

The Skeleton

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

Affiliated with WA Genealogical Society (Inc.)



Visiting Day at Blackboy Hill Camp - 25 December 1914

(From Western Mail)

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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:
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Australind WA 6233

Phone: (08) 9796 1050

Email: alindfhs@iinet.net.au

Website: www.australindfhs.org

Annual Subscriptions: 1 Jan - 31 Dec

Single Membership \$35
Joint Membership \$45

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Treasurer	Chris Riley	9796 0286
Membership Sec.	Marg Smith	9725 1779
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	Carol Sims	9724 1178
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	Jayne Denham	9797 1629
	Avalon Donovan	9797 0198

LIBRARY HOURS

Tuesday 10 am - 5 pm
Wednesday 10 am - 5 pm
Thursday 10 am - 5 pm
Saturdays by appointment - no extra charge

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 August 2015



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

Hello everyone

As 2015 marks the centenary of the Anzacs landing at Gallipoli, this edition of *The Skeleton* is about the brave young men who left our shores to fight in WWI.

The main feature story is on "Blackboy Hill Camp" where men from WA who had enlisted were trained before being sent overseas. It is likely that some of your forefathers may have trained at the camp and that it was mentioned in their war records.

Thanks go to Anne who researched and wrote the stories contained in this newsletter.

We hope you find them as interesting as we did.

Anne, Jayne & Ralph
The E-Team

DATES for your DIARY

On request we can arrange appointments for researchers to come into the Library on Saturdays (between 10am and 2pm).

Sausage Sizzle - will be at the new Treendale Bunnings on Saturday 15th August 2015.

WA Affiliated FHS Conference - to be held at Australind on 4th & 5th September 2015.

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

WAGS Library open Mon 9:30 - 20:00
Wed-Fri 9:30 - 14:30 Sat 13:00 - 17:00
www.wags.org.au

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

AFHS SERVICES

Library Visit

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

Membership

1 Jan 2015 – 31 Dec 2015.

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
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Laminating

Please ask at desk

President's Report

Hello to fellow members and researchers,

Welcome to the June *Skeleton* put out by the hard-working E-Team - well done! I know they would like more input from you (the readers) to help them put together the newsletter.

We have now had the kitchen window tinted giving us a little privacy from the new Harvey Shire office extension being built next to the Library.

The AGM held on 2nd May 2015 had a good turnout with a lovely morning tea provided. We look forward to another successful year helping new and existing researchers.

We have now heard that the next Bunnings Sausage Sizzle will be held at the new Treendale branch on 15th August 2015. If you are able to give an hour or two on that day, it would be greatly appreciated. Please ring me (Chris Shaw) on 0438 254783 or contact the Library on – Tel. 9796 1050 if you can spare some time.

The next Affiliated Family History Societies Conference will be held here at Australind FHS on 4th and 5th September 2015. Plans are now being put into place and an agenda will be sent out to all members once completed.

Remember there is always a warm 'cuppa' and a bite to eat at the Library (just drop a donation in the jar to help replenish supplies.) Also there is always someone to help you break down those "brick walls" or for a friendly chat. It is so good to have Anne Kirkman back in our fold as her knowledge is invaluable as is all our librarians – where would we all be without them!

Now winter is nearly upon us, please everyone take care and keep warm.

Enjoy reading this edition of *The Skeleton*.

Chris Shaw

EARLY DAYS IN AUSTRALIA



The First Marriage at Australind was held on the 29th August 1841. The bride was Maria Feast, a widow, and the groom was John Morgan. Upon marriage both parties were able to sign the register. (Sometimes both the bridal couple and the friends who witnessed were all unable to write.)

Mary Lyons married in 1842 when she was 16; over the next 27 years Mary gave birth to 15 children.

Christina Clifton married in England in 1840 when she was 19; over the next 24 years she gave birth to 14 children.

Elinor Clifton married in 1811 at age 18, over the next 25 years she gave birth to 15 children.

From 'Women & Colonial Settlement in the Coastal South-West of pre-convict Western Australia' p.62
- by member Jean Northover (copy available at AFHS)

LIBRARY – LATEST ACQUISITIONS

Mandurah and the Murray	Ronald Richards
Victorian & Edwardian Fashion a Photographic Survey	Alison Gernsheim
What Happened to all the Schools (Mallee Schools)	Patricia Herrmann
A History of Yackandandah School 1855-1991	Patricia Herrmann
Junee Public School Centenary 1880-1980	Patricia Herrmann
My Beloved Horses. History of the Brearley Family	Gail Brealey



"BLACKBOY HILL IS CALLING" by Katharine Susannah Prichard Writers' Centre

*This book is a recent acquisition to the Library and includes some beautiful photographs that were taken during the period the camp was open (1914-1918):-

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

649	Kevin Hughes	Eaton
650	Zetta McCormack	Bunbury
651	Maureen Perks	Dardanup
652	Rowland Powell	Coodanup
653	Margaret Powell	Coodanup
654	Lee Sheridan	Australind
655	Wendy Waring	Bunbury

MEMBERS' INTERESTS

Please check the following list to see if you have a common interest that is relevant to your family history research:-

Surname	Place	State/County	Country	Member No.
HILL	Belfast	ANT	IRE	650
BLAIR	Belfast	ANT	IRE	650
NOBLE	Belfast	ANT	IRE	650

If so, please ring the AFHS Library on 9796 1050 to arrange contact with new members.

BECKE REUNION in Townsville Queensland

There will be a Reunion of Becke Family descendants at midday on Saturday 18th July 2015 at Seagulls Bar Deck, 74 The Esplanade, Townsville. We are gathering to remember our ancestors, Cecil Aubrey and Caroline Matilda Becke (nee Williams) who came to Ravenswood in 1873 from Singleton in New South Wales. Cecil was working with the Australian Joint Stock Bank at the time of the North Queensland gold rushes. Descendants are asked to bring a copy of their family tree. To register or make enquiries, please contact Anna at anna.underwood@bigpond.com

BLACKBOY HILL MILITARY CAMP

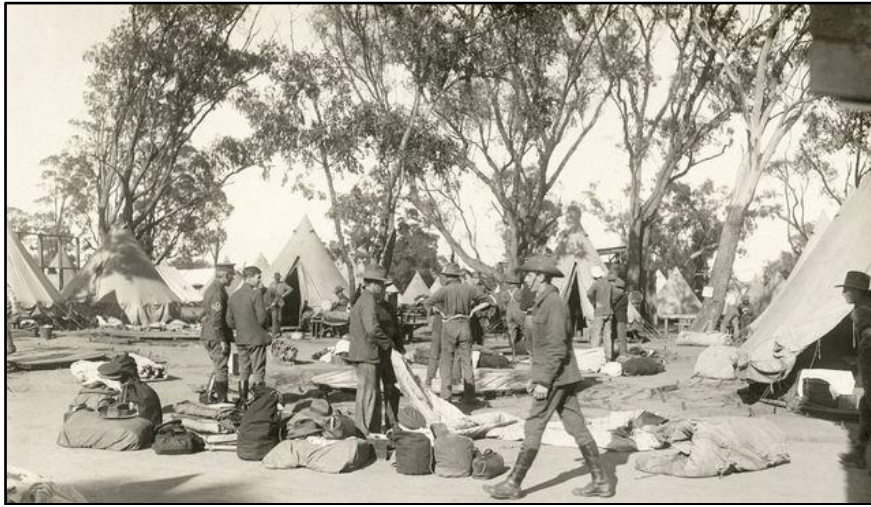


Photo from Australian War Memorial

*"Whatever happens, Australia is a part of the Empire right to the full.
Remember that when the Empire is at war, so Australia is at war..
I want to make it quite clear that all our resources in Australia
are in the Empire and for the Empire,
and the preservation and security of the Empire."*

- Prime Minister Cook

(Argus, Melbourne, 3 August 1914)

On the 5 August 1914 Australian Prime Minister, Joseph Cook, announced Australia was at war. Twelve days later Blackboy Hill Military Camp was set up in Greenmount, east of Perth. The first camp was made up of rows of canvas tents, but in 1915 a destructive storm passed through and timber huts with concrete floors were built.

Recruiting officially began on the 10 August 1914. Recruiting stations opened up in Perth and Fremantle, not excluding country areas, Kalgoorlie, Geraldton, Midland Junction, Northam, Bunbury, Albany and Wagin. Many enthusiastic young men volunteered at these stations, to be assessed and examined, keen to be enlisted.

*"Indicative of the great wave of enthusiasm and patriotism that has swept over the British Empire upon the receipt of the news that the Motherland was at war, is the ever growing list at the Bunbury Drill Hall of those who are willing to join the expeditionary force to be sent from Australian shores to fight for the Home Country.
152 have now signified their desire to become combatants..."*

(The Southern Times, 13 August 1914)

Some were declined on medical grounds and others for being under-age (eighteen was the minimum age.) One keen recruit commented, "I went down to my capital city (Perth) to enlist when war was declared but being minus four bridle teeth I was rejected although I explained that I did not want to eat fritz."

"To become a member of the Western Australian quota of Imperial Australian Expeditionary Force, a man must be between the age of 18-35, stand at least 5 feet 6 inches in height and boast a chest measurement of 34 inches, minimum. His general physique and power of endurance must be of high order and his health perfect, while to be assured of inclusion, in view of the rush of applications, previous military experience is highly desirable."

(Sunday Times, WA, 20 August 1914)

Chosen recruits were transported to Perth and onto Bellevue Railway Station, about 2 km from Blackboy Hill Camp, where military training would commence. In weeks to come the first troops to leave camp, would take the same train into Perth and onto Fremantle for their departure on 2 November 1914 to Egypt and the battlefields.

Although Blackboy Hill Military Camp was for four years (1914-1918), the primary training camp in Western Australia, there were many other camps within the State. They included Claremont Showgrounds Camp, Belmont Racecourse, Fremantle Park, Osborne Rifle Range and Forrest Park, Bunbury, run by Major P H Meeks.

"There are now 490 men under canvas at the Forrest Park camp, and it is anticipated the number in camp will shortly be increased to a thousand. The Commandant (Major Meeks) states that it is a model camp ..."

(Western Mail, 18 February 1916)

The battalion to be formed was representative of the whole State as described by Winifred May:-

*"They came from the distant stations, bushman bold and free,
The silent men of our silent land, knights of the saddle tree
They came from the rush of the gold mines, steady and strong and true
Sons of the Southland, one and all, ready to see it through
They leave the desk in the city, they come from the survey camp.
The pearling boat on the North Coast, the garden by the swamp,
From every part of the country, from every sphere of life,
Eager they come to the training camps, longing to join the strife."*

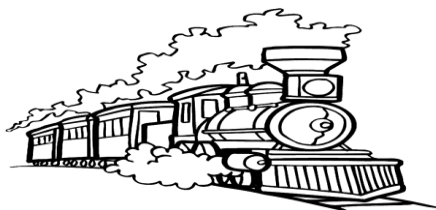
(Western Mail, 9 December 1937)



A camp day involved various corps in active training with squads of men going through their drill. The day began with the sound of the 'reveille' gun at 5am, a run or march before breakfast at 6am. Then a solid days work involving marching, drilling, musketry practice and other military tasks. A raw recruit being put to the test, especially if they had not handled a rifle before. These tasks continued until 6pm, when tea was had. Not stew again! Stew being the stable army diet cooked in the "dixie".

In the evening those not otherwise engaged were given leave for a couple of hours and had to be back in camp at 10 o'clock.

Camp was not always work and no play. There was an active social scene throughout the four years of camp. Dances were held in the local township; Sunday, family, friends and the public could visit.



Sunday Excursion Trains
Military Camp Blackboy Hill

" For those not accustomed to see a military camp, the sight was particularly interesting, and in this respect the artillery section, of course, proved to be a great attraction.

.... 'new' soldiers, anxious to show their friends how things were done, took visitors into their tents, so that they might see how they slept, ate, and worked."

(Daily News, 31 August 1914)

Mr Herbert James Lambert, published the first paper the "Camp Chronicle" in December 1915. This publication provided an outlook on matters pertaining to the life of a soldier and included photos and anecdotes.

".... a very creditable production, chock-full of information re military matters and brightly written."

(Western Mail, 31 December 1915)

A hall (the social hall for soldiers) was erected by the YMCA, in October 1915. This facility provided an area for activities such as billiards, draughts and quoits. This was also the place for religious service and concerts.

"After the March Past on Friday last His Excellency the Governor-General, Sir Ronald Munro-Ferguson, visited the YMCA and showed a keen interest in everything that is being done to help make the life of the soldier in camp more agreeable. After being welcomed by Dr. Macaulay, the president of the YMCA, and several of the directors and staff, His Excellency visited every part of the large building, remarking in answer to a question that he had seen nothing in Australia to equal the Blackboy Hill YMCA.

(Camp Chronicle, 6 July 1916)

The YMCA were assisted in raising military funds through the help of the camp band, Blackboy Military Band. On one or two Sundays of each month the band would entertain visitors and soldiers remaining in camp. Not only did the band provide light entertainment they always lifted the spirits of those who attended their performance. The band master was Sergeant Major Halvorsen.

A well-known Bunbury son, Sir John Forrest visited the camp on 7th September 1914. (Sir John was an Australian explorer and first Premier of Western Australia.) His address to the troops was to assure them that those whom they will be leaving behind will not only be adequately protected, but will also be looked after in every way.



Addressing the troops, Sir John Forrest said:

"Colonel Johnson and soldiers, I thought before you leave these shores I should like to take this opportunity of wishing you God speed. I hope that when you leave Australia you will be able to do good service for your country and act in such a way as will give you satisfaction. It is to your great credit that you are willing to leave your home and people and go away to the other end of the world with the object of doing your duty and defending your country. We have very unexpectedly entered into a war which we hoped for many a long day to have been avoided. As you have read in the papers - especially this morning's paper - the great men of our country - Mr Asquith, Lord Rosebery and others - have shown that this conflict was inevitable if we were to hold our place amongst the nations as a just and honourable people. You are going on a mission of the utmost concern of every one of us. Lord Rosebery has said that the future of ourselves and of our nation depends upon our not being successful on this occasion. In pregnant and patriotic words he has declared that it would be better for us to cease to be a power altogether and for our country to be possessed by a new generation rather than that we should occupy a position of humiliation and servitude under another nation. He, however, expressed the view, which I believe we all endorse, that we shall, as we have so often done before, come out of the conflict successful and with honour and credit. Still there can be no denying the fact that we are engaged in war with one of the greatest nations of the earth. While we regard the outlook of one of great concern and gravity, we are full of hope of ultimate success, Lord Roberts has urged that the time has arrived when we might give up sport. We are engaged in life and death struggle. The hearts of all those in the old country - the land of our fathers - will go out to you in even a greater degree of gratitude than ours do, that the sons of the empire in the distant land should leave of their own freewill to fight the nation's battles.

We wish you God speed and a safe return. It will be a great event in your lives. It is not in the time of difficulty and trouble, when obstacles have to be overcome, that we think most of such an experience. It is after the work is over that we look back with joy and pride on what we have done and where we have been. It is then that there comes home to us a great feeling of satisfaction that we have been able to go through these difficulties and overcome them all. I hope that you will come safely through all the dangers and that we shall have the satisfaction of welcoming you home and congratulating on the work you have done. As a member of the Government I should like to say that we will see to those you leave behind. Not only the Government of the day, but the people of the country will see that their obligations are fulfilled.

It will be a great event in your lives. In after years you will bear the hallmark of brave men. Where-ever you go those who look at you will say "He is a brave man and left his home and went to fight for the nation in a distant part of the world." I wish you God speed. I suppose that, like the race horse at the starting post, you are anxious to be off. Your Colonel has told me that you are to leave by the 'Ascanius', which will be followed by another boat. I do not know the exact date of your departure. I hope you will have a good passage to the seat of war and that on the voyage you will endeavour to improve yourselves so that on arrival you will be better able to do your duty. On behalf of the people of Western Australia I say to you all "God speed."

(The Western Australian, 8 September 1914)

The first contingent formed at the camp was the 11th Battalion, of which three local lads were members, Raymond Arthur Clarke, Mervyn Ephriam Clarke (brothers) and Raymond's mate, Thomas Hayward Rose. Rose and Clarke were farmers from Roelands, on the outskirts of Bunbury. Raymond and Mervyn's father was Ephriam Clarke the first elected Mayor of Bunbury, serving six terms as mayor from 1888.

Raymond enlisted on the 17 August 1914, Mervyn (*aka Dick*) - 7 September 1914 and Thomas on 18 August 1914. They undertook their training at Blackboy Hill and after 10 weeks sailed from Fremantle on 2 November 1914 on the 'Ascanius' disembarking in Egypt for further training and then onto battle.



ANZAC Soldiers Tom Rose with Ray and Dick Clarke

Thomas and Raymond were excellent shooters having entered many shooting competitions before the war. On reaching Egypt an elimination shoot involving the entire 20,000 First Division of the AIF, was undertaken. This shoot was to identify the elite sharpshooters who were to act as snipers on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Thomas won the shoot and Raymond was runner-up.

They were the boys from the Western State Brave Battalion Eleven,

They did not tarry, they did not wait, when the call was given.

First to respond to their countries needs

Nothing they feared, nor death did they heed

Brave Battalion Eleven

By S M Harris

(Western Mail, 9 December 1937)

Four war ships left Fremantle on the 2 November 1914, that formed a convoy of 38 transport vessels, which together, carried more than 30,000 men, (Australians from all states and territories and New Zealanders) escorted across the Indian Ocean by the Japanese cruiser *Ibuki*. (Under the Anglo-Japanese Convention of 1905, the Japanese Imperial Navy became part of Australia's regional security) - *ironic!*

THE REGIMENTAL PET

There is nothing unusual in animals accompanying troops into war. Commanders knew the value of a pet in helping to maintain the morale and psychological comfort amongst the hardships of war. Dogs are undoubtedly favourites and were a popular military mascot that often accompanied them overseas.

In the Tower of London there is a preserved suit of dog armour that testifies that dogs actually went into battle with their masters in the Middle Ages. Henry VIII made use of bloodhounds in his war against France.

At Blackboy Hill, in August 1914, Captain Leane, of the 11th Battalion, presented the troops with a bulldog they christened 'Mulga'. He was much loved by all and he had a strong affection for the horses of the artillery. When the first contingent left West Australia, Mulga did too. The demise of Mulga is unknown.

"The West Australian contingent will take away a mascot in the shape of a fine bulldog, the property of Captain Leane. He has been christened 'Mulga' and as such has been added to the strength of the Western Australian quoto".

(The West Australian 26 August 1914)

In remembrance of all animals that have served in Australia's war efforts, a memorial was unveiled in May of 2009. The centre-piece is a bronze horse head. The head sits on a tear-shaped granite plinth at the Australian War Memorial Sculpture Garden, Canberra.



It was in the early days of WW1 that Australia's unofficial national anthem, 'Waltzing Matilda', possibly saw its first role as a takeoff.

*Fighting the Kaiser, fighting the Kaiser,
Who'll come a-fighting the Kaiser with me?
And we'll drink all his beer,
And eat up all his sausages,
Who'll come a-fighting the Kaiser with me!*

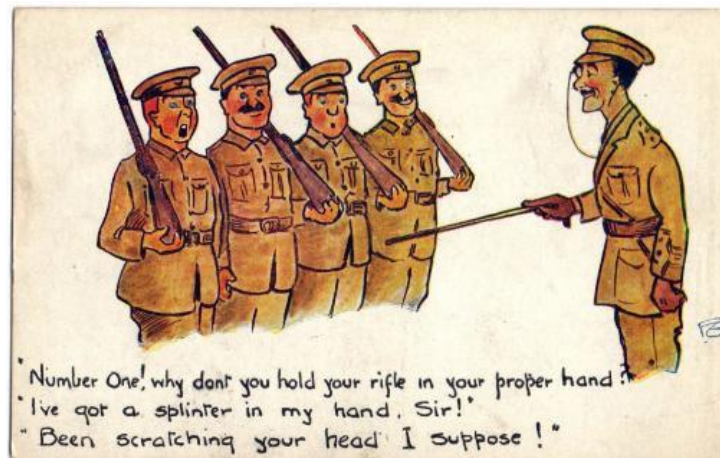


INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT BLACKBOY HILL CAMP

- 32,231 troops trained at the Blackboy Hill Camp out of a State population of about 320,000, of these, 6,233 men died.
- After the war the camp was used:
 - 1919 Health Department as a fever hospital (Spanish Flu).
 - 1930-1933 unemployed men during the depression.
 - WWII the 2nd AIF and other military forces used the site.
- Blackboy Hill Camp is not in existence anymore, but the site now houses St Anthony's Primary School and Church and Greenmount Primary School. The remaining land, locally known as Blackboy Hill, has a structure dedicated to the memory of the Blackboy Hill troops. The memorial depicts the rising sun emblem and the flag pole is aligned to the setting sun on ANZAC Day. This site is officially named Blackboy Hill Commemorative site.



Take a visit some time.



WWI Comic Postcard
published by E. Mack

JOHN SIMPSON KIRKPATRICK

A famous ANZAC who trained at Blackboy Hill was John Simpson (an Englishman) who for twenty one days, worked tirelessly to rescue wounded men with the help of his donkey.

In 1909 John Simpson Kirkpatrick joined the Merchant Navy, working as a stoker. A year later John joined the crew of the *Yeda* and sailed to Newcastle, Australia, where on disembarking he deserted. The next few years were spent tramping around Australia doing a variety of jobs, including work in Yilgarn Goldfields, Western Australia. When war broke out he thought a deserter might not be accepted into the army so he dropped his surname and enlisted into the Australian Army as John Simpson. John was accepted, 25 August 1914 as a field ambulance stretcher bearer.

Simpson and his donkey ('Murphy'; has also been known as 'Abdul' or 'Duffy') rescued over 300 men.

"..... finer men than the stretcher bearers did not land on Gallipoli. I saw Private Simpson one day carry down as many as 30 men. Simpson had a pet donkey (goodness knows where he got him from) a very small animal, which was christened Murphy, and which was very useful in carrying some of the wounded from the ridges to the beach, two at a time being placed on his back.

(Kalgoorlie Miner, 27 July 1916)

Private John Simpson was killed by an enemy bullet in the Monash Valley, Gallipoli whilst on one of his journeys to retrieve wounded men. There is a myth that Simpson was recommended for a Victoria Cross but there is no documentary evidence that such a recommendation was ever made. An investigation in February 2013 concluded that Simpson had been recognised with the M.I.D. (Mention in Dispatches) as did other stretcher bearers at that time, therefore no further award needed to be made. He is buried at Beach Cemetery, Gallipoli and a bronze sculpture "Simpson and his Donkey" stands in the grounds of the Australian War Memorial.

Colonel (later General) John Monash wrote:

"Private Simpson and his little beast earned the admiration of everyone at the upper end of the valley. They worked all day and night throughout the whole period since the landing, and the help rendered to the wounded was invaluable. Simpson knew no fear and moved unconcernedly amid shrapnel and rifle fire, steadily carrying out his self imposed task day by day, and he frequently earned the applause of the personnel for his many fearless rescues of wounded men from areas subject to rifle fire and shrapnel fire"

(Wikipedia)

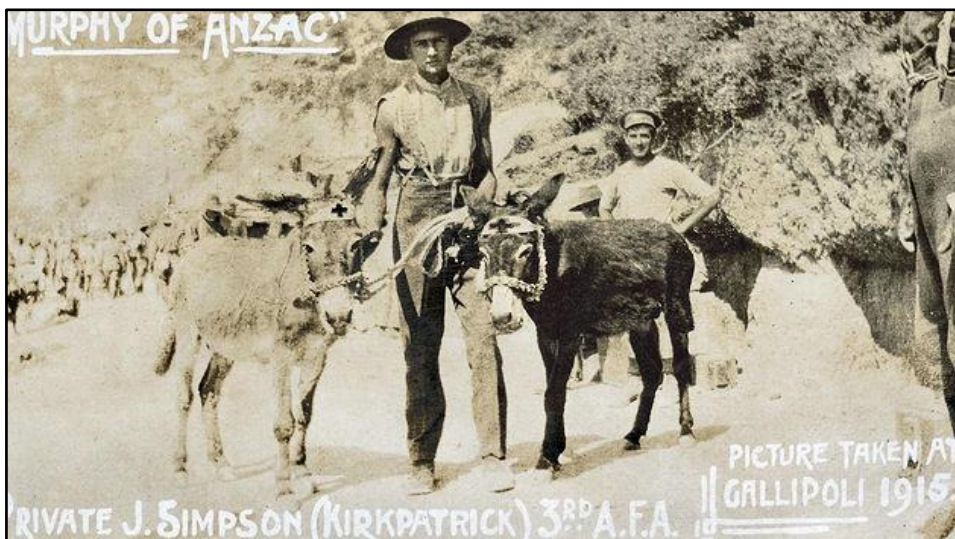


Photo from Australian War Memorial

THE FLANDERS POPPY

Since WWI red poppies have been used to commemorate fallen soldiers, but I wonder if you have ever thought of how this came about?

Moina Belle Michael, an American teacher, was the first to create the poppy as a symbol of remembrance. She was inspired by the opening lines of the poem "In Flanders Fields"

*.....in Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses row on row.....*

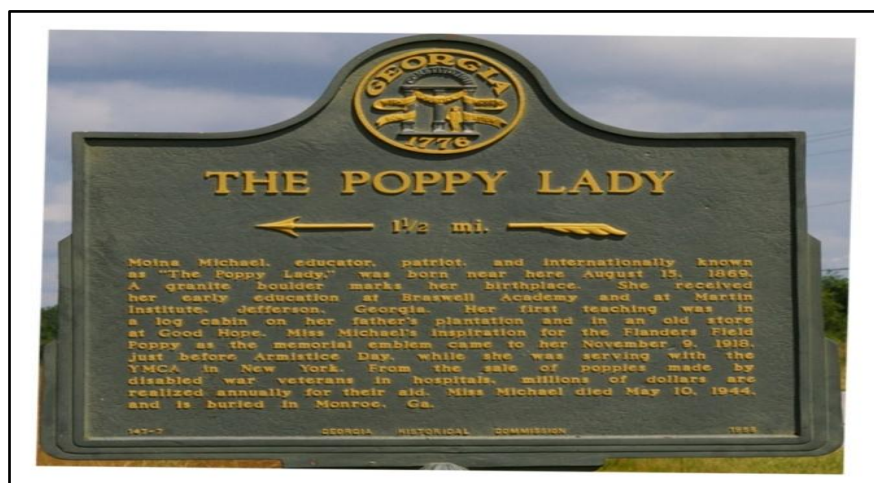
From that moment on she vowed to always wear a poppy on Armistice Day and campaigned tirelessly to introduce the poppy as a symbol of remembrance in the United States.

On the 9th November 1918 whilst on duty at a YMCA War Veterans Conference, Moina sold twenty four artificial poppies, bought from a local department store, and bought by the delegates attending, who loved the idea. She continued campaigning and whilst teaching classes for disabled servicemen and women came up with the idea of selling poppies to raise much needed funds to support the men. This was a success and in September 1920 at the National American Legion Conference the red poppy became the United States national emblem of remembrance.

Attending the conference was another woman, Anna Guerin, the founder of the American and French Childrens' League who believed Moina's idea could be expanded to other nations which had been allied with France during WWI. Anna pursued this, resulting in the adoption of the poppy around the world as a symbol of honour and remembrance of the armed services.

In 1921 the American and French Childrens' League sent a million artificial poppies to Australia for the Remembrance Day commemoration.

Since that time, Australians wear the artificial "Flanders poppy" on Remembrance Day - 11th November and wreaths of poppies are placed at memorials and honour-boards on Anzac Day.





ANZAC TRIVIA



- * Besides red poppies, what other plant can be worn on Anzac Day?

Rosemary.

Rosemary has been used as a symbol of remembrance since ancient days. It has particular significance for Australians because it grows wild in Gallipoli.

- * During the ANZAC ceremony when should the flag, which has been half mast, be slowly raised to the masthead?

When 'The Rouse' (or 'Revielle') is played. 'The Rouse' signifies the waking up of a new day. It follows 1 minute silence.

- * Who were the Johnnies and the Mehrets?

The Johnnies were the ANZACs and the Mehrets were the Turks.

- * On the memorial at ANZAC Cove are inscribed the words that begin 'Those heroes that shed their blood, and lost their lives....' Who wrote the words?

Mustafa Kemal Ataturk (Founder of modern Turkey)

*"Those heroes that shed their blood
and lost their lives...
You are now lying on soil of a friendly country.
Therefore, rest in peace.
There is no difference between the Johnnies
and the Mehrets to us where they lie side by side,
here in this country of ours...
You, the mothers
who sent their sons from far away countries
wipe away your tears;
your sons are now lying in our bosom
and are at peace.
After having lost their lives on this land, they have
become our sons as well."*

Ataturk 1934

- * What is the Turkish word for Gallipoli?

Gelibolu. Gelibolu comes from the ancient Greek 'Kallipolis' which means 'beautiful city' or 'beautiful town'. The original place Gelibolu is a little fishing village, by the start of the Dardanelles.

- * Who was the first Lord of Admiralty who planned the disastrous Gallipoli campaign?

Winston Churchill, who rose to prominence in the Second World War as Prime Minister of Great Britain.

- * Who was awarded the Purple Cross at Gallipoli?

Simpsons donkey, Murphy. In 1997, the RSPCA presented the Australian War Memorial with the Purple Cross, awarded posthumously to Murphy for his services to humans while under gun fire.

WEB CORNER

*** Remember to visit our own AFHS Website administered by Chris Riley***
www.australindfhs.org

Blackboy Hill Camp Written History - www.perthnow.com.au

East Perth Cemeteries website - www.eastperthcemeteries.com.au

Convict Records (Facebook) - www.facebook.com/ConvictRecords

Convict Stockade - www.convict.historyaustralia.org.au

Children's Homes - an ongoing project by Peter Higginbotham aiming to provide information on the many and varied institutions that became home to thousands of children and people in Britain. Currently the site covers England, Isle of Man, Channel Isles, Wales, Scotland, Ireland as well as details of homes in Canada, Australia, and Jamaica - www.childrenshomes.org.uk/

Glamorgan Archives - this is a helpful website for those who are researching in the Glamorgan area - www.glamarchives.gov.uk.

An Englishman fresh off the plane at Sydney Airport, is trying to negotiate Australian Customs. Finally, when it's his turn to get his passport stamped, the customs officer starts rattling off the usual questions.

C.O. - How long do you intend to stay?

Englishman - One week

C.O. - What is the nature of your trip?

Englishman - Business

C.O. - Do you have any past criminal convictions?

Englishman - I didn't think we still needed to

