Centenary of the ANZAC Obelisk,
Anzac Parade
Moore Park, Sydney
15 March 2017
On 15 March 1917, a small gathering met at the junction of Moore Park Road and the newly renamed Anzac Parade, to witness the unveiling of the ANZAC Obelisk. The honours were performed by the Lady Mayoress, Mrs RD Meagher. The opening of Anzac Parade and the unveiling of the Obelisk was reported in detail in *The Sydney Morning Herald* of 16 March 1917:

The new stone obelisk at the head of Anzac Parade, Moore Park, was the scene of a brief ceremony yesterday at noon, when the thoroughfare was formally declared open and the bronze lettering on the pillar unveiled by the Lady Mayoress (Mrs Meagher). Those present included the Lord Mayor, the town clerk (Mr Layton), Aldermen Walker, McElhone, Vernon and Barlow. The city surveyor (Mr AH Brigg) under whose supervision the construction of the new roadway was carried out; Mr RH Brodrick, who designed the obelisk, the Mayor of Randwick (Alderman J Fenton), the town clerk of Randwick (Mr Percival), and Mr CW Cropper, secretary of the Australian Jockey Club, which body contributed £3000 towards the cost of the new thoroughfare.

The Lord Mayor made a short speech, dealing with the history of the locality from 1811, when Moore Park was dedicated to the citizens. The new road, formerly known as Randwick-road, cost in all £15 374, and is 63ft wide, including the flower bed running along the centre. Alderman Meagher said that eventually there would be a continuous thoroughfare over six miles long from Moore Park right to the La Perouse monument.
Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*) were one of the three types of trees originally planted along Anzac Parade. These distinctive pines are an important species within Centennial Parklands and their shape compliments the ANZAC Obelisk. For this reason they have been selected for the commemorative tree planting to mark the obelisk’s centenary and final resting place.
On 4 August 1914, Britain declared war on Germany. As a member of the British Empire, Australia threw its support behind Britain. Politically, support for the war was bipartisan. The Liberal Prime Minister, Joseph Cook, announced that Australia would fully support Britain, and the Labor leader, Andrew Fisher, declared that Australia would “stand beside our own” and help defend Britain “to our last man and our last shilling”. The Australian people responded enthusiastically to the call to arms. The recruiting depots were inundated with volunteers wanting to do their part for the Empire.

This wholehearted response was attributable to several factors: the newspapers were enthusiastically imperialist; the issue of war caused no serious political division in 1914, and there was no organised anti-war movement. What opposition did exist was uncoordinated and mute in comparison with the strident support articulated by the country’s leaders. Australia’s attachment to Britain was deep. The vast majority of immigrants were from Britain and Australia’s political structure had its foundation in Britain. As a junior member of the Empire, Australia relied on Britain for defence support. In return, Australia would provide whatever assistance was needed in the event of war.

Australia’s first significant action of the war was the Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force’s (ANMEF) landing on Rabaul on 11 September 1914, taking possession of German New Guinea three days later, and of the neighbouring islands of the Bismarck Archipelago the next month. On 9 November 1914 the Royal Australian Navy made a major contribution when *HMAS Sydney* destroyed the German raider *SMS Emden*. 
On 25 April 1915 the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) landed on Gallipoli in Turkey along with troops from New Zealand, Britain, and France. This campaign ended with an evacuation of Allied troops beginning in December 1915. The next year Australian forces fought on the Western Front and in the Middle East. Throughout 1916 and 1917 losses on the Western Front were heavy and gains small. On 4 July 1918 the Australians reached the peak of their fighting performance in the Battle of Hamel. From 8 August they took part in a series of decisive advances until they were relieved in early October. Germany surrendered on 11 November.

The Middle East campaign began in 1916 with Australian troops taking part in the defence of the Suez Canal and the Allied re-conquest of the Sinai Desert. In the next year Australian and other Allied troops advanced into Palestine and captured Gaza and Jerusalem; by 1918 they had occupied Lebanon and Syria and on 30 October 1918 Turkey sued for peace.

A century on, the Great War of 1914–1918 is one of the greatest tragedies in Australia's history. It remains the costliest conflict in the number of deaths and casualties. From a population of fewer than five million, 416,809 men enlisted, of whom more than 60,000 were killed and more than 156,000 wounded, gassed or taken prisoner.

The effects of the war were also felt at home. Families and communities grieved for the loss of so many men, and women increasingly assumed the physical and financial burdens of caring for families.

Anti-German feeling emerged with the outbreak of the war, and many Germans were sent to internment camps. Censorship and surveillance, regarded by many as an excuse to silence political views that had no effect on the outcome of war, increased as the conflict continued. Social division grew, reaching a climax in the bitterly contested (and unsuccessful) conscription referendums of 1916 and 1917. When the war ended, thousands of ex–servicemen and servicewomen, many disabled with physical
or emotional wounds, had to be re-integrated into a society keen to consign the war to the past and to resume normal life.

The impact of the war on the health and population numbers was felt for many years. Many wounded servicemen spent the rest of the lives in hospital and, as late as the 1930s, the mortality rate among returned soldiers was 13% higher than it was for the rest of the Australian population. Divorce rates were also higher for men who had served than for those who had not.
“... THOSE WHOM THIS COUNTRY DESIRES TO HONOUR …”

With almost one in five of the Australians who served overseas killed during the Great War, it is highly unlikely that any family or community did not lose a loved one. Some historians suggest that one in two Australian families were bereaved. This bereavement was characterised by two unique features. By the early twentieth century, increased life expectancy meant that death was usually through old age. However, during war years and especially after April 1915, those who mourned were more often than not a generation older than those they mourned.

The other unique aspect was that the dead lay half a world away, in foreign soil. As in Britain, government policy prevented the return of the bodies of soldiers who had died overseas. The cost of bringing a loved one home was beyond the reach of most families, and what could not be achieved at public expense would not be done at all. As a result, Australian families were deprived of the traditional mourning rituals, and of a physical focus in the form of a grave.

In the absence of graves communities began to erect monuments and memorials. The term “war memorial” was largely unused in Australia before the Great War. Monuments erected after the Boer War were generally dedicated as The Fallen Soldiers’ Memorial or The Fallen Soldiers’ Monument. Such terminology became less common after 1915 with the erection of Great War memorials and monuments that honoured the living as well as the dead. Terms such as The Soldiers’ Memorial and The Soldiers’ Monument did not exclude those who returned. The term ‘war memorial’ gained currency when the war was in the past, and memorials were erected as a statement of “bereavement, pride and thanksgiving”.

War memorials in Australia take several forms, both utilitarian and monumental. Of
the utilitarian forms, the hall is the most common. Memorial forms included town halls, returned services’ association meeting rooms and mechanics’ institutes.

Monumental forms were more common than utilitarian ones but among them no one design dominated. Many reflected the styles traditionally associated with cemeteries and with Boer War commemorations, including obelisks, crosses, urns, pillars, columns, arches, and statues.

Of the monumental style, the obelisk was the most popular. It was easy to make and supply, was non-sectarian and was recognisable as a symbol of death or glory. It also provided several surfaces on which names and messages could be inscribed. It was 10 times more popular than the cross. A traditional Christian symbol of sacrifice and resurrection, the cross was popular for Great War monuments in the United Kingdom but in Australia many rejected it as too ecclesiastical.

As communities began to welcome home returning soldiers, thoughts turned to ways to honour them and their fallen comrades. Committees were formed to raise funds, select suitable sites and decide on appropriate forms and inscriptions. Often these committees had their genesis in progress associations, welcome home committees and the like, and comprised a mix of municipal representatives and residents.

Whether it was a monument, honour roll, arch or gateway, a hall or other public building, the memorial and its associated rituals were “at a public level ... a testament to the undignified clamour for the right to define the national identity; but at a private level, where they represented a community’s response to war, they are memorials to a trauma that would not go away”.

Memorials began to spring up well before the war was over. In a study of 1455 civic memorials, 60 were identified as having been erected before the end of 1918. The first anniversary of the landings at Gallipoli was a catalyst for building many memorials.
The ANZAC Obelisk

In 1917 Randwick Road — which led from the city boundary south from Moore Park — was widened and renamed Anzac Parade. The opening was marked by the erection of the ANZAC Obelisk at the northern end of Anzac Parade at the intersection of Moore Park Road. The widening of Randwick Road was recommended by the Royal Commission for the Improvement of the City of Sydney and its Suburbs, 1909. In the first half of the 20th century, the states and their capitals competed with one another for economic growth. The focus was on essential infrastructure and New South Wales invested heavily in ports, railways, power, and water supply. Before the improvements, Randwick Road was merely a dirt track. The Royal Commission’s recommendations included landscaping of the parklands adjacent to Randwick Road. An avenue of Moreton Bay figs was planted on each side of the road, and a central avenue of palms along its length. The Obelisk was erected at the northern end of this avenue of palms.

The Obelisk was designed by Robert Hargreave Brodrick, Architect and City Building Surveyor. Brodrick was an English-born architect who migrated to Australia at the age of 22. In 1883 he secured a job as a draughtsman at the Sydney Municipal Council and held a number of junior roles before being appointed City Architect in 1898 — a position he held until he retired in 1928. As City Architect, Brodrick was responsible for the construction of virtually all the municipal buildings erected during that time, including the Municipal (or Domain) Baths at Woolloomooloo which were opened in 1908, and the Municipal Markets at the head of Darling Harbour. When he retired, Brodrick had been a departmental head longer than any other officer in the Council’s employ.

The ANZAC Obelisk is in a tapered form, about eight metres high and constructed of yellow block Sydney sandstone. The uppermost block is topped with a four-sided pyramidal apex. The year ‘1917’ is set in bronze within a laurel wreath on one face and letters forming the words ‘Anzac Parade’. The inscription on the plaque reads:
“This remodeled roadway was officially opened by Lady Mayoress of Sydney Mrs RD Meagher. 15 March 1917. The Rt Hon RD Meagher, MLA, Speaker, Lord Mayor of Sydney. RH Brodrick, City Architect. AM Brigg, City Surveyor. TN Nesbitt, Town Clerk.”

The Obelisk cost £284, with the stonework accounting for £95, and the metalwork £189. The successful tenderer for the metalwork was Wunderlich Ltd, a Sydney firm established in the 1890s by brothers Ernest and Alfred Wunderlich. Known for their importation and manufacture of terracotta tiles, they also produced ornamental
metalwork, and had taken out a patent for stamped metal ceilings. One of the company’s earliest ceiling installations was in the Sydney Town Hall. By 1900, the company was promoting itself as “specialists in metal shopfronts, name-plates, stall boards, mouldings and signs.”

With the approach of World War I, the Wunderlich brothers, now joined by their brother Otto, faced personal problems that affected the company’s business potential. Although they had been born in London, many people assumed they were German. Because of the growing anti-German sentiment before and during the Great War, the brothers took steps to ensure people realised they were British. The company’s catalogues emphasised the “Australian-ness” of the business and boasted that it employed Australian and colonial workers, using British materials in an Australian industry. The 1916 catalogue even included a statement about the company’s commitment to the war effort:

... The Employees directly associated with the MANUFACTURE of the Wunderlich Metal Ceiling in 1914 numbered 400. Ninety-seven at the present date, having enlisted for military service during the war, have their names inscribed on the Company’s Honor Roll...

Wunderlich made votive tablets and memorials in metal, including war memorials and honour rolls. Its earliest war memorial projects were for the Boer War, including one in Lismore in far northern New South Wales, and the Fallen Soldiers memorial in Perth, Western Australia. The company vigorously promoted this aspect of its business and, as early as 1915, its catalogues showed designs for honour rolls, memorial tablets and shrines, mausoleum effigies, chancel crosses and votive tablets.

On 9 January 1917, the Lord Mayor, Alderman RD Meagher wrote a Mayoral Minute proposing that the newly widened Randwick Road be named ‘Anzac Parade’:
The work of widening Randwick Road through Moore Park, extending from Moore Park Road to Bunnerong Road being practically completed, it appears to me that the time is opportune for the Council to allot a suitable name to the thoroughfare which has been so much improved.

When the garden plots along the centre of the roadway have received artistic treatment, which it is proposed should be put into effect at the earliest possible date, and the growth of the fresh line of trees to be planted along the side of the old Zoological Garden Site begin to correspond with the present magnificent Avenue which is now broken at that particular point, the thoroughfare will undoubtedly be one of the most striking and most beautiful in Australia. In this connection therefore, I suggest that the new roadway should be named “Anzac Parade”.

It is true that there is already a thoroughfare in the centre of the City, which is known and described as “Anzac Avenue”, that name having been bestowed by the Council upon the new road extending from College Street through Cook Park to Riley Street. In order to prevent anything clashing in street Nomenclature, I suggest that the name “Anzac Avenue” should be abolished in relation to this particular roadway, and the name “Haig Avenue” in honour of the Commander-in-Chief of the British Imperial Forces in France substituted in lieu thereof; the name “Anzac” which is associated with so many distinguished memories being reserved for the new improved roadway. I therefore recommend accordingly.

Alderman Meagher’s recommendation was adopted by the Council on 15 January and the decision communicated to the relevant government authorities on 19 January 1917. At the meeting on 29 January, on the motion of Alderman Barlow, the Council further resolved:
That having regard to the fact that the City Council has decided to name the recently improved and widened roadway through Moore Park, Anzac Parade, in accordance with the minute issued by the Lord Mayor, representations be made by this Council to the Randwick Municipal Council or other authorities interested that the roadway extending from the city boundary right through to Botany Bay should be named Anzac Parade, so as to have one long continuous thoroughfare named after those whom the country desires to honour, thus linking the city to-day with the landing-place of the intrepid Cook.

This resolution was communicated to the Randwick, Mascot and Botany Councils, with the Town Clerk of Randwick Municipal Council responding on 19 February that

...my Council will agree to fall in with the suggestion therein made in renaming Eastern Avenue, Bunnerong Road and Broad Road “Anzac Parade”, having already moved somewhat along the line suggested some time since.

The Lord Mayor, Richard Denis Meagher, was something of a Sydney identity. The son of an Irish policeman, he was born in Bathurst in 1866. He was raised by relations after the death of his mother when he was two. He was educated at St Stanislaus College, Bathurst, and St Aloysius College, Sydney, before being articled as a clerk to JAB Cahill in 1883 and later to William Crick. He was admitted as a solicitor on 30 November 1889, and became Crick’s partner in 1892, practising mainly in the Police Court. In July 1895, Meagher was elected to the seat of Sydney-Phillip but was forced to resign in October because of controversy over his handling of the defence of George Dean on a charge of attempted murder. He was returned to parliament in 1898 as the member for Tweed, and became an effective and well-liked MP.

Meagher entered local government politics in 1901 as an Alderman for Phillip Ward
on the Sydney Municipal Council, a role he held until 1921. Meagher became the first Labor Lord Mayor of Sydney, being appointed in January 1916. But in November 1916, he was expelled from the Labor Party for supporting Prime Minister Billy Hughes’s conscription policy.

Meagher was active in charitable and war work. He was Assistant Secretary of the Paddington Protection League and a delegate to the National Protection Convention in Sydney in 1897. He was a member of the Universal Service League in 1915. He was a Trustee of the State Library of NSW from 1916 until 1931 and a Director of Royal Prince Alfred Hospital from 1916 until 1918.

A generous benefactor of the Catholic Church, in 1928 Meagher donated land for the erection of the Church of Our Lady of the Nativity at Lawson in the Blue Mountains in memory of his wife who died in 1924. He also gave a window at St Mary’s Cathedral in memory of his wife. The window was installed in 1928 in time for the dedication of the Cathedral. Meagher was appointed a papal knight of the Order of St Gregory in 1929 and died on 17 September 1931.

Relocation of the ANZAC Obelisk

The ANZAC Obelisk has been relocated twice since 1917. In 1998, to make way for the Eastern Distributor, it was moved south along Anzac Parade from its position at the intersection of Anzac Parade and Moore Park Road. Then in October 2014, it was removed for restoration prior to the construction of the Albert ‘Tibby’ Cotter Walkway. After extensive consultation, the Obelisk has now been installed in its final resting place in Moore Park.
THE DIGGERS’ OWN MEMORIAL

When war broke out, the troops used Moore Park and the adjacent Centennial and Queens Parks for military parade drills. Randwick Road formed part of the route the soldiers of the First AIF took to march from their training camps on the site of Kensington Racecourse (now part of the University of New South Wales) to join the military transport ships in the harbour. Their route also included Oxford Street to the city amid cheering crowds. The Sydney Morning Herald reported on 19 August 1914:

Despite the fact that nothing was published in the papers about the march, there were tens of thousands thronging the streets to see the first division of the great expeditionary force.

A Soldiers’ Memorial was also erected at Woolloomooloo, on the eastern side of the Cowper Wharf Roadway, opposite the gates through which the soldiers passed during embarkation. The memorial drinking fountain was erected by the women of New South Wales under the auspices of the Centre for Soldiers’ Wives and Mothers and was dedicated by Lord Forster, the Governor-General on Anzac Day 1922. The inscription reads:

To commemorate the place of farewell to the soldiers who passed through the gates opposite for the Great War 1914–1919.

The ANZAC Obelisk became the focal point of Anzac Day commemorations for many years. Its construction pre-dated that of the Martin Place Cenotaph, dedicated in 1927, the Memorial to the Unknown Soldier in St Mary’s Cathedral, commissioned in 1928 and unveiled on 26 July 1931, and the Anzac Memorial in Hyde Park, completed in 1934. Each year, newspapers reported commemorative activities, with photographs showing the Obelisk adorned with floral wreathes and other tributes. On 26 April 1923, The Sydney Morning Herald reported:
As with all outdoor ceremonies the observance of the day’s significance at the Memorial Obelisk, Anzac Parade, was somewhat marred by rain. There was however a representative gathering of relatives and soldiers (many of the latter maimed).

A number of soldiers mostly from the First Infantry Brigade, mustered at Darlinghurst Junction and under Lt Jackson marched behind a Boy Scouts band to the monument. Here, in a brief address, Lt Colonel A.B. Stevens, who commanded the 2nd Battalion at Gallipoli, recounted the now historic movements of the Australian force from the time of its departure from Australia to the landing at Anzac Cove.

By the late 1920s Anzac Day commemorations had grown and larger events were held in the City, at the Cenotaph in Martin Place and near the site where the Anzac Memorial was being built in Hyde Park. But returned soldiers and their families continued to gather at the ANZAC Obelisk. The importance of the Obelisk was underlined by a letter sent to the Council in 1923 by May Mercer, the Founder and Honorary Secretary of the Sailors’ and Soldiers’ Mothers, Wives and Widows Association. In her letter, Mrs Mercer requested the Council erect a small railing around the Obelisk and bands on which to attach flowers and wreaths. The railing was to protect the flowers from being ‘destroyed by children’. The railing wasn’t built but the bands were installed. Throughout the 1920s the children and families of the dead would gather each Anzac Day to decorate and lay wreaths on the Obelisk. This traditional observance was referred to in a report by The Sydney Morning Herald on 26 April 1928:

\[
\text{It has been the custom in former years for returned members of the Second Battalion to hold a service at the memorial on Anzac Day, but this year}
\]
all the members joined the larger function in the city. In the afternoon, without ceremony, they laid the customary wreath at the memorial.

After Anzac Day in 1929 The Sydney Morning Herald reported that

_A fairly large congregation gathered at the obelisk Moore Park yesterday afternoon to participate in a service. Loving hands had decorated the memorial and made it a tower of floral beauty._

For Lord Mayor RD Meagher and his contemporaries in 1917, the connection between the Anzacs and Randwick Road was undeniable and the renaming of the road and the erection of the Obelisk cemented that connection for future generations.
Western Front

At the beginning of 1917 victory seemed nowhere in sight. However, for a while, from late February, hopes were lifted. Along the Somme front line and elsewhere, the Germans began to withdraw several kilometres to their newly developed defensive zone, which the British dubbed “the Hindenburg Line”. This apparent retreat was a tonic for the Allies, who advanced in pursuit. But it was an illusion; the Germans were just staging a voluntary withdrawal to stronger and better prepared positions. It was against these solid defences, at a point near the village of Bullecourt, that four Australian divisions, one after the other, were thrown during April and May 1917.

The capture of Bapaume

Bapaume was a large German-held town almost within sight of the Australians’ trench lines throughout the winter months on the Somme. Suddenly, from 24 February 1917, it became evident the enemy was retiring. The British advanced after them, and by the morning of 17 March Australian troops reached the outskirts of Bapaume. The soldiers’ heightened spirits were exemplified by the band of the 5th Australian Brigade playing amidst the burning ruins as they marched into the old town square on the 19th. However booby traps and time bombs had been left behind; one exploded in the town hall a week later, burying men and killing twenty-five.
Fighting up to Bullecourt

From February 1917 the German forces facing the Australians began withdrawing to the Hindenburg Line. The Australians pursued them and there was heavy fighting around a network of small villages. Vaulx-Vraucourt, Morchies, and Beaumetz were amongst those captured. But there was stiffer resistance during the attempts to take Lagnicourt, Noreuil, and Hermies; the initial hasty attempt to take Noreuil was repulsed. In some of these sharp actions over three weeks, five Australians won the Victoria Cross. Finally, by 9 April, the vital string of villages leading up to the Hindenburg Line was in British hands. Before the Australians, and within the broad German line of entrenchments and barbed wire, stood the fortified village of Bullecourt.

Other theatres

Small numbers of AIF personnel also served in other theatres throughout 1917. Australian troops from the 1st Australian Wireless Signal Squadron provided communications for British forces during the Mesopotamian Campaign. They participated in a number of battles, including the Battle of Baghdad in March 1917 and the Battle of Ramadi in September that year. Following the Russian Revolution in 1917, the Caucasus Front collapsed, leaving Central Asia open to the Turkish Army. A special force, known as Dunsterforce after its commander, Major General Lionel Dunsterville, was formed from hand-picked British officers and NCOs to organise any remaining Russian forces or civilians who were ready to fight the Turkish forces. Some 20 Australian officers served with Dunsterforce in the Caucasus Campaign and one party under Captain Stanley Savige was instrumental in protecting thousands of Assyrian refugees. Australian nurses staffed four British hospitals in Salonika, and another 10 in India.
Egypt and Palestine

After the withdrawal from Gallipoli the Australians returned to Egypt and the AIF underwent a major expansion. In 1916, the infantry began to move to France while the mounted infantry units remained in the Middle East to fight the Turks. Australian troops of the ANZAC and Australian Mounted Divisions saw action in all the major battles of the Sinai and Palestine Campaign, playing a pivotal role in fighting the Turkish troops that threatened British control of Egypt. The Australians first saw combat during the Senussi Uprising in the Libyan Desert and the Nile Valley, during which the combined British forces successfully put down the primitive pro-Turkish Islamic sect, with heavy casualties. The ANZAC Mounted Division subsequently saw considerable action in the Battle of Romani between 3 and 5 August 1916 against the Turks who were eventually pushed back.

Following this victory the British forces went on the offensive in the Sinai, although the pace of the advance was governed by the speed by which the railway and water pipeline could be constructed from the Suez Canal. The city of Rafa was captured on 9 January 1917, while the last of the small Turkish garrisons in the Sinai were eliminated in February. The advance entered Palestine and an initial unsuccessful attempt was made to capture Gaza on 26 March 1917, while a second and equally unsuccessful attempt was launched on 19 April. A third assault occurred between 31 October and 7 November, and this time both the ANZAC and Australian Mounted Divisions took part. The battle was a complete success for the British, overrunning the Gaza-Beersheba line and capturing 12,000 Turkish soldiers.
NOTES


3 KS Inglis, Sacred Places, p. 124


7 S Bures, The House of Wunderlich, Kenthurst, Kangaroo Press, 1987, p. 21

8 Letter from Miss May Mercer to Alderman Walker [n.d.], Town Clerk’s Correspondence 3252/23 — Anzac Parade Soldiers’ Memorial, proposed railing, 11 Jul 1923–26 Mar 1924, City of Sydney Archives
In undertaking the Commemoration of the Centenary of the ANZAC Obelisk, the Government of New South Wales, through Roads and Maritime Services, and Transport New South Wales, acknowledges the assistance of the many people involved in the relocation and Centenary: the Returned and Services League of Australia (New South Wales Branch); Reverend Father Don Richardson STB MA, Dean of St Mary’s Cathedral; the project managers and stonemasons, and the Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust. Appreciation is also given through the Australian Defence Force to the Royal Australian Navy Band.
# Websites

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PHOTO CAPTIONS AND CREDITS

Front cover: 1854 parish map (background image) showing the approximate location of the obelisk site in relation to Old Botany Road.

Page 1: 1917 view of the Obelisk at the northern end of Anzac Parade.

Page 3: Looking south from the corner of Moore Park Road, along the unsealed Randwick Road that would become Anzac Parade, c.1870. (Source: SLNSW a2824957)

Page 6: Looking south along Anzac Parade in August 1914, with soldiers marching from the encampments at Kensington to the waiting transport ships at Circular Quay. This parade route would lead to the renaming of Randwick Road to Anzac Parade in 1917. (Source: ANNM 00024588, Sam Hood Collection)


Page 14: 26 May 1964 image of the obelisk showing a scaffold assembled and repair work being undertaken. (Source: Sydney City Council Archives SRC575)

Page 17: Returned Soldiers' Fathers' Association members laying a wreath on the ANZAC Obelisk, Anzac Parade, August 1918. (Source: NLA vn6217756-v)

Back cover: The ANZAC Obelisk, March 2017