

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

CATALOGUE

OF

AUSTRALIAN

Official War Pictures and Photographs



R 6291

Pictures of Gallipoli, the Western Front
and Palestine.

—PRICE SIXPENCE.—

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

(P.B.)

D. R. L. No. 632

(3ids)

CATALOGUE

W. M. LIBRARY

OF

Class No. 503

AUSTRALIAN

OFFICIAL

WAR PICTURES
& PHOTOGRAPHS

Grafton Galleries, Grafton Street,
London, W.

The Paintings are by Australian Official Artists :—

- Lieut. C. D. J. Bryant.
- Lieut. F. Leist.
- Pte. F. R. Crozier.
- Lieut. H. S. Power.
- Lieut. J. P. Quinn.

The Photographs are taken by the Australian War Records
Section (Photographic Branch) :

- Captain F. Hurley.
- Lieut. G. H. Wilkins.
- Lieut. H. F. Baldwin.

Under the direction of the Australian Commonwealth
Office, London.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL
PRINTED RECORDS

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| AWM LIBRARY | |
| Location Prefix | R |
| Accession No. | 6291 |
| Subject Catalogued | |
| Analysis | |
| | |



NATURAL COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

COLOURED PICTURES OF THE
WESTERN FRONT AND PALESTINE.

At frequent intervals during the day an exhibition of natural colour slides depicting incidents and scenes from the Western Front and Palestine will be shown in the Lower Hall. The colours are reproduced with perfect accuracy ; every tint, shade, and gradation is rendered photographically without resorting to hand-tinting or applied colouring in any form. The slides were taken by Captain F. Hurley, and it is believed that this is the first occasion on which coloured photography has been used to portray warfare. Complete changes will be made in the selection of slides from time to time.



NATURAL COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

COLOURED PICTURES OF THE WESTERN FRONT AND PALESTINE

As frequent inquiries during the day an exhibition of natural colour slides depicting incidents and scenes from the Western Front and Palestine will be shown in the Lower Hall. The colours are reproduced with perfect accuracy; except that shade and gradation is rendered photographically without resorting to hand-tinting or applied colouring in any form. The slides were taken by Captain F. Hunter and it is believed that this is the first occasion on which natural colour photography has been used to portray war scenes. Complete changes will be made in the selection of slides from time to time.

AUSTRALIA'S EFFORT IN THE WAR.

Since the opening of the war Australia has mobilised, enlisted, or trained 400,000 soldiers, or about one-twelfth of the population. By far the greater part of this force, over 300,000 men, has been sent abroad into the opposite hemisphere for active service.

The equipment, transport and maintenance of the forces abroad and at home have been organised and paid for by Australia alone.

It must be remembered that the Commonwealth of Australia, while it has a territory nearly as large as the whole of Europe, had before the war a population barely reaching five millions.

Since the closing of the Dardanelles Campaign and the withdrawal from Gallipoli, the Commonwealth of Australia has maintained a total of five Infantry Divisions, and the greater part of two Cavalry Divisions, on two fronts, namely in France and Palestine, and by voluntary enlistment for oversea service has kept all cadres up to original strength for a period of three years, notwithstanding the unprecedented wastage of this war.

At the outbreak of the war Australia was in a position through its previous institution of compulsory training for Home Defence, to mobilise a considerable number of men who had had a greater or less amount of military training. Though not under obligation for service abroad, a requisite number of these men were immediately available, with the aid of Australia's naval equipment, for the reduction and occupation of Germany's colonial possessions in the Pacific.

Expeditions were sent for this purpose to:—

- (a) The Bismarck Archipelago, under which name are comprised the islands of New Britain, New Ireland and various small islands, as well as the greater part of New Guinea known as Kaiser Wilhelm's Land.
- (b) The Solomon Islands.
- (c) The Marshall, Carolines, Pelew, and Ladrone groups.
- (d) And the operations of the Australian Navy cleared the way for the occupation of the Samoan Islands by forces from New Zealand.

Military and naval contingents from Australia captured and

hoisted the British flag in all these territories, and some of them have since been administered by the Federal Government with smoothness and efficiency.

In addition to these operations the Declaration of War on Germany by Great Britain in August, 1914, was almost coincident with an offer by the Australian Government of a contingent of 20,000 men for service abroad as they might be required.

This offer was accepted, and in a very short time a Division and a Brigade of Light Horse were en route for Egypt. The first contingent was speedily followed by others, and in a few months upwards of 70,000 Australians were either at the front, on the way, or in training in the various States.

The following is a short record of the operations of Australian troops since that time, from the pen of Mr. C. E. W. Bean, Official War Correspondent with the Australian Imperial Force:—

Gaba Tepe to Messines.

The first Australian and New Zealand convoy for the war in Europe consisted of an Australian Division (wisely named the First), the 1st Australian Light Horse Brigade, and the New Zealand Infantry Brigade and New Zealand Mounted Rifle Brigade. The two forces have since grown into an army larger than that originally despatched by Britain. The British authorities do not regard them as an army, but their own countries do; they are an army in sentiment, and, to that extent, in fact.

Within five months of sailing, this new force, the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, under Sir William Birdwood, was thrown against an appallingly difficult coast. It seized a triangle of mountain-side—its main front on the second ridge inland, its base on the beach. It held the front through three long days, the 1st Australian Division losing about half its strength, till the Turkish attacks wore out. The position was called by the initial letters of the corps' name—Anzac. The support which the Australians received, in these days of tremendous trial, from the staunchness of the British Navy, will never be forgotten by those who went through them.

After the landing only one more offensive was made from Anzac. The whole effort was concentrated at Helles. Two Anzac Brigades—one Australian, one New Zealand—went to Helles to reinforce. They formed the centre of the attack on Krithia on May 8th, part of the 29th Division, our old comrades of undying memory, being on their left in the attack. The Anzac troops lost half their reduced strength, but reached and dug the "Redoubt Line," where in eight months only 500 yards more were gained.

An Immortal Charge.

The one offensive from Anzac was made in August, 1915, when the British landed at Suvla. It involved the bloodiest fight Australians had fought, the taking of Lone Pine, and the immortal charge of the Light Horse at the Nek. But the main offensive was that of the New Zealanders and 4th Australian Infantry Brigade up the tangled spurs of Sari Bair. The New Zealand Mounted Rifle Brigade at Hill 60 finished with 300 men. Towards the end of this fighting a new Australian Division, the Second, arrived from Egypt; but the offensive was finished; the campaign was really closed. The decision to bring the troops back and throw their weight into the Western Front was unquestionably right. General Birdwood was given command of the Dardanelles Army during the evacuation. Every man on the Peninsula was transferred to reinforce Salonica, Egypt, Mesopotamia, or France.

So Australians and New Zealanders wintered again in Egypt, fortifying the Canal, and in the huge administrative task of doubling their force. The old divisions were split, new ones created from reinforcements accumulated in Egypt. An Anzac Mounted Division was left in Egypt, and has from that moment—from Katia to Jericho—been the right hand of Egyptian defence.

The main army, the 1st and 2nd Anzac Corps, under General Birdwood and General Godley, arrived in France between April and June. It had three quiet months in the line. Then on July 19th, one Australian Division, with a British Division, made an attack in the north, near Fromelles; three days later, in the south, the 1st Anzac Corps was launched against the then main German position on the Somme, the summit at Pozières.

The Real Tonic.

Pozières was the heaviest fight Australian troops had fought. For a month it was the main centre of movement on the Somme. Every German gun within range was concentrated against the summit. The shell-fire was appalling; but, by fighting as heavy as has ever been, a German salient into the British line was converted into an Australian salient projecting behind Thiepval. On September 5th, when the Australians left the Somme, the New Zealanders were going in. In three separate attacks the N.Z. Division reached every objective and more. They went from before the Switch Trench to beyond Flers in a single morning—one of the finest feats on the Somme. As they left the Somme, the Australians returned to it, before Bapaume. In November, their year's fighting ended in the heartbreaking mud of Gueudecourt and the Butte.

In that mud the Australians and those beside them had to winter. Their trials have never been written. The icy, bright weather relieved

them. But the real tonic was the discovery on February 24th, 1917, that the Germans were retreating.

There followed heavy trench fighting before Bapaume and Loupart Wood. But from Bapaume onward came the open. At Beaumetz, Doignies, Louverval, Demicourt, Lagnicourt, Hermies, Boursies, Noreuil, were sharp successful fights. The Hindenburg Line was reached before the Germans intended.

Then, far on the flank of the Battle of Arras, on April 11th, an Australian Division was launched at the Hindenburg Line near Bullecourt. The plan broke down, however, but the infantry, by a miracle, got through. They were cut off and many captured. On May 3rd the same sector was attacked with full artillery and flank support. The latter failed, at first, but the line was taken and held against nearly twenty counter-attacks, till a famous British Brigade carried the trenches on the flank and made the position secure.

In June came Messines. The New Zealanders, in magnificent fettle, took Messines itself, with Australians on their right. Other Australian troops held half of the whole battle front, and were there till the battle finished.

Third Battle of Ypres.

In the autumn of 1917 Australian Divisions were engaged as front line troops in the great push, by which the southern part of the main ridge overlooking Ypres was taken, fighting in the five pitched battles of the Menin Road, Polygon Wood, Broodseinde, and the first and second attacks near Passchendaele, on September 20th, September 26th, October 4th, October 9th, and October 12th.

On October 4th the whole Australian and New Zealand force was for the first time fighting together in one solid attack or in close support. The fighting in these battles fell very heavily upon the artillery, and especially upon the field batteries working in deep mud under unceasing shell fire.

The Australian Flying Corps entered the struggle on the Western Front further south. Its first great honours were really won in the magnificent flying incidental to the sudden attack towards Cambrai in November, 1917.

The German Offensive.

After spending the winter at Messines, Australian Divisions were hurried down towards the end of March this year to block the German advance towards Amiens. The Germans threw themselves against this line on April 4th and 24th at Villers-Bretonneux, and on April 5th at Dernancourt, but it was held or re-established by magnificent counter-

attacks. Other Australians took part in blocking the German advance upon Hazebrouck in the north.

The Campaign in the East.

In the East, Australian troops have been continuously fighting in the defence of Egypt and the Suez Canal, and later in the expedition into Palestine now proceeding.

The fall of Beersheba, which was brought about by a sudden movement of Anzac mounted troops, was the beginning of the rolling up of the whole Turkish line. The details of Romani, Rafa, Beersheba, and the wild desert and mountain fighting which followed, are little known as yet; but they will form one of the most brilliant and romantic episodes in the history of the war.

Royal Australian Navy.

The Royal Australian Navy, founded in 1909, consisted when war was declared of one battle-cruiser, four light cruisers, nine smaller vessels, in all fourteen vessels—the whole of which force was at once placed at the disposal of the British Admiralty. It has been less heard of, because it has not been used, like the A.I.F., as a concrete, self-contained force, but its ships have been scattered singly through the British fleets.

In the early days of the war the Australian Fleet was employed in the operations entailed by the presence of the German Squadron in the Pacific, in the occupation of German New Guinea, New Pomerania, Samoa and the islands in the Pacific, in escorting transports conveying New Zealand troops to Samoa, and Australian and New Zealand troops to Europe, during which service the German cruiser "Emden" was destroyed by H.M.A.S. "Sydney" in the Indian Ocean.

The Commonwealth Government maintains fully equipped Dockyard and complete Training Establishments for officers and men of the Royal Australian Navy.

The entire cost of the Australian Navy, as of the Australian Army, is borne by Australia alone.

CATALOGUE.

No.

1. A GIANT HOWITZER.
One of a battery of 15in. Howitzers supporting the Australians at the Battle of the Ridges.
2. THE OPENING OF THE BARRAGE.
3. HAULING UP THE GUNS.
4. LOOKING TOWARDS SUVLA.
It was over this ground that the 4th Australian Infantry Brigade and the New Zealanders went during the August 1915 operations.
5. AUSTRALIANS BATHING.
6. FRATERNISING WITH THE "YOUNG GREEKS."
7. HOW A TURKISH SNIPER CONCEALS HIMSELF.
Note the camouflage of green bushes with which the Turk is draped.
8. DRESSING A WOUNDED AUSTRALIAN, GALLIPOLI.
9. ILLUSTRATING HOW THE AUSTRALIANS CHARGED THE TURKISH TRENCHES AT GALLIPOLI.
10. A HIT ON THE ROAD.
This picture is a combination of two photographs, each taken on the Ypres battlefield, and is constructed to show an incident common in the experience of those who know this place.
11. IN THE OLD BARRACKS AT YPRES.
Australian infantry withdrawn from the battle resting before a further push.
12. IDA POST. AN ADVANCED OBSERVATION SHELTER.

- No.
13. AN ADVANCED DRESSING STATION.
 14. AUSTRALIAN STRETCHER-BEARER ASSISTING A WOUNDED GERMAN PRISONER.
 15. AUSTRALIAN ADVANCED DRESSING STATION DURING RECENT ACTIVITIES.
 16. IN A DUG-OUT AT YPRES.
 - 17.
 18. MAIN SQUARE OF YPRES.
Cloth Hall in background.
 19. SILHOUETTES OF THE CLOTH HALL RUINS, YPRES.
 - 20.
 21. AUSTRALIANS WATCHING OBSERVATION BALLOON, YPRES.
 22. TROOPS PASSING THROUGH MAIN STREET OF YPRES.
 23. EVENING, NEAR THE CLOTH HALL, YPRES.
 24. AUSTRALIAN LEWIS MACHINE-GUNNERS IN A "POSSIE" FORMED BY A SHELL-SPLINTERED TREE.
They are here seen having a "pot shot" at a Boche 'plane.
 25. AFTER AN ADVANCE.
Dead Germans outside their shelters.
 26. THE MASCOT OF AN AUSTRALIAN BATTALION ACCEPTS A PIPE OF PEACE.
 27. MACHINE-GUN CORPS POSITION.
 28. A WINDY POST.
A sentry's shelter at exposed cross road, Ypres Front.
 29. BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS DURING THIRD BATTLE OF YPRES.
 30. "DREAMS OF THE FATHERLAND."
Prisoners resting in a cage.

- No.
31. AUSTRALIAN STRETCHER-BEARERS SHELTERING IN "FUNK HOLES."
 32. "STAND TO."
Supports awaiting orders to take up trench positions.
 33. BOCHE PRISONERS IN THE "BIRDCAGE."
 34. THE START FOR A BOMBING STUNT.
 35. UNLOADING CORDUROY ROADS FROM MOTOR LORRY.
Owing to the deep mud and heavy traffic, it is necessary in the forward areas to pave the tracks with stout logs.
 36. H.M.A.S. "AUSTRALIA."
General view of "coaling ship."
 37. H.M.A.S. "AUSTRALIA."
"Coaling ship."
 38. H.M.A.S. "AUSTRALIA."
Removing a "wounded" man from difficult position in the super-structure.
 39. H.M.A.S. "AUSTRALIA."
Australian soldiers visit their friends on the "Australia."
 40. H.M.A.S. "AUSTRALIA."
A seaplane visits the ship.
 41. H.M.A.S. "AUSTRALIA."
In the hold of a collier. The air is always full of coal dust.
 42. AUSTRALIAN PIONEERS LAYING CORDUROY TRACKS: YPRES.
 43. MOTOR 'BUSES CONVEYING AN AUSTRALIAN DIVISION TO THE FRONT.
 44. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE TURKISH DEFENCES OF JERUSALEM.
The trenches were cut around the summits of the hills and controlled all roads and passes.
 45. IN AN ADVANCED DUG-OUT MADE OF ELEPHANT IRON.
 46. LIMBERS TAKING UP SUPPLIES OF AMMUNITION.

No.

50. **A RAID.**
A large composition picture. Australian troops are seen advancing to the attack prior to the Battle of Broodseinde. A heavy enemy barrage is seen falling on the distant ridge. Aeroplanes are shown flying low for the purpose of machine-gunning the enemy trenches. At the extreme right of the picture is an aeroplane down in flames. This picture shows the thick smoke and haze which are characteristic of the battlefield in this sector.
51. **AROUND THE BRAZIER IN THE DUG-OUT.**
52. **ALBERT CATHEDRAL.**
Photographed in early morning mists under which battalion after battalion of Australian soldiers marched to Pozières during the Somme battle of 1916.
53. **SHELLS BURSTING AMONG THE SAND DUNES AT NIEUPOORT.**
54. **INTERIOR OF A DRESSING STATION.**
Dressing the wounded within a mile of the battle of September 20th, 1917.
55. **WOUNDED ON THE MENIN ROAD.**
A view of this famous highway taken on the morning of September 20th. A mile further along at that moment the British and Australians were fighting the great Battle of Menin Road.
56. **SCENE ON THE MENIN ROAD.**
A typical scene on this frightful line of communication, near the spot known as Hell Fire Corner.
57. **AUSTRALIAN AEROPLANES IN BATTLE FORMATION.**
58. **DEATH THE REAPER.**
A composite picture. This remarkable shell-burst was secured after many exposures. The earth thrown up by the explosion assumed the form of a skeleton with the skull looking down towards the battle-torn earth.
59. **A SHELL-BURST IN THE RUINS OF YPRES.**
A scattering of bricks and mortar.
60. **IDIOT CORNER.**
A well-known dangerous corner at the top of the famous Westhoek Ridge.
61. **SURROUNDED BY INVISIBLE DEATH, THE AUSTRALIAN GUNNERS CARRY ON.**
Howitzer battery in action during a gas attack.

No.

62. **OVER THE CAMP FIRE.**
63. **WHAT THE GERMAN HAS MADE OF BELGIUM.**
Chateau Wood after three years of battle.
64. **AUSTRALIAN PIONEERS LAYING A DUCK-BOARD TRACK.**
65. **THE DIFFICULTIES OF AN ADVANCE.**
Hauling bogged Howitzer from a shell crater.
66. **BOCHE PRISONERS ASSIST IN BRINGING IN OUR WOUNDED.**
67. **"WILD EYE," THE SOUVENIR KING.**
68. **REGISTERING A BATTERY OF HEAVY ARTILLERY PRIOR TO THIRD BATTLE OF YPRES.**
69. **ON THE DUCK-BOARDS.**
Australians moving across the battlefield at Hooge.
70. **THE WASTE OF BATTLE.**
A carrying party on the plank track through Chateau Wood.
71. **CLEANING UP THE GUNS OF A BATTERY OF AUSTRALIAN FIELD ARTILLERY PREPARATORY TO GOING INTO ACTION.**
72. **A DUCKBOARD TRACK IN FLANDERS.**
A typical view of Flanders. It is only by means of the duck-boards that a passage can be made over the otherwise impassable mud. The wire entanglements mark one of the enemy's recent front lines.
73. **DERELICT TANKS.**
Tanks bogged in the mud of the battlefield.
74. **SHOWING THE DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSPORT ON AN EXPOSED RIDGE.**
This picture is made up of several negatives.
75. **"OUT OF ACTION."**
This pictures gives a good idea of the effect of a heavy barrage upon the battle ground.
76. **TRANSPORT SEEN THROUGH THE CAMOUFLAGE.**
A glimpse of the Menin Road.

No.

77. STRETCHER-BEARERS AND WOUNDED AT A RELAY POST ON THE MENIN ROAD.
78. A DUCKBOARD TRACK THROUGH A SHELL-TORN WOOD.
Over this desolate scene hangs a perpetual pall of smoke.
80. ANZAC COVE.
The first Australian and New Zealand convoy for the war in Europe cleared its homelands within three months of the outbreak of war. It consisted of an Australian Division (wisely named the First), the 1st Australian Light Horse Brigade, and the New Zealand Infantry Brigade and New Zealand Mounted Rifle Brigade. The two forces have since grown into an army larger than that originally despatched by Britain. Within five months of sailing, this new force, the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, under Sir William Birdwood, was thrown against an appallingly difficult coast. It seized a triangle of mountainside—its main front on the second ridge inland, its base on the beach. It held the front through three long days, the 1st Australian Division losing about half its strength, till the Turkish attacks wore out. The position was called by the initial letters of the Corps' name—Anzac.
90. INTERIOR OF THE GRAND MOSQUE, GAZA.
The Mosque was made use of by the Turks as a vast store for ammunition.
91. THE ADVANCE ACROSS THE DESERT.
Australian Light Horse.
92. CLEARING THE JUDEAN HEIGHTS.
An episode during the fight for the Jordan Valley.
93. AN OASIS IN THE DESERT.
94. AN AUSTRALIAN WITH MANY FRIENDS.
95. WATERING HORSES ON MOUNT ZION.
Australian Light Horse watering under the olive trees on Mount Zion.
96. CAMEL TRANSPORT IN PALESTINE.
Conveying tibbin and fodder from the railhead to the front line.
97. THREE MULES.

No.

98. TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES.
Camel transport crossing a flooded "wady" during the wet season.
99. "YASHMAKS."
Veiled beauties interested in the mysteries of the Kodak.
100. THE HOLY CITY.
The strategy which placed Jerusalem in our hands outstands as the most brilliant achievement of the Palestine campaign. The enemy were completely surprised. The attack forced them from their impregnable entrenchments and drove them beyond the heights of Jerusalem down the rocky slopes in the direction of Jericho. The conquest of the Holy City was made without a single shell being fired against its walls.
101. VIEWING THE PROMISED LAND.
102. THE FIGHT FOR THE HEIGHTS OF NALIN.
During the battle the light horseman became an infantryman. His bush training enabled him to outwit the enemy by his skilful use of natural cover and screening.
103. AUSTRALIANS IN BIVOUAC.
A bivouac of Australians camped by the foothills of Judæa, near Jericho.
104. AT THE RAILHEAD DUMP.
Camel transport laden with foodstuffs and supplies ready for the trek to advanced positions.
105. THE RUINS OF GAZA.
A glimpse in Gaza after twenty-four hours' bombardment from sea and land.
106. LANDING STORES ALONG THE COAST.
The railroad is incapable of carrying the immense supplies necessary to maintain the advancing army. Frequent shipments are therefore discharged along the coast by means of surf boats.
107. "BAKSHEESH."
A "new chum" pays tribute.
108. THE ADVANCED OUTPOST.

- No.
109. A VISTA OF THE JORDAN VALLEY.
Secured immediately after the fall of Jericho, this picture shows an old tomb being used as an observation post and a squadron of Australians in bivouac. Jericho is near the centre. The river Jordan flows between Jericho and the distant hills of Moab.
110. THE WALLS OF THE HOLY CITY.
A party of Australian Light Horse returning from Bethlehem.
111. THE OLD WATERWHEEL.
A typical scene in Palestine.
112. CAMEL TRANSPORT PASSING ALONG A ROUTE OVER THE JUDÆAN HILLS.
113. MACHINE-GUN SNIPERS.
114. THE LIGHT HORSE WATERING IN THE DESERT.
115. A GLIMPSE OF THE CITADEL, CAIRO, THROUGH A MOSQUE WINDOW.
116. RAMLEH, FROM THE OLD CEMETERY.
117. JERUSALEM, FROM AN AEROPLANE.
118. A HALT IN THE DESERT.
119. RIDING THROUGH BETHLEHEM.
A Brigade of Light Horse passing through during the fight for the Jordan Valley.
120. A LIGHT HORSE CAMP.
Amongst the sandhills of Belah.
121. THE MOSQUE OF OMAR.
Light Horse Sightseers in Jerusalem.
122. WHERE "SHEPHERDS WATCHED THEIR FLOCKS BY NIGHT."
A Brigade of Light Horse crossing the famous plains.
123. RUINS OF GAZA.
After our 24 hours' bombardment.

- No.
124. AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL CAMEL CORPS GOING INTO ACTION.
125. PASSING THROUGH VLAMERTINGHE ON THE WAY TO YPRES.
126. FOOD FOR THE GUNS.
Unloading heavy shells from motor lorries.
127. RAMMING HOME A CHARGE.
Australian gunners working a heavy Howitzer during a gas attack.
128. RUINS OF CLOTH HALL, YPRES, FROM A CLOISTER WINDOW.
129. THE OLD CHURCH AT VOORMEZEELE.
130. FLIGHT OF AUSTRALIAN AEROPLANES RETURNING TO THE HANGARS AFTER A BOMBING STUNT.
131. BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF AN AUSTRALIAN AERODROME.
132. A MILITARY CEMETERY SEEN THROUGH THE WINDOW OF A RUINED CHURCH.
Every cross bears the same epitaph, "Here lies a British Soldier."
133. "GETTING READY."
Scene at an Australian aerodrome.
134. GERMAN PRISONERS.
A host of German prisoners captured on the morning of September 26, 1917, being marched to a collecting post.
135. THE BATTLEFIELD.
This illustrates the muddy, shell-torn ground, and the desolation typical of the Flanders front.
136. TREATING THE FEET OF MEN WHO HAVE BEEN FOR SOME DAYS IN WET TRENCHES.
137. AN ADVANCED OBSERVATION POST.

SKETCHES BY AUSTRALIAN OFFICIAL ARTISTS.

With the object of making a National Australian Collection of Pictures the Commonwealth Government commissioned Australian artists to proceed to the Front in France and Palestine. The sketches and impressions of some of these artists are now shown for the first time. From these sketches the artists have been commissioned by the Commonwealth Government to paint large compositions, which will find a permanent home in Australia.

No.

150. THE EMDEN'S FATE. A. J. W. BURGESS, R.O.I.

Pictures by Lieut. F. Leist, R.O.I., R.B.A.

- 151. REPAIRING ROOM, DIVISIONAL BATHS.
- 152. LILLE GATE, YPRES.
- 153. A WELL-EARNED REST.
- 154. THE CAMP KITCHEN, DICKEBUSCH.
- 155. THE MILL, RENINGHELST.
- 156. DICKEBUSCH CHURCH.
- 157. A SEARCHLIGHT.
- 158. A LEWIS GUN IN ACTION.
- 159. LILLE GATE, YPRES.
- 160. A CARGO FOR BLIGHTY.
- 161. YPRES CANAL.
- 162. A MUD BATH.
- 163. "THE GOTHA," SCOTTISH CAMP, RENINGHELST.
- 164. CLOTH HALL, YPRES.
- 165. "THE FIRST WAVE," POLYGON WOOD.
- 166.
- 167. RESTING ON THE ROAD TO THE FRONT.
- 168. "CAFE, MADMOISELLE?"
- 169. A DUMP AT SERCUS.

20

No.

- 170. A "GUN PIT." HILL SIXTY.
- 171. A REST CAMP, RENINGHELST.
- 172. HORSE LINES, DICKEBUSCH.
- 173. RED CROSS BARGES.
- 174. THIEPVAL, SOMME.
- 175. INTERIOR OF DICKEBUSCH CHURCH.
- 176. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR J. J. TALBOT HOBBS, K.C.B., V.D.,
5th Division, A.I.F.
- 177. TROUBLE ON THE MENIN ROAD.
- 178. CAMOUFLAGED TENTS, DICKEBUSCH.
- 179. THE "DINGBATS" HOLIDAY.
- 180. GIBRALTAR, POZIERES.
- 181. THE HIGHWAY, STEENVOORDE.
- 182. WORKING THE HEAVIES.
- 183. MOUQUET FARM, POZIERES.
- 184. A POPLAR AVENUE.
- 185. CRATERLAND.
- 186. DEATH'S HIGHWAY.
- 187. THE HITCHI-KOO MACHINE.
- 188. ZERO.

The most thrilling period of a soldier's life—the period between the time the barrage lifts and the men go over the top.

Pictures by Lieut. G. W. Lambert.

- 189. NATIVE QUARTERS, ISMALIA.
- 190. IMPRESSION, MOASCAR REMOUNTS. (Bucking Horse.)
- 191. ROMAN RUINS AND PYRAMID, NEAR CAIRO.
- 192. STUDY OF CAMELS AND MEN OF CAMEL CORPS, FERRY
POST.
- 193. THE WASSAH.
(This is an accurate representation of the famous street in Cairo.)
- 194. ISMALIA STREET AND CANAL.
- 195. "MOASCAR."
Taken from Major Paterson's tent.

21 AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL LIBRARY

No.

196. EVENING, MOASCAR.



AWM034151
Printed & Written Records

Pictures by Lieut. H. S. Power, R.O.I.

197. A SHELL-SWEPT ROAD.
198. A BATTERY IN ACTION.
199. THE REAL THING.
200. ALBERT CATHEDRAL IN MOONLIGHT.
201. CAMP LIFE IN FLANDERS.
202. TRANSPORT HORSES.
203. A FIELD KITCHEN IN THE BATTLE AREA.
204. PASSING THROUGH A RUINED VILLAGE.
205. A BATTERY GOING INTO ACTION.
206. EVACUATION OF WOUNDED HORSES IN THE BATTLE LINE.
207. THE HORSE LINES OF FIRST AUSTRALIAN DIVISION BATTERY.
208. SOME STORY. A CANTEEN.
209. A COOK HOUSE.
210. HAULING UP THE GUNS.
211. A TRAVELLING COOKER.
215. ALBERT CATHEDRAL.
216. CAMOUFLAGED GUNS.
217. FEEDING THE GUNS BY SHELL PACK HORSES.
218. STEENVOORDE.
219. PACK HORSES.
220. A COOK-HOUSE, FIRST DIVISIONAL TRAIN
221. CAMP STORIES.
222. PEELERS' PARADISE.
223. SHELL PACK HORSES AT A DUMP.
224. RUINS OF ALBERT CATHEDRAL.
225. RESERVES IN A TRENCH.

22

No.

226. WAR.

227. FIRST AUSTRALIAN DIVISIONAL BATTERY GOING INTO ACTION.
228. IN THE HORSE LINES.
229. BATTLE FOR MENIN ROAD.
230. A WOUNDED PACK HORSE.
231. A FARMYARD IN FLANDERS.
232. CAVALRY WAITING FOR ORDERS.
233. CAMP SCENES, SECOND BATTERY.
234. HEAVY GOING IN FLANDERS MUD.
235. ALBERT.
236. HEAVY GUN AT WORK.

Pictures by Lieut. J. Quinn, R.O.I.

212. MAJ.-GENERAL SIR H. B. WALKER, K.C.B., D.S.O.
213. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR J. MONASH, K.C.B., V.D.
214. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR J. J. T. HOBBS, K.C.B., V.D.

Pictures by Private F. R. Crozier.

237. A STRAGGLER.
238. A MOONLIGHT HALT.
239. RUINED VILLAGE.
240. LETTERS FROM HOME.

Pictures by Lieut. Charles Bryant, R.O.I.

241. PLOEGSTEERT.
242. OVILLERS CHURCH.
243. GERMAN O.P., MESSINES.
244. GIBRALTAR, SOMME.
245. THE CHURCH, BAILLEUL.
246. NEAR POZIERES. ON THE SOMME BATTLEFIELD.
247. COOKHOUSE, PLOEGSTEERT WOOD, DECEMBER, 1917.
248. MOTOR TRANSPORTS, ON THE ARMENTIERES—
BAILLEUL ROAD.

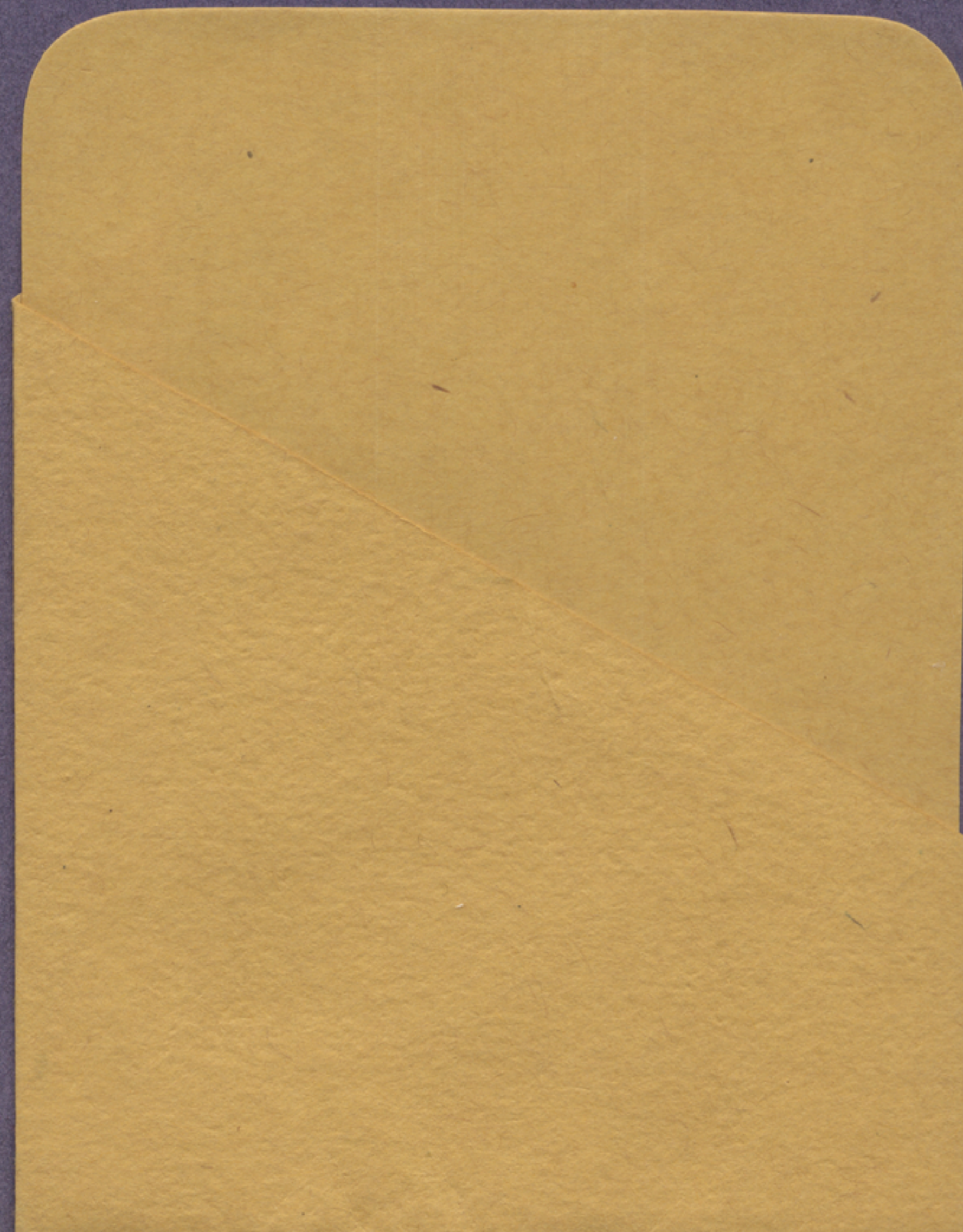
23

- No.
249. DITCHED MOTORS, BAILLEUL—RAVELSBERG ROAD, CHRISTMAS, 1917.
 250. BAILLEUL AERODROME, DECEMBER, 1917.
 251. LIGHT RAILWAY, HYDE PARK CORNER: WESTERN FRONT.
 252. HILL 63—HYDE PARK CORNER.
 253. TAKING ON WOUNDED, BOULOGNE, 1917.
 254. BUTTE DE WARLENCOURT, SOMME.
 255. HOSPITAL SHIPS, BOULOGNE.
 256. THE AFTERNOON BOAT—LEAVING BOULOGNE.
 257. LEAVE SHIPS—BOULOGNE, AFTERNOON.
 258. HOSPITAL SHIPS AT BOULOGNE.
 259. LE HAVRE, 1918.
 260. AUSTRALIANS DISEMBARKING AT BOULOGNE.
 261. HOSPITAL SHIP, LE HAVRE.
 262. LEAVE SHIPS DEPARTING FROM BOULOGNE.
 263. FROM BLIGHTY—LEAVE SHIPS OFF BOULOGNE.
 264. ON THE QUAY, BOULOGNE.
 265. HOSPITAL SHIPS, LE HAVRE.
 266. HILL 63: BATT. H.Q., WINTER.
 267. MESSINES ROAD: WINTER, DECEMBER, 1917.
 268. RED LODGE, HYDE PARK CORNER, WESTERN FRONT.
 269. NEUVE EGLISE CHURCH.
 270. WESTHOF DRESSING STATION, 1917.
 271. SHELL HOLES.
 272. COMFORTS FUND CANTEEN, HYDE PARK CORNER.
 273. A MACHINE GUN POSITION.
 274. ON THE MESSINES ROAD, 1917.
 275. ULTIMO.

758.
9940
3074
A932c . Australian
Official War
Pictures and
Catalogue of
Australian
Official War

3. R6291

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL
PRINTED RECORDS



RC 11576.031