

September Meeting — Westminster Abbey—Linda Welden

Westminster Abbey—it is a “Royal Peculiar”, it is not a Cathedral, nor parish church, and does not have a Bishops throne. The Abbey is essentially a Royal Church, founded by a king, and apart from Dissolution, has 900 years of unbroken connection to the Crown.

The Abbey is mainly a gothic church in Westminster London, just west of the Palace of Westminster and is the traditional place of coronations and burial sites for English Monarchs.

The Abbey is a very solemn place, made so by the solemnity of successive Coronations and the solemn pomp of funeral monuments.

The Abbey is 513 ft long, 200 ft across the transepts and 75 ft across the nave and aisles. The nave separated from the aisles by pointed arches is supported on circular column, grouped around eight slender shafts, is the loftiest Gothic nave in England (102 ft high).



September Meeting — Members items of interest



To celebrate the passing of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II Phil Sunman brought along some of his memorabilia collection showing Her Majesty. It was an amazing display covering her 70+ years on the throne.



Phil also discovered this very rare postmark of Winninowie while looking through a collection of postcards.

Winninowie is a locality in the Mid North of South Australia. It includes the intersection of Horrocks Pass Road, Winninowie is 21 kilometres southeast of Port Augusta on the plain between Spencer Gulf on the west and the southern Flinders Ranges on the east. Winninowie Post Office



ANPEX 2022 Souvenir post-cards



October Meeting — Members One Frame display



Osborne House is situated on the Isle of Wight and was home to Queen Victoria, a very elegant house and grounds for her children to play in. By Linda Welden



Clocks—Turret clocks, Tony use to look after the Clock in the Tower at Goolwa, there are 23 old style clock towers with a couple of modern. By Tony Presgrave



Ted Ryco was a photographer who produced his own real Photographic cards, on his journey from Adelaide to Darwin, following the Ghan Line to Oodnatta, then the camel track and finally the Overland telegraph route to Darwin. Sadly he had a lot of his cards stolen and those that remain are extremely rare. By David Figg

Various postcards with the map of Australia that has taken about 15 years to collect. By Ron Harriss



Many of the cards have the emblem of South Australia on. Many of the cards are photographic cards with scenes of Granville, Ethelton and the Woodville area. By Ron Ritter

Postcards based on Scottish Terriers and the town of Edzell. The creator of Bonzo used many different types of dogs for his character, Scottish Terrier are so cute. Edzell is a beautiful town with a garden done in Scotland in the 1600's. By John Bodnar.



Proof stamps are not an unusual item to put in an exhibit, but proofs of postcards are.

Banforth cards are quite risqué, but are still popular to day. The same scenes were produced with many different captions on. They are quite colourful and eye catching. By Martin Walker

Thanks to all the members who put up a display, it was good to see such a variety.

David Figg—Members Items of Interest

The shelter shed was built in 1929 at the request of sand sculptor John Suchomlin, who had previously created his sand sculptures on the beach, where they were vulnerable to vandals and the weather. Suchomlin then used a series of enclosures on the beach but in 1929 he petitioned Manly Council “for a site on the South Steyne Reserve for a building to be erected to enable him to do sand modelling”. The council approved Suchomlin’s request and built the shelter shed at a cost of £243.

In 1929 Suchomlin took his art to the world when he travelled to California and created sand sculptures at Santa Cruz and in 1931 he made the first of many trips to England and created sand sculptures at Bournemouth.

In 1932, at the height of the Depression, Suchomlin produced two of his most famous sculptures at Manly - *The Lap Of Luxury*, which featured a well-fed couple seated at a table with a bag of coins, and *The Pinch Of Poverty*, which portrayed a poor family with barely half a loaf of bread to eat.

The local branch of the New Guard - Australia’s fledgling Fascist party - urged Manly Council to order the sculptures be removed because “they inspire class hatred” but to its credit the council took no action. After Suchomlin relinquished the lease on the shelter shed, the council approved an application from Manly Hospital to use it to house the scale model of the hospital and a wishing well to raise money for it. Eventually the hospital model was removed and the shelter shed was converted to something resembling its current configuration, although in 2002 Manly Council considered demolishing the shed, ostensibly to make way for improvements to the beachfront but locals accused the council of wanting to do so to prevent homeless people sleeping in it.

Today some of the walls of the shelter shed are adorned with pictures of some of Suchomlin’s sand sculptures.



Des Beechey — Items of Interest



The Point McLeay Mission station was on the south bank of Lake Alexandrina in South Australia. Lake Alexandrina is about 100 km south-east of Adelaide; the Murray River flows through it to the sea.

The Point McLeay Mission Station was established by the Aborigines' Friends' Association and the Reverend George Taplin in 1859 in Ngarrindjeri country. It was established to provide assistance to the Aboriginal people of the Lower Lakes district. A school and cottages were constructed and a farm developed. Medical assistance and religious training were also supplied. Dormitories, referred to as boarding-houses or 'orphan houses' in the 1903-1904 Protector's Reports, were established at the Mission for 'orphan children'.

Poor land quality, lack of funding and competition from local farmers made it difficult for the Mission to be self sustaining. In 1916 the state government took over the Point McLeay Mission Station and it became a government reserve. At this time the dormitories for children were closed. However, the Mission continued to be referred to as a Mission Station well into the 1950s.

In 1974 Point McLeay was handed back to the Ngarrindjeri people, and in 1982 the settlement was re-named Raukkan.