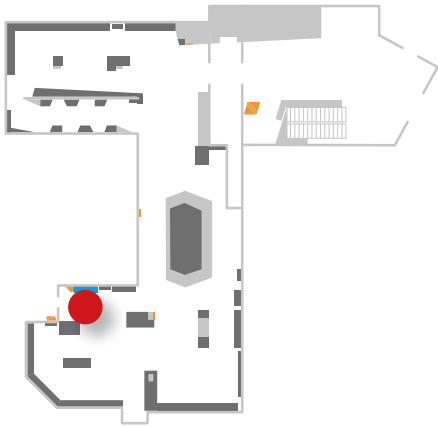
Child's Nippers cap from the Tweed Heads and Coolangatta Surf Life Saving Club, c. 1970

Akubra belonging to Keith McDonald, long term donor to Queensland Museum's collections

Remember

12

Remember



‘THEY HAVE BECOME OUR SONS AS WELL’

Gallipoli is a long way away, but every year Queenslanders travel there for Anzac Day. A few are tourists; most are pilgrims. The little coves and steep cliffs are hallowed ground for Australians, New Zealanders, and Turks alike. There was no Allied victory at Gallipoli. The campaign was a terrible mistake. Travellers come to see where young men from our shores did their best with whatever bravery, dignity and compassion the maelstrom allowed. The people of Çanakkale make them welcome.



The Sphinx, Gallipoli

Courtesy of Imperial War Museums

‘Those heroes that shed their blood and lost their lives ... You are now lying in the soil of a friendly country. Therefore rest in peace. There is no difference between the Johnnies and the Mehmets to us where they lie side by side here in this country of ours ... You, the mothers who sent their sons from faraway countries, wipe away your tears; your sons are now lying in our bosom and are in peace. After having lost their lives on this land they have become our sons as well.’

Kemal Atatürk, ‘Father of modern Turkey’



Troops shelter next to a gun limber, Gallipoli, 1915

Courtesy of State Library of Queensland

Soldiers in 1915 collected pebbles from the beaches where their mates had died and kept them for life. Gallipoli a century on has become a heritage tourism destination. Pebbles like this one, bought in 2015, mirror that practice.

Anzac Day service, Gallipoli, 2015

Courtesy of Reuters | Photographer Osman Orsal

GALLIPOLI, 2015

A range of 'Centenary' merchandise was available at Gallipoli and in Australia in 2015. Are these moving mementos or collectable souvenirs?

CLOCKWISE FROM LEFT

Souvenir t-shirt and cap

Commemorative red felt poppy

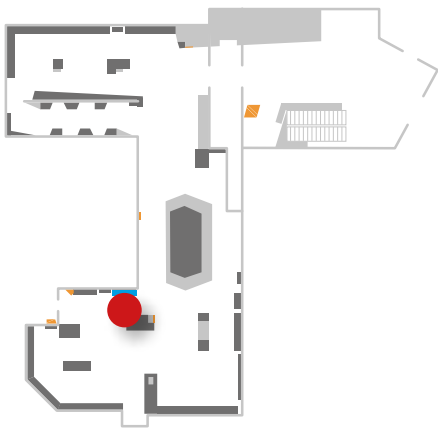
Turkish soldier fridge magnet

Commemorative badge and card

Badge set, Gallipoli centenary series

Souvenir tote bag from the centenary service

The word 'Anzac' is of special cultural importance under the *Commonwealth Protection of Word 'Anzac' Act 1920* and cannot be used in 'an official or corporate manner' without permission from the Minister of Veterans' Affairs. Allowances are made for 'Anzac biscuits', such as these RSL-approved Anzac biscuits produced in 2015.



ANZAC DAY TODAY

They drift in quietly. Too dark to read ‘the order of service’, most mumble the only hymn they will sing all year. A lone piper; the Last Post; silence. The first rays of dawn reveal thousands at Anzac Square, and Currumbin Rock, and the Mt Isa Cenotaph, and around monuments in every town. At ten o’clock there is a march, a few drinks and sport after lunch. No one sings *Pack up your troubles* anymore, but you’ll hear *Only 19* and *Khe Sahn* from somewhere. It’s April, it’s Anzac Day. We have been doing this for over 100 years.

Lest We Forget.



Dawn Service at Muckadilla, 2014

Courtesy State Library of Queensland | Photographer Brian Rogers

Anzac Day commemorates all Australians who served and died in war. The day supports past and present service personnel and their families, with sales of badges raising funds. Anzac Day commemorations have waned over the years; but they have recently seen a resurgence in interest.

ABOVE

RSL paper poppies for Anzac Day and selection of Anzac Day badges, 1930s to 1940s, all collected by Jean Hardie

ABOVE

Jean Hardie's collection of Anzac Day ribbons, 1942–1975

RIGHT

Commemorative Anzac Day badges, 2000s

FAR RIGHT

Anzac Day medallions, 1918

'... in that moment at Anzac cove, all I thought about was the spirits of Indigenous soldiers, hearing the sound of the didgeridoo and that sound carrying them home ... the didgeridoo is a vessel to help share those important stories and to help others to connect ...'

David Williams

SOUNDS OF THE DIDGERIDOO TO CARRY THEM HOME

In the bitter cold and darkness before the dawn, the haunting sound of the didgeridoo echoed through Anzac Cove.

Playing with the weight of fallen spirits and carrying the stories of all those who campaigned for recognition of Indigenous soldiers, Wakka Wakka man David Williams opened the 2017 Anzac Gallipoli service.

Feathers worn by David Williams at Anzac Cove
for the 2017 commemoration

RIGHT

Replica of the didgeridoo played by David Williams
at Polygon Wood and Gallipoli

TOP

David Williams plays the didgeridoo at the opening
of the 2017 Anzac Day dawn service at Anzac Cove,
Gallipoli

Courtesy of Australian Government Department of Defence
Photographer Kayla Hayes

In 1993, International Year of the World's Indigenous People, two Aboriginal Second World War veterans, Oodgeroo Noonuccal and Leonard Victor Waters, led the Anzac Day march through Brisbane for the first time. In 2016, Len Waters' achievement as Australia's first and only Aboriginal World War 2 fighter pilot was commemorated with this badge.

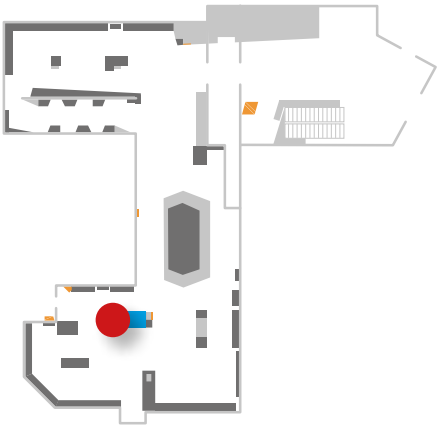
Shrines of Remembrance, such as Anzac Square in Brisbane, are important places in the landscape. As a physical location for remembrance, they give people a focal point for commemoration. These sites are so important that they even feature in tourist-ware.

LEFT TO RIGHT

Cup and saucer of Longreach Anzac Memorial Park

Pin dish showing Anzac gates at Laidley

Sweets dish featuring the Anzac Memorial and Railway Station, Brisbane



THE FIRST ANZAC DAY

Lieutenant Colonel Garland, as secretary of the Queensland Anzac Day Commemoration Committee, drafted the first Anzac Day order of service in 1916. As an army chaplain and Anglican minister, he recognised that the grief of war spread across society, so he designed an inclusive service transcending religious and political differences. The march, wreath-laying and one-minute silence of that first Anzac Day remain almost unchanged today. Anzac Day for Canon Garland was sacred, when the dead are remembered and all are united in grief.



Lieutenant Colonel David John Garland in his role as Senior Army Camp Chaplain, Queensland, 1914–1917
Courtesy of State Library of Queensland

The role of Anzac Day as a reverent commemoration was promoted throughout Queensland, with services held across the state from 1916. Anzac Day booklets such as this one were given to school children in grades one to six, highlighting the bravery, skill and sacrifice of the soldiers, cementing Anzac Day into the national psyche.

ABOVE

Canon Garland served as a chaplain with the Light Horse in Palestine. He entered Jerusalem with the Light Horse in December 1917, and was invited by the Greek Orthodox Patriarch to celebrate the Christmas Eucharist in Jerusalem's Church of the Holy Sepulchre. The Patriarch presented him with these vestments.

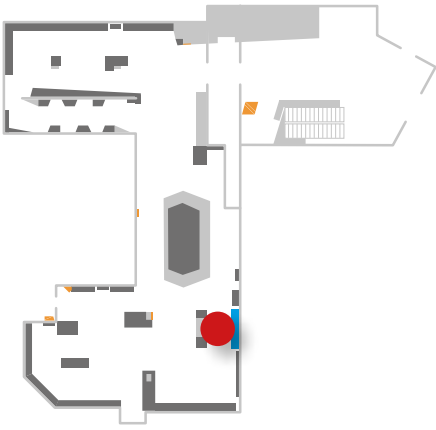
LEFT

Canon Garland's army kitbag

Echoes

26

Echoes



GENERATIONS OF SERVICE

Wakka Wakka man Vincent Law's World War 1 experience inspired a tradition of service in his family. Vincent enlisted at Barambah in 1918 and was sent to the Middle East.

His dedication to duty and insights into other places and cultures inspired his son Eric's service in Vietnam in the 1960s and also that of three great grandchildren who currently serve with the ADF – two in the navy and one in the army.

The service of these later generations was made possible by Vincent who, despite fighting for his country, was not considered an Australian citizen.

ABOVE

Trooper Vincent Law, photographed in
The Queenslander Pictorial, 1918

Courtesy of State Library of Queensland

Medal awarded to Trooper Vincent Law, 1919
– British War Medal

On loan from Eric Law

ABOVE RIGHT

Eric Law, Vietnam war soldier, c. 1965

Courtesy of The Ration Shed Museum, Cherbourg

*‘He saw the other side
of the mountain.’*

Eric Law, speaking about his father
Vincent Law’s war experience

'If we do not have access to our land, we are denied the right to maintain our practices that protect, preserve and nurture our land and our cultural heritage.'

Uncle Bob Anderson OAM

LOSS, LEGACY AND LAND RIGHTS

When Qandamooka man Vincent Tripcony arrived home to North Stradbroke Island in 1919, he was subjected to discriminatory laws that separated him from other servicemen he'd fought alongside.

Forbidden to own land under Australian law at the time, Vincent received no Solider Settlement.

Uncle Bob Anderson, Vincent's nephew, has spent his life fighting for the rights of Aboriginal people and their land. Finally, 92 years after Vincent's return, Uncle Bob stood on North Stradbroke Island and signed the Native Title document affirming what had always been true – it was, and always would be, Quandamooka country.

Vincent Tripcony, 3rd Australian Machine Gun Battalion, c. 1918. Vincent received injuries to his jaw and thigh and lost his older brother Albert in the war.

Courtesy of Dr Robert Anderson OAM

RIGHT

Uncle Bob Anderson OAM

Courtesy of Dr Robert Anderson OAM

BELOW

This hat, advertising the AAA 98.9FM Murri Country radio station, has been worn by Uncle Bob Anderson from Darwin to Tasmania, and to his traditional country on Moreton Island.

*‘It was pretty rough,
I can tell you.’*

Elsie Wright

TURNING YOUR HAND

The Soldier Settlement Scheme was instituted to encourage returned servicemen into a productive life on the land and open up new land for settlement. Many returned soldiers, however, had little agricultural experience and were suffering from a range of war-induced ailments.

William Wright and his wife Elsie took up land on a soldier settlement in Landsborough in 1918, farming fruit and small crops. Elsie farmed during the day and embroidered prize-winning needlework at night. The prizes provided essential cash to boost the family income – no less than 500 pounds in one Depression year.

ABOVE LEFT

Mrs Elsie Wright c. 1940s

Elsie created a huge range of needlework. At the end of her career in the late 1960s, she had won some 10,363 prizes and awards.

Courtesy of Ted Wright

ABOVE AND LEFT

Prize-winning embroidery crafted by Elsie Wright from the 1930s to the 1950s

*'We are not defined
by our injuries; we are
defined by our actions.'*

Phillip Thompson

STRENGTH IN ADVERSITY

Phillip Thompson has little memory of the moment when an IED exploded near him in Afghanistan in 2009. Despite severe traumatic brain injury, hearing loss and post-traumatic stress, Phil harnessed his experience to advocate for other veterans. His participation in the 2014 Invictus Games highlighted the role of sport for aiding rehabilitation.

Known as 'shellshock' in World War 1, post-traumatic stress disorder is now an acknowledged legacy of war. Phil's resilience, positivity and efforts to help others despite his own trauma earned him the Queensland Young Australian of the Year award in 2018.

ABOVE RIGHT

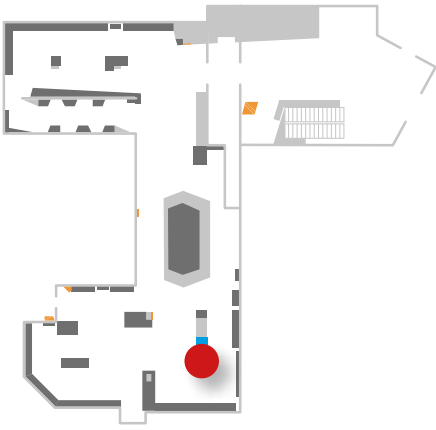
Phillip Thompson of Townsville, the recipient of Queensland's Young Australian of the Year award for 2018

Courtesy of Phillip Thompson

ABOVE

Phillip Thompson's jersey from the Invictus Games, a world-wide sporting competition specifically for veterans

On loan from Phillip Thompson



WEARING GRIEF

With entire communities grieving for loved ones, mourning changed forever during the First World War. Personal displays of mourning became unpopular and the elaborately decorated dresses of Victorian mourning were replaced with more restrained designs.

Christina Massey had a modest mourning suit with clean, spare lines and relatively simple trimming made for her by Janet Walker, a popular Brisbane dressmaker in the early twentieth century. It's possible she wore it to her husband Thomas Massey's funeral in 1918. Thomas passed away while their son, Private Heywood Massey, was serving in France. Although he missed his father's funeral, Heywood returned home after the war.

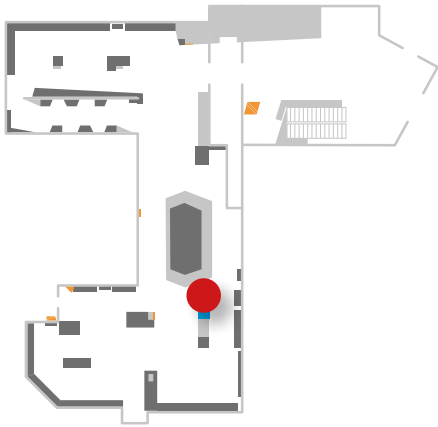
ABOVE

Replica of a mourning suit made during the First World War by Janet Walker, a popular fashion designer and dressmaker who worked in Brisbane between 1886 and 1938.

RIGHT

Brisbane woman, Louisa Brown, dressed in Victorian style mourning clothes after the death of her husband in 1908





A CENTURY BETWEEN THEM

A century ago Paddy Bugden was the first Australian-born Queensland-enlisted serviceman awarded the VC. In 2012, Queenslander Corporal Dan Keighran (6RAR, Afghanistan) was invested with the Victoria Cross of Australia, for his courageous acts of gallantry near the village of Derapet in Uruzgan province, Afghanistan.

In 2017, Corporal Keighran visited Paddy Bugden's grave in Belgium. Although separated by one hundred years and vastly different wars, the records of both Corporal Keighran and Private Bugden exhibit the same outstanding courage and devotion to duty. Theirs is a remarkable shared story of service and valour.

‘Standing in front of Paddy’s grave I felt great sadness at the cost of war and the remarkable people that gave so much for our tomorrow.’

Dan Keighran, 2018

Combat team Delta badge,
worn on Dan’s helmet during
the VC action



RIGHT

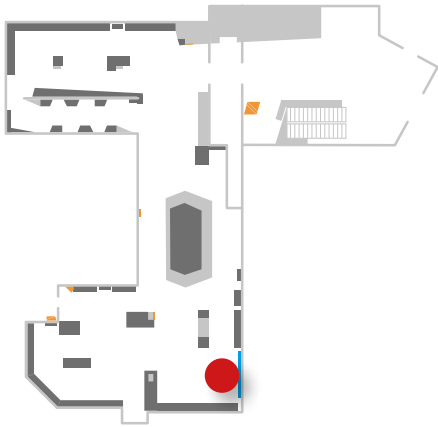
Corporal Dan Keighran VC

Courtesy of Rory Lewis Portrait Photographer

LEFT

Dan visiting Paddy Bugden’s grave at the
Hooge Crater Cemetery, Belgium, in 2017

Courtesy of Tim Sullivan



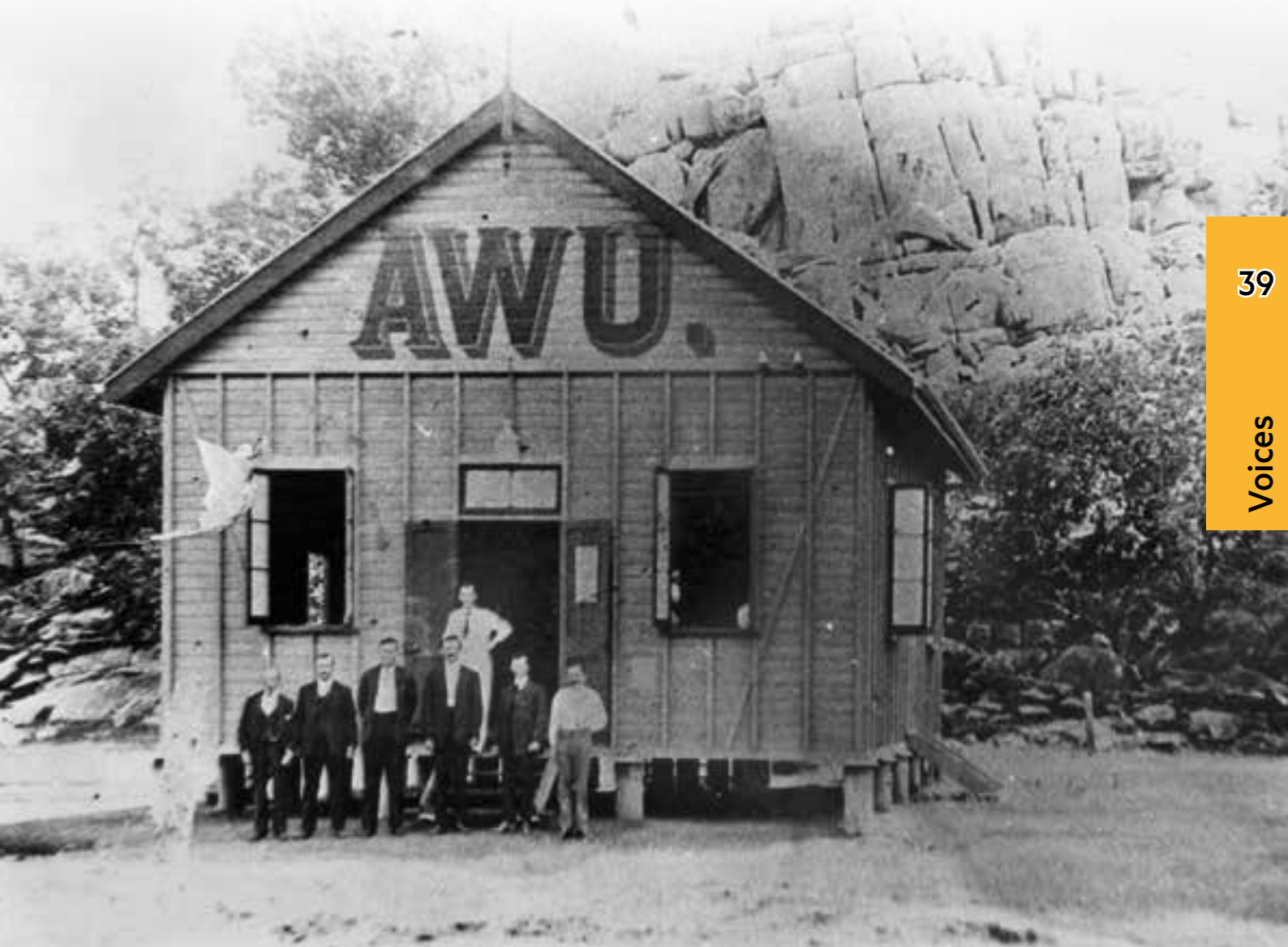
INDUSTRIAL TRADE UNIONS

Unions were involved in many of Queensland's big political events during and after the First World War. There was bitter division across Australia, with industrial action in key industries, together with the labour movement's determination to reject conscription as a threat to working conditions. This foment was underpinned by the election of a Labor government in 1915 which largely remained in power until 1957. They favoured job creation through state enterprise and projects like building the Story Bridge in the 1920s and 30s.

LEFT

Australian Workers' Union Labour Day March banner

The AWU initially represented shearers in the late 19th century. Miners and other remote workers soon came under the umbrella of the AWU, which was very strong in rural Queensland. Members now come from a wide range of occupations in country and city areas.



ABOVE

Australian Workers' Union Hall, Chillagoe, around 1915. Similar trade union halls were located in other regional towns across Queensland.

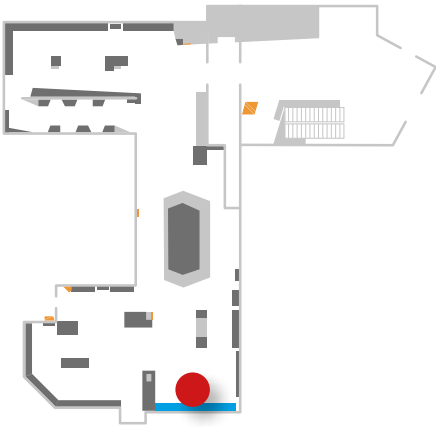
Courtesy of State Library of Queensland



ABOVE

‘Equal pay for women’ Labour Day float, 1965. Workers’ rights, wages and conditions have been the union movement’s primary concern.

Courtesy of Grahame Garner Collection, Fryer Library, University of Queensland



NEW CAUSES TO FIGHT FOR

Queenslanders have fomented political and industrial conflict since railway navvies rioted over wages in the 1860s. The 'rank and file' population have mobilised over more than wages and working conditions. Queenslanders argued against conscription in World War 1 and five decades later during the Vietnam War. They protested about sporting teams from apartheid South Africa in the 1970s. There have been debates over land rights, a republic, and the environment. We have even protested about the right to assemble and protest!

ABOVE (TOP TO BOTTOM)

Farmers march on Parliament House to protest land clearing legislation, 2016

Courtesy of Fairfax Media | Photographer Melody Labinsky

Vietnam Moratorium march, 1970

Courtesy of Grahame Garner collection, Fryer Library, UQ

Vietnam War anti-conscription float, Labour Day 1967

Courtesy of Grahame Garner collection, Fryer Library, UQ

Marching under the red flag, March 1919

Courtesy of State Library of Queensland

FRED PATERSON AND 'THE RED NORTH'

Immigrants from Italy and across Europe settled in North Queensland in the 1920s and '30s. Their arrival was resented by 'British' locals, as wages fell and unemployment rose in the sugar industry during The Great Depression. Fred Paterson, a lawyer, farmer and academic, championed the rights of immigrants, workers and Aboriginal people. He represented Bowen in Queensland Parliament between 1944 and 1950. Fred Paterson is the only Communist elected to any parliament in Australia.

TOP

Fred Paterson (counsel) and Jim Jacko at Hopevale while working with the Cairns Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advancement League, 1961

Queensland Museum collection

ABOVE

Printing block and first page of *The Communist Party's North Queensland Guardian*, first edition, May 1937

The paper was printed until 1943, although legally banned from 1940. Fred Paterson was the Editor.

Protesters today wear their hearts on their sleeves, and it's not uncommon to see stickers supporting particular movements on backpacks and bumper bars – or sneakily stuck to street signs – across Queensland.

From local matters to global concerns, communities around the state organise, campaign and protest issues of injustice, corruption and environmental destruction. This subversive streak has led to national movements, such as the campaign against the Adani coal mine.

Joh Bjelke-Petersen was one of the most contentious politicians of the 20th century.

The policies of his government led to overt and covert protest and increased activism during his time in office.

ABOVE

Jug featuring caricature of former Queensland Premier Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen

‘... without the courage and determination of the original campaigners, all our lives could have been so different.’

Rachael Sarra, Goreng Goreng woman and stamp designer

TWO MOMENTOUS ANNIVERSARIES

In 2017 it was the 50 year anniversary of the 1967 referendum, which saw Australians uniting to vote 90.77% ‘yes’ to changing the constitution to end discriminatory practices by State and Federal governments against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Twenty five years later in 1992, the High Court handed down its landmark Mabo decision, recognising the rights of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as the Traditional Owners of their land for the first time in Australia’s history.

RIGHT

'Yes' 1967 referendum commemorative display stamp

BELOW RIGHT

'Yes' 1967 referendum commemorative stamp set

This stamp set was designed by Rachael Sarra, a Goreng Goreng woman, artist and designer at Brisbane-based creative agency Gilimbaa

ABOVE

Rachael Sarra with the artistic display of the commemorative stamp, marking 50 years since the 1967 referendum

Courtesy of Rachael Sarra

RIGHT

On the long road to Aboriginal rights and recognition, Labour Day, 1966

Courtesy of Grahame Garner collection, Fryer Library, UQ

TO SECURE AND MAINTAIN FREEDOM

Queenslanders were united in hope for ‘freedom and justice’ at the end of the First World War; but who best to provide a free and just future? Most were ‘Australian Britons’, still loyal to the Empire. Yet the war had caused some people to question the old order of things. Dissent lurked beneath the surface of sunny Queensland, among would-be revolutionaries like the Irish Nationalists, the International Workers of the World, Bolsheviks, Communists ... all looking for ‘freedom and justice’.

‘Especially do we glory in the fact that the soldiers and sailors of Australia have, by their dauntless heroism and endurance, conspicuously assisted in re-establishing freedom and justice.’

Senator E Millen, Commonwealth of Australia Senate Debates,
12 November 1918

ABOVE

'Australian Britons' raise the Union Jack at Canungra, Armistice Day, 1918

Courtesy of State Library of Queensland

LEFT

Princess Mary gift tin and pencil

These tins, containing tobacco, confectionary, pencils and Christmas cards, were given to all 'British' service personnel, including Australians, at Christmas in 1914

ABOVE

Filet crochet anti-macassar (lounge protector) made by Mrs Theresa Ada Beadman from Toowoomba

British nurse Edith Cavell was executed for treason by the German forces in 1915. Her death was used as propaganda to rally 'Britons' throughout the Empire.

RIGHT

Luncheon menu for the visiting British Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, LCMS Amery, 1927, hosted by Queensland Railways

Britain was still the 'mother country' for most Queenslanders into the 1920s and '30s. There was no conflict of allegiance. 'Australians' were even British citizens until after the Second World War. Assisted passage for British migrants ensured that most 'new Australians' shared a loyalty to 'Empire' and the Royal Family.

CENTRE

Patriotic fundraising badge

CLOCKWISE FROM TOP

Medallion for the visit of the Prince of Wales, 1920;
Empire Day Badge; 'For King and Empire' badge;
'For Our Own' badge; 'Strength of Empire' badge;
'Royal Visit 1920' badge

Australian flag celebrating the visit of Edward, Prince of Wales (later Edward VIII) in 1920. Prince Edward's tour was in recognition of Australia's contribution in the First World War.

POST WAR PEACE AND PROTEST

Advocates for peace, non-violent conflict resolution and disarmament, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) turned 100 in 2015. In Queensland, the organisation came from humble beginnings when 25 members of the Women's Peace Army in Rockhampton merged with the newly named WILPF, founding the first branch in 1919.

In 1932, 12 million signatures from women's groups were presented as part of a plea for disarmament in Geneva. Today WILPF is the oldest women's peace organisation in the world.

This banner, made by Delene Cuddihy of Brisbane, was carried by members of the Australian and New Zealand chapters of WILPF as they travelled from Istanbul to the Hague to commemorate the centenary of the establishment of their organisation in 1915.

TOP

Half of the signatures on the 1932 petition for worldwide disarmament came from the global Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF).

Courtesy of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

ABOVE

Queensland Members of WILPF made a journey to The Hague in 2015 to mark the centenary of the first meeting of the International League in The Hague.

Courtesy of Delene Cuddihy

PEACE AMONG US

Many organisations championing peace in Queensland trace their origins to the First World War. Global networks set up local chapters in response to conflict, such as WILPF in 1919 and the League of Nations Union in 1921. Women have advocated for peace in groups as diverse as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Save Our Sons movement during the Vietnam War. Despite different political backgrounds and social ideals, these groups have continued to work to achieve global peace through kindness and compassion.

*'... there never was a good war
or a bad peace.'*

Daily Standard, 12 November 1918

Peace procession on Queen Street, Brisbane, c. 1919
Courtesy of State Library of Queensland

The arrival of peace was marked by celebration. Towns and hamlets across the state held gatherings and children were issued with peace medallions. More personally, Queenslanders turned their creativity towards producing statements of peace in many different forms.

TOP RIGHT

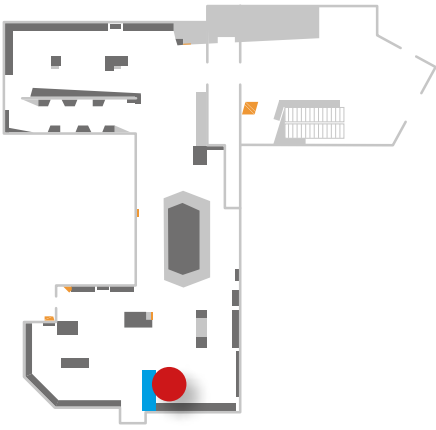
League of Nations Medallion, 1920

RIGHT

Children's peace medallions

BELOW

Variety of crocheted housewares depicting messages of peace



Embroidered tablecloth, initiated as a fundraising measure for the Queensland Women's Peace Movement in 1938

As the threat of another war loomed in 1939, the northern division of the Queensland Country Women's Association started a project to promote peace and understanding between nations.

Each branch of the association chose a foreign nation, researched its culture and history and produced a handmade version of the country's flag. The flags were displayed around the state in branch halls until the early 1990s.

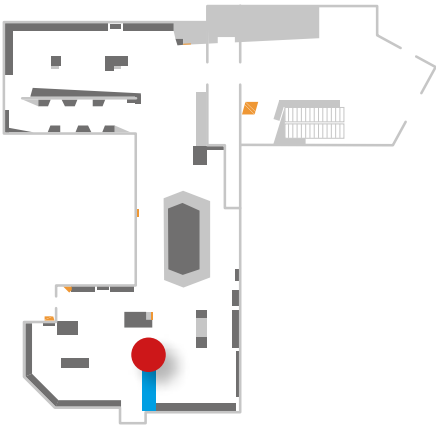
HANGING

Flag of Danzig

HORIZONTAL

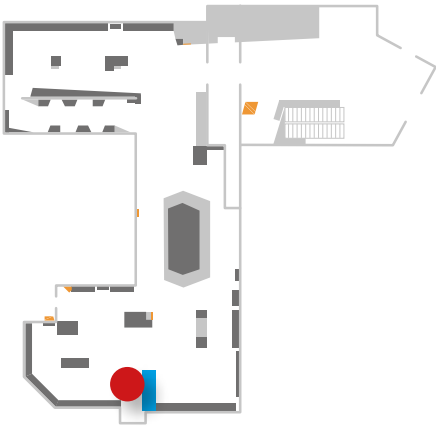
Flag of Luxemburg

These white peace poppies were distributed at a peace event in Brisbane, 2015. While red poppies are used to symbolise blood spilt during war, white poppies represent a commitment to peace and recognition of military and civilian victims of war.



In 2014 Karalyn Shaw and her family folded one thousand coloured origami peace cranes to display in their front yard and express their sadness about current conflicts and violence. Community members were also invited to fold a white crane, which were displayed in St John’s Cathedral in Brisbane for International Peace Day.

Courtesy of Karalyn Shaw



As the threat of another war loomed in 1939, the northern division of the Queensland Country Women's Association started a project to promote peace and understanding between nations.

Each branch of the association chose a foreign nation, researched its culture and history and produced a handmade version of the country's flag. The flags were displayed around the state in branch halls until the early 1990s.

HANGING

Flag of Scotland

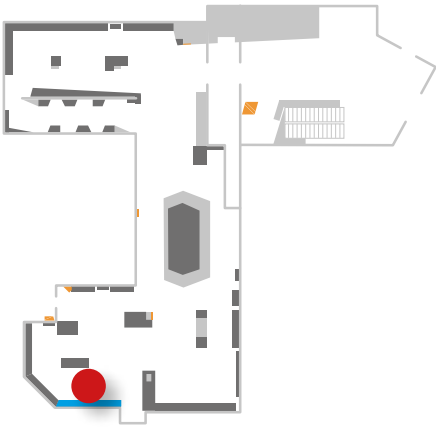
HORIZONTAL

Flag of Luxemburg

Legacy

58

Legacy



FULL STEAM AHEAD

In 1915, amid shortages of food, labour and materials, Queensland elected a Labor Government led by TJ Ryan. Appealing to public disenchantment with high prices and unemployment, his campaign proposed state-run enterprises to provide services at competitive prices and lower the cost of food like bread, butter and beef. The governments of Ryan and his successor Theodore were possibly the most radical in the Commonwealth. They even established a state-run insurance department which continues to trade today as Suncorp. Few of these businesses continued after the 1930s with Queensland increasingly influenced by the national and global economy.



There were almost 100 Refreshment Rooms by the 1930s, including the Toowoomba Railway Station Refreshment Room, seen here with staff posing for a group photograph in 1930.

Queensland Museum collection

ABOVE

Advertising sign from Toowoomba Railway Refreshment Rooms

ABOVE RIGHT

Menu promotion from Toowoomba Railway Refreshment Rooms

RIGHT

Queensland Railways Refreshment Room mug

60
Legacy

Along with state-run butcheries, cattle stations, coal mines, and saw mills, in 1917 the Queensland Government took control of most of the State's Railway Refreshment Rooms. Previously run as private businesses, Refreshment Rooms sold food and drink to passengers stopped at stations while locomotives replenished their water supplies. Their popularity declined after the introduction of air conditioned carriages and diesel locomotives which removed the need for more regular stops.

RIGHT

Refreshment Rooms uniform, c. 1960s

The Queensland government purchased the Chillagoe Railway and Mining Co. in 1919 as part of its state enterprise scheme. Along with other mine assets, several steam locomotives that belonged to the mine were transferred to Queensland Railways. Chillagoe No. 3 locomotive worked on the Cairns Railway and the Northern Division until it was scrapped in 1961.

This sword and scabbard formed part of the uniform of Hon. John McEwan Hunter as Agent General of Queensland, 1919–1922. Close friend and member of TJ Ryan's Labor government, Hunter was chairman of the War Council and then administered the state butchery and railway operations, as well as the provision of land for soldier settlements.

DESTINATION QUEENSLAND

Over the last 100 years, people have travelled to and from Queensland for many reasons – scientific research, exploration of new places, new experiences and to protect our nation. Today, travel in Queensland is part of our everyday life. The glamour of the islands, the feel-good of eco-tourism and the adventures of the reef and outback are marked by an assortment of photographs and collectibles.

LEFT

Visit colourful Queensland poster by
Percy Trompf, 1950

Courtesy of Percy Trompf Artistic Trust and Josef Lebovic
Gallery, Sydney

ABOVE

Souvenir dish from Karumba

RIGHT

Poster advertising travel to the Sunshine State,
1960–1970

Courtesy of National Library of Australia

Isn't it amazing that what you collect when you're away brings a sense of place back home? The mementos of tourist destinations, in some small way, reflect the collections of World War 1 servicemen and women who brought back pieces of the Sphinx and embroidered handkerchiefs.

CLOCKWISE FROM LEFT

Shell lamp

Caltex 'The Sunshine State' souvenir glass

Souvenir dish, Jubilee Bridge, Innisfail

Mt Isa postcard

Blackall Black Stump ashtray

Big Pineapple ruler

Fish coasters from Hayman Island

STILL GOING STRONG

One hundred years after the war to end all wars, the issues facing returned servicemen and women are the same – rehabilitation, post-traumatic stress, and other challenges. Many organisations that assist those affected began during World War 1. These include Australian Red Cross, established in 1914 and still active across the world. Others, such as RSL and Legacy, formed in response to the needs of servicemen and women and their families after the war and still provide support and services today.

STILL SERVING

The Australian Red Cross was founded days after the outbreak of World War 1. The organisation alleviates suffering caused by war and disasters at home and overseas with the International Red Cross and Red Crescent. Locally, support is provided for vulnerable community members including the elderly, refugees, the homeless, the unemployed and people experiencing mental and physical health difficulties. At the site of natural or man-made disasters, the Red Cross is one of the first organisations assisting Queenslanders.



MATESHIP AND SUPPORT

The Returned & Services League of Australia (RSL), or RSSILA as it was originally called, has supported serving and ex-service personnel and their families since 1916. Generations of Queenslanders have been involved in defence, peace keeping and disaster relief, with the Army, Navy and Air Force deployed on missions around the globe. RSL Queensland provides support and assistance with the transition to civilian life, employment, social connection, pensions and advocacy. There are over 240 Sub Branches across Queensland supporting the 'Defence Family'.



RETURNED & SERVICES
LEAGUE OF AUSTRALIA

QUEENSLAND BRANCH

CARING FOR THE FAMILIES

Much of the work performed by our Defence Forces is dangerous. Sadly, the lives of service personnel can be cut short. Legacy grew out of the 'Remembrance Club', formed by and for ex-servicemen from Tasmania and Victoria in 1923. Legacy Brisbane opened in 1928. Legacy volunteers ('Legatees') assist the children, widows and widowers of Defence Force members. Services include financial assistance, entitlement advocacy, holiday camps and education support for the young, through to visits and home support for the elderly.



CONNECTING PAST AND PRESENT

Situated at Cape Grafton, south of Cairns, Yarrabah Aboriginal community was first established as a mission in 1892. Six Aboriginal men from Yarrabah served in the AIF during World War 1. Of these, Carl John 'Jack' Baker was the only one not to return.

Since that time, Yarrabah residents have served in World War 2, as well as in Korea and Vietnam. A research project instigated by the Yarrabah RSL Sub Branch, the first Aboriginal sub branch in Australia, has uncovered previously unknown details about the men who served, reconnecting and inspiring some families to honour their stories.



ABOVE

Jack Baker, 15th Infantry Battalion, died 13 August 1918; Valentine Hare, 2nd Light Horse Regiment; Harry Doyle, David Molloy, Jack Pollard and William Nicholld (Nicholls), 11th Light Horse Regiment

Images courtesy of State Library of Queensland

BELOW

Yarrabah RSL Sub Branch, Anzac Day 2018

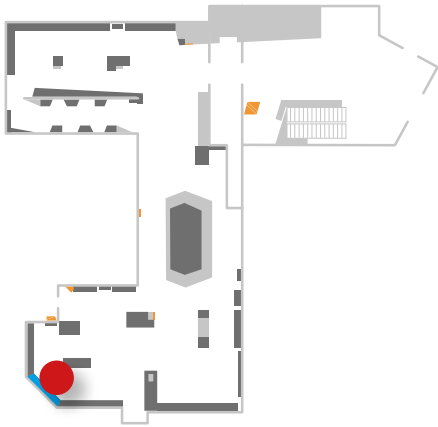
Left–right: Bruce Sammons, Greg Choikee, Robert Patterson, Keith Evans, Jordon Underwood and Allan Patterson

Images courtesy of Geoff Wharton OAM

Horizons

70

Horizons



QUEENSLAND FLIES

With flying now so common, it's easy to forget the pioneers of aviation. Returning to Australia after the First World War, with Australian Flying Corps and Royal Air Force experience, aviators looked to use their skills in civilian life. They chartered joyrides, participated in races, made deliveries and carried out aerial surveys. The public were swept up in the excitement, while ambitious aviators and inventors sought ways to apply the new technology to social need, economic gain and adventure.



Airmail delivery arriving at Eagle Farm aerodrome, Qantas hangar, about 1928
Queensland Museum collection

TRAVEL BY AIR

Today Qantas is Australia's largest domestic and international airline – a long way from its humble beginnings. The Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd (Qantas) was established in November 1920 by Hudson Fysh and Paul McGuinness who had served together in the Australian Flying Corps. Convinced that flying was the best way to travel across northern Australia, they partnered with Arthur Baird and Fergus McMaster to purchase two aircraft, and so began one of the oldest airlines in the world.

Hudson Fysh, Captain LJ Brain and Mr HH Harmon at the arrival of the first air mail from London, carried by Qantas, 21 December 1934

Courtesy of State Library of Queensland

Qantas began regular passenger services in 1922. From 1924, they began building de Havilland DH50 aircraft, the first with a fully enclosed passenger cabin. Qantas adapted the DH50 to suit Queensland conditions and, in 1928, a DH50 VH-UER became the first Flying Doctor aircraft.

LEFT

Mailbag, Qantas 40th anniversary

TOP AND ABOVE

Clock from VH-UER, the first Flying Doctor aircraft;
Model of Qantas DH50 VH-UER

In 1928, Bert Hinkler took Lores Bonney for her first flight in Brisbane. In 1931 she gained her pilot licence, and then set several records. She was the first woman to circumnavigate Australia by air, fell just short of completing a flight to England, then was the first person to fly from Australia to South Africa.

ABOVE

Lores Bonney during her flight from Australia to South Africa, 1937

Courtesy of National Library of Australia

BELOW

Pith helmet worn by Lores Bonney during that flight

Bundaberg-born Bert Hinkler served with the Royal Naval Air Service during the First World War. An inventor, mechanic and skilled pilot, he became the first person to fly solo from England to Australia in 1928. Hinkler set numerous records before a fatal crash during a second Australia–England flight attempt in 1933.

ABOVE

Bert Hinkler, 1928

Courtesy of State Library of Queensland

LEFT

Leather flying helmet worn by Bert Hinkler, 1920s

AERIAL MEDICAL SERVICE

The Royal Flying Doctor Service provides 24-hour emergency services, consultations, clinics, patient transfers and other health services across 7.69 million square kilometres. The network was conceived by Reverend John Flynn, founder of the Australian Inland Mission (AIM). In 1917, Flynn received a letter from John Clifford Peel, Australian Flying Corps, suggesting aviation could support AIM's services in the outback. Garnering community support, Flynn's aerial medical service launched from Cloncurry in May 1928, establishing a foundation for future technological and medical innovations.

In order to deliver medical support to isolated communities and the Flying Doctor network, Flynn worked with engineer Alfred Traeger who invented a new communication tool. Powered by a pedal generator, the transceiver could transmit Morse code and later telephony over hundreds of kilometres.

ABOVE

Royal Flying Doctor Traeger radio transceiver and microphone

RIGHT

Traeger pedal generator

ON LAND AND UNDER SEA

Scientific research has contributed to innovation across many different industries in Queensland, and provided social and environmental benefits. Driven by private enterprise and government initiatives, research has ranged from the development of patents for inventions, delivery of medical breakthroughs, improved farming methods and increased efficiency in energy usage. These industries have built on innovations developed during the First World War, embracing new technologies and international research partnerships.

Maurice Yonge in Samoa during the
Great Barrier Reef Expedition, 1929

Courtesy of National Library of Australia



TOP

1992 Eureka Prize trophy awarded to Dr Carden Wallace for her research on coral spawning

ABOVE

Nikonos V underwater camera used by Dr Carden Wallace during her reef research

Camera used by Charles and Martha Yonge during the 1928–29 British Scientific Expedition to the Great Barrier Reef

INTRODUCING CACTOBLASTIS

Now largely controlled, the invasive cactus species prickly pear had rendered 24 million hectares of Queensland and NSW unviable for agriculture by the 1920s. Burning, poisoning and crushing proved ineffective. Research into a solution was suspended during the First World War. After the war the Commonwealth Prickly Pear Board focused on imported cactoblastis moth larvae. Returned soldier and entomologist Alan Dodd directed investigations, collecting live specimens in Argentina and arranging shipment back to Queensland. Over 2 billion eggs released between 1927 and 1932 cleared almost 7 million hectares of infestation.

ABOVE

Prickly pear poison injector used at the Alan Fletcher Research Station, Sherwood

RIGHT

An abandoned property in Chinchilla infested with prickly pear, 1928

Courtesy of State Library of Queensland

UNDERSTANDING THE REEF

The Great Barrier Reef was the subject of fishing, coral mining and sand-dredging interests before a change of focus to scientific exploration and tourism during the 1920s. In 1984, Dr Carden Wallace was part of a research team that first observed the mass-spawning of reef corals, fundamentally changing our understanding of coral reef ecology. Today, robots are working on the reef to seek out and control the crown-of-thorns starfish, using sonar technology that had its origins in the First World War.

ABOVE

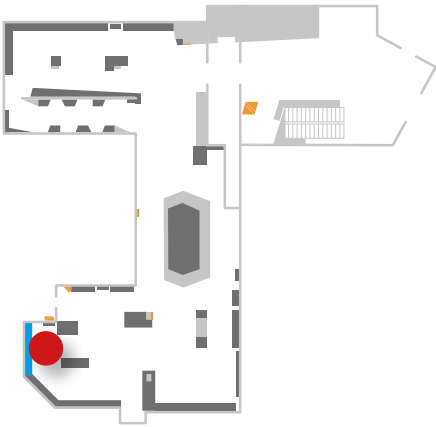
Crown-of-thorns starfish robot (COTSbot)

ABOVE RIGHT

Matthew Dubabin of the Queensland University of Technology deploying a COTSbot

Courtesy of Queensland University of Technology

Spirit



QUEENSLANDER!

Queensland is a big place with a diverse landscape, diverse economy, and diverse lives. Yet we can all get behind a Cathy Freeman from Mackay, a Rod Laver from ‘Rocky’, and even a Duncan Thompson from Warwick, called ‘One Bung Lung’ by his mates due to a bullet wound at Dernancourt in 1918. Thompson returned to captain the all-conquering Toowoomba, Queensland, and Australian Rugby League teams in the early 1920s. Sport lifted spirits and united Queensland after the Great War, and it still does today.

Brisbane was sometimes considered a big country town by our southern cousins. The Commonwealth Games in 1982 displayed a more confident and outward-looking Queensland, welcoming visitors from across Australia and the world.

ABOVE

1982 Commonwealth Games baton

The Commonwealth Games were held on the Gold Coast in 2018, drawing athletes from across the world. For the first time in history, the Paralympic Games were held concurrently, and a Reconciliation Action Plan was implemented.

ABOVE

2018 Gold Coast Commonwealth Games medals

BELOW

Duncan Thompson,
Toowoomba Rugby League pioneer

Courtesy of State Library of Queensland

'As a shy little country girl I've learnt to grow and evolve a lot through this sport and that's something I'll be forever in debt for.'

Laura Geitz on her retirement from international netball, 9 July 2018

In 2016, the Queensland Firebirds had an exhilarating extra-time win over New South Wales to give them back-to-back championships. For Captain Laura Geitz, who also served as Captain of the Australian netball team, the win was one of the most exciting she had been involved in, raising the profile of netball in Queensland and bringing the State together.

ABOVE

Firebirds uniform worn by Laura Geitz in the 2016 Championship win of the Trans-Tasman Netball Cup

RODEO IN THE FAMILY

Rodeo competitions and carnivals developed from informal rivalries on stations. Today over 100 rodeos are held across Australia each year, bringing together thousands of competitors and spectators, raising millions of dollars for community projects and charities. Shane Kenny from Emerald has dominated rodeo competitions across Australia since the early 2000s. His wife, Leanne, and their children Ellysa, Tyler and Jayden all compete.

Campdrafting is a uniquely Australian fast-paced sport. Horse and rider start inside the 'camp', or yard, choose a 'beast' from a mob of cattle and then drive it around a set course in 40 seconds. The Warwick Gold Cup is considered by many to be the 'Melbourne Cup' of campdrafting. Ben Tapp has won the Gold Cup twice, riding Cool Dust in 2012 and Acres of Roses in 2015.

FRIENDS AND NEIGHBOURS

Festivals, events, shows and carnivals across Queensland bring communities together to celebrate what makes them unique. Thousands of people celebrate local produce, crafts, industry, music, landscapes and wildlife; compete in contests; learn new skills and contribute to their communities. These events are run largely by volunteers, echoing the camaraderie of the fund-raising efforts in small country towns and large cities alike during World War 1.

TRAVELLING THE SHOW CIRCUIT

Across Queensland there are 129 Agricultural Show Societies run by over 13,000 volunteers. Every weekend, each year from February to September, shows host competitions and demonstrations; displays of farming and commercial goods; arts and crafts; educational information; and entertainment, sideshows and amusement rides. Show bag vendors travel from show to show, continuing a tradition that dates back to the 1920s.

HARVEST FESTIVAL

First held in 1966, the Stanthorpe Apple and Grape Festival is a celebration of the Granite Belt region's produce and wine industry. This prize pennant was won by Joe Castellana for his float representing the Sicilian in Queensland in the festival grand parade.

ROCK 'N' ROLL DANCES

Tom and Dulcie Day were central to the formative years of rock 'n' roll in Brisbane. Dulcie started promoting rock 'n' roll dances in 1957 and thousands attended. She printed flyers and Tom distributed them, often to students at local high schools. With no bass guitars available in Brisbane, Tom decided to make this one for his son, Tom Jnr.

EXPO 88

The World Expo 88 site occupied 40 hectares on the Brisbane River with eight 'sun-sail' entertainment shelters, a 2.3km monorail track and 100 exhibition pavilions. Across the site there were technological novelties, cultural demonstrations, global cuisine and varied performances. The World Expo in Brisbane in 1988 averaged 100,000 visitors on each of its 184 days.



Expo 88 in South Bank, Queensland, 1988

Courtesy of John Oxley Library, State Library of Queensland

Photographer Noel Pascoe

COMING TOGETHER ONCE MORE IN WAR

Twenty years after ‘the war to end all wars’, Queenslanders were at war again. We came together at home to support the war effort while our sailors, soldiers, airmen and nurses served in the Atlantic, North Africa, Greece and Syria, and in the skies over England. Then the war came to Queensland itself, as Japanese forces swept through Malaya and ‘Fortress’ Singapore and across islands to the country’s north. Australian and American troops established bases of operation across the state, while businesses, infrastructure, factories and everyday Queenslanders mobilised for the war effort.

Women working at the Rocklea munitions factory in Queensland, c. 1943

Courtesy of State Library of Queensland

BELOW

Alan Whitehouse from Ipswich (left) says goodbye to his wife Lucy, daughter Daphne and his parents at South Brisbane Station, 1940. Alan was bound for North Africa via Sydney with the Australian 7th Division.

Courtesy of State Library of Queensland

'Women and children according to their individual capabilities, have a place in the wartime economy...'

Queensland Times, 14 March 1942

QUEENSLAND'S CHILDREN IN WARTIME

The children of Queensland were directly and indirectly affected by the war years. Although there was no immediate threat of death or injury, their everyday lives were still changed. They participated in air raid drills, dug trenches, and learnt to do without due to shortages and rationing. Many had parents serving overseas, and would not have known when, or if, they would see them again. There was, however, also a sense of excitement and adventure.

ABOVE

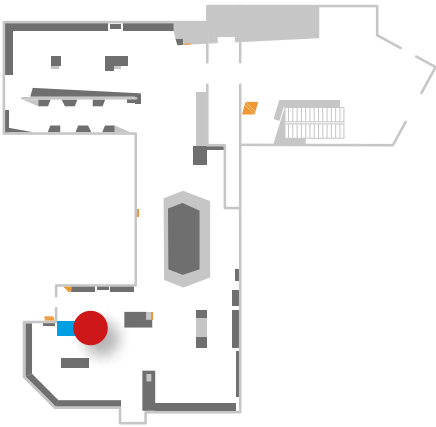
Children digging trenches at Ascot State School, Brisbane, 1942

Courtesy of State Library of Queensland

ELLEN MARGARET MOULAND ARP WARDEN

Women came together in the Second World War, not only to raise funds but also to provide essential services – on farms, in factories, in hospitals, on military bases, driving trucks and in civilian defence. Ellen Mouland was an Air Raid Precautions (ARP) warden in Brisbane. Wardens were trained to take control during any air attack. Brisbane was never bombed, but Townsville and Mosman experienced small air raids. Ellen's husband Frank was a First World War veteran who re-enlisted with the Volunteer Defence Corp in World War 2.

Range of civil defence equipment and instructions used by Ellen Mouland in her work as an Air Raid Warden



THE GOLDEN CASKET

The Golden Casket, one of Queensland's most enduring lotteries, began in 1917. In its early days, the lottery supported the Australian Soldiers Repatriation Fund and helped build Anzac Cottages for war widows and their families. The Golden Casket was Australia's first government-run lottery and, by 1922, was contributing to the Queensland state budget. Despite long-held moral objections to gambling, Golden Casket funds have made a significant contribution to the community, helping to build and run hospitals and baby clinics around the state.

The first draw, held in June 1917, was won by an under-aged boy of German descent. John Zimmerle used the proceeds to buy a farm at Rochedale where he remained for the rest of his working life. The second prize winner was also under age – Joyce Morris of Ingham.

LEFT TO RIGHT

Second prize ticket for the first Golden Casket draw, June 1917

Winning ticket for the 1936 Golden Casket Art Union

Poster celebrating 50 years of the Golden Casket

Bank bag used to hold the wooden lottery balls for early lotteries

Numbered wooden balls used in the first draws of the Golden Casket

Designed by Brisbane engineer John Lund in 1931 for Queensland's Golden Casket Lottery, this hand-cranked machine represented a new era in lottery technology. It featured rotating discs inside tamper-proof compartments, and the design echoes the rotating octagonal barrels and the wooden balls of the earliest lottery machines. The first Golden Casket lotteries were drawn by hand, with two people selecting the winning numbers.

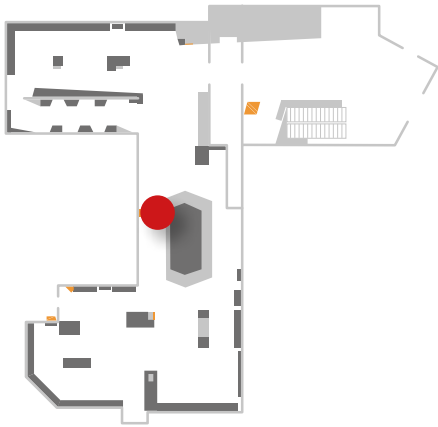
ABOVE

'Drawing of No 3 £25,000 Mammoth Exhibition Golden Casket Art Union Drawn City Hall, 27th July, 1933 at 7p.m.'

Thiel Studio, Brisbane

Trophy introduction

94



TROPHY

The first use of German tanks in battle occurred on 24th April 1918, near the French village of Villers-Bretonneux.

Mephisto, named for the demon Mephistopheles from German folklore, took part in the engagement, but became disabled in a shell crater during the German advance.

Abandoned by its crew, it was eventually salvaged by Australian troops of the 26th Battalion AIF, composed mainly of Queenslanders, and brought to Queensland in 1919 as a war trophy. *Mephisto* is now the only surviving example of a German World War 1 tank.

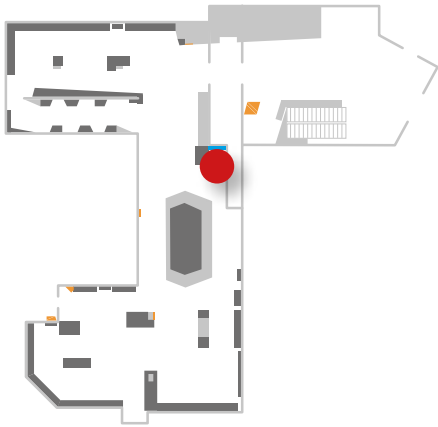
German crew of *Mephisto*
Courtesy of Jeff Hopkins-Weise



Trophy

96

Trophy



TROPHIES OF WAR

Australians collected more war trophies per capita than any other Commonwealth nation. They were collected as rare or unusual objects, or for the significance of the events leading to their capture. By 1917 the military had created a unit specifically to collect and record enemy weapons. These were distributed to Australian cities and townships as war memorials. The process was governed by strict rules and caused much debate about the purpose of trophies in communities grieving the loss of loved ones.

ABOVE

Trophies packed and ready to be sent to Australia
Courtesy of The Australian War Memorial

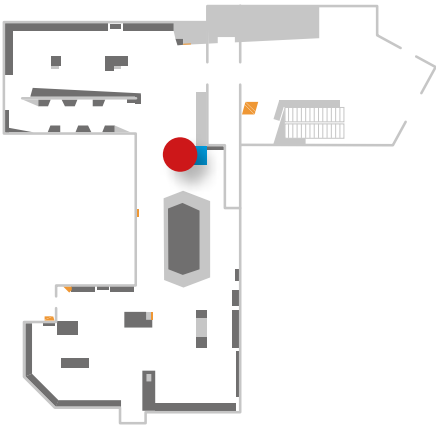
ABOVE LEFT

The Maschinengewehr 08, or MG08, was the German army's standard machine gun during World War 1 and was typically operated by a crew of four. This example was captured by Queensland's 26th Battalion.

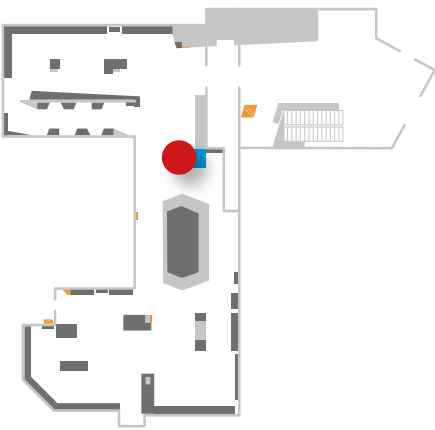
When Britain first deployed tanks in 1916, the German army responded by developing their own armoured fighting vehicle and by developing the world's first anti-tank weapon.

ABOVE

Introduced in 1918, over 15,000 Mauser Tankgewehr M1918 anti-tank rifles were made and issued to German troops. They used 13 mm armour-piercing ammunition.



Trench mortars were common trophies and, according to distribution rules, were allocated to towns with population sizes of 150–1500 people. In contrast, large cities received multiple field and machine guns. A Queensland unit, the 25th Battalion, captured this 170 mm German trench mortar which was later sent to Brisbane.



ROBINSON'S STORY

James Robinson enlisted as an officer in April 1915. Four years later, he was in command of the 26th Battalion that retrieved *Mephisto* in July 1918 after it was abandoned by its German crew.

Born at Nundah and educated at the University of Queensland, Robinson had a distinguished military career, yet was more proud of his service to Queensland's education system. As Principal of Kelvin Grove Teachers' College, Robinson continued his leadership role long after the war ended.

James Robinson volunteered within weeks of the Gallipoli landing, aged 27 years old. From September to December 1915, Robinson served with the 26th Battalion on Gallipoli. He was promoted to Captain in February 1916 and Major in October the same year.

Robinson received multiple gallantry awards and official acknowledgements during his four-year military career. However, he was first and foremost an educator, and received an MBE in 1966 for services to education.

Uniform of Lieutenant Colonel Robinson, commanding officer of the 26th Battalion, at the time of the first tank-to-tank engagement during the Second Battle of Villers-Bretonneux.

TOP LEFT

Distinguished Service Order Medal

TOP RIGHT

Member of the British Empire Medal

ABOVE (LEFT TO RIGHT)

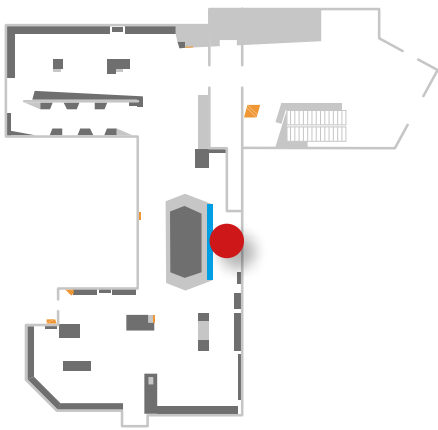
Miniature medal set

Gallipoli Commemorative Medallion

World War 1 and World War 2 ribbon bars

'He showed great braveness and coolness throughout, and his presence in the front line had a most cheering and marked effect on all present.'

Citation for Major James Alexander Robinson, awarding him a Distinguished Service Order



RIGHT

This souvenir Christmas card, printed in 1918 by the Australian Comforts Fund, depicts events of fighting around Villers-Bretonneux in 1918, including the recovery of *Mephisto*.

MEPHISTO

Twenty A7V Sturmpanzerwagen tanks were manufactured by Daimler Benz, with 15 deployed to the Western Front during the German Spring Offensive of March / April 1918. Named *Mephisto* by its crew, this 30-tonne tank was part of an advance towards the French town of Amiens, resulting in the capture of Villers-Bretonneux and the temporary retreat of Allied forces. During the battle, *Mephisto* became stuck in a shell crater and was abandoned by its crew. It remained on the battlefield for months before troops of the 26th Battalion AIF, composed mainly of Queenslanders, regained lost ground and retrieved it, dragging the tank behind Australian lines under cover of darkness. Eventually *Mephisto* was shipped to Brisbane and preserved at Queensland Museum.

RIGHT

Military authorities immediately conducted a thorough investigation of *Mephisto*, carefully going through the tank and removing components
Queensland Museum collection

Queensland Museum conservation work over the decades has recovered many small objects from *Mephisto*, despite the thorough examination in 1918. These artefacts give us clues about its short operational life and the destructive weapons used on the battlefield.

RIGHT

1. Pieces of case shot, part of the ammunition for 57mm Nordenfelt gun
2. Spent 'wadcutter' bullet
3. Brass cartridge case from a German 7.9mm calibre Mauser rifle
4. Brass cartridge case from a British .303 calibre Lee Enfield rifle
5. Shrapnel fragments
6. Shell fragment
7. Barbed wire found in tank tracks
8. Fragment of a metal component from *Mephisto*
9. Cartridge case for 57mm Nordenfelt gun
10. British military uniform button

TECHNOLOGY OF A TANK

Decades after capture, *Mephisto* continues to reveal its own unique story. Forensic investigations in 2013 highlighted the many bullet scars on the hull, demonstrating the power and ferocity of the weapons used against it and the effectiveness of its armour. Despite travelling across the world, artefacts from *Mephisto's* battle history were still found inside the tank and tracks. Faded German text is still visible next to the machine gun positions. Graffiti and soldiers' names give insight into the trophy's journey after capture.

LEFT

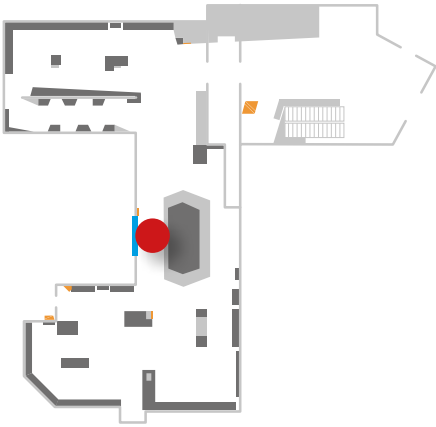
Chalk was used to convey messages inside the incredibly noisy tank

Courtesy of Imperial War Museums

RIGHT

Conservation work on the interior of the tank, 2012

Courtesy of Jennifer Blakely



MOVEMENT OF THE TANK

Mephisto has moved many times in its life – from a factory in Germany to the Western Front in France; then from France to London and on to Brisbane and Queensland Museum. After more than 60 years outside the old Museum, the tank was moved to Southbank in 1986. Twenty-five years on, *Mephisto* has been through floods, anniversaries, and other events, even travelling to the Australian War Memorial in Canberra in 2017.

Mephisto returned to Queensland Museum for display in the Anzac Legacy Gallery in 2018.

1918

22 JULY

Mephisto retrieved by Allies and taken to Vaux-en-Amiénois, nears Amiens, France. Graffitied with AIF Rising Sun badge, 26th Battalion unit patch, and British lion.

1919

2 APRIL

Departs England
bound for Australia

2 JUNE

Arrives at
Norman Wharf, Brisbane

AUGUST

Mephisto at the gates of
Queensland Museum's
premises on Gregory Terrace

1986

JUNE

Mephisto moved to new
Queensland Museum
building, South Brisbane

2011

JULY

Moved to Narangba for conservation works after 2011 Brisbane flood

2013

MARCH

Relocated to The Workshops Rail Museum in Ipswich, after conservation

2018

12 FEBRUARY

Mephisto being moved into the Anzac Legacy Gallery at Queensland Museum

