



The Genealogist

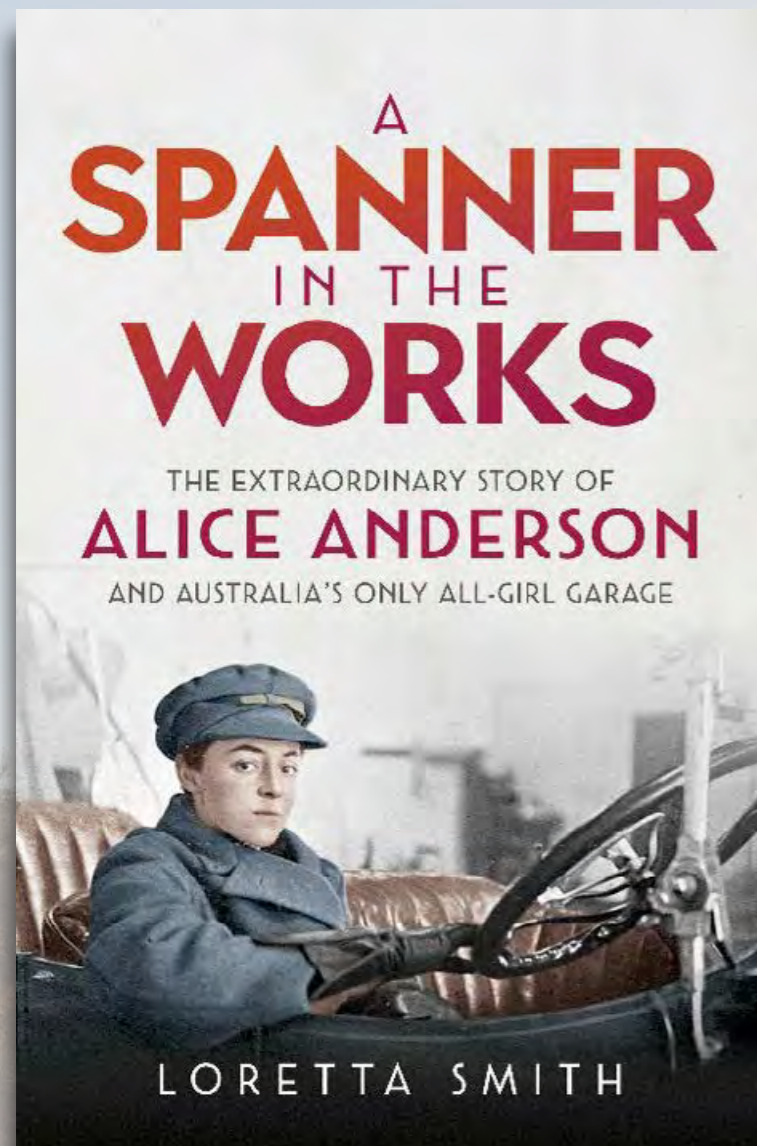
FAMILY HISTORY MAGAZINE

March 2020

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2020

Family History Connections

Annual Luncheon

Date: Sunday 26th May
Venue: Box Hill Golf Club
 202 Station Street, Box Hill
Time: 12.00 noon for 12.30
Cost: \$45 per head
 (drinks at own cost)

Featuring guest speaker Loretta SMITH, on the life and exploits of Alice ANDERSON.

From the end of the Great War and into the 1920s, Alice Anderson was considered nothing less than a national treasure. A young woman of 'rare achievement' who excelled as a motoring entrepreneur and inventor, Alice was the only woman in Australia to successfully pull off an almost impossible feat: establishing the country's only motor service run entirely by women.



Loretta SMITH has worn many hats over the years: secondary school teacher, adult teacher/trainer, youth arts worker, research consultant, case manager and team leader in disability, mental health and aged care. She holds a Bachelor of Education (Creative Arts), Graduate Certificate in Education, Certificate IV in Training and Assessment and Certificate IV in Frontline Management. She first read of Alice Anderson in *The Unusual Life of Edna Walling* (Allen & Unwin 2005). Then one of her aged clients, who had Alzheimer's, dropped a bombshell when she mentioned her mother worked as a driver and mechanic for Alice Anderson. So began her amazing journey researching, studying, writing and promoting Alice Anderson's exceptional legacy.

Cover Image: Rosslyn Castle - Heavily fortified 14th century castle ruins near Rosslyn Chapel, Edinburgh.

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From the President



The Resource Centre was closed as usual over Christmas and New Year, which gave all the volunteers a well-earned break from their duties, and time to spend with family and friends. Hopefully there was also time to do some of their own family history research - I know I did just that. However there is always some maintenance work to be done during the break; Gary FITZGERALD, our Network Administrator, spent four days upgrading the server and doing essential maintenance on our computer network. We are very grateful for the time he gives up every year, and all through the year of course, to keep the systems up-to-date and reliable.

Many of our readers will have searched Deceased Online, so Council is pleased to announce that FHC now has a subscription for members to access this wonderful resource from the computers in the Resource Centre. The cost of the subscription was partially paid for with the money raised through our very successful Christmas hamper raffle. For those readers new to Deceased Online, it is the central database for UK burials and cremation, mainly for newer cemeteries in the country, that is, not old churchyards, although there are exceptions to this. I suggest you visit their website for more information.

The Sunday DNA talks have been underway for two months now, and have proven popular and successful, educating members in the sometimes confusing world of DNA, and allowing discussion of problems and issues around results. Thank you to the team who volunteer their time and expertise to run these monthly sessions.

Council for 2019-2020

Executive

President	Gail WHITE
Vice President	Carolann THOMSON
Treasurer	Ron GRIMES
Minutes	Pauline TURVILLE

Responsibilities

Education	Gail WHITE
Interest Groups	Mary MIDDLETON
Magazine	Carolann THOMSON
Membership	Marg STAMMERS
Network	Gary FITZGERALD
Publicity	Wendy BROWN
Volunteers	Bev GREENWAY
VAFO	Mary MIDDLETON

This year will see the roof on the building replaced. It has been an ongoing problem, with much work done to patch it up and stop leaks which have impacted on our rooms at times. The problematic roof caused much angst for the FHC Councillor responsible for Property & Maintenance, Robin STUTCHBURY. This leads me to announce Robin's resignation from Council and his other volunteer positions, effective at the end of 2019. Robin joined the AIGS in 1983 and was made an Honorary Life Member in 1991. It would take another chapter to list all the work he has contributed over the years, suffice to say the amount is immense. The Resource Centre works well because of his hard work. We wish him well in the future, no doubt chasing even more of the STUTCHBURY family members around the world.

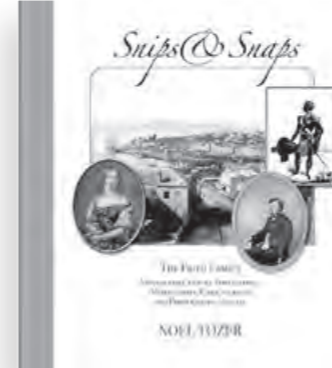
Gail White

Other Responsibilities (non-Council positions)

Newsletter	Cheryl HEAZLEWOOD
Research	Jenny WYKE
Social Media (Facebook)	Linda FARRELL
Website (General)	Linda FARRELL
Website (Members area)	Gary FITZGERALD

Apology Notice

Genealogist



In the article "Snips & Snaps; surprises galore!" in the last issue of this magazine (The Genealogist, Vol XVI, No. 4 December 2019) the acknowledgements for images reproduced were inadvertently omitted.

- The portraits of Frederick FRITH and Major PITCAIRN are held in separate private collections.
- The panorama of Hobart from the Domain by John SHARP and Frederick FRITH is held by the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery in Hobart (TMAG Q 343)
- The photograph "The Last of the Aborigines of Tasmania" by Henry FRITH is held in the Hocken Collections, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand (Box-212-001)

Our apologies are extended to these people and institutions.

Annual General Meeting

The AGM of the AIGS Inc (trading as Family History Connections) will be held in the Resource Centre. All members welcome.

Date: April 15th
Time: 7:30 pm
Venue: Resource Centre



VicGUM is a not for profit organisation which provides technical support to its members with their use of family history software.

VicGUM members receive a monthly newsletter, connection to Gumnet which is a member's only web based chat site and ongoing technical support.

Whilst monthly meetings are held in Melbourne they are recorded on high definition video and can be viewed by members through the member's only section of the website.

For details of member benefits visit the web site:

www.vicgum.asn.au and join on line

email: info@vicgum.asn.au
Phone: (03) 9807 2509
Suite 4, 318 Stephansons Road
Mt Waverley VIC 3149



Alexander Henderson Award

For the best Australian family history



Don Grant Award

For the best Australian historical biography with a family history focus

For details and application forms for these awards, please visit our website:
www.familyhistoryconnections.org.au

Australian Institute of Genealogical Studies Inc.

Bendigo Family History Group Lost the cyclist, but found his trophy

David Cotton

On 1 July 1885 in Sandhurst (Bendigo) a series of cycle races were organised by The Sandhurst Cycling Club. The competitors were a mix of amateurs and professionals racing on a recently prepared track at the Back Creek cricket ground. These sporting carnivals were a mix of footraces and cycling and appear to be the forerunners of "The Gifts" that developed in Stawell, Sandhurst, Burnie and elsewhere and are still popular today.

The Bendigo Advertiser of 2 July 1885 gives a good account of the races and lists the participants. In the one mile professional race, the competitors were C NEUNHOFFER scratch, J A STOWELL 25 Yards, J LUKE 35 yards, M E GILBERT 50

yards, W VINTON 60 yards and J W TONKIN 60 yards. J S LUKE won and was presented with a handsome trophy by The Sandhurst Cycle Club President S LAZARUS. Mr LAZARUS was a very successful mining investor and a great supporter of many Sandhurst activities. Mr LUKE also won Six guineas and probably some winnings from his supporters punting?

The trophy (pictured) was made of Quadruple plate by Simpson, Hall and Miller Co of Wallingford Connecticut, USA. They had a branch office in Melbourne by 1879 so we presume a Sandhurst jeweller would have bought the trophy there. Interestingly on 4 Sept 1880 the American ship *Eric The Red* sank off Warrnambool and was carrying American merchandise for The Melbourne Exhibition including plate ware from Simpson, Hall and Miller of USA. This wreck is apparently one that can still be seen today and attracts divers. (One wonders if our trophy is an item that was salvaged.) You can look at hundreds of silver plate products on the 'net and try to find exactly what it is, probably some sort of cake basket with lids. Expert antique dealers would be able to say for certain.

And now we come to the real problem, just who is J S LUKE?

We don't know how old he is, where he came from or where he went to or even what J and S stand for. The guess is that J S LUKE came from Tasmania because we do know that the trophy was found and rescued at a Wynyard Tasmania car boot sale some years ago and has been lovingly restored by the finder Joe DONAVON who contacted us. We asked The Bendigo Cycling Club if they would like the trophy and they were delighted to accept. It is at least 30 years older than any other historical item they have.

So, let's have a "Trophy winners hunt"? Can you please help us find the story of J S LUKE? 📧



Euroa Farmers Arms Hotel Museum
25 Kirkland Avenue, Euroa

Euroa Genealogy Group

Helen Gilbert

This active interest group, part of the Euroa Historical and Genealogical Society Inc., meets on the third Monday at the historic museum building at 25 Kirkland Avenue, Euroa. We have access to scanned rate books and water rate books in addition to many family histories of local families as well as history of Euroa and surrounding areas. We also have a substantial amount of history on Eliza FORLONGE and Ned KELLY.

The Museum holdings include local artefacts and memorabilia. Our opening hours are Sundays and Wednesdays, 1pm to 4pm. Groups may be accommodated at other times by prior arrangement. If Euroa features in your family history, come and see us or send us a research request which can be undertaken on your behalf for a small charge.

On the June long weekend we are open on all three days and have several activities planned, including a Cemetery walk on the Saturday for a \$2 donation. Many interesting stories will be recounted on the walk amongst the graves. Other activities in the past have included a bus tour of the town, a visit to the Drysdale Station shearing shed, touring the Court House (now closed) and the Masonic Hall.

We are located just off the Hume Freeway within a two-hour drive of Melbourne.

Please contact the museum on info@euroamuseum.org.au or (03) 5795 1665 if you would like to join us at a meeting, or to arrange a visit. 📧



The Trophy awarded to one J S LUKE by the Sandhurst Cycle Club President S LAZARUS in 1885

Murder and mayhem in the east and beyond

Giselda Bannister

On October 17th 1876 at Wisley, Surrey a fourth son was born to Simon Golding CHOAT and Mary (nee TILBROOK) CHOAT. He was one of nine children. It is not the fact of Walter Charles CHOAT'S birth that is remarkable but the circumstances of his death. It is a story of murderous intentions, spies, revolution, assassinations, botched criminal proceedings and a link to STALIN'S executioner. The first inkling of something unusual was the entry in the Byfleet, St. Mary, Surrey Burial register. Mary (TILBROOK) CHOAT'S burial was registered immediately above Walter's whose entry showed that he had been buried a mere sixteen days after his mother on 23rd December 1910. He was thirty-four years old. His abode was given as Police Station, Bishopsgate. A Google name search resulted in an avalanche of references to Walter. His name was coupled with references to the Houndsditch Murders and the Siege of Sidney Street and suddenly the hunt for answers was on...

The TILBROOK, GOLDING and CHOAT families had been prosperous landowners and farmers but the severe economic downturn that afflicted Suffolk in the 1840s saw the families slide down the social scale. At the time of Walter's birth his father was working as a bootmaker. At the age of fourteen, Walter was contributing to the family income as a messenger boy. By 1901, Walter was a police constable, an occupation which may have promised job security and advancement, but fate stepped in.

On December 16th 1910, hearing unusual hammering suggestive of a break-in at a jeweller's shop belonging to Henry HARRIS in Houndsditch, his neighbour Max WEIL reported the occurrence to the City of London police. The property adjoining HARRIS'S premises, No. 11, Exchange Buildings, had been rented under assumed names and false pretences on 21st November by Max SMOLLER. He was one of a gang of Latvian Bolshevik refugees and anarchists who supplemented their resources by burglary and robbery to support themselves and their cause. The gang comprised SMOLLER, Fritz SVAARS, George GARDSTEIN, Peter PIATKOW, (aka Peter the Painter), Yakov (Jacob) PETERS, Yourka DUBOF, Karl HOFFMAN, John ROSEN and William SOKOLOFF. They also had several female accomplices who ran errands and provided support for the gang.

The first responder to the call for help was an inexperienced young constable, Walter PIPER. Having checked the door of HARRIS' shop, he went around back to No. 11, Exchange Buildings and knocked on the door. PIPER found the foreign-sounding man who responded to his knock, suspicious. PIPER returned to his duty

sergeant, Robert BENTLEY at Bishopsgate police station. BENTLEY had previously heard that foreigners from the Russian empire had moved into the Exchange Buildings, so assembling a group of men including himself, (three sergeants and six constables), BENTLEY went to investigate armed only with truncheons. The 16th December 1910 was about to become the worst day in the annals of British policing and resulted almost three weeks later in an unprecedented gun battle in London's East End.

The East End of London had been attracting immigrants from overseas since the seventeenth century. Industrialisation and the arrival of railways had also brought many seeking work and fleeing hard times in rural England. The press of so many people from so many ethnically diverse areas and centres of conflict contributed by 1909 to two million Londoners being classified as poverty-stricken. Political unrest, repression and victimisation had led to the rise in Russia of two major revolutionary groups: the Social Revolutionaries (non-Marxists) and the Social Democrats (Marxist). These groups struck out at the official establishment, usually by acts of violence, most notably seen in the assassination of the Tsar in 1881. The focus of retaliation was on the Russian Jewish population and the bloody pogroms that followed caused mass migration of Jews into the rest of Europe, including London. Seizing the opportunity to aim for freedom, the revolution of 1905 saw Latvians demanding an independent state. This brought about more bloodshed and repression and the revolution was suppressed. Members of the gang burglarising HARRIS' shop had all been imprisoned, Jacob PETERS experiencing repeated torture, and all had risked their lives fleeing Latvia. Although free in London, suspicion of spies led to these revolutionary refugees leading unsettled lives, congregating in ghettos of their own kind and supporting themselves with handouts, low-paid jobs or criminal enterprise. Great Britain had lenient alien laws, the Russian pogroms and scandalous treatment of prisoners having shocked the international community. Seldom did British police interfere with political refugees, however within these communities, suspicion of any official presence was ingrained and a significant factor in the events which were to occur. The smuggling of weapons to support revolutionary elements was incredibly easy and even if intercepted coming into Britain was rarely acted upon. This factor was a sad contributing element to what followed, as the gang was well-armed while British police were not. Inability to speak English well (if at all) and the expectation that British police would use the same repressive tactics as their own contributed significantly to the coming tragedy.



Sergeants Tucker and Bentley and Constable Choate, murdered while on duty 16th December 1910

Leaving Constables PIPER, SMOOTHY and WOODHAMS on guard at strategic points in the cul-de-sac, of which Houndsditch Street was a part, BENTLEY and the other officers went to No. 11, Exchange Buildings. George GARDSTEIN opened the door to BENTLEY'S knock but retreated into the dimly lit house without responding to BENTLEY'S questions. Sergeant BRYANT entered behind BENTLEY. The figure of a man (GARDSTEIN) standing on the stairs distracted them from the sudden intrusion of another man (Jacob PETERS) through the back door, holding a pistol which he fired at BENTLEY, simultaneously with GARDSTEIN also firing at BENTLEY, who fell backwards through the door, half in and half out of the house. BRYANT was hit in the arm and chest. Dazed, he staggered outside and collapsed unconscious. Constable WOODHAMS ran to assist BENTLEY but a Mauser bullet shattered his femur. He too collapsed unconscious. Sergeant TUCKER and Constable STRONGMAN could not see who was shooting and in retreating to safety, TUCKER was shot in the hip and heart, dying instantly. Detective MARTIN ran for cover in a neighbouring house where he remained in hiding. His later dissembling and false evidence was a contributing factor in the collapse of the prosecution case. George GARDSTEIN, on attempting to escape the house, was grappled by Constable CHOAT trying to wrest his gun away from him. CHOAT was described as a big, muscular man, 6 feet 4 inches in height. Strength was no match for being so visible and GARDSTEIN'S repeated firing wounded CHOAT many times in the leg as he desperately pushed the pistol away from the centre of his body. Other gang members rushed to GARDSTEIN'S aid and CHOAT sustained five more wounds, the latter two in his back fired by Jacob PETERS. GARDSTEIN was dragged to the ground by CHOAT and was accidentally shot in the back by his companions who then dragged him away. Incredibly, witnesses saw CHOAT struggle to his hands and knees for a few seconds after the firing had stopped before collapsing. PIPER commandeered a passing motor car and sent Constable SMOOTHY with Sergeant TUCKER to the London Hospital, but TUCKER was already dead.

Then Walter CHOAT was brought in, conscious but with no memory of what had happened. He had sustained eight bullet wounds but was in no pain. Internal haemorrhaging was causing rapid deterioration. Surgery revealed that three feet of his small intestine had been lacerated in five places, and so was removed. Further surgery was impossible and CHOAT was returned to the ward, dying two hours later, on Saturday 17th December 1910 at 5.20am. BENTLEY had been carried to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Cerebral irritation caused him to struggle and call out in his semi-conscious state. Due to his spinal cord being severed, by morning he was paralysed from the waist down. He regained consciousness and was able to rationally answer questions but died at 6.45pm that night. In the immediate aftermath, the lack of direct witnesses and attention to the wounded hampered investigations. The main witnesses were either still unconscious or now deceased. Witnesses who saw GARDSTEIN being helped away were intimidated by threats to say nothing and there was suspicion of the police. The remaining gang members had made their escape through the back of the No. 10 Exchange Buildings or in the melee afterwards. The gang got GARDSTEIN, though mortally wounded, to safety. The first doctor they approached to help refused to become involved. The second delayed reporting the suspicious gunshot wound to the police for two days, by which time GARDSTEIN was dead....

The investigation had become the responsibility of Detective Inspector Frederick WENSLEY who had years of policing experience in the East End, and it was to him that informers revealed the whereabouts of GARDSTEIN'S body and the identities of other gang members. A further breakthrough came with the discovery of documents and photographs in GARDSTEIN'S room which proved the Latvian revolutionary connection. The arrest of some of the gang'S female accomplices produced more documentary evidence. The arrest of Jacob PETERS on 22nd December

Continued over page>

“The Battle of Stepney” The Fire



Murder and mayhem...

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was a coup. Adept at self-protection, PETERS denied his part instead blaming his cousin, Fritz SVAARS. But the most important information came from a disaffected member of the Russian immigrant community. Visiting 100 Sidney Street, he confirmed the presence of two gang members, Fritz SVAARS and William SOKOLOFF. The information revealed that ZVAARS was making plans to flee to Australia. Although he hadn't been present at the Exchange Buildings during the burglary, his fears of police reprisal and execution was real. Police were in place watching 100 Sidney Street and plans were being made to raid the premises. Distrust of the informer caused WENSLEY and his colleagues to bring forward their plans by one day, fearing that they would miss the opportunity. The geography of Sidney Street was complicated by its length, running from Whitechapel Road to Commercial Road. No. 100 was at the centre of the street, bounded by three other streets, one of a block of ten four-storey houses. Such a large area to cover and evacuate without alerting the anarchists necessitated a large force and two hundred men were called in for duty, none of them married. The potential for further tragedy was great. There were fourteen occupants living at No. 100 apart from ZVAARS and SOKOLOFF ('Joseph') who were hiding in the room of Joseph's mistress, Betsy GERSHON. Worse, the two wanted men were in a room at the top of a narrow, bending staircase.

By dawn on 3rd January 1911, the house had been safely cleared but the police action was drawing crowds of onlookers beyond the cordon. By 7.30am attempts were made to attract the attention of ZVAARS and SOKOLOFF. The tense quiet was shattered by six shots aimed at a group of policemen stationed at the entrance to the house-yard. Sergeant LEESON was wounded, it was believed mortally and the assistance of a local doctor was sought. Coming under fire, the doctor and the witness who had fetched him were forced to clamber over nearby walls and over the roof of the house containing the wounded man. Getting the wounded LEESON to hospital necessitated hauling a stretcher over the roofs of neighbouring outhouses and down a fourteen-foot drop from the roof to a waiting van. Initially shielded by falling sleet, WENSLEY and others on the roof suddenly came under fire. Dr JOHNSTONE's forehead was grazed by a bullet. WENSLEY, and LEESON on his stretcher, were trapped under fire for ten minutes until LEESON rolled off his stretcher into the yard below. WENSLEY, still under fire, crawled into a roof gutter freezing in sleet and water where he remained for half an hour. Shooting had been going on for over an hour; the gunmen having superior arms, Mauser pistols against the police's single-shot Morris-tube rifles. In a lull, WENSLEY freed himself and with his senior colleagues obtained authority to bring troops from the Tower of London. This required permission from the Home Secretary. Surprised in his bath, the still dripping wet Home Secretary Winston

CHURCHILL was informed of the situation. He gave authority. Twenty minutes later, he was dressed and at the Home Office where the paucity of real information became apparent. With the agreement of his advisors, CHURCHILL decided to attend the scene himself. Meanwhile two officers and seventeen men of the Scotch Guards had arrived at Sidney Street at 10am. Some took up position in the house opposite and immediately began sustained firing which forced the gunmen down to the first and ground floors. By noon, sixty more police from other divisions had arrived armed with revolvers. Shotguns and ammunition obtained from a gunsmith were supplied to police with military experience.

Also at noon, Winston CHURCHILL arrived at the scene. His presence superseded the authority of the police and army commanders and now direct responsibility rested on him. Peeping around a corner to see No. 100 attracted a shot which sent a bullet through his top-hat. His presence and this foolhardy act attracted much criticism and questions were later asked in Parliament about the wisdom of risking his eminent personage in such an unnecessary way. Plans to storm the house were made but at 1.00pm a plume of smoke was seen coming from the garret window. This further element was providential as any attempt to storm the house would have invited more tragedy. Within minutes the second floor was alight. CHURCHILL made the very deliberate decision to allow the fire to continue to burn. Shortly thereafter, one of the gunmen in leaning too far out a window was killed. Over a quarter of an hour passed, the house now well alight, when the first floor collapsed. Moments before those watching had seen the figure of the second man lying face-down on a bed as flames streaked up the walls around him. It was only after this that, approaching cautiously, firemen could commence fighting the fire. This too was marred by tragedy as part of the upper floor and side wall collapsed, injuring five firemen, one of whom died of his injuries.

In the aftermath, ZVAARS and SOKOLOFF were buried in unmarked graves with no service. The residents of No. 100 were offered monetary compensation for the loss of their possessions, although this had been preceded by much argument about whether the Home Office, the City Corporation or the police should be responsible. Some of the residents did not help their cause by inflating their claims. Betsy GERSHON received nothing.

There should have been success in bringing some of the miscreants to justice. Instead the process became a farce. Without benefit of forensic science and methods

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Murder and mayhem...

Continued from page 9

of detection available today, the arrests took over two months. Evidence was collated in a disjointed manner and as it became increasingly complex, points which would have been vital to the prosecution case were lost. The case for the Crown opened on 23rd January 1911 under Mr BODKIN. All the gang members used multiple aliases, some of which only became known belatedly. This further muddied the waters as did confusion over which man had fired first, who was using which gun and who shot whom. BODKIN's worst blunder was in not realising that a firearm found under GARDSTEIN's body was not the gun he had used, but was used by PETERS and had been hidden by him under GARDSTEIN'S bed. Ultimately this led to PETERS, the murderer of BENTLEY, TUCKER and CHOAT escaping scot-free, their deaths being attributed to GARDSTEIN. GARDSTEIN and PETERS physically resembled each-other and eye-witness statements relied on brief glimpses of the men while under the stress of being fired upon. BODKIN had further helped PETERS' case by misinterpreting evidence that proved PETERS was one of two men who dragged GARDSTEIN away from the scene. According to BODKIN, these men were ZVAARS and Peter PIATKOW. In fact, PIATKOW had escaped No. 11 Exchange Buildings, remained at large and was elusive to the end. The case for breaking and entering against HOFFMAN collapsed due to lack of evidence. ROSEN had stated that HOFFMAN had refused accommodation to PIATKOW, ZVAARS and SOKOLOFF. His motives were not questioned and mere acquaintance was not evidence of conspiracy. Of their female accomplices, Sara TRASSJONSKY was released due to lack of evidence. Of fragile mental condition, the responsibility for nursing the dying GARDSTEIN had further weakened Sara's mental state and she became insane. Finally brought to trial on 1st May 1911 at the Old Bailey, DUBOFF and PETERS were charged with the murder of Charles TUCKER, they and another female accomplice, Nina VASSILEVA, were also charged with harbouring a felon guilty of murder. DUBOFF, PETERS, ROSEN and VASSILEVA were accused of conspiracy, with others unknown, in breaking and entering with intent to steal.

The trial judge was Mr Justice GRANTHAM who had a reputation for being quite bad at his job, his decisions frequently being dismissed on appeal. Intervening to prevent BODKIN from questioning more witnesses, GRANTHAM directed the jury to find PETERS and DUBOFF not guilty of murder due to lack of evidence, (of which there were sacks full). The evidence of the eye-witness to GARDSTEIN being assisted away from the scene was also scuppered by GRANTHAM who disallowing the witness's evidence because it was uncorroborated, while contrarily allowing the same witness's uncorroborated evidence to prove the presence of VASSILEVA at the scene. This effectively removed the charge of accessory after the fact. Only the charges of conspiracy to break and enter remained. The judge then gave his opinion that the murderers were already dead. The

defence case was greatly strengthened by Constable MARTIN who answered, truthfully, that he had not seen the eye-witness at the scene. He did not say, and no one was able to prove, that he had been hiding. His prevarication did not come to light, although Justice GRANTHAM did lament his lack of courage and attention to duty. Finally, the jury found only VASSILEVA guilty of conspiracy to break and enter; the four men were found not guilty. The case against VASSILEVA collapsed on appeal due to misdirection of the jury by Justice GRANTHAM. The five men and three women who had originally been brought to trial had now all been freed. The feelings of the bereft members of the BENTLEY, TUCKER and CHOAT families can only be wondered at. The case was a travesty.

Max SMOLLER had escaped England on the night of the murders. VASSILEVA retained her job hand-rolling cigarettes, lived out her life in the East End, and died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1963. Peter PIATKOW remained a mystery figure. Sightings were reported as far away as America and Australia. His frequent changes of identity aided his evasiveness. Luba MILSTEIN, having been the girlfriend of Fritz ZVAARS, sailed for America in 1912, followed a year later by Karl HOFFMAN. The two cohabited, changing their surname several times and raising a family in often straitened circumstances. HOFFMAN died in 1961 and MILSTEIN in 1973. DUBOFF and ROSEN vanished back into the East End, their ultimate fates unknown.

...which leaves Jacob PETERS. In 1912 he formed a Latvian Social Democratic group in London which sent him as its representative to Russia after the revolutions of 1917. PETERS became prominent in political agitation. Having become part of the Military Revolutionary Committee of the Petrograd Soviet, he was on the spot to form part of the Cheka after the October revolution, becoming its Deputy Chairman. In February 1918 the Cheka launched a merciless reign of terror. PETERS became known as 'Executioner' by the sheer number of death warrants he wrote and the executions he performed himself. The Cheka under PETERS continued its reign of terror through the murders of the Tsar and his family, the execution of Bolshevik leaders and the imprisonment of foreign nationals accused of espionage. PETERS, as head of the Moscow Cheka, estimated they had killed 600 people at this time. LENIN admired PETERS tremendously, while foreign correspondents described him as the man with 'most murder in his soul', and yet he was liked for his air of cultivation, a streak of sentimentality and his love of art and books. With the outbreak of civil war, he mercilessly set about crushing White Russian enemies. By 1920, he was a member of the OGPU, the inner cabinet, which replaced the Cheka. In 1930, he was given the task of 'cleansing' the Red Army of dissenting elements. By this time, he was a member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party. In 1935, he fell foul of STALIN. Official Soviet sources state that PETERS was

executed in 1938. If so, the man who murdered three English policemen in 1910, (and who was responsible in some form for the deaths of thousands of others), was murdered himself twenty-eight years later by the regime he had helped create. However, other events and eye-witness accounts suggest he may have survived, imprisoned for some years, until his posthumous rehabilitation in 1960 as a 'Hero of the Revolution'. His burial place is unknown but he is memorialised by a statue in the Avenue of Heroes, Communards Park, Riga, Latvia.

The deaths of three other heroes, BENTLEY, TUCKER and CHOAT produced some small results. Police were armed with Webley semi-automatics which replaced Webley revolvers and other less efficient firearms. The Sidney Street Siege was one of the first news stories ever captured on film by Pathe News. There was much journalistic debate in Britain and overseas regarding treatment of asylum-seekers, anti-Semitism raised its ugly head and the police and CHURCHILL were denounced for the handling of affairs. In 1911, a granite monument was erected in memory of BENTLEY, TUCKER and CHOAT in the City of London Cemetery at Manor Park. In 2015, a plaque was finally unveiled at the corner of Houndsditch and Devonshire Square commemorating the three murdered men.

Justice? The widows and dependents of BENTLEY, TUCKER and CHOAT would not have agreed. The City Corporation granted 5/- a week to each of BENTLEY'S children until fifteen years of age, however the baby born after his father's death died in 1914. The widows of BENTLEY and TUCKER were given 30/- per week on the proviso they remained widows and of good character. BRYANT'S and WOODHAMS' injuries resulted in permanent invalidism. Walter Charles CHOAT, as a single man, also had no dependents but the second youngest of his sisters, Sylvia, was granted 5/- per week on the proviso that she remained single. She did. The murdered men, BRYANT and WOODHAMS were all awarded the King's Police Medal.

On a grey Winter's day, two days before Christmas 1910, three flower-bedecked horse-drawn hearses drew up to the steps of St. Paul's Cathedral. The streets were packed with spectators including one, Nina VASSILEVA, who was being followed by detectives. She was seen to purchase one of the small black and silver memorial cards showing images of the three murdered men. Inside the packed Cathedral, the congregation was dressed in black and dark blue. The coffins, placed on catafalques side by side were adorned with each man's helmet. The bootmaker's son, Walter CHOAT, was honoured in death by the Home Secretary, Winston CHURCHILL and his wife, the Lord Mayor of London in his state robes and the procession led by the Black Mourning Sword accompanied by Sheriffs and Aldermen in scarlet gowns trimmed with crepe. ☘

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Finished at last: the Index to Hue & Cry

Noelene Goodwin

When I am not being one of the many volunteers working on the project to index all names contained on the six films of the British Police Gazette *Hue & Cry*, I like to read. I have recently developed a passion for historical murder mysteries. I was deeply engrossed in Darcie Wilde's *A Purely Private Matter*, when I felt that I had stepped from real life into the pages of my book.

A description of the walls of the Bow Street police station read as follows:

More recent newspapers from across England hung on racks or were stacked on the tables, including Bow Street's own publication Hue & Cry. This broadsheet circulated among the policing offices and its pages were given over to descriptions of crimes and criminals, as well as descriptions of stolen property that was either still missing or had been discovered in pawn, or some other such place outside the home of the rightful owner." (p215)

More than 14 years ago one of our many volunteers considered the films of Hue & Cry Police Gazettes were not being used to their full potential. We had films which were copies provided by Mitchell Library of NSW and were of a limited distribution. But they were painstaking to read and use. So someone thought of the great idea of indexing all of the names and, after almost 15 years, our marathon effort is complete.

In our library we have copies of the six existing films produced by the Mitchell Library of NSW containing copies of Hue & Cry:

1797-1810	England General Film 10
1828-1830	England General Film 11
1831-1832	England General Film 12
1833-1835	England General Film 13
1836-1838	England General Film 14
1839-1840	England General Film 15

EDMUND WILSON, a dealer in horses, stands charged with felony. He is a native of Ratley, on the Edge Hills, in the county of Warwick, and has lately resided at Barby, in the county of Northampton; is about thirty-three years of age, five feet eight inches high, fair complexion, thin visage, large white upper teeth in front, good-looking, and has the appearance of a respectable farmer. He is supposed to be in the counties of Oxford or Worcester. Application to be made to Mr. Moor, Constable, Barby, near Daventry.

20 July 1833. This is the charge that led to my 2 x great grandfather's transportation to VDL. We now have a detailed description of Edmund Willson.

A total of 188,126 names have been extracted from the films. The Index covers victims, witnesses, offenders, police officers and county officials. The Index also lists French Prisoners of War, the Appointment of Harbour Pilots and Sheriffs of the County appointed by the Court. Some entries include specific street addresses. Offences appear throughout England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales and there are also mentions of crimes committed by or against Americans, Germans, and people from Denmark, Netherlands, Italy and West Indies. However some places are simply noted as the birthplace rather than the place the crime was committed, for example 'Native of Italy' (or other countries) has been recorded as a place name in some cases.

The Index also contains details of some convicts who were transported to the colonies and in some cases their attempts to escape the colony and return to England.

During the period covered by this Index the newspaper was distributed once every three weeks. The back page consisted of Deserters from the Armed Forces. This information is covered on a CD prepared earlier by Manchester & Lancashire FHS and is available on the FHC network: *CD collection/England General/Criminal Records / Deserters Index*, however if the deserters appear in the body of the text they are included.

As Hue & Cry was a tool to facilitate apprehension and conviction of offenders, names usually appeared for three consecutive editions and do not necessarily contain new information. There are personal descriptions of offenders as well as victims which makes this an important resource for family historians. Witnesses to crimes are sometimes named.

John Press is my 3 x great grandfather who was transported to VDL at the age of 10 years.

There are several volumes missing from the filmed collection (filmed by Genealogical Society of Salt Lake City for the Mitchell Library). Volume Numbers 226-252 have been duplicated on the film. They are indicated by R (Repeated) and include information from the later date.

TO USE THE INDEX TO Hue & Cry.

Both the Surname and Given Names are extracted but only Indexed on the Surname. On some occasions an offender uses an alias so both names are indexed. Businesses are indexed under all names mentioned.

The Place column is rather random. Sometimes the place the offence occurred is listed and sometimes the birthplace of the offender/witness. If there is no information available this column is filled in 'blank'.

The Date of Offence can also be the date of capture and in some cases the date of escape from 'the colonies'. In the event of no date being mentioned, the year of the edition is used.

The final three references are to assist in finding the relevant entry. The Volume is found on the top left hand side of the first page of each edition.

If you think the Index to Hue & Cry may provide information that you are unaware of, it can be consulted on the network at the Family History Connections Resource Centre. You can also obtain a copy of any relevant article by completing the research form on the FHC website (info@familyhistoryconnections.org.au) quoting all reference numbers.

This was a marathon indexing effort and could not have been achieved without our magnificent volunteers, some of whom sadly have not seen the fruits of the efforts. We hope the families of Colin HOLT, Pauline LINEHAM, Fred PEDALTY, and Lesley STURT know how much we appreciated the efforts of their late family members.

For those who were still there at the end such as Lois CLARKE, Rae CLARKE, Jenny DUSTING, Lorraine FRANSDONK, Noelene GOODWIN, Jack IDE, Pat LEGG, Beth MCMAHON, Eric PANTHER, Marilyn ROMLEY, Sue SLAUGHTER, Anita TAEBRING and Marion TROAKE, we offer our very sincere thanks.

And finally to Marion Troake who shouldered more than her share of the burden towards the end, my personal thanks. And to all other members good luck and I hope your search is as successful as mine has been.

CHARLES COLE, re-examined, with stealing a great-coat, the property of some person unknown, at Hackney.—Convicted of a misdemeanor, and fined forty shillings: in default of payment, to be committed for six weeks.

* JOHN PRESS, with stealing a twopenny loaf, the property of Alexander Bean, in Hoxton.—For re-examination on Tuesday next.

Thursday, October 31st.

THOMAS MILLER, PHILLIP EADY, and JAMES GABRIEL, with burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Michael Moss, and stealing a watch, value four pounds, his property.—For re-examination on Thursday next.

JOHN FLOWERS, with stealing two gold rings, the property of some person unknown.—For re-examination on Thursday next.

JOHN REEVE, and GEORGE SMITH, re-examined, with stealing a silk handkerchief, the owner unknown, in Shoreditch.—Convicted of being rogues and vagabonds, and to be committed for six weeks.

LAMBETH STREET.

Wednesday, October 30th.

GEORGE HAYDON, and GEORGE BROWN, with attempting to pick pockets, in the Commercial-road.—Convicted of being rogues and vagabonds, and to be committed for three months.

upon the Oaths of Jacob Newman, William Jones, William Taylor, Richard Shennor, and John Noble, for unlawfully and maliciously entering in the Parish of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, divers Seditious expressions with intent to incite and stir up the people to hatred and contempt of his Majesty, and the Government and Constitution, of this Realm as by Law established, contrary to the Statute.

Hugh Cleland, to the Savoy Prison, Sep. 26th, by H. J. Pye Esq. upon the Oath of Edward Melony, as a deserter from the 60th. Regiment of Foot.

William Banks, to the Savoy Prison, Sep. 28th. by the same Magistrate, upon the Oath of John Highton, as a deserter from the 5th. Battalion of the Royal Artillery.

Sept 30, 1797. Sedition and inciting a riot. Also an example of deserters listed in the body of the Hue & Cry.

ORDER, AND MALICIOUSLY SHOOTING OR STABBING.

WHITEHALL, December 21st, 1832.

Whereas it hath been humbly represented unto the King, that, on the evening of Saturday, the 15th day of December instant, Mr. Shepp erd, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Williams and Son, of Compton-street, Clerkenwell, in the county of Middlesex, soap-boilers, was barbarously Murdered on the premises of his employers, by some evil-disposed person or persons unknown:

His Majesty, for the better apprehending and bringing to justice the persons concerned in the Murder before mentioned, is hereby pleased to promise His most gracious Pardon to any one of them (except the person who actually committed the said murder) who shall discover his Accomplice or Accomplices therein, so that he, she, or they, may be apprehended and convicted thereof:

Murder in 1832 and the offer of a reward

Found some great photos in not-so-great condition?

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FHC presents **Renovaré**
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Drop off and collect your images from the office in the FHC Resource Centre and sign up with our form to have your digital package delivered direct to your inbox.



Kilmore Historical Society Inc.

Barbara Wilson

Old Kilmore Courthouse, 4 Powlett St, Kilmore

Kilmore Historical Society has commenced the new year as it finished the last: with enthusiasm and with a number of projects underway and events to be organised.

History Week in October 2019 was celebrated with two events, both of which attracted many visitors and participants which is always heartening. Firstly our Open Day at the Kilmore Courthouse where we had on display our photographic collection of over 30 archive albums, arranged by subject order and a large number of oversize photographs and prints. It was great to see heads together studying these photos and the excited "Oh that is XXX", and so another mystery is solved and another photograph identified. So many still to go though!

The weather was kind to us on Sunday 20th October for our walking tour of the Kilmore General Cemetery which opened in 1850. We welcomed 56 members and visitors who then became acquainted with the late doctors, churchmen, business men, early squatters, shoemakers, drapers, farmers and, of course, their women folk and children who were amongst those that lie in those 25 graves. Early obituaries are wonderful for the information they contain and the flowery prose and use of the English language a pleasure to hear. Plans

are in place for a further tour focussing on the "Women of Kilmore" sometime next year.

2019 ended with a very satisfactory decision by the Shire of Mitchell to "Refuse a Planning Permit" for, amongst other things, the demolition of a very old building at 37 Sydney Street, Kilmore. Council found that the proposal did not respect the heritage significance of the site. The Society believes the old bluestone building, dating back to the 1850s, could well be the oldest extant building in Kilmore.

Our annual Open House falls on Saturday 18th April and again we have five distinct homes whose owners have agreed to accept visitors for the day. Further details will be found on our website as the date gets closer.

The Christmas/New Year break gave members a chance to relax, but not for long. As usual in January with the Courthouse closed to visitors, we took the opportunity to undertake a project or two, or three, that time simply doesn't allow on a usual Tuesday opening. Anyone involved in family history will know that there is always filing, cataloguing and the big project of digitising our photographic collection. Bring on 2020, we are ready. 🍷



Letter from England

Peter Bennett

pkbennett@btinternet.com

I got a real surprise recently when the BBC started another series of 'A House Through Time', presented by the historian David OLUSOGA. That will be interesting, I thought, for it was to be based on a house in Newcastle, where I have lots of ancestors. It got better, in that the house was in Ravensworth Terrace, which is where my Isaac AYTON lived from 1828 until the early 1840s. He went upstairs one evening, so said the inquest report, and the family found him in the morning with his throat cut. All rather sad, but we family historians learn to live with all the tragedies and joys which have beset our family through the years. The case was not to feature on television, however, for the house selected was a few doors away, but it was a very interesting series all the same and lots that they found resonated with what I know of Isaac and his family.

And now to what my readers really want from this 'Letter'; ideas to extend their research, and there have been some really interesting items along recently. Whether you are looking for a soldier in Gibraltar or a witch in Scotland, they are all there.

It is findmypast who once again lead the way with new records. They already have a great number of records from Portsmouth, Hampshire and there are more. They now have a series of Poor Rate books, from 1700 to 1921. There are many gaps, and the earlier books especially are in poor condition so the indexing is not reliable. If you are looking at finding someone from the census, and they cannot be found via those indexes, then try these. All the census years, 1841 to 1911, or a year adjacent, are there, so these provide a second census index, as well as giving evidence of your ancestor's presence in Portsmouth in earlier years.

There are also registers for St. James Hospital, at the time known as Portsmouth Lunatic Asylum, from 1878 to 1918. There are full medical reports, with lots of family detail, and some have photographs. For the end of life, try the registers of three Portsmouth cemeteries spanning the years 1831 to 1902.

Merchant Navy crew lists after 1860 until the early 1900s are the only source of information for finding seamen and there are few indexes. Researchers will find some links via the Crew List Index Project, known as CLIP, at <http://www.crewlist.org.uk/> Now findmypast have added records from Portsmouth registered ships, 1861 to 1913. If you are lucky enough to find an ancestor in the records you will be

able to trace his voyages, so it helps the researcher to add that essential extra detail to the standard birth, marriage and death record.

Findmypast are also busy adding National Burial Index records. Over a million have been put up recently, from Essex and a swathe of parishes across the north of England: Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland and Yorkshire. These are only transcripts, but could be the vital clue you are looking for. Any entry should be checked in the parish register if you can, and that goes especially for those in northern counties. These benefit from the 'Dade registers' which from 1770 to 1812 give much extra information. The burial of a woman, of any age, is likely to have the name of her father. Those of us with northern ancestors are lucky indeed.

While dealing with records from the north of England, there are also new baptisms, marriages and burials from Cumberland parishes. Findmypast describe them as '*... transcripts and images of original documents*' but they are actually scans of published registers. I imagine the registers have probably been on Familysearch for some time, but at least now we can check a transcript even if that is likely to miss some of the details given in the actual register.

There are over two million new Kent records. These are images from the all the actual registers in the Archdeaconry of Canterbury, so most of the eastern part of the county. The guide helpfully notes the four parishes which withheld consent for publishing, so those looking for ancestors in Cheriton, Harbledown, Sibertswold and one of the Ramsgate parishes will have to be content with transcripts.

I thought something called the 'Irish Boundary Commission' records might be interesting. Any Irish records could be helpful, and although these only date from the 1920s, there was a chance of something useful. The records are at The National Archives, class CAB61, but I then found that although they include some names of heads of households, they only cover four places in County Tyrone. I should not be so dismissive, for any reader with ancestors in County Tyrone is going to head straight for the records. Hopefully they will find something of interest.

Continued over page>

Bendigo Family History Group Book Reduction Sale

This book not only details the establishment of numerous Friendly Societies in Bendigo, but gives much background and information into the workings and reasons behind their formation world-wide.

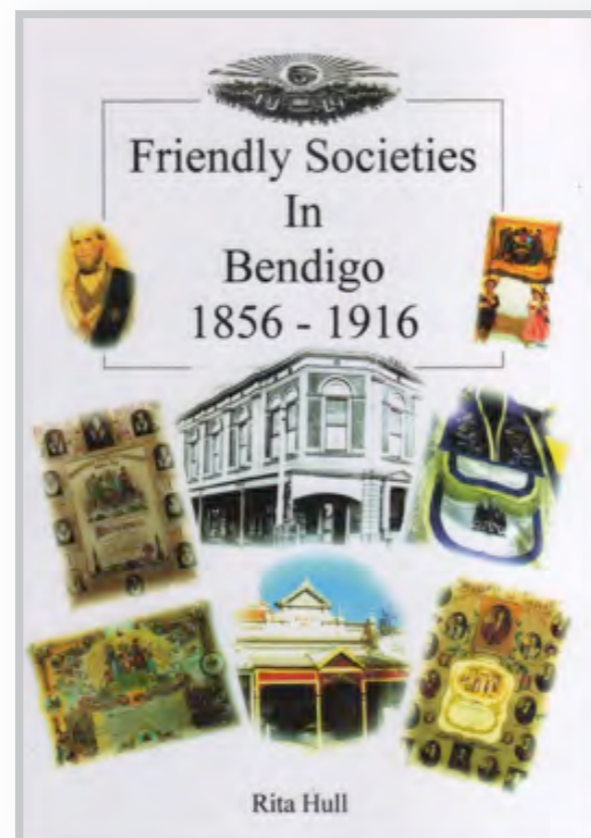
Every town had a number of Friendly Society lodges; Oddfellows, Rechabites, Hibernians, Foresters, Druids, Buffaloes, etc.

Every family needed their support.

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Or contact the Bendigo Family History Group at bendigogen@gmail.com



Letter from England

Continued from page 17

I am sure that at some time in the past I have referred to Danish family history in this letter. There is a site with census returns and some other records at <http://www.ddd.dda.dk/ddd.htm> which I have used for my German ancestors. The Schleswig Holstein part of Germany was once under Danish control, so the records are found there. Now there is more, via findmypast. They have nearly 7 million baptism, marriage and burial records. Some of you will have Danish ancestors, so will find this useful, although again the records, along with some census returns, are already on Familysearch.

And then we come to Essex records. The Essex Record Office has had a search and view facility for their parish registers running for some years, but we can now search indexes to the records on findmypast and Ancestry. Very useful, but there are differences and the Findmypast indexes are the ones to go for. Their baptism index adds date of birth (if shown), residence and occupation of the parent as additions to Ancestry's index entries. The marriages have marital status, residence (if shown) and name of father for entries after 1837, none of these being in Ancestry's indexes. And findmypast's burial entries show the residence in addition.

I do not know why there are these differences. Perhaps it is because Ancestry seems to have the closer tie with Essex Record Office. On Ancestry you can click through to purchase a digital image of the entry for £2.99 so they might not want to give too much away in the index, but the result is that we have two versions of the index to search, which is always good. The ERO still have their subscription facility for those who want to do more extensive searches.

Ancestry's other big recent release is the Church of England parish registers of Bristol. These are images of the original parish registers from the earliest through to the twentieth century. Bristol is a huge city and this collection has over five million entries. The parishes are for Bristol itself, and parts of the counties of Gloucestershire and Somerset. If you have any ancestors down that way, they could well have drifted towards the opportunities of Bristol, just as people moved into London, so these records could fill in those missing ones from your family tree.

Ancestry has also released a series of electoral registers from Pembrokeshire, which they date from 1740 to 1978, but the registers so far date from 1834. Perhaps there are more on the way, but these will help some of you along.

I recently came across records from Gibraltar, at <http://nationalarchives.gi>. Not many will have ancestors from Gibraltar, but if you have any military ancestry then it is quite possible they will be in these, for many army regiments have been based there, and naval ships called. There are census returns from 1704 to 1915, and birth, marriage and death records for civilians and the military.

And just as I was putting my 'Letter' together, along came news of a new probate index, that for Berkshire, <https://www.berkshirerecordoffice.org.uk/news/article/wills-index-online>. This is an index to the Archdeaconry Court of Berkshire, 1480 to 1857. It gives name, residence, occupation and date, along with the reference to the original documents held at the Berkshire Record Office. The 'Family History' tab on the record office site has a link to the index to wills in the Peculiar of Faringdon and some other useful guides for Berkshire family historians.

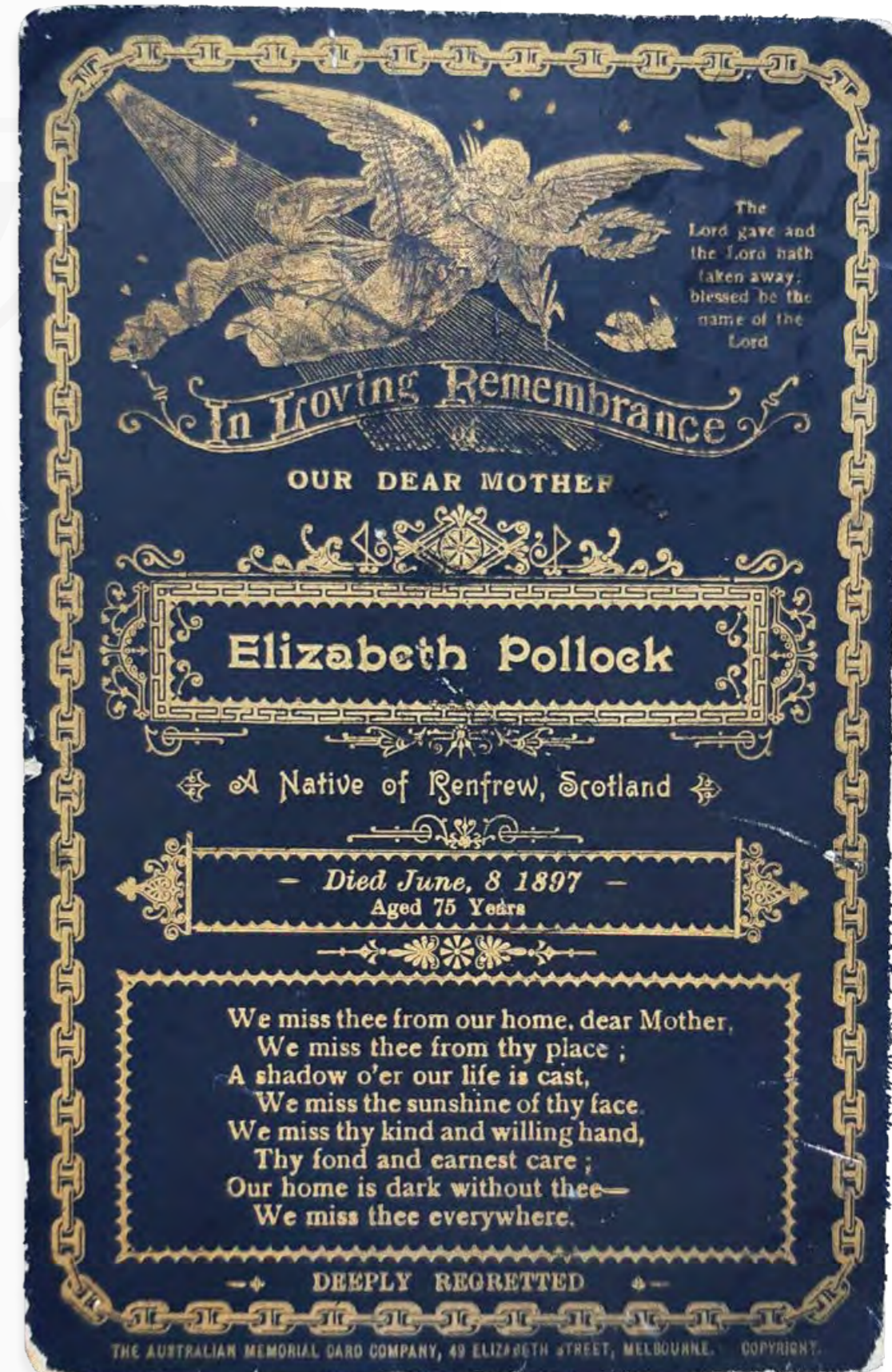
The prize for biggest money-saver has to go to the probate service here, at <https://probatesearch.service.gov.uk/> which have just announced a reduction in the price of modern wills to £1.50. These are the wills proved since 1858 and the copy will be sent electronically. I have heard that there are some fairly serious delays to the service recently, so you will have to be patient.

And last, the Scottish witches: how we would all like one, but there are only a little over three thousand of them so you will have to be very lucky. Have a look, at www.shca.ac.uk/Research/witches. Wouldn't it be nice to have a witch in the family? Failing that, I hope that some of the other records which have come our way recently will help to fill out your family tree. ☘

Is Elizabeth POLLOCK in your family?

She is said to have died in Footscray. This Memorial Card has been in the files, unclaimed, and is a beautiful example of Victorian funeral ephemera. It was produced by *The Australian Memorial Card Company* at 49 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.

The company also operated in Sydney. Their stock featured stylized motifs, poetry and images. The card measures 4.25 inches x 6.5 inches, slightly larger than postcards of today. A similar example can be found on the Museums Victoria "Victorian Collections" website, in the collection of the Orbost & District Historical Society. ☘





Vegetable Tureen
Photograph courtesy of J. LESLEY

The Sunday Roast

Judith Lesley

It was a family occasion, a time when family gathered for the special once-a-week roast meal. My own memories date from around the end of WWII; and I want to share with you the practicalities of the preparation of such a meal at that time. Meat of any kind was a valued part of the diet, following the restrictions of food rationing during the war. WWII ended in 1945 but rationing of different food items did not cease until 1950; the rationing of meat did not cease until June 1948.

My engineer father, as did many parents, grew vegetables. He struggled with the root vegetables, but successfully grew peas, brussels sprouts, and various beans which my mother salted and dried in trays. These trays were placed in the sunshine on the low roof of the playhouse my father had built for my sister and me. Fruit trees were also popularly grown at this time in suburban gardens, and my father had a nectarine, apricot, fig, and an apple on which time and again, he resolutely tried to achieve a successful graft of a different species of apple. My mother bottled and made jam, and there was fresh fruit in season. Apples were popularly used despite the seemingly unstoppable actions of voracious larvae of the codlin moths. A very careful preparation of the apples was needed! There was always fruit in some form included in the desert at every dinner; as was milk, considered essential for growing children. For dinner there were custards, baked or 'boiled', blancmange (a sort of stiff custard made using cornflour and poured into a mould) or junket, milk that was set using rennet tablets.

I have really wondered how my parents' generation managed, living as they did through two World Wars and the Depression. Words of my father still stay with me 'At least I can say that my children never went to bed hungry.' I must add that this was at a time when social acceptance revolved around a mother staying at home, irrespective of her qualifications. Indeed, to work would have been an adverse reflexion on her husband as it would have appeared that he was unable to support his wife and family.

This was also an era when car transport was mostly unknown, so almost everyone had to walk. Distances travelled were restricted to just how one could actually get to a destination. This factor limited social interaction and family members rarely, if ever, saw each other unless they lived nearby. Social interaction with local people other than neighbours might have been with shopkeepers or at church. In our home, cooking the Sunday roast revolved around the time needed to get to and from church. I did hear about mothers with facilities that enabled them to leave a roast in the oven while they attended a service, but in our house this could not happen.

My father went to church in the morning, while my sister and I had to be ready for our father to take us to Sunday School in the early afternoon, after which my father walked with us to the home of his sister (our special aunt and uncle) where we all had afternoon tea before walking home. There really are no guesses about what our mother was doing.

So what had been happening in our kitchen? The choice of meat and its weight were very important, as with all the labour involved it had to last several meals. At this time housewives shopped for food almost daily as keeping items cool needed thought and planning. We had an ice-chest and there were regular deliveries of ice, with the block dropped into the box at the top. This invariably had some brown slime, perhaps from the brown sacking in which it was carried on the shoulders of the ice-man. As children we were forbidden to eat any of this ice. One of our neighbours had an electric refrigerator and she could make raspberry ice-blocks, a treat for visiting children!!!

The meat to be roasted could be a leg of lamb or maybe a rolled and tied piece of sirloin of beef. Chicken was a rare treat reserved for Christmas dinner, and referred to as poultry. The meat was placed in the deep aluminium roasting pan with fat which included the dripping saved from the previous roast plus any additional suet purchased from the butcher to form quite a deep level when melted. Into this fat would be placed all the root vegetables like potato, carrots, swedes or parsnips and pumpkin, all tucked in to roast alongside and be flavoured by the additional meat juices.

A pudding type desert was invariably baked at the same time as the roast. It could be apple based in a deep Pyrex dish, perhaps with a sponge topping. My mother liked to use whole cloves with apples. Pudding was served of course with the essential boiled custard, cooked with patient stirring care over low heat to avoid the risk of the eggs in the custard being scrambled.

The gas oven must have been a source of pride. The Early Kooka oven with its stove on top was manufactured by Metters KFB Pty Ltd, in their Footscray factory. The model in possession of Museum Victoria (just like my mother's oven) was manufactured in the 1920s in cast iron with cream and pale green enamel. It had its door opening on one side. I loved the kookaburra illustrated on it. The oven stood proudly on its four legs on red shiny ceramic tiles. As a small child, when the oven was not in use, I could squeeze in beside it and look up into the shivery darkness of the chimney. My mother was spoken about as a good cook, but this oven had NO thermostat; oven burners needed manual adjustment and heat had to be judged with her hand. This was how I learned to cook too.

There were always green vegetables to be served, boiled longer than what is done today. Mother used to add a pinch of bicarb to keep green vegetables green. Bean varieties all had to be strung and at one time we had an appliance bolted to the table that was probably intended to be a cook's dream helper. Each bean slipped in at the top and the handle turned to reveal string cut off on each side and the perfect bean, now stringless, ready for very fine angled slicing! This



Early Kooka oven from the Museum Victoria collections
(image located at <https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/817767>)

wondrous, but essentially useless appliance did not last long in our house, and it was back to dexterous knife work!

Fat from the roast was strained into an earthenware pot and left to cool and the fat to solidify. Enough fat was left in the roasting pan to fry and brown some flour, before adding water from cooking the green vegetables to make the gravy on the stove top. The gravy would be taken to the table in a sauce boat that had its own oval dish below to catch drips.

Serving the Sunday roast was quite particular. The scene was set with the oak table, its pie-crust edge covered with a fresh starched tablecloth. Starched napkins were in place in their own rings. Dinner plates were placed in front of where my father would sit. First came the vegetables, roasted root vegetable in one lidded vegetable tureen, and the green or other vegetables in a second lidded tureen, their big serving

Continued over page>

The Sunday Roast

Continued from page 21

spoons beside them. The meat, on an oval serving dish, was placed in front of where my father would eventually sit, in the only one of the heavy wooden chairs that had arms, called a carver chair. I was quite disappointed to recently learn that this chair was named after a man with this surname, NOT because of the actions of a man at the head of the table!

My father at first stood, impressively sharpening the long carving knife on the steel, one stroke one way along its length. I could never work out the pattern of the return and subsequent strokes. When satisfied that the knife was sharp enough, the two-pronged carving fork was inserted into the meat, more or less vertically, and the carving would begin.

Later that day for 'tea' (this was what the evening meal on a Sunday was called) we had more meat, cold with salad. Salads were very simple affairs with lettuce leaves rolled tightly together before being sliced very thinly, sliced tomatoes when in season, beetroot that my mother always cooked then sliced. Mayonnaise was to hand, made using

a tin of condensed milk, then the tin almost full of white vinegar, a little salt and some dry mustard powder. The recipe was printed on the condensed milk tin.

Food was never wasted. A bone would be kept as a basis for stock for soup; nice slices of meat would be kept for the next day's sandwiches if there was enough. Monday's evening dinner would be shepherd's pie. My mother had a mincer that she would attach to the edge of the table, and in would go all the bits and pieces of the left over roast meat and the resulting mince placed in a deep Pyrex dish and mixed with left-over gravy. It must have been all the fat in which it was cooked that made it so tasty because I really do not remember anything added like grated onion. On top of the meat would be placed a very thick layer of potatoes mashed with butter and marked into thin furrows with a fork. The pie went into the oven to warm and to brown on top, and was served with extra vegetables. Perhaps this was a much easier meal after the labours of the previous day...

But then, Monday was washing day and that is another story. ☘

- ACCIDENTALLY LOST -

Two Gloves, both for the Right Hand. If the finder will leave them at the Sydney Gazette Office, they will be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

(The Sydney Gazette & NSW Advertiser, Number 257, Sunday June 4th, 1809)

- SECRET INQUIRIES -

A DUNN, Secret inquiries, Missing Friends Traced. Persons kept under surveillance; fee from £1/1/- 77 Swanston-st., Melbourne

(The Argus, Monday 10 January, 1910)

- POLICE NOTICE -

The following Prisoners having lately absconded from Public Labour, all Persons are hereby cautioned against harbouring or employing either of the said Absentees; viz

William GOODYEAR, (Mr BAYLY's servant)	John GORDON	John SHARPLESS
John NASH, Mrs COX's ditto	John CLARKE	Robert DAVIDSON
Michael MURRAY from Captain TOWNSON's farm	Thomas RAY	Robert DAWSON
Thomas KELSO	Edmund SMITH	John FITZGERALD
Thomas PORTER	James HUTCHINSON	Michael CONAUGH
	Peter MARKS (alias FICEY)	Joseph AUSTIN
	James STEWART	

And all Constables and others are hereby required to use every exertion to apprehend and lodge them in safe Custody. By Command of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, L NICHOLLS, Principal Superintendent.

(The Sydney Gazette & NSW Advertiser, Number 257, Sunday April 23rd, 1809)

Etc.



Deceased Online

Now available with your FHC Membership

The central database for UK burials and cremations. Search registers by country, region, county, burial authority and crematorium. The database includes photographs, maps and includes names of other occupants in the same grave.



Around the Groups 2020

Available to all FHC members & the community

RESEARCH SERVICES at the FHC resource centre

At the beginning of the year, it is the time to take a new look at our family history. If you are finding that you are stuck and can go no further, perhaps our Researchers may be able to assist. Our Group are very experienced and have years of researching behind them, so are in a great position to help.

We have four different Research Services available to members and family historians alike: Research, Look-Up, One on One Assistance, and "Family History Data Entry".

Research

Undertaking requests by researchers
Members \$25, Non-Members \$40 per hour.
(The minimum initial charge is two hours per person).

Look-Up

We look up nominated records for you
Members: \$12, Non Members \$20 per look up.

One-on-one Assistance

You can meet in the Resource Centre for a one or two hour discussion with a Researcher.
Members \$25, Non Members \$40 per hour.

Family History Data Entry

Person must have Ancestry program and be willing to allow Editorial rights to the Researcher to undertake this task. (Note: Applicants must be prepared for the many hours required to have this done for them
Members \$25, Non Members \$40 per hour

Why do we have a two hour minimum?

Consider that researchers have to read your research request, understand just what you want, in many cases, check the information provided, do the search, then write up the findings.

All monies received for Research services are donated directly to the FHC Resource Centre. If you would like to join the list of our many satisfied clients, please go to the FHC website www.familyhistoryconnections.org.au, then select Research for full information and application forms.

Alternately contact the FHC office.

Any queries can be sent either by e-mail to research@familyhistoryconnections.org.au or mail details to the Research Co-ordinator, FHC, PO Box 339, Blackburn, Victoria, 3130.

We look forward to assisting you in your family history quest in the near future.

Please check the details including contacts, dates and times of meetings as there are changes. If in doubt, contact the Resource Centre for confirmation.

Contact details:

Early Victoria & Tasmania

Convenor: Marion Taylor
metaylor.1938@gmail.com

Meetings:
1st Saturday of the month at 10am (Feb-Nov)
RSL Clubrooms, South Parade, Blackburn

Naval & Military

Convenor: Carolyn Morrisey
cmorrisey@hotmail.com

Editor: Ann Collins
acollins@netspace.net.au

Meetings:
4th Monday of the month at 7.30 pm (Feb-Nov)

Eastern Counties

Convenor: Barbara Alderton
balderton@vraustralia.com.au

Editor: Judith Cooke
judithvc@primus.com.au

Meetings:
3rd Monday of the month at 1pm (Feb-Nov)

Northern Counties

Convenor: Rosemary Allen
rallen@melbpc.org.au

Meetings:
3rd Friday of the month at 2pm (Feb-Nov)

Scotland

Meetings:
2nd Sunday of the month at 2pm (Feb-Dec)
Please contact the Resource Centre with any questions.

Ireland

Contact: Russell Cooper
coop.gen@optusnet.com.au

Editor: Lesley Haldane
lesleyjoe@iinet.net.au

Meetings:
2nd Wednesday of the month at 2pm (Feb-Nov)

London & Home Counties

(London, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Kent, Middlesex, Surrey, Sussex)

Contact: Rob Owers
rowers@bigpond.net.au

Meetings:
2nd Tuesday of the month at 1.30pm (Feb-Nov)

Midlands (Cheshire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Shropshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire and others)

Contacts: Rosemary Allen
rallen@melbpc.org.au
and Denise Probert
dpr85736@bigpond.net.au

Meetings:
4th Tuesday of the month at 1.30pm (Feb-Nov)

South West England (Including Hampshire and The Isle of Wight)

Contact: Jill Davies
jilliandavies52@optusnet.com.au

Editors: Pam Bunney
mpbunney@bigpond.com
Rae Alexander
raelesalex@yahoo.com

Meetings:
2nd Friday of the month at 2pm (Feb-Nov)

Cemeteries Transcriptions Index

Gail White

SURNAME ALEXANDER FORENAMES BRUCE CAMERON
 BIRTHPLACE
 BIRTH DATE DEATH DATE 20 Oct 1969 AGE 19
 PLACE OF DEATH CAUSE
 USUAL RESIDENCE OCCUPATION
 MILITARY RANK NUMBER
 REGIMENT/AIR SQUADRON/SHIP (etc.)
 SPOUSE AGE
 RELATIONSHIP NOTES w. WILLIAM OLIVER RALPH, husb. of Gladys
 GRAVE/BOOK NO. 14. D.3 CEMETERY MALDON

Resting in God's care! 6-2
 appears surname ALEXANDER (could be RALPH)
 mentioned on site
 William Oliver Ralph
 beloved husband of Gladys
 March 3rd 1959 age 65
 Bruce Cameron Alexander
 October 20th 1969 age 19
 Resting in God's care

An example of the original Index Cards before transcription
 Index Card of Bruce ALEXANDER, interred at Maldon Cemetery

- Indexes:
 - 1841 Census Street Index for London and Middlesex
 - Anderson's Creek Cemetery, Warrandyte, Standing Headstone Memorials
 - Australian Family Histories: a Bibliography and Index
 - Cemetery Transcriptions Index, Version 3 [AIGS]
 - Devon Land Tax Records 1780-1832, Heads of Households Index
 - Durham Land Tax 1759-1831
 - Early Americans and Canadians in Australasia
 - Early Electoral Rolls of Australia, 1903
 - Herefordshire Marriage Index 1837-1957
 - Hue & Cry Index 1797-1810, 1828-1840
 - Parliamentary Papers (Victorian) Vol 1 - 5 (1852-1899)
 - Springvale Necropolis Plaques
 - The Genealogist magazine Index
 - Victorian Crown Grantees
 - Crown Grantees Index pre 1862 (Lands Department)
 - Crown Grantees Index, Part 2, 1836 - 2006 (FHC)
 - Crown Grantees Index, Part 3, 1836 - 2014 (FHC)
 - Crown Grant Maps of Parishes and Townships held at FHC
 - Victoria Crown land 2, final update (Central Plan Office)
 - Victoria Parish, Township and County plans (Central Plan Office)
 - Victorian Goldfields Hospitals Admissions Index
 - Victorian School Records: transcription from records at Public Record Office of Victoria.

Cemetery Transcriptions Index, Version 3 [AIGS]
 This Index is Copyright © 2002 AIGS Inc.
 If you are unable to visit the FHC Library, please contact the Research Team for help, click here.
 Search For: Surname, Given Names, Cemetery, State
 Search Result: [Empty fields]
 A total of 172,324 entries are available to search.

Indexes are available by list and via search fields

Cemeteries included:

Alberton, Alphington, Amherst-Talbot, Amphitheatre-Glenlogie, Andamooka (SA), Andersons Creek (Warrandyte), Antwerp-Ebenezer Mission, Avoca, Bairnsdale, Ballan Old, Ballangeich, Balmoral, Bannockburn, Baringhup, Barkly, Beenak, Bellbrae-Jan Juc, Benalla, Bendigo (part), Berwick, Birregurra, Blue Mountain, Boort, Boram Boram, Box Hill, Branhholme, Briagolong, Bright, Brighton (part), Broadford, Buangor, Buckland, Bundalong, Bungaree, Bunyip, Burramine, Burwood (part), Byaduk, Byaduk North, Campbells Creek-Castlemaine, Camperdown, Cape Bridgewater, Caramut, Carisbrook, Cassilis (NSW), Casterton Old, Cavendish, Cheltenham Old, Chewton, Clunes, Cobden, Coghills Creek, Corinella, Corop, Corryong, Corunna (NSW), Cressy, Creswick, Crib Point, Cudgewa, Darlington, Dartmoor, Daylesford, Deans Marsh-Bambra, Dergholm, Derrinallum, Digby, Donnybrook, Dookie, Dookie East, Drik Drik, Dromana, Dubbo Old (NSW), Dunkeld Old, Dunolly Old Pioneer, Eddington, Eganstown RC, Ellerslie, Elmhurst, Elphinstone, Epping, Erica,

Speaking of indexes...

Index to The Genealogist

Explore a trove of uncovered histories

The cumulative index for this magazine is almost up to date and the missing Volumes are awaiting completed proofing. The Index can be found in the Members Area of the FHC website and searchable from home or on computers in the Resource Centre.

If you find an entry of interest which pre-dates your own collection of magazines, a full set of bound copies is held at the Resource Centre for your convenience.

Distant members, please contact the Resource Centre for details of how your references may be sent to you.



Entries are a faithful reproduction of names, places, ships, research topics etc, as they appeared in each magazine. Spelling errors are possible, and later research may have proven that details as printed at the time are now incorrect.

Surname	Given Names	Cemetery	State	Age	DOD	Card	Yes
Alexander	Arthur	Cheltenham Old	VIC	62	23-Feb-27	M4	Yes
Alexander	Arthur Leslie	Cheltenham Old	VIC	74	24-Jun-63	M4	Yes
Alexander	Arthur Lionel	Box Hill	VIC	49	23-Apr-17	M4	Yes
Alexander	Augustine Matthews	Cobden	VIC			M4	
Matthews see Alexander	Augustine	Cobden	VIC			M158	
Alexander	Bruce Cameron	Maldon	VIC		20-Oct-69	Card	Yes
Alexander	Charles	Dookie	VIC		3-Jun-38	M4	Yes
Alexander	Charles	Dookie	VIC			M4	Yes
Alexander	Charles	Box Hill	VIC	86	12-Mar-17	M4	Yes
Alexander	Charles	Dookie	VIC		4-Feb-38	M4	Yes
Alexander	Charlotte	Merbein	VIC	59	27-Aug-22	M4	Yes
Alexander	Christina G	Cheltenham Old	VIC	82	12-Jan-23	M4	Yes
Alexander	D.L.	Hazelwood / Morwell	VIC		27Aug1898	M4	Yes

Partial searches reveal a full list of all related search results, with basic information such as location, DOD, and age.

Eurambeen (SA), Flinders, Footscray, Framlingham, Franklinford, Freshwater Creek, Fryerstown, Garvoc, Gawler (SA), Gembrook, Glen Wills, Glenlyon, Gordon, Gowangardie, Granite Flat, Gray's Bridge, Greta, Guildford, Harkaway, Harrierville, Hastings, Hawkesdale, Hazelwood-Morwell, Heathcote, Heidelberg-Warringal, Hepburn East (Smeaton), Hexham, Heywood, Joyces Creek, Kangaroo Flat (part), Kangaroo Ground, Kanyaka (SA), Kerang (part), Kiandra (NSW), Kilcunda, Kilnoorat, Kingower, Korong Vale, Krambruk-Apollo Bay, Kyneton, Lake Rowan, Leongatha, Lexton, Lilydale, Lismore, Loch Ard, Lockwood, Longwood, Macarthur, Majorca, Maldon, Marong, Maryborough, Maryknoll, Marysville, Merbein, Meredith, Mildura (part), Millers Hill Pioneer, Moliagul, Moonambel, Morrissions, Mortlake, Mount Duneed, Mount Egerton, Mount Moriac, Mount Prospect, Mundulla (SA), Myamyn-Condah, Myrtleford Old, Myrtleford New & Old, Mysia, Nagambie, Nambrok, Nambucca Heads (NSW), Nangana-Emerald, Narrawong, Natte Yallock, Navarre Old, Newbridge, Newstead-Green Gully, Nirranda, Nyah,

Oakleigh-Mulgrave, Oakleigh Pioneer Memorial Park, Old Beach St George's C of E (Tas), Outtrim, Pakenham, Pancharoo (SA), Panmure, Paynesville, Peters Hill Old Ettrick (SA), Pine Lodge South, Point Gellibrand, Point Nepean, Port Campbell, Port Fairy, Portarlington, Pyalong, Pyramid Hill, Queenscliff, Redbank, Redcastle, Rheola, Rodborough, Rosebery, Rosedale, Rupanyup, Rushworth, Sailors Home-Blackheath, San Remo, Sandon RC, Scotts Creek, Seymour Old, Shelford, Skipton, Smythesdale, Sorrento-Portsea, Speed, Spring Hill, Springfield (SA), Staffordshire Reef, Stawell, Steiglitz, Strathbogie, Stuart Mill, Sutton Grange, Tarnagulla, Tarrawingee, Tarrayoukyan, Tea Tree St Thomas (Tas), Teesdale, Templestowe, Terang, Terraptee, Thomastown German, Tilba Tilba (NSW), Timor, Tongala, Toonah, Toongabbie, Tower Hill, Trentham, Vaughan, Waanyarra-Dunolly, Wallan, Walpeup, Wareek-Bung Bong, Warrak-Mount Cole, Warrnambool, Waterloo, Waubra, Werribee, Wesburn, White Hills, Whitehills, Whroo, Williamstown, Wilmington (SA), Woods Point, Woolsthorpe, Woordo, Wycheproof, Yambuk, Yan Yean, Yaughter.

If only they hadn't gone!

Gail White



Lake Burrumbeet

Index Card of Bruce ALEXANDER, died 1969 and interred at Maldon Cemetery

Lake Burrumbeet is a large, shallow lake about twenty kilometres north-west of Ballarat, just south of the Western Highway. The smaller Lake Learmonth is to the north-east on the other side of the highway. Looking at the area today, it is hard to imagine the heartbreak the lake and its surrounding district provided for one branch of my family. Drownings, shootings, accidents and other assorted mishaps plagued my PAYNTER family in the late 1850s and into the following two decades.

The PAYNTER family can be traced back to the 1500s in Cornwall, mainly around the towns of St Buryan and St Columb Major, where they owned property, and were engaged in several professions – lawyers, doctors, military men, clergy, etc. My interest in the family is doubled because I am descended from PAYNTER first cousins who married – more on that later!

Several branches of this Cornish family came to Victoria, the earliest being John Bateman PAYNTER who arrived

in Adelaide in 1839, with the last family arriving in 1849. Thomas Francis PAYNTER and Mary Strange nee MOUNSTEVEN arrived in Port Phillip in January 1842 with their six children, aged between three and sixteen. Mary was pregnant on the voyage and gave birth to a son seven days before the ship arrived in Melbourne. The baby was baptised Charles Boddington PAYNTER, his middle name coming from the ship on which he was born, the *Samuel Boddington*. I have found no more records of him after his baptism, so presume he died very soon after.

The newly arrived family settled in Collingwood at first, but within two or three years, Mary appeared in Warrnambool with Edward BRISTOW, a Yorkshireman who had travelled on the same ship, and who also lived in Collingwood. He was fifteen years younger than Mary. Mary took the two youngest of her children, William and Eliza (who were both born in Collingwood) with her and they were known with the surname BRISTOW for the rest of their lives, even though they were baptised at St James Cathedral, Melbourne,

with the surname PAYNTER. Mary and Edward had another child John BRISTOW, born in Warrnambool in 1850. Perhaps a DNA test would confirm my conclusions! This left Thomas 'in town' with four sons, James Camborne, Henry Mounstevan, John Edward (my ancestor), Francis, and one daughter, Mary. Thomas William had died in Collingwood in 1848 at age twenty-three. Thomas bought two blocks of land in the new township of Heidelberg (sometimes referred to as Warringal and Upper Yarra) in 1854, and some of the family may have lived there also. James, Henry and John were living in the Mount Duneed/ Mount Moriac area by 1857, working on farms or as carriers. By this time these three brothers were married, and a few children of the next generation were born in this area.

John Edward and his wife Jane Adelaide nee PAYNTER married in 1854 at St John's Church of England in Heidelberg. They were first cousins, their fathers being brothers. Just to add to the confusion, John's brother Henry also married his first cousin, Margaret Pender nee PAYNTER, the sister of Jane Adelaide, both daughters of the Reverend Charles Henry PAYNTER and his wife Fanny nee PETER. Charles died on Jersey in 1839 and Fanny came to Port Phillip in 1849 with five of her children. James Camborne and his wife Jane nee CRAWLEY made the move from the Duneed area to Burrumbeet, where they had a son, John Thomas, born there on 28 January 1859. John Edward and Jane Adelaide also moved to the Burrumbeet area around the same time. Herein starts the first of the tragic events.

Jane Adelaide PAYNTER died on 29 January 1859 at Burrumbeet, the day after giving birth to her son John Thomas. The baby was a few hours old when Jane died, and he only lived for another twelve days after her death (see below). An inquest was held into her death at the Burrumbeet Hotel two days later. It makes for harrowing reading. One of the witnesses at the inquest was her sister-in-law, Jane nee CRAWLEY. She had been present through the labour, birth and death. The verdict of the inquest was that her death "was caused by massive haemorrhage during her confinement on the same day - and we believe her life might have been saved by timely medical and surgical attendance." Her first child, Charles Frederick (my ancestor, later known as Frederick Charles) was three years old at the time.

Jane and John's baby, John Thomas, died on 11 February 1859 at Nelson's Water Hole from pneumonia. The informant on the death certificate was John MOUNSTEVEN, a dairyman at Nelson's Water Hole. John MOUNSTEVEN was the brother of John Edward's mother Mary Strange nee MOUNSTEVEN (the runaway wife of Thomas Francis). Oh what a tangled family! Nelson's Water Hole is about forty-five kilometres from Lake Burrumbeet, near the small township of Napoleons, where miners could water their horses or bullocks. This seems to be a long way to take a small baby all this way, but they must have had their reasons. Jane, age twenty-six, and her baby, John Thomas, were buried at the Ballarat Old Cemetery.

In 1861 Thomas and his now grown-up sons, James and Francis, as well as John MOUNSTEVEN, decided to select land on the western shore of Lake Burrumbeet in the Parish of Brewster, literally a fatal decision for many members of the family! The land they applied for was unsurveyed (part of the pastoral run Burrumbeet, owned by the Learmonth brothers since 1838). The four men each successfully applied for twenty acres and were granted Residence and Cultivation Licenses. The following year life began to unravel for some of them.



A map of the greater Ballarat region

Francis and James Camborne PAYNTER witnessed the drowning of James PRINGLE on Lake Burrumbeet on 17 November 1862. James was a witness at the inquest, held on 23 November at Burrumbeet. James testified: "I am a farmer residing in the Parish of Brewster. On Monday last about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I was in my own house when I heard a cry proceeding from the direction of Burrumbeet lake. After hearing the same cries about four times, I went to the beach of the lake to ascertain where the cries came from. After looking out for a few minutes I observed something floating in the water, which I discovered to be a man's head and the part of a boat. I immediately rowed to Dobson's Hotel about four miles, and myself, brother Francis and Benjamin OXLADE went out in a boat about 2½ miles on the lake, where we discovered a boat bottom upwards and saw a man sitting on one end of the boat. Alfred McLAREN is the person I saw. We took him into the boat and taking the other boat astern rowed ashore."

The conclusion of the inquest was that "James PRINGLE's death was caused by being accidentally drowned while rowing on Lake Burrumbeet on the 17th day of November 1862 (Juryman BROCK protesting against such boats crossing the Lake)." If only Juryman BROCK's recommendation had been enacted upon!

Continued over page>

If only they hadn't gone!

Continued from page 27

On Thursday 26 February 1863, Henry Mounstevan PAYNTER drowned in Lake Burrumbeet. The inquest was held the same day the body was found, six days after Henry disappeared on Lake Burrumbeet. Again, James was a witness at an inquest, this time for his younger brother Henry. Another witness was also a family member, James Edward PAYNTER, a cousin of Henry and James, a son of the Reverend Charles and Fanny PAYNTER, and brother of Jane Adelaide and Margaret Pender PAYNTER.

The inquest was very long, but this was what James testified about his brother's drowning: "I am a farmer residing at Lake Burrumbeet and brother of the deceased. I remember the 26th day of February last. I went to the residence of deceased and learned that he had gone over in a boat to my place across Lake Burrumbeet. On looking over the Lake Burrumbeet I saw the boat deceased went out in about half a mile from land. I then went to help a neighbour named USHER to get out his boat as he was going to the boat race that day. I was occupied with USHER for about 2 hours and kept looking out towards the boat the deceased was in to see how it was going on. I could observe there was a reef in the mainsail and she seemed to be going all right. The last time I saw the aforesaid boat she appeared to me to be nearly across the lake and on looking again I could not see her. I thought at first that she had run in towards the land at my residence. I then went across the Lake Burrumbeet towards my residence with USHER in his boat and as we could not see any thing of the aforesaid boat, I felt uneasy and went to my place, where I ascertained that deceased had not been there that day. When I found deceased was not there, I sailed across to the Picnic Hotel across the Lake but found he was not there. Myself, USHER and my brother Francis, then sailed towards Picnic Point, when about 1/4 of a mile from that point, we saw a boat bottom upwards. Having no oars we put back to get them. Myself and the persons aforesaid went to Mr. MILLER of the Burrumbeet Hotel, got a boat from him and went on the Lake Burrumbeet and fetched the boat in to land, bottom upwards. We found on looking that both gunwales were broken. The masts, sails and rudder were gone. The two oars were in the boat. I have seen the body of deceased and recognise that to be the body of my brother."

James Edward PAYNTER also gave evidence, adding some further information: "I am a labourer and a cousin of the deceased. I remember the 26th day of February last. I went down to Lake Burrumbeet about 8 of the clock in the morning, when I saw deceased go out in a boat by himself, which he had got from Mr. MILLER of the Burrumbeet Hotel, to visit his brother who lives at the other side of the Lake. Deceased appeared to be in good health when he started. The boat is generally termed a small gig boat, capable of holding 7 persons. It appeared in good condition on starting. It was rigged with a jig and mainsail. After she sailed I went up to the hut of the deceased about 400 yards from the edge of the Lake, where I remained for a few minutes, and then went down to the watering place of the Lake. I saw the boat the deceased was in and thought all was right. In the afternoon of the same day between two and three of the clock, I went down to that part

of the Lake Burrumbeet where a boat race was to take place that day. I found that the boat deceased went out in was not there. I then came back to see if the deceased had returned and found that he had not. Shortly afterwards I met two brothers of deceased named James and Francis PAYNTER, who told me they had seen the boat deceased went out in, bottom upwards in Lake Burrumbeet. In company with James and Francis PAYNTER I got a boat and went in to the Lake Burrumbeet and brought the boat upwards on shore. On the evening of the same day I found the rudder washed on shore, I found the masts and sails of the boat were gone and both gunwales were broken. There were two oars at the bottom of the boat and some loose boards. I have been searching for the body daily since the accident took place. I was walking round the corner of the Lake Burrumbeet this morning. I saw a dead body floating in the water back upwards, about a yard from the land. I have seen the body this day and identify it to be the body of Henry PAYNTER.

It was blowing a very stiff breeze at the time deceased went out in the boat. He had on a shirt, trousers, shoes, sou'wester hat and a bit of flannel round his neck. When I found deceased this morning he had on trousers, waist belt and flannel round his neck that he had on when he went out, but the shirt and boots and hat were missing." Henry was buried in the Learmonth Cemetery. He was thirty-two when he drowned, leaving his wife Margaret with two small children, one of whom was blind, but who went on to be a successful pianist and organist in Ballarat.

It is no wonder that Thomas Francis PAYNTER died from 'general debility' at age sixty-seven at Carngham on 26 September 1863, only seven months after Henry's drowning. His wife had left him for a younger man, and a succession of his children died; it was more tragedy than most people have to bear in their lifetime. The witness at Thomas' burial in the Carngham Cemetery was his brother-in-law, John MOUNSTEVEN.

Perhaps it was just as well that Thomas died before the next terrible accident, which involved two of his sons, Francis and James. This report in the Ballarat Star, on Monday June 26, 1865 summarises the events: "A magisterial inquiry was held before Mr. F. R. POHLMAN on Thursday, 22nd June 1865, near Mount Misery, touching the death of Francis PAYNTER, who died from internal haemorrhage, the effects of a bullet, accidentally shot by his brother James PAYNTER, going through his body. James PAYNTER deposed that the body shown him was that of his brother Francis PAYNTER, aged twenty-eight years. On the previous day they had been shooting on the lagoon and shot some ducks. They had a waggon with them, which they brought up to the hut where they had left their wives and children. The brothers laid their loaded rifles in the waggon, each rifle having a single ball. Deceased went to the waggon, put his wife and child in, and took out his rifle, which he laid on the grass. Witness then went to the waggon. Deceased was

standing at the back of the waggon, and reached over to take witness's wife off, whereupon the rifle went off, shooting deceased, who exclaimed, "I am shot" or "You have shot me". Witness assisted deceased into the hut and sent for a doctor. Witness was present with deceased till his death, which took place about two o'clock next morning. Deceased said the accident was nobody's fault. Witness and deceased's brother took a horse out of the waggon and sent for the doctor. Witness was with deceased when he died. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts of the case."

Francis was also buried in the Carngham Cemetery. He was age twenty-seven, leaving his wife Catherine nee CUNNINGHAM with one daughter, who was fifteen months old.

James' wife Jane, nee CRAWLEY, was the witness to an incident at Preston Hill (near Carngham) on 25 December 1865, and James was on the jury at the inquest. The Ballarat Star, 27 December 1865, reported: "None of the witnesses knew the dead man, who was a stranger in the district, nor was there the slightest clue to his identity, save that a Miss ALLEN and Mrs. PAYNTER stated that they believed the deceased to be the same man they had seen in a state of intoxication passing through Preston Hill on Wednesday evening in the direction of the water dam in question. As to the shot marks on the deceased, it was shown in evidence that a youth named BOX, who had been out shooting on Thursday night, was returning past the dam on his way home, and wishing to unload his gun before going in, he had fired it off in to the water, and thereby, as he supposed, had inflicted the wounds upon the dead body. The medical evidence showed that the shot marks would not of themselves have caused death, and that the deceased had died of asphyxia from drowning. No foul play was suspected."

Young Frederick Charles (also known as Charles Frederick) PAYNTER, the son of John Edward and Jane Adelaide (deceased) was injured in an accident on 27 May 1871 at Preston Hill. It was reported in the Ballarat Star on 31 May 1871: "Our Smythesdale correspondent writes;—On Saturday morning a boy named Frederick PAYNTER, in the employ of Mr. G. TURPIE, produce-merchant, Preston Hill, Carngham, met with a severe accident. While engaged about the chaff-cutting machine his sleeve was caught in the cog-wheels and his arm drawn in, causing it to get dreadfully lacerated. Mr. TURPIE went with all speed for Dr. MASON, who attended and stitched the wounds. The medical gentleman stated that no bones were broken. The little fellow has since been taken to the Ballarat Hospital." Thank goodness that fifteen year old Frederick survived or I would not be here today!

We have at last arrived at the final tragedy in this unfortunate saga! The widow of Francis PAYNTER, Catherine (nee CUNNINGHAM) was killed in an accident when a spring cart overturned at Carngham on 15 September 1876. After her husband, Francis, had died so tragically, Catherine married Robert DOW in 1866. The Ballarat Courier reported on

19 September: "The District Coroner held an inquest, on Saturday, at the Man of Kent Hotel, Carngham, on the bodies of Catherine DOW and Anne DICKSON. From the evidence brought forward it appeared that the two women, one a farmer's wife with a family of seven children, and the other single, went in a spring cart to Snake Valley. Before leaving they called at two stores, where drinks are sold, and at one had some brandy, and at the other took some whiskey. One of the jury stated that he saw the women on the way home and that he believed that they were no worse for what they had taken; but the last witness who saw them alive threw some doubts on this statement. All this took place about five o'clock in the afternoon; but as it got to be dark the husband, Mr. Robert DOW, became anxious and left his home to meet them. After travelling some distance he discovered the cart wheels up, and the horse on it's back on a bush track, which, though a near cut, was seldom used. He attempted to raise the cart, and found that his wife was lying jammed under it, but being unable to extricate her or the horse, he went for the assistance of George DICKSON, a brother of the deceased, when they succeeded in righting the cart, and found both women dead. An external examination showed that Mrs. DOW's neck and side of the face had been severely pressed by the cart, and that the other unfortunate woman had all the appearance of her neck having been broken. The verdict given was that death resulted from the accidental upsetting of the spring cart. It should be mentioned that the track was a very dangerous one, and that in all probability the driving over a stump caused the accident." Catherine DOW was buried in the Carngham Cemetery. She was only thirty-three years of age.



The Headstone of Catherine DOW
In the Carngham Cemetery

To finish this sad tale, I should mention that William BRISTOW died while leading a hunt for the Villiers Hunt Club, on 6 June 1874, at Wangoom (near Warrnambool) having been thrown over the head of his horse, and the

Continued over page >

If only they hadn't gone!

Continued from page 29

horse falling upon him. His injured body was taken to his parent's house, but he died before they arrived there. William was unmarried and thirty years of age. His sister Eliza BRISTOW married Ellis Creek WRIGHT, had one child, and then died of consumption at Wangoom, on Christmas Eve 1880, at aged thirty-three.

Mary Strange nee MOUNSTEVEN, previously PAYNTER then BRISTOW, died on her eighty-first birthday at Rosevale, near Allansford. Only three of her eleven children survived her. It seems that other members of Mary's family ended up in Warrnambool. Her daughter Mary FORD nee PAYNTER died at age thirty-eight in Warrnambool Hospital. John MOUNSTEVEN, Mary's brother, also died in Warrnambool Hospital in 1893, another burial in the same cemetery. Mary BRISTOW, Edward BRISTOW, William BRISTOW, Eliza WRIGHT, Mary FORD and John MOUNSTEVEN are all buried in the Warrnambool Cemetery.

The moral of this story – don't go sailing on Lake Burrumbeet, don't go shooting near Lake Burrumbeet, don't drink too much and then drive in a spring cart, stay clear of farm machinery and don't go on a hunt.☘

SOURCES

Family History Connections – Victorian Government and Police Gazettes, directories, books, parish land maps, City of Melbourne Rate Books, etc.

Public Record Office of Victoria – inquests, land records and wills.

Titles Office (now Lands Victoria) – land records, particularly Memorial Books.

TROVE Newspapers.

Victoria Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages – bdm indexes and certificates.

The MOUNSTEVEN name is spelt in many and varied ways – Mounstephen, Mounsteven, Mountstephen, with and without an S on the end

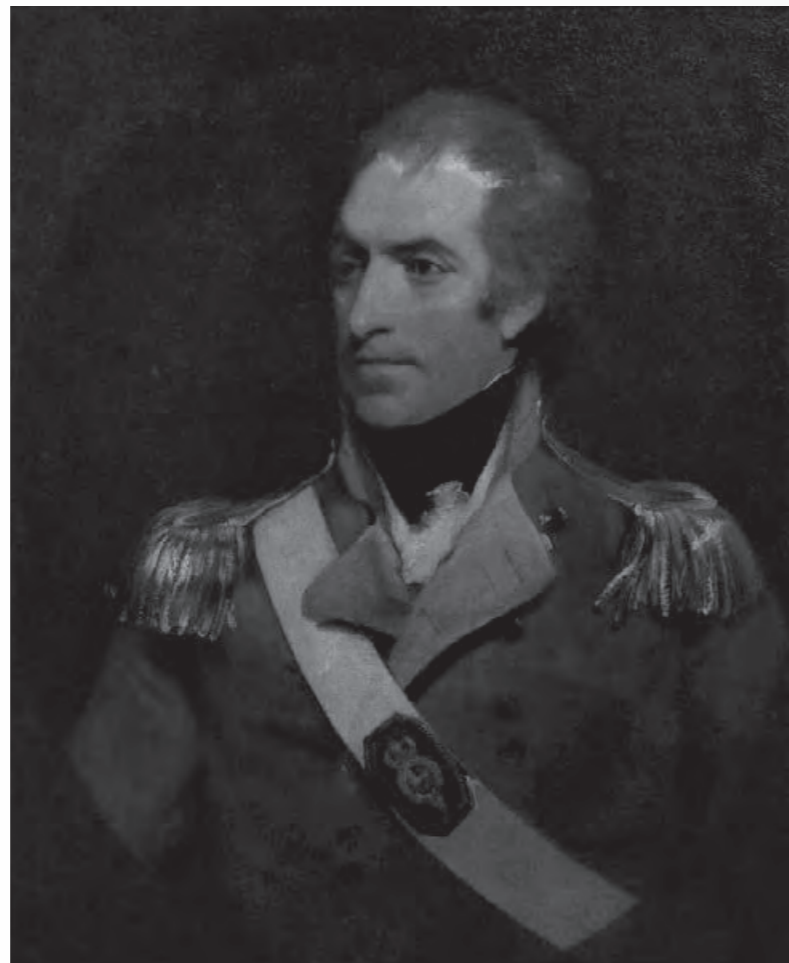
- "THE DUTY IMPOSED ON HIM... -

...consequent on the Suspension of the Government of William BLIGH, Esq., requires Lieutenant Governor PATERSON to take the Command of these Territories until His Majesty's gracious Instructions shall be obtained - Successive causes have until this Period protracted his receiving the Trust that has become devolved to him for the Time-being"



Etc.

William BLIGH Esq., Engraving from a painting by J RUFFELL c1790.



Lieut-Gov PATERSON, Painted by William OWENS, from the collection of Art Gallery NSW

internet Subscription Services

All subscription services are available **FREE** to members researching their family history at the FHC Library in Blackburn



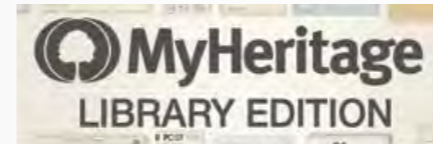
■ FINDMYPAST

The Findmypast World Collection contains over a billion records from Australia, New Zealand, England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Canada, British India and the United States. Parish records, census records, government gazettes, military records, and more, are available to search. This huge collection of historical records, which is being added to every week, will help with your family history research.



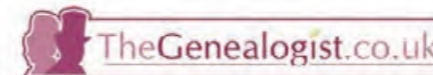
■ ANCESTRY

One of the largest collections of worldwide genealogical resources, Ancestry includes every type of record – census, probates, births, deaths and marriage indexes for England and for Australia, electoral rolls, immigration, convicts, cemeteries and obituaries.



■ MYHERITAGE LIBRARY EDITION

MyHeritage Library Edition is one of the largest, most internationally diverse genealogy databases of its kind in the world. It includes billions of historical documents from over 48 countries, millions of historical photos, public records, indexes and additional resources. Millions of additional records are added on average every month. Home access is available for your convenience through the members area.



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Search this database for English parish register transcripts, nonconformist records, court and criminal records, military rolls and lists, poll books and electoral rolls, probate records and indexes to tithe records, including tithe maps for every county in colour.



■ BRITISH NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

Search millions of pages of digitised historical newspapers published in England, Ireland and Scotland from the 1700s through to the 1900s (dates vary with newspapers). Britain's answer to Trove! Search by name, place and event, or browse by title and date.



■ DURHAM RECORDS ONLINE

For those with family from the north of England, this collection provides parish and census records mainly for County Durham, but also some from neighbouring Northumberland.



■ EMERALD ANCESTORS

One of the largest collections of Northern Ireland records available, containing over 1 million birth, marriage and death records from civil registration indexes, church records and other historical sources for Counties Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone.



■ ROOTS IRELAND

The most extensive database of Irish Catholic Church records, containing more than 20 million records from 35 Counties. The main sources on the site are church records of baptisms, marriages and burials. Catholic Church records anywhere online.



■ BIOGRAPHY DATABASE OF AUSTRALIA

BDA is a new research tool for historians and genealogists comprising transcripts and indexes of many original records and published biographies of deceased individuals who arrived in or were born in Australia, starting from the earliest times. It contains nearly a million names starting from Australia's earliest times.



■ DECEASED ONLINE

The central database for UK burials and cremations. Search registers by country, region, county, burial authority and crematorium. The database includes photographs, maps and includes names of other occupants in the same grave.

Family History Connections Inc.

www.familyhistoryconnections.org.au

New Resources in the Library

Abbreviations:

B: Burials
C: Christenings/Baptisms & Births
D: Deaths
M: Marriages

Readers are asked to check the catalogue on our website www.familyhistoryconnections.org.au or in hardcopy at the library for full details.

AUSTRALIA GENERAL

Australasian Methodist Ministerial general index 1896. Dyson, M. CD 5145

Australia and State military collection of 57 books: covers Boer War, World War One and Two, AIF, Army, Navy, Air Force, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, Victoria, honor rolls, photographs, badges. CD 5171

Journeys into Chinese Australian family history. Edited by Couchman, Sophie. 305.8951 COU

NEW SOUTH WALES

Bathurst Court Circuit records index, 1850-1855. Vernon, Kaye. CD 5137

QUEENSLAND

Polson (Hervey Bay) burials, 1887-1999. CD 5147

Queensland Education Gazette Compendium, 1889-1959. CD 5135

Queensland Police Gazette compendium, 1864-1945. CD 5136

Sherwood Cemetery, Brisbane, Anglican section, monumental inscriptions. CD 5146

Wallangarra Quarantine admission registers, 1918-1919. CD 5148

TASMANIA

Living stones, a friendly guide to some Tasmanian graveyards, in three volumes: an index to the names and cemeteries in the three volumes, compiled by Judy Munro. Emburg, Buck Thor and Emburg, Joan Dehle. 929.32 EMB

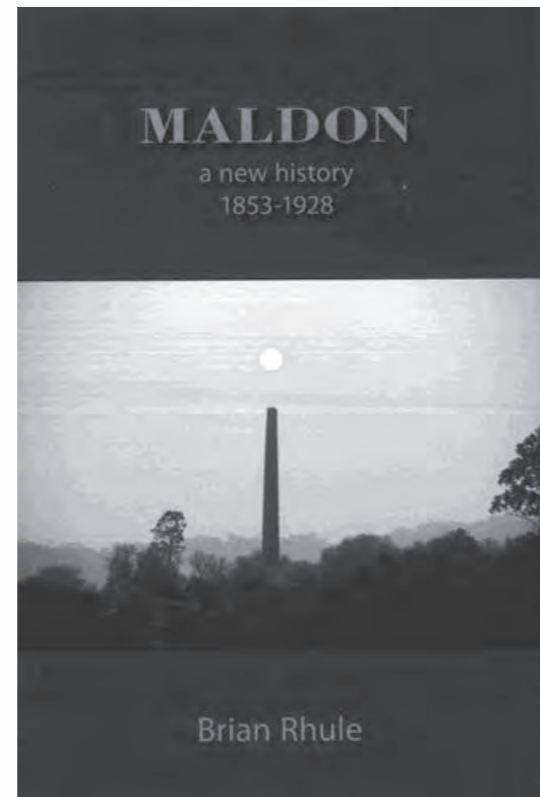
VICTORIA

A diary of the voyage of the 'Lincluden Castle', 1854, from Liverpool to Melbourne. Baragwanath, William. 387 BAR

Ferntree Gully Cemetery register, to April 2016. CD 5120

A history of the Frankston Primary School, No. 1464, Davey Street, 1874-1974. Purcell, Frank. 372.9945 FRA

Maldon, a new history, 1853-1928. Rhule, Brian. 994.53 MAL



Maldon was declared a 'notable town' by the National Trust (Victoria) in 1966. This is a history of key social, economic and cultural developments in the former gold mining town and its community during the period 1853 to 1928. Based on a thesis originally submitted by the author to La Trobe University in 1997, it examines the discovery of the goldfield, the formation of a township and settled community at Maldon, the emergence of early gold mining companies, the emergence of social organisations, and the politics of 'labour and capital' during the period.

Mysteries of the Bass Strait Triangle. Loney, Jack. 910.453 LON

Pioneers of the Echuca and Moama District, Book 4: a history of some of the families who have resided in the Echuca and Moama district. 994.54 ECH

School set on a hill: a history of Camberwell South Primary School, 1925-1985. Myatt, Nadine. 372.9945 CAM

Seymour's wooden wonder, and other stories. Jennings, John G. 994.53 SEY

The Maroons: a history of the Nullawil Football Club. Townrow, Ken. 994.59 NUL

ENGLAND GENERAL

Passing through: a miscellany of British and Irish vagrants passing through Wiltshire, Volumes 1-6, index and transcriptions, 1702-1817. 5121

BEDFORDSHIRE

Bedford, Howard Congregational Church, baptisms 1788-1910, marriages 1837-1910, burials 1790-1910. Bartlett, Eileen and Bartlett, John. 929.31 BED

BERKSHIRE

Faringdon Union miscellany. Bartlett, Eileen and Bartlett, John. 365.3 FAR

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Cottesloe Hundred: land tax assessment 1753. Bartlett, Eileen; Bartlett, John and Hillier, Angela. 333.16 COT

High Wycombe All Saints Parish Church: marriages 1861-1886. Bartlett, Eileen; Bartlett, John and Hillier, Angela. 929.31 HIG

High Wycombe Methodist miscellany. Bartlett, Eileen; Bartlett, John and Hillier, Angela. 287 HIG

The parsons and parish registers [1575-1930] of Medmenham, Buckinghamshire. Plaisted, Arthur H. CD 5123

The people of Stony {Stoney} Stratford. Bartlett, Eileen; Bartlett, John and Hillier, Angela. 929.36 STO

The people of Waddesdon. Bartlett, Eileen; Bartlett, John and Hillier, Angela. 929.36 WAD
Wing Union Chapel, Church Book 1871-1913. Bartlett, Eileen; Bartlett, John and Hillier, Angela. 929.31 WIN

Winslow Congregational Church: baptisms, marriages, burials and members. Bartlett, Eileen; Bartlett, John and Hillier, Angela. 929.31 WIN

CHESHIRE

Astbury St. Mary's parish registers, 1572-1910. CD 5111

The Commercial Directory for 1816-1817. CD 5112

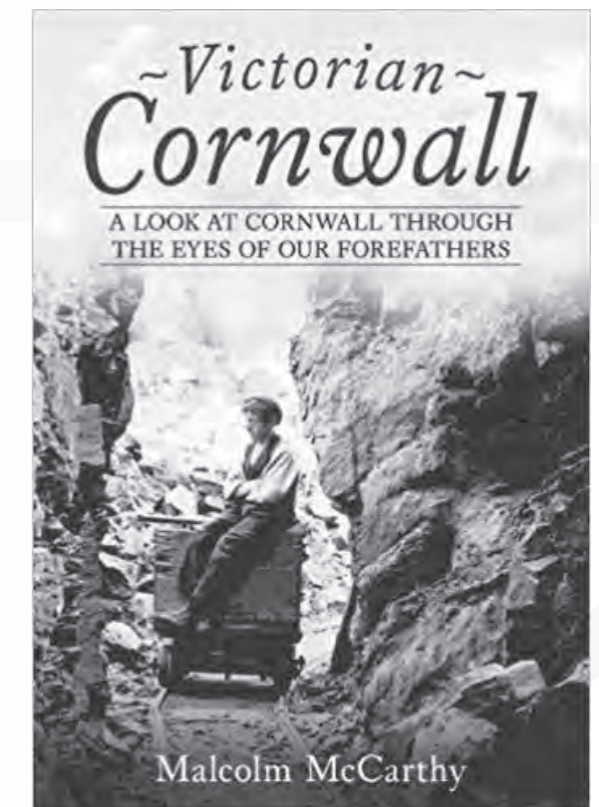
Congleton churches, monumental inscriptions: Congleton Edge Methodist, MIs, burial register and history; St. Peter's MIs and pew allotments; Holy Trinity Mossley MIs and grave register; St John Buglawton, MIs and grave register. COMPUTER CD 5107

Crewe Commercial Directory, 1913. CD 5113

Leek, St. Edward the Confessor parish registers 1634-1980; Meerbrook parish registers 1768-1800. CD 5108

CORNWALL

Victorian Cornwall: a look at Cornwall through the eyes of our forefathers. McCarthy, Malcolm. 942.37 McC



This lovely book is a tour around the county from the north coast on the Devon boarder to Land's End, out to the Scillies and back up the south coast with a few inland villages interspersed. The book is illustrated by photographs taken from the 1850s right through to 1901, a large span of Queen Victoria's reign. The photographs that were used for this visually resplendent volume is an effort to save these rare and treasured

New Resources

Continued from page 27

images for generations to come. The photographs originate from Malcolm McCarthy's personal collection and will take the reader back to Cornwall of 150 years ago. Included in the book are photographs of characters, customs, villages, harbours, mines and buildings of note.

CUMBERLAND

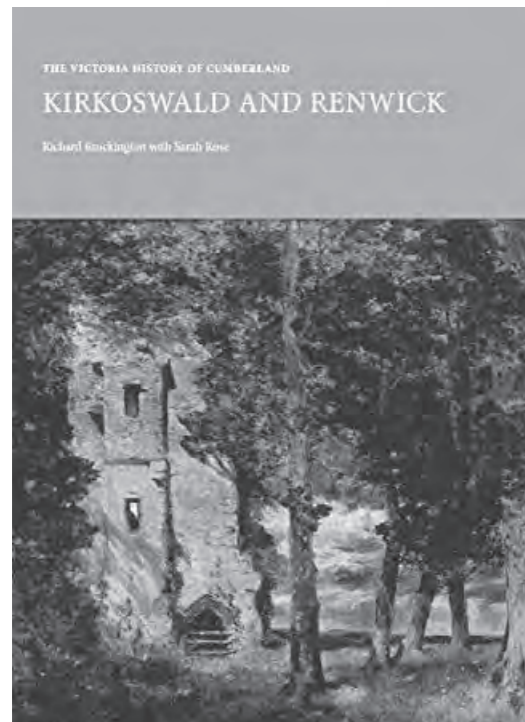
Heversham St Peter's baptisms 1620-1837, parish register transcription. CD 5104

Heversham St Peter's burials 1606-1837, parish register transcription. CD 5106

Heversham St Peter's marriages 1606-1837, parish register transcription. CD 5105

The Jacobite risings of 1715 and 1745: compiled from documents in the Cumberland County Council. Jarvis, Rupert C. 942.78 JAR

The Victoria County History of Cumberland - Kirkoswald & Renwick. Brockington, Richard and Rose, Sarah. 942.78 BRO



Kirkoswald and Renwick is the first parish history to be produced by the Cumbria County History Trust in collaboration with Lancaster University for the Victoria County History of Cumbria. Covering 30 square miles

of agricultural land and moorland, the modern civil parish of Kirkoswald lies between the river Eden and the Pennine heights, on the western edge of the North Pennine Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. This volume is the first in the VCH Short Series.

DURHAM

Probate Indexes, 1701-1858, for Durham Ward (Durham parishes of St Cuthbert, St Giles, St Margaret, St Mary le Bow, St Mary the Less, St Nicholas and St Oswald, and the parishes of Bishop Middleham, Brancepeth, Croxdale, Esh, Pitlington, Sherburn, Shincliffe and Witton Gilbert. COMPUTER CD 5172

ESSEX

Lawford St Mary burials 1813-1837/ COMPUTER CD 5110

HAMPSHIRE

Alton Division, Alton Infra and Extra Hundreds, Alton Regiment, Alton Infra Company 1624-1638 and Alton Extra Company 1624-1638. Barnes, Michael. 355.3 BAR

Basingstoke Division, Odiham Hundred (part of), Basingstoke Regiment, Bentworth Company 1625-1642. Barnes, Michael. 355.3 BAR

New Forest Division, New Forest and Fordingbridge Hundreds with Breamore Liberty, New Forest Regiment, Fordingbridge and Breamore Company 1626-1642, Brockenhurst Company 1626-1642. Barnes, Michael. 355.3 BAR

New Forest Division, Ringwood Hundred, New Forest Regiment, Ringwood Company 1622-1642. Barnes, Michael. 355.3 BAR

Portsdown Division, Bosmere Hundred with Alverstoke and Gosport Liberty, Portsdown Regiment, Gosport and Hayling Company 1626-1642. Barnes, Michael. 355.3 BAR

The village of Crondall (excluding the tithing of Ewshott) and the parish of All Saints. CD 5124

The village of Hartley Wintney and the parish of St Mary, later becoming the parish of St John. CD 5126

The village of Highclere and the parish of St Michael and All Angels. CD 5127

The village of Kingsclere and the parish of St Mary. CD 5128

The village of Mottisfont and the parish of St Andrew. CD 5129

The village of South Warnborough and the parish of St Andrew. CD 5130

The village of Southwick and the parish of St James-without-the-Priory-Gate. CD 5131

The village of Steep and the parish of All Saints. CD 5132

The village of Titchfield and the parish of St Peter. CD 5133

The villages of East and West Wellow and the parish of St Margaret of Antioch. CD 5125

KENT

The Kent village book. Bignell, Alan. 942.23 BIG

LANCASHIRE

Bolton, Lever Bridge, St Stephen and All Martyrs memorial inscriptions. CD 5138

Brightmet, Bolton, St James', memorial inscriptions. CD 5140

Deane St Mary's, baptisms 1813-1886. CD 5143

Deane, St Mary's, monumental inscriptions. CD 5139

Farnsworth and Kearsley St John's, Bolton, memorial inscriptions. CD 5141

Great Lever St Michael's, Bolton, memorial inscriptions. CD 5142

Oldham St Mary, burials in the churchyard 1558-1932, index and transcription. CD 5144

OXFORDSHIRE

Banbury Workhouse records, 1835-1843. Richmond, Carol. 362.5 RIC

Bicester Poor Law Union and Workhouse records, 1834-1851. Richmond, Carol. 362.5 RIC

Oxford City bastardy trials in 3 volumes - 1843-1857. 1857-1870. 1870-1880. Richmond, Carol. 929.31 RIC

Oxfordshire bastardy cases, 1844-1909. Richmond, Carol. 929.31 RIC

SURREY

Ash, Farnham, Frensham, Frimley, Puttenham, Seale parish register transcriptions. CD 5153

Ashted, Banstead, Cheam, Chessington, Cobham, Epsom, Ewell, Fetcham, Great and Little Bookham, Stoke D'Abernon, Sutton parish register transcriptions. CD 5152

Croydon St John parish registers. 1538-1783; plus Addington, Beddington, Croydon Cemetery and churchyards, monumental inscriptions. CD 5149

Guildford Collection: parish registers, census indexes, will abstracts, photographs. CD 5151

Guildford directories - Russell's 1842; Hooke's 1871; Biddle's 1929, 1934. CD 5150

WESTMORLAND

Westmorland parish register, baptisms 1651-1812, marriages 1637-1812, burials 1638-1812. CD 5109

WILTSHIRE

Bradford on Avon applications for relief from out of town strays, 1832-1835. Hurley, Beryl and Grout, Diana. CD 5122

Market Lavington Congregational Church: baptisms 1798-1901 and marriages 1848-1913. Bartlett, Eileen and Bartlett, John. 929.31 MAR

Passing through: a miscellany of British and Irish vagrants passing through Wiltshire, Volumes 1-6, index and transcriptions, 1702-1817. CD 5121

Tisbury, Zion Hill Congregational Church: baptisms, marriages, burials and members. Bartlett, Eileen and Bartlett, John. 929.31 TIS

YORKSHIRE

Birkby St Peter, Deighton All Saints, Hutton Bonville St Laurence, parish registers: Birkby baptisms and marriages 1721-1837; Deighton baptisms and burials 1686-1812,

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marriages 1686-1842; Hutton Bonville baptisms 1727-1804, marriages and burials 1727-1812. CD 5154

Bolton cum Redmire, St Mary, baptisms, marriages and burials, 1684-1812. CD 5155

Cleasby, St Peter, 1712-1845, and Manfield, All Saints, 1748-1869, parish registers. CD 5156

Egglescliffe, St John, baptisms and marriages 1540-1861, banns 1754-1823. CD 5157

Eston and Normanby Cemetery burials 1863-1900. CD 5158

Ilkley All Saints baptisms, 1813-1910. CD 5114. Ilkley All Saints marriages, 1837-1934. CD 5115. Ilkley All Saints registers, 1597-1812. CD 5116

Ilkley Parish Church memorial inscriptions and burials 1813-1955. CD 5117

Kettlewell St. Mary, baptisms 1696-1813; marriages 1699-1813; burials 1698-1813. CD 5118

Seamer St Martin, baptisms 1725-1841, marriages 1730-1837, burials 1813-1992. CD 5159

Sneaton St Hilda, baptisms 1740-1846, marriages and burials 1741-1837. CD 5160

Startforth, Holy Trinity, baptisms 1731-1845, marriages 1730-1837. CD 5161

Thirsk parish register transcription, 1556-1721. CD 5169

White's directory of East and North Ridings of Yorkshire, 1840. White, William. CD 5119

Wilton, St Cuthbert, baptisms 1729-1851, marriages 1719-1837, burials 1750-1855. CD 5162

Wycliffe, St Mary baptisms 1685-1843, marriages 1686-1836, burials 1681-1812; Roman Catholic baptisms 1743-1851. CD 5163

FAMILY HISTORIES

Across the far horizon: the Yeaman family in Australia. Yeaman, Marisa. YEAMAN

Anne Caudle, the lady, 1812-1865. Jackman, Betty May. CAUDLE

A confluence of Scottish families. Eade, Patricia. MILLER

From Devon to Australia, a 19th century narration: through the unpublished letters of the Merrifield family. Noonan, Virginia. MERRIFIELD

From 'Proteus' to prosperity: in the steps of John Walduck (1809-1886). Scott, Susan G. WALDUCK

Gibsons, County Cavan, Ireland, to Australia. Stone, Shirley J. GIBSON

'I dips me lid': a tribute to Harriet Herbert and Mervyn John Goodson, their forebears and their sons. Hirst, Dale. GOODSON

Leane times: one family's transformation from Cornish farmers to Australian fighters. Frew, Wendy. LEANE

The Lion roars: the musical life of Willie 'The Lion' McIntyre. Sandford, Phil. McINTYRE

A long time coming: a Glenister family history (1st edition). Thomas, Bronwen. GLENISTER

My name should be Melano: the story of my Parish, Burge, Rider and Melano ancestors. Ryder, Leonie A. MELANO

The mystery Aussie, Jan See Chin. Wong, Pamela Lee. JAN

Sarka to Westgarthtown: the Wuchatsch family in Germany and Australia. Wuchatsch, Robert. WUCHATSCH

Snips and snaps, the Friths: nineteenth century portraitists, miniaturists, caricaturists and photographic artists. Tozer, Noel. FRITH

A Theobald family, boots to buses and beyond: the paternal ancestry of our Theobald family, a 280 journey from Essex to Victoria via London. Theobald, Colin Robert. THEOBALD

Threaded lives: stories of the Symonds, Price, Walker, Hitch and Moody families. Jolly, Eiril. SYMONDS

GERMANY

The Family Tree historical atlas of Germany. Beidler, James M. EUROPE / GERMANY 943 BEI

German residential records for genealogists: tracking your ancestor from place to place in Germany. Minert, Roger P. EUROPE / GERMANY 929.3 MIN

IRELAND GENERAL

Passing through: a miscellany of British and Irish vagrants passing through Wiltshire, Volumes 1-6, index and transcriptions, 1702-1817. COMPUTER CD 5121

CARLOW

County Carlow, a who's who: our local and global footprint. Keegan, Charlie; O'Toole, Jimmy; Nevin, Martin. 929.2 KEE

MONAGHAN

County Monaghan sources in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland. Collins, Peter. 929.1 COL

TIPPERARY

Tipperary Historical Journal, 2019. 941.92 TIP

SCOTLAND

ANGUS

Dunnichen Churchyard monumental inscriptions and photographs. CD 5164

INVERNESS-SHIRE

Glenelg Burial Grounds monumental inscriptions and photographs. CD 5166

KINCARDINESHIRE

Johnshaven Old and New Cemetery, monumental inscriptions and photographs. CD 5168

MIDLOTHIAN

Calton New Cemetery, Edinburgh, monumental inscriptions and photographs. CD 5167

ROSS & CROMARTY

Balamacara Cemetery monumental inscriptions and photographs. CD 5165

ROXBURGHSHIRE

A view of Newtown St Boswells, 1840-1920. Smith, J. D. 941.392 SMI

SRI LANKA

Wolvendaal Dutch Reformed Church burials; and other burial grounds, Colombo. Hewson, Eileen. CD 5170

'Using DNA in your Genealogy Research'

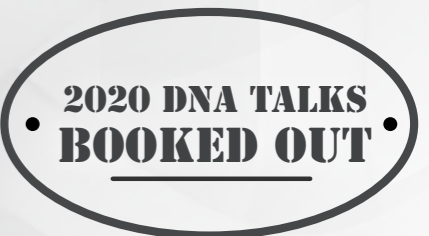
The 2020 Sunday program is an exclusive **Members Only** series to explain DNA and how to use results in your genealogy research.

The two 1-hour sessions will consist of:

- One-hour learning content and discussion
- One-hour workshop to apply the knowledge and tools discussed earlier.

Dates for 2020 sessions (put them in your diary today!):

April 5th,
May 3rd,
June 7th,
July 5th,
August 2nd,
September 6th,
October 4th,
November 1st.



FHC MEMBERS SERVICES

FHC Education Events

Bookings are essential for ALL classes. Contact the Resource Centre during office hours, ph. 9877 3789 or email info@familyhistoryconnections.org.au

All classes are at the resource centre unless otherwise stated. Cost of seminars and workshops is \$15 for members, \$17.50 for GSV and CAV members and \$20.00 for non-members unless otherwise stated.

Friday Education Program

Friday Insite Talks

Contact the Resource Centre for the topic of the month and upcoming classes.

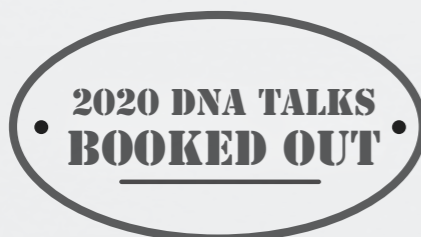
Second Friday in the month, February to November 11.00 am – 12.00 noon

Maximum number of bookings: 30
Members - \$5.00

BOOKINGS ARE **ESSENTIAL**

Please contact the office on 9877 3789 or email: info@familyhistoryconnections.org.au

Sunday Talks 2020



Starting Family History

Classes are conducted in the Resource Centre. They provide a comprehensive introduction to family history, resources, organising material and where to find information. These classes are **FREE** and open to both members and non-members. Two classes of two hours duration are held over consecutive weeks.

BOOKINGS ARE **ESSENTIAL**

Please contact the office on 9877 3789 or email: info@familyhistoryconnections.org.au

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Currently there are Members' Interest Groups for:

- Early Victoria and Tasmania
- Eastern Counties
- Ireland
- London and Home Counties
- Naval & Military
- Northern Counties
- Midlands
- Scotland
- South West England

Annual fee is \$20.

Enrolment details from the Resource Centre.

Resource Center Services

Will Transcription Service

Transcribe and decipher old Wills

⌘ \$25/hour for Members

⌘ \$40/hour for Non Members

Certificates and Wills

FHC operates courier facilities for a fee for:

⌘ BDM England and Wales from 1837

⌘ Wills in England and Wales, 1858-1995

Sterling Cheques

UK cheques to a value of £100 are available for a service fee

Library Holdings

⌘ Widest collection of English and Welsh parish & county records in Australia [includes Will Indexes, Parish Registers, Poor Law Records & Apprentice Records]

⌘ Australian Records & Family Histories

⌘ National & Parish Records of Scotland & Ireland

⌘ Subscriptions to internet databases for use by members

⌘ Irish Griffiths' Valuation & Tithe Applotments

Research Service

One-on-one Research

Meet in the Resource Centre for a one or two hour discussion with one of our Researchers. Please fill in the application form which can be found on the **FHC website**:

www.familyhistoryconnections.org.au

Once your form has been received you will be contacted regarding suitable dates and times of availability.

Fee: \$25 per hour for members
\$40 per hour for non-members

Minimum 2 hours.
Fee payable on the agreed date.

Bendigo Family History Group

Area Administrator: Lyn FRISWELL

Ph (03) 5446 9474

www.bendigofamilyhistory.org

The Bendigo Branch meets 3rd Saturday of the month at the Bendigo Library, Hargreaves Street entrance.

Speakers begin at 2pm, followed by refreshments.

FHC Membership 2020

Memberships are per calendar year and therefore fall due and are payable on 1st January each year.

Joining Fee Per address and to be added to the fees quoted below \$20.00

Full Member – Individual \$100.00

Full Member – Concession \$90.00

Family Member – Individual \$55.00

Family Member – Concession \$45.00

Family Members must reside at the same address as the Full Member. They do not receive a copy of our magazine, *The Genealogist*.

Overseas Individual Member \$100.00

The following do not require the Joining Fee to be added to the subscription. Please use the same application form.

Magazine Subscription – Australia (4 editions) \$70.00

Magazine Subscription – Overseas (4 editions) \$110.00

Interest Groups \$20.00

Life Membership – Individual \$1500.00

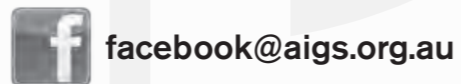
Life Membership – Family (2 persons) \$1800.00

Resource Centre Visit (for non-members) \$20.00 or \$10.00 after 1.00 pm

If the visitor takes out a membership on the day of the visit, the fee paid is deducted from the joining fee.

Gold members, Life members and Patrons will not receive a membership renewal notice. If they wish to join (or rejoin) an interest group they should contact the office.

Family History connections



...tracing ancestors in Australia and beyond

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The magazine is the official publication of the AIGS Inc, trading as Family History Connections. We welcome material pertinent to family history, genealogy, heraldry and related topics. The Committee reserves the right to abridge as required. Articles are preferred by email to editor@familyhistoryconnections.org.au in MS Word. Graphics must be sent as separate files, not embedded in documents.

Resource Centre Hours

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday	10.00am - 4.00pm
Tuesday Evening	7.00pm - 10.00pm
Friday	1.00pm - 4.00pm
Saturday	10.00am - 4.00pm
3rd Sunday of the Month (May to October)	12 noon - 4.00pm

Closed on Public Holidays and during the Christmas and New Year holiday period.

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Contact Office Manager for current rates.

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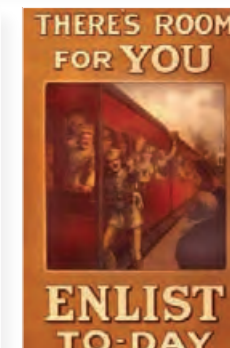
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- mail your copy of *The Genealogist*; or provide information about services offered by the Institute.



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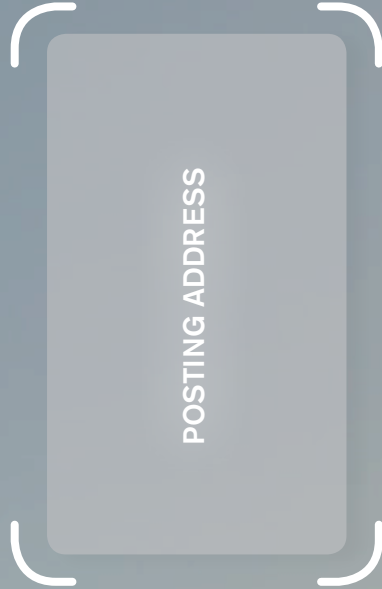
*See page 23 for details

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