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The South Australian Genealogist

Journal of the South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society Inc.

Cover: In the lead-up to the 2024 Paris Olympics, our cover celebrates Australia in the sport of yachting, now more broadly known as sailing. Yachting debuted in the 1900 Paris Olympics, but it was not until the 1948 London games that Australia entered a team. Australia first won medals, a silver and a bronze, at the 1956 Melbourne games. The first gold medal was won at the 1964 Tokyo Olympics. Across the Olympic games Australia has won 13 gold medals, eight silver medals and eight bronze medals; including a gold medal in every Olympics since the 2000 Sydney games.

It is not only in the Olympics that Australia has excelled in yachting. Who can forget when Australia defeated the United States of America to win the America's Cup in 1983, ending both the longest winning streak of 132 years in sporting history, and America's domination of the racing series.

There have also been some remarkable personal achievements in yachting. In 1988 Kay Cottee became the first woman to singlehandedly and non-stop circumnavigate the world in 189 days. In 2009 16-year-old Jessica Watson attempted to become the youngest person to sail around the world, and whilst she achieved this, she unfortunately fell short of the number of kilometres required to meet the minimum criteria for a global circumnavigation.

Then there is the annual Sydney to Hobart yacht race, considered to be one of the most difficult races in the world due to weather conditions. The first race was held in 1945 with nine starters. The winner crossed the line in 6 days, 4 hours, and 44 minutes. In 2023 there were 103 starters, with the winner crossing the line in 1 day, 19 hours, and 3 minutes.

One boat that people checked the progress during the 2023 race, was the *Sylph VI* in the two-handed division. On board was Oli, a yachting veteran of five years. Unfortunately, the *Sylph VI* finished last, crossing the line in 7 days, 19 hours, and 26 minutes. So, what was so special about Oli? He was a 10-year-old cat, and reportedly, the first to have competed in the Sydney to Hobart race. Keep an eye out for Oli to see if he will be an entrant in the 2024 race!

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51st Annual General Meeting

ADVANCE NOTICE OF MEETING

The 51st Annual General Meeting of the South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society Inc. will be held on Wednesday, 23 October 2024 in the Society Library, 201 Unley Road, Unley, at 7.30 pm by order of the Council.

ANY OTHER BUSINESS

Full, Associate and Life Members entitled to vote at the Annual General Meeting of the Society may give notices in writing of motions, duly proposed and seconded, for any business to be put to the meeting.

Notices of Motion must be signed and with the Secretary by close of business on Friday, 28 June 2024.

Dale Johns

Honorary Secretary
29 March 2024

Future Issue Deadlines

August 2024

Submissions by 28 June 2024

November 2024

Submissions by 31 August 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



A New Editor

With this edition of the journal we have a new Editor, Kathy Ahwan. Heidi Ing, our former Editor, resigned with the completion of the February issue. She had been Editor for three years, and our thanks go to her for her contribution to the Society.

Database Updates

We have commenced 2024 with updates to our online databases, and we are planning for regular updates throughout the year. In the last year an enormous volume of data was produced for the online databases, and it will take many months to release that data online. In addition, new features are proposed for some databases. The updates will be to the online databases only. With the recent updates we have not updated the MPC viewer on the Library computers, but arrangements are being made that will enable all researchers in the Library to access the latest data on the Library computers.

Society Library

While we are expanding our online databases and giving our members access to more records from home, we are also expanding our collection in the Library with resources that cannot be accessed from home. No research can be complete

without a visit to the Society Library. This may pose problems for members who live at a distance from Adelaide, but we have had members who have saved up the research they want to do and have come to Adelaide for a research holiday, visiting the Society and other record repositories or places of interest. Alternatively, there is the Society's research service that can be utilised with general research, look-ups and certificate transcriptions with reduced rates for members. Members who live more than 100 kilometres from Adelaide can request two hours of general research free every year.

Perhaps the most significant resource in the Society Library is the births, deaths and marriage certificate collection. Partly on microfiche and partly on computer are copies of certificates for births 1842-1928, marriages 1842-1949 (February) and deaths 1842-1989. There is a gap in the Society's marriage index from 1938 until 1945, but we do have an index on computer that covers this period, with minimal information but enough to locate a certificate. The Society is compiling an index for these years with information details comparable to the existing Society index that will be included in the online databases upon completion. The marriage and death records that are on computer are accessible in the Library on two reading computers, and may be viewed with the same conditions as apply to the BDM records on microfiche.

South Australia DNA Project

The DNA in Family History Special Interest Group has been running a project for some years with monthly meetings. Through Family Tree DNA (FTDNA) it also administers the South Australia Dual Geographic DNA

Project. The project is for people who live in South Australia, were born in South Australia or have a strong family connection to the state and collects information on the male line (Y-DNA) of male members of the project, the female line (mitochondrial DNA) of any member and the autosomal DNA of members. To have Y-DNA or mitochondrial DNA results for inclusion the relevant tests must be done with Family Tree DNA. For autosomal DNA, a person can test with another DNA testing company, such as Ancestry and MyHeritage, and upload the DNA data into Family Tree DNA. Many of the members of the project only have their ethnicity from their autosomal DNA included. If you have had your DNA tested, especially if you have Y-DNA or mitochondrial DNA results, and have not yet joined the project please consider it now. All that is required is that you join the South Australia DNA Project through the Family Tree DNA website, under S in Dual Geographical Projects, and provide details of your earliest male line or female line ancestor to live in South Australia if relevant, when asked by the project administrators. If you are interested and require further information you can contact the DNA Group convenor, Richard Merry at saghs.dna@saghs.org.au.

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In Memoriam - David Westley

Genealogy SA is saddened to share the news of the passing of David Westley on 1 April 2024.

David was a valued library volunteer for more than 20 years. His knowledge spanned over so many different areas, and many members have been helped by him throughout his years of service.

David will be dearly missed.

From the Editor

by Kathy Ahwan



Welcome to the May issue of *The South Australian Genealogist*, and my first as Editor. I want to thank Heidi Ing for her stellar effort in compiling the journal for the last two years (and the second time around).

My interest in genealogy started over 30 years ago when I set out to prove that my surname was of Chinese background. I confirmed that my great-grandfather was Chinese, settling in Queensland in 1865, and that was when I hit my brick wall. I have since received potential leads through DNA matches and others involved in Chinese family history research, and I am hopeful one day to progress my line beyond my great-grandfather.

I then turned my research to the three other branches of the family tree, and that was when the genealogy bug bit me. My research has uncovered descendants from England, Germany, Ireland, and Scotland, and more recently a second Huguenot line.

I joined Genealogy SA in 2016, which provided me with a wealth of information to find ancestors, and build the story of their lives. Being able to access South Australian birth, marriage and death certificates has been invaluable to confirm ancestors, and provide details about occupations and mortality, which when matched with other sources such as Trove and the National Archives of Australia, starts to build the family history.

In this issue Graham Jaunay's article takes us beyond the names and dates of our family tree, and provides us with steps and strategies to develop a compelling family history. Through our research many of us may have discovered convicts, war veterans, or other characters, who deserve to have their story told. I think the two most important things that we can take away from Graham's article is to firstly, verify the information that we collect about our ancestors and secondly, to document the source of the information. This latter point is particularly important, and can save a lot of time, should we need to revisit the original source.

This Journal features a number of articles that bring their relatives to life. Ava Knowing, tells the story of her great-great-grandfather, George Hodson, who tragically drowned after the ship on which he was held as a prisoner of war by the Japanese during World War II, was hit by a torpedo fired by an American submarine. Ava also reflects on what it meant to write about her great-great-grandfather. Ava originally submitted this article to the 2023 Premier's Anzac Spirit School Prize whilst a Year 10 student at the Loxton High School.

In researching our family history we may discover information that is unexpected. This often leads to interesting stories about our ancestors, and can identify qualities and characteristics that may be found in future generations. The articles by Guy Kretschmer and Judith Deane-Freeman uncover information about their ancestors that they may not have expected; but the results are stories of their ancestors' courage and determination, through adversity, to build better lives.

Guy writes about his great-grand-aunt, Pauline Kretschmer, who manages to pack

a lot into the 66 years of her life. However, when we look beyond Pauline's misfortunes, there is a story of a woman's resilience and survival to make a life for herself and her children, which is worth sharing.

In Judith's article she follows the journey of two convicts transported to Australia for their crimes. Fast-forward 130 years and the descendants of these convicts marry. No spoilers here, you will need to read Judith's article to find out whether the convicts were heroes or villains!

In 'The Tale of Two Williams' Andrew Kilsby writes about his great-great-grandfather, William Kilsby, and another unrelated, William Kilsby, who both emigrated from England and were in South Australia at the same time. Andrew's article highlights the painstaking research required to prove and disprove facts to make sure that we tell the correct story about our ancestors. Again, many of us can relate to Andrew's story, particularly if we have Irish ancestors who followed naming conventions through the generations, or worse, ancestors marrying Smiths or Browns!

David Wilson's article 'The Lady's Album' is about those physical gems that may come into our possession which can reveal details about our ancestors' lives. The album, kept

by Emily Elizabeth McGeorge in the early to mid-1800s, provides an insight into her life as she leaves England and sails to the other side of the world. The original of the album is now kept in the State Library of South Australia, with a copy available in the Genealogy SA Library.

Lastly, Josephine Millwood writes of her two-times great-uncle who moved from South Australia to Western Australia in the late 1890s in search of gold. Many towns that flourished during the gold rush are now regarded as ghost towns, and Family History WA has commenced a project to document the people who lived in these ghost towns in time for their 50th anniversary in 2029. If you have a contribution to make to this project you may wish to join the Facebook group, the details of which are in Josephine's article.

Remember that your stories are always welcome. This Journal provides a place for you to record the events and experiences uncovered during your family history research, which can provide a valuable source of history for future generations.

*Happy Reading
Kathy*



Join us in this special edition of the Journal and send us your story and photographs by **31 August 2024.**

November 2024 Journal

The November 2024 Journal will commemorate Remembrance Day, focusing on ancestors during war time.

We are looking for stories about your ancestors during war time. What was the impact of war on your family or their community? You may wish to tell us about how those left behind survived while their father, husband or brother were away at war. You may be in receipt of letters from ancestors telling of their experiences away from home. Were your relatives involved in sending packages to the soldiers?

Raising Cain in Adelaide's West End and Beyond: The Story of Pauline Kretschmer

by Guy Kretschmer

In 1858 my great-great-grandfather, Johann Carl Friedrich KRETSCHMER, arrived in South Australia from Silesia. He was accompanied by his wife Johanne, his mother-in-law and three children. The oldest child, Pauline, was aged five.

While I was interested to learn what had become of all of Carl and Johanne's eventual nine children, it was Pauline who drew me most deeply down the rabbit hole of her complicated life. Thanks in large measure to the National Library of Australia's Trove and the enthusiastic reporting of court proceedings in Australia's early newspapers, I was able to get some idea of the colour of her life to add to a scaffold of dry facts.

Gaoled at 14; married three times but apparently never divorced; prostitute and brothel keeper; mother to two children, both by men other than her husbands, Pauline's story presents a very different picture of South Australian colonial life to that of the worthy burghers usually highlighted in family histories.

Pauline's early years were spent with her family, first at Olivienthal, Blumberg (now Birdwood) and then at Stony Creek, between Blumberg and Mount Pleasant. Her father was a blacksmith and apparently active in the community as a trustee of the Blumberg Lutheran School.¹ It appears that Pauline began work as a servant at Woodside, where at age 14, she was arrested and charged with four separate petty thefts.² She was remanded at Adelaide Gaol in June 1867 and tried in the Supreme Court almost two months later. She withdrew an earlier not guilty

plea and pleaded guilty to all four charges. In sentencing, the judge noted that 'It was a very sad thing to see such a young girl in such a position and [he] would be glad if there was some institution by which imprisonment and reformation could be accomplished'.³ In the absence of such a facility, he sentenced Pauline to one year's imprisonment for each offence, to be served concurrently in Adelaide Gaol.⁴ Not surprisingly, imprisonment there did not result in rehabilitation.

On release in 1868 at age 15, Pauline's options must have been limited. Apart from her prison record, her literacy and command of English may have been poor.

At age 17 or 18 (her exact birth date remains unknown to me), Pauline was, perhaps inevitably, charged with 'loitering about for the purposes of prostitution'.⁵ It was the first of a long string of charges for petty offences that continued for much of Pauline's life. They demonstrate a life of prostitution, drunkenness and violence in and around Hindley Street.

Later that same year, 1871, Pauline married Edwin Bailey WOOD in Adelaide. Pauline's age, actually 18, was recorded as 21 on the marriage registration. WOOD's age was recorded as 32. I can find no other record of Edwin WOOD and have no idea of the motive for the marriage or how long it lasted. Pauline then does not appear in the public record until 1875, when, purportedly as a single 21-year-old, Paulina KRETCHMEYER married 20-year-old Samuel HARRIS.

A turbulent period followed in which Pauline HARRIS appeared frequently in the Police Courts in relation to petty offences committed by her or against her. During this period she was keeping a brothel, reportedly in Russell Street in 1880 and in Clarendon Street, off Hindley Street, from at least 1884.⁶ In 1880 Samuel HARRIS (as Henry HARRIS) was charged by Pauline with assaulting her.⁷ Soon after, she sought a protection order in the Supreme Court to protect her earnings, charging that HARRIS had deserted her shortly before the assault.⁸ Business was apparently good at that time as she could afford representation by Mr H DOWNER of the prominent legal family. Nevertheless, Pauline was charged twice with 'loitering &c.' in Hindley Street in 1883 and 1884.^{9,10}

Her tumultuous life continued. In just one of many incidents resulting in an appearance in the Police Court, in 1883 she was charged with breaking 26 panes of glass, window sashes and furniture, as well as threatening to 'serve [the complainant's] face as she had done her window panes'. This cost her £3 in damages, a £1 fine and a bond of £10 to keep the peace for three months.¹¹

By at least 1884, Magnus BRANS, a lifetime petty criminal, had come into Pauline's life.¹² In 1888 'Pauline KRETSCHMER,' at age 34 or 35, gave birth to a daughter by Magnus BRANS.¹³ Her daughter's name was registered as Pauline Mary BRANS. The birth was evidently welcomed enough for Magnus to place a birth notice in newspapers and for the baby to be christened (as Pauline Mary BRAND) in Adelaide's Holy Trinity Church.^{14,15} However, nine months later, Magnus appeared in court charged with assaulting Pauline.¹⁶

Four years later, in 1892 'Pauline KRETSCHMER,' now 38 or 39, gave birth to Eleanor Alice EDWARDS.¹⁷ The father was John EDWARDS, who had been known to Pauline for some time, given that she had accused him two years earlier of stealing the sizable amount of £20 from her, only to have the charges dropped after she failed to appear.¹⁸

During and beyond the period when her daughters were born, Pauline's many court appearances continued to be in the name of Pauline HARRIS, notwithstanding her use of KRETSCHMER on the birth registrations. The City of Adelaide Citizens' Rolls include a 'Mrs BRANS' as a house owner or occupant in Clarendon Street from 1887 to 1891. Over the period 1892 to 1894 'Mrs BRANS' disappears from Clarendon Street and Pauline HARRIS appears.¹⁹

In 1896 'Pauline HARRIS,' now aged 42 or 43, married again, to Walter BROWN.²⁰ Pauline gave her age as 40, perhaps to narrow the gap to the 30-year-old BROWN. The pattern then repeated with BROWN being fined eight months later for assaulting Pauline and shortly after charged with threatening 'to do for' her only to have the charge dropped when Pauline did not appear.^{21,22}

After 1896 reports of Pauline's appearances in Adelaide courts stop. However, in 1897 a Pauline BROWN appears in the Western Australian courts, being fined for unlawfully selling whisky at her Kalgoorlie shop. From 1900 Pauline HARRIS begins appearing in the Western Australian goldfields court reports. In 1900 she was witness in a shooting court case that began in her 'shop' in Kalgoorlie and involved two men. As part of her evidence she testified that the alleged victim asked to borrow her 'shooter', but she refused to provide it.²³

Old patterns repeat. In 1902 John MURPHY, who had been living with Pauline, was found guilty twice of assaulting her. The second of these assaults earned him three months hard labour plus a further three months for being an 'idle and disorderly person'.²⁴

In 1907 37-year-old William PAYNE petitioned for dissolution of his marriage to Pauline's daughter Eleanor. In a luridly reported case, it emerged that the couple had only lived together for four days.²⁵ PAYNE gave his wife's age as 17. In reality Eleanor was 15. Despite seemingly conclusive evidence of infidelity from the first day of marriage, the jury found that adultery had not been proved and the petition was dismissed. Both the PAYNES and Pauline, who was mentioned in reporting, were residents of Mount Sir Samuel, a now-abandoned goldfields town near Leonora.²⁶

Eleanor and Pauline appear in court reports again in 1911 when Eleanor charged that a group of men created a disturbance after being refused admission at 1 o'clock on Christmas morning to the house she shared with Pauline in Leonora.

I am not sure how long Pauline and Eleanor remained in Western Australia, and why they returned to Adelaide. In 1919 Pauline died in Adelaide at the age of 66. Her death registration gives her name as Pauline HARRIS and her next of kin as Samuel HARRIS.²⁷ Her funeral notice states that the funeral would leave the residence of her son-in-law, Mr L SCEIGHI [sic] in Tomsey Street, Adelaide, for the West Terrace Cemetery.²⁸

Mr L SCEIGHI was Lorenzo SCIEGHI, who married Dorothy Eleanor PAYNE two months before her mother's death.²⁹ He was a miner who applied for naturalisation

in Coolgardie in 1915, so it is likely that he formed a relationship with Eleanor there.³⁰ Eleanor Alice SCIEGHI (or Dolly as she appears to have been known) was first charged with keeping a brothel in Sturt Street, Adelaide in 1923. An appeal by this 'handsome, well-dressed young woman' (as she was described in the court reports) was unsuccessful and she was fined £15.³¹ By 1930, Dolly had been charged for a fifth time with the same offence.³² After this, I can find no further record of either Eleanor or Lorenzo.

What of her first daughter Pauline Mary? In 1906 Pauline Mary, aged 18, married Johann EGEL in the vestry of the Lutheran Church at Blumberg.³³

It seems likely that Pauline Mary was raised by her maternal grandparents. Her marriage certificate gives her place of residence as Blumberg, and her marriage into a German Blumberg family seems unlikely if she had been raised by Pauline in Adelaide's West End. The information on the certificate also suggests avoidance of the realities of Pauline Mary's birth. This is evident in her use of the name Ernestine Pauline and giving her mother's name as Louise, a name I have never seen used elsewhere. The statement on the certificate that her father was unknown was likely to have been intentionally incorrect. Pauline Mary's use of the maiden name BRANS on the birth certificate of one of her children demonstrates she was aware of her father's identity, although she probably did not know that he had died in New South Wales in 1896.³⁴

The will of Johanne KRETSCHMER, Pauline's mother, made in 1904, lists those children who were to be beneficiaries. The first named of her daughters is Ernestine Pauline.³⁵ I believed for some time that this

must have been Pauline, but it may have been Pauline Mary/Ernestine Pauline, given the absence of formal adoption records at the time. Pauline's daughter was known as Ernestine Pauline for the rest of her life. She and her husband had eight children. The birth registration of all but one gives the mother's name as Ernestine Pauline (or Paulina) KRETSCHMER. The exception, as noted earlier, is the appearance of Ernestine Pauline BRANS on one registration.³⁶ Ernestine Pauline EGEL died in 1968 at age 80.

My interest in genealogy, which has developed late in life, has been driven in large part by the question: am I related to this person with whom I share a relatively uncommon last name? Growing up in the 1960s, I became used to people asking me if I was related to 'that dirty Marx KRETSCHMER', who played football for Port Adelaide in the 1950s. (That description of Marx's playing style should be tempered by the fact that I grew up in the Glenelg area.) My father thought he was a distant relative but was vague beyond that. Ditto Bob KRETSCHMER when that name appeared in the credits for the ABC's Countdown (the same Bob became prominent as a member of Icehouse and later as a Hollywood wigmaker). The Internet and retirement finally gave me the resources and time to provide some answers. It has been satisfying fitting those, and many other names, into the family tree of descendants of my great-great-grandfather. However, many of the descendant's lives are little or nothing more than the dates and places of birth, marriage and death. Like most of us, they apparently lived respectable and unremarkable lives. Pauline is the glorious exception in my travels through the KRETSCHMERS.

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Crafting a Compelling Family History

by Graham Jaunay

Genealogy is not just about tracing names and dates—it is about bringing the past to life and connecting with our ancestors on a deeper level. Writing a family history that is worthy of publication requires meticulous research, engaging storytelling, and a commitment to historical accuracy. In this article, we will explore the essential steps and strategies to create a family history that captivates readers and meets the standards of quality writing.

Here are nine considerations to develop a compelling family history.


The foundation of a well-crafted family history lies in comprehensive and accurate research. Use primary and secondary sources such as birth, marriage and death records, census data, wills, letters, photographs, and oral histories to create a rich narrative. Delve into archives, libraries, online databases, and ancestral hometowns to gather material that adds depth to your story. In the writer's opinion this is the most important aspect of writing a family history—detailed sources and footnotes adds credibility. They allow readers to verify the information you have presented, thus fostering trust in the accuracy of your work. This is particularly important for historical information, as inaccuracies can easily propagate. One cannot underestimate the importance of sourcing and providing footnotes, thus ensuring that the information remains contextualised and meaningful for future readers who may not have the same personal knowledge or insights.

Select a central theme or storyline that will anchor your family history. This could revolve

around a particular individual, a significant event, or a unique family trait. This focus will give your narrative direction and coherence, making it easier for readers to engage with the story. If your family has a history of entrepreneurship, your narrative could follow the journey of how successive generations built and expanded the family business. For another example, imagine if you had uncovered a series of letters exchanged between ancestors during World War II. These letters not only provide insight into their lives but also the historical context of the time and thus could form the anchor for the family history.

Treat your ancestors as characters in your narrative, fleshing out their personalities, motivations, and challenges. Utilise anecdotes, personal stories and historical context to paint a vivid picture of who they were. By humanising your ancestors, you create a relatable connection between the past and present. In the writer's experience it would be appropriate to describe how a grandfather's determination to provide for his family led him to overcome financial hardships during the Great Depression, thus emphasising his resilience and work ethic.

Place your family's story within the broader historical context to enrich the narrative. Highlight significant social, political and cultural events that influenced your ancestors' lives. This not only adds depth but also provides a lens through which readers can understand their experiences. If your family emigrated from Europe to Australia, you could for example discuss the reasons for their migration, the challenges they faced in the new country, and the cultural assimilation process.



A successful family history balances factual information with emotional resonance. Utilise descriptive language, dialogues and personal reflections to evoke feelings, and transport readers to another era. However, always base your narrative on verified facts to maintain historical accuracy. Instead of stating that your ancestors were farmers, describe the feeling of tilling the soil, the smell of fresh harvests, and the sense of pride they took in their labour.

Organise your family history in a logical manner. The form this takes is not important; what is important is the fact you have been logical in your story structure. You could choose a chronological structure or opt for thematic chapters that explore different aspects of your family's journey. Perhaps you can consider another logical format that will appeal to the reader. Whatever structure you choose, ensure smooth transitions between sections and chapters. For example, if you are exploring the impact of war on your family, structure your narrative around key conflicts, interweaving personal experiences with historical events.

It is important that you maintain scholarly rigour by citing your sources and providing proper documentation for the information you present. This includes referencing birth certificates, letters, photographs and any other materials that contribute to your narrative. Proper citations validate your research and build credibility. Credibility is very important if your work is eventually going to be a source of information for future generations. Use footnotes to attribute direct quotes, statistics or specific details to the sources you've consulted, giving readers the opportunity to explore further.

Before submitting your family history for publication, seek feedback from knowledgeable peers, historians and/or genealogists. They can help identify inaccuracies, gaps in the narrative, and areas that could benefit from further research. Fact-checking is crucial for maintaining the integrity of your work. Invite fellow genealogy enthusiasts to review your manuscript and provide insights based on their expertise.

Present your family history in a polished and professional manner. Edit for clarity, grammar and style. Choose a readable font, format images properly, and ensure consistent headings and subheadings. A well-presented manuscript reflects the effort you've put into your research and writing. You may well consider engaging an editor to lift your work to that next level; however, today there are numerous software tools available to format your manuscript according to acceptable publishing themes.

Crafting a family history suitable for publication is a labour of love that demands meticulous research, engaging storytelling, and scholarly rigor. By thoroughly researching your ancestors, developing compelling characters, contextualising historical events, and adhering to scholarly standards, you can create a narrative that both honours your family's legacy and contributes to the wider historical discourse. Remember, your family history is not just a collection of names and dates—it is a testament to the lives lived and the stories that shape our understanding of the past.

George Hodson (SX9211) (1907-1944): A Story of ANZAC Spirit

by Ava Knowling

George HODSON endured life as a Japanese prisoner of war, along with thousands of Australian men in World War II. Spending two years as a prisoner, pushing his ANZAC spirit to the limit, he didn't think circumstances could get any worse until he was torpedoed by an American submarine in 1944.

George HODSON was born on 13 February 1907 at the Ladysmith Barracks, Ashton-under-Lyne, England. His parents, James and Caroline HODSON, married in Cape Town, South Africa in 1904. James was a soldier in the Manchester Regiment, part of the British Army. James and Caroline had four children, William Thomas (1905), George (1907), James Charles (1908), and Walter Richard (1913).



The HODSON family from left to right, James (sitting), Walter, Agnes, George, William, Caroline (sitting), and James at George and Agnes' wedding in 1935 (Image courtesy of the author)

The family lived in Walthamstow, London.



The HODSON family home at 126 Winns Avenue, Walthamstow, London, England (Image courtesy of the author)

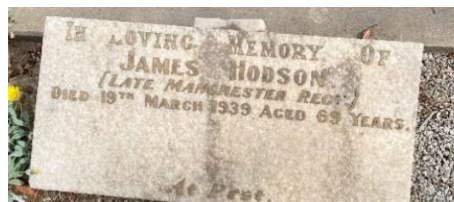
Aged 16, George emigrated to Australia on the *Ballarat*, arriving at Port Adelaide on 20 July 1923. This prepared him for the journey around Asia during World War II and enabled him to demonstrate resilience, mateship, good humour and courage throughout his time as a prisoner of war (POW), thus encapsulating the ANZAC spirit.

George married Agnes Jean HOOD on 27 November 1935 at the public hall in Collie, South Australia. Agnes was born in Streaky Bay in 1911. They had two children, Thelma Jean (1939) and Maureen Anne (1940).



George and Agnes's wedding portrait, 1935 (Image courtesy of the author)

On 19 March 1939 George's father passed away, aged 69.



James HODSON's grave, Saint-Mary-in-the-Sturt Cemetery, St Marys, South Australia (Image courtesy of the author)

George was a truck driver and was well-known around Port Kenny and Port Lincoln. His skills of truck driving and lifting heavy materials came into use later while a POW, demonstrating the ANZAC spirit through ingenuity and perseverance.

In 1939 and 1940, brothers James and Walter enlisted in the Australian Army.

Determined to protect his family and the country from conflict, George enlisted on 20 July 1940 in Port Lincoln, South Australia. He went on to become a Private in Unit 8 Division Ammunition Sub Park. George began training in Adelaide, and in September 1940 left for Alice Springs. In October 1941 George was allocated 16 days to spend with his family before leaving for war. Nobody knew if he was going to return home, so each goodbye was filled with heavy hearts and sorrow. He got one last photo with his wife and daughters, all unaware of what was to come as they parted ways. While George, James and Walter were in the war, William was in Darwin as a civilian and worked with the support teams of the armed services.

After the allocated time away, George, among hundreds of Australian men, embarked on the HMAT *Zealandia*, headed for Singapore.

His unit fought to protect the Malay Peninsula from the Japanese who were aiming to invade. The unit surrendered alongside 8 Division Salvage Unit and 2/2 Reserve Motor Transport Company on 15 February 1942. George became a POW for two years, with time spent in Singapore, Burma, Thailand, Malaysia and Japan. He was among the POWs who built the Thai-Burma Railway while they lived in camps. The POWs were starved; more than 16,000 died of diseases, or malnutrition, or were killed. George showed the ANZAC spirit throughout these events with his bravery and strength.



Walter Richard HODSON (left) and James Charles HODSON (right) (Image courtesy of the author)



The last family photograph, George, Agnes, Thelma (standing) and Maureen (Image courtesy of the author)

On 4 September 1944, after two years of forced labour, 718 Australian and 600 British soldiers were placed on the ship *Rakuyo Maru* in Singapore on what was to be a seven-day voyage to Japan. The men were all survivors of the Thai-Burma Railway. The ship wasn't convenient for the men as it had a total of 1,318 POWs, and the two



George in his uniform while serving in Asia 1941-1944 (Image courtesy of the author)



The *Rakuyo Maru* (Image courtesy of the Virtual War Memorial Australia)

decks created did not have a ceiling more than four feet high. Each man was allocated two square feet and if they did not follow orders they were thrown overboard. They had a blanket made of poor cotton material along with their clothing. The men were allowed on the top deck if they demanded to seek medical attention from the two Australian doctors on board. There were more than 100 people sick at any time. There was a shortage of drinking water, so they were given a ration of rice with salt water three times a day. They had a small tin of watery fish stew at night and would freeze if they slept on the main deck. George showed ANZAC spirit by persevering and being resilient when life was difficult. He obeyed the Japanese because he knew that if he did not do as he was instructed, he would not make it home to his family, and would not have protected Australia. Some POWs begging to go home, caused a fight, and were faced with the disgusting consequences.

On 12 September 1944, at roughly 5.30 am, the *Rakuyo Maru* was torpedoed. The sea was calm, and everyone panicked. Leaving the prisoners to fend for themselves, the Japanese soldiers jumped overboard or left on lifeboats. The Americans had seen the Japanese vessel, but did not know there were allies onboard. In the darkness, the POWs evacuated the ship. Seventy-five per cent of the men had lifebelts, which all malfunctioned, or a block of crude rubber. The men were in the sea for a short time before a Japanese destroyer dropped depth chargers in a counterattack on the American submarine. The explosion of depth chargers affected the men severely, reducing their chances of survival. The Japanese sent ships to rescue their soldiers but refused to save the POWs, killing them if they were close by. Rescued soldiers said it was clear the Japanese were going to leave them to drown. Some of the men sang 'Rule Britannia' together, praying they would survive the accident.

George and the other men were floating in the void of water, holding onto the sides of lifeboats. Reaching into his pocket George pulled out his pipe that he kept tucked away. As he was smoking, the weather worsened and he let go of the boat. The chance of George going home seemed to get more impossible by the second. As much as he tried, he was too far behind. Sadly, in the autumn sun on that September Tuesday, George HODSON drowned, passing away in

the South China Sea. One of his closest friends, Alfred Thomas DANIELS, who was in the lifeboat, witnessed George's death, but survived the tragedy. In total, 92 Australians and 60 British men showed great mateship and survived the horrific incident.

George HODSON showed the ANZAC spirit by making the painful decision to leave his family and enlist in World War II. He fought for Australia, putting himself at risk for three years. When the vessel was torpedoed, he sang and helped others evacuate, while on the verge of death himself. He put his life on the line to protect his country and keep his family safe from conflict. Although he did not make it home to his family, he served the country and made his family proud. The way George's family see him is that he was a kind-hearted person, with clever attributes such as ambition, persistence, generosity, courage, perseverance, comradeship and devotion.

The letter announcing his death was sent to Agnes later in 1944. Agnes was 34 years old; their two daughters, Thelma and Maureen, were aged six and five. George was aged 37 years when he died. The survivors of the attack were sent home a month later with minimal injuries. The ones who hadn't been rescued were stranded for roughly three days before the American submarines returned.

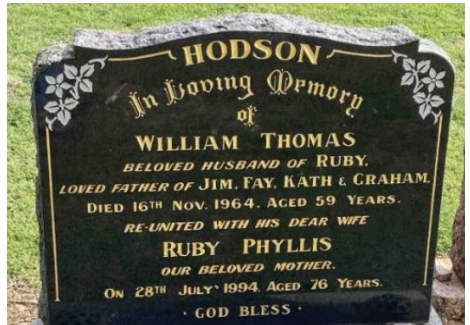


From left to right, George's children Thelma and Maureen, and William's children Fay and James HODSON (Image courtesy of the author)



George's daughter's Maureen (left) and Thelma (right) together in Port Lincoln, 2022 (Image courtesy of the author)

Agnes went on to remarry John IVES, and moved to Port Lincoln, where she had another child, Glenys. She lost all contact with George's family and did not like to mention him. His younger brother James was discharged from the war in 1945. He passed away in 1952 when he was hit by a drunk driver while walking his dog after dark. His mother Caroline passed away in 1954. George's eldest brother William had four children with his wife Ruby; he passed away from cancer in 1964.



William Thomas HODSON's grave at Centennial Park Cemetery, Pasadena, South Australia (Image courtesy of the author)

Walter died in 1987; he was in his seventies and never married.

George's mother wished she could have kept in contact with Agnes and the children after the war, but because of the circumstances it was too difficult, emotionally. In April 1991, Agnes Jean HOOD died from breast cancer which had spread to her bladder. Her daughters, Maureen and Glenys, went on to marry and have children. Thelma had a

companion but never married, her surname continues to be HODSON. Maureen is now 82, with four children and great-grandchildren.

George HODSON's story is passed down to each generation of his family. Agnes wrote in *The West Coast Sentinel* in September 1966: 'We think of you in silence, we often speak of your name, but all we have to answer is your photo in a frame.' Despite George's death nearly 80 years ago, his legacy will live on forever. A love lasting for an eternity.

Author's footnote: I wanted to write about George HODSON because he is my great-great-grandpa. When I was 13, I had a conversation with his youngest daughter Maureen, my great-grandma, about him. It was only brief, but I immediately felt some form of connection and interest in George's life.

For this article I found resources from family members, the Internet, and from my own research. My great-auntie Jenny HAZELGROVE sent me copies of primary and secondary sources. She had photos of George, his wedding certificate, his medals, along with a piece of paper filled with information about George's father, James HODSON. Jenny's husband Darren is George's grandson and Maureen thinks they look very similar.

I started talking to my family at the start of October 2022 and began researching and writing at school. For months I spent six hours minimum every day, during time I had at school and after school, reading and taking notes from the supply of sources I had found. I used my own detective work and found more online, including his family's immigration forms, graves and information other family members didn't know about. One of the graves I had found was that of William Thomas HODSON, George's older brother. I then found out that William had

four children and ended up getting into contact with them after months of searching for them. We sent messages back and forth and I got more information about George's family. I discovered that there were four brothers, instead of the three that I already knew about.

Sites such as The Australian War Memorial helped me with information and extensively developed my background knowledge. Websites such as Ancestry and FamilySearch were also helpful as they had information about George's family members and other information that wasn't in the documents I had received. BillionGraves was helpful to find graves and memorials and the South Australian Archives System, Genealogy SA, Trove and the Virtual War Memorial were helpful too. I watched lots of war films. Those that helped me develop and imagine my assignment best were *Atonement*, *The Railway Man*, *Devotion* and *Hacksaw Ridge*. Taylor Swift's song *Epiphany* was very inspirational too.

This assignment took over eight months to produce and many drafts. The more information I found the harder it was to keep the assignment to the word limit. After I submitted the first version of my research at school, I continued writing and researching. I ended up with long documents full of information, links, and dot points. I also attended a workshop in Adelaide held by the Virtual War Memorial in the April holidays.

During this process, I found more information than anyone in my family had. Throughout my journey, even during the summer holidays, I continued to research George and his family, and I would tell Maureen all about it. Since she was only young when he died, she doesn't remember him too well, so it was an emotional road for her as well as for me.

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Heroes or Villains?

by Judith Deane-Freeman

There have always been young folk from low socio-economic backgrounds who have acted upon the perceived injustice of their situation in life and landed themselves in a whole heap of trouble. From graffiti to bad language; shoplifting to carjacking and joyriding; petty theft to robbery with menace or violence. Back in the early 19th century crimes such as thieving, pickpocketing and housebreaking were not so dissimilar, but the penalties for being caught were a very different story.

England, August 1826

It was market day in the Essex town of Braintree when young Tom DYSTER hauled the fruit cart from the back of his mother's shop and pushed it along the cobbles toward a busy thoroughfare, lined with stalls and crowded with folk from the surrounding villages and farms. People jostled, as hawkers spruiked their wares under a late summer sky. Birds and animals cried or called from their pens and stalls. The smell of dung mingling with the stink from nearby cesspits overpowered the aroma of the freshly baked loaves of bread and the scent of the colourful flowers piled in bunches on the market stalls.

Tom took up his favourite place between a purveyor of farm produce and a grain merchant, and settled back to watch the action. He enjoyed market day as he could hide in plain sight and take it easy, while hoping some mates would come by to relieve the tedium of his duties. It was with guilty pleasure that, before too long, he abandoned his now nearly empty cart, and slipped away with the small gang of older boys who had recently befriended him. Knowing that three of them had been in trouble with the law added to the appeal.

The boys skylarked their way through the crowded market and out into the freedom of the open countryside. Fourteen-year-old Tom was impressed with their boastful stories and shared their frustration at the poverty and hardship of their lives. By the time they reached the village of White Notley, their shared indignation at the unfairness of life had spurred them into reckless action. At barely five feet tall, it was wiry young Tom who was hoisted through the window of a house owned by a Mr WAKEFIELD. High on adrenaline the lads quickly scooped up items they knew could be fenced back at the market, including clothing, razors, spectacles, silk handkerchiefs, as well as coins.

It was, of course, an ill-conceived exploit with inevitably dire consequences. The lads were quickly apprehended and thrown into prison to await trial. Of the four boys, all aged under 18, only Tom was spared a death sentence. Twenty-two townsfolk, including his father John, got up a petition in his defence, to plead for leniency. It was argued that it was his first offence and that he had been led astray by the older boys, who already had criminal records.

And so it was that young Tom, having escaped the hangman's noose, instead languished for many months aboard a prison hulk *Euryalus* moored in the Thames, before being loaded aboard the convict ship *Asia* and transported to Van Diemen's Land in 1827. While serving his 14-year sentence on farms in the midlands Tom got himself into trouble on several occasions. His beatings and lashings listed in the records, attest to a lively temperament. His offences, never more serious than 'drunkenness, disorderliness and extreme

riotousness,' were not unsurprising responses of a teenage boy to the deprivation of his liberty and separation from home and family.

Obtaining his ticket of leave in 1834, he married a young servant from a nearby property. Kezia SUMMERS was one of about 200 women scooped up from London's workhouses and sent out on the *Princess Royal* in 1832 to address the gender imbalance in the colony. Kezia and Tom had three children together and moved to South Australia before she died tragically at the young age of 30. Tom rapidly acquired property in Adelaide's West End and, like so many other young men, took part in the gold rush in Victoria in 1852.

Meanwhile, the precarious state of his second marriage to a woman called Jane SWAN was further challenged by his taking a mistress. When a pregnant Jane found him in bed with a young woman called Isabella MARTIN, she attacked her rival with a bottle, causing serious injury. Isabella was one of the young victims of the Irish Potato Famine who was brought to the colony aboard the *Inconstant* as part of the ill-conceived Earl Grey Scheme to address a shortage of servants and wives. Jane SWAN lost their baby and disappeared from the pages of history, probably along with gold Tom sent home with Officer TOLMER on the first gold escort from the Mt Alexander Mine in Victoria.

Isabella lived as Tom's common-law wife bearing three children, two of whom died in infancy, before he abandoned her and their infant daughter, to marry his 19-year-old housekeeper Sarah Jane FLORANCE in 1859. Just 10 days before their wedding, Tom was taken to court to be charged with failing to provide for his then 18-month-old illegitimate daughter. It was not surprising several weeks later, when Isabella, arriving at the home of the newlyweds, attacked Sarah Jane, ripped her bonnet and smashed the crockery.

Sarah Jane proved equal to the task of keeping Tom in line thereafter. The couple had eight more children and managed a successful shop as well as rental properties in the West End. When Tom died in 1876, he was a much-loved father and a successful businessman. He was survived by 11 children and his wife Sarah Jane.¹

D'Entrecasteaux Channel, Van Diemen's Land, 12 April 1835

It was late at night when the ill-fated, 400-ton vessel *George III* foundered near the Actaeon Reef in the D'Entrecasteaux Channel off the coast of southern Van Diemen's Land. Plagued by disaster since departing Woolwich in England on 14 December 1834 the ship was carrying 310 souls including 200 convicts. The ship caught fire and narrowly escaped disaster near the equator. Many of its passengers succumbed to scurvy. Sixteen had died and 60 were in a weakened state when the welcome cry of 'land ahoy' was heard. Joy soon turned to tragedy, as within 15 minutes the ship struck a rock and began to break up and sink. In the six minutes it took to launch the rescue boats, 97 men perished below deck. The convicts were prevented from escape through the hatches by guards with cutlasses and muskets from which shots were reportedly fired. Many survivors clung to the wreckage hour upon hour, suffering from hunger and exposure, before rescue arrived. At least 30 were swept away. Only 81 of the convicts reportedly survived.²

One of the survivors was a 30-year-old shoemaker from Somerset who had been sentenced to life for receiving two stolen watches. His name was George WEBBER. After surviving the ill-fated voyage of *George III*, he was serving a 12-year sentence, but gained early release in January 1847 due to good behaviour. George moved to Geelong in Victoria where he resumed his

trade of boot-making, and on 7 November 1850 he married 19-year-old Mary Ann BALE. Perhaps the scars of that horrifying night in the waters off Van Diemen's Land never healed for George; or perhaps the long-term effects of scurvy contributed to his mental and physical decline; or the deaths of three of his children proved too painful for him to bear, because on 7 April 1871, George was found dead, hanging from a tree in the Geelong Botanical Gardens. The inquest determined 'that the deceased committed suicide by strangulation.'

Adelaide, South Australia, 1953

In 1953, Tom DYSTER, namesake and great-grandson of Tom DYSTER, convict, formerly of Essex, married Lois HALE, the great-granddaughter of George WEBBER, convict, formerly of Somerset. They were my parents.

George and Tom were villains in the eyes of English law. Undoubtedly, they were victims of harsh and punitive times. They both made mistakes. Young Tom's moral compass wavered without the love and guidance of his family. But to me they will always be heroes.

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Adelaide Cemetery Statistics

by Andrew Peake

The Adelaide Cemeteries Authority recently released its *Plans of Management 2023–2028* for the cemeteries under its control. This included several statistics which may be of interest to readers.

Interments as at 30 September 2022:

Cheltenham Cemetery

First interment: 1876
Cemetery area: 14.57 hectares
Current land in use: 14.57 hectares (100%)
Burial sites: 31,778 **Total burials: 67,758**
Cremation memorial sites: 2,637
Cremated remains interred: 6,481
Mausoleum interments: 16

Enfield Memorial Park

First interment: 1947
Cemetery area: 29 hectares
Current land in use: 19.6 hectares (67.6%)
Burial sites: 30,397 **Total burials: 32,235**
Cremation memorial sites 24,736
Cremated remains interred: 29,468
Mausoleum interments 478

Smithfield Memorial Park

First interment: 1986
Cemetery area: 53 hectares
Current land in use: 6 hectares (11%)
Burial sites: 3,803 **Total burials: 3,271**
Cremation memorial sites: 3,254
Cremated remains interred: 2,127
Mausoleum interments: 26

West Terrace Cemetery

First interment: February 1837
Cemetery area: 27.6 hectares
Current land in use: 27.6 hectares (100%)
Burial sites: 55,417 **Total burials: 141,569**
Cremation memorial sites: 163
Cremated remains interred: 1,840

The Tale of Two Williams

by Dr Andrew Kilsby

History has always held a fascination for me; Greek and Roman history at high school in South Australia, European history at university and later, an Asian history thesis for my first post-graduate degree finished while studying in Indonesia. However, work with the Commonwealth Government at the time, and the uncertainty of tenure in any one place, meant I had little time to focus on any sort of projects around history, although my father was encouraging me in the direction of our family history.

I was living in Canberra between overseas postings with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, and had no direct access to land records held in South Australia, and limited access to genealogy records, and so I began writing letters to every KILSBY I found in the electoral rolls around Australia. Thanks to the generous response I was able to put together a patchwork of bits and pieces to make up a credible 'potted history', including fairly comprehensible family trees. It also included a list of KILSBYs who had seen military service from colonial times to Vietnam.

In 1986 I self-published a photocopied version of an extended family history, *The Kilsby Name in Australia 1850–1986: A Brief History*. It was produced specifically for the first ever KILSBY reunion held in Mount Gambier, South Australia in 1986; Mount Gambier being the main area for the KILSBYs of my family line and also the family line of two other KILSBY families, all descendants of three brothers. There were also apparently unconnected families in Tasmania, Victoria and New Zealand.

I was not a genealogist per se but my cousin in South Australia, Mary JAMES, who was, graciously submitted my work to Genealogy

SA for its annual awards. To my surprise the work received a commendation. While I always knew that it was not a professional history, and suffered from errors here and there, it sufficed for the nearly 200 KILSBY descendants who attended the reunion, and I was pleased to have made a contribution.

Subsequently, in 1988 Mary JAMES produced a more professional family history of our particular line: *William and Mary Kilsby and their Descendants 1853–1988*. This was a big improvement on what I had done earlier, albeit restricted to the one family line. Having access to land records, probates, and other records held in South Australia, Mary was able to flesh out considerable details of my ancestors and their lives and times. That has become the family history standard for our line ever since.

Fast forward to 2023. Despite being now armed with a PhD in history, and with a number of books to my credit on a range of subjects, along with curated exhibitions, and being convenor of, and speaker at, history conferences, I had never really lost my interest in our family's history. I kept adding notes and expanding my knowledge of other lines which intersected with ours. Most of all I remained fascinated by the early beginnings of our line, and the others who emigrated in the 1850s. My great-great-grandfather, William KILSBY, arrived in 1850 from Northamptonshire on the *Sea Queen* as a 21-year-old, penniless, uneducated labourer (along with his brother James and later, in 1859, by a third brother George). He worked hard and prospered, not least due to a foray in the Victorian goldfields. He married in 1853, and by 1860 the brothers had established themselves in the Mount Gambier district with land and farms.

My broader history in 1986 also noted a William KILSBY in Victoria in the early 1850s. No relation to 'my' William KILSBY, this William had been born in Bath, England around 1825 and appeared to have arrived in Victoria some time before 1854. After operating a 'carrier' coach service between Melbourne and Castlemaine, he and his wife Helen settled in Bendigo, where he became a market gardener and was involved in the local Roads Board and council politics. They had several children, but no KILSBY descendants of this family survived. Helen died in 1897 and William in 1908.

Enter Trove. As we all know, the advent of the ever-expanding Trove service of the National Library of Australia in 2009 has revolutionised the pursuit of history in Australia, whether local, or national. In producing a number of histories since 2008, I have found that the difference in the detail able to be extracted from Trove is sometimes quite remarkable. The additional digitisation of a wide range of newspapers for the centenary of World War I gave a further boost to the service, and it continues to expand today.

Using Trove I have been, over the years, adding information to my knowledge of my early KILSBY line. Because I am time-poor, Trove has saved endless hours of examining microfilm or microfiche looking for that needle in a haystack, a benefit applauded and appreciated by hundreds of researchers, genealogists and historians. Living in Melbourne I also recently discovered the digitised land title service in South Australia to add to the Internet and Trove resources. That is not to say that painstaking research is not still required in national, state and local libraries and in public records offices, but certainly we live in a different era now from 1986 when I was writing letters to electoral roll namesakes.

Returning to my great-great-grandfather, William KILSBY, I idly did a Trove search to see if anything new had emerged which I could

add to Mary JAMES's work and my work from almost 35 years ago. Almost immediately a whole new range of information appeared. I was struck by the following article in the *Adelaide Times* of 13 July 1850:

Attempt at Robbery.—As Mr William Kilsby of Hindmarsh, and his wife were proceeding from North Adelaide on Tuesday evening last, when about half way between North Adelaide and Hindmarsh, they were stopped by two men, who demanded who they were, and where they were going. Mr Kilsby told them he was not bound to answer them, and that if they came within two yards of him, he would blow out their brains. At this they at first laughed, but upon Mr Kilsby taking from his waistcoat pocket a brace of pistols, and presenting one in each hand, in fact, being just about to fire, they made off, and he saw no more of them.

What a revelation! How did 'my' William KILSBY come off the *Sea Queen* in March 1850 aged 21, and be married, own a dray, have a waistcoat and a brace of pistols, and be travelling to Hindmarsh from North Adelaide by July the following year? I quickly checked Mary JAMES's history, and she had written:

William worked as a farm labourer and dairyman after settling in Adelaide. He saved his money and ten months later on the 18th of January 1851 was able to pay £25 for Lot 142 Holden Street in Hindmarsh Town.

The chance to become rich lured William to the goldfields in Victoria in 1852. He received a deposit of £25 for his land in Hindmarsh from William Smith and immediately began his journey. William Smith was granted the land in court after being unable to find William (Kilsby) to complete payment and have the necessary paperwork signed.

The Adelaide Observer of 20 March 1852 noted William KILSBY and party (presumably his brother James) with 9 pounds of gold arriving on the gold escort from Victoria. This allowed him to purchase land for the first time and get married. He purchased 81 acres of land in the Hundred of Munno Para on 2 December 1852 as noted in the *Adelaide Observer* two days later (his brother James also bought land in the district in January 1853). William married Mary THOMSON on 3 March 1853.

Clearly the William KILSBY who had scared off the highwaymen on his way to Hindmarsh was not the William KILSBY in the Munno Para district. The only other William KILSBY who was listed among all the KILSBYS at that time was the William KILSBY who later turned up in Victoria. A quick search immediately found an extensive obituary for that William KILSBY in the *Bendigo Independent* of 22 September 1908.

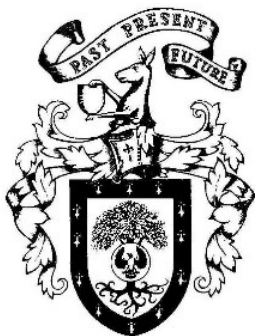
THE LATE MR. WILLIAM KILSBY. The late Mr. William Kilsby, who died in the Bendigo Hospital last Sunday morning was a colonist of many years standing. Born at Bath, in Somersetshire, in 1825, the old gentleman, had reached the ripe old age of 85 years. Emigrating to Adelaide while yet young, he followed various callings for some years, and eventually came over to Melbourne when the diggings were at their height. He engaged with Cobb and Co. and drove their Melbourne and Bendigo passenger coach for several years in the pre-railroad period. On resigning he acquired land in the Muckleford district (near Castlemaine), and for over 20 years successfully followed farming and gardening.

About 20 years ago he opened his well-known business as a seedsman in Bendigo and being attracted by the mines he became very largely interested in a great many Bendigo ventures. He was

remarkably successful in this respect, and for 15 years has held interests in the New Moon and South New Moon companies. These two mines yielded him a comfortable fortune. Being of an exceptionally robust constitution, the old gentleman had never had any necessity to consult a doctor during a long lifetime, nor had he experienced a serious day's illness until near his last days...

Who could have realised back in 1986 and 1988 when the original family histories were written that there were two William KILSBYS in Adelaide at the same time? So far I have been unable to discover which ship William and Helen KILSBY arrived on as paying passengers, as distinct from paid immigrants like the other William KILSBY and his brother James. Remarkably the two William KILSBYS must both have arrived in Adelaide in 1850; William late of Northamptonshire in March 1850, and William and Helen late of Bath before July 1850.

From the marriage certificate of William and Helen KILSBY, née BARNES, we know that they were married in August 1849. He was a coal merchant and they lived in an upper-class area of Bristol, so there was money there. Letters to the editor of the *Adelaide Times* on 10 March 1851, regarding local elections, demonstrated that not only was he well-educated but that he was also a gentleman involved in local politics. He was noted in the same newspaper on the 29th of that same month as the secretary of the Anti-Butchers Society (a society to counteract the attempt of some of the butchers to raise the price of meat), which met in Hindmarsh for the first time; some '300 to 400 people attending'.



South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society Inc.

201 Unley Road, Unley, SA 5061
PO Box 3114, Unley, SA 5061

NOMINATIONS FOR COUNCIL

This insert contains important information about vacancies on the Council for 2024 – 2026, and the nomination of members to fill those vacancies



South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society Inc.

201 Unley Road, Unley, SA 5061
PO Box 3114, Unley, SA 5061

NOMINATIONS FOR COUNCIL

To nominate a person for the new Council to be elected at the 51st Annual General Meeting, you are required to complete the form opposite and forward it to the Returning Officer by NOON on 31 July 2024.

If there is a need for an election, the Returning Officer will advise the nominees and request a statement and a photograph for inclusion in the August 2024 Journal of the Society.

This year there are six vacancies on Council.

The following Councillors' terms of office conclude at the 2024 Annual General Meeting and all are eligible for nomination and re-election:

David Barber

Fiona Errington

Helen Livingston

Gilbert Materne

Beryl Schahinger

The following Councillors' terms of office continue until the 2025 Annual General Meeting:

David Ballinger

Robert Blair

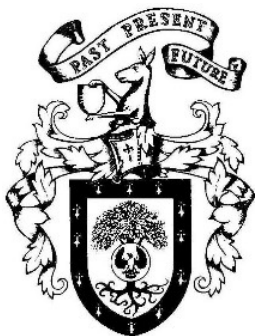
Dale Johns

Phil Lokan

Andrew Peake

The Council has appointed Meryl Stephenson as Returning Officer.

MA Stephenson
Returning Officer
29 March 2024



South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society Inc.

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COUNCIL 2024-2026 NOMINATION FORM

(Please **write** in **block capitals** except signatures).

Name of Nominee:

Member Number:

Name of Proposer:

Member Number:

Signature:

Name of Seconder:

Member Number:

Signature:

ACCEPTANCE OF NOMINATION

I, the above-named nominee, accept this nomination, being eligible in accordance with the Rules of the Constitution relating to Membership of the Society and to the Council.

Date:

Signature:

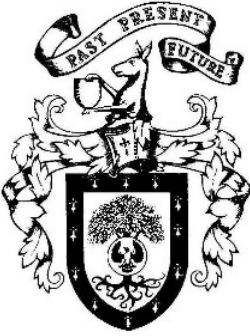
This form must be with the Returning Officer by NOON on 31 July 2024 in a sealed envelope addressed to the Returning Officer.

The names of those nominating will remain confidential until the close of nominations.

If there are more candidates than vacancies, an optional statement of no more than 150 words and a photograph will be requested from the nominee by the Returning Officer for publication in the August 2024 edition of *The South Australian Genealogist*.

If more than 150 words are submitted, the Returning Officer may edit the statement.

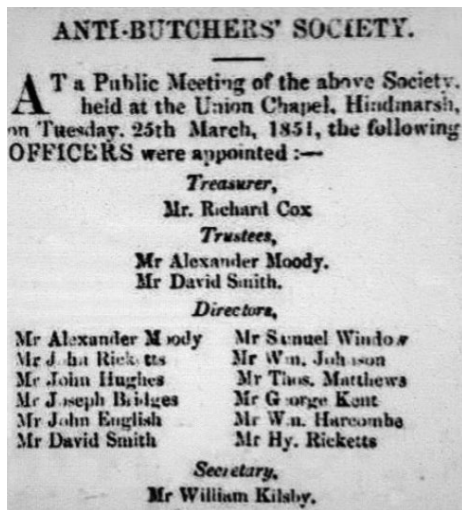
A photocopy of this form is acceptable.



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Adelaide Times, 24 March 1851, p. 6.

The next date of interest is the purchase of land in Hindmarsh in January 1851, which only he could have purchased and not 'my' William KILSBY. No matter how hard my great-great-grandfather had worked in nine months since his arrival as a 'labourer and dairy man', it is highly doubtful that he could have saved £25. The purchase could only have been made by William KILSBY late of Bath.

Indeed the *South Australian Gazette and Mining Journal* of 17 February 1851 listed William KILSBY as one of a number of 'gentlemen' appointed to a permanent committee to support the nomination and election of a local candidate for the district. He could only have been appointed if he owned property. So the impression is one of a well-off gentleman looking for commercial and other opportunities, but not a business owner per se, at least not of one that was advertised. The *South Australian Register* of 25 March 1851 also noted his appointment to a committee of gentlemen electors to support the return of colonist W GILES to the Legislative Council.

The last press reference to William KILSBY of Bath is on 22 April 1851 in the *South Australian Register*, in the context of the Anti-Butcher Society. After that William and Helen KILSBY appear to have left the colony—and as we now know, for Victoria. By 30 November 1851 there is an unclaimed letter reported in the *Adelaide Observer* for one W KILSBY. On 15 January 1852 the *South Australian Register* reported on the local court proceedings held the previous day, listing a case of MILTON vs KILSBY, an action for £1 10s; the price of two loads of wood—the defendant (KILSBY) did not appear.

While these details may have related to either William KILSBY or even James KILSBY in the latter case, a more definitive press listing on 5 March 1853 in the *Adelaide Observer* showed Mrs Helen KILSBY and W KILSBY in the Unclaimed Letters list dated 28 February. Later in the year, the *Adelaide Observer* of 12 November 1853 also published an advertisement:

WM. KILSBY, late of Hindmarsh, near Adelaide. —This is to inform you that the mare you sold me as your property has been claimed here, and if you do not come to some arrangement with me further proceedings will be taken against you. JOHN BENNETT, Brompton.

The *Argus* of 21 February 1852 notes unclaimed letters for Mrs Wm KILSBY and Wm KILSBY in Melbourne, the list dated from 31 January. Then, on 25th July 1852, a baptism record for one Walter William KILSBY born on 6 June (?) 1852 to William and Helen KILSBY, with the address of Market Square [probably Flemington close to Melbourne's inner city] is found, with William KILSBY's calling given as grocery storekeeper.

The details of the life of this William KILSBY in Victoria subsequently are well known. Some time later, he started a coach carrier

company under the name of 'Kilsby & Co' with a partner, and investment from another coach proprietor and a publican. He moved to Campbell's Creek, near Castlemaine. However, in Notice 203 of the *Victoria Government Gazette* No. 39 of 1 May 1855, he and his partner were declared insolvent, and lost everything except for the clothes they stood in. The fact that he was to overcome that setback and prosper in Bendigo was a testament to his determination and sense of optimism.



WM. KILSBY & Co. beg to inform the Storekeepers and Inhabitants of Castlemaine and vicinity, that they have made arrangements with Mr. Howard, to run a continuation of his **DAILY LINE OF ARGUS COACHES**

FROM
CASTLEMAINE TO SIMSON'S RANGES,

Having been under considerable expense to obtain those well-known American coaches, with four changes of excellent horses, they trust that the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed upon them will meet with a continuance. On and after Thursday, 9th November, the above coaches will leave the Albert Hotel, Castlemaine, every morning at 8 o'clock sharp, for Simson's Ranges, returning from the "Argus" Office, Maryborough, at 3 p.m. arriving at Castlemaine at 6 p.m.

FARES:— Maryborough to Castlemaine, 2 £.
Ditto Bendigo, 4
Ditto Melbourne, 6.

336 31
W. KILSBY & Co.

Mount Alexander Mail, 17 November 1854, p. 22.

This business setback may be a clue perhaps to why he left South Australia so abruptly—whatever enterprise he was undertaking there clearly did not work out. The deposit on his Hindmarsh property from William SMITH, the court case, the sale of a mare which was not his to sell, and the failure to complete the sale of his property all indicated that he needed to leave the colony quickly.

Meanwhile, my great-great-grandfather William KILSBY also went on to a better life in Mount Gambier with his brothers and collective families, before dying

prematurely at 55 years from pneumonia in 1884, while my great-great-grandmother lived until 1921, aged 88. Thanks to Trove, the original histories written by my cousin and me in the late 1980s can now be corrected and the tale of the remarkable coincidence of the two William KILSBYs in South Australia in 1850–1851 can be told.



William KILSBY (1826-1884) of Munno Para and Mount Gambier (Image courtesy of the author)

The Lady's Album

by David Wilson

Do you remember your autograph book; pocket-sized with different coloured pages? It was a low-cost stocking-filler from parents who perhaps supported a hobby of collecting autographs from famous people.

But of course, famous people were not that easy to find, so we resorted to haranguing relatives, visitors, teachers and school-mates. Good-naturedly, most obliged, and some even included a witty poem like 'Roses are red...' or something as equally profound, above their (often illegible) signature.

Now, what would the equivalent autograph book of a first settler in the early to mid-1800s have looked like?

This is the remarkable story of the discovery of a family heirloom, a book belonging to a descendant of Emily Elizabeth GILES (nee McGEORGE) (1813–1876), the wife of William GILES (1791–1862), who arrived at Kangaroo Island on the *Hartley* in 1837.

My friend Michael STOKES (the STOKES family married into the GILES family) recently showed me a fairly large, unusual book from his bookcase, which he said had been passed down through his family—so the provenance is good. Almost immediately, I recognised that this was a historical treasure.

Within the 80 multicoloured pages there are about 61 items; some lengthy, spreading over several pages, not necessarily in date order. It seems Emily had solicited contributions (essays, prose, poems, illustrations, art) from people with whom she was in contact, at various times and places. Nothing is of the banal 'Roses Are Red' type though.

Many of the contributions are religious in nature, which seemed to be the norm for that time. There are several personal letters with signatures, by people such as David McLAREN, Nathaniel HAILES and Samuel STEPHENS (the first manager of the South Australian Company, who arrived on the *Duke of York*). Several are from their London friends written prior to their departure. Several are from fellow *Hartley* passengers, for example, Thomas Quinton STOW, and maybe other people she met at Cape Town on the voyage out. Some are from identities on Kangaroo Island where the GILES family lived between 1837 and 1839.

The written pieces conveyed to Emily thoughts and feelings about separation and travelling to the other side of the world to a very new settlement. With so many challenges, and imagined perils, many express the importance of faith in God.

Some of the art is breathtakingly stunning. There is an original work by the famous colonial artist John SKIPPER, titled *Greek Pirates*, and another by his wife. The pictures include portraits, miniatures and European landscapes—perhaps drawn or painted from memory, or copied from the artists' own keepsakes that had been brought with them to this new country.

Unfortunately, several of the contributions have cryptic or illegible signatures; or are not attributed, nor dated. It is difficult to determine the date of the last contribution, which would probably have been made in Adelaide.

Perhaps some items are not contributions, but interesting things that Emily (or her descendants) wanted to include. Some

contributions are 'glued in', like a typical scrapbook.

The remarkable thing about this book is that most pieces were written, drawn, or painted, directly onto its pages. This means that Emily would have loaned out the book for lengthy durations.

We initially approached the State Library of South Australia (SLSA) asking whether they would be interested in the book, but with the proviso that the family still retain ownership. Without even viewing the book they replied: '... unfortunately we have to decline your offer as our policy is to collect original material only, and we do not borrow records for copying.' We then approached ArtLab who confirmed that most of the artwork was original and directly onto the pages, and they quoted \$1,500 to repair the binding. We also approached the Art Gallery of South Australia, the South Australian Parliamentary Library, and the History Trust of SA, all of whom were impressed with the few sample scans of the pages, but the general response was that this book really should be under the auspices of the SLSA.

Coincidentally about that time there was an event by Alison HICKS of the Pioneers Association of South Australia (PASA) and Genealogy SA describing an uncannily similar project she had been involved in. The presentation was entitled 'Minnies Album'. Genealogy SA had been donated (provenance unknown) a small photo album belonging to Jane Isabella GILES, the fourth child of William GILES. Alison painstakingly worked with Genealogy SA people—Chris MADDOCKS and Julie RUSSELL and Librarian Katrina MCKINLAY—to digitally scan the photos, identify them, and catalogue them for the Genealogy SA Library. The presentation was fascinating.



Believed to have been sketched by Benjamin Travers SOLLY 1845 (Image from the Lady's Album, courtesy of the author)

Accordingly, we approached Alison, Chris and Julie and showed them the 'Lady's Album' (so named by her husband William GILES). They were most interested and kindly agreed to scan the book and add the images to the Genealogy SA photo collection—also now available at the PASA library—and to transcribe the (sometimes illegible) handwritten entries.

Faced with the responsibility of doing the right thing, Michael agreed that perhaps it would be best to donate the book to the SLSA, but with certain conditions, which

included: (1) as an historical book it should remain within South Australia, for access by South Australians and any bona fide researcher in the history of South Australia; and (2) they agree to the professional repair, preservation, security, storage, cataloguing, curation, research, and any digitisation and publication; and to take full financial responsibility for achieving this, and source and obtain relevant grants if necessary.

They agreed. So the new owner is the SLSA (that is, the citizens of South Australia), and the book is now available for inspection (you will need to request it several days beforehand) in the SLSA Reading Room.

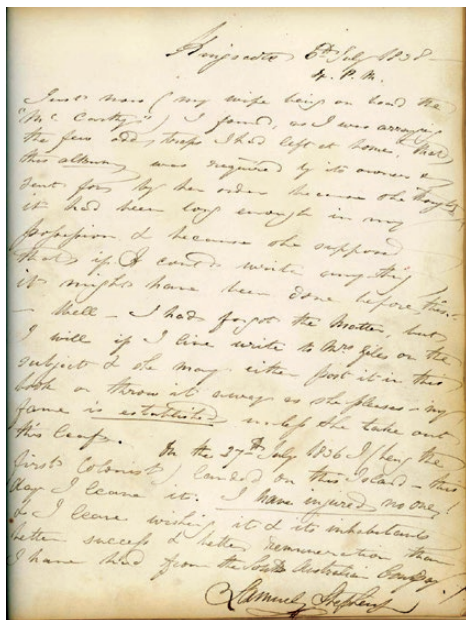
A photobook of the Lady's Album is also available in the Genealogy SA Library.



Greek Pirates by John Michael SKIPPER, who arrived 1836 on the *Africaine* (Image from the Lady's Album, courtesy of the author)



Pencil sketch of a teenage girl; unsigned; not dated (Image from the Lady's Album, courtesy of the author)



A somewhat churlish letter written 16 July 1838 on Kangaroo Island by Samuel STEPHENS, the first manager of the South Australian Company (Image from the Lady's Album, courtesy of the author)

Photographic Corner



The Murray Cods in training.
(Courtesy State Library SA PRG280/1/42/39)

The 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics will be hosted by Paris in July/August this year. Their creation was inspired by the ancient Olympic Games held in Olympia, Greece from the eighth century BC to the fourth century AD. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) was founded in 1894, leading to the first modern Games in Athens in 1896. It has grown from small beginnings to one of the top events on the sporting calendar. The events at the Olympics have evolved over the years too, with many of the original sports still included, although many are no longer competed in today. The latest addition for Paris 2024 is 'Breaking' or Break Dancing.

Exactly 100 years ago the 1924 games were also held in Paris and featured a rowing team from Murray Bridge, South Australia, who dared to dream of Olympic glory. They were called the 'Cods', a nickname bestowed on them by their followers at the Murray Bridge Rowing Club. They came second in their first heat but did not get past the semi-finals. They had competed against all the odds and when they arrived back home to Murray Bridge five months after leaving, the locals gave them a hero's welcome.



Rowing on the River Torrens around the turn of the 20th Century. (P00218F)

Competing in the games must be the pinnacle of any athlete's career and would provide enormous satisfaction at having qualified to attend. They are a small group of elite athletes and for every one of them there are hundreds or thousands of other aspiring athletes who dream of such an achievement but never make it.

The sporting photographs within the Genealogy SA Photographic Collection show a variety of sports the everyday person enjoys participating in. Not everyone can be an Olympian but many try and even more, just enjoy competing at a basic level or just watching sport.



'On your marks'. (P00095-148)



The steeplechase. (P00151-14F)



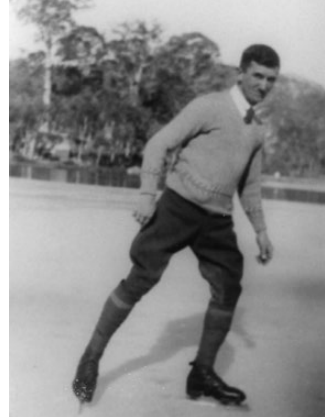
Australia has always had a great deal of success in swimming at the Olympics. (P00217-317)



Cycling in the early days did not involve lycra or helmets! (P00198-361F)



Another sport Australia has excelled at in recent times, is sailing, probably due, in part, to our outdoor lifestyle. (P00217-199)



Skating has always been a popular spectator event, but it can be difficult in Australia to find somewhere to practice. (P00198-031)

Team sports have been an integral part of the competition since the beginnings of the modern Olympics and are hugely popular.



1914 Australian women's hockey team. (P00198-740F)



1898 Lacrosse team. (P00190-09-01)



Many sports have become defunct over the years, including tug-of-war which was an Olympic event until 1920. (P00198-748)

The Paralympics that we know today had its beginnings in 1948 when the Olympics were staged in London. Sport was being used in the rehabilitation of World War I injured service men, and a competition was organised at the Stoke Mandeville Hospital to coincide with the time of the Olympic Opening Ceremony. The following year the Dutch sent a team to compete against the British and a movement was born.

By 1960 the games had grown to international competition and what is now considered to be the first Paralympics was held in Rome, with 23 countries competing in eight sports. In Paris 2024 it is expected that 4,400 athletes representing 184 countries will compete in 22 sports.

Athletes compete in six disability categories including physical, visual and intellectual impairments. For more information see <https://www.paralympic.org.au/> or <https://www.paralympic.org>.

There have been great improvements in the equipment used by paralympians since the early days, such as wheelchairs and blade runners, so much so that on occasions they compete against able bodied athletes.



City Bay 1978 – wheelchairs are modified to suit the needs of athletes with the wheels cambered. (P00095, Russell Collection)



Discus 1974 – note the person lying on the ground bracing the chair for the thrower, today the throwers use wheel-less frames anchored firmly to the ground. (P00095, Russell Collection)



Athletics 1979 – The front wheels are still small and close to the back wheels. (P00095, Russell Collection)



Athletics 1986 at Stoke Mandeville – The front wheels are larger and further forward. (P00095, Russell Collection)



Today's athletic wheelchairs are streamlined and a far cry from the original chairs used. (Courtesy Sport the Library / PA Courtesy Kevin Bogetti-Smith)



Specialised wheelchairs now allow people to participate in contact sports including rugby and basketball. (Courtesy Kevin Bogetti-Smith)

Australia is a great sporting nation, and we have always been competitive against all other countries in all sports. With our great tradition here's hoping we do well at Paris 2024 and come home with many medals and personal bests.

Ghosts of the West

by Josephine Millwood

The purpose of this article is to introduce Genealogy SA's members to the People of Western Australia's Ghost Towns, Family History WA's (FHWA) 50th anniversary project. Since I have become involved with this project, I have discovered that one of my ancestors was one of many South Australians who moved west, and lived for a time in what is now a ghost town.

FHWA's 50th anniversary occurs in 2029 and coincides with Western Australia's Bicentenary. The People of Western Australia's Ghost Towns project will be FHWA's biggest project to date as a way of commemorating both these events.

A comprehensive genealogical index will be developed to record the details of people who were born, lived, married, or died in what are now ghost towns. So far over 600 ghost towns have been identified and prioritised, and a timeline drawn up for indexing the people in them. Phase 1 (completed earlier this year) was a pilot for the project proper and indexed the residents and visitors of four towns of various sizes, representative of the different types of former Western Australian communities.

Many of the well-known ghost towns were settled during mining booms. In the 1901 census the largest towns in Western Australia included the mining towns of Day Dawn, Kanowna, Mount Morgan, and Nannine, all of which are ghost towns today due to the boom-and-bust nature of the mining industry. But there were many other non-mining gazetted towns that reflect Western Australia's history of building railway lines, a long pipeline from Perth to Kalgoorlie, timber towns (which supplied the railway sleepers), the government-initiated post World War I Soldier Settlement and Group

Settlement schemes, and towns that were created to service spread-out farming communities.

Many South Australians moved west during the boom times. My great-great-uncle, Arthur William SYMONDS, was originally from Clare in South Australia. He was one of the many who moved west to follow the gold. Arthur SYMONDS was born in 1876 and was the younger brother of my great-grandmother. My maternal grandfather, Arthur PARKS, was named after him.

After Arthur's death on the Western Front in World War I, an Adelaide newspaper, stated that he had been on the Western Australian goldfields for many years, where he was well known.¹ The first mention I can find of Arthur is when he applied for a gold mining lease situated at Jaudary Hills close to Dunnsville in 1896.² Dunnsville was once a thriving gold mining community north-west of Coolgardie.

The town was settled after John DUNN and an unnamed Afghan cameleer discovered an outcrop of quartz in August 1894. This later became the 'Wealth of Nations' mine from where a huge amount of gold was found on the surface before shafts were sunk underground. By 1896 there were 250 men employed in and around Dunnsville working on the mine.³

Arthur possibly moved to Western Australia in the mid-1890s when the South Australian newspapers published an article almost daily on the opportunities available in the 'Golden West'. Public lectures held in Adelaide and other South Australian towns about the land of the west filled town halls with interested listeners in the 1890s.⁴ A public meeting was held at Gray's Hotel in



Miners buying water at
Dunnsville in 1894
(Image courtesy of the
State Library of Western
Australia, b2114508)

Clare in 1894 for the purpose of forming a syndicate to prospect for gold in Western Australia.⁵ Country towns such as Arthur's hometown of Clare in South Australia's mid-north were particularly affected by the weekly departure of young men who were escaping the economic downturn of that time by going west.⁶

On arrival in Coolgardie Arthur would not have felt too lonely due to the large numbers of South Australians on the Western Australian goldfields. In 1895 the *Adelaide Observer* published an article wondering 'how many South Australians there are in Western Australia. You can hardly move a yard in Coolgardie without being punched on the back or smacked on the shoulder by a man who hails from here.'⁷ It's possible Arthur may not have felt lonely there, but he does not seem to have made his fortune on the Western Australian goldfields as by 1915, at the time of his enlistment in the Australian Imperial Force, he was working as a railway sleeper hewer in Bedfordale, south of Perth.

How many other South Australians will be discovered to have lived in the ghost towns of Western Australia? Perhaps you, like me, can discover some new information about your relatives who went west. If you would

like to follow the progress of the People of Western Australia's Ghost Towns, the project website is <https://ghostswa.au/>. The project also has a very active Facebook group with nearly 6,000 members who are contributing their photos and memories of Western Australia's ghost towns. Readers of this journal are welcome to join at <https://www.facebook.com/groups/ghostswa>.

REFERENCES

- 1 Australian Soldiers, *Chronicle*, 29 June 1918, p. 39.
- 2 Gold Mining Lease 3377 Federation North Extended #2 Forwarding Application, State Records Office WA.
- 3 Stewart, Duke, *A Thousand Miles and More: A Tramp Through the Coolgardie Goldfields*, Allan Morrison, Melbourne, 1896, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-666781977>, viewed 2 December 2023.
- 4 For example, the lecture by Reverend Howe entitled 'The Golden West' reported in *The Advertiser*, 13 March 1894, p. 7.
- 5 Gold Mining Syndicate, *Northern Argus*, 23 March 1894, p. 2.
- 6 The West Australian Railway, *The Port Augusta Dispatch, Newcastle and Flinders Chronicle*, 29 November 1895, p. 2.
- 7 Western Australian Notes, *Adelaide Observer*, 28 December 1895, p. 9.

Research & Development Committee Update

by David Ballinger

Research & Development Committee Update

The backlog of completed files that have been on hold for some time are now in the process of being worked on for a sustained release during the remainder of 2024 and into 2025. Information on what has been released will be sent out via social media and newsletters.

As you will have noticed we have released to the online databases South Australian death registrations up to 31 July 1993. We have images of the certificates up to 1989 available on microfiche and in digital format for viewing within the Genealogy SA Library. Please note that there are no images available for deaths after 1989.

We are currently in the development stage prior to adding additional South Australian marriage registrations from 1945 to 1948 to the database.

We are also assisting the South Australian Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages and his team with the transcription of seven years of South Australian marriages. These will also be added to our databases when completed.

Further, the South Australian Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages has just released another eight months of both marriages and deaths to us. These will also be added to the database.

New Projects

To maintain momentum we continually investigate potential new and interesting projects. Many of these have been suggested to us by members.

If you have any ideas that you believe may be a valuable addition to our databases, including records from other organisations, please contact me at saghs.randd@saghs.org.au with the details so we can investigate further.

External Scanning (Outreach Program)

We have hit the ground running in 2024 with our scanning program. At the time of writing, we will have completed the records at the Blackwood Golf Club and St Saviours Anglican Church, Glen Osmond, and started at the Lameroo and District Historical Society, the Greek Orthodox Community of South Australia, and the Penola History Room.

The records from previously scanned sites are now providing an additional input to the work for eventual release into the databases.

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 part of the database volunteers?

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 Genealogy SA Library

If you feel that you can assist in any way, please contact me at saghs.randd@saghs.org.au.

Working Bees

Our working bees have continued to be popular, and a resounding successes in completing a large amount of backlog work and adding new volunteers to the teams.

Working bees for the next four months:

5/05/2024	General Working Bee
19/05/2024	Headstone Working Bee
7/07/2024	BDM Working bee
21/07/2024	General Working Bee
28/07/2024	Library Open Schools Working Bee
18/08/2024	General Working Bee
29/09/2024	General 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, then please contact me at saghs.randd@saghs.org.au to register your interest.

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

David Ballinger FSAGHS

Chairperson, Research & Development Committee

Join Us

Come join our team.

Genealogy SA is always looking for volunteers.

Our volunteers play an important role in pursuing our objective of promoting genealogy, and contributing to our resources of South Australian family history information.

A number of volunteer roles are available in:

- data checking
- projects
- research
- events, and
- the library.

If you are interested, visit our website

www.genealogysa.org.au

and register online.

News from the Special Interest Groups

DNA in Family History Group

Our 2024 Zoom meetings commenced in February with our usual discussion of the South Australia Dual Geographic DNA Project. This project has been running through Family Tree DNA (FTDNA) since early 2015 and now has about 350 members. We would like many more! At the meeting we discussed how we are progressing towards our early goals and whether we should develop more. Some progress is being made, but it is still early days. We hope to eventually obtain a cross section of South Australian DNA from our original Aboriginal population, the European settlers from 1836 to about 1880, post-World War II immigrants and recent Asian/African and South American arrivals. We now have DNA results from group members (not all are SAGHS members) who have some Aboriginal ancestry and also some with post-World War II European origins. However, the bulk of our DNA project members are of British, Irish and Germanic origins, as we might expect. There is a heavy bias to British origins because these are also the most DNA tested people worldwide. We ask our members to indicate when their male and/or female line ancestors arrived in the state, if known.

The composition of South Australia's population may be different from the other

states as there was organised regional migration with no transported convicts from diverse British origins. There is probably already a 'founder effect' which is reflected in the DNA of current citizens. Although 'ethnicity' estimates provided by DNA can be problematic, early MyOrigins estimates suggest that South Australia has a similar number people of British origin, fewer Irish (but more than Oxfordshire, England) and more Europeans than Tasmania and Oxford –as perhaps we might expect. Haplogroup frequencies also reflect the populations as might be expected with R-M269 the most common male Y-DNA group, and Haplogroup H for mitochondrial (female line) DNA, both being dominant in Europe.

At our March Zoom meeting Judy SMITH spoke to us on her use of DNA to clear up some mysteries in her family. In April we expect to have a discussion on leaving our DNA research to future family historians—how and to whom. This is often a difficult question to answer as most of us are ageing and don't always have another family member who is interested.

Convenor: Richard Merry
saghs.dna@saghs.org.au

South Australian DNA Project - time of arrival of direct male/female line ancestors or group members*

* Where known or provided

	Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%
1836-1845	14	12	13	14
1846-1875	59	51	42	47
1876-1900	17	15	9	10
1901-1925	5	4	6	7
1926-1945	5	4	1	1
1946-1975	10	9	16	18
1976-2000	4	3	2	2
post 2000	0	0	1	1
Total	114		90	

Germanic and Continental European Group

Our GCE SIG continues to have well attended and enjoyable monthly meetings.

At our first meeting in February 2024 Philip MANN presented on his two-times paternal uncle, Daniel SCHLINKE. He was born 1807 at Cicha Góra, Neutomischel, Posen, Prussia to Johann Gottfried SCHLINKE, a landowner, and his wife, Rosina Dorothea, née JANOTT, a registered midwife. Daniel SCHLINKE came to South Australia with the 'Old Lutherans' on the *Catharina*, which left Hamburg on 21 September 1838, arriving at Port Adelaide on 25 January 1839.

The story of Daniel's personal life, including his marriage to Bertha Mathilde TEUSLER, his Oath of Allegiance in 1840, and naturalisation in 1847, through to his purchase of land and building of a water mill at Bethany and a steam powered mill at Tanunda for the milling of flour was detailed and well researched.

It was appreciated by the group and raised considerable discussion.



The Old Mill, Tanunda (Image courtesy of <https://www.barossa.com/file/zkz7ppv9/Tanunda%20Heritage%20Town%20Walk.pdf>)

The March 2024 meeting was held as a group discussion guided by a PowerPoint prepared by Aileen PREISS on *Deciphering German Genealogy Abbreviations and Related Topics*. Symbols and common abbreviations were described and discussed, and examples of abbreviations were

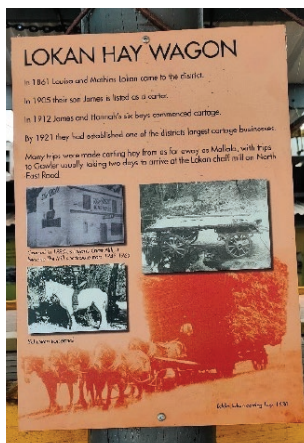
presented and explained by Lois ZWECK, Ben HOLLISTER and Victor PREISS, while Lyall KUPKE presented information on the use of an alias. This encouraged the group to participate in the conversation, which led to a greater understanding of the subject.

A few of our members visited the Tea Tree Gully Heritage Museum in February 2024 when they held a German Day. This was very interesting, displaying many artifacts, German equipment and identifying many of the old German families who had settled in the area in the 1800s.



Flat Bed Wagon, Lokan Brothers, Tea Tree Gully Heritage Museum (Image courtesy of WV Preiss)

The Lokans with their teams of horses and carts carried wine to Port Adelaide, pipe clay to Bowden, almonds to the city, and hay to the chaff mill on North East Road. A special load was the granite for the Cross of Sacrifice in Pennington Gardens, North Adelaide in 1922.



Hay Wagon, Lokan Brothers, Tea Tree Gully Heritage Museum (Image courtesy of WV Preiss)

We invite you to join us at our coming meetings. Please contact the Convenors for further information or if you need help with Zoom. We also enjoy hearing about your interest and research in Continental Europe.

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

Scotland Group

Our first meeting for 2024 was a 'Members Show and Tell' with more stories from members of the group about an aspect of their research or family, continuing from our last meeting in 2023, which was also a 'Show and Tell'.

Jo HANISCH told the group about her great-uncle, William TATE who emigrated with his wife to Victoria in 1848 and lived in the Ballarat district. His wife died and he subsequently married again in 1855 to another Scottish immigrant, Mary SUTHERLAND. This marriage took Jo's research back to Scotland to Sutherland County to find out more about Mary.

Paula RITCHIE gave a presentation about her MAXWELL family and the unexpected findings that her research discovered. The family story was that her family was Scottish. It turned out that her great-grandfather was in fact born in Ireland and her great-grandmother had been born in England. Paula also uncovered a link with the slave trade.

Kathy HANCOCK had given a presentation at the November meeting about the Reverend Ralph DRUMMOND, the first Presbyterian minister in South Australia. Kathy had told the group that the Reverend Ralph had lived at Brownhill Creek. I had followed up on this was able to tell the group at this meeting about the information available in the early land records regarding the properties that Ralph DRUMMOND owned. This

information included the details for the land at Mitcham adjacent to the Brownhill Creek as well as other land owned by Ralph; a town acre on South Terrace, Adelaide and land in the River Torrens valley at Mount Pleasant.

Peter COPLAND showed a comprehensive website that he came across when researching Scottish families who came to South Australia.

The topic for the April meeting was 'Marriage – How they did it in Scotland'. Scots Law is an entirely different legal system to English Law. Therefore, it is not such a surprise to learn that the laws with respect to marriage in Scotland differed from the laws in England for a long period of time. The principle in Scots Law is that marriage was based on mutual consent. There were several methods within Scotland for a couple to legally marry.

'Regular' marriages were those performed according to the rules of the Church. Marriages using the alternative processes for legal marriages not involving the church system were known as 'irregular' marriages.

In 1753 changes to the laws in England required that all marriages were to be performed in a church or chapel and recorded in a marriage register. These changes were not adopted in Scotland which led to a flourishing border marriage trade in Gretna Green, Coldstream and other villages close to the border with England and in Portpatrick, on the west coast, which was readily accessible for eloping couples from Ireland.

In closing the presentation, I told the story of the 'Shrigley Abduction', a high-profile case, which connects a marriage in Gretna Green and the colonisation of South Australia.

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

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.

BARRIE, Mr Keith (**BARRIE, BIRD, PEAT, PEATTIE**)

BATES, Mrs Sally (**MCKBRIDE, PAUL, THOMPSON**)

BOTTRILL, Ms Susan (**BOTTRELL, BOTTRILL, HAMS, O'LOUGHLIN**)

BREALEY, Ms Judy (**REDMAN, RIDLER**)

CAREY, Mrs Liz (**THOMAS**)

CAVE, Mrs Jean (**FEWSTER, LANGLOIS**)

CRESSWELL-YOUNG, Miss Bonita (**BAUMGURTEL, EDWARDS, HOLLANDS, HOLMGREN, LAUCHS, YOUNG**)

EGLINTON-WARNER, Ms Stephanie (**EGLINTON**)

ERBACHER, Miss Michelle (**FREEMAN, NEEDHAM, WOODING**)

FOSTER, Ms Diane (**CAIN, PATRICK**)

FRAHN, Mrs Frances (**WARWICK**)

GOGGINS, Mrs Chris (**GOGGINS, NALBROW, NARBOROUGH**)

GOODWIN, Mr Richmond (**GOODWIN, MOLL**)

GRANT, Miss Trudy (**GRANT**)

HENDERSON, Ms Lisa (**ABBOTT, HENDERSON, PIZZO**)

HILL, Ms Justine (**HOLDER, KILLEEN, KILSBY, KNOTT, PALLIER, PAVY**)

HUNTER, Ms Christine (**ASHTON, CLARK, HUNTER, YOULTON**)

JOB, Mrs Kim (**PHILLIPS**)

LEVEZ, Ms Jeanice (**THOMAS**)

LORD, Mr Rob (**LORD**)

LUCAS, Mrs Carol (**FITZGERALD, LEWIS, MADIGAN**)

MARTIN, Mr Bryan (**MARTIN, ROBERTS, TREES, WILES**)

MCDONALD, Mr Dean (**BURR, COOK, FELTUS, MCDONALD, MUNDY, SHUTE, SWEET**)

MCKEE, Ms Jane (**BUDGE, MANFIELD, MANSFIELD, SKEWES**)

MILLS, Mr Ken (**MILLS, MORRIS, NORTON**)

PARNELL, Mr Paul (**PARNELL, RUSBY**)

PENFOLD, Mrs Leonie (**SMITH**)

RABBITT, Mrs Lynette (**KENNEDY**)

SCAMMELL, Ms Jenny (**MCNAMARA, RODGERS, TANNER, WALMSLEY**)

SIROEN, Mr Laurence (**DOWD**)

SOWDEN, Mr Mark (**CROUGEY, CROWGEY, SOWDEN**)

THOMPSON, Ms Janette (**GOLDING, WEBSTER**)

TREGENZA, Mrs Belinda (**RAGLESS, RIDGWAY**)

TROTTER, Mrs Angela (**DOLMAN, FENTON, KLICKE, MILTON, TROTTER**)

TURNHAM, Mrs Gail (**HARVEY, LYNN, ROGERS**)

VEAR, Mrs Margaret (**SCHENK, TREVORROW**)

WALDECK, Ms Bron (**BOWELS, COCKRUM, HANN, MARTIN, WALDECK**)

WORRALL, Mrs Chris (**HULL, PAGE, TAYLOR**)

WRAIGHT, Mrs Sandie (**RADFORD**)

What's On

MAY 2024

- 1 Genealogy Computer Users Group**
- 2 England Group**
- 5 Working Bee – General:** 10:00am to 3:30pm, Genealogy SA Library
- 7 Twilight Talks:** DNA Services at MyHeritage, 7:00pm, Genealogy SA Library or online via Zoom
- 8 Germanic & Continental European Group:** Tatura Museum; Internment Camps, 7:30pm, online via Zoom
- 13 Irish Group:** Irish DNA!?! How using DNA can help to find those elusive Irish ancestors, 7:30pm, online via Zoom

14 History Festival: Remember the Days of the Old School Yard, 10:00am, Strathalbyn Library, 1 Colman Terrace, Strathalbyn

14 Family Historian Software Users Group

15 History Festival: Unlocking the Power of DNA for Family History, 1:00pm, Hetzel Lecture Theatre, State Library of South Australia, North Terrace, Adelaide

15 DNA in Family History Group: Ancestry DNA – A Look at What They Offer, 7:30pm, online via Zoom

16 Family History Writers Group

19 Working Bee – Headstones, 10:00am to 3:30pm, Genealogy SA Library

28 Library Tour: 11:00am, Genealogy SA Library

JUNE 2024

2 Scotland Group

5 Wednesdays @ 1: City Archives Tour, 1:00pm, City Archives, Shop 10, Topham Mall, Adelaide

5 Genealogy Computer Users Group

6 England Group: Sussex, 7:30pm, online via Zoom

10 Irish Group

11 Family Historian Software Users Group

12 Germanic & Continental European

Group: 'Bernon's Story': A Trail of Criminal Activity, Name Changing and Migration from Wales, Sweden, Bohemia and Poland, Russian Empire, 7:30pm, online via Zoom

19 DNA in Family History Group, DNA Q&A, 7:30pm, online via Zoom

20 Family History Writers Group

25 Library Tour: 11:00am, Genealogy SA Library

30 Genealogy SA Family History Awards: 2:00pm, Genealogy SA Library

JULY 2024

3 Genealogy Computer Users Group

4 England Group: Middlesex, 7:30pm, online via Zoom

7 Working Bee – Births, Deaths and Marriages, 10:00am to 3:30pm, Genealogy SA Library

8 Irish Group

9 Family Historian Software Users Group

10 Germanic & Continental European Group

17 DNA in Family History Group, Y-DNA – Why Y-DNA? Because Surnames Run in Families (Usually), 7:30pm, via Zoom

18 Family History Writers Group

21 Working Bee – General, 10:00am to 3:30pm, Genealogy SA Library

28 Working Bee – Schools, 10:00am to 3:30pm, Genealogy SA Library

30 Library Tour: 11:00am, Genealogy SA Library

AUGUST 2024

4 Scotland Group

7 Genealogy Computer Users Group

8 England Group

12 Irish Group

13 Family Historian Software Users Group

14 Germanic & Continental European Group

15 Family History Writers Group

18 Working Bee – General, 10:00am to 3:30pm, Genealogy SA Library

21 DNA in Family History Group, DNA Ethnicity, 7:30pm, online via Zoom

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

Genealogy Computer Users Group:

1st Wednesday of every month
(not December and January)

England Group:

1st Thursday of every month (not January)

Irish Group:

2nd Monday of every month (not January)

Family Historian Software Users Group:

2nd Tuesday of every month (not January)

Germanic & Continental European Group:

2nd Wednesday of every month
(not January)

DNA in Family History Group:

3rd Wednesday of every month (not January)

Family History Writers Group:

3rd Thursday of every month (not January)

Scotland Group: 1st Sunday of every
2nd month (not January)



Library Open Hours

Phone 08 8272 4222

Address 201 Unley Road, Unley

www.genealogysa.org.au

Tuesday 10:00 am - 9:00 pm

Wednesday 10:00 am - 4:30 pm

Thursday 10:00 am - 4:30 pm

Saturday 10:00 am - 4:30 pm

Sunday* 1:00 pm - 4:30 pm

**& selected
Public Holidays**

*2nd & 4th Sunday of the month

Public Holiday Opening Hours 2024

The Genealogy SA Library

will be OPEN from

1:00 pm to 4:30 pm on

King's Birthday – 10 June 2024

Labour Day – 7 October 2024

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

The Lass From Loch LéIn: Ellen Powell, an Irish Orphan in the Victorian Gold Rushes by Neville Potter REF/POW/A/BIOG

The Washerwoman's Dream: The Extraordinary Life of Winifred Steger, 1882-1981 by Hilarie Lindsay REF/STE/A/BIOG

Great Australian Women: From Federation to Freedom (Volume 1)
by Susanna de Vries REF/DEV/A/BIOG

Family Histories

The Butler Family: Descendants of Richard Butler (1814-1887) and Mary Eliza nee Sadler compiled by Elizabeth Hutchison FH/BUT 2nd copy

Hursts of Paracombe: A History of Harvey Hurst, Emma Kate Robinson Hurst (nee Stow), Their Antecedents and Descendents
edited by Rosemary van Dulken FH/HUR 2nd copy

Descendants of John & Sarah Kanaley
compiled by Bruce and Hazel Kanaley FH/KAN

Fitzgerald, Hughes, O'Brien Family Group Sheets [Family History] FH Cabinet - F

Pauline Emilie Schultz by David Gambling FH/SCH

Barney & Ivy: Tracking Their Ancestors by Wendy Sanderson FH/HEN 2nd copy

The Wild Dog of Hallett by Lewis Owens and Sue Boyland FH/LEW

The Flight of the Griffins by Mary Potter-Medwell FH/GRI 2nd copy

O'Reilly Family History by Dianne Hutson FH In Storage - O

Your Father and I Never Married, Uncovering the Secrets of My Family
by Rick Lovering FH/LOV

Family History Certificates and Research Information Regarding the Ware, Searle, Walkley and Unwin Families compiled by Christine Unwin FH In Storage - W

Indexes

SA Newspaper Births 1945: Revised and Updated August 2023
compiled by Neville Bottger REF/BIR/SA/IND

SA Newspaper Births 1946: Revised and Updated August 2023
compiled by Neville Bottger REF/BIR/SA/IND

Newspapers

The Advertiser: My Tributes 1 July to 31 December 2023 Newspapers

Reference Shipping

A Remarkable Vessel by Jackson Wickham REF/WIC/SHIP

Local Histories

A Diary of Milang: Including the District and Lakes

by Victor M Woodrow and Heather R Pound LH/MILANG 2nd copy

Gone But Not Forgotten: Australian Imperial Force by the Clare High School LH/CLARE

Discovering Historic Kapunda: South Australia by GJ Drew and J Jones LH/KAPUNDA

Discovering Historic Kadina: South Australia by Greg Drew LH/KADINA 2nd copy

Kernewek Lowender Heritage Service, Moonta Mines Church, Sunday 18th May 2003 by the Moonta Mines Uniting Church LH/MOONTA [Pamphlet Box]

Moonta Mines Church, South Australia by the Moonta Mines Uniting Church LH/MOONTA [Pamphlet Box]

The Macclesfield Recreation Grounds, 1947-2020 by Brenton Handke LH/MACCLEFIELD

St Matthew Church, Kensington, South Australia, Australia. Sanctuary Memorial Window. To the Glory of God. In the Memory of Those Who Fell in the War 1939-1945 by Bruce Gould LH/KENSINGTON

Moonta, Wallaroo, Kadina Sketchbook by Milton Hand (text) and Arthur Phillips (drawings) LH/MOONTA 2nd copy

Reference Military

War Cemeteries & Memorials in the Papua New Guinea and Indonesia Region by the Office of Australian War Graves REF/OFF/WWII

Digging For Diggers. A Guide to Researching an Australian Soldier of the Great War, 1914-1918 by Graeme Hoskens REF/HOS/G/WWI 2nd copy

Prisoners of War on the Montevideo Maru: An Outline History and Detailed Listing of All Known Australian Prisoners of War Missing Presumed Dead on the Montevideo Maru 1st July 1942 by Neil C Smith REF/SMI/WWII

The Forgotten Ones: Women and Children Under Nippon by Shirley Fenton Huie REF/HUI/A/WWII

Reference Australia

To Try Her Fortune in London: Australian Women, Colonialism, and Modernity by Angela Woollacott REF/WOO/A

Reference South Australia

The Roll of Practitioners Admitted in the Supreme Court of South Australia 1837 to 1945 by Peter Moore (editor) REF/MOO/A/SA 2nd copy

South Australia: What's in a Name? Nomenclature of South Australia: Authoritative Derivations of Some 4000 Historically Significant Place Names by Rodney Cockburn REF/COC/SA 2 copies

To Walk a Fair Beat: A History of the South Australian Women Police 1915-1987 by Patricia Higgs and Christine Bettess REF/HIG/A/SA 2nd copy

South Australia 150: Heritage Recipes Book Four by Paula Brock, Diana Hancock and Alison Lewis REF/BRO/SA

Views of Adelaide: Past and Present: With Memorabilia of Notable Events 1834 to 1898 by Percival E Hoare REF/HOA/SA [Rare Books Cabinet]

Reference New South Wales

The Story of the Women's Club: The First Fifty Years by Florence Earle Hooper REF/HOO/NSW 2 copies

Reference Victoria

Gentlemen, Ghosts & Grand Designs: History of Talara, Seaview, Coinda and Loongana Estates by Teresa Murphy REF/MUR/VIC

Rainbow of Today: The Great Wheat Growing District of Victoria
compiled and published by J Edward Robertson REF/ROB/VIC

Early Rainbow (Croajabrim) Souvenir: Back to Rainbow, October 17th to 23rd, 1960 compiled by PL Wood REF/RAI/VIC

Kimbolton by John Randell Ormond REF/RAN/VIC

Mclvor, A History of the Shire and the Township of Heathcote
by JO Randell REF/RAN/VIC

Reference Western Australia

The Story of New Norcia: The Western Australian Benedictine Mission (6th Edition) by Stephen Lennon REF/LEN/WA

Reference Britain

Family History Handbook 2024 by Warners Group Publications REF/FAM/BRI

The Dictionary of National Biography, 1912-1921: With an Index Covering the Years 1901-1921 in One Alphabetical Series
edited by HWC Davis and JRH Weaver In Storage

The Dictionary of National Biography, 1922-1930: Founded in 1882 by George Smith edited by JRH Weaver In Storage

Reference England

Henbury Cum Pexhall by the Cheshire County Council, Archives and Local Studies Service REF/CHE/G/ENG/CHS

What to Look For in Cornish Churches by H Miles Brown REF/BRO/ENG/CON

Lincolnshire Village: Parish of Corby Glen in its Historical Context
by David IA Steel REF/STE/ENG/LIN

Horrabridge and District, Part Three: Bible Christian, Wesleyan and Anglican Churches in Horrabridge by Amy M Mobbs REF/MOB/ENG/DEV

A Short History of Northwood Parish Church Isle of Wight
[Pamphlet Box] REF/SHO/ENG/HAM

Reference Ireland

A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland (2nd Edition) by Brian Mitchell REF/MIT/IRL 2 copies

Mayo's Forgotten Famine Girls: From Workhouse to Australia (1848-1850) & Convict Journal by Terry Reilly REF/REI/IRL

Tracing Your Irish Ancestors Through Land Records: A Guide for Family Historians by Chris Paton REF/PAT/IRL 2 copies

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Journal:

Journal only, per annum	\$46.00*
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Library visitors fees:

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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*).

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Library overdue fines per week \$1.00

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Members/hour	\$25.30
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Genealogy SA Transcription Service:

Transcriptions of certificates of SA Births (1842–1928), Deaths (1842–1989) and Marriages (1842–February 1949) held on microfiche and computer in the Society Library can be provided to members and non-members on payment of the respective fees.

Members	\$13.20 each
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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

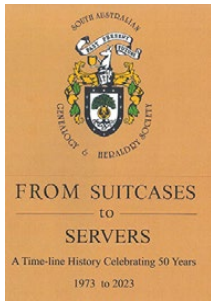
Bookshop



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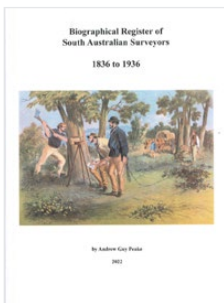
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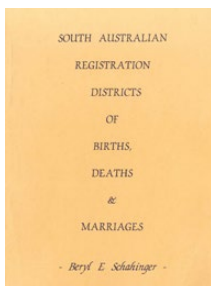
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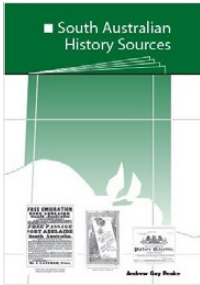


South Australian Registration Districts of Births, Deaths & Marriages

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.

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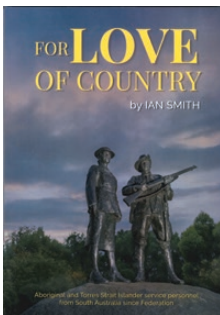


South Australian History Sources

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.

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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.

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Contributors

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.

A Style Manual for submissions to the SA Genealogist is available at www.genealogysa.org.au/resources/handouts. For content and formatting not covered in this Style Manual, the *Style Manual for Authors, Editors and Printers* (Digital Edition) will be used, see 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.

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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.

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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 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 of meetings.

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