

## WEATHERALL FAMILY

## Family History

Henry William Weatherill/Wetherall was the son of Samuel Watkins Wetherall and Caroline Gower. Born around 1831, he was part of a large family living in a poor neighbourhood. His father, Samuel, was born in St John's, Antigua (in the West Indies) and earned his living as a tailor in the Poplar District of London. His ancestors were free people of colour, most likely the children of white men and coloured women.

The couple had seven children but, at some stage after 1861, they separated and Samuel migrated to South Australia, where he married Elizabeth Jane Horan in 1865. Caroline died in Stepney, England, in 1868.

Samuel left South Australia in early 1868, while the police were attempting to locate his whereabouts. The reason for their interest in him is unknown but, in 1872, he married Anne Laura Perry in Victoria. That same year, his South Australian "wife," Elizabeth Weatherill, married John Fitzgerald in Norwood, South Australia.

Samuel died in Geelong, Victoria, in 1887, aged eighty according to his death registration. Interestingly, his spouse is named on the registration as Caroline Gawler.

Meanwhile, Samuel's son, Henry William, (also known as William Henry) married Phoebe Smith at St Philip's Church in Clerkenwell, Middlesex, in August 1855, giving his occupation as tailor. The couple must have been together for some time as, by the following year, they were recorded as having three children.

In September 1856, Henry was convicted of burglary at the Central Crown Court in London and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. He arrived in the Swan River Colony aboard the *Lord Raglan* in 1858 and was granted his Ticket of Leave in July 1859 at Albany. His wife and children remained in England. Henry was not exactly a reformed character and had several run-ins with the law over the following years.

Around 1861, he began a de facto relationship with Frances Buckle/Huckle/Eccles (known as Fanny). She had worked as a lace maker in England, alongside her mother, before arriving in Western Australia in 1858. Henry and Fanny had ten children together, and Fanny also had two children from a previous relationship.

The family spent most of their lives in the Perth area but, by the time their last child was born in 1882, they were living in the York District, and many of their descendants married into local families.

Fanny died at Meckering on the 17<sup>th</sup> April 1926. Henry died in Perth in 1888 and was buried in the East Perth Cemetery.

Their son, William Henry Wetherall/Wetherill, was born in Perth in 1863.

He married Ellen Sullivan in York, at the Holy Trinity Church, in 1883. The couple went on to have a total of nine children.

Tragically, William Henry was killed on the 26<sup>th</sup> November 1899, when he was thrown from his trap while delivering vegetables. Ellen was left a widow with eight young children, the youngest of whom was not yet six months' old. Tragically, she died from a heart condition less than three weeks after her husband.

The children were split up and sent to live with various relations, and two of the boys and a girl ended up in the Swan Orphanage.

**A FATAL ACCIDENT.**  
A fatal accident occurred here on Saturday evening last. A resident named Henry Wetherall was paying his usual rounds with vegetables, and while sitting in the trap awaiting the return of his son from the Rectory the bridle fell off the horse's head and the animal bolted off. When nearing Mr. E. Langsford's residence the vehicle capsized, the result being that the unfortunate fellow was thrown violently to the ground, sustaining severe injuries to his head. Dr. Dunlop, of Northam, happened to be passing at the time, and had Wetherall, who was in an unconscious state, removed to Mr. Langsford's house, where he expired shortly afterwards. Wetherall leaves a wife and ten children. A subscription list on behalf of the widow and children was opened on Saturday night, it being headed by Mr. L. Hart, the lucky drawer of the first horse in Charles' Melbourne Cup consultation, for £5. A sum of about £11 was collected in a short time. An inquest was opened the following day and adjourned till Tuesday. Dr. House, J.P., acted as Coroner, and Messrs. W. F. Horley (foreman), E. J. Monger, and E. Langsford jurymen. After hearing the evidence of Mr. T. S. Lodge, who witnessed the accident, and others, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased was accidentally killed through being thrown out of a trap.

## WEATHERLL Emily Elizabeth

## Life Story

Emily Elizabeth Weatherall was the youngest daughter of William Henry Weatherall/Wetherall and Frances Huckle. She was born in Perth in 1897 and was known as Emmie to the family.

Emily attended York Girls' School and received prizes in December 1886 and 1892.

On the 17<sup>th</sup> March, 1900, Emily married Walter Avon Inkpen at Meckering. He was the son of George Inkpen, owner of the Eastern Districts Chronicle newspaper. Walter grew up in York and was heavily involved in various community activities. During the 1890s, he appears to have been employed by J.H. Monger & Co. but, in July 1899, he took over the grocery business of W. Wetherall in Newcastle Street, York.

The newspaper report of Emily and Walter's marriage stated that they left Meckering the morning after their wedding and returned to their home in York on the Kalgoorlie express train.

The couples' first child, Jack, was born in York in 1900. However, by 1902, Emily and Walter were living in Carnarvon, where their second child, Olive, was born in 1902 and their third child, Avon, was born in 1903. Walter remained in the retail business while Emily took care of home duties.

The family stayed in Carnarvon until 1913, when they moved to Fremantle. Emily became the proprietress of the Princess Tea Rooms in Market Street, and Walter found work as a labourer.

In 1915, Emily divorced her husband, stating in evidence that Walter had become an alcoholic and lost his job with Dalgetty & Co. in 1908 due to his drinking. She stated she had been supporting the family for the last six and a half years. Her divorce became final on the 3<sup>rd</sup> September 1915.

Although family stories state that Emily met Joseph Francis Quilty, her second husband, while she was nursing at Heliopolis and he was dangerously ill with cerebral spinal meningitis, it is probable that they knew each other before 1915. Joseph was head teacher at Carnarvon School between 1909 and 1911 when Emily's children were attending, so they probably became acquainted during this time. Emily made costumes for school concerts and performances, and she helped with the provision of refreshments at concerts held in the Masonic Hall. Emily was also involved in organising a farewell dance for Mr T. Hay, at which Joseph Quilty proposed the farewell toast.

Joseph Quilty also taught at Fremantle Boys School and was Officer in Charge of the Junior Cadets for three years prior to 1915. It is likely that Emily's sons, Jack and Avon, were students at the school during this period, with Jack of an age to be in the Cadets.

What is known for sure is that Joseph Francis Quilty applied for a Commission in the 28<sup>th</sup> Battalion on the 23<sup>rd</sup> May 1915 and was given the rank of Lieutenant. He left Australia on the *Geelong* on the 7<sup>th</sup> June and joined his Battalion on the Gallipoli Peninsula on the 25<sup>th</sup> October 1915.

Emily followed, probably travelling to Egypt after the 3<sup>rd</sup> September 1915, as she would have been required to present Egyptian authorities with a copy of her Decree Absolute before she could remarry. The couple were married by the 27<sup>th</sup> October, when Joseph Quilty changed his Next of Kin to his wife, Mrs Emmie Quilty. He gave her address as Villa Montrose, Avenue du Pyramides, Heliopolis.

It is not known whether Emily remained in Egypt after her marriage or returned immediately to Western Australia, perhaps to return later, in early 1916, when Joseph was dangerously ill. She would not have been permitted to serve in a Volunteer Aid Detachment once she was married, as only single or widowed women were permitted to serve in the V.A.D.



On the 30<sup>th</sup> January 1916, after the evacuation of Gallipoli, Joseph transferred to the Imperial Camel Corps. Three days' later, he was admitted to the 1<sup>st</sup> Australian General Hospital, then the 4<sup>th</sup> Auxiliary Hospital in Abassia, where he was diagnosed with meningitis.

On the 4<sup>th</sup> March, Joseph was pronounced out of danger and, two weeks' later, he was transferred to the No. 3 Australian General Hospital until the 29<sup>th</sup> April 1916, when he was invalided back to Australia on the H.T. *Seang Choon*.

Emily's arrival back in Australia was reported in the local newspaper on the 29<sup>th</sup> April 1916, and she was enrolled on the electoral roll at 126 Quarry Street, Fremantle in that year. Joseph, who arrived back on the 31<sup>st</sup> May 1916, did not appear on the electoral roll at that address until 1917. This was also the year Emily and Joseph's son, Francis Eugene, was born.

After his return from Egypt, Joseph worked as a recruitment officer. He was appointed Acting Director of Recruiting in 1916 and organised, and spoke at, recruiting rallies around the State in 1917 and 1918. Joseph was also appointed Honorary Lieutenant (Senior Cadets) and Director of the Trench Comfort Funds.

He was also a member of the Returned Soldiers' and Sailors' Association, which later became the Returned Servicemen's League, and remained active within the organisation for many decades.

In January, 1919, Joseph was a signatory to a letter to the Department of Repatriation applying for a loan of 250 pounds for each signatory to purchase fishing vessels so they could enter the fishing industry in Geraldton. It appears the loan was not approved, as Joseph was teaching at Maylands State School in 1920.

From 1924 to 1925, he and Emily were living and working in Geraldton and, from 1927 to 1930, Joseph was headmaster at Meckering State School, although his address was still listed in the 1927 Post Office Directory as 30 East Parade, Norwood.

In 1931, both Joseph and Emily were living in Holyoake, where he was listed as school teacher, before they moved back to Norwood around 1934.

In 1936, the family moved to Cambridge Street, Subiaco, where they were to remain for the rest of their lives.

Emily died on the 21<sup>st</sup> December 1962. Joseph died on the 27<sup>th</sup> May 1915. They are buried in the same grave at Karrakatta Cemetery.



# WETHERALL

## Henry John

### Service No: 1328



Henry John Wetherall  
Courtesy Robin Leam

## BASIC INFORMATION

Name: Henry John Wetherall

Service number: 1328

Date of enlistment: 20/11/1914

Age at Enlistment: 24 years 4 months

Civil Occupation: Saddler

Medals, Honours, Awards: British War Medal, Victory Medal, 1914/15 Star

Height: 5 feet 5 inches

Weight: 133 pounds

Chest measurement: 37 inches

Complexion: Dark

Eye Colour: Grey

Hair Colour: Dark

Father: William Henry

Mother: Ellen Sullivan

Siblings: Maud (1879) registered as Maud Sullivan, Ellen (1883) Charles Patrick (1888) Walter Frederick (1890) Mary (1892) Samuel (1893) Alexander Lionel Earl (1895) Herbert George (1899)

Married: Doreen Elizabeth Kendrick

## Life Story

Henry John was born in York in 1885, the eldest son of William Henry and Ellen Sullivan. His surname was spelt Weatherall on his birth registration and Wetherall on his death registration. According to the granddaughter of Charles Wetherall, Henry lived with the McGlinn family after the death of his parents in 1899. Growing up, he played for the York Juniors Football Club and was a member of the York Athletic Club. In 1908, Henry won the Male Assistants' Race at the Shopkeepers' Annual Picnic.

After leaving school, he completed a seven-year apprenticeship as a saddler with W. Hardwick & Co. before going into business. By 1910, Henry was working in partnership with Hardwick, advertising in the Post Office Directory as Wetherall & Hardwick, saddlers, of York. In 1912, he was listed by himself.

Henry was also a member of the York Rifle Club, and he joined the Light Horse at York three months before his enlistment.

At some stage, in partnership with the Hardwicks, Henry applied for a grazing lease and the conditional purchase of land five miles from Warralling. The lease was forfeited in 1915.

Henry enlisted on the 20<sup>th</sup> November 1914, dropping his age by five years. He listed his brother, Charles, as next of kin. This was altered to his sister, Maud Screaigh, after Charles joined up in 1915.

Henry was assigned to the 4<sup>th</sup> Field Ambulance and left Australia on the *Ajana* on the 28<sup>th</sup> December 1914, bound for Egypt, where he was trained as a stretcher bearer and a wagon orderly.

Henry left Egypt on the 12<sup>th</sup> April 1915 to join the Mediterranean Expeditionary Forces that were gathering at Mudros on Lemnos Island near the Gallipoli Peninsula. The island was used as an Allied Base and a medical treatment centre for the sick and injured.

At some point, Henry returned to Alexandria and did not return to his unit at Mudros until the 27<sup>th</sup> October 1915 and, by the 18<sup>th</sup> December, he was back in Egypt, as the evacuation of troops at Gallipoli came to an end.

On the 16<sup>th</sup> March 1916, Henry transferred to the 12<sup>th</sup> Field Ambulance at Tel-el-Kebir then, a day later, to the 13<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery Brigade, where he was posted to the 50<sup>th</sup> Battery as a gunner.

On the 8<sup>th</sup> May 1916, Henry's pre-War skills were recognised when he was mustered as a saddler and then promoted to Saddler Corporal on the 30<sup>th</sup> May. At some point in 1916, Henry received a gunshot wound to the wrist, but it was not serious enough to send him to hospital.

Henry departed Alexandria on the 16<sup>th</sup> June 1916 and disembarked at Marseilles on the 28<sup>th</sup> June. Apart from short periods of furlough, he remained in the Field until October 1918 and was promoted to Lance Sergeant on the 25<sup>th</sup> July 1918.

Finally, on the 12<sup>th</sup> October 1918, Henry left France on Special 1914 Leave. He boarded a ship for Australia on the 1<sup>st</sup> November 1918.

After the War, Henry moved to the Geraldton area and established a saddlery business, an occupation he continued until 1950.

In 1921, he married Doreen Elizabeth Kendrick and they had four children: Jean Emma (b.1922) Edna Phyllis Kendrick (b.1923) Hazel Ellen (b.1925) and Pauline Rose (b.1932).

During World War Two, Henry joined "D" Company of the Garrison Geraldton (Reserve) Battalion.

Henry John Wetherall died in Geraldton in 1964.

## WETHERALL

### Charles Patrick

Service No: 3569



Charles Patrick Wetherall  
Courtesy Robin Leam

## BASIC INFORMATION

Name: Charles Patrick Wetherall

Service number: 3569

Date of enlistment: 9/8/1915

Age at Enlistment: 25 years 6 months

Civil Occupation: Blacksmith

Medals, Honours, Awards: British War Medal, Victory Medal, 1914/15 Star

Height: 5 feet 5  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches

Weight: 38 pounds

Chest measurement: 34 inches

Complexion: Dark

Eye Colour: Blue

Hair Colour: Dark

Father: William Henry

Mother: Ellen Sullivan

Siblings: Maud (1879) registered as Maud Sullivan, Ellen (1883) Henry John (1885) Walter Frederick (1890) Mary (1892) Samuel (1893) Alexander Lionel Earl (1895) Herbert George (1899)



## Life Story

Charles Patrick Sullivan (known as Titch) was born in York in 1888.

According to Charles' granddaughter, Charles and his brother, Walter, were taken in by their aunt, Mary Aubrey, after the tragic death of their parents in 1899. Like his brothers, he was a member of the York Athletic Club and the York Juniors football team

In 1910, Charles was living on the Northam Road and working as a blacksmith but, by 1913, he had moved his business to Cunderdin.

At some point, Charles moved to South Fremantle and took a job as a fitter's labourer. Between 1913 and 1915, he played with the South Fremantle Football Club. His playing position was rover.

Charles joined the 16<sup>th</sup> Battalion, 11<sup>th</sup> Reinforcements, when he enlisted on the 29<sup>th</sup> July 1915. He took two years off his age and listed his older sister, Maud, as Next of Kin.

Charles left Australia on the *Benella* on the 1<sup>st</sup> November 1915, bound for Egypt. His brother, Alexander, was aboard the same transport ship.

At the end of November, he was admitted to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Auxiliary Hospital in Heliopolis with a fractured metatarsal bone in his foot.

On the 16<sup>th</sup> March 1916, Charles transferred to the 4<sup>th</sup> Pioneer Battalion at Tel-el-Kebir and, on the 4<sup>th</sup> June, proceeded to France to join his unit in the Field.

On the 7<sup>th</sup> August, Charles received a gunshot wound to the left thigh at Pozieres in France. He was returned to England and admitted to the War Hospital at Guildford before being transferred to the 1<sup>st</sup> Australian Dermatological Hospital at Bulford suffering from venereal disease, a common affliction amongst soldiers in World War One.

After eighty-five days in hospital, Charles was discharged on the 11<sup>th</sup> January 1917 and marched in to the Pioneer Training Battalion at Larkhill. He was confined to camp for seven days in February after being found guilty of "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline." (throwing orange skins while on a route march).

On the 10<sup>th</sup> July 1917, Charles transferred to the Engineers Training Depot at Brightlingsea with the rank of Sapper. Less than a month later, he returned to the 1<sup>st</sup> Australian Dermatological Hospital at Bulford again suffering the effects of V.D. Charles was released on the 24<sup>th</sup> August but returned for another week of treatment on the 7<sup>th</sup> November.

Charles finally returned to France on the 15<sup>th</sup> March 1918 and joined the 9<sup>th</sup> Field Company Engineers.

On the 8<sup>th</sup> October, he was found guilty of having been Absent Without Leave for two days and breaking into a hospital. The penalty was the loss of six days' pay. Charles had to forfeit another three days' pay and was confined to camp for a week, when he was Absent Without Leave for a second time on the 22<sup>nd</sup> November.

Charles returned to England on the 15<sup>th</sup> January 1919. He was detached to the Australian Army Pay Corps in London and temporarily promoted to Transport 2<sup>nd</sup> Corporal on the 13<sup>th</sup> June before reverting to the rank of Sapper. Charles was appointed Honorary 2<sup>nd</sup> Corporal on the 14<sup>th</sup> October 1919, before he returned to Australia at the end of the month aboard the *Wahehe*.

Charles was discharged from the army on the 7<sup>th</sup> March 1920. He returned to South Fremantle and married Ethel Constance Jones in 1923. The couple went on to have two children: Allan Charles and Marion Constance.

Charles resumed work as a fitter. He spent around eight years working for the Metters company before his sudden death, in 1931, from peritonitis.

## WETHERALL

### Walter Frederick

### Service No: 155



Walter Frederick Wetherall  
Courtesy National Archives of Australia

## BASIC INFORMATION

Name: Walter Frederick Wetherall

Service number: 155

Date of enlistment: 6/10/1914

Age at Enlistment: 23 years 8 months

Civil Occupation: Labourer

Medals, Honours, Awards: British War Medal,  
Victory Medal, 1914/15 Star

Height: 5 feet 8 inches

Weight: 151 pounds

Chest measurement: 34 ½ inches

Complexion: Dark

Eye Colour: Grey

Hair Colour: Brown

Father: William Henry

Mother: Ellen Sullivan

Siblings: Maud (1879) registered as Maud Sullivan, Ellen (1883) Henry John (1885) Walter Frederick (1890) Mary (1892) Samuel (1893) Alexander Lionel Earl (1895) Herbert George (1899)



## Life Story

Walter Frederick Wetherall/Weatherall was born in York in 1890. According to a descendent, Walter and his brother, Charles, were taken in by their aunt, Mary Ann Aubrey, after the death of their parents.

He played cricket for the Westbourne cricket team and football for the Union Juniors team.

By 1912, Walter was working around York as a labourer. In 1914, the York Road Board accepted his tender to clear three miles of Wisemans Road at a cost of two shillings per chain.

At some point, Walter travelled to South Australia where he spent twelve months with the 18<sup>th</sup> Light Horse, before he returned to W.A.

Walter enlisted in the 10<sup>th</sup> Light Horse on the 6<sup>th</sup> October 1914. He stated his age as twenty-three years and eight months, a year younger than his true age, and listed his Aunt Mary as Next of Kin. This changed to his sister, Maud, after the death of his aunt in 1917.

Walter left Australia on the *Mashobra* on the 8<sup>th</sup> February 1915, bound for Egypt.

On the 1st August, He left Alexandria and was Taken on Strength as a Trooper with the 10<sup>th</sup> Light Horse at Anzac Cove on the 5<sup>th</sup> August, just in time to take part in the August Offensive.

One week later, Walter sustained a bullet wound to the side and was transferred to hospital. Family members recall that he carried shrapnel in his body for the rest of his life.

On the 9<sup>th</sup> November, Walter re-joined his battalion at Gallipoli and remained there until he was evacuated to Egypt on the 20<sup>th</sup> December 1915.

Walter was admitted to hospital on the 8<sup>th</sup> March 1916. He was transferred to the 1<sup>st</sup> Australian General Hospital and then admitted to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Australian General Hospital in Abassia suffering from balanitis.

Two weeks' later, Walter was hospitalised again, with influenza, and then transferred to the British Red Cross Hospital suffering from sinusitis.

More ill-health followed when he was admitted to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Australian General Hospital on the 14<sup>th</sup> May and transferred to the 1<sup>st</sup> Australian Dermatological Hospital in Abassia with venereal disease. Walter was discharged on the 14<sup>th</sup> July 1916 and, three days' later, admitted to the Convalescent Depot until the 4<sup>th</sup> August.

Finally, on the 5<sup>th</sup> August, Walter was Taken on Strength with the 1<sup>st</sup> Light Horse before transferring to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Light Horse Training Regiment a week later.

Unfortunately, his illness struck again, and he was admitted to the 14<sup>th</sup> Australian General Hospital in Abassia, where he spent forty-six days before being discharged on the 26<sup>th</sup> December 1916.

On the 27<sup>th</sup> December, Walter was Taken on Strength with the 3<sup>rd</sup> Light Horse Training Brigade at Moascar. He transferred to the 19<sup>th</sup> Light Horse Regiment on the 11<sup>th</sup> February 1917 and, on the 29<sup>th</sup> April, was promoted to Lance Corporal.

Six months' later, Walter spent another six days in hospital before being discharged to duty on the 20<sup>th</sup> October 1917. However, over the few months, he returned to hospital several times with eczema and was unable to re-join his unit until late March 1918.

In May, Walter transferred to the 10<sup>th</sup> Light Horse at Moascar. Promoted to Temporary Corporal in June, he reverted to Lance Corporal at the end of July before being made Temporary Corporal again in early April 1918.



On the 11<sup>th</sup> August, Walter was once again admitted to hospital, this time with malaria, and had to revert to Corporal again. Discharged after eleven days, he returned to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Light Horse Training Regiment in Moascar before re-joining the 10<sup>th</sup> Light Horse on the 23<sup>rd</sup> November 1918.

Walter's health appears to have improved, and he remained with the 10<sup>th</sup> Light Horse through 1919, being promoted to Corporal again in July 1919.

Finally, on the 18<sup>th</sup> July 1919, Walter embarked aboard the *Oxfordshire* to return to Australia. He was finally discharged from the services on the 25<sup>th</sup> November 1919.

After the War, Walter returned to York and resumed community life. He played football for the Malebelling team and, from 1921 to 1922, was employed by W.A.G.R. as a casual labourer in the York area. Interestingly, Walter was the only Wetherall/Weatherall brother to have his name placed on the York State School Honour Board.

In 1927, Walter married Florence Louisa Sims. The couple went on to have three children; Lindsay George (b.1928) Graham Walter (b.1931) and Bevan.

Throughout the 1930s, Walter worked as a linesman in York, while his family lived in Grey Street. Around 1939, the family moved to Northam, where they remained until Walter's death in 1971. Florence continued to live at the family home in Broome Street until her death in 1976.

# WEATHERALL

## Samuel

Service No: 2058/7343



Samuel Weatherall  
Courtesy Robin Leam

## BASIC INFORMATION

Name: Samuel Weatherall

Service number: 2058/7343

Date of enlistment: 9/2/1915 and 8/1/1917

Age at Enlistment: 21 years 5 months

Civil Occupation: Farm Hand

Medals, Honours, Awards: British War Medal, Victory Medal

Height: 5 feet 6 inches

Weight: 147 pounds

Chest measurement: 34 inches

Complexion: Dark

Eye Colour: Grey

Hair Colour: Brown

Father: William Henry

Mother: Ellen Sullivan

Siblings: Maud (b.1879) registered as Maud Sullivan, Ellen (b.1883) Henry John (b.1885) Charles Patrick (b.1888) Walter Frederick (b.1890) Mary (1892) Alexander Lionel Earl (b.1895) Herbert George (b.1899)

Married: Amelia Margaretta Queenie Victoria Edwards

### Life Story

Samuel was born in Beverley, in the Brookton District, in 1893. After the death of his parents in 1899, he, and his brother Alexander, were placed in the care of the Anglican Orphanages by his older sister, Maud, as she could no longer care for them. Family information states that Samuel was eventually placed into the Oddfellows Orphanage at Cottesloe, where he was befriended by the Edwards family who lived nearby. This was where he met Queenie Edwards, whom he would later marry in 1928.

On the 25<sup>th</sup> November 1908, Samuel was discharged from the Anglican Church's care and apprenticed to Mr Walter Padbury at Koojan. He spent over five years in the area and participated in community events as well as playing cricket for the Koojan team.

Samuel enlisted on the 9<sup>th</sup> February 1915. He was Taken on Strength with the 16<sup>th</sup> Battalion at Gallipoli on the 13<sup>th</sup> July 1915 and, only three days' later, was Wounded in Action. Samuel was evacuated and admitted to St Ignatius' Hospital on Malta with a severe compound fracture of the left elbow. From there, he was sent to the 2<sup>nd</sup> London Australian General Hospital before being invalided back to Australia on the 17<sup>th</sup> March 1916 due to the restricted movement of his arm.

Samuel returned to York to attend a reception for returned soldiers at the York Town Hall on the 8<sup>th</sup> May 1916. He received a discharge from the Army on the 30<sup>th</sup> August 1916.

Samuel re-enlisted on the 8<sup>th</sup> January 1917, noting his eighteen months' prior service with the 16<sup>th</sup> Battalion. He also stated he had a doctor's clearance to say he was now fully fit for service. Samuel gave his permanent address as Keane Street Cottesloe, so it is likely he was living with the Edwards family at this time.

Samuel left Australia for the second time aboard the *Miltiades* on the 19<sup>th</sup> January 1917.

After three months' training with the 4<sup>th</sup> Australian Training Battalion at Codford, in England, Samuel proceeded overseas to France on the 9<sup>th</sup> July, where he joined the 16<sup>th</sup> Battalion in the Field on the 27<sup>th</sup> July 1917.

On the 26<sup>th</sup> September, Samuel was Wounded in Action, suffering multiple gunshot wounds to the left arm, thigh, right hand and chest. He was transferred back to England and admitted to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Southern General Hospital in Bristol.

On the 24<sup>th</sup> October, Samuel was discharged from hospital and sent to No. 2 Command Depot before being moved to No. 1 Command Depot at Sutton Veny on the 16<sup>th</sup> December 1917.

On the 10<sup>th</sup> July 1918, he embarked aboard the *Barunga* at Plymouth to return to Australia. His adventures were not over as, five days' later, the *Barunga* was torpedoed and sunk in the Bay of Biscay. Samuel described the events in his diary, which he sent to Gertie McGlenn. Miraculously, all 960 people on board were rescued.

Samuel eventually returned to Western Australia on the *Carpentaria* and was discharged on the 14<sup>th</sup> October. His name was listed on the Anglican Roll of Honour for the Moora Parish.

Samuel married Amelia Margaretta Queenie Victoria Edwards (known as Queenie) in 1928. They had a daughter, Ruby. The couple made their home in Cottesloe, and Samuel found work as a labourer.

Family information states that Samuel worked on the Fremantle wharves. He competed in the Lumpers' Sheffield Handicap race over 120 yards at the Fremantle Lumpers' Union annual picnic and played cricket for the Cottesloe Cricket team.

The couple remained in the Cottesloe area until their deaths. Queenie died on 1961. Samuel died in 1977.

## WEATHERALL

### Alexander Lionel Earl

Service No: 1735



Alexander Lionel Earl Weatherall  
Courtesy Robin Leam



## BASIC INFORMATION

Name: Alexander Lionel Earl Weatherall

Service number: 1735

Date of enlistment: 20/7/1915

Age at Enlistment: 19 years 9 months

Civil Occupation: Farm Hand

Medals, Honours, Awards: British War Medal, Victory Medal, 1914/15 Star

Height: 5 feet 8 ½ inches

Weight: 150 pounds

Chest measurement: 35 inches

Complexion: Dark

Eye Colour: Blue

Hair Colour: Dark Brown

Father: William Henry

Mother: Ellen Sullivan

Siblings: Maud (1879) registered as Maud Sullivan, Ellen (1883) Henry John (1885) Charles Patrick (1888) Walter Frederick (1890) Mary (1892) Samuel (1893) Herbert George (1899)

Married: Muriel May Shepherd

## Life Story

Alexander Lionel Weatherall was born in Beverley in 1895. After the tragic death of his parents in 1899, he, and his brother Samuel, were placed in the care of the Anglican Orphanages after their older sister, Maud, could no longer care for them. Alexander was admitted to the Swan Boys' Home on the 14<sup>th</sup> February 1901, and remained there until the 30<sup>th</sup> May 1910, when he was apprenticed to S.H. Whittaker at Waroona as a farm hand.

Alexander played cricket for the Coolup team, and he won a football-kicking competition earlier that year at the first annual sports meeting held on Easter Monday, 1914, at Coolup, near Waroona.

Alexander enlisted in the 11<sup>th</sup> Reinforcements of the 10<sup>th</sup> Light Horse on the 20<sup>th</sup> July 1915 and left Fremantle on the *Benalla* on the 1<sup>st</sup> November, bound for Egypt. His brother, Charles, was aboard the same ship.

On the 26<sup>th</sup> February 1916, Alexander marched out from Heliopolis to Serapeum, eight miles south of Ismailia, by the side of the Suez Canal.

On the 28<sup>th</sup> July, he spent seventeen days in hospital before returning to duty on the 14<sup>th</sup> August 1916.

On the 8<sup>th</sup> April 1917, Alexander used insolent language to a Non-Commissioned Officer, and he was deprived of two days' pay for what was described as "Conduct to the prejudice of good order & military discipline."

Conditions must have been harsh. Throughout June and July, Alexander had two short breaks in hospital suffering from "debility," and he spent time in a Rest Camp at Abassan before returning to his unit at the end of July, 1917.

On the 23<sup>rd</sup> August 1917, Alexander was marched out to Railway Construction and attached to the 115<sup>th</sup> Railway Company, Royal Engineers. He spent a week in hospital from the 9<sup>th</sup> March 1918, before being transferred to the 14<sup>th</sup> Australian General Hospital at Port Said.

On the 15<sup>th</sup> May, Alexander marched in to the Desert Mounted Corps Rest Camp at Port Said and remained there until the 4<sup>th</sup> May. One week later, he was detached back to the 115<sup>th</sup> Railway Company, Royal Engineers.

Alexander was admitted to the 44<sup>th</sup> Australian General Hospital on the 1<sup>st</sup> August, suffering from enteritis, before being moved to the 14<sup>th</sup> Australian General Hospital at Port Said. He was transferred to a Rest Camp at Port Said on the 24<sup>th</sup> October and, at the end of the month, fined five days' pay and confined to camp for four days after being found Absent Without Leave.

On the 7<sup>th</sup> November 1918, Alexander marched in to Moascar, where he remained until being transferred to the 10<sup>th</sup> Light Horse Regiment and Taken on Strength in the Field on the 4<sup>th</sup> February 1919.

Alexander embarked on the *Oxfordshire* for return to Australia on the 10<sup>th</sup> July 1919 and was discharged from the Light Horse on the 22<sup>nd</sup> November. His name was listed on the Roll of Honour unveiled at the Waroona Hall in 1916.

After the War, Alexander headed to the Geraldton area where his brother, Henry, had been living since 1919. In 1931, he was living in Jose Street, Geraldton, earning his living as a linesman but, between 1934 and 1941, he was working in Marble Bar, where he was elected vice-Captain of the Marble Bar Cricket Club.

In 1940, it was reported that Alexander jumped into an underground water tank to retrieve the three-and-a-half-year-old daughter of the Marble Bar post master who had fallen into the tank whilst playing. Unfortunately, she did not survive.

By 1958, Alexander was living in Murray Street, Perth, and working as a civil servant. He married Muriel May Shepherd in Perth in April 1960 and, two years' later, retired to the Rockingham area.

Alexander Weatherall died on the 8<sup>th</sup> February 1984 at Waikiki. He is commemorated in the Garden of Remembrance at the Fremantle Cemetery. His wife, Muriel, died in 1989 at Maylands, aged 85.

## WETHERALL

### George Herbert

Service No: 8051



George Herbert Wetherall  
Courtesy of Robin Leam

## Basic Information

Name: George Herbert Weatherall

Service number: 8051

Date of enlistment: 19/9/1917

Age at Enlistment: 18 years 1 month

Civil Occupation: Labourer

Medals, Honours, Awards: British War Medal, Victory Medal

Height: 5 Ft. 7 inches

Weight: Unknown

Chest measurement: Unknown

Complexion: Fair

Eye Colour: Blue

Hair Colour: Light Brown

Father: William Henry

Mother: Ellen Sullivan

Siblings: Maud (b.1879) registered as Maud Sullivan, Ellen (b.1883) Henry John (b.1885) Charles Patrick (b.1888) Walter Frederick (b.1890) Mary (b.1892) Samuel (b.1893) Alexander Lionel Earl (b.1095)

### Life Story

George Herbert Wetherall/Weatherall was born in Beverley in 1899. His birth certificate stated his name as Herbert George. According to family information, he was taken in by his sister, Maud, after the tragic death of his parents in 1899 but went to live with his youngest sister, Ellen/Ellenor, in Southern Cross when Maud was no longer able to look after her siblings due to her own growing family.

Another family story relates how, sometime in 1910, George was locked in his room on the verandah because of bad behaviour. A fire started, he had to break out of his room and Ellen died in the fire. However, according to The Southern Cross Times, the fire occurred in early 1908, and Ellen did not die until two years' later.

After the death of Ellen in 1910, George is believed to have returned to live with Maud at Burges Siding, near York, as this was the address he gave on his enlistment papers on the 25<sup>th</sup> August 1917. Maud gave permission for him to join the army and stated his age was eighteen years and one month, but his actual age was seventeen and nine months.

George embarked aboard HMAT A60 *Aeneas* in Melbourne on the 30<sup>th</sup> October, 1917. He marched in to camp at Sutton Veny, in England, on the 27<sup>th</sup> December.

On the 6<sup>th</sup> March 1918, George fell ill and was admitted to the Military Hospital, where he was diagnosed with pleurisy. He was discharged at the end of the month and, on the 22<sup>nd</sup> April, transferred to the 1<sup>st</sup> Training Battalion.

On the 21<sup>st</sup> July, George proceeded overseas to France and, on the 28<sup>th</sup> July, he was Taken on Strength with the 11<sup>th</sup> Battalion in the Field.

Just over a month later, George was reported Wounded in Action when he was gassed. He was invalided back to the United Kingdom and admitted to the Bath War Hospital at the end of August.



While in hospital, George received a visit from King George V, who gave him a signed letter which read:

*"The Queen and I wish you God-speed, a safe return to the happiness and joy of home life with an early restoration to health. A grateful Mother country thanks you for faithful services. George R. I."*

A period of furlough followed after which, on the 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1918, George reported to No. 4 Command Depot. Two days' later, he reported for duty at the A.I.F. Educational School in Cambridge.

On the 25<sup>th</sup> November, George was marched out to Administration Headquarters in London from where, on the 20<sup>th</sup> December, he returned to Australia on the *Orontes* and was finally discharged on the 22<sup>nd</sup> February 1919.

George returned to York after the War and, in 1922, was employed as a casual labourer by Western Australian Government Railways. By 1936, he was working in York as a linesman.

In 1925, he married Lucy Batty. The couple had two daughters, Betty and Dorothy (who was adopted).

The family remained in York until their deaths. George passed away in 1983, Lucy in 1988. Both are buried at the York Cemetery.

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