The Skeleton



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

Affiliated with WA Genealogical Society (Inc.)



Field of Purple Poppies

The purple poppy can be worn alongside the traditional red one as a reminder that both humans and animals have been and continue to be victims of war.

(See stories on pages12-15)

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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:

The Secretary PO Box A279

Australind WA 6233

Phone: (08) 9796 1050 Email: <u>alindfhs@iinet.net.au</u> Website: www.australindfhs.org

Annual Subscriptions: 1 Jan 18-31 Dec 18

Single Membership \$35 Joint Membership \$45

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

Honorary Office Bearers

President	Chris Shaw	9725 4783
Vice President	Anne Kirkman	9796 0263
Secretary	Glenice Stamp	9725 9667
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 Carol Sims
 9724 1178

 Kate Bullock
 9725 9445

 Avalon Donovan
 9797 0198

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

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 November 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

Hi Everyone,

In this edition of *The Skeleton* we have plenty of interesting reading.

First of all thank you Richard Elphick for his lovely poem "Down Under".

Australind's Parkfield School is celebrating its 25th Anniversary this year. Irma Walter and Heather Wade have written a story looking back at the original Parkfield School. Thanks Irma and Heather for a great story.

On 11 November 2018 marks the Centenary of Armistice Day, when WWI came to an end. To commemorate this, we have included stories on animals that helped us during the war particularly the Waler horse. Some of you may not be aware but the wearing of a purple poppy on Armistice Day, is in remembrance of animals lost during the war and their continuing service.

There's a short reference to Lord John Forrest marking the 100th Anniversary of his death.



Ideas for the December edition would be gratefully received

Anne & Jayne
The E-Team

Check out the up and coming events.

DATES for your DIARY

Sausage Sizzle - will be held on Saturday, 27th October 2018. Helpers required. Contact Chris Shaw 0438254783 or 9725 4783

Next DNA Talk by Cate Pearce - to be held on Saturday, 10th November 2018 at 9.30am. Morning Tea and Lunch provided - cost \$10 per head.

<u>Committee meetings</u>: 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 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

- **PIONEER DAY 15 APRIL 2018** Weatherwise, the day couldn't have been better, making it a pleasant day in the perfect setting of Alverstoke Heritage Farm in Brunswick. Those who attended enjoyed sharing their family history stories and photos. See you in 2019 details to follow.
- Marg Smith has been appointed the new Treasurer, taking over the position from Chris Riley. Chris is standing down after 9 years service. We would like to thank Chris for her excellent work.
- Great news! <u>"LOUISA CLIFTON'S DIARIES"</u> are on our website. We also have hard copies in the Library.
- Next Sausage Sizzle will be held on Saturday, 27 October 2018. please contact Chris Shaw (0438254783 or 9725 4783) if you can help out on that day.
- Next DNA Talk will be held on Saturday, 10 November 2018 at 9.30am. morning tea & lunch provided - cost \$10 per head.



DOWN UNDER

By Richard Elphick (1965)

There is a land of sun and sand, Where summer breezes blow, And trees abide on mountain sides, And rivers swiftly flow. At dawn the sun arises, And casts it's warming rays, On all surrounding country, Hills and sweeping bays.

> And somewhere in this vastness, North, South, East or West, Lies a hidden wonderland, And a place I'd love to rest. Where all the days are long and bright. And all the skies are blue, And one can watch with wonder, The sunset's golden hue.



But anywhere in Australia, It could be any part, There is the scene of brown and green, That will always be dear to my heart.

An Important Engagement

He: "Darling wouldn't you like to sail away on a silvery moonbeam just you and I together toward those twinkling stars where all is infinite even love. And we could dwell in eternal bliss far from ..."

She: "Oh, I couldn't Jimmy not tomorrow. I have a date with my hairdresser at four."

(Western Mail, 13 September 1928)



SNAKES ALIVE AT PARKFIELD SCHOOL!

By Irma Walter & Heather Wade

The present Parkfield Primary School on Chapple Drive in Australiad will be celebrating its 25th Anniversary in November this year. It is a modern complex of brick buildings, situated in well-tended grounds.

When celebrating the school's growth and achievements over the past 25 years, perhaps we should look back at the history of the first Parkfield School in Australiad. It was opened in 1869, in an unlined slab hut with a shingled roof, smoking chimney and a floor which flooded during winter, set in a paddock on Robert Henry Rose's 'Parkfield' property, about 22 kms north of Bunbury.

In the days before education was made compulsory in 1871, Mr and Mrs Rose, like many other parents at that time, were desperate for their children to be educated. Elizabeth Rose (née Teede) was Robert's second wife, having married him in 1865, following the death of his first wife Ann (née Allnutt), who had left behind five young boys. Elizabeth had started a family of her own and was pleased when approached by a ticket-of-leave man who was working at 'Spring Hill', Ben Piggott's property next-door, offering to teach the Rose children. At that time there was a shortage of qualified people willing to work in a one-teacher school for a low rate of pay, so the Roses gladly accepted his offer.

Mr Rose's employee Thomas was set to work preparing the school building, which was probably a former workman's cottage on the property. He put in a floor and made desks, before the building was whitewashed with a lime mixture, commonly used as a mild disinfectant and to prevent mildew forming on the walls.

Convict Teachers at Parkfield

The ticket-of-leave man, Henry Newby Wardell, was the well-educated son of a curate in County Durham. He was a solicitor who was convicted in 1862 at the Old Bailey Courthouse of 'forging and uttering' and was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude in WA. He was the first of three ticket-of-leave men who taught at Parkfield in those early days. It wasn't long after Wardell was installed as teacher that he wrote to the School Board, complaining about the state of the building. He didn't last long in the position, probably due to his drinking problem, which was known to the local School Board before it hired him. He went back to his labouring jobs, saving enough money to sail from Albany to join his English wife in Victoria, once given his freedom.

Wardell was followed by two other ticket-of-leave men, Adolphe Hecht and then Daniel McConnell, who was shifted into a 'new' schoolroom on the farm on 3 October, 1873. He left in 1875 when the school was closed through lack of numbers.

Female Teachers at Parkfield

In 1876 Robert Rose recorded that a workman named Smith had moved into the earlier school building. The Parkfield School re-opened that year with its first female teacher, Miss Isa Mitchell, daughter of the manager of the 'Belvedere' property across the estuary, William Owen Mitchell.

Miss Mitchell was the first in a long line of female teachers who served the children of the Parkfield area between 1876 and 1937. The only male teacher during that period was George H Pettersen, who was transferred to Quindalup before enlisting in the AIF.

These female teachers gave exemplary service in their years at Parkfield School, working under trying conditions. The workload in catering for the needs of children ranging in ages from 6 -14 years all under one roof, with few teaching aids or books, was a formidable one. They were housed either at the Rose farmhouse or with the Maitland Clifton family at 'Rosamel', so rarely escaped from the company of the children they taught. The possibility of not receiving a supplementary bonus at the end of the year was an issue for teachers in the early days, due to children not being present at examination times, because boys, especially, were often taken out of school by parents during harvest.



Miss Rooney and pupils at Parkfield School on Buffalo Road. Photo courtesy of George Good.

Ongoing Problems

The young ladies needed to be resilient and resourceful in handling day-to-day emergencies, with the older pupils often called upon to help deal with problems. When looking at the correspondence between the teachers and the Education Department, one can only imagine their frustration when on-going issues with the condition of the buildings were not addressed.

The provision of a proper water supply at Parkfield School was one problem which persisted over a number of years. In 1894 a water bag and filter were provided to the school. The water supply problems continued, with Miss Jessie White, Head Teacher in 1935, writing that the two water tanks at the school were without tops, and that there was a dead magpie in one, and the school would soon be out of water fit to drink if something was not done quickly.

In 1896 the School Inspector Mr Robertson wrote to the Department on Miss Buchanan's behalf, stating that (1) there was no water tank or spouting at the school, (2) the WC was in bad repair, and (3) the school walls needed painting. The request was fobbed off in a response dated 7 October 1896, which said that the Department had no responsibility for the maintenance of the building, which was owned by the Roses. It stated that items (1) and (3) were not important, and that water was available at a well on a neighbouring farm a quarter of a mile away and was adequate for both the farmhouse and the school.

Snakes Alive!

The female teachers also had a problem with snakes getting into the school. There seems to have been a lot of snakes around in those days and the children were used to seeing them on their way to school. Previous teachers had complained about them, but little was done about making the building snake-proof. Miss Irene Rooney, who came to Parkfield in 1921, was appalled at the extent of the problem. The roof shingles by this time had been covered with iron sheets, but previously snakes could be seen in the rafters. At one stage an older brother of one of her pupils shot a snake with a pea-rifle, after it was spotted in the school roof. They came into the school through gaps in the walls and floorboards and often disappeared through various cracks before they could be killed. Miss Rooney wrote to the Education Department in February 1922, explaining the problem as follows:

...You will understand, Sir, that both the children & myself go in fear of the horrible things and on days when we have visits or indications of visits – the children cannot give their full attention to their work as the walls are full of cracks & the floor a mass of

holes, where a snake can appear at any time. We have tried to fill up the worst places, but the mud that we have used is worse than useless.

I have not mentioned all the indications of snakes we have seen, but you will see that it is not safe, & that the continual worry is not beneficial to the children's studies — so I wish very sincerely that some measures might be taken to mend the walls and floor to at least keep these reptiles outside — which it is absolutely impossible to do as things are.

This time the complaint was taken seriously and the Education Department acknowledged that the building, by that stage owned by George Cargeeg, was in poor condition, with rapidly deteriorating walls and floor. A replacement schoolroom was brought over from the Upper Ferguson School to a new site on the Old Coast Road frontage of 'Parkfield', on three acres resumed in 1923 from Mr Cargeeg. It was a better building, with verandahs all around.



Pupils compete in a tug-a-war at the Parkfield School on Old Coast Road.

Photo courtesy of Maidee Smith.

Miss Rooney continued at the new Parkfield School but although it was an improvement on the old slab building, she missed the bush walks that she and the children had previously enjoyed. In 1924 she transferred to the larger State School in the Bunbury township, where she could live with her family.

Dr Rita Stang, a well-respected early advocate for children's welfare in the State, visited Parkfield School in 1926 and submitted a report on the condition of the building. She found the schoolyard was neat and tidy, the verandah provided shelter, old-style long wooden desks were in use and that the water tank was in good condition. However, she noted that:

- 1. The children's desks were wrongly aligned, thus having the light coming over the wrong shoulder.
- 2. The room was too congested with decorations, etc., and pictures should be put away until needed for a specific lesson. (They distracted the pupils, no doubt!)
- 3. The girls' toilet closets were in bad repair, with the seats needing to be re-attached with new hinges to make them self-closing. There was no pan or tray in the toilets, and no screens dividing the toilets, thus no privacy for the girls.
- 4. The boys' toilets were in poor condition, with many boards off the walls, the floor had sunk and was out of repair, and it was not weatherproof. There was no urinal. The structure was very old and needed replacing.

In response to these criticisms, the teacher, Miss May Gillespie, wrote to the Department on 15 May 1926, requesting four small sets of screws and hinges, needed to re-attach the lids on the two outhouses at the school. The request was passed on to Mr J Halliday in the Store Department, who wrote in the margin of the letter that 'Authority is withdrawn for two pairs of hinges with screws. Cost 1/-.' In a further communication from Miss Gillespie on 5 July, the matter appears to have been resolved, as she stated that she had to make a toilet seat herself and had attached it with hinges supplied by the Department.

Parkfield School closed in 1929, when demolition was considered, but this was delayed in case the building was needed again. The school did re-open in October 1930 and continued until 1937, when its numbers were reduced to just two pupils. Two years later tenders were accepted for its removal and the site was cleared. Traffic on the busy Forrest Highway (formerly Old Coast Road) now speeds past the site, oblivious of its past history.

Little evidence of the earlier school in Buffalo Road exists. A plaque was placed near the school site in 1989, during a reunion of former students. The last teacher at that school, Mrs Irene Good (née Rooney) attended, sharing memories of the old school days with her pupils. They recalled the days when their teacher would call out "Legs up, everybody!' whenever a snake slithered into view.

Sources: Ancestry.com. Western Australia, Public Service Lists, 1871-1905 [database on-line]. Ancestry.com. Western Australia, Australia, Convict Records, 1846-1930 [database on-line]. Brian Rose, 'Extracts From Parkfield Diaries, R. H. Rose Era', 31 May 1859 - 28 June 1894. Harvey/Waroona Reporter, 'Snakes Alive!' by Paul Woods, 19 April 1989. Maidee Smith, Parkfield School, c1980. Minutes and Outward Correspondence of the General Board of Education, 2 August 1868 (BL526), pp. 70-71, in Leahy, SM, (1993), Convict Teachers and the Children of Western Australia, 1850-1890, retrieved from http://ro.ecu.edu.au/theses_hons/1461, (?) May, 1869 (BL.526), p.65. WA State Records, 'Building and Works', Cons 1497, Series 1920/2233 and 1924/1094.

This photo is of the old 'Clifton School room'. The school was originally situated on Clifton Road in Brunswick, but has now been relocated at Alverstoke Heritage Farm, Brunswick.



Old Clifton School Room, at Alverstoke Heritage Farm

What Happened At School Today?

"Why did you get such a low mark on the test?"

"Because of absence."

"You were absent on the day of the test?"

"No, but the boy I sit next to was!"

Child comes home from first day at school. Mum asks,

"What did you learn today?"
Child replies

"Not enough, I have to go back tomorrow."



Rules for Teachers 1879

- Teachers each day will fill lamps and clean chimneys before beginning work.
- ❖ Each teacher will bring a bucket of water and a scuttle of coal for the day's session.
- Make sure your pens carefully. You may whittle nibs to the individual taste of the children.
- Men teachers may take one evening a week for courting purposes or two evenings a week to attend church regularly.
- After ten hours in school, you may spend the remaining time reading the Bible or other good books.
- ❖ Women teachers who marry or engage in unseemly conduct will be dismissed.
- Every teacher should lay aside, from each day, a goodly sum for his benefit during his declining years so that he will not become a burden on society.
- Any teacher who smokes, uses liquor in any form, frequents pool and public halls, or gets shaved in a barber shop, will give good reason to suspect his worth, intention, integrity and honesty.

>>>>>>

Rules for School Teachers 1915

- You will not marry during the term of your contract.
- You are not to keep company with men.
- You must be home between the hours of 8pm and 6am unless attending school functions.
- You may not loiter down town in any of the ice-cream bars.
- You may not travel beyond the city limits unless you have the permission of the chairman of the board.
- You may not ride in a carriage or automobile with any man unless he is your father or brother.
- You may not dress in bright colours.
- You must wear at least two petticoats.
- Your dress must not be any shorter than 2 inches above the ankle.
- ❖ To keep the school near and clean you must sweep the floor at least once daily, scrub the floor at least once a week with hot, soapy water, clean the board at least once daily, and start the fire at 7am so the school room will be warm by 8am.

These rules for teachers came to us from an unknown source.

Some of them are hard to believe!

How do you think today's teachers would feel about obeying them?

Here is a photo of a tower in Kings Park, Perth, Western Australia. You will notice this tower resembles a DNA molecule symbol, hence it was named the 'DNA Tower'.

Constructed in 1966, the design was based on a double staircase in a Chateau at Blois in France.

We thought readers would find this interesting as 'DNA matching' is the latest tool in helping with our family history research.



Q: What did the DNA say to the other DNA?

A: Do these genes make me look fat?

DNA INFO »»»

AUTOSOMAL DNA	Looks at the DNA in your direct ancestors for both your paternal and maternal sides. Only really accurate to about 5 generations.
GENETIC MARKER	Locations within a chromosome that can give you clues as to your ancestry, i.e. where your ancestors originated from.
GENOTYPE/SIGNATURE	A collection of multiple genetic markers. This is a unique genetic identifier for a person.
HAPLOTYPE	These are marker values for your DNA test results.
HAPLOGROUP	Your paternal and maternal haplogroup can tell you where your ancestors originated from. Tests can reveal this information to about 25 generations back.
MITACHONDRIAL DNA	A particular DNA test that looks at your maternal ancestry i.e. your mother's, mother's, mother and so on. This type of testing can give you details about your ancestry to about 25 generations back.
Y CHROMOSOMES	This is genetic material that has been passed through male ancestor. This particular test can therefore trace your paternal ancestory to about 25 generations back.

"History remembers only the celebrated Genealogy remembers them all"

Laurence Overmine

1911 CENSUS

James George Little, a journalist thought he should register his dog Roger, on this 1911 census:-

NAME AND SURNAME	RELATIONSHIP to Head of Family.	dust I	OZ Birthday) BEX.	PART	TOULARS	as to MA	RRIAGI		PROPES of Persons a	SION or OCCUPATION aged ten years and upwards.			SIRTHFLACE of every person.	NATIONALITY of every Person been in a Fereign Country.	INFIRMI
every Person, whether Member of Family, Visitee, Bearder, or Servant, who) passed the night of Sunday, April 2nd, 1911, in this dwelling and was alive at midnight, or) arrived in this dwelling on the morning of Monday, April 2nd, 1911, or having box entumerated bleswhere, one size must be included. Order of entering passes see Examples on back of Schoolsta. Examples of the service of the	State whether "Hend," or "Wide," "Son," "Daughter," or other Relative, "Visine," "Boarder," or "Servan,"	state in mo "under o	Infants one year the age sorths as one month, moreth, " tec. Ages of Females. 4. Joing.	Write "Single, "Married, "Married, "Single, "Married, "Married, "Single, "Married, "Special Dynamics, Appl 10 years and upwards.	Completed years the present Starrings	Children (II is alice to	s Schedu er of : m bern sent Mar se childre erine " N Column	alive to rriage. m born ione " in T).	Personal Occupation. The reply should show the precise breach of Trimstone, Trade, Ministeriore, &c. If engaged in next Trade or Manufacture, the personal production of work does, and the Artist mode on Mariest worked or duals in should be disably inflament. On the Interceion 1 to 8 and Examples on had before the control of the Con	the employer. If the sectority shown in Col. 10 the question need not be answered here. If so stay maked for Domestic Services in private employment. If emplored by a public holy	(1) "Engloyer" (that is employing persons other than dissentir servetts) or	Write the sends of rate of rat	(1) H born in the United Kingdon, write the mans of the Country, and Town or Practic. (2) If the Reidel Country and Town of Practic. (3) If the Reidel Engine, write the mans of the Reidel Engine, write the mans of the Depository, Colory, etc., and of the Systems, write the name of the Country. (3) If horn in a Freedic, Country. (4) If horn a fam. write "AS Soz." KOTK-In the case of persons have already as write "AS Soz." KOTK-In the case of persons have already as in England or Walso, notes whether "Econolom" or Walso, notes whether "Econolom" or Walso notes whether "Econolom" or Walson or the Country. All properties of the Country of th	was evaluate I over a factor of the control of	
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To help you decipher this reads:-

Incidentally, we have an Airedale Terrier. I do not know whether particulars are required but in case you want them here they are:

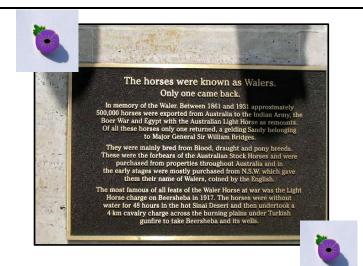
Roger Watchdog Looking after house



*REMINDER TO ALL MEMBERS -

We have history books available for loan from our well-stocked library.

"It's estimated that by the time transporation ended in 1868, 40 per cent of Australia's English speaking population were of Convicts descent"



HORSES IN WAR

(This memorial plaque is located in Tamworth, NSW)

Every year on 11th November the human sacrifice of war is commemorated but seldom do we mention the animals who also suffered and perished during the conflict of 1914-1918.

Horses were vital for cavalry rolls as well as reconnaissance - carrying messages, pulling artillery, ambulance and supply wagons. A strong bond grew between man and his horse as each came to depend on the other for their lives, but they could do nothing to prevent their vulnerability to war injury and gunfire.

Let's also not forget the much loved mascots often smuggled into camp who were devoted companions and a boost to morale. They included kangaroos, wallabies, cockatoos and even a rooster. Jack, as he was called was a better guard than a dog, attacking any stranger who entered the unit lines.

When Britain declared war on Germany, Australia joined in loyalty to the 'mother country', Britain. Many men volunteered to serve in the war bringing their own horses with them. If their horse met the standards of the officials, the horse was bought by the Commonwealth; others were given remounts known as Walers. Each horse was branded with the Government broad arrow, a service number branded on fore-hoof and unit number on hind-hoof.

Horses were considered so valuable that if a soldier's horse was killed or died he was requested to cut off a hoof and bring it back to his commanding officer to prove that the two had not simply become separated.

Those known as the Waler were developed from horses brought to the Australian Colonies in the 19th Century. During this period Australia was trading horses to Britain and the Indian Army with the first shipments leaving the shores of New South Wales, hence the name 'Waler'. Another tale indicates the nickname was due to personnel shortening of the name of the port of embarkation on the manifest because New South Wales took such a long time to write down! Whatever the interpretation it does not matter as the Waler became known as the world's finest Cavalry Mount unsurpassed for their strength and endurance.

To transport the horses, stalls had to be built on the troop ships, below deck. Regular grooming was done by the men onboard and even with limited space they were able to exercise their mounts. Some horses suffered 'shipping fever', a form of pneumonia, never to reach their destination. The soldiers attentiveness in caring for the horses helped reduce the death rate of these animals on the long journey to Egypt. Once on land the horses were assessed by the veterinary corps and after a number of days recovering from the confined space onboard ship they were then back with their rider, training and then onto the battlefields.

One can only imagine what the day to day life was for the horse although we do know of the harsh conditions they had to perform under: shelling, bombs, endless mud, severe weather and minimal nourishment. In Egypt they were picketed on the desert without shelters from the summer sun; then in France on the Somme, where in the winter of 1918, they stood up to their bellies in mud, which often by morning was frozen stiff.

Charles Bean wrote: ...the animals came to know when a shell was coming close and if when halted the horse heard the whine of an approaching salvo they would tremble and sidle closer to their drivers burying the muzzle in the men's chests.

It could take up to twelve hours to clean a horse and their equipment after riding through muddy conditions. Feeding horses off the land was not possible because there was no time to let horses graze and very little grass on the Western Front - therefore fodder had to be shipped to the Front. Due to these obstacles, feed was rationed and often a nose-bag was attached to the head of the horse enabling them to eat small amounts and prevent them from consuming something they shouldn't eat or consuming another horse's rations.

The sturdy Waler, sometimes famished and wasted but still alert, managed to carry its rider, saddle, saddle cloth, bridle, head collar, lead-rope, a horse case with one front and one hind shoe, rations for horse and rider, a bed roll, a rifle and about 90 rounds of .303 rifle ammunition weighing up to 150 kilos.

One Waler - 'Bill the Bastard' famously transported five soldiers for more than a kilometer to safety under Turkish fire.

An estimated 130,000 Waler horses were shipped overseas.

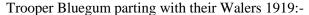
New Zealand gunner B Stokes recalled being told in 1917:-

"to lose a horse was worse than losing a man because men were replaceable, while horses weren't at that stage.

An English Cavalry Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Preston, commented in his book "The Desert Mounted Corps":-

November 16th 1917. The operations had now continued for seventeen days practically without cessation and a rest was absolutely necessary especially for the horses. Cavalry Division covered nearly 170 miles and the horses had been watered on an average of once in every 36 hours, the heat too had been intense and the short rations 9½lb of grain per day without bulk food had weakened them greatly. Indeed the hardship endured by some of the horses was most incredible. One of the batteries of the Australian Mounted Division had only been able to water its horses three times in the last nine days the actual intervals being 68, 72 and 76 hours respectively. Yet this battery on its arrival had lost only eight horses from exhaustion not counting those killed in action or evacuated wounded. The majority of horses in the Corps were Walers and there is no doubt these hardy Australian horses make the finest cavalry mounts in the world.

At the cessation of the war, returning horses to Australia was not possible due to quarantine issues as they posed a disease threat to the Australian livestock industry and the cost of repatriation was thought to be too great. It's documented that some of the soldiers shot their horse rather than seeing them left in the hands of the locals where they could be put to work in extreme conditions such as stone quarries - long days, hard labour and these horses had already experienced that.

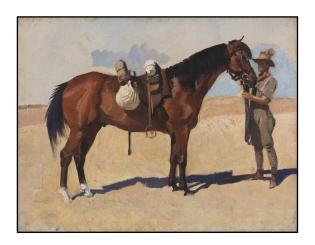


I don't think I could stand the thought of my old fancy hack
Just crawling round old Cairo with a Gypo on his back
Perhaps some English tourist out in Palestine may find
My broken hearted Waler with a wood plough behind
No, "I think I'd better shoot him and tell a little lie
He floundered in a wombat hole and then lay down to die"
Maybe I'll get court marshaled but I'm damned if I'm inclined
To go back to Australia and leave my horse behind.



The majority of the horses went to the British Army in India, the rest were sold and others categorized unfit were destroyed. Some slipped through the system and were left spending their lives toiling with the poorest of owners whose ideas on animal husbandry were very different from where they had been born and bred.

"Wherever man has left his footprint in the long ascent from barbarism to civilisation, we will find the footprint of the horse beside it." *John Moore*.



The Wonderful Aussie Waler

By Arthur Henry Adams (a New Zealander)

When Allenby's Army smashed the Turk
Who was the bloke who did all the work
The Aussie knows and he'll tell you straight
That most of the job was done by his mate
The wonderful Aussie Waler
It was umpty-nine in the shade each day
And the wells were spoiled in the Turkish way
But with nothing to eat and plenty to do
The heart of the Waler carried him through
The wonderful, wonderful Waler

For ten long weeks through the desert hot
He plugged along and all that he got
Was a drink, or not a drink a day
But did the stamina once give way
Of the wonderful Aussie Waler?
Was he the one to desert his mate?
Just watch him coming up the straight
With twenty stone of harness and man
No wonder the Turk was an also ran
With the wonderful, wonderful Waler

When drinks were not and feeds were few
There still was his harness that he could chew
With a nibble or two at another's mane
He plucked up heart to march again
The wonderful Aussie Waler
And when everything edible seemed to be stale
A hair or two from a neighbour's tail
Makes a pleasant meal and there's no doubt
They took it turn and turn about
The wonderful, wonderful Waler

A great Australian through and through
There's a good time coming old horse for you
There's a paddock green with grass to your knees
And there you shall roll at your lordly ease
My wonderful Aussie Waler
With a gallop or two to keep you fit
And won't it bring back the thrill of it!
There 're no more hardships and little work
For the cobber who broke the heathen Turk
My wonderful, wonderful Waler

But what is that the orders tell?
This mate of mine they're going to sell
To the old home paddock you'll never come back
They are selling you as a local's hack
My wonderful, wonderful Waler
The times together that we've been through
When all that I had in the world was you
Out there! Out there in a world of men
You were more than wife or sweetheart then
My wonderful, wonderful Waler

There was trust and mateship in your eyes
A horse has no soul - All lies I All lies!
And more than a kiss or soft eyes that speak
Was your muzzling nose against my cheek
You wonderful Aussie Waler
A life long slavery is your fate
Not while a mate can still shoot straight
Your eyes - I need a steady hand Good bye old chap - you understand
You wonderful, wonderful Waler.



OLD WAR HORSES OF CAIRO

Dorothy was born Dorothy Evelyn Gibson-Craig on 1 June 1883 in Scotland. Having spent her childhood around horses, she was passionate about their welfare.

Dorothy was already aware of the sad circumstances of horses in Cairo, when her husband, Colonel Geoffrey Brook, Commander of the British Cavalry Brigade, was posted to Egypt in 1930. Her mission was to try and save as many horses as she could from the intolerable conditions they were working and living in. With support from many, a committee was formed, funds were received and a facility to care and treat the horses was established. Many were too old (cavalry horses from WWI) with untreatable conditions. Euthanasia was the most humane thing to do in relieving them of their misery and pain. Her continued efforts to fund-raise enabled her to open a hospital for the horses, opening in 1934 called "The Old War Horse Memorial Hospital".

"For the sake of any animal you have loved I implore you to help carry on this great and needful work for suffering animals whose lives are one of unremitting toil."

Dorothy Brooke - Cairo.

Now known as Brooke, it is the world's largest equine welfare organisation dedicated to improving the lives of horses, donkeys and mules; education being a critical part.

An estimated eight million horses, donkeys and mules died in WWI.

Other Animals of War

There is a long list of animals in war and here are a few of the unusual ones.

Goldfish	- after gas attacks the gas mask would be rinsed in with goldfish and if the goldfish died then that meant the mask had further poison on it.
Parrots	- used on top of the Eiffel Tower, because of their incredible sense of hearing they could warn of the approach of enemy aircraft before any human could hear. The practice did not last long as the parrots had no way to determine between German and allied craft!
Glow worms	- soldiers collected them in jars enabling them to read maps or write messages whilst in the trenches.



A purple poppy badge "Remembering the animals of war"

WEB CORNER



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

....GETTING TO GRIPS WITH FAMILYSEARCH FAMILY TREE....

HIDDEN ONLINE LDS MICROFILMS

Many people may be unaware that there are now three different ways that users of the FamilySearch website www.familysearch.org can access the famous LDS microfilm collection. The first two ways are through 'Records' under 'Search' on the home page. This leads to 'Historical Records', which are divided in two parts: those records which have indexes and records with no index available to browse. Some indexed records such as form IGI (now called England Births and Christenings, England Marriages, etc.) have no images.

There is now a third way to access LDS films. These films are also shown in a browse format, which means that you page through the film image by image, the way you look at a microfilm. However these new browse films do not appear under 'Historical Records' but accessed using the FamilySearch Family History Library catalogue. The way to find them is 'hidden', or at least not obvious. Start with 'Search' but choose "Catalogue' rather than 'Records'. Look for the place you are interested in using 'Place Search', or find a collection using 'Keyword Search'. When the catalogue entries appear, choose the records which are best for your purpose and open the full catalogue entry showing a list of film numbers.

There may be a red notice in the catalogue description indicating that these records have an online index. This index is NOT connected to any image. But look carefully at the full catalogue description of a particular film number. If it shows a magnifying glass, this indicates that an index is available which can be accessed by clicking on the magnifying glass symbol. A little camera indicates browsable images from this film, or a connected image if there is a magnifying glass at the same time. You need to click on the little camera to see the images.

From www.fibis.org

** WELCOME TO OUR NEW MEMBERS **

735	Mary Brown	Bunbury
736	Debra Pickston	North Boyanup
737	Alison Dyall	Australind
738	Betty Millward	Binningup
739	Kay Wright	Booragoon
740	Marion Dall	Bunbury
741	Ingrid Franklin	Donnybrook





THE DEATH OF LORD FORREST OF BUNBURY

John Forrest (from anu.edu.au)

This year marks the 100th anniversary of the death of one of Western Australia's greatest sons, John Forrest. On

3rd September 1918, when travelling to the U.K. on board the troopship *Marathon* to seek further medical treatment, he died off the west African coast. The news of his death was sent by cable from Sierra Leone where his body was taken ashore.

John Forrest had been having medical treatment as early as January 1915 for a skin cancer on his left temple and by 1918, he became very ill. He resigned as treasurer on 21 March 1918, and on 30 July 1918 departed Albany for London with his wife Margaret where he hoped to obtain specialist medical attention for his cancer. He was advised by his doctor not to go on a long sea voyage but the hardheaded explorer and statesman simply said:

'I have faced death before and I will face it now.
What does it matter if I die at sea?'

He died at sea at the age of 71. His body was returned to Perth for burial in Karrakatta cemetery.

When he died, he was one of the last surviving early Australian explorers, and one of the last of the founding members of Federation.



This memorial sculpture of Lord Forrest's head is located in Bunbury's CBD where once stood the entrance to the old St Paul's Anglican Church* (which was demolished in 1963). The Lord Forrest Hotel, the new Forrest Highway are amongst many other places named in his honour.

John Forrest played a large role in establishing WA's goldfields fresh water supply, the construction of Fremantle harbour and the East-West Transcontinental Rail link (known nowadays as the *Indian Pacific*).

FACTS:

- Born in Picton, Bunbury,
 Western Australia 22 Aug 1847.
- Married Margaret
 Hamersley 29 Feb 1876
 but sadly had no children.
- He had a great knowledge of the country that he acquired as a surveyor and explorer.
- Constituency Bunbury.
- First Premier of Western Australia. In office 22 Dec 1890 - 15 Feb 1901.
- He was cabinet minister in Australia's first federal parliament.
- He came within one vote of being Prime Minister of Australia.
- He was the first Australian to be appointed a peerage (1st Baron Forrest of Bunbury).
- Died 3 Sep 1918 (aged 71) at sea off the coast of Sierra Leone.
- Burial May 1919 -Karrakatta Cemetery
- Probate at £45,160.



*St Paul's Church (built 1866) was located on the corner of Victoria and Stephen Street, Bunbury. Previously a church hall and school operated from this site from the very first days of settlement.

Sources: trove.nla.gov.au, Australian Dictionary Biography - Sir John Forrest - adb.anu.edu.au,



BOOKS FOR SALE AT AUSTRALIND FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Australind Cemetery -	By Australind & Districts Historical		Price:
A guide for Visitors	Society	20 pages	\$3
A Birch Tree - The Life and Family of Richard	By Susan Birch		
& Eliza Birth		275 pages	\$50
Pioneers of the Preston - The Story of	By Descendants - Dianne Black,		
Thomas George Chapman & Selina Gardiner,	Janet Holman & Jean Northover	360 pages	\$45
Settler of the South West of WA			
Forrest and Connections	Compiled by Life Member		
Including Guiball, Hallmark, Taylor,	Daphne Foulkes-Taylor 2003	132 pages	\$15
Richardson, Keen and the shipping			
Hamersley - From the Old Iron Chest	Compiled by Life Member		
Our forebears, Sir Hugh Hamersley & Dame	Daphne Foulkes-Taylor 1996	234 pages	\$20
Mary Hamersley (nee Denham)			
Muir Family - Pioneers of the South West	By Alison Muir		
and Eucla 1844-2005		200 pages	\$40
The Family of Andrew & Elizabeth Muir of			
Forest Hill, Mount Barker, WA			
Orchard and Mill - The Story of Bill Lee,	By Lyn Adams		
South-West Pioneer		156 pages	\$10
Donnybrook Area and Bunnings Mills			



LIBRARY - LATEST ACQUISITIONS

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

*Louisa Clifton Diaries 1840-1841 (x3)	Australind Library
Baptismal Register 1850-1936. Dungannon, Tyronne	Wendy Lawn
History of the Reynolds Family	Kate Bullock
Northam - An Avon Valley History	Australind Library

*"Louisa Clifton's Diaries "are also on our website

Check out our Facebook page

Genealogy is like a magic mirror Look into it and pretty soon interesting faces appear





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

3

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.

Lyn Myles is interested in any information on:-

Bridget KEENAN daughter of Patrick, born ca1841 Co. Antrim, died 1914 at Dardanup, Western Australia. Bridget came alone to Fremantle, WA on the *Mary Harrison* in 1862 age 21, married Thomas HARRIS, RC at 'Rosamel' Australind near Bunbury on 29 October 1863. Lived in Dardanup. Would love to find information on Bridget's family in Ireland. Children: Thomas William b 1864, John b 1865, Margaret Ann b 1867, Maria b 1870, George Wm b 1872, Charles Henry b 1874, Mary E b 1877, James JA b 1879, Bridget b 1880, Joseph Thomas b 1883.

PLEASE REPLY: Lyn - mylesic@bigpond.com.

Here we have a completely different request:-

If you are a relative of the Fenn family with a connection to Jack & Moreen Fenn, we would like you to contact us so that we can return Jack Fenn's Memoirs left here at the Library a few years ago by Moreen Fenn.

>>>>>> "Save The Date"

SCOTT & MCGREGOR FAMILY REUNION





Celebrating 180 Years of European Settlement in Bunbury



10.30am - 3.30pm Saturday, 1 December 2018 PC Payne Park, Herbert Road, Bunbury

For further information:

- Email: bfsdg1838@iinet.net.au
- Jennifer Scott 0408 933 941

Join our Facebook group for up to date information BUNBURY'S FIRST SETTLER DESCENDANTS GROUP

Event open to general public