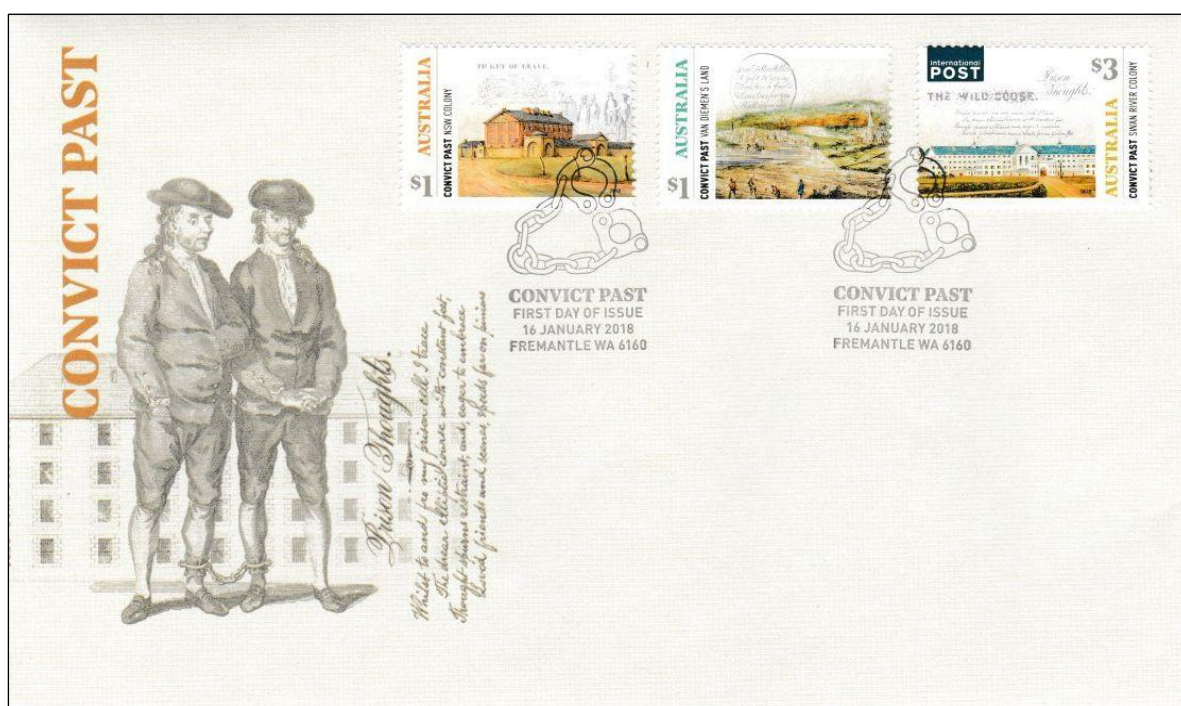


The Skeleton

THE
NEWSLETTER OF THE
AUSTRALIND FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
(INC.)

Affiliated with WA Genealogical Society (Inc.)



CONVICT PAST

(Story P6-11)

(Australia Post First Day of Issue 14 January 2018)

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Editorial
AFHS Services
Dates for your Diary
Web Corner
Welcome to New Members

FEATURE ARTICLES:

	Pages
Last Post Ceremony	4
A DNA Success Story	5
Convict Past	6-11
Two Up	12-14

WE'RE ON THE WEB

www.australindfhs.org

THE AUSTRALIND FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

Library and Research Centre

Situated at: Australind Library Complex,
off Paris Road, Australind WA 6233

All correspondence to:
The Secretary
PO Box A279
Australind WA 6233

Phone: (08) 9796 1050

Email: alindfhs@iinet.net.au

Website: www.australindfhs.org

Honorary Office Bearers

President	Chris Shaw	9725 4783
Vice President	Anne Kirkman	9796 0263
Secretary	Glenice Stamp	9725 9667
Treasurer	Chris Riley	9796 0286
Membership Sec.	Marg Smith	9725 1779
Librarian	Pam Ayers	9797 1383
C'tee Members:		
	Carol Sims	9724 1178
	Kate Bullock	9725 9445
	Jayne Denham	9797 1629
	Avalon Donovan	9797 0198

Annual Subscriptions: 1 Jan 17- 31 Dec 18

Single Membership \$35
Joint Membership \$45

Single Membership (Senior over 60) \$25
Joint Membership (Senior over 60) \$35

LIBRARY HOURS

Tuesday 10 am - 4 pm
Wednesday 10 am - 4 pm
Thursday 10 am - 4 pm

Non-member charges
Use of library \$5 per session

A researcher is available to conduct
research on behalf of the Society

Contact Mr Alan Reynolds via the Library on
9796 1050 or email: alindfhs@iinet.net.au

Research

Initial Fee \$10 for 2 hrs
Additional \$ 5 per hr
Photocopying and Postage extra



Your Contributions . . .

Please email articles for the next newsletter to the Australind website with
'Newsletter' in the Subject line or leave in the tray at the Family History
Library: alindfhs@iinet.net.au

Deadline for the receipt of articles for next edition of the *Skeleton*.

15th July 2018



Disclaimer

The Society does not hold itself responsible for statements or opinions expressed by authors of papers published in this newsletter. The accuracy of offers, services or goods appearing here cannot be vouched for by the Society. The Editorial Team reserves the right to condense and edit articles to meet the approved size limits of our newsletter.

Message from the Editorial Team

Welcome back members to a new year of research.

The year has started well with the painting of the Library and installing new blinds - giving us a clean, fresh look.

This edition of *The Skeleton* includes stories of our convict past, being the 150th anniversary of the last ship transporting convicts here to WA. As it will be Anzac Day very soon we also have in this edition, a Anzac Quiz which you might like to try and information on the betting game - 'Two Up', played on Anzac Day.

We have a new 'Can You Help' column which we hope proves useful to members. If you have an ancestor you are finding difficult to trace, why not email the information to us and we will include it in this column in subsequent editions of *The Skeleton*. We must, however, point out that once published, all correspondence is between you and other members who may be able to help you with more information.

Hope you find this newsletter a good read and we would love to hear from you with some of your family history stories that we can publish in *The Skeleton*.

Anne & Jayne
The E-Team

DATES for your DIARY

Pioneers Picnic - Sunday, 15 April 2018 at 10am.

AGM - Saturday, 5 May 2018 at 9.30am.

Committee meetings: Last Friday of the month. 10am. AFHS Library.

WAGS Library open Mon 9:30am- 8pm
Wed-Fri 9:30am- 2.30pm Sat 1pm-5pm
www.wags.org.au

TIP: *Don't forget to bring along your USB thumb drive to save files from your web research.*

We're now on Facebook

AFHS SERVICES

Library Visit

Affiliated Societies - no charge (show membership card)
Non members - \$5 per visit

Membership

1 Jan 2018 – 31 Dec 2018.

Computer Use

Internet Access -includes Ancestry.com + Find My Past and many more.

All users	\$2 per hr
Printouts	30c each
Burn CDs	\$1 each

Micro Film/Fiche Readers/ Pro Scan

All users	\$2 per hr
Printouts	30c each

Photocopying

A4 B&W single	20c	Double-sided	30c
A4 Colour single	30c	Double-sided	50c
A3 B&W single	30c	Double-sided	60c

Ring Binding

Up to 50 sheets	\$2
-----------------	-----

Laminating

Please ask at desk

IMPORTANT NOTICES

- We want to apologise for a misprint made in the last edition of *The Skeleton*. On page 4, the name M. Waller Clifton was incorrectly spelt as M. Walter Clifton.
- **PAINTING OF LIBRARY** - We would like to thank the volunteer helpers - David Dunn, Greg Foulds, Roger Lane-Glover, Rod Smith, Larry & Christine Smyth, Marg, Jayne, Kate, and Chris Riley for helping move books, furniture etc ready for the painters and then replacing these after the job was done. Thank you too Christine for making the beautiful sponge cake for us.
- **LIBRARY BOOKS** - We will be allowing certain books to go out on loan from the Library (e.g. History books). If you should be interested in taking books out on loan please fill in the Loan Book provided at the desk.
- **MAGAZINES & JOURNALS** - We also have a batch of magazines and journals that members can take home from the Library. They are labelled **FREE TO TAKE**.
- We would like to inform members of the passing of long-serving member Maureen Relph on 13 December 2017. Maureen held the position of Secretary for a few years.
- **PIONEERS PICNIC** - will be held on Sunday 15 April 2018 at 10am at Alverstoke Heritage Farm. Entry fee \$5. ALL pioneering families of WA are invited. *Bring your own picnic lunch and chair*. Tea/Coffee provided. Please bring along any photos/memorabilia you have and would like to share. Also any recipes and/or stories. There will be a copying machine on site. **Contact AFHS Tel: 9796 1050 or Email: alindfhs@iinet.net.au for more details**

'LAST POST CEREMONY'



For those who have never heard of this, the 'Last Post Ceremony' is conducted by the Australian War Memorial daily at 4.55pm AEDT. Each day the story of one person on the Roll of Honour is told.

About the ceremony:

An extract from the AWM website:

The ceremony begins with the Australian national anthem followed by the piper's lament. Visitors are invited to lay wreaths and floral tributes beside the Pool of Reflection. An individual's story is told, and the Ode is recited Australian Defence Force personnel. The ceremony ends with the sounding of the Last Post. From February to November the 'Last Post Ceremony' includes Australia's Federation Guard (on the first and third Wednesday of each month).

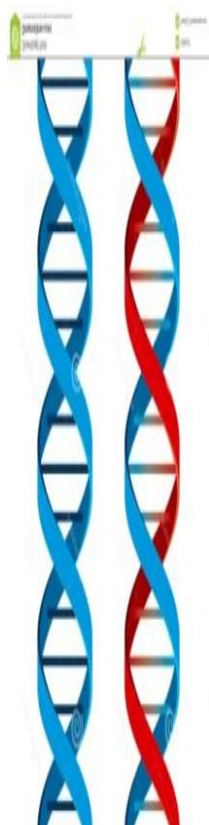
Anyone is eligible to apply for a ceremony to remember their relative. This could take 1 to 2 years before it occurs.

Here is the link to the AWM for more information:

<https://www.awm.gov.au/commemoration/last-post-ceremony>.

These ceremonies are broadcast live daily on YouTube and previous ceremonies can also be viewed.

Link:-YouTube https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCKmio2JTTLpxC3gniK1f2IA/videos?disable_polymer=1.



A DNA SUCCESS STORY

One of our members and volunteers decided to have her DNA tested last year and to her delight finally found the name of her paternal grandfather.

Her father was born in 1910 in Sydney, NSW - the birth certificate only showing his mother's name. He was raised by a foster family and never knew the name of his father.

Through previous research she had established that her paternal grandmother had two illegitimate children, one her father and the other an older female registered under the mother's surname. Before or around the time of her father's birth, her paternal grandmother had been employed as a housekeeper by a Mr F Brown whose wife was terminally ill. A few years after the death of Mrs Brown, her paternal grandmother began having children to Mr Brown, all registered under the surname of Brown. No marriage date can be found, so it appears that they never legally married.

At the time of receiving her DNA results no family tree showing names of any of her ancestors had been uploaded to the internet, so making it hard for DNA matches to see where their lines were connected.

The first two contacts came from her paternal grandmother's line **and** the third from her paternal grandfather's line. We were so excited!

The message stated, they must be connected through the Brown line. The contact was a descendant of Mr F Brown's brother. Thus proving that her paternal grandfather **was** Fred Brown.

Hope we hear of more successful stories like this.

Chris Riley 2018

**** WELCOME TO OUR NEW MEMBERS ****

717	Linda Johnson	Brunswick Junction
718	Phillis Lorite	Australind
719	Wendy Wallace	South Bunbury
720	Jo Trench	Eaton
721	Shirley McDonald	Carey Park, Bunbury
722	Richard Elphick	Forrestfield, Perth
723	Georgie Gardner	Roelands
724	Annette Stephenson	East Bunbury
725	Leah McKinnon	East Bunbury
726	Ross Jarvis	Treendale, Australind
727	Noreen Wake	Bunbury
728	Meryl Knight	Burekup
729	Janice Dow	Burekup
730	Kerry Johnson	Australind
731	Karin Feist,	Bunbury
732	Diane Procopio	Bunbury
733	Luke Horridge	Australind
734	Stephen Hewett	Australind

CONVICT PAST

Twenty years after the Swan River Colony was established, the Colony elected to become a British penal settlement even though transportation of convicts in other Colonies of Australia had ceased years earlier. The WA Colony was in desperate need of manual labour to help with numerous building projects. Between June 1850 and January 1868, 43 shipments of convicts arrived. Of these ships, 37 came from the UK, one collected convicts from Bermuda and the remaining six ships brought British military prisoners who had served in India.



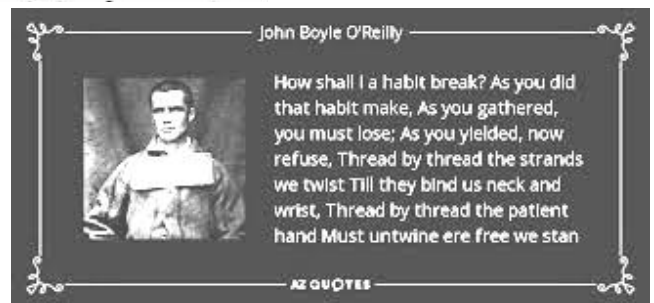
The *Hougoumont* was the last ship to carry convicts to Western Australia and 2018 marks 150 years since its arrival in Fremantle on 9 January 1868. The *Hougoumont* was named after the Chateau d'Hougoumont where the Battle of Waterloo was fought. The ship was constructed at Moulmein, Burma in 1852. On this particular voyage the ship carried 280 male convicts (1 died on the voyage), 87 pensioner guards with their families and 21 passengers. Amongst the convicts there were 62 Fenians (or Irish political prisoners) and the fact that these political prisoners were transported at all was at the time controversial, given that the British government previously had a firm policy not to send this type of prisoner to Australia.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

January 10.—Ship *Hougoumont*, 875 tons, W. Cozens, master, from London. Passengers—Dr. Smith, Surgeon Superintendent; Mr. Williams, Religious Instructor; Mr. Young, Rev. Bernard DeLaney; 4 warders and wives, and 9 children, 44 pensioners, 18 wives, and 25 children, 279 male convicts. Cargo—14 bales Commissariat Stores, &c.

One of the Fenians was the infamous John Boyle O'Reilly. O'Reilly is remembered here in Australind for escaping from Buffalo Beach adjacent to the Leschenault estuary to the United States of America on the American whaling ship *Gazelle* where he went on to make a successful career as a journalist and poet in Boston.



(www.azquotes.com)

These two convicts weren't so lucky:-

ESCAPE OF TWO CONVICTS BY THE HOUGOUMONT AND THEIR CAPTURE BY THE WILD WAVE

It frequently happens that attention is called to the foolhardy and absurd attempts which are made by the convict class to effect their escape from the colony. A case in point has just occurred at Bunbury, and resulted in the usual failure of the fugitives, and capture by the pursuers. On the evening of Wednesday, the 18th March, two prisoners who arrived per 'Hougoumont' absconded from their party on the Vasse road, and before information reached the police, managed to get possession of a pleasure-boat, the property of Mr L. S. Eliot, when, cutting away the moorings, they hoisted sail and stood out to sea; as soon, however, as the boat was missed, the Resident

Magistrate employed the Wild Wave to go in chase, with a police constable on board as representative of the law.

On the following morning the Wave came up with the little craft, which the absconders kept tacking about, till the constable sent a bullet whistling by, as a gentle reminder that if they continued to play that little game, it would probably be brought to a speedy and unpleasant termination. The hint was taken, and in a short time the absconders were on board the cutter, with the stolen boat towing at stern in the direction of Bunbury. Much credit is due to Mr Cross for his promptitude in acting when called on by the authorities. When the convicts were boarded, they had but a piece of damper and a small quantity of water for their voyage; and doubtless felt thankful to be consigned once more to the tender care of the convict authorities, with whom the Resident Magistrate has decided they shall remain for an extra three years, six months of it to be in irons.

(trove.nla.gov.au - Inquirer and Commercial News, 1 April 1868.)



Convicts who were transported to the Swan River Colony were put to work at various locations across the colony, mainly at the Convict Establishments of North Fremantle, Freshwater Bay, Clarence, Guildford and Greenmount. There were also hiring stations in outlying areas Toodyay, York, Bunbury, King George's Sound, Mount Eliza and Port Gregory.

A large percentage of convicts were rewarded if they demonstrated good behaviour with a 'ticket-of-leave' status whereby they were free to seek employment of their own, as long as they didn't leave the district without approval and report to the local resident magistrate once a month. After serving a period of time as a ticket-of-leave man, the convict might obtain a conditional pardon, which meant complete freedom except that they could not return to England.

When convicts had served the full length of their sentence they were known as 'expirees'. About a third of expirees left the Swan River Colony but many settled down to make a life for themselves in the colony. An example of this was of two ex-convicts, Alfred Chopin who became a renowned photographer and John Rowland Jones who became a reporter for the Western Australian government and later editor of the West Australian newspaper

CONVICTS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

"....the number of convicts in Western Australia at the close of the year 1867 was 3,220, being 80 fewer than at the close of 1866; but the number was increased by 279 on the arrival of the Hougoumont on the 9th January, 1868. Of the 3,220, 1,707 were on the public works, 1,367 were ticket-of-leave holders in private service, 59 were conditional release holders, 66 invalids and in hospital, 21 in the lunatic asylum. 1,818 were maintained by the Imperial Government. The expenditure for the year was £114,140...."

(trove.nla.gov.au Inquirer and Commercial News, 4 November 1868.)



Some of Perth's finest buildings were constructed in stone by the convicts including the Perth Town Hall (1867-1870). Convicts constructed roads, bridges and many other useful public works which advanced the Colony dramatically.

This excerpt from the newspaper sums up the Colony's circumstances and the state of its economy at that time:-

"Our position and circumstances were told in a single sentence by Governor Fitzgerald, in the course of his examination before a committee of the Imperial Parliament - 'I was seven years Governor of Western Australia - five before convicts arrived, and two years after and during that time only two persons arrived with money.'"
(trove.nla.gov.au *Inquirer and Commercial News*, 5 February 1868.)

Many convicts transported to WA went on to have productive lives, marrying, raising families and benefiting the State. However there was always a 'social stigma' involved in being an ex-convict which affected them throughout their lives and to some extent affected their children too. Over time ex-convicts who had successful self-employment sometimes were accepted by society e.g. farmers or merchants. A substantial number of ex-convicts became school teachers as free settlers did not apply because of the low salaries offered.



The last living convict that was transported to Western Australia was Samuel Speed. He arrived at Fremantle in 1864, but after 3 years good conduct was released as a bondsman. In 1871, at the end of his sentence for arson, he became an expirée and stayed on and lived in the State until he died in Perth in 1938, just short of his 100th birthday, never having been married.

In 1865, Britain informed the Colony that due to a change of British policy that after 1867, penal transportation would cease.

Sources: trove.nla.gov.au, abc.net.au/news..., dailytelegraph.com.au/news..., [wikipedia.org/wiki/Hougoumont_\(ship\)](http://wikipedia.org/wiki/Hougoumont_(ship)), *Convict Records SRO*, *Western Australia Convicts - Hougoumont 1868*, *Convict Years John Boyle O'Reilly*.



MY GT-GT-GRANDFATHER'S CONVICT PROFILE

by member Alison Lane-Glover



JOHN OLIVER WILKS (1820-1901)

John Oliver Wilks was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, England in 1820. He was a stone-mason by trade.

In 1841, John Wilks was tried and sentenced to two months imprisonment for 'handling stolen goods' in the County of West Riding, Yorkshire. (Source: *Register of Persons Charged with Indictable Offences*.)

In 1849, Wilks was again tried in the West Riding Assizes for 'robbery'. He was acquitted. The trial was convened on the 11 December 1849. On the 10 July 1850, Wilks was tried again at the York Assizes (North Riding) for 'robbery with another with violence' and sentenced to 14 years transportation.

Following his conviction and prior to his transportation, Wilks was imprisoned at York Castle gaol, Wakefield Prison and on a prison hulk moored on the Thames River at Woolwich, London.

York Castle has been a site of Justice and incarceration for almost a thousand years. William the Conqueror built the first castle here in 1068 as a base control for the North of England. The castle is still a seat of Justice today. The eighteenth century Courthouse is now York's Crown Court House. It still has holding cells and people accused of serious crime are still tried there. Wilks was imprisoned here on 10 July 1850.

Wakefield Prison - here Wilks was registered as an inmate on the 1851 census. He was moved on 10 September 1851 to a prison hulk on the River Thames where he would later be transported to the Swan River Colony, Western Australia.

John Oliver Wilks, also known as John O'Wilks, convict number 1641, was transported to the Swan River Colony aboard the ship *Dudbrook*. The *Dudbrook* was a 601 ton barque built in Dundee, Scotland in 1848. The transport ship left Plymouth, England on 22 November 1852 and the voyage took 77 days, arriving at Fremantle on 7 February 1853. She carried 230 male convicts (228 landed). Captain John Innes was the Master of the ship and Charles W Kevern, the Surgeon.

Surgeon's General Comments - "The *Dudbrook* having been fitted at Deptford, for the reception and transport of male convicts and guard of pensioners with their families to the Colony, embarked her crew and a portion of the troops at that Port (Deptford) and proceeded on the 29 October 1852 to Woolwich and there received onboard 50 prisoners from the convict hulks (*John Wilks boarded here*) and family of the religious instructor and calling at Gravesend on 2 November 1852 embarked, the remainder of the Guard with the whole of their families consisting of 24 married women, two adult females, 43 young children of whom seven were infants. With these (embarked) the ship proceeded to Portsmouth (and) anchored at Spithead on 5 November 1852 when having received from the Prisons at Portsmouth 59, Portland - 65 and Parkhurst (Isle of Wight) one convict. She sailed on the 9 November 1852 for Plymouth at which place, provisions, water were completed and 55 convicts received on 15 November 1852 from the prison at Dartmoor. One convict was unfit for the voyage was sent to hospital.

The number of persons onboard at the time of leaving England were as follows: Master and crew - 36, Guard - 30, Convicts - 229, families of religious instructor and guard being women - 27, children - 45. Total of 367 persons."

John Oliver Wilks in Western Australia

The Dictionary of Western Australia 1829-1914, Vol.2, 1850-1868 (compiled by Rica Erickson) states:

"John Oliver Wilks, born 1820, Mason, convicted York 1850, robbery from person, 14 years, arrived *Dudbrook* 7 February 1853, ticket of leave (issued) 9 July 1864."

The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australia 1829-1888, Vol IV, R-Z (compiled by Rica Erikson) states:

"John Oliver Wilks born 1820, England, died 27 March 1901 Perth (WA) son of John (Wilks), Jeweller, arrived 7 February 1853 per *Dudbrook*. Marriage first in U.K., marriage second, Perth (WA) Roman Catholic, 16 January 1861 to Catherine Connors, born 1836 Tipperary, Ireland and died 21 March 1875. Australian born children, Mary Ann (1861), John (1864), Amelia Catherine (1867), William (1867), Alfred (1872). Stone-mason working between Toodyay and Bunbury (1853-1863, Albany (1867), was fined in November 1886 for not registering the birth of a daughter at Bunbury - tenth child."

Deaths of John and Catherine Wilks

Catherine Wilks (nee Connors) died in Albany on 21 March 1875. John Oliver Wilks died in Perth in March 1901 aged 81 years and was buried at Karrakatta Cemetery on 27 March 1901.



MY FAMILY'S 'BLACK SHEEP'.

By Member Margaret Smith

Some years ago when I showed an interest in our family history, my late Aunt let me copy what she had collected over the years. On my mother's line things stopped abruptly at Samuel Warburton, my great-grandfather. Why? Because he was a convict. Nowadays it's quite a feather in one's cap to descend from a convict, but 'back in the day' no-one owned up to having such a person in their past. I was particularly curious as to why he had arrived here in WA from Bermuda. Why an island way out off the east coast of America? I decided to do some research:-

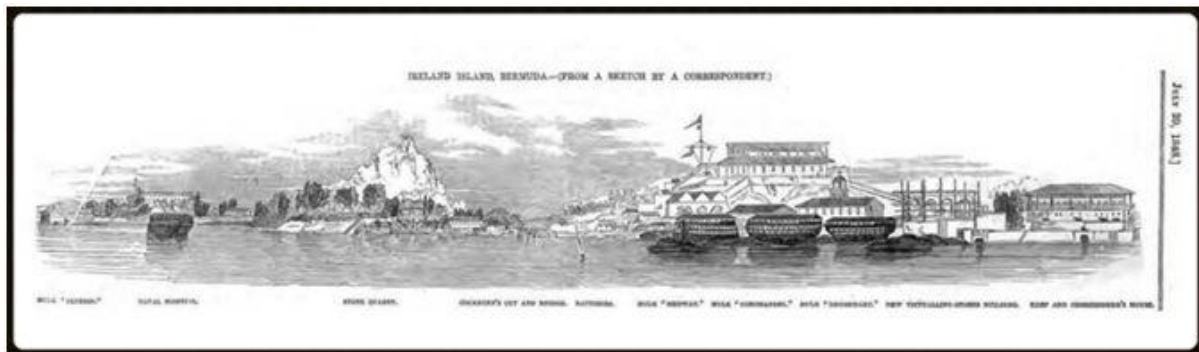
Samuel Warburton 1824-1904

Bermuda is a small archipelago of islands 1000 miles north-east of Florida and was a strategic Naval Base for the British. Back in the 1800s young strong British convicts were sent there to work on the Naval Dockyard and buildings on the island.

The convict dress at Bermuda
(Illustrated London News, 17 June 1848)



In 1857 at the Manchester Court in England Samuel was convicted of larceny and sentenced to six years transportation. He was sent to Bermuda and lived on the hulk 'Medway' (hulks were de-commissioned naval ships). Conditions would have been horrific. There were constant outbreaks of disease, complaints of poor ventilation, and the dilapidated ships themselves began to rot in the water.



This sketch from *The Illustrated London News* 1848 showing the convict hulks – *Medway*, *Coromandel* and *Dromedary*



Unfortunately Samuel's tale of woe continued, and he again faced the Courts in 1861:-

'The Queen ag. Samuel Warburton and Samuel Elliott, Transported Convicts. Assault; cutting and wounding James Farquhar, the Overseer of the Convict Hulk Medway. To be detained and kept in penal servitude for the term of 10 years at the Establishment in these islands for Convicts transported and brought to these islands from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Such term of 10 years of penal servitude to commence from and after the expiration of the term of penal servitude to which they are now subject under the sentence heretofore passed upon them in the United Kingdom, under which they have been transported to these Islands.'
(*The Bermuda Royal Gazette. 4th June 1861.*)

Now the Interesting twist:- because of a legal loophole Samuel did not have to serve all of those extra ten years. The wording of the charges was 'time to be served on this island' (Bermuda) and because the convict establishment there closed down by the end of 1863, Samuel got away with it! I have copies of letters from Bermuda back to England asking for opinions on this matter, but it was considered too lengthy a process to change the wording.



'Bermuda convicts with Guards', reproduced with kind permission of state library of NSW.

(Note - Perhaps Samuel would have been clothed in a similar way, showing his number and hulk name 'Medway')

In 1861 it was decided no more convicts were to be sent to Bermuda, and all had left by the end of 1863. The Royal Naval Dockyard and the attendant military garrison continued to be important to Bermuda's economy until the mid-20th century.

Samuel arrived in Fremantle aboard the *Lord Dalhousie* on 28th December 1863. He was described as 5ft 3in tall, middling-stout build, black hair, long face, dark complexion, and grey eyes. He obtained his Ticket-of-Leave 26.06.1865 and his Certificate of Freedom 10.01.1866.

Luckily for us here in WA he did get off that charge, as I doubt Samuel would have even survived another ten years in prison, or come here and met his future wife Alice Adams. They married in 1881, and had twelve children, my grandfather being the second child. Samuel had a small farm in Benger in the South-west of WA and was a farrier. He lived till the ripe old age of 80.

South Australia was the only State that had no convict history.

ANZAC QUIZ

1. What is the Turkish word for Gallipoli?
2. When two up was illegal, what was the nickname of the look-out who warned players of impending police presence?
3. Beside red poppies, what other plant can be worn on Anzac Day?
4. Where were the first 'acts of war' committed by Australian troops in WWI?
5. Who wrote "For the Fallen", that is recited every Anzac Day in Australia as part of the commemoration service?

(Continued on Page16)

Answers on last page.

TWO UP



TWO UP



Two Up, although illegal, has long been and still is practiced extensively in Australia, so that it is sometimes described as a national game. The game also known as "swy" (from the German word Zwei, meaning two) became famous in its association with ANZAC Day. Many of the troops played on the troop ships and battlefields ; the game being a diversion from the misery they were facing on the battlefield.

Lieut. Brown Bromery said that where-ever there were Australians there would be gambling.

"I have seen men gambling five minutes before they went over the top when other troops might be saying their prayers." (The Armidale Express, Friday, 24 January 1919.)

The Australians were the best paid soldiers in the Empire (six shillings a day) so they had a lot of disposable income to spend on gambling.

Apparently Two Up evolved from an earlier game, popular in England and Ireland in the 18th century, called "pitch and toss" where the throwing of coins against walls and whichever landed close enough to you, bets were placed. At the time of first settlements on the East coast of Australia convicts had played the game on their voyage out. The then Judge-Advocate David Collins recorded in 1798 that gambling was so rife among the convicts that some had been known to lose all their money and provisions and even the very clothes on their wretched backs. However the game evolved, it was widely played and became most popular during the 1850s gold rush and subsequent gold rushes.



Now only legal to play on Anzac Day or in a few specified venues such as casinos.

TWO UP

Three ladies during the war period were discussing the most religious man in the army.

No.1 lady said "I consider our English Tommies all very pious."

"Ah, yes" said the other lady. "I know" said No.2 "that the Canadian army are brought up to perfection in the way that they should lead their lives."

"Now" said No.3 "I differ from you both. The Australians are my pick of the bunch for religious behaviour. I happen to live near their camp at Weymouth. The other morning I noticed about 150 Diggers in a ring. One Digger in the centre suddenly threw up his hands in the air. The boys all looked up reverently, looked on the ground and said, - *My God.*"

(Sport, Thursday 20 September 1928)

NOGGERUP

Whilst out on a country drive recently, a member came across a little place called Noggerup, an old timber town located on the Donnybrook Boyup Brook Road. There is a village hall there where they still hold sundowners. Next to the hall is this placard and adjacent to that is a Two Up ring which is used on Anzac Day. This placard shows how the betting game Two-Up is played:-



TWO-UP SCHOOLS

WHEN the timber industry in the State was in its heyday, in the years 1900 to 1930, two-up schools were very common. Organisers of the schools travelled round the mills much as circuses do today. So that they should be on the spot as the thousands of pounds were distributed, covert inquiries were made to ascertain the likely date of the arrival of the paymasters.

A two-up school of several hundred men was not extraordinary at the larger milling centres, and hundreds of pounds changed hands.

Perhaps the greatest school of two-up was at Noggerup, at the time of a great sleeper-hewing campaign for railways in Australia and overseas. Sleeper cutting was under the immediate supervision of Jim Kelly, later manager of the Kirup mills.—W.C.T.

Western Mail, 5 January 1950



An elderly man lay dying in his bed. While suffering the agonies of impending death, he suddenly smelled the aroma of his favourite Anzac bickies wafting up the stairs.

He gathered his remaining strength and lifted himself from the bed. Leaning on the wall, he slowly made his way out of the bedroom, and with even greater effort, gripping the railing with both hands, he crawled downstairs. With laboured breath, he leaned against the door-frame, gazing into the kitchen. Were it not for death's agony, he would have thought himself already in heaven, for there, spread out upon waxed paper on the kitchen table were literally hundreds of his favourite Anzac bickies!

Was it heaven? Or was it one final act of love from his devoted Aussie wife of sixty years, seeing to it that he left this world a happy man?

Mustering one great final effort, he threw himself towards the table, landing on his knees in crumpled posture. His aged and withered hand trembled towards a biscuit at the edge of the table, when it was suddenly smacked by his wife with a spatula.....

"B%#** off she said 'they're for the funeral.'"*



LIBRARY – LATEST ACQUISITIONS

Many thanks to the generous people who have donated books to the Library.

Cooper - Taylor (New Norcia)	Kate Bullock
Plunkett - Wright Hough - Backer	Alan Reynolds
The WA Prison Officer: A Record of Service 1880-1930	Australind Library
Parish Records North Carmarthenshire	Chris Riley
Parish Records Llanfihangel Ar Arth	Chris Riley
Parish Records North Carmarthenshire ??	Chris Riley
Parish Records Esgairdawe	Chris Riley
Parish Records Llangeler	Chris Riley
Parish Records Conwil Caio	Chris Riley
Parish Records Llanbyther	Chris Riley



WEB CORNER

*** Remember to visit our own AFHS Website administered by Chris Riley***

www.australindfhs.org

Convict links - convicts@wags.org.au.

Convict Records of Western Australia 1838 – 1910 - www.amw.org.au/register/listings/convict-records-western-australia-1838-1910.

Enrolled Pensioner Guards - enrolled-pensioner-guards@wags.org.au.

DNA - dna@wags.org.au.

National Archives of Australia (Perth Office) Holdings: Records created by the Commonwealth Government from 1900 onwards, including immigration, customs, defence forces, inward passengers list. A database facility is available for public use - www.naa.gov.au.

Registry of WA Births, Deaths and Marriages - www.bdm.dotag.wa.gov.au.

Reid Library - University of Western Australia - Holdings: Humanities & Social Sciences Library: indexes, calendars & abstracts of British records (some wills pre 1858). Collection of overseas (mainly British) periodicals from historical societies - www.library.uwa.edu.au.

State Library of Western Australia - Holdings: Extensive collections of materials. Collections and resources of great interest to local genealogists are on the third floor, specifically - www.slwa.wa.gov.au.

JS Battye Library of Western Australia (3rd Floor) - Holdings: Westraliana books, ephemera, government publications, maps, newspapers, oral history, photographs, private archives, serials & films - slwa.wa.gov.au/explore-discover/wa.../js-battye-library-west-australian-history.

State Records Office of Western Australia - Holdings: Non-current records created by the Colonial & State Governments & some local authorities. Includes files, maps, architectural drawings, documents, microforms, sound recordings & electronic records - www.sra.wa.gov.au.

We're now on Facebook



THE QUEEN AND PRINCE PHILIP'S MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE



We thought you would be interested in seeing this copy of the Queen and Prince Philip's marriage certificate. They celebrated their 70th Wedding Anniversary in November last year:-

PAGE 102^A

1947. Marriage solemnized at Westminster Abbey in the Diocese of St Peter, Westminster in the County of London

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age	Condition	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
20th	November	Philip Mountbatten	26	Bachelor	A.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh K.G.	Windsor Palace	Andrew Ludwig Holikou (A.R.H. Prince Andrew of Greece) (deceased)	
21	November 1947	Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor	21	Spinster	Princess of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland	Buckingham Palace	Albert Frederick Arthur George Windsor	Alfred Duke George V. of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland, Emperor of India, Emperor of Ethiopia, Emperor of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith

Married in Westminster Abbey according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church by Special Licence by me,

This Marriage was solemnized between us, Elizabeth

in the presence of us:-

George R Elizabeth R Mary R Princess Andrew of Greece Alice Princess Margaret Lady Mary Cambridge Lady Elizabeth Lambert The Hon. Pamela Mountbatten The Hon. Margaret Elphinstone Diana Bowes-Lyon

Witnesses: George R Elizabeth R Mary R Princess Andrew of Greece Alice Princess Margaret Lady Mary Cambridge Lady Elizabeth Lambert The Hon. Pamela Mountbatten The Hon. Margaret Elphinstone Diana Bowes-Lyon

△Twenty witnesses signed the "marriage lines" of Philip and Elizabeth on November 20th, 1947.

The Queen's Eight Bridesmaids were:-

HRH Princess Margaret, HRH Princess Alexandra of Kent, Lady Caroline Montagu-Douglas-Scott, Lady Mary Cambridge, Lady Elizabeth Lambert, The Hon. Pamela Mountbatten, The Hon. Margaret Elphinstone, Diana Bowes-Lyon.

DID YOU KNOW?

- The Queen's wedding dress still required ration coupons to buy the material for her gown.
- The Queen did her own make-up for the wedding.

ANZAC QUIZ (Ctd...)

- Who was Australia's Prime Minister when WWI began?
- Who is one of the best remembered of the original 'Anzacs'?



This new column of *The Skeleton* is to help members trace those 'hard to find' ancestors.

We will print your requests for help here in this column but all correspondence is to be between you and the people who can assist you using your email addresses.

1. Allan Harris is interested in any information on:-

Lucy Jane Gibbs, her parents and siblings ? (her mother's maiden name was Gardner ?)
Lucy Jane Gibbs married in 1901 at Roeland to Andrew George Curtis Back.

Please contact Allan Harris on his email address: aneharris@westnet.com.au.

2. Phillip North needs more information on:-

In 1842 , aboard the 'Trusty', Reuben and Jesse Gardiner arrived as settlers in the South-West. I'm descended from Reuben and my friend , Gerard Kennedy, believes he comes from Jesse's lineage. The information we are seeking pertains to a Maude Moss (née Phillips), daughter of Katherine Phillips and John Moss. Maude married a Gardiner (first name unknown) and produced three children; Vivian, Pauline and Desmond Gardiner.

Please contact Phillip North on northphillip@rocketmail.com

ANZAC QUIZ ANSWERS: 1. Gellibolu 2. Cockatoo 3. Rosemary 4. Rabaul 5. Lawrence Blinvon 6. Joseph Cook 7. Jack Simpson Kirkpatrick (Simpson and his donkey)