

## Attestation Activity

**Student identities: whether to accept or reject:**

#	Name	Application date	Accept or reject and why
1	Cyril Robertson	1 September 1914	Reject: Wears glasses. As the war progressed the eyesight standard was dropped and men who wore glasses were able to join the Service Corps (transport), the Medical Corps. Bad teeth equalled rejection. Bad teeth were common, so the Dental Corps was formed on 6 January 1915 to treat bad teeth so more men could enlist. If Robertson applied in later 1915, after having his teeth fixed, more than likely he would have been accepted.
2	Cecil Tunney	3 Oct 1914	Accept
3	Stanley Green	2 July 1915	Reject – needs permission from his parents (under 21)
4	Walter Percy	12 December 1914	Accept – possible that this man was Aboriginal (student might come to this conclusion)
5	Vernon Dursley	27 May 1915	Accept - Second time enlisting, was rejected the first time due to bad teeth
6	Hilary Johnson	3 July 1915	Accept – this man enlisted as soon as the age limit was raised to 45 and the height and chest measurements were lowered
7	Alfred Brown	8 May 1917	Accept – Second time enlisting, was rejected first time due to being too short
8	Howard Wallace	7 Sept 1914	Accept
9	Frederick Turner	1 Jan 1918	Accept – once he was ‘of age’ with his parents’ permission he successfully joined up
10	Eric Ridgeway	6 November 1916	Accept
11	Robert Williams	2 <sup>nd</sup> February 1916	Reject – too old. Age restrictions 18 – 38 until June 1915 when maximum age was extended to 45 years of age.
12	James Lucas	7 <sup>th</sup> January 1916	Reject – Chest too small
13	Elvin Granger	5 <sup>th</sup> April 1917	Reject – D Tattoo on chest. Deserted the British Army
14	Felix D’Arcy	20 <sup>th</sup> August 1915	Reject – he stated he is naturalised, but he did not bring the paperwork to prove it!
15	Christopher Green	22 December 1914	Reject –Bad teeth equalled rejection. Bad teeth were common, so the Dental Corps was formed on 6 January 1915 to treat bad teeth so more men could enlist. If Green had applied in later 1915, after having his teeth fixed, more than likely he would have been accepted.
16	Stephen Black	28 <sup>th</sup> June 1918	Accept
17	William Knight*	1 <sup>st</sup> April 1915	Accept
18	Donald Knight*	1 <sup>st</sup> April 1915	Accept
19	Vincent Knight*	1 <sup>st</sup> April 1915	Accept
20	Wallace Knight*	1 <sup>st</sup> April 1915	Accept
21	Reginald Ackland	2 <sup>nd</sup> November 1916	Reject – Too short
22	Archibald Thomas	16 <sup>th</sup> August 1917	Accept
23	Frank Anderson	14 <sup>th</sup> October 1917	Accept His description suggests that he may have been Aboriginal. At first, Aboriginal men found it difficult to enlist but as the war progressed, they were more readily accepted.
24	Raymond Fitch	25 <sup>th</sup> April 1915	Reject – poor eyesight. As the war progressed the eyesight standard was dropped and men who wore glasses were able to join the Service Corps (transport), the Medical Corps.
25	Horace Armstrong	3 <sup>rd</sup> October 1914	Reject – impaired constitution. Fever at enlistment. If he did not have a serious illness and had time to recover and then tried again, he would be accepted
26	John Lynch	7 <sup>th</sup> May 1916	Reject – needs permission from his parents (under 21)
27	Sydney Tonks	17 <sup>th</sup> March 1915	Reject – too short

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28	Hurtle Noonan	9 <sup>th</sup> November 1914	Reject – Ring worm. If the ring worm cleared up then he could apply again later and would have been accepted
29	Ernest Umbridge	23 <sup>rd</sup> October 1918	Accept
30	Murray Reid	12 <sup>th</sup> February 1916	Accept

*\*All brothers, hopefully leads to a discussion regarding reasons why men enlisted and the impact on families.*

