



Lieut. Alexander Lorimer Kennedy



Played with Adelaide University



Football Club 1907

Blues for Boat (1908) and Rifle (1911)

Degrees – BE, Dip AppSc, FD Mining (1915)

Background

Coinciding with the Centenary of Anzacs our incentive behind the series of biographical publications is the Adelaide University Football and Cricket Club's desire to honour our players who served in the Great War (1914 - 1918). These brave men put on hold their academic, professional and sporting careers for King and Country in the name of peace and freedom. The AUFC/AUCC WW1 Memorial Committee is endeavouring to identify every one of our players who served and prepare life stories on all. This is to ensure their sacrifices and further contributions to society will be recognised by future generations.

On Anzac Day 2015, the Centenary of the Gallipoli landing, a memorial plaque was unveiled on the Adelaide University Oval Pavilion and this was followed by the erection of a picket fence between the pavilion and the scoreboard with each picket bearing a plaque with the name of an AUFC/AUCC player who served.

The following documentation relates to the life of Alexander Lorimer Kennedy. It is compilation of information and photographs collected from a variety of historical sources.

The AIF Project

<https://www.aif.adfa.edu.au/showPerson?pid=162493>




Alexander Lorimer KENNEDY

Place of birth	Woodside South Australia
Religion	Church of England
Occupation	Draughtsman
Address	Woodside, South Australia
Marital status	Married
Age at embarkation	26
Next of kin	Wife, Mrs. Rose Beatrice Kennedy, 11 Davenport Terrace, Wayville, South Australia
Enlistment date	30 May 1915
Rank on enlistment	2nd Lieutenant
Unit name	Mining Corps, Company 3
Embarkation details	Unit embarked from Sydney, New South Wales, on board HMAT A38 <i>Ulysses</i> on 20 February 1916
Rank from Nominal Roll	Lieutenant
Unit from Nominal Roll	Mining Corps
Fate	Returned to Australia 19 April 1919
Other details	War service: Western Front Medals: British War Medal, Victory Medal

Service Record

<https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/SearchNRetrieve/Interface/ViewImage.aspx?B=7367303>


AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE.

ATTESTATION-PAPER OF PERSONS ENLISTED FOR SERVICE ABROAD

No. B6725 Name KENNEDY, Alexander Loumer
Unit A Coy. Imp.
Joined on 30 Aug 15

Questions to be put to the Person Enlisting before Attestation.

1. What is your Name? ... Alexander Loumer Kennedy
2. In the Parish of ... in or near the Town of Woodside in the County of SA Australia
3. Are you a natural born British Subject or a Naturalized British Subject? (N.B.—If the latter, papers to be shown.) ... NA
4. What is your age? ... 26 1/2 years
5. What is your trade or calling? ... Scavenger S.A.
6. Are you, or have you been, an Apprentice? If so, where, to whom, and for what period? ... No
7. Are you married? ... Yes (no children)
8. Who is your next of kin? (Address to be stated) ... Wife Mrs Beatrice Kennedy, 11 Davenport Terrace, 26/3/19, Henly Beach Bayville S.A. Adelaide
9. Have you ever been convicted by the Civil Power? ... No
10. Have you ever been discharged from any part of His Majesty's Forces, with Ignominy, or as Incurable and Worthless, or on account of Conviction of Felony, or of a Sentence of Penal Servitude, or have you been dismissed with disgrace from the Navy? ... No
11. Do you now belong to, or have you ever served in, His Majesty's Army, the Marines, the Militia, the Militia Reserve, the Territorial Force, Royal Navy or Colonial Forces? If so, state which, and if not now serving, state cause of discharge ... University Rifle Club. Adelaide
12. Have you stated the whole, if any, of your previous service? ... Yes
13. Have you ever been rejected as unfit for His Majesty's Service? If so, on what grounds? ... No
14. (For married men, widowers with children, and soldiers who are the sole support of widowed mother)—Do you understand that no Separation Allowance will be issued to you after embarkation during your term of service? ... Yes
15. Are you prepared to undergo inoculation against smallpox and enteric fever? ... Yes

Alexander Loumer Kennedy do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and I am willing and hereby voluntarily agree to serve in the Military Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia within or beyond the limits of the Commonwealth.

And I further agree to allot not less than two-fifths of the pay payable to me from time to time during my service for the support of my wife and children

Date Aug 16 1915 A.L. Kennedy
Signature of Person Enlisted.

* This clause should be struck out in the case of unmarried men or widowers without children under 18 years of age.
† Two-fifths must be allotted to the wife, and if there are children three-fifths must be allotted.

wo 54729

RSL Virtual War Memorial

<https://rslvirtualwarmemorial.org.au/explore/people/286013>

KENNEDY, Alexander Lorimer

Service Officer

Number:

Enlisted: 30 August 1915, Adelaide, City of Adelaide, South Australia

Last Rank: Second Lieutenant

Last Unit: 1st Mining Corps: AIF, Corps Troops

Born: Woodside, South Australia, 23 April 1889

Home Town: Woodside, Adelaide Hills, South Australia

Schooling: Not yet discovered

Occupation: Draughtsman (S.A.R.)

Memorials: Adelaide HB09 South Australian Railways - Adelaide Railway Station*, Adelaide Rowing Club Honour Board WW 1 and WW 2, WayvilleH01*

World War 1 Service

30 Aug 1915: Enlisted AIF WW1, Adelaide, City of Adelaide, South Australia

20 Feb 1916: Involvement AIF WW1, Second Lieutenant, 1st Mining Corps: AIF, Corps Troops

20 Feb 1916: Embarked AIF WW1, Second Lieutenant, 1st Mining Corps: AIF, Corps Troops, HMAT Ulysses, Sydney

20 Feb 1916: Involvement AIF WW1, Lieutenant, SN Officer, Mining Corps

20 Feb 1916: Embarked AIF WW1, Lieutenant, SN Officer, Mining Corps, HMAT Ulysses, Sydney

19 Jul 1919: Discharged AIF WW1

Date Involvement AIF WW1, Lieutenant, Tunnelling Companies

unknown:

RSL Virtual War Memorial Biography

Lieutenant Alexander Lorimer Kennedy was a 26-year-old draughtsman from Woodside, South Australia when he enlisted on 30 August 1915.

He was a member of the Adelaide Rowing Club and the image and text are used with the permission of the Club

He was commissioned on 27 November 1915 and embarked for overseas as a Second Lieutenant with the No 3 Company, No. 1 Mining Corps from Sydney on 20 February 1916 aboard HMAT Ulysses.

While serving with the 3rd Tunnelling Company in France, he was wounded in action and evacuated to England but later returned to his unit in France. Lieutenant Kennedy arrived back in Australia on 4 June 1919.

KENNEDY, Alexander Lorimer

Service Number: S31419

Enlisted: 28 July 1941, Keswick, SA

Last Rank: Lieutenant

Born: Woodside, SA, 23 April 1889

World War 2 Service

28 Jul 1941: Involvement Lieutenant, SN
S31419

28 Jul 1941: Enlisted Keswick, SA

23 Oct 1942: Discharged

KENNEDY, Alexander Lorimer

Service Number: W74983

Enlisted: 12 April 1943, Port Hedland, WA

Last Rank: Private

Born: Woodside, SA, 23 April 1889

Home Town: Subiaco, Nedlands, Western Australia

World War 2 Service

12 Apr 1943: Involvement Private, SN W74983

12 Apr 1943: Enlisted Port Hedland, WA

2 Nov 1943: Discharged

Published Biography

<http://mawsonshuts.antarctica.gov.au/western-party/the-people/alexander-lorimer-kennedy>

Alexander Lorimer Kennedy

AAE position: Magnetician

Born in 1889, Kennedy was still a science student at the University of Adelaide when he was selected by Mawson to join AAE. He received special tuition to enable him to serve as the Western Party's magnetician. He took part in several sledging excursions and was cartographer for Wild's main eastern journey.

In 1914, a year after his return to Australia, Kennedy was appointed as magnetic observer for the Carnegie Institute, Washington. After completing a Bachelor of Engineering degree at the University of Adelaide in 1915, he served with the AIF (tunnelling corps) in World War I, from 1916 to 1918.

For four years from 1921 Kennedy was 'chief assistant' at Adelaide Observatory, followed by a two-year stint at the newly-established Mt Stromlo Observatory, Australian Capital Territory. Working as a mining engineer in Western Australia from 1928, Kennedy returned to the Antarctic in 1930 joining some of his former AAE colleagues on the second BANZARE voyage as a physicist. Kennedy died in 1972.



Alexander Lorimer Kennedy. (Photo: Andrew Watson)



Alexander Lorimer Kennedy

Nickname(s): Ken|

Born: 1889,
Woodside, Australia

Died: 1972,
Perth, Australia

Age: 22

Magnetician

One of the few to receive both Bronze and Silver Polar medals, Alexander Kennedy also served in both World Wars. Kennedy built an igloo to serve as a magnetic observatory, prior to this he had been carrying out his observations in the open. Kennedy was also a games organiser for the party to provide some light relief and became the hockey referee.

Published Biography

http://www.coolantarctica.com/Antarctica%20fact%20file/History/biography/kennedy_alexander.php

Alexander Lorimer Kennedy

Biographical Notes - Magnetician - [Aurora 1911-1913](#)

Single, was a student in Science of Adelaide University, South Australia. Receiving special tuition, he acted as Magnetician at the Western Base (Queen Mary Land) during the year 1912. He was a member of several sledging parties and accompanied Wild on his main eastern journey as Cartographer.

From Appendix 1, Mawson - Heart of the Antarctic

Appointed as magnetic observer for the Carnegie Institute Washington in 1914 after his return to Australia. Enlisted in No.1 Mining Corps on the 30th of August 1915 and served in France for two years in the First World War. Wounded in action and invalided back to England before joining his company again in France later. Arrived back in Australia in 1919.

From 1921 he worked at Adelaide Observatory for four years, followed by two years at the newly built Mt. Stromlo Observatory in Australian Capital Territory.

From 1928 worked as a mining engineer in Western Australia.

Landmarks named after Alexander Lorimer Kennedy

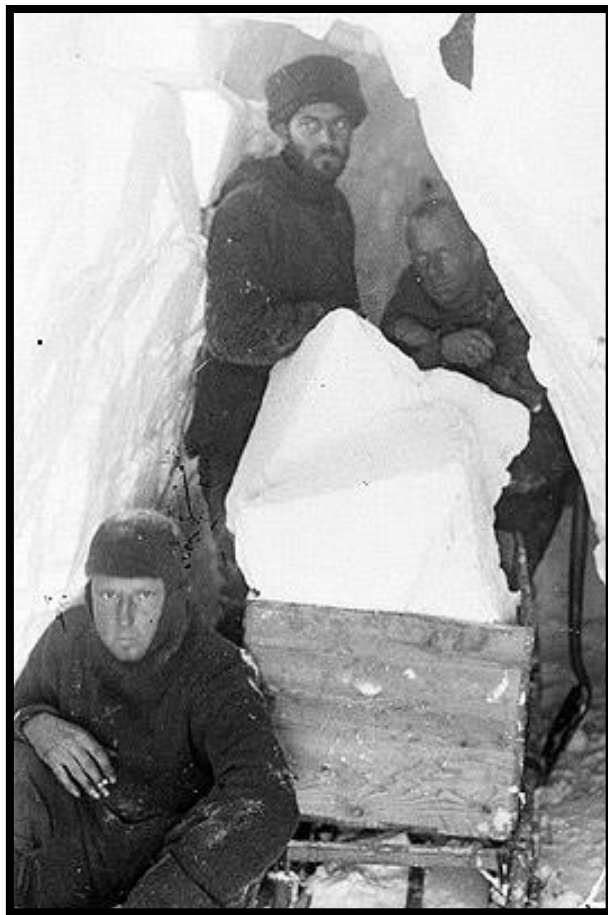
Feature Name: Cape Kennedy

Feature Type: cape

Latitude: 6630S

Longitude: 09832E

Description: Point on the E side of Melba Peninsula, 4 mi SW of David Island. Discovered by the Western Base Party of the AAE, 1911-14, under Mawson.



*Excavating a snow tunnel from The Grottoes to outside air,
Kennedy, Jones and Wild*



*The Western Base Party (L to R) C. Harrison, S. Jones, A. Watson,
M. Moyes, G. Dovers, C.A. Hoadley, Frank Wild, A. Kennedy*



*Alexander Lorimer Kennedy - Top row second from the left.
BANZARE explorers on the Discovery at the end of Voyage 2 in 1931*

Additional Biography

Birth

Alexander Lorimer Kennedy was born on the 23rd April 1889, to Joseph Arthur Kennedy and Elizabeth Isabella (nee Lorimer) in the District of Nairne, SA (SA Birth 437/104). Alexander's father was a well-known teacher who taught at Woodside, Wallaroo Mines, Burra, Glenelg and later became headmaster of the Norwood Public School.

Schooling

Alexander commenced his schooling at the Sturt Street State School and in December 1902 he won a public exhibition (scholarship) to St Peter's College. He attended there from 1903 to 1905, passing his Junior (1903), Senior (1904) and Higher (1905) Examinations. In 1905 Alexander represented St Peters in an Intercollegiate rowing event against Geelong College, Victoria.

University

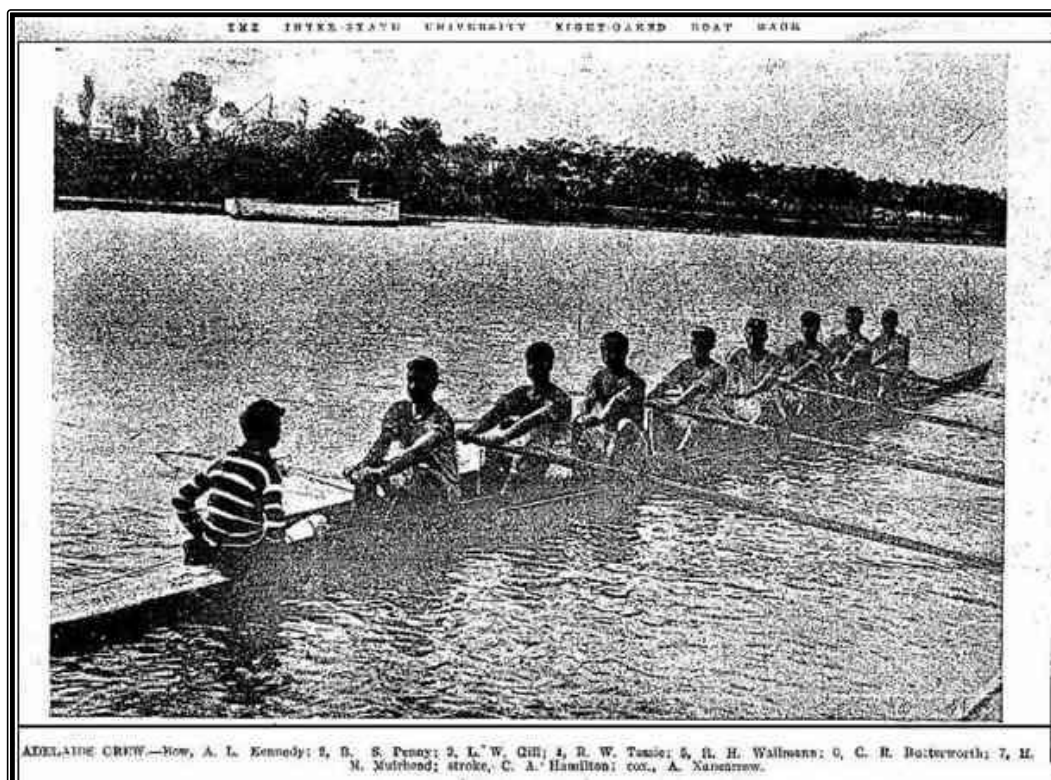
Alexander commenced studying Science at Adelaide University in 1906. He also passed subjects at the School of Mines and in the Arts Examinations. Alexander was still a student at the University in 1911 when he was chosen as a member of the Mawson Expedition to Antarctica. After returning from the Antarctica, Alexander returned to his studies and was awarded his Bachelor of Engineering and Diploma of Applied Science in Mining in April 1915 followed by his Fellowship Diploma in Mining in December 1915 from the School of Mines.

University Sport

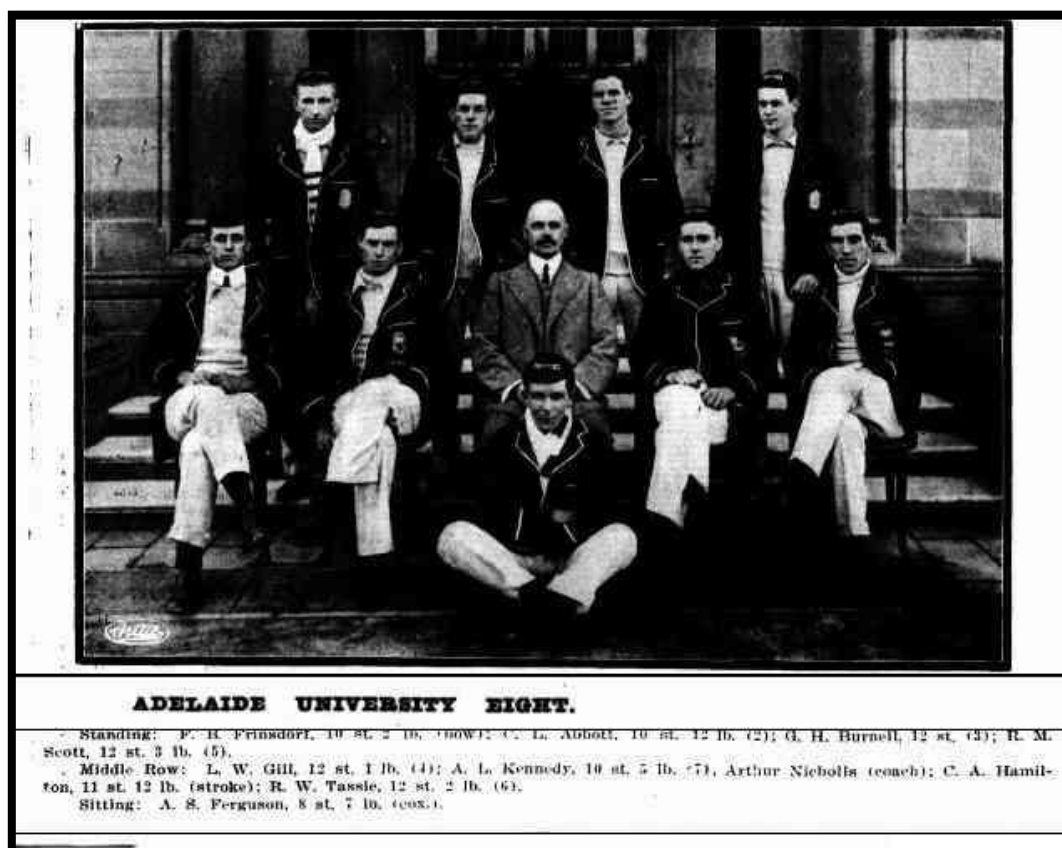
Boat

Alexander represented the University at rowing from 1907. He rowed in Intervarsity events in 1907, 1908, 1910 & 1911. Alexander was awarded a Blue for Boat in 1908.

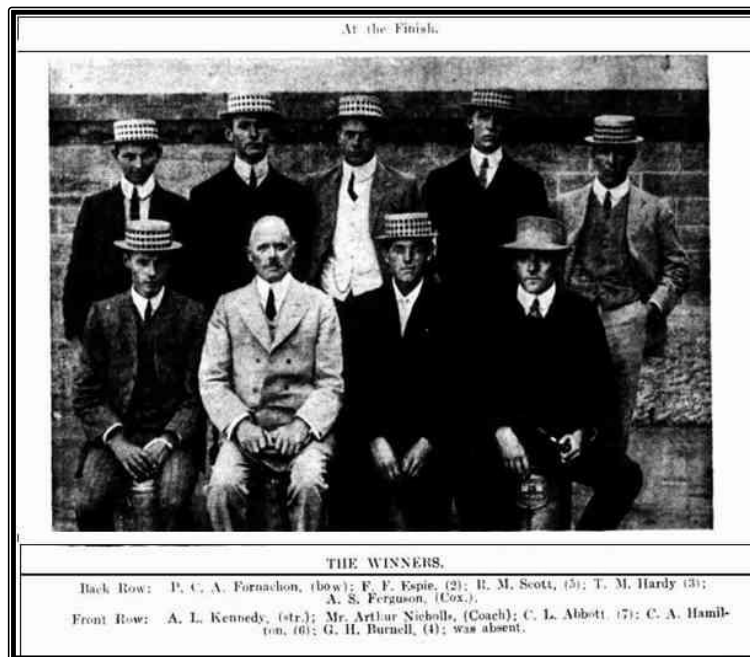
1907 University Rowing Eight



1908 University Rowing Eight



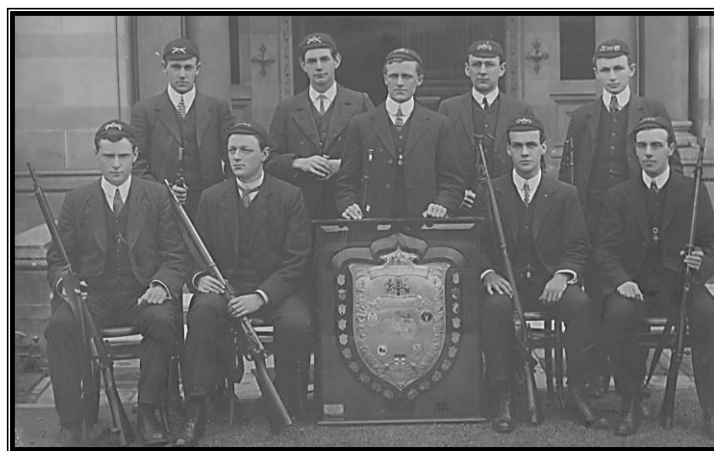
1910 University Rowing Eight



Rifle

Alexander began shooting for the University Rifle Club in 1910. He represented the University in Intervarsity Rifle in 1911 and was awarded a Blue for Rifle in 1911, making him a Double Blue.

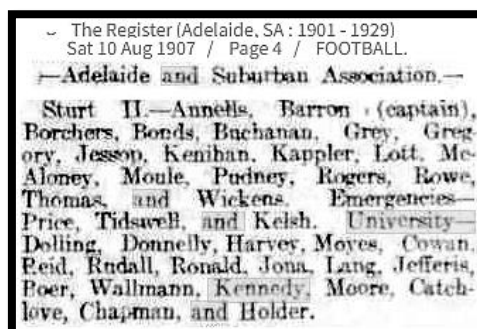
1911 University Rifle Team



Back: J.H.Hill, N.B.G.Abbott, A.O.Boer, P.C.A.Fornachon.
Front: A.L.Kennedy, E.C.Grigson, H.D.Simpson (capt), W.W.Cooper, H.H.Coles (emerg).
Won by Adelaide.

Football

Alexander played Football for the University in 1907 in the Adelaide and Suburban Association.



Mawson Expedition to the Antarctic

Alexander went on two Expeditions to the Antarctic, the first from November 1911 to March 1913 and the second in 1930.

“Alexander Kennedy served with Frank Wild at the Western Base. This base was established on the Shackleton Ice Shelf as time and ice conditions had prevented Captain Davis carrying Wild's party any further to the west. Kennedy was the party's magnetician and cartographer and his duties entailed a great deal of night work. He also had to establish his equipment in an igloo to avoid contact with anything metallic which would influence the readings obtained from them.



In 1914, after he returned to Australia, Alexander was appointed as magnetic observer for the Carnegie Institute Washington. To undertake this work, he was involved in camel journeys to sites of magnetic stations in Central Australia.

Marriage and Family

In early 1915 Alexander married Rosa Beatrix (Trixie) Stevens. They had three daughters, Beatrix Margaret, born 1 December 1915 and Joan in 1920 and Elizabeth born in 1934.

Alexander was not the only talented member of his family. His sister Daisy was a renowned violinist who studied at the Vienna Conservatorium and performed in London and Europe.

World War I

Alexander enlisted on 30th August 1915 in the 1st Mining Corps. He was 26 years old, described as a draughtsman with the SA Railways, 5' 9" tall, 162 lbs, with a fair complexion, brown hair and brown eyes. Alexander and Trixie were living at Davenport Terrace, Wayville and later at Main Street, Henley Beach then Marlborough St, Henley Beach. He attended NCO School at Mitcham. Alexander was appointed a 2nd Lieutenant on 27th November 1915. Alexander departed Australia on 20 February 1916 on the "Ulysses" from Sydney, via the Suez and disembarking at Marseilles, France on 5th May 1916. On the 8th May 1916 he arrived at Hazelbrouck (Flanders) by train.

Alexander was promoted to Lieutenant in the field in France on 15th June 1916. He was wounded in action on 1st July 1916, in France. Alexander served in England after his injury and did not return to France until July 1917. On 22nd February 1918 Alexander was admitted to the 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth suffering from pneumonia. He returned to France in May 1918 and served at the 1st Army Mine School. In October 1918, he was hospitalised at the 5th British Red Cross Hospital with severe pyrexia. Alexander departed from France on 22 February 1919, returning to Australia on the 'Sardinia' on 19th May 1919.

Back in Australia

On his return from the war Alexander was engaged in engineering working at Broken Hill and Iron Knob.

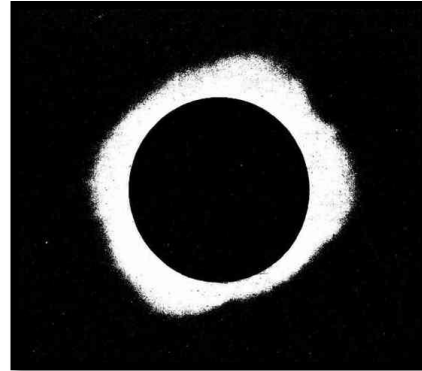
From 1921 Alexander worked at Adelaide Observatory for four years. In 1922 Alexander was involved in the expedition to Cordillo Downs in North Eastern South Australia (about 116 kilometres (72 mi) north of Innamincka and

155 kilometres (96 mi) south east of Birdsville), for the eclipse of the Sun. Alexander was in the advance party and Mr Dodwell, the Government Astronomer, described Alexander's trip to set up the camp as follows:

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/165680122?searchTerm=Alexander%20Lorimer%20Kennedy#>



Kennedy on Camel



Eclipse Photo



Members of the party (left to right) - Messrs. Murray (manager of Cordillo Downs), G. F. Dodwell (Government Astronomer), Professor Kerr Grant, M. B. Iye, T. E. Barr Smith, L. Woolnough, A. G. Appley, Dr. W. MacGillivray, A. L. Kennedy, and Lieut. Bowen.

In 1924 Alexander was involved in researching and reporting on magnetic disturbances in Spencer Gulf and in late 1924 he was appointed Deputy Government Astronomer for the four-month period when Mr Dodwell was on overseas study leave.

Mysterious Magnetism

Mr. A. L. Kennedy, of the Adelaide Observatory, is an expert on magnetic forces. To take observations, he accompanied Sir Douglas Mawson into the Antarctic, and was also on hand at Cordillo Downs during the last great eclipse of the sun. The results from these two excursions were forwarded to the Carnegie Institute, of Washington.

For the benefit of "The Mail" Mr. Kennedy explained, in simple language, something about magnetism. "Most people," he began, "believe that the mariner's compass points directly north, irrespective of when or where he sails. This is not so. When I was in the Antarctic my compass, on one occasion, pointed 60 degrees west. In the Arctic or Antarctic the variation of the compass on any point of a line joining the true pole and the magnetic pole is 180 degrees. That is to say, a man journeying south to the Pole would travel north according to his instrument after reaching a certain point.

"For the benefit of seamen, explorers, and surveyors, magnetic observations are taken with instruments called magnetometers, which are specially designed to record compass declinations. These records are gathered at many places, and in preparing charts lines are drawn from magnetic pole to magnetic pole, and on any part of that line a uniform declination or variation exists. Mariners are thus able to establish their true north at any place. As magnetic influence changes with time, however, these observations must be taken continuously.

Canberra, NSW and WA

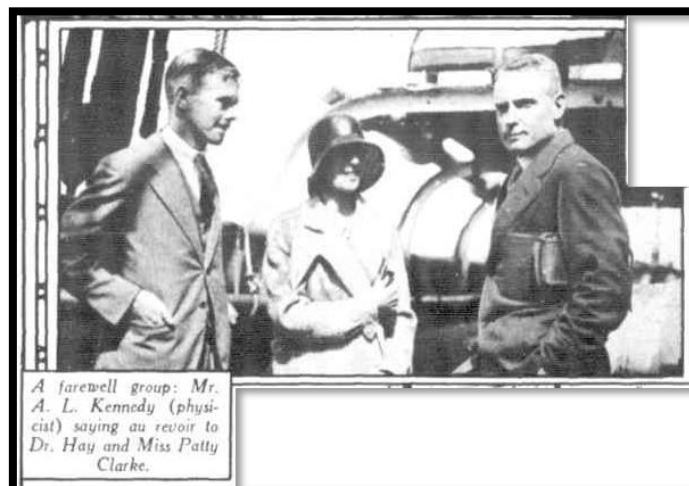
Alexander then spent two years at the newly built Mt. Stromlo Observatory in Australian Capital Territory and was one of the first residents of the newly built cottages on the grounds of the Observatory in 1926.

He then worked for the Kandoo Cement Company in NSW before moving to the Pilbara region in WA in October 1928. On his way through Adelaide to take up his role in WA, Alexander met up with the surviving members of the Adelaide University 1910 Intervarsity Boat Crew.

Money market.
Mr. A. L. Kennedy, mining expert, left by the express on Tuesday for Western Australia on his way to the Pilbarra mining district in the north-west of that State. He arrived in Adelaide on Saturday. He accompanied Sir Douglas Mawson 17 years ago on the expedition to the Antarctic, and in 1914 before the East-West railway was built crossed the Nullarbor Plains with camels in the interests of the Carnegie magnetic survey. Mr. Kennedy was formerly at the Adelaide Observatory, and later joined the staff at the Commonwealth Observatory. He is a brother of Miss Daisy Kennedy, the noted violinist. He was one of the crew which won the inter-State University boat race in 1910 and on Monday the surviving members, Dr. G. H. Burnell, Messrs. R. M. Scott (City Engineer), T. M. Hardy (of T. Hardy & Sons), C. L. Abbott (solicitor), A. Nicholls (sharebroker), F. F. Esple (mining engineer, of Burma), C. T. Madigan (Adelaide University), and Kennedy, held a reunion luncheon. The other member of the crew was Mr. P. C. A. Fornachan, who was killed at the landing at Gallipoli.

BANZARE Antarctic Expedition

In 1930 Alexander was a member of the British Australian and New Zealand Antarctic Research Expedition to Antarctica. He was the group's physicist. He departed from Hobart on the 22nd November 1930 and returned in 1931. Mawson's BANZARE proclamation is in Alexander's copperplate handwriting. Alexander was later awarded both the Silver and Bronze Polar Medals.



Magnetic South Shifts
After six days' battling against a hurricane a landing was made at Cape Denison, where magnetic determinations by Mr. A. L. Kennedy (physicist) showed that the South Magnetic Pole had steadily moved to the north-west during the last 30 years and now was probably not more than 250 miles away from Cape Denison.

In 1932 Alexander made the following comments about the weather in the News, Adelaide:

HE DOESN'T MIND THE WEATHER

Went From Antarctic
to Marble Bar

GOT SUNBURNED

ADELAIDE weather holds no terrors for Mr. A. L. Kennedy, a North Adelaide engineer. Last year he was in the Antarctic with Sir Douglas Mawson, saw the mercury constantly around zero, and then within a month, was prospecting at Marble Bar, where 100 degrees is a cool change.



Mr. A. L. Kennedy

He was sunburned through his shirt, but suffered no other ill-effects of the change. For Mr Kennedy has his own way of keeping warm in the snow and cool in the sun.

"Anyone can stand it—if only he will try to forget the weather," says Mr. Kennedy. "If you are well-clothed, equipped, have plenty of food, and keep on the move you can nearly always keep warm. But it's hard to keep cool in the heat if you dress

according to convention. I wear, in the heat, only a thin shirt and short trousers."

114 FOR FOUR WEEKS

Mr. Kennedy was mining between Port Hedland and Marble Bar, in the north-west of Western Australia. The temperature averaged 114 for 28 consecutive days. The hottest maximum was 120, and the "cool" spell arrived when the mercury sank to 110. Marble Bar is the hottest place in Australia, according to Mr. Kennedy. Once it averaged 105.8 for six months.

"The heat is continuous, and there are no sudden changes," says Mr Kennedy.

"In the Antarctic you feel hot when sledging in the summer. The snow becomes sticky on the surface, but doesn't quite melt."

Twenty years ago on his first Antarctic visit the temperature fell to "fifty below"

"When you're going to bed you must hustle. There must be no dawling while undressing in the Antarctic. I think the extreme cold is healthier than extreme heat—perhaps because there are less germs.

Mr. Kennedy was formerly associated with the Adelaide and Canberra observatories.

Back in WA

In June 1933 Alexander was working for Tantalite Ltd, Wodgina, WA (90 km south of Port Hedland).

Tragically on the 15th December 1934, Alexander's wife Trixie died while in Adelaide, she is buried at the Nailsworth (North Road) Cemetery, SA.

By 1936, Alexander was manager of the Tantalite Ltd. and in August that year he became a new member of Port Hedland Road Board, a role he held until 1940.



In 1937 Alexander was described as a geologist carrying out investigations into mining of tantalite in the Northern Territory. Alexander travelled frequently by boat and plane on behalf of his company. Alexander married Melba More Bruse, the only daughter of Mr & Mrs FA Bruse of 48 Heytesbury Road, Subiaco and of Wyalkatchem.

Alexander's eldest daughters Margaret and Joan were both educated in Adelaide and qualified as nurses at the Adelaide Children's Hospital (1938 and 1940 respectively).

In November 1937 Margaret became engaged and in May 1938, she married Dr John Meavious Pedler at St Peter's College Chapel. Alexander was unable to attend the wedding, however Margaret was supported by her sisters, Joan (bridesmaid) and Elizabeth (flower girl, aged 4 years).

Joan married Captain (Dr) Vernon Allan Ferguson-Stewart on the 8th March 1941 at the Naval Base Camp, Fremantle, WA. The couple took a flat in Thomas Street, West Perth. Joan travelled from Perth to Sydney in July 1941 to join her husband.

World War II

Alexander was the manager of the Tantalite Ltd mine at Wodgina, WA when WWII commenced in September 1939. He continued in that role, but newspaper articles report that demand for tantalite was falling (March 1940) and in August 1941 it was reported that the mine had been shut down.

Alexander moved back to South Australia and enlisted in the AIF as a Lieutenant at Keswick, SA on 28 July 1941 (SN S31419) with the Ordnance Mechanical Engineers. Alexander was discharged from this role on 23 October 1942. A year after the closure of the tantalite mines, new uses for the ore had been developed. A December 1942 newspaper article states "the ex-manager of one mine had been withdrawn from the army to take charge of the property". This appears to refer to Alexander as he is recorded as travelling from Melbourne to Perth in March 1943 to take up an executive position at the Wodgina tantalite mine. A further article refers to the reopening of the mine as tantalite was required for the war effort.

On the 12 April 1943, Alexander re-enlisted as a Private at Port Hedland (SN W74983) and was discharged on 2 November 1943. Both records give his next of kin as Melba Kennedy.

Post WWII

Alexander remained in the mining industry in the Port Hedland area after WWII. In 1944 he was at Yampire George, WA (350 km south of Pt Hedland) and was appointed as a Justice of the Peace for the Roebourne Magisterial District.

Alexander is pictured below (August 1948). In September 1952 Alexander was still involved in tantalite mining but had moved to Perth with an address at 48 Heytesbury Road, Subiaco, WA.



Death

Alexander Lorimer Kennedy died on 24 August 1972, aged 83. He had been residing at Subiaco. He was cremated and his ashes are in the Crematorium Rose Garden at the Karrakatta Cemetery, Perth, WA. His wife, Melba More Kennedy, died on 31 July 1991, aged 89, she was cremated, and her ashes are with Alexander's at the Crematorium Rose Garden at the Karrakatta Cemetery, Perth, WA.

Medals



British War Medal 1914-18; Victory Medal 1914-19; War Medal 1939-45; Australia Service Medal 1939-45; Polar Medal in silver (GVR in Admiral's uniform), clasp - Antarctic 1912-14; Polar Medal in bronze (GVR crowned bust), - clasp - Antarctic 1930-31. Lieut. A.L.Kennedy. A.I.F. on first two medals. S31419 A.L.Kennedy on second and third medals, A.L.Kennedy Aurora on fifth medal and Alexander L.Kennedy on last medal. First five medals impressed, last medal engraved.

Together with two sets of fibre dog tags, one for Lieu. A.L.Kennedy/3rd Aus.T.C. the other for A L Kennedy S31419.

Sold at auction in November 2014 for \$23,000

Legacy

Alexander's grandson Dr Adam Pedler "was educated at St Peters College graduating as School Captain before studying medicine at Adelaide University. During that time, he had a highly successful athletics career winning state championships in 110 metre and 400 metre Hurdles, in fact he remains the state's record holder in the 400 metre hurdles to this day!"

Dr Peter Sharley (AUFC President) included Dr Adam Pedler in his article "Can you put medical and sporting careers in the NutriBullet together?" medicSA, July 2016.



Profile Compiled by: Beth Filmer AUFC/AUCC WW1 Memorial Committee

Sources:

The AIF Project <https://www.aif.adfa.edu.au/>
RSL Virtual War Memorial <https://rslvirtualwarmemorial.org.au/explore/>
The National Archives of Australia <http://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/>
War Memorial <https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/R1877861/>
The Adelaide University <http://www.adelaide.edu.au/records/archives/>
The National Library of Australia <http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/>
(Trove Newspaper articles tagged –Alexander Lorimer Kennedy)
SA Genealogy <https://www.genealogysa.org.au/resources/online-databases.html>
<http://mawsonshuts.antarctica.gov.au/western-party/the-people/alexander-lorimer-kennedy>
http://www.coolantarctica.com/Antarctica%20fact%20file/History/biography/kennedy_alexander.php
Three Mawson Men <http://www.samemory.sa.gov.au/site/page.cfm?u=960&c=7110>
<http://www.noble.com.au/auctions/lot?id=332123>
<http://www2.mcb.wa.gov.au/NameSearch/search.php>
<http://www.bdm.dotag.wa.gov.au/>
<http://trove.nla.gov.au/work/204940625?q&c=picture&versionId=224970210>
PIC Album 1235 #PIC/18177/1-152-Camel journeys to sites of magnetic stations, Central Australia, 1914/
<http://www.mawsons-huts-replica.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/Mawson-FactFile02-Mawsons-men.pdf>
<https://www.ipn.com.au/gp/sa-trinity-gardens-trinity-gardens-medical-centre/our-doctors/dr-adam-pedler/>