

The South Australian GENEALOGIST



About The Society

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The South Australian Genealogist

Journal of the South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society Inc.



Front cover: In this issue the regular feature Photographic Corner focuses on the importance of pets and animals within the lives of people. Here Carl Wegener is pictured on his Police Grey at his graduation c1910s. Although South Australian Police used some grey horses in the late 1800s it was not until World War I that their use became more prominent as darker coloured horses were procured by the Australian Army for the war effort. In 1951 South Australian Police adopted the policy that all police horses were to be exclusively grey, primarily for their visibility at night.



Back cover: Another image from the Photographic Corner taken from the 1939 Australian film *Gone to the Dogs* about a disaster-prone zoo attendant who discovers a substance that accelerates motion, and uses this to make his greyhound run faster. A link to a scene from the film is provided on page 50.

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Future Issue Deadlines

May 2024

Submissions by 29 March 2024

August 2024

Submissions by 28 June 2024

Submissions may be emailed to:

saghs.editor@saghs.org.au.

Please note the guidelines in 'Notice to Contributors and Advertisers' on page 64.



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A Message from the President

by Robert Blair



Society Projects

With the new year the Society has ramped up its work on projects. Not only are there new projects starting but some existing projects are being given higher priority. To start with, our scanning teams are adding new locations including the Lameroo Historical Society and the Greek Orthodox Community of South Australia. With the Lameroo Historical Society, we will gain access to records from Lameroo and neighbouring towns, and with the Greek Orthodox Community we have contact with one of the main migrant groups of the 20th century. Apart from the Germanic migration to South Australia in the 19th century, our Society has, to date, largely concentrated on South Australia's British origins. Gaining access to the Greek Orthodox Community records means the addition of 20th century migration, post-World War II, and a move into new ethnic groups who came to South Australia. We hope, in time, to build on this and reach other ethnic groups. For the Society to be relevant in future years it needs to expand its collections to include the many ethnic groups of 20th century migration to South Australia and the Greek Orthodox Community is the first step. Other locations for scanning are in the process of

negotiation, including some in country regions. The list of potential new sites is long and some have been pencilled into our scanning schedule later in the year in the expectation that arrangements can be finalised by then.

We are planning for better use of the facilities at the Society Library for projects in 2024. With the large number of projects underway, and with some only being able to be done on the Society's premises, we are endeavouring to have the computer equipment used as much as possible, with up to three shifts a day, seven days a week. Projects that will be undertaken on the premises are the 1938–1945 Marriage Index and Headstones naming. The Headstones project has been ramped up in recent weeks and involves naming the cemetery headstone photos in our collection. This collection has been accumulated over many years and the results have not been accessible to members. It is planned to link the photos to the relevant monumental inscriptions and make them accessible to members through the online cemetery dataset. A release for the images that have been linked to date is expected some time this year, with additional updates as more images are linked.

More Sunday working bees are planned, with some of them being related to a specific project. We are planning that there will rarely be a day without some project work going on in the Society Library. With the volume of work we are now processing, maximising use of our resources is a necessity. The end result of all this contributes to our online databases and

we are planning for more regular updates during the year. Some refinements to the way the online searches work for members are also under consideration.

The new arrangements may mean changes for some volunteers, but I trust that they will all adapt to the new schedules and recognise the need for the Society to plan the work arrangements to fit in as many volunteers as possible. I hope they have some satisfaction in the knowledge they are helping the Society and providing for its ongoing success.

RootsTech Conference

The 2024 Family Search RootsTech Conference will be held in person in Salt Lake City or online from 29 February until 2 March 2024, and online attendance is free. For more information and to register for the conference go to www.familysearch.org/en/rootstech/registration/online/. The speakers have been drawn from around the world and will talk on a wide range of topics including Australian, New Zealand, British and European research, and DNA. There are over 200 new online sessions available.

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The advertisement features a dark background with vibrant teal and pink accents. It includes a video player showing a woman smiling at a conference, a YouTube logo, and a chat icon.

From the Editor

by Heidi Ing



The act of researching genealogy, by its nature and the unfortunate results of the passage of time, leads family historians to inordinately focus on people who have passed away. How should we commemorate these people, our ancestors, as well as other members of their community? It can be argued that genealogical research is a worthy form of commemoration, but many people emphasise the location of a gravesite and headstone as the place to remember a person's life. This subject is addressed in this issue. Graham Jaunay reminds us how a funerary monument that was once considered a site of significance can come to be neglected, and David Wilson reminds us to question the information provided on a headstone or plaque, and that these items can be relocated. In their hunt to photograph war memorials and honour boards, Tony and Ida Schar highlight another significant form of physical commemoration.

In this issue Helen Livingston reflects on another crucial source associated with the end of life – the obituary. The reliability of this resource, like the headstone, relies on information provided by family and friends. In her article 'Obituary Opportunism', Helen tackles the task of untangling fact and fiction. When I reflect on what might have been the catalysts for my own fascination

with family history, a few tall stories and stretched truths come to mind. As a child I questioned my maternal grandfather about the origins of his ancestors, and he said, truthfully enough, that they were from Prussia, but when pressed on the location of this region, he told me it was 'part of Russia'. I was a pre-teen at the time, so it took me a few years to make sense of this strange assertion. My paternal grandfather maintained that his German-speaking grandparents were of Danish descent. While hunting down these ancestors, I found distant relatives who insisted that our mutual forebear was a General in the Franco-Prussian War. Somehow, I think a 23-year-old agricultural labourer from Hinterpommern was unlikely to have been a General in the Prussian Army. For me, drawing out fact from fiction is one of the most satisfying tasks when undertaking genealogy, even though I have to accept that family myths may persist.

In 'Forgotten Emma', Ian Penrose reflects on his own German-speaking ancestor, through a story which took a sad turn at the end. To me I feel this article reflects the core of my attraction to genealogy – to honour those who have passed away and to ensure that they are not forgotten. I wish I had more time to dedicate to this pursuit, just as I wish I had more time to dedicate to this publication! I regret to say that I have handed the reins over to a wonderful new editor, Kathy Ahwan, who has already proved to be exceptionally efficient as she has taken on tasks for this issue. I thank all who contribute to *The South Australian Genealogist* for their dedication and hard work. I look forward to receiving and reading future issues.

Wickham & Carter: Deaths on Duty

by Graham Jaunay

In the West Terrace Cemetery you will find a grave shared by two police officers whose unenviable distinction is that they were the first on-duty fatalities suffered by South Australian Police. Their deaths occurred far away from Adelaide, but their bodies were brought back to Adelaide to a public funeral prior to interment.

Corporal William Murray WICKHAM, who was aged 24 years, and Trooper John Dunning CARTER, aged 22, shared their first grave on the banks of the River Murray on Wigley Reach not far from present day Kingston (originally known as Thurk) and Banrock Station.

The young, mounted troopers, stationed at Moorundee (near present day Blanchetown), were ordered to proceed to Overland Corner to attend disturbances in the area. Overland Corner has been a stop-over place for travellers to and from the colony since the very earliest days because it afforded grassy river flats where stock could recuperate. On their way they decided to overnight on 7 May 1847 at Thurk



The headstone on William WICKHAM and John CARTER can be found at the West Terrace Cemetery, Plan 3, north of Road 5 East, Row 8, Site Number 158 (Image courtesy of author).

homestead, which was then owned by Thomas WIGLEY; this necessitated crossing the river. The only transport available was a bark canoe and during the crossing both men were unfortunately spilled into the river. The weight of their heavy clothing and equipment quickly dragged them under.

The bodies were recovered by local Aboriginal people who had been under the direction of WIGLEY and had heard the distress calls. The bodies of William WICKHAM and John CARTER were buried on the riverbank. However, they were disinterred and removed to Adelaide where they were reburied on 7 July 1847 with due ceremony at West Terrace Cemetery.

A suitable monument was erected to the young officers and then everyone promptly forgot about them until the centenary of their deaths when, to the embarrassment of all, their grave was found to be in a very neglected state. Police based in Adelaide elected to restore the site, which they continue to maintain. In 1997, the sesquicentenary of the incident, South Australian Police unveiled a cairn built with stone from the ruin of Thurk Station on nearby Banrock Station.

Here lie interred the bodies of WILLIAM WICKHAM aged 24 and JOHN CARTER aged 22 years who were drowned in crossing the Murray River on the 7th of April, 1847.

The former was a Corporal; and the latter a Constable, in the Mounted Police Force, of this Province, by whom with feelings, of the most sincere esteem and affection, by Voluntary Contributions, the remains of our Beloved Comrades have been conveyed to and reinterred, in this Grave, and this Stone is erected to their Memory.

Requiescant in Pace.

Obituary Opportunism

by Helen Livingston

We have all met people who tell you their family is related to William the Conqueror, Joan of Arc, Napoleon etc., and we laugh knowing it to be highly unlikely. In 2007 an article in the *Sunday Mail* caught my attention, regarding the 'Dressing of the Graves' ceremony associated with Kernewek Lowender celebrations.

One of the graves to be 'dressed' was that of my husband's great-great-grandfather Charles HARDY (1821–1893). At the time I knew nothing of Charles's mother, not even her name. *The Advertiser* reproduced the obituary written in 1893 on the death of Charles HARDY. This obituary (reproduced below) gave me that cynical feeling, so I started to investigate.

DEATH OF AN OLD GOVERNMENT SERVANT.—
The death was recently announced of Mr. Charles Hardy, keeper of the Wallaroo Gaol. Mr. Hardy was born at Caratrim, County Galway, Ireland, in 1821, and was the son of Mr. Joseph Hardy, cousin of Captain (afterwards Admiral) Hardy, in whose arms Nelson died. His mother was a niece of Sir Amaranth Dancer and cousin of Sir Thomas Dancer; the baronetcy is one of the oldest in Ireland. Owing to reverses of fortune Mr. Hardy left Ireland and arrived in the colony in 1852. He joined the Government service in the same year on the recommendation of the late Judge Crawford, and remained in it until his decease. He had filled the office of keeper at the Wallaroo Gaol for the past twenty-five years. He leaves a widow, three daughters, and two sons.

'Death of an Old Government Servant', *Adelaide Observer*, 23 December 1893, p. 28.

Facts

'Mr. Hardy was born at Caratrim, County Galway.'

There is no such place as Caratrim, County Galway. Charles was born in Corofin in Galway.

'... son of Mr. Joseph Hardy, cousin of Captain (afterwards Admiral) Hardy, in whose arms Nelson died.'

Sir Thomas Masterman HARDY, Baronet (1769–1839) was an officer of the Royal Navy. He served as flag captain to Admiral Lord NELSON, and commanded HMS *Victory* at the Battle of Trafalgar. NELSON was shot as he paced the decks with HARDY, and as he lay dying, NELSON's famous remark of 'Kiss me, Hardy' was directed at him. While one of Charles's grandchildren was given the middle name 'Masterman', (John Charles Masterman HARDY, born 1903), this connection appears to be wishful thinking and not based in reality. There is no evidence at all for the assertion in Charles HARDY's obituary that the Wallaroo HARDY family were related to Sir Thomas.

I consulted the HARDY family tree in the appendix to *The Three Dorset Captains at Trafalgar: Thomas Masterman Hardy, Charles Bullen, Henry Digby* by AM Broadley and RG Bartelot which stated that Sir Thomas HARDY's father was Joseph HARDY (1733–1785), and his mother was, Nanny (Anne) MASTERMAN (1737–1799). Sir Thomas had an older brother Joseph (1764–1841) and a younger brother John (1771–1821). Sir Thomas had six sisters, five of whom made it into adulthood.

To be Sir Thomas HARDY's cousin, Charles's father Joseph must have shared paternal grandparents. Sir Thomas's paternal grandparents were Joseph HARDY (1690–1778) and Elizabeth WEARE (1707–1747). Joseph and Elizabeth had four daughters and one son, Joseph, who was Thomas Masterman HARDY's father. There is NO evidence of another Joseph HARDY cousin or second cousin to Thomas Masterman HARDY.

Thomas's older brother Joseph married Mary WHITE and they had a son Joseph in 1816, but he was too young to be Charles's father. Thomas's younger brother John never married and died without issue. Sir Thomas's only surviving children were daughters. All of Sir Thomas Masterman's relatives lived and died in and around Dorset, England, not Ireland where Charles HARDY was born.

'Owing to reverses of fortune Mr. Hardy left Ireland and arrived in the colony in 1852.'

Charles HARDY is listed on the ship's manifest as a labourer. He is not listed with any profession, and it seems a long fall to be listed as a labourer!

'He joined the Government service in the same year on the recommendation of the late Judge Crawford.'

Justice George CRAWFORD arrived in the colony in 1850. Justice CRAWFORD was from Ireland but as yet I can find no evidence they knew each other. Charles HARDY was appointed as Police Constable in Adelaide, on 22 March 1853 (not 1852).

Now I address the most fanciful of the statements.

'His mother was a niece of Sir Amaral [Amaryld] Dancer and cousin of Sir Thomas Dancer; the baronetcy is one of the oldest in Ireland.'

The DANCER Baronetcy of Modreeny in the County of Waterford, was a title in the Baronetage of Ireland. It was created on 12 August 1662 for Thomas DANCER upon the restoration of King Charles II. It was probably a way of thanks for support during the Commonwealth. The title became extinct on the death of the seventh Baronet in 1933.

- Sir Thomas DANCER, 1st Baronet (died 1689)
- Sir Thomas DANCER, 2nd Baronet (died 1703)
- Sir Loftus DANCER, 3rd Baronet (died 1734)
- Sir Thomas DANCER, 4th Baronet (c1699–1776)
- Sir Amaryld DANCER, 5th Baronet (1768–1843)
- Sir Thomas Bernard Going DANCER, 6th Baronet (1806–1872)
- Sir Thomas Johnston DANCER, 7th Baronet (1852–1933)

If the obituary is correct, the 5th Baronet, Sir Amaryld DANCER (1768–1843) was Joseph HARDY's wife's uncle and Sir Thomas Bernard Going DANCER, 6th Baronet (1806–1872), was her cousin.

After consulting various sources covering the Irish peerage of the time, I finally ascertained that the 5th Baronet succeeded to the title through his great-grandfather, Loftus DANCER 3rd Baronet. The 4th Thomas DANCER (c1699–1776) had been succeeded only by a daughter.

For the obituary to be correct, Joseph HARDY's wife must be the child of Amaryld's brother or sister, or the child of a sibling of Sir Amaryld's wife.

Sir Amaryld's wife was Jemima GOING (1777–1843). Jemima had two sisters: Mary

GOING (1772–1827) who married John BENNETT in 1794 but died without issue; and Charlotte Eliza GOING (1775–1814), who married Robert ATKINS and had Charlotte Eliza (1800–1888), Robert (1802–1812), Phillip Going (1804–1861), Hastings (1807–1872), Thomas (1808–1827), and Rev John Bennett Robert (1812–1840). Charlotte Eliza (1800–1888) married James Robert DAVIES (1806–1888) on 17 Oct 1844, so she couldn't have married Joseph HARDY in time for Charles to be born in 1821. Jemima GOING also had two brothers: Thomas GOING (1768–1819) who married his cousin Rebecca GOING but died without issue; and Philip GOING (1770–1801), who also seems to have died without issue.

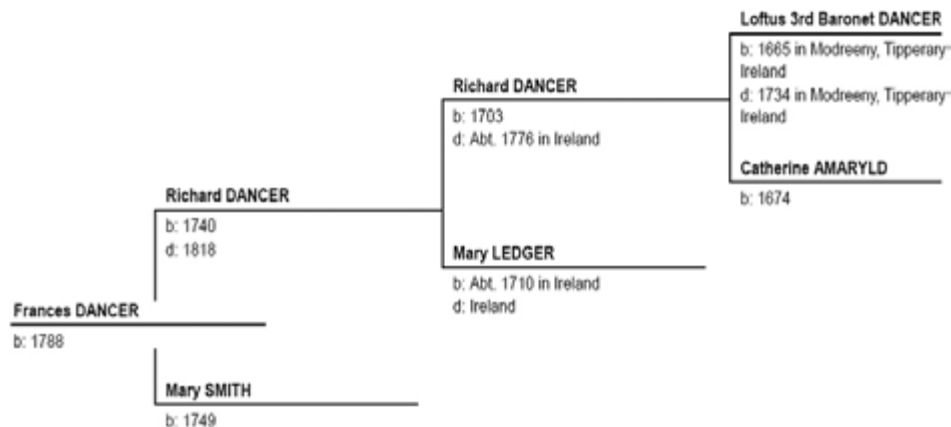
Despite the unusual given name of Amaryld, named for Catherine AMARYLD,

the wife of 3rd Baronet Sir Loftus DANCER, the DANCER family have been difficult to trace and track. Every generation has at least one Amaryld, a Loftus, and several Thomases and Richards! Soldiering on to disprove any connection to Charles HARDY I next turned to possible siblings or close relatives of Amaryld DANCER. I finally located two women who appear to be Amaryld's sisters. I searched Catherine DANCER in *Ireland, Indexes to Wills, Probate Administration, Marriage Bonds and Licences, 1591–1866* to find a death, marriage, will, anything! On the same page as Catherine's marriage to John SMITH, I discovered what I had been searching for, but didn't expect to find.

Frances DANCER married Joseph HARDY in 1819. Charles HARDY was born in 1821!

Ireland, Indexes to Wills, Probate Administration, Marriage Bonds and Licences, 1591-1866 for
 Marriage Licenses > Various Dioceses: 1655-1845

7	.	Charity	and	Aquila Smith	1825
7	.	Christian	and	John Kelly	1811
1	.	Frances	and	Joseph Hardy	1819



Frances DANCER's paternal grandparents were Richard DANCER (1703–1776) and Mary LEDGER (born 1710). I traced Amaryld's accession via his grandfather Richard DANCER (1703–1776) to his great-grandfather Loftus DANCER, 3rd Baronet. The 4th Baronet, another Thomas (1699–1776) had left no sons.

Amaryld's father was Thomas DANCER (1734–1773) the eldest son of Richard (1703–1776) and Frances's father was Richard (1740–1818), the second son of Richard (1703–1776). This meant that Amaryld DANCER, 5th Baronet, was

Frances DANCER's uncle and Amaryld's heir, the 6th Baronet (Thomas Bernard Going DANCER (1806–1872) was Frances' cousin!!

Despite the inaccuracies of the obituary, the most unlikely fact that Charles HARDY was related to an Irish Baronet was true!



Previous winner
'THE FAMILIES
OF JOHN AND
MARY MATILDA'

Entries for the 2024 TT Reed Family History Award are now open.

The TT Reed Family History Award is for a book published in 2024 by a South Australian, or substantially about the lives and times of a predominantly South Australian family.

This award is made annually by the Society to a person or persons producing, in the opinion of the Society, the best family history in a given calendar year.

For further details and an application form visit www.genealogysa.org.au.

Entries close 4:00pm Friday, 24 January 2025.

Where Do People Go to Pay Their Respects?

by David Wilson

Where do people go to pay their respects to those deceased? The location where their loved one died; where they were buried; where their ashes were deposited/scattered; or perhaps where they are memorialised?

A headstone or plaque could be relevant for any or all of the above, and, sometimes confusingly, not limited to one place only. As genealogists, let's talk about the role of headstones. We take particular interest in the place of a burial, as it might be the only clue as to the location where that person died. But it is unwise to presume that the headstone indicates the place of the burial.

Have a look at the impressive headstone pictured below. It is positioned prominently at the Cape Willoughby Lighthouse, Kangaroo Island, where Peter CLARK, aged 67 years, a carpenter working at the lighthouse, suddenly died in 1891. It would be understandable if you thought that Peter was buried there at Cape Willoughby,

but he wasn't. He was actually buried at Cheltenham Cemetery in Adelaide, along with others from his family. It seems the lease expired, and the descendants successfully applied for permission for the headstone to be permanently relocated to this lighthouse—the place where he died.

With the growing trend of plot recycling due to lease expiry, more families might consider doing something similar. Perhaps a farmer could repurpose a paddock, establish a memorial park, and offer a headstone relocation service? But if a headstone is relocated, there should always be an indication added as to where the remains are actually buried, and that information should be clearly shown in online databases.

See the beautiful carving of the lighthouse on Peter's headstone? Obviously the family must have had a bit of money and thought it appropriate. Note too, that this headstone is also a memorial for Peter's wife and grandson, who were buried elsewhere (Portland in Victoria and France).

Some genealogy computer programs have no provision to distinguish between a memorial and a burial, and errors can creep in if there is a presumption that the headstone marks the burial place.

What we read on the headstone may not be accurate—it is usually erected some time after the death, and the family is relying on their memory. Be warned too that data in online burial listings are dependent on the accuracy of the transcriber.

One thing seems apparent—there are less people visiting cemeteries now, and fewer headstones carved. People can instead grieve and pay their respects online.



Headstone of Peter CLARK (Image courtesy of the author).

Forgotten Emma: A Story of my Lutheran Ancestor

by Ian Penrose

My mother never mentioned her grandmother Emma. Raised in a German-speaking community that emigrated from northern Europe to South Australia in the mid-19th century, Emma WENSKE and her ancestors are the only non-British branch in my family tree. However, my mother's immediate family were conservative Anglophiles, so I have always suspected that the silence about Emma was a relic of the anti-German feeling during the First World War that sought to erase German names from our heritage. My research has revealed a different story.

The Lutheran migration

Emma's parents, Gottlieb WENSKE and Louise (née SCHULZ) grew up in the small village of Muschten, 50 miles west of Posen in Brandenburg, a province in Prussia. The village is now called Myszećin (population 632) in modern day Poland. It is a small rural community in a flat, low-lying region characterised by lakes and coniferous forests. While its mild climate is suitable for agriculture, the local soils are poor and swampy.¹

In 1850, Gottlieb and Louise and their first-born left their village, never to return. Accompanying them were Louise's two brothers and their young families.² They were following in the footsteps of many Lutherans who had emigrated to escape religious intolerance. In the early 1800s the Prussian Kaiser, Friedrich Wilhelm III, amalgamated his Reformed Church with the larger Lutheran Church. He then arranged a new Order of Service, and decreed that the name 'Lutheran' not be used, and that confessions in its church be disregarded. Many Lutherans did not

conform, and suffered fines and persecution. They turned to emigration. In 1838, the first group sailed to South Australia. Over the next decades the persecutions eased, but reports of life in the new colony encouraged others to follow.³

In order to emigrate, the WENSKE family had to travel to the sea port of Hamburg in the west. Railways had not been built, so the journey was made on board an 'Oder barge' along a canal and four rivers, a distance of 400 miles. It would have taken three weeks.⁴

A contemporary observer reported seeing some of the early Lutheran emigrants in Hamburg:

I heard a sweet sound of religious music, sung by many men and women, coming from the ... big Oder barges. ... Although the boats were very crowded, they were in very good order and spotlessly clean, and this accorded well with the friendly, cheerful faces of these people. ... I asked others about the behaviour of these people ... Exemplary, I heard from all sides. No quarrels, no swearing on these boats. They hold morning and evening devotions, singing hymns and reading prayers.⁵

In Hamburg, the WENSKE family boarded the *San Francisco*, a three-masted barque of 450 tons. Its list of 250 passengers described Gottlieb as a 'landmann', a German word for peasant or farmer.⁶ On 15 June 1850 the vessel set sail, destined for Port Adelaide. The journey lasted 120 days, during which Louise gave birth to her second child.

The arrival of the *San Francisco* was reported variously in Adelaide

newspapers. Several described the fierce storm that hit the port that day, driving another ship aground.⁷ Another noted that one man and six infants had died during the voyage from 'sea sickness'.⁸ One reported that the disembarking passengers made a picturesque sight, all dressed in their national costume.⁹

Moving to the Barossa and Adelaide Hills

From the port, the young WENSKE family followed the well-trodden path of earlier Lutheran immigrants to the Barossa Valley and Adelaide Hills. The new settlers built their own churches, continued to speak their native German language and followed their traditional customs. In that way, they established tight-knit communities.

Gottlieb established himself as a wheelwright, a trade that was vital in this era.¹⁰ He would have helped construct the distinctive German wagons with their sloping slatted sides painted blue and spoked wheels painted red, colours important to the Lutheran faith. The wagons were very popular, being employed for everything from carting hay and farm equipment, to bringing bridal parties to their weddings and taking the deceased to their final resting places.¹¹

The WENSKEs raised 12 children over 24 years - three boys and nine girls. They also took in a young, possibly orphaned, lad from another Lutheran family. But the family did not settle in one location for long. Records show them living in several townships: Lobethal (1854), Greenock (1854), Mount Torrens (1856), Blumberg (1858) later called Birdwood, Charleston (1860), Nuriootpa (1862), Mount Pleasant (1864–1869), Springton (1873–1788), and Gumeracha (1882–1888). Gottlieb's work may have been the reason for their many moves.

Marie Emma

The fifth WENSKE child was born in Mount Torrens on 29 January 1856. She was my great-grandmother Marie Emma WENSKE. Like many German-speaking people, she was known by her second name, Emma. Emma's upbringing centred around her large family and local Lutheran community. To survive on Gottlieb's meagre income, the family would have lived a subsistence lifestyle with every member helping in the vegetable garden and home.

The WENSKE children probably attended Friedensberg School near Springton, which operated as a school on weekdays and a church on Sundays, and gave lessons solely in German.¹² The songs they learned, the food they ate and the clothes they wore all helped to retain the community's heritage and culture. And over the years, the festivals, celebrations and ceremonies they participated in would have been little changed from those back in Prussia. The Lutherans' quaint foreign ways and reluctance to mix with outsiders prompted others to be condescending. However, the Lutherans were generally respected as industrious and hard-working, serious and sober.¹³

Such was Emma's life—that is until she met Jimmy EGLINTON.

Jimmy

James EGLINTON was five years old when he emigrated with his parents William EGLINTON and Marion (née FORREST) from near Glasgow in 1848. He was an only child. The EGLINTONs settled in Gumeracha where William established a mixed farming business and horse stud, and later served a term on the local council.¹⁴ On their property, he erected a comfortable five-bedroomed stone house, in the cellar of which he reputedly operated a sly-grog shop.¹⁵

Jimmy worked on his family property until 1872, when aged 28 he married Louisa RADFORD, a 21-year-old from Devon. Shortly afterwards he built a large stone building in nearby Forreston where he ran the general store and post office. He was also an auctioneer and operated a large delivery van.¹⁶

Louisa bore two children, Marion and William (called Ted). However, three years into her marriage, and following an operation to remove a tumour, she died, leaving Jimmy a widower with a baby and toddler. Jimmy's mother initially took care of his young children, but he was keen to remarry.¹⁷ On 28 March 1878, 35-year-old Jimmy wed 22-year-old Emma WENSKE.

Having been raised in a large, poor German-speaking family in a tight-knit, religious and sober community, Emma had stepped into a very different world. Her new husband was a fun-loving, outgoing, self-assured man, 13 years her senior.¹⁸ The only known photograph of Emma shows her with Jimmy. His confident stance and gaze contrast with Emma's seemingly shy demeanor.

The move to Terowie

Within a year of her marriage, Emma gave birth to a daughter, who was named Louisa after her mother or perhaps Jimmy's first wife. But there was no time to settle down. In September 1879, when baby Louisa was just eight months old, the family, together with Jimmy's middle-aged parents, left the Adelaide Hills to start a new life in Terowie, 140 miles to the north.¹⁹ The northern pastoral area had opened up, and the main attraction of the new township was its central location on the stagecoach and stock route to the north and as the terminus for the proposed broad gauge railway line.



The only known photo of Emma WENSKE, with her husband, Jimmy EGLINTON (Image courtesy of the author).

Terowie was a hot and dry place, nothing like the green and gentle Adelaide Hills. It was a rough-and-ready male-dominated frontier settlement; and Jimmy was in the centre of its activities, taking on (with his father) the licence of the town's first hotel.²⁰ The colourful life of the town is described in a later newspaper article:

Those days the teamsters were the kings of the transport world. It was not uncommon for sixty teams, bullocks and horses, to pass through in a night, bound for the Barrier Ranges. There were times when the town was so crowded with strings of yoked oxen and heavy waggons that late comers were hard put to it to find accommodation – or even room to spell their cattle. Those were wild days and wilder nights ... think of the beer consumed by those moleskin-garbed toilers, whose long whips cracked like pistol shots, and whose profanity ... was marked by a trail



Terowie Hotel in 1890. Jimmy EGLINTON is believed to be the man with a full beard, wearing a white vest (Image courtesy of SLSA, B 9014).

of lurid haze as they came out of the hills and on to the burning plains with the thermometer bubbling like a pot of boiling water. Can you blame them if, when they struck the town, they painted it a gorgeous scarlet? ... [the teamsters] could swear, and they could fight – and they never hesitated to do either.²¹

Aside from running the Terowie Hotel, Jimmy was a busy fellow. His many roles included local auctioneer, a trustee of the new civic centre, member of the first district council (later its chair), official at the cricket and horse racing clubs, involvement in the Literary and Debating Society, and an officer in the rifle company.²² He also built a suite of offices, Eglinton Chambers, and raised cattle on a large property outside of town.²³

Terowie life clearly suited Jimmy, but not Emma. Six months after moving north, her baby girl of only 15 months died. In the next eight years she gave birth to four more children, Em, Jim (my grandfather), Harry and Eddie. Raising them in this harsh and wild outback town, away from her family, friends and culture would have been lonely and difficult.

Emma ‘disappears’

Thereafter Emma’s life has been a mystery. She is absent from later family photographs. Her name is not mentioned in stepson Ted’s autobiography, notwithstanding that she played a major role in his boyhood.²⁴ And a newspaper article about Jimmy’s life written much later omits any mention of her.²⁵

The mystery has recently been solved. In September 1887, less than ten years into their marriage, Jimmy and Emma separated; according to Jimmy this was a mutual decision on account of his wife’s ‘drinking habits’.²⁶ At the time Emma was 32 years old and pregnant.

She remained in Terowie to give birth to baby Eddie, but when he was only eight months old, Emma left her family and returned alone to her own parents in the Adelaide Hills. No doubt she was seeking peace and comfort back with her kinfolk in familiar surroundings. However this did not happen. Just six weeks after her homecoming, which was perhaps not welcomed by the highly moral Lutheran community, the WENSKEs moved into Adelaide.²⁷ But Emma was unable to settle back into her former family lifestyle; in the following year, 1890, her parents asked her to leave home. Jimmy EGLINTON later

claimed that Emma's father asked her to leave his house in May 1890 on account of her drinking habits.²⁸

Emma moved in with a friend, Mrs MAHAR, found employment as a cook at the Kent Town Hotel, and assumed the surname WINSKEY, a phonetic version of her maiden name. She then fell pregnant (father unknown) and in August 1891 gave birth to a girl, Ruby Agnes WINSKEY. Did the arrival of her new baby herald a brighter future for Emma? Alas, no. When only four months old, Ruby died. A year later, Emma's mother died, as did Mrs MAHAR. Adding to Emma's misery, Jimmy petitioned the South Australian Supreme Court in June 1893 to divorce her on the ground of her adultery, evidenced by Ruby's birth.²⁹ Emma was served with a notice to attend court, but she did not. The thought of facing Jimmy's experienced Queen's Counsel and a panel of three bewigged Supreme Court judges would have been daunting. Divorce was granted and their marriage was dissolved in March 1894.³⁰

Thereafter Emma's health declined, and in April 1902 she was admitted to the Parkside Lunatic Asylum in Adelaide. At that time the asylum incarcerated about 1,000 patients: those suffering mental illness as well as others with intellectual disabilities, epilepsy and the like.³¹ Emma's case file describes her admission: 'General health: not robust—body ill nourished. Mental condition: melancholia—nervous and apprehensive—unable to settle to anything—rambling talk'. Melancholia would now be recorded as depression, but she was not suicidal nor a danger to others.³² Emma remained at the asylum for the remaining seventeen years of her life. She died there on 21 May 1919, aged 63.

Her case file is unusually thin. It gives her nearest known relative as 'Mrs SCHULTZ in

Blumberg', her mother's sister-in-law. No mention is made of her siblings and children. And there are no more entries until her dying days and no reference to visitors or trial leave periods, which suggests that she had been forgotten or abandoned by her family, some of whom lived only a short distance away. For example, her son James (my grandfather) lived within a mile of the asylum from 1911 to 1924. It is likely that Emma had become institutionalised - so accustomed to the hospital's care that she was unwilling to leave.

Emma's death certificate cites her cause of death as senile decay and 'morbus cordis' (unspecified heart disease) but provides scant details; the informant did not know where or when she was born, nor her family circumstances, and incorrectly recorded her as widowed. Her ex-husband Jimmy, who married for a third time, died ten years later.

Emma was not buried until three months after her death, and then in an unmarked pauper's grave in West Terrace Cemetery. Did anyone say good-bye?

Postscript

My research into the life of my great-grandmother Emma took several turns. I first attributed her absence from family stories to anti-German sentiment. But then the discovery of her mismatched marriage, followed by adultery, provided another explanation. However it was the later revelation that she had been committed to a mental asylum that provided the sad conclusion. In those less enlightened times, that alone would explain the family's silence.

I would like to tell Emma that she is no longer forgotten.

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Rhubarb, a Culinary History, via the Burdetts of Basket Range

by Stephanie Goldfinch

The history of rhubarb cultivation commenced in England. Around 1800, some people had started to grow edible rhubarb; cultivating exotic plants was a common hobby among wealthy gentlemen. Prior to that, rhubarb had been known as ‘the Physic Plant’. One of the first known references to rhubarb as a food is a tart recipe from Maria Elizabeth RUNDELL’s 1807 cookbook, reprinted in Alan DAVIDSON’s *Oxford Companion to Food*.

In 1815 gardeners at the Chelsea Physic Garden discovered by accident that if the rhubarb plant was covered and kept in darkness (so-called ‘forced rhubarb’) it produced sweeter, more tender shoots. Another factor that started the change from medicinal plant to food was the arrival in England of cheaper and more accessible sugar imported from British colonies in the West Indies. Mary EATON’s 1823 cookbook contained recipes for rhubarb tart, sherbet, soup, pie, pudding, and sauce.

Joseph MYATT is considered the ‘Father of Rhubarb’. His first rhubarb crop at Camberwell was described as ‘of a kind imported from Russia, finer and much earlier growing than the puny variety cultivated by the Brentford growers for Covent Garden’.¹ Experimenting with forced rhubarb, Joseph developed large plants with enhanced flavour and texture and different colours. Famously, in 1824 Joseph sent his sons, James and William, to the Borough Markets with five bunches of rhubarb, of which they sold only three. The next week they took ten bunches, all of which were sold. Some have said that they took a recipe for rhubarb tart with them to promote sales.

It was reported at the time that Joseph was ridiculed by greengrocers and his fellow market gardeners as ‘the man who sold physic pies’. It must have seemed ludicrous then, to willingly eat a laxative pie. Before long, rhubarb had become a favourite dessert on Victorian tables. By the 1850s it had become a familiar ‘fruit’ in British cuisine.² This was when the BURDETTs came to South Australia from England.

John BURDITT (age 31, Agricultural Labourer) from the Market Harborough area in Leicestershire emigrated to Australia with his wife Alice (née WILFORD) and their three children, John George (born 1847), William (born 1848) and Elizabeth (born 1851). The family sailed out of Plymouth on the *Standard*, under Captain John BLYTH, on 6 March 1852 and arrived at Port Adelaide on 15 June 1852. Their daughter Elizabeth died at sea at the age of one. While the records spell the family’s name as BURDITT, it became BURDETT once they had settled in South Australia. The *Standard* was carrying ‘government emigrants’, with most listed as agricultural workers of some type.

John’s occupation at his death was ‘Dealer’ i.e. horse dealer; his father William BURDITT was an ostler near Market Harborough. His son John was also a horse dealer. The BURDETTs were known within the family to always have good horses. They bought and sold all types of horses: heavy and medium draughts, teams, pairs, trolley and tram colts, coachers, buggy horses, butcher’s cobs, cart horses, ponies etc. John and Alice BURDETT are buried at Norton Summit Cemetery having spent their lives in the vicinity of Magill.



William and Martha BURDETT (née WHITE)
(Image courtesy of the author).

Son William BURDETT worked land at Norton Summit. He married Martha WHITE, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (née DICKS) in 1870. Nathaniel and Mary arrived from Bedfordshire in 1846 on the *Phoebe* having travelled in steerage. Nathaniel WHITE died at Deep Creek at Basket Range in 1882. His wife Mary died in childbirth, aged 33, at New Tiers and was buried at Grassy Flat Cemetery, Norton Summit.

William and Martha resided at Third Creek. Martha was a second-floor maid at the Rock Tavern on Old Norton Summit Road. The Rock Tavern was used as the meeting place for the East Torrens District Council from 1859–1879. Martha also worked with William at Thomas PLAYFORD's orchard in Norton Summit, where she picked cherries. Her brother Samuel WHITE took out a mortgage from George STORY on 10 July 1883 for land at Basket Range. In 1884, William BURDETT was listed as a wood carter of Deep Creek and Samuel WHITE as a gardener of Deep

Creek.³ From 1876 to 1880, brothers William and John BURDETT were listed as wood carters, then from 1882, William was listed as a gardener of Deep Creek.

The Deep Creek mortgage was discharged on 11 April 1885. This was then transferred to William BURDETT of Norton Summit, gardener, on 29 October 1887. Samuel WHITE lived and died on this land and payroll records show that he was employed by William. This land lies on Sixth Creek, a tributary of Deep Creek which flows into the River Torrens. At the time it was in the East Torrens Council area. A picture of the two-roomed cottage with lean-to kitchen and cellar built by William and Martha BURDETT is shown on p. 22. The first record of production at Basket Range that survives is dated October 1885—an agreement to purchase half of William BURDETT's crop of rhubarb at 1/6 per dozen pounds, between Mr Hunter of East End Market, East Terrace, Adelaide and William BURDETT Snr.

By 1887, very heavy crops of hay, peas and rhubarb were produced including 813 dozen pound bunches of rhubarb worth 49 pounds, 5 shillings and 6 pence. For this amount of rhubarb to be sold, it would have been growing on site for a number of years. The crop was poor in 1888 due to a dry season throughout; however they grew cabbage, beans, potatoes and turnips as well as rhubarb. Also ready for sale were cherries, plums, apples and currants (probably red and black currants).

Production increased in 1889 with the harvest of two crops, 1,729 dozen in spring and 109 dozen in autumn. They were also growing apples, plums, cherries, gooseberries and strawberries. Rhubarb was grown between the rows of fruit trees. Peas were also grown as a cash crop which made a welcome addition to the rotation with other vegetables. Artificial manure,

stable manure, sulphate of ammonia and bone dust were used to fertilise the soil. Subsequent records show 141 dozen produced in autumn 1890 and 1,724 dozen in spring 1891. The spring 1892 crop produced 2,008 dozen, while in 1894, early rains made for heavy second crop of rhubarb with reports that 15 pounds of rhubarb were pulled off one plant.

Records show that at least two types of rhubarb were grown—giant green and red varieties. According to his son, Maurice CRANWELL, Ashton market gardener AE CRANWELL (1898–1984) grew what he called ‘Burdett’s Common’, which was a huge variety with long green stems. Maurice also said that his father called the smaller red variety, ‘physic’. It is understood that green rhubarb is just as sweet as crimson rhubarb.⁴

According to South Australian directories, by 1886 William BURDETT’s 15-year-old son, also William, was working in the garden. Later son Fred (Alfred) also worked in the garden. In 1895, William BURDETT was still listed as a market gardener. It is not known when William Snr retired to Maylands, leaving the garden to his sons William and Fred, who traded as Burdett Brothers.

In 1904, it was reported in *The Advertiser* that,

The crop of winter rhubarb (Playford’s variety) is light throughout the hills this year. Instead of the ground being covered with the foliage, which indicates a good crop, the land between the roots is visible. Where during some seasons seven or eight pounds of rhubarb is pulled from a root, there will probably be only a few sticks yielded. Rhubarb is selling very well at present at 1/3 per dozen lb., and the prospect of it rising to 2/ per dozen lb. is considered good.⁵

The Chronicle reported in 1906 how Messrs PLAYFORD and BURDETT had developed their rhubarb cultivars to suit the conditions; there were also other details of the season and production.⁶ In 1909 *The Advertiser* reported that the crop was poor due to lack of rain but that William BURDETT Jnr of Basket Range was ‘the largest grower in the district’.⁷ *The Advertiser* again reported on ‘The Rhubarb Crop’ in August 1910, after William Snr had died 20 March 1910, aged 62.

There has not been a heavy crop of winter rhubarb this season, and owing to the fact that there are still plenty of apples, the demand for rhubarb is not too good. Playford’s Winter and Burdett’s variety are chiefly grown and they are generally considered the best croppers. Large areas of rhubarb are under cultivation in the Hills. The spring rhubarb will follow next month and it is now possible to purchase rhubarb all year round.⁸



A load of rhubarb for market on the 1909 Commer Lorry registered to Burdett Brothers in 1911 (Image courtesy of the author).

Burdett Brothers were still growing rhubarb in the 1920s. There was a split between the brothers, William and Fred, at some point and the property was divided in half. William BURDETT Jnr married Elsie WALKER and their son William James (Jim) continued to run the family garden after William died in 1940.



The East End Markets, East Terrace, 1905 (Image courtesy of SLSA, PRG 631/2/192).

Jim BURDETT was a large-scale cherry grower and also grew apples and pears. Jim was my grandfather. He had ceased growing fruit commercially after the devastating Black Sunday Bushfire in 1955. Much of Basket Range was burnt. Jim was working on Merchant's Road when the fire came over but he survived. He later fenced all his land for cattle grazing: land at Basket Range was no longer suitable for orchards and market gardens. In the early days gardens were tended by hand and horses. Tractors were brought in, but the most suitable tractors were crawlers due to the hills.

All rhubarb was picked by hand by plucking the leaf stem away from the crown, never by cutting. The green tops were slashed off and stalks put into a chaff bag sack. These were tied and carried to the horse and dray on the backs of the pickers. Stems of the same length were tied in a bunch using a piece of flax leaf stripped to strings. The bunches weighing one pound (approximately 450 grams), were sold at the market by a dozen bunches. After Jim BURDETT fenced

and grazed with cattle, they ate all the flax plants (*Phormium sp*).

All produce was taken to the Adelaide markets, initially to the East End Market. It was a long trip by horse with steep ascents and descents in both directions. After market, the dray would be loaded with horse chaff/feed, bone dust, harness replacements, horseshoes (the BURDETTs had their own forge) and other materials needed for the garden production. The horses did not get it easy coming home.

Later the BURDETTs were involved in starting a new market up the road in East Terrace—The Adelaide Fruit and Produce Exchange. William BURDETT Snr was one of the Market Directors, as were his son William and grandson William James. (By then the market was known as The Adelaide Market Company). Jim BURDETT wrote a list of tree fruit varieties they had grown comprising 18 plums, 15 pear and 28 apple varieties. There was a variety for each month in the season from January to May. Some fruit was exported.



The BURDETT family cottage at Basket Range in the Spring, cherry blossom time, c1970 (Image courtesy of the author).

Also Directors of the new market were Charles RICHARDSON, followed by his son Stanley RICHARDSON, who was the father of Jim BURDETT's wife, Jean (née RICHARDSON) of Uraidla.

A variety of rhubarb named 'Victoria', which was bred by the 'Father of Rhubarb', Joseph MYATT, still exists today and can be found in Australia along with Giant Victoria (green), Cherry Red, and a number of other varieties. Early forced varieties in the United Kingdom were called 'Champagne' as they were reputed to have an exquisite taste. Rhubarb crowns must be grown to retain the variety because growing from seed does not guarantee continuity of variety.

Rhubarb is still eaten and available from fruit and vegetable stores.

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War Memorials and Honour Boards Travels

by Tony & Ida Schar

Nearly seven years ago, the Society, through Richard MERRY, decided to have a register of war memorials and honour boards related to the various wars in which South Australians have served for Australia: Boer War, World War I, World War II, Korean War, Vietnam War etc. Society members were requested to photograph these memorials and email the images to Richard MERRY. Now Judi CARR runs this project.

As my wife Ida and I are regular visitors to the Flinders Ranges and the Eyre Peninsula we decided to join this project. My great-grandfather, Andrew SCHÄR, built Colton in the 1880s and resided 20 years in Elliston until his death in 1910. He is buried in the Port Elliston Cemetery. His son, August, married Rose BARRETT and they cropped 3,500 acres at Petina. Rose BARRETT's parents cropped 10,000 acres at Yantanabie and Wirrulla. My grandmother, Rose SCHÄR (née BARRETT) was born in Belton in the Flinders Ranges and I was a bank manager for the Savings Bank of South Australia and State Bank in Quorn from November 1980 to January 1984.

We have visited the Eyre Peninsula at least 14 times, each for three weeks, in the seven years of the project. In that time we have noticed changing factors, such as no rabbits, and the movement of people to seaside towns or to Port Lincoln or Adelaide. Our Ford has probably covered 50,000 kms in that time. If our health is okay, we will go again in March 2024.

We have provided photos of war memorials and/or honour boards for the following locations: Savings Bank of South Australia; State Bank of South Australia (pre-1984); Goodwood Anglican; Hamley Bridge; Oculta; Wilmington; Cradock; Yongala; Elliston; Whyalla; Streaky Bay; Lock/Tooligie;

Yantanabie; Petina & Wirrulla; Poochera; Minnipa; Wudinna; Cummins; Chandada; Old Streaky Bay School (now Museum); Court Flinders World War I (SB Museum); Terka; Collie; Wanilla; Waddikee; Courela; Mount Cooper (my great-uncle, John Cyril BARRETT was killed in action in Ypres during World War I); and Coffin Bay. It should be noted that an enlisted service person from most of the towns on the Eyre Peninsula was killed in action during World War I.

For the following places we could not locate a war memorial and/or an honour board: Darke Peake; Edillilie; Bramfield; Kapinnie; Lake Hamilton; Condada; Mount Hope; Mount Hill; Murdinga; Port Kenny; Pygery; Poldinna; Rudall; Sheringa/Tjeiringa; Stokes; Ungarra; Wangary; Warramboos; Wharminda; Yallunda Flat; Yaninee; Capietha; Yardea and Yeelanna. These are the little towns that have now closed down due to big agriculture (ten farms incorporated into one farm), with the associated closure of railways, banks and other government services. This does not mean there was not a memorial or honour board, as they could now be held in private homes or unused halls and buildings somewhere out there. The hardest part is to find a person or people to help locate a war memorial and/or an honour board. I have a lot of OLD sources (relatives) on the Eyre Peninsula, so hopefully this bears fruit!



Tony at the gravesite of his great-grandfather Andrew SCHÄR, Port Elliston Cemetery (image courtesy of the author).

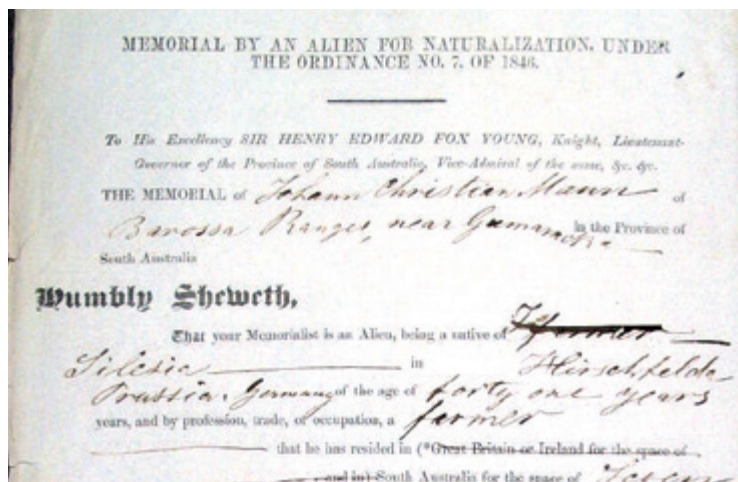
Finding my Paternal Great-Grandfather's Parents: A Case Study for Using Various Resources

by Philip Mann

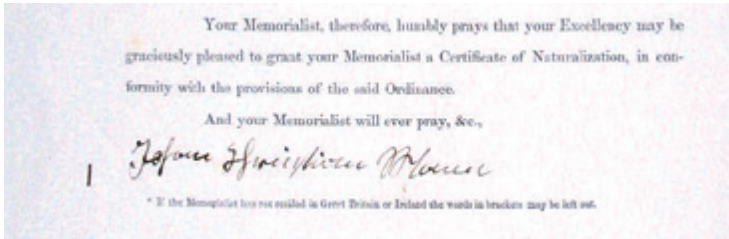
Many of us like to tell the stories of our ancestors. Just as important to me and other family historians is how we find the information and the likely traps we might fall into, as well as useful tips which may help us along the way. This article addresses tips and traps and a number of genealogical resources used to determine details of two of my great-great-grandparents, the parents of Johann Christian MANN.

A book published in 2000 by a committee chaired by Lyall KUPKE, *Bradtke Family History*, advised that my paternal great-grandfather Johann Christian MANN was born at Hirschfeldau in Silesia, 11 kilometres north-east of Sagan and 28 kilometres south of Grunberg (now known as Zielona Gora and in Poland). Hirschfeldau is now also in Poland and is called Jelenin. The book also advised that my great-grandfather's parents were unknown. Nor were his parents' names shown on his naturalisation certificate or on his marriage certificate.

Some naturalisation certificates may be found in the National Archives www.naa.gov.au. Initially, searching for 'Christian Mann', I could not find his certificate, so I broadened my search to 'Mann'. I then found that his second name 'Christian' was incorrectly transcribed as 'Christan'. It is always preferable to go to the original rather than a transcription. The application (extracts shown below and on next page) includes a mixture of German and Latin cursive. The 'M' in 'Mann' and the 'S' in 'Silesia' are in Latin cursive. Among other things, the application showed that he could write and sign his own name. Notice it is signed in German cursive; look at the 'st' and 'M'. His date of birth was shown on his headstone at the Immanuel Point Pass Lutheran Cemetery as 2 April 1812. The language used on the headstone is German, which my parents spoke in our home until 1942.



Extract from the 'Memorial and Certificate of Naturalization' for Johann Christian MANN, dated 15 November 1852 (Image courtesy of the author).



Extract from 'Memorial and Certificate of Naturalization' showing the signature of Johann Christian MANN (Image courtesy of the author).



Headstone of Johann Christian and Johanne Louise MANN at the Immanuel Point Pass Lutheran Cemetery (Image courtesy of the author).

In my quest for more information about my paternal line, I had my Y-DNA tested by FamilyTreeDNA at the 37-marker level www.familytreedna.com. To date my results are one match at the 37-marker level which records a genetic distance of four steps. The name of the match does not look German or Eastern European and the paternal country of origin is unknown. The match at the 37-marker level is estimated to have lived at 1300 CE (650–1750 CE). Six matches have been recorded as a genetic distance of one at the 25-marker level; they are estimated to have lived at 1750 CE (1450–1900 CE). Paternal countries of origin for these six are shown as Scotland, Wales, unknown, Portugal, Ireland and Cuba. No clear information there, except that the common male descendant is likely to be at least two generations before my great-grandfather. My next step will be to pay for a Y67, Y111 or Big Y from FamilyTreeDNA which will refine my matches to discover who shares a direct paternal line ancestor within a more recent time frame and refine my haplogroup (currently shown as R-M269). There are no guarantees of finding a match. There may be better options.

I heard a presentation on FamilySearch www.familysearch.org and their Research Wiki www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/ given by Ian SIMON to the SAGHS Germanic and Continental Europe Special Interest Group. To use Research Wiki, you need to know whether the persons of interest are Catholic or Protestant and the parish where the

activity would take place. My ancestors are mainly Protestant, and the naturalisation certificate indicates that Johann Christian MANN was born in Hirschfeldau, Silesia. Using Meyers Gazetteer www.meyersgaz.org I determined that the nearest Protestant Church to Hirschfeldau was Hertwigswaldau.

Hirschfeldau 2)
Hirschfeldau, Sagan, Leghitz, Schlesien, Preussen

Entry Map Ecclesiastical Related Email Feedback

The Catholic Parish is Hirschfeldau
The Protestant Parish is Hertwigswaldau
*Source: FamilySearch

The list below are those places from the Meyers Gazetteer that are nearby to Hirschfeldau which may include north and are listed as containing a Catholic Church or Parish, a Protestant Church or Parish, a Synagogue, or Other Church.

Place	Distance (~miles)	Catholic Parishes/Churches	Protestant Churches	Jewish Synagogues	Other
Hertwigswaldau	3	1	1		

Extract from www.meyersgaz.org (Image courtesy of the author).

The next step was to find the parish records for Hertwigswaldau. FamilySearch has extensive records, but is not easy to navigate. Under 'Search' on the main menu, you will find 'Research Wiki' at the bottom www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Main_Page. After selecting 'Europe' from the next page, where will Hertwigswaldau be found? Jelenin (formerly Hirschfeldau) is in Poland. Hirschfeldau was in Silesia, which, when my great-grandfather was born, was in Prussia, but the Meyers Gazetteer covered the German Empire (1871–1918). So, we look up the 'German Empire', which includes Silesia.

The link 'Silesia' takes you to a page full of information (part of which is shown below). It is worth reading for background information on an area whose boundaries have seen frequent changes over the last three centuries. [www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Silesia_\(Schlesien\),_Prussia,_German_Empire_Genealogy](http://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Silesia_(Schlesien),_Prussia,_German_Empire_Genealogy). From here I searched an inventory of all the records available through FamilySearch www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Germany,_Prussia,_Posen,_Catholic_and_Lutheran_Church_Records_-_Inventory. I then searched a long list of localities for Hertwigswaldau, which took me to the listing for the Hertwigswaldau Kirchenbuch for 1806 to 1870 www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/324995.

When I downloaded this Kirchenbuch it contained 42 files, and I had to sort through them all to find the relevant one. Identifying the year was okay, identifying the date was much more difficult. Unfortunately, to access these records now, I would need to make an appointment at a FamilySearch centre, a small number of which are situated in suburban Adelaide www.familysearch.org/centers/locations/. The lesson from this is to save any relevant information you see and record when and where you have seen it.

Silesia (Schlesien), Prussia, German Empire Genealogy
(Redirected from Silesia (Schlesien), Prussia, German Empire Genealogy)

Germany • Prussia • Silesia (Schlesien)

Guide to Silesia (Schlesien) ancestry, family history, and genealogy before 1945: both records, marriage records, death records.

In this region, part of Germany which was lost to other countries after World War II, many records, both church/parish registers and civil registration records, were damaged, destroyed, or misplaced.

Historical Background [edit | edit source]

Silesia is a historical region in Central Europe. Historical territories of Silesia include:

- Silesia, split between Poland, Czech Republic and Germany
 - Lower Silesia[#], split between Poland and Germany
 - Upper Silesia[#], split between Poland and the Czech Republic
 - Czech Silesia[#] (sometimes Moravian Silesia), in the Czech Republic
 - Austrian Silesia[#], in the former Austrian Empire and Kingdom of Bohemia
 - Cieszyn Silesia or Těšín Silesia[#], split between Poland and the Czech Republic
 - Little Silesia[#], in Poland
- The Prussian Province of Silesia (German: Provinz Schlesien) was a province of Prussia from 1815 to 1918.

Silesia (Schlesien), German Empire Wiki Topics

Getting Started

- Finding Town of Origin
- Finding Aids For German Records
- Research Strategies

Germany, Prussia, Posen, Catholic and Lutheran Church Records - Inventory

This article contains an inventory of the microfilm/digital folders found in a FamilySearch Historical Records Collection. Not all the films listed here may have been included or indexed in the collection. To learn how to use the collection and to access the records see: [Germany, Prussia, Posen, Catholic and Lutheran Church Records - FamilySearch Historical Records](#)

This table lists all the titles included in this Historical Records publication. The default sort is by **Locality** and **Author** (the organization which created the records). You can change the sort order by clicking on any column heading.

The collection contains records from 1,439 FamilySearch Catalog records covering 2,929 film/folders. The localities listed in the **Locality 1** to **Locality 9** columns are those found in the FamilySearch Catalog record sorted alphabetically.

The link in the **Title** column will open a new window where you can see the FamilySearch catalog record for more information on the records. Please note that not all records contained in this material may be included in the index available in the Historical Records collection.

Locality	Kreis/District	Organization	Author	Title	Locality 1	Locality 2	Local

Kirchenbuch, 1806-1870

Authors: [Evangelische Kirche Hertwigswaldau \(Kr. Sagan\)](#) (Main Author)

Format: Manuscript/Manuscript on Film

Language: German

Publication: Salt Lake City, Utah : Gefilmt durch The Genealogical Society of Utah, 1971

Physical: auf 2 Mikrofilmrollen ; 35 mm.

References: (Digital Collection) [Germany, Prussia, Posen, Catholic and Lutheran church records = Deutschland, Preußen, Posen, Katholische und Lutherisch Kirchenbücher : COLLECTION RECORD, 1430-1998](#)

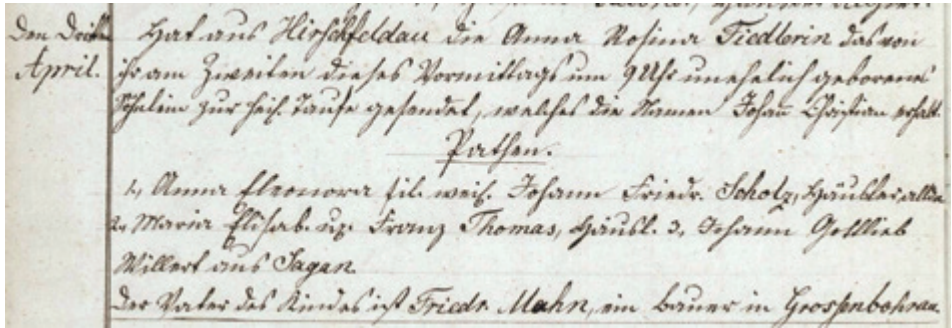
Within the Hertwigswaldau Kirchenbuch, 1806–1870 I was able to locate a relevant record dated 3 April 1812. It was written in a mix of old German and Latin script. Thankfully, I studied German and Latin for two years at high school, and I have attended several webinars conducted by Katherine SCHOBER of Germanology Unlocked <https://germanologyunlocked.com/deciphering-church-records-baptism/> and a seminar presentation by Janette LANGE, then with the Lutheran Archives, on German cursive. I have several sheets showing the German equivalents of the letters I am used to. I also learnt to write in Latin cursive at primary school. A useful resource (shown right) is the alphabet in a German cursive called 'Kurrent', which is an old form of German-language handwriting based on late medieval cursive writing, also known as Kurrentschrift (cursive script), deutsche Schrift (German script) and German cursive. Over the history of its use into the first part of the 20th century, many individual letters acquired variant forms. German

writers used both cursive styles, Kurrent and Latin cursive, in parallel: location, contents, and context of the text determined which script style to use.

Letters that can be difficult to identify include: 'c' (one peak), 'i' (like the 'c' but with a dot above it), 'n' (2 peaks), 'e' (also 2 peaks but more compact), 'm' (3 peaks), 'h' (loops both top and bottom), 'f' (loop only at the top), 's' (one form of it, no loops). When two or more of these letters are together in a word, it can be very difficult to differentiate them. The second bottom row in the table shows the lower and upper case forms of 'a', 'o' and 'e' with umlauts, which are often converted to



Deutsche Kurrentschrift (Image courtesy of Wikimedia Commons https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Deutsche_Kurrentschrift.jpg).



Extract from the Hertwigswaldau Kirchenbuch, 1806–1870 (Image courtesy of the author).

English as ‘ae’, ‘oe’ and ‘ue’. The bottom row in the table is common pairings of letters: ‘ch’, ‘ck’, ‘th’, ‘sch’, ‘sz’, ‘st’.

Although I studied German for two years at high school and all my ancestors that I have found to date spoke German, I cannot read German. But I wanted to know what was written on this document (extract shown above). So, using the cursive sheets and Google Translate <https://translate.google.com/>, I crawled and struggled my way through the record.

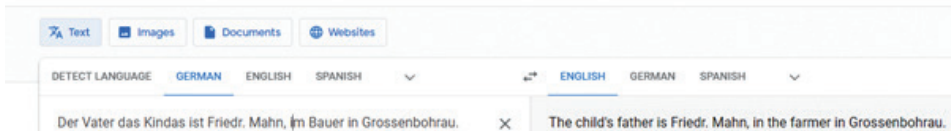
The text shows the mother’s surname as ‘Fiedlerin’, but the suffix ‘-in’ in German modifies an actor noun into a specifically feminine form, in this case of the surname FIEDLER <https://linguistics.stackexchange.com/questions/14338/feminization-suffix-in-in-german-etymology-and-relatives>. Tools such as WordMine www.wordmine.info can be used to determine German words using identified letters at the start, middle or end of words. For example, I identified a word with the first four letters ‘ueh’. Entering these letters into

WordMine using ‘Words starting with’ and ‘German’, provided the word ‘uehelic’ which means ‘extramarital’ or ‘out of wedlock’. At that time, the right to marry could be determined by the local nobility or the community council who could decide whether the groom would be able to support a wife.

Once we have transcribed a sentence, how do we translate it? There are a number of tools online that can be used, including Google Translate <https://translate.google.com/> and DeepL Translate www.deepl.com/en/translator. I applied the sentence ‘Der Vater das Kindas ist Friedr. Mahn, im Bauer in Grossenbohrau’ into Google Translate, which provided the translation (shown below), ‘The child’s father is Friedr. Mahn, the farmer in Grossenbohrau’. Location spelling may not be consistent with other sources; the extract from Meyer’s Gazetteer www.meyersgaz.org for the location ‘Grossenborau’ also provides the spelling as ‘Grossenbohrau’.

I now know that on 3 April 1812, the son of Anna Rosina FIEDLER, born in Hirschfeldau

Google Translate



out of wedlock on 2 April 1812, was baptised at 9 o'clock in the morning and was named Johann Christian. Sponsors were Anna Eleonora, daughter of the deceased Johann Friedrich SCHOLZ, cottager, Maria Elisabetha, wife of Franz THOMAS, agricultural worker, and Johann Gottlieb WILLERT of Sagan. The father of the child was Friedrich MAHN, a farmer from Grossenborau.

For a more detailed description of the search described in this article, please contact the author Philip Mann philip@philipmann.com.au.

Points to note:

- It is preferable to go to the original document rather than a transcription.
- Save what you find, as well as recording when and where you found it.
- The more you attempt German transcription and translation etc., the easier it gets. There are people willing to assist within the SAGHS Germanic and Continental Europe Special Interest Group, within your DNA matches, and in Facebook Genealogy groups.
- The transcription and the translation do not have to be perfect. The concentration is on names, localities and occupations and there are resources online showing the German and English versions of words commonly used in church records.
- Broaden your knowledge of all things German.
- There are many free or inexpensive online webinars on relevant genealogy interests, including those provided by Legacy Family Tree Webinars <https://familytreewebinars.com/>



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The Nicholson Family in the Howick Concentration Camp

by Dorothy Brownrigg



A photograph of the NICHOLSON family in the Howick Concentration Camp, Natal, South Africa, during the Boer War, 1901 (Image courtesy of the author).

Richard Granville NICHOLSON and his family were displaced from their farm, Matibaskraal, in the Transvaal towards the end of the Boer War (1899–1902). The British Army fought a bitter colonial war against the Boers in South Africa between 1899 and 1902. The outnumbered Boers were a skilled and determined enemy. Despite initial setbacks the British eventually prevailed, but not without adopting controversial tactics, such as the use of concentration camps.¹ The camps were

formed by the British Army to house the residents of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State. They were established towards the end of 1900, after Britain had invaded these two Boer republics.

The photograph left of the NICHOLSON family was taken by a professional photographer, 'A. Cecil COYNE', who had a successful business in Pietermaritzburg, about 25 kilometres from Howick Concentration Camp. The family were grouped outside their 'bell tent' at the camp, for a 'formal sitting'. Their clothing confirms this. The names of the children and servant written on the photograph are in Richard Granville's writing.

Arthur, the eldest son, aged 14, had joined the commandos with his father in September 1889. Fannie (Ann Frances), my grandmother, was just 12, and the youngest, baby Aileen, was born in the Camp in 1901. The other four boys were between three and nine years old, with the youngest, Willie, dressed more like a young girl (the custom in those days). Thelma, the NICHOLSON's servant, can be seen peeking from behind. Seated with her newborn baby is Judith Johanna Susanna NICHOLSON, known as Sannie, my great-grandmother. Richard Granville, my great-grandfather, is standing.

In 1962 my parents emigrated from South Africa and remained in Adelaide until 1968. My mother, Martha Maria HOWARTH (née LE ROUX) was one of Richard Granville's granddaughters. This photograph of the family in Howick Concentration Camp came

to me via email from South Africa in 2018, 15 years after my mother's death. It was sent by another of Richard Granville's granddaughters, Shelagh NATION, my first cousin once removed.

Shelagh and I met only once on Zoom early in 2021. Yet she and I had both spent some of our childhood (30 years apart) on the farm at Matibaskraal. Our first contact in 2014, via email, was to explore family connections in preparation for her book about Richard Granville, called *Oupa, OBE*, which was published in 2017.

The description on the back cover of this book states:

Few Pioneers could have had as eventful a life as Richard Granville Nicholson. Of Irish ancestry, he fought in the eastern Cape, was a hunter, a farmer in the Northern Transvaal, Intelligence Officer together with Selous in the Pioneer Column in the annexation of Rhodesia, and a member of the local 'peace-keeping' commando. He fought, and was taken prisoner by the British in the Boer War, represented his country in Parliament for several years, and fought yet again in the 1915–1917 engagement in the (then) German South West Africa, where he was awarded an OBE. When he died in 1931, newspapers all over the country carried reports that typically described him as 'probably the best known man in the Northern Transvaal, a mighty hunter, a friend of Selous...'²

Frederick Courtney SELOUS (1851–1917) was an expert hunter, ivory trader, explorer and celebrated guide for American and European hunters. He was appointed intelligence officer for Cecil RHODES' British South Africa Company which established the site for Salisbury, capital of Rhodesia, on 12 September 1890. Shelagh died on 29 March 2021, aged 91, just a few months

after I had intended to meet her in Cape Town. She knew many family stories, and may well have known more about this photograph, but the Covid pandemic prevented our meeting in person.

Concentration camps were established by the British in South Africa for Boer families who had been expelled from areas being swept clear of Boer commandos, and also for Africans who had been displaced by the war. The Howick Camp was built during January 1901 and closed in October 1902. The 3,383 inhabitants of this camp, who came from both the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, were all housed in tents.³

Many died from diseases, such as typhoid, scarlet fever, malaria and measles, due in part to insanitary conditions and overcrowding. The high mortality rate in these camps led British activist, Emily HOBHOUSE, to persuade British authorities to allow her to visit several camps and deliver aid. Her Report to the British Government in June 1901, outlining the deplorable conditions, led to a formal commission to inspect the camps.

On 31 May 1902 the Treaty of Vereeniging was signed, bringing an end to the war. By then, 27,927 people had died in the camps. Of these, 1,676 were men (mainly those too old to be with the commandos), 4,177 women and 22,074 children under 16.⁴ All of the NICHOLSON family survived, even the youngest, Aileen, who was born in the Camp. Sannie, my great-grandmother, recorded some of her own experiences of the concentration camps in a book collated by Emily HOBHOUSE, *War Without Glamour*.⁵

Sannie had positive memories of her time in the concentration camp, and spoke highly of the Commandant of the Howick Camp, Dr Hunter. Coming from the Zoutpansberg district, where there were few doctors, she had access to traditional Dutch remedies which she believed worked to treat minor ailments. The additional nourishment from food provided in the camp enabled her and her children to survive diseases such as measles, whooping cough, typhoid, enteric fever and inflammation of the lungs. Sannie recalls her time in the camp:

As we were eleven, including my two 'native servant-girls', I was allowed a marquee tent but rations for only nine were issued as the servants were not entitled to such. Fortunately we had friends who kept us supplied with funds ... and as there were two or three stores in the camp we could keep ourselves well supplied with provisions ... at a cost of £12 a month – an astonishing amount of money to spend on food, but vegetables were expensive with onions at 9d a lb ... I was only 13 days in the camp when my little Aileen was born ... my baby was given to a woman to nurse ... after five weeks spent in the hospital ... on my baby being brought back to me, I found her so weak and thin that she could not take food. She developed whooping cough ... and I enteric fever and was removed to the hospital ... after five weeks ... my baby came back to me, but such a skeleton and so weak they dreaded giving her to me ... Again I had to force food into her mouth and the doctor declared she could not live. We fed her with the minutest portions of extract of beef and French brandy, and, to the intense surprise of everyone she grew stronger.⁶

Emily HOBHOUSE's report identified that food rations were better at Howick than in other camps, and one item of particular attention was 'Australian meat of first-class quality, with plenty of fat in it'.⁷ This meat came from a Melbourne butcher, William ANGLISS, who had been supplying frozen meat to imperial forces fighting in the Boer War.⁸ Coincidentally, my brother now lives in a house in North Fitzroy, Melbourne, that was owned by William ANGLISS at the time when the NICHOLSON family were eating Australian meat in Howick Concentration Camp.

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Women in the Archives

by Selina Lucarini

In October 2020, the National Archives of Australia (NAA) began the herculean task of digitising all 500,000 remaining World War II service records not yet available on its RecordSearch site. Almost every day, hundreds of newly scanned records are uploaded for free access. These records include incredibly rich details of an individual's service and sometimes of their lives afterward, but perhaps most exciting is that the majority of these records include photographs.

The photographs are striking. Of course, finding a photograph of your direct ancestor is the ultimate gift for any genealogist, but I invite readers to browse the entire range of photographs in the NAA collection, as well as the photographic collection of the Australian War Memorial. When doing this, I stumbled upon an

extensive cache of photographs and service records of women who served our country in World War II.

When Prime Minister MENZIES made his 1939 radio address to announce that Australia, alongside Great Britain, was now at war with Germany, women were eager to serve. At the time, however, only experienced hospital nurses were allowed to enlist. It was not until August 1941 that the War Cabinet gave approval to form the Australian Women's Army Service, which allowed women to serve only in Australia, and release men for fighting units.² Women enlisted in droves. By the end of the war, over 50,000 women had served across the Australian Women's Army Service (AWAS), the Women's Australian Auxiliary Air Force (WAAAF), and the Women's Royal Australian Naval Service (WRANS).³



Winifred Helen YOUNG (Service number 114961) of Adelaide, Helen Mary KING (Service number 114752) of Prospect and Valma SMITH (Service number 114269) of Jamestown, on their enrolment in the Women's Australian Auxiliary Air Force. Image courtesy of the NAA.¹



Government poster recruiting women for the Australian Women's Army Service. Image courtesy of the NAA.⁵

The women served not only in traditionally female-dominated roles like nursing, cookery and typing, but also as signallers, telegraphists, ciphers, provosts, mechanics, drivers, electricians, engineers and interpreters. Women worked in coastal defence, intelligence and chemical warfare units. On all accounts, they did excellent work; occasions of absence without leave were rare, and there is no record of any woman deserting service.⁴

Still, many women wanted to serve overseas on the front line. Nineteen-year-old

Sydneysider Marjorie STEVENS told *The Daily Telegraph*: 'I would just like to have a go at the enemy. Give me a rifle and I would be satisfied if I only got one of them.'⁶ Unfortunately, women were not given the opportunity to serve overseas until 1945, when 342 members of the AWAS were posted to Lae, New Guinea to assume the positions of men who were then transferred to the front line.⁷

When asked why they joined up, women gave much the same answers as men. In fact, Aircraftwoman BARNETT (Service number 92570) told Brisbane newspaper *The Telegraph*: 'I joined up for the same reason that men join the army and the air force.'⁸ Some women were driven to serve in the armed forces after hearing news of their loved ones interned in prisoner-of-war camps. One of these women was Corporal HAWKNESS (Service number VF345657): 'My husband was reported missing on Crete. After I got word he was a POW in Germany, I joined up.'⁹ Corporal REYNOLDS (Service number VF397522) had a similar experience: 'I joined because my twin brother and my fiancé were interned by the Japanese when Singapore fell in 1942.'¹⁰ Others simply felt patriotic passion. Flight Officer MCDOWELL (Service number 90974) said: 'I had a feeling for some time that I had to do something essential. I love Australia.'¹¹

Muriel Olive SAMPSON, Helen Ketchil CHAMBERLAIN, and Joyce Marshall LUXMOORE are three South Australian women among thousands who enlisted in the services, eager to use their grit and determination for the betterment of Australia and the Allied Forces.

'My husband was reported missing on Crete. After I got word he was a POW in Germany, I joined up.'

Adelaide's Women in World War II

Staff Sergeant SAMPSON (Service Number SF65120)

Muriel Olive SAMPSON was born in Broken Hill on 7 July 1911, the daughter of Samuel SAMPSON and Ida COX, and was living in Semaphore when she enlisted in the AWAS in June 1942.¹² Reflecting on her reasons for joining up, Staff Sergeant SAMPSON later stated: 'I had been selling hats, frocks and coats and had come to the conclusion that there must be something more I could do for my country.'¹³ Why she specifically chose the AWAS is unknown. Before the outbreak of war in 1939, SAMPSON was the Second Officer in Charge of the Volunteer Service Detachment (VSD) of Semaphore, a women's organisation formed to teach first aid, emergency response, and civil defence skills.¹⁴

Called up for full-time duties on her 31st birthday in 1942, Staff Sergeant SAMPSON first worked as a clerk in the Line of Communications Area in South Australia, before being posted to Dubbo, New South Wales. The following year she was promoted to Corporal in the 3rd Australian Infantry Training Battalion and continued to rise through the ranks, first being appointed Acting Lance Sergeant in April 1944, then Lance Sergeant, and finally Staff Sergeant in October 1945. After over three years of service, Staff Sergeant SAMPSON was discharged from the Headquarters 2nd Australian Army on 8 January 1946.

After the war, SAMPSON moved to Sydney and became a public servant, working as a clerk for the Commonwealth Taxation Office until the 1970s. On 20 December 1997 Staff Sergeant Muriel SAMPSON died aged 86 years.¹⁵



Saleswoman from Semaphore turned soldier, Muriel SAMPSON served for three and a half years in the Australian Women's Army Service. Image courtesy of the NAA.

'I had been selling hats, frocks and coats and had come to the conclusion that there must be something more I could do for my country.'

Helen Ketchil CHAMBERLAIN (Service Number 91502)

Helen Ketchil CHAMBERLAIN, born 15 October 1921 in Rose Park to John Aloysius CHAMBERLAIN and Vera Evelyn Ellen SEDGLEY, was already experienced in wireless telegraphy and telephony as well as clerical administrative skills when she enlisted in the WAAAF on 28 April 1941.¹⁶ After receiving high marks in her Intermediate and Leaving Certificates, where she studied English, German, and Latin, as well as arithmetic, ancient history, and geography, CHAMBERLAIN enrolled at the University of Adelaide to gain her Bachelor of Arts Degree. In her second year of study, CHAMBERLAIN decided to use her skills, education, and experience in Australia's Defence Force.

Section Officer CHAMBERLAIN joined the WAAAF in April 1941 and, as a non-commissioned officer, began work as an operator and telephonist. 'It was a responsible, exciting job, and the only time I received my own pay packet. It was two-thirds of the pay of the men in our section,' said Section Officer CHAMBERLAIN after the war.¹⁷ After undertaking further study in telegraphy and signals, as well as undergoing aptitude and intelligence testing, Section Officer CHAMBERLAIN was granted her commission in September 1944. Until her discharge on 5 November 1945, Section Officer CHAMBERLAIN worked in signals on a Morse radio, coding and decoding messages, in Melbourne, Adelaide, and Brisbane.

On return to civil life, CHAMBERLAIN moved to New South Wales, before spending a year living in London, giving her the opportunity to see Cairo, Egypt on the way there, and Pompeii, Italy on the return trip.¹⁸ Section Officer Helen Ketchil CHAMBERLAIN died in New South Wales in 1985, aged 63 years.¹⁹



Helen CHAMBERLAIN left her undergraduate studies at the University of Adelaide to enlist in the WAAAF at the age of 19. Image courtesy of the NAA.

'It was a responsible, exciting job, and the only time I received my own pay packet. It was two-thirds of the pay of the men in our section,'

SF84161 Joyce Marshall LUXMOORE (Service Number SF84161)

Born on 27 November 1921 in North Adelaide to Ernest Marshall LUXMOORE and Eileen Mary HARGARVE, Joyce Marshall LUXMOORE decided to enlist in the AWAS in her early 20s.²¹ Joyce was employed as a typist, and, once called up for full-time duty on 23 October 1942, she was posted as a stenographer at South Australia's Line of Communication Area. Across her nearly five years service in the AWAS, Corporal LUXMOORE served in Adelaide, Townsville, Melbourne, Ivanhoe, and Camp Darley, Victoria.

As a stenographer, Corporal LUXMOORE was described as 'quietly efficient' by her Commanding Officer and in further training, she received excellent marks. While in North Queensland, she contracted dengue fever and was involved in a car accident as a passenger, breaking her arm. After recovering from both, she returned to normal duties. Corporal LUXMOORE was discharged on 8 July 1947 and was awarded the War Medal 1939–45, the Australian Services Medal, and the General Services Badge for her contribution to Australia's defence.

After the war, Corporal LUXMOORE trained as a nurse at the Royal Adelaide Hospital and was awarded a prize for top marks in her graduating class and a prize for good nursing fellowship.²² Corporal Joyce Marshall LUXMOORE died in 2018 at the age of 96 years, and in a final act of service to her country and to science, Corporal LUXMOORE chose to donate her body to the University of Adelaide for medical education and research.²³



Broken bones and dengue fever in the line of duty were no match for Joyce LUXMOORE, who joined up at the age of 20 to serve her country in World War II. Image courtesy of the NAA.²⁰

While in North Queensland, she contracted dengue fever and was involved in a car accident as a passenger, breaking her arm. After recovering from both, she returned to normal duties.



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

125417

A parade of signallers from the Australian Women's Army Service being inspected by Chief of Staff Colonel CORMACK in Sydney, 1945. Image courtesy of the Australian War Memorial.

Not only did these women volunteer in service to their country, but they also volunteered in service to women. These strong, powerful, intelligent women raised their hands to serve, and in doing so they demonstrated the capacity, the potential, the strength, and the might of all women. Their work heralded change, and without them, Australian women would not have the rights we do today.

First Lady of the United States Eleanor ROOSEVELT said it plainly:

I think that at the present time the whole world is waking up to the fact that women can be trained for almost anything. There is a germ of something

that ought to be carried on into days of peace, for women today are doing things that they have never done.²⁴

From being prevented from even performing clerical duties as servicewomen at the beginning of World War II, Australian women quickly proved that the 'gentler' sex is well capable of hard work.

As a 21st century woman with rights and opportunities of which they could only dream, I look to these women with respect, admiration, and gratitude. Much to my disappointment, I cannot boast a woman soldier in my own family tree. Can you? Search the newly digitised records and find out.

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Abraham Wren of Cumberland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and New South Wales

by Graham Webster

This is the story of my grandson's maternal fifth great-grandfather, his family in Cumberland, England, and his Australian adventures and life. Abraham WREN was born in Cumberland, England, and appears to have been connected to not only families involved in the early pencil-making business in Keswick, Cumberland, but also to direct relatives who moved their farming practices from Cumberland to Hampshire, not an inconsiderable distance in the 1890s.

Abraham's early life has been untraced but he married on the island of Madeira before 'appearing' in South Australia shortly thereafter to continue many years as a well-recognised hotelier. For an unknown reason he then moved to Tasmania to continue in the hospitality business and as a miller (his trade back in England, perhaps). He is found in the records again towards the end of his life as a licensee, and as a carpenter in Sydney, New South Wales, where he died and was buried.



Low Grove Farm, Crosthwaite, England (Image courtesy of 100 years in East Meon, East Meon History, <https://www.eastmeonhistory.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Cumbrian-migration.pdf>)

Abraham's brother, Isaac WREN, took part in the Great Migration—a move of pastoralists from Cumberland to Hampshire in the south of England. In the 1890s, a Cumbrian farmer, who is reported as Hud SMITH (more likely to be Joseph HUDSPITH), relocated to Hampshire, and told other Cumbrian farmers that they could also go to Hampshire and take on big farms (500 to 600 acres each) at very low rentals and run them mainly as grass and stock farms. As a result of this information, Robert HIND of Millbeck Hall and Isaac WREN of Low Grove Farm, who at the time farmed between 40 and 80 acres in and around Crosthwaite, went by train to West Meon in 1893 to look at two farms in the Meon Valley, Hampshire. There is a story about the two families and the move down from Keswick in Spring 1894 when they booked a special train to transport their livestock, implements and household goods; unfortunately the train was delayed by which time the carters '... had spent a "happy hour" or two in the nearby pub...' and the report noted the consequences of two groups, one quite 'merry', not able to understand each other's accent.

The other WREN family member worth mentioning is that of Abraham's cousin, also Abraham(!), born in 1802. Abie, as he was called, followed his commercial bent and became a black lead pencil-maker in Keswick. On 20 April 1841 at St Kentigern Church, Crosthwaite, pencil-maker Abraham married Elisabeth LADYMAN, the daughter of another pencil manufacturer in Keswick. Abie WREN died at the Clothmakers Arms, Coleraine, County Londonderry on 29 August 1866 of heart disease and bronchitis.



Painting 'Funchal, Morning Sun' by Edward John POYNTER (Image courtesy of Wikimedia Commons)

Our Abraham WREN, the focus of this story, married Fanny Ellen ENOCH/ENOCK at the house of George STODDART, Her Majesty's Consul in Funchal, Madeira in Portugal. The bride's mother, Fanny ENOCH/ENOCK, was a witness. This was about the time that Abraham's mother-in-law appeared to have started as a lady's companion to Frances RENTON (née WALLACE). Frances had married Alexander Home RENTON in Funchal, Madeira (his place of abode) in April 1836. Tragically, in December 1844, Frances RENTON committed suicide, with the inquest widely reported at the time. The jury had to view the body at the Adelphi Hotel, John Street, London, and found '...the throat being cut nearly from ear to ear'. It was noted that a Mrs Fanny ENOCH, from Madeira, had attended Mrs RENTON for nine years (also the period of residence noted on Fanny Ellen's death certificate). Mrs RENTON had been brought back to England from Madeira because she showed signs of insanity. The inquest heard that the return to England was in the hope '...that the air of her native land would improve her health, and also to have the best medical aid'. The jury returned a verdict of insanity.

We next encounter Abraham and wife Fanny living in Unley Village, Adelaide, according to the South Australia Census taken in early

1841. There is nothing in the records to record how they arrived in South Australia. Initially, Abraham's occupation was recorded as an engineer living on East Terrace in Adelaide, but by the time his eldest son Joseph Enoch WREN was born in August 1841 the family were living in Thebarton. According to the General Registry Office, Abraham WREN was a labourer in Hindmarsh, Adelaide in 1842. Sadly, their infant son Abraham Jnr died only ten days after his birth on 5 April 1843, and was buried in West Terrace Cemetery in Adelaide. By this time Abraham WREN was working as a miller in Thebarton, an occupation he maintained until the family moved to Kooronga in 1846.

Abraham and his family, (which included son John Enoch, born in May 1844, and daughter Fanny Elizabeth, born in June 1846) moved to Kooronga where the copper-yielding Burra Burra Mines were situated. Abraham had applied for a general licence in September 1846 for the Burra Burra Hotel, Kooronga. This was, by all accounts, an imposing stone building which Abraham spent £1,000 on furniture and another £1,500 on stocking the liquor cellars. Abraham, who was described as 'a kind landlord', was evidently trying to make a real go as a hotelier. The hotel was reported to have had 16 commodious apartments and it was noted he 'was quite at home in his active and responsible calling, and seemingly more so because he has been fortunate and happy in the choice of his "better half"'.

The licence for the Burra Burra Hotel was renewed over the years until March 1850. In October 1848, Abraham WREN had appeared before the Resident Magistrate charged with assaulting George BULL, surgeon, who claimed Abraham assaulted him after he had been requested to vacate the bar after hours, after BULL had complained about dirty glasses.

Whilst Abraham was cleared, the Magistrate castigated Abraham for a rambling excuse of a defence, and not following the duties of a landlord towards the public. In July 1849, Abraham was again involved in controversy when he sued a Mr WALLACE, a cabinetmaker, in premises adjoining the post-office, for the rent of certain rooms used by the defendant as a carpenter's shop. Abraham alleged that WALLACE was contracted to build additional rooms at the hotel but when finished WALLACE occupied the room as a workshop. WALLACE insisted he had nowhere else to go but that the rent demanded by Abraham was too high. The judge, however, thought Abraham had 'a lame case', and that the charges he wanted were too high. However, he was given time to agree to settle out of court and was awarded £4/1s/3d in costs.

The following year, in February 1850, Abraham continued to promote his services, but by March that year, he had given notice that he was departing the Burra Burra Hotel. He begged 'respectfully to offer his most grateful acknowledgments to his numerous friends for their patronage'. It is tempting to link this departure from Kooringa with a conveyance record of transfer of land in Hindley Street, Adelaide, in March 1850, from a Joseph GILBERT to Abraham WREN. Gilbert was a pastoralist and vigneron who arrived in Adelaide in 1839. He planted his first vines in Pewsey Vale, South Australia in 1847, and was licensed to distil spirits in 1849.

But Abraham WREN did not relocate to Adelaide immediately, temporarily taking control of another hotel in Kooringa, Smelter's Home. In April 1850 there was an announcement that 'Mr Wren, late of the Burra Burra Hotel' was taking over the Freemasons' Tavern in Adelaide. The announcement stated that it was hoped

BURRA BURRA HOTEL.

ABRAHAM WREN

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Kooringa, settlers, and publicans of the North, that he can supply them with the undermentioned Wines, Spirits, &c, at the following prices :

WINES,

Port in wood and bottle, 12s to 20s per dozen
 Ditto ditto very fine, 25s to 35s per ditto
 Sherry ditto ditto, 12s to 20s ditto
 Ditto ditto very fine, 25s to 35s ditto
 Madeira 35s ditto
 Cape in wood
 Champagne in pints, 23s
 Ditto quarts, 50s
 Hock, Claret, Sauterne, Sparkling Moselle, &c.

SPIRITS.

Pale Brandy in cases, 50s, very fine
 Brandy, Martell's, 22s 6d per gallon
 Ditto Hennessy's and other brands, 21s
 Prime Jamaica Rum, 10 O.P. 18s
 Old Tom, 48s per dozen
 Fine London Gin, 48s per dozen
 Geneva in four gallon cases, 70s.
 Prime Scotch Whiskey (Glenlivet), 22s. per gall.

TERMS—CASH.

'Burra Burra Hotel', *Adelaide Times*, 14 Feb 1850, p. 2 (Image courtesy of Trove).

'nothing in its character' would change under the new management. The next month there was an announcement that Abraham WREN was taking over the Clubhouse Hotel in Hindley Street from Andrew ROBERTSON and highlighted that he and Mrs WREN would be ensuring it was a commodious family hotel once alterations had been made.

Clubhouse Hotel was on the southern side of Hindley Street, opposite Victoria Street in Adelaide. Known as the Victoria from September 1838 to 1841 it was used privately as the South Australian Club until 1845 when it became the South Australian Club Hotel. In 1849, Hindley Street was described the principal place of business

with amongst others, 'horsemen, all seemingly eager in business or pleasure, and taking little notice of the half-naked black men, armed with spears waddy, accompanied by their fadies (or women) and children, and followed by gaunt, lean kangaroo dogs.'



Hindley Street looking east (Image courtesy of SLSA B4498).

The South Australian Club was an association of gentlemen established on 4 August 1838. In May 1839 the Victoria Hotel on Hindley Street was purchased as a temporary club house until the club moved to new premises on Hindley Street in the following February. In the early 1850s, Abraham was publicising the Clubhouse Hotel extensively in the local papers (see example right). Like today, with quiz nights, Abraham was thinking of original ways of attracting customers. In 1851, the Clubhouse was promoting 'Judge and Jury' evenings, where a pretend judge presided over a 'prosecution' case—usually a risqué one or one of seduction—with a 'defence' and a jury to adjudicate.

Despite these innovations, there were signs that Abraham was struggling in business. He formed a spirit merchant partnership with John Barnet CAREY called Carey & Wren, and advertised the contents of newly-



Advertisement for the Club House Hotel (Image courtesy of SLSA B 72463/113)

arrived ships. It is also tempting to think that Abraham had to supplement his income as the local newspaper recorded how, when the Victoria gold rush broke out, he used to clear the bar with a cricket bat 'which he had to use freely to the rowdy characters of those days'. In autumn 1851, the Carey & Wren partnership was looking increasingly desperate, taking on the role of agent, advertising berths on the ship *Gazelle* from Melbourne and Sydney to Adelaide, for the 'Gold Diggings'. This was failing to boost income as the partnership were selling up 'the best roadside hotel on the colony'. By December 1851 the partnership was applying for insolvency with a decision for final payment in September 1854. The Clubhouse Hotel closed, and Abraham had to sell his residence in Rundle Street.

A significant change had occurred for the WREN family in late 1852 into 1853 as by June 1853 the Adelaide Post Office was reporting unclaimed mail for 'Mrs Fanny Wren'. Abraham is recorded in 1854 as a 'superintendent' of Longford. No indication has been found of what he was 'superintendent' of, but until April 1855 Abraham worked at the Emerald Mill in Longford, a steam-powered flour mill. This might be too much of a coincidence, but close to the village of Crosthwaite (from whence Abraham's family came), the towns of Applethwaite and Millbeck held the remains of old corn mills, and later each had a flourishing woollen mill. Was this the occupation of Abraham before he left England?

In Autumn 1855, Abraham WREN was still living in Longford. However, by early 1856 the family had moved to Westbury, Tasmania, with Abraham's occupation recorded as a miller. From April 1856 he was on the Electoral Roll in Westbury, at the steam flour mill. Unfortunately, Abraham, a miller of Westbury, became insolvent again in August 1858, with the listing of assets £46 and liabilities £201/9s being made public. He was the seller of a mill in Westbury shortly after.

Abraham was now a farmer in Green's Creek, Port Sorell, Tasmania. By April 1860, Abraham was working the Heidelberg Mill, Green's Creek, when he advertised for wheat for the mill. From 1861 until 1863, Abraham held a licence for the Heidelberg Hotel, on the road to Deloraine, Green's Creek, Torquay in Tasmania. Then in 1864 it was reported that Abraham WREN was to supply a long-felt want for Chudleigh inhabitants by 'erecting a mill at the Mole Creek, a short distance from Chudleigh'.

On 29 April 1868 Abraham's wife, Fanny, daughters Virginia (16), Sarah Ann (14),

**In the Insolvent Estate of Abraham Wren,
of Westbury, Tasmania, miller.**

**Day of Sale, Thursday, the 7th of October
at eleven o'clock,**

On Insolvent's premises, Westbury.

MR. F. J. HOUGHTON, is instructed by J. F. Hobkirk, Esq., to sell
as above,

**1 pair mill-stones with loosing and
spindle complete**

1 bay mare, saddle and bridle

1 horse, dray, and harness

**The whole of the baking utensils and
fittings in bakehouse and shop;
mill, bills, staffs, 3 bags of offal,
and several sundries.**

No reserve. Terms cash.

Also—

**Insolvent's interest in the Egmont Water
Mill. (c)**

'In the Insolvent Estate of Abraham Wren of Westbury, Tasmania, miller', *Launceston Examiner*, 5 Oct 1858, p. 4 (Image courtesy of Trove)

Ada (12) and sons Frank (ten) and Aby (eight) departed Port Sorell, Tasmania, for Melbourne, Victoria on the *Helén*. Joseph and John stayed in Tasmania as storekeepers initially. The trail of the WREN family then becomes very sketchy.

An Abraham WREN was granted, in December 1874, a licence for premises in Ironbark, now a suburb of Bendigo in Victoria. The following year presumably the same person was fined 1s with 12s/6d costs in November 1875 for neglecting to clean a private yard. In 1878, there was a South Australian GRO Memorial recording conveyancing to Abraham WREN 'miller and engineer formerly of Adelaide now of Bridge Street, Sandhurst', a suburb of Melbourne in Victoria. In the local directory for 1887–1888 there is an Abraham WREN living at 6 Belvoir Street, Sydney, a carpenter; in the same directory there is a JE WREN (Joseph Enoch?) living at 2 Eastcliff Terrace, Pail Street, Balmain, Sydney.

On 19 July 1887, Abraham's wife Fanny Ellen WREN (née ENOCH/ENOCK), died of chronic bronchitis and senile debility at her home, 6 Belvoir Street, Sydney. Abraham was recorded as a carpenter on the death certificate which also recorded that Fanny had lived in Victoria for 11 years and in New South Wales for 2½ years. She was buried in Rookwood Cemetery, Sydney. When Abraham WREN died on 7 July 1888 of bronchitis, apoplexy and arthritis at Brush Farm, Pennant Road, Central Cumberland District, Sydney, he was described as a carpenter employed by FC JARRETT. Frederick Charles JARRETT was a noted Sydney letterpress and lithographic printer and publisher. Abraham was buried at the Rookwood Cemetery on 9 July 1888.

There is little conclusive evidence from the lives of their children as to what happened to Abraham and Fanny WREN once they left Tasmania, other than their deaths. There is a circularity to tracing their lives—only brief information found on their early years, and likewise in their latter years!

A more detailed story of Abraham WREN and his family (with full references) can be found at the following website: <https://abrahamwren.wordpress.com/2023/08/31/abraham-wren-of-cumberland-south-australia-tasmania-victoria-and-new-south-wales/>.

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Photographic Corner



Nothing compares to the joy of coming home to a loyal companion. The unconditional love of a pet can do more than keep you company. Pets may also decrease stress, improve heart health, and even help children with their emotional and social skills.

Working domesticated animals are also kept by humans and trained to perform tasks. The history of working animals may predate agriculture as dogs were used by hunter-gatherer ancestors. Around the world, animals work in relationship with their owners where domesticated species are often bred for different uses, usually on farms. Some are used for their physical strength (e.g. oxen and draft horses) or for transportation (e.g. riding horses and camels) while others are service animals trained to perform specific tasks (e.g. hunting, guide dogs, etc).

The Genealogy SA Photographic Collection contains images that cover all aspects of pets and animals within the lives of people in the past. These images show that the inclusive nature of living with animals within society has not changed much over the years. Here is a selection of the types of images available for you to enjoy.



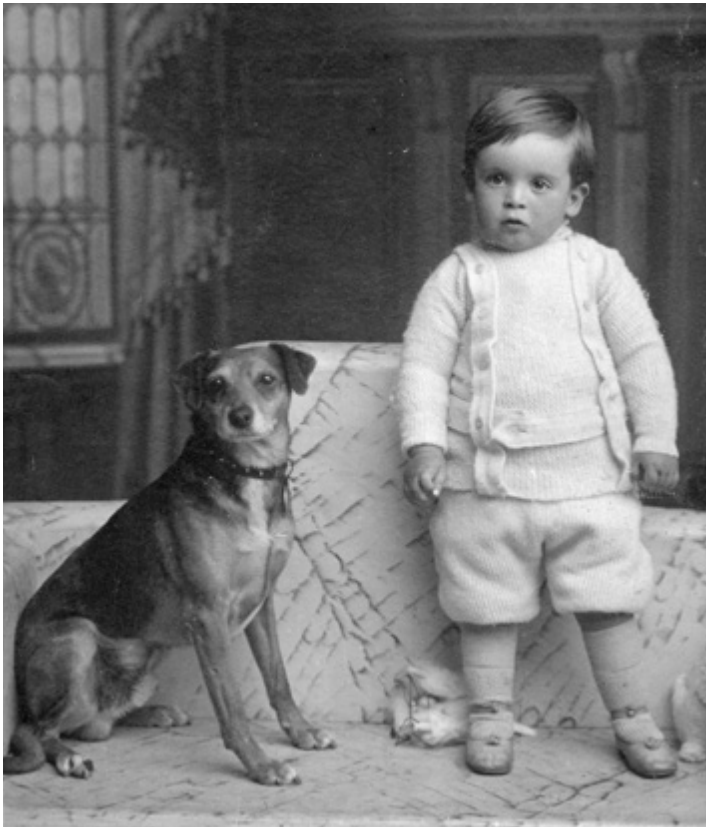
Soldiers going off to war often had pictures taken with their pets as reminders during their separation. The Society has a series of letters from a soldier, sent from the front, which all ask for the family to pat his pet dog 'Reptile'. (P00198-030)



Alex TIETZ. If you did not have a horse to ride to school, then you may have to make do with a goat cart! (P00198-403F)



PETERSON family. Even in formal family photographs pets were often included, as the cockatoo is in this picture. (P00211-18)



A young Sir Robert HELPMANN (of ballet fame) with his pet dog. (P00122-059)



BABBAGE and CHIGWIDDEN children playing with their long suffering pet dog and cocky. (P00198-094)



Services such as the military and police had mounted divisions. Here is Carl WEGENER mounted on a Police Grey at his graduation c1910s. The Police Greys are still on active service today. (P00159-42)



Kathleen CHIGWIDDEN on 'Silver' going off to school. In country areas many children would ride to school each day. (P00198-286)



Bullocks were also used as 'beasts of burden' due to their strength. (P00197-514)



In the late 19th and early 20th century, horse-drawn carriages were the only way that organisations, such as the Methodist Church, could spread the word to remote communities. (P00197-315)



Animals have been used for food since pre-history times and we are all familiar with cattle stations, sheep, pig and chicken farms etc., but how many know that there was an ostrich farm near Port Augusta in the 1910s? (P00143-30)



Camel train in Central Australia. Camels were also used to transport goods. (P00197-322)



Donkeys were a lesser-known transport animal, maybe because it took so many of them to move fully laden wagons. (P00197-524)



Prospectors and explorers favoured using camels as their pack animals due to their ability to handle the hot dry conditions that would be experienced. (P00197-045)



For hundreds of years animals have been used in the sporting area: horse racing, coursing, hunting, and greyhound racing etc. In the photo are actors John FLEETING and James STRACHAN on the set of the Australian film *Gone to the Dogs*, directed by Ken HALL. You can view a clip from *Gone to the Dogs* online, by following this link <https://www.nfsa.gov.au/collection/curated/gone-dogs-bow-wows-now-are-all-rage>. (P00108-31F)



Rosewood Station in Western Australia, c1935. Even after the introduction of mechanised transport, you sometimes had to resort to animals to get you out of difficulties! (P00197-606)



Rosewood Station in Western Australia, c1935. On remote stations close relationships developed between workers and their animals—even to the extent of sharing food by mouth! (P00197-607)

New Members & Their Research Interests

If you wish to contact any members listed below, please email the Society at saghs.members@saghs.org.au with your contact details.

BAKER, Mr Mike (**BAKER, BAYLISS, CARMICHAEL, EDGECOMBE, NEWBOLD, O'LOUGHLIN, REDDING**)

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WASTELL, Mr Chris (**ALFRED, BRADDOCK, DAY, THACKER, WASTELL, WHITELY**)

WILLIAMSON, Mr Wayne (**WILLIAMSON**)

Research & Development Committee Update

by David Ballinger

The deployment of updated and new databases is now progressing well with the appointment of the new database development person, Julie Mitchell. Julie is currently starting to work her way through the backlog of completed files that are ready for release. These will be a part of the gradual release program we have in place. Advice on what has been released will be sent out via social media and newsletters. So far we have updated the Quaker Records dataset in the Miscellaneous Records/All Other Records database and the Newspaper Divorces Database

New projects

We are continually investigating potential new and interesting projects. Many of these have been suggested to us by members. If you have any ideas that you believe may have a potential to be a valuable addition to our databases, please contact me on saghs.randd@saghs.org.au with the details so we can investigate it further.

External scanning (Outreach Program)

2024 will see this program expanding as we will be continuing with the Uniting Church Historical Society, aiming for an 'all but completed' status for this site mid-to-late 2024. Like all other sites where we scan, our agreement does not have an end date, so when new records become available we scan them for inclusion in the database development program.

In addition, we will be commencing scanning with the Blackwood Golf Club, St Saviours Anglican Church Glen Osmond, Lameroo and District Historical Society, and the Greek Orthodox Community of South Australia

during February and March 2024. We are waiting for a start date for three other locations, as well as being in discussions with five other locations.

The scanned records from previously scanned sites such as the Mylor History Group, Mypolonga Historical Group, Willunga National Trust, McLaren Park Committee, Mt Barker Anglican Parish, Grange Surf Life Saving Club, and Uniting Church Historical Society are now providing an additional input to the work for eventual release into the databases.

If you have any ideas of potential scanning sites that you believe may have a potential to be a valuable addition to our databases, please contact me on saghs.randd@saghs.org.au with the details so we can investigate it further.

Internal scanning

In addition to the external scanning, we also have an active 'in-house' scanning program. This program has been scanning all of our card indexes (cemeteries, hospitals and many more), originally for archival purposes, but also for the security of having them available should anything unfortunate happen to the library. It is now complete, and the program is moving onto administrative records and other potential data records.

The future for scanning

We are looking for additional people to be trained to use the scanners to supplement those volunteers already working in the program. Once trained you could be doing scanning in the library or onsite at suburban or country locations. If you feel that you

have an aptitude for this type of work, and would like to pursue it further, please email me at saghs.randd@saghs.org.au.

Wishing to become a database volunteer?

We are always looking for additional volunteers to do either data entry, data checking, or data corrections. Work can be done either at home or in the SAGHS Library. If you feel that you can assist in any way, please contact me on saghs.randd@saghs.org.au.

Working Bees

Our working bees have continued to be popular. So far they have proven to be very successful in completing a large amount of backlog work and adding new volunteers to the teams.

The scheduled working bees for the first half of 2024 will be held on:

18 February 2024	General Working Bee
25 February 2024	Headstone Working Bee
3 March 2024	Scanning Working Bee
17 March 2024	BDM Working Bee
24 March 2024	Passengers Working Bee
21 April 2024	BDM Working Bee
5 May 2024	General Working Bee
19 May 2024	Headstone Working Bee

If you haven't been a regular at the working bees over the last two years and feel that you would like to either resume or start, please contact me on saghs.randd@saghs.org.au to register your interest.

And finally, my thanks to the Research & Development committee, Projects Team Leaders and all of the volunteers for your continued devoted work during this time. Because of your work, we are in a better position now than ever. Well done!

David Ballinger FSAGHS

Chairperson, Research & Development Committee

Public Holiday Opening Hours 2024

**The Genealogy SA Library
will be OPEN from
1:00 pm to 4:30 pm on**

Adelaide Cup Day – 11 March 2024

Easter Saturday – 30 March 2024

ANZAC Day – 25 April 2024

King's Birthday – 10 June 2024

Labour Day – 7 October 2024

News from the Special Interest Groups

Germanic and Continental European Special Interest Group

The GCE SIG Zoom meetings held on the second Wednesday evening of each month, except January, continue to be well attended. The monthly topics are varied, with members encouraged to share their research and family history, or guest speakers who present talks of interest to our group. We also enjoy meetings where we share information and try to answer questions.

Many of our members have a Silesian ancestry. Silesia is an area of Germany near the Polish border. In fact, many parts of the old German homelands are now in Poland. A member from New South Wales, Elanna HERBERT, shared her recent research travel to Legnica and Wrocław in Poland to experience with her daughter the land and villages of their HÜBNER and WINTER families. Another feature of her beautifully illustrated talk was the photos of the two remaining Peace Churches in Jauer/Jawor and Schneidnitz/Swidnia. These were Lutheran churches built of non-enduring materials after 'Peace of Westphalia' was declared in 1648. Both churches are UNESCO world heritage buildings <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1054/>.

At our last meeting for 2023, Dale JOHNS presented on his great-grandparents ZADOW, as he had researched his maternal line for many years. Johann Wilhelm ZADOW came to Australia from Barcзыzna in the Prussian province of Posen on the *Steinwerder* with his parents in 1855. He married Amelia Auguste HERRMANN, whose father Leopold HERRMANN came to Australia from Nekla, Posen in 1847 on the *Heloise*. The story of his mother's large family was typical of many hard-working German families. His methods of research



Peace Church in Swidnia (Image courtesy of Elanna Herbert)



Inside the Peace Church in Swidnia (Image courtesy of Elanna Herbert)

ranged from using the Cemetery Card Index, finding a valuable document in an old cigarette tin and having it professionally restored to reveal records back to 1795, through to DNA testing. These varied methods brought Dale's research to life.

The December Zoom evening concluded with the sharing of a drink and a Christmas nibble to celebrate the end of the year and good wishes for a successful year ahead.

For our next meeting we look forward to Philip MANN's presentation on 'A Pioneer Miller in South Australia: The life of Johann Daniel Schlinke'. We hope you can join us in February. If you would like to know more about Zoom, please contact Conveners or SAGHS office.

Co-Conveners: Aileen Preiss & Kingsley Neumann saghs.gce@saghs.org.au.

Scotland Group

Our last meeting for 2023 on 19 November was a 'Members Show and Tell'. Four group members gave excellent presentations on quite varied themes. Pat BUTTON told the group how she was able to follow some information that she had come across on Ancestry.com to finally find out what had happened to one of her relations, a great-great-aunt. The family were tenant farmers in Arichonan in Argyllshire county in the west of Scotland. They had been given notice. Despite an uprising in the community, they were forced from their homes, victims of the highland clearances. Pat found that the missing aunt had emigrated to Canada after marrying and having her first child. Unfortunately, the aunt and her husband died not long after settling in Canada. However, her only child grew up in Canada and later married, and Pat was able to identify further descendants in the USA.

David TANSELL gave a presentation on his investigation of the story and background of his great-great-grandmother Margaret Alvis CAMERON who was born in Edinburgh in 1831. She had (reportedly) arrived in South Australia in 1836 on the *Tam O'Shanter* with her unmarried mother. The original passenger list for the *Tam O'Shanter* hasn't survived to confirm this and possibly explain how Margaret and her mother came to be on the ship.

Peter COPLAND showed family tree information about the COPLAND family that had been published on the Geneanet site <https://en.geneanet.org/>. Peter researched this information and found it to be incorrect. Perhaps you can't believe everything that is on the internet after all!

Kathy HANCOCK presented about her three times great-grandfather, the Reverend Ralph DRUMMOND who was also an early

pioneer arriving in 1839 on the *Sir Charles Forbes*. Although he had previously been ordained by the Baptist Secession Church in Scotland, he was the first Presbyterian minister in South Australia and laid the foundation stone of the first Presbyterian church in the colony in Gouger Street. Ralph travelled extensively on foot to preach to the communities in the Finnis, Strathalbyn and Mount Barker districts. He became a well-known figure during his time in South Australia.

Unfortunately, technical problems prevented Jo HANISCH from giving the presentation that she had prepared. Our first meeting for 2024 is on Sunday 4 February, when we will give Jo another opportunity to give her presentation.

Interstate members from Western Australia, Queensland, and Victoria were able to participate in this Zoom meeting. There is strong support from the group members for retaining Zoom into the future and potentially combining with a meeting in the library in a hybrid format, if this can be achieved without too much compromise. We will also continue to meet bimonthly and on the first Sunday of the month during 2024 (while avoiding public holidays and long weekends).

Convenor: Marcus Thornton
saghs.scotland@saghs.org.au.



Family History Writers Group

In December 2023 the Writers Group enjoyed an in-house pre-Christmas get-together, where we shared stories about our year's research discoveries and writing activities. It was a joy to meet in person, some of us for the first time as we had only used Zoom for the last three years.

In the next few weeks the group will become involved in the judging of not only the TT Reed Family History Book Award entrants, but also the Article of the Year Award for articles published in 2023.

As with most discussions among family historians, our research leads us to explore many of the puzzles that our families present us. One will be discussed at our next meeting in February: How did you get your first name?

Group members are encouraged to write a small piece of around 300 words about the history of their personal name for discussion at the meeting. Questions for consideration include: Are you named after anyone in particular? If so, who is that person? What do you know about them? Where do they fit in your family history? Did that name originally come from another family member? What is the first usage of that forename in your family? Are there cultural or other traditions in your family regarding naming patterns? What is the derivation of your name? Was it popular in the year you were born? Are there interesting or amusing family anecdotes about your name? Does writing about your first name give you an opportunity to expand your story telling when writing about your family history?

Convenor: Doreen Kosack
saghsFHW@saghs.org.au

Online Shop - Looking for a great genealogy gift?

Our online shop has a range of items that you can purchase including mugs, books, photographs, tote bags, notebooks, jigsaws.

Visit GenealogySA.redbubble.com



Service Fees & Charges

Login to the website to renew your membership through our safe online payment gateway.

Annual Subscriptions

Ordinary Membership:

Australian resident	\$110.00
Overseas resident	\$100.00

Associate Membership:

Australian resident	\$55.00
Overseas resident	\$50.00

An Associate Member is an immediate relative or partner living at the same address as an Ordinary Member.

Joining Fees

Ordinary Membership:

Australian resident	\$22.00
Overseas resident	\$20.00

Associate Membership:

Australian resident	\$11.00
Overseas resident	\$10.00

Other Fees

Journal:

Journal only, per annum	\$46.00*
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**Within Australia. Postage calculated for Overseas customers.*

Library visitors fees:

(includes use of equipment)

Per day or part thereof	\$15.00
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Members of other societies affiliated with AFFHO, and who reside outside of South Australia, are admitted at no charge (*proof of membership required*).

Photocopies and Prints:

A4 \$0.20 A3 \$0.50

Library overdue fines per week \$1.00

Research services:

Members/hour	\$25.30
Non-members/hour	\$50.60

SA BDM certificate transcription:

Members	\$13.20 each
Non-members	\$26.40 each

SA Look-ups:

Members	\$9.90 each
Non-members	\$19.80 each

Genealogy SA Transcription Service:

Transcriptions of certificates of SA Births (1842–1928), Deaths (1842–1967) and Marriages (1842–1942) held on microfiche in the Society Library can be provided to members and non-members on payment of the respective fees.

Members	\$13.20 each
Non-members	\$26.40 each

The indexes of the records can be found on our website under Online Database Search and transcriptions can be individually ordered and paid for through our website: www.genealogysa.org.au/services/research

What's On



FEBRUARY 2024

- 1 **England Group:** Benefits and Problems of my English ThruLines, 7:30pm, online via Zoom
 - 4 **Scotland Group:** Members Show and Tell - more stories from members of the group about an aspect of their research or family, 2:00pm, online via Zoom
 - 7 **Wednesdays@1:** Thorough Searches on Ancestry.com, 1:00pm to 2:00pm, Genealogy SA Library, Unley or via Zoom
 - 11 **The Ulster Historical Foundation:** Researching Your Irish and Scots-Irish Family History, 9:00am to 5:00pm, Unley Town Hall, 181 Unley Road, Unley
 - 12 **Irish Group:** Group discussion about the Ulster Historical Foundation seminar on 11 February, 7:30pm, online via Zoom
 - 14 **Germanic & Continental European Group:** A Pioneer Miller in South Australia – The Life of Johann Daniel Schlinke, 7:30pm, online via Zoom
 - 15 **Family History Writers Group:** How did you get your first name(s)?, 7:00pm, online via Zoom
 - 18 **Working Bee – General:** 10:00am to 3:30pm, Genealogy SA Library
 - 21 **DNA in Family History Group:** The SA DNA Project, 7:30pm, online via Zoom
 - 25 **Working Bee – Headstones:** 10:00am to 3:30pm, Genealogy SA Library
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MARCH 2024

- 3 **Working Bee – Scanning:** 10:00am to 3:30pm, Genealogy SA Library
- 6 **Computer Users Group**
- 7 **England Group:** Somerset, 7:30pm, online via Zoom
- 11 **Irish Group**
- 12 **Family Historian Software Users Group**
- 13 **Germanic & Continental European Group:** Deciphering German Genealogy Abbreviations, 7:30pm, online via Zoom
- 17 **Working Bee – Births, Deaths and Marriages:** 10:00am to 3:30pm, Genealogy SA Library
- 20 **DNA in Family History Group**
- 21 **Family History Writers Group**
- 24 **Working Bee – Passengers:** 10:00am to 3:30pm, Genealogy SA Library

APRIL 2024

- 3 **Computer Users Group**
- 4 **England Group:** How to Use Information in English Census Returns, 7:30pm, online via Zoom
- 7 **Scotland Group**
- 8 **Irish Group**
- 9 **Family Historian Software Users Group**
- 10 **Germanic & Continental European Group:** Dr Richard Wilhelm Schmidt and other German/East European doctors on the Victorian goldfields, 7:30pm, online via Zoom
- 17 **DNA in Family History Group**
- 18 **Family History Writers Group**
- 21 **Working Bee – Births, Deaths and Marriages:** 10:00am to 3:30pm, Genealogy SA Library

MAY 2024

- 1 Computer Users Group**
- 2 England Group:** Kent, 7:30pm, online via Zoom
- 5 Working Bee – General:** 10:00am to 3:30pm, Genealogy SA Library
- 8 Germanic & Continental European Group**
- 13 Irish Group**
- 14 Family Historian Software Users Group**
- 15 DNA in Family History Group**
- 16 Family History Writers Group**
- 19 Working Bee – Headstones:** 10:00am to 3:30pm, Genealogy SA Library

Special Interest Groups

Meetings of Special Interest Groups are held regularly each month online through Zoom or in the Genealogy SA Library at 201 Unley Road, Unley.

For more information on joining a Zoom meeting please contact the Genealogy SA office on (08) 8272 4222, saghs.admin@saghs.org.au or visit the Genealogy SA online Events Calendar www.genealogysa.org.au/whats-on/events-calendar.

Regular Meeting Dates

Computer Users Group:

1st Wednesday of every month (except December and January)

England Group:

1st Thursday of every month (except January)

Irish Group:

2nd Monday of every month (except January)

Family Historian Software Users Group:

2nd Tuesday of every month (except January)

Germanic & Continental European Group:

2nd Wednesday of every month (except January)

DNA in Family History Group:

3rd Wednesday of every month (except January)

Family History Writers Group:

3rd Thursday of every month (except January)

Scotland Group:

1st Sunday of every 2nd month (except January)



Library Open Hours

Phone 08 8272 4222

Address 201 Unley Road, Unley

www.genealogysa.org.au

Tuesday	10am - 9pm
Wednesday	10am - 4:30pm
Thursday	10am - 4:30pm
Saturday	10am - 4:30pm
Sunday*	1pm - 4:30pm
& selected Public Holidays	

*2nd & 4th Sunday of the month

New Books in the Library

These items are now available in the Genealogy SA Library. The second copies are available for loan. To find these items and more you can search our library catalogue.

A link to our library catalogue can be found on the Genealogy SA website:

www.genealogysa.org.au/resources/society-library/about-the-library.

Biographies

She Bounced to the Throb of the Bodhran by Christine Shears REF/HOL/A/BIOG 2 copies

Where Treasures Shine: Lionel Gee, a Forgotten South Australian Mining Identity by Judy Fander REF/FAN/A/BIOG

Tietkins: Explorer and Pioneer by Neville Collins REF/TIE/A/BIOG

Family Histories

The Story of Thomas and Tamar Earl: Miller, and Bakers of Wigton, Cumberland by Susan Earl FH/EAR

Descendants of John and Charlotte Gilbert in Australia 1808–2010: Tenth Child Caleb Gilbert 1848–1925 by Jean and Kevin Gilbert FH/GIL

Descendants of John and Charlotte Gilbert in Australia 1808–2010: Ninth Child Jason Gilbert 1847–1895 by Jean and Kevin Gilbert FH/GIL

David and Elizabeth Donaldson and their Descendants: Scotland-Australia: 1740–2015 (Vol 1 & 2) by E. Muriel Smith; edited by Roz Edmond FH/DON

The History of the Jeffries Family 1840–1989 by A. Lloyd Jefferies FH/JEF 2nd copy

A History of the William Baker and Penhall Family from 1780–2018 by Robert Chappell FH/PEN

The History of John and Leonara Roberts and Family: A Chronicle of Two Centuries by W.J. Roberts FH/ROB 2nd copy

Indexes

The Advertiser Approaching Marriages and Marriages 1958 by Ian Shillabeer REF/MAR/SA/IND

The West Australian Newspaper Personal Notices 1907–1908 by Ian Shillabeer REF/PER/WA/IND

Local Histories

Pirie Street Church, 1849–1972 (revised 2014) by J.D. Everett LH/EVE/ADE

To Seek Fresh Fields by Don Temby LH/UNLEY 2nd copy

Now and Then: Stories From the Past and Present in Kensington & Norwood by the Kensington and Norwood Historical Society LH/KENSINGTON

Golden Jubilee, Maitland Methodist Church: These Fifty Years, 1875–1925: Celebrations, March 28th–April 4th, 1926

by the Maitland Methodist Church

LH/MAITLAND
[pamphlet box]

Slate to Silicon: A Century of Learning by Glenise Lawrie

LH/TRINITY
GARDENS 2nd copy

Reference General

Deadly Details: A Guide to Some Causes of Death Listed on Death

Certificates by Patricia Lay

REF/LAY/G 2nd copy

Reference Australia

The Last Link: The East West Telegraph Line, 1875–1877 by Gavin Beinke

REF/BEI/A

Half the Race: A History of Australian Women in Sport by Marion K. Stell

REF/STE/A

Reference New South Wales

Centrepiece: Life and Times of the People Who Created the

Armidale Showground by Michael J. Brennan

REF/BRE/NSW

Reference South Australia

Scottish Directory and Date Book by The Scottish Associations
of South Australia Inc.

REF/SCO/A/SA

Secrets of Dulwich, and its Nearby Surroundings: Book 1

by Polly Dundon-Isaac

REF/DUN/SA

Captains of Copper: Biographies of Mine Captains of the Copper Triangle, Yorke Peninsula, South Australia compiled by Robyn Knight

REF/KNI/SA

The Little Church on the Hill: The History of the Renmark West

Union Church by Jackson Wickham

REF/WIC/SA

Reference England

Following the Tamar by Sarah Foot

REF/FOO/ENG

Reference Shipping

Migrant Sailing Ships from Hamburg by Ronald Parsons

REF/PAR/A/SHIP 2nd copy

The Shipping History of the Bass Strait Crossing by David L. Hopkins

REF/HOP/SHIP

Reference Special Interest Groups

You Can Write Your Family History by Sharon DeBartolo Carmack

REF/CAR/WG

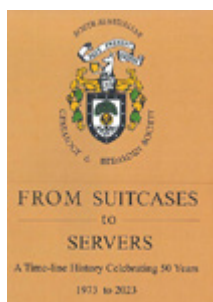
Bookshop



Coromandelians: South Australian Pioneers of the Coromandel

The full story of the ship Coromandel, its voyage to South Australia in 1836–1837, its passengers and crew and their contribution to colonial South Australia, with detailed biographies.

\$66.00 (Members: \$60.50)



From Suitcases to Servers, A Timeline History Celebrating 50 Years 1973 to 2023

Marking the history and growth of the South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society – from our early days, transporting our records in suitcases and cartons, to our modern organisation,

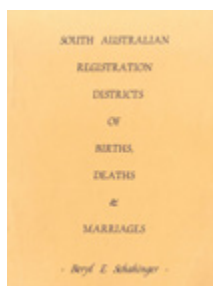
\$12.00 (including postage)



Biographical Register of South Australian Surveyors 1836 to 1936

The Biographical Register attempts to provide some basic information on birth and death, and the surveying achievements of over 460 surveyors who operated in South Australia.

\$30.00 (Members: \$25.00)



South Australian Registration Districts of Births, Deaths & Marriages

by Beryl E Schahinger

This is a history of South Australia's registration districts and the records available, together with a wealth of practical suggestions for genealogists and family historians accessing South Australian vital records.

\$30.00 (Members: \$25.00)

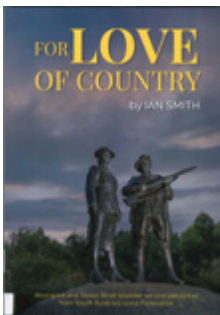


South Australian History Sources

by Andrew Peake

An essential reference guide for local and family historians researching in South Australia. This book is a revision of the 1977 edition, providing an update of South Australian history sources. The author notes the changes in record repositories, the increasing access through the internet, and the impact of privacy concerns on access to records and their content.

\$50.00 (Members: \$45.00)



For Love of Country

by Ian Smith

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander service personnel from South Australia since Federation. This book chronicles the military service to Australia rendered by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander service personnel who have a verifiable link to South Australia. This book animates the lives and service of 422 men and women as a factual record of their service, their life and times before, during and after their service.

\$65.00 (Members:\$60.00)

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Monetary donations or gifts to the Society are always welcome.

Your donation will contribute to sustaining the Society for future generations of South Australian family history researchers. All donations over \$2 are tax deductible.

If you wish to donate family history resource material please contact the Librarian first.

Note that the Society cannot accept every item offered into its collection. The Society needs to address issues such as existing collection holdings, available storage space, available staff resources and relevance to collection development.

This means that after careful assessment we may sometimes decline offers of donation.

Thank you for thinking of us.



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The Editor welcomes articles, photographs, letters, news and items of interest on any family and local history topics.

Electronic submissions only.

Email: saghs.editor@saghs.org.au

Submissions should be less than 3,000 words. The Editor may edit articles. Formatting in *The South Australian Genealogist* is based on the *Style Manual for Authors, Editors and Printers* (Digital Edition) www.stylemanual.gov.au/ Spelling follows the *Macquarie Dictionary* and *Fowler's Modern English Usage* is used to determine the grammatical structure of text. Items accepted for publication in the *Genealogy SA Journal* may also be added to the *Genealogy SA* website.

Photographs & Graphic Images

Please send photographs or images as attachments via email. Save image files at a high quality (e.g. 300 dpi TIFF or 600 dpi JPEG) aiming to make each image at least 1MB. If you embed photographs or images into a document, please also send images as individual files.

Please provide a caption for each photograph or image that you submit. Clearly indicate the source of each photograph or image and that you have permission for their use.

The Editor reserves the right to include or omit, edit, and place photographs and images within the context of the text.

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Half page	128 x 90mm \$66
Full page	128 x 185mm \$132

Please note that copy is required by the first day of the month before the publication month.

Space must be booked two weeks before the copy deadline. Payment is required at the time of booking; prices quoted include GST.

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Members have free access to the Society's library and, subject to exceptions, may borrow material from the library for four weeks.

Members receive a copy of this quarterly journal free of charge, a monthly email newsletter and a discount on certain publications and seminars conducted by the Society.

Use of microform readers and computers in the Library is free of charge. Applications for membership are welcome from all those with an interest in genealogy and family history. New members are required to pay a joining fee with their first subscription. Membership renewals are due annually from the date of joining.

LIBRARY

The Library is located at 201 Unley Road, Unley SA 5061. It holds an extensive book and non-book collection of resources for research. Non-members can access the library for a fee.

Accessible parking and wheelchair access is available at the rear of the building.

Website: www.genealogysa.org.au

RESEARCH SERVICE

Genealogy SA's prompt and efficient research service is available to family researchers and can access material outside of the Society's collection. While general telephone enquiries are welcomed, research requests must be in writing, stating full details of what is known and what is sought. Each request will be advised of the fee due for the time required. The Society web page has a research request form. Research on the sources used for entries in the Biographical Index of South Australians is available to all enquirers on payment of a prescribed fee.

SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

Special Interest Groups cater for members with specific research interests. See What's On for details.

COMPUTER USERS GROUP

saghs.computer@saghs.org.au

DNA IN FAMILY HISTORY GROUP

saghs.dna@saghs.org.au

ENGLAND GROUP

saghs.england@saghs.org.au

FAMILY HISTORY WRITERS GROUP

saghs.FHW@saghs.org.au

FAMILY HISTORIAN GROUP

saghs.familyhistorian@saghs.org.au

GERMANIC & CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN GROUP

saghs.gce@saghs.org.au

IRISH GROUP

saghs.irish@saghs.org.au

SCOTLAND GROUP

saghs.scotland@saghs.org.au

The South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society Inc. has been registered by the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission.

Library fund donations of \$2 and over are tax deductible.



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