



The Genealogist

FAMILY HISTORY MAGAZINE

September 2020

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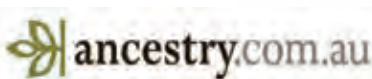
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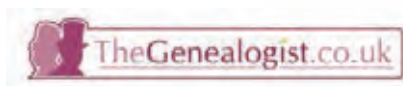
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Family History Connections Inc.

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From the President



Three months: a time span that may not mean much when we research our families, but in our current lives it can mean much. Three months is the time the Resource Centre was closed, from March 16 to June 15. Three months is the extension of time we received from Consumer Affairs Victoria to delay our Annual General Meeting, moved from April 15 to July 15. We are facing another length of time of closure, and at the time of writing that is supposed to be six weeks.

I am sure most members were spending the lockdown times for researching endlessly on their home computers. Some of you have subscriptions to the paid web sites like Ancestry, others managed with using only the free sites like Trove. It was pleasing to see the high usage statistics of MyHeritage for the last few months, which means that many members availed themselves of this resource which is free to FHC members at any time. TheGenealogist (UK) kindly offered free access to our members during the time of the second Resource Centre closure, which I know has been greatly appreciated by many members.

Perhaps many of you missed the resources you are used to consulting in the Resource Centre, like books and magazines. I know many of you missed the companionship of researching amongst fellow family historians. I suspect many of you discovered how incorrect are so many (most?) of the family trees that are on some subscription web sites.

Council for 2020-2021

Executive

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

Responsibilities

Education	Gail WHITE
Magazine	Carolann THOMSON
Membership	Darralyn CUSACK
Network	Gary FITZGERALD
Publicity	Wendy BROWN
Volunteers	Bev GREENWAY
Other Councillors	Christine COLLINS Wendy ELDRIDGE Gregor MASON

The challenge for Council for the remainder of this year and next year, will be to retain, and hopefully increase, our membership in 2021. We missed out on several opportunities to promote the organisation when everything closed down. Council are determined to make a concerted effort to “get our name out there” next year.

The Annual General Meeting, as mentioned previously, was held on 15 July via Zoom. We were pleased to have about forty-two members ‘attend’ the meeting. It was quite a different experience to any other AGM. Thank you to Gary FITZGERALD, our Network Administrator for setting up the meeting, taking registrations, letting members into the meeting and for conducting the on-screen polls to vote for or against Motions.

Since the close of Nominations to Council on 17 February 2020, there have been several changes to Council which I will summarise here. Bev GREENWAY was appointed to fill the vacancy of Vice President. Council co-opted Kevin BATES, Darralyn CUSACK, Wendy ELDRIDGE

Other FHC Responsibilities

Newsletter	Cheryl HEAZLEWOOD
Research	Jenny WYKE
Facebook	Linda FARRELL & Carolann THOMSON
Website (General)	Linda FARRELL
Website (Members area)	Gary FITZGERALD

and Gregor MASON as Ordinary Councillors at the March Council meeting They were co-opted again at the August meeting to be on Council until the AGM in April 2021. Kevin agreed to take on the membership responsibility, but after a few months, he unfortunately had to resign from Council for family reasons. Darralyn then agreed to take over the membership responsibility from Kevin.

The resignation of Keith WARREN as Secretary was received in late June. Keith has had a very long association with the AIGS. He joined in 1980 and became Treasurer in 1984, a position he held until 1998. After he retired from Council, he took on the position of Public Officer, reporting annually to Consumer Affairs Victoria. As many of you may know, the CAV changed the name of this position in 1993 to Secretary, and Keith continued in that role. We thank Keith very much for his years of dedication to the AIGS. It is due to his diligence as Treasurer that the AIGS is still in a strong financial position today, particularly compared to other genealogical societies. Purchasing Unit 1, 41 Railway Rd has proved to be a very sound financial decision. Pauline TURVILLE was subsequently appointed by Council to the position of Secretary, to replace Keith for the interim period between Keith's resignation and the AGM. She was re-appointed again shortly after the AGM.

Last but not least, I want to welcome our new councillor who nominated way back in February – Christine COLLINS. Many of you may already know Chris if you attend the Sunday DNA talks. Read more about your new Councillors on the following pages.🔗

Gail White



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.

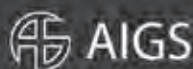
Our regular user group meetings for FTM and Reunion are now being held using Zoom. This allows any interested member to log in.

Monthly events are also scheduled to be held using Zoom. They will be recorded and will be viewable by members through the member's 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 Stephenson's Road
Mt Waverley VIC 3149



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www.familyhistoryconnections.org.au

Australian Institute of Genealogical Studies Inc.

New FHC Councillors



Darralyn CUSACK Membership

My four decades in secondary education have taken me to teaching positions in Melbourne, Malaysia and Singapore.

Although I have retired from the profession, my passion for learning has not diminished. A journey to Cornwall four years ago was the inspiration for research as I discovered the grave of my 4th Great Grandfather – a Waterloo veteran.

His story is now being written!

Cheers

Gregor MASON Councillor

I have been a member of the AIGS since 1984, albeit a distant member who enjoyed the magazine, and knew that one day I would need to access non-family resources to expand my family tree. My research has spanned more than 30 years, I use Brother's Keeper and have 5600+ names and 1800+ families in the database.

Early childhood in Glen Waverley, teenage years in Doncaster, Templestowe High and Swinburne University (Hawthorn) for education then worked as a financial accountant across several industries, finally retiring in January 2019. I have been married (40 yrs) with two adult daughters, living in eastern suburbs of Melbourne, play table tennis (Kilsyth) and cricket (Warranwood), involved with club and district cricket administration for over 15 years.

Time for a change of direction, new challenges and skills to learn, thus my decision to become involved with the AIGS as a councillor.





Christine COLLINS Councillor

I have been interested in genealogy for the past 20 years but have only been able to indulge my passion since I retired in 2017.

My professional background is Human Resources and Organisational Change. I was self-employed for over 30 years and had the opportunity to work with many well-known corporations.

Cousins at War

Ian G. Burrowes

Herbert Octavius Amyas Deane BURROWES was born in South Melbourne on 16 August 1882.

He grew up in reasonably poor and difficult circumstances. He joined the Army in 1902 at the age of 20, progressing steadily through the ranks and was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant in 1907. With the advent of WWI, he was a Captain and on 1 May 1916, at the age of 33 years and nine months, was appointed as a Major in the AIF as 2nd in Command of the 39th Battalion and served with distinction in France. He went on to finally retire as a Lt. Colonel after serving again in WWII. He died at the age of 93 despite serious WWI gas injuries in France.

Walter Sydney BURROWES, born in Brisbane on 20 August 1914 enlisted in the AIF, also at the ripe old age of 20. He had been a linotype operator. He served in the Middle East and in France as a driver but, sadly died of a pyaemia infection on 9 September, 1918, so close to the end of the war, and was buried at Rouen at just 24 years of age.

Joseph, Walter's father, and Herbert were cousins. They were descended from two brothers, Amyas and John BURROWES born in Dublin in 1786 and 1795 respectively.

How much Walter and Herbert knew or were aware of each other is unknown, although their cousin Mary, daughter of Amyas and John's eldest brother Thomas Robery BURROWES lived in Melbourne and knew of them both.



Amyas pursued a career in academia and literature in England, dying at the age of only 49 in 1832. Ultimately one of his grandchildren, Joseph Afranius BURROWES (Jnr) migrated to Queensland in the 1880s for the good of his health. He married and had several children including Walter. John studied at Trinity College Dublin graduating B.A. in 1827 and pursued a career in the Church. He was ordained a Deacon in Somerset in 1834 and as a priest in London in 1837.

Following an invitation from Archdeacon DAVIES who was visiting London from Van Diemen's Land, he accepted a posting as a Colonial Chaplain in VDL, leaving London in February 1841 and arriving at Hobart Town on 28 June. His eldest son William O'Dell, had been born in Kilkenny in 1829 and was about age 12 on arrival. His youngest son was Herbert.

Cousins, so far removed from their origins, both serving in the AIF, both in France. Different beginnings, different stories and a very different end. ☺

EDWARD ING - Missing in death

Geoff Brown

Details of the early life of Edward ING are not known with any certainty. He may have been the son of Thomas ING, and his wife Sarah, baptised on 5th March, 1797, at St Giles, Ickenham, Middlesex, near the border with Buckinghamshire, but this has yet to be confirmed. His demise is far better documented but his death is extremely difficult to locate.

The first confirmed reference of Edward is his appearance at the November 1833 Sessions at Clerkenwell, Middlesex, when he was sentenced to two months imprisonment for larceny. In March 1838 he again appeared at the Clerkenwell Sessions, and was again convicted of larceny, this time a sentence of seven years transportation was imposed. His age is recorded as 34 years.

Edward was now firmly in the grip of the prison system and his next move was to the prison hulk *Hardy*, moored at Portsmouth, where he was taken on board on the 25th April 1834, and assigned the prison number 5399. He was again recorded as being 34 years of age, convicted of larceny on 3rd March 1834, the place of conviction being shown as Hick Hall. (Hick Hall was the former name of the Clerkenwell courthouse.) He was discharged from the *Hardy* on the 24th September 1834, bound for Van Diemen's Land.

It was at this point that Edward entered my life. Several years ago I was a volunteer assisting with tracing the life histories of convicts for the Founders & Survivors project. I was assigned the convict transport *Augusta Jessie* and Edward was one of the convicts on board sent to Van Diemen's Land to serve his sentence of transportation.

The *Augusta Jessie* arrived in Van Diemen's Land on 22nd January 1835 and convict records reveal a number of details about Edward, including his birthplace, Uxbridge (about 2 miles from Ickenham, where he may have been baptised); occupation, stock keeper; height, 4 feet 11 inches; age, 34; general description, including that he was very hollow in chest; plus hair and eye colour. His report from the hulk at Portsmouth was good. Edward confirmed that he had once been imprisoned for two months for stealing a bridle and stated the offence for which he had been transported was for stealing a coat. He also stated that he was married with three children, and his wife, Elizabeth, was living in London. The report from the surgeon on the transport stated that his health was good.

The initial period of Edward's sentence was served without any adverse comments and his Ticket of Leave was granted on 15th March 1839. On the 6th January 1840 he was charged with "misconduct, changing his authorised place of residence without reporting it at the police office". The charge was dismissed, as was a similar charge, plus a charge of "Misconduct in neglecting to attend Church muster" on the 9th March 1840. The only charge recorded on his

Conduct Record for which he was found guilty was on the 13th June 1840 when he was charged with "Misconduct in appearing at muster in a dirty state", he was ordered to pay the expenses. On the 23rd February 1841 the Colonial Secretary's Office published a list of convicts whose sentence had expired and whose Certificates of Freedom were available for collection. This list included Edward ING.

Despite the fact that the convict records included the name of Edward's wife and that he had three children, no record of his marriage or birth of his children have been located. After gaining his Ticket of Leave Edward vanishes from the records and is not sighted again until his death. On the 16th September 1862, the coroner Henry GEARY held an inquest at the Black Hill Hotel, Kyneton, into the death of Edward ING. The evidence from witnesses included knowing him as Edward ING; that Lewis HUGHES gave him a lift, as ING asked to put his swag on the dray, as he was going from Kyneton in the same direction; neither of them were sober and they stopped to have three glasses of brandy about 3 miles from Kyneton; just before dark ING was riding on the dray when one of the bullocks fell, when trying to get it up again the bullocks started for home; on HUGHES calling for assistance no one came; did not know what had become of deceased and did not look for him; had been very drunk and deceased had been assisted onto the dray by the landlord. The local doctor gave evidence that there were no marks of violence except an abrasion on the left thigh such as would be caused by the wheel of a dray. The coroner concluded that Edward had been found dead near Black Hill on 16th September 1862 and the "cause of death was the shock produced by laceration to the testicle caused, in the opinion of the jury, by the wheel of a dray passing over him while in a state of intoxication and the jury believing the same to be accidental."

Thus Edward's death is well documented and he could have expected a proper burial. The AIGS Burial Card Index confirms that he was buried at Kyneton on 18th September 1862, his occupation being recorded as a shepherd, and the burial being done by the police.

Would a check of his death certificate reveal any more details regarding Edward? This is where the problem begins. There is no death certificate for Edward ING listed on the Victorian Births Deaths & Marriage database. How can this be? His death was documented by an inquest, he was buried by a state authority and his burial was recorded by the cemetery. Had someone forgotten to register the death? Had someone assumed that the death was registered as a result of the inquest? Had the death been registered by the local registrar but not forwarded to Melbourne?

After much searching I finally located a death certificate for Edward JUG. He had died on 16th September 1862, at Black Hill, near Kyneton. He was described as a

SCHEDULE B.

DEATHS in the District of *Kyneton* in the Colony

No.	Date of Death	Name and Sex, Race or Profession	Sex and Age	Cause of Death, or Direction of last Will, or Medical Certificate by whom certified, and when he last saw deceased.	Name and Residence of Father and Mother, if known, with Rank or Profession.
1162	September 6 th 1862	Christopher John Infant	Male 2 yrs	Hooping Cough See Note James Fleming Wesport August 28 th 1862	Peter Flynn Ann Flynn Shorekeeper
1162	September 12 th 1862	Madge Infant	Female 6 yrs	Hooping Cough Bronchitis James Smith Lynn September 11 th 1862	James Smith Madge Boyer Solomon Boyer Farmer
1162	September 17 th 1862	Maria Infant	Female 2 yrs	Marasmus Edmund Walker Rtly Physician September 17 th 1862	Charles Emma Elizabeth Emma Blacksmith
1162	August 7 th	John Infant	Male 2 yrs	Accidental Drowning as found by coroner August 6 th 1862	Unknown
1162	September 16 th 1862	Edward Bulluck driver	Male 72 yrs	Found dead near Black Hill - injuries produced by a dray falling on him as found by coroner's jury September 16 th 1862	Unknown

SCHEDULE B.

of Victoria. Registered by *Thomas Seddon*

Name, Description, and Residence of Deceased.	Signature of Deputy Registrar, - Date, and where Registered.	IF BURIAL REGISTERED.		Where born, and date of birth, and name of State, Territory or Colony, and whether in the Dominion of New Zealand.	IF DECEASED WAS MARRIED.
		Where and when buried, and name of State, Territory or Colony, and whether in the Dominion of New Zealand.	Name and Residence of Minister of Religion, or Name of the Minister of Religion.		
Peter Flynn Shorekeeper Boggy Creek Father of Madge	Thomas Seddon September 6 th 1862 Kyneton	1862 Kyneton Cemetery Peter Flynn Minister	Michael McHenry and Mary Glen Kyneton	Victoria 2 years	Infant
Madge Boyer Farmer	Thomas Seddon September 12 th 1862 Kyneton	1862 Kyneton Cemetery Peter Flynn Minister	James Smith Lynn Victoria	6 yrs	Infant
Maria Blacksmith	Thomas Seddon September 17 th 1862 Kyneton	1862 Kyneton Cemetery Peter Flynn Minister	Charles Emma Blacksmith	2 yrs	Infant
John Unknown	Thomas Seddon August 7 th 1862 Kyneton				Unknown
Edward Bulluck driver	Thomas Seddon September 16 th 1862 Kyneton				Unknown

Deaths in the district of Kyneton
Edward 'Jug', pictured bottom left of image

bullock driver, aged 72 years and had been found dead near Black Hill. A coroner's jury on 16th September 1862 found he died from injuries produced by a dray passing over him; Henry GEARY, Coroner, Kyneton, being the informant. These details were identical with the inquest of Edward ING, thus Edward JUG must, in reality, be Edward ING.

Unfortunately, the death certificate stated that his parents were unknown, as were details of time in colonies, marriage and children. Also there were no details regarding his burial. Although Edward's age on the death certificate differed some ten years from that recorded in his convict records, this was likely due his correct age being unknown and the coroner making an estimate, plus the ravages of drink may have made him look older.

On obtaining the death certificate it was obvious why Edward ING was recorded under the name of Edward JUG, it was a simple transcription error. The first letter of his surname was mistakenly read as "J" instead of "I" and the second letter was also mistakenly read as "u" instead of "n."

My next step was to contact the Victorian Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages to advise them of the transcription error so that they could amend their records to reflect Edward's death under the correct name. As I was to find out this was not an easy task. My first request was

that the name be amended, or, if necessary, listed under both ING and JUG.

The response was:
"Corrections or amendments to a record may be made pursuant to Section 43 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1996. Records are only altered when accidental errors, omissions or misstatements were made at the time of registration of the death. In the case of Edward Jug we cannot amend the index to show Edward Ing and we are unable to include both surnames. Unless we have substantial evidence to show that the deceased's surname was in fact "Ing" the index will remain as is."

I then sought assistance from the Victorian Police Historical Unit to see if they held records regarding the police burial of Edward, but the records no longer existed and therefore no substantial evidence to satisfy Victorian BDM.

There the matter rested until the COVID-19 lockdown. One day, wondering what to do, I thought that I might make another attempt to resurrect Edward ING. This time my request to BDM included full details of Edward's inquest, which had not been forwarded with my previous request, and the PROV Inquest reference, but to no avail. The request for correction met with the following response: "The Registrar's power under Section 43 of the Births, Deaths

Continued over page>

EDWARD ING - Missing in death

Continued from page 7

and Marriage Registration Act 1996, to correct a registration generally only applies to certificates required for current legal purposes (eg. Employment, passports and pensions).

The Registry makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of the information at the time the record is created. Accordingly, it is a Registry policy not to amend historical records."

I have replied to BDM requesting that it be referred to a more senior level of management for further consideration but have yet to receive a response.

Although Edward was not a distinguished person, and what little of his life is known is of an individual on the fringes of society, he deserves to be recorded under his correct name. Hopefully this article goes some way to correctly recording his death. However, it appears that in official records his death will be hamstrung by bureaucracy and Edward will forever remain missing in death.

- i Ancestry.com.au London Metropolitan Archives; London, England; Reference Number: DRO/027/A/01/003
- ii Ancestry.com.au England & Wales, Criminal Registers, 1791-1892. Class: HO 26; Piece: 39; Page: 138
- iii Ancestry.com.au England & Wales, Criminal Registers, 1791-1892. Class: HO 26; Piece: 40; Page: 134
- iv Ancestry.com.au Home Office: Convict Prison Hulks: Registers and Letter Books; Class: HO9; Piece: 9
- v [https://stors.tas.gov.au/CON18-1-3\\$init=CON18-1-3p203](https://stors.tas.gov.au/CON18-1-3$init=CON18-1-3p203) (viewed 11 May 2020)
- vi [https://libriariestas.ent.sirsidynix.net.au/client/en_AU/tas/search/detailnonmodal/ent:\\$002f\\$002fARCHIVES_DIGITISED\\$002f0\\$002fARCHIVES_DIG_DIX:CON31-1-24/one](https://libriariestas.ent.sirsidynix.net.au/client/en_AU/tas/search/detailnonmodal/ent:$002f$002fARCHIVES_DIGITISED$002f0$002fARCHIVES_DIG_DIX:CON31-1-24/one) (viewed 11 May 2020)
- vii TROVE. The Courier, Hobart, 2 Mar 1841.
- viii Public Record Office Victoria. Inquest Deposition Files VPRS 24/ P0 unit 115, item 1862/774 Male
- ix Victorian Birth Deaths & Marriages, Death Certificate 6845/1862.

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FHC
2020

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Resource Centre in Blackburn, Melbourne
visit familyhistoryconnections.org.au

Rescue a photo today!

NEVER GIVE UP!

Ray Welsford

After years of finding things for people as Research Officer for the Warrnambool Family History Group Inc the following stories are clear illustrations of the fact that one should never give up. With new resources being available almost daily as they are released by authorities, digitised by many groups, one never knows what will turn up.

1. A Missing Soldier

In 2016, I received an email which said in part I live in Ireland and I am trying to trace a burial record for a Philip or Patrick BOLGER who died in Warrnambool on 9th May 1944. He was a former veteran of WW1 and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal, DCM, for bravery in the field during WW1. The family lost contact with him back in the 1930's and have been trying for years to find out what happened to him. We only recently discovered that he died in Warrnambool on 9th May 1944.

And so he did, at Warrnambool Hospital, after which he was buried by BEATTIE & PHILLIPS, longstanding Warrnambool funeral directors, on 10 May 1944 in Catholic A Section/Row 34/Grave 18 of Warrnambool Cemetery. The order for his burial was given by William TOLMEY, President, Returned Soldiers Association, and the cost of £15.0.0 was paid by the Repatriation Commission Victoria. At the time of his death, his address was 7 Gibson Street, Warrnambool.

Why was he in Australia in the first place? I was advised by the relatives in Ireland that he had enlisted in the Royal Navy at age 16 (1905) and deserted from his ship while in Sydney in 1915. Given this background one wonders why he would enlist in the army.

His military record was somewhat checkered. He enlisted in Melbourne on 18 July 1916, and was assigned to the 29th Battalion (9th Re-enforcements). His address at time of enlistment was "no fixed address". He was 28 years and 9 months old, 5' 3½" tall, and weighed 141 pounds.

He left from Sydney on the *Commonwealth* on 19 September 1916, and arrived Plymouth on 14 November. On 17 December, he moved on to France via Folkestone on the *SS Golden Eagle*. Over the next years he was wounded several times, court marshalled three times including "using disloyal words regarding the Sovereign", and awarded a Distinguished Conduct Medal, the citation for which states:

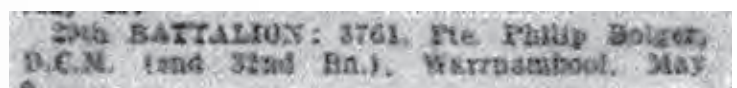
At Morlancourt on night of 28/29th July 1918, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During attack and capture of enemy system an enemy MG was holding up the advance of this part of the line. This soldier immediately with great dash rushed the post single handed and bayoneted five of the crew. The then sole survivor, who was firing the gun swung same round in BOLGER's direction which brought the gun between the two men. He then sprang forward, seized the muzzle and swung it away from him. In so doing one finger of his hand was blown

off and his hand was badly shattered. He however continued to fight and sprang at his enemy and clasped him round the neck, the two men rolling over into the bottom of the trench. A comrade now came to BOLGER's assistance and despatched the German. BOLGER's valiant action at a critical time was the means of allowing the advance to continue quickly, and undoubtedly saved many casualties. This man then dismounted the gun and carried same to the RAP, where he was sent for medical treatment. This man has previously fought with the same determination.

He returned to Australia on the *Friedrichruh*, departing Devonport England, on 8 July 1919, and arriving at Sydney on 4 September 1919. It just happened that Prime Minister Billy HUGHES and Sir Joseph COOK, Minister for the Navy, were also returning to Australia on the same ship, along with their considerable entourage. There was shore leave in Cape Town and Durban, then they were in Fremantle 23 August, Adelaide 29 August, Melbourne 2 September, and Sydney 4 September.

What happened to BOLGER after his return to Australia is unclear, as is an explanation for how and why he was in Warrnambool. In 'The Advocate' on 6 September 1923, there was an advertisement asking him to contact a person in Fitzroy and noting that he had been in Koo Wee Rup and Barunah Plains (an historic property between Geelong and Cressy). In his military file there is a 1925 letter from OIC Base Records to The District Engineer, State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, at Cohuna, asking why BOLGER's medals had not been delivered to him, so apparently he worked there at some stage.

Obviously the family members in Ireland had never given up hope of finding their man and must have been actively monitoring the internet and other resources on a regular basis. At <http://reveille.dlconsulting.com/cgi-bin/reveille?a=d&d=RV194408.1.25&e=-----en-20--1--txt-txIN-----#> they found digitised 'Reveille', the journal of The Returned and Services League of Australia, NSW Branch, and in Volume 17 No. 12, August 1944, there was a list of returned soldiers who had died, including:



Again, the internet brought them to Warrnambool Family History Group, and thus to the grave of their long lost family member and soldier.

A photograph of the unmarked grave was sent to Ireland along with information about local monumental masons and in a very short time, the grave had a headstone and a family had peace.

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NEVER GIVE UP!

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2. A Missing Father

This story begins tragically. In the 1920s a young couple married in Lerwick on Mainland, Shetland. The father Thomas GRAY was a seaman. The couple were quite quickly blessed with four children, then tragedy, the young wife and mother died of diphtheria in 1934 at only 30 years of age. Distraught and destroyed, the father placed the older two children in an orphanage, the younger two with an aunt, and went to sea never again to make contact with his family, who thought he had been lost at sea.

BUT, they never gave up.

Under privacy arrangements, the relevant orphanage records were "opened" in 2010, almost 70 years later, and thanks to the determination of younger members of the family, the records were inspected in the hope that they might disclose something. Imagine their reaction when they discovered that someone at some time had written beside the children's entry "*father died 26 January, 1940, in Warrnambool, Australia*"!!!! The authorities had this information but apparently didn't bother to pass it on to the family.

Again using the power of the internet, WFHG was found. Could we confirm and/or shed any light? And again, yes we could.

The Warrnambool Cemetery Records showed that indeed the missing man was buried in Presbyterian Section, Row 27/ Grave 13 on Saturday 27 January 1940. Again, BEATTIE & PHILLIPS were the undertakers. GRAY had a "proper" funeral, arranged and paid for by SALTAU & Son, merchants & shipping agents of Warrnambool.

In the 30s & 40s Warrnambool received a ship load of high quality Newcastle black coal on a monthly basis. It was used for the production of the town gas supply and for feeding the boilers at the large Nestlé factory in Dennington. In January 1940, Thomas GRAY was serving on the vessel *Oorama*, which brought the coal to Warrnambool. While here, he took ill and died at the Warrnambool Hospital, according to his death certificate of cerebral haemorrhage, chronic nephritis, hyperpiesis.

Again, there was an exchange of cemetery photos and general information. The really good news was that two of the original four children were still alive and were able to share in the knowledge about their father's life, death and burial.

The grave of Philip Bolger
At Warrnambool Cemetery



An abbreviated life: William Pickthorne, convict. Part 2: the end

Giselda Bannister

The traveller arriving at Norfolk Island today journeys in the comfort of a plane. The fortunate passengers seated on the left of the plane are afforded, as the plane banks and turns left on the runway approach, the sight of a jewel-like island thrusting up out of the blue ocean. As the late afternoon sun casts a golden glow across the rugged hills dotted with sturdy, upright Norfolk pines, the Pacific Ocean dashes white, foam-flecked waves against the steep rocky shores. This view of island Paradise is a treat after miles of empty ocean.

Not so for the convicts of the Second Penal Settlement. Governor DARLING reinstated the penal settlement in 1825, eleven years after the abandonment of the first penal settlement in 1814. Designed to manage the most recalcitrant of convicts, DARLING conceived it as: 'My object...that Settlement as a place of the extremist punishment, short of death'. By 1842 the settlement had come to stand for the worst of the transportation system. With Commandants having absolute power, short of execution, conditions varied widely but generally the regimes were extremely harsh. Working from sunrise to sunset, without aid of animal or machine power, a deliberate measure to increase hardship, the convict accommodation was unsanitary, and diet was limited to one meal every forty-eight hours.

The push for penal reform in Britain reached Norfolk Island in 1840 with the appointment of Alexander MACONOCHIE as Commandant. Reluctant to introduce his humane reforms in the Norfolk Island environment, perceiving them to be doomed to failure among such hardened criminals and guards alike, nevertheless MACONOCHIE halted the building of the pentagonal goal. He encouraged reading, music and gave permissions for the erection of churches and for a brief interval some light intruded into the darkness of this penal hell. Governor GIPPS dismissed MACONOCHIE from his post in 1842 deeming the experiment too expensive. However, convicts who had had pledges made to them by MACONOCHIE were to have those pledges honoured. This was hollow comfort as administration for Norfolk Island was moved from NSW to Van Diemen's Land in 1844 and MACONOCHIE, leaving the same year, was replaced by Major Joseph CHILDS in February 1844. A harsh penal code was restored, gang systems of labour were restored, convicts' private gardens, vegetable stalls and food bartering were banned. Work on the pentagonal goal recommenced. Considered by MACONOCHIE as too inhumane, it was designed to incarcerate convicts in tiny cells completely separate from their fellows. Solitary confinement became common and imprisonment in the 'dumb cells' from which all light and noise was excluded, drove men mad.

Opinions regarding CHILDS are mixed, many regarding him as vacillating and indecisive. These character flaws appear to have been manipulated by the Stipendiary Magistrate, Samuel BARROW, who assumed arbitrary power, frequently

overruling the other magistrates and even CHILDS, if he considered punishments too light. Although CHILDS was BARROW's superior, he did not protest when BARROW exceeded his purview and inflicted increased punishments and tortures. The convicts nicknamed BARROW 'Christ-killer', comment enough on the nature of the man. A hard-core group of hardened convicts comprised a group known as 'the Ring' and, with nothing to lose apart from lives no longer worth living, this group grew increasingly rebellious, hate-filled and determined on revenge.

It was into this toxic environment that William PICKTHORNE stepped ashore in late September 1845, ostensibly to serve out four years of his life sentence. As a new arrival, he would not have been part of 'the Ring' but it would not have taken long for him to become aware of who held the reins of power among the convicts and which magistrate was to be most feared. It is likely that William found himself working on construction of the pentagonal goal, and likely that he spent time on the treadmill. He may have heard talk about the halcyon days under MACONOCHIE, when convicts could grow their own food. Port Arthur must have seemed like a distant dream compared to the hell in which he found himself.

Nine months after William's arrival, the trouble that had been brewing erupted into unprecedented violence. There had been two previous convict rebellions early in the Second Penal Settlement era but the third rebellion on 1 July 1846 was the worst. Writing after the event, Rev Thomas ROGERS the resident chaplain, pointed the finger of blame at Commandant CHILDS and Samuel BARROW. The previous fourteen months had seen an unprecedented number of floggings, (a total of 26,024 lashes) carried out on a convict population of 2000. BARROW had grossly abused his power and ignored prisoners' rights. The final indignity was the confiscation of the convicts' cooking utensils. Allowed under MACONOCHIE, they were considered by the convicts to be their personal property. Seemingly trivial, the third rebellion's common name, 'the cooking-pot riot' hides the deep-rooted hatred, desire for vengeance and sheer desperation that drove former bushranger, William WESTWOOD, (aka 'Jacky-Jacky'), to lead thirty other convicts on a murderous rampage. WESTWOOD's reported rallying-cry illustrates that he was under no illusion about the consequences of his actions: 'Follow me and you follow to the gallows'. Three constables were bludgeoned to death, as was Stephen SMITH, free overseer, whose headstone in Norfolk Island cemetery notes that he 'was barbarously murdered...whilst in the execution of his duty

Continued over page>

An abbreviated life...

Continued from page 11

at the Settlement cookhouse leaving a wife and three children to lament his loss'. The convicts were quickly subdued without achieving their main aim – to wreak vengeance on BARROW.

William PICKTHORNE found himself swept up among one hundred convicts accused of taking part in the rebellion. Into the aftermath of this melee sailed the *Lady Franklin* carrying Judge BURGESS and John Giles PRICE, the new commandant, replacement for the despised CHILDS. Shocked at what they found, Judge BURGESS, becoming seriously ill, was unable to do his judicial duty. In a cruel twist, BARROW conducted the preliminary trials in the schoolhouse which acted as a temporary courthouse. The number on trial was whittled down from one hundred to twenty-seven men. Among them: William PICKTHORNE. On 23 September 1846, fourteen men, considered the ringleaders, were put on trial. Among them: William PICKTHORNE. Awaiting death, WESTWOOD, being distraught and in danger of harming himself, was visited faithfully by Chaplain ROGERS, who encouraged him to write an account of the events. This unusual form of therapy settled WESTWOOD and has left an unique historical record.

A search on TROVE, brings up multiple reprints of his account. He wrote of the six convicts who were innocent of any involvement in the riot, among them: William PICKTHORNE. Unfortunately, WESTWOOD's words were not enough to repeal the sentence against William PICKTHORNE, the convicts being unaware that proximity was enough to damn

a man. WESTWOOD wrote: 'I did not shed blood till I was drove to it, my mind was not formed for cruelty...'

On Tuesday 13 October 1846 the first six men, including WESTWOOD and William PICKTHORNE, were escorted to the gallows. The diary of Aaron PRICE, Principal Overseer, noted: 'Burial service was read by Mr ROGERS, also a service by Rev MURRAY after which they had close communication with each of a very affecting character...All united in singing a hymn and after it finished, KENYON [Samuel KENYON-one of the convicts], sang one alone. Last moment at quarter past eight. Drop fell, and they were no longer part of the dwellers upon earth...KAVANAGH and three others [which would include William PICKTHORNE] asserted their innocence... The barbarous ferocity which characterized the expression of these men gradually left them after their condemnation, from efforts of the clergy (unceasing) to humanize them, a task at first hopeless, but in the end successful...'

Where official accounts of William PICKTHORNE are missing, the two accounts of WESTWOOD and PRICE give two diverse but ultimately sympathetic views of William PICKTHORNE and his fellows at the moment of their deaths. Apparently buried in 'Murderers' Mound' outside the consecrated ground of Norfolk Island cemetery, William PICKTHORNE, the boy from Newent, Gloucester had never managed to escape the cycle of deprivation, crime and punishment. The sad irony is that the crime that sent William to the gallows may have been the one crime of which he was innocent.☞

i

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Plate 1 from "The diggers and diggings as they were in 1852" series by S T GILL, published by James BLUNDELL & Co, Melbourne. NGV Collection

Who was Charles Desestre, and was he a participant at Eureka?

Lucille Andel

A person calling himself Charles DESESTRE arrived in Sydney, New South Wales per the barque of 481 tonnage *Sir Edward Paget* which sailed from London on 6 June with 'Merchandise'. The ship, under Master A. BARCLAY, arrived in Port Jackson on 7 October 1849. Charles DESESTRE was one of five passengers who travelled in steerage, his companions being Geo HERBERT, Nicholas STUTTERSFIELD, Hugh MCKENNEY and William WILLIAMS.

In 1850, he sailed to the South Sea islands on the *Swan*, under Captain TAYLOR, and in company of Mr W YOUNG and Mr James YOUNG. The next mention of the name DESESTRE appeared in the 'New Zealand Daily Southern Cross' newspaper dated 22 October 1852. His name is shown as a passenger on the *Victoria* a vessel of eighteen tons under Master SMITH. It arrived in Auckland on 21 October 1852 from Monganui via Wangaroa with only two passengers, a Mr FLORENCE and Mr DESESTRE.

A notice in the "Shipping Gazette & Sydney General Trade List" dated 13 March 1854 showed a person named

DESESTRE arrived in Sydney from Auckland per the brig *Heather Bell*, of 191 tons on the 24th ultimo, Captain MACFARLANE. There were few passengers.

In early 1855 Monsieur Henri NOUFFLARD, a wealthy French wool merchant living in Bligh Street, Sydney, described DESESTRE'S appearance as follows: *He is about 30 or 32 years old, above six feet, his face is completely shaved, he stoops a little, and his walk denotes a man who has been in a regiment. ... He is a Frenchman and has long resided in New Zealand.*

He also recorded *I think he was living in Sydney under a borrowed name which was Charles DESESTRE. He was known to his friends in Sydney as 'Mr Charles'.* Monsieur NOUFFLARD intimated in his letter that DESESTRE had very influential relatives in France.

Sometime between March 1854 and January 1855 DESESTRE must have visited Victoria. On 6th January 1855 NOUFFLARD addressed a letter to Captain J. H. KAY, R.N., who had been appointed the Private Secretary

Who was Charles Desestre...

Continued from page 13

to the newly appointed Governor of Victoria, Sir Charles HOTHAM. According to Monsieur NOUFFLARD he had received a letter from one of DESESTRE's relations where he learnt that the gentleman had left Sydney for Melbourne. Not only had he left Sydney, but he heard that the same man had been one of the leaders at the insurrection at Ballarat, that he was in prison and would likely be sentenced to death.

Hearing this intelligence NOUFFLARD wrote at once to Count de CHABRILLAN, the French Consul in Melbourne and to his friend PASCOE [sic] to beg of them to intercede in his favour. All the favour he dared to beg was that DESESTRE should not be put to an ignominious death.

The last paragraph stated that *'If the man I am alluding to is in the hands of Justice, if a sentence of death is passed upon him, may I solicit of you, Sir, to beseech the Governor to grant him a commutation. In the name of an honourable family, I beseech His Excellency the Governor to have mercy upon him ...'*

Monsieur NOUFFLARD was either confused or ill informed, or the authorities turned a blind eye. Five months later, someone believed Charles DESESTRE was still in Victoria as there was an entry in the Victorian Government Gazette on 23 May that an 'Unclaimed Letter' was at the Post Office waiting to be collected by him.

His true identity was never revealed. Under the name of Charles Andri DESESTRE he became a citizen in 1857. He was naturalised on 22 August 1857 in Sydney. The naturalisation papers confirm he was a native of France, aged 33 years, having arrived by the ship *Sir Edward Paget* in 1849. When DESESTRE completed his naturalisation papers he recorded he was residing in Sydney and 'wishing to enjoy the rights of a British Subject.' In the following year a notice in the Sydney papers inquired of his whereabouts, listing him as C DESESTRE (alias ANDREA), and described him as having been engaged as a mounted trooper from the Mudgee police, working in the upcountry Westward districts.

Postscript:

The letter from Monsieur Henri NOUFFLARD was dated 6 January 1855. It was filed by either Governor Charles HOTHAM, his Private Secretary or Chief Clerk, one of whom wrote on the top of the front page, either through chicanery, strategy or design: 'F. NOUFFLARD - Employment - to be put away in January letters'.

ⁱ Shipping Gazette & Sydney General Trade List, Saturday 13 July 1850 (TROVE)

ⁱⁱ Joseph Henry Kay had been Director of the Royal Magnetic Observatory at Hobart and returned to England in 1853. Early the following year Sir Charles Hotham, who had just been appointed Governor of the Colony of Victoria made him his Private Secretary and he came out to this colony in that capacity and retained the position until His Excellency's death at the close of 1855.

ⁱⁱⁱ Public Record Office Victoria, VPRS 4066.

^{iv} Crawford Atchison Denman Pasco was at this time Water Police Magistrate at Williamstown, Victoria and Superintendent of Water Police.

^v Victorian Government Gazette, 23 May 1855 No. 286, p.1246.

^{vi} Ancestry.com, Certificates of Naturalization, New South Wales.

^{vii} Sydney Morning Herald, Thursday 28 Jan 1858 (TROVE)

Rain, hail or shine, the washing was on the line

Judith Lesley

It was Monday: and that was the routine. This was commonplace. For earlier housewives it was a life of routines, simply to keep up with domestic needs. I must dispel any misapprehension that a housewife at home led a life of leisure, with societal expectations of her husband's financial support. The housewives' lot was hard work.

As it happened, my parent's home at the time it was built was very modern, and a far cry from what must have been known by their parents when there had been wood to be chopped for the oven, water drawn from a well. This was a home in a newly opened Canterbury estate; with glowing words in the advertisements about services provided such as telephone lines and sewers, electricity, water and gas. There were three main sales dates in the 1920s, the first sale 100 years ago this year.

The laundry was a separate room with an external door opening into it from the square verandah. Next door to it was the toilet with its large cistern mounted on the wall behind, and a long chain that was pulled in order to flush. The doors to these two rooms were in a wall at right angles to the kitchen wall where once had been the external door. The verandah had been enclosed long before my memory and the dark polished wooden step from the kitchen down into the verandah space was a bit unusual. These three external doors now were accessible from a functional usable room space, from which another new



Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences. Gift of Deidre McKillop 1988. Photographer unknown



Early image of Velvet Soap advertising poster
Courtesy of Pental Limited

back door opened at the top of a ramp. I don't doubt that this wooden ramp was a most practical outcome, preferable to steps, if only for wheeling down the heavy wicker clothes basket in its metal wheeling frame on washing day.

In the laundry the copper was in the right-hand corner, squeezed in very close to the twin concrete troughs with the clothes wringer attached to the dividing wall between each trough, all overlooked by the net-curtained window on its latch. The Museum of Applied Arts & Sciences (MAAS) has provided not only photographs but text which has been an adjunct to my memory. My mother's copper was like the illustration: coloured green, and there was an outlet pipe with a tap. *'Clothes were soaked overnight with soap rubbed into stains. In the morning, the copper was lit and filled with water. Before boiling, grated soap was added.'* My mother was very particular and only used Pure Velvet Soap. I think that the words 'Pure Soap' were a real selling point, and indeed this was what was grated into the copper. This product was first produced by J Kitchen & Son Ltd from 1900 (products with this name are now produced by Pental Limited who provided the early poster image). Although Persil soap powder and Lux Flakes were early products available too, it was only Velvet Soap used in our house, it was even used to wash our hair. The ruler-length rectangular soap bar had five

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Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences. Gift of Mrs Betty Stone
1984. Photographer unknown

Re Object K1361: <https://collection.maas.museum/object/260928> - Publisher: <https://www.sendspace.com/pro/dl/1fdvb3>

joined blocks wrapped in red and blue paper with a waxy feel and weighed 2lbs 8ozs (over 1 kilogram). It was also used in the kitchen: a small piece of Velvet Soap was cut off to fit into a metal wire 'box' with a catch; and with its metal handle it was moved rapidly to dissolve into a soapy solution in which to wash the dishes.

'The clothes were boiled and stirred with a stick for half an hour. After boiling, clothes were lifted from the copper with [a] stick and drained...' The copper stick looked worn and soft on the outside with all the exposure to the hot water. The washing was heaved out of the copper over its edge and into the nearer trough in order to drain. Just imagine the steamy warmth in the laundry. Then the trough was filled with water for the first rinse, emptied and refilled as needed until all the washing had been removed from the copper and rinsed. Concurrently as an item was rinsed it was folded a bit to make it as flat as possible then it went through the wringer and into the second trough. This final rinsing water had some Reckitt's Blue bag to keep white clothes looking white. (A versatile product it seems a Blue bag could be applied to a bee-sting.)

The work was so heavy that my father helped before leaving to walk and then catch a tram to work. My parents were up earlier than usual on washing day. My father heaved out the bed sheets (the 'whites' were always boiled first) and he turned the wringer. The method for sheet changing was different then: a top sheet was upended to become the bottom sheet, and the washing quantity was reduced by washing only one sheet from each bed each week. He also wheeled the heavy load down the ramp and down to the clothes-line.

The clothes-line or lines were heavy twisted wires that were anchored to crosspieces attached to a post nearer to either side of

the back garden, across the sloping land. Heavy washing caused these long lines to sag, but it was perhaps a bit easier than lifting the washing up high in order to peg it onto the line. The lines were supported by long post-like wooden props made of timber with a slit at the top to enclose the wire line. The washing raised up high not only cleared the ground but could better catch the wind.



Packet of 'Silver Star' Starch
Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences. Photographer unknown



Reckitts laundry Blue Bags - Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences
Photographed by Susan Davidson

Pegs to hold the washing on the line were made of wood. The Islington Education Library Services in London describes the ones made in Victorian times, but these existed for many decades in Melbourne. *'The dolly peg was carved out of a single piece of wood with a split up the middle of one end and a round end at the other end. Pegs were larger and stronger than the plastic ones we use today because Victorian [and mid 20th century] clothes and sheets were made of heavier cotton and linen'*. As a small child I remember these pegs as toys too. An older lady who lived next door, would help me draw faces on the rounded top, glue knitting wool on the top for hair, and sew fanciful clothes from scraps of material to cover the rest.

Hand washing of some items was also a necessity. Delicate items like lace doilies of course; but the practicalities of only one school dress meant washing on the weekend in an enamelled basin placed within a trough. Like the tablecloths washed on a Monday, a school dress had to be starched. Collars of men's shirts were detachable and these also needed starching. Silver Star starch was an early product used, and MAAS provides an explanation of just how it was used. *'Granules of raw starch were mixed with cold water to make a thick white paste. The boiling water was stirred in to cook the starch into a clear jelly.'* Items like tablecloths and my school dress 'were squeezed in the mixture' and hung to dry like any other washing.

In preparation for ironing, these items had to be dampened. My mother used a small tomato sauce bottle with a special head on the top with many holes that provided a fine moistening sprinkle. The items then were rolled up tightly so that the moisture penetrated right through. *'Ironing gave the [starched] clothes a polished finish that stayed cleaner longer.'*

Washing that was not quite dry was draped inside the house over a clothes horse. This construction made from wood was hinged in two pieces to stand at about a 45 degree angle or

less, with a top and lower horizontal rail in each piece between the uprights. The enclosed back verandah could be a useful spot to stand the clothes horse or sometimes under the roofed porch outside the front door. In winter, with a fire in the dining room, the clothes horse could be accommodated there too.

Ironing all this washing, which included the linen sheets, was planned to be accomplished the following day irrespective of the weather. One day, which must have been a scorcher, I was sent home from school earlier than expected because of the heat. My lady-like mother was ironing on a sheet and blanket on top of the kitchen table and we were both very discomforted because she had taken off her dress; and there she was, working in her full-length petticoat...But you see - it was Tuesday.

Such labour. As for the daily housework and maintenance... in this home, in this 100 year old forward-planned estate, that is another story.☺



Dolly Clothes Pegs
Islington Education Services

Ancestors in the Grampians

Gregor Mason

The Grampians area of Victoria is a place I first visited as a Boy Scout in the early 1970's, camping on the unpowered sites in the old caravan park. Since then I have been back as a senior and rover scout then taken my family there during school holidays to explore. I have hiked, abseiled and rock climbed from Mt Zero at the Northern end of the range to Mt Sturgeon at the Southern end, which overlooks the township of Dunkeld. The wonderland area at the back of the Halls Gap township was fascinating for our children to explore, the wildlife seen and star gazing at night are memorable.

At the time I did not know, nor was I really interested, that my ancestors were farmers, miners and pioneers of the area, and Moyston Cemetery is the resting place for many of them. Like most people, who are interested in family history, the enforced 'stay at home' directive has meant that more hours can be spent finding missing information that fills out the ancestral tree.

My tree started as a narrow-shaped conifer and was growing nicely then I started to broaden the research and now it has morphed into a Jacaranda that has never been pruned. Trove has been a marvellous resource, although the updated version has required some re-learning and patience. The FHC's negotiations to gain online access to The Genealogist UK from home, during the COVID crisis, has been useful.

While searching Trove, I came across some letters written by a Winifred May SCHERGER, to Aunt Connie who managed the "Our Letter Box" column of the newspaper, which paint a picture of her life and the Grampians area of Victoria, where she lived. Whilst the SCHERGER family are not directly related to me they are on branches linked by marriages, hence my interest.

You may recognise the SCHERGER name as Winifred's second cousin was Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Rudolph William SCHERGER, KBE, CB, DSO, AFC. [1904 – 1984] a highly respected and decorated Australian Airforce Officer.

These descriptive articles, written by a young lady, I enjoyed reading and I hope you do too.

Weekly Times (Melbourne, Vic. : 1869 - 1954) Sat 29
Mar 1919 Page 50 OUR LETTER BOX
OUR FARM

Winifred May SCHERGER, who lives at Sandown Farm, Jallukar, via Moyston, writes:

Dear Aunt Connie. I am sending this letter for competition. Our farm is situated in the Jallukar district. In the west is Mount William on a point of which stands an imaginary Red Man, this part of the mount being called Red Man's Bluff. It is almost in a straight line to our home. We have a lovely view of the mount from our home.

Our farm is composed of 268 acres. When it was selected over 30 years ago it was covered with stripped wattles, honey suckle trees, gum scrub, emu berry bushes, wild may and other prickly shrubs and also many acres of hummocks or tussocks which is cover for vermin of all kind. There were many snakes killed here, numberless rabbits, hares and foxes. The land was first enclosed by a ring fence making one large paddock. Now it is subdivided into 11 paddocks of various sizes. We had 70 acres of crop in this season. This land, which only fed rabbits, hares and foxes before, now maintains seven persons, nine horses, three head of cattle, 100 sheep and lambs, 200 fowls, 30 ducks, seven turkeys, one pig and a few rabbits, hares and foxes occasionally.

Our fowls have laid remarkably well. We have gathered as many as 93 eggs in one day that being top score. Eleven ducks laid 11 eggs daily for five months then they slowed down a bit. We killed and ate three pigs last year. One weighed 193 pounds, the second 173 pounds and the third 170 pounds. We have another nearly ready to kill.

This land when selected had no water storage and great inconveniences were felt in consequence. Now we have five dams of different sizes, two springs, one well and two tanks on the ground. My father and brothers are now at work enlarging the dam near the house. It is very hard work, as they have to go through cement in which they drill holes and put charges of blasting powder, which makes it slow work. When this dam gets full of water father means to make a drain or get pipes to convey the water to the garden, so that we may be able to grow vegetables in the summer time.



Halls Gap from Baroka Lookout

My father bought 1000 young onion plants a few months ago, which he planted out in rows near the spring. They did not grow very fast during the cold weather, but as soon as it turned warm they grew splendidly without being watered. He brought down a few the other evening to show us. The sample one measured 17 inches round and weighed exactly two pounds. There will no doubt be plenty of that size, as tops are quite green and are still growing strongly. We wonder how much weight of onions will come from those thousand plants. I think I have told you all that is interesting about our farm at present. I am hoping to see my letter in print even if I do not get a prize. I am 11 years and nine months old, and in the 7th grade at school.

Aunt Connie's reply:

You have written a very interesting description of your farm, Winifred.

Weekly Times (Melbourne, Vic. : 1869 - 1954) Sat 27 Sep 1919 Page 65 OUR LETTER BOX
THUNDERSTORMS

Winifred May SCHERGER, who lives at Sandown Farm, Jallukar, via Moyston, writes:

Dear Aunt Connie, Having a holiday on account of the influenza, and having leisure time, I thought I would like to write to you again for competition. I will also have to thank you for the prize which I received. I will take for my subject Thunderstorms.

In this part of the district thunderstorms are very prevalent. They seem to rise in the Grampians, behind Mt. William, for that is where we hear the rumblings first. They seem to travel along very quickly, getting louder and louder as they approach us. I will now tell you about a thunderstorm, or rather four in succession, which came along in the night of March 2nd, about 12 o'clock, and continued at intervals until 6 o'clock next morning. The evening had not been very hot, so we were rather surprised to hear rumblings of thunder in the mountains, which very quickly grew louder, and seemed to be coming in our direction. The lightning became very vivid, but as the thunder did not come too quickly after the lightning we did not get alarmed. When the thunder began to follow the flash of lightning in quick succession we knew that it was getting very close. When the next flash came with the thunder immediately after we heard a heavy crack, crack, crack, which shook the ground and made the house tremble. We thought that something must have been struck not very far away. It passed on, but we could hear it rumbling in the distance. There had been scarcely any rain falling with the first storm.

The next storm followed about two hours later, and from the same direction and followed in the course of the other, becoming louder than the first if possible, but as heavy rain now fell it deafened the noise of the thunder and was a great relief, as it would prevent the lightning from setting anything on fire. At about 4 o'clock we again heard rumblings, and the third storm came along. A crack, crack was heard on the opposite side, which also shook the house, but not so severely

Continued over page >

Ancestors in the Grampians

Continued from page 19

as the first one. The last one came on at 6 o'clock in the morning; it seemed more intense than any of the others. It seemed as if the earth was being torn up. Our house rocked worse than ever, and I lay in my bed too frightened to move until I bethought myself, "Tis the thunder that frights; but the lightning that smites." I knew that the house could not have been struck, and that the danger was over. In the morning when we arose the storms were quite passed, and everything looked serene again. Later in the morning one of my brothers went up to the paddock gate, and there he saw a short distance away a tree which had been struck and all its branches looked as if they had been screwed off by some mighty hand and scattered in all directions. The bark had also been torn off the trunk and thrown down around it. There was a scored mark round and round the trunk like a corkscrew showing where the electricity had gone around. A post in a neighbor's paddock near the tree had been struck from top to bottom, where the wires went through, which may have drawn the lightning and caused the ringing noise that we had heard. Two trees were also struck in another neighbor's paddock joining ours in much the same way as the other. Also in the opposite side of our paddock was one of two trees which were also struck.

I am 12 years and three months old and in the seventh grade at school. Please, may I write again?

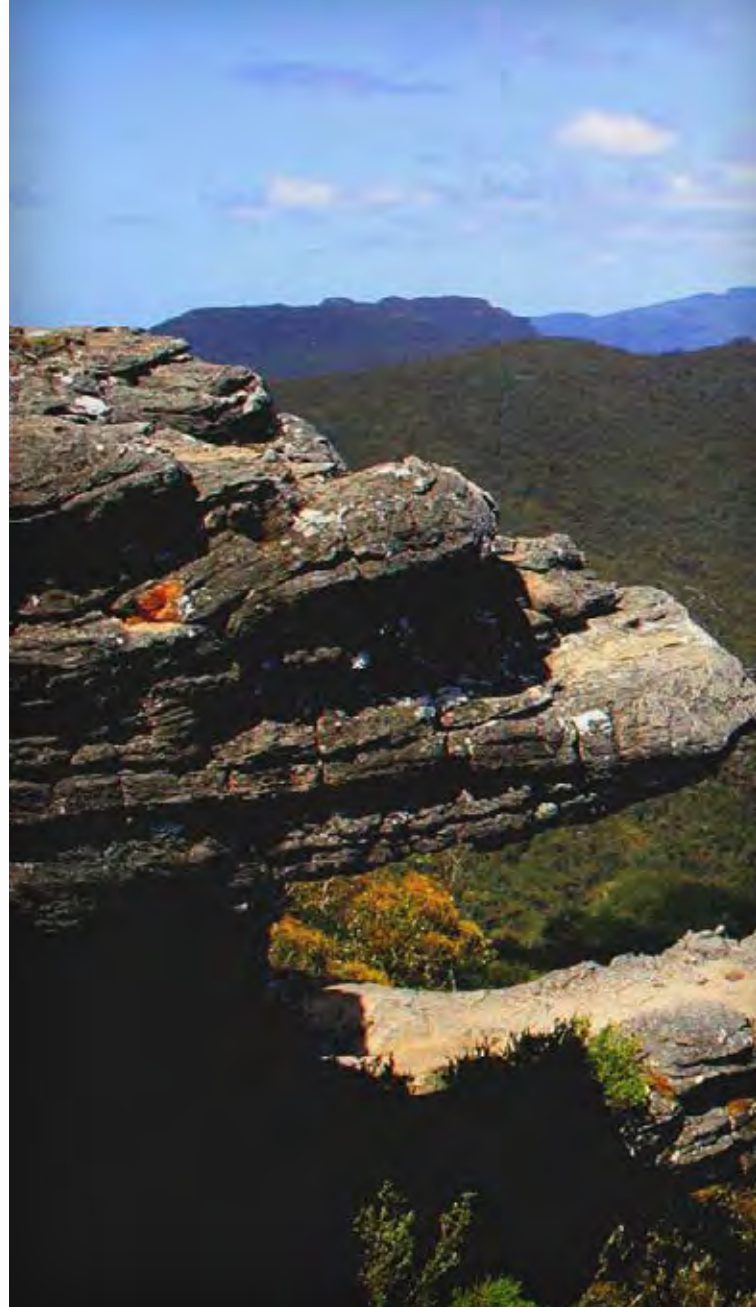
Aunt Connie's reply:
Certainly, Winifred. I shall be pleased to hear from you.

Weekly Times (Melbourne, Vic. : 1869 - 1954) Sat 21 Aug
1920 Page 60 OUR LETTER BOX
OUR BIRTHDAY

Winifred May SCHERGER, who lives at Sandown Farm, Jallukar, via Moyston, writes:

Dear Aunt Connie. I saw in "The Weekly Times" that you had again awarded me a prize, for which I wish to thank you very much. I will now tell you about "Our Birthday."

The 15th of May is a very important day in our family, that is at least to my brother Alf. and myself, as we were both born on the 15th of May. Alf. is four years older than I am. He was 17 on the day that I was 13. Mother has always given us a birthday cake in the past, but this year we have heard so much about the scarcity of sugar and dearness of other materials that we were a bit doubtful about its production. We questioned mother during the week as to the likelihood of its appearance, but she declined to commit herself and her look plainly said, "Wait and see." However, in the evening the cake was there alright, and it tasted just as good as ever. Among the presents that I received was a photo taken of my father when he was about seven years of age. It seems so strange to me to think of my father, who has always seemed so tall and strong to me, as a little boy like that. I asked father if he knew whose photo it was, and he said, "No, I don't know anything about that frightened looking little fellow,"



meaning that he did not remember himself at that age, for the photo was taken 37 years ago.

I must now mention that during the night of the 14th of May rain set in very lightly at first, but gradually getting heavier towards morning. It rained all day, each shower coming down heavier than the other. I think all the adjectives were used up in declaring that it was grand, beautiful, splendid and so forth. We hoped that the people in New South Wales were getting it also, and in the Mallee and any other place where they needed water. Our tanks over flowed and our dams were more than half-filled, so we felt we could almost sing for joy and gratitude, "The drought has broken." The crop was just coming up and that nice rain brought it on splendidly. Please Aunt Connie may I write again?

Aunt Connie's reply:
Yes, Winifred. I am glad you were not disappointed with your cake.



Whale Rock, in the Grampians

Weekly Times (Melbourne, Vic. : 1869 - 1954) Sat 16 Jul
1921 Page 72 OUR LETTER BOX
A TRIP TO THE GRAMPIANS

*Winifred M. SCHERGER. who lives at Sandown Farm,
Jallukar, via Moyston, writes:*

Dear Aunt Connie, It is a long time since I last wrote to you. One day a few weeks ago a small party of us decided to take a trip to the Grampian Mountains. It was rather cloudy when we got up in the morning, but by the time we were ready to start it was quite sunny. Mother packed us up a nice lunch and then we started. We had a nice drive up and got to the camping grounds in Long Gully by dinner-time. We then took the horse out and boiled the billy and had dinner. After resting a while we started to climb the mount. We followed up a little creek with pretty ferns growing on its banks, until we came to a place called Fairy Cave, which is a very pretty place, as it has a little creek running through it and has ferns growing around it and in it, and water trickling down the sides of it all the time, and it is made of rocks which are overgrown with pretty moss and ferns. It is a lovely Place to be in on a hot day. We had taken a spade with us to get some ferns, and we got some of the prettiest from the cave.

After leaving Fairy Cave we went up Long Gully, in which there has been a land-slide. My brother took his camera, and took some nice photos, of the scenery. We also had a telescope, and after getting half-way up the land-slide we stopped to have a look through it, and we could see our place quite plainly, and yet with the eye it looked only a tiny speck in the distance. Then we rambled on again, stopping to look at different plants as we passed them. When we got to the top of the land-slide we decided to go to Tree Fern Gully to see the tree ferns, and after much scrambling through scrub and over rocks we reached there. When we got there the tree ferns looked so pretty we thought it was well worth the climbing we had.

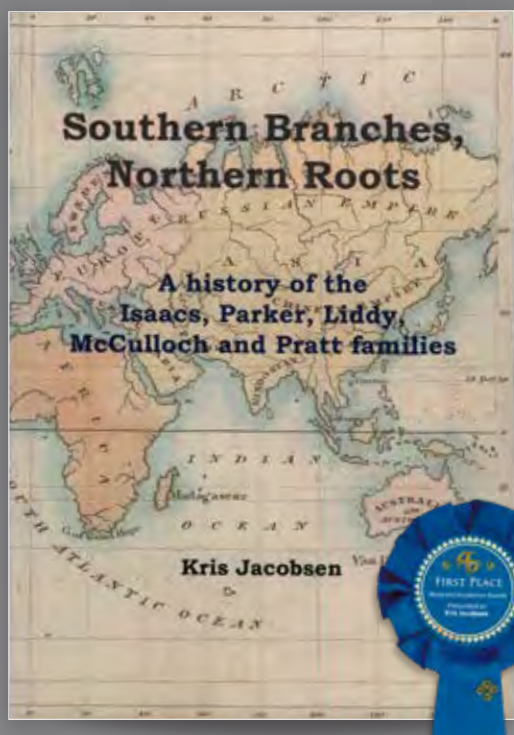
After admiring the tree ferns we thought we had better return to the camp and have a cup of tea before driving home, as the sun was getting low. We then started to return, and found it much easier coming down than it was going up. After getting back to the camp we enjoyed our cup of tea and then we drove home, arriving there about dusk, after spending a very happy day. I am fourteen years old. Please, Aunt Connie, may I write again?

*Aunt Connie's reply:
I shall be pleased to hear from you again. Winifred. 📧*

The Alexander Henderson Award 2019

Judges' Comments (See over page for a list of other entries)

The Alexander Henderson Award is a prestigious award, given to an author who has taken considerable effort to research and write a family history that complies with the specified criteria.



First Place Kris JACOBSEN

Southern Branches, Northern Roots: A history of the Isaacs, Parker, Liddy, McCulloch and Pratt families

These five families originated in England, Scotland and Ireland and spread to Australia and New Zealand.

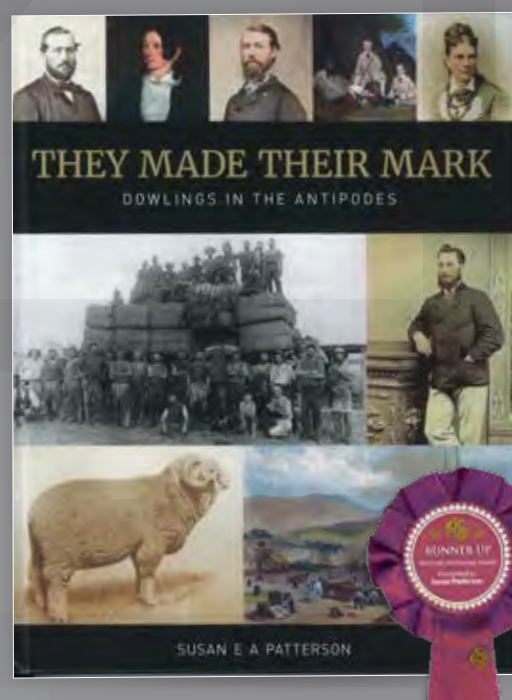
The judges commented that this family history was very impressive, well-written, and extensively researched. The large amount of research undertaken has resulted in a family history book with a clear structure. The illustrations are excellent quality and all with sources. The social context for the families' lives is well-structured and relevant. Kris has written another family history titled *Land of Promise: an account of Jacob Isaacs, Jewish convict and Benjamin Isaacs, Christian printer and publisher*. This book was an entrant in the Alexander Henderson Award in 2009.

Second Place Susan E. A. PATTERSON

They Made Their Mark: Dowlings in the Antipodes

Susan's family history is about six generations of her DOWLING family, Baptists who emigrated to Van Diemen's Land, then spread to Victoria and ended up playing an important part in the wool industry in the Western District.

The judges commented that this book was a beautifully presented and interesting family history. It was extensively researched, with many genealogical tables and illustrations throughout the book. Susan has written two other family history books – *Silken Threads Among the Gold: Penrose, Acteson, Taylors in Australia, 1867-1997*, published in 1997, and *Actesons in Ireland and Beyond*, published four years later.



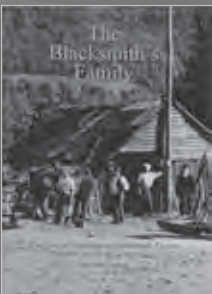
Other entrants, listed in order of entry:



'Cousins by the Dozens': The Hollis Family History Timeline 1640-2017

Barbara HOLLIS

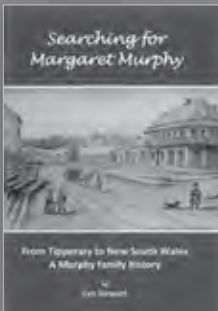
The author set herself an immense task to cover her husband's family from early times in Oxfordshire to present day. John HOLLIS died soon after arrival in Melbourne, followed by his wife Fanny. The story continues with the lives of the orphaned children. Barbara has published three other family history books.



The Blacksmith's Family: The Lives of Wandiligong blacksmith Thomas Gardiner Smith, his wife Frances and their family

Phillip W. SMITH [deceased]. *Book submitted by his son, Colin.*

After working on his family history for twenty years and preparing this book for publication, the author unfortunately passed away in September 2017, at the age of eighty-eight, before he could complete his task. Colin SMITH, Phillip's son has honoured his father's wishes and published this beautiful book. The book covers three generations of family, from England to Wandiligong in Victoria.



Searching for Margaret Murphy: From Tipperary to New South Wales A Murphy Family History

Lyn STEWART

Unusually, this is a Murphy family about which more records survive in Ireland than they do in Australia. Margaret MURPHY and her sisters immigrated to New South Wales on their own. This book explores the social, political and economic circumstances of life in Ireland and Australia in the 1800s.



The Descendants of George and Hannah Eason: An Australian Family History

Brett DAVIS

This family history is a detailed history of the EASON family in Australia, particularly in the Buninyong and Ballarat area.

Continued over page >

Other Alexander Henderson award entrants continued:



Decoding My Blood Lines

Diana L. STEMP

A personal narrative of the author's discovery of the ancient history of the STEMP/STEMPE/STAMP name; following her family bloodlines and their emigration to Australia and America. Diana also wrote *Captain Champlin's precious cargo: a Stemp family journey*, which was awarded a Special Mention in the 2012 Alexander Henderson Award.



The Mothers: the Ancestral Lines of Hilary and Robert Newton's

Robert NEWTON

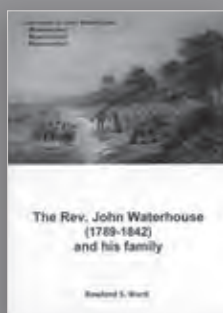
Robert has written five books on his family lines, of which this is the second. The Mothers records both his and his wife's maternal lines. His other books are *A feast of Stephens: the Stephen branch of my family tree*; *In peace and war: leaves from the family tree, diaries of my father and his grandfather*; *Wilberforce Stephen Newton and William Ravenscroft Stephen*; *Namesakes: my Newton ancestors and their relatives as they move through the British colonies*; *Untangling the web: an intimate look into the lives of my ancestors - Burrough, Brooks, Ravenscroft, Stephen, Chatfield, Dougan, Walkden, Newton*.



Family Ties and Loose Connections: the Story of the Sorrensens of Ballarat Hill and Their Descendants

Graeme SEARLE and Dennis BRYANS

The SORRENSEN family emigrated from Denmark, first to New Zealand and then settled in Ballarat Hill, which was part of Talbot in Victoria. There are many family anecdotes included in the book.



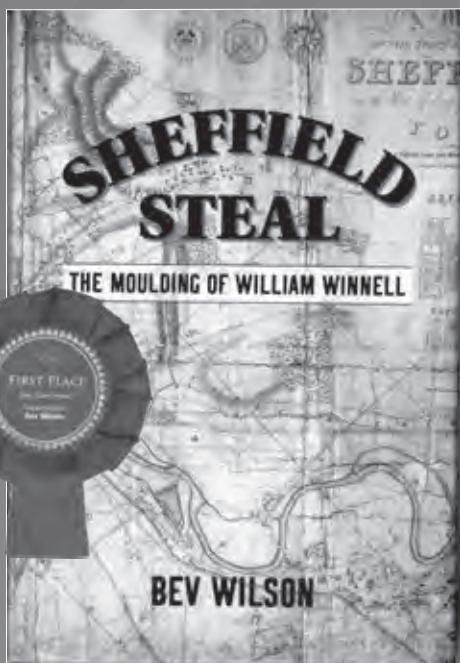
The Rev. John Waterhouse (1789-1842) and his family

Rowland S. WARD

The Reverend John was a Wesleyan preacher in England, and then based in Hobart. He was also a missionary in New Zealand, Fiji and Tonga. His sons and daughters went on to have interesting lives of their own. There are three other books by Rowland in the FHC Resource Centre, all on Presbyterianism in Australia.

The Don Grant Award 2019

Judges' Comments



First Place

Bev Wilson

Sheffield Steal: The Moulding of William Winnell

William WINNELL started life in Sheffield, Yorkshire, then came to New South Wales as a convict and ended his life in Victoria. The author traces the lives of her great-great grandfather and his wife Sarah BREWER. The judges commented that the biographical story was very interesting, well-written, and with a clear narrative. They particularly liked the author's account of pursuing all the evidence to prove the facts of William's life.

Entrant

Truda Olson

Good Luck, Dear Girl: A turn of the century romance

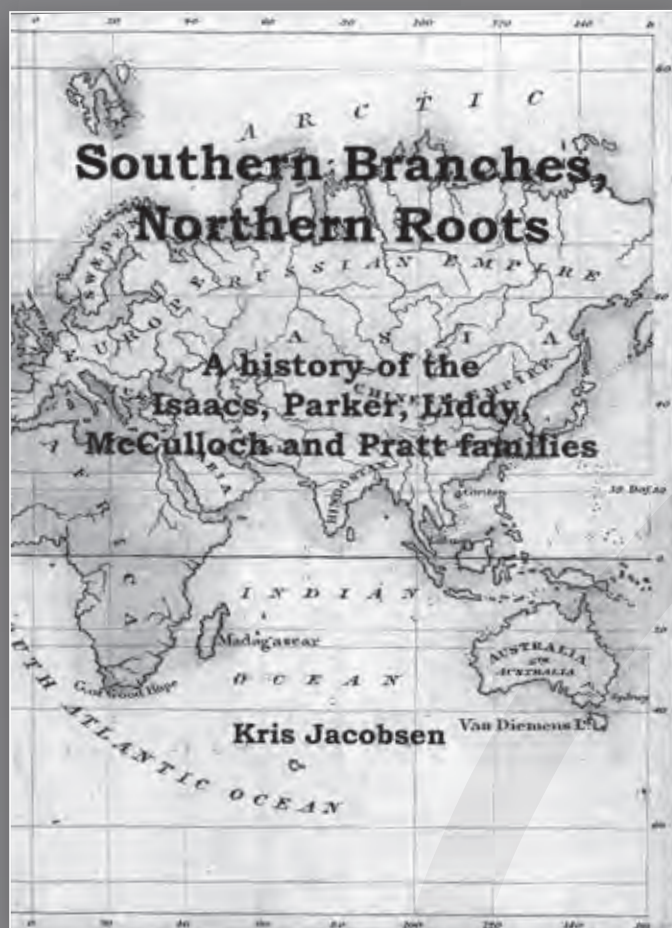
The romance referred to in the title was between Duncan PUCKLE and Gertrude MOORE. Gertrude had also had a relationship in her early twenties with Henry LAWSON. The story roams from England to New Zealand, and from Tasmania to Somerville in Victoria. The judges felt that this was an attractive book with an unusual story told well. Truda is also the author of a biography of Duncan's father titled *The Puckle Project: finding Frederick*. This book was an entrant in the Alexander Henderson Award in 2013.



• *A word from the winner of the Alexander Henderson Award*

Southern Branches, Northern Roots - an Investigative Odyssey

Kris JACOBSEN



This family history explores the lives, deeds and times of my maternal ancestral branches, both direct and collateral, from their origins in England, Scotland and Ireland to the lands of Australasia and the New World. The principal surnames that comprise this account are ISAACS, PARKER, LIDDY, McCULLOCH and PRATT with secondary references to NEWTON and BREASHUR associated with McCULLOCH, and COUZENS associated with PRATT. The circumstances of these journeys and the lives led by these pioneers in new lands have been documented for current and future generations. It was written to complement my father's Norwegian family history titled *Frå Nóregr* published in 2014 which concentrated on the origins of the Jacobsen and Christiansen families from the Hvaler archipelago in southern Oslofjord.

As suggested by the title to this article, the process of investigating my mother's family history and her antecedents

was a quest of discovery marked by many changes of fortune. These changes were regulated primarily by overcoming the inevitable 'brick walls' that were encountered on such a journey and finding satisfactory solutions by looking sideways rather than attempting to blindly crash through the problem. In researching my maternal ancestry, these so-called obstacles to research were, in most cases, facts that required more time and effort to uncover. In particular, the latter quality was perhaps the most important and required patience and perseverance, and was aided by thinking laterally. By way of illustration I have selected a few examples here to demonstrate my approach to solving these impediments.

Before I proceed with these examples, a brief outline of the main branches covered in *Southern Branches, Northern Roots* should be sketched. The earliest fragment of evidence consistent with their existence was found for the PARKER family whose origins have been traced back to 1741 in the Irish village of Kells, County Antrim. Two descendants, Samuel Charles and Sarah Martha, migrated separately to New Zealand before Samuel relocated to Australia in 1844. Henry James PRATT (1850-1941), a more adventurous member of the PRATT family originally from Sussex then Hampshire, England left indifferent domestic circumstances and sailed for New Zealand around 1877. This mode of liberation also applied to four young members of the LIDDY family from Killargue in County Leitrim, Ireland. Mary Anne migrated to New Zealand in 1879 at the age of 19 while her three siblings, Joseph, William and Jane migrated to the United States of America between 1880 and 1882. The colonies of Australia attracted two brothers of the McCULLOCH family whose antecedents hailed from Inverness in the Highlands of Scotland. Forsaking family business ties in the Old World, Alexander embarked on a journey to Australia in 1852 at the dawn of the gold rush era while his youngest brother, Edward, joined him some 20 years later.

Taking a less conventional means of relocation was Jacob ISAACS (c. 1775-1836), an east London Jewish convict who was transported to New South Wales on two separate occasions, the first in 1800 and again in 1815. His son, Benjamin (1796-1881), migrated free before establishing a significant presence in the nascent press industry. Both Jacob and his son Benjamin ranked at the low end of the social scale in England and lived chiefly by their wits in the alleys and lanes of Georgian London. Jacob had been trained as a hatter but, driven by pervasive poverty and an eye for quick gain, he engaged in criminal activities that resulted in his transportation to the penal colony at Sydney Cove. Benjamin avoided the orientation of his father when



Alexander McCULLOCH in the doorway of his business at Gulgong, 1872. Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales. [ON 4 Box 1 No 18133]

a charitable London institution intervened to instil Christian beliefs, and to provide an education and an apprenticeship in the printing trade. He migrated free to New South Wales where he was responsible for establishing the first newspapers at Parramatta and Bathurst. In a career spanning a lifetime dedicated to the printed word, he was also associated with the early newspaper press of Sydney, Windsor, Goulburn, Castlemaine and New Zealand.

Documenting the story of my mother's parents, Grace PRATT née McCULLOCH (1887-1940) and Leslie Arthur PRATT (1885-1968) was relatively uncomplicated on account of listening to, and chronicling, many hours of anecdotes from my mother over a long period of time. She had also accumulated a small, personal archive that ultimately proved to be a solid source of additional material. Apart from verifying dates of important events such as births, marriages and deaths against the official record, I was able to compile a comprehensive account of their lives. As far as records permitted, this ultimately led to tracing the McCULLOCH name to the highlands of Scotland and the name of PRATT to the county of Sussex in England.

Born in Sydney in 1887, Grace was one of six children from the union of Alexander McCULLOCH (1833-1914) and Emma McCULLOCH née PARKER (1850-1942), who had earlier made each other's acquaintance on the Gulgong gold field. The chance meeting occurred while Alexander was conducting a successful newsagency and bookselling business in the booming town. Emma was visiting the town in 1876 to arrange the funeral of her father, Samuel Charles PARKER (1820-1874), who had died prematurely trying to improve the finances of his Sydney-based family.

Samuel Charles's origins were traced back to the English county of Kent where he was the last of five children born

to William John Brown PARKER (1779-1845) and Sarah PARKER née LUCAS (1788-1833). And by discovering William's origins in his Return of Officers' Services in the British Army, his year and place of birth was identified as 1779 in the village of Kells in County Antrim, Ireland. Under normal circumstances, owing to the paucity of Irish genealogical records, endeavouring to research one's ancestry beyond the early nineteenth century in Ireland becomes difficult, if not impossible. It wasn't until the discovery of a personal letter written in 1885 by William's daughter Sarah Martha in New Zealand to her nephew enquiring into the family's origins that confident progress could be made. Amongst other information Sarah Martha made reference to a family headstone that still stands to this day in the graveyard of St Saviour's Parish Church Connor, adjacent to Kells. It contains the remains of three generations of the PARKER family from 1741 to 1798.

By analysing the contents of Sarah Martha's letter, it was apparent the credibility and reliability of recollected accounts were inversely proportional to the length of time that had elapsed since 1741, the year of death for the initial interment in the grave. Sarah Martha's ability to accurately recall more recent details about her ancestry resulted from direct personal experience with her father's birthplace in Kells during a visit c1835. Her desire to correspond with cousins in Belfast also kept memories alive, as did the request for family information from her nephew. However, accounts that are passed from one generation to the next over long periods of time often lose some of their original meaning, either intentionally or inadvertently. The ability for long-lived family anecdotes to be misheard, misunderstood or imperfectly remembered with each iteration cannot be underestimated. Although the letter contained many assertions that required verification, it nevertheless allowed a picture to be painted of this PARKER family that otherwise would have been left blank.

Continued over page >

Southern Branches, Northern Roots - an Investigative Odyssey

Continued from page 27

As far as records permitted, ascertaining Emma PARKER's maternal ancestry terminated with her maternal great grandfather, the Jewish convict, Jacob ISAACS and his partner Esther ELI (c. 1780-1856).

Another obstacle I encountered on this odyssey was to determine the date of birth of Leslie Arthur PRATT's mother and my great grandmother, Matilda PRATT née LIDDY (1860-1947), who was born into a Protestant family in Ireland before the introduction of civil registration of births in 1864. I already knew that she had migrated to Auckland, New Zealand where she married in 1882 at the age of 22, thus inferring 1860 as a probable year of birth. In addition, I could not find her arrival in New Zealand prior to this time. I had found a likely contender of the right age by the name of Mary A. LIDDY who arrived in the migrant ship *Waikato* in 1879, but I needed further evidence to confirm or refute this record.

Her date of birth could not be determined through conventional means, owing to the destruction of many Irish records including Church of Ireland registers at the Public Record Office, Dublin in 1922 during the Irish Civil War. In their absence, my avenues of research became very limited but I soon discovered that her three siblings, William, Joseph and Jane had migrated as well, not to the Antipodes but to North America. By searching the decennial census returns for the United States of America between 1880 and 1940, I located all three as the LIDDY surname was not particularly common at the time. William and Jane had married and established families in Cook County, Illinois before William moved to Dade County in Florida.

I consulted the telephone directories for these two states to compile a list of likely-looking LIDDY surnames and sent a letter of enquiry to each. I was eventually rewarded by this shotgun approach when one, just one, replied by the name of Leslie 'Bill' LIDDY from Florida. It only required one positive response. He turned out to be the grandson of William and was in possession of a family archive that contained an important letter written by William. Not only did it include his own date of birth but those of his siblings, Joseph, Jane and importantly my great grandmother's as 24 May 1860. At last, I had found her date of birth, but even more revealing was the fact that William referred to his sister as Mary Anne and that she had changed her name after her arrival in New Zealand. As well as finding a date of birth, I also confirmed that the Mary A. LIDDY who migrated in 1879 aboard the *Waikato* was indeed my great grandmother.

The next example also involved my elusive great grandmother, Matilda PRATT. I was unable to locate the ship in which she was a passenger when she migrated to Sydney from Auckland, New Zealand. Based on first-hand information from my mother, she was supposed to have landed in Sydney sometime after the marriage of her son,

ALEXANDER McCULLOCH,
Bookseller, Stationer, Tobacconist, Fancy Goods
Importer, Sharebroker, &c.,
Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 McCULLOCH'S BUILDINGS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
PATENT MEDICINE VENDOR.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDSMAN.

AGENT FOR IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
And of the Firm of
WHITE & McCULLOCH, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
MAIN STREET, HOME BULL.

Advertisement for Alexander McCULLOCH's business in Gulgong.
The Gulgong Evening Argus, and Home Rule Mining Record,
Saturday 21 November 1874

Leslie in Sydney on 15 April 1913 and, as I discovered, before the first appearance of her name in 1915 on the Australian Electoral Roll in the Division of North Sydney. A search of the passenger lists from Auckland to Sydney between these two periods revealed no such passage.

Not one to doubt my mother's recollection of events, I persevered with the investigation of this two-year window but extended my search to include vessels that originated in other ports. Based on my research of shipping companies operating between New Zealand and Australia during this era, the company that dominated the waves was called the Union Steam Ship Company of New Zealand Limited (USSCo). And not only did it operate on the Tasman Sea route but it also provided services throughout the Pacific Ocean. Was it possible that my great grandmother boarded a ship that passed through Auckland on its way to Sydney, its destination port?

Armed with this information and my theory, I repeated the search but included voyages of vessels that transitted through Auckland after originating at other ports. I was also informed by my research that many passengers embarked these USSCo vessels in San Francisco, so I initially commenced my searches using these passenger lists. As I had expected to trawl through many passenger lists, I conveniently found Matilda fairly quickly. She arrived in Sydney on the *SS Marama* on 2 August 1913 and, as a bonus, discovered that she was accompanied by her daughter. The steamship had indeed commenced its voyage on the west

coast of America and, not only had many passengers disembarked *Marama* in Auckland, but she received just a handful travelling to Sydney, one of whom was my 'target' person. Further research revealed that her daughter married the following year in North Sydney.

The next example of overcoming an obstacle entailed determining the date of death of my great-great uncle, William Edward PRATT (1852-1880). My research had established his date of birth as 26 January 1852 in Gosport, Hampshire before he joined the Royal Navy as a boy in 1867. Based on his record of service, he steadily rose through the ranks serving on training ships, corvettes, frigates and the iron-clad warship, *HMS Warrior*. His service concluded abruptly in 1880 whilst an able seaman on *HMS Atalanta*.

I initially carried out a search of indexes of deaths at sea to determine whether he lost his life while serving on *Atalanta* but to no avail. Assuming he had signed off *Atalanta* and resumed life ashore, I searched the various marriage registers for Great Britain, also to no avail. It was entirely possible he had migrated to an unknown country that had attracted his attention during his period of service.

Rather than speculate on a possible destination, I returned to his service record and started to research in more detail the Royal Navy vessels in which he served. I consulted the comprehensive compendium on Royal Navy vessels known as 'Ships of the Royal Navy, The Complete Record of all Fighting Ships of the Royal Navy from the 15th Century to the Present' by J.J. COLLEDGE and fully revised and updated by Lt Cdr Ben WARLOW in 2010. It soon became evident that one of these vessels had enjoyed a former life under a different name, i.e. *HMS Atalanta* was formerly *HMS Juno* and had been launched at Pembroke Dockyard in 1844. In 1878 she was renamed *HMS Atalanta* and commissioned as a training ship. Under the list of Royal Navy vessels that at various times had been named *Atalanta*, the last-mentioned made reference to *Juno* of 1844. And there amongst the technical data for *Juno* was a note indicating that she had 'Foundered 12.2.1880 Atlantic'.

So, William had indeed died at sea in *Atalanta* along with the entire ship's company when she sank during a storm in the North Atlantic Ocean whilst en route from Bermuda to England. A memorial to her loss exists at St Ann's Church, Portsmouth. Although his death occurred at sea, none of the indexes searched contained his name and interestingly, details of the demise of *Atalanta* were found under her former name of *Juno*.

The final example of sidestepping the 'brick wall' was achieved when investigating family anecdotal evidence that my great grandfather, Alexander MCCULLOCH had written articles as a 'correspondent of the Mining News'.

My research had established that he had been an itinerant gold miner for twenty years before establishing a business in the new gold-rush town of Gulgong in 1871. It was here that he was more than likely to have contributed articles to a journal or newspaper, as his store was a newsagency and bookselling enterprise. My initial starting point was a search of a list of newspapers and journals published in New South Wales in the latter half of the nineteenth century. I selected this window knowing that he had migrated to Victoria in 1853 and died in Sydney in 1914 aged 81. Frustratingly, no publication of this name or similar could be found. There were various regional newspapers with the words Mining, Miner and Miners' in their titles but nothing called Mining News.

Based on the high probability that these articles were contributed during his ownership of the Gulgong store, I then commenced trawling through microfilms of the local Gulgong newspaper, *The Gulgong Guardian and District Mining Record*, for any reference to the 'Mining News'. (At the time of writing, this newspaper is not available on the digitised platform of the National Library of Australia known as 'Trove'). The first edition of this local organ was published on 18 February 1871 and the last known issue occurred on 5 July 1873. Anticipating many hours of scanning these pages, I was rewarded reasonably quickly when I found a reference in 1 July 1871 edition. Alexander McCULLOCH had written a letter to the editor of the local Gulgong newspaper complaining about his contributed article being plagiarised by another correspondent. In his letter, he referred to the 1 April 1871 edition of the Sydney-based journal titled 'The Sydney Mail' and 'New South Wales Advertiser', in which his article had appeared.

Now, it was quite apparent that the title of this publication contained no mention of the word 'Mining' so I was beginning to doubt the veracity of the family anecdote. However, not all was lost, for within the pages of this widely-read journal was a regular column under the title of 'Mining' dedicated to the latest news from the numerous goldfields in New South Wales. Not only was my great grandfather's correspondence found under a heading of the same name, but I located a further three articles contributed by him over a two-month period describing happenings on the Gulgong goldfield. They revealed much about his character and exploits in pursuit of the precious golden metal. Admittedly, this revelation can be considered serendipitous but it would not have occurred had it not been for investigating alternative ways of negotiating the 'brick wall'.

In summary, looking sideways at a problem can often be productive especially by researching connections in collateral branches. This was especially relevant during this odyssey of tracing my mother's ancestral branches across two hemispheres and over such a long period of time.🔗

Around the Groups

2020

Available to all
FHC members
& the community

RESEARCH SERVICES at the FHC Resource Centre

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

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)

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@inet.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)

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)

Northern Counties

Convenor: Rosemary Allen
rallen@melbpc.org.au

Meetings:

3rd Friday of the month at 2pm (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)

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.



Letter from England

Peter Bennett

pkbennett@btinternet.com

I guess we always knew that Coronavirus was going to be with us for some time, and now it looks as though we will have to live with it for a while yet. Over here we have signs that some record offices and libraries are planning how they will reopen later this year. It is going to be very different to the easy access we have enjoyed for so many years.

On the brighter side, there are more records coming online, and I hope everyone has taken advantage of the free access to digitised records which some institutions have been offering during lockdown. I have been using those of The National Archives (www.nationalarchives.gov.uk) and British History Online (www.british-history.ac.uk) to discover more about my ancestors and the places they lived in.

The British Newspaper Archive recently added the 'Calcutta Gazette', 1784 to 1815, to their India newspapers (although you will find them listed among those for British publications rather than 'World'). There is then a gap in their coverage until 1864.

But I was pleased to discover that they have other India newspapers – the 'Bombay Gazette' and 'Times of India' and I spent some time using these to flesh out the life of a relative who was in India in the 1830s and 1840s. I need to look out for them adding more from the 'Bombay Gazette', the paper I was really after, for they have a gap in the 1840s.

I have mentioned before my interest in United States family history, and I am sure there must be others among my readers who also have links there. I recently came across an extensive guide to records, arranged by state then broken down by type of record, by county or by city.

You can find the site at <https://ldsgenealogy.com/dir/> There are links to records online, and to the LDS catalogue. It really seems to cover everything and is well worth a look if you have interests there. The owners reckon to have over a million record sources.

Those with Catholic ancestry should be aware of the Catholic Family History Society. The Society has now included on their web site the Margaret Higgins database of Catholics in England, 1607 to 1840. You can access it here: <https://catholicfhs.online/images/cfhs/higginsdb/PDF/Title&Intro.pdf>

It is huge, with some 275,000 people listed, so well worth looking at. I found it best to view rather than download.

It seems unlikely that children sent to Canada by charities including Barnado's in the 19th and 20th centuries might have ended up in Australia, but you never know, so I thought I should mention a new database of these children.

Compiled by the British Home Children Registry, it has records of some 80,000 children who were sent out between 1869 and 1939. Even if none went on to Australia, if you are researching the wider family and have children who vanish, you might find them here: <http://www.britishhomechildrenregistry.com>.

Although our National Archives, like others, is closed for the time being, before Covid they were planning on changes to the document ordering system. Readers would only be able to order up to 12 documents in a day, with another 12 if ordered in advance. Previously, we could order up to 10 in advance and the only limit on the day was how many documents you could get through.

The arrangement might not affect many, but in preparation for the time when we can actually get there, it is something to be aware of. Although who knows how we will access records when the time comes ...

If you are interested in the history of where your ancestors lived then you will be looking at local history sources. Those with Berkshire roots can now search the journal of the Berkshire Local History Association, back to 1996, at <http://www.blha.org.uk/journals-full-content/>

It is worth looking at similar organisations for any county you have an interest in. Some of their material is very relevant to the family historian and you might make useful discoveries.

I see that TheGenealogist www.thegenealogist.co.uk which in the good times you can access at your society's resource centre, has the Royal Air Force Operations Record Books 1939 to 1945. If anyone has a Second World War airman who flew from Britain, they can use these to discover all the operations he flew on. There is a lot of detail of each flight, so you will build up a terrific picture of just what he did.

The books are indexed by name, so it is not necessary to know the squadron number of the airman. That used to be the big stumbling block to using these records.

Continued over page>

Letter from England

Continued from page 31

While on the Royal Air Force, the Forces War Records site at www.forces-war-records.co.uk has transcribed nominal rolls of Royal Air Force personnel from 1918 to 1975. A simple search gives name, number and year, but you must take out a subscription for the full record.

I have noted some potentially useful new Irish records recently.

Over at West Cork, the people at Skibbereen Heritage Centre have been digitising burial registers for graveyards in their area and are now making the records freely available on their site www.skibbheritage.com. There are some 15,000 records in this collection, but they are an addition to those already available on the site. There is a lot of information on their site, so it could be well worth a visit for researchers looking in the West Cork area.

Ancestry have added some Irish records recently. They have indexes to burial grounds in Belfast from 1869 to 2011, but they are in fact links to records on the site of Belfast City Council. Still, it is useful to have the link from Ancestry, for it will bring together the results of your Belfast area searches.

The link gives name, address, age and dates (of death and of burial) and you can purchase a copy of the information from the council for £1.50. It is not stated if there is more information in the full record. In an ideal world it would have links to other burials in the same plot, but I cannot tell if that is so.

Ancestry also have the Irish Petty Sessions registers, 1818 to 1919, but I suspect these are the same as those which have been on Findmypast for some time. Still, it is someone else's indexing, so worth having a look. My Irish family is PORTER from County Donegal, and I see that Ancestry has more entries for the name, so that is encouraging.

TheGenealogist put up a small collection of directories from English counties and London recently. They run from 1816 to 1839, and while there are only 11 from the counties, there is quite a good run for London, every two or three years from 1816 to 1839.

There have also been some large collections made available recently.

The first are the documents of some 35,000 men who enlisted in the Imperial Yeomanry during the South African War of 1899 to 1902. These come from The National Archives, class WO128. For almost all the men you should get age, birthplace and a full record of service, so they are very useful.

If you are missing young men from the 1901 census, this might be where they are.

A much larger recent addition has been a new tranche of entries for the England and Wales electoral rolls collection on Findmypast. They are gradually adding those for 1832 to 1932, and this latest batch comprises some 116 million names. It was good to see some for my county of Oxfordshire being included, for until now there have been very few indeed. Many other places will have had significant additions.


Another large collection from findmypast is fairly specific, but with over 163,000 names it is very significant. These are records from the Dunvargon and Lismore Unions in County Waterford, added to their Irish poor law records. These come to 163,000 records, so there is scope for many researchers.

Findmypast also announced that they have detailed parish lists for all their collections of parish registers. You will find them in the 'useful links and resources' section. It is a good way of discovering what parishes are included, although we have to be aware that there will be gaps in some records. It is a pity, though, that they do not indicate what parishes are new to the collection since the last addition.

And last, I have been reading the journals of William JONES, an Oxfordshire Quaker, born in 1760. In the 1780s and '90s he was regularly walking to meetings outside his home town, but going considerable distances. He would walk 10 miles to attend a meeting, stay over with relations, then walk on to other places. Over a few days he might travel upwards of 30 miles on foot, visiting people and attending Quaker meetings. One day he got up early and walked to Reading, some 40 miles away, arriving at 8pm. He then went on to other places over a few days before returning home.

The journals 1784 to 1818 have recently been published by the Oxfordshire Record Society. They reveal the life of a very ordinary Quaker. I can only think that all this walking was not so unusual in the days before the railway.

And I thought my ancestor of whom I found a record of his walking fifty miles in a day to visit his sister was unusual. This puts his efforts into a different perspective.

I hope you are all getting somewhere with your research in these difficult times. If not actually researching, then organising past results. 

Sunbonnet Sue

Carolann Thomson

Long before the advent of labour saving devices entered the home front, the tasks of housekeeping were routinely performed on the same day each week. Laundry took all day to do when the only agitators were arms holding a copper stick, and the spin and rinse cycle was completed by feeding wet washing through hand-cranked wringers. Ironing was a long hot task made more difficult by the fabrics of the time. Sewing and mending was a way of life as was market shopping and then a day of baking for the week ahead.



One of the most popular and enduring featured Sunbonnet Sue whose faceless figure in a print dress and bonnet adorned tea towels and tablecloths of the time. Modern versions of her are freely available on the internet. These samples are from a vintage tea towel, lovingly framed and displayed.📌



McCall pattern embroideries, from the Gail White Collection

In the 1940s and 50s these routine and everyday tasks became the subjects of embroidery and collage, with several patterns available from McCalls.

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www.strath.ac.uk/studywithus/centreforlifelonglearning

Email: scosh@strath.ac.uk

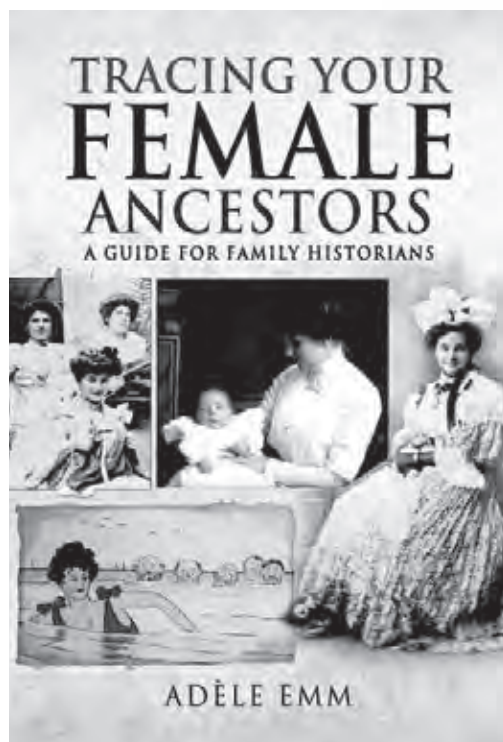
The University of Strathclyde is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, number SC015263

New Resources

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 Resource Centre for full details.



Female occupations: women's employment, 1850-1950. Ward, Margaret. GENERAL 331.7 WAR

A fascinating description of occupations that women had undertaken over a century. Each occupation has some explanation of what the job entailed, the historical setting, and examples or stories of women's involvement. Some random examples – Agricultural Labourer, Escort Agency Proprietor, Nailmaker, Scavenger – plus all the more normal female occupations.

AUSTRALIA GENERAL

The colonial child: papers presented at the 8th Biennial Conference of the Royal Historical Society, 12-13 October 1979. 305 ROY

An index to early Americans and Canadians in Australasia. Vine Hall, Nick. 994.03 VIN

Lake Boga at War: the inside story of the secret RAAF Inland Flying Boat Unit in World War II. Freeman, Brett. MILITARY - AUSTRALIA 358 FRE

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

South Australian history sources. New edition. Peake, Andrew Guy 929.3 PEA

Two churches, Catholic faithful of the Clare Valley: St Michael's, 1849-2019. Lally, Gerald A. 282 LAL

VICTORIA

Britannia Creek: an essay in wood distillation. Winzenried, Arthur P. 994.52 WAR

A century of rural community care: the history of the Swifts Creek Bush Nursing Centre. Edited by Crozier, Damien. 610.73 SWI

Echuca Cemetery burials 1857 -2017. CD 5268
An index to early Americans and Canadians in Australasia. Vine Hall, Nick. 994.03 VIN

Mining, ministry and miracles: a short history of the Eaglehawk Wesleyan Methodist Church, 1852-1900. Marshall, Brendon. 287 MAR

Names of the Latrobe Valley and West Gippsland: their origins, meanings and history. Gardner, Peter D. 994.56 GIP

Not Great-Gran: the Jones Creek murders. Desmond, Richard. 364 DES

The author has compiled a book from newspaper articles and the criminal trial briefs of a murder of two miners, which took place between Dunolly and Jones Creek in 1857. His great-great-grandmother was at the murders as a child.

Nuggets or nothing [Shire of Korong]: Volumes 1-15. CD 5269

Nuggets or nothing [Shire of Korong]: Volume 9. 994.54 KOR

Nuggets or nothing [Shire of Korong]: Volume 8 - some schools of the Wedderburn district. 994.54 KOR

ENGLAND GENERAL

The land of the rivers. MAPS ENGLAND

A pictorial landscape map of Teesdale. MAPS ENGLAND

The Stockton and Darlington Railway. MAPS ENGLAND

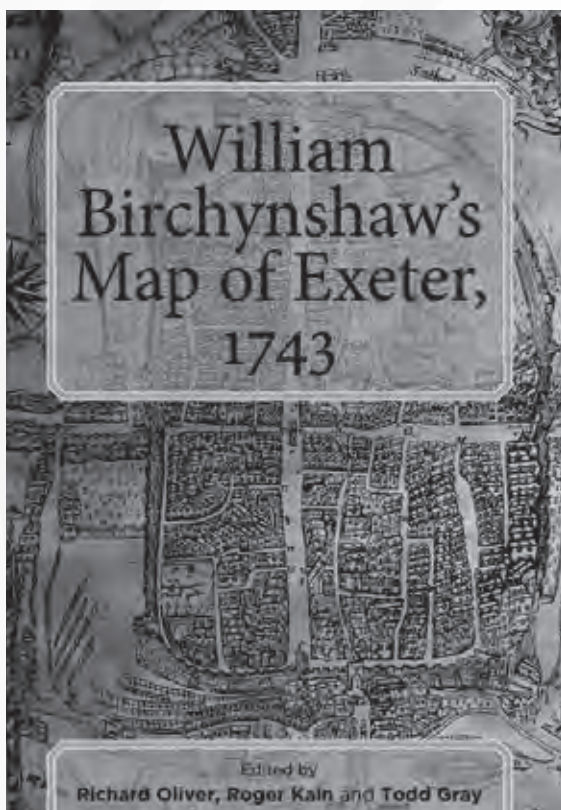
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Royal Bucks or King's Own Regiment of Militia muster and pay Lists, October 1831. CD 5257

CORNWALL

The surnames of Cornwall. Deacon, Bernard. 929.4 DEA

DEVON



William Birchynshaw's map of Exeter, 1743. 912 BIR

The map by William Birchynshaw is reproduced in facsimile, along with nearly two dozen other maps from 1587 through to 1949 of the historic city of Exeter. The maps are prefaced by an introduction which places them within the context of four centuries of map-making, and provides an overview of Exeter through the ages, showing that, although the city was basking in economic prosperity due to its cloth trade, it was also still largely confined within its ancient walls.

HAMPSHIRE

Hampshire place names. Poulton-Smith, Anthony. 914.227 POU

HERTFORDSHIRE

Hertfordshire burial index, 1800-1851. Pearson, Janet and Hanson, Donald. CD 5261

Hertfordshire Old Poor Law records: settlement certificates, removal orders and examinations as to settlement. CD 5262

Hertfordshire Quarter Sessions, 1558-1619. CD 5263

KENT

East Kent parishes: a guide for genealogists, local historians and other researchers in the Diocese of Canterbury. Wright, David. 929.31 WRI

LONDON

Merchant Taylors' Company of London: apprentices 1583-1800, Part I [A - J]. Scott, Michael. 331.55 SCO

Merchant Taylors' Company of London: apprentices 1583-1800, Part II [Jo - Z]. Scott, Michael. 331.55 SCO

Merchant Taylors' Company of London: apprentices 1583-1800, Part III [Indexes to masters, places and trades]. Scott, Michael. 331.55 SCO

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Nottinghamshire consolidated monumental inscriptions. CD 5260

OXFORDSHIRE

Bampton St. Mary, monumental inscription transcript. CD 5258

Great Milton St Mary monumental inscription transcript. CD 5259

SUSSEX

Facing invasion: proceedings under the Defence Acts 1801-1805. Pearce, Roger. 355 PEA

An historical atlas of Sussex: an atlas of the history of the Counties of East and West Sussex. Leslie, Kim and Short, Brian. 912 LES

YORKSHIRE

Cowthorpe St Michael's monumental inscriptions. CD 5285

Doncaster school admission registers for 28 schools, 1872-1941. CD 5270

Harrogate monumental inscriptions, area 1: Christ Church; St Mark's; St Peter's; St Wilfred's; Grove Road Cemetery; St John's Church Bilton. CD 5271

Harrogate monumental inscriptions, area 2: churches at Beckwithshaw; Kirk Hammerton; Pannal St Robert's; Methodist chapels in the Harrogate and Knaresborough area; Harrogate Ladies College Chapel. CD 5272

New Resources

Continued from page 35

Harrogate monumental inscriptions, area 3: churches at Arkendale; Bishop Monkton; Brearton; Burton Leonard; Methodist Chapel and Bishop Thornton Church; Copgrove; Farnham; Nidd; Scotton; Staveley. CD 5273

Harrogate monumental inscriptions, area 4: churches at Burnt Yates; Dacre Banks; Dacre; Killinghall; Killinghall and Beamsley; Ramsgill; Darley Methodist Chapel and Book of Remembrance; Greenhow Hill Church, Cemetery, War Memorial and Burial Register; Thornthwaite Church and Book of Remembrance; Methodist chapels in Hampsthwaite, Padside Cemetery. CD 5274

Harrogate monumental inscriptions, area 5: churches at Aldfield and Studley Royal; Hartwith; Sawley; Skelton on Ure; Winksley; Ripon Cemetery. CD 5275

Harrogate monumental inscriptions, area 6: churches at Dallowgill Church; Grewelthorpe; Healey; Masham; Mickley; North Stainley; Ripon Holy Trinity; Kirkby Malzeard Church and Cemetery; West Tanfield Church and Methodist Chapel. CD 5276

Harrogate, Harlow Hill Cemetery, monumental inscriptions. CD 5277

Kirk Deighton All Saints monumental inscriptions. CD 5284

Kirk Hammerton St John the Baptist monumental inscriptions. CD 5283

Kirkby Overblow All Saints Church, Methodist Chapel and Cemetery monumental inscriptions. CD 5282

Pannal Church registers, banns and marriages 1585-1879. CD 5279

Pannal Church registers, baptisms 1585 - 1907. CD 5278

Pannal Church registers, burials 1585-1896. CD 5280

Spofforth All Saints monumental inscriptions. CD 5281

Tockwith Methodist Chapel monumental inscriptions. CD 5286

Whixley burials 1568-1865. CD 5287

FAMILY HISTORIES

The blacksmith's family: the lives of Wandiligong blacksmith Thomas Gardiner Smith, his wife Frances and their family. Smith, Phillip W. SMITH

'Cousins by the dozens' the Hollis family, history timeline 1640-2017. Hollis, Barbara J. HOLLIS

Decoding my blood lines. Stemp, Diana L. STEMPE

The descendants of George and Hannah Eason: an Australian family history. Davis, Brett. EASON

Family ties and loose connections: the story of the Sorrensens of Ballarat Hill and their descendants. Searle, Graeme. SORRENSEN

Good luck dear girl: a turn of the century romance. Olson, Truda. PUCKLE

The Joneses of Nunawading Shire: flower growers to generations of Melburnians. Jones, Roger K. and Ogden, Liz R. JONES

The mothers: the ancestral lines of Hilary and Robert Newton's mothers. Newton, Robert. NEWTON

Porteous - Australia: a resume of families. Porteous, Roger Graham. PORTEOUS

The Porteous story: a Scottish border family from 1439 A.D. Porteous, Barry. PORTEOUS

The Rev. John Waterhouse (1789-1842) and his family. Ward, Rowland S. WATERHOUSE

Searching for Margaret Murphy, from Tipperary to New South Wales: a Murphy family history. Stewart, Lyn. MURPHY

Sheffield Steal: the moulding of William Winnell. Wilson, Bev. WINNELL

Shillinglaw family of Eltham, 1660-2007. Ball, Margaret. SHILLINGLAW

Southern branches, northern roots: a history of the Isaacs, Parker, Liddy, McCulloch and Pratt families. Jacobsen, Kris. ISAACS

Tablets of memory: the Bendigo Cohns and their descendants, 1853-1989. Cohn, Alan; Cohn, Jack M.; Cohn, Lawrence J. COHN

They made their mark: Dowlings in the Antipodes. Patterson, Susan E. A. DOWLING

IRELAND GENERAL

1641 Depositions: Volume 3, Antrim, Derry, Donegal, Down and Tyrone. Edited by Clarke, Aidan. 941.5 IRI

1641 Depositions: Volume 4, Dublin. Edited by Clarke, Aidan. 941.5 IRI

NEW ZEALAND

Discharged in New Zealand - soldiers of the Imperial Foot Regiments 1840-1870. CD 5264

New Zealand Herald index of death notices, 1990-2015. CD 5265

New Zealand land transactions index: North and South Auckland and Taranaki Land Districts, 1871-1991. CD 5266

Return of the Freeholders of New Zealand, October 1882. CD 5267

SCOTLAND GENERAL

Bradshaw's guide to Scotland's railways: Part One, west coast - Carlisle to Inverness. McCutcheon, Campbell and Christopher, John. 385 McC

Bradshaw's guide to Scotland's railways: Part Two, east coast - Berwick to Aberdeen and beyond. McCutcheon, Campbell and Christopher, John. 385 McC

The land of the reivers. MAPS ENGLAND

MORAY

The parishes of Moray: Poor Register for the Parish of Mortlach, 1865-1903. Farrell, Stuart. 365.3 FAR

The parishes of Moray: Botriphnie Free Church baptisms 1843-1869 and Roll of Communicants, 1846-1850; Botriphnie War Memorial and Roll of Honour; and Poor Register, 1854-1931. Farrell, Stuart. 929.31 FAR

'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.

**2020 DNA TALKS
• POSTPONED •
DUE TO PANDEMIC**

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

Please note, Insite Talks are cancelled but will resume when restrictions allow. A selection of research topics and "how-to" videos are building up on the website, and can be accessed at any time. The presenter is Lesle BERRY.

Sunday Talks 2020



Starting Family History

These comprehensive free classes for members and non-members alike will resume in the Resource Centre when restrictions allow. Members will be advised of new starting dates. Bookings are required but are not open at this time.

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

Interest Groups

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 Centre Services

Will Transcription Service

Transcribe and decipher old Wills

⌘ \$25/hour for Members

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FHC operates courier facilities for a fee for:

⌘ BDM England and Wales from 1837

⌘ Wills in England and Wales, 1858-1995

Sterling Cheques

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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



The Research Team is keen to help you with your family history and continues to offer its services while restrictions limit your ability to visit the Resource Centre in person.

One-on-one assistance has been temporarily suspended but enquiries are always welcomed by the team.

Direct your enquiries to research@familyhistoryconnections.or.au or mail to the Research Co-ordinator at PO Box 339, Blackburn 3130.

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
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Full Member – Individual	\$100.00
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Family Member – Concession Family Members must reside at the same address as the Full Member. They do not receive a copy of our magazine, <i>The Genealogist</i> .	\$45.00
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Overseas Individual Member	\$100.00
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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
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Magazine Subscription – Overseas (4 editions)	\$110.00
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Interest Groups	\$20.00
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Life Membership – Individual	\$1500.00
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Resource Centre Visit (for non members)	\$20.00 or \$10.00 after 1.00 pm
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If the visitor takes out a membership on the day of the visit, the fee paid is deducted from the joining fee.

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AIGS Inc, trading as
Family History Connections
1/41 Railway Road, Blackburn, Vic. 3130
PO Box 339 Blackburn, Vic. 3130
Phone : +613 9877 3789

info@familyhistoryconnections.org.au
www.familyhistoryconnections.org.au

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Chairman of Editorial Committee

Carolann Thomson
P.O. Box 21, Glen Iris, 3146
Email: editor@familyhistoryconnections.org.au

Magazine Design

Pete Cowled
petecowled@outlook.com.au

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Resource Centre Hours

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday 10.00am - 4.00pm
Tuesday Evening 7.00pm - 10.00pm
Friday 10.00am - 4.00pm
Saturday 10.00am - 4.00pm
3rd Sunday of the Month 10.00am - 4.00pm
(May to October)
**HOURS RESTRICTED
DURING PANDEMIC**
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Closed on Public Holidays and during the Christmas and New Year holiday period.

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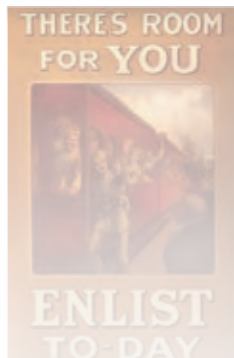
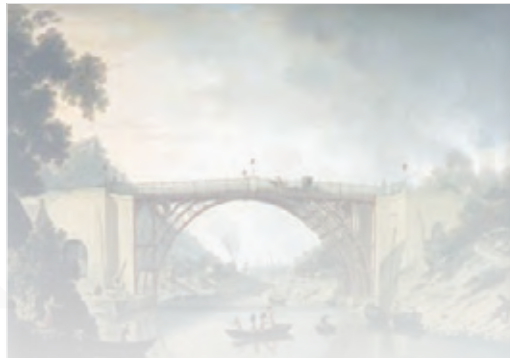
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