

The South Australian **Genealogist**

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Cover Photograph

Image E00092 from Australian War Memorial collection:

Unidentified Australian soldiers carrying large pots of dinner for their unit, Somme area, c1916

See story on pp. 22–29.

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Deadlines for future issues of *The South Australian Genealogist*

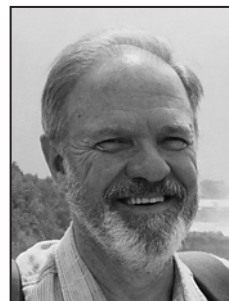
May 2011: 28 March 2011

August 2011: 27 June 2011

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Please note the guidelines in 'Notice to contributors and advertisers'.

A message from the President



Dale Johns

A new research year

By now, 2011 is well under way. For some, the period over Christmas was an opportunity to catch up on relatives, for some it was a time to travel and for some it was a time to have a break from research and reflect on the tasks at hand. Others may even have used the time to catch up on that work around the house which has taken a back seat while they pursued their research interests. I expect that many enjoyed success in their research endeavours in 2010 and are anticipating continued success in 2011. For those starting out, welcome to the genealogical community. Tracing your family history is an interest which can be enjoyable, fulfilling, frustrating and even surprising at the same time. It often becomes a passion,

even an obsession, in the pursuit of information – especially that 'bit' which is needed to put the picture together. It's amazing how many such bits there are!

As we move into the new year at the Society, it is important to recognise those who devote many hours of their time to transcribing information and creating indexes that are vital to our members (and others). Their efforts continue to be of immense benefit to those pursuing family history and are greatly appreciated.

A traditional dilemma

One of the ever-present dilemmas faced by family history researchers is the identification and treatment of situations where doubt or confusion arises over someone's parentage. In other cases the same situation exists but is not known about and likely ever to remain so, which is equally of concern. This can occur not only in tracing direct ancestors but also in tracing their descendants. In my own experience, the birth certificate of one of my ancestors was missing the father's name. His mother's husband is recorded as deceased on his brother's birth certificate some seven years earlier. This child was raised by my ancestor and her second husband, who does not appear to have been the father – and, needless to say, this disagrees with some of the information on the web on which others may rely. Unfortunately, there are limited, if any, references to reliable sources supporting the information on the web in this and other instances.

Suspensions on biological as distinct from family heritage arise in several circumstances: where a child is born well before a marriage; a child appears out of normal order in a family; a child is born after the death of the supposed father; a child becomes a member of a relative's family; a child's birth certificate contains conflicting or inaccurate information; or there are distinct physical differences or even medical anomalies. In some instances, the situation is explainable through evidence of adoption, fostering or 'blended' unions or even surrogacy, but in others it will remain a mystery. While adoption and fostering have occurred and been sanctioned for many years, legislation to enable adoption to occur was first introduced in both South Australia and England in 1926. It is interesting to consider the changing societal attitudes to information surrounding adoptions over the years and across different localities.

Emerging dilemmas

The recording of biological parentage is now further complicated with recent advances in medical technology. The phenomenon of multiple parents for an individual has become more prevalent – biological parents, birth parents and people doing the actual parenting. Sometimes the same couple fulfils all three roles, but not necessarily. Furthermore, children can be born well after the death of one or both of their biological parents and babies can be born to women at ever-increasing ages. Accurately recording the ancestry of a person with multiple parents is a perplexing dilemma for genealogists, especially for those interested strictly in biological heritage as distinct from the family/social lines. The situation may be completely unknown, suspected but not substantiated, partially substantiated or completely disclosed. Gaps and inconsistencies in genealogical information are familiar to most family history researchers, who now have an option to use DNA testing in their quest to close the gaps. The use of such testing in genealogical research may reveal some interesting and at times distressing anomalies, however.

There are some specific challenges for genealogists in this situation. The first is to decide whether to be concerned about biological parentage at all; if so, the second is to determine the facts surrounding the birth and then establish whether the applications being used to record the information reflect it correctly. The third is to decide which of the details to publish while considering the legal, moral and ethical implications of disclosing the information. I suspect that most family historians will not let dilemmas such as these stop them from continuing with their research.

Society Council

Following the Council elections last year, there were three vacant positions remaining. Accordingly the Council has since elected two members who have agreed to assist in the management of the Society's affairs. I am very pleased to welcome both Keith Lokan and Lindy Taeuber to the Council and look forward to their contribution to the running of the Society. Jean Gill, who has been a Council member for several years, has decided not to continue with the position. I thank her for her efforts over those years and look forward to her ongoing contribution to the activities of the Society.

DISABLED ACCESS

Members please note that disabled access
is available for users of our library.

Please contact the office before arrival and arrangements will be made.
(08) 8272 4222



From the Executive Officer

Tuesday 4 January – first day back at work after the holidays. What were those jobs I was so desperately trying to finish in that last week before starting the Christmas break?

I have a little tradition on the first day back at work. I review the list of jobs I set for myself on the first day back the previous year and then try and write the work list for the year ahead.

First of all, I like to be sure that things are heading in the right direction. Last year it seemed to me that the Society should be setting itself to be the pre-eminent source of South Australian family history information. Anywhere in the world, if someone wanted some South Australian family history information, they should be coming to us first. And this meant we had to have the best information, lots of it unique, and to be able to make our resources easily accessible worldwide via the Internet (for a price, of course). So this is what we have been working towards and I still think it is the way to go. But after twelve more months in the job, it now seems to me that we should also get better in helping our members access family history information from other states and overseas. This doesn't mean that we need to acquire the information ourselves (if we could even do so), but it does mean that we should get better in knowing where to look. In turn this means that we have to learn about and explore more of the vast array of Internet resources now becoming available, and also be able to pass on what we have found to help our members.

We've made good progress in upgrading the Library with a nice paint job, some new shelving and changed layouts – and in generally making things look better. We still need to upgrade the catalogue, have more resources and assistance for our valued library volunteer helpers and to upgrade the computers, many of which are now around seven years old and showing signs of age. All of these improvements are in our plans.

Sixty per cent of Society members currently live within 15 km of our premises. Like the other major Australian genealogy societies, our membership is falling. By contrast, the subscription website *Ancestry.com* reported a 34 per cent growth in subscribers last year. It seems that the traditional societies have missed the boat and are missing the bonanza. The problem with the traditional societies is that they are library-centric, and are neglecting the rest of the world who can't get in to their local society library. The prospects for future SAGHS membership growth are not going to be from the million or so people living within that 15 km radius. The amazing subscriber growth that *Ancestry* is enjoying is solely from people accessing its resources via the Internet. That is where the Society's future growth also lies.

So the task this year will be to encourage more 'remote' members to join, and to join because of the good value we can provide in what we make available on the Internet, especially to members. This means more of our quality South Australian family history information going online, with the detail restricted to members only (but perhaps more limited or summary information available for free). Needless to say, we also need to replace the existing web site with something more contemporary, easier to navigate, and perhaps also allowing more interaction between the Society and its members.



Richard Sullivan

One possible outcome from a greater Internet-based membership may be an increase in demand for research services. How would we cope and maintain our service standards if the demand were to increase tenfold? What other unexpected outcomes could there be?

When I look back at my last year's job list there's a good deal of satisfaction about what's been achieved. But every year, without fail, my big job list always gets bigger. This year will be no exception. We should expect to achieve a lot in 2011.



South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society Inc.

ADVANCE NOTICE

Family History Awards Dinner

The 2010 Family History Awards will be presented at a dinner in
June 2011, to be held at the
Royal Coach Motor Inn, 24 Dequetteville Terrace, Kent Town.
Further details will be provided in the next issue of the journal.



SAGHS Transcription Service

Transcriptions of SA births (1842–1928), deaths (1842–1967) and marriages (1842–1937)

Our research service can provide a transcription of birth, death or marriage information recorded in South Australian district register copies held in the SAGHS library.

The current fee is Australian members \$13.20 each (incl. GST)
Overseas members \$12.00 each
Non-members \$15.00 each (incl. GST)

Send your request with payment; you can download a form on our web site: www.saghs.org.au/research.htm



From the Editor

Some of the regular items are shorter in this issue because of the Christmas break, but we have more articles to make up for this. Some are quite short but there are also three substantial pieces of research featured. They are all interesting and worth reading, though the second part of the data from the ship *Constance* will be of most interest to people of Irish descent. Other articles feature research on South Australians, some of whom made very significant contributions to our young colony in its early days or in the first part of the 20th century. The Seminar Form in the middle of the journal has a different format this time, to accommodate two new topics for which seminars are proposed.

The May issue of the journal will have a temporary editor while I am busy with some other commitments, one of them being to help my daughter in Melbourne with a new addition to her family. Robert Beckwith has kindly agreed to undertake the editing task – thank you Robert. Please continue to send your contributions to the saghs.editor@saghs.org.au email address, as usual, or mail or bring them to the Society's office in Unley.

Once again I have some feedback from readers to share with you.

Jan Lokan

Readers' responses

Four readers sent in additional information about people who were featured in the first part of the data about Irish immigrants who came to South Australia on the *Constance* in 1849. One of these readers is the great-grand-daughter of a girl among the immigrants who was 12 years old when she arrived, and another was confident that her family had connections with the O'Reilly brothers. The others, who included Pat Roberts, had done their own research on some of the immigrants. Pat also noted that she had helped Simon O'Reilly with material for his research. These responses were sent to the authors of the article and also to the *Clogher Record* in Ireland.

Golda Packer (née Cocks) was interested to read the news snippet from Moonta about the death of 'Mrs Langmead formerly of Kooringa at the ripe old age of 62' and provided further details of Mrs Langmead's family. Golda worked together with Roy McDonald and Dale Johns in compiling *The Tangled Tela – The story of the Cock/Langmead families* in 1986. There is a copy of this work in the SAGHS library.

In connection with the article by Barbara O'Neill in the August 2010 issue, June Blaschek wrote, 'The name SCHEUTZE jumped off the page at me. This name is in my family tree.' June contacted Barbara and was put in touch with another relative, David. She found that both Barbara and David had done a lot of research on a common relative, her great-grandfather. She continued, 'What a minefield!!! I have found relatives that I did not know existed'. The most important find was a photo of a heritage-listed house in Mannum that belonged to the Scheutze family and photos of both her great-grandmother and great-great-grandmother. She commented that this is the second time that she has had a great 'find' through her membership of SAGHS.

Finally, one of those coincidences about which one is tempted to say 'Only in South Australia ...' Recently my sister-in-law brought a large envelope of old photos to our house for us to work on together, to add as many names as we could. My eyes popped out of my head when one of these photos was the same one that Anne Leech had sent to SAGHS, of the Lindley school children, and which was included in the May 2010 issue of the journal. My sister-in-law puzzled about this for a while, and then remembered that her grandmother Annie (and thus my grandmother-in-law, if there is such a term) was named after an Anne Rogers who had married into the Dolan family and gone to live near Morgan. Several of the children in the photo were Dolans, one of them being Anne Leech's grandfather when he was a boy. Small world – Anne Leech and I are related by marriage and both of us are still pinching ourselves to believe it.

KERNEWEK LOWENDER 2011



The next Kernewek Lowender will be held in South Australia's 'Copper Triangle' towns of Kadina, Moonta and Wallaroo from 10 to 16 May 2011.

This very popular occasion is one of the largest Cornish festivals in the world, in recognition of the significant proportion of South Australia's population that is descended from the pioneering Cornish miners who arrived here from the early 1840s onwards.

Among the festival attractions are many of general interest and, of course, there are plenty of events that are relevant to people with Cornish forebears. There are art displays and an art competition, a 'Meet the Writers' evening, ceremonies honouring the graves of pioneers, sports events, a wide range of musical entertainment including the Lobethal Harmony Choir, a brass band concert and a Ceilidh, a Village Green Fair, a Cavalcade of Cars, a pageant, a dinner dance and many other events to entertain one and all. Cornish highlights are a pasty-making workshop, an introduction to the Cornish language, the Gathering of the Bards, maypole and 'Furry' dancing and a Cornish History Day (with Professors Geoffrey Blainey and Philip Payton among the speakers).

Many events are free but tickets are needed for some of them. Tickets are now available on the www.kernewek.org web site or by telephoning the Kernewek Lowender office on (08) 8821 2333. It is wise to book early as most events sell out.

Some early Irish immigrants to South Australia (Part 3)

Trevor McClaughlin, Stephanie James and Simon O'Reilly

Editor's note: This article is the third in the series about early Irish immigrants to South Australia from the Shirley Estate in County Monaghan submitted by the above authors, the earlier parts of which were included in the August and November 2010 issues. This third part continues the information on immigrants who arrived on the *Constance* in November 1849, in this case with names beginning from K onwards. The series will conclude in the next issue with an account of all those who arrived on the *Trafalgar* in March 1850.

The authors are conscious that their researches are incomplete and hope that more information, letters and memorabilia will come to light as a result of their work appearing in *The South Australian Genealogist* and also the Irish journal, *Clogher Record*. Feedback is welcome – please forward any comments or information to saghs.editor@saghs.org.au.

Structure of the information presented

Two Irish sources have been used as the basis of the lists of immigrants – Professor Duffy's article in the *Clogher Record* in 1992 and a rent book held by the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland.¹

Information on what became of the immigrants after their arrival in South Australia has been gleaned from the usual favourites – shipping lists, cemetery records, birth, death and marriage records and, especially, church baptismal and marriage records, the *Biographical Index of South Australians*, Sands & McDougall and Boothby state directories, and Royal Adelaide Hospital and Destitute Asylum records.

Information from the Irish sources is presented below in non-italicised font.
Our own 'discoveries' are presented below in *italics*.

Migrants to Australia on the *Constance*, departing Ireland August 1849 (continued)

Kelly Peter 38/Mary 16/Anne 15/Rakeeragh/Father and daughters – 'will give up his lands' – 1 acre

In Rakeeragh Anne Hoey held 2a 0r 0p. In 1839 Peter Kelly has 1 acre of this holding 'as portion – he and Anne live in the one house.' 'On Hands went to Australia' is written beside Anne Hoey's name. (D3531/S/58)

The State Library list states Peter travelled with his wife and child.

A Samuel Woollan married an Anne Kelly 3 June 1851 at the Willunga Parsonage; no births or deaths recorded.

King Patrick 17/Lisirill/son of Mary King; sister Judith (16) listed but didn't go

Mary King held 4a 2r 33p in Lissirill. In Mar 1844 1a 2r and 19p of this holding is mortgaged for four years for five pounds. (D3531/S/58)

Patrick King (farmer) first worked at Peachey Belt, now Elizabeth, north of Adelaide city. He married Anne Markey/Martley 24 September 1853 at Old St Patrick's Catholic Church, Adelaide. The couple had 14 children. Two of their children, Thomas (born 1864) and Phillip (born 1866), were to marry children of other Shirley emigrants. Later, Patrick snr was to labour and farm at Manoora (according to birth registrations between 1856 and 1883), Saddleworth (Rice's Creek). In 1878 he and his wife Anne and Patrick jnr credit selected three parcels of land totalling 1374 acres in County Granville, Hundred of Yanyarrie, near Carrieton, for a cost of '£2258/5 shillings'. There were a number of fellow Irish in the area but most were destined to fail. Patrick stayed in the area until his death, aged 86, on 17 November 1918. He and his wife (died 11 April 1918, also aged 86) were buried in Carrieton cemetery. Other family members were buried in nearby Hammond cemetery. By the 1940s only one grandson remained in the area. Patrick snr's grandson, Len King, was Attorney-General in Don Dunstan's South Australian government and later became Chief Justice.²

Sister Judith arrived sometime later by vessel unknown. She entered the Catholic Order of the Sisters of St Joseph in late 1869 or 1870 and made her final profession in July 1874, known as Sister Matthias. She was the 84th entry into the order and would have known Mary MacKillop, Australia's first saint. She died 23 May 1906 aged 72.³

Marron Michael 23/**Ellen** (née McNally) 18/**Nicholas** 6 mths/Derrylavin/son and dau-in-law to Nicholas Marron; 'this man is a labouring man at Lough Fea'

In 1844 Nicholas Marron, Michael's father, held 2a 1r 25p and a further adjoining sub-division of 1a 0r 5p in the townland of Derrylavin. (D3531/S/58)

The State Library lists a Michael Mahon and wife and child as the travellers.

Michael was a farmer and storekeeper, residing in Dry Creek, Riverton and Morchard. He spent some time on the Victorian goldfields. He died on 7 September 1894 and is buried in Morchard. His wife Ellen died near Riverton in 1872. Michael was farming in Pekina from at least 1877; all his children's marriages, except for his oldest son Nicholas's, were in the region and in Catholic settings.

Combining church and civil records we believe that Michael and Ellen's children, in addition to Nicholas, were William Joseph (b. 1849 or 1850), Thomas (1851), Catherine (1852) James (1853), Elizabeth (Lizzie) Margaret (1857), Ellen (1858), Mary Anne (1860), Sarah Jane (1862), Michael Dominic (1863), John Thomas (1865), Francis Sylvester (1866), Patrick Ambrose (1869) and, Lucy Ellen (1871).⁴

Michael's son Nicholas was a farmer residing in Hawker, Tarlee and Finnis Point. He married Eliza Connell (d. 1939 in Carrieton, aged 91) in 1873 at Navan. Again combining church and civil records, we believe their children were Ellen (1874), Patrick (1875), Anne Elizabeth (1876), Michael (1878), Joseph (1880), James Patrick (1882), Nicholas (1884), Mary and John (twins, 1887) and Elizabeth Rose (1890). Michael was farming at Arkaba by 1885 and at Willowie in 1890. He died aged 78 in Hawker, in the Hundred of Arkaba, on 30 October 1926.

Marron Pat 23/**Anne** 20/Peaste/son and daughter of Daniel Marron

In the townland of Peaste Daniel Marron held 3a 1r 2p; according to the 1844 list Daniel 'dead now his wife'. (D3531/S/58)

A Patrick Marron died at Auburn aged 75 on 3 February 1896 and was buried at Undalya. There is no record of a colonial marriage; he is assumed to have been single. He was in the Auburn area by at least 1858 and worked as a labourer, contracting his services to local government, and also farmed.

Undalya Cemetery: 'Sacred to the memory of James Marron, died 24 December 1878 aged 40 years. May he rest in Peace. Also Patrick the brother of the above, Native of Carrick, County Monaghan, Ireland, died at Auburn Feb 3rd 1896 aged 75 years R.I.P.'

Information about Anne Marron has yet to be located.

The State Library list has Marron, Patrick and wife.

McBride James 20/Downaree/'Labourer son to Rose McBride. Rose is dead' – 1 rood; sister Anne 22 listed but didn't go

Rose McBride held 2 roods 19 perches in Donaree Lattin – her name stroked through and 'On hands Rose is dead and family went to Aus' written in. (D3531/S/58)

A James McBride married Mary McEnely/McNally 28 January 1851 at St Patrick's and they had at least two children, Rosa born and dying in January 1855 and Patrick born in 1859. Until 1855 they lived in Adelaide but by 1859 they were on the Wakefield River (close to other McNally family members) and James was then shown as a Wakefield farmer in the 1870s; in 1875 the Royal Adelaide Hospital records listed him as a labourer living at Port Wakefield when he was admitted with a compound leg fracture. He was shown living at Rhynie in 1885. Mary (60) died at Uroonda 10 March 1885 and James (78) at Port Pirie, 28 January 1907.

McCabe Pat, Margaret (née Ward), **Anne, James**/Derrylavin?

Derrylavin townland: In the 1844 listing Patrick McCabe held 6a 1r 10p which were previously held by Thomas Ward. This sub-division occurred in October 1842 when McCabe 'got as portion with his wife Ward is dead'. A later undated observation stated 'on hands went to Australia'. (D3531/S/58)

James McCabe, per Constance, child, 6, 21 days in the colony, was admitted to Adelaide Hospital 30 November 1849 suffering from continuous fever.

Patrick McCabe, labourer, 27, per Constance, 21 days in the colony, was admitted to Adelaide Hospital 30 November 1849 suffering from continuous fever.

Register newspaper 28 November 1849 Local Intelligence:

We are informed that an immigrant per "Constance" named Patrick McCabe, with his wife and one of his children are now lying ill of fever at the Port Depot. Up to Monday afternoon a young woman was attending on them but when she left the only person remaining under the roof who could administer their wants was a little girl of five years old. One of the Police was kindly attending on them yesterday, but

it cannot be expected that when he is away persons (of less humanity perhaps) will incur the risk of fever as well as personal exertion without pecuniary recompense. We wish we could arouse the authorities to a more prompt attention to a case like this.

Patrick McCabe died 8 August 1861 aged 40 and was buried and/or memorialised at Salisbury St Augustine Catholic Cemetery.

Margaret McCabe died 18 May 1892 aged 62 and was buried and/or memorialised at Salisbury St Augustine Catholic Cemetery.

Her obituary is in the Southern Cross newspaper 3 June 1892:

In our obituary column this week will be found the name of another worthy old colonist in the person of Mrs McCabe of Dry Creek who died on May 18. Forty-three years ago the ship Constance bore her with her husband and two children to the shores of South Australia. Twelve years later she laid her husband in the little church yard at Salisbury. She was widely known and her exemplary character commanded the respect of all. The funeral took place on Friday and was largely attended.

A James McCabe (24) married Mary O'Brien (21) at St Patrick's on 7 November 1868; their son Patrick James was born 1870 and died 1 September 1913. James was shown as farming at Yarrowie in 1880. Mary (57) and James (68) both died at Warooka, on 10 July 1905 and 16 May 1912, respectively.

McEnally Thomas 18/Mary 28/Alice 15/Box Lr/son and daughters of Bernard McEnally; James 24 also listed but didn't go; 'land gave up'

In the townland of Bocks Lower Bernard McEnally held 11a 1r 13p; later his name is stroked 'on hands'. (D3531/S/58)

The State Library list specifies Thomas, Mary and Alice McNally.

Thomas married Catherine Courtney (from the Trafalgar) on 29 April 1852 at St Patrick's. From 1857 the family births were registered at Woolshed Flats (near Rhynie) where in 1868 Thomas McNally owned Sections 122:302 comprising 110 acres, the assessed value being £20.5.0, while James McNally owned Sections 131:590, a total of 176 acres, the assessed value being £31.5.0. Combining land selections with other members of the family was a means of making farming the land a viable proposition. In 1880 they were at Yarcowie but in Port Pirie by 1901. BISA says Thomas died in 1897 and was buried at Redhill. Catherine died at 78 on 14 October 1910 at Port Pirie – her death notice stating there were four daughters, two sons and five grandchildren. Daughters Mary and Ann predeceased her, the former on 14 August 1901 and the latter on 10 September 1907, both at Port Pirie.

Alice married Patrick Courtney (from the Trafalgar) at Undalya, his third wife. She died 10 July 1911 at Port Pirie.

Redhill Cemetery: 'Sacred to the memory of Thomas McNally who died Dec. 14th 1897 aged 70 years. Immaculate heart of Mary our prayers for him extol./Oh, Sacred Heart of Jesus have mercy on his soul. Also Catherine, wife of the above, who died Oct 14th aged 78 yrs. Also Mary McNally, died Aug 14th 1901 aged 42 years'

[?⁵ See above a Mary McEnely/McNally married James McBride 28 January 1851.]

McGahan Thomas b. 1821 Monaghan Ireland c 8 August 1861 married Margaret Ward (b. 1823) arr. per Constance 1849, resided Dry Creek. Children were James (b. 1843), Anne (1845), Jane (1850), Sarah (1852), Catherine (1854), Ellen (1858), and Anne (1859). Was this family from the Shirley estate?

McMahon Edward 18/Alice 19/Graeghdromnisk/dau and son of Edward McMahon

The State Library list names Edward McMahon and wife.

Edward McMahon married Catherine Finegan, from Coaraghy per Trafalgar, at Old St Patrick's Catholic Church, Adelaide, 8 February 1853, c. five children. Edward was shown as keeping a dairy in Franklin Street Adelaide between 1872 and 1880. Hospital records show him with epilepsy in 1886. The McMahons continued to live in the city – their 1893 address was Shannon Place.

Catherine died 26 January 1894, Edward died 13 April 1894; both buried West Terrace Cemetery, Adelaide.⁶

McMahon William 20/Edward 22/Mary 18/Tullenescaugh/sons and dau to Jn McMahon – Jn Stephens has all the farm.

Tullinescaugh townland: no. 11 lists John McMahon with 1a 2r 36p in 1844. In Mar 1841 John Stephens (rental no. 10) held a sub-division of 0a 3r 9p 'part of No. 11 – mortgage for £5'.

Graeghdromnisk townland: there are several families with the surname McMahon in this townland, however only one carried the forename Edward who may have been the father of the above Edward.

No. 1 Edward McMahon 6a 2r 24p, 'Jan '43 Elinor McMahon left to her by her husband he is dead'. (D3531/S/58)

William McMahon married Mary Corrigan of Dunaree Latin (per Trafalgar) 8 August 1852 at Old St Patrick's Catholic Church Adelaide, c. four children. There was a North Adelaide address for a William McMahon from 1877 to 1880. Both died in Victoria in 1896, William aged 60, Mary aged 65.⁷

Edward McMahon of Graeghdromnisk married Catherine Garvey of Listillister, also per Constance, 4 February 1853 at Old St Patrick's Church, Adelaide, c. ten children. Edward died aged 41 18 January 1875 and is buried at West Terrace Catholic Cemetery, Adelaide. Catherine died 1899 in Western Australia aged 75.⁸

[? There was a death at Kapunda for a Mary McMahon aged 66 on 7 February 1892.]

McQuillan Owen 20/John 17/Ummerafree/sons of Bryan McQuillan – no subdivision – 7½ acres; sister Mgt 14 listed but didn't go

Ummerafree: In the 1844 list rental no. 20 – Bryan McQuillin – 8a 3r 30p, no. 21 Catherine McQuillin – 7a 0r 36p and no. 22 – Patrick McQuillin – 5a 0r 36p. It stated that 'Patrick is dead', his name is stroked through and 'see No. 20 & 21' written in. Catherine is also listed as dead and Peter McQuillin held her land; 2a 2r 13p is added to both Bryan's and

Peter's holdings. In March 1848 Bryan's holding noted 'purchased' and a later entry stated 'On hands'. (D3531/S/58)

Their uncle Patrick (Marron?) was also on board. Owen and John went to work in the copper mines at Burra Burra. In 1853 their sister Catherine arrived by the Epaminondas. She was to marry John Dooley from Muckalee, Kilkenny in 1861. John was a labourer in the Moonta copper mine.

Owen married Ellen Costello 6 March 1859 at St Patrick's – three sons were registered between 1863 and 1880 but all were dead by 1896. From at least 1871 Owen kept a dairy at Prospect in Adelaide's north. He died aged 86 on 22 February 1912 and Ellen died aged 79 on 30 June 1914.

Except for sister Margaret who was to arrive in 1858, the rest of the surviving McQuillan family arrived by the Fitzjames in 1856: parents Bryan, 56, and Catherine, nee Marron, 47, Mary Anne, 12, Elizabeth, 9, Thomas, 7, and Julia (Joanna) aged 4 years. Around this time Owen and John joined the Ballarat gold rush. Their parents, Bryan and Catherine, moved to Linton and bought a small farm. Two years later Catherine and John Dooley also moved to Linton. In January 1866 Bryan died from injuries received from a cow falling on him. He was 66. His wife Catherine died in April 1879 aged 70. Both are buried in Linton cemetery.⁹

Molony John b. 1823 Monaghan Ireland; arrived 1849 per Constance; shepherd. Was John Molony from the Shirley estate?

Reilly James 19/**Pat** 18/Lisnacleagh/labourers, sons of Philip Reilly¹⁰

Philip Reilly held 11a 2r 18p in Lisnacleagh townland. (D3531/S/58)

Patrick Riley 16, boy, 14 days in the colony, was admitted to Adelaide Hospital 23 November 1849 suffering from continuous fever.

Short Judith 20/**Catherine** 18/Corcreeagh/daughters to Francis Short. His farm is given to Thomas Wilson in March 1848.

There were two Francis Shorts in Corcreeagh townland. Francis (1) held 17a 0r 11p (later reduced to 15a 2r 35p) which passed to James Short and is stated 'Frank is dead'. Francis (2) was in the adjoining holding and is recorded as 'Francis Short Ketty' with 9a 1r 15p. In March 1848 his name is stroked through and 'now Thomas Wilson' written in. (D3531/S/58)

A Robert Breeze married a Catherine Short 29 December 1852 at St Patrick's. Three births were registered, Mary Ann born 17 March 1853 and dying 11 April 1853, Cecelia Jane born 10 May 1856 and James born 29 May 1869. The family lived in Adelaide, Gawler and Paringa at the time of those births. Catherine (73) died 28 July 1902 and Robert on 16 February 1910 – both died at Renmark.

No information has been located about Judith.

Ward Hugh 30/**Catherine** 24/**Agnes** 10/**Hugh** 5/Lossatts Magheross/labourer – land to be given to T Martin

In Lossatts Magheross townland Mary Ward is listed with 1r 22p. In 1844 this is sub-divided with Mary retaining 31p and Hugh Ward now holding 31p of the original with the cause being 'got as marriage portion'. A later note states 'On hands son to America' but this is stroked through and Australia written over. (D3531/S/58)

Catherine's maiden name was Byrne; four more children were born to Hugh and Catherine in Adelaide – Bridget (1851), Mary (1853–1924), Francis (??) and Patrick (1860); two died very young. None of these births was registered but all four children were baptised at St Patrick's. One story in the family was that Hugh had not been baptised, hence the importance of these colonial baptisms. The family lived at Black Forest just south west of the city during the 1850s. Agnes married George Winter in 1855 and they had four children 1856–1863. George d. 1864; Agnes remarried John Edwards in 1866. Labourer Hugh's untimely death at 57 on 16 November 1870 came as the result of injuries inflicted on him by Edwards, who had married the widowed Agnes Ward and accepted her two young boys. There were a number of witnesses, an inquest and charges against Edwards. These were not pursued; that family seemed then to move to Ardrossan. Catherine was buried at Kapunda in July 1893 but her death was not registered.

Hugh married May Dowling in 1893; he had a store in Sturt Street, Adelaide.

Ward Thomas 21/**Margaret** 17/Beagh Magheross/labourer, son and dau of Pat Ward

In 1844 Patrick Ward (John) held just over 18 acres in Beagh–Magheross townland. Later his name is stroked through and the holding is listed as 'On Hands'. (D3531/S/58)

A Thomas Ward married Fanny Dalton 29 August 1852.

A Thomas Ward married Bridget Keeling on 19 October 1852 at St Patrick's. There were no births registered to this couple; it is likely he was farming at Port Pirie in 1890. Bridget died aged 76 on 25 February 1906 at Willowie. Thomas predeceased her, probably dying at Port Pirie 27 May 1904.

Margaret Ward married Michael Connell or O'Connell on 8 February 1852 at St Patrick's; their daughter Honora was born at Alma in 1860. Michael (aged 41) died on 28 September 1867 near Undalya. In 1868, on 11 September, Margaret remarried at Sevenhill – this time her father's name was provided so her identity is clear. Her second husband was an 1865 English immigrant, Samuel Walter Pedell. Their son, Walter was born on 20 September 1870 and lived a week. This couple then seems to have disappeared from the records.

Post script

In Salisbury Catholic Cemetery in South Australia there is a plaque which reads 'Sacred to the memory of the Catholic pioneers of Salisbury and surrounding areas

Tested like gold in a furnace
They fought the good fight
They ran the race to the finish
And handed on down
Their enduring faith.'

End notes

- 1 For details of these references please see the November 2010 issue of this journal.
- 2 Information provided by Patrick King's descendant, Peter King, also Maureen Burdett and Sue Boyce
- 3 Thanks to the research of Maureen Burdett and Sue Boyce
- 4 There were differences in the dates of some of the children's births between the church and civil records, underlining the tentative nature of some prosopographical/genealogical research in South Australia (South Australia is not alone in this).
- 5 A question mark denotes uncertainty about the information.
- 6 Information from Maureen Burdett and Sue Boyce
- 7 Thanks to the research of Maureen Burdett and Sue Boyce
- 8 Thanks to the research of Maureen Burdett and Sue Boyce
- 9 Information from Margie Lambert's family history
- 10 A detailed account of the Reilly/Reilley/O'Reilley family can be found in *The South Australian Genealogist*, vol. 37 no. 3, August 2010, pp. 20–25.



New series of lectures

SAGHS is pleased to announce the first in a new series of Occasional Lectures.

Dr Richard Reid, a Curator at the National Museum of Australia in Canberra, will be speaking at the Society Library on **Thursday 17 February at 7.30 pm**. He is visiting South Australia to promote the museum's forthcoming exhibition, *The Irish in Australia*. This unique exhibition will open in Canberra on 17 March and will later travel to Dublin. Dr Reid's SAGHS talk will be the only South Australian presentation.

A very engaging and interesting speaker, Dr Reid will talk about collecting material for this exhibition, particularly from South and Western Australia. All those with an interest in Australia's immigration history, and particularly those with Irish ancestors, are sure to find his presentation informative and engrossing. The evening will be open to SAGHS members and others and will be followed by supper in the SAGHS library.

If you intend to come to this lecture, **please advise the Society as soon as possible** so that sufficient seating can be provided.

Gold coin donation.

A city, a family and a suburb (Part 1)

M J Fitzgerald

In 1852 Alexander Elder and John Grainger were commissioned by the Governor of South Australia, Sir Henry Edward Fox Young, to find a suitable landing place near the head of Spencer Gulf. They discovered a natural harbour which they named Port Augusta in honour of the Governor's wife, Lady Augusta Sophia (née Marryat) Young. The town was laid out in 1854. The Marryat family has left indelible marks on South Australia – another obvious example is the suburb of Marryatville, but by no means are these the full extent of the family's impact. This article traces the family's influence, through both male and female lines, as the colony developed.

The story would have begun many generations back in England, but the threads are picked up here with Joseph Marryat snr, son of Thomas Marryat, MD. Joseph was born in London, trained as a merchant and went to Grenada in the Caribbean while still young. In 1788 he visited the United States and, while there, married Frederic Von Geyer's daughter Charlotte. He returned to London in 1789 after the birth of their first son, Joseph (1789–1876) and, in time, became an MP, Chairman of the Committee of Lloyd's, colonial agent for the islands of Grenada and Trinidad and head of the banking house of Marryat, Kaye, Price and Co. Joseph and Charlotte's other children included Frederick (1792–1848) and Charles (1802–1884).

Joseph jnr succeeded his father as an MP, was also on the Committee of Lloyd's and a partner in the banking house. Captain Frederick Marryat RN, CB, FRS, the celebrated novelist, married Catherine Shairp, daughter of the one-time Consul-General in Russia, in 1819. Their daughters Florence and Augusta also became authors. In 1824 Charles married Caroline Short, the daughter of Charles Short, a London barrister, and Grace Millett. Their children included Charles (1827–1906), Augusta Sophia (1829–1913), Joseph Henry (1830–1881) and Albert Palliser (c1837–).

Caroline's brother, Augustus Short, graduated from Oxford in 1824 and three years later was ordained an Anglican priest. He married Millicent Clara Phillips in 1835 and in 1847 was consecrated as the first Anglican Bishop of Adelaide. He and his family arrived here in December of that year.

In 1848 Augusta Sophia Marryat married Sir Henry Edward Fox Young KCB, the newly appointed Governor of the colony of South Australia. Henry was the son of Sir Aretas William Young, sometime Governor of Prince Edward Island, and Sarah Cox. Sir Henry and Lady Augusta Young arrived in Adelaide in July 1848 on the *Forfarshire*. Sir Henry was the colony's first civilian governor and soon became popular.

Another player in the story, Mr George Brunskill, arrived in the colony in 1839 and leased 67 acres of land from the South Australia Company. He donated an acre of the land to Bishop Short for a church (St Matthew's, Kensington Road) and sold 20 acres to James Philcox who laid out the village of *Marryatville* in September 1848 to honour Lady Young or her uncle, Captain Frederick, who had died the previous month, or perhaps both of them.

In June 1851, the 23-year-old Hugh Proby wrote to his father, the Earl of Carysfort, as follows:

The Bishop, who has a house about six miles from town, has also asked us to come and see him. ... We dined with the Governor on Tuesday evening. Government House is in South Adelaide about the size of a small country gentleman's house in England. There are two very good-sized rooms, the dining room and the drawing room. It is so built that further additions may be built if necessary. ... Lady Young is decidedly the nicest person of the lady part of the population that I have seen. She is a very fine, handsome-looking person, and seems to have made herself a great favourite here.



Lady Augusta Sophia
Young 1853

Sir Henry was Governor until December 1854 when he left to assume the same position in Van Diemen's Land, arriving there with his family in January 1855. During his term as Governor of Van Diemen's Land the colony received self-government and was re-named Tasmania. He resigned in 1861, returning to London where he died in 1870. He had been one of the ablest and most successful of the Australian governors. He and Augusta had two sons and five daughters – the sons and the elder two daughters were born in Adelaide while the others were born in Hobart.

Augusta's brother, Charles Marryat, graduated from Oxford in 1851 and was ordained an Anglican priest the same year by the Archbishop of Canterbury. He served in England until late in 1852 when he came to Australia as chaplain on an emigrant ship, then served as chaplain to penal colonies in Sydney. After some weeks he was released from this commitment and came to Adelaide, his first intended destination. He arrived in May 1853, to be reunited with his sister and to take up his appointment as assistant curate at Holy Trinity Church.

Prior to the settlement of South Australia, the Colonization Commissioners selected the first Governor and other officers including a Colonial Chaplain, Rev. Charles Beaumont Howard. Rev. Howard, an Irishman, was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin (BA 1828, MA 1836). He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Chester in 1832 and priest in the following year, having married Grace Montgomery Neville in 1832. After ordination he served with distinction in that diocese.

Charles and Grace Howard and their two infant daughters boarded the *Buffalo* at Plymouth in July 1836. On arriving in the colony on 28 December Rev. Charles was sworn in with other officials after reading prayers at the Proclamation Ceremony. He conducted his first service on land on 1 January 1837.

In September 1840, Rev. James Farrell, also a Trinity College, Dublin, graduate (BA 1823, MA 1832), arrived to assist Rev. Howard, who died in 1843 leaving his wife and four daughters in Rev. Farrell's care. Farrell was then appointed Colonial Chaplain – an office he held for life – marrying Rev. Howard's widow in 1845.

Some years later, on 8 August 1854, Rev. Charles Marryat married Grace Montgomery Howard, Rev. Howard's daughter. The service, in Holy Trinity Church, was conducted by Grace's stepfather, Dean Farrell. Bishop Short was in England at the time. The wedding guests included Sir Henry and Lady Augusta Young and two of their children. Official occasions for

some years were often like family affairs for the Marryat–Short family. For example, on 16 December 1854, the Governor being ill, Lady Young laid the foundation stone of the future St Jude's Church at Brighton, Bishop Short read a psalm and Rev. Marryat preached the sermon. The trustees of the church included Rev. James Farrell. Bishop Short returned on 8 April 1855 to open and dedicate the church. Rev. Marryat was acting Colonial Chaplain for some part of the 1850s when Rev. Farrell was overseas.

Bishop Short's daughter, Millicent, married George Glen in Holy Trinity Church on 24 September 1857 in a ceremony celebrated by Farrell, with the reception held at Government House. By this time Farrell had the rank of Dean. Bishop Short had founded the Deanery and Chapter in 1849 and Farrell was its first Dean. Charles Marryat was appointed a Canon in 1857, Archdeacon in 1868 and finally, like his wife's step-father, Dean of Adelaide in 1887. He held this last position until his death, having in 1894 declined to be nominated for the vacant bishopric of Adelaide.



Dean Marryat
circa 1875

Charles had left Holy Trinity, where he had been since 1853, to become the Incumbent at Port Adelaide in 1857. After a visit to England in 1865 – the family left London on the *Lincolnshire* to return to Adelaide on 22 January 1866, listed on their ticket as Charles, Grace, Charlie, Grace and Mabel – Charles was appointed Archdeacon in 1868 and assigned to Christ Church, North Adelaide, where he remained until his death in September 1906. Celebrations were held in 1900 and 1904 for the Golden Jubilees of his ordination to the Diaconate and his wedding, respectively.

The Advertiser, in reporting his funeral, noted that 'few men were better known or more highly respected than Dean Marryat'. On the Saturday morning after his death the Town Hall bells were tolled in his memory. On Mrs Marryat's death in 1910, *The Advertiser* noted that she was held in high esteem throughout the diocese, having been associated with Christ Church, North Adelaide, for many years. Dean and Mrs Marryat are both buried in the North Road Cemetery along with four of their children. He is memorialised by windows in St Peter's Cathedral and Christ Church and his wife by the baptismal font in Christ Church. Both of Mrs Marryat's parents, Rev. Charles and Grace Howard, and her step-father, Dean James Farrell, are also commemorated by windows in the Cathedral as are Bishop Short and Sir Henry Young.

In 1858 Bishop Short leased the 'Buttamuck Run', of about 235 square kilometres, north-west of Peterborough, from Philip Levi and John Williams, who had taken it up in 1853. He intended that the property would be managed by his son Henry after the latter returned from Oxford. However, his nephew, Albert Palliser Marryat, brother of Charles and Augusta Sophia, had arrived in the colony and the Bishop offered him the position. As a young lad Albert had attended the Charterhouse School in London. Bishop Short visited the station in 1861 and later wrote to his sister, Caroline Marryat, praising both Albert and his achievements on the property. Henry returned to Adelaide by June 1863 and went to a property near Port Lincoln, as Albert was still at Buttamuck.

Sometime later Henry did take over this property, after Albert had left the colony for the family sugar plantation in the West Indies, where he married and had three children. However, by October 1871 when Henry married Ethel Egerton-Warburton in St Matthew's Church, Marryatville, the Bishop had relinquished Buttamuck. Henry's wedding ceremony was conducted by Bishop Short assisted by the Incumbent of St Matthew's, Rev. Edmund Jenkins. Henry bought 'Gaskmore Park' in Paradise in 1877 and renamed it 'Bickham Grange' after 'Bickham Estate' in the village of Kenn near Exeter, Devon, which had been the Short family 'seat' since 1682.

Joseph Henry Marryat, another of Augusta and Charles's brothers, visited Adelaide briefly early in 1850. He had joined the Navy in 1849 and later distinguished himself in the Crimean War. He married in 1859, but after his wife Ann died childless in 1872, he married his second cousin, Frances Short, the daughter of Francis Baring Short, RN, of 'Bicham', in 1874. Writing from there to Bishop Short in 1867, on behalf of the family, Joseph sent £120 to purchase 'some ornament or otherwise for the Adelaide Cathedral'. Joseph became Rear Admiral Joseph Henry Marryat CB, Kt Legion Honour, and retired, much decorated, in 1878.

Marryat Creek near the Northern Territory border was named by W C Gosse on 7 November 1873 after Canon Marryat. The nearby railway station, Marryat, takes its name from the creek. In about 1873 a number of people, including Canon and Mrs Marryat, decided to establish a facility to house widows, the aged and infirm poor. To this end, cottages, one group of which was known as the *Dean Marryat Homes*, were built in North Adelaide.

Summary

In this part we have seen how children of Charles Marryat (1802–1884) became involved with South Australian history from 1848 to the late 1870s. Charles himself had a father and brothers who were in positions of influence in England and the West Indies, but none of them came to Australia. The first of his children to arrive in Adelaide was his daughter, Augusta Sophia, who came as the wife of Sir Henry Young, the colony's first civilian governor. During the next decade three other children, Joseph Henry, Charles jnr and Albert also arrived, but at different times.

Charles snr was related by marriage to Augustus Short, the first Anglican Bishop of Adelaide, who arrived in 1847. Charles jnr came to the colony in 1852 as an Anglican curate, rising through the ranks to become Dean of Adelaide many years later. He married into yet another influential Anglican family, who had come to South Australia on the *Buffalo* as inaugural settlers. The story of how these families, and that of Augusta Sophia, became interconnected and how they worked together in South Australian (and Tasmanian) public life is presented in this part, along with mention of the contributions of Charles snr's other children.

Part 2, which will appear in a later issue of the journal, traces the movements, contributions and connections of the next generation of Charles snr's descendants in Australia.

Acknowledgements

Images courtesy of the State Library of South Australia:

B47776: Augusta Sophia Young, part of the Mortlock Pictorial Collection

B25298: Charles Marryat, also part of the Mortlock Pictorial Collection

Reference

Davis, C T, (1910), Pedigree of the Family of Marryat. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, 4th Series, 3, pp. 242–53, 289–92, 336–48.

Note: Many references were consulted in preparing this article, the main one of which is listed here. Any reader wishing to obtain the full list of reference material used is invited to contact the editor.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister

Editor's note: This article from The Mount Gambier Standard of 16 December 1870 was supplied by Pat Jaunzens. It requires some concentration!

'This question is one which is occupying public attention at the same moment in England, in Victoria, and in our own colony, and a correspondent has kindly called and directed our attention to a speech on the subject recently delivered by an opposer of the Bill in the Victorian Assembly. Mr. MacBain held that the only persons who were anxious for the repeal of the existing law, which had been in existence in Christendom for 15 centuries, were those who had broken it. He believed that 99 out of every 100 women in the country were entirely opposed to the principle of the bill. The hon. member quoted from Lord Campbell, from the 18th chapter of the Book of Leviticus, and from the argument of the Rev. Dr. Lindsay on the subject. If it became legal for a man to marry his deceased wife's sister, all that nice and delicate connexion which existed between the sister of a married woman and her husband would be destroyed.

The example of the American people had been quoted in support of marriages of this kind, but we were likely to get into a very peculiar state of affairs if we followed the example of the American people, as would appear from the following extract from an American paper, describing the consequences of a somewhat extraordinary marriage:-

"I married a widow who had a grown-up daughter. My father visited our house very often, fell in love with my step-daughter and married her. So my father became my son-in-law and my step-daughter my mother because she was my father's wife. Some time afterwards my wife had a son; he was my father's brother-in-law and my uncle, for he was the brother of my step-mother. My father's wife - i.e., my step-daughter - had also a son; he was of course my brother, and in the meantime my grandson, for he was the son of my daughter. My wife was my grandmother because she was my mother's mother. I was my wife's husband and grandchild at the same time, and as the husband of a person's grandmother is his grandfather, I was my own grandfather."

(Laughter) It was added that the man destroyed himself, and the verdict was "justifiable suicide." (Laughter.)

The 6th Field Artillery Brigade of WWI: Corporal White and the 'Fair Dinkums'

Samantha Battams

Stephen William White was born on 18 November 1883 in Glanville, Port Adelaide, a third generation 'colonial'. He was the first member of his family to travel back to Europe since his great-grandparents arrived in the colony of South Australia 66 years earlier. On 31 July 1915, at 31 years of age, Stephen White joined the first Australian Imperial Force (AIF) that was to serve in Egypt, France and Belgium in World War 1 (WW1). On enlistment at Keswick, he stated his age as 30 and occupation as 'Bridge Carpenter'. The enrolment officer's description is 'dark complexion, brown eyes, dark hair, 5ft 9in and 148lb, tattoo both forearms, single'.



Corporal Stephen White

The spirit of adventure and curiosity about Europe he must have felt, as well as the propaganda of war, could be well understood but there may well have been material reasons for White's enlistment. At the time the building industry had been affected by shortages of shipped supplies, causing many carpenters to be unemployed. July 1915 was also the peak time in Australia for enlistment, with three times as many enlisting as in the previous month. They were spurred by the news of the Gallipoli landing, the June announcement that there had been 10 000 Australian casualties, and the June call from Britain of 'every available man wanted'. This group who enlisted after the casualty figures were announced were known as the 'fair dinkums' as they knew their chances of survival.

It was the handwriting of his mother Linda that was on her son Stephen's enlistment form to join the call to arms, where 65 per cent of soldiers would become casualties. Propaganda posters around this time were targeting mothers of potential soldiers. An Australian recruitment poster for WW1 reads 'Whose son are you?' Under this slogan, pictured at left, is a man with waistcoat and hat with his fancily dressed mother's arms wrapped around his neck, declaring 'I didn't raise my son to be a soldier'. A second big-bosomed mother on the right, with plainer clothing, is more distantly spaced from her soldier son, shaking his hand while patting him on the back and replying to the first mother 'I did'. Between the divide of these clearly distinguished women are the words 'Enlist today'.¹

White served in the 18th Battery, 6th Field Artillery Brigade, First AIF. An unpublished copy of the story of the 18th Battery has provided some details of his war experiences. This account by fellow carpenter and later 'driver' Dyer describes the battery first training as the 34th Battery at Artillery Base Camp at Mitcham. It later transferred to Glen Osmond for further training where it became the 18th Battery led by Major (later Colonel) Dean, and then left Adelaide on 18 October 1915 to join and form the 6th Field Artillery Brigade in Essendon North, Victoria. A larger group comprising Victorians and Tasmanians then joined the 6th Brigade, including the 16th, 17th and 18th Batteries. The brigade left Australia on 22 November 1915 via Port Melbourne on the cargo passenger liner *Persic*. The 18th Battery 6th Field Artillery Brigade was declared to be the 'first and only complete Field Artillery Battery to go on active service from South Australia'.

The battery arrived on 18 December at Port Suez and spent months near Cairo and Tel-el-Kabir, Egypt, fighting on the Sinai Peninsula. Gunner Melville of the 18th Battery repeatedly tells of the 'hard days work' here as well as some illicit pleasures:

August 23rd (Monday)

Did hard days work and managed to steal a tin of sardines, 2 tins of treacle, 2 loaves bread and a tin of sardines from Quarter masters store. This might keep us going for a day or two. By the way it is not called stealing here. The goods stick to your hands.

(Diary of Gunner Melville)

The battery left Alexandria for France in March 1916, arriving in Marseilles and then crossing France via a 58-hour train journey to Le Havre.



Australian Troops in Egypt negotiating a price for the hire of donkeys near the pyramids at Giza

The initial battle of the Somme began on 1 July 1916 where the 1st ANZAC Corps suffered 23 000 casualties. Stephen White was first listed as a 'Wheeler' (24/7/1916) and then was promoted to Bombardier (04/08/1917) just before the Menin Gate battle. In September 1916, the 18th Battery relieved the 1st ANZAC Corps at Menin Gate, where they spent the next 17 days and were eventually to spend the winter in terrible conditions. Gunner Colin Twist from the 18th Battery describes these days:

3.9.16 Took Thiepval & Moquet Farm. Had to retire midday from Thiepval with heavy casualties. Fighting all night. Saw two of our planes descend near our lines. One engine trouble and one wounded pilot. 6 wounds from Fokker.

4.9.16 Guns came out of action at 4pm. Fritz started shelling us at 7pm. One horse wounded. Raining cats and dogs... mud up to ankles. Harnessed up and moved out. Fritz still shelling. Moved about 1 mile and stayed there till morning. Absolutely the worst night I have ever experienced. Wet through... I think rum saved our lives.

After a break from the Somme, the 18th Battery marched back to the region:

28th to 31 Oct What happened between these dates I don't rightly remember. What with forced marches, nothing to eat and no sleep. Mud up to our thighs. It was an absolute nightmare.

1.11.16 Arrived firing line Longneval? – Again in the Somme battle. Shot one of our horses – broke his leg in the mud. Shell just missed our dugout and killed 3 men.

2.11.16 Shelling all around. Oh! What a hole – a hell hole. Saw a Tank!

(Diary of Gunner Twist)

Bombardier White was wounded on 15 November 1916. In the words of Gunners Twist and Melville:

[Top of page] (Gunner Pearce reported missing)

(Diary of Gunner Twist)

Big stunt in morning. Our lads took some trenches on right. Pearce killed at wagon lines. Recently came in from D.A.C³. Fritz strafed pits in evening and killed one wounded one in 16th. Did all night stunt. Barrage.

Bomb White wounded at ammunition dump. Fierce weather. Plenty doing. All night barrage.

(Diary of Gunner Melville)

Stephen White would later tell the story of this wounding and the horse being shot.

In early September 1917 Stephen spent some time on leave in the UK, returning just before two of the heaviest battles the 18th Battery would face.

Known as the Menin Road Battle it was the most strenuous, drawn out, and dangerous the Battery had been in. Seven members of the Battery were killed and twenty-two wounded)...Menin Road was known as the first step, and Polygon Wood, the second...the Battle for Polygon Wood on the September 26th [1917] was an epic of courage and bravery for all Australian troops engaged...German guns searched and swept the area and only one gun was left in action. Casualties were heavy. The Battery was relieved after twenty-three days in action on the 3rd October and moved back to rest area La Motte near Hazebrouck.

(Dyer, 1965, p. 21)

The Menin Road battle sent Private Melville back to England due to a severe wound (these were known as 'blightys' as they could bring soldiers back to England, which was known as 'Blighty'). His cover of shelter in a ditch was almost blown by a noisy lark.

Sept 24th 1917

Started a stunt at 5.30am and Fritz retaliated. Result I get a blighty in the back and Sal Gordon in the head. Lark shelters in a trench where I had crawled and thought my last hour had come. After the strafe was over was carried on stretcher to 2nd Dressing Port. From there was taken to Dressing Stn on Menin Road. Had to wait a long time for ambulance. Wound pained a bit. Had a rough ride to Dressing Stn outside Menin Gate where wound was dressed. Then got another bus on to the Canadian CCS.⁴ Had a long painful wait there. Underwent operation at 9pm and came to, freed up about 10 with nice little souvenir in my leg. Waited until morning for train.

(Diary of Gunner Melville)

On 26 September 1917 Corporal Carr from Port Adelaide, Gunner Hensen from Glanville, Gunner Bodholdt from Rosewater, and Bombardier Paterson from the UK, all in the 18th Battery, were killed in action at Menin Road and buried at the Hooze Crater Cemetery, Zillebeke, Belgium.

Bombardier Gray was acknowledged with a meritorious service medal for his efforts on the same day in packing ammunition under heavy fire at Hooze. This story was later told by White – he had just left the trench to have a smoke when it was subsequently blown up with three of his mates in it... he later claimed his hair went white overnight.

Twenty-three days of continuous fighting at Polygon Wood began on 26 September. Weather conditions were atrocious around this time, with mud and rain considered to be worse than at the Somme. On 1 October White was wounded in action. He resumed action on 18 October near Zillebeke and was wounded again three days later. A letter, dated the same day, to Mrs Linda White from the Australian Military Force (Base Records Office, Victoria Barracks) informed her that her son Wheeler S W White was wounded, with no further information. On 29 October 1917 she responded to this information:

Dear Sir

I have just received your notification informing me that Wheeler S.W White no 8427 6th Army Brigade is reported wounded.

I would be glad if you could give me any information as to the nature of his wounds and when he was wounded. For which I will be very thankful to you.

Thanking you in anticipation.

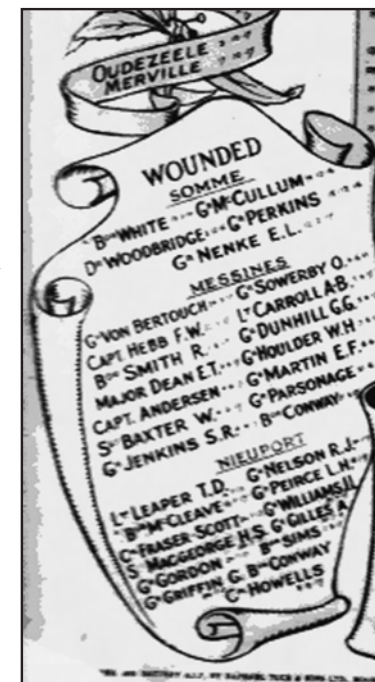
I am yours Faithfully,

Mrs L White
Church Street West
Port Adelaide
South Australia

(National Archives record 1850441)

Mrs White received a reply on 1 November 1917 from the Base Records Office saying that there was no further information, that it was reported to them that her son's condition was not 'serious' and therefore it could be assumed he was making satisfactory progress. White was sent back to the trenches on 17 November. By this stage fellow soldiers Twist and Melville were both in England due to injuries. In December 1917 White was promoted to temporary Corporal.

The 18th Battery spent Christmas 1917 in a camp between Bailleul and Armentieres in Normandy, France. It was a White Christmas, with snow beginning on Christmas Day. The troops enjoyed turkey followed by pudding and a parcel for each soldier. Thanks to the 'Australian Comfort Fund', it was deemed the best Christmas ever by these troops, according to Dyer. Special parcels were prepared for them by the 18th Battery Club, formed from the wives, mothers and sisters of troops in Adelaide.



*Extract from 18th Battery Honour
Roll Second Year's Record indicating
wounding of Bombardier White
on the Somme*

By 20 February 1918 a set of gun pits had been built ready for occupation. Just prior to this many men lost their voices from gas-affected timber used to build the pits. In February 1918 White was promoted to Corporal and shortly after that was hospitalised in the field hospital with 'Bronchial Catarrh'. On 28 February he was declared to have 'Trench Fever' and sent to the 2nd Australian General Hospital near Boulogne. He embarked for England on 4 March via the ship *Pieter de Conick* and was admitted to East Suffolk & Ipswich General Military Hospital, Colchester, the same day. He was transferred to the 3rd Auxiliary Hospital in Dartford, Kent, on 21 March.



Australian Hospital near Boulogne

On 10 and 17 April 1918, Lynda White received a note stating that her son Bombardier S W White had been admitted to the General Military Hospital in Colchester, a good six months after he was hospitalised. On 10 April 1918, she received another letter stating that Bombardier S W White had been admitted to the hospital in England. She responded to the letter regarding her son's hospitalisation:

Dear Sir

I today received notification of my son Bmdr S.W. White's illness of trench fever and as he is in a lodge or Benefit Society could I get a Drs certificate to treatment to the lodge, as I cannot get his sick pay without one, also a certificate for the time he was wounded last October, as according to the lodge rules a certificate on and off the funds must be privated to the lodge, and if you could supply me with same I will be very thankful to you,

Thanking you in anticipation

I am yours Faithfully

Mrs L White

(National Archives record 1850441)

Many families at this time were receiving financial support from their sons' regular payments from part of their war service income, with minimum and maximum specifications suggested by the army going to men with wives and children.⁵ Lodge or Benefit Societies have been likened to other fraternal groups such as Freemasons societies and trade unions. Historically many working class people were organised in such societies, which provided a kind of insurance in the event of sickness and other events.⁶

White was sent back to Australia on 6 June 1918 via the ship *Barambah*, departing from Liverpool, with 'Debility - Trench Fever'. He was 'full of shrapnel' and had 'trench feet' or gangrene (which in 1914 had caused 20 000 British casualties) and was told he had only six months to live. He had a total army service of three years and 91 days, of which two years and 252 days were served abroad. He went on to live for another fifty years. He married a woman whose fiancé had died in the war and, unable to have children, they adopted their

only child, a boy. They were given land under the Soldier Settlement Act at Minnipa, on the West Coast, and returned to Port Adelaide around 1938.

Locally, the significant number of men from Glanville, Port Adelaide, who died during the war were remembered by the unveiling of the Glanville War memorial in 1918. Every year former members of the 18th Battery marched in the Anzac Day parade followed by a drink at the Gresham Hotel (until it was demolished in 1965), on the corner of North Terrace and King William Street. The 18th Battery Men's Club held their main annual function on 22 November, the date they had embarked from Australia for Egypt.

The enduring Western Front battle was one of the bloodiest of all and many allied soldiers were lost, including 46 000 Australians, the highest number of casualties for WW1 (thousands more died elsewhere). A total of 313 000 Australians (from a population of 4.5 million) had volunteered for military service. There is a memorial to Australian soldiers in Villers-Bretonneux, France, where Anzac Day is still commemorated. The Thiepval Memorial to the Missing of the Somme is the largest of all memorials and carries the names of 73 357 unknown British and Commonwealth soldiers. At Menin Gate there is an impressive memorial carrying the names of over 6000 Australian soldiers killed there with no known grave and a total of 54 896 Commonwealth soldiers likewise. Menin Gate led to 'Hell Fire Corner' where, according to Dyer (p. 23),

there is a small stone by the road side stating that this is where the German Army were stopped in their advance. The Menin Gate memorial, built into the ramparts of Ypres, has on the East side a figure of the British Lion with the words "they shall not pass".

Eighty years after these events, in August 1997, I had the opportunity to visit the former Western Front battle sites of Flanders fields, the Menin Gate and Ypres in Belgium, and was extremely moved. It certainly put into perspective the shock of hearing the death of Princess Diana of Wales announced on the tour bus early that morning. My diary extract from this visit reads:⁷



Menin gate, Ypres, 1997

Aug 1997

We went to the battlefields around Ypres where Grandfather White fought - Paschendale, Messines - There were many trenches, pill-boxes, cemeteries, shells/ammunition left - so much active ammunition is still buried underground - around 3-4 fatalities per year still occur through farmers hitting some live shells with a plough or similar. So much more keeps being found or is dug up. The Belgian [tour] guide's two uncles were in the war - his grandmother gave birth to his

father in a refugee camp. He was passionate about it – he tried to give us a picture of what conditions were like – *hell on earth*. How does a human survive these conditions? We saw a trench that was ‘4 star’ – an underground hole with beds packed in – it would have been rat and flea infested – they called the rats ‘trench rabbits’ they were so huge. The Aussie diggers – sewer-rats – dug massive underground trenches – as *the Germans* fought on top of them – many died by drowning in mud. The Tyne Cot cemetery is huge – but there are so many others full of white stone graves.

At first gas was combated only by dipping a hanky or sock in water – or urine – then women’s sanitary pads were sent over for the gas. We read stories of people who dragged mates out of mud and had to leave them – had to kill them to put them out of pain and go on.

How did they survive this bloodshed? I can’t understand – but if Grandpa White hadn’t survived – hadn’t gone home with trench fever and ‘6 months to live’ – hadn’t survived being blasted with shrapnel – I wouldn’t be here today.

End notes

- 1 From www.anzacday.org.au
- 2 Should read Longueval
- 3 DAC – Divisional Ammunition Column, 1st AIF
- 4 Casualty Clearing Station. Later in the diary he reports he was at Poperinghe CCS on 24 September 1917.
- 5 Found in articles by Dr Bob James (1999) at: www.takver.com/history
- 6 Weinbren, Dan and Bob James, Getting a Grip : the Roles of Friendly Societies in Australia and Britain Reappraised. *Labour History* 88 (2005), on www.historycooperative.org/journals/lab/88
- 7 Spelling is shown as I wrote it.

Acknowledgements

Image from the Australian War Memorial Pictorial Archive:

P00156.047 Second Australian General Hospital, Wimereux, France, 1916

Image courtesy of the State Library of South Australia:

PRG/280/1/27/48 Australian Troops in Egypt negotiating a price for the hire of donkeys near the pyramids at Giza, c1915 (part of the Searcy collection)

Other images used are my own.

Main sources

Adam Smith, Patsy (2002), *The Anzacs*, Penguin Books, Australia.

Australian War Memorial Research Centre

- Private record 3DRL/7566A, Diary of Private C P Melville, 18th Battery, 6th Brigade, Field Artillery, 2nd Australian Division (154 pages)
- Private Record PR00314, Diary of Colin C Twist, 18th Battery, 6th Brigade, Field Artillery, 2nd Australian Division (57 pages)

Dyer, J (1965), *The Story of the 18th Battery 6th Brigade, Field Artillery, 1st AIF, 1915–1919*, unpublished document, private collection, S Battams

National Archives of Australia WW1 record 1850441, digital copy accessed on www.naa.gov.au/the_collection/defence/conflicts/ww1/ww1.html

South Australian Genealogy and Heraldry Society, original microfiche records; *South Australians 1836–1885 Book Two*; *South Australian Births and Marriages Indexes of Registrations*

Other web sites

Information about burial of fellow soldiers (Carr, Hensen, Boldholdt, Paterson): AIF project, Australian Defence Force Academy www.aif.adfa.edu.au:8080/index.html

Information on ‘blightys’: www.bbc.co.uk/history/war/wwone/australia_05.shtml

Information on the Western Front: www.westernfrontassociation.com/

Information on Thiepval and Menin Gate memorials: *The Long Long Trail: The Story of the British Army in the First World War*, on www.1914-1918.net/.

Australia's No. 1 website for family history resources*

AUSTRALIAN COLLECTIONS

- NEW: New South Wales Gaol Description and Entrance Books 1818-1930
- NEW: New South Wales Registers of Coroners' Inquests 1796-1942
- Australia Birth, Marriage & Death Index
- Australian Convict Collection
- Queensland Passenger Lists 1848-1912
- Victorian Passenger Lists 1839-1923
- Australian Electoral Rolls 1903-1954
- NSW Free Settlers 1826-1922
- Census of NSW (1828)

UK COLLECTIONS

- NEW: 1911 England and Wales Census Summary Books
- NEW: London Baptisms, Marriages and Burials 1538-1812
- NEW: Fife, Scotland, Voters Lists 1832-1894
- UK Prison Hulk Registers 1802-1849
- All UK Census up to 1901
- London Parish Records (from 1538)
- Birth, Marriage and Death Indexes
- Incoming Passenger Lists 1870-1960
- England Alien Arrivals 1810-11 & 1826-1869

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OHS&W and the Society

Richard Sullivan (Secretary, OHS&W committee)

Because it employs paid staff and volunteers in its operations, the Society is subject to the requirements of the Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare (OHS&W) Act and its regulations. The Act considers volunteers to be employees for the purposes of the Act.

The Society therefore has a legal obligation to adhere to the various requirements of the Act and its underlying regulations. This is no different from the situation for any other Act of Parliament that is relevant to Society activities. However there are three further reasons why the Society needs to have good OHS&W practices. First, there is the moral obligation that we don't want anyone working for the Society to be hurt or injured while under our care. Second, the cost of accident prevention is usually much less than the cost of 'fixing people up' if an injury occurs – it's that old proverb of 'a stitch in time saves nine'. Finally, organisations that put time and effort into good OHS&W management are almost always good managers in all the other aspects of their activities.

Accordingly, the Society has developed an OHS&W Policy with some key aims, including:

- 1) complying with relevant OHS&W legislation, regulations, standards, etc.
- 2) consulting with employees about the policy and its implementation as well as encouraging employee cooperation and contributions to decision making
- 3) setting measurable objectives and targets towards a goal of eliminating work-related injury and illness, and continuous progress towards achieving this goal
- 4) developing, implementing and monitoring plans to put the Society's OHS&W policies and procedures into effect
- 5) using a hazard identification, risk assessment, and risk management and control strategy, which will include regular monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of actions taken
- 6) ensuring all employees receive appropriate information, instruction, training and supervision necessary for carrying out their responsibilities
- 7) documenting, implementing, maintaining and communicating the policy and plans to all employees and other interested or relevant persons.

We might expect that a library would be a safe place to work and that, if everyone uses common sense, there should be no problems. However, closer examination reveals that there are some hazards with significant risks that we do need to be both aware of and acting to reduce the risks. Consider, for example:

- risks associated with electrical equipment or dangerous machinery such as pedestal fans
- potential problems with lifting and carrying and other manual handling tasks
- tripping and bumping issues if access is not clear because of crowded layout or inferior management of shelves
- falls (a big hazard for older people), especially falls from ladders, or being hit by falling objects
- aggressive behaviour, either between workers, or between workers and library visitors.

If you are at the Library and you think something may be dangerous, or something happens that could be dangerous, please report it. If we don't know about it, how can we fix it? If you see unsafe behaviour, please speak up – we should all be looking after each other. Find out who is on the OHS&W Committee and read the OHS&W committee meeting minutes posted on the noticeboard.

A serious 'no record' result

Vivienne O'Neill

We all come across the problem of the event that has managed to escape being recorded in the Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes. For example, the only record of my great-grandfather's birth in 1863 is in the baptismal register of the Mount Barker Catholic Mission, and this is not very unusual with Irish immigrant families. Less usual is the chapter of accidents that surrounds my grandparents' marriage certificate. The only proof that the wedding took place appears to be the original certificate.

The problem came to light when my grandmother tried to find her marriage certificate, in order to apply for a widow's pension. Naturally the application had to be supported with evidence of the marriage, but she was unable to find her certificate. Very well then, she would just have to get a copy from the Registrar. It was a nuisance, but she filled out the form and waited. She did not expect that depressing piece of news, well known to genealogists, a 'no record' result. Of course it was more than just depressing for her, as she really needed the security of that pension.

Being a resourceful woman, she refused to be beaten. Off she went to the church and asked to be shown the parish records. There it was in the priest's neat copperplate: on 15 March 1921 at St Patrick's Church, West Terrace, Adelaide, Father Thomas Joseph Fallon had presided at the marriage of Alice O'Reilly, aged 25, born at Georgetown, South Australia, to James John O'Neill, aged 25, born at North Adelaide, South Australia. Apart from one detail, everything else was accurate, but that detail was her family name. It was O'Grady, not O'Reilly.

Neither Jim nor Alice had wanted a huge family fuss and had arranged to get married quietly after mass on a Tuesday morning. As a result there were no family members present, and the two witnesses were strangers to them, which meant there was little hope of finding either woman to give evidence about the wedding. Now really desperate, all she could think of was to return home and search once again for the original. Fortunately this time she was successful. There was the certificate folded unobtrusively in a box, which she was certain she had gone through thoroughly already. It was carefully preserved ever after, and still exists, repaired with now yellowing adhesive tape, but with all the details clearly readable.

There is one further twist. Had my grandmother applied for a certificate in the name of O'Reilly there would still have been a 'no record' result. The marriage as recorded in the St Patrick's records does not appear in the SA Marriage Index. I have checked under all of the possible variant spellings of O'Grady (including Grady, as the 'O' was often dropped), O'Reilly, and even O'Neill. The record is not to be found.

What had happened? It is easy to imagine that a priest in a busy city parish might absent-mindedly write 'O'Reilly' instead of 'O'Grady', but what happened to the return that should have been sent to the Registrar's Office? Was it ever sent? Was it lost in transit? Perhaps it went missing after arrival, or is still sitting somewhere unindexed. It is highly probable that the only accurate record of my grandparents' marriage is the certificate sitting in my family history files.

Are you entitled to another 'gong'?

Ian Berick

The article about the 27th Battalion AIF and notice regarding the Navy Bereavement Pin in *The South Australian Genealogist*, vol. 37 no. 4, and my own recent family military research, made me wonder if many SAGHS members are aware of changes to the eligibility for the issue of Australian military medals.

In March 2010, while preparing the military portion of my father's funeral eulogy, the Returned & Services League (RSL) Welfare Officer realised that my father's army service in Bougainville and New Britain after World War II had officially ended, entitled him to another medal. Dad had served in the Australian Army Medical Corps in Bougainville, New Britain and New Guinea.

My mother subsequently made application to the Department of Defence for the posthumous issue of a medal and about four months later a very nice Australian Service Medal (ASM) 1945–1975 arrived by courier. I tell this story because some time ago the Federal Government changed some of the eligibility rules for some medals and created new medals. Neither my parents nor I knew anything about the changes.

Some of the changes are, for example, that the eligibility period for the ASM 1939–1945 has been reduced from 18 months to 30 days service before 3 September 1945, and the ASM 1945–1975 was introduced in 1995 for 30 days service from 3 September 1945 in certain non-warlike operations in such places as Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Morotai Island and Japan, and in minesweeping and bomb clearance activities, and so on.

Encouraged at receiving my father's new medal I have obtained the military service records of a number of family members from the National Archives of Australia. I have found in at least three cases that it is likely that another medal could be issued posthumously. Similarly, I recently spoke to a neighbour who was an Australian National Serviceman in the 1950s and he was unaware that he too may be entitled to one or more medals.

If you, a relative or friend served in the Australian military, you or they may now be entitled to another 'gong'. Have a look at the Defence Department web site for all the information: www.defence.gov.au/medals/.

It is also worth noting that in 1994 the Civilian Service Medal 1939–1945 was established to recognise the wartime service of civilians working in organisations such as the Women's Land Army, Voluntary Aid Detachment, Civil Construction Corps, Red Cross, and so on. See the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet web site for information: www.itsanhonour.gov.au/.

Finally, if you have not already done so, have a look at the National Archives web site for your family members' military and civilian service records: www.naa.gov.au/. Even if you don't get another 'gong' it's a great way to learn a bit more about your family history.

From the Yorke Peninsula Family History Group

Rene Pezy

Note: These obituaries come from a file of notes held at the group's premises in Kadina.

Mr Willie Rowse aged 46 years, a fitter in the employ of the Wallaroo and Moonta Mining and Smelting Company, died as a result of a most painful accident at the works, Wallaroo Mines on 24 May 1916.

Mr Rowse was attending the boiler (which had been inspected the previous week), and while tapping it a supposedly weak place must have given away, with the result that two thirds of the unfortunate man's body was severely scalded. The foreman and engine driver, on hearing the outburst of steam, hurried to the engine house, but could not get in, as the place was full of steam. A little while afterwards, Rowse emerged, and stated that he was badly scalded, but pleased that his face was not marked.

Dr E J R Holder was quickly in attendance, and ordered the injured man's removal to the Wallaroo Hospital, where he died during the night. Foot Constable C Mitchell made enquiries subsequently, and the Coroner, Mr Paul Roach, deemed an inquest unnecessary.

Mr Rowse was a steady and highly respected man. He leaves a widow and one child.

The funeral was largely attended and the Rev. M Tresise officiated at the graveside. Funeral arrangements were carried out by Messrs. Chandler and Co. on behalf of Mr G R Haddy. (Kadina Cemetery Row 39 Grave 12)

The late **Mr John Salisbury Sharples**, who died at Alford on Tuesday, was 82 years of age. The remains were interred in Kadina cemetery on Thursday. The deceased was born in Liverpool, England, in the year 1828, and educated in his native town. After leaving school he was apprenticed to a joiner and builder in North Lancashire.

After serving his apprenticeship he sailed from England in the ship *Lord Ashburton* for South Australia. He arrived in this state in June 1850. He then entered the employ of his uncle for four-and-a-half years and he then joined the Mounted Police Force.

He left the service two-and-a-half years later and managed his uncle's station for a year.

When his uncle sold the station Mr Sharples' services were retained as manager.

Two years later he returned to this district and he opened a baker's shop at Wallaroo Mines. This was over forty years ago. Giving this up he worked with the old Tramway and Pier Company, and drove a passenger car between Kadina and Wallaroo for some years. He then took the Globe Hotel at Wallaroo, which he successfully conducted, and continued at the business for six years.

In 1886 he removed to Alford, which part of the district was coming on as a farming centre at the time. He built the Alford Hotel which he conducted for a number of years, and then retired from active work.

He was one of the pioneers of this district. He experienced many ups and downs, and in later years found solace in his Old Age Pension. He was an industrious man and was very popular. He was married twice, first in 1849 when he married Miss A Holmes of Ulverstone, England, and after her death he married Mrs A A Pearson. By the first marriage he had a family of three sons and a daughter, and one daughter by the second marriage. (Kadina Cemetery Row 21 Grave 45).

NOTICEBOARD

The Noticeboard comprises a miscellany of members' notices (free), items of possible interest to members, and advertisements from non-members (paid).

New system for Centennial Park cemetery

South Australia's largest cemetery, Centennial Park, has introduced new mapping technology aimed at making it easier for families to find vacant graves and garden memorial sites online.

The system is similar to popular real estate locator web sites *realestate.com.au* and *domain.com.au* and is believed to be the first of its kind for an Australian cemetery. Members of the public can navigate their way around the cemetery's 40-hectare site online to identify which grave and memorial sites are currently for lease. The new mapping system is also designed to assist genealogists and family members to find relatives and research family histories by identifying the locations of existing graves and memorial sites.

Since Centennial Park was established in 1936, more than 82 000 burials and 138 000 cremations have been performed, many of which are memorialised within the grounds. Its web address, which already attracts about 4000 hits per month, is www.centennialpark.org. The new system allows an individual grave or memorial to be pinpointed and provides a birds-eye map view that can be zoomed for a closer look.

Enquiries can be directed to the cemetery on (08) 8224 3535.

Book clearance

The Cowra Family History Group is clearing its floor to make room for a new publication. They have a special offer on two books for other family history groups. The books are:

Selected Birth, Death, Marriage, Celebration and Legal Entries, Boorowa District 1939-1999, Vol. 1 (constructed from many newspapers etc.) Price \$45

They Shaped a Town called Cowra, Vol 1 (stories of 88 ordinary people who moulded the community) Price \$35

Buy either or both of these books now and they will pay the (\$12) postage. Buy using PayPal via their web site (<http://cfhg.comfypage.com>) or by sending a cheque to:

Cowra FHG, PO Box 495, Cowra NSW 2794 and quoting the FHG Special.

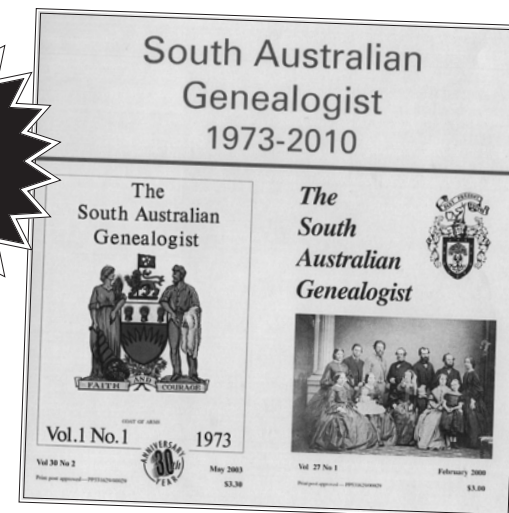
Certificates found

Certified copies of UK birth and marriage certificates have been found for the names Bates, Chambers and Frost. Please direct enquiries to Lorraine, tel: (08) 8344 1844, email: kernick@ihug.com.au.

Now available on CD-ROM for the very first time

The South Australian Genealogist 1973-2010

Journal of the South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society Inc.



This disc contains a complete run of *The South Australian Genealogist* from when it was first published in 1973 through to the May 2010 issue (vol. 37 no. 2). The journals are *fully searchable* as PDF files on the disc.

Buy one at the SAGHS office, or you can place an order by telephone, fax or email to the Society. Price: **\$69.50** at the office; otherwise please add \$5 for postage, packaging and delivery within Australia.



Diary Dates – Meetings and Events

Seminars

Seminars from March to June 2011 will cover the use of SA Land Records, the SAGHS Library and other government records for family history research. There are also proposals for seminars on two new topics. (See the insert at the centre of the journal for the program and registration form.)

Note: The latest updates to our program of seminars, events and Special Interest groups can be seen on our web site: www.saghs.org.au/program.htm.

Events

17 February Occasional Lecture: *The Irish in Australia* Exhibition 7.30 pm
Dr Richard Reid, Curator, Australian National Museum
(Please see notice on page 16.)

May SA History Week this year will run for the whole month of May. The Society is planning several events for this time, but will not hold an Open Day as in previous years. Please check the web site for announcements.

Special interest groups

Meetings of special interest groups are held regularly each month in the SAGHS Library at 201 Unley Road, Unley, at 7.30 pm on the designated dates. Contact the conveners for more information and updates, or check our web site: www.saghs.org.au.

Germanic & Continental European

Conveners: **Des Materne** (Tel: (08) 8296 2491)
Aileen Preiss (Tel: (08) 8264 6552; email: wvapreiss@bigpond.com)

Meets second Wednesday of each month

09 March Craigie Plains – Looking back (Margaret Gibson)
The early days of Daveyston (Frieda Welke)
13 April Germanic research in the SAGHS library
11 May Computing – Using SAGHS Access databases (Kevin Bowden)
08 June The changing lifestyle of the German settlers and their families
1880–1920

Light supper (provided) and discussion follows each meeting.

Ireland

Convener: Pat Roberts
Tel: (08) 8363 4693; email: saghs.admin@saghs.org.au

Editor's note: Due to illness, there is no information for the Irish group in this issue. Please check the Society's web site or the noticeboard in the foyer of the library for meeting topics. It is expected that 'Don't forget the Irish' will resume in the May issue.

South-east England

Convener: Marie Maddocks
Tel: (08) 8278 6983; email: saghs.admin@saghs.org.au

Meets first Thursday of each month

03 March Cholera and puerperal fever in the 19th century
07 April London cemeteries
05 May Guild of One Name Studies
02 June Living with the dead: Mount Barker Council cemeteries

West Country

Convener: David Johnston
Tel: (08) 8269 2506; email: saghs.admin@saghs.org.au

Meets first Wednesday of each month

02 March Occupations and occupational records – Finding out more about our individual ancestors
06 April West Country place-names in South Australia
04 May The Wiltshire Emigration Association
01 June Inventories – A 'census' of our ancestor's household effects

Please note: There is a discussion period at each meeting to allow problems to be aired and discoveries shared.

Databases and web sites

Deaneries in Devon

Digitised data from ten deaneries in Devon are available at the Society and cover 41 parishes. The deaneries are of Christianity (City of Exeter), Dunkeswell, Dunsford, Hartland & supplement, Plympton, Plymtree, Three Towns (Plymouth), Barnstaple, Tamerton and Woodleigh. Not all areas of Devon are covered but the North-west, South-west, South, Central and Eastern area near the Somerset/Dorset border are. The full list of parishes for each deanery is shown on the cover of the CD on the new stand-alone computer.

The records include baptisms, marriages (indexed under groom and bride) and burials and extracts from *White's Directory* of 1850. Dunkeswell also contains Luppitt apprentices from 1717 to 1754 and Clayhedon protestation returns for 1641–2. Woodleigh, Hartland and Barnstaple have the *Lewis Topographical Dictionary* of 1844. Plympton has the *National Gazetteer of Great Britain and Ireland* for 1868. Plymtree and Woodleigh have *Kelly's Directory* of 1902.

If you have Devon ancestors in any of these areas these records are worth a look as many of the parishes are not included in the IGI.

British history

Try the site *british-history.ac.uk* if you are interested in British history. There are many categories to search on, with clearly shown tabs. Categories include local history, historical geography, parliamentary, Ecclesiastical and religious, and there is a map feature. You can search by major region, e.g. London, Midlands, Scotland, and by clicking on the 'browse' button you can also search by century going back to the 11th and 12th. Categories can be combined and there is also a feature to search by a topic that you type in. A site to keep you occupied for hours on end.

Downloadable books about Ireland

Many books about Ireland from the 1800s and early 1900s, in pdf format, can be downloaded from *askaboutireland.ie/reading-room/*. Topics covered include education in Ireland, folklore, geography (including the Topographical Dictionaries and Atlas), history of Ireland, industry and trade, Irish church history, Irish language, Irish names and places, King James list, natural history, statistical surveys and some biographies. A great resource for anyone researching almost anything Irish.

Thanks to Frank Houben for letting us know about this site.

Profiles of South Australians

The site *carnamah.com.au* has some profiles of people that could be of interest to South Australian researchers. Many of the people included came from the Copper Coast on Yorke Peninsula.

Thanks to Loretta Davis for providing this information.

Finding your way around the Web

The site *webgenaustralia.com* has links to sites that help you find genealogical information that is either free or at a low cost. Useful to help with navigation through the various sites that are listed when you search on general terms like 'genealogy'. The site's claim is 'Genealogy at your fingertips!'. Have fun!



HELP PLEASE!

Take advantage of this free service...

Members may submit entries of up to 100 words for no charge (longer submissions may be edited). Include your name, member number and contact details – a postal address as well as an email address or telephone number. The service is also available to non-members for a fee of AU\$10. Photographs may be included but should either be provided on a disk as a 300 dpi JPEG file or sent to the editor for scanning (provide a stamped, self-addressed envelope for return of photos).

Avoid any ambiguity in your text, and follow local convention for dates: day, month, year. Leave your entry at the office, or send by post (GPO Box 592, Adelaide, SA 5001), fax ((08) 8272 4910), or email: saghs.editor@saghs.org.au.

And then, let us know if you have any success with your request!

GULACK/GOLICK/GERLOCH/GULAG/GOLOCK/GULACH/BARRIEN

Mary Louisa GULACK b. 2 Jan 1850 Pt Adelaide (but possibly at sea). No birth registered in South Australia can be found searching on name variants. According to her obituary, she was the daughter of 'Mr John GULACK of Blumberg', where Louisa also grew up. I believe the family may be of Germanic descent. Louisa married Johann August BARRIEN near Robe in 1871; they had seven daughters (the source of the spelling variations comes from their birth registrations) and lived near Millicent, Reedy Creek, Lochaber and Naracoorte. I have been unable to find any information on the 'GULACK' family or its origins. The closest name I can identify in the records is GERLACH. Any information or leads appreciated. Please email Sue at svize@ozemail.com.au

MITCHELL/PRIDEAUX

Seeking information on and/or descendants of Sampson MITCHELL and Catharine PRIDEAUX, m. South Australia 7 February 1849, and Sampson MITCHELL, b. 31 July 1850. Thank you. Joyce Weeks, GPO Box 2373, Canberra ACT 2601, or email eton@grapevine.net.au

PIKE/NEWMAN

Joseph PIKE b. 1789 England and his wife Hannah NEWMAN b. 1800 England; also their

children Hannah b. 1819, Ann b. 1822 d. 1895, John b. 1824 d. 1898, Thomas b. 1826, George b. 1828 d. 1900, Daniel b. 1831 d. 1905, Charles b. 1833, Sarah b. 1835, Jane b. 1837 d. 1906. The family came to South Australia early 1840s. Another son James, their youngest, was born in SA in 1843, d. 1884 also in SA. If you are connected to this family or can provide further information, please contact Valda Kain, 68/102A Moores Pocket Rd, Tivoli Q 4305, or email valkain@ngvemail.com

WILLCOCK/BARKER

I am seeking information on Ernest WILLCOCK b. 24 Sep 1873 at Duttons Gap in the Kapunda district of South Australia. His mother was Mary WILLCOCK and his father was Henry BARKER. The parents did not marry. Also any information on Dawn Irene WILLCOCK b. 3 Nov 1892 at Kapunda – her mother was Bessie WILLCOCK, her father was Henry BARKER and again the parents did not marry. The two mothers were half sisters and they and the father of the children went their separate ways. Presumably the two children were adopted at birth and would have been reared under new names. Any information of possible adoption and descendants of these two children greatly appreciated. Peter Lord, PO Box 823, Crows Nest NSW 2065, tel: (02) 9438 4536.

New Books on the Library Shelves

Nancy Baldock

The Messages of its Walls & Fields: A History of St Peter's College, 1847 to 2009

by Katharine Thornton

Published by the Council of Governors of St Peter's College in association with Wakefield Press, 2010

ISBN 978 1 86254 922 7 (hard back) (REF 12097)

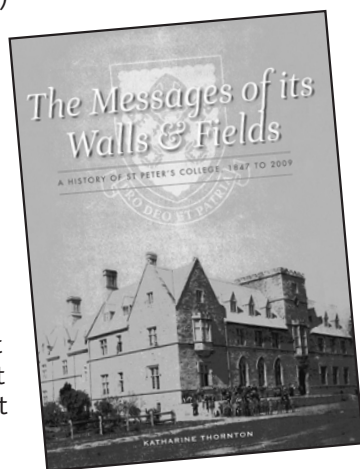
This book is beautifully presented and written, easy to read and captivating in its information. It is divided into three sections by time period: 1) 1847–1919; 2) 1920–1960; and 3) 1961–2009.

The first part describes the school's formation, its struggle with pupil numbers, fees, staff and financial problems, the building of the chapel, the development of the curriculum and finally the effects of World War I. Part two follows with details of the building of the Memorial Hall, the effects of World War II, education in and out of the classroom, the beginning of inter-collegiate sport (including the Head of the River), and the development of traditions and recognition of old scholars.

Part three deals with the modern college. For example, it was not until the eleventh headmaster, Tony Shinkfield, that the school had an Australian-born head – Tony, whose experience prior to his appointment was in South Australian and Northern Territory state schools as a teacher, secondary school principal and school inspector, was educated in Australia and the United States. In this part of the book the effects of governance and finance, the further developments of buildings and grounds, changes in education and learning, the sesquicentenary year in 1997 and finally a look into the future with the present headmaster, are described.

There are several appendices, including lists of headmasters, chairmen of the College Council of Governors and enrolment statistics. There are extensive reference notes, an excellent bibliography and a thorough index.

Many beautiful photographs (the later ones in colour) of the school as it developed, of its headmasters and of activities such as early school dances, plays, sports, awards, laying the foundation stones and royal visits are featured throughout the 443 pages that make up the three main parts of the book. The book, the result of ten years' research and effort, is excellent in every way – a book of which the Council of Governors, the headmaster, staff and students, together with the History Committee, the author and publisher, should be very proud.



To Succour and To Teach: A Recent History of the Royal Adelaide Hospital

by Ian L D Forbes

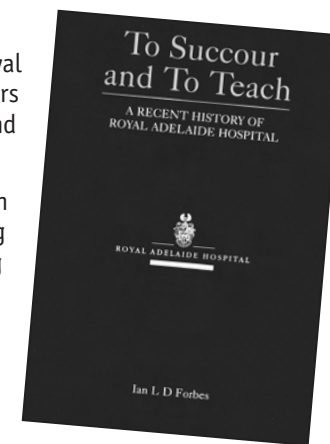
Published by the Royal Adelaide Hospital, North Terrace, Adelaide, 2003

ISBN 0 9586131 6 8 (REF 12063)

This is primarily a post-World War II history of the Royal Adelaide Hospital, but begins with introductory chapters giving an overview of the hospital's early history up to and during the 1940s.

The original hospital was located in makeshift premises in Hindley Street but moved to a special purpose building on Botanic Road at the beginning of 1841. This building was soon too small and temporary buildings were added. The second, more adequate hospital was opened on North Terrace in 1856. In 1867 the hospital was controlled by a management committee instead of the government, and, later, by an inspector general and a three-member board. Gradually a number of new wings were built and then a nurses' home, followed later by the development of the pathology department. In 1939 the complex was granted the prefix 'Royal', becoming the Royal Adelaide Hospital and remaining so until the present day.

Forbes's book describes the gradual development of the hospital and each of the new centres of specialist care from the 1940s to the 1990s, with many doctors listed accompanied by photographs and details of their fields of expertise. The development of the Modbury Hospital, the Morris and Hampstead Centres and the Magill wards for the aged are all covered in this very informative history.



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Book Review

Richard Sullivan

Writing Interesting Family Histories

by Carol Baxter

Self published, St Ives, NSW, 2009

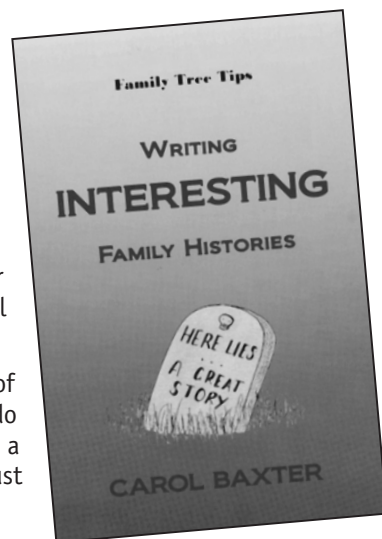
ISBN 978-0-9807046-0-0

For some family historians it's the thrill of the chase that matters, sifting through the information, putting the clues together, and finally identifying that elusive forebear. Then many of us want to move beyond names and dates to the stories of those family members we've found. And if your family history research uncovers some amazing tales, surely you'll want to tell others. If it's bigamy or bastardry, sacrifice or suffering, or honour and glory – where there's a great story, you'll want to write about it.

So, how do you write that ripping yarn, that epic of struggle, that climb from obscurity to fame? How do you turn that pile of notes and photocopies into a riveting family history so that your reader will be just as captivated as you are?

Carol Baxter's little book, *Writing Interesting Family Histories*, gives you some great ideas. As genealogists we are encouraged to focus on the facts, and to treat family anecdotes, allegations and folklore with caution. But as the author suggests, that doesn't mean we can't add topical flavour to the narrative. She shows how we can add action and life through word choice, grammatical style and construction, and paragraph and chapter structure. She gives examples of how to spice up our writing by using sensory detail so that readers can imagine the sight, smell, sound and feel of the events and situations. The stench of the open drain, the roar of the fire, the blinding glare of the mid-day sun, and so on.

I enjoyed reading this book and now feel challenged to improve my own writing skills. I can recommend it as a useful tool kit for family historians who want their efforts to be creative and engaging. Perhaps a chapter on clever use of photos and document scans could be a helpful addendum to any future edition.



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Accessions to the Library

Family Histories – FH

- 3302 Meet The Munyards, Vol. 3
- 3303 From Birmingham to Broken Hill: Thomas Willington
- 3304 'A Forbes Connection' Revisited: Addendum
- 3305 The Cummings Family in Australia: Annie (nee Oakley) and Joseph Francis Cummings, 167 years, Eight Generations, 1803–2010
- 3306 Johann Jakob Ahrns: Descendants
- 3307 The family of Thomas Allan Thorley
- 3308 Three William McDonalds: A Family History
- 3309 James Cronk Family Tree, 1836–2010
- 3310 Good Wine Needs No Bush: Introducing Joseph Gillard senior, wheelwright – vigneron patriarch and his descendants

Reference – REF

- 12062 The Iron Knob Experience
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Items accepted for publication in the SAGHS journal may also be added to the SAGHS web site.

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The editor reserves the right to include or omit, edit and place photos and illustrations within the context of the text.

The editor also reserves the right without exception to edit all articles. Authors can assist by ensuring that their text conforms to the requirements of the *Style Manual for Authors, Editors and Printers* (Sixth Edition). Spelling should be as accepted by the *Macquarie Dictionary*; *Fowler's Modern English Usage* is used to determine the grammatical structure of text.

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