



THE ANCESTRAL SEARCHER



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FAMILY HISTORY ACT

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Front Cover: Bill Marsh with some past HAGSOC presidents 2014. (L-R) June Penny,
Neil Gunson (foundation member), Bill Marsh and Pam Ray. (see Vale Bill Marsh p. 26.)

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From the President

Rosemary McKenzie

We have had a lovely start to 2022 despite the ongoing Covid restrictions. Many are managing to visit and communicate despite the limitations. I am really pleased how our membership has adapted to operating within the constraints and keeping the Library open and operating all this time. Members are still encouraged to manage their own risk levels and attend the library and events, or not, as they see fit.

Our busy start to the year has included meetings, courses, events and a number of outreach events in the local community. Our *History Matters* exhibition in conjunction with the ACT Heritage Library came to a close after it's interruption and then extension caused by Covid lockdown last August. It is great that we can catch up more in person and attend face-to-face events again, with the added bonus of Zoom supporting our more distant members and those unable to travel. In February we held 22 Zoom meetings (some hybrid) with over 348 attendees.

I would like to thank all our members who participated in our Communications Survey. Many were new members and others also said they were IT challenged. The survey was intended to provide feedback to the FHACT Council and Engagement Committee about what forms of communications our members



find most useful and most appropriate. There were 230 responses – which is about one in three of our members. The Engagement Committee will analyse the results and the comments and provide recommendations and feedback to Council. Watch this space!

Our annual Writing Competition is off to a good start with three new judges and a lot of hits on the information pages on our website. This year the *Family History program at the University of Tasmania (UTAS)* has also sponsored a 'runner up' prize which brings our total prize pool for this year to \$1,600. Check out the information pages and past winners on our website.



We were saddened to learn this week of the passing of one of our long-term members, Society Fellow and Life Member, William (Bill) Henry Marsh. In this journal a number of fellow members have paid tribute to Bill as a lovely man and a significant loss to the Society. On behalf of Family History ACT I would like to pass on my condolences to family, friends, all who knew him.

The 1874 Duntroon Exhibition and Bazaar

Jenny Tomkins

In October 1874, a wonderful exhibition of fine livestock and a fundraising bazaar were held at the Duntroon property (now within the city of Canberra). A report of the event was published in the *Queanbeyan Age* and can be found in the National Library of Australia's Trove database. It provides a vivid description of the active social life of the region, and the great contribution made to the community by Mr George CAMPBELL Esq, owner of the Duntroon property, and his wife, Marianne (Marrienne).



Duntroon House, 1870

The exhibition and bazaar were held in the landscaped grounds of Duntroon, with the house as the backdrop. George and Marianne moved to the property from Sydney in 1857. Duntroon House was originally a Georgian one storey house with wide verandas, and they commenced an impressive two storey Victorian gothic style extension in 1862. Beautiful gardens containing many fine trees were planted around the homestead, an intricate maze was set out, and an orchard, conservatory, vineyard and dairy farm were established.

The Exhibition and Bazaar covered two days (28-29 October 1874), with 500-600 people on the Wednesday and 300 on the Thursday. The newspaper reported that “festoons of flags waved aloft and others fluttered from staffs here and there, while dashing equipages, prancing steeds, and well dressed people, moved hither and thither in all directions”.

Highlights included an exhibition (and auction) of stock, including fine sheep, horses and cattle, with a display of trial jumping.



Gardens at Duntroon, 1876

The bazaar, to raise money for the St John's parsonage building fund, was a huge success, raising over 400 pounds. The bazaar was organised by Marianne CAMPBELL, and included displays of flowers, carved wood and paintings, including by Marianne, who was a well-known botanical artist. Her album, *Wild Flowers, Fruit and Butterflies of Australia* is held at the National Library.



Wildflower painting by Marianne Campbell

There was also a variety of refreshments (including sandwiches, lollies, cakes, tarts and fruit) as well as a cold meat luncheon (at a price of 2 shillings). Tours were held of the landscaped gardens, with native trees and exotics, such as oaks, elms, and poplars, expansive lawns, flowerbeds, greenhouses and

ponds. Visitors also enjoyed an aviary (with a variety of ducks, cockatoos, rosellas and parrots) and the maze, which amused and confounded both children and adults. The Queanbeyan band provided musical entertainment.

In addition, the young ladies operated a “post office” where, for three pence, gentlemen could purchase from the “post mistresses” a billet-doux (or love letter – generally humorous).

The newspaper article mentions a number of people who attended, including the principal stockholders and farmers of the district, and their wives and families:

- the Hon. L. F. DE SALIS, M.L.C., of Cuppacumbalong
- A. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., J.P., of Lanyon
- W. DAVIS, Esq., J.P., of Gungahline
- A. GIBBES, Esq., J.P., of Yarralumla
- George OSBORNE, Esq., of Foxlow
- Mr T. SOUTHWELL, of Parkwood
- Mr E. SMITH, of Weetangara
- Mr ALLEN, of Woden
- Mr G. PALMER and Mr HARCOURT, of Gininderra

It also mentions the principal residents of Queanbeyan who attended:

- J. J. WRIGHT, Esq., J.P.
- Dr MORTON, J.P.
- Dr JOHNSON
- Mr PARR
- Mr MCKELLAR
- Mr Walter COOPER, M.P.
- Mr. W. G. O'NEILL
- Mr WOODWARD
- Colonel RUSSELL, P.M. (Police Magistrate, Queanbeyan)
- Mr WILLANS, C.P.S (Court of Petty Sessions, Queanbeyan)

A number of clergy were also present, including the Rev A D SOARES of Queanbeyan and Rev P G SMITH of Canberra.

The visitors on both days were reported to have departed with loud expressions of praise. The event was also covered in the Sydney papers, the *Australian Town and Country Journal* and many regional papers.

After George's death in 1881, Marianne continued to live at Duntroon, spending much time doing watercolour paintings of the native plants of the local region

and Sydney. She died in 1903, at 75, and the house and 370 acres of land was acquired by the Australian Government as part of the national capital. In 1911 the Royal Military College was founded at Duntroon, and the homestead became the Officers' Mess.

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Images (credits)

- Duntroon House, 1870: Courtesy ACT Heritage Library. Duntroon House, seen from the east with the original single storey at left, and the two storey extension at the right, 1870, image reference number 006888.
- Gardens at Duntroon, 1876: Courtesy ACT Heritage Library. Duntroon from the northeast looking through the garden. Merry Photo Sydney, ca 1876. Image reference number 004616.
- Wildflower painting by Marriane Campbell: Watercolour painting of *Wahlenbergia gracilis* and five other species by Marriane Collinson Campbell. Original in the collection of the National Library of Australia. PIC Volume 1117 #PIC/9187/60. <https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-138672935/view>
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Fake News Is Not That New

Marilyn Woodward

We tend to think of fake news as one of the scourges of modern life, but in fact it has been around for centuries. Indeed in 1646 a work was published, written by philosopher Thomas BROWN, the title of which could be translated as “An Epidemic of Fake News”. In more recent times while mining Trove for news of my more colourful ancestors I came across some fake news that astounded me.

One of those colourful ancestors is my maternal great grandfather George James COLE (1867 – 1923). George has a lot to answer for, including the reason I began family history and genetic genealogy. George first made the news in 1891, when, in a case which nowadays would be sadly termed extreme domestic violence, he attempted to murder his wife by shooting her in front of many witnesses in the main street of Deniliquin. For that he received 7 years in Goulburn Gaol.

Once released George had numerous liaisons, resulting in children with two other women, as well as some further brushes with the law.

1914 sees George living in Redfern with second wife, Mary DUNLEAVY and their three young children, Ernest George COLE (1909-1983), Mary Ellen (Maisie) COLE (1913-1944) and Ida COLE (1914-2000). In late 1915 George, at the age of forty-seven signs up for WW1. Mary was a smart lady, as before he departed, she managed to get George to the altar twice, once in a civil ceremony in 1914 and just to make certain, in 1916 at St Bernard's church, Botany on the day before he sailed. Of course, he had lied on his attestation paper, and no one obviously had the time to check – Question 9 – no – he had never been convicted.

George trained in Egypt and then went on to England where he became afflicted by "rheumatism and a loose object in right knee." There is a long medical report where George describes how, in August 1912 while working at the St Peters Brickworks, he was buried under a fall of earth and was unconscious for seven hours and spent four weeks in hospital with a dislocated knee. The final military medical report sees him repatriated. It clearly states the injuries were NOT caused by service in the AIF. The official decision is as follows:

"1. V.D.H. (Valvular Disease of the Heart) 2. Loose body in right knee, age 48. Permanently unfit for permanent or home service. Condition is not in any way due to service." He is discharged in June 1917.

I have spent many hours searching for the 1912 "accident" to George to no avail. It did happen to others but not in August 1912 and not to George.

Despite the fact George's medical discharge is clearly stated as not the result of military service he applied for pensions for himself and the family immediately. While the first application was rejected, a second attempt was successful and, from June 1917 he receives a total of 67 shillings and sixpence per fortnight for himself and his family. There are no reasons given in George's service record for the change of heart.

On 9 May 1918 George again makes the news. Mary has a warrant out for him. Incredibly he signed up and been accepted to go to England to work in a munitions factory.

Redfern.—A warant has been issued by the Redfern Bench for the arrest of George James Cole, charged with wife desertion. He is 48 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, medium build, fair complexion, brown hair and eyes; dressed in a brown tweed suit, dark-brown felt hat, and black lace-up boots; a returned soldier. Cole signed a contract to go as a munition worker to England, but left the boat at Fremantle, and did not return. Complainant, Mary Cole, 163 Regent-street, Redfern.

A month later Mary rescinds the warrant, and George eventually makes his way back to Sydney and his family.

On 1 Sep 1923 George passes away in the Coast Hospital, Little Bay, Randwick. His death certificate states the cause of death as carcinoma of the liver. He was 55 years of age.

So far you may realise George was often quite loose with the truth but what was the fake news??

Four months before his death in a front page article in the *Smith's Weekly* George is front and centre. The Weekly has taken up his cause:

***“SAVAGED BY THE CYANIDE GANG –
Hurling the Stigma of Red Plague at Diggers.***

GEORGE JAMES COLE, a tanner's labourer at Botany (N.S.W.), enlisted on January 3, 1916. The medical test before enlistment was severe for men approaching the age limit, and COLE was 44. He passed flying – he had never had a serious illness. But while in England he was taken ill, and later was found to have valvular disease of the heart. Returning to Sydney invalided, his pension of 15/- a week was made up to 42/- a week by medical sustenance. The war was still on. Then came the urgent need for munition workers. Unable to fight, COLE answered the call, was accepted – no suggestion of blood tests in those days! – and started work at Middlesborough. But the flesh was weaker than the spirit. He broke down again and was examined by Dr. Strickland GOODALL – a leading specialist – at the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart. This exhaustive examination included the Wassermann test – solely as a matter of precaution. The results were negative.

Discharged on Full Pension

Returning invalided again, COLE spent three months in Randwick Military Hospital and was then discharged because further treatment would not have benefited him. His pension was increased to the maximum rate on November 6, 1919, and he received the additional benefit resulting from the revised pension regulations of 1920. He has been up for examination, and his case has been reviewed on several occasions since, but full pension has always been maintained. It was needed. COLE has three children – all under 14. He has been repeatedly warned that he must not exert himself in any way, because of his heart. A sympathetic Repatriation doctor advised COLE to apply for the Special Rate Pension of £8 a fortnight. He applied. His case was reviewed – Blood tests were made. Three blood tests, taken at the South Sydney Hospital, were negative. Two taken at Randwick Hospital are said to have been positive. That is all there is in it. But because of it, COLE's pension has been reduced to one shilling a day.

The Family's Sacrifice

If it were not so tragic it would be humorous. At the suggestion and on the advice of one Repatriation doctor, who knows the case, the man applied for an increased pension – another “expert” played’ about with some test-tubes, and the Cyanide Department immediately reduced the pension to its lowest terms. One of COLE’s sons was killed at the war. A second son left an arm behind him in France. COLE himself volunteered twice and returned a physical wreck. And his country’s reward, as determined by the first ‘Returned Soldiers’ Government – Captain Bruce and Captain Earle Page – 4s a shilling a day on which to maintain three children!”

Even after death George again makes the *Smith's Weekly*. On 20 Oct 1923, the Weekly tells a similar story of George's war service, the pension saga and his medical history and reiterates the death of one son and the loss of an arm of another. The heading of this story is “*Cyanide Cruelty Follows Soldier to the Grave.*”

The Cyanide Gang was a name coined by the *Smith's Weekly* to ridicule the government's attempts to amend the Repatriation Act through parliamentarians headed by the Repatriation Commissioner. This was seen as an attempt by the government to pare down or remove the pensions of diggers by changing the “pre-existing” conditions rules. In addition, there was an inference by the newspaper that venereal disease and the development of various serious medical conditions from it, were also to be ruled out. A number of pensioners were asked to undertake blood tests at this time. Somehow George's death became an example of what the government was trying to do to the poor diggers.

Delving deeper, the *Smith's Weekly* was a Sydney based newspaper which ran from 1919 until 1950 and was read all over Australia. It was known for its satire, sensationalism and opinions in defence of the working man. While it was fairly uninhibited in content it was no ratbag missive. Many of Australia's best known editors, journalists and artists cut their teeth in the *Smith's Weekly*. Similar to *The Bulletin*, it was renowned for its cartoons and caricatures. In the early years after the end of WW1 it worked hard to ensure promises by government to the returned soldiers were not forgotten.

But surely before writing the story of George the journalist would check at least a few facts.

While they do give some other examples of other soldiers within the two articles, why – out of the many returned (and much more deserving) servicemen did they pick George and his family as the example of government harshness?

Through my family history research, I have an enormous amount of information on George James COLE. His service record gives the true story of his war

service and discharge. There were no sons who went to war, though cousins died or were injured in similar ways to those described by George. It seems he jumped ship in Fremantle and did not get to the munitions factory. Did he ever work for St Peter's Brickworks?

Maybe I do George an injustice and I need to do more research. Were there unknown sons by yet another woman??. Did he actually make it to the Munitions Factory?? He did have a problem with his right knee, and he was well into his forties on enlistment so maybe it was best he was repatriated. While Valvular Disease of the Heart is a reason for his medical discharge there is no indication of any venereal disease but seemed to be considered more an indication of his age.

I have not been able to find anything more on this last story of George's life. The issue seems to just fade away. There are no retractions by *Smith's Weekly*, no Government indignation or refuting of the facts. One item on George's service record does indicate there was some checking being done by the Repatriation Department who asked, and were given, particulars of his service on 13 Oct 1923.

So, I put this as a cautionary tale – do not believe everything you read in the paper (or the internet) – it may be fake news – or the George COLE phenomena.

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Treating Asthma with Smoke

Sue O'Leary

Treating asthma with smoke is not a joke. Before the advent of inhalers and corticosteroid drugs asthma really was treated with smoke. Who would have thought that a chief lung irritant like smoke could successfully relieve an asthma attack?

Treating Asthma with Smoke – My Grandmother's Story

"I need to stop and catch my breath", words from my grandmother Lily that always peppered our outings. She was an asthmatic. It didn't matter where we were, out shopping, walking in the street, or trying to catch a tram, we would have to stop so she could catch her breath. If we were lucky there was a seat close by and she would sit for a few minutes to recover. If there wasn't a seat she would hang on to or lean on whatever was around. Whoever was with her was often that support.

Some days she couldn't leave the house because of a severe asthma attack. It was those days that she'd reach for the asthma powder. The powder was readily available without prescription from the local chemist.

"Please run down to Miss EDWARDS and get me some asthma powder," she'd say to my aunt or mother when they were young girls. Miss Bertha EDWARDS was the chemist on Somerville Road, Yarraville. Miss EDWARDS would wrap the asthma powder carefully in brown paper and when safely home my grandmother transferred it to an old jar with a screw top lid.

I was always intrigued with this powder. When an asthma attack came on Lily would put a teaspoonful in an enamel egg cup and put a match to it. She would then breathe in the acrid smoke that rose from the little cup and the bronchial spasm would ease. It always seemed to work.



*The old enamel egg cup my grandmother used to burn her asthma powder.
The rickety cup would be close to 100 years old.*

She could never disguise the fact that she'd suffered a bad attack because the smell was distinctive, and lingered in the house well after her little 'ceremony' had finished. No evil spirits in my grandmother's house. It was cleansed regularly with the smoke from the asthma powder.

The powder was such a huge part of her life that one night soon after Lily's death my mother woke in the night to the smell of asthma powder in the bedroom. Was my grandmother sending smoke signals from beyond? My mother thought so and was very comforted by the experience.



Family outing to the Ballarat Gardens c 1961. L-R grandmother Lily, me, mother Dawn holding brother Peter, and grandfather Allan Holland. Photograph taken by my father, Jack.

What was in the Asthma Powder?

I was astonished to discover what was actually in asthma powder. The herbal plants used have always been considered poisons. The old herbalists used them with care but always issued warnings on their use. In Australia the plants have been scheduled by the Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) and cannot be purchased for internal use except in homeopathic form.

The plants used in the powder included:

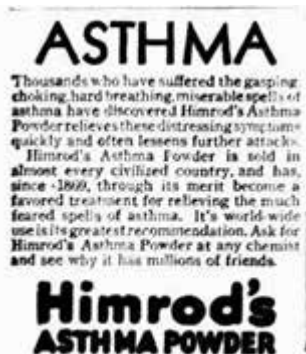
- Stramonium (Thorn Apple)
- Belladonna (Deadly Nightshade)
- Hyoscyamus (Henbane)
- Lobelia (Indian Tobacco)

Often Stramonium was the only herb used, however some powders contained combinations of plants, the most popular being Stramonium and Belladonna. Which ever plant or combination was used there was always another additive,

potassium nitrate or saltpetre, added for its combustibility. Just like it is in gunpowder!

The four plants have similar actions and properties according to traditional herbalists, all acting on the brain and nervous system. They are anti-spasmodic, anodyne (pain relieving), narcotic (sedative) and poisonous. All, except Lobelia, contain the active constituent atropine which by itself is used in medicine today, particularly for dilating pupils for eye examinations.

Surprisingly the TGA still allows Stramonium and Lobelia to be used in preparations for “smoking and burning”. This means if a registered pharmaceutical or herbal manufacturing company wanted to, asthma powder could still be made and sold. It also means that the dilution of the active ingredients via the burning and smoking leave just enough potency to heal rather than harm. The only effect my grandmother felt after breathing in the smoke was relief from her asthma attack. She didn’t experience any other physical or psycho-emotional side effects from the plants which could have been devastating if used in their raw state.



Left: Australasian, 26 September 1931, page 14 Himrod's Asthma Powder was made in the United States but was readily available for purchase in Australia going by the prolific advertising in Australia's press.

Right: Ingredients included: Stramonium, Saltpetre, Anethol and Cedar Oil.

Photo source: <https://www.drugstoremuseum.org/patent-medicines/himrods-asthma-powder>

The Smoking Herbs

Stramonium

CULPEPER¹, in his 1794 'Complete Herbal', recommended the juice of the fresh Stramonium plant to treat epilepsy, convulsions and madness. Mrs GRIEVE² however, in her 1931 publication, was more cautious and rather than taken internally, she recommended using dried Stramonium leaves in asthma powders and cigarettes as a chief remedy for spasmodic asthma. She describes how the coarsely ground leaves mixed with an aromatic herb and

equal parts of potassium nitrate (saltpetre), are burned in a saucer and the smoke inhaled into the lungs.

She says: "The beneficial effect is considered due to the presence of atropine, which paralyses the endings of the pulmonary branches, thus relieving the bronchial spasm." (*A Modern Herbal*, p. 806)

Stramonium was introduced into Australia in the 1800s as a garden ornamental and herbal narcotic. It is also known as Common Thorn Apple, Jimsonweed, Mad Apple, Angel's Trumpet, Devil's Trumpet, Devil's Snare. Now an invasive weed in most parts of the world including Australia.



Left: *Stramonium*. Scientific name: *Datura stramonium*.

Right: *Hyoscyamus niger* or *Henbane*

Hyoscyamus

Hyoscyamus, was also traditionally used to treat epilepsy and other nervous and convulsive diseases. Mrs GRIEVE said Hyoscyamus, "... is poisonous in all its parts and neither drying nor boiling destroys its toxicity", and the leaves if eaten produce maniacal delirium. CULPEPER went further saying, "... whoso useth more than four leaves shall be in danger to sleepe without waking." The plant was said to have special magical powers and was well known for its psychoactive properties, particularly in the Middle Ages when it was associated with witches' brews and magic ointments. Vikings were said to use the plant to induce a trance like fury during battles.

Hyoscyamus niger or *Henbane* can be purchased at rare plant nurseries with warning that it is highly toxic if ingested. There have been fatal consequences when this herb has been confused with 'Fat Hen'. *Photo source: <https://balconygardenweb.com/18-most-sacred-plants-in-the-world>*

Belladonna

Belladonna, according to CULPEPER, causes sleep in some and death in others. And, according to Mrs GRIEVE, it works in the same fashion as *Stramonium* but has a less sedative effect on the central nervous system. However the modern view suggests that *Deadly Nightshade* is probably more dangerous to ingest than *Stramonium* and *Henbane* because it contains

extremely high concentrations of the alkaloids, Atropine, Hyoscyamine and Scopolamine. These alkaloids are dangerous because they interfere with the proper functioning of the central nervous system and the parasympathetic nervous system and can cause amnesia, hallucinations, dilation of the pupils, blockage of salivary, gastric and intestinal secretions, tachycardia, nausea, vomiting and ultimately coma and/or death. Interestingly, while causing narcosis and paralysis in domestic animals, rabbits can eat the leaves with no ill-effects.



*Left: Atropa belladonna also known as Deadly Nightshade
Right: Lobelia inflata, also known as Asthma Weed or Indian Tobacco.*

Lobelia

Lobelia's main medicinal use was as an expectorant and anti-asthmatic. Native American Indians smoked Lobelia in ceremonies and also used the plant to treat asthma which was probably responsible for it acquiring the name of Asthma Weed. It is available over the counter in the United States for use in the treatment of asthma, bronchitis and muscular issues. It possesses excellent anti-spasmodic properties but if taken in excess the old herbalists warn that it can have severe side effects including depression, nausea, vomiting, not to mention death.

History of Treating Asthma With Smoke

Long before the West adopted smoking as a treatment for asthma, indigenous cultures had been using the method since ancient times using various plants on their own or mixed with tobacco.

The treatment came to the West via the East India Company in 1802 when the Physician-General Dr James ANDERSON told Major-General William GENT of the Madras Army how effective the treatment was. GENT then informed a medical practitioner in England, Dr SIMS, who started treating his patients with this new technique. It was so successful that he began recommending it to other doctors and advertising its virtues in the medical press.

After depleting his supply of imported *Datura ferox*, Dr SIMS looked to a different Thorn Apple (*Datura stramonium*) for relief. While the leaves and seeds of

this plant were known to be highly toxic and have hallucinogenic effects the doctor found that the stalks and roots provided the same asthma relief as the Indian version, *Datura ferox*. He was an immediate convert believing that this Stramonium variety destroyed his asthma without any side effects saying: "I would rather be without life than without Stramonium."³

In 1901 William OSLER, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford University, wrote in his *The Principles and Practice of Medicine* how crucial smoking and fumigating was as a therapeutic and prophylactic measure in the treatment of asthma. And this was supported by other physicians of the day.

Eric K CHU and Jeffrey M DRAZEN claimed smoking stramonium remained a recommended treatment option for asthma in medical textbooks published throughout the early decades of the twentieth century. In addition, surveys and clinical studies conducted during the 1940s and 1950s continued occasionally to emphasise the therapeutic benefit.

Marcel Proust and Treating Asthma with Smoke

Marcel PROUST, the famous French novelist, suffered asthma attacks from boyhood and was prescribed various treatments including opium, caffeine, iodine, morphine and nasal cauterisation. However his favourite treatment as he grew older was inhaling smoke from anti-asthma cigarettes or asthma powder.



*Marcel Proust (1871-1922) suffered periodic asthma attacks from the age of nine.
Photograph sourced from Wikipedia.*

Just like my grandmother Lily, Marcel PROUST favoured whatever gave the most immediate and effective relief from an acute attack of asthma, described by Henry Hyde SALTER as: "the sense of impending suffocation, the agonising struggle for the breath of life."

My aunt remembers her mother saying during an attack:

“Quick pin the curtains back. I need air.”

Today, asthmatics are fortunate to benefit from the great advances in respiratory medicine, particularly the latest prevention and reliever medications. By following their personal Asthma Management Plan devised by their general practitioner or respiratory specialist it is possible to live well with asthma and reduce the frightening prospect of struggling for each breath.

- 1 I chose two herbalists to quote in this story the first is ‘Culpeper’ or Mr Nicholas Culpeper a 17th century apothecary who became a thorn in the side of the then medical establishment. He brought medicine to the masses in 1649 by translating the official ‘Pharmacopoeia Londinensis’ into a language the literate public could understand. This angered members of the Royal College who didn’t want their medical secrets revealed. His famous book: ‘Culpeper’s Complete Herbal and English Physician’ first published in 1794 is one of the most popular books in history and still in print today.
 - 2 The second herbalist is a 20th century herbalist, Mrs M. Grieve (Maude). Her 912 page book, ‘A Modern Herbal’ was published in 1931 and was the first extensive encyclopedia of herbs to emerge since Culpeper’s day.
 - 3 Anon., ‘Communications relative to the Datura Stramonium, or thorn-apple: as a cure or relief of asthma’, Edinb. Med. Surg. J., 1812, 8: 364-7, at p. 365. Etc
- ‘Divine Stramonium: The rise and fall of smoking for asthma’
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2844275/#fn32>
- ‘Asthma Management: A brief overview of asthma and its treatment’
<https://museum.aarc.org/galleries/asthma-management>

The Convict Ship *Alexander* 1806

Grahame Thom FHGSC

Family historians researching a male convict ancestor arriving in Sydney in 1806 have usually been advised that either no male convicts came on the convict ship *Alexander* or that there could have been male convicts on the *Alexander* but there is only a combined list of convicts who came on the *Alexander* and the *Fortune*. My ancestor, Thomas ANDERSON, came out as a convict on one of these ships, and in trying to prove which one I found separate lists in the Admiralty records and would like to share the details with readers.

Both ships left Spithead, England on 28 January 1806 as part of a fleet of seven ships under the command of Captain William BLIGH who was proceeding to Sydney to take up his appointment as Governor of the Colony of New South Wales.

Charles BATESON in his very useful book, *The Convict Ships 1788-1868*, states that 260 male convicts came on the *Fortune* (4 died during the voyage) and 42 female convicts came on the *Alexander* (no deaths). In a footnote he states that “Men were embarked both on the *Fortune* and *Alexander*, but separate figures for each ship are not available; women were embarked on the *Alexander* only”.

The Queensland State Library's website states Thomas ANDERSON (aka Thomas ANDREWS) was "one of 306 convicts transported on the *Fortune* and *Alexander*, January 1806". This index was compiled from the Home Office Class 11 – Convict transportation registers, held by the National Archives in England and copied as part of the Australian Joint Copying Project now online as part of Trove.



*'The entrance of Port Jackson, and part of the town of Sydney, New South Wales'
an aquatint by Havell & Son, after Major James Taylor, c.1821*

On the website *Claim a Convict* (<http://www.hawkesbury.net.au/claimaconvict>), based on the late Leslie UEBEL's most useful convict website, this issue is still a problem. Leslie advised me that no male convicts came on the *Alexander*, but this has been corrected on the website above.

The Society of Australian Genealogist's CD *Convicts to NSW 1788-1812*, lists 306 male convicts as having arrived on either the *Fortune* or the *Alexander*, and 48 female convicts on the *Alexander*. The main sources used to compile this CD are the convict records of the Colonial Secretary's Office, held by the State Records Office of New South Wales and Home Office Class 11, Criminal, Convict Transportation Registers copied on the Australian Joint Copying Project (AJCP) Microfilm Reels, (now online). In researching this matter I have been able to confirm from the Admiralty records that 48 female convicts did sail in the *Alexander*, assuming that Sarah PORTER was taken off the ship just before leaving Spithead (see later).

What lead me to finding the separate lists was reading David T HAWKINGS' excellent book *Bound for Australia*. David explains in his Preface that the purpose of his book is to enable the descendant of a convict to trace his ancestor.

In reading the following records it is important to appreciate that the information revealed is likely to be accurate only on the date it was recorded. In other words, the number of convicts to be transported can change right up to the

date of sailing. Also please note that there are some spelling differences in both given names and surnames between the lists and later musters in New South Wales, for example most female convicts with the given name of Eliza are listed later as Elizabeth. Also I have rearranged the lists with surnames in alphabetical order.

On page 3 HAWKINGS records that on 23 January 1806 Thomas SHELTON lodged his account for transporting 298 convicts on the *Fortune* and *Alexander* and he also states that the *Fortune's* muster of convicts appears to be mixed with that of the *Alexander*.

Then on page 28 HAWKINGS states the Admiralty records reveal that on 27 January 1806, that is the day before the fleet sailed, 306 convicts were on board the two ships. But for me the most important piece of advice by HAWKINGS was on page 3 that the records of the Admiralty Transport Department sometimes named convicts to be transported and in particular on page 20 he refers to Admiralty Class 108, Records of the Transport Department.

I just had to search these records on the AJCP Reels (now online) and what follows is what I found:

Home Office Class 13 Piece 17 pps 118 to 120, AJCP Reel 422

Whitehall 3 December 1805

Comm for the Transport Services

Gentlemen,

It having been found necessary to make an addition of ten to the number of Female Convicts which are going to New South Wales: I am directed by Lord Hawkesbury to acquaint you herewith, and that orders have been given for the immediate removal of the whole of them (Fifty) on board the ship Alexander at Long Reach: in consequence of this arrangement it is proposed to allow only fifteen Male Convicts (nine of which number will be put on board from the Hulks in the River Thames) with their wives and children to embark in that vessel, which will make the number of Convicts and Women including the Female Convicts to be eighty as originally proposed.

I am also to acquaint you that orders will be given for embarking One Hundred and one Male Convicts on the Fortune. Transport from the hulks at Woolwich as soon as it is ascertained that the Guard which is to accompany them to New South Wales is on board that vessel and the remaining number will be removed from the hulks at Portsmouth on the arrival of this ship at that place. I enclose a list of Females who are allowed to accompany their husbands to New South Wales and I am directed by Lord Hawkesbury to desire that orders may be given for permitting them to embark for that Colony.

I am J King (official in the Home Office)

Wives of Convicts to be permitted to accompany their husbands to New South Wales

Anderson, Sarah alias Andrews, 2 children, wife of Thomas Andrews [Woolwich]

Bentley, 2 children, wife of William Bentley [Portsmouth]

Clarkson, Catherine 2 children, wife of Thomas Clarkson [Woolwich]

Clarkson, Lucy 1 child, wife of Richard Clarkson [Woolwich]

Hall, 3 children, wife of John Hall [Woolwich]

Henshall, Mary 3 children, wife of William Henshall [Woolwich]

Kemp, Ann 2 children, wife of John Kemp [Portsmouth]

Lacey, wife of Thomas Lacey [Portsmouth]

Mander, wife of Robert Mander [Woolwich]

Newsham, wife of Thomas Newsham [Woolwich]

Robertson, wife of David Roberston [Woolwich]

Smith, Ann wife of William Smith [Portsmouth]

Tibbs, 2 children, wife of John Tibbs [Portsmouth]

Watson, wife of William Watson [Woolwich]

On 21 December 1805 in a letter to John KING from the Transport Board there are lists of the names of 49 female and nine male convicts with five of their wives and children embarked on the *Alexander*. Also the writer asked for directions concerning convict Sarah PORTER as she was in a bad state of health (reference Admiralty Class 108, Piece 20, page 262, AJCP Reel 4400). I have not included these lists as the following (ibid, Piece 21, page 1) is dated closer to the sailing date:

TO 23 January 1806

John King Esq

Sir

I am directed by the Board to index for the information of the Right Honorable Lord Hawkesbury, a list of the Convicts, Convicts' Wives and Children, and Ship's Company, embarked on board the Alexander for New South Wales.

I am at the same time to acquaint you that the name of the Convict who died on the 19th instant on board the Fortune, at Spithead, is William Swaine, from Lincoln.

I have the honor to be, Sir

(signature illegible)

Male Convicts (15) from Woolwich

Thomas Andrews (Anderson), William Bentley, Richard Clarkson, Thomas Clarkson, John Hall, John Kemp, William Kenshall (Henshall), Robert Mander, Thomas Newsham, David Robertson, John Smith alias

*Lacey, William Smith, John Tibb, William Watson, (ditto from Langstone)
Soloman Wiseman*

Female Convicts (49)

*Isabella Barnes, Mary Bellas, Mary Berry, Ann Brazier, Sarah Briant,
Eliza Brooks, Eliza Buffy, Ann Bulmer, Mary Burkett, Eliza Carter, Mary
Carty, Sarah Chidley, Mary Childs, Mary Clarke, Jane Curtis, Eliza
Dunn, Catherine Grady, Mary Hammett, Martha Hogden, Mary Johnson,
Margaret Johnston, Mary Ann Jones, Catherine Kelly, Grace Knight,
Sarah Lee alias Lea, Eliza Longden, Martha Luke, Mary Marney, Esther
Merryman, Catherine Miles, Mary Miller, Sarah Moss, Ann Parsons,
Eliza Peterson, Mary Poor and 1 child, Diana Porter, Sarah Porter,
Rebecca Reason, Eliza Rich, Eliza Riches, Jane Scott, Sarah Sibury,
Sarah Slater, Mary Sowden, Sarah Sullivan, Eliza Symons, Ann Taylor,
Eliza Taylor, Ann Webb*

Passengers (8 wives, 10 children)

*Sarah Anderson, (Thomas 1 year, James 3 years), Sarah Bentley (Mary
9 years, William 5 years, James 4 years), Jane Hall, (John 8 years, Jane
3 years), Maria Lacey, Eliza Newsham, Susan Tibbs (Louisa 5 years,
John 2 years), Eliza Watson, Jane Wiseman (William 5 years).*

From this it would appear that not all wives decided to sail with their convict husbands.

Next I examined the NSW Musters from 1811 to 1825, the 1828 Census and the NSW Births, Deaths and Marriage Indexes in order to see if they could support the evidence that 15 male convicts and eight wives and children came to Sydney on board the *Alexander*.

Of the 15 male convicts eleven are recorded in the musters. The BDM Index reveals that males named William SMITH, William BENTLEY, John SMITH died between arrival in 1806 and the first muster after arrival in 1811. Thomas ANDREWS died during the voyage. All the relevant muster entries state that the particular convict had been transported in the *Alexander*. But more importantly none had the ship *Fortune* against their name.

Of the eight wives and children it would appear that William BENTLEY's wife Sarah decided not to accompany her husband as I found no record of Sarah or their children in NSW. On the other hand it would appear that one of the wives listed on 3 December 1805 and not listed on 23 January 1806 later decided to embark with her husband, for Catherine CLARKSON and children are recorded in the musters and census as having arrived in 1806 on the *Alexander*. Also I found entries in the musters, census and BDM indexes relating to at least 46 of the female convicts. In summary I am satisfied that the *Alexander* transported 48 female convicts, 15 male convicts, eight wives and nine children to Sydney in 1806.

I Married an Heiress – Part 1

Peter Procter FHGSC

It began during another family lunch at the table in the dining room. We had roast lamb and gravy with vegetables, followed by a delightful dessert. We were fine with casual conversation about the weather, people, and events. I certainly did not raise the topic. It was about where we came from.

In that country town, near the end of that meal, we mentioned different places where we had lived. I realised that back at my own home, a few photos in an album showed the exact house where I once lived as a small child. It was four houses away, just around the corner. After I had grown up a bit, we returned to this town for a long holiday, and I went to school here during that year. It was then that my brother got chicken-pox, so our stay became lengthy. A daily spoonful of Scott's Emulsion did not help. I tried to recall some local names. It turned out that mother-in-law Betty and my own Mother Jean had many acquaintances in common from those days. But, as is typical of a country town, mother-in-law was a blow-in too. Some of her family were once at Rockdale, Sydney.

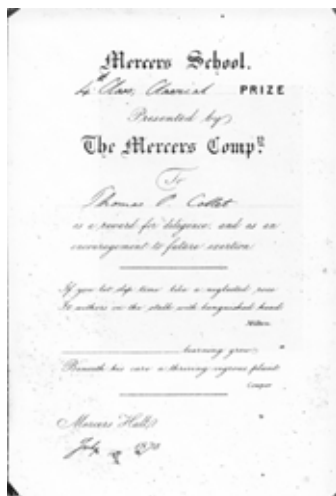
Right then she dropped a name. She mentioned Dean COLET. He was a key figure in her family's line. They explained that John COLET was Dean of St Paul's Cathedral in London. He held that title and position at the beginning of the 1500s. I wondered about that. I asked if a pre-Reformation Catholic celibate priest had a wife and children, especially in those days. How could anyone really claim him as an ancestor? That was not an issue as far as they knew. The link to Dean COLET was well-founded in their family stories. Her own mother (Grandma Kath COLLET to us) had recounted this legend many times while they waited for the railway train at Bexley station.



Three gentlemen of the Renaissance, Erasmus, Colet, and More; a scholar, a preacher, a lawyer. Contemporaries, acquaintances, colleagues, good friends, correspondents.

Eventually a few pieces of paper were provided. The Dean was a person of historical distinction; a leading humanist. COLET was a friend of ERASMUS, and had invited that scholar to visit England. Both of them went on a pilgrimage to Canterbury, but it had a different flavour to those in Chaucer's tales. COLET would not kiss any holy relic like 'Thomas Becket's handkerchief' for anything. Another of COLET's friends was Thomas MORE, and we have heard of him. Of course, most of us would like to trace our ancestry back to a famous person with the right surname. That is what we call doing family history.

There is a certain letter from COLET to ERASMUS. It was written in September, 1513. It was in the National Library in Canberra, catalogued under Public Record Office, Letters and papers, foreign and domestic, of the reign of Henry VIII, vol 1, p.670. COLET presents a paradox to his friend ERASMUS, saying, 'Fortune follows those who fly from her'. He means wealth. His anguish about it is noticeable, and it is so apt in its context, especially when we understand this COLLET family story.



Thomas Penn Collet, 1856–1934, and his Mercers School book prize, July 1870.

Yes, there is an association with the family name, despite the spelling. The local link was a migrant who arrived in 1883 on the *Potosi*. He was Thomas Penn COLLET (with a double 'L'). While working at Farmer & Co, a department store in Pitt Street Sydney, Thomas was known as 'The English Gentleman'. It suited him well, so they said. Why did he migrate to work in a shop? Still, he stayed in touch with family in England by exchanging postcards with them. Cousin Liz has kept some tucked away at her home on Norfolk Island.

Thomas P COLLET's family home is in rural Buckinghamshire, at the end of a long country lane, just outside a town. It is called 'The Hale', Wendover. Thomas was born there. He started his education at a dame school. It is like

'home schooling'. When Thomas was six years old, he proved to be a handful. We only realised quite late he was sent off to London to the Mercers' other School. It was in Cheapside, beside the Mercers' Chapel. The Mercers' guild ran this second, forgotten free grammar school for boys from about 1542 until 1959.

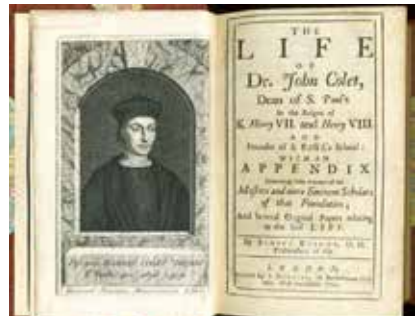


Two generations of Stratfold Collet relax on the sunny terrace at The Hale, Wendover, 1870s.

During school term, with two others, Thomas boarded with the Buckinghamshire family of Charles and Mary BALL, who lived near Elephant and Castle, just south of the Thames. He walked to school from that place, over a Thames bridge and up the hill, past St Paul's Cathedral. A memorial stone with the name 'John COLET' and his dates used to be on the floor in one of the Cathedral's aisles. When Thomas was in fourth class in 1870, he received a book prize. It was 'The Works of Flavius Josephus'. It is classical literature. It was presented as 'a reward for diligence, and as an encouragement to future exertion'. Its present condition suggests it is still unread.



The Neo-Georgian façade of The Hale, 2006.



Knight's Life, 1724

One of several COLLET family photographs was of the house in England where Thomas P was born. It was always on display at Grandma Kath's house. She was one of Thomas's four children. Kath took a holiday in 1950 to visit her relatives over there. So we saw the photo in its frame, as it had migrated to mother-in-law Betty's home too. From this distance, The Hale looks quite formal, though the photo itself has aged. We looked at the façade of the impressive building and forgot to ask about the names of the mother and these three daughters on the south facing terrace.

Our COLLET family story might have ended there, except that donkey's years after this introduction to the legend, some Australians began to recover their ancestry in the lead up to the Bicentennial. On file, the first and second letters (numbered CC001 and CC002) in this part of the research collection are dated in November 1982. They point to helpful thoughts from mother-in-law Betty and her relatives like Fred. Soon you learned to provide SAEs, which were postage stamped self-addressed envelopes, for a reply. The responses were generous with names, reminiscences, and guess-work. There were many good leads to think about. Twenty five years on, the project became a book. It is called 'The Hale near Wendover'. That 2006 self published edition has 315 pages. It is full of stories, pictures, photos, and documents with hundreds of footnotes, together with a long list of personal acknowledgements. In putting it together, we wondered about what it meant for my mother-in-law's elder daughter to be called 'an heiress'.

There are different directions that this research project took hold. The English genealogy records such as births, deaths, and marriages back through the 1800s were reasonably accessible. There was enough commentary about the house itself, and that became a long essay. The surname had attracted lots of attention up to the 1930s, but those old books were long out of print, so we began with the basics.

Most genealogists are happy to get back to about 1800 or so. For example, we did look up the 1861 census. No one could find any record for this COLLET lot. We know that some 1861 census records had been disposed of after a hundred years, to make more room at the Public Record Office. Then that census for the parish of Wendover returned from nowhere, apparently. On page 39, Thomas P, aged 4, was there. The family surname had its double 'L' crossed like a double 'T', so that it is indexed as 'COTTET'. They were all living at 'Wendover Hale', a farm of 300 acres. Whoopee! Right place!

Please note: some names are adjusted for privacy reasons.

This article will continue in the next TAS Vol. 45 No. 2



Vale William Henry Marsh

*Fellow and Honorary Life Member of Family History ACT
(The Heraldry & Genealogy Society of Canberra Inc.)*

Bill Marsh joined the Society way back in 1969, when the Group, as it then was, was merely four years old. Later that year he was nominated as Leader of a proposed Sub-Committee for Tombstone Inscriptions. This was the precursor of many cemetery picnics to the local surrounding areas of the Monaro, Goulburn, Galong to name but a few of the many SE regions visited and MI publications from the transcriptions, commencing with the ACT including Jervis Bay and then the Monaro.

Two years later (April 1971) he put his hand up to be Hon. Secretary on the departure of the incumbent (Liz Main) for Melbourne. At the AGM in 1972 he was elected Chairman (vice Michael Crawford).

He was the promoter, and first editor of *The Ancestral Searcher (TAS)* (Vol. 1, No. 1, April 1976 to Vol. 6, No. 6, 1982), one of the earliest periodicals in Australian genealogy and family history.

Bill stood down as Chairman at the AGM in July 1976. At this time, he was much involved with the formation of the Australasian Federation of Family History Organisations (AFFHO), promoted at the First Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry: *Genealogy in a Changing Society*, (organised by the Australian Institute of Genealogical Studies) held in Melbourne in 1977. A foundation meeting was held at the National Archives, Canberra over Easter 1978 – Bill being elected the first chairman at the following AGM.

He was re-elected chairman of the Canberra Group at the AGM in July 1978, becoming President in 1980 when the Society was incorporated. In his time HAGSOC grew from a small group with fewer than fifty members, to a thriving society of over 1600 members in 1986, with its own library, equipment, publications and permanent home in Narrabundah – proud of being the third senior Society in Australia – after SAG and GSV.

Bill encouraged Council members to undertake speaking engagements, talks and lectures to a wide variety of community organisations, learned societies and educational institutions. These became the basis of the the extremely popular Basic Family History course and our flagship publication *Family History for Beginners* (originally a set of flyers). Bill's enthusiasm popularised and demystified family history for the average citizen – and many joined the

Society. He actively encouraged the Society's outreach activities and the encouragement of new societies in southern NSW – from Tumut to Bega, west to Bathurst and Wagga Wagga and north as far as Port Macquarie.

In 1986 the Fourth Australasian Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry: *Bridging the Generations*, was held at the campus of the Australian National University and attended by over 600 genealogists and family historians registered. It was the largest Congress of its nature ever held in Australia. Besides delegates from all states and territories, an international flavour was provided by distinguished well-known speakers – Anthony Camp (Director of the UK Society of Genealogists) the keynote speaker – Dr Brian Trainor (Director, PRO Northern Ireland), Patrick Nolan (from Kilkenny Ireland) and other speakers from NZ, UK and USA. The success of this most significant event in the field of family history and heraldry pursuits in Australia at that time, was in a large part due to Bill's efforts with the support of his wife Jacqui (as Congress Secretary).

On retiring from the Presidency, Bill was made an Honorary Life Member. The following year he was appointed the inaugural Fellow of HAGSOC.

Bill was president when the new membership system was started and was issued with membership number 1.

Bill Marsh passed away on 22 January 2022. There were no notices in the newspaper and we understand the funeral was private. On behalf of FHACT council I would like to pass on my condolences to family and friends, all who knew him.

Rosemary McKenzie (president)



Bill Marsh with some past HAGSOC presidents at our 50th Anniversary lunch 19 October 2014. Former Presidents (L-R) June Penny, Rosemary McKenzie, Neil Gunson (foundation member), Pam Ray, Bill Marsh, Dick Stevens, Julie Hesse and Jeanette Hahn.

Following are some memories from a number of our members.

June Penny and Pennie Pemberton

I think many members from Bill's active days will comment on the dynamics of Bill and recall when they first met Bill. Pam Ray had known him before she joined the Society as her Sunday School Teacher ... others will mention that they did Library Duty with him. Pennie met him during the Congress 1986 and in my case I met him spruiking the Society at an Exhibition held at David Jones new store in Woden in 1972.

Niel Gunson

Bill was a good friend from the early days of the Society and did a great deal to promote the Society in the Canberra community. Many of the older members will remember him with affection. Bill was certainly a mover, not just moving our meetings venue from the university to the Griffin Centre but as an architect of change creating the society's constitution.

Bill's presidency coincided with an international revival of interest in family history typified by the popularity of the American best seller and television series 'Roots'. Membership increased rapidly and soon the Griffin Centre was not large enough.

Bill, Grahame Thom and Donald Grant of Melbourne were active in promoting co-operation with other societies in Australia and New Zealand.

Don Mountain

Like many others, Bill was an influence on my early years of research, always having time to help beginners. When I volunteered for Library Duty at Narrabundah, I requested sharing the duty with Bill (can't remember the day, Tuesday I think). This provided me with a great opportunity to help my research. His wonderful sense of humour helped the time pass quickly.

Robyn Heggen

I knew Bill well. He used to ring me up (when he was living in Yarralumla) whenever he wanted to know what was going on at HAGSOC, what was new and what could be done to change things! I used to deliver his membership card each year. Tina could tell of Bill's life on Nauru where he was Magistrate. Tina and family lived there also.

Tina Davey

I knew Bill on three counts. I met him when I joined HAGSOC just loved being on duty with him, as he supplied the most enjoyable slices of cake to have with our cuppa of tea.

Secondly, he married both my boys. He was a marriage celebrant, "Colonel Sanders" as he was described. Both had nothing but enjoyable memories of him. Elegant, well dressed, spoke well, and made their day so memorable.



Bill Marsh officiating at the marriage of Tina's son.

Thirdly, one day at Hughes, Bill, Robyn H and myself were talking. Who wants to know about Nauru he said. Me, I said, I lived there for over 10 years. So did I live there, he said, and then Robyn H proclaimed she had done some Foreign Affairs PA relief work there. Well, there we were, three ex pats from Nauru Island. What a wonderful moment for us three, and all because we were HAGSOC members. We were extra special friends from that day.

STAFF OF THE NAURU ADMINISTRATION	
(As at January, 1963)	
ADMINISTRATOR: R. S. Leydin. O.B.E.	HEAD-TEACHER PRIMARY: C. D. Fowler.
OFFICIAL SECRETARY: H. J. Powell.	GUIDANCE TEACHER: Miss son.
MEDICAL OFFICER: Dr. L. L. Melinae.	HEAD-TEACHER, CONSOLIDATED: G. D. Fowler.
DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION: W. N. K. Allison.	HEAD-TEACHER, YINDEGA, Nicksis.
DIRECTOR OF POLICE: J. S. McConachie.	MATRON: Miss M. J. Hemala.
DENTAL OFFICER: L. K. Stacey.	ASST. MATRON AND INFP: Mrs. M. C. Kennea.
GOVERNMENT SURVEYOR: L. B. Capon.	NURSE: Miss J. M. Harder.
POST-MASTER: R. J. Riggel.	ADMINISTRATION CLERK: J. Sternographer: Miss I. M. McCarthy.
TRAINING OFFICER AND AUDITOR: W. H. Marsh.	TYPIST-IN-CHARGE: Miss C.
TRAINING OFFICER WORKS: R. E. Morris.	
HEAD TEACHER, EUROPEAN SCHOOL: B. F. Spooner.	
HEADMASTER SECONDARY SCHOOL: J. D. McCarthy.	

Extract from the 'Pacific Islands Year book' 1963 showing Bill Marsh's entry.

Pam Ray

As a child I attended the Methodist Church in Forrest with my parents. I have a vivid memory of a very handsome man in service uniform coming to the church one day for the first time with his equally handsome wife. These two were Bill and Jacqueline Marsh. Bill had a friendly open manner, as did Jackie.

Our paths crossed again when I moved to Yarralumla in 1957, and immediately joined the Yarralumla Methodist Church. Two of the familiar faces to welcome me were the Marshes, also Yarralumla residents. Later Grahame Thom's family also joined the congregation. None of us knew then that we would all three eventually become longtime stalwarts of the Heraldry & Genealogy Society of Canberra.

In 1970 I saw a tiny advertisement in the Canberra Times newspaper asking for people interested in family history to contact Bill Marsh. Well, I said to my husband 'I know who that is'. I phoned Bill, and that was the end of the little

leisure time I had. That year I had just enrolled in a librarianship course at the then Canberra University College, in the first year of its opening. I had three young children and a husband very involved with Australian Rules football. I well remember the first HAGSOC meeting I attended. About 16 of us sat around a table in a room at ANU, had a quick look at the approximately 20 books which the Society owned, then some more knowledgeable member gave a short talk and everyone responded to any questions. I discovered I already knew a couple of people from bushwalking, such as Reg Alder and his wife. Bill urged me soon after to join the committee but I managed to delay this till I had finished my degree in 1973.

Bill was such an enthusiastic leader, a capable organiser, and a marvellous promoter of family history. He had good public relations and speaking skills, and was very personable and persuasive when we needed something from an outside body. For instance, he persuaded executive managers in the large Canberra shopping malls that we could mount good displays advertising the joys of genealogy. And we did!

During the years of his presidency the Society was like one big happy family, which was only fitting!

Grahame Thom

Bill and Jacqui were also active in the Yarralumla Methodist/Uniting Church. The Ray and Thom families were also members of this Church. I knew Bill before I joined HAGSOC in June 1971. We were both public servants. Bill for a long period was Secretary of NHMRC (National Health and Medical Research Council) in the Department of Health. At that time I worked in Health too. I have a feeling that Bill started Accounting study at the same time as I did in the mid-1960s. NHMRC was and still is a very important body. I recall in 1973 when I became Treasurer we had 42 members each paying \$2.

I see his main claims for HAGSOC being, leadership, establishing the Society's magazine, promotion of the Society locally, and promotion of family history in Australia, especially in relation to AFFHO (Australian Federation of Family History Organisations).

The write-up of Bill when he became a Fellow featured in The Ancestral Searcher (TAS) Vol 12, No 4 page 120.

Dick and Joyce Stevens

We knew Bill both on a personal basis outside of the Society. However, our main connection with him was on library duty. They were always interesting and fun times. Bill never had any problem in getting any helpers for library duty because he was an outstanding cook and used to bring lovely cakes which he shared with the helpers. Library duty will never be the same.

Bill is a significant loss to the Society both as an administrator and friend to all.

Å spore mine norske forfedre (Tracing my Norwegian Ancestors)

Bronwyn Paschalidis

I grew up knowing that I had Norwegian heritage and that my family name meant 'son of Arne'. What I did not know was which part of Norway my family was from, the origin of my family name and how much it had changed within three generations. This is my story of searching for and finding my Norwegian ancestors.

Arneson Family Tree¹

My ancestry showing changes of surname, making it challenging to work out who the correct ancestor is.

Bronwyn Paschalidis (nee **ARNESON**) (living)

|
Edward L **ARNESON** (living) m. Janet Lorraine PRETTY 1943-2015

|
Arthur Eric **ARNESON** 1908-1995 m. Nina Charteris HAZLEWOOD 1913-1995

|
Anton Edvard **HANSEN** / **ARNESON** 1858-1925 m. Kathleen McBEAN 1866-1954

|
Hans Martin **ARNESON** m. Maria ERIKSDATTER

|
Arne **GULBRANDSEN** 1799-1886 m. Olea AMUNDSDATTER 1810-1879

|
Gulbrand **AMUNDSEN** ~1767-1836 m. Marte ARNESDATTER 1773-1848

|
Amund **OLSEN** ~1735-1829 m. Kirsti GULBRANDSDATTER ~1725-1788

|
Father is likely to be Ole **GULBRANDSEN** based on his second name being Olsen 'son of Ole' and Gulbrand would have been named after his grandfather.

Descendants of Hans Martin and Maria ERIKSDATTER showing adoption of various surnames depending on a preference for being known by a second given name instead of the first given name.

Hans **MARTIN** 1834-1918 and Maria **ERIKSDATTER** 1835-1903

Johan Martinus **MARTINSEN** / **GAUSTAD** (USA)

Anton Edvard **HANSEN** / **ARNESON** (AUS)

Otto Christian **MARTINSEN** / **ARNESON** (AUS)

Karl Ludvig **MARTINSEN**

Anna Lovise **MARTINSDTR**

Emilie Caroline **HANSDTR**

Harald Nekolai **MARTINSEN**

Dora Marie **MARTINSDTR**

Hans Jakob **MARTINSEN**

Oskar Fredrik **MARTINSEN**

Beginnings

I knew my great grandfather must have had Edward as either his given or middle name because my father was named after him. I do not recall the exact year, but my parents were invited to a wedding of one of their good friends' sons which was taking place in Sweden.

My father thought it might be a nice idea to also visit Norway as they had not been there before, and to visit the area where his grandfather was born. So it was my father who first tried to trace our Norwegian ancestors, unfortunately without much success. My parents returned home from their trip to Norway and Sweden none the wiser about where in Norway our family had come from.

I mentioned this to my mother-in-law who also had Norwegian heritage. Lucky for me she too had decided to travel to Norway and trace her Norwegian family. Armed with what details we had, my mother-in-law spent several days searching the collections of the Museum of Natural and Cultural History in Stavanger, Norway (the Stavanger Museum) for both families. Fortunately, my mother-in-law managed to locate and confirm not only my great grandfather's birthplace, but also those of his parents and nine siblings.

TIP #1

Always do your own research, even if you trust the person who gave it to you.

Check the sources.

Sight the original document.

Confirming the initial findings

Using the name, date, location and farm name discovered by my mother-in-law, I reproduced an *Advanced Person Search* query on the National Archives of Norway's Digital Archives site, Digitalarkivet (<https://www.digitalarkivet.no>).

To my surprise, my search query returned zero (0) results! How could that be? I typed in his name, year of birth, and his father's name and yet there were no matching records. It was here my education in the ways of Norwegian naming conventions began and explains why my initial search did not return any results.

***English and Norwegian Naming Conventions in the Nineteenth Century*²**

While similar, English naming conventions usually saw a child have a family or surname (usually the father's) and one or multiple given or first names – a second given name can be referred to as a middle name – whereas Norwegian families tended to use a three part naming convention instead of fixed surnames. From about 1860 this started to slowly change but up until then Norwegian children may have had any combination of the following:

- First name
- Patronymic, -sen, -ssen, -son, -sson for males and -datter or -dotter for females showing the given name of their father. For example, if the father's

given name was Amund, then sons would be named Amundsen and daughters would be named Amundsatter. Patronymics are gender specific and women do not have 'maiden' and 'married' names.

- Farm name which could be the farm where they were born or lived, and could change when a family or an individual moved residences.

Also as a general rule a child's first name was assigned based on birth order and drew from both sides of a family as a way of paying respect to an ancestor. Thus the:

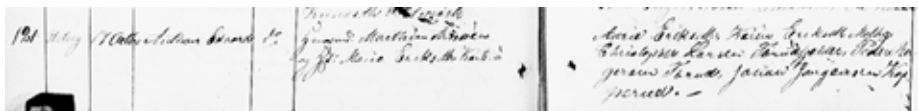
- First son was named after the paternal grandfather
- First daughter was named after the paternal grandmother
- Second son was named after the maternal grandfather
- Second daughter was named after the maternal grandmother
- Subsequent sons and daughters were named after siblings of the parents.

However, as with any 'rule' there are always exceptions. For example, when a child died in infancy the next child of the same sex was often given the same name in its honour. Or the more unusual naming the first born child of a second marriage after the deceased husband / wife of the first marriage.

Okay, so Anton Edvard ARNESON is really Anton Edvard HANSEN because his father was Hans Martin ARNESEN. Makes sense. No improvement on the search results, still zero (0). What am I doing wrong?

Several attempts later using different spelling variants, using the exact birth year, using a range of +/- 2 years either side, including location and/or a related person (e.g. parent), widening and then narrowing the search finally returned three results, two of which were my great grandfather.

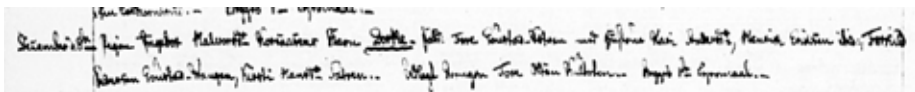
Anton Edvard HANSEN was born on 31 August 1858³ on a small farm called *Karterud* just outside Skedsmo, Akershus in the south-eastern corner of southern Norway. The following is an extract from the official Parish Register for Skedsmo:



Anton was one of ten children and the second son of **Hans Martin ARNESEN** and **Maria ERIKSDATTER**. As the Parish Register above shows, Anton's father Hans Martin sometimes preferred to go by his second given name of Martin. This preference meant that throughout subsequent birth registrations and census documents, Anton and his nine siblings have a combination of HANSEN, MARTINSEN and ARNESEN, with the farm names of *Holst*, *GAUSTAD*, and *Korsåsen* also featuring at different times.

No.	Den opgivne foddels Datum	Daabs-Datum	Barnets fuld Navn.	Om ægte eller uægte fodt.	Dets forældres fulde Navn, borgerlige Still- ing og Ophold- sfted.	Faddernes Navne.
No.	Date of birth	Date christened	Child's full name	Whether real or illegitimate	Parent's full name, civil status and place of residence	Sponsor's names
121	31 Aug	17 Oct	Anton Edvard	<p>ægte</p> <p>real</p>	<p>Martin Arnesen og Marie Erichsdatter, Karterud</p> <p>Martin Arnesen and Marie Eriksdatter (Karterud).</p>	<p>Marie Erichsdatter, Karen Erichsdatter (?), Christopher Larsen (?), Peder Bergensen (?), Johan Jorgensen (Kopperud)</p>

Note the register heading Om ægte eller uægte fodt meaning was the child born in wedlock (real) or out of wedlock (illegitimate). Compare Anton's 'real' register entry with his grandmother's Dorte TORESDATTER 'illegitimate' register entry:⁴



December 8th: Girl Ingebor Halvorsdatter Korsåsen of a child Dorte. It then lists the first name of the father, the farm he was from and the witnesses.

TIP #2

If you cannot find your ancestor in the Born and Baptised register, check the Illegitimate Born and Baptised register.

Even today it can be a shock to find out that your ancestor was born before their parents were married or within a few months of them getting married as was the case for both Anton and Dorte. However, thinking about it terms of the social and economic context at the time, selecting a mate and entering into a marriage was not simply based on whether a couple had affection for each other. Rather, it was a partnership between the couple and their families for the economic betterment of all. Hans Henrik BULL said ‘... a marriage did not involve simply forming a personal union; it also marked the start of a production unit.’¹⁵ Thus if a man intended to marry, it made sense to find out whether he could produce an heir to help run the farm and then have someone to pass it on to when he died.

Locating the farm on a present day map

The importance of finding out the farm where your ancestor was born, lived or worked cannot be underestimated. In my experience, the farm name features in almost every primary source: birth, confirmation, marriage, migration, and death registers, as well as Norway's official census⁶. In some cases, the farm name was chosen by your ancestor as their surname when they emigrated overseas. Such was the case for Anton's older brother Johan Martinus MARTINSEN who when he emigrated to the United States in 1886 took the name John M GAUSTAD.⁷

To find where the farm might be located today, I typed the farm name Korsåsen into the Digital Mapping Authority of Norway's site Kartverket (<https://www.norgeskart.no>). Several results were returned but by also knowing the general area from the Parish Register, I selected Nordre Korsåsen in the region of Eidskog, County Hedmark.

TIP #3

Wherever possible, use the special characters like å , æ , ø etc in proper names. These are available from within most word processing packages.



Map of the area of Nordre Korsåsen , Eidskog, Hedmark⁸

I knew I had the correct area because I recognised other farm names from other family members' documents, e.g. GAUSTAD to the north-east and Moen to the south-east. By turning on the satellite layer you can get a sense of the terrain of the land on which your ancestors lived.

Another great source of information about particular farms and the people who lived and worked on them are the bygdebøk (farm book) or plural, bygdebøker.

Martin ROE has written a very useful blogpost explaining the different types of farm books, how the area covered by a bygdebøk is defined, what information is and is not included, and how to get your hands on one.⁹ Under it's 'Bokhylla' ('The Bookshelf') service which grants access to users outside the Norwegian IP address range, the National Library of Norway can grant temporary access to all books – including farm books – published in Norway up to and including the year 2000 for research and educational purposes. Access is strictly by application and is usually only granted for a period of six months, with the possibility of extension.¹⁰

Tracing subsequent generations and future research plans

Putting into practice everything I learned about naming conventions, farm names and farm books, I was able to trace the male line back a further three generations from Hans Martin ARNESEN (see ARNESON Family Tree at the beginning) and have plans to trace the female line. Included below are the links to the main digital resources I used to undertake my research.

Happy ancestor hunting!

- 1 Consolidated Family Tree created using birth and death registration details sourced from the National Archives of Norway's Digital Archive, indexes made available online through the UK General Registration Office, and the New South Wales Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.
- 2 Gesme, Ann Urness. Norwegian Emigration: Between Rocks and Hard Places. Anundsen Publishing Company, Decorah, Iowa, United States of America. 2021.
- 3 Digital Archives of Norway. SAO, Skedsmo prestekontor Kirkebøker, F/Fa/L0010: Parish register (official) no. I 10, 1854-1865, p. 60, <https://www.digitalarkivet.no/kb20060306020911>.
- 4 Hedmark county, Vinger in Vinger, Parish register (official) no. 5 (1772-1813), Illegitimate born and baptised 1799 1800, Page 272, <https://www.digitalarkivet.no/kb20070603170264>.
- 5 Bull, Hans Henrik. Deciding Whom to Marry in a Rural Two-Class Society: Social Homogamy and Constraints in the Marriage Market in Rendalen, Norway, 1750-1900. International Review of Social History, vol. 50, Cambridge University Press, 2005, pp. 43-63, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/26405549>.
- 6 National Archives of Norway, <https://www.arkivverket.no/en/find-your-ancestors/public-censuses>.
- 7 Census record for John Gaustad, aged 43, 1020 5th Avenue, Eau Claire, Wisconsin, 1900 United States Federal Census, United States of America Bureau of the Census, Washington D.C, Ancestry.com.au, accessed 20 February 2022.
- 8 Map of the area of Nordre Korsåsen, Eidskog, Hedmark, Norway, Digital Mapping Authority of Norway, <https://www.norgeskart.no>.
- 9 Martin Roe, 'What is a «bygdebok»?', Norwegian Genealogy and then some blog, 28 January 2016, <https://martinroe.com/blog/what-is-a-bygdebok-2>, accessed 20 February 2022.
- 10 Access to Bokhylla from abroad, National Library of Norway, <https://www.nb.no/en/access-to-bokhylla>.

Key Resources

The Norwegian National Archive's Digital Archive – Arkivet, <https://www.digitalarkivet.no/en>

The Norwegian Mapping Authority – Kartverket, <https://www.kartverket.no/en>

The National Library of Norway – Nasjonalbiblioteket,
<https://www.nb.no/en/the-national-library-of-norway>

Statistics Norway, <https://www.ssb.no/en>.

Note: Bronwyn Paschalidis is happy for people to contact her regarding Norwegian research, email editor@familyhistoryact.org.au

Write Right

Pam Ray FHGSC

This article is based on notes which I had prepared in order to give a talk to the Society's Writers' Group. Unfortunately, the date scheduled for this fell after the most recent Covid lockdown began, and I am not a Zoom user at the moment. So a prose version seemed the best solution.

At monthly meetings in recent years Peter Procter had presented a valuable segment called 'Book Book' highlighting valuable sources in our library. This was always well received, and some experience in reading and editing Society and other publications prompted me to do something similar for the written word.

Immediately below are a few teasers for you to try.

1. Extract from recent U3A newsletter

The Woden Arts Program will be forming a new choir in Woden for over 55's, to be run by John Smith. Practises will take place at the Chifley Community Room on Monday mornings from 10am – noon.

2. Canberra Times 9 Mar 2021 p.3

Fashions on the field winner at Sunday's Black Opal race day

'My millinery was a vintage piece and I loaned some of the pieces from my sister.'

3. Radio National broadcaster 10 Jun 2020

Australia Post will make less deliveries, due to the great amount of parcels.

4. Canberra Times 18 Jul 2021, article written by a CT reporter

... the kindness of strangers that rebuilt the old Mogo church ...

Why should you read this? Because you want your readers to understand clearly what you are conveying. You want your text to be clear and accurate, so the reader is not distracted by the errors. Remember that writing is not speech. You can get away with things in speech that in writing distort the meaning. Speech is more informal and imprecise than writing.

You can probably think of prominent public figures who mangle the English language, like Pauline Hanson, Scott Morrison, Barnaby Joyce and Donald Trump. If Canberra Times reporters use 'She was laying on the road ... once more I encourage you to write a letter to the editor.

Topics covered in this article are: punctuation, possessive case, verbs, countable nouns, italics, word order, times and dates, numerals.

1. Punctuation. Less is the trend, but sometimes it is absolutely necessary, to make the meaning of a sentence quite unambiguous.

Commas: Resist the urge to write a comma every time you stop to think.

Comma not necessarily needed after a date, e.g. 'In 1788 the First Fleet landed at Sydney Cove and' BUT In a defining phrase, need 2 commas [serial commas], one at each end of the interruption, e.g. 'In 1788, when the First Fleet landed at Sydney Cove, war was brewing with France.' Such sentences should stand alone if you ignore what is between the commas. So 'In 1788 war was brewing with France.' Similarly: 'She wore her new gown, which was blue and red, to the ball that night.'

Full stops. Not after Mr Mrs Rt Flt Lt BUT Hon. Maj. Gen.

Why not? Full stops are used to indicate there is elision of one or more letters, but are not needed when the final letter is the final letter of the word abbreviated.

2. Possessive Case, taking into account euphony [what the ...?].

Possession for singular nouns is generally shown by adding an **apostrophe followed by an 's'** after the name of the 'owner', e.g. Mary's shoes, virus's effects, Joseph Banks's journal, Mr Miles's letters, James's football, Columbus's voyages.

However, for plural nouns: horses' harness, the Rays' house, fishes' scales. But note exceptions like: the women's clothes.

Only reason to disregard rules above is for euphony [pleasantness of sound] e.g. words with many sibilants [s or z sounds]: viruses' effects, the platypuses' beaks.

Other exceptions are Biblical or archaic names, both one syllable and more, where usage is for the apostrophe to follow the name without an additional 's'. E.g. In Jesus' name, Achilles' heel, Socrates' theory, Archimedes' principle.

But NO apostrophe is needed in the case of pronouns its, yours, theirs, hers, his, ours [which are already possessive]. Use 'it's' ONLY if you mean 'it is'. Like 'they'll' this is an example of elision.

3. Verbs. Ensure that every sentence that requires one has one and that it agrees with the number of its subject. e.g. The last successful crop was strawberries. Try to think of phrases where a verb is not needed.

Use of 'there' before the verbs 'be', 'exist' and similar. Tendency now in common usage is the use of 'There's' [singular] followed by a plural noun. e.g. There's ten men. WRONG! The expansion would be 'there is' or 'there was' both wrong, use 'There were'.

4. Tense. Keep the tense of your text the same, except for speech excerpts.

5. Non-countable and countable nouns

These cause some of the commonest errors in spoken AND written English. If a noun is ALWAYS **singular**, so cannot be counted, describe a quantity using **amount**. 'This **amount** of butter weighs less than 2 grams'

To describe a smaller quantity [comparative] use 'less'. e.g. less butter, much less milk.

If a noun can be **plural** [i.e. countable], use 'fewer', e.g. fewer eggs, fewer ideas, **many** fewer pages, NOT less eggs, less ideas. 'The amount of parcels' is INCORRECT. Should be 'The **number** of parcels' as 'parcels' is a countable noun.

6. Italics

Used sometimes for emphasis and correctly for titles of books within the text, and names of ships. Use HMAS or HMS without 'the' in front, otherwise this reads as 'the Her Majesty's Ship ...' HMAS Australia. No italics for the HMAS.

7. Word order

Subject of sentence: You and I, **not** Me and you. She and I, My parents and I, Jane and I. This is good manners, putting the other person/s first, but it is also correct grammar. e.g. 'You and I will go to the races.'

Object in sentence: You and me, as in 'He threw the balls at you and me'.

If referring to people, prefer 'The men WHO fixed the fence' over 'The men **that** fixed the fence'. 'That' is better for non-human nouns like 'The apples that fell.'

Adjectives. The accepted word order in a string of adjectives in English is: condition, size, age, colour, fabric. e.g. the fragile little old blonde woman **versus** the old blonde little fragile woman. How would you arrange 'red smart big brick new' to describe the noun 'house'?

Not accepted usage to insert a comma between adjectives unless they are describing the same quality, e.g. more than two colours together in a string.

8. Times and dates

Usually cite in order of day, month, year. No need for th, nd, or other suffixes after the date, they are superfluous. Preferred form: 5 June 1956.

Year or time spans. If you use 'from' you should follow it with 'to'. Incorrect is: The battle raged from 1954-1961. Correct is: 'The battle raged from 1954 to 1961.' 'Office hours are from 9am to 5pm.' If 'from' is not used then correct use is 'Office hours are 9-5.' 'He lived in Sicily 1954-1961.' BUT be aware of the **ambiguity** of 'between 1954 and 1961', or 'from 1954 to 1961', meaning either some time between those dates, or for that whole period.

A common error is 'the 1960's', which is a case of elision when there is nothing to elide, or possession when there is nothing to possess. CORRECT is 'the 1960s'

9. Numerals. Use always for money e.g. 20 pounds, or £20, and for ages, unless the number would be the first word in a sentence. BUT he was a miner for twelve years.

LASTLY

Think about what aids might help you with grammar, punctuation and usage. www.lexico.com seems to be a good website. Although the word 'Oxford' appears in its origin it does not belong to the Oxford University stable. But it appears to be English rather than American and better than Collins, Macmillan or other US guides.

If you still love the printed book (as I do), then the *Macquarie Dictionary* is recommended, as is the *Australian Style manual ... Roget's Thesaurus* and *Fowler's Modern English usage* are still extremely useful authoritative guides.

Chance Remarks and Coincidences

June McKenzie

Reading *The Ancestral Searcher (TAS)* Sept 2021 (p 110) about how a chance remark by a neighbour helped Robyn COGHLAN with background Information on an area in Devon that she was researching. This reminded me of when chance remarks have helped me. My son was walking out of the office with his boss one day a couple of years ago, when his boss happened to say that he was going home to continue researching his German ancestors. My son replied that he had German ancestors too. With all the people in Australia with German ancestors, what was the chance of any connection? Buckley's and none? However, sure enough, it was the same family and they are related. My great grandfather was his g-g-g-grandfather. Both of us have benefitted immensely from that chance remark. As an aside, Geoff BURKHARDT's ancestors arrived on the same ship *Louisa* as great-grandfather in 1855.

Some years ago, when my brother walked into his favourite hotel in Armidale and went up to his mates, he heard them talking about GARDNERS. He asked why they were talking about his family. As a result, he was able to give me enough information that enabled me to connect with, until then, unknown cousins in Queensland. They were daughters of two of Mum's brothers with whom she had lost touch many years earlier.

Also in *TAS* Sept 2021, (p120), Janette JAMES had written about the KEOUGHs living at Richlands and Taralga. The article gave me more information on that area where the MCKENZIEs had worked for MACARTHUR's orchards and many are buried in Stonequarry Cemetery. I knew that my husband's (Max's) father was born there and his grandfather moved the family to the Hunter Valley in 1912, because he said they were going out backwards. What I didn't know was that was that the government had resumed the land and broken it into 30 smaller lots. It was one of these that proved unviable for the MCKENZIEs.

Again, as an aside, three generations of MCKENZIEs were part of the first highland clearances of Skye arriving in 1837 on the *William Nicol* as were the ancestors of noted barrister, Geoffrey ROBERTSON (QC).

A number of coincidences have occurred in our families. At Yalbraith, near Richlands and Taralga, Max's father (Herbert McKENZIE) was born on 22 December 1900. On the same day, his mother's father, Hugh MCNEILLY, died in that area. The MCNEILLYs had lived in that area for a long time after arriving from Ireland in 1853 on the *Irene*. Herbert McKENZIE's mother, Elizabeth, was born on 2 June, 1868, somewhere in the Taralga area. Also, on 2 June 1906, when my father was 5, his mother, my grandmother, died in childbirth and so died her daughter, Grace. The same day, her eldest daughter gave birth to a healthy boy. The day is known in the family as "double birth and double death". My brother was also born on 2 June.

Max's mother, one of her sisters and a brother were all born on 27 November, in different years.

At a Clan MacKenzie gathering in Albury about 20 years ago, we walked into where the Welcome Dinner was being held. There were spare seats at two tables. We didn't know anyone at either table, so we sat at the closest one. After introducing ourselves, the men went to the bar to order the drinks. Marion asked me which McKenzie line Max was descended from. I responded, "Alexander Junior from Skye" to which she replied, "So are John and Faye." After going into more detail it transpired that the common ancestor was their great grandfather, son of Alexander Junior. He was 3 when 3 generations of the family arrived in NSW in 1837 as part of the clearances of the Isle of Skye. We have kept in close contact ever since. Had we chosen to sit at the other table, we may never have found the connection.

In 1937 before I was born, Mum, Dad and my siblings were travelling back to Armidale after visiting relatives in Queensland. Dad's car suddenly stopped outside Glen Innes hospital. After fiddling with the engine for over half an hour, the car started again. Mum later learnt that the Aunt who had raised her for most of her childhood in Ben Lomond, was dying in the hospital that night. Mum had no idea that she could have seen Aunt Soph again.

Not family history related, but a few months ago, a school friend, whom I have known and kept in touch with since 2nd class, emailed me and said her sister, who lives in Canberra, would like to catch up with me. It must have been 60 years since we had seen each other. We arranged to meet for coffee and had a lovely chat. We said we would meet again in a couple of months. However, the next day, who should walk into a craft group that I go to? Yes, the same lady. Twice in two days after so many years.

Chance remarks and coincidences have certainly benefitted my research.

From Our Contemporaries

Pauline Bygraves

The items selected for this column are taken from some of the many overseas journals received by the Society – they usually mention Australia in some form or may be of general interest to Australian researchers. If you have an interest in a particular country or location, there will often be other relevant material – recently received journals are on display at the front of the Library.

E-journals are accessible on the computers in the main room. Open the FCER icon on the desktop and click on the link to “Electronic Journals” under “Electronic Resources”. If you have any suggestions, please email the editor@familyhistoryact.org.au.

AUSTRALASIA

- Jane SIM, daughter of James SIM and Margaret ADAMS, chose to remain in Scotland when her parents and siblings migrated to New Zealand on the *Duchess of Argyll* in 1842. She married her fiance and they had a son before she was widowed. She later married George WISHART, a widower, and they sailed to Melbourne and spent over two years on the goldfields. Their daughter Margaret WISHART was born there in 1855. The family then moved to New Zealand to join Jane’s family. Margaret went on to marry John SINTON. *New Zealand Family Tree Dec 2021 p10 (electronic journal)*.



- Peter REABURN is trying to establish when his 2xgreat grandfather, Robert RYBURN/REABURN, arrived in Australia. Robert was born at Paisley in 1827 and died at Surrey Hills, Melbourne in 1910. His wife Mary (nee McLACHLAN/McLAUCHLAN) was born at Kilbarchan in 1831 and arrived in Melbourne on the *Almora* in Dec 1857. At the time Robert was already in Australia working near Beechworth. *Glasgow & West of Scotland FHS Oct 2021 n122 p4 (electronic journal)*.

- Tom SMITH and his wife Maria Ann (nee SHERWOOD), both agricultural labourers, migrated to NSW in 1838. They later bought an orchard near Sydney where Maria cultivated a new variety of apple with a crisp texture and sharp tang, which was renamed Granny Smith in her honour in 1891. *Kent FHS Down-Under Australian Branch Newsletter Dec 2021 n53 p5 (electronic journal)*.

CANADA

- Eric Selcov HANSEN, born at Bundaberg in 1918, was the second of five children born to John T and Edith Ingeborg HANSEN who had migrated from Denmark. The family left Australia for Canada, with John departing in 1927

and his family following in 1928. Eric enlisted in the Canadian Army in 1940 and was killed in Holland in 1945. *The British Columbia Genealogist Sep 2021 v51 n3 p26 (electronic journal)*.

ENGLAND

- Emily Sarah ANDREWS was born in 1867. The 1901 and 1911 census returns list her occupation as Forewoman Chocolate Factory. In 1915 she married George Frederick GOODHEAD a widower, employed by Cadbury Bournville. In 1920 they travelled to Tasmania where the Cadbury, Fry, Pascal factory was due to be built. George died in 1936. Emily Sarah sailed from Hobart to Adelaide in 1939. *Tree Tappers (Malvern FHS) Winter 2021 v26 p121 (electronic journal)*.

- Edmund Tyrell ARTIS became the House Stewart to the 4th Earl FITZWILLIAM in 1816. The surnames of some of his descendants living in Australia include HOWES, SMYTHE, GOLDSMITH and NEEDHAM. *Suffolk Roots Dec 2021 v47 n3 p248 (electronic journal)*.

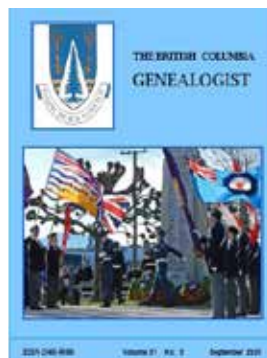
- Elizabeth BRIMLEY, daughter of John BRIMLEY and Peecey (nee OSBORN), was born in 1851 and never married. She went to Australia in 1880 and had a son in 1882. She died at Sydney in 1894. *Bedfordshire FHS Dec 2021 v23 n4 p12 (electronic journal)*.

- Richard DILLINGHAM of Flitwick was found guilty of housebreaking and transported to Van Diemen's Land in 1831. An article in *Ancestor (The Genealogical Society of Victoria) Jun 2021* draws on letters sent back to his family to trace his journey to VDL and then to the Victorian goldfields. *Bedfordshire FHS Dec 2021 v23 n4 p14 (electronic journal)*.

- Douglas DOVER, son of Watson and Ada DOVER, was born in 1921. He was called up for military service in 1941 and spent time in North Africa and Italy. He married Barbara Moreen HOOLEY in 1953. In 1959 they migrated to Australia where Doug's sister Eva Allison was living. Doug died at Maryborough in 1989. *Nottinghamshire FHS Oct 2021 v16 n12 p18 (electronic journal)*.

- Tracy DODDS: "Death Duties". *Nottinghamshire FHS Oct 2021 v16 n2 p22 (electronic journal)*.

- Mary Ann EALES was born in 1846 at Brookwood, Surrey. In 1862 she married Thomas CHAPMAN at Woking. Mary and Thomas departed England in 1873, apparently to find Thomas' father, Charles WELLS,



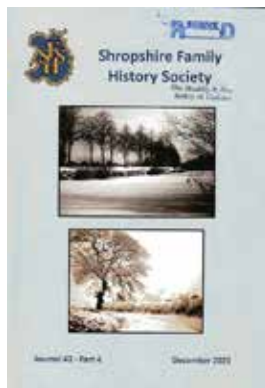
who had been transported to Tasmania when Thomas was a baby. The family later moved to New Zealand where Mary died in 1895 and Thomas in 1919. During their marriage they had 16 children, of whom five died in infancy. *Root and Branch (West Surrey FHS) Dec 2021 v48 n3 p120 (NSur9/60/02)*.

- Harold James HALSE, born at Leytonstone in 1886, was a talented English footballer and the first to appear in three FA Cup finals for three clubs. His only daughter Winifred Alma was born in 1909. She married Richard EMSLIE and died at Perth, Western Australia in 2002. *Essex Family Historian Dec 2021 n175 p57 (electronic journal)*.

- Dave MORRIS: “Nationwide digital churchyard mapping project”. The Church of England and a digital surveying company are creating digital maps of 19,000 churchyards using sophisticated laser equipment. A new free website will be launched in the northern Spring 2022. *Shropshire FHS Dec 2021 v42 n4 p165 (NSH9/60/01)*.

- Richard TAYLOR married Ann PARTIS at Eltham in Oct 1848. They arrived at Port Adelaide aboard the *British Empire* in Aug 1850. Initially they lived at Houghton in South Australia before moving to Nelson in Victoria where they bought and cleared land on the Glenelg River. Their 10 children were Edward, Richard, John, Charles, Kisandra, Jane, Rosamund, Elizabeth, William and Eliza. Ann died in 1909 and Richard in 1910. Both are buried at Mt Gambier. *Kent FHS Down-Under Australian Branch Newsletter Dec 2021 n53 p13 (electronic journal)*.

- Richard and John WILDBLOOD were accomplished musicians, adopting the stage name ‘The Kohler Brothers’ in 1851 and entertaining audiences in North America, Australia and New Zealand. *Shropshire FHS Dec 2021 v42 n4 p186 (NSH9/60/01)*.

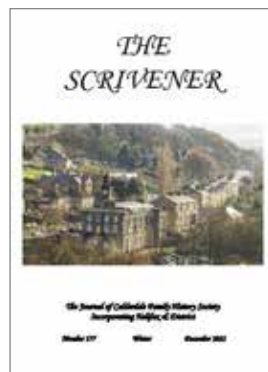


GENERAL

- Stephen GILL: Talk “Getting the Best from Photos”. *The Scrivener (Calderdale FHS) Dec 2021 n177 p6 (electronic journal)*.

GUERNSEY

- Thomas HUTCHESSON, eldest son of Francis Percy HUTCHESSON and Charlotte Frederica Elizabeth Hay GRAEME, was born at Guernsey in Jan 1879. He was a trooper in the Western Australian Permanent Infantry sent to South Africa where he



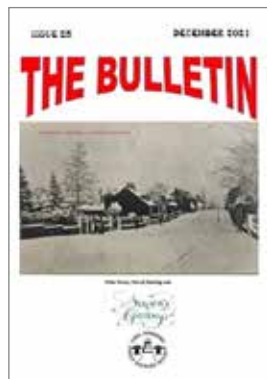
was a despatch rider to General FRENCH and was highly recommended for gallant conduct at Rensburg in 1900. *La Societe Guernesiaise Winter 2021 v35 n2 p14 (electronic journal)*.

IRELAND

- Jennifer HARRIS: “Australian Irish Connections – Every Statistic Tells a Story – Making Sense of Modern Australian Census Records”. *Irish Roots 4th Qtr 2021 n120 p26 (R9/60/04)*.
- Donna MOUGHTY: “Is it Time to Research in Ireland?”. *Irish Roots 4th Qtr 2021 n120 p16 (R9/60/04)*.
- David E RENCHER and Craig L FOSTER: “Genealogical Education in the Family History Library, Salt Lake City, Utah”. *The Septs (Irish Genealogical Society International) Oct 2021 v42 n4 p102 (R9/60/07)*.
- James G RYAN: “Local Resources for Family History Research – County Cavan”. *Irish Roots 4th Qtr 2021 n120 p10 (R9/60/04)*.

SCOTLAND

- John ANDERSON, son of John ANDERSON and Jane (nee BAILLIE) was born at Patna in 1878. In 1910 he arrived in Australia aboard the *Oswestry Grange*. His mother travelled on the SS *Banffshire* in 1911, and his brother James joined them in Queensland. John enlisted in the AIF in 1915 and was killed in Belgium in 1917. Jane returned to Scotland, dying at Ayr in 1931. James died at Toowoomba in 1960. *The Bulletin (East Ayrshire FHS) Dec 2021 n25 p3 (electronic journal)*.
- James MARWICK, son of George MARWICK of Borwick Farm, married Isabella HARPER at Stromness. They migrated to Australia with their two children in 1851. *SIB Folk News (Orkney FHS) Winter 2021 n100 p18 (electronic journal)*.
- John MATHER was born in 1815 and died at Armidale NSW in 1852. His wife Annie DAILEY died in 1854. Both their names, along with their sons John Joseph and Alexander Hamilton, are detailed on the MATHER family gravestone in the Old Kirk graveyard at Kilmarnock. *The Bulletin (East Ayrshire FHS) Dec 2021 n25 p7 (electronic journal)*.
- Jan PENNINGTON is researching the family of Thomas BROWN, Westerkirk, who married Mary MAXWELL and migrated to NSW. Thomas was involved in developing the Lithgow area and later became a Member of Parliament. *Dumfries and Galloway FHS Nov 2021 n101 p25 (electronic journal)*.



- James WATT, son of Andrew WATT and Hannah McKEAN, left his wife and family and 'emigrated' to the United States. According to an inscription on a gravestone in Anwort Old Kirk, he died in Australia about 1858. *Dumfries and Galloway FHS Nov 2021 n101 p10 (electronic journal)*.

SOUTH AFRICA

- Charles ROBUS married Elizabeth Susannah GREGORY at Canterbury, Kent in 1837. By 1840 they were living at Adelaide where their son, William James, was born. Three more children were born in Australia: George Clark in 1842, Julia in 1844 and Agnes in 1846. The family moved to South Africa sometime between 1847 and 1850. It is not clear where their fifth child, James, was born but their sixth child, Isabella, was born at Cape Town in Jun 1850. *Familia (Genealogical Society of South Africa) 2021 v58 n4 p3 (W9/60/02)*.

FHACT Library - New Collection Items In Brief

compiled by Barbara Moore FHGSC

A selection of those items which have been received recently and are available for use in the Society's Library. More details on the items can be checked via the catalogue on the HAGSOC Internet website. Our thanks to members who have provided donations.

AUSTRALIA

Every family has a story: Short stories from the 2020 E M Fletcher writing competition – A3/60/10

Irish workhouse orphan emigration to Australia 1848-1850 – McIntyre, Perry & Reid, Richard – A7/18/35

London to Australia by clipper 1886-87: Diary of John Ferguson during a voyage from London to Sydney in the ship "Windsor Castle" 1886-7
– Jennings, Brian – A7/18/34

Military research: getting the most out of your Digger's military records
– Smith, Neil – A5/70/24

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Capital women: a history of the work of the National Council of Women (ACT) in Canberra 1939-1979 – Stephenson, Freda – AA7/39/04

NEW SOUTH WALES

Batemans Bay: story of a town – James, Allison – AN8.536/01/03

Burials in Bimbi cemetery – AN5/16.810/01a

Young lawn cemetery – AN5/16.594/03

VICTORIA

*Richmond Victoria: Index of owners and occupiers & index of streets
1857-1902 – AV8/8.121 CD1568*

INTERNATIONAL

Unrelated certificates collection finding aids – Y5/L5/02

ENGLAND

*English given names: popularity, spelling variants, diminutives and
abbreviations – Baxter, Carol – N2/30/01*

Huntingdonshire

Our library has purchased the images of the typed **transcriptions of the parish registers** for the pre-1974 county of Huntingdonshire as PDFs for the towns and villages of *Alconbury, Barham, Broughton, Buckden, Buckworth, Bury-cum-Hepmangrove, Bythorn, Caldecote, Colne, Covington, Denton, Elton, Fenstanton, Fletton, Folksworth, Glatton, Godmanchester, Grafham, Great Gidding, Hartford, Hilton, Holywell-cum-Needingworth, Huntington, Keyston, Kimbolton, Leighton Bromswold, Little Raveley, Molesworth, Northampton (hearth tax), Old Weston, Ramsey, Sawtry, Southoe, St Neots, Stilton, Water Newton, Winwick, Woodston, Woodwalton, Yaxley* – NHu5/12 CD1542-1566, 1569-1599.

Our collection complements the indexes that are available on *familysearch, FindMyPast and Ancestry*. If you find an index entry on these databases, you may wish to view the PDFs in our Library to see it in the context of the parish register, and scroll through the pages. The PDFs include **additional information like photographs of the towns, lists of clergy**, etc.

Westmoreland

*Westmorland: Extract from volume 6 [of] The Magna Brittanica et Hibernia by
Thomas Cox (Vicar of Bromfield, Essex) printed in 1731 AD – NWes7/01/01*

SCOTLAND

Scottish given names – Baxter, Carol – P2/30/02

IRELAND

*Irish given names: popularity, spelling variants, diminutives and abbreviations
– Baxter, Carol – R2/30/01*

*Irish newspapers and journals: how to locate them and what to expect from
them – Paton, Chris – R5/90/01*

Leinster

*County Longford residents prior to the famine: A transcription and complete
index of the Tithe Applotment books of County Longford, Ireland (1823-1835)
– Rymsza, Guy A – RLe5/14/01*

WALES

Welsh given names: popularity, spelling variants, diminutives and abbreviations
– Baxter, Carol – Q2/30/01

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Find your Czech and Slovak ancestors – Szaleados, Stephen – SCz5/04/01

GERMANY

The Family Tree historical atlas of Germany – Beidler, James M – SGe9/12/02
German residential records for genealogists: tracking your ancestor from place to place in Germany – Minert, Roger P – SGe5/04/05

SCANDINAVIA

Scandinavian research guide: sources and strategies – Hansen, Holly T
– SDe5/04/02

UNITED STATES of AMERICA

The Complete Book of Emigrants 1751-1776: a comprehensive listing compiled from English Public Records – Coldham, Peter Wilson – U5/46/01

FAMILY HISTORIES

The Cullen family history: Ireland to Australia: the first century – Wills, Margaret
– A4/CUL/01

The families of Gilbey-Andrew, Hillier-Petty – Andrew, Dorothy – A4/GIL/04

Farewell to old neighbours, old comrades, old cronies ...: the Russell, Forrest, Crookston, O'Neill, Butler and related families from Scotland and Ireland
– Humphries, Cathie – A4/RUS/01

Fettered and free: The Humphries, Considine, Reynolds, Dawes, Fallon, Heath and O'Hare families from England and Ireland – Humphries, Cathie
– A4/HUM/02

A Good Templar: the life and times of Albert John Carter – Carter, Phil
– A4/CAR/03

The Pioneer Bush Brothers of Jerrawa Creek – Russell, D – A4/BUS/01

The Robinsons of Milburn – Parkin, Philip W V – NWe4/ROB/01

Shaking the Mulga – Ditton, Clem – A4/DIT/01

They stood tall: a history of the Greentree families that came to Australia during the 1800s – Greentree, Philip Clendon – A4/GRE/05

[Times past]: Gross Free wedding 1947 – A4/FRE CD1567

The True Aussie battlers of Hope Valley "Fore and Aft" – Whitmore, Aileen
– A4/LEW/01

Book Review

Pam Ray FHGSC

Carter, Phil. *A good Templar: the life and times of Albert John Carter*. [Canberra] Phil Carter, 2021. 149 pages, illustrations, HAGSOC library classification no. A4/CAR/03.

It is unusual to be reviewing a book that is, strictly speaking, a biography and family history combined.

The author, a member of our Society, has self-published an interesting account of one of his grandfathers, with just enough detail about that man's wider family to place Albert Carter in context.

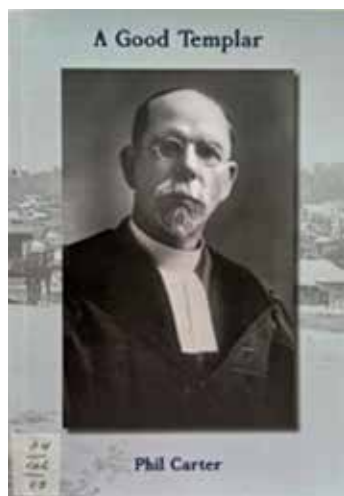
Given the variety of topics dealt with in the family stories submitted for the Eunice Fletcher Award since its inception, it is interesting to see an account of 'a man of the cloth' and his family. Carter was an adherent of two religions, Primitive Methodism and Presbyterianism. Both

of these were minor religions in England, where Carter was born in 1866, and in Australia, where he died in 1937. The Anglican Church was dominant in both countries, with the Roman Catholic Church the second most powerful church in Australia.

Carter migrated to Australia in 1884, and as a Primitive Methodist was a fervent temperance advocate from a young age. Therein lies the reason for the title of this book. Carter was a member of the International Order of the Good Templars, an organisation devoted to advocating for the prohibition of liquor. The temperance movement fluctuated in popularity in Australia. During the Great Depression of the 1920s and 1930s, for instance, it gained in strength when women saw how money was spent on liquor which should have been spent on food for struggling families.

In 1894 Carter left the Primitive Methodist church to become a Presbyterian and soon became a minister in that church, an occupation he followed until his death.

Of great interest is the number and location of towns in which Carter ministered. Many of these were not far from Canberra, such as Bowral and Tumbarumba. Carter also had appointments to Nundle, Narrandera, Wyong and Bourke, as well as Sydney parishes later in his career. Of special interest is his time as the minister of St Stephen's Presbyterian Church in Queanbeyan 1920-1926. This



of course was the period when Canberra was under construction, with many Queanbeyan residents heavily involved in the workforce, and also supplying services to residents in the wider area.

The author provides useful historical information (with excellent references) about each town in which his grandfather ministered. The photographs in the book are well chosen, and the author has resisted the temptation, common to many of us, to include every known detail of the characters' lives. At 149 pages the book is easy to handle, being not too weighty. The off-white, almost pale grey, paper and the typeface make for easy reading. This is an excellent example of a biography/family history and our member Phil Carter is to be commended for this work.

Society Education and Social Activities

Meetings are held via Zoom, face-to-face in the Education Room, or "hybrid" via both methods. Refer to the website www.familyhistoryact.org.au for additional information or to register for the meetings. Contact the convenor if you have any questions.

Education Sessions – *Registration is required for all paid Courses or Events. Information is on the website www.familyhistoryact.org.au or in the newsletters. Contact events@familyhistoryact.org.au for any questions about education events.*

APRIL 2022

- 5 7pm-9pm **Monthly Meeting** *Inaugural Brian Maher Lecture* Dr Richard Reid. Celebrating Canberra and Region Heritage Festival.
- 7 7.30pm-9.30pm **Scottish SIG**:
convenor Robert Forrester scottish.sig@familyhistoryact.org.au
- 9 10am-12.30pm **Writers SIG**:
convenor Clare McGuinness writers.sig@familyhistoryact.org.au
- 9 1pm-3pm **DNA SIG**: convenors Elizabeth Hannan, Sue Barrett and Marilyn Woodward dna.sig@familyhistoryact.org.au
- 13 7.30pm-9.30pm **Convict SIG**: *Finding Elizabeth Bumstead at The Female Convict Research Centre*
convenor Michele Rainger convict.sig@familyhistoryact.org.au
- 14 10am-12noon **Family Tree Maker SUG**: *Questions and Answers*
convenors ftm.sug@familyhistoryact.org.au
- 15 10am-11am **Coffee and Chat**: *Exploring Military Records*
contact coffee.chat@familyhistoryact.org.au
- 17 11am-1pm **Pauline's Parlour**: Having a problem with your research, or not sure where to start? Come along to our round table chats, over a cup of tea, to discuss your problem.
convenor Pauline Ramage parlour@familyhistoryact.org.au

- 21 10am-12noon **Legacy SUG:**
convenor Julie Hesse legacy.sug@familyhistoryact.org.au
- 21 8pm **Heraldry SIG:**
convenor Niel Gunson heraldry.sig@familyhistoryact.org.au
- 25 10am-1pm **Practical Procedures:** Making best use of the FFACT Library with Jeanette Hahn. These sessions are for anyone wishing to improve their knowledge and make the most of our own really fabulous resources. Four places per session are available so bookings are required.
convenor Jeanette Hahn library.practice@familyhistoryact.org.au
- 26 10am-12noon **Pauline's Parlour:** Having a problem with your research, or not sure where to start? Come along to our round table chats, over a cup of tea, to discuss your problem.
convenor Pauline Ramage parlour@familyhistoryact.org.au
- 23 1pm-3pm **DNA Drop In:** Have you had a DNA Test and don't know what it means or how to use the results in family research? Join in this round table meeting to discuss your specific questions or problems on DNA.
convenors Marilyn Woodward, Elizabeth Hannan, Sue Barrett
dna.sig@familyhistoryact.org.au

MAY 2022

- 3 7pm-9pm **Monthly Meeting**
- 6 9.30am-11.30am **Reunion & Mac Support SUG:**
convenor Danny O'Neill ram.sug@familyhistoryact.org.au
- 11 7.30pm-9.30pm **TMG Down Under SUG:**
convenor Lindsay Graham tmg.sug@familyhistoryact.org.au
- 12 2pm-4pm (note change of time) **Family Tree Maker SUG:** *Smart Stories and Books – more experienced level*
convenors ftm.sug@familyhistoryact.org.au
- 14 9.30am-11.30am **Irish SIG:** *Irish Folklore and the Schools' Project on www.duchas.ie*
convenor Barbara Moore irish.sig@familyhistoryact.org.au
- 15 11am-1pm **Pauline's Parlour:**
Pauline Ramage parlour@familyhistoryact.org.au
- 19 10am-12noon **Legacy SUG:**
convenor Julie Hesse legacy.sug@familyhistoryact.org.au
- 19 7.30pm-9.30pm **English and Welsh SIG:** *Finding Wills to uncover family history gems* presenter Therese Lynch. convenors Floss Aitchison and Nina Johnson english.welsh.sig@familyhistoryact.org.au

- 20 10am-11am **Coffee and Chat: Newspapers – Trove and beyond**
contact coffee.chat@familyhistoryact.org.au
- 21 10am-12.30pm **Writers SIG:**
convenor Clare McGuinness writers.sig@familyhistoryact.org.au
- 22 2pm-4pm **Australia SIG: Immigrants from Nations other than Britain**
convenor Pauline Ramage australia.sig@familyhistoryact.org.au
- 23 10am-1pm **Practical Procedures:**
convenor Jeanette Hahn library.practice@familyhistoryact.org.au
- 31 10am-12noon **Pauline's Parlour:** Having a problem with your research, or not sure where to start? Come along to our round table chats, over a cup of tea, to discuss your problem.
convenor Pauline Ramage parlour@familyhistoryact.org.au
- 24 1pm-3pm **DNA Drop In:** convenors Marilyn Woodward, Elizabeth Hannan, Sue Barrett dna.sig@familyhistoryact.org.au
- 28 10am-12noon **Digital Asset Management SIG:**
convenor Danny O'Neill dam.sig@familyhistoryact.org.au

JUNE 2022

- 2 7.30pm-9.30pm **Scottish SIG:**
convenor Robert Forrester scottish.sig@familyhistoryact.org.au
- 3 9.30am-11.30am **Reunion & Mac Support SUG:**
convenor Danny O'Neill ram.sug@familyhistoryact.org.au
- 7 7pm-9pm **Monthly Meeting**
- 8 7.30pm-9.30pm **Convict SIG: Convicts in the Parramatta Region**
convenor Michele Rainger convict.sig@familyhistoryact.org.au
- 9 10am-12noon **Family Tree Maker SUG: Ancestry and FTM**
convenors ftm.sug@familyhistoryact.org.au
- 11 1pm-3pm **DNA SIG:** convenors Elizabeth Hannan, Sue Barrett and Marilyn Woodward dna.sig@familyhistoryact.org.au
- 11 2pm-3.30pm **TMG Down Under SUG:**
convenor Lindsay Graham tmg.sug@familyhistoryact.org.au
- 16 10am-12noon **Legacy SUG:**
convenor Julie Hesse legacy.sug@familyhistoryact.org.au
- 16 8pm **Heraldry SIG:**
convenor Niel Gunson heraldry.sig@familyhistoryact.org.au
- 17 10am-11am **Coffee and Chat: Researching outside of Australia and UK**
contact coffee.chat@familyhistoryact.org.au

- 18 10am-12.30pm **Writers SIG:**
 convenor Clare McGuiness writers.sig@familyhistoryact.org.au
- 27 10am-1pm **Practical Procedures:**
 convenor Jeanette Hahn library.practice@familyhistoryact.org.au
- 28 10am-12noon **Pauline's Parlour:**
 convenor Pauline Ramage parlour@familyhistoryact.org.au

Calendar for regular Groups

Australia SIG

2pm the fourth Sunday of
 odd-numbered months

Coffee and Chat

10am the third Friday of each month

Convict SIG

7.30pm the second Wednesday of
 even-numbered months

Digital Asset Management (DAM) SIG

10am the last Saturday of odd-
 numbered months except January

DNA Drop In

1pm the last Tuesday of each month
 except January and December

DNA SIG

1pm first Saturday of February,
 second Saturday of March, May, July,
 September, November

English and Welsh SIG

7.30pm the third Thursday of
 odd-numbered months

Family Tree Maker SUG

10am the second Thursday of each
 month except January

Heraldry SIG

8pm the third Thursday of even-
 numbered months except December

Irish SIG

9.30am the first Saturday of
 February, second Saturday of March,
 May, July, September, November

Legacy SUG

10am the third Thursday of each
 month except December

Morning Coffee and Chat

10am the third Friday of each month

Pauline's Parlour

10am the last Tuesday of each
 month except December
 11am the third Sunday of each
 month except December

Practical Procedures

10am the fourth Monday of each
 month except December

Reunion & Mac Support SUG

9.30am the first Friday of each
 month, except January and
 December

Scottish SIG

7.30pm the first Thursday of each
 even-numbered month

TMG Down Under SUG

2pm the second Saturday of even-
 numbered months except December
 7.30pm the second Wednesday
 of odd-numbered months except
 January

Writers SIG

10am the third Saturday of each
 month February to November (dates
 around Easter may change)

Services for Members

Photocopies

A4 25c

Microform Prints

A4 45c

GRO Certificate and PDF Service

Members \$24 certificate, \$16 PDF

Non-members \$27 certificate \$17 PDF

Translation Service

Translations available for the following languages:

English handwriting c. 1600, Estonian, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Icelandic, Italian, Latin, Norwegian, Polish, Welsh, Yiddish.

Prices: A \$10 fee for assessment of the material is non-refundable. Prices vary according to language and are charged per 100 words or part thereof.

Further details in Library or from the secretary@familyhistoryact.org.au

LDS Film Viewing

The FFACT library is registered as a Library Affiliate with the LDS FamilySearch Organisation. This enables members using the FFACT library access to the approximately 25% of digital records held by LDS that have restricted access imposed by copyright holders.

Discounts

Financial members receive a 10% discount when purchasing FFACT publications. Further details in Library

Research Advice

The service providing free research to members, for those facing a "brick wall" in their research, is currently suspended.

Research Service

Contact Jenny Higgins 0429 704 339 .

Readers' queries

Members may submit queries for inclusion in *The Ancestral Searcher* free of charge. Please no more than 200 words per query. Non-members \$27.50. Contact: editor@familyhistoryact.org.au (all prices include GST)

Notice to Contributors

The copy deadline for contributions to *The Ancestral Searcher* is the 2nd Monday of the month prior to publication. The journal is published quarterly in March, June, September and December.

The Editor welcomes articles, letters, news and items of interest on any subject pertaining to family and local history.

Please send text files in either MS Word or plain text. Articles should be no more than 2000 words, with one or two quality images. Please limit footnotes to 3-4 per 500 words.

Digital images should be a high resolution and tiff or jpeg images.

The Editor reserves the right to edit all articles and include or omit images as appropriate.

Authors can assist by; formatting dates to '1 July 1899'; months to be spelled out; no ordinals on numbers (no st/nd/rd/th); ship names should be italicised; all quotes to be in "double quotes"; and all family names should be formatted as CAPITALS. (But not in captions or end notes.) Submissions and questions to: editor@familyhistoryact.org.au.

LIBRARY

Unit 7, 41 Templeton Street, Cook – 02 6251 7004

Opening hours:	Tuesday	11.00	am	–	2.00	pm
	Wednesday	10.00	am	–	3.30	pm
	Thursday	11.00	am	–	2.00	pm
	Saturday	2.00	pm	–	5.00	pm
	Sunday	2.00	pm	–	5.00	pm

The Library is CLOSED on all Public Holidays

Reader's Access Ticket for non-members: \$10 for one day, \$20 one week, \$30 one month.

SOCIETY MEETINGS

Monthly general meetings are held beginning at 7.00pm in the FFACT Education Room, Templeton Street, Cook, ACT on the first Tuesday of each month, except January. The Annual General Meeting is held on the first Tuesday of November. Notices of special meetings, and social gatherings are advertised in this journal as appropriate.

MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTIONS

Membership begins from the date the member joins and will expire either one or two years later at the end of the month in which the member joined. New members, or members who have lapsed for more than 12 months, are required to pay a joining fee. Joint membership is available for additional members at the same address. The Pensioner concession are available to Australian residents please check with our Membership Secretary. Amounts are shown for one year.

Individual	\$ 81.00*	Joining Fee	\$ 20.00
Joint	\$ 122.00*	Journal Only – Australia	\$ 35.00
Individual – Pensioner	\$ 76.00*	Journal Only – Overseas	\$ 45.00*
Joint – Pensioner	\$ 112.00*		

* GST free other prices include GST

Membership forms are available on the website, at the FFACT Library or can be posted on request.

The Ancestral Searcher is the official journal of the Heraldry & Genealogy Society of Canberra Inc. The journal is published quarterly and available without charge to financial members of the Society and affiliated bodies. Kindred Societies can receive the journal on an exchange basis. Back copies are available for current year and previous two years at \$5.00 each. Earlier issues are \$3.00 each or \$5.00 for a yearly bundle of 4 issues (price includes postage within Australia).

Reproduction without permission is not permitted. The views expressed in the items in the journal are those of the authors' and not necessarily those of the Society, and the Society cannot vouch for the authenticity of advertisements appearing in the journal.

ADVERTISING AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Copy for advertising and contributions is required by the first day of the month preceding the month of publication. Advertising in the journal:

Full page for four consecutive issues \$330; half page for four consecutive issues \$175;

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