

ANZAC COTTAGE
SOUVENIR
OF THE MONUMENT
ERECTED AT
MOUNT HAWTHORN
1916



To

From

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The Anzac Landing.

(By the HON. THOMAS WALKER, M.L.A., Minister for Education.)

It is with pleasure that I accede to the request to pen a few lines expressive of my admiration of the heroic conduct of the Australians and New Zealanders on Sunday, 25th April, 1915. And yet, I feel there are some deeds, as there are some objects, more appreciably revered in silence than by verbiage.

One contemplates speechlessly that dark morning when the flagship of the Division in which the Australians were approaching the first scent of battle, was passing through the slow moving line of transports, along that inhospitable coastline, wherein the small beach at Gaba Tepe was the little spot of Destiny, which was to be famous as the landing place of our boys, and from whence the bravery of that day was to astound the world and echo through the corridors of Unending Time. Pacific Australia was, on that day, to see, through the eyes of her sons, some of the horrors and carnage of war. Men from mines and peaceful fields, from quarry and productive industry, were to show a courage in facing unseen dangers and Hunnish destructiveness such as even veteran warriors might well quail before.

One reads with pride how those sons of Southern sunshine saw the half-moon sink and the moonlight fade, and how, in the stilly darkness, they noiselessly entered the boats that were to convey them to the shore. Cheerful and eager, yet calmly alert to the stern duties ahead of them, these men faced the Unknown. One follows them in the gloom and suddenly hears the sound of shots from the beach, and then turns backward with a pinnace to the warship whereto three wounded men are returning; one of them shot in the vitals, yet bravely waving his hand and raising a hearty cheer. Therein was seen the metal of Australia's Sons.

The landing boats had in them men of the same dauntless spirit. They were unruffled, even cheerful, as the maxim and the rifles, fired by the Turks, shot over and about them. These men, impatient with the slowness of the boats, sprang into the water, rushed upon the foe they

could not see and without waiting to charge their magazines, flung themselves with fixed bayonets into the trench above the beach, from whence the Turks were firing. There they bayoneted the enemy, and in hand to hand conflict gained the first Australian victory. The Turks were left dead, or they fled precipitately. With the bushmen's instinct the Australians then climbed the frowning cliffs and pathless hillocks till they reached the second entrenchment of the enemy. In this climb and in this determined onslaught they passed through scathing fire with firm thoughts set on duty and with the honour of Australia glowing in their hearts. This second trench was strongly held. As the Australians approached, they dropped their packs, loaded their rifles, and scarcely hesitating one moment, rushed upon the foe, checked not even by the sight of their comrades who fell around them; nay, even encouraged by the cheers of the fallen wounded. In this trench they fought as only heroes can fight until this formidable position of the enemy also was taken.

They had, to this stage, accomplished marvels. History presents no finer spectacle of bravery, ability and endurance. The Turks were again disappearing in the scrub-growth, among the rocks, and over the hills, save those that had fallen under the bayonets of our troops. When the sun had lifted the curtain of darkness from the scene, the Australians had actually established themselves on the summit of the ridge. The Turks had fallen back, but before that day was over the enemy had rallied and assumed a determined offensive.

On landing, the Australians had received the order to push forward at all costs. This was with the view of leaving the beach clear for the further landing from the boats of men and material. With greater precision than would have been shown by more experienced soldiers, the Australians obeyed the order. On the summit of the hill, they still pushed forward, some of them fighting through the ranks of the on-coming Turks. Some fought their way back; others were surrounded and are now counted among the missing; but the majority slowly retired, fighting every inch of the way, to their first position on the summit of the hill, and there they held the enemy at bay, or wearied him out, and our Australian boys remained the victors. A whole division was brought against this little force, and yet through that long Sunday and through the following night the Australians rendered futile onslaught after onslaught of the enemy, and left the ground strewn with Turkish dead.

It is not my purpose to write a history of this event. Of necessity I cannot dwell upon details, and I have only instanced sufficient to justify me in expressing my admiration of the courage of our brave lads, who, only a few months before, were engaged in peaceful occupations under the Southern Cross. Anzac Day is worthy of remembrance; and what it signifies no one can tell, and to what it may ultimately lead in the Destiny of Australia, none of us can predict; but it is sufficient to fill our hearts with confidence in our people and to justify hopes for a glorious future.

Anzac Cottage.

By "ADVANCE."

With a desire to perpetuate the name of "Anzac"—a name sacred to all Australians and New Zealanders; yea, to all Britishers—in the district, the Mount Hawthorn Progress Association decided to erect a monument which should take the practical form of a home for a wounded soldier who took part in the famous landing, and to name such monument "Anzac Cottage." A Committee was formed, and the proposal was taken up enthusiastically, three members of the Progress Association starting the fund with £5 each. The committee consisted of Messrs. F. M. Kelsall (President), J. H. Beveridge (Secretary), J. Hollis, G. A. Jones, G. O'Keefe, W. H. Hill, F. W. James, T. W. Strickland, P. Menzies, J. Handby and J. W. Brown. Cr. S. Gibson was invited to join the Committee as organiser for the building, and Mr. Alfred Levido, as architect. Cr. Gibson recommended that a brick cottage be erected, and he interviewed various firms in the building trade to solicit support for the monument. Every firm interviewed was impressed with the practical nature of the proposal, and responded generously with donations in money, material and furnishings, and where it was necessary to make purchases the goods were supplied at considerable reduction on trade prices. Having made arrangements for the building material, the next step was to have the paraphernalia carted to the building site, which had been selected in Kalgoorlie-street, Mt. Hawthorn. A "carters' bee" was organised by Mr. J. Oates, and all material was assembled and carted free of charge, which was equal to a donation by the carters of approximately £50. Workers in the building trade responded nobly to the call to erect the building without payment on the "busy bee" plan. "Anzac Cottage," therefore, is a monument to our troops, to the generosity of the people of Perth, and to the workers who erected it to the honor of their brethren-in-arms.

The site of the cottage is an ideal one, being situated in Kalgoorlie-street, overlooking the northern shores of Monger's Lake, and surrounded, as the illustrations show, by some of the finest scenery in the Metropolitan area. The deeds of the cottage are vested in the Trustees of the Mt. Hawthorn Progress Association, and the soldier and his descendants will have full rights of ownership, provided the residential qualifications are fulfilled. This will ensure that the cottage will remain for all time a monument to what Lord Kitchener has termed, "A remarkable record of valor." The Australian Flag, bearing the word "Anzac" will be run to the masthead at 4.30 a.m. (the hour of the landing) on the 25th of April each year, and will re-awaken in all who behold it a feeling of fervent admiration for those who, on that day, crowned this young nation with imperishable glory.

CLEARING THE SITE.

The first work in connection with the Cottage was performed on Saturday, January 29, 1916, when about 30 men assembled armed with shovels, saws and axes, to clear the land, which was heavily timbered. A photo was first taken, and then the swinging axes of the "busy bees" made the welkin ring. At 4 o'clock the Ladies' Patriotic Guild regaled the workers with afternoon tea, after which an attack was made on "Lone Pine"—a name given to the last standing tree. By nightfall the whole of the timber was cut up and stacked for firewood.

CARTING THE MATERIAL.

A UNIQUE PROCESSION.

No finer display of Patriotic and Industrial Effort has ever been seen in Perth than that witnessed on Saturday afternoon, February 5, 1916, when 70 drays, laden with building material, formed up in procession in James Street, prior to proceeding to "Anzac Cottage." Fully 150 men gave up their Saturday afternoon to cart the building material, and the procession was about half-a-mile long. Mrs. C. Roberts, the "Soldiers' Queen," headed the procession in her motor-car, which also carried a Metters' stove and copper, and was accompanied by two other decorated motor cars. Then came 20 drays of stone, 27 of bricks, 1 of lime, 3 of tiles, 12 of timber, 1 of cement and paints, 1 of scaffolding, 1 tiled grate, 1 large enamel bath, 1 of refreshments, and 1 of sundries. The procession was viewed by thousands, as it proceeded to Mount Hawthorn, and on arrival at "Anzac" was greeted by hundreds of enthusiastic men, women and children.

ERECTING THE MONUMENT.

"BUSY BEES" AT WORK.

Mount Hawthorn was *en fete* on Saturday, February 12, when about 4,000 people assembled in Kalgoorlie Street, attracted by the announcement that "Anzac Cottage" would be erected by a "busy bee," in which 200 workmen would take part. Peaceful sleepers were rudely awakened at 3.30 by the ringing of a bell, and the stentorian voice of the erier, "Arise! Arise! Anzac Cottage is to be built to-day!" It was an inspiring sight to see men wending their way from all directions, armed with hurricane lamps and kits of tools, and by 4 a.m. 50 artisans and labourers had reported to the clerk of works. From this time all roads led to Anzac, and by 8 o'clock over 100 men were at work all round the walls. Men leaving their employment at noon hurried to join their mates at the Cottage, and at 1 o'clock fully 200—bricklayers, hod carriers, carpenters, plasterers, plumbers, painters, gardeners, etc.—were working as though their existence depended on getting the building finished by bed-time. It was a triumph of organisation, for no matter what calling the new arrivals followed, Cr. Gibson seemed able to utilise their labour with advantage the moment they "signed on."



Kalgoorlie Street from Anzac (showing Monger's Lake and Leederville in distance).



The Site of Anzac (before the clearing).



"Busy Bees" Clearing the Site.



Group taken on Clearing Day.



On the way to Anzac—Carting the Building Material. The procession was half-a-mile long.



The First Trench at Anzac—Mrs. C. Roberts, the Soldiers' Queen, starting the first trench for foundations.



Building Anzac Cottage—Progress made by the "Busy Bees" up to 2 p.m.



Arrival of the Police Band.



In Commemoration of Anzac—Lady Barron setting the Memorial Tablet.



The Vice-Regal Party. Mr. J. Veryard, M.L.A., moving a Vote of Thanks to His Excellency and Lady Barron



Hoisting the Anzac Flag—Mrs. C. Roberts, the Soldiers' Queen, hoisting the Flag at 5 o'clock.



“Anzac Cottage”—Mount Hawthorn’s Monument to Australian Valor.



Anzac Executive : Mr. J. H. Beveridge, Secretary. Cr. S. Gibson, Organiser and Builder. Mr. F. M. Kelsall, President.
[Photo by Bartietto.]



Tired but Cheerful—Group taken on Building Day ; Cool Drinks and Tea Rooms Assistants.



Anzac Builders—Some of the Workers who erected Anzac Cottage.



In Honor of Anzac—Group of Ladies who assisted in various stages of the work.

Another "busy bee" was at work a short distance away, where a score of ladies were serving a hot dinner to all workmen employed on the cottage. The men were sent over to the canteen in relays, and 430 meals were supplied by the ladies' committee while the cottage was in course of erection.

All the principal thoroughfares were gaily decorated with flags and huge streamers, pointing the way "To Anzac." The Vice-Regal Party arrived at 3.30, and were received by Mr. J. Veryard, M.L.A., and introduced to the President of the Progress Association (Mr. F. Kelsall) and Mrs. Cranstoun (representing the Ladies' Committees). The President explained the origin and object of the "Anzac Cottage" movement, and invited Lady Barron to fix the marble memorial tablet in a pillar of the gateway. The inscription on the tablet reads as follows:—

"This dwelling was erected to commemorate the landing of the Australian Forces at Anzac, April 25, 1915. This tablet was laid by Lady Barron, February 12, 1916."

Addresses were delivered by His Excellency the Governor, the Mayor (Mr. F. Rea), Messrs. J. Veryard, R. T. Robinson, G. Taylor and J. M. Smith, Ms.L.A., and Cr. Gibson.

At 5 o'clock, Mrs. Roberts, the "Soldiers' Queen," hoisted the Australian Flag, into which the letters A.N.Z.A.C. had been neatly woven, amidst cheers.

By the time the "Bees" ceased work the outside of the buildings was almost completed. The lawn was brought out in turf, and planted under the supervision of the City Gardener. The fence was erected while the building was in progress, and a record for one day's work established. The building was completed by voluntary labour during the next week or two, the men working at times to suit themselves.

THE ARCHITECTURE.

The Cottage was designed by Mr. Alfred Levido, A.W.A.I.A., and is built on the bungalow plan, the front roof being relieved by two small gables, which add considerably to its artistic features. The house is substantially built of brick on stone foundations, and stands well back from the footpath. The front fence is of the Cyclone variety, and is supported by three massive brick pillars, one of which bears the memorial tablet. A large buffalo grass lawn has been laid, in the centre of which the letters A.N.Z.A.C. have been planted in ornamental flowers, and the building is approached along a granolithic path. Cemented steps, ornamented with vases, give access to a spacious verandah, which extends along the whole frontage, and shelters the main entrance. The doorway is artistically designed and embellished with leaded glass in the form of crossed swords, and gives entrance to the hall. On one side is the sitting room and the other a bedroom, each 15 ft. by 13 ft., with large bay triple windows and Venetian blinds and specially designed curtains. The ceilings of the hall and sitting room are of fibrous

plaster, neatly panelled; and the doors and woodwork are fine exhibitions of the grainers' and painters' arts. In the sitting-room is a mantel of special design, in which have been inset appropriate pictures. A pretty tiled grate and hearth, patriotic rug, linoleum and electric light chandelier complete the interior of a comfortable, well-ventilated room. Behind these are a large kitchen-dining-room, 18 ft. x 12, and bedroom, 12 x 13, with plastered walls and stamped metal ceilings. A 10 ft. back verandah runs the full length of the building, in one end of which is the bathroom, fitted with a large enamel bath, and at the other end is the laundry, with copper and cement troughs set in, the whole being floored with granolithic. Each room and verandah is supplied with electric light and necessary furniture; and the tiled roof covering the whole building affords to the eye a note of pleasant contrasting color to the surrounding forest greenery. Utility, however, is the dominant feature of the design, and "Anzac Cottage" stands as a practical monument to commemorate the greatest deed of valor in Australia's history.

THE BUILDERS.

It is impossible to give the names of all workers who assisted in the construction of "Anzac Cottage," as many failed to register their names with the Clerk of Works. Following took part:—

F. M. Kelsall (President).		W. Mason (Works Foreman).
J. H. Beveridge (Secretary).		H. Carpenter (Foreman Painter).
S. Gibson (Builder).		H. Lilleyman (Grainer).
A. Levido (Architect).		J. Braithwaite (City Gardener).
L. Steffanoni (Surveyor).		J. Oates (Marshal of Carters).
G. A. Jones (Clerk of Works).		
Andrews, H.	Bartlett, A.	Briggs, H.
Arcus, A.	Brooks, G.	Brownsword, J.
Arcus, E. P.	Bradshaw, F. W.	Brittain, C. J.
Arcus, L.	Bayley, S.	Bellman, C.
Aitken, H. B.	Bell, G. H.	Cotton, S. F.
Blunt, G. W.	Bird, E. S.	Chalk, J.
Brickdale, —	Brown, J. W.	Crawford, W.
Baxter, A.	Brown, P.	Corry, R.
Bevan, R.	Butcher, A.	Cook, E. J.
Beer, J.	Breadsell, D.	Calder, J.
Beer, J., junr.	Breadsell, P.	Clark, R. R.
Brimson, —	Begley, A.	Clarke, J.
Bragg, —	Begley, E.	Chapman, W.
Buxton, E. J.	Boyd, F.	Coonan, J.

Cain, R.
Cain, D.
Clendinnin, F. W.
Cranstoun, J.
Cole, G.
Conway, —
Dutton, J. J.
Durbar, J.
Dawson, —
Dangar, —
Damon, E.
Davies, Rev. D.
Davies, R.
Davies, —
Downey, J.
Dawes, H. A.
Dawe, R.
Doody, J.
Edwards, —
England, A. H.
England, —
Ferris, C.
Fewster, G.
Fisher, A. S.
Francis, T. C.
Gornall, D.
Geall, E.
Glassford, W. H.
Garcia, T.
Gregory, —
Gordon, R.
Garland, M.
Gardiner, B.
Glaskin, —
Halfaere, A. H.
Handby, J.
Horsley, J.
Housley, —

Hood, S.
Howling, T. (Brisbane).
Hobson, —
Harris, G.
Hill, W. H.
Isles, J.
Jackson, A. G.
James, C.
Jackson, H.
Jones, J.
Jones, W.
Janes, C.
Kelsall, S.
King, J.
Kelly, G.
Knights, W.
Lamond, W.
Lunn, —
Lawrence, A. J.
Lawrence, L. R.
Lovatt, T.
Lightfoot, J. T.
Lloyd,
Lambert, F.
Mason, T.
McArthurs, J.
Mullany, J., M.L.A.
Morgan, H. A.
Morgan, W.
Morgan, Alf.
Millard, —
McCallum, C.
Morey, E.
McGrath, C.
McDonald, C.
McDonald, J.
Martin, —
Menzies, P.

McKenzie, —
McNaughton, —
Moulton, —
Moon, F. E.
O'Keefe, G.
Ordner, L.
Oakley, G.
Orr, J.
Page, F. E.
Parry, —
Partington, H. P.
Phillips, A.
Peters, C.
Quinn, C. M.
Quinn, E.
Rush, Jas.
Ryan, J.
Robson, —
Rogers, —
Randle, C.
Ryle, —
Richards, A.
Savell, T.
Savell, —, junr.
Sanders, D.
Sweeney, D.
Stone, W.
Snaire, R.
Sibley, —
Skinner, —
Spieran, T.
Sheppard, G.
Spencer, T.
Shusen, E.
Strickland, T. W.
Sellin, A. G.
Swain, T. H.
Scott, Neil

Scott, R. K.
Scott, W.
Saunders, —
Sawley, S.
Smith, J.
Tatham, C.

Truslove, —
Tillitson, —
Walker, F.
Walters, F.
Willet, J.

Walkington, A.
White, A., junr.
White, J.
Wallace, W.
Younger, —

LADY HELPERS.

The success of Anzac Cottage was largely due to the excellent work accomplished by the ladies, who were most enthusiastic in encouraging the workers in their labor of love. During the erection of the Cottage, 430 meals were supplied to the workmen, and, in addition, the profits from the cool drinks stalls and tea rooms considerably augmented the funds. The following ladies rendered valuable help:—Mesdames Cranstoun, Davies (2), Tregurtha, Archibald, Bradshaw, Levido, Gordon, O'Keefe, Lester, Coppock, Wells, Hunt, Partington, Veyard, Gibson, Hutton, Perham, Craig, Savell, Gornall, Bramley, Jordan, Morgan (2), Edmonds, Hill, Tomlinson, Weare, Slater, Beer, Cain, Handby, Gardiner, Cunningham, Damon, Naylor, Swain, Oakley, Cannell, Clendinnin, Porter; Misses Boothby, O'Reilly, Levido, Jordan, Bramley, Gornall, Harris, Kelsall, Belstead, Dowie, Andrews, McKenzie, Davies, Poole.

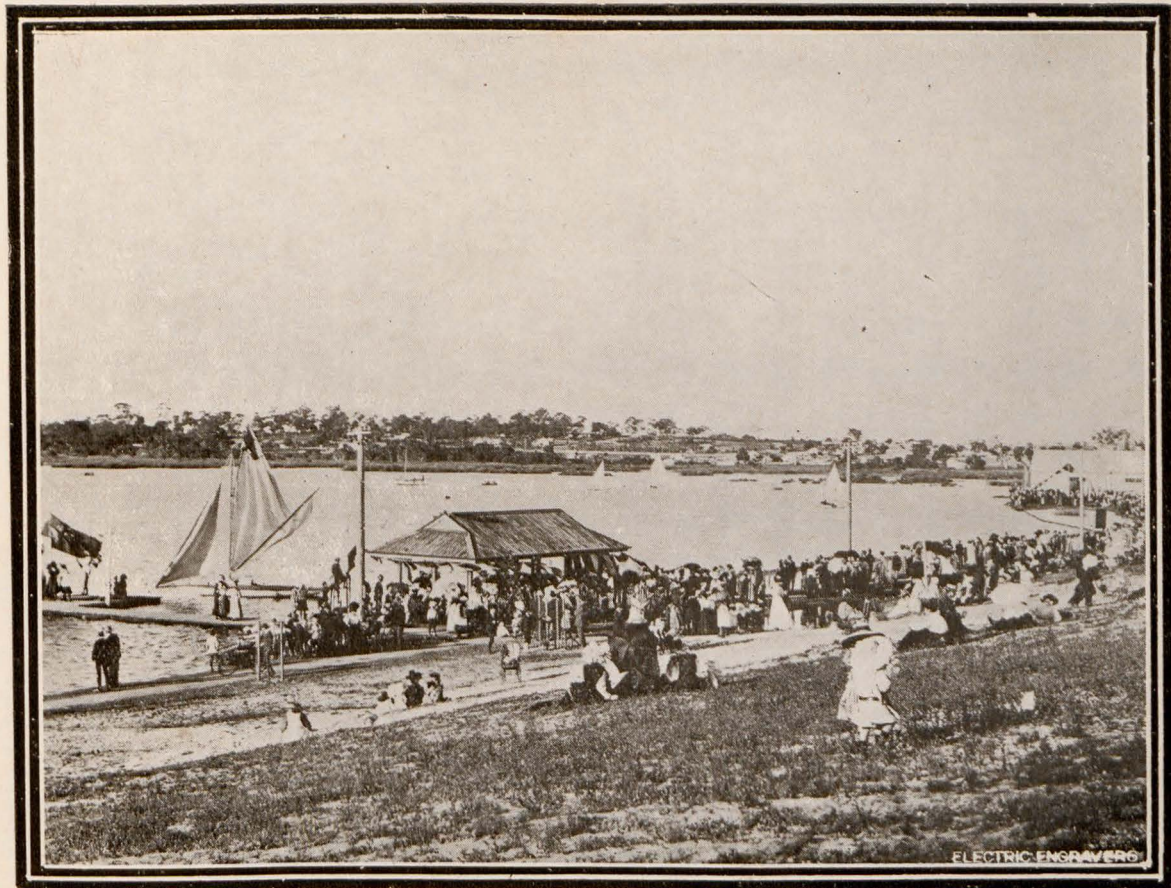
MOUNT HAWTHORN.

The suburb of Mt. Hawthorn forms the North-Western boundary of Perth City Council territory, and is 2½ miles from the Perth Town Hall. Rising from the Northern shores of the beautiful Monger's Lake, the Mount is the second highest point in the city area, and is surrounded by some splendid scenery. The district is well intersected with macadamised roads and water supply mains, and the streets illuminated with electricity. There is a 12-minute Tram Service to the City, and before long tramway communication should be opened up to Scarborough Beach ("the Manly of the West"), which is only four miles away. As a residential suburb Mt. Hawthorn supplies all modern requirements; there are excellent educational facilities, and building land is cheap.

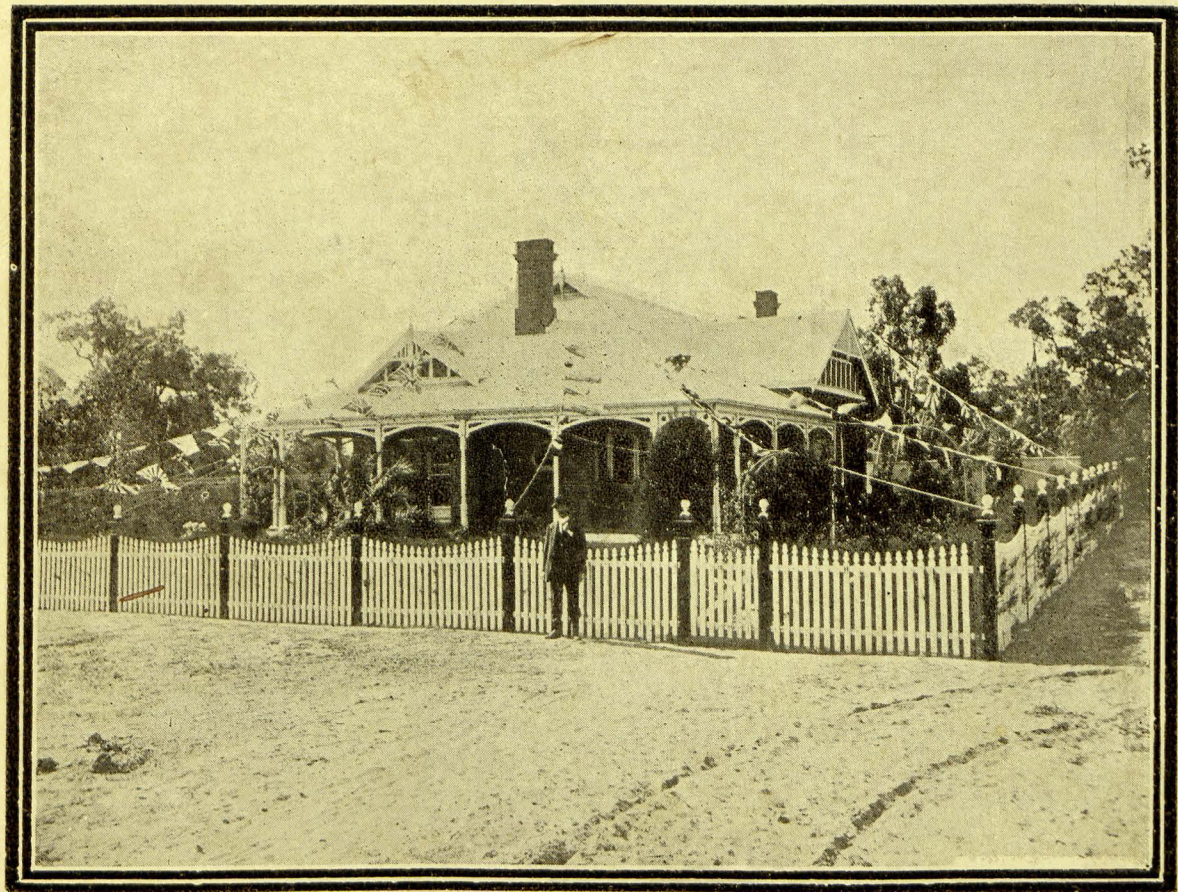
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ORIGIN OF THE "ANZAC."—When the cables first mentioned the exploits of the troops at "Anzac," pressmen and war students searched the maps in vain to locate the place which had suddenly become so famous. Some weeks later it was ascertained that the name was derived from the initial letters of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (A.N.Z.A.C.), and the place where the original landing took place was therefore called "Anzac Cove."



A Corner of Monger's Lake, Mount Hawthorn, one of the finest sheets of water in the Commonwealth.



Residence of Mr. J. H. Beveridge, Mount Hawthorn, decorated in honor of Anzac.