



Celebrating 50 Years in 2023

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About The Society

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Helping find your family history 

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The South Australian Genealogist

Journal of the South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society Inc.



Front Cover: In honour of the ongoing Murray River floods, we have featured a paddle steamer on the cover of this issue, from the Society Photographic Collection (Rogers, P00143-54). For more images of transportation in South Australia, see page 54.



Back Cover: This image from the State Library of South Australia (B 19171) is of the rear of 'F. Pink and Son' store in Clare, 1904. Uncover the lives of Thomas PINK and his descendants on page 30 of this issue.

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Do you have a family story to tell?

The South Australian Genealogist provides a place for you to record the events and experiences uncovered during your genealogical investigations. Preserve for posterity the most interesting of your ancestors' endeavours! Articles between 300 and 3000 words are welcome. Email your stories and photographs to saghs.editor@saghs.org.au

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Future Issue Deadlines

May 2023

Submissions by 27 March 2023

August 2023

Submissions by 26 June 2023

Submissions may be emailed to:
saghs.editor@saghs.org.au

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A Message from the President

by Robert Blair



SOCIETY'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY

This year, the South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society celebrates its 50th anniversary. The Society was established in 1973, with incorporation on 29 August of that year. It was the fifth genealogical society to be established in Australia, with societies already existing in Sydney, Canberra and Melbourne. To commemorate the Society's anniversary, an Anniversary Dinner has been planned for Saturday 19 August 2023, to be held at the Norwood Function Centre. Members are welcome to attend this function, and further details will be released at a later date.

SOCIETY LIBRARY

In his message in the last edition of *The South Australian Genealogist*, Dale Johns highlighted the resources of the Society Library. I want to further encourage members to attend the Society Library and use those resources. The Library is open about fifty weeks a year: Tuesdays from 10:00 am until 9:00 pm;

Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10:00 am until 4:30 pm; and the second and fourth Sundays in the month from 1:00 pm until 4:30 pm. That makes 30.5 hours a week, or 34 hours in the weeks with Sunday openings. In addition, the Library is open on selected public holidays from 1:00 pm until 4:30 pm. Our opening hours are the longest of any of the major societies in Australia (at least according to their websites at the time of writing this column). For members who work Monday to Friday business hours, we have Tuesday night and weekend openings. The number of members using the Library is low, and this is especially so for Tuesday nights and Sunday afternoons. The Council has observed this low level of use and has scheduled a review in June, so opening hours may be reduced. To keep the current hours, why not pay a visit to the Society Library and explore the records it holds? Members living more than 100 kilometres from Adelaide are reminded that they are entitled to two hours of free research each year, excluding transcription and look-up requests. One way or the other, I encourage you to make use of Society resources.

In a move to encourage members into the Library on Tuesday nights the Society's Wednesday@1 programme has changed this year. The sessions will be held monthly alternating between the first Wednesday in the month at 1:00 pm and the first Tuesday in the month at

7:00 pm, commencing on a Wednesday in February. These sessions will be run as webinars, with attendance either by zoom or in person in the Library. Further details may be obtained from the Society's online Events Calendar www.genealogysa.org.au/whats-on/events-calendar.

THREAT TO TROVE

A matter of great concern which may not have received enough media coverage is the threat of funding cuts to the National Library of Australia. These cuts could result in the end of Trove trove.nla.gov.au. This valuable and useful resource provides access to hundreds of repositories around the country but is perhaps best known by family historians for its digital newspaper collection. Usage is in excess of 22 million visits per year. Without Trove, trawling through historic newspapers would be very difficult if not impossible. If long term funding is not provided for Trove it could cease to exist. Funding of about \$10 million a year could see it continue in its current form, while funding of \$50–100 million could see it become

a world-leading platform. If you value Trove, please make your voice heard by politicians in Canberra. Contact your local member www.aph.gov.au/Senators_and_Members, the Minister for the Arts Tony Burke www.tonyburke.com.au/contact, or even the Prime Minister www.pm.gov.au/contact-your-pm, and make your feelings known. Ask specifically that long-term funding for Trove continue and at a level that could see Trove expand its collection.

ROOTSTECH CONFERENCE

This year the RootsTech conference will be held from 2 to 4 March 2023. This conference will be held in Salt Lake City in Utah, United States, but is accessible online for free, with more than 1500 sessions available to watch. Most conference sessions are maintained online for up to three years, so it is possible to watch sessions from past RootsTech conferences. Although this conference is held overseas there are many sessions on general topics, such as DNA. For more information and to register visit www.familysearch.org/rootstech/event/rt2023.

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From the Editor

by Heidi Ing



In honour of the 50th year of the South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society, we have refreshed the design of *The South Australian Genealogist*. This is through the efforts of our wonderful graphic designer, Tricia Smith. If you would like to see more of her work, you can visit triciasmithdesign.com.au. We hope you like the new look! The journal has changed a great deal in five decades, but many of the sections are also very much the same. There is still a list of new members, of new books purchased for the Society Library, and of presentations for members to attend.

After the Society's incorporation in August 1973, its inaugural members wasted no time in preparing a publication, with the first issue released in early 1974. This initial publication displayed South Australia's 'Faith and Courage' coat of arms on the cover, which had been granted by King Edward VIII during his short reign from January to December in 1936. The following few

issues showcased crests of prominent South Australians, demonstrating the Society's interest in heraldry. South Australia's piping shrike featured on the cover for a decade from early 1975, until it was replaced by the Society's own coat of arms in January 1985, newly conferred by the Court of Lord Lyon in Edinburgh, Scotland.

Immigration from Scotland is featured in this issue, with an article from the Society's newest Life Member, Graham Jaunay. While the focus is on Scotland, the information Graham provides is expansive and applicable to emigration to South Australia from the United Kingdom in general. He also ably depicts conditions on arrival in South Australia during the initial years of colonisation. Coincidentally, there is a connection between this article and that of Wanda Hopkins. Under the heading 'Child migration', Graham discusses this 'uniquely British concept'. This subject matter is given flesh in 'The Making of Gladys', which depicts the parental deaths and cramped living conditions of extended family members which led to a teenage girl's application to emigrate to Australia.

The article on the Pink family in South Australia also highlights the difficulties experienced upon arrival in colonial South Australia, if the timing of arrival was not fortuitous. This family experienced the trials and tribulations associated with chasing employment opportunities in a new settler-colonial

society, until they found their footing in the district of Clare. I was interested to find connections between a family-run hardware business in present-day Clare, and the events depicted in Avian Pink's article. Connection across the generations is also the theme of the thoughtful piece by Judith Deane-Freeman. Judith reminds us that we are all only 'a warm

hug of history away' from our great-great-great-grandparents. When I read this, I thought of the stories I hold of my great-grandparents, and how they in turn may have cherished their memories of their own grandparents. These tangible connections to the past are why so many of us find genealogy so relevant, and so very addictive!



The 1954 Royal Visit

by Lesley Attema

When Parafield Aerodrome was the main airport for Adelaide any person of importance who arrived there drove down Main North Road to the city. People gathered along the sides of the road to wave as they drove by. Our family had a painting business at 300 Main North Road, and we lived just around the corner from the factory. The royal visit in 1954 was such a big event it was decided to decorate the factory with an Australian flavour to celebrate the occasion.



The factory office at 300 Main North Road, decorated in 1954 for the royal visit (Image courtesy of the author).

The above photo only shows half of the decorations, as the decorated building was the office and there was a large factory building on the right-hand side that was also decorated. Mounted on the front of the factory were large portraits of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, which had been painted by my father, Ern WICKES. Apparently, the Queen noticed the decorations and pointed them out to Prince Philip as they drove slowly by.



Portraits of the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh painted by the author's father, Ern WICKES (Images courtesy of the author).



Children from Blair Athol Primary School gathered on Main North Road to greet the Queen and Duke (Image courtesy of the author).

Most of the children in the above photograph would have attended the nearby Blair Athol Primary School (now Prospect North Primary School). Our parents and various aunts, uncles, and cousins were the privileged group up on the back of the company truck, but my sister and I decided we wanted to stand down the front by the road.

A Celebration of Third-Great-Grandmothers

by Judith Deane-Freeman



Detail from Nikolaos Gyzis (1842–1901) 'Peek-a-Boo', 1882 (Image courtesy of Wikimedia commons).

We all of us have sixteen third-great-grandmothers, and unless we have notable forebears with documented histories, information about them is sketchy. Or is it?

As a child, I spent time with family members born toward the end of the nineteenth century, and while that goes to prove that I am getting on in years, I believe it is also proof of the link many of us have with those past generations. And those people, in turn, were held and loved and nurtured by those born at the beginning of the nineteenth century, or even the late eighteenth century. Just a warm hug of history away, don't you agree? Therefore, when I consider my great-great-great-grandmothers, the connection is palpable.

I have traced all but one of my third-great-grandmothers and have found

that eleven of them migrated to Australia, one of whom was a convict. The science of DNA, which I do not claim to fully understand, tells us that we do not inherit an equal sixteenth of characteristics and genetic material from each of these forebears. While we would almost certainly inherit some genetic material from them all, because of the randomness of the recombination that occurs in each generation and potential mutations, we may inherit almost none from one and a much larger amount from another.

Then, of course, there is the kind of inheritance that arises out of family traditions when a particular branch of your family tree plays a larger emotional role in your life. Maybe the attachments and rituals from the mother's family are the ones that dominate in a particular household. Or, perhaps it is the paternal line that plays a more significant role, where the family name is handed down with its associations of dynasty and inheritance. This is particularly the case where property, money, religion, and culture play a role. In these cases, the amount of shared DNA is often irrelevant; genealogy is everything. As we know from our research, the family tree is not necessarily a reflection of our genetic inheritance.

DNA is now a powerful tool to sort out the truths within some of our oral histories and to determine the difference between stories and facts. In recent

times, the discovery of the significance of mitochondrial DNA, handed down for centuries virtually unchanged from mother to mother, sharpens the focus on the matrilineal line. Although this pattern of inheritance has little influence on inherited characteristics, its slow mutation rate means that it can inform us of ancient migration patterns and ancestral origins. It is a fascinating, if confronting, fact that when an indigenous population is overtaken by another culture, resulting in the invaders killing the males and breeding with the females, the children retain the mitochondrial DNA of their indigenous forebears, as inherited from their mothers.¹

Perhaps that partly explains my feeling of connection with my maternal third-great-grandmother (I feel a kinship with them all running strongly like a stream below the surface of my present), particularly when you consider the warm and satisfying notion that the ovum that developed into me, developed inside my mother when she was a twenty-week-old embryo inside of my grandmother.² Like Russian dolls, we nest inside each other, generation upon generation.

Aboriginal spirituality experiences time in a very different way from those of us living in a world of linear time. 'In our sphere of existence, time does not go in a straight line, and it is as tangible as the ground we stand on.'³ So says Tyson Yunkaporta, who goes on to describe the mapping of a creation pattern where each child is encircled by three generations of strong women. The granny's mother goes back to the centre and becomes the child, all of them cycling through those roles forever and each occupying all of the

roles simultaneously.⁴ When researching my female forebears, I have had the sense that they are all around me and were I to step into their time, we would know each other at once.

Eleven great-great-great-grandmothers of mine made the perilous journey from England, Ireland, and Scotland between around 1820 and 1860. Five of them came to South Australia with their husbands and children, another was an older widow with children, another came from New Zealand as a widow with her children. One courageously followed her convict husband to Van Diemen's Land bringing their children with her, and another two migrated to Van Diemen's Land with husbands and children. And lastly, a favourite of mine: Mary LONSDALE, who was transported for stealing a pocket handkerchief from her employer and transported to Van Diemen's Land in 1832.

Being a convicted woman, her history is available on the Founders and Survivors website foundersandsurvivors.com and at the Female Convicts Project www.femaleconvicts.org.au, so I am privileged to have a description of her and of her behaviour. Mary was twenty-one years of age and had probably offended previously, when convicted and transported aboard the *Hydery*. Assigned to a public house in New Norfolk she very promptly became pregnant to one of two other convicts assigned there. Interestingly, although she named one of the men as father on her child's documentation, family members in modern times believe it was the other convict who fathered the child, based on DNA evidence among her descendants.

She was obviously a lively lass, or she had little choice in the matter. Both contenders for the role of my great-great-grandfather were named John and were political agitators transported on the *Proteus* for taking part in the Swing Riots of 1830–1831.

Mary LONSDALE was sent to the Cascades Female Factory as a punishment for her pregnancy. The child, Harriet, was born in July 1833 and later that year Mary accepted an offer of marriage from one of the men visiting the prison in search of a wife. He too was a convict, guilty of highway robbery; and given the appalling conditions in the factory and her limited choices, this decision was literally life-saving, particularly for her infant daughter. The couple had two more daughters, moved to Geelong on gaining their freedom and lived together for some fifty years.

However, it is the women who came to South Australia with whom I feel the strongest kinship. No doubt this is because my father's family began arriving here in 1840, settled in the Adelaide region and sent their stories, rituals, beliefs, and eccentricities, like sparks from a comet trail, to live on and on into the future, to be shared and remembered. I grew up living their traditions and hearing their stories.

My path crisscrosses that of Hanna Bella McKENZIE as, with her family, she worked the land at the southern end of the Fleurieu Peninsula and is buried at Encounter Bay near my former place of employment. Sarah Craig MILLIGAN, pregnant and with eight older children when the *William Nichol* dropped anchor



Statue outside the Cascades Female Factory in South Hobart, memorialising convicts incarcerated for the crime of becoming pregnant while unmarried (Image courtesy of author).

in Holdfast Bay in July 1840, spent many years in the Mt Barker region, where I raised my own children. Dad's grandmother, Isamiah Milligan WRIGHT talked about looking after 'grannie' (Sarah MILLIGAN) when she was a schoolgirl. My great-grandmother Isamiah held me when I was a baby, just as she had been held by her grannie MILLIGAN who was born in Ireland in 1796. This provides a palpable link for me reaching back to the eighteenth century.

But it is the story of third-great-grandmother Mary BRYANT (née HOLLOWAY, formerly FLORANCE) which resonates most powerfully for me. Hers is the archetypal struggle of a colonial woman, faced with limited choices,

Mrs. Mary Bryant, who died at Cypress-street on Friday at the age of 84 years, was an old colonist. She arrived in New Zealand in 1836. Her first husband, the late Mr. Samuel Florance, was drowned seven years later, and 38 years ago she came to South Australia. The late Mr. George Bryant (her second husband) died on July 15, 1871, and the deceased lady has left two daughters, a son, 21 grandchildren, and 19 great-grandchildren. The eldest daughter is Mrs. Jane Dyster, of Cypress-street, who is in her 64th year, and with whom the deceased had been living. The other daughter is Mrs. W. E. Miller, of Rose Park, and the son is Mr. George Bryant, of Moonta. It is 20 years since the old lady had even walked, and for the past 14 years she had been confined to her bed.

Obituary for Mary BRYANT (née HOLLOWAY, formerly FLORANCE) who died in Adelaide in 1903 ('Personal', *The Advertiser*, 22 June 1903, p. 4).

whose battle to survive and provide for her children is epic, heroic, and inspirational, but also lost in the mists of time, as so many similar stories have been. Mary HOLLOWAY married Samuel FLORANCE in London in 1839 and within days joined him, his parents, sisters, and aunt on a New Zealand Company ship bound for Port Nicholson (modern-day Wellington, New Zealand) where on arrival they were required to build their own dwellings. Seven years passed and four children were born to the couple when Samuel, who had proved to be a bit of a scoundrel, was drowned, leaving his wife with no means of support. Her in-laws had since dispersed to America and Australia. Mary, toddler in her arms, her oldest child only seven years old, boarded a ship for Australia, arriving in Adelaide a matter of weeks after the loss of her husband. Here, the young family was taken in by her sister-in-law and

husband, Jane and James WILLIAMS. When the WILLIAMS family returned to New Zealand a few short years later, Mary and the children were on their own again, until she met and married George BRYANT in 1855, resulting in two more children.

I am in awe of my female forebears. My life of privilege, beauty and joy is their legacy, and I am grateful every day. Those who came to Australia seeking better lives for their families escaped injustice and poverty to do so, but it is a confronting reality that it was at the expense of Australia's First Nations peoples. I acknowledge that my forebears were part of an invasion of land occupied for millennia by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, the tragic implications of which have never been adequately addressed. Although, in all likelihood, the pioneers were largely in ignorance of the long-term destructive consequences of this colonisation, it remains a contradiction their descendants must acknowledge, and are challenged to resolve.

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¹ Christine Kenneally, *The invisible History of the Human Race: How DNA and History Shape Our Identities and Our Futures*, Black Inc. Books, 2014, p. 257.

² Holly Pevzner, 'Week 20 of Your Pregnancy', *Very Well Family*, Dotdash Meredith, 2021, www.verywellfamily.com/20-weeks-pregnant-4159017

³ Tyson Yunkaporta, *Sand talk: How Indigenous thinking can save the world*, Text Publishing, 2019, p. 45.

⁴ Yunkaporta, *Sand talk*, p. 46.

Nineteenth Century Emigration from Scotland to South Australia

by Graham Jaunay



Topographic map of Scotland (Image courtesy of Eric Gaba, Wikimedia Commons).

Background

To understand the arrival of Scottish settlers (or anyone else for that matter) into South Australia during the nineteenth century requires knowledge of the processes involved in relocation at the time.

The first of these is an understanding that South Australia solicited appropriate settlers according to criteria that varied

according to the needs and finances of the colony. Parallel with this campaign were other non-government programs and individuals who made their own arrangements, often encouraged by other more adventurous individuals writing back home with positive (often embellished) stories!

The great majority of Scots migrating to South Australia in the nineteenth century were Lowlanders from the central belt of the country. The men were products of industrialisation or knowledgeable in modern agricultural practice. Fewer came from the Highlands and their primary motivation was to remove, or be removed by lairds, from the harsh conditions they found themselves in as a consequence of famine and the growth of the sheep industry. Even fewer numbers arrived in the southern colony from the remote Orkneys.

Individual Scots had factors, such as seeking a better life and encouragement from family and friends who had already migrated, that motivated them to leave their country regardless of the interests of the Government or the owners of large land holdings seeking to rid themselves of the financial burden of tenants in lieu of sheep.

There were two main ways to exit the country. The first, via Scottish ports, was obviously preferred but a lack of

passenger ship departures made the second option, namely departure from the major English ports, more likely. This was simply because the enterprise of emigration was a long-established process in England. This avenue of escape, largely from poverty and all its implications, became even more attractive when the new rail network extended from English ports into Scotland. One could travel from Edinburgh to all major exit ports in England from 1848, without going via Glasgow, on the rapidly growing rail network.

One also needs to be aware that prior to 28 December 1836 the area now known as South Australia was inhabited by the region's First Nations peoples, as well as small groups of Europeans and North Americans. The earliest of these were largely sealers on Kangaroo Island/Karta, but also the first legitimate colonists for the settlement arrived well ahead of the proclamation. The first of those colonists were those on the *Duke of York* that dropped anchor on 27 July 1836 at what is now called Kingscote.

While this paper focuses on Scottish emigrants, much of what is outlined in this paper also applies to other regions within the United Kingdom.

The arrivals in the period fell into several categories:

- settlers who paid their own passage,
- those who were deemed eligible for assistance from the Colonial Government,
- settlers who had their passage paid by a third party, and,

- those who found their way, usually by coastal vessel, from the other Australian colonies.

Clearly any of these could have been Scottish and apart from the group which sought assisted passage, albeit the largest, there is often no readily available paperwork that would suggest their origins. It has been estimated that some 90,000 Scots emigrated to Australia in the 1850s with a third of them benefitting from an assisted passage. Just how many ended up in South Australia as a consequence of this process is impossible to determine as only a fraction of the shipping records survive, and of those that do, they do not necessarily indicate the passengers' ethnic origins. The numbers of Scots arriving was sufficient to create several Scottish enclaves, such as Strathalbyn.

There are very few records in Scotland that list emigrants as there was never a central emigration register. The Colonial Office in London was responsible for emigration in the nineteenth century for all United Kingdom and its records are held by The National Archives at Kew, London. They only hold the surviving outward passenger lists from 1890 as all earlier records have been destroyed.

Even for many Scots, Liverpool was a major departure port for much of the nineteenth century. The Merseyside Maritime Museum holds significant information on sources of emigration with a library of emigration sources in published form, including copies of the indexes of assisted emigrants to Australia. They also hold an extensive collection of narrative accounts of emigrant voyages.¹

The passenger lists that survive here in Adelaide are the result of the archiving (albeit less than satisfactory) of records of passengers supplied by ships' masters as part of the arrival paperwork. Why do not all arrival records survive? Well, that is another rather lengthy story. Suffice to say the cellar of the Port Adelaide riverside harbour master's office was not safe from king tides!

Assisted passage provided by the South Australian Colonial Government

Newly settled places beyond the United Kingdom were keen to bolster their workforces and so it was relatively easy to secure cheap, if not free, passage. South Australia was very keen to establish a viable population from its establishment in 1836 and the Colonial Government sponsored a range of schemes over the period 1836 to 1883. Each scheme reflected the current needs of the colony and depended on how desperate the colony was for certain skills. This was reflected in the generosity of the scheme.

From 1836 to 1839 the emigration agents of the South Australian Colonisation Commissioners travelled throughout the British Isles selecting suitable emigrants, some of whom had been nominated by land purchasers while others responded to posters and flyers. Under this first scheme the colony of South Australia sought to attract young adults by offering free passage, whilst the passage of children aged one to seven years cost £3, and older children between eight to fifteen years, £5. Clearly the colony was

not yet ready to be burdened with the costs of providing for children, especially in the fields of health and education!

In 1840 the emphasis had changed and the Colonial Land & Emigration Commission (CLEC) selected agricultural labourers. Again, adults were free, while the charge remained for children. By 1841 the South Australian Government Land Fund had exhausted its reserves from the proceeds of land sales and all assisted emigration was suspended. When the assistance schemes commenced again in the second decade of settlement, provisions were never quite as generous and were far more specific in their requirements.

Fortunately for researchers, the bulk of arrivals up to 1842 were those on assisted passage and as the South Australian Colonisation Commissioners were paying to charter the emigrant vessels, records of passage were carefully maintained and survive. While these records provide addresses for applicants it is important to realise that these are not always the home address, and so a Scottish arrival may have given an English port address! This is because they made their way to emigration depots and then applied for assisted passage, rather than making an application whilst at home. Still other less-than-common places have unexpected spellings, such as the place of origin for James HOARE and his wife who arrived on the *Birman* and hailed from 'Kilmnaina'. Could that be Kilmainham in Aberdeen?

Under this scheme, labouring classes received a free passage if they were

aged 15 to 30 years of age and had two references. The scheme also accepted paying passengers not eligible for free passage, with preference still given to married applicants:

- £15–20 for steerage passage,
- £35–40 for middle berth,
- £70 for cabin class,
- £3 for children under fourteen years,
- children under one year free.²

In the period 1845–1848, CLEC prioritised agricultural labourers, domestic and farm servants, county mechanics, and miners, but applicants had to pay a small fare—married adults under forty years, boys aged fourteen to eighteen years, and single women had to find £1, single men £2, and children aged one to fourteen years 10/-. Moreover, the number of single men on any vessel had to equal the number of single women. Again, the needs of the Colony were paramount.

From 1848 to 1851 the scheme became even more specific with selected employment categories and ages totally free, while children aged one to thirteen years were free for the first three children in a family, and then £7 for each subsequent child. Adults outside the preferred employment criteria and aged fourteen to forty years had to pay £5, those aged between forty-one and fifty paid £7, those between fifty-one and sixty paid £9, and people aged over sixty paid £14.

In this period Irish and English female orphans selected by Poor Law Unions, who paid £5 per orphan, were also

accepted. This was the only scheme that specifically excluded Scots!

From 1852–1862, recipients of travel benefits had to be nominated by purchasers of Crown Lands at the rate of one free passage offered for every £80 land purchased and subsidised by existing settlers. The only occupations qualifying for a discount rate were agricultural labourers and servants, and the level of discount was determined by age, with those under forty years securing passage for £4, forty-one to fifty paying £6, and those over fifty paying £12. All other applicants had to pay significantly more, with those under fifty years paying a substantial £8 and those over fifty paying £12. The rates varied slightly over the ten-year period. In 1857 the Land Fund closed, and from then General Revenue was used.

From 1862 to 1867, 1873 to 1876 and 1881 to 1883 emigrants were again selected by the South Australian Agent or nominated by colonists and placed on vessels chartered by CLEC, with fares for men pegged at £4 and women £3. No scheme operated from July 1867–1872, while in the period 1877–1879 the same scheme applied but with the impost of a two-year bond or £20 fine.

The government-sponsored program closed in 1883 and only honoured existing contracts. Only a handful of vessels under the above schemes left from Scottish ports and the bulk of emigrants had to travel to English ports. Only 35 of these voyages from Scotland have known passenger lists (Table 1).

Table 1: Vessels from Scotland to South Australia with assisted passengers recorded in surviving manifests.

Ref	Vessel	Date arrival	Departure
38/26	<i>Catherine Jamieson</i>	1 Dec 1838	Leith
39/02	<i>Indus</i>	16 Jan 1839	Dundee
39/16	<i>Welcome</i>	3 Apr 1839	Greenock
39/24	<i>Lady Bute</i>	18 Jun 1839	Greenock
39/32	<i>Ariadne</i>	13 Aug 1839	Greenock
39/34	<i>Georgiana</i>	28 Aug 1839	Dundee
39/38	<i>Glenswilly</i>	18 Sep 1839	Greenock
39/47	<i>Palmyra</i>	29 Oct 1839	Greenock
39/48	<i>Superb</i>	29 Oct 1839	Greenock
40/01	<i>Minerva</i>	2 Jan 1840	Leith
40/10	<i>India</i>	23 Feb 1840	Greenock
40/11	<i>Indus</i>	25 Feb 1840	Leith
40/15	<i>Tomatin</i>	10 Mar 1840	Greenock
40/17	<i>Planter</i>	14 Mar 1840	Leith
40/21	<i>Harvest Home</i>	29 Mar 1840	Dundee
40/40	<i>Culdee</i>	7 Jul 1840	Greenock
40/41	<i>Dauntless</i>	10 Jul 1840	Greenock
40/49	<i>Martin Luther</i>	29 Sep 1840	Greenock
40/64	<i>Birman</i>	7 Dec 1840	Greenock
40/66	<i>Helen Thompson</i>	12 Dec 1840	Greenock
41/09	<i>John Cooper</i>	8 Mar 1841	Greenock
41/11	<i>Edina</i>	8 Apr 1841	Greenock
41/25	<i>Benares</i>	27 Jul 1841	Leith
41/27	<i>Clydeside</i>	3 Sep 1841	Glasgow
40/38	<i>William Nichol</i>	7 Jul 1840	Greenock
41/39	<i>Alcmena</i>	8 Dec 1841	Leith
41/42	<i>King Henry</i>	20 Dec 1841	Greenock
42/05	<i>William Nicholl</i>	4 Mar 1842	Leith
42/15	<i>Iona</i>	28 May 1842	Glasgow
42/10	<i>Welcome</i>	1 Apr 1842	Greenock
43/15	<i>Camoena</i>	28 Aug 1843	Leith
44/03	<i>Symmetry</i>	21 Feb 1844	Leith
45/11	<i>Sans Pareille</i>	26 May 1845	Leith
53/08	<i>HMS Hercules</i> †	26 Jul 1853	Campbelltown
66/08	<i>Prince of Wales</i> ††	17 Oct 1866	Dundee
79/12	<i>Oaklands</i> ††	23 Sep 1879	Greenock

† This voyage of the *Hercules* is also the subject later in this paper as its papers have survived and it was a non-Government sponsored voyage.

†† The papers for this voyage survived.

When it comes to all other arrivals, we have to rely on other records to determine nationality. I like to compare these travellers within the Empire, with no need for passports or travel documents, to those of today using public transport—you buy a ticket, board for the trip, disembark at the end of the journey and dispose of your ticket. The transport company has no idea of your identity!

The researcher is likely to achieve more positive outcomes by looking at other records generated in the colony. For example, the *Biographical Index of South Australians* records James SANDERS as a baker, aged forty-one years, from Leith in Midlothian, Scotland, and this matches with his entry as an assisted passenger arriving on the *Catherine Jamieson*, listed as 'J Sanders single baker'.

Undertaking a very specific search with the *Biographical Index of South Australians (BISA)* CD-ROM using the search birth field as *SCT will reveal all those born in Scotland. By adding to the arrival field 1836* and so forth, we can get a listing of 1836 Scottish arrivals—individuals plus families although some of these came via eastern colonies (Table 2). Our goal to locate Scottish settlers is probably insurmountable as indexes mainly focus on the pursuit of people rather than places of origin. Even if a place search is provided in a database, it may still make the task almost impossible unless every place name of origin is appended with 'Scotland' or 'SCT'.

Table 2: Identifiable Scottish arrivals in BISA, 1836 to 1845.

Year	Number	Year	Number
1836	12	1841	6
1837	21	1842	3
1838	48	1843	10
1839	222	1844	2
1840	79	1845	6

Other very useful records

Some passengers on these voyages kept a diary of their experience aboard and a few of these have survived and been preserved. Whilst you would be extremely fortunate to have a diarist in your past emigrant family, the fact that the experiences recorded were also your ancestors' experiences makes these documents an attractive source to gain a greater understanding of the epic journeys made (Table 3). Shipboard diaries held by the State Library or the SAGHS Library are listed in Ian Nicholson's two-volume, *Log of Logs*.³ Andrew Peake's book *South Australian History Sources* contains a list of surviving shipping papers held by State Records.⁴

Other schemes by non-Government organisations or self-funded

In parallel with the government schemes, many other emigrants arriving in the colony followed different pathways. Some paid their own fare, some were sponsored by private schemes, and

Table 3: Vessels from Scotland to South Australia with Shipboard Papers

Ref	Vessel	Date arrival	Departure
53/08	<i>HMS Hercules</i>	26 Jul 1853	Campbelltown
66/08	<i>Prince of Wales</i>	17 Oct 1866	Dundee
79/12	<i>Oaklands</i>	23 Sep 1879	Greenock

foreign governments assisted others. These records were less likely to have survived, if they were ever created in the first place, as non-government sponsored migration was less likely to generate records, but a number of bureaucratic arms of government maintained personal records on people, including the port authorities and institutional admission registers. Newspapers sometimes listed names of arrivals, albeit in less than useful forms such as '*Miss Smith*' or '*and 263 passengers in steerage*'!

As far as arrivals direct from Scotland are concerned, we can summarise the main waves as follows. From 1840 to 1853, in the height of the Scottish clearances, various benevolent landlords sponsored private schemes in an ad hoc way. For example, John GORDON of Cluny sponsored 1,700 emigrants to Canada and Australia in 1851. James MATHESON, the owner of Lewis, sponsored 3,200 emigrants to Canada and Australia in 1851–1853. From 1851, the British Government's Emigration Advances Act provided cash loans to Scottish landlords to assist them in this endeavour.

In 1851, a number of emigration societies were established to relieve overpopulation in isolated regions with no industry and infertile land, as well as inner-city slums.

The most significant organisation was the Skye Emigration Society established in 1851, which merged with the Highland & Island Emigration Society formed in 1852. These societies provided emigrants with an interest-free, means-tested loan that was to be repaid after twelve months. In reality little money was recovered!

The following is a sample of such emigration societies:

- Abercrombie Emigration Society
- Abercrombie Friendly Emigration Society
- Abercrombie Street Emigration Society
- Abercrombie Street Emigration Society (2nd division)
- Alloa Emigration Society
- Anderson & Rutherglen Society
- Balfour Emigration Society
- Barrowfield Road Emigration Society
- Bridgeton Canadian Emigration Society
- Bridgeton Transatlantic Emigration Society
- Brownfield & Anderston Emigration Society
- Cambuslang Emigration Society
- Camlachie Emigration Society
- Cathcart Emigration Society
- Deanston Emigration Society
- Glasgow Canadian Emigration Society
- The Glasgow Emigration Society
- Glasgow Junior Wrights' Society
- Glasgow Loyal Agricultural Society

Glasgow Senior Wrights' Society for Emigration
 Glasgow Trongate Society
 Glasgow Union Emigration Society
 Govan Emigration Society
 Hamilton Emigration Society
 Hopetown Bathgate Emigration Society
 Kirkman Finlay Society
 Lanarkshire Emigration Society
 Lesmahagow Emigration Society
 Mile End Emigration Society
 Milton Dumbartonshire Emigration Society
 North Albion Emigration Society
 Paisley Townhead Emigration Society
 Parkhead Emigration Society
 Rutherglen Union Emigration Society
 Spring Bank Emigration Society
 Spring Bank Emigration Society (2nd division)
 St John's Parish Emigration Society
 Strathaven & Kilbride Emigration Society
 Wishawton Emigration Society

We need to keep a perspective on the migration figures. For example, migration from Orkney on a large scale was not exceptional, for during the latter part of the nineteenth century an average of 400 Orcadians emigrated each year.⁵ Obviously not all Orcadian emigrants chose assisted passages, and not all chose South Australia, but why did Adelaide become so popular in 1851?

James IRVINE worked with the England census returns for 1841 and 1851, matching them against passenger lists that showed about fifty-eight, or twenty-four per cent, of passengers from Orkney to South Australia came from the island of Shapinsay. The only industry on this island north-east of Kirkwall and was the

Table 4: Orkney Emigration Society passengers for Adelaide

Vessel	Dep UK	Arr SA	Passengers
<i>Sea Queen</i>	Dec 1849	Mar 1850	2
<i>Sultana</i>	Apr 1850	Jul 1850	2
<i>Prince Regent</i>	Nov 1850	Mar 1851	8
<i>Marion</i>	Mar 1851	Jul 1851	19
<i>Omega</i>	Apr 1851	Jul 1851	7
<i>Sultana</i>	May 1851	Aug 1851	5
<i>Thetis</i>	May 1851	Aug 1851	31
<i>Reliance</i>	Jun 1851	Sep 1851	12
<i>Oregon</i>	Jul 1851	Oct 1851	27
<i>Lysander</i>	Jul 1851	Nov 1851	8
<i>Hydaspes</i>	Aug 1851	Nov 1851	1
<i>Charlotte Jane</i>	Oct 1851	Jan 1852	34
<i>Adelaide</i>	Nov 1851	Jan 1852	21
<i>Caucasian</i>	Nov 1851	Feb 1852	31
<i>Amazon</i>	Nov 1851	Feb 1852	17
<i>Sibella</i>	Dec 1851	Mar 1852	24
<i>Anglia</i>	Jan 1852	Mar 1852	1
<i>Standard</i>	Mar 1852	Jun 1852	2
<i>Gloucester</i>	Apr 1852	Aug 1852	4
<i>Omega</i>	May 1852	Aug 1852	11
<i>Medina</i>	Jun 1852	Oct 1852	1
<i>Steadfast</i>	Jul 1852	Nov 1852	1

collection and burning of kelp to make soda ash.

The parallel with the fate of dispossessed Highlanders is highlighted by the example of William SKETHAWAY (1794–1881) who arrived at Port Adelaide in 1849 on the *Harry Lorrequer*. He was an evicted tenant from Shapinsay as a consequence of the desire of the laird, David BALFOUR, and his factor, Marcus CALDER, who sought to improve the income from their properties with the introduction of sheep and cattle. One may still be wondering why

Table 5: Highland & Island Emigration Society passengers for Adelaide

Vessel	Date departure	Departure	Passengers
<i>HMS Hercules</i>	26 Dec 1852	Campbelltown	380 inc transits
<i>Calabar</i>	4 May 1853	Southampton	10 ex- <i>Hercules</i>
<i>Neptune</i>	7 Jun 1853	Liverpool	63 ex- <i>Hercules</i>
<i>Olivia</i>	30 Jul 1853	Plymouth	25 ex- <i>Hercules</i>
<i>Epaminondas</i>	24 Dec 1853	Southampton	6 ex- <i>Hercules</i>
<i>James Fernie</i> †	18 Aug 1854	Liverpool	29
<i>David Malcolm</i>	4 Jan 1854	Plymouth	16 inc 8 ex- <i>Hercules</i>
<i>Royal Albert</i> †	15 Aug 1855	Plymouth	64
<i>Switzerland</i> †	16 Jun 1855	Liverpool	60

† National Archives of Scotland HD4/5

Ocardians sought to migrate to South Australia of all places. Actually, some were following William SKETHAWAY, who made his selection on religious grounds. A schism caused this dissenter to leave the Islands and he chose to go to South Australia because it had become a popular destination for religious dissenters, largely due to the pioneering work in the colony by John GARDNER and to a lesser extent by Ralph DRUMMOND.⁶

SKETHAWAY, a widower, arrived at Port Adelaide in December 1849 as an assisted passenger with eight children. Presumably he had then written back to his former neighbours that there were good employment opportunities for non-skilled immigrants. Soon other Shapinsay families sought to migrate to the colony 'downunder'. Ten folk from the Orkneys migrated to Adelaide in 1850, 243 in 1851 and twenty in 1852. Just as quickly, letters back home told

families to look elsewhere after gold was discovered in Victoria in 1851. This caused an economic downturn in South Australia as the neighbouring colony grew at South Australia's expense! No doubt correspondence home reported this downturn in prospects and Orcadian migration to Adelaide dried up by the end of 1852.

William WARD migrated to Adelaide from the Orkneys in 1851 and wrote home,

... this week begun work which will last but a few weeks and then I must look for more it is always the case here everything is so uncertain, ... I may well rue the day I came here for I have never settled or at all comfortable and have done no good for myself since the day I left...

Fortunately, most survived the economic downturn thanks largely to the

implementation of the 'gold escorts' that brought some of the Victorian booty back to Adelaide!

Child migration

Surprisingly, what we understand as an 'orphan'—a child with no parents—(collectively known in Victorian times as orphans, waifs and strays) proved to be in the minority when it comes to this topic. In fact, in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries about two thirds of children deemed orphans had at least one surviving parent, and the vast majority were from families experiencing extreme poverty.

The origins of child migration, a uniquely British concept, go back to 1618 when a hundred children were sent from London to Virginia. This concept found favour in the nineteenth century and programs were ramped up with Canada, Rhodesia, Australia, and New Zealand being the major recipients.

Scottish Quaker, Annie Parlance MACPHERSON, founded the scheme known as Home Children in the 1870s. She worked in concert with philanthropic agencies such as the Fairbridge Society, Barnardos and the churches, believing they were performing a charitable deed in shipping children overseas. The Orphan Homes of Scotland and Quarrier's Homes were the main Scottish organisations involved, but they sent children to Canada.

In fact, child migration was inspired by several motives, none of which gave first priority to the needs of the children involved. The reality was a convenient

source of cheap labour. Although outside the scope of this paper it is interesting to note that from 1947 a popular immigration slogan was 'the child, the best immigrant', as children were deemed an attractive migrant category because they were thought to assimilate more easily, were more adaptable, had a long working life ahead, and could be cheaply housed in dormitory-style accommodation—not dissimilar to nineteenth century thinking as far as the recipient country was concerned! In fact, a 'win-win' as the United Kingdom also rid itself of a problem!

The National Archives of Australia publication, *Good British Stock: Child and Youth Migration to Australia* provides a good account of the Australian role.⁸

An individual voyage of interest

It was a rare nineteenth century voyage that was all 'beer and skittles', and numerous accounts of the hardships endured abound.

One particular voyage to South Australia stands out from the crowd: the 1852–3 voyage of *HMS Hercules* from Campbelltown in Argyll and Bute, Scotland to Port Adelaide. From the very outset, using a 74-gun Royal Navy ship to transport migrants was most unusual to say the least, but that aside.

On 26 December 1852, the aging *Hercules* departed on her way to Hong Kong. As the Victorian gold rush had put a premium on the availability of passenger ships to Australia, it was agreed to divert the *Hercules* to Adelaide and Melbourne carrying 756 Scottish

emigrants sponsored by the 'Highland and Island Emigration Society'. Many of the emigrants were under duress from the trustees, who had instructions from Lord MACDONALD to clear the township of Boreraig on his Lordship's estate on Skye, his North Uist estate, and his Suishnish estate.

The voyage proved disastrous, beginning almost immediately with a horrific storm, during which the ship sought refuge at Rothesay. Soon after their second departure in early January 1853, outbreaks of smallpox and typhus were discovered onboard resulting in a three-month quarantine period at Queenstown in Ireland where fifty-six passengers and crew died, and seventeen orphaned children were returned to relatives in Scotland. Others were assigned to a dozen other ships with families being separated in the process. The *Hercules* finally arrived in Port Adelaide on 26 July 1853 with just 380 of the passengers who set out from Campbelltown.⁹ A further sixty-three transferred to the *Neptune*, which arrived in Port Adelaide on 25 October 1853, having committed eighteen of its passengers to the deep en route.¹⁰ Twenty-five passengers found their way to South Australia on the *Olivia* which arrived 14 November 1853, almost a year after they had departed Scotland.¹¹

An excerpt of this article is available as a PDF on the Genealogy SA website, under Resources/Handouts, www.genealogysa.org.au/images/FactSheets/Scottish_Migration_FACTSHEET.pdf.

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¹ Detailed information sheets can be found through the Archives Centre at the Liverpool Maritime Museum www.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk/archives-centre/about-archive-centre

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⁴ Andrew Guy Peake, *South Australian History Sources*, Tudor Australian Press, 2019.

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⁸ Barry Coldey, *Good British Stock: child and youth migration to Australia*, Canberra: National Archives of Australia, 1999, www.naa.gov.au/help-your-research/research-guides/good-british-stock-child-and-youth-migration-australia

⁹ 'Shipping Intelligence. Arrived', *Adelaide Observer*, 30 Jul 1853, p. 4 (suggests 375 passengers providing the family name and numbers only).

¹⁰ 'Shipping Intelligence. Arrived', *Adelaide Observer*, 29 Oct 1853, p. 4.

¹¹ 'Miscellaneous Shipping', *Adelaide Times*, 19 Nov 1853, p. 5 (providing the family names and numbers only).

The Making of Gladys (Part 1)

by Wanda Hopkins

The mention of family history in a social situation can cause all but the most enthusiastic to beat a hasty retreat, but after striking up a conversation with Trevor Smith three summers ago, I soon found that he was someone who shared my interest. Because I was already known to his family, I agreed to help him to further his own family research. At that time Trevor was concentrating on his mother's family tree. In an address to the Murraylands branch of the University of the Third Age in October 2021, Trevor explained that much of his mother's early memorabilia had been left in his care and that he felt it was incumbent on him to ensure that her story was accessible to his family.

Trevor had already pieced together information about his mother's early life, which he readily shared. Unusually, he also had audio and video recordings of her recollections: a treasure trove which I found both informative and very moving. So having carefully laid the foundations and supplied the bricks, as a storyteller, it was left to me to attempt to put them together in some sort of cohesive manner. It was not long before the story of Trevor's mother Kathleen had fully captured my imagination. What evolved was quite extraordinary, and full of unusual coincidence and serendipitous connections; what some may call just plain good luck. This not only applied to what had occurred during Kathleen's early

life but was mirrored in the research and story-telling process itself.

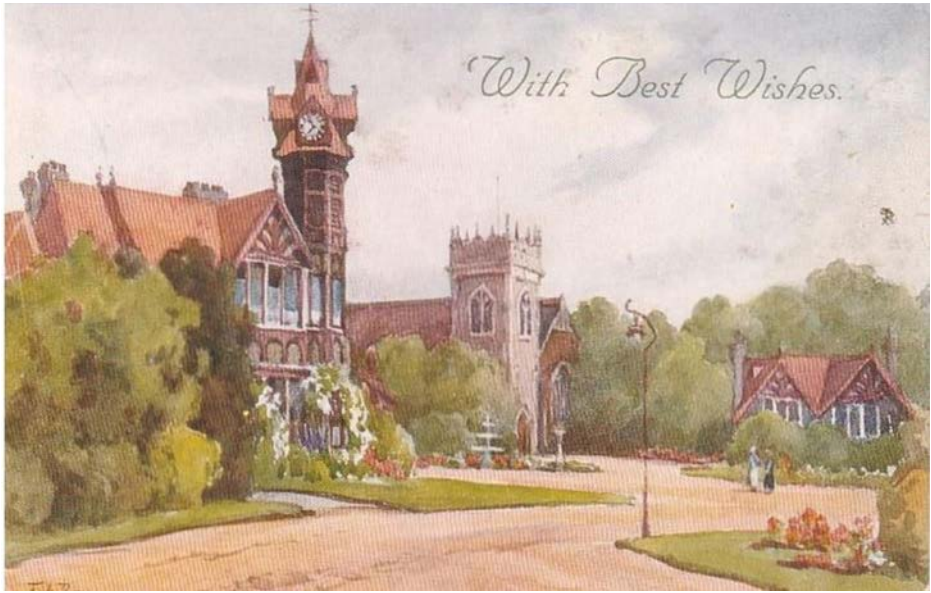
Early Life

Kathleen Louisa MORTON was born in July 1909, the youngest daughter of Charles and Dora MORTON. She had three older sisters, Dora, Elizabeth and Nellie, and a brother Charles. Her father was a hansom cab driver living in St Pancras, London, and Kathleen would later recall having accompanied her father on his rounds.

Kathleen's mother died when she was just ten years old, and her father three years later. Her maternal aunt, Florence TARRING, took her in temporarily, but life was too cramped in her one-roomed flat, so steps were then taken for Kathleen to reside with her sister, Elizabeth SANGER, and brother-in-law Henry. However, the couple's domestic arrangements were complicated, and it meant seeking permission from Henry's father, William, on whom they both depended for their living in his grocery shop. Reluctantly, Elizabeth applied to have Kathleen admitted to the Barnardo's Home for Girls at Barkingside. On her Barnardo's admission sheet, Kathleen Louisa MORTON was referred to as 'Gladys'.

Barkingside as 'The Gateway to Sunshine'

When we think of orphanages, our thoughts often conjure up a picture of 'Dickensian' barrack-style institutions,



Bespoke greeting card depicting Barkingside Girls' Village Home, by FA Ross c1915 (Image courtesy of British Home Children in Canada, <https://canadianbritishhomechildren.weebly.com/barkingside.html>).

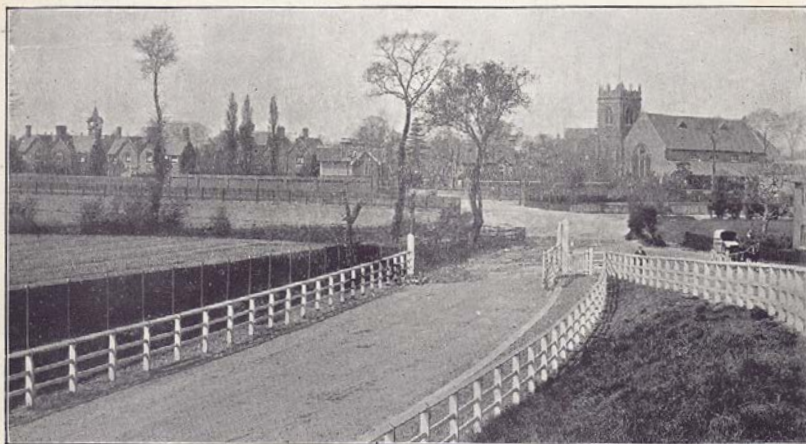
and indeed that is how The Barkingside Home for Girls started out in 1876, with the gifting of Mossford Lodge to the Barnardos. However, Thomas BARNARDO soon adopted a different approach to the care of his young charges, building separate cottages, each with their own 'mother', with each cottage housing up to twenty girls. These cottages formed a village which eventually had its own church, hospital, and educational facilities. Picturesque parklands and avenues surrounded the buildings with landscaped gardens that boasted rose bowers, park benches, specimen trees, and fountains. The Barnardos philosophy was to ensure its children had the opportunity to fulfil their potential thus providing an environment where they could feel safe and secure, as opposed

to only being provided with the barest essentials.¹

At this time known as 'Gladys', Kathleen's records show that she was admitted to Barkingside in July 1923, a few days short of her fourteenth birthday. She was allocated lodgings in 'Pink Clover', a cottage built in 1887 and very similar to the one shown in the greeting card above.

After her admission, Gladys still had the opportunity to visit her sisters Elizabeth and Nellie, by catching a train to London. Likewise, visitors were also made welcome, although formal arrangements needed to be made through the Governor, Miss PICTON-TURBERVILL. The letters from her file show that Gladys was well-liked and that she quickly made new

Dr. BARNARDO'S HOMES.



VIEW OF THE ENTRANCE TO THE VILLAGE HOMES, BARKINGSIDE, FROM RAILWAY STATION.

The entrance to Barkingside Girls' Village Home (Image courtesy of British Home Children in Canada, <https://canadianbritishhomechildren.weebly.com/barkingside.html>).

friends among her peers and housemates in the short time she was there. Her Barkingside records also show that she was an able and willing worker with a liking for books and needlework and was 'in every way a very nice girl'.

Because it was anticipated that most of the girls would enter domestic service, they were trained in skills such as breadmaking, laundry work, dressmaking, knitting and needlework. However, the Barnardo Homes' open-door policy had led to such a large influx of children that by the 1930s over 20,000 children had been sent overseas. Canada and, to a lesser extent, Australia were the favoured destinations for these young orphans.² Gladys would willingly become a part of this exodus.

Serendipity

According to Trevor, a chance knock on the door of Pink Clover Cottage three months into Gladys's stay at the village, led to a chain of events that would turn her life around. Apart from his mother's recollections, correspondence in her Barnardos records gave him further insight into how this came about.

Fremantle philanthropists, Frank BIDDLES and his wife Blanche were holidaying in England and decided to take an impromptu tour of the Barnardo's village. Frank BIDDLES had been born in Mt Barker, South Australia in 1851, and his family was a prominent pioneer family in Littlehampton. Frank's father Thomas BIDDLES had owned 'Tara Hall' off Junction Road in Littlehampton and was the licensee for the Great Eastern Hotel. Frank BIDDLES was educated at

the Hahndorf Institute and employed for a short time in Adelaide before deciding to join his family when they moved to Queensland in the late 1860s.³

Kathleen's house mother, Maria POHLE, gave Frank and Blanche BIDDLES an informal tour of the Barnardo's hospital. By chance Kathleen was there at the time and Miss POHLE introduced her to the BIDDLES.⁴ On learning that her older sister Dora (now Mrs MITCHELL) was residing in Western Australia, they offered to sponsor her. The orphanage records reveal that Gladys left for Western Australia on 4 January 1924 on board the *SS Euripides*. Referred to as 'the Australians', she was one of 150 Barnardos orphans bound for Albany.

Two days prior to their departure the children were treated to a formal farewell, with the Prince of Wales as guest of honour. During the post-war period Australia was fiercely British in its outlook, with many of its leading citizens being British-born. In addressing the guests about the journey that the orphans were about to undertake, Mr Harry Pateshall COLEBATCH, the newly appointed Western Australian Agent General (and former Premier) assured those assembled of the orphans' welfare, stating that they were not going away, 'but to another home among their own people'.⁵

The administrators also arranged for Gladys to say her goodbyes to her sister, Elizabeth SANGER, prior to her departure.⁶ While Elizabeth had last minute misgivings about this move, the Barnardo's administration was at pains to reassure her that it was in her sister's best interests.

*.... it has been decided that it will be better for her prospects to go to Australia. In view of the very great amount of unemployment in this country, and of the fact that there are many more women than men, we feel that by giving our girls this opportunity ...*⁷

'We're Taking Them in and Teaching Them to be Good Aussies'

The Australian newspapers traced the movements of the orphans from the time they left London. Some took an almost self-congratulatory attitude about the children, highlighting the perceptions that they had been waifs on the streets of London and the opportunities that were now theirs for the taking. However, in this post-war setting, this was an outdated notion, with many children simply being 'war orphans'; casualties of a twentieth-century world where their widowed mothers had turned them over to Barnardos for the prospect of a better future and the opportunity of education and training.⁸

When asked, the children were happy to talk to the press, but were correspondingly idealistic about what life would be like in their newly adopted country, and their expectations for the future. There were two aims to the child migrant programme: firstly, to ease the burden on orphanages in the United Kingdom; and secondly to boost the populations of the colonies. However, by emigrating, some of the children were effectively being conscripted for a working life devoid of comfort or much concern for their long-term welfare.



Cover of *The New Australian*, 10 January 1929 (Image courtesy of Parramatta History & Heritage website, <https://historyandheritage.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/blog/2017/01/30/the-white-australia-policy>).

Despite all promises to the contrary, a proper education was simply not on the radar. Life could be tough in an emerging nation such as Australia. There were political agendas to be had as well: ‘Good luck to them. We’ll want them all to help keep Australia white!’⁹

Gladys was in the first party of Barnardos girls to arrive in Australia.¹⁰ Behind the scenes Frank BIDDLES had arranged for Gladys to disembark at Albany by writing to the Department of Immigration in Perth.¹¹ Gladys recalled being met by his wife, Blanche, and then being taken to the Biddles’ home in Fremantle. This information is confirmed in a letter by her own hand, written in April 1924 and

was a memory she would hold in very high esteem in later life.¹² It was thanks to the intervention of Frank BIDDLES that she was now in a better position to shape her own destiny than many of her counterparts.

As for her shipmates, after attending a reception welcoming them to Australia, one hundred of these children were sent north to the Fairbridge Farm School at Pinjarra. The remaining fifty children travelled on to Sydney where they each would be placed under the care of a guardian and later employed in domestic service.¹³ There is conflicting information about what was intended for Gladys. Her discharge records show that she was destined for New South Wales but initial correspondence with her sister suggests otherwise. What is certain is that the Barnardos administration had no prior knowledge about her arrangement with the Biddles family.

While living with her sister Dora at Kojonup, Gladys wrote back to the orphanage describing her early experiences in Australia. As you would expect, life in a rural Western Australian setting was very different to the life she had experienced in London, but her correspondence is bright, optimistic and shows deep respect and affection towards the recipients. She also expressed her sincere thanks to her ‘mother’, Miss POHLE, for her part in reuniting her with her sister.

By this time the orphanage administration had become aware of her private arrangement with the Biddles family via correspondence from the Secretary for the Barnardo’s home in New South

Wales, Mr Alfred William GREEN.¹⁴ It enclosed a letter penned by Frank BIDDLES. Although concern was shown about Gladys's future welfare, it also emphasised the lack of formal arrangements for Gladys to disembark at Albany. On 10 May 1924, the Governor of the Barkingside Home, Miss PICTON-TURBERVILL replied to her colleague, as follows:¹⁵

We received no official intimation of this passing conversation, but we knew that when we sent her to Australia that she had a sister in that country, and that the likelihood was that when Kathleen was of age she would join that sister.

As you say the matter appears to have ended satisfactorily, but Captain and Mrs. Biddles came to the Village without any references of any kind and were simply admitted as passing visitors. Of course if this action created a precedent, it is open to abuse.

Of course, Gladys would have been oblivious to the consternation that had been caused on her behalf, the repercussions of which can only be guessed.

Despite the optimistic start to Gladys's new life in Western Australia it quickly became apparent that Kojonup did not have much to offer Gladys in the long term. Not only was it geographically isolated, but by the time of her arrival her sister, Dora, had divorced and was possibly living in a de facto marriage, placing an additional strain on their relationship.

Seeking stability in her life, Gladys managed to secure work away from the district as a housekeeper for the Inspector of Police, very likely with the help of the Biddles family.¹⁶ Inevitably it came time to stretch her wings. By 1926 Gladys had made her way to South Australia where her life once again took a turn for the better.

TO BE CONTINUED in The Making of Gladys (Part 2).



Gladys with her sister Dora, soon after her arrival in Australia in 1924 (Image courtesy of Trevor Smith).

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⁴ Correspondence, Miss Pohle to Miss Picton-Turbervill, 1 April 1924.

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⁶ Correspondence, Miss Picton-Turbervill to Elizabeth Sanger, 31 December 1923, '... you will be able to see Kathleen for an hour or so as the Australians are coming to London for a goodbye meeting.'

⁷ Correspondence, Miss Picton-Turbervill to Elizabeth Sanger, 19 November 1923.

⁸ 'They're little strangers but we're taking them in and teaching them to be good Aussies', *Call*, 15 February 1924, p. 2 <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article210903845>; 'Big sisters wanted', *The Daily Telegraph*, 23 February 1924, p. 5 <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article245897396>.

⁹ 'They're little strangers but we're taking them in and teaching them to be good Aussies', *Call*, 15 February 1924, p. 2 <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article210903845>

¹⁰ Find & Connect, 'Dr Barnardo's Homes (Australian Branch) (1883–1966)', www.findandconnect.gov.au/ref/nsw/biogs/NE00293b.htm

¹¹ Correspondence Frank Biddles to the Department of Immigration, Perth, 6 February 1924.

¹² Correspondence, Ms Kathleen Morton to Miss Pohle, 27 April 1924. Miss Pohle was referred to as 'My dear Mother', and the letter was signed 'Your affectionate child, Gladys Morton'.

¹³ 'Dr Barnardo's Girls', *The Daily Telegraph*, 16 February 1924, p. 16, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article245893720>.

¹⁴ Cover note acknowledging correspondence between the Officer in Charge of Immigration at Perth, AW Green and Frank Biddles, 10 May 1924; Correspondence Percy Roberts, Barnardos Chief Migration Officer to Miss Picton-Turbervill, 8 May 1924.

¹⁵ Correspondence Miss Picton Turbervill to Percy Roberts, 10 May 1924.

¹⁶ Audio recording Kathleen 'Gladys' Smith c1999

The Pink Family in South Australia

by Avian Pink



St Mary's Church, Paddington Green, London, 2007 (Image courtesy of John Salmon, www.geograph.org.uk/photo/351966).

It was on 7 March 1855 that the ongoing saga of the Thomas PINK family in South Australia began, with the arrival of the vessel *Norman* at Port Adelaide.¹ This ship carried my great-grandparents, twenty-five-year-old Thomas PINK Jnr and his twenty-seven-year-old wife Jane (née MONEY), along with their young children, Thomas Francis and Jane, aged just two and one. The *Norman* was built by Austen and Mills of Sunderland and launched from the stocks in September 1854, so the voyage to South Australia was her first.

The young couple Thomas PINK and Jane MONEY had married on 1 June 1851 at St Mary's Church in Paddington in London. They both resided on Harrow Road, and Thomas was a carpenter. Their fathers were Thomas PINK Snr, also a carpenter, and John MONEY, a maltster.

Thomas PINK Snr and Ursula MILES, both of St Marylebone, had married on 24 July 1814, and their children Eliza, Sarah, Emma, Ursula, and Thomas Jnr, were all christened at St Mary's Church in Paddington.

In 1978 I contacted Francis LEESON of the 'Surname Archive' to research the PINK family in England. At the same time, Ethel and Annette PINK were also conducting research. None of us was able to trace the family back any further than Thomas and Ursula PINK (née MILES), but with improvements in collating records and computers it may now be possible to uncover their ancestors.

My grandfather, Thomas Francis PINK, was born on 25 January 1852 at 26 Princess Street (now Boscobel Street) in Marylebone, London. His sister Jane was born at 54 Salisbury Street on 7 November 1853. On the children's birth certificates their mother Jane PINK (née MONEY) made her mark, indicating that she could not write. Her daughter Jane was later known as 'Eliza' or 'Eliza Jane', which caused confusion in tracing the family, but probably served to eliminate confusion with her mother's name.

This family made their big move to South Australia as assisted emigrants in 1855. The ship *Norman* left Southampton in December 1854 and took 89 days to sail to South Australia.² She carried 226 government-assisted emigrants, almost all English mechanics or labourers. It was

reported that, remarkably, there was not a single birth or death during the passage, the first such passage since the arrival of the barque *British Empire* in 1850.³

Although the vessel arrived in excellent order, complaints were made after the ship's arrival in Port Adelaide. The Immigration Board assembled and investigated the complaints, reporting that there had been 'indecent familiarity' with one or more of the 54 single women on board, and that the emigrants had been annoyed on crossing the line.⁴ It was found that the problems may have been caused by 'vindictive feelings' and lack of cooperation between the master and the surgeon-superintendent, and both men received a slap on the wrist.

After arrival in Adelaide, Thomas PINK and his family evidently did not fare very well. They appeared in the Destitute Asylum records only one week after arrival, with Thomas recorded as a carpenter who was 'out of employ'.⁵ At that time the family were living in Albert Town (now Alberton) and received one week's rations. A few months later the family were living in Logan Street, Adelaide (between Sturt Street and Gilbert Street) and it was reported to the Destitute Asylum that Thomas had been unable to find employment for seven weeks.⁶

It was unfortunate that Thomas and his family had arrived in South Australia during a bad period. There was nearly a fourfold increase in the number of residents at the Destitute Asylum from December 1854 to December 1855 (from 79 to 279 residents) and even sharper rise in outdoor cases (from 175 to 1013

cases). There had been a poor harvest in 1854 and 1855, plus the shipwreck of the *Nashwauk* off the coast of Noarlunga had cast a large number of emigrant girls into the care of the Destitute Board. In the first six months of 1855, 1,667 families and 485 single women had arrived from England and 139 had received aid for more than a month. Depots for distributing aid were established in various areas. The fact that the family had to receive aid was probably no reflection on them, but the result of conditions in South Australia that year.

It must have been after June 1855 that Thomas PINK was given employment as a shepherd or carpenter on 'Crystal Brook Run'. The main homestead for this station is now known as Bowman Park, just out of the present town of Crystal Brook. It was around 1852 that the BOWMAN brothers (John, William, and Thomas) bought the 'Run' from the original lessees William YOUNGHUSBAND and Peter FERGUSON. By 1855 wool and other produce was mainly shipped in small vessels and ketches from Pirie Creek, where the town of Port Pirie is now. Goods and passengers were also brought in through this port, but it is likely that Thomas PINK and his family travelled to Crystal Brook by bullock wagon, passing through the township of Clare.

At this point I will illustrate some of the misleading information that I was given when I started researching. I was informed that my great-grandfather Thomas PINK landed at Port Augusta with his family and lived at Iron Mine, east of Burra, and that his first wife died at Iron Mine in the presence of her children

while he was walking into Burra for help. I was told that his first wife was buried at a cemetery in Burra which has since been destroyed. I was told that Thomas shifted to Luton (Clare) and died 18 January 1889 aged 59 years, and that his third wife Armonel (née EAMES) died 8 April 1896, aged 58 years. Unfortunately, the PINK family has not been good at keeping records and most of the above information came down verbally or from incorrect references to newspaper articles. This has made it very hard to follow up the truth. I would be an idiot to say I have everything correct, but I have done my best. As you read on you will see the inconsistencies in the above information. For example, Iron Mine near Leighton is approximately fifteen kilometres west of Burra.

Sometime during 1855 or 1856, Thomas and Jane PINK and their children Thomas Francis and Eliza Jane moved from Crystal Brook to Clare, but we don't know when or why. I do know that their second daughter Maria Anne PINK, their first child born in South Australia, was born at Clare on 3 September 1856. This birth was never registered, yet the rest of the children born to Thomas and Jane were. At least, no trace of any other children has been found. So how do I know Maria Anne PINK's birthdate? Maria later married James PERRY and I had much pleasure working with a descendant of theirs on our respective family histories. Rosalie PERRY from Melton, Victoria visited Burra in 1986 and we spent several days together going through our records. It was Rosalie PERRY who was able to provide the date of Maria Anne's birth as it was recorded in the PERRY family



Freda and Avian PINK, 1976
(Image courtesy of author).

Bible. Rosalie's visit to Burra caused some speculation amongst local roadhouse staff, as my wife Freda had left for a Women's Agricultural Bureau conference in the morning, and Rosalie arrived unexpectedly that afternoon and left just before Freda returned. Locals wondered, 'Who was that attractive young lady?'

I am unsure when the family moved from Clare to Burra. Daughter Maria was baptised in St Barnabas' Church in Clare on 2 February 1857, so did the family live in Clare or Burra at this stage? In 1856, Church of England worship in Burra was held in the hotel or the school/church building erected on Limestone Hill behind the present hospital, so it could be possible that the family were living in Burra and came back to Clare for the baptism, but I think it more likely that they were living in Clare. To put family

events in the context of the time, the gold rush had impacted the highly profitable 'Monster Mine' at Kooringa (Burra), almost depopulating the town. It was not until 1855 that the men started trickling back and deep level mining started once again. The restarting of the Burra Copper Mine from 1855 had a great influence on the lives of Thomas PINK and his family, as a carpenter must have been in big demand in a town rebuilding itself.

The first date I have to firmly establish the family in Burra is the birth of a son William on 4 July 1859, with the place of residence recorded as Charleston. Unfortunately, William died of pneumonia on the 28 August 1859, so I assume he was buried in the Burra cemetery. He was baptised the day before he died. The next date confirming the family in Burra was a memorial dated 22 October 1859 which involved the sale of land to Thomas PINK of Charleston, carpenter. I first obtained this information from the Lands Titles Office in 1978, and at this time the only Charleston I knew of was in the Adelaide Hills. As the family was supposed to be in Burra, this was a conundrum for a while. Our Charleston is east of the village of Hampton and the one acre of land purchased by Thomas PINK in 1859 is on the property of 'Kookaburra' now owned by Dick and Helen CLELAND. The remains of several buildings can be found in the area, but it was evidently never closely settled. This was the first land owned by Thomas PINK and, as far as I know, the only land he owned in Burra. The PINK land boom began after Thomas returned to Clare several years later, after what must have been a traumatic period.

During their time in Burra, Thomas may have worked as a carpenter or timber man for the SA Mining Association (SAMA) who owned the Burra 'Monster Mine'. In 1856 timber men were getting between one pound fifteen shillings to two pound five shillings per week in wages. In the early 1860s, Thomas Francis PINK may have been employed as a pickie-boy, earning an average of thirteen shillings and sixpence per week. On 28 January 1861 a second son, John, was born in the District of Burra, the place of residence again given as Charleston. At this stage I have not been able to find out anything about this son John, so perhaps he died at an early age and the death was not registered. During the next two years Thomas became a shepherd and the family left Burra. In late 1861 miners had started to leave Burra for the new discoveries at Wallaroo and Moonta. The richness of the Burra mine was declining, so this could be the reason why Thomas and his family shifted.

On the birth registration of the family's third daughter, Ellen, born 10 January 1863, their place of residence was listed as 'Cunila'. This really threw me: where the heck was Cunila? I thought it must have been the name of some forgotten village adjacent to Burra, perhaps in the Iron Mine area. I searched everywhere without success. Finally, I twigged. The birth certificate I had acquired was printed so I went back and sourced the original. Sure enough the typist had made an error and the place of residence was 'Ounila'. But now, where the heck was Ounila?

About this time I had managed to contact descendants of Ellen's family in Western



Oulnina Station, 1875 (Image courtesy of State Library of South Australia, B 27179).

Australia and they gave me a copy of the birth certificate of Gladys Ivy Louisa WILLIAMS, who was a daughter of Ellen and Henry Charles WILLIAMS, born 2 September 1905. The information on this certificate made things worse, although in the end it helped to solve the puzzle. According to the certificate, Ellen was born at Buttamuck in New South Wales and the residence of her parents Thomas and Jane was 'Ounila' in South Australia. To my horror, Ellen's marriage certificate to Henry Charles WILLIAMS gave her birthplace as Bulmatta, with New South Wales crossed out and replaced with South Australia. Then her death certificate read simply 'born Victoria'. To make matters worse, Ellen's mother Jane PINK (née MONEY) died on 16 June 1863 at the age of 36 years, only six months after Ellen was born. Again, a printed death certificate provided the place as 'Cunila'

whereas the original was 'Ounila'. I had no idea which of these place names was correct or where they were, but finally I had a breakthrough. A little book called *Mid North and Yorke Peninsula*, written for the RAA by Stuart Nicol in 1990, mentioned Buttamuck Creek, north of Peterborough. I was off and racing!

Buttamuck Creek and Buttamuck Hill are just north of the old township of Dawson, approximately twenty-eight kilometres north of Peterborough. On a pastoral map of 1865, Buttamuck Station was owned by Phillip LEVI and John WILLIAMS. Phillip LEVI also owned Gum Creek Station near Burra. While visiting the site of Buttamuck homestead in 2001 with local property owner Ron SHEEHAN, we identified a cemetery site with two or three graves, but the site had been ploughed over by farmers and the graves were unmarked.

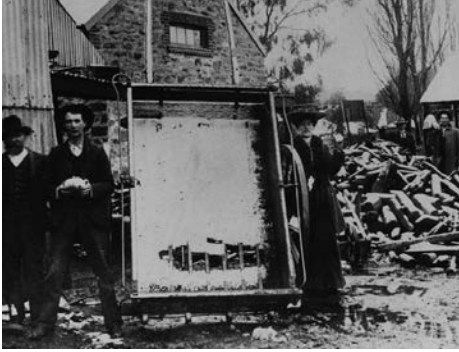


While there are no known photographs of Thomas PINK Snr, the author holds this photograph of his son Thomas Francis PINK with his family, c1913. Back row left to right: Samuel PINK, Charles PINK, Thomas Francis PINK, Francis 'Frank' PINK. Seated left to right: Mary Rosalie 'Lill' PINK, Mary Jane PINK (née HUNTER), Beatrice PINK (Image courtesy of author).

Graham Jaunay, who has researched lonely graves in South Australia, told me that Ounila was probably a misspelling of Oulnina, south of Mannahill. Phillip LEVI and John WILLIAMS also owned this station in 1865. According to information provided by Graham Jaunay in 2003, there are nine burials on Oulnina Station, with one listed as 'Jane Pink'. Despite the provided citation, Information in the Police Mortuary Returns of the Government Gazette (GR0-16-242), I have not been able to confirm this information. On a visit to the area in 2004 I photographed a small cemetery at Oulnina Station, thirteen kilometres south of Mannahill, which contained several unmarked graves.

It would seem that as conditions in Burra were deteriorating, Thomas PINK became a shepherd for the property owners Phillip

LEVI and John WILLIAMS and moved his family to one of their stations, or 'runs' as they were called. A verbal account provided by my father Samuel PINK was that when my great-grandmother Jane fell ill in 1863, my grandfather Thomas Francis (then aged ten years) walked approximately ten miles to the head station for help. This report could be correct, but to which homestead did Thomas Francis PINK walk, to Buttamuck or Oulnina? Family civil registrations provide the place name 'Ounila', which could have been an out-station on either Buttamuck or Oulnina, but the name has been subsequently lost. There are several names in the area starting with 'OU'. Sadly, the mystery remains—just where is my great-grandmother Jane PINK (née MONEY) buried? At least I have narrowed it down to two possible locations.



At the rear of 'F. Pink and Son' store in Clare, 1904. Left to Right: Thomas Francis PINK, Frank PINK, Miss PINK (Image courtesy of State Library of South Australia, B 19171).

After the death of his first wife Thomas PINK was a widower with a son and three daughters: Thomas Francis aged eleven, Eliza Jane aged ten, Maria Ann aged seven, and Ellen aged six months. This family situation was hardly conducive to the job of shepherd, so Thomas returned to Burra. On 26 December 1864, thirty-five-year-old Thomas married twenty-six-year-old Jane HOWARD (née MCGILL) at the Kooringa Bible Christian Chapel. Like his first wife, Jane also put her mark on the certificate. The father of the bride was recorded as Alexander MCGILL, but unfortunately I have not been able to find out anything about Jane, her previous husband or the MCGILL family. There seem to be no birth, marriage, or death records in South Australia so presumably one would have to look at either England or one of the other colonies. Thomas and his second wife Jane went on to have four children, Mary Jane (1866–1912), Julie (1868–1870), John (1870–1949), and William (1874–1948).

The family moved to Clare where Thomas plied his trade as a carpenter. Two of his early jobs were the first Northern Argus building in Lennon Street and the first Clare Wesleyan Manse. The family settled at 30 Edward Street, Luton (now part of Clare) and the children had a chance to attend school. In a taped interview with my father Samuel PINK in November 1981, he mentioned that the first school Thomas Francis PINK attended was Mr Braddock's 'Burton Cottage', a boys-only school at the bottom of the hill near the creek behind the present Clare High School. He also attended the Grammar School in Watervale, but only for a few days. It seems Thomas Francis PINK received little formal education, as he was a teenager when he launched a chaff mill at his father's carpentry workshop in Clare.⁷

Thomas's second wife Jane (née MCGILL) died on 16 June 1878 at the age of forty-one years and was buried at the St Aloysius Catholic cemetery at Sevenhill. So, at the age of forty-eight, Thomas had lost two wives and was again left with a young family: Mary Jane aged twelve years, John aged eight years and William aged four years. Of the four surviving children from his first marriage, the youngest was fifteen-year-old Ellen.

In December 1879, the young boys John and William PINK were called upon to testify in court as part of a group of boys who were allegedly taunting a Job COX, who was in turn allegedly drunk. COX evidently grabbed William and pushed him through a bridge railing.⁸ Thomas PINK wrote a letter to the *Northern*

Argus protesting against the treatment and cross examination of such young motherless children. Writing must be in the PINK genes. The case was dismissed with each party to pay costs of ten shillings respectively.

On 9 November 1880, fifty-year-old Thomas PINK rectified the motherless part by marrying forty-year-old Armonel Laura EAMES (née BRAY), who already had eight children (five boys and three girls) by her previous marriage to Edwin Thomas EAMES. The EAMES family has been well-documented by a great-great-granddaughter, Bev SCHELLEN of Ponde, near Mannum. Bev is another of the unusual species labelled 'family historians', and I have had the pleasure of working with Bev on the PINK family connection. Thomas and Armonel added to their large, blended family when they produced a son, Arthur Thomas PINK, born 3 April 1882. Unfortunately, this young son was left fatherless when he was only six years old, as Thomas PINK died of pneumonia on 13 January 1889 at the age of fifty-eight. From his arrival in 1855 as a twenty-five-year-old, Thomas PINK had lived a full life in South Australia. I only wish someone had kept diaries or photographs of Thomas PINK and his family, so that this great-grandson could have known more about his trials and tribulations, raising a young family in a new and challenging environment.

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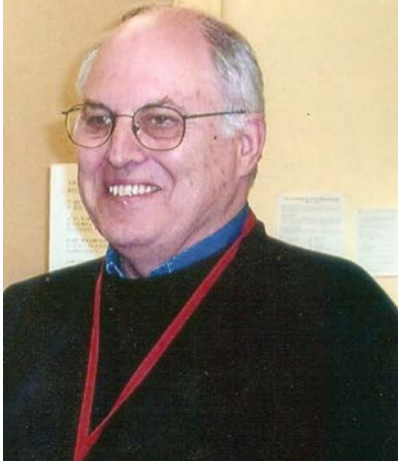
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Graham Robert Jaunay—Life Membership

by Robert Blair



Graham joined the South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society in June 1990 when he won first prize in the TT Reed Family History Book Award with his book *A Toast to the Future: the story of George Johnson and his family* and received a twelve-month membership as part of the prize. His membership number is 5264. In 2011 Graham won the TT Reed Award for the second time with his book *A Proud Heritage: a history of the Foord family*.

Graham has had an interest in genealogy since 1968. He took early retirement in 1994 and became an accredited professional genealogist and record agent. He pursued family and local history research on a professional basis until his retirement from that business in 2020.

He also undertook voluntary activities promoting family history.

Within the Society, Graham has served on numerous committees: Family History Book Award Committee (chair 1996–2000 and 2017–2018), Publications Committee (member 1994–1997, chair 1999–2001), Future Planning Committee (chair 2003), IT Committee (member 2007–2013). He served on the Society Council from 2000 until 2006, during which time he was President of the Society from 2003 until 2005.

Graham was editor of the Society journal, *The South Australian Genealogist*, from October 1999 until July 2001, as well as editor of the Society newsletter. For eight years Graham wrote a regular column called 'Internet Intercept' and has contributed many other articles to the journal. From October 1999 until October 2003, and again from 2013 until 2020, Graham was convenor of the Scottish Interest Group. Since 2005 Graham has held the position of Public Officer for the Society.

The Society has recognised Graham for his volunteer contribution with Certificates of Appreciation for ten years and twenty years of service, and in 2005 he was made a Fellow of the Society.

In the wider genealogical community Graham has made a substantial contribution through paid and voluntary

activities. He was President of the Australian Federation of Family History Organisations in 2003 and 2004.

He was editor of the AFFHO newsletter *Newsflash*. For nine years Graham was an adjunct lecturer for the History Department of Flinders University, presenting graduate courses in genealogy. From 1995 until 2020 he facilitated family history courses and heritage walks for the WEA. Graham was compiler and editor of the proceedings for the 2012 AFFHO Congress, a substantial undertaking that was held in Adelaide. From 2000 until 2014 he was a committee member of the Friends of South Australia's Archives.

Graham is the author of many publications on genealogical research, including how to conduct research in England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, various finding aids for research in South Australia, as well as the dating of photographs, and reading old handwriting.

Recognition of Graham's contributions to genealogy and family history has also come from other organisations. In 2018 the Australian Federation of Family History Organisations presented him with the Award for Meritorious Service to Family History and in 2015 he received the Lifelong History Achievement Award from the History Council of South Australia.

At the Society's Annual General Meeting in November 2022, Graham was awarded Life Membership of the South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society for his extensive contribution to the Society and to family history research.



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Yorke Peninsula Family History Group



View of Wallaroo Mines, 1917 (Image courtesy of State Library of South Australia, B5896).

The last two years have been a bit quiet for the Yorke Peninsula Family History Group as COVID has had an effect on our membership at meetings. Age and the virus have caught up with a number of our older members who have had to retire as a result. However, now that things are looking to get back to some sort of normality, I hope that we can report on some items of interest to you. Due to COVID, many members have been busy doing their own research at home, and a number are also involved with the Dressing the Graves event associated with the local Kernewek Lowender or Cornish Festival. The next Kernewek Lowender will take place from 15 to 19 May 2023.

Now that COVID issues are settling down, we are looking at getting members out to visit other family history groups to see how they operate and to gather more information for themselves. Our first visit was in September 2022, when we visited Burra to look at a number of sites and to

discuss research with the Burra History Group. This was also an opportunity to visit another migrant destination for Cornish miners, a region from where many moved to the Copper Triangle to chase their dreams.

In late November the history group visited the local Farm Shed Museum complex and went through some old photographs stored there. We came across many photographs showing how well-developed the former Wallaroo Mines area was. This has tickled our interest, and the group has taken on a project to set up a display for Kernewek Lowender. So much of the history of the Copper Triangle is centred around the Moonta Mines, but Wallaroo Mines outside of Kadina was also a large copper-producing area. However, unlike Moonta, a lot of the former structures have disappeared. The Yorke Peninsula Family History group feel that this display will show history buffs how extensive the Wallaroo Mines really was, and also how life was lived in the Mines at that time.

Maxine Tully
President, Yorke Peninsula Family History Group (YPFHG)
Kadina

Research & Development Committee Update

by David Ballinger

The year 2022 finished as it started, with a huge amount of work being done behind the scenes to get data collected and completed. Unfortunately, some of our planning had to be placed on hold due to circumstances beyond our control. We have now come through that period and have recommenced our plans, moving those affected projects forward into the working stage.

Wishing to become a database volunteer?

As always, we have the need for more volunteers, for either data entry or data checking. This work can be done either in the Society Library or at home. If you wish to work at home, you can either personally pick up and return the files or become a remote volunteer where this is all done by email. If you feel that you can assist in any way, please contact me on saghs.randd@saghs.org.au.

German-Born South Australians Project

Due to circumstances beyond our control this project had been placed on a temporary hold until a final planning meeting is held in February 2023. We anticipate announcing a call out for information prior to Easter 2023.

Online Database Development and Enhancements

As you will have seen, we have added a large number of new records to our

databases during the last part of 2022 and early January 2023. We have released to our Database Development Team many additional records to be configured into searchable databases. We will inform you as these are released. If you are an online database user and have an idea that you believe would enhance your online experience, please do email me at saghs.randd@saghs.org.au.

External Scanning (Outreach Program)

This program managed to continue locally in Adelaide and new sites are about to commence. All of the source records are progressing their way through our database development processes with many more being added as new scanning locations are added to the program.

The Future for Scanning

This is a very long-term project, especially as many potential scanning locations were placed on hold due to COVID and are now being resurrected. As such 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.

Working Bees

Our working bees have continued to be popular, and all have been resounding successes. This year we are adding some special working bee dates which will concentrate solely on a single project for the day. The special projects will be: Incoming Passengers, Headstone Images, and Cornish Born South Australians.

The scheduled working bees for the first half of 2023 will be held on:

- 19 February 2023 (General Records)
- 5 March 2023 (Incoming Passengers)
- 16 April 2023 (General Records)
- 30 April 2023 (Headstone Images)
- 18 June 2023 (General Records)

We are planning a 'return to normal' for our working bees in 2023. There will be no restrictions on the number of people attending, so if you have not been a regular at the working bees over the last two years and feel that you would like to either resume or start, please do contact me on saghs.randd@saghs.org.au to register your interest.

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

David Ballinger, FSAGHS
Chairperson, Research & Development Committee



Are you overwhelmed with the thought of organising your precious family photos?

Are your digital photos stored on multiple devices, and not backed up? Do you have plans to organise and scan your printed photos, but don't know where to start? Would you love to create a family photo book but don't have the time?

If the answer is 'yes', Simone from Your Photos Filed can help. As a certified photo organiser, Simone can assist with your photo organising project. She can provide advice and coaching to get you started, or you might prefer to hand over the whole project to her.

To find out how Simone can best help you, please contact her by email; simone@yourphotosfiled.com.au or phone 0422 394 359.



News from the Special Interest Groups

DNA IN FAMILY HISTORY GROUP

In recent Zoom meetings we have had several interesting discussions. They included discussions on autosomal DNA, mitochondrial DNA and FTDNA.

Autosomal DNA

Autosomal DNA is the DNA used to find cousins, possible geographic origins, health, and other traits. We discussed the advantages and disadvantages of what the different companies provide. These discussions hopefully help in decision making and encourage those taking part to think about uploading their results to other companies. You cannot upload to Ancestry or 23andMe, but you can download your results from these two companies to My Heritage, FTDNA and Living DNA and so broaden the range of matches. Note that the South Australia DNA project is run through FTDNA and people who have tested with other companies can upload their DNA to FTDNA and join the project.

Mitochondrial DNA

Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) is the DNA handed down from a mother to her children. This type of DNA is not often much help in tracing family history, but the mtDNA haplogroup can be of great interest for ancestry over very long periods of time. With full sequencing available through FTDNA, very detailed haplogroup trees (haplotrees) are now available.

FTDNA

We discussed FTDNA's recent developments with greatly detailed Y-DNA through their BigY test. They have greatly improved the information they provide (look in 'Discover' on your FTDNA webpage if you haven't already). There is now interesting information on time lines, SNP tracking, including mapping of relevant ancient DNA results. For instance, I belong to a Y-DNA haplogroup that is R-M269 > L21 > L1066 > FTT22. Their information from ancient DNA tells me that L1066 could be found in south-east Scotland (East Lothian) as early as 3,300 years ago, West Lothian 2,000 years ago, and Ireland and Sweden about 1,200 years ago. Only more ancient DNA finds could help fill in the gap to when my MERRY ancestors appeared in Blockley (in present day Gloucestershire) in the late 1400s. The Y-DNA haplotree is now very detailed with tens of thousands of sub-groups.

There is no meeting scheduled in January 2023, so as usual we will look at the South Australia Geographic DNA Project in February.

Convenor: Richard Merry
randkmerry@ozemail.com.au
8278 1664

FAMILY HISTORIAN GROUP

With visiting family and friends over the Christmas/New Year period, the opportunity for family history increases. It might not be our regular research, however the family stories shared over Christmas lunch need to be recorded before they are lost in the mists of time.

The Family Historian Software Users Group has been active over December and January. There has been an encouraging number of attendees who are gaining a better understanding of the Family Historian application.

In December we looked at a few of the plug-ins that extend the Family Historian feature set, examined media management, and checked our database for errors using Family Historian's tools, as well as third party applications such as FTAnalyser.

In January, we went practical with one method of source-based data entry, using Family Historian's focus window. We created the source for a newspaper obituary, including transcription and image. Then with automatic sourcing enabled, recorded all of the relevant facts from the obituary. This was followed by adding a linked research task, following up on a query which arose from the obituary.

There is still much that we can learn about this very versatile family history application in the coming months. So come join our merry little group, on the second Tuesday of each month, online from the comfort of your home.

Convenor: Malcolm Kingston
saghs.familyhistorian@saghs.org.au

FAMILY HISTORY WRITERS GROUP

At the end of each year our thoughts look to the future—and what we would like to achieve in the new year ahead. For some of us it is more research, or finding those elusive ancestors, checking the facts, sorting records, photos, letters and so on.

For members of the Writers Group, it could be all of the above and then, more importantly, writing it all up for future generations to enjoy. This we all do in our own unique way. Last year we spent an evening via Zoom talking about how we could share our methods with others.

So, in 2023 we shall explore ways we can do this for the benefit of all family historians eager to write and publish their work.

Convenor: Doreen Kosak
saghs.FHW@saghs.org.au

GERMANIC AND CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN GROUP

The last three months of 2022 continued to provide our GCE SIG with talks that were appreciated by our group and created considerable discussion.

In October Samuel Doering shared his research on 'Emilie Appelt's Diary 1904–1914'. His talk was a wonderful illumination of the life of a woman who lived in Eudunda during this time and had recorded her busy life. The diary, written in German, had been translated by her daughter and the detailed information gave us an insight into her family and life in this in this town just north of the Barossa Valley.



Wolfgang Preiss with his parents in 1951
(Image courtesy of J. Preiss).

Our November meeting heard a more recent immigration story, one that started in 1908 when the pogroms (organised massacre of Jews) forced many families with Jewish connections to leave parts of eastern Europe. The Preiss family fled to Vienna and lived peacefully there until 1938 when the rise of the Nazi regime made it unsafe, and they fled to Shanghai. During and after World War II, China provided work and a home for the Preiss family until 1949, when the new communist government required all foreigners to leave. They applied to immigrate to Australia, but there were

delays. Thanks to the Lutheran Church of Australia the necessary sponsorship was provided and in 1949, Wolfgang Preiss, aged five years, along with his parents, flew to Australia and settled into a happy new life in Adelaide.

At the end of November, we were fortunate to have Corinna Meiss, a professional genealogist from the Harz Mountains in Germany, present a lecture via Zoom about the extensive collection of freely available digital records. The recording of the lecture is available for viewing through the Society office.

The last meeting in December was a social meeting at which we enjoyed talking and sharing our stories. It started with a brief but informative talk by Philip Mann about his recent Mann research. Philip will expand this information in a future talk. Aileen then showed a PowerPoint to celebrate the thirty-five years of the GCE SIG. It was fun to look back and to show new members photos of the late Dulcie Love, who started the group, along with others and to remember some of the activities and outings we have shared.

Now as we start 2023, we look forward to having our February meeting back in the Society Library and using hybrid Zoom to include our local members who prefer to view from home, as well as country and interstate members. We are very grateful for access to Zoom, which has been really beneficial over the last two and a half years, and we hope that those who prefer library meetings will join us again.

Please feel free to email the Convenors with any questions and let us have your ideas for future meetings.

Co-Convenors:

Aileen Preiss & Kingsley Neumann
saghs.gce@saghs.org.au

SCOTLAND GROUP

Our last meeting for 2022 was on 11 December and it was a 'Members' Show and Tell'. The intent of this topic was to give members an open opportunity to present to the group about an aspect of their research or family tree. Four excellent presentations were given by members which generated some interesting discussion amongst the group.

Collette Thornton told us about William Begg, a Scottish master mariner who decided to settle his family in South Australia and take up a shore-based position at Port Adelaide after making several visits as a ship's captain. Captain Begg became well known in the local marine industry. William is a forename that has carried down through the Begg family to the present generations.

Jo Hanisch gave a presentation about her research into her family and some of the difficulties that she was having in confirming that it was correct. This was an example of the further back in time we go, the less information is available and potentially the more difficult it becomes to confirm that we have found the right relative.

Terry Duggin spoke about his McBain family which was an excellent example of the complexity involved in researching

a family who embarked on the ship *Hercules*, a voyage which was disrupted by the outbreak of disease early in the voyage. Many families were forced to wait until they had recovered before continuing their journey on other ships. In some cases, family members were separated and travelled in different ships. Many of the families on the *Hercules* were related so names are repeated, making it more difficult to connect individuals to family groups.

Peter Copland showed us some of the changes that have been made to the ScotlandsPeople website, the major site for Scottish research. It was upgraded in November 2022. There are some issues for certain searches where the website has not been returning the correct results or displaying the results as expected. Any problems appear to be addressed promptly when reported by users. Peter also presented on the information available from the 1921 census data that was recently released. The 1921 census data for Scotland is only available from ScotlandsPeople. The census in Scotland was taken on the same night as in England and Wales, Sunday 19 June 1921. This was during the summer holiday period so many people were not at their normal residence.

In Scotland, the individual household returns were destroyed after the returns had been copied by the enumerators into the enumeration books. This is a major difference from the England and Wales census where the individual household returns were retained and are now available from Findmypast.

The group has also discussed the format of future meetings. There is strong support from the members for retaining Zoom into the future and potentially combining with a meeting in the library in a hybrid format. Hopefully this can be achieved without too much compromise. We will also continue to meet bimonthly and on the first Sunday of the month during 2023 (while avoiding public holidays and long weekends).

Our first meeting for 2023 is on Sunday 5 February when the topic will be 'Family Search—is it useful for Scottish Research?' On Sunday 2 April 2023 we will discuss migration from Scotland and where the emigrants went.

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



Genealogy SA Research Services

Research by the hour

Members \$25.30, non- Members \$50.60

BDM Certificate Transcription

Members \$13.20, non- Members \$26.40

Look-ups

Members \$9.90, non- Members \$19.80

www.genealogysa.org.au/services/research

What's On



FEBRUARY 2023

- 1 **Wednesdays@1:** Introduction to Land Records, presented by Janet Fuller
- 1 **Computer Users Group:** General questions
- 2 **England Group:** Let us help you break down your brick walls
- 5 **Scotland Group:** FamilySearch—Is it useful for Scottish research?
- 8 **Germanic & Continental European Group:** They came in their thousands—German & Continental European migration records in the National Archives, presented by Emily Richardson
- 13 **Irish Group:** Members' discussion of resources and methods
- 14 **Family Historian Group:** Source-based data entry using an interactive chart
- 15 **DNA in Family History Group:** The South Australian DNA project

16 **Family History Writers Group:**

Article of the Year Award, group discussion

- 19 **Genealogy SA Working Bee:** General Records

MARCH 2023

- 1 **Computer Users Group:** General Questions
- 2 **England Group:** History, churches, and records of Lancashire
- 5 **Genealogy SA Working Bee:** Incoming Passengers
- 7 **Twilight Talks:** TBA
- 8 **Germanic & Continental European Group:** German Sisters of St Joseph, presented by Janette Lange
- 13 **Irish Group:** TBA
- 14 **Family Historian Group:** TBA
- 15 **DNA in Family History Group:** TBA
- 16 **Family History Writers Group:** Exploring published family histories in the SAGHS Library, presented by Judy Smith

APRIL 2023

- 2 **Scotland Group:** Migration from Scotland—Where did the emigrants go?
- 5 **Wednesdays@1:** TBA
- 5 **Computer Users Group:** TBA
- 6 **England Group:** TBA
- 10 **Irish Group:** TBA
- 11 **Family Historian Group:** TBA
- 12 **Germanic & Continental European Group:** The story behind the picture, presented by Alison Hicks
- 16 **Genealogy SA Working Bee:** General Records
- 19 **DNA in Family History Group:** TBA
- 20 **Family History Writers Group:** TBA
- 30 **Genealogy SA Working Bee:** Headstone Images

MAY 2023

- 2 **Twilight Talks:** TBA
- 3 **Computer Users Group:** TBA
- 4 **England Group:** TBA
- 8 **IrishGroup:** TBA
- 9 **Family Historian Group:** TBA
- 10 **Germanic & Continental European Group:** TBA
- 17 **DNA in Family History Group:** TBA
- 18 **Family History Writers Group:** TBA

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.

Computer Users Group: 1st Wednesday of every month (except December and January)

England Group: 1st Thursday of every month (except January)

Irish Group: 2nd Monday of every month (except January)

Germanic & Continental European Group: 2nd Wednesday of every month (except January)

DNA in Family History Group: 3rd Wednesday of every month (except January)

Family Historian Group: 2nd Tuesday of every month (except January)

Family History Writers Group: 3rd Thursday of every month (except January)

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

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

<i>Ernest Gordon Hallsworth, 1913–2002</i> by Reg Taylor and Ken Lee	REF/HAL/A/BIOG	Pamphlet Box
<i>More than a Musician: A life of E. Harold Davies</i> by Doreen Bridges	REF/DAV/A/BIOG	
<i>Lil's Story: the story of Sister Mary Elizabeth Rogasch</i> by Joan Rogasch	REF/ROG/A/BIOG	2nd copy

Computer and Digital Media

<i>Getting the Most Out of Online Newspapers: Trove, Papers Past, British Newspaper Archive, advanced search techniques</i> by Sue Reid	REF/REI/COMP	2 copies
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Convict

<i>Convicts: Port Phillip District</i> by Susie Zada	REF/ZAD/CVT	
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Family Histories

<i>Hoepfner, 1841–1986</i> by HE Heppner	FH/HOE	
<i>An Early Woman Dentist: The life and times of Winifred E. Preedy (1901-1989)</i> by Rosemary M Bonner	FH/PRE	2nd copy
<i>Opening speech Jamestown and District Primary Schools Museum, Sun 27th April 1986</i> by Flora Batten	FH cabinet B	
<i>Flora and Percy: our grandparents</i> by Stephen Keenihan	FH/EGA	
<i>Broadbent [family history] (James Broadbent 1605–1662 descendant chart)</i>	Chart Section	
<i>A Welsh Influence: John Louis & Elizabeth Wilhelmina Perrott</i> by Christine Shears	FH/PERROTT	
<i>The Horne Family History</i> by Bev Purnell (née Horne)	FH/HOR	2 copies
<i>The Peake Family in South Australia</i> by Andrew Guy Peake	FH/PEA	2nd copy

<i>The Forder Family History</i> by Bev Purnell (née Horne)	FH/FOR	
<i>Thomas and Elisabeth Magarey</i> by PW Verco	FH/MAG	Rare Book Cabinet 3rd copy

Indexes

<i>Newspaper Births 1929–1931, 1932–1934, 1935–1937, 1938–1940</i> by Neville Bottger	REF/BIR/SA/IND
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Local Histories

<i>Jamestown & District Primary Schools 1874–1986</i> by Jamestown Jubilee 150 Schools Committee	LH/JAMESTOWN	2nd copy
<i>Regiment on the River: A history of Queen’s Own Town and the Finnis district</i> by Heather Partridge for the Finnis District Hall	LH/FINNISS	
<i>Port Broughton’s Streets: (How they got their names)</i> by Leon Stringer	LH/PORT BROUGHTON	
<i>Fumes, Fleas and Fervour: Victor Harbour High School in the thirties</i> by Peter Webb	LH/VICTOR HARBOR	
<i>50 Years of the South Coast Choral and Arts Society Inc.: Victor Harbor 1950–2000, A history of the Society</i> by South Coast Choral and Arts Society Inc.	LH/VICTOR HARBOR	
<i>Pioneers of the Sutherlands Area</i> by Hedley Scholz	LH/ SUTHERLANDS	

Reference Australia

<i>Australian Genealogy Online</i> by Shauna Hicks	REF/HIC/A	2 copies
<i>Roster of Members, 1966–67</i> by Veteran Car Club of Australia	REF/VET/A	
<i>Oodnadatta and Other Stories</i> by Frances May Brady	REF/BRA/A	
<i>Sewerage Records: An untapped magnificent resource</i> by Susie Zada	REF/ZAD/A	2nd copy

Reference England

<i>Exploring Oxfordshire Surnames: People, places and lives</i> by Sue Honoré, Richard Merry, and Jessica Feinstein	REF/HON/ENG/ OXF
<i>One Hundred Not Out! The Story of a Mission</i> by John Le Cornu	REF/COR/ENG/ CHA

Reference General

Evidence Explained: Citing history sources from artifacts to cyberspace by Elizabeth Shown Mills REF/MIL/G

Reference Germany

German Genealogical Dictionary: Useful words for German family history research by Jenny Towey REF/TOW/GER

Reference Scotland

Maybole, Carrick's Capital: Facts, fiction & folks by James T Gray REF/GRA/SCT

Reference South Australia

Murder in the Colony by Paul Tucker REF/TUC/SA 2 copies

Museums in South Australia Directory edited by Geoff Speirs REF/SPE/SA



Photographic Corner

Since the beginning of European settlement in Australia the 'tyranny of distance' has been a challenge. Transportation has always been a major consideration in the movement of people, goods and supplies to enable the spread of settlement and the growth of industries. Initially this was accomplished with horses, mules, camels, or bullocks, but the introduction of mechanised transport soon became vital to the economic growth and social development of regional areas, whether these areas were reached by land, water, or air. In later times transport evolved and became more affordable and spread into non-essential areas, like sport and pleasure.



The evolution of transport in South Australia is recorded within the many photographs available in the Genealogy SA photographic collection. Shipping by sea, paddle steamers on rivers, the variety of road vehicles, the expansion of the rail network with steam, diesel, and electric locomotives, along with air travel, are

all covered. These images provide a valuable insight into what facilitated the prosperity of our state. In this article we focus on various types of commercial transportation and how these looked in the past.



Camel train transporting goods in outback Australia (Uniting Church Collection, P00197-320).

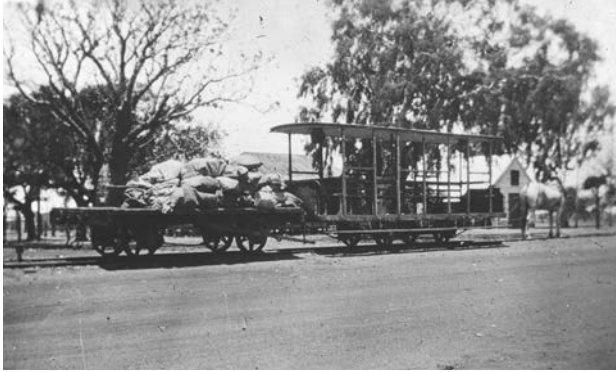


Top: Transferring wheat sacks from horse-drawn wagons onto boats at Corny Point, South Australia (Uniting Church Collection, P00197-303).

Middle: House removal by car (Sayer Collection, P00198-515).

Bottom: A literal 'house removal' using horses (Sayer Collection, P00198-702).





Top: Transition between animal and mechanical transport with a horse-drawn railway carriage and goods truck (Uniting Church Collection, P00197-319).



Middle: Unloading a horse-drawn cart from a goods train (Uniting Church Collection, P00197-039).



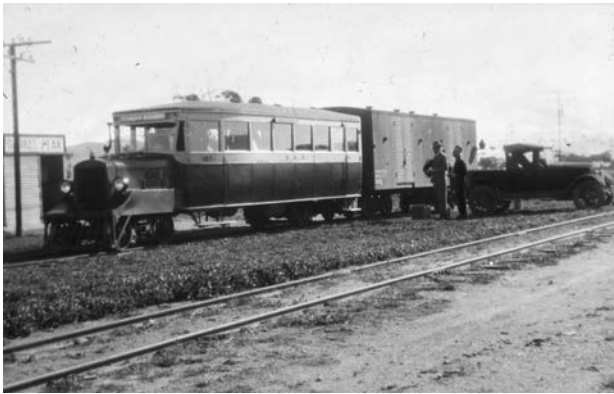
Bottom: An outback mail truck at Wilcannia in New South Wales (Sayer Collection, P00198-804).



Top: Outback transport vehicle taking supplies to remote locals (Uniting Church Collection, P00197-541).

Middle: Railway bus at Darke Peak Station in South Australia (Uniting Church Collection, P00197-574).

Bottom: Transporting wood by steam train (Uniting Church Collection, P00197-596).





Top: Paddle steamer trading boat on the River Murray (Rogers Collection, P00143-54).

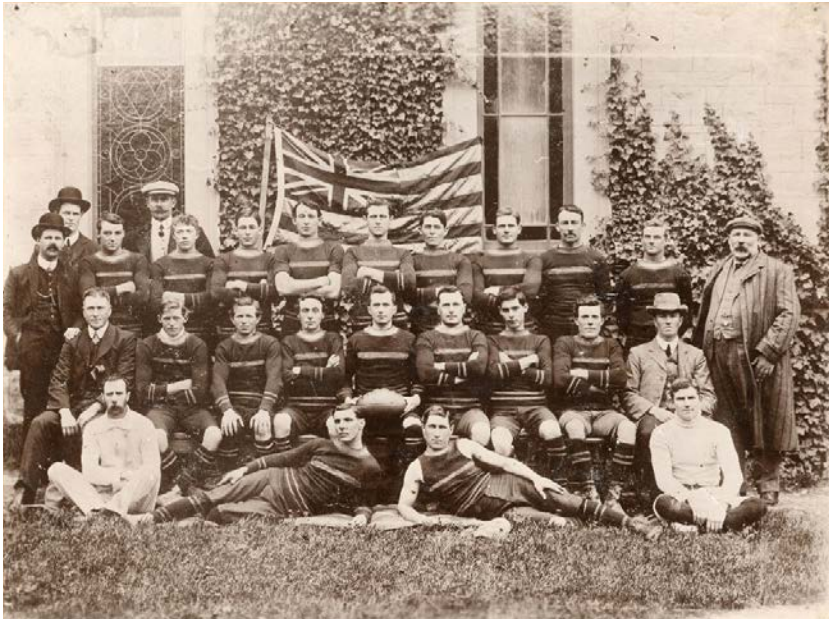


Middle: Cargo ships being loaded at Wallaroo jetty in South Australia (Rogers Collection, P00143-47).



Bottom: Refuelling a transport plane at Uluru in Northern Territory (Uniting Church Collection, P00197-512).

CAN YOU HELP?



This time we have a mystery for all those readers who are interested in flags. The above photograph is of an Australian Rules football team, but we know little

about them, including where they are from. Could this team be on tour? Can you help identify the flag behind them?

CREATE A CAPTION



Thank you for all your amusing entries to our invitation to 'write a funny caption' to our photograph. Our favourite entries were:

- Very funny Harry Potter, now turn it back into a horse!
- When my boyfriend said he worked at a Station I thought we would be travelling by train!
- I know 'Australia rides on the sheep's back', but this is ridiculous!

Volunteer Awards



Award recipients at the 2022 Volunteers Christmas Party, left to right: Christopher Maddocks, David Westley, David Johnston, Glenda Hocking, Anthony Presgrave, Robert Blair (Society President), David Ballinger, and Ronald Carey (Image courtesy of Emily Richardson).

Each year, the Society confers Certificates of Appreciation or Merit on those volunteers who have made substantial contributions to the Society. At the 2022 AGM the following awards were announced:

Certificates of Appreciation—10 years

David John Ballinger, Vicki Borgas, Ronald James Carey, and Christopher Maddocks

Certificates of Appreciation—20 years

Anthony Deane Presgrave, David John Westley, and Kevin Mark Weston

Certificates of Appreciation—30 years

Glenda Rae Hocking, Ronald O'Brien, and Malcolm David Johnston

President's Award

Robert John Beckwith

Society Fellow

Judy Smith

Life Membership

Graham Robert Jaunay

The efforts and contribution from these volunteers, along with those of many current and past volunteers, have greatly contributed to the success of the Society.

Member Benefits

Online subscriptions for member and visitor use in the library!



**Save by accessing family history subscriptions
FREE in the Society Library.**

The Society provides access to the four major subscription genealogy websites: Ancestry, FindMyPast, My Heritage, and The Genealogist. We also have access to Emerald Ancestors, The British Newspaper Archive, and the Cornwall Family History Society databases. Free access is available in the Society Library for members and visitors. Get the most out of your membership!

Notice to Contributors & Advertisers

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. Formatting in *The South Australian Genealogist* conforms to the requirements of the *Style Manual for Authors, Editors and Printers* (Digital Edition) www.stylemanual.gov.au/ Spelling follows the *Macquarie Dictionary* and *Fowler's Modern English Usage* is used to determine the grammatical structure of text. Items accepted for publication in the Genealogy SA Journal may also be added to the Genealogy SA website.

PHOTOGRAPHS & GRAPHIC IMAGES

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

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

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

FOR ADVERTISERS

Quarter page	128 x 43mm	\$33
Half page	128 x 90mm	\$66
Full page	128 x 185mm	\$132

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

Space must be booked two weeks before the copy deadline.

Payment is required at the time of booking; prices quoted include GST.

GENEALOGY SA TRANSCRIPTION SERVICE

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

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

The indexes of the records can be found on our website under Online Database Search and transcriptions can be individually ordered and paid for through our website.

www.genealogysa.org.au/services/research

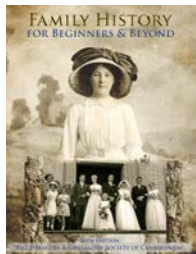
Bookshop

BOOKS



Coromandelians: South Australian Pioneers of the Coromandel

The full story of the ship *Coromandel*, its voyage to South Australia in 1836-1837, its passengers and crew and their contribution to colonial South Australia, with detailed biographies. (Members: \$60.50) **\$66.00**



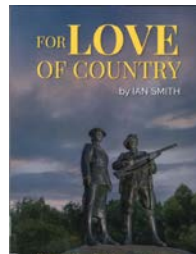
Family History for Beginners and Beyond

This book has extensive references for both beginners and the more experienced family historian, and is a practical guide to help readers trace their ancestry and family story. (Members: \$40.00) **\$45.00**



Biographical Register of South Australian Surveyors 1836 to 1936

The *Biographical Register* attempts to provide some basic information on birth and death, and the surveying achievements of over 460 surveyors who operated in South Australia. (Members: \$25.00) **\$30.00**



For Love of Country

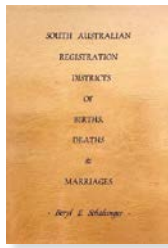
by Ian Smith

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